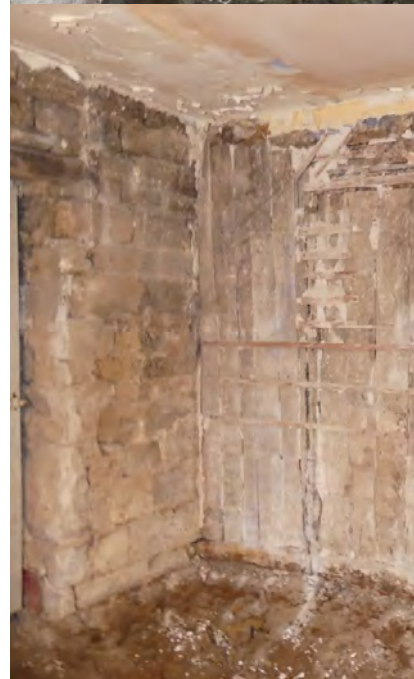


WRITTEN STONE FARM, WRITTEN STONE LANE, LONGRIDGE, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE

Additional Archaeological Building Recording



Clients: Clare Hargreaves-Norris
and Darren Norris

NGR: 362582 437860

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March 2026



The Site	
Site Name	Written Stone Farm, Written Stone Lane, Longridge, Preston
County	Lancashire
NGR	362582 437860
Listing Status and number	Grade II listed farmhouse (1362273), close to Grade II listed 'Written Stone' (1147440)

Planning	
Planning application number	3/2025/0511 (for farmhouse)
Original level of recording required	3

Client	
Client Name	Clare Hargreaves-Norris and Darren Norris
Client's architect	Judith Douglas Town Planning Ltd
'As existing' drawings available?	Yes

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Preston
Relevant HER	Lancashire

Staffing	
Desk-based assessment	Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace
Building recording	Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace
Report writing	Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace
Report editing	Dot Boughton
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Date on site work carried out	03/02/2026

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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for internal alterations to the farmhouse of Written Stone Farm, Written Stone Lane, Longridge, Lancashire, and prior to the submission of an application to convert a detached 'barn' for residential use, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological building recording. This took place in September 2025 and followed on from a previous programme of archaeological recording of a larger barn and two outbuildings at the site earlier in the same year.

The farmhouse is a Grade II Listed Building, as it is almost adjacent to the "Written Stone", from which the site takes its name. The so-named "Written Stone" comprises a large piece of stone inscribed by Ralph Ratcliffe in 1655. The farmhouse of the same name is dated to 1784 but clearly contains earlier fabric, as do other buildings within the complex. The origins of the site are uncertain, but it appears to have been occupied by the early 17th century and belonged to the Ratcliffe family. The Written Stone is connected to a range of legends, largely relating to bad fortune afflicting one resident who tried to move it. The current farmhouse was probably constructed by the Bourn family in 1784, and they remained at the site into the 19th century, by which time it was operating as a farm. The map evidence shows that the farmhouse and barn had certainly been constructed by the early 19th century and went through several alterations following that.

The presence of elements of likely 17th century date within the farmhouse, and the nearby barn and outbuilding, clearly demonstrated the presence of an earlier building on the site, but the majority of what is now standing was considered to be of 18th century date. The additional building recording revealed that the core of the farmhouse contains elements from an earlier building, apparently comprising a simple rectangular block orientated north-east/south-west, which had large openings in its main walls and was perhaps originally constructed as a barn or similarly functional building. This was apparently extended at the south-west end at an early date, with a short addition including a long mullion window, which still partly survives. This was then later incorporated into a double-pile building of probably early 18th century date, which was extended with the addition of the impressive front section dated to 1784. Later alterations were less extensive, although a large fireplace in one room had been extensively rebuilt in cinder block and brick in the late 19th or early 20th century. In addition, some reused fabric present within the building, including a cresset stone, was undoubtedly medieval, but it seems likely that this had been brought to the property at building stone, perhaps taken from nearby Whalley Abbey after the Dissolution of the early 16th century.

The site has already a known fascinating history connected to the Written Stone and the Ratcliffe family, but the additional recording of the farmhouse has revealed that there is earlier fabric remaining within it, which was in turn preceded by some even older elements now present within its walls, dating from the medieval period. This included a cresset stone, which adds to a growing collection of such items, and potentially demonstrates a connection between the Radcliffe family and the removal of material from Whalley Abbey following the Dissolution.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Clare Hargreaves-Norris and Darren Norris for commissioning the project and providing information about the site. Further thanks are due to Judith Douglas for her assistance with the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

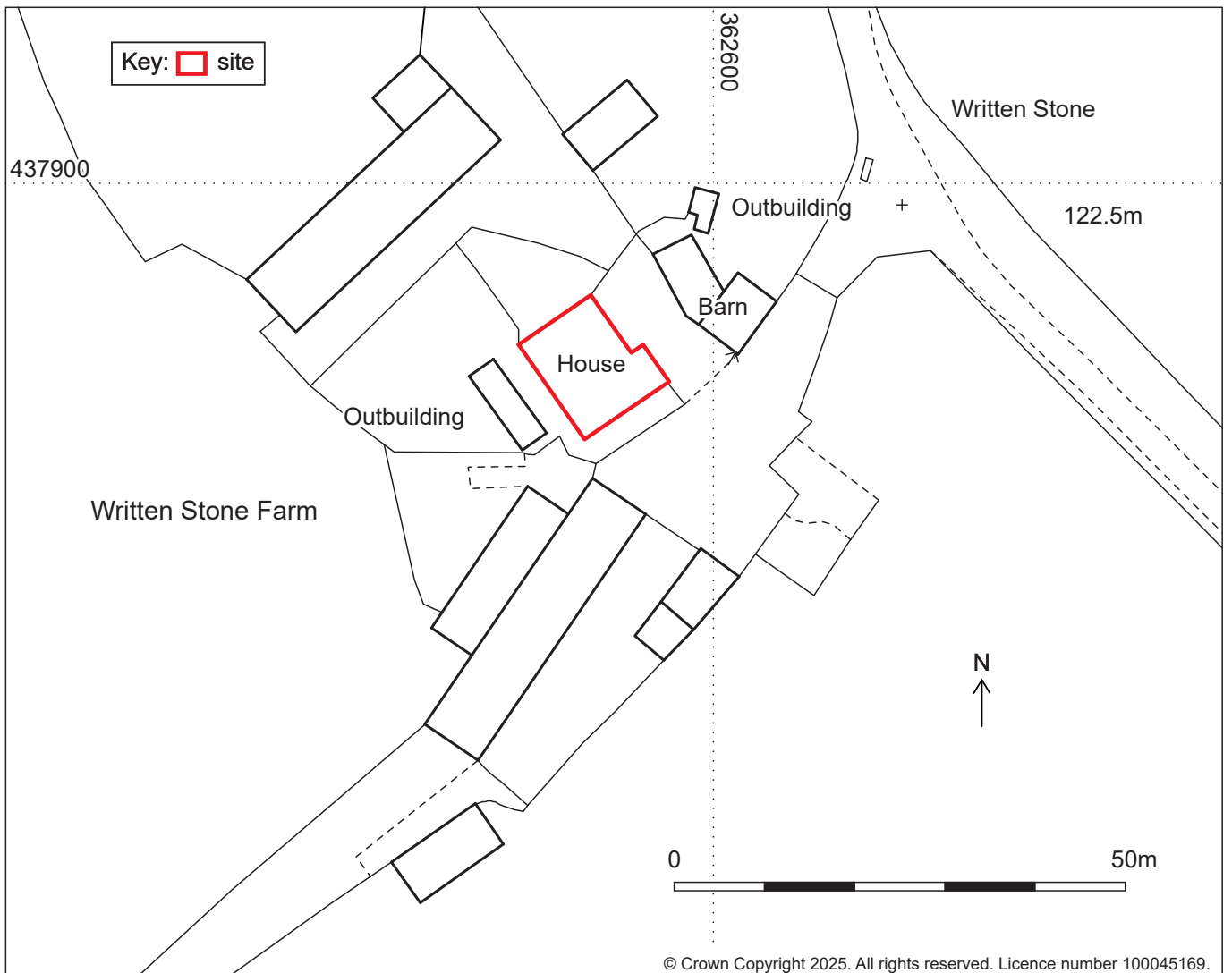
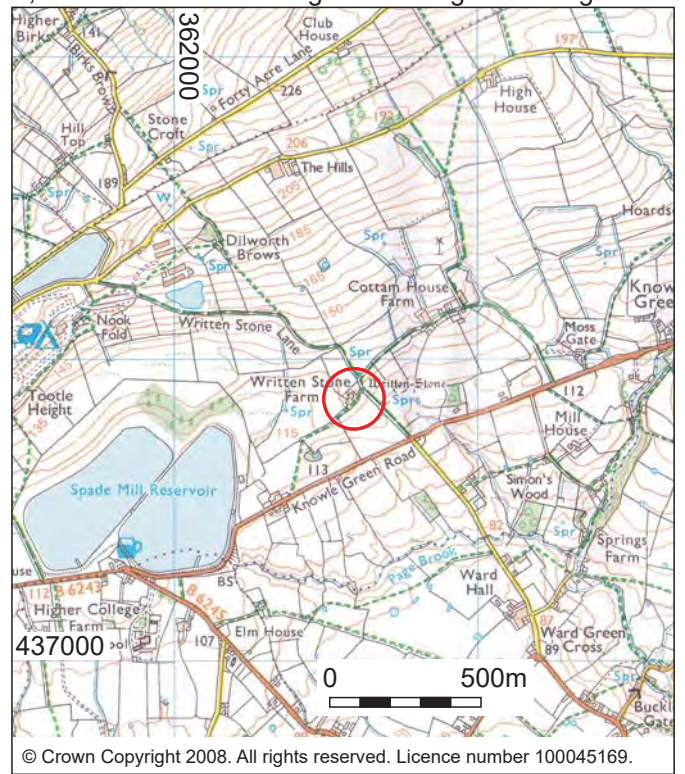
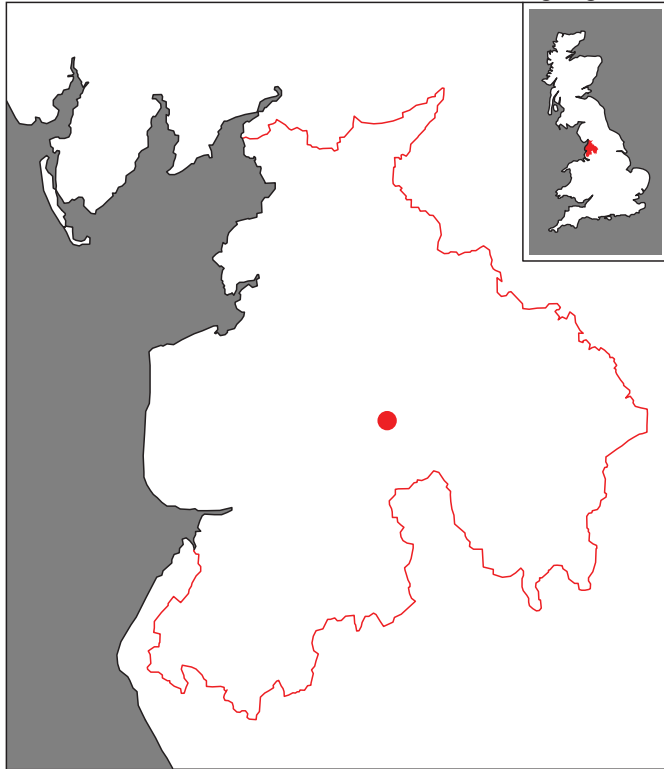
1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

1.1.2 The project follows on from an earlier recording of the farmhouse and small outbuilding to the north-east (Greenlane Archaeology 2025b), which followed on from an earlier recording of the barn and two outbuildings to the south and south-west of the farmhouse (Greenlane Archaeology 2025a).

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Written Stone Farm is in the Ribble Valley area, c1.7km east of Longridge and c10km north-east of Preston, (Figure 1; Ordnance Survey 2008). It is situated c125m above sea level.

1.2.2 The area is within the Lancashire Valleys character area. The surrounding area is characterised by an undulating landscape, with scattered settlements on valley sides comprised of old stone buildings (Countryside Commission 1998, 103). Small woodlands are limited and the land principally comprises pastureland, enclosed by hedgerows, stone walls on the higher ground, and post and wire fences (Countryside Commission 1998, 101). The underlying geology of the valleys comprises Coal Measures overlain by glacial deposits of mostly till (Countryside Commission 1998, 102).



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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The additional archaeological building recording was carried out following the removal of the ground floor floors (concrete in the rear (Rooms G1-G4) and stone flags in the front (Rooms G5-G7)) and plaster and attached fittings from the majority of the internal wall faces. The building recording was carried out according to the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020a; 2020b). A suitable archive has also been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results, also in accordance with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2020c).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out, as part of the previous building recording (Greenlane Archaeology 2025a), in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020b). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources and is in addition to research carried out for an earlier Historic Building Appraisal (Sunderland Peacock and Associates 2024). A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and other historical sources were consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to Historic England Level 3 type standards for the farmhouse, adding to the earlier recording of the building. It typically comprised the following elements:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour digital format (as both 12meg jpegs) were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings:** 'as existing' architect's drawings were provided by the client's architect. These were plotted at a scale of 1:100 and annotated by hand with additional detail.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building, will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2020c). In addition, any digital data produced during the project will be archived with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project

intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Map and Image Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** early county-wide maps of the area of 17th and 18th century date tend not to be comprehensive enough to show the site in much detail. For instance, Yates’ map of 1786 only notes a single building, shown as a simple block at the site, and names it ‘Writhen Stone’. The earliest suitable plans of the site date from the mid-19th century onwards.

3.1.2 **Tithe map, 1837:** Written Stone Farm is marked on the tithe map for Dilworth in the parish of Ribchester and named as ‘Written Stone’ (NA IR 30/18/101 1837; Plate 1). Details of the plot numbers recorded in the accompanying tithe apportionment are summarised in Table 1. The L-shape of the farmhouse is discernible, albeit with a jutting block to the south corner, and the south end the barn is shown as a simple rectangle. The outbuilding to the north is not depicted. The main buildings are within Plot 415 and some overlap Plot 414 to the north. All the land was owned by John Browne and occupied by William Browne at the time.



Plate 1: Extract from the tithe map of 1837

Plot	Landowner	Occupier	Description
414	John Browne	William Browne	Garden
415	John Browne	William Browne	House Outbuildings & C

Table 1: Plot details recorded in the tithe apportionment (NA IR 29/18/101 1838)

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1847:** this edition of the Ordnance Survey map was surveyed in 1844 and produced at a scale of 1:10,560. The farmhouse is shown as a T-shape and the barn as an L-shape jutting out to the east at the north end (Plate 2). The outbuilding to the north is not depicted. The Written Stone is marked as just ‘Stone’ to the east of the farmhouse.

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1895:** the 1895 1:10,560 edition of the Ordnance Survey map was re-surveyed in 1891-92. The farmhouse is shown as a rectangle (Plate 3). The barn is again shown as an L-shape but flipped compared to the earlier edition (cf. Plate 2). The ‘Written Stone’ to the east of the farmhouse is not apparently shown, although it is named in Gothic script.



Plate 2 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1847



Plate 3 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1895

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1912:** the 1:2,500 edition of the Ordnance Survey published in 1912 map was revised from the earlier survey in 1910 (Plate 4). The footprint of both the farmhouse and the barn more closely resemble their current plans, and a small outbuilding has been constructed to the north of the barn. The 'Written Stone' is again marked in Gothic script and apparently shown as a rectangular block in its current location.

3.1.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1932:** the 1:2,500 edition of the Ordnance Survey published in 1932 map was revised in 1930. The farmhouse and the barn are unchanged though a small outbuilding is shown immediately to the north of the farmhouse (Plate 5).

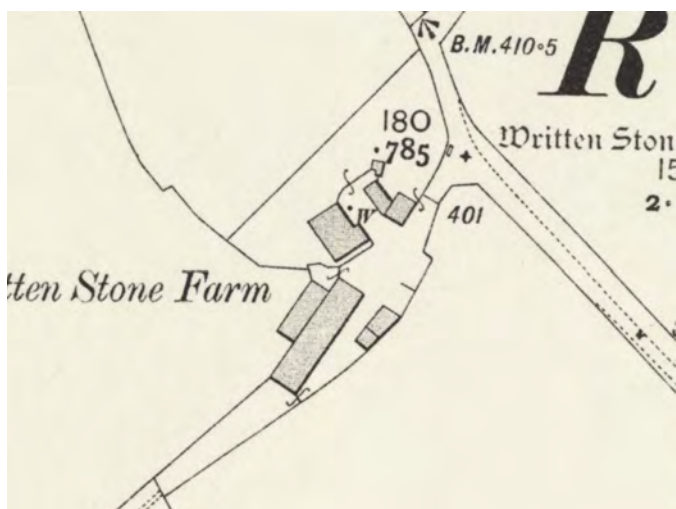


Plate 4 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1912



Plate 5 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1932

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 **Origins:** the farm presumably gets its name from 'The Written Stone', an inscribed stone immediately to the east, dated 1655 (Historic England 2025a; see *Appendix 2*). The farmhouse itself dated to the late 18th century and is Listed Grade II (Historic England 2025b). The history of the Written Stone is somewhat shrouded in legend, but its story, as first recorded in detail by Smith (1888, 27-30), at least demonstrates that a property existed on the site before 1655. Smith describes the stone and its story as follows:

'A huge stone about eight feet long, two feet wide, and eighteen inches deep, with the following inscription on it:-

RAVFFE Radcliffe laid this stone

To lye for ever. A.D. 1655.

The characters are not the raised letters so prevalent in the seventeenth century, but deeply cut into the stone.

Rafe or Ralph Radcliffe was a large property owner in the district at this time, and was probably a descendant of that Duke of Lancaster's (John of Gaunt) "dear Squire Thomas de Radclyff," who was one of the Duke's trustees to his will on his death in 1399. Why Radcliffe laid this stone I cannot tell, except to commemorate the death of some dear relative, or of himself. But, while history is silent upon this point, as about every old curious thing, so about this stone, numerous legendary stories are current in the locality, and are more or less believed in by the residents. The date on the stone speaks of the days of sorcery and witchery. Tradition declares this spot to have been the scene of a cruel and barbarous murder, and it is stated that this stone was put down in order to appease the restless spirit of the deceased, which played nightly gambols long after the body had been "hearsed in earth". A capital story is told of one of the former occupants of Written Stone Farm, who thinking the stone would make a capital "buttery stone", removed it into the house, and applied it to that use. The result was that the indignant or liberated spirit would never suffer the family to rest. Whatever pots, pans, kettles, or articles of crockery were placed upon the stone were tilted over, their contents spilled, and the vessels themselves kept up a clattering sound the livelong night and the beck of the unseen spirit. Thus, worried out his night's rest, the farmer soon found himself compelled to have the stone carefully conveyed back to its original resting-place, where it has remained ever since, and the good man's family were never after disturbed by inexplicable nocturnal noises...

A writer in the "A Stonyhurst Magazine" gives a long and interesting account of his visit to the celebrated stone. "This stone," he says, "is the terror of the neighbourhood. It is said to be haunted!" After relating the "buttery-stone" incident, in a somewhat different manner to what I have done, he goes on to speak of "an old man, still said to be living, whose daughter inhabits a farm further up the haunted lane, who was wending his way homeward, late one evening, when close to the stone he saw a female figure which moved along in front of him; he mended his pace to see who it was, but in spite of every effort he never gained on it. During the whole time he was very close, but could never draw closer, and finally his pursuit ended by the disappearance of its object.

"This was the sprite at play", continues the writer, "but sometimes it was more serious, perhaps in a bad humour. A local doctor, dead many years ago, was driving down the lane late one night. Passing the stone, his horse shied and plunged in a state of extreme terror. It then, in spite of bit and rein, galloped forward at a headlong pace, nor was the doctor able to restrain it until he was a mile or two away from the spot. As soon as he had succeeded in stopping, he got down to see it had anything the matter with it. It was covered with blood! It is related this same doctor, or of another, that he was one night in a public-house in the vicinity, when the conversation turned on the Written Stone. He had been drinking freely, and, unmindful of his former adventure, wagered that he would there and then ride to the stone, boasting that he cared nothing for the imp, if indeed such a being existed. Half-an-hour had passed from the moment when he had started, when suddenly he was described galloping back at a furious speed, but it was not until after the lapse of some time that he gained sufficient courage to relate his adventure. He

had ridden boldly up to the stone, when suddenly a shapeless mass appeared, and he was violently seized about the waist and dragged from his saddle, and then so tightly embraced by the monster that he nearly died in the process”.

3.2.2 The actual origins of the Written Stone are, however, otherwise unknown. It clearly stood or was located near to the site prior to 1655; it is conceivable that it is quite ancient, perhaps a standing stone of prehistoric date or even a milestone of Roman origin. It is noteworthy that it is located close to a possible route of the Roman road between the forts at Ribchester, to the south, and Lancaster, to the north (Ratledge 2018).

3.2.3 **Owners and occupiers:** the earliest owners and presumably occupiers of the site appear to have been members of the Ratcliffe family, as already mentioned, who were resident in the area from at least the early decades of the 17th century, with the last of that family resident in the area being George Ratcliffe (Smith 1888, 144-145). The current farmhouse was apparently constructed by the Bourn family (*op cit*, 145). The dated hopper of 1784 with the initials ‘WBE’ (and, presumably, the partially legible datestone) on the farmhouse likely relate to William and Ellen (nee Alston) Bourn, who were married at St Wilfrid’s Church, Ribchester, on the 4th February 1776 (Lancashire Parish Clark Online nd). The census returns show that the Bourn family were still living at the property until at least 1881 (see *Appendix 2* and Table 2 below), while the datestone of 1892, with the initials ‘WEB’, perhaps also indicates that they still owned the site at that time. The tithe map for that year, however, indicates that the owners were called “Browne”.

3.2.4 A summary of the information of the occupiers found in the census returns is provided in Table 2 (for more detail see *Appendix 1*). These demonstrated that at certain points the property was considered to be two households and so was presumably split in some form, but it always least partly comprised a working farm.

Year	Occupier	Occupation	Source
1841	Thomas Jump and family	Independent means	Census
	William Bourn and family	Farmer	Census
1851	Elizabeth Bourn and family	Famer of 40 acres	Census
1861	John Bourn and family	Farmer of 40 acres	Census
1871	Robert Bourn and family	Farmer of 38 acres	Census
1881	Robert Bourn and family	Farmer of 28 acres	Census
1891	Sarah Wallbank and family (listed as ‘Cottam House Farm’)	Farmer/cotton weavers	Census
	Richard Fare	Farmer	Census
1901	Richard Fare and family	Farmer	Census
1911	Mr Dagger and family	-	Census

Table 2: Occupiers of Written Stone Farm, 1841 to 1911

3.2.5 **The building:** apart from the map evidence (see *Section 3.1* above) there is relatively little historical information about the barns and outbuildings. Smith describes Written Stone House as a ‘modern building. No traces of the old residence of the Ratcliffe family are now to be seen’ (Smith 1888, 144).

4. Building Recording

4.1 General Site Arrangement

4.1.1 The farmhouse comprises a single approximately rectangular block, orientated north-west/south-east but slightly projecting to the north-east on the south-east side. It has two storeys, plus an attic, which was fully accessible on the south-east side but not on the north-west.

4.1.2 Throughout the building, the removal of the floors at ground floor level had revealed that these were laid almost directly on the natural mid-orangey brown sandy clay natural. Removal of the internal plaster revealed that the walls were largely constructed from local gritstone, but in a variety of forms, with some areas blocked using brick and cinder block. Timber was largely hand-finished and often reused.

4.2 Farmhouse – Internal Detail

4.4.1 **Ground floor Room 1 (G1):** the north-west elevation comprised relatively well-dressed blocks (Plate 6), including a re-used piece with a rectangular slot on the south-west side (Plate 7). The north-east side, beyond the fireplace had what appeared to be a blocked opening for a small cupboard or alcove (Plate 8) and a possible butt joint was evident within the fireplace opening. The north-east elevation consisted of plain blocks, the doorway to the south-east with a quoined north-west jamb and stone lintel (Plate 9). The south-west elevation (Plate 10) had a doorway on the north-east side, which was evidently inserted (Plate 11), with the south-west side rebuilt, a stone step and a sloping lintel, while the north-east side has an apparent butt joint where two wall surfaces meet (Plate 12). To the south-west of this was an obvious butt joint finished with quoins (Plate 13), although not quite extending to the ceiling, south-west of which is a former doorway with a reused timber lintel and blocked with stone. The stonework to the south-east of this comprises very small pieces. The south-west elevation has a doorway on the south-east side with a timber lintel. To the north-west is a window with a rough timber lintel, the square jambs of which originally extended to form a window seat, with the lower part now infilled with stone (Plate 14).

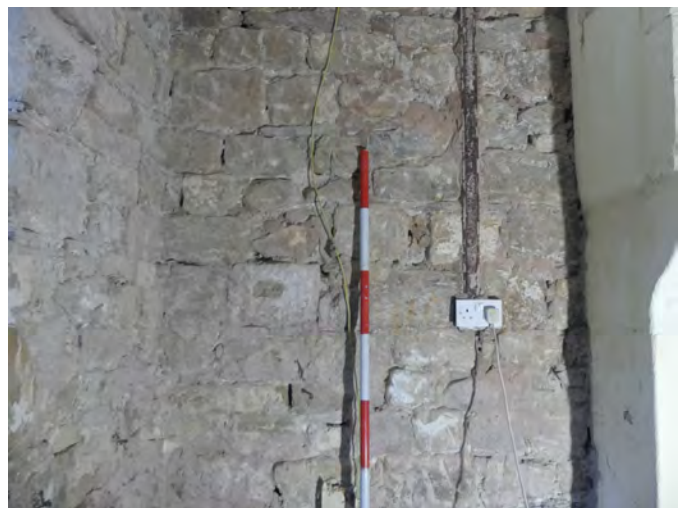


Plate 6 (left): General view of the north-west elevation, Room G1, viewed from the east

Plate 7 (right): Re-used stone with rectangular slot, south-west side of the north-west elevation, Room G1, viewed from the south-east



Plate 8 (left): Blocked opening on the north-east side of the north-west elevation of Room G1, viewed from the south-east

Plate 9 (right): North-east elevation, Room G1, viewed from the south-west



Plate 10 (left): General view of the south-east elevation, Room G1, viewed from the north

Plate 11 (right): Doorway on the north-east side of the south-east elevation of Room G1, viewed from the north-west



Plate 12 (left): Joining fabric visible on the north-east jamb of the doorway in the south-east elevation, Room G1, viewed from the south-west

Plate 13 (right): Quoined butt joint and blocked doorway on the south-west side of the south-east elevation, Room G1, viewed from the north-west



Plate 14: Window in the south-west elevation, Room G1, viewed from the north-east

4.4.2 **Ground floor Room 2 (G2):** the north-west elevation had a blocked window corresponding with that seen externally (Plate 15) but was otherwise plain and constructed from well-dressed blocks. There was a projecting step of masonry in the north corner and boulders at the footings. The north-east elevation is a rougher build on the north-west side and better blocks to the south-east of the doorway (Plate 16). The south-east elevation is partly obscured by the staircase but evidently constructed from much smaller, flatter stones. The alcove on the north-east side evidently comprised a blocked doorway, filled with brick (Plate 17). There was a further blocked doorway on the south-west side that continued beyond the line of the south-west wall and had a thin timber lintel (Plate 18). The south-west elevation

was constructed from dressed blocks, with a doorway on the south-east side, but otherwise plain (Plate 19).



Plate 15 (left): North-west elevation, Room G2, showing blocked window, viewed from the south-east



Plate 16 (right): North-east elevation, Room G2, viewed from the south-west



Plate 17 (left): Blocked doorway in alcove, north-east side of the south-east elevation, Room G2, viewed from the north-west



Plate 18 (right): Blocked doorway on the south-west side of the south-east elevation, Room G2, viewed from the north-west



Plate 19: South-west elevation, Room G2, viewed from the north

4.4.3 **Ground floor Room 3 (G3):** the north-west elevation had a large, blocked opening on the south-west side, with a chamfered jamb to the south-west and a chamfered lintel, which projected slightly from the wall line (Plate 20). The opening is blocked with dressed stone but a block of masonry on the north-east side apparently represents the truncated end of a wall return, corresponding with a line in the south-east elevation. To the north-east of this was a quoined butt joint, although this was the reverse of the butt joint in Room G1, with a rougher build to the north-east. The north-east elevation comprises a timber stud wall covered by thick planks, which has been partly removed on the north-west side and incorporated what appears to be a blocked doorway, also filled with thick boards (Plate 21). The south-east elevation has well-dressed blocks on the north-east side, apparently representing an external face, with the truncated stub of a return wall marking the change to a much rougher build at the south-west end (Plate 22). The south-west elevation has a window that has the remains of a doorway in the south-west side, now blocked, but was originally a single long mullion window, the former north-east side of which was blocked with red handmade brick, typically 23cm long by 8cm thick (Plate 23).



Plate 20 (left): Blocked doorway, north-west elevation, Room G3, viewed from the south-east

Plate 21 (right): Timber north-east elevation, Room G3, viewed from the south-west



Plate 22 (left): Change in wall build of south-east elevation, Room G3, viewed from the north-west

Plate 23 (right): Blocked window and former doorway, south-west elevation, Room G3, viewed from the north-east

4.4.4 **Ground floor Room 4 (G4):** the north-west elevation had a blocked doorway on the south-west side, with a rough timber lintel and quoined north-east jamb, although the opening was cut through by the doorway to the south-west (Plate 24). There was a further taller doorway to the north-east, with a timber lintel, evidently a reused rail of some form, and blocked with handmade brick similar to those in the south-west elevation of Room G3 (Plate 25).



Plate 24 (left): North-west elevation, Room G4, viewed from the south-east

Plate 25 (right): Blocked doorway on the north-east side of Room G4, viewed from the south-east

The north-east elevation features a doorway on the north-west side with a thick timber lintel. To the south-east was a window with splayed jambs and lots of brick rebuild below (Plate 26). The south-east elevation is dominated by the fireplace, which is almost entirely constructed or faced by cinder block and

brick, a mixture of hand-made red brick and yellow firebrick, with the central part filling a large opening and blocked against modern tiles on the south-west side (Plate 27). The fireplace hearth has a modern sawn timber lintel. To the south-west is a doorway with a timber lintel and well-finished stone around, perhaps originally external, continuing to the same fabric in Room G3 (Plate 28). The south-west elevation is a timber stud finished with thick planks (Plate 29).



Plate 26 (left): North-east elevation, Room G4, viewed from the south-west
Plate 27 (right): South-east elevation, Room G4, viewed from the north-west



Plate 28 (left): Doorway, south-west side of the south-east elevation, Room G4, viewed from the north-west
Plate 29 (right): South-west elevation, Room G4, viewed from the north-east

4.4.5 **Ground floor Room 5 (G5):** the north-west elevation comprises well-dressed blocks, apparently originally an external face (Plate 30), with two butt joints on the south-west side and well-dressed quoins evident at the south-west end, butted by the south-west elevation (Plate 31). There is a doorway on the

north-east side, which is clearly inserted and has a thin timber lintel (Plate 32). The north-east elevation is of brick construction, typically hand-made, pale orangey-red, and 24cm long by 6.5cm thick (Plate 33). The south-east elevation contains the front door, with well-dressed stone around it and the lintel a reused timber rail (Plate 34). The south-west elevation is of stone construction, in small angular pieces (Plate 35) with a doorway and a return to the south-west.



Plate 30 (left): North-west elevation, Room G5, viewed from the east

Plate 31 (right): Detail of quoins at the south-west end of the north-west elevation, Room G5, viewed from the south-east



Plate 32 (left): Inserted doorway on the north-east side of the north-west elevation, Room G5, viewed from the south-east

Plate 33 (right): North-east elevation, Room G5, viewed from the west



Plate 34 (left): Doorway and south-east elevation, Room G5, viewed from the north-east

Plate 35 (right): South-west elevation, Room G5, viewed from the north

4.4.6 **Ground floor Room 6 (G6):** the two beams were exposed, both evidently reused, the north-west with a tenon slot for a timber joint (Plate 38), while there are peg holes and slots in the south-east (Plate 37). The north-west elevation is constructed from small angular pieces of stone but otherwise plain (Plate 38). The north-east elevation is essentially the same construction, with a doorway on the north-west side (Plate 39). The south-east elevation is constructed from well-dressed blocks, with a central window with splayed jambs (Plate 40). The south-west elevation is a much rougher build, with the central fireplace within an originally wider opening, partially blocked and with a smaller ceramic insert (Plate 41). There is some hand-made brick in the wall above forming the line of the flue.



Plate 36 (left): North-west beam in Room G6, viewed from the south

Plate 37 (right): Beams in Room G6, viewed from the east



Plate 38 (left): North-west elevation, Room G6, viewed from the south-east

Plate 39 (right): North-east elevation, Room G6, viewed from the south-west



Plate 40 (left): South-east elevation, Room G6, viewed from the north-west

Plate 41 (right): South-west elevation, Room G6, viewed from the north-east

4.4.7 Ground floor Room 7 (G7): the north-west elevation has well-dressed masonry on the south-west side (Plate 42) running to massive quoins at a wide opening extending to the ceiling (Plate 43). These blocks include a single well-finished square piece with five evenly spaced holes cut into it (Plate 44), which is 34cm square, the holes are 8cm in diameter and 14cm deep and come to a slightly concave base; there is also an L-shaped block forming one of the quoins. The large opening is blocked with smaller rougher stone and there is a further much rougher butt joint to the north-east, with the build more uniform rough blocks extending to the north-east and into the north-east and south-east elevations. The north-east elevation has a central fireplace in a projecting chimney stack (Plate 45). The surround comprises dressed stone, with what were presumably projecting scrolled corbels at the top having been hacked off (Plate 46). It has a chamfered lintel and there are brick forming the line of the flue above. The south-east elevation is plain, except for a large window with a rough timber lintel (Plate 47). The south-west elevation is of brick construction, laid in stretcher bond, with a central doorway (Plate 48).



Plate 42 (left): The north-west elevation, Room G7, viewed from the south-east



Plate 43 (right): Quoins on the south-west side of the north-west elevation of Room G7, viewed from the south-east



Plate 44 (left): Detail of reused stone with holes, north-west elevation, Room G7, viewed from the south-east



Plate 45 (right): North-east elevation, Room G7, viewed from the south-west



Plate 46 (left): Detail of fireplace, north-east elevation, Room G7, viewed from the south-west

Plate 47 (right): South-east elevation, Room G7, viewed from the north-west



Plate 48: South-west elevation, Room G7, viewed from the north-east

4.4.8 **First floor Room 1 (F1):** the north-west elevation is largely constructed from regular blocks, with thin angled pieces denoted the line of the flue in the chimney breast (Plate 49). It is open on the north-east side forming an alcove below the angle of the chimney breast, with stepped stone and a modern timber lintel over. The north-east elevation (Plate 50) has a blocked doorway on the north-west side with a thick timber lintel (Plate 51). To the south-east, the extant doorway is clearly inserted and has a reused timber lintel. Along the top is a noticeable change in build, presumably where the wall has been raised in height. The south-east elevation has a blocked doorway on the north-east side, extending across the line of the north-east elevation, which also has a rough timber lintel (Plate 52). The extant doorway to the south-west of this is inserted and has a sawn timber lintel. A further possible partial butt joint is evident to the south-west (Plate 53). The south-west elevation is plain except for the window, which has a rough timber lintel (Plate 54).



Plate 49 (left): North-west elevation, Room F1, viewed from the south-east
Plate 50 (right): North-east elevation, Room F1, viewed from the south-west



Plate 51 (left): Blocked doorway on north-west side of north-east elevation, Room F1, viewed from the south-west
Plate 52 (right): Blocked and extant doorway in the south-east elevation, Room F1, viewed from the north-west



Plate 53 (left): Possible butt joint, south-west side of the south-east elevation, Room F1, viewed from the north-west

Plate 54 (right): South-west elevation, Room F1, viewed from the north-east

4.4.9 **First floor Room 2 (F2):** the north-west and north-east elevations are essentially plain, with the same build of roughly dressed blocks. The north-west elevation has an evident angled line on the north-east side, corresponding to where the wall has been raised, and the window to the north-east has a rough and reused timber lintel (Plate 55). The south-east elevation appears to butt the north-east (Plate 56). The top of a blocked doorway at landing level is present on the north-east side, with a timber lintel (Plate 57), and there is the jamb of a large opening to the south-east extending into Room F1, with a timber lintel (Plate 58). There is a change in height near the top of the wall, presumably denoting where it has been raised. The south-west elevation features an inserted doorway on the south-east side with a rounded timber lintel, and a blocked doorway to the north-west with a thin timber lintel (Plate 59). Again, there is an evident line along the top where it has been raised in height.



Plate 55 (left): North-west and north-east elevations, Room F2, viewed from the south

Plate 56 (right): South-east elevation, Room F2, viewed from the north-west



Plate 57 (left): Blocked landing-level doorway, north-east side of the south-east elevation, Room F2, viewed from the north-west

Plate 58 (right): Blocked opening, south-west side of the south-east elevation, Room F2, viewed from the north-west

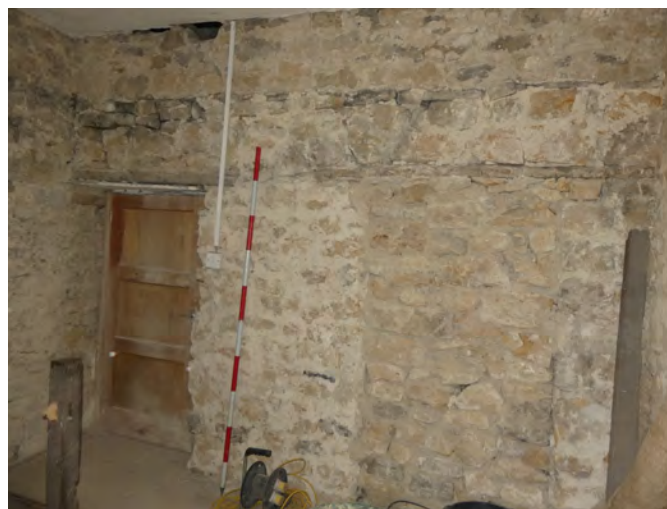


Plate 59: South-west elevation, Room F2, viewed from the north

4.4.10 **First floor Room 3 (F3):** the lower part of the north-west elevation is constructed from well-dressed blocks, which come to an angled top, above which they are rough, presumably denoting where the wall has been raised in height (Plate 60). The stonework comes to a butt joint on the north-east side, quined in the lower part, beyond which it is infilled with a mixture of different brick types, including some fire brick, and some stone; one brick is frogged and marked 'ENFIELD DEERPLAY'. The north-east and south-east walls are relatively modern timber stud, with some sprayed mortar infill to the south-east (Plate 61). The south-west elevation is plain, with a rough stone build and a window to the south-east with a timber lintel.



Plate 60 (left): North-west elevation, Room F3, viewed from the south-east

Plate 61 (right): South-east elevation, Room F3, viewed from the north-west

4.4.11 **First floor Room 4 (F4)**: no new features had been exposed in Room F4.

4.4.12 **First floor Room 5 (F5)**: the stone construction of the south-east and south-west elevations had been exposed, but no new features were visible.

4.4.13 **First floor Room 6 (F6)**: the north-west elevation (Plate 62) has a massive, blocked opening across it, corresponding to that in Rooms F1 and F2, but with a dividing central column of brick, at which two rough timber lintels meet (Plate 63). The upper part of another opening was also present on the north-east side, blocked with stone and with a timber lintel (Plate 64). The north-east elevation is plain, except for a window with a rough timber lintel (Plate 65). The south-east elevation has a projecting brick chimney breast, the bricks handmade mid-red and typically 22cm long by 6cm thick and set against the wall (Plate 66). To the south-west of this the wall steps back 0.05m at a height of 0.8m from the floor, the recessed area above this filled with timber stud (Plate 67). This extends either side of the inserted doorway. The south-west elevation is of brick construction, the bricks the same as those used in the chimney to the south-east, with a doorway on the south-east side blocked with brick and with a timber surround and lintel (Plate 68).



Plate 62 (left): North-west elevation, Room F6, viewed from the south-east



Plate 63 (right): Large blocked opening, north-west elevation, Room F6, viewed from the south-east



Plate 64 (left): Blocked opening, north-east of the north-west elevation, Room F6, viewed from the south-east



Plate 65 (right): North-east elevation, Room F6, viewed from the south-west



Plate 66 (left): South-east elevation, Room F6, viewed from the west



Plate 67 (right): South-west side of the south-east elevation, Room F6, viewed from the north-west



Plate 68: South-west elevation, Room F6, viewed from the north-east

4.4.14 **First floor Room 7 (F7)**: little had been exposed here, although the doorways to the north-west have rough timber lintels.

4.4.15 **First floor Room 8 (F8)**: only the south-east and north-west elevations have been stripped of plaster. Both are of similar construction, comprising rough blocks in rough courses. The south-east elevation has a large window, with a roughly squared timber lintel (Plate 71). The south-west elevation has a central brick chimney breast, the bricks handmade, mid-orangey red and typically 22.5cm long, 6cm thick and 10cm wide (Plate 72).



Plate 69 (left): Window in south-east elevation, Room F8, viewed from the north



Plate 70 (right): Chimney breast, south-west elevation, Room F8, viewed from the north-east

4.4.16 **First floor Room 9 (F9)**: only part of the walls to the north-east and south-east had been stripped of plaster. The north-east elevation has a brick chimney breast, constructed from handmade mid-orangy red bricks, typically 22cm long, 6.5cm thick and 10cm wide (Plate 71). The chimney breast butts against the main wall. The wall to the south-east of this is plain, with a row of open joist holes for the attic floor. The south-east elevation is plain except for a large window, with a hand-finished timber lintel (Plate 72).



Plate 71 (left): North-east elevation, Room F9, viewed from the south-west



Plate 72 (right): South-east elevation, Room F9, viewed from the north

4.4.17 **Attic-level Room 3 (A3)**: this was the only area that had been substantially changed, the walls stripped of any plaster to the north-east and south-west, fully exposing the brick chimney at the north-east end (Plate 73 and Plate 74). No additional features were observed, except for the line of the former wall plate and the ends of two purlins on the south-west side of the north-west elevation with the wall line raised above (Plate 75). It was also evident that the south-west elevation butts the north-west below the level of the raised wall. There was also a butt joint evident on the north-east side of the north-west elevation, corresponding with the return of the front section of the farmhouse (Plate 76).



Plate 73 (left): General view of Room A3, showing the north-east elevation, from the south-west

Plate 74 (right): General view of Room A3, showing the south-east elevation, from the west



Plate 75 (left): Wall plate and raised wall line on the south-west side of the north-west elevation, Room A3, viewed from the east

Plate 76 (right): Butt joint on the north-east side of the north-west elevation, Room A3, viewed from the east



Figure 2: Ground and first floor plans of the farmhouse

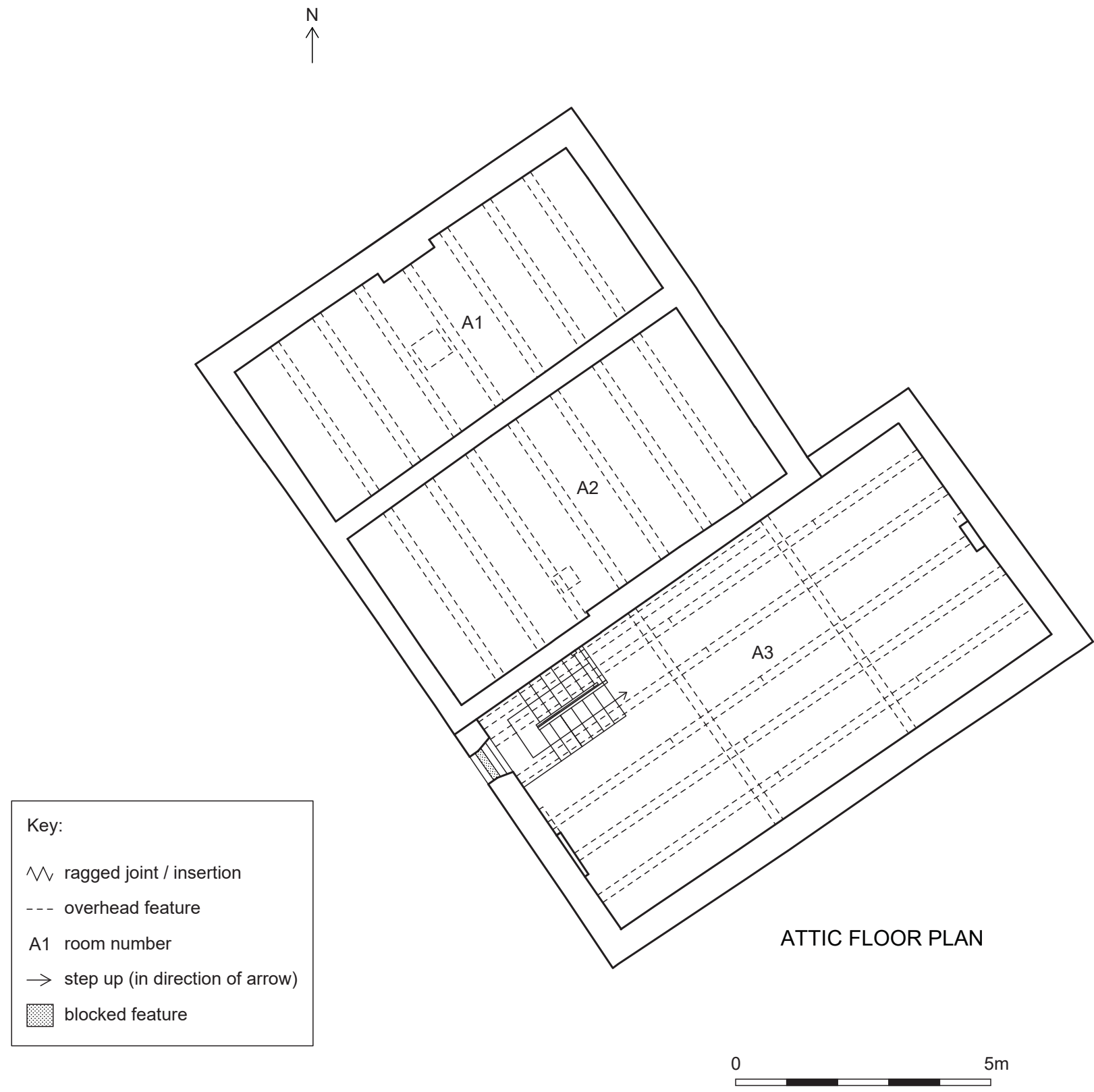


Figure 3: Attic floor plan of the farmhouse

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The initial building recording concluded that while there was fabric of at least 17th century date present within the farmhouse (and elsewhere on the site), it was apparently all reused in later, probably 18th century, buildings. The additional recording has found that there are, in fact, elements of earlier structures contained within the 18th century elements. There is also material that is evidently much older, probably medieval, although the likelihood is that this came to the site from elsewhere as building stone.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 **Introduction:** the documentary evidence combined with the results of the additional building recording have allowed six phases of development to be determined (Figure 4).

5.2.2 **Phase 1 (medieval):** various pieces of re-used dressed stone were observed during the earlier phases of building recording, present in the barn to the south-west, outbuilding to the north-east, and the farmhouse (Greenlane Archaeology 2025a; 2025b). None of these could be dated with any certainty, however, the dressed stone with five holes located in the north-west elevation of Room G7 is almost certainly a 'cresset stone', and therefore likely to be of medieval date, perhaps 14th to early 15th century (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2859). Cresset stones were used as a basic form of lamp, with oil or fat and a wick (*op cit*, 2859-2860), or perhaps a candle (Lees 1884) or ceramic vessel (Shaffrey *et al* 2022, 434-435), placed in each of the holes; recent residue analysis of one example found that a mix of animal fats had been used (*op cit*, 433-434). The name probably ultimately derives from the Old French *crasset*, meaning pot or even crucible (Leeds 1882, 391). They were first recorded in detail from the late 19th century (Lees 1882), with comparable examples recorded in Cumbria at Furness Abbey and Calder Abbey (Lees 1878). They are almost always found in association with religious buildings such as churches or monastic houses (Shaffrey pers comm), although a large-scale study of examples in Ireland found a more wide-ranging number of locations from which they were recovered (Moore 1984, 105-106). The early potential date of some of the material at Written Stone also allows some reinterpretation of other pieces, such as the two small niches in the outbuilding to the north-east of the farmhouse (Greenlane Archaeology 2005b). These are perhaps lamp niches (Dryden 1882), and probably also originated in a religious building. The source of this material is uncertain, but the most obvious nearby place is probably Whalley Abbey, less than 10km to the south-east of the site. Whalley Abbey was established in the late 12th century and closed during the Dissolution but remained in the hands of the crown until 1553 when the site and manor were sold to John Braddyl, who had been leasing them since 1543 (Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 131-139). The estate was subsequently split, with Braddyl keeping the land and Richard Assheton the farmhouse (*ibid*). Whether Written Stone was part of the original Whalley Abbey holdings is not clear, nor is it obvious whether there is a connection between the Braddyl and Radcliffe families, although a Robert Radcliffe, earl of Sussex and Lord Lieutenant of Lancaster, who was '*responsible for pacifying the county*' after the Pilgrimage of Grace, had moved from Ordsall Hall near Manchester to '*set up his headquarters in the abbot's lodgings at Whalley*' in April 1537 (Brennan 1996, 4). There is no tangible evidence to suggest that there was a structure of medieval date on the site at Written Stone, although there is considerable uncertainty about what the purpose of the Phase 2 structure was (see Section 5.2.3 below).

5.2.3 **Phase 2 (17th century):** it is noticeable that the central part of the building (Phase 2a), corresponding approximately with the south-west end of Room G3, Room G4 and Rooms F3-F6, is an earlier structure of uncertain date and function. Dating it is difficult because of the lack of diagnostic features but given the later alterations it seems likely to have been at least 17th century in date. What remains clearly formed a single rectangular block orientated north-east/south-west, probably originally longer to the north-east but truncated later. The large openings, on the north-east ends of the north-west and south-east sides of this block are unusual, as are the numerous doorways on the north-east end of the north-west side, which all appear to be original and not later insertions, and the use of dressed stone on internal and external faces. They suggest that the Phase 1 building had a functional rather than

domestic use and it is possible that it was originally a farm building, such as a small barn or stable, with opposing wagon doorways, pitching or loading doorways at first floor level, and perhaps even an upper level cart door (the wide opening between Rooms F2 and F6), although this would have had to be accessed from a ramp against the building. The truncated walls evident in the north-west and south-east sides of Room G3 seem to indicate that a small extension was added (Phase 2b), represented by the south-west end of what is now Room G3. This had originally had a long mullion window in the south-west elevation, and a doorway with a chamfered surround to the north-west; why such architecturally impressive elements would be added to the original structure is not clear, but it is possible that even at that stage these represent reused elements, which would perhaps be more likely if this addition was actually made as part of Phase 2.

5.2.4 Phase 3 (early 18th century): the earlier building recording identified that the earliest house that survives was of a square double pile plan, and this still seems to be the case, the Phase 1 building having been enlarged to the north-west with the addition of Rooms G1 and G2 and F1 and F2 and new doorways added to facilitate access. Even then there are some odd features, such as the apparent opening behind the fireplace in Room G1. The elements of the Phase 1 building were no doubt raised in height at this time and the north-east end of the building seems to have been truncated to enable the square plan to be produced; the large doorway visible in the north-west side of Room G7 was perhaps reduced in size at this time. New fireplaces were created in Rooms G4 and F6 by the addition of a new flue built against the Phase 1 structure and brick partition walls were constructed to divide the internal space. Dating this change is still difficult, but numerous other examples of double pile plan houses have been recorded that are early 18th century in date, and it must logically fit between Phase 2, which is presumed to be 17th century, and Phase 4, which is known to date to 1784. The early handmade bricks present throughout the building, used in Phase 3 in the chimney breasts, flues, and internal walls, are difficult to date but are of a size typical of those used before the late 18th century when the brick tax made making larger bricks more common (Hammond 2001, 30).

5.2.5 Phase 4 (late 18th century): as noted in the earlier building recording (Greenlane Archaeology 2025b), the south-west front of farmhouse clearly originated in the late 18th century. A very worn datestone in the front of the farmhouse approximately confirms the date, reading '17[??]' with the initials 'WE' above; the rest is illegible. However, a hopper above this is dated 1784 and has the initials 'W B E', thought to correspond to William and Ellen Bourn (see Section 3.2.3). This section of the building was clearly added to form a new decorative and symmetrical Palladian-style façade to the farmhouse, essentially hiding the original property and incorporating it to the rear, and raising it in height to match. The new front essentially comprised two large ground floor reception rooms (Rooms G6 and G7) connected to a new staircase via a central hallway (Room G5) with two large bedrooms on the first floor (Rooms F8 and F9), with access to a large attic room above (Room A3). New doorways were inserted between Rooms G4 and G5 and F6 and F7. The small blocked aperture at the base of the north-east end gable suggests that there may have been a small cellar, but no further evidence for this was found, making it more likely that it is actually connected to an ash pit designed to allow the fireplace in Room G7 to be cleared and the chimney swept from the outside.

5.2.6 Phase 5 (early 19th century): specific changes to the farmhouse in the 19th century are less evident and this additional recording did not add any other relevant information for this phase. It still seems likely that the back staircase was added at this time as it evidently cut through the floorboards in Room G2. The census returns suggest that the property was sub-divided into two separate dwellings by at least 1841, which would have necessitated an additional staircase.

5.2. Phase 6 (late 19th – early 20th century): the additional recording confirmed that the partitions forming Rooms F3-F5 were early 20th century, evidently to allow for the creation of an internal bathroom/toilet and linking corridor. The small window in F3 was also added as part of this. The only other substantial change of this period was to the massive fireplace in Room G4, which was largely rebuilt in cinder block and brick.

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 The initial recording of the house revealed a relatively complex structure, which was thought to have elements of at least 17th century date reused within it but was mainly of 18th century date. The additional recording has demonstrated that not only has the building in fact been constructed around a core block of probable 17th century date, although of somewhat unusual form suggesting it was not domestic, but it also contains material of medieval date, including a cresset stone. This is likely to have been brought to the site from elsewhere, the most obvious source being Whalley Abbey. It has not been possible to identify any direct link between the site and Whalley Abbey, but it is very likely that the major landowning families were able to access material from monastic houses following the Dissolution, particularly if they ended up in possession of parts of the estates, although the way in which such valuable building stone was redistributed seems to have been strictly controlled (Elsworth forthcoming).

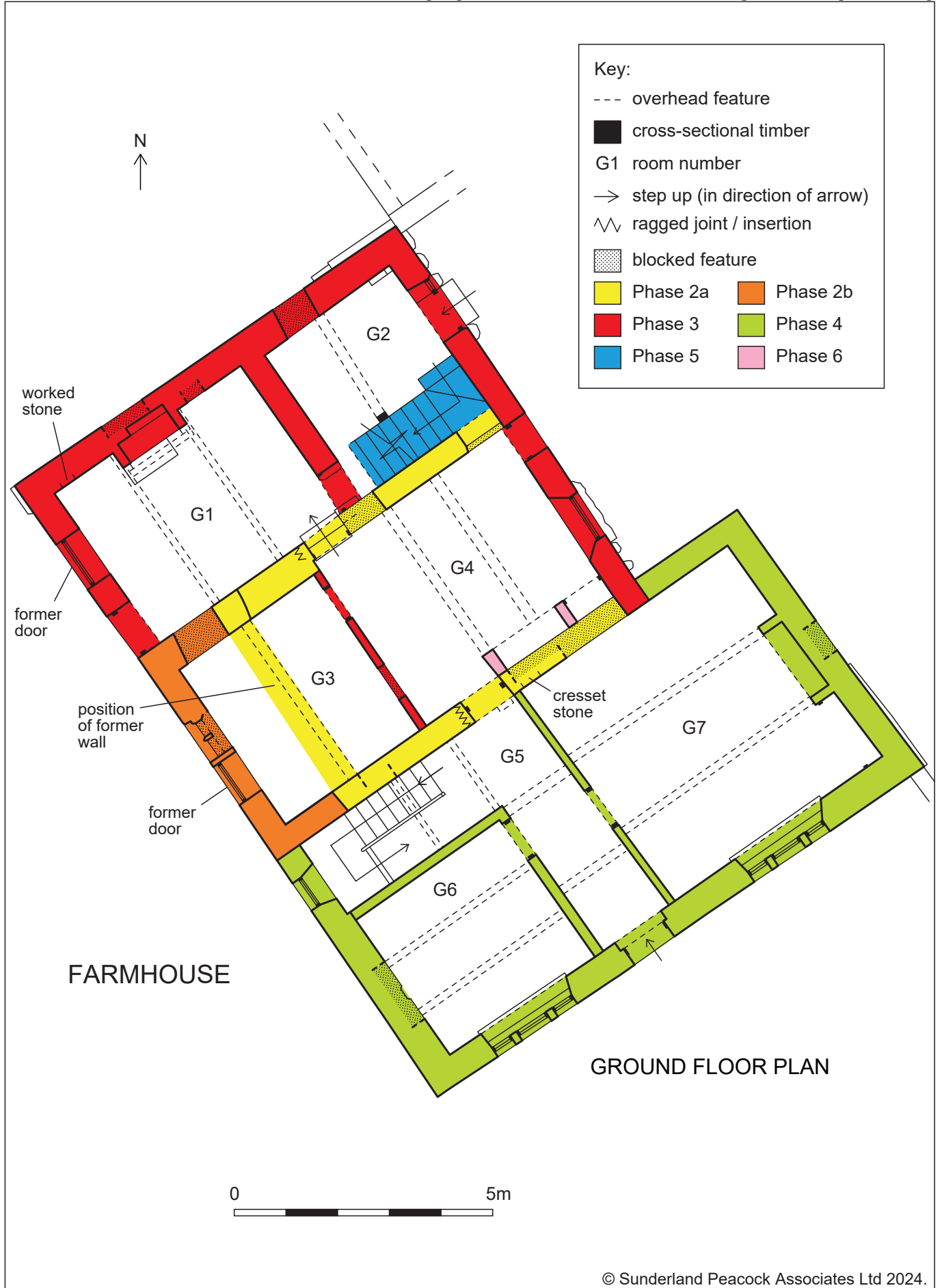


Figure 4: Phase plan showing the development of the farmhouse

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Appendix 1: Census information 1841-1911

1841 Census (HO107/Piece 505/Book 10/District 4/Folio 25/Page 17 1841)

Place	Name	Age		Profession	Whether born in same county
Written Stone	Thomas Jump	75		Independent means	Yes
	Nanny Jump	68		Independent means	Yes
Written Stone	William Bourn	30		Farmer	Yes
	Alice Bourn	30		-	Yes
	Ann Chadwick	16		Female Servant	Yes
	James Wearing	17		Male Servant	Yes

1851 Census (HO107/Piece 2268/Folio 412/Page 14 1851)

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Written Stone	Elizabeth Bourn	65	Head	Farmer of 40 acres	Yorkshire, Dinkling Green Bowland
	Margret Bourn	36	Daughter	Employed at home	Lancashire, Dilworth
	Richard Highton	59	Servant	Agricultural labourer	Lancashire, Chagley [Chaigley?]

1861 Census (RG 9/Piece 3142/Folio 53/Page 9 1861)

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
1 Written Stone	John Bourn	76	Head	Farmer of 40 acres	Lancashire, Dilworth
	Margreat Bourn	47	Daughter	-	Lancashire, Dilworth
2 Written Stone Cottage	Uninhabited	-	-	-	-

1871 Census (RG10/Piece 4216/Folio 74/Page 7 1871)

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Written Stone	Robert Bourn	54	Head	Farmer of 38 acres	Lancashire, Ribchester
	Ellen Bourn	52	Wife	Farmer's wife	Lancashire, Blackburn
	Elizabeth Bourn	21	Daughter	-	Lancashire, Mytton
	Robert Bourn	19	Son	Grocer	Lancashire, Mytton
	Thomas Bourn	17	Son	Farmer's son	Lancashire, Mytton
	William Bourn	14	Grandson	Orphan	Lancashire, Mytton

1881 Census (RG11/Piece 4245/Folio 91/Page 16 1881)

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Written Stone	Robert Bourn	64	Head	Farmer of 28 acres Employing 1 servant	Lancashire, Hothersall

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
	Ellen Bourn	62	Wife	Farmer's wife	Lancashire, Dinkley
	Elizabeth Bourn	31	Daughter	Farmer's daughter	Lancashire, Aighton
	Margaret Bourn	67	Sister	Annuitant	Lancashire, Dilworth
	John Bradley	16	Servant	Farm Servant (Indoor)	Lancashire, Bailey

1891 Census (RG12/Piece 3446/Folio 79/Page 21 1891)

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Written Stone (Cottam House Farm)	Sarah Wallbank	48	Head	Farmer	Lancashire, Chipping
	Alfred Wallbank	22	Son	Cotton-weaver	Lancashire, Dilworth
	Elizabeth Wallbank	20	Daughter	Cotton-weaver	Lancashire, Thornley
	William Wallbank	19	Son	Cotton-weaver	Lancashire, Thornley
	Mary Wallbank	18	Daughter	Cotton-weaver	Lancashire, Thornley
	Margaret Wallbank	16	Daughter	Cotton-weaver	Lancashire, Thornley
	Sarah Jane Wallbank	14	Daughter	Assistant on farm	Lancashire, Dilworth
	Henry Wallbank	12	Son	Scholar	Lancashire, Dilworth
	Alice Wallbank	10	Daughter	Scholar	Lancashire, Dilworth
	Maria Wallbank	8	Daughter	Scholar	Lancashire, Dilworth
Written Stone	Richard Fare	36	Head	Farmer	Lancashire, Broughton
	Elizabeth Fare	39	Wife		Lancashire, Balderstone
	Emma Fare	11	Boarder	Scholar	Lancashire, Wigan
	William Davies	16	Servant	Farm Servant	Lancashire, Garstang

1901 Census (RG13/Piece 3959/Folio 81/Page 10-11 1901)

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Writtenstone	Richard Fare	46	Head	Farmer	Lancashire, Broughton
	Elizabeth Fare	48	Wife		Lancashire, Osbaldestone
	Emma Fare	20	Daughter	Farmer's Daughter	Lancashire, Barrow
	Thomas Fare	80	Father	Living on own means	Lancashire, Poulton le Fylde
	Sussanah Fare	76	Mother	Living on own means	Westmorland, Milnthorpe
	Samuel Worthington	12	Boarder	Scholar	Lancashire, Preston
	Rachel Worthington	4	Boarder	Scholar	Lancashire, Preston
	George Morton	21	Servant	Cow man	Lancashire, Accrington

1911 Census Summary Book (RG78/Piece 1450 1911)

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Writtenstone	Mr Dagger				

Place	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
	+1 Male				
	+1 Female				

Appendix 2: Listed Building Information Summary

List Entry Name: The Written Stone (Historic England 2025a)

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1147440

Date first listed: 22-Nov-1983

Statutory Address: The Written Stone, Written Stone Lane

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley (District Authority)

Parish: Longridge

National Grid Reference: SD 62617 37902

Details: inscribed stone, 1655. Sandstone. About eight feet long, two feet wide and 18 inches deep. The following is written in incised letters: 'RAVFFE RADCLIFFE LAID THIS STONE TO LYE FOR EVER AD 1655'.

For legends about the stone see Smith, TC, 1888 *A History of Longridge*, Preston, pp27-30.

List Entry Name: Written Stone Farmhouse (Historic England 2025b)

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1362273

Date first listed: 22-Nov-1983

Statutory Address: Written Stone Farmhouse, Written Stone Lane

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley (District Authority)

Parish: Longridge

National Grid Reference: SD 62585 37882

Details: house, probably late 18th century. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. L-plan. Two storeys. Façade of three bays with chamfered quoins and windows of three lights with square stone mullions and plain stone surrounds, except for the central window on the first floor which has a plain stone surround with semi-circular head. The door has a plain stone surround with a semi-circular head.

Appendix 3: Photograph Record Index

Project name:		Written Stone Farm, Written Stone Lane, Longridge, Lancashire: Additional Archaeological Building Recording			Film type:	Digital
Project Code:		G1649	Site Code:	WS25	Film No.:	2
Shot No.	Area	From	Description	Scale size	Initial/date	
1	Internal	SE	Room G1, NW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
2	Internal	SE	Room G1, NW elevation, reused stone	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
3	Internal	SE	Room G1, NW elevation, fireplace and alcove	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
4	Internal	SE	Room G1, NW elevation, alcove	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
5	Internal	SW	Room G1, NE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
6	Internal	NW	Room G1, SE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
7	Internal	NW	Room G1, SE elevation, door	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
8	Internal	SW	Room G1, SE elevation, door jamb	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
9	Internal	NW	Room G1, SE elevation, blocking	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
10	Internal	NW	Room G1, SE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
11	Internal	NE	Room G1, SW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
12	Internal	NE	Room G1, SW elevation, window	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
13	Internal	SE	Room G2, NW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
14	Internal	SE	Room G2, NW elevation, window	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
15	Internal	SW	Room G2, NE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
16	Internal	NW	Room G2, SE elevation, NE side	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
17	Internal	NW	Room G2, SE elevation, NE side	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
18	Internal	NW	Room G2, SE elevation, SW side	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
19	Internal	N	Room G2, SW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
20	Internal	SE	Room G23, NW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
21	Internal	SE	Room G3, NW elevation, opening	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
22	Internal	W	Room G3, NE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
23	Internal	NW	Room G3, SE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
24	Internal	NW	Room G3, SE elevation, return	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
25	Internal	NW	Room G3, SE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
26	Internal	NE	Room G3, SW elevation, window	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
27	Internal	N	Room G3, SW elevation, window	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
28	Internal	SE	Room G4, NW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
29	Internal	SE	Room G4, NW elevation, door to SW	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
30	Internal	SE	Room G4, NW elevation, door to NE	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
31	Internal	SW	Room G4, NE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
32	Internal	SW	Room G4, NE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
33	Internal	NW	Room G4, SE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
34	Internal	NW	Room G4, SE elevation, fireplace	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
35	Internal	NW	Room G4, SE elevation, door	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
36	Internal	NW	Room G4, SE elevation, door	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
37	Internal	N	Room G4, SW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
38	Internal	NE	Room G4, SW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
39	Internal	E	Room G5, NW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
40	Internal	E	Room G5, NW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
41	Internal	SE	Room G5, NW elevation, door	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
42	Internal	SE	Room G5, NW elevation, quoins	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
43	Internal	S	Room G5, NW elevation, butt joints	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
44	Internal	W	Room G5, NE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
45	Internal	SW	Room G5, NE elevation, bricks	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	

Project name:		Written Stone Farm, Written Stone Lane, Longridge, Lancashire: Additional Archaeological Building Recording			Film type:	Digital
Project Code:		G1649	Site Code:	WS25	Film No.:	2
Shot No.	Area	From	Description	Scale size	Initial/date	
46	Internal	NW	Room G5, SE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
47	Internal	N	Room G5, SW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
48	Internal	SE	Room G6, NW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
49	Internal	SW	Room G6, NE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
50	Internal	NW	Room G6, SE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
51	Internal	NE	Room G6, SW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
52	Internal	E	Room G6, beams	–	DWE 03/02/2026	
53	Internal	S	Room G6, NW beam	–	DWE 03/02/2026	
54	Internal	SE	Room G7, NW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
55	Internal	SE	Room G7, NW elevation, blocked opening	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
56	Internal	SE	Room G7, NW elevation, jamb	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
57	Internal	SE	Room G7, NW elevation, worked stone	10cm	DWE 03/02/2026	
58	Internal	S	Room G7, NW elevation, worked stone	10cm	DWE 03/02/2026	
59	Internal	SW	Room G7, NE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
60	Internal	SW	Room G7, NE elevation, fireplace	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
61	Internal	W	Room G7, NE elevation, fireplace	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
62	Internal	NW	Room G7, SE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
63	Internal	NE	Room G7, SW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
64	Internal	N	Room G7, SW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
65	Internal	SE	Room F1, NW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
66	Internal	SE	Room F1, NW elevation, fireplace	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
67	Internal	NW	Room F1, NE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
68	Internal	NW	Room F1, NE elevation, door	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
69	Internal	W	Room F1, SE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
70	Internal	NW	Room F1, SE elevation, butt joint/door	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
71	Internal	NW	Room F1m SE elevation, butt joint	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
72	Internal	NW	Room F1, SE elevation, inserted door	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
73	Internal	NW	Room F1, SE elevation, butt joint to SW	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
74	Internal	NE	Room F1, SW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
75	Internal	S	Room F2, NW and NE elevations	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
76	Internal	NW	Room F2, SE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
77	Internal	NW	Room F2, SE elevation, door to NE	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
78	Internal	NW	Room F2, SE elevation, butt joint to SW	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
79	Internal	NE	Room F2, SW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
80	Internal	NE	Room F2, SW elevation, door	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
81	Internal	SE	Room F3, NW elevation, SW side	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
82	Internal	SE	Room F3, NW elevation, NE side	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
83	Internal	W	Room F3, stud walls to NE and SE	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
84	Internal	E	Room F3, SW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
85	Internal	SE	Room F6, NW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
86	Internal	SE	Room F6, NW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
87	Internal	SE	Room F6, NW elevation, blocked opening	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
88	Internal	SE	Room F6, NW elevation, door	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
89	Internal	SW	Room F6, NE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
90	Internal	NW	Room F6, SE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
91	Internal	W	Room F6, SE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
92	Internal	NW	Room F6, SE elevation, chimney breast	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
93	Internal	NW	Room F6, SE elevation, door	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
94	Internal	NE	Room F6, SW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
95	Internal	NE	Room F6, SW elevation, door	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	

Project name:		Written Stone Farm, Written Stone Lane, Longridge, Lancashire: Additional Archaeological Building Recording			Film type:	Digital
Project Code:		G1649	Site Code:	WS25	Film No.:	2
Shot No.	Area	From	Description	Scale size	Initial/date	
96	Internal	SW	Room F9, NE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
97	Internal	SW	Room F9, NE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
98	Internal	E	Room F9, beams	–	DWE 03/02/2026	
99	Internal	S	Room F9, beams	–	DWE 03/02/2026	
100	Internal	N	Room F9, SE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
101	Internal	NW	Room F9, SE elevation, window	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
102	Internal	E	Room F8, SE elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
103	Internal	NW	Room F8, SE elevation, window	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
104	Internal	NE	Room F8, SW elevation	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
105	Internal	SW	Room A3, NE elevation	–	DWE 03/02/2026	
106	Internal	W	Room A3, SE elevation	–	DWE 03/02/2026	
107	Internal	E	Room A3, NW elevation, wall plate	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
108	Internal	E	Room A3, NW elevation, wall plate	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
109	Internal	S	Room A3, NW elevation, butt joint to NE	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	
110	Internal	E	Room A3, NW elevation, butt join to NE	2m	DWE 03/02/2026	

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Figure 5: Ground and first floor plans of the farmhouse, showing the location and direction of photographs taken

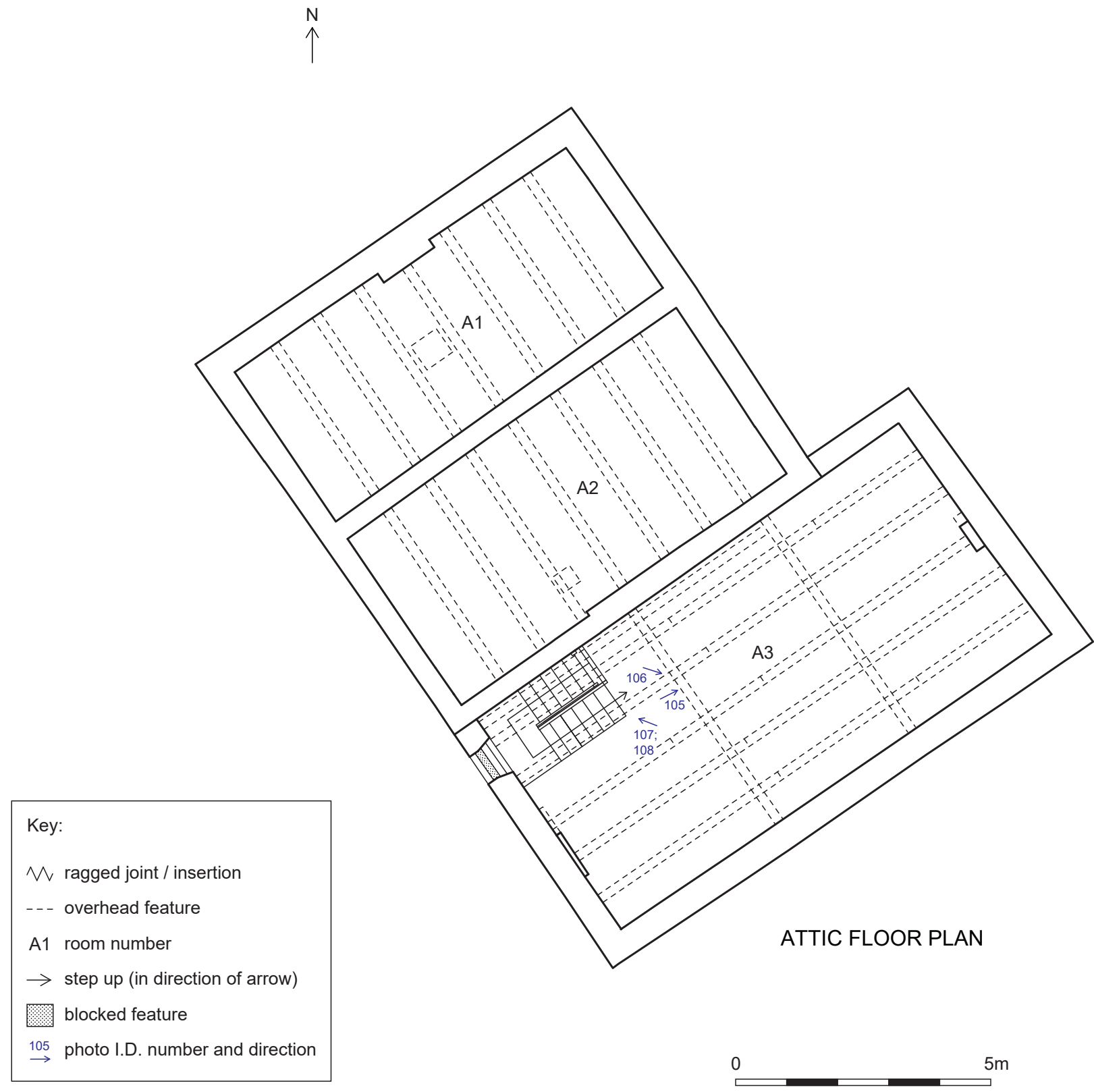


Figure 6: Attic floor plan of the farmhouse, showing the location and direction of photographs taken

Appendix 4: Archive Index

Project name:	Written Stone Farm, Written Stone Lane, Longridge, Lancashire: Additional Archaeological Building Recording		
Project Code:	G1649	Site Code:	WS25
Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Report	Paper	A4 and A3, comb-bound	26 pages, double-sided
Room description record sheet	Paper	A4	8 sheets, double-sided
Photo record index	Paper	A4	2 sheets, double-sided
Drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Drawings	Paper	A4	3 sheets, single-sided
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	DVD	-	1