

**The Barn, Springwood,
Hurst Green**

**Level 2-3 Historic
Building Recording**

Client: DAVID MOORE

AB Heritage Project No: 63086

Date: 30/07/2025

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Client David Moore

Project Number 63086

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AB Heritage Limited has been commissioned by David Moore to produce a Level 2 - 3 Historic Building Recording (HBR) of the Barn at Springwood, Whalley Road, Hurst Green, BB7 9PN. The HBR is a requirement of Planning Condition 10 of Planning Consent: 3/2023/0814, granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council. The HBR was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (AB Heritage, 2024), which was approved by Ribble Valley Borough Council.

The HBR has revealed that the Barn is probably a late 18th century building, part of a farmstead of which only the house and the Barn now survive. Constructed of roughly coursed sandstone rubble, and originally a single level building, the Barn was most likely a multipurpose building with evidence inside for small scale dairying or perhaps smithing or crop drying. The roof of the Barn was carried by crucks supported on transverse beams, which were integrated into the masonry fabric.

The Barn was later converted, possibly as late as the 1930s, to a dairy, whereby the roof was raised to create a first floor storage space for animal feed, evidenced by the inserted loading bay on the east elevation and the ventilation slits on the north and south elevations. It was likely at this time that the now ruined building on the south elevation was constructed to provide more dairy productivity.

Currently, the roof is a mostly modern superstructure, recently re-covered with slates (probably re-used). The existing original timbers, comprising two cross beams, and two pairs of roof crucks are in a very poor state of preservation, being badly affected by rot and woodworm infestation. They are likely not functional as weight bearing members, with modern timbers taking the weight of the roof. This report includes scale drawing of the crucks, made when the timbers were removed from the barn.

The Report and the Digital Archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service by AB Heritage within 6 months of the final approval from the Local Planning Authority.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited has been commissioned by David Moore to produce a Level 2 - 3 Historic Building Recording (HBR) of the non-designated Barn at Springwood, Whalley Road, Hurst Green, BB7 9PN. The HBR is a requirement of Planning Condition 10 of Planning Consent: 3/2023/0814 granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council. The Planning Condition states:

No site preparation, clearance or demolition works shall take place until the applicant or their agent or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording, analysis and reporting work. 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 Level 2-3 record as set out in "Understanding Historic Buildings" (Historic England 2016).

- 1.1.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by AB Heritage in July 2024 and approved by Ribble Valley Borough Council in August 2024.
- 1.1.3 The HBR fieldwork was carried out by Andy Buckley and Daniel Dodds of AB Heritage, on the 21st of August 2024. The conditions for the recording were good, and access to all parts of the Barn and the surroundings was granted by the client. Conditions on the first floor of the Barn were not ideal and fully conducive to safe recording, as there were timbers that would clearly struggle to take excess weight.

1.2 Site Location & Description

- 1.2.1 Springwood Barn is a non-designated heritage asset. It is a two-storey building in a generous green plot together with the main Springwood House and a modern detached garage (Figure 1; Plate 1). The Barn is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR): SD 70307 39095 and is located in the rural countryside c. 2km north east of the village of Hurst Green.



Plate 1. Site Location (Google Earth, 2024)

1.3 Project Qualifiers

- 1.3.1 This report has been prepared under instruction and solely for the use of David Moore, and any associated parties they elect to share this information with.
- 1.3.2 Measurements and distances in this report are approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.
- 1.3.3 All work undertaken is based upon the professional knowledge of AB Heritage and relevant standards, technology and legislation at the time of writing. Changes in these areas may occur in the future, causing changes to the conclusions, recommendations or advice given. AB Heritage is not responsible for advising any parties on the implications of such changes.
- 1.3.4 This report utilises information obtained from third party sources. AB Heritage takes no responsibility for the accuracy of such information.

2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The overarching aim of the Level 2 - 3 HBR is to provide a photographic and descriptive record of the Barn at Springwood, prior to the commencement of the consented development. The report will be supplemented with an archive of the photographic record, and both the report and the archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service by AB Heritage, for retrieval in the public domain in the OASIS system. A copy of the report will also be available for consultation via the County Historic Environment Records.
- 2.1.2 The work will be carried out with the aim of contributing towards the *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 2, Research Agenda and Strategy*, specifically Research Question PM05 *How can dendrochronology sequences inform our understanding of building evolution, development and change during the Post-Medieval period?*
- 2.1.3 With this in mind, the HBR will include a visual inspection of the surviving frame to assess whether dendrochronology would be a viable technique for dating the timbers. This will be especially important if the existing frame is to be removed during the subsequent development work.
- 2.1.4 The methodology for the Level 2 - 3 HBR was detailed in the approved WSI (AB Heritage, 2024) and the work was also carried out in accordance with the description and guidance for Level 2 - 3 HBR, as defined in Section 5.2 of the Historic England *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Historic England guidance (2016) states that a Level 2 - 3 Historic Building Record will comprise:

A descriptive record. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use, and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive.

- 2.2.2 This will be bolstered by:

An analytical record and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development, and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.

- 2.2.3 The HBR works will include the following key elements:

- Description of the context setting of the host building, including the landscape, and period context, to establish the baseline condition of the heritage asset. The historic background will be expanded from that included the WSI and will take account of tithe apportionment information and relevant census returns.
- Production of a general written description of the key historic elements of the building, including the current forms, function, likely origins, and historic development; along with any details on significant architectural features related to these elements and some discussion the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance where necessary.
- Scaled drawings of the upper crucks of the barn, including joint details, peg locations, carpenter's marks, and any other notable construction on the timbers*.
- Production of a photographic record that captures the overall appearance and structure as it stands prior to any development works taking place and with which to annotate the Level 2 - 3 Historic Building Recording report. Broader working shots and context shots will illustrate more generally the nature of the site.
- Provision of measured plan and elevation drawings will utilise the measured 'Existing' survey drawings submitted as part of application ref: 3/2023/0814.
- Provision of a photograph location plan, using existing plans and elevation drawings supplied by the client, that capture the overall appearance and structure of the building recorded and highlighting the location of those parts photographed to support the associated reporting. The photographic plan will include a North arrow for easy orientation.

3. HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

- 3.1.1 According to a letter to the Client from Doug Moir of the Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Team (23rd November 2023), the Barn is thought to date to the very late 18th to early 19th century based on information gleaned from historic maps.
- 3.1.2 A search for a Tithe Map or other early estate map using the AB Heritage subscription to the Genealogist (<https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>) did not uncover any such maps that cover the site.
- 3.1.3 It is possible that the Barn is shown on the 1828 Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster (Plate 2), but the location is vague and may be incorrect.



Plate 2. 1828 Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster (Manchester University)

- 3.1.4 A building which is potentially Springwood Barn is shown right on the margin of the 1st edition OS map of 1844 (Plate 3), but the level of detail adds nothing to our understanding of the building at that time.



Plate 3. 1st edition 6-inch OS map 1844 (National Library of Scotland, 2024)

- 3.1.5 Springwood Barn is on the 25-inch OS map of 1894 (Plate 4). The map shows that at that time, the Barn was part of a small holding referred to as 'Spring Wood House'. The Barn is shown south of the house and with a small square extension to the west.

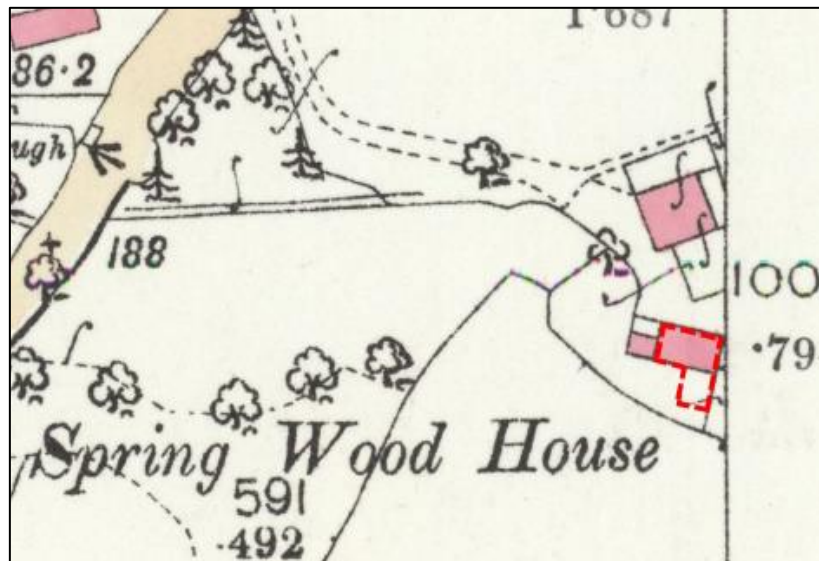


Plate 4. 25-Inch OS Map of 1894 (National Library of Scotland, 2024)

- 3.1.6 By 1912 (Plate 5), the Barn had what looks to be a partially constructed structure attached to the south elevation on the west corner, though there is no evidence on the Barn today that indicates that this was ever built – it may have been a small yard.

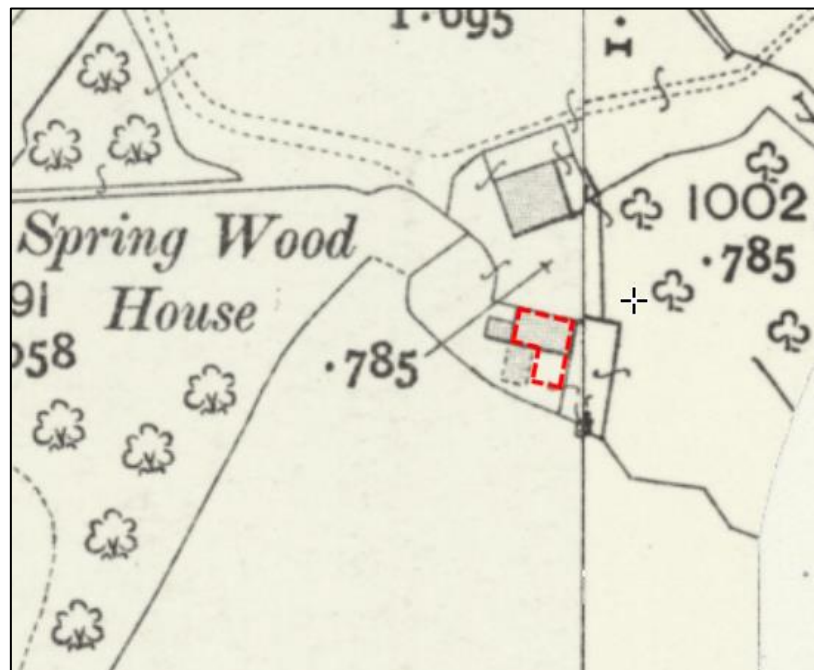


Plate 5. 25-Inch OS Map of 1912 (National Library of Scotland, 2024)

- 3.1.7 By 1932 (Plate 6), an abutting building is shown attached to the south elevation of the Barn and this does correspond to the ruined building which is extant.

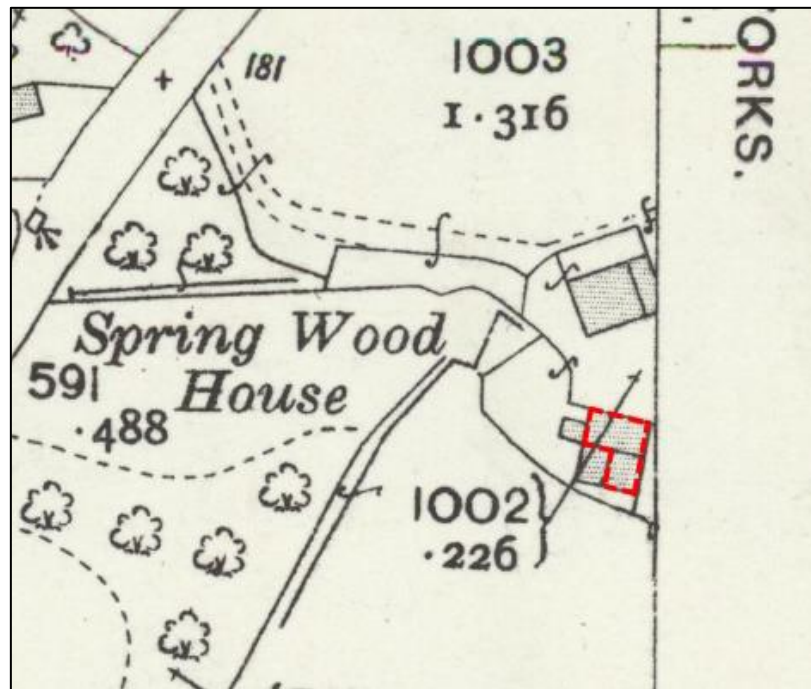


Plate 6. 25-Inch OS Map of 1932 (National Library of Scotland, 2024)

- 3.1.8 What is not apparent from the map progression above, but is evident from the recording exercise detailed below, is that the Barn appears to have started as a simple field Barn, or perhaps a multipurpose building, but that it was adapted and enlarged to function as a small dairy. Most recently there is clear evidence that the roof has been replaced, probably to make the building weatherproof and to stop the deterioration of the remaining fabric.

4. HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

4.1 Site Overview

- 4.1.1 The Barn at Springwood is one of three buildings inside the property boundary. The largest building is the house, which is a few metres to the north, on a slight angle to Barn. A modern garage is located to the west of the Barn. The site itself lies on low ground adjacent to the river Hodder, which is a tributary of the river Ribble. Topographically, the site is bounded by steeply sloping land on all sides except to the east which leads to the river, and this lends the site a secluded, and very rural character (Plate 7).



Plate 7. Springwood from the drive looking SE towards the river Hodder

4.2 The Barn

General

- 4.2.1 Constructed of roughly coursed sandstone rubble, the Barn is a rectangular building of two storeys, under a pitched slate roof with a single skylight on the south facing pitch. The build exhibits evidence of significant alteration, in particular the raising of the roof height, and the conversion to a small dairy.
- 4.2.2 While the roof has clearly been substantially altered and raised, there are two remaining crucks, and the remains of some beams integrated into the mostly modern roof structure. The existing slate roof covering has been recently replaced and is underlain by modern roofing felt.
- 4.2.3 Attached to the south elevation is a ruinous building that appears not to have been integrated with the Barn, sharing no common access points. The ruined building was full of rubble and other detritus and will be given only a cursory description in this report.

Exterior – Noth Elevation

- 4.2.4 The principal elevation is the north facing and presents as a simple and symmetrical arrangement of a central door on the ground floor flanked by a window each side, and a series of five narrow ventilation slits at first floor (Plate 8).



Plate 8. The north elevation (scale 2m)

- 4.2.5 The stonework appears to have been recently repointed with lime mortar. The timber batten door is not original and does not fully fit the portal, which has a stone lintel. The window on the west has stone cill and lintel, while the east window has only a stone cill and no lintel. There is small iron tethering ring under the west window, and a stone trough in front of the east window.
- 4.2.6 This elevation does show subtle evidence of alterations. The door has clearly been changed, and it is apparent on Plate 8 that the windows on the ground floor have been reduced in size, note the bricks and render inside the window openings that would have housed smaller frames and glazing. The quoins on the east and west returns of the north elevation also show where the height of the building has been raised, note the size and type of quoins from the level of the base of the ventilation slits. These correspond with changes on the gables which more clearly show a change in build that evidences the historic work to the roof. A building break on the north elevation is discernible from the base of the ventilation slits which indicates the original eaves height of the building.
- 4.2.7 The rainwater goods are plastic and some fragmentary cast iron.

Exterior – East Elevation

- 4.2.8 The east elevation is the east gable and includes what was probably the secondary access point in the building (Plate 9).



Plate 9. The east elevation (scale 2m)

- 4.2.9 The east elevation features a ground floor door under a worn timber lintel. The door itself is of a timber board, stable type. The portal looks to have been adapted to fit the later door, evidenced by the jamb being 'rendered' with cement.
- 4.2.10 At first floor and located just off centre is a loading bay door, again with a worn timber lintel, but with a thin concrete cill, and a timber architrave. This portal does not look like part of the original field Barn, perhaps evidenced by the cementitious pointing around it.
- 4.2.11 As with the north elevation, regular quoins and a change in the quality and pointing of the sandstone rubble indicates where the field Barn has been extended upwards. The present roof is bonded to the eaves by a thick bed of cement. Ridge tiles are in place along the whole length of the roof, suggesting that this arrangement post-dates the chimney inside the west gable.
- 4.2.12 It is apparent on Plate 9 that the ruinous building on the south elevation and the trough on the north elevation are not integral to the build of the Barn.

Exterior – West Elevation

- 4.2.13 The west elevation was not easy to capture in a single front-on shot, owing to the proximity of the garage and the angles on the site. The west elevation is shown below on Plate 10.



Plate 10. The west elevation

- 4.2.14 The west elevation shows evidence of several interventions to the original appearance and build. On the ground floor there is a small sash window, the location of which strongly suggests that it belongs to the dairy phase of the building. The window is broken with the upper sash missing. The inside edges of the portal are finished with concrete and there is a stone lintel.
- 4.2.15 South of the window, also on the ground floor is a building scar and a possibly a putlog hole that evidences the former small building that is shown on Plate 4 from 1888. The scar indicates that the building was a porch or similar, and there is evidence on the interior face of the west elevation for a blocked door (see Plate 16, below). This smaller building clearly had a pitch roof (Plate 11, below). The two protruding dwarf walls are modern, this area now being in use as a refuse store.



Plate 11. Detail of former porch

- 4.2.16 The window at first floor is unglazed and has no window architecture, indeed Plate 12 below shows the window from the interior, and it is in a very poor state of repair.



Plate 12. First floor. West elevation interior (scale 1.6m)

- 4.2.17 The window is flared towards the interior, which suggests the primary function was the admittance of light rather than ventilation and this may suggest that the window is part of the original barn (though it is uncomfortably close to the roofline). Note, on Plate 12, adjacent to the photography scale, there is a similarly located, thin slate lintel. This may indicate the presence of a former window, but the exterior face of the west elevation shows nothing, and that feature may have been an internal niche.

Exterior – South Elevation

- 4.2.18 The south elevation (Plate 13, below) shows the part of the building not screened by the ruined building, as well as the west and south elevation of the ruined building. It was not possible to achieve a clear shot of the remainder of the south elevation of the Barn, but examination showed no features of note. This correlates with evidence in the interior.



Plate 13. The south elevation (scale 1.6m)

- 4.2.19 The south elevation is simpler than the opposing north elevation. The south has only a single, off-centre door at ground floor. As with the portal on the north elevation, the door is timber batten in style and is smaller than the original opening, which has stone packing beneath the rotten timber lintel and above the door.
- 4.2.20 At first floor are five ventilation slits that correspond with those on the north elevation. Together these features represent the ventilation required for fodder storage on the first floor, most probably associated with the later dairy phase of the Barn.

Interior – Ground Floor

- 4.2.21 In its present state, the ground floor of the Barn presents as a small dairy, replete with cattle stalls, fodder trough, half-rendered and whitewashed walls and two access points. There is a possible chimney breast on the west elevation, but at ground floor this is obscured by dairy furniture and finishes.

- 4.2.22 The floor is concrete and includes drainage / grip striations, and the waste channel which leads to an external drain via a small hole under the east door (Plate 14).



Plate 14. Ground floor, concrete dairy floor

- 4.2.23 The most notable features on the ground floor are the concrete and iron milking stalls. These could accommodate up to four cows, separated from one another by the concrete screens and fitted with drinking water bowls and tethering apparatus (Plate 15).



Plate 15. Cattle stalls

- 4.2.24 Between the stalls and the door in the north elevation a narrow space has been retained to hold cattle fodder, most probably hay. A door in the south elevation led out into the field to the rear.

- 4.2.25 Throughout the ground floor, the space was adapted for cleanliness as would be expected in a dairy. The walls were half rendered to the height of a cow and whitewashed to aid cleaning (Plate 16).



Plate 16. Ground floor general shot (scale 1.6m)

Interior - Ground Floor Ceiling

- 4.2.26 The ceiling of the ground floor supports the floor and supports the roof. Mostly the structure is of modern machine cut timbers (see Plate 16 above). There are however, two remaining transverse joists that appear to be original and one of these is shown on Plate 17 below. Both are simple cross members with little in the way of distinguishing joinery markings.



Plate 17. Showing original simple transverse joists

- 4.2.27 Both of the original timbers were paired with modern equivalents, and the originals were riddled with woodworm and appeared very rotten in places. All of the timbers, regardless of the age, were fixed into mortice holes in the fabric of the Barn. These cross members supported the crucks and the floor joists supporting the floor above.

Interior – First Floor

- 4.2.28 Access to the first floor is via a small hatch in the ceiling of the ground floor. This fact alone indicates that the Barn was not originally a two storeyed building, as there is no evidence for stairs internally or externally.
- 4.2.29 The first floor is a single open space, lit by the loading door opening on the east elevation and the window on the west. The ventilation slits on the north and south elevation provide little light. At the time of the recording, the first floor was not entirely clear of obstructions which made photography less than straightforward (Plates 18 to 20).



Plate 18. General shot first floor. Looking east (scale 1.6m)



Plate 19. General shot first floor. Looking west (scale 1.6m)



Plate 20. First floor south elevation and original crucks (scale 16m)

- 4.2.30 There are only a few features to note on the first floor. The first is the brick chimney flue that has been constructed into the walls of the west elevation (Plates 12 & 19). The flue is handmade red bricks, and it appears conical in cross section which is how it survives. This feature is curious, and it certainly predates the raising of the roof as there is stone work above the bricks on Plate 19. It is possible that the chimney flue indicates a pre-industrial dairy function for the Barn, where small hearths were used in the creaming and sterilisation process. Alternatively, the flue may be the remains of a domestic smithing forge or even a small malting kiln. Whatever the true function, this feature appears suspiciously free of soot and scorching.
- 4.2.31 The floor is close set, regular timber boards, probably of 20th century origin.
- 4.2.32 The most remarkable feature on the first floor is the roof structure. This is mainly comprised of substantial, modern, machine cut timbers, but they support two pairs of original timber roof crucks which are in turn supported by the transverse joists seen on the ground floor. With the exception of a single member, the purlins are machine cut modern timbers. Tie beams appear to be modern. Plates 18 to 20 give a broad view of the roof timbers.
- 4.2.33 Plates 21 & 22 below show in some detail the original crucks, including how they are pegged at the apex and how the purlins run along the backs of the crucks. Scale drawings of the crucks are provided as Figures 5 & 6; the crucks were drawn in 2025, after they had been removed from the Barn. The crucks would each have originally included two stabilising collar beams, and each has a notch on the outer face that would have held a purlin.
- 4.2.34 The crucks were originally constructed with dowels, but there are several holes on each that still have the remnants of wooden pegs, and some, presumably later, that have metal pins or pegs. It is assumed that these various holes were not constructional in nature, but rather for hanging purposes.



Plate 21. Detail of crucks and other roof timbers



Plate 22. Showing pegs in cruck and ridge purlin

- 4.2.35 It was clear that the original crucks included evidence that the roof may have been repaired several times, for example the notches on the 'inside' of the crucks on Plate 21 show a downward inclination, which would accommodate a structural use in the roof as it is presently (note the horizontal tie beam above and on the cruck behind). Furthermore, the raised roof has required the later timbers to be integrated into the masonry and it is these that take the weight of the roof, with some merely piggy backing on the original crucks (Plates 21 & 22).
- 4.2.36 Close examination of the original timbers revealed no personalised joiner's marks beyond the rather unexplained notches already described. What was abundantly apparent, however, was that the original timbers were, or had been, heavily infested with woodworm and a good degree of deterioration from rot.

- 4.2.37 In summary, the roof is very interesting but in a poor and potentially deteriorating condition. It is entirely possible that the original crucks are not actually *in-situ* and that the curiously located notches were perhaps from an earlier phase of the structure, after which they were moved when the roof was raised.

4.3 The Ruined Building

- 4.3.1 Abutting the Barn on the east side of the south elevation, is the ruined building shown on the 25 Inch OS map of 1932 (Plate 6) so we can assume that the building very much post-dates the original construction of the Barn. The building is almost square in plan, and is a single storey, built of sandstone blocks. The roof was slate and mono-pitched, sloping down from the adjoining Barn (Plate 23).



Plate 23. The ruin from the east

- 4.3.2 Plate 23 shows the state and condition of the building in 2024. However, it is possible to identify certain key features and to identify the function of building in the past. Plates 13 & 23 show the east and west elevation of the ruin, and they show that the building had opposing doors close to the back of the Barn.
- 4.3.3 There is another door on the south east part of the east elevation (Plate 24). These doors and the single surviving window on the south elevation (there are the remains of a window next to the wide green door on the east elevation) suggest a smaller version of the dairy in the later phase of the Barn. The green door shown on Plates 23 & 24 would most likely have been access for cows, while the opposing doors would have served as access for the dairy workers. Despite the very overgrown and ruinous state, it is possible to make out a concrete stall, like those in the Barn amongst the rubble.

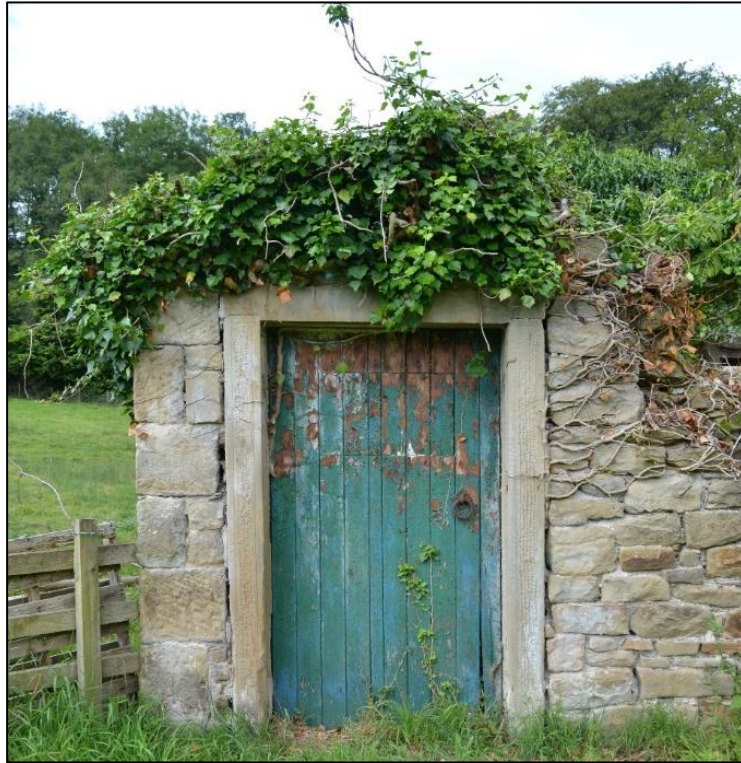


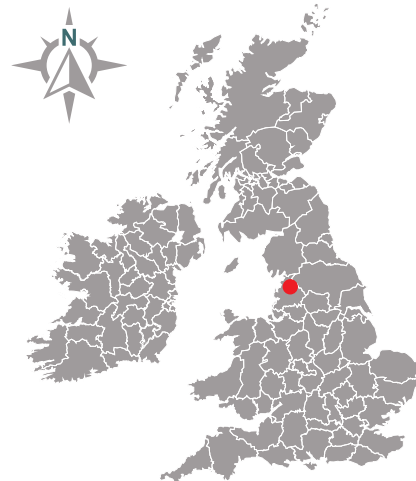
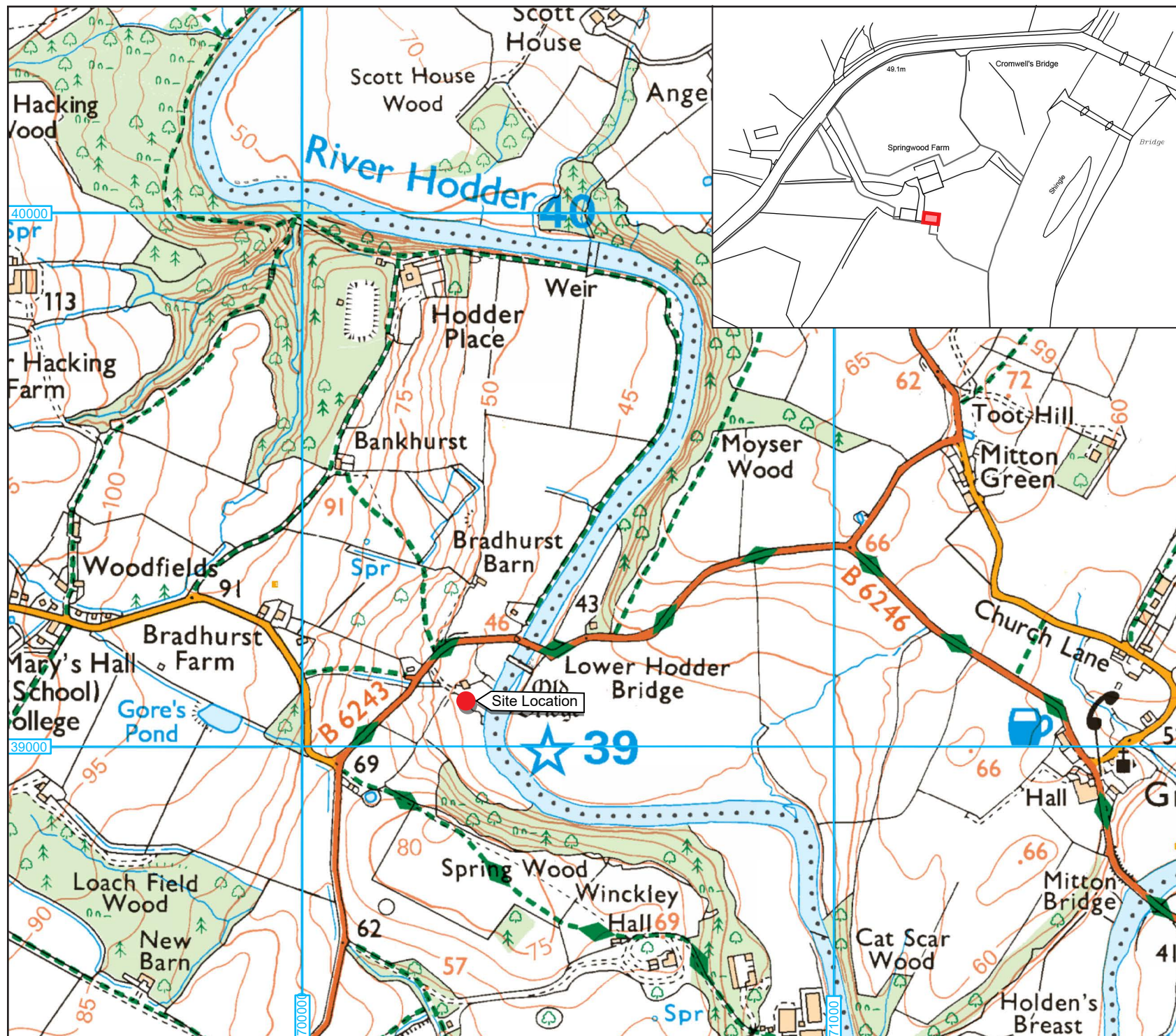
Plate 24. Intact east access door on east elevation

5. SUMMARY DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 Agriculture after 1750 saw an explosion in productivity arising from the substantial improvements to techniques, buildings, breeding and new forms of fertiliser and varieties of crops (English Heritage, 2006). The farmstead at Springwood appears to have remained small, and therefore many of the impressive technologically advanced farm buildings of the period, such as combination and mixing barns, were not required.
- 5.1.2 The Barn, judging from the simple footprint and rather unadorned appearance probably dates toward the end of the 18th century. Springwood farmstead is shown on the earliest readily available map dated 1828 (Plate 2), but whether the Barn is part of that arrangement is not clear. The cruck roof could well date the building to an earlier date, but the subsequent alterations to that structure, means that there are questions about whether the surviving crucks are *in situ* in the Barn, or even actually originally from the Barn. The condition of the historic timbers being quite rotted in places and extensively infested with woodworm might suggest that dendrochronology may not be a successful procedure for dating. This would be directly applicable to whether the timbers could contribute to Research Question PM05 How can dendrochronology sequences inform our understanding of building evolution, development and change during the Post-Medieval period, from *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 2*.
- 5.1.3 Due to the Barn being the only agricultural building left at Springwood, its original purpose is perhaps unknowable, but it is likely that it was somewhat multipurpose in function. The presence on the interior west elevation of the integrated flue may indicate some pre-industrial dairying or perhaps some functions associated with the drying of fodder or even some small scale blacksmithing.
- 5.1.4 What is not in doubt is that the building was enlarged by the raising of the roof height and the insertion of the first floor. It would be a rather safe assumption to conclude that the change to dairying was the driver for the upward extension and the addition of the adjoining building. The ground floor was converted to accommodate cow stalls and a feeding / access passage, which would have entailed the new access door and loading door on the east elevation, and probably the window on the west elevation. The new first floor would have been used for the storage of fodder / hay as this required some ventilation to control the temperature and the moisture in that space, hence the opposing ventilation slits.
- 5.1.5 Dairying was widespread in the region, particularly on the Cheshire plain, where small dairies could supply the populations of the large industrial centres, in this case Blackburn or perhaps the smaller town of Clitheroe, both of which were within a few miles of Springwood. Small dairies persisted well into the 20th century (English Heritage, 2006, Brunskill, 2007).
- 5.1.6 Since the Barn fell out of productive use, it has been allowed to fall derelict. The effects of this are most acutely apparent on the ruined building, but until recently, the Barn was also in poor condition and being used as a general storage dump. The roof covering has very recently been replaced.

6. REFERENCES

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KEY

- Site Location
- Site Boundary (inset)

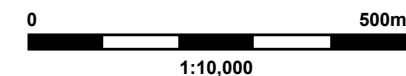


Figure 1: Site Location

Project: Springwood,
Hurst Green, Stonyhurst

Date: 08/04/24

Job No: 63086

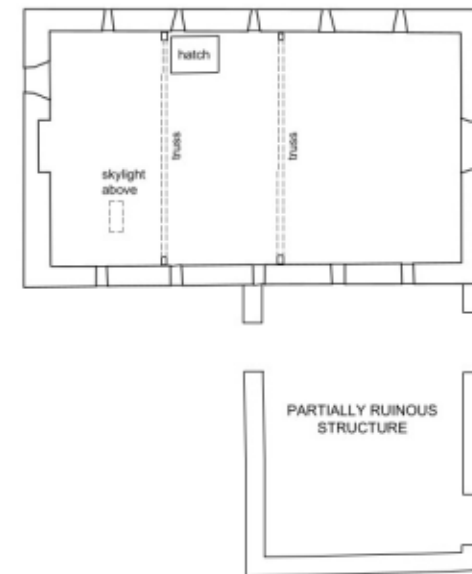
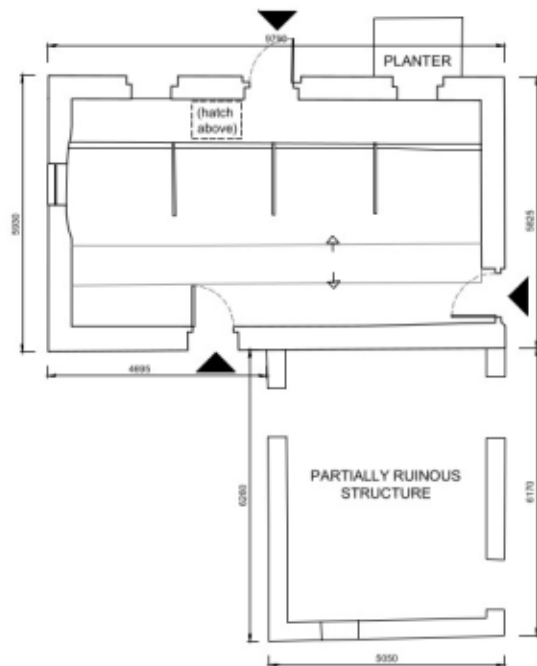
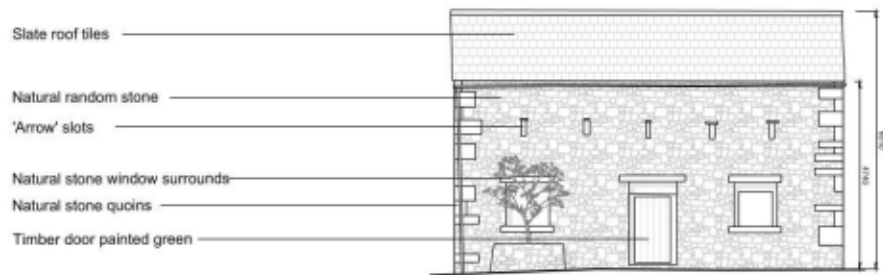
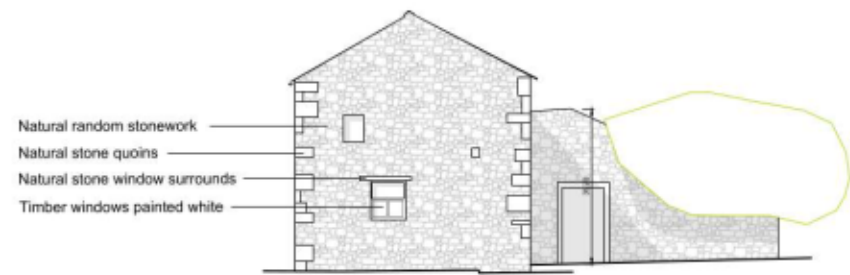


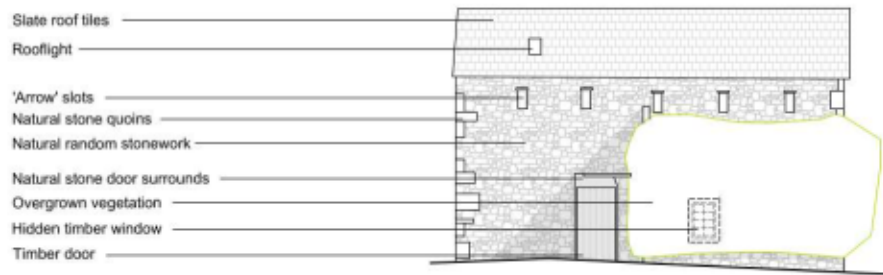
Figure 2. Existing Plans (from client drawings)



Existing North Elevation
Scale 1:100



Existing West Elevation
Scale 1:100



Existing South Elevation
Scale 1:100



Existing East Elevation
Scale 1:100



KEY

10 Photograph Location

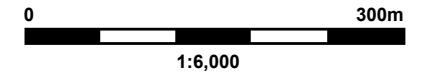
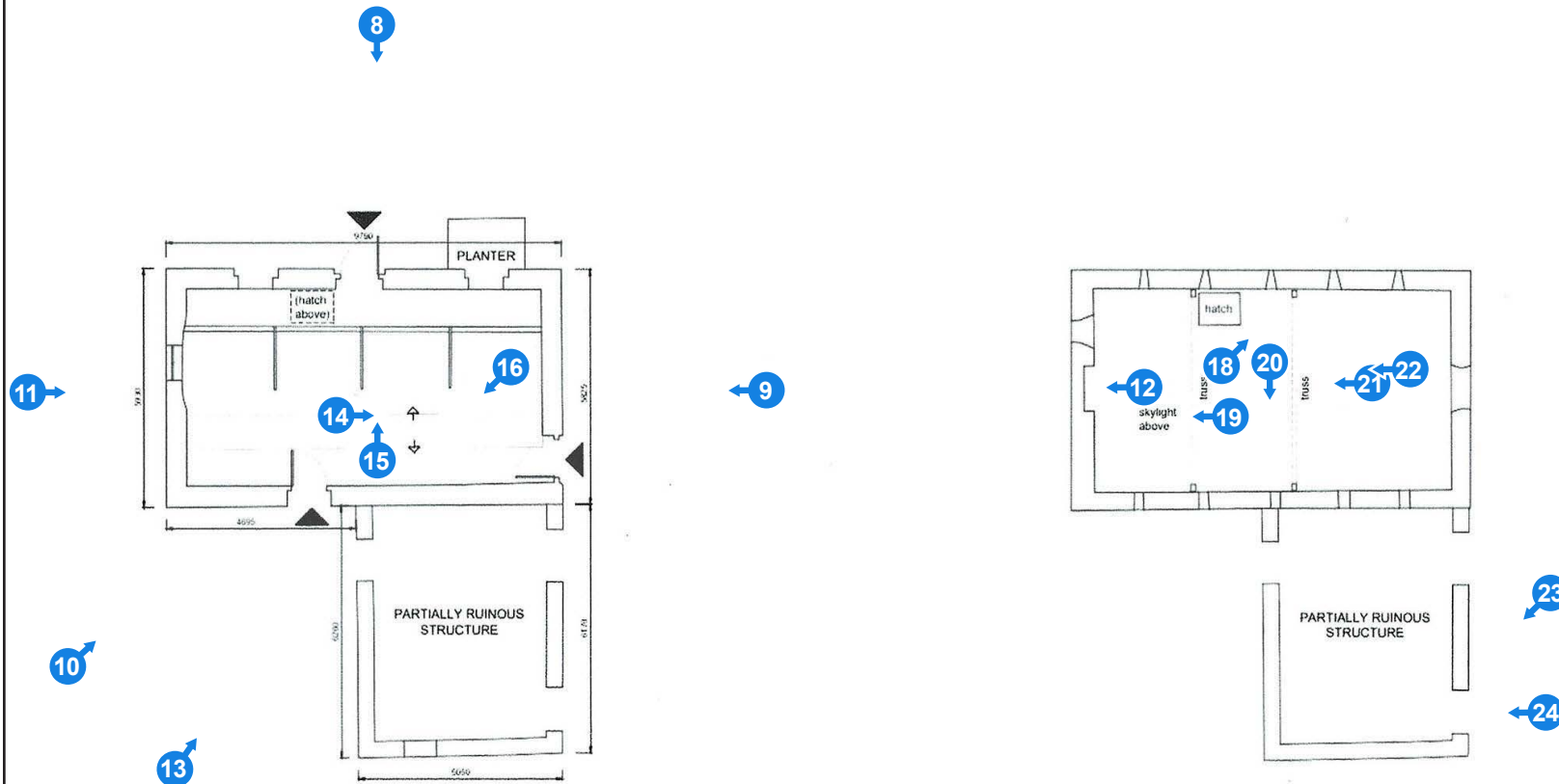


Figure 4: Plate Location Plan

Project: Springwood,
Hurst Green, Stonyhurst

Date: 29/08/24

Job No: 63086



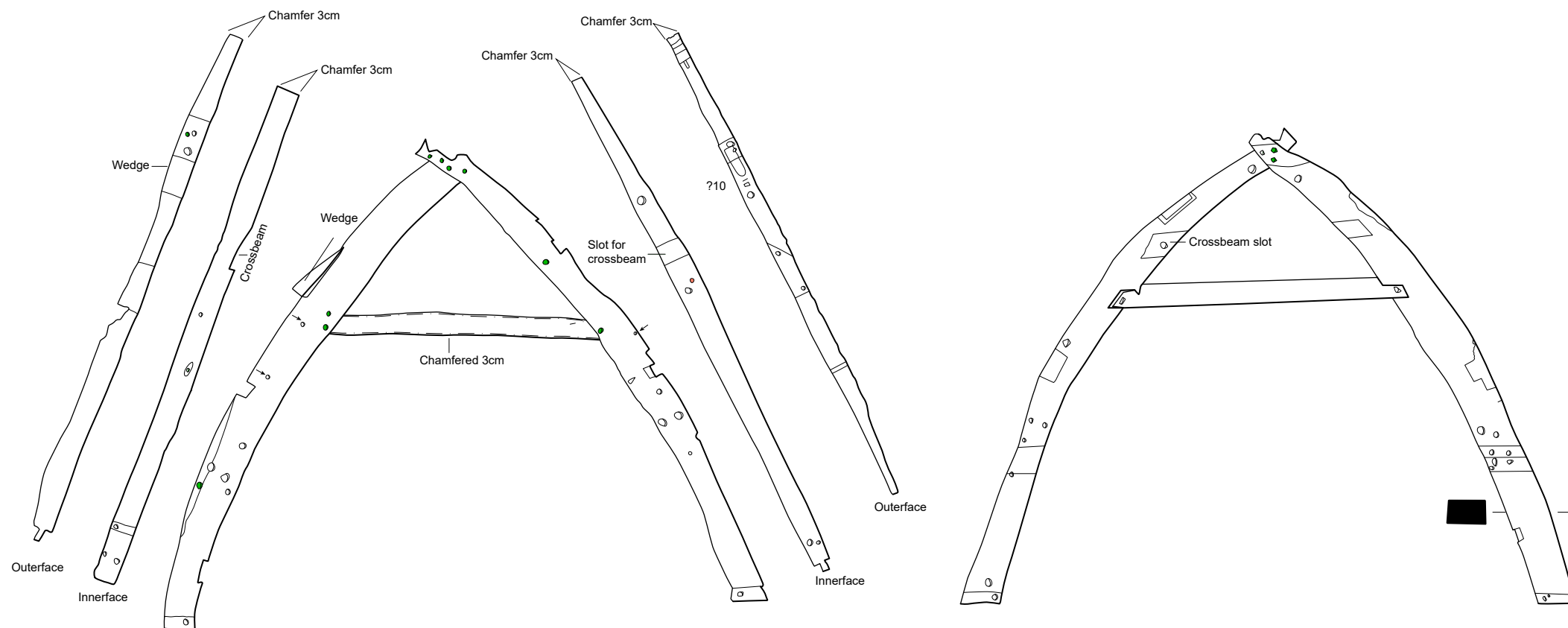
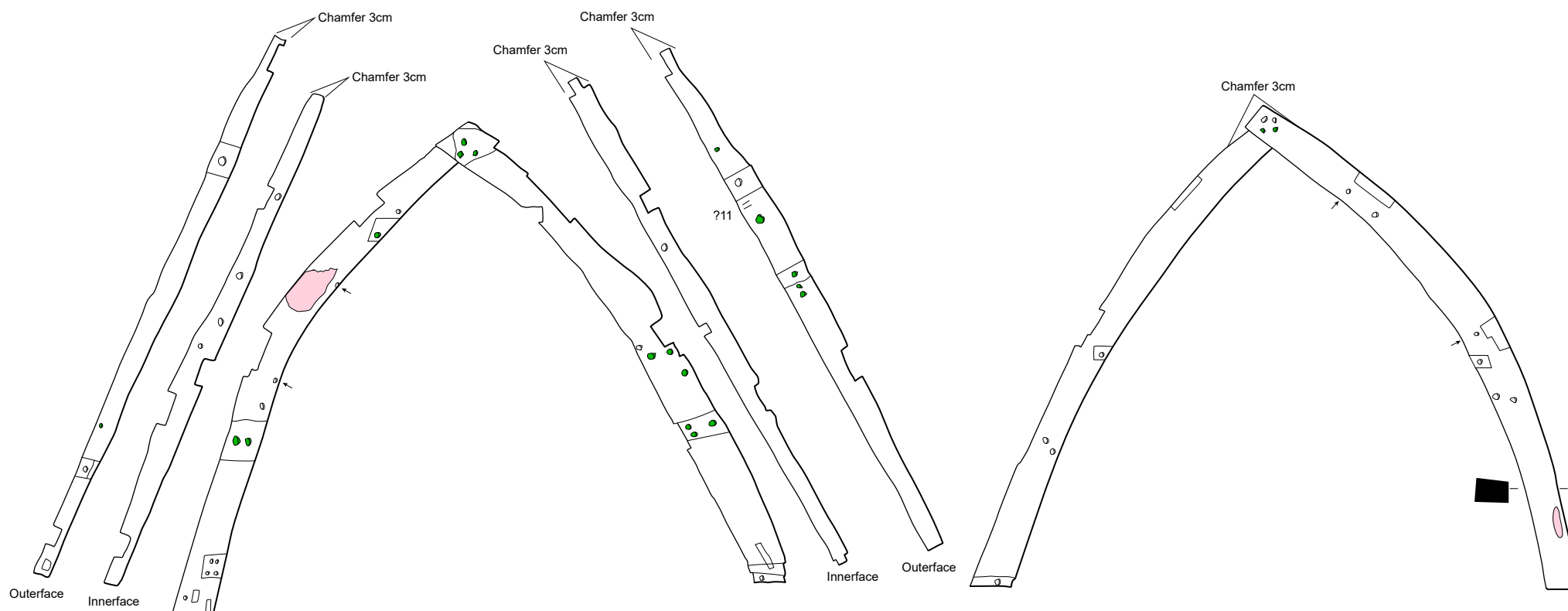


Figure 5: Cruck 1



KEY

- Metal pin
- Peg hole
- Wooden peg in hole
- ↖ Hole direction
- Lime mortar

0 2 m
1:50

Figure 6: Cruck 2



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