

**ROECROFT FARM, ULNES WALTON  
LANE, ULNES WALTON, LEYLAND  
PR26 8LT**



**Archaeological Building Recording**

**North Star Archaeology**

**For Mr Colin & Robert Barlow**

**Job 6/21**

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## Non-Technical summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site of Roecroft Farm, Ulnes Walton, a condition was placed on the decision notice following consultation with the Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Team (LCC-HET) requiring that a record of the building be made beforehand to better understand its historical development and significance. Following the provision of a project design by North Star Archaeology the building recording was carried out in August 2021.

The farmstead of Roecroft comprises of a Grade II listed farmhouse and several agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is not the subject of the current planning application and dates to 18<sup>th</sup> century. The 1837 tithe map is the first to accurately show the farmhouse and the barn. The building described as 'workers' cottage' first appears on the 1928 OS map. The remaining buildings are modern and have been discounted from the scope of this study for that reason.

The barn (Building 7) has the characteristics of Lancashire Barn such as the distinctive north elevation with three doors leading to the cowhouse. The barn has been altered and extended to the east and west, providing an additional housing for animals.

The 'workers' cottage (Building 2) is a later addition to the farmstead. A central chimney is evident both externally and internally suggesting the building was likely accommodation for agricultural workers.

The survey entailed the production of plans of the barn and the cottage which entailed the enhancement of existing drawings provided by the client. Drawings of the elevations were also adapted. A descriptive and detailed photographic archive was compiled.

## Acknowledgments

North Star Archaeology would like to thank Colin and Robert Barlow for commissioning the work.

The survey was carried out and the report written by Ric Buckle and Karolina Siara.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Circumstances of the project

- 1.1.1. Permission has been granted by Chorley Council (20/01087/FUL) for the redevelopment of the site, including the demolition and conversion of existing buildings to create 5no. residential dwellings. Condition 21 of the planning permission 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 (i) a detailed descriptive record of the building; and (ii) a full set*

of photographs of the building, inside and out, with a key plan showing the location and direction of all images. This work shall be carried out to level 2-3 as set out in "Understanding Historic Buildings" (Historic England 2016). The work must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional contractor to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. A copy of this record shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Lancashire Historic Environment Record'.

1.1.2. A historic building survey was undertaken by North Star Archaeology on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August 2021 prior to the redevelopment. The work was commissioned by Messrs. Colin and Robert Barlow.

1.1.3. A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with current ClfA (2020) and Historic England (2015b) guidelines. The archive will be deposited with the local museum in accordance with their archiving guidance within six months.

1.2. Location and Topography

1.2.1. The site is located immediately to the west of Ulnes Walton Lane. The site is generally flat and levelled, the area amounts to 4.032 m<sup>2</sup>.

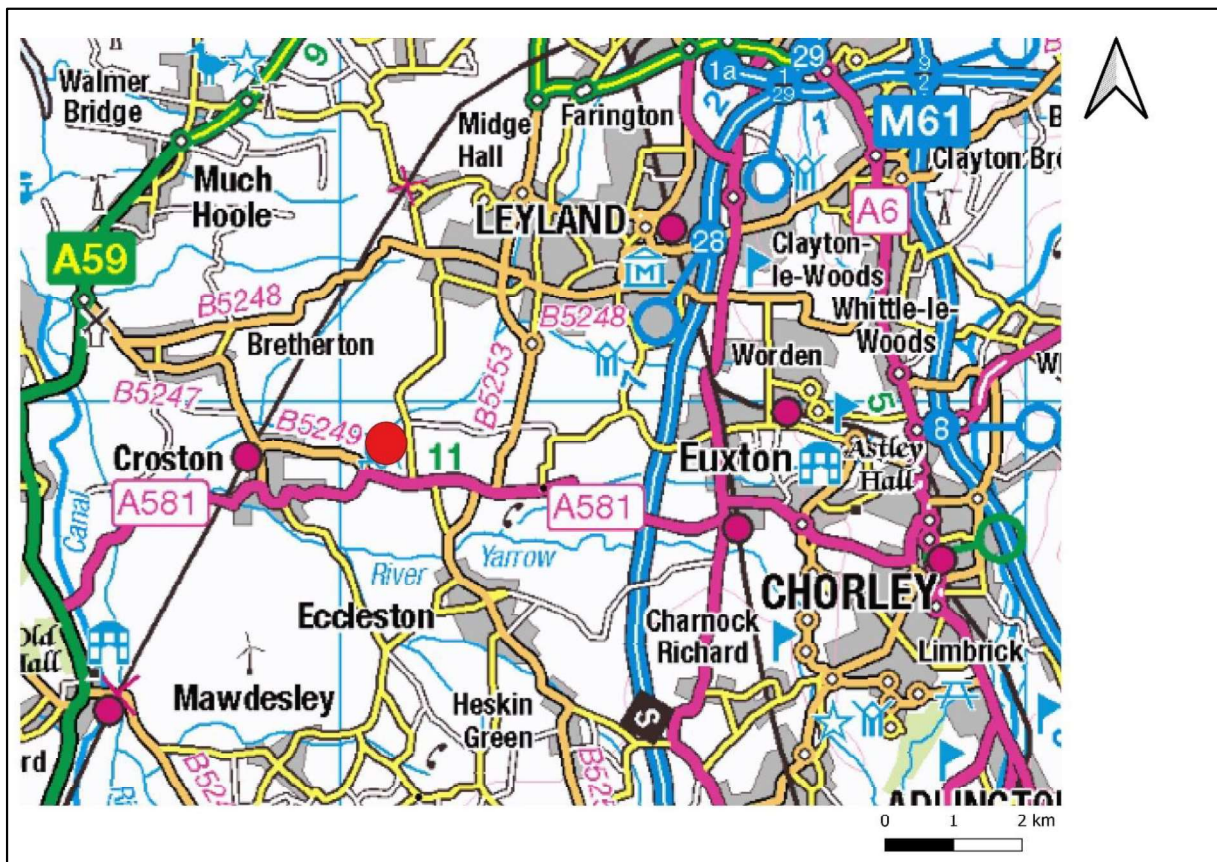


Figure 1 General location.

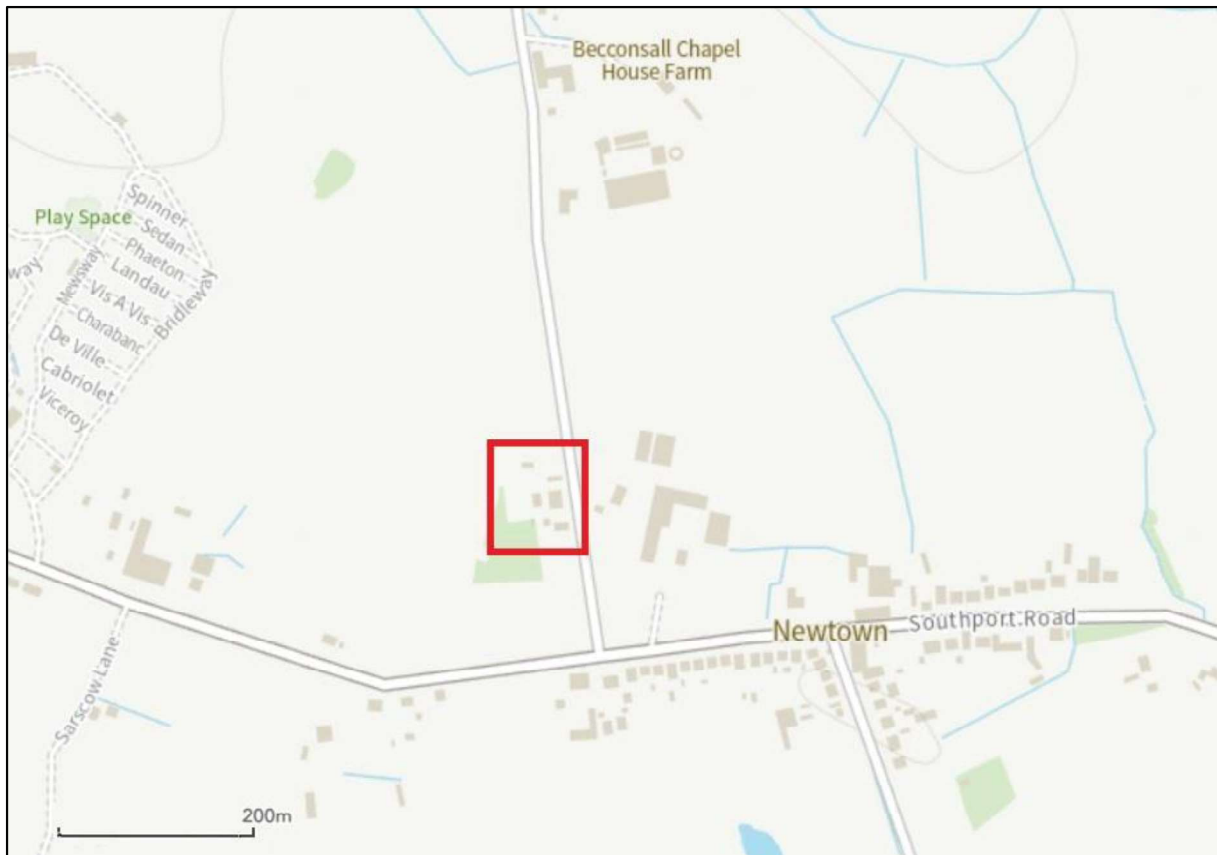


Figure 2 Site location.

## 2. Aims and methodology

### 2.1. Aims

2.1.1. The aims of the investigation were:

- To carry out an historic building survey equivalent to English Heritage Level 2-3.
- To produce a description of the structures including sketched plans and elevations.
- To produce a photographic record based on high quality digital colour images, with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan(s) clearly showing the viewing position, direction, and photographic image reference.
- To produce an appropriate historic context account for Roecroft Farm buildings to outline their historic significance.

### 2.2. Methodology

2.2.1. All aspects of the building recording were conducted according to the guidelines in Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording Practice by Historic England

(2016), the ClfA's Code of Conduct (2014a) and The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording (2014b).

2.2.2. The survey was carried out using basic equipment including a distometer, 30-meter tapes, hand tapes and scale rulers. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the building.
- **Photographs:** A photographic survey was carried out using colour digital photographs taken with a SLR camera (Canon EOS 2000D, max resolution 24.1 MP). Photographs in colour digital format taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. Digital recording was undertaken in accordance with Historic England's 2015 *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*. A selection of the photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive.
- **Drawings:** Architect's drawings produced by Warwick Consultancy were adjusted and annotated to produce plans and external elevations of the building. Drawings of internal elevations were also produced if the exteriors were obscured by modern extensions.

### 3. Historical background

#### 3.1. General background

3.1.1. The name 'Ulnes Walton' is derived from the first known member of the Walton family, Ulf the Walton, who lived about 1160 (Farrer, Brownbill 1911). The township is crossed by the Lostock brook, flowing south-west to join the Yarrow. Wymott brook, an affluent, divides Ulnes Walton from Bretherton. The surface is flat and lies low, there being a slight rising to the north-east and south-east. To the south of the Lostock are Barbles or Barbers Moor in the west and Holcar in the east, to the north of it is Littlewood in the west. Folds is in the north-east corner. The area measures 2,105½ acres and there was a population of 551 in 1901.

The principal road is that going north from Eccleston to Longton; there are scattered dwellings situated beside it, but they are too few and too far apart to form a village. Another road, forming the southern boundary, goes from Croston Station to Chorley. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company's line from Liverpool to Preston crosses the western side of the township. Fruit is grown extensively (Farrer, Brownbill 1911).

3.1.2. Pedestals of two ancient stone crosses remain in vicinity of Roecroft Farm. 'Roecroft's Cross – At the meeting of roads one and a quarter miles east from Croston Church and two-thirds of a mile south of the Lostock Brow Cross, the pedestal of a stone cross is still to be seen. It is of somewhat larger size than usual, two feet in height, two feet six inches across the bottom, tapering upwards, with a socket hole eleven inches square for the missing cross. It has lately been moved from one corner of the lane to the other by the road surveyor, to be in a safer position' (Taylor 1899).



- 3.1.3. History and Directory of Mid Lancashire, 1854 describes Ulnes Walton as a district of disperse dwellings, about 5 miles NWN from Chorley. In 1801 it contained 453 inhabitants, in 1811, 529 in 1821, 537; in 1831, 501; in 1841, 477; and in 1851 500.
- 3.1.4. Enquiries of census records were made, and the following references were found to Roecroft Farm. The **1835** electoral register refers to Humphrey Moon as the occupier of the house and 30 acres of land at 'Roocrofts'.

**1841** census identifies Humphrey Moon as the resident of 'Roocrofts' on Ulnes Walton Lane in the Ulnes Walton parish with 11 other inhabitants of the property.

Elizabeth Moon, age 45,  
Henry Moon, age 20  
Ellen Moon, age 15  
John Moon, age 15  
Humphrey Moon, age 15  
Ann Moon, age 12  
Mary Moon, age 11  
Peter Moon, age 9  
Ralph Moon, age 7  
William Moon, age 5  
Elizabeth Moon, age 3

**1851** - This census does not appear to identify Roecroft Farm. Humphrey Moon, age 54, is recorded as being in residence in 'Ulnes Walton Lane' and as a farmer, with 10 others associated with the same property.

Betty Moon, age 57, Farmer's Wife  
Harry Moon, age 30, Farmer's Son Employ on Farm  
Ellen Moon, age 29, Farmer's Daughter in House  
Humphrey Moon, age 25, Farmer's Son Employ on Farm  
Ann Moon, age 22, Farmer's Daughter in House  
Mary Moon, age 20, Daughter, Dress Maker  
Peter Moon, age 18, son Employ on Farm  
William Moon, age 15, son Employ on Farm  
Elizabeth Moon, age 12, Scholar  
Ralph Moon, age 18, Son Employ on Farm

**1861** – This census identifies Robert Newshaw, farmer of 66 acres, as the occupier of Roecrofts, with 12 other people registered at the same address.

Ellen Newshaw, age 40, wife  
Alice Newshaw, age 10, daughter  
Thomas Newshaw, age 9, son  
Henry Newshaw, age 8, son  
Mary Newshaw, age 6, daughter  
Charles Newshaw, age 5, son  
Robert Newshaw, age 3, son  
John Newshaw, age 2, son

William Newshaw, age 6, son  
John Hurst, age 44, cowman  
John Brickell, age 40, houseman  
Elizabeth Welsh, age 21, dairymaid

**1871** – Mary Alty, age 31, a farmer of 32 acres, is the main occupier of Roecrofts Farm, with 3 other people registered at the same address.

Ann Alty, age 8, daughter  
Isabela Wareing, age 73, mother (Annuitant)  
Thomas Wareing, age 18, nephew (farm servant)

**1881** - William Blackhurst, born 1818 is recorded as 'Yeoman Farming 70 Acres employing 3 men. Occupies Roecrofts Farm with four other people:

Ann Blackhurst age 63, wife  
Mary Blackhurst age 34, daughter  
Elizabeth Blackhurst age 31, daughter  
William Blackhurst age 23, son

**1891** - does not identify Roecroft Farm, William Blackhurst is recorded as being in residence in 'Ulnes Walton Lane' and as a farmer, with 4 others associated with the same property.

Mary Blackhurst, age 44, daughter  
Elizabeth Blackhurst, age 41, daughter  
William Blackhurst, age 33, son  
Peter Moon, age 24, agricultural labourer

**1901** – William Blackhurst, age 43 (son), farmer at Roecroft Farm, Ulnes Walton Lane with 5 other people:

Frances Blackhurst age 32, wife  
Mary Blackhurst age 2, daughter  
Elizabeth Moon age 27, servant  
Elizabeth Webster age 30, servant

**1911** census does not identify Roecroft Farm, William Blackhurst (son) is the occupier of the property in Ulnes Walton, Leyland, nr Preston.

William Blackhurst age 53, Married Farmer  
Frances Blackhurst age 42, Wife from Preston  
Mary Blackhurst age 12, Daughter  
William Blackhurst age 10, Son  
Thomas Blackhurst age 9, Son  
Jonathan Blackhurst age 6, Son  
Elizabeth Iddon 39 age, Servant from Hesketh

**1939** Register identifies William Blackhurst as the occupier of Roecrofts Farm, Causeway Lane, Chorley Parish, with four others associated with the same address.

- 3.1.5. Other enquiries were made of available documents, such as references to trade directories for Lancashire. No specific documents, including maps, were identified from the 17th or 18th centuries that assist in the dating of the farm buildings.

History and Directory of Mid Lancashire, 1854 lists Humphrey Moon as one of the 'Farmers and yeomen' of Ulnes Walton.

The census indicates various occupations of the Roecraft Farm. The farm was in the occupancy of the Blackhurst family for over 50 years, with the son taking the tenancy over from the father. It is notable that the name for the farm varies over the years. Variations in the name of the farm include – 'Roocroft', 'Roecrofts', 'Roecraft Farm'. The size of land included in the tenancy also changes at each census.

### 3.2. Map regression

- 3.2.1. Yates' map of 1786 shows a structure on the map which is probably the site of the farmstead, but the scale and cartographic conventions on that map do not allow the identification of individual buildings on the site.

The site is not depicted on Greenwood's 1818 map or Hennet's 1829 map of Lancashire.



Figure 3 Extract from Yates' 1786 Map of Lancashire.

- 3.2.2. The first map to show Roecroft Farm in detail is 1837 Tithe map of Ulnes Walton. The farm buildings comprise of the main farmhouse with a garden to the south and a large barn to the north. There is a pond at the north boundary of the plot and a little outbuilding close to the west boundary. The barn is depicted as a rectangular building

with a shippon at the north end. The farm occupies plot 336, in the Tithe apportionment described as ‘House Barn and Yard’ and owned by Edward Lister and Others & George Johnson Wainwright & Tryphosa Wiatt and Others, heirs of The Late James Longworth Esquire. It was occupied by Humphrey Moon. The Tithe Schedule also shows Humphrey Moon in occupation of the following plots:

- 330 Hall Hay
- 333 George’s Hay
- 334 Little Meadow
- 335 Orchard
- 337 Stack Croft
- 338 Sale?Field
- 339 Orchard Meadow
- 340 Barbers Hey
- 341 Short Butts?
- 342 Nearer Riding
- 343 Long Meadow
- 344 Middle Riding
- 347 Quarter Hey
- 348 Near D.D.
- 353 Further D.D.
- 357 Hudson Meadow
- 350 Further Riding
- 360 Quarter Hey



Figure 4 1837 Tithe map of Roecroft Farm.

- 3.2.3. The farmstead is depicted as 'Roecrofts' and remains relatively unchanged since 1837 mapping.

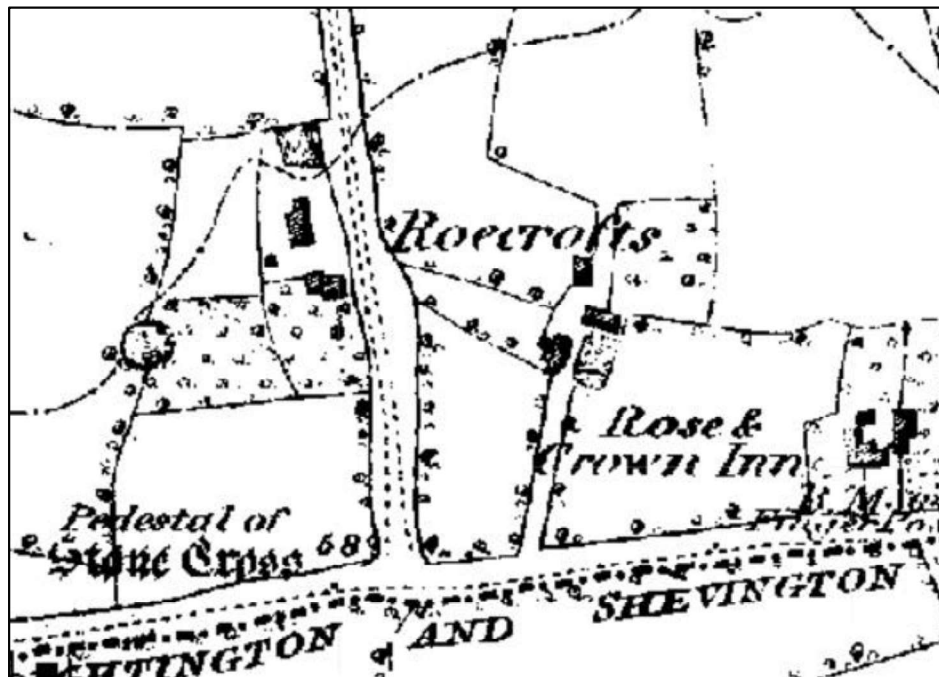


Figure 5 Extract from 1849 OS map.

- 3.2.4. The 1894 6" to one mile and 25" to one mile Ordnance Survey maps shows relatively few alterations to the site of Roecroft Farm. An outshut has been added to the north end of the east side of the barn.

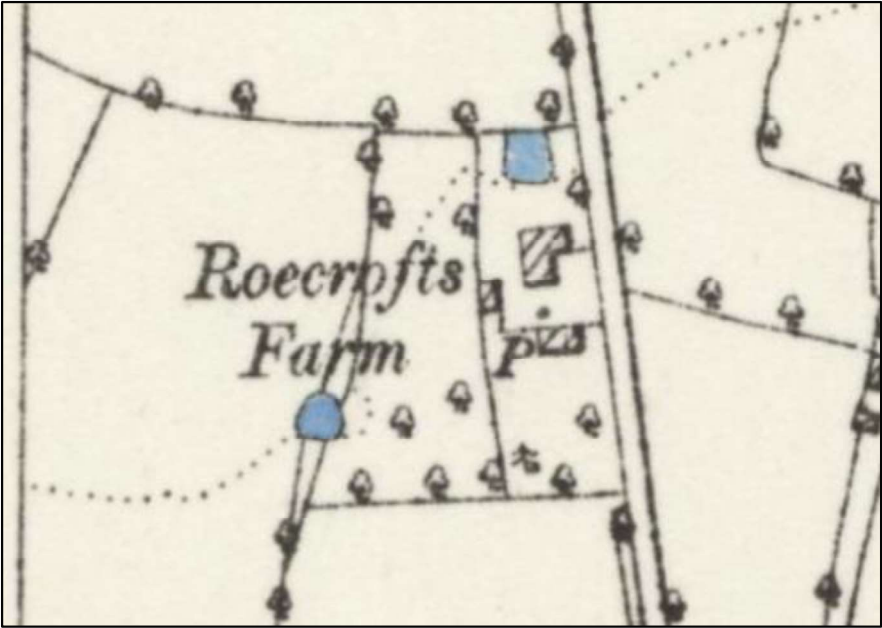


Figure 6 Extract from 1894 OS map.

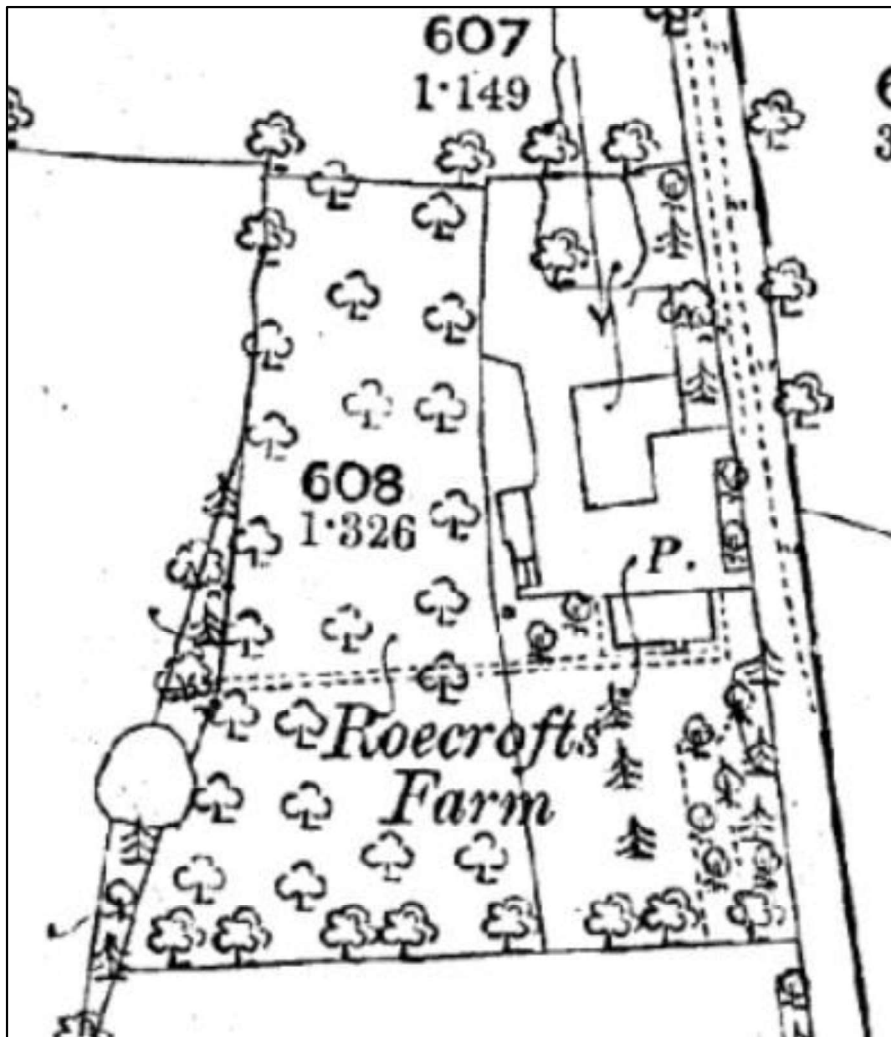


Figure 7 Extract from the 1894 OS map.

- 3.2.5. The 1910 25" to one mile Ordnance Survey map shows no alterations in the main barn. A small building is depicted north from the barn, probably represents existing building 8.

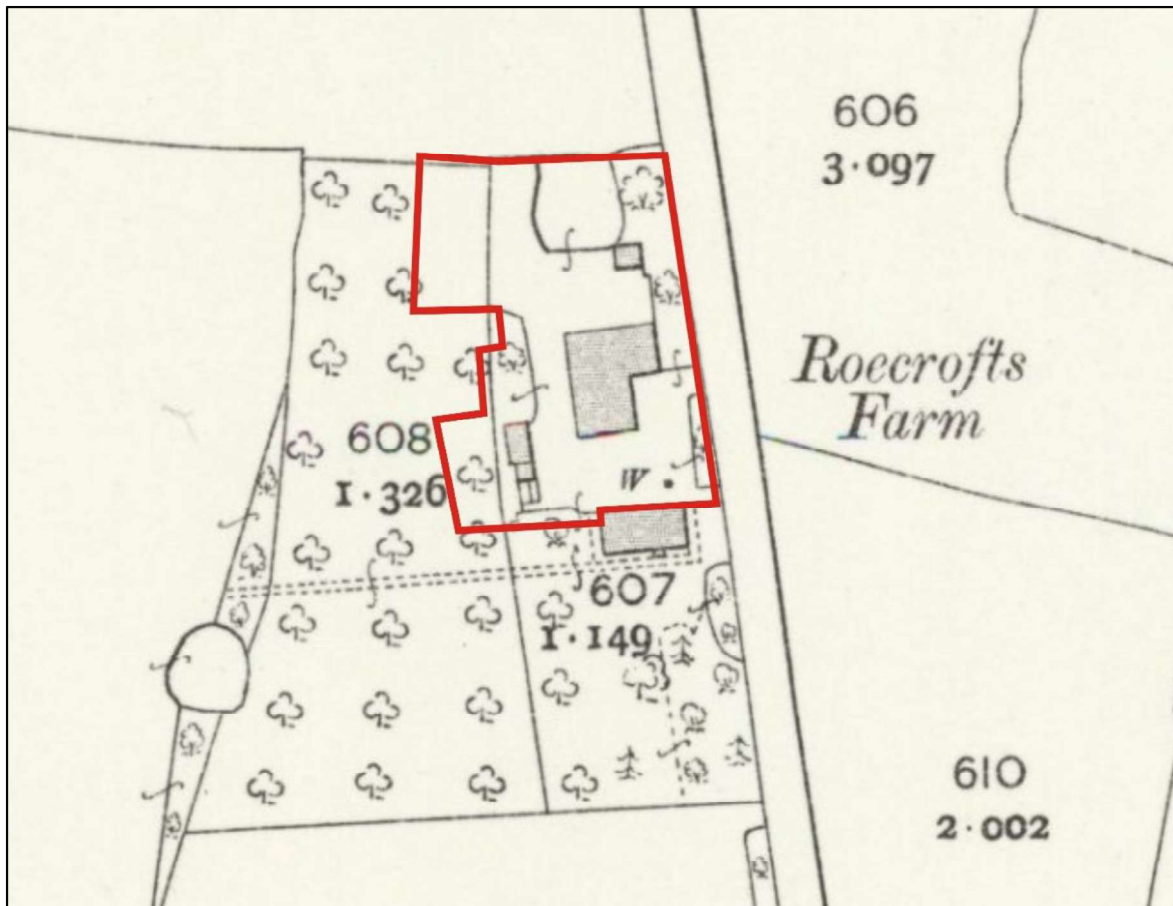


Figure 8 Extract from the 1910 OS map.

- 3.2.6. The 1927 25" Ordnance Survey map is the first one to depict the small cottage located southwest from the barn. The rest of the farmstead remains unchanged.



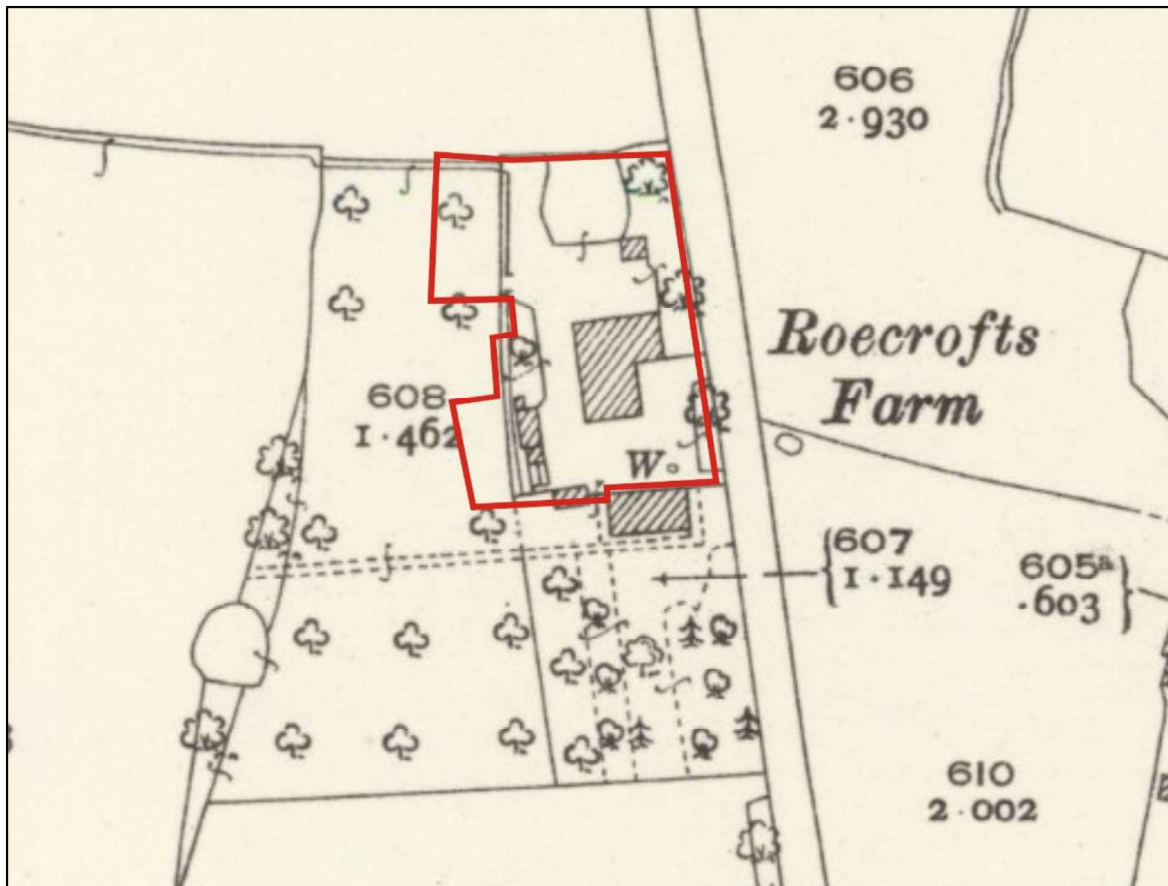


Figure 9 Extract from the 1927 OS map.

## 4. Building recording results

### 4.1. Main barn

#### 4.1.1. General

The main barn at Roecroft Farm (Building 7) is shown on the 1837 Tithe map and on the OS 6" to one mile map of 1849, but probably existed before this – the farmhouse itself is said to date to the earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is located to the north of the Grade II listed farmhouse.

#### 4.1.2. Plan and fabric

**Plan:** The barn has been altered over time. It has been extended to the east and west, the eastern outshut possibly a rebuild of an earlier section. The barn has also undergone some rebuild to the southern elevation, the north elevation being original in style and design. Internally the central range, the original part of the barn, displays evidence of the original plan form of the building. The cowhouse at the north end is wider than the barn, the difference in roof span is currently obscured by the west outshut.

**Fabric:** The building is of red brick laid mainly in common bond, but the pattern of headers and stretchers varies depending on the elevation. The original slate roof has been replaced with a modern corrugated steel roof. The original openings have stone sills and brick arches. The rainwater goods of the east and west elevations are a modern replacement.

#### 4.1.3. Exterior

**South elevation** is asymmetrical and comprises of the elevation of the main barn and an outshut to the west. The barn wall has two symmetrical doors with brick arches and centrally placed two-light window, also with a brick arch and a stone sill. This part of the elevation is of red brick laid in common bond and comprises of inserting course of headers every six courses. There is a large ventilation slot below the apex of the gable. The difference in colour of the brickwork at the top of the gable may suggest that the lower part of the elevation has been repointed with white lime mortar.

The adjoined outshut elevation is clearly distinct from the elevation of the main barn (Plate 2). The outshut wall is of red brick also in common bond but the headers are inserted every eight courses. The bonding material is not as prominent as on the main barn elevation.

This part of the elevation also has two timber doors with brick arches, and a ventilation slot.

#### **West elevation**

The elevation of the original barn is completely obscured by the west outshut. The outshut wall has four partially blocked timber framed windows with timber sills and lintels and a door with timber lintel and a stone doorstep. Both sides of the door have bullnose brick surrounds (Plate 8).

#### **North elevation**

The central part of the elevation remains unaltered and comprises of three symmetrically placed timber framed doors leading into the shippon. The door on the east has a timber facade under a brick arch. In the other two doors the façade detail is missing exposing the brickwork underneath. A large pitching eye serviced a hayloft, with a brick surround and timber sliding weather door and there is an owl hole below the apex of the north gable (Plate 11). Above the doors there are eight rectangular diaper pattern ventilation slits placed irregularly around the pitching eye. There is a modern light fitting to the left of the pitching eye. The brickwork is laid irregular common bond, with large sandstone quoins on both sides up to the height of the door arches.

To the east there is a slightly recessed elevation of the east outshut with a door and a window. The door of the outshut is tall with timber lintel and a transom window (Plate 10). Common bond headers are inserted every seven courses. East part of this elevation with a window is a later rebuild. The plain west outshut elevation adjoins the original wall and it is of red brick in common bond. The joint of the walls is obscured by ivy.

### East elevation

The main feature of the east elevation is a large wagon door (Plate 4). The door is hinged and there would not appear to be any evidence to suggest that the original doors were anything but hinged. Brick parabolic arch is supported by dressed stone quoins, and another pair of stone quoins is placed under the bottom hinges, with the left side block being a modern replacement. Bricks are laid in common bond with headers every six courses. Diaper pattern ventilation slits are arranged in a line on both sides of the wagon door.

North part of the elevation is obscured by an outshut. South elevation of the outshut comprises of a timber framed six-light window with a stone sill and brick arch. To the east there is a modern timber sliding door mounted on a metal rail. East elevation of the outshut has three modern windows. The brickwork suggests this part of the outshut is a later rebuild.

#### 4.1.4. Interior

##### Main range

The main space within the original layout of the barn had two king post trusses made of machine cut timber supporting a modern corrugated steel roof. The floor in the centre of the room was flagged and lay between a wagon door in the east elevation and a door in the west elevation, indicating that it was originally a threshing floor (Plate 18). To the north of the threshing floor, the floor was compacted dirt/clay and to the south it was a brick floor.

South elevation: a hayloft at the south end of the main range has a stable door and the space underneath has been used as storage. Random rowlock courses have been inserted in the gable wall (not visible on the external elevation) (Plate 26). Vertical lines on the brickwork may indicate some internal partitioning of the hayloft.

North elevation: comprises of a full height partition wall of rubble stone and brick (Plate 15) The wall was in a poor condition, especially on the east side and in was braced with a horizontal metal beam. The type of construction materials suggests a later addition to the main barn. The wall has a door leading to the shippon and directly above it there is a doorway to the hayloft. There is another aperture below the apex of the roof but there was no evidence of a floor at this level.

West elevation: There is evidence of an original wagon door with a timber lintel, now partially bricked up and replaced with a smaller sliding door (Plate 21). No indication whether it was originally hinged, or harr hung. To the right there is a blocked aperture also with a timber lintel. On the north side of the door the brick wall was built on the rubble plinth, which was not recorded in the other parts of the barn. A row of blocked winnowing windows, also indicating the threshing function of the barn, was located north of the door. A doorway at the north end of the wall with a long, probably reused timber lintel is probably a later addition as it truncates one of the winnowing windows. Two king post trusses were supported on brick pillars. There is evidence of earlier roof design (Plate 25).

East elevation: The large wagon door under a parabolic brick arch is of matchboard construction, framed, ledged and braced (Plate 17). Two diaper ventilation slots are located south from the door. At the north end of the wall there was a doorway leading to the east outshut. The south part of the elevation was obscured by the timber hayloft.

### **North shippon**

It was accessed through three doors in the north gable. The floor was made of brick with a central feeding passage accessed through the central door between raised floors to the east and west. The manure passages were accessed through the door on either side of the gable. The raised areas were divided up with stalls of timber and iron. Some of the timber beams used for the construction demonstrate evidence of being reused (Plate 30). The walls were whitewashed in the upper part. The west wall had a blocked window with a handcut timber lintel, probably reused and two diaper ventilation slits. The east wall had a blocked window with timber lintel and sill. There is also a diaper ventilation slit to the left.

### **West outshut**

The elevation of the main barn can be seen inside the west outshut. The walls were whitewashed, and the floor was concrete. The wall of the cowhouse at the north end projected further than the barn walls. The room had been divided up by modern steel and concrete cow stalls. Electric wiring ran along the barn external wall (Plate 37). The presence of internal partitions and fittings indicates the use as animal housing.

### **East outshut**

This room was a modern brick extension attached to the east wall of the barn with three timber framed windows in the east wall and a small window and modern door in the south wall. The roof was modern timber and steel sheets, and the floor was modern concrete. The east exterior elevation of the main range can be observed inside the outshut, with a timber sliding door and five diaper ventilation slits (one of them blocked) (Plate 40). The part of this elevation south from the sliding door is a modern rebuild (Plate 41).

## 4.2. Building 2

### 4.2.1. General

This is a substantial single storey building of red brick with a slate roof. It first appeared on the 1927 OS map (its southern part). It is located northwest from the farmhouse and it was likely an accommodation for agricultural workers.

### 4.2.2. Plan and fabric

The building comprises of four small rooms, all accessed externally, with no evidence of link between them. It was extended to the north in the mid – 20<sup>th</sup> century and again to the west of this in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The whole main building is of red brick laid in plain stretcher bond with stone sills and heads. A cross-gable roof was of grey slate. The modern outshut is of red brick under corrugated iron roof.

#### 4.2.3. Exterior

##### **East (front) elevation**

The east elevation (Plate 45) comprises of a gable on the south end. A centrally placed timber door has a large sandstone lintel. Two six-light timber framed windows are located on both sides of the door, both with sandstone sills and lintels. A chimney shaft is projecting above the gable.

##### **North elevation**

The north elevation (Plate 51) comprises of the end of a gable with a timber door and a single timber framed six-light window. Both door and window have sandstone sills and lintels. On the west side of the gable there is a modern brick/timber extension.

##### **West elevation**

The west elevation comprises of the end of a gable with a single timber-framed six-light window. The modern outshut to the south is of red brick with a single two-light window. The rainwater goods are a modern replacement.

##### **South elevation**

The south elevation (Plate 48) has only one timber door with sandstone sill and lintel.

#### 4.2.4. Interior

The building comprises of four autonomous rooms with solid concrete floors. Room 1 was accessed through the front door in the east elevation and aligned doors with an ornate handle in the west elevation (Plate 57). The room was painted white and had a hipped ceiling. Most of the plaster covering the ceiling was removed exposing the laths. Room 2 was unpainted with a hipped plastered ceiling with iron fittings (Plate 53). The room was furnished with modern shelving and a workbench. The access was through a door in its north elevation (through the modern outshut) and had a large timber framed window in the west elevation. Room 3 was unpainted and had a hipped plastered ceiling with light fittings and iron hooks (Plate 55). The walls were obscured by modern shelves/cupboard. The room was entered via an exterior door on its south elevation and had a timber framed window in the east elevation. This was the only room to have a brick fireplace which is now blocked.

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1. Phases of development

- 5.1.1. The exact date for the original construction of the barn is unclear. Roecroft farmhouse which the barn is associated with is Grade II listed and the listing considers it to have been built in the 'earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century, but the other farm buildings are not included in the listing. Yates' map of 1786 depicted a structure in the location, but the scale and convention of the map does not allow to identify the actual building. Generally, Lancashire barn type seem to date from the period between about 1750 and 1850 (Brunskill 1982).

The barn has several phases of construction and alteration. The original barn depicted on the 1837 Tithe map and 1849 OS map was a L-shape structure, with a shippon at the north end.

The outshuts were added later and have greatly impacted on the exterior elevations obscuring much of the original exterior features.

The east outshut is first depicted on the 1894 map, but since then it has been partially rebuilt with modern brick and windows.

The west outshut in its present form probably replaced some earlier structure. Projecting canopies sweeping down from the main roof were typically used in Lancashire barns to level the difference in roof span and eaves line if the cowhouse was wider than the barn (Brunskill 1982). The outshut was used as housing for livestock.

- 5.1.2. The workers cottage first appears on the 1927 OS map. Originally a 2-room plan, it was extended to the north in the mid – 20<sup>th</sup> Century and again to the west of this in the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

### 5.2. Conclusion

- 5.2.1. The combination barn at Roecroft Farm displays evidence of being a Lancashire Barn, with three characteristic doors on the north elevation leading into the shippon, and two lofts over shippon and stable. Changes in role of the barn which accompanied the increasing productivity of the arable fields as well as increasing the efficiency of in converting sheaves of corn into grain and straw led to a tendency to merge other building uses with the barn (Brunskill 1982) `Elements of the barn at Roecroft Farm reflect descriptions of a *'barn with lofted animal houses with side entries at both ends'* (English Heritage, 2006) in that it is *'a building three to five bays in length, comprising a threshing bay and cow-house, with a loft over one side of the threshing floor and either a further lofted cow-house or stable at the other'*, with the barn having cart doors, ventilation slits indicating fodder storage or similar livestock doors at both south and north elevations.

The development of the barn (extensions for animal housing) reflects the transition which occurred in the region in general. The rapid industrialisation led to relatively unchecked urban growth, with associated urban problems including poor housing, health. In addition, this created pressure for food production, as the urban population needed food supplied. This led to changes in agricultural practice and occupancy, with large increases in the amount of land under permanent pasture.

- 5.2.2. The addition of the workers cottage to the farmstead demonstrates changing ideas on social hierarchy and privacy. Separate accommodation was provided at later periods, particularly for seasonal labour. The 1938 register doesn't list any occupants apart from family members; therefore, it is likely that the cottage provided accommodation for seasonal workers.

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7. Figures



Figure 10 Site location plan ((produced by Warwick Consultancy Ltd).

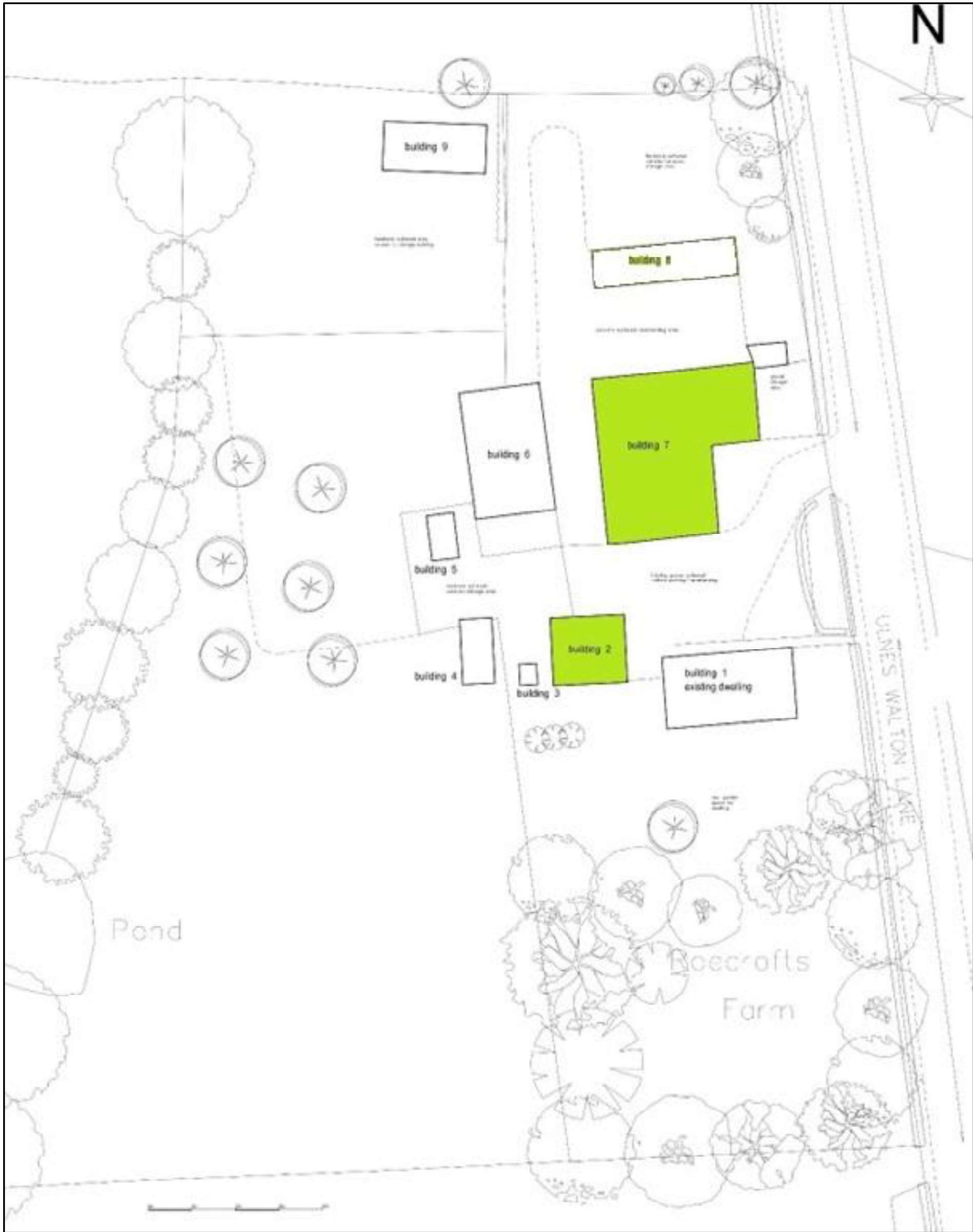


Figure 11 Site plan (produced by Warwick Consultancy Ltd). Buildings outlined green are the subject of this building recording.

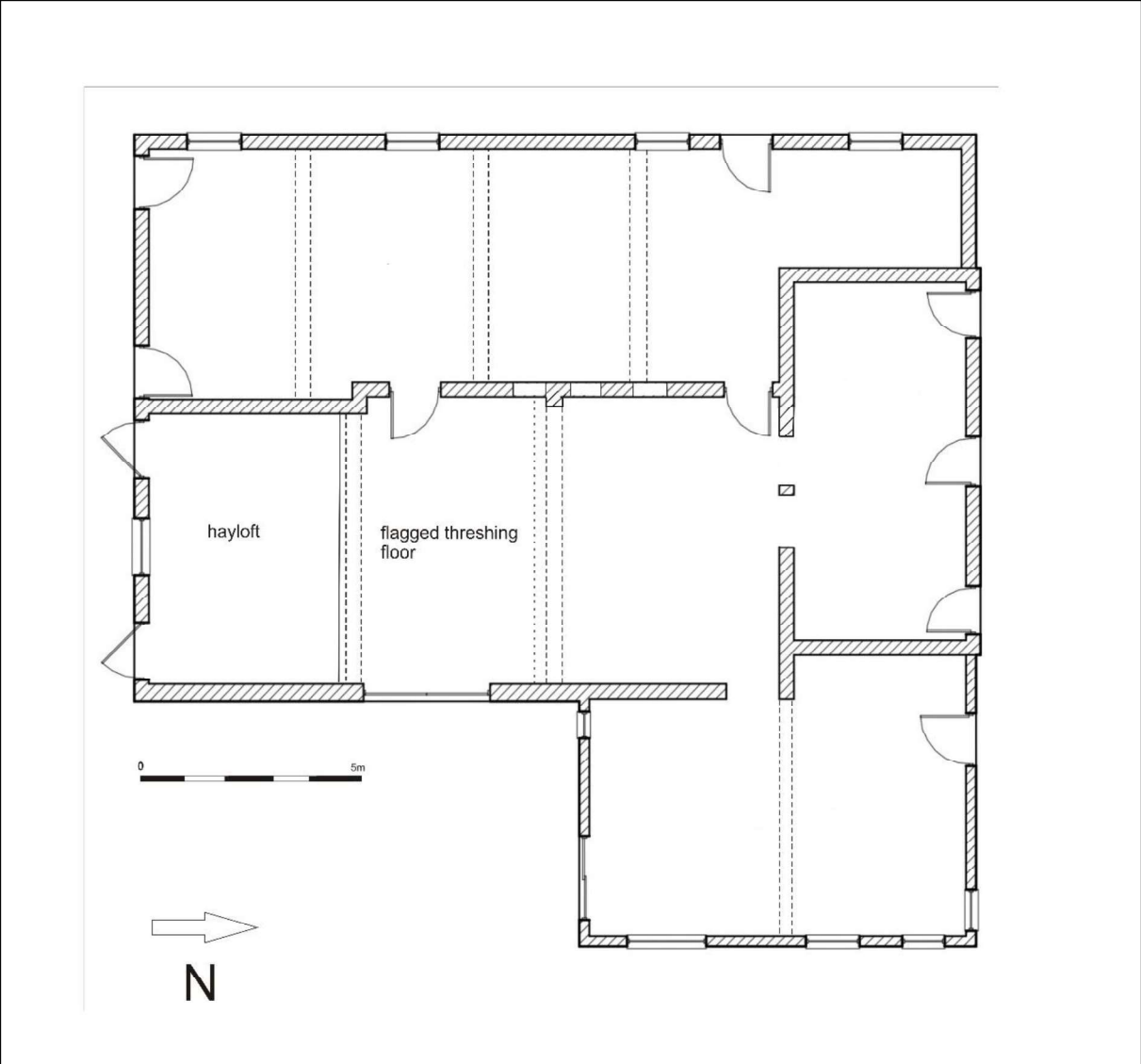


Figure 12 Plan of the barn (Building 7).

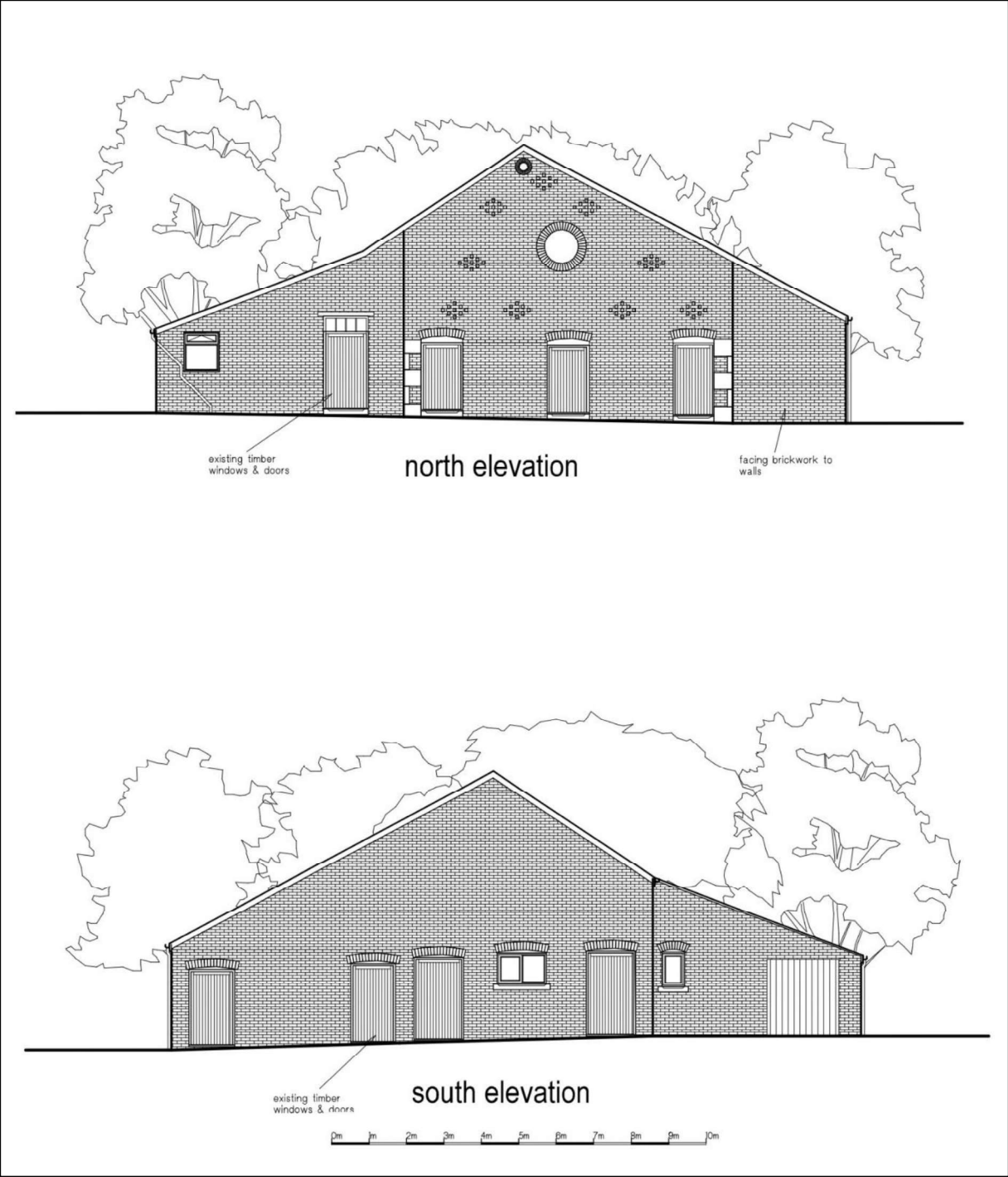


Figure 13 North and south elevations of the barn (Building 7) (produced by Warwick Consultancy Ltd).

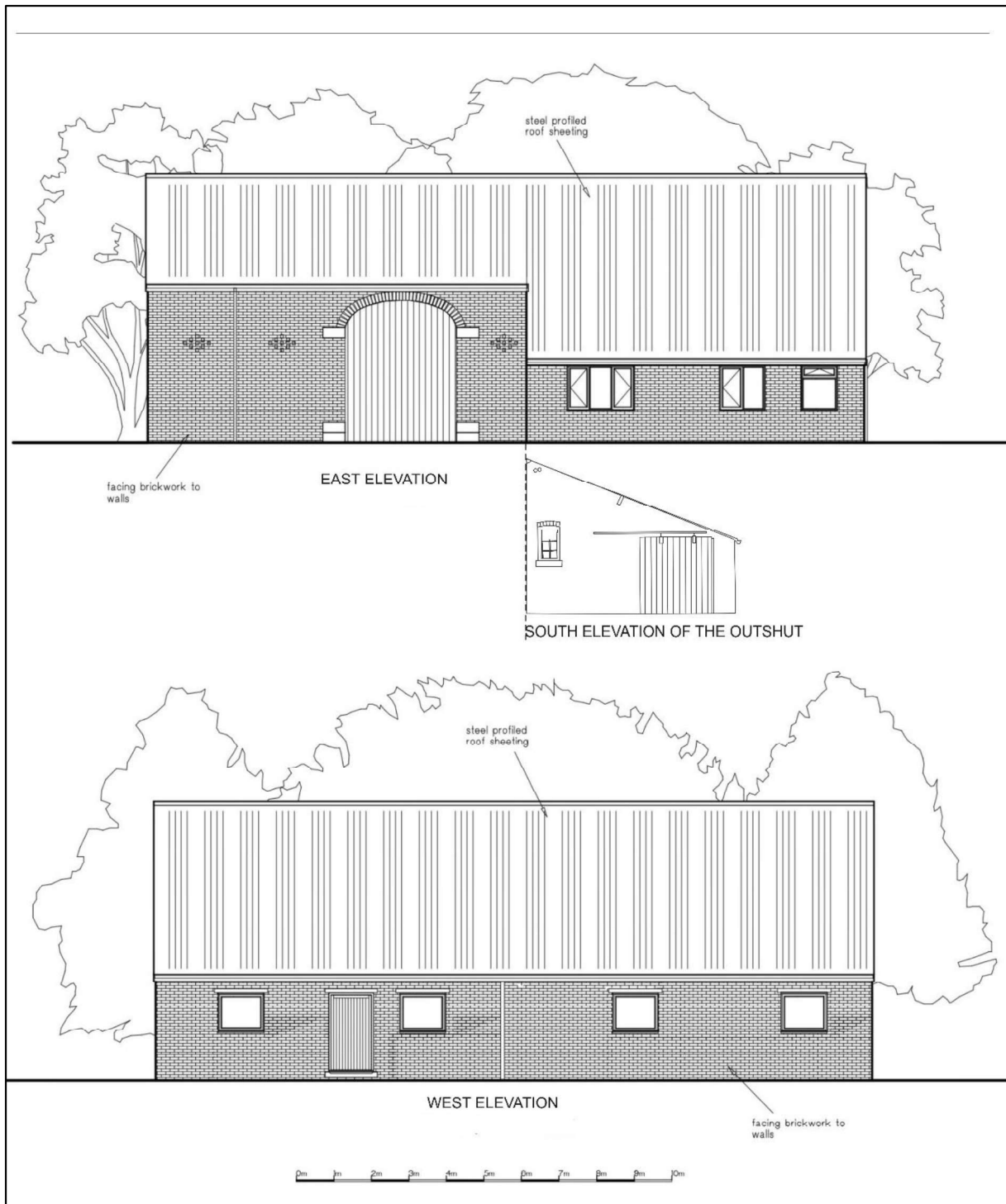


Figure 14 East and west elevations of the barn (Building 7) (produced by Warwick Consultancy Ltd).

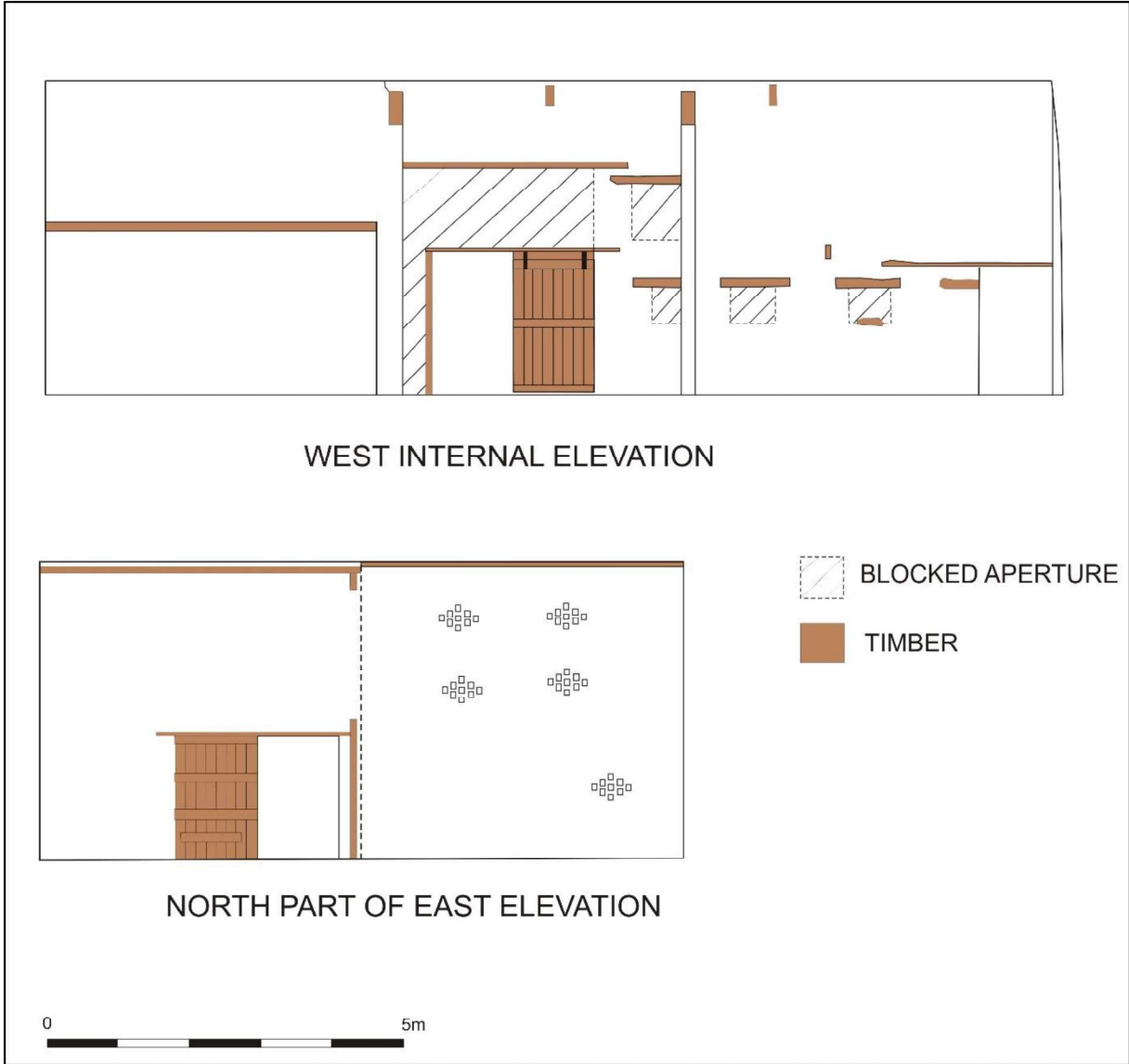


Figure 15 Elevations of the barn.

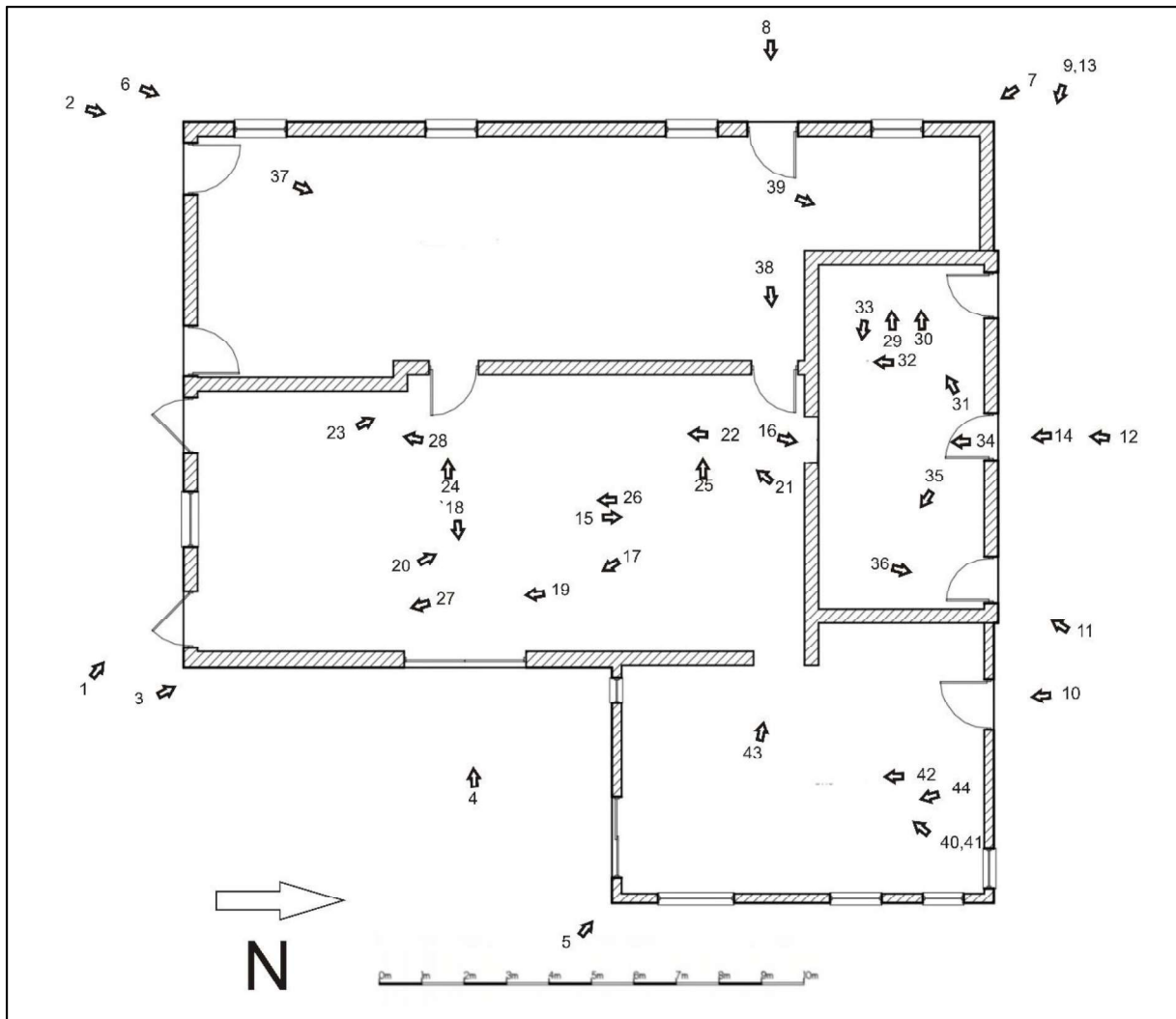


Figure 16 Building 7. Location of the plates.

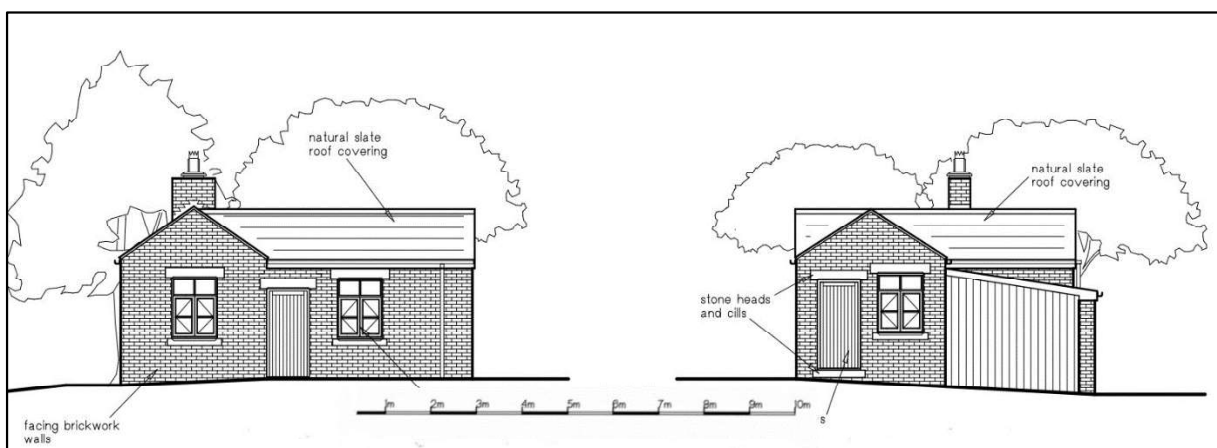


Figure 17 East and north elevations of the cottage (Building 2) (produced by Warwick Consultancy Ltd).

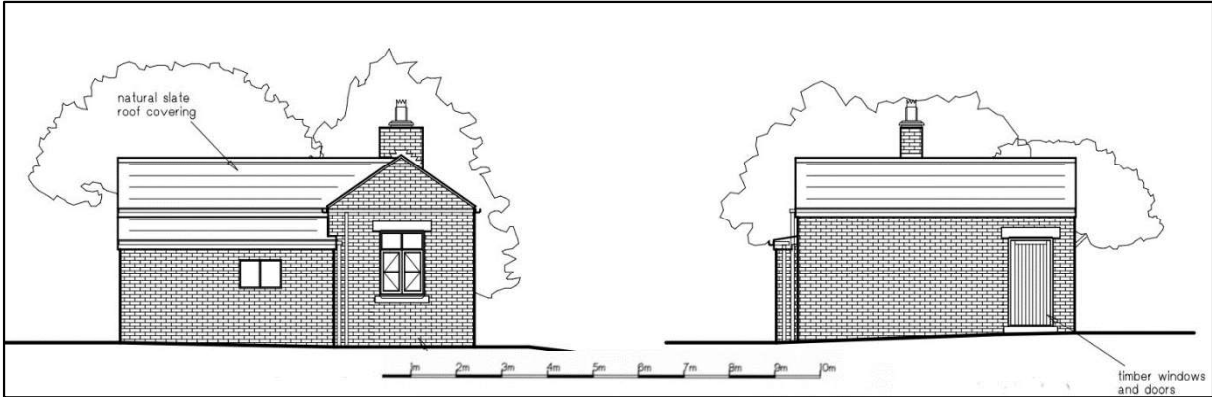


Figure 18 West and south elevations of the cottage (Building 2) (produced by Warwick Consultancy Ltd).