



Barn at Dansons Farm, Staynall Lane, Hambleton, Lancashire

Historic Building Investigation and Recording

January 2021

Client: Mr Simon Snowdon

Issue No: 2020-21/2104


OA Reference No: L11340

NGR: SD 3612143964



Client Name: Mr Simon Snowdon
Document Title: Barn at Dansons Farm, Staynall Lane, Hambleton, Lancashire
Document Type: Historic Buildings Investigation and Recording
Grid Reference: NGR SD 3612143964
Planning Reference: 17/00138/COUQ
Invoice Code: L11340

OA Document File Location: X:\Andy\Projects\L11340_Dansons_Barn\Report
OA Graphics File Location: X:\Andy\Projects\L11340_Dansons_Barn\CAD\Figures

Issue No: V1.0
Date: 7/1/21
Prepared by: Andy Phelps (Project Officer)
Edited by: Alan Lupton (Manager)
Approved for Issue by: Alan Lupton (Manager)
Signature: 

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627



Archaeological Institute of America
Registered Charity No. 285627
15 Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill, Cambridge, CB23 8SQ
Registered Charity No. 285627
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd,
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Barn at Dansons Farm, Staynall Lane, Hambleton, Lancashire

Historic Buildings Investigation and Recording

Written by Andy Phelps

With illustrations by Mark Tidmarsh

Contents

Summary.....	vii
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project Background.....	1
1.2 Aims and Objectives	1
1.3 Location	1
1.4 Methodology	2
2 BACKGROUND HISTORY	3
2.1 Introduction.....	3
2.2 General Historical Background	3
2.3 Specific Historical Background.....	4
2.4 Map regression.....	5
3 DESCRIPTION	11
3.1 Introduction.....	11
3.2 Barn Exterior.....	11
3.3 Southern Extension Exterior	26
3.4 Barn Interior	28
3.5 Southern Extension Interior.....	39
4 DISCUSSION	42
4.1 Introduction.....	42
4.2 Origin.....	42
4.3 Function.....	43
4.4 Development.....	43
4.5 Significance.....	44
APPENDIX A BIBLIOGRAPHY	45
APPENDIX B WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION.....	47

List of Figures

- Fig.1 Site location map
- Fig.2 Ground Plan
- Fig.3 Western Elevation
- Fig.4 Northern Elevation
- Fig.5 Cross-section
- Fig.6 Phase Plan

List of Plates

- Plate 1: Extract from Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, Yates 1786
- Plate 2: Extract from Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, Hennet 1830
- Plate 3: Ordnance Survey 1:10560, Lancashire XLIII (includes: Hambleton; Stalmine with Staynall; Thornton.) Surveyed: 1844, Published: 1848 (www.nls.uk)
- Plate 4: Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Lancashire XLIII.6 (Fleetwood; Stalmine With Staynall; Thornton), Surveyed: 1890, Published: 1891 (www.nls.uk)
- Plate 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Lancashire XLIII.6 (Fleetwood; Stalmine With Staynall; Thornton), Revised: 1909 to 1910, Published: 1912 (www.nls.uk)
- Plate 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Lancashire XLIII.6 (Fleetwood; Stalmine With Staynall; Thornton), Revised: 1930, Published: 1932 (www.nls.uk)
- Plate 7: Barn from the north, facing south-east
- Plate 8: Western elevation of Barn, facing east
- Plate 9: Western entrance to Barn, with small aperture to left, facing east with 1m scale
- Plate 10: Inserted window at southern end of western elevation, facing north-east with 1m scale
- Plate 11: Diamond pattern ventilation loop at northern end of western elevation
- Plate 12: Cobble construction of lower wall, with secondary phase above partially obscured by vegetation, facing north-east
- Plate 13: Construction break to south of cart entrance, with later brickwork above. Facing north-east, with 1m scale
- Plate 14: Northern gable elevation, facing south-west
- Plate 15: Entrance to northern byre at western end of northern elevation. Facing south, with 1m scale
- Plate 16: Initials 'A W' carved into door frame, facing east
- Plate 17: Blocked doorway at eastern end of northern elevation. Facing south-west with 1m scale
- Plate 18: Window at centre of northern gable elevation. Facing south, with 1m scale
- Plate 19: Ventilation loop on northern elevation. Facing south with 0.2m scale
- Plate 20: Eastern elevation, facing south-west
- Plate 21: Eastern cart entrance, with soldier course to left at lintel height. Facing west with 1m scale
- Plate 22: Modern lean-to at northern end of eastern elevation. Facing north-west with 1m scale
- Plate 23: Interior of Lean-to structure, facing south
- Plate 24: Window at northern end of eastern elevation. Facing west with 1m scale

- Plate 25: Doorway at southern end of eastern elevation. Facing west with 1m scale
- Plate 26: Scar of roof line on south-facing return wall. Facing north with 1m scale
- Plate 27: Southern gable elevation, showing fossilized pitch of original roof line. Facing north-east with 1m scale
- Plate 28: Southern gable of Barn, now enclosed by Southern Extension. Note blocked pairs of ventilation loops and timber peg board at mid height. Facing north-east
- Plate 29: Loading door at centre of southern gable. Facing north
- Plate 30: Western elevation of Southern extension, facing east
- Plate 31: Southern extension, showing southern gable to right of frame. Facing north-east
- Plate 32: Eastern elevation of Southern extension, facing west
- Plate 33: Northern byre, facing west along feeding passage
- Plate 34: Northern byre, showing cattle stall bays. Facing south-east
- Plate 35: Niche at centre of eastern wall. Facing north-east with 1m scale
- Plate 36: Recess at centre of western wall, Facing west, with 1m scale
- Plate 37: Triangular-headed niche to west of blocked doorway. Facing north with 0.2m scale
- Plate 38: Southern byre, facing west with 1m scale
- Plate 39: Southern byre, showing single stall to left of frame and double stalls to centre and right
- Plate 40: Threshing floor, looking south
- Plate 41: Threshing floor, facing north-east
- Plate 42: Recessed bay on eastern wall of threshing floor. Facing east with 1m scale
- Plate 43: Threshing floor, facing south-west with concrete plinths projecting from the base of the wall
- Plate 44: Threshing floor, showing vertical construction joint at the base of the wall to left of frame
- Plate 45: Northern mezzanine, facing north
- Plate 46: Southern mezzanine, facing north-west
- Plate 47: Southern gable at mezzanine level, facing south-east. Note the narrow brick ledge running across the southern, eastern and western walls
- Plate 48: Northernmost King post truss, facing south, with 1m scale
- Plate 49: Assembly marks on northern face of northern truss
- Plate 50: Baltic shipping marks on southern face of south truss, facing north with 0.2m scale
- Plate 51: Southern extension, facing north-east with 1m scale
- Plate 52: Southern extension, facing south-east with 1m scale
- Plate 53: Southern extension facing south-west, with rebuilt wall to rear
- Plate 54: Southern extension, facing south

Summary

In November 2020 Oxford Archaeology North were commissioned by Mr Simon Snowdon to undertake a level 2/3 historic building survey at Dansons Farm, Staynall Hambleton, Lancashire (NGR SD 3612143964). The survey, which was carried out as a condition of planning permission, (ref 17/00138/COUQ), ahead of the conversion of the building from agricultural to residential use, was undertaken on the 27th of November 2020 in accordance with acknowledged industry standards and to an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

The survey suggests the barn, which is associated with the adjacent grade II listed Dansons Farmhouse, was erected during a period that saw an intensification of the drainage schemes that resulted in the enclosure of large areas of new agricultural land in the eighteenth century across the local area.

The original building appears to have been a single storey structure with a thatched roof and was designed as a multi-purpose agricultural building, on a variant form of the classic Lancashire Barn. At its northern end, the barn provided accommodation for cattle in a purpose-built byre beneath a mezzanine floor, while to the south lay a multi-functional working and storage area with a loft above. Dividing the two there lay a central threshing floor flanked by two opposing cart doors, with direct access to a feeding passage in the northern byre.

At some point, probably prior to the 1840s the barn was substantially altered with the raising of the lateral walls to twice their original height and replacement of the original thatched roof with slate. An extension was then added to the southern gable, perhaps to provide additional accommodation for cattle. The barn then appears to have seen only limited alteration until the later twentieth century, when the northern byre was substantially altered, and a new byre was inserted into the southern bay.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 In November 2020 Oxford Archaeology North, were commissioned by Mr Simon Snowdon to undertake an historic building survey at Dansons Farm, Staynall Hambleton, Lancashire (NGR SD 3612143964). The survey was carried out in compliance with a condition of planning permission, (ref 17/00138/COUQ), as granted by Wyre Council in 2017 for the conversion of the building from agricultural to residential use, which stipulated that ‘No development including any demolition works shall take place until the applicant or their agent or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording, analysis and reporting work.’ The condition required that the barn be recorded in accordance with a Historic England Level 2/3 type survey (Historic England 2016).

1.1.2 The survey was carried out on the 27th of November 2020 in accordance with the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England guidelines (CIfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c; Historic England 2015; 2016a).

1.2 Aims and Objectives

1.2.1 The following programme of works was designed to best meet the work required as defined in the above condition and was completed to Historic England Level 2/3 measured survey standards (Historic England 2016a). Following completion of the fieldwork, the data has been collated, processed and interpreted to produce a written and illustrated report outlining a narrative history of the building’s origin, development, and use with reference to its wider landscape. The following report will also form part of an archive for submission to the Lancashire Record Office.

1.3 Location

1.3.1 The barn is located within Staynall, a small settlement occupying an area of raised ground on the low-lying eastern bank of the River Wyre on the West Lancashire Coastal Plain (SD 3612143964). The building sits upon a north-facing slope at a height of 12m aOD, with an access lane to the west, a series of ruined sheds to the north and enclosed fields to the east. The barn appears to have been associated with Dansons Farmhouse, an early eighteenth-century Grade II listed house lying less than 20m to the south (LB 1361846). The hamlet of Staynall is located some 5km to the south-east of the town of Fleetwood and 23km north-west of the County’s Administrative centre at Preston.

1.3.2 The underlying geology is comprised of Mudstone, of the Singleton Mudstone Member, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 242 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period, which is directly overlain by Devensian Till a sedimentary deposit of glacial origin (BGS 2020). The surrounding soils are slightly acid loamy and clayey soils and range from moderate to high fertility. They are most suited to grass production for grazing livestock and autumn sown crops (Farewell et al 2011).

1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1 **Descriptive Record:** written records using OA North pro-forma record sheets were made of all principal building elements, both internal and external, as well as any features of historical or architectural significance. Particular attention was paid to the relationship between those areas of the building where its development, and any alterations, could be observed.
- 1.4.2 **Site Drawings:** floor plans and cross-sections were produced using a combination of hand measurements and a Leica TCR805 reflectorless total station, with elevations recorded using photogrammetric techniques and, subsequently, processed using Agisoft Metashape. Hand-drawn sketches of the building were also produced, recording pertinent details regarding the development, construction and function of the building. The final plans (Figs 2-3), elevations (Fig 4-5) and cross-sectional drawing (Fig 6) were created within an industry-standard CAD package (Autocad 2016), enhanced and annotated to show the form and location of all architecturally and historically significant features.
- 1.4.3 **Photographic Record:** a Canon EOS 2000D digital SLR (24 megapixel) camera, with a selection of lenses, was used for the photographic record. The record comprises landscape and detailed photography; the detailed photographs of archaeological features incorporated a scale bar where appropriate. Archive photographic locations are presented on the relevant plots (Figs 2-3). Archival images comprise jpgs and Canon RAW format files (cr2) saved as 8-bit TIFFs. The data are stored on two separate servers on different sites, with appropriate back-up and disaster plans in place.
- 1.4.4 **Archive:** a full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with current ClfA (2014c) and Historic England guidelines (2015). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record on completion of the project.

2 BACKGROUND HISTORY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following section offers a brief historical overview of the area drawing upon readily available historical sources to provide the context for the development of the barn. It is accompanied by a map regression that reveals the development of the building's plan form and the morphology of the farmstead through time.

2.2 General Historical Background

2.2.1 Historically, the Amounderness Plain was an area of mosses, meres, and low-lying coastal landscapes, which proved inhospitable to the development of large-scale settlement until well into the post-medieval period (Natural England 2014, 11). The Domesday book provides little detail on the area, perhaps due to a combination of its relatively low population and inaccessibility but a combination of Old English and Scandinavian place name evidence suggests it had been settled prior to the Norman Conquest. Between the 12th and mid-14th centuries population growth led to small-scale drainage activity around the edges of the mosses (Historic England 2006, 36), allowing an expansion of cultivation into these areas, although this expansion is likely to have been checked by the subsequent population decline in the latter part of the 14th century.

2.2.2 Settlement remained largely confined to the higher ground and areas with better natural drainage until improved techniques allowed the reclamation of large areas of farmland from the late seventeenth century onwards. The extensive excavation of drains, aided by the erection of windmills allowed areas previously too wet, to be enclosed and brought into cultivation. Subsequent improvement of this reclaimed land was aided by the spreading of lime and marl and the extraction pits from which these materials were won still punctuate the surrounding area. By the mid-nineteenth century, assisted by the use of steam engines, the landscape had been systematically drained, opening up valuable high-grade pasturelands and arable fields (LCC 2000, 16).

2.2.3 As these drainage schemes opened up access to larger areas of land other industries developed across the region. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Kirkham developed a lucrative flax industry, providing rope and sail cloth to the shipping trade, while the salt industry thrived on the brine fields around Stalmine from the earlier post-medieval period (LCC, 2000 92).

2.2.4 Its relative inaccessibility has meant the area had always relied on the sea for its trade and transport and between the seventeenth and mid-nineteenth centuries both the flax and salt extraction industries relied on the small ports in the area, such as at Wardleys (MN 39451), some 2km to the south of Staynall. Imports of flax and timber from the Baltic regions, amongst other goods, and the exportation of salt and linen ensured the port remained a busy local hub into the nineteenth century, landing ships of 300 tons or more (Bulmer 1912, 218). Its importance declined sharply following the development of Fleetwood from 1830.

- 2.2.5 A ferry service continued to operate from the port, providing access to the markets at Poulton-Le-Fylde until the erection of a bridge further south in 1864 rendered it obsolete (Kelly 1924 1109). The decline of the port also coincided with the opening of the Preston & Wyre Railway in 1840, with a station at Poulton providing improved access to wider urban markets for the local farms.
- 2.2.6 By the mid-nineteenth century this pattern of development had resulted in the evolution of a landscape characterized by dispersed settlements, featuring isolated farmsteads and small hamlets punctuated by the occasional town amongst fields of predominantly improved pastureland. Dairying featured as an important local industry, but the land was able to support the cultivation of a range of crops including oats, wheat and potatoes amongst others (Kelly 1924 1109).

2.3 Specific Historical Background

- 2.3.1 Staynall is not mentioned in the Domesday book, although Stalmine, to which it is historically associated is referred to as being in the possession of Earl Tostig at the Norman Conquest (Phillimore reference: Yorkshire 1L1) as part of the fee of Preston. The earliest documentary reference to the settlement occurs in 1190 (Ekwall, 1922, 1159) but its etymology may suggest it has an earlier pre-conquest origin. The latter element 'nall' derives from the Old English or Old Norse 'hol' meaning hole or hollow, while the first element 'Stay' has been attributed to Old English for stone (Ekwall 1922 158).
- 2.3.2 Historically Staynall was referred to as little Staynolf, to distinguish it from Greater Staynolf, now known as Stanah-in-Thornton on the western bank of the Wyre (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 251-256). The association of the two led Ekwall to consider that Staynall once lay on the opposite side of the river, being divorced by the migration of the watercourse to the south-west. The early manorial history of the settlement is complicated, but it appears to have been merged with the manor Stalmine, descending to the le Boteler or Butler family of Out Rawcliffe (Bulmer 1913, 217)
- 2.3.3 The village receives occasional mentions from the end of the twelfth century onwards in relation to land disputes and other legal documents and is recorded as having a standing cross in the thirteenth century (MN 39397), when it was resident to at least 20 free holders (Watson and McClintock, 1979, 10). In 1346 eight individuals are recorded as renting agricultural land in 'Stainall', at least two of which appear to have been in residence (Porter 1876, 270) and in 1479 a James Pickering had both a house and a windmill in the parish (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 251-256).
- 2.3.4 In common with the regional trend, the pattern of field boundaries to the north of the settlement suggests that the hamlet was expanding its agricultural holdings during the post-medieval period, and evidence of post-medieval ridge and furrow is recorded on land to the north-east (MN 1483508).
- 2.3.5 The earliest securely dated building in Staynall is the grade II listed Dansons Farmhouse (LBN 1361846), which has been attributed a date of 1709 by the survival of a date stone on the property in association with the initials TBA. Shortly after its erection in 1717 a James Danson of Staynall is registered there as a Papist (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 251-256). The hamlet appears to have seen the addition of several new houses

and farm buildings during the remainder of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and at the turn of the twentieth century it is recorded as comprising an area of 812½ acres, sharing a population of 537 with its larger neighbour Stalmine to the north and east (ibid).

2.4 Map regression

2.4.1 Yates 1786 Map of Lancashire: The earliest cartographic source to depict the village is Yates 1786 map of Lancashire, which shows a series of structures located either side of a lane extending north from what is today known as Staynall Lane (Plate 1). The detail is insufficient to confidently identify any of these structures, but those on the eastern side of the lane are likely to represent the buildings of Dansons Farm, including the barn. To the south-east lies the port of Wardleys, with Stena (Stanah) occupying the opposite bank of the River Wyre.



Plate 1: Extract from Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, Yates 1786

2.4.2 Greenwood's 1818 and Hennet's 1830 map of Lancashire: Both Greenwood's (not shown) and the slightly later Hennet's map of Lancashire label the settlement as Stannal, with the modern day Stanah noted instead as Steno on the opposite bank (Plate 2). The layout of the settlement is shown in slightly more detail, with a widely splayed access road leading to the north of Staynall Lane flanked to the north-west by a row of buildings and with another three structures on the south-eastern side. As with Yates's map, two of the structures on the south-eastern side are likely to represent Dansons Farmhouse and its associated Barn.



Plate 2: Extract from Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, Hennet 1830

2.4.3 First Edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560": The OS first edition map of 1848 was surveyed four years earlier in 1844 and for the first time shows in more detail what is likely to be the barn presently under study (Plate 3). It depicts an elongated rectangular building, aligned north/south with two smaller projections on its western façade. The barn appears to have a yard to the east and access to the fields to the north via a funneled approach. Dansons Farmhouse can be identified to the south-east, with orchards to its east.



Plate 3: Ordnance Survey 1:10560, Lancashire XLIII (includes: Hambleton; Stalmine with Staynall; Thornton.)
 Surveyed: 1844, Published: 1848 (www.nls.uk)

2.4.4 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1891: The 1891 Ordnance Survey map, which was surveyed the year before provides a little more detail, but by this date the projections shown on the western façade in 1844 are no longer visible (Plate 4). This barn matches its present plan form, with the southern end of the building narrower than the northern end and a small square extension at the southern end. To the east of the barn lies an enclosed yard, with an open yard at the northern end. The building is denoted as belonging to the same parcel of land as Dansons Farmhouse.

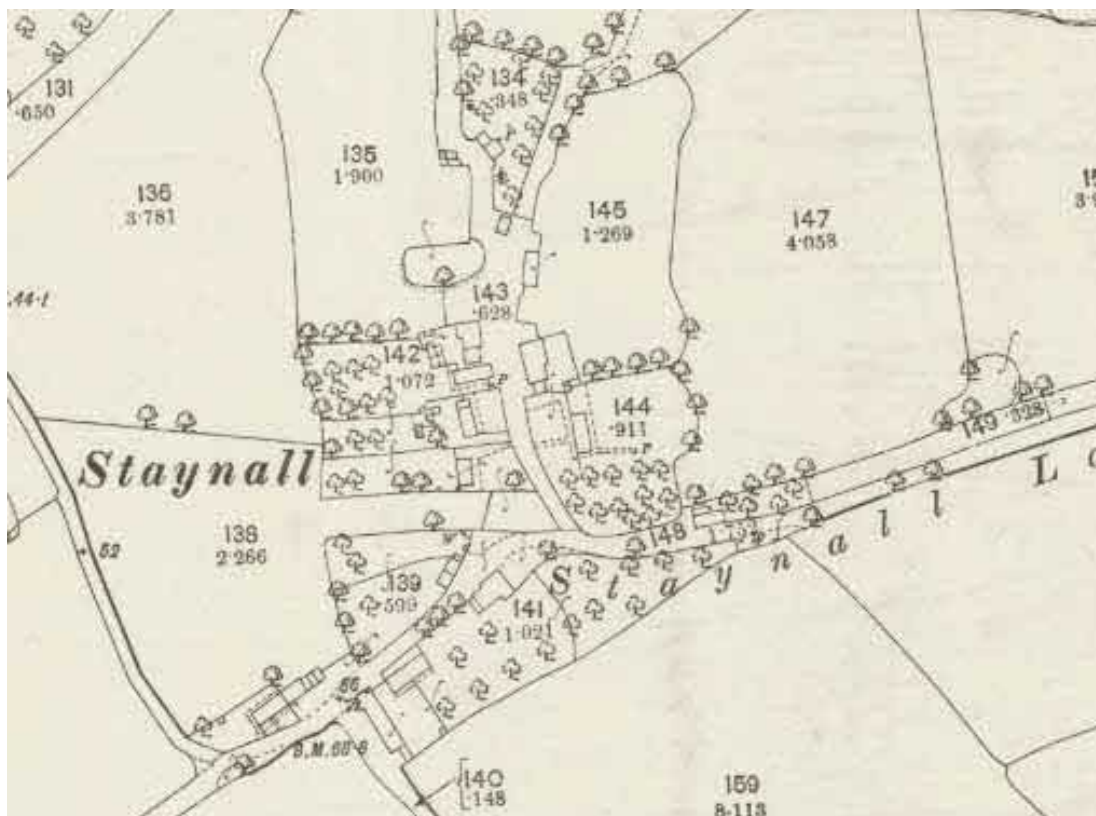


Plate 4: Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Lancashire XLIII.6 (Fleetwood; Stalmine With Staynall; Thornton), Surveyed: 1890, Published: 1891 (www.nls.uk)

2.4.5 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1912 and 1932: The 1912 OS map, surveyed between 1909 and 1910, provides a largely unchanged picture, although there appears to be a series of smaller structures attached to the centre of the barn’s eastern elevation (Plate 5). These structures had been removed by the early 1930s, when the 1932 1:2500 map (revised 1930) depicts an otherwise unaltered structure (Plate 6). The latter map does show a pair of smaller rectangular structures, however, located against the eastern boundary of the barn’s now enclosed eastern yard.

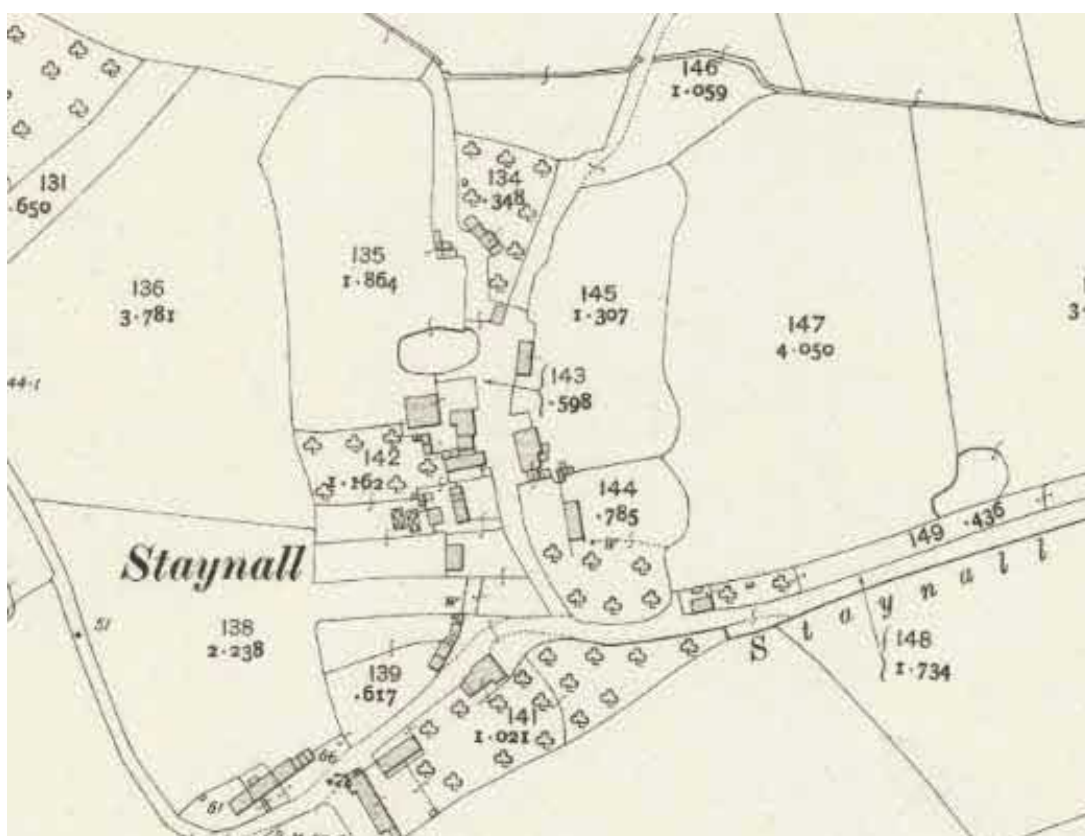


Plate 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Lancashire XLIII.6 (Fleetwood; Stalmine With Staynall; Thornton), Revised: 1909 to 1910, Published: 1912 (www.nls.uk)

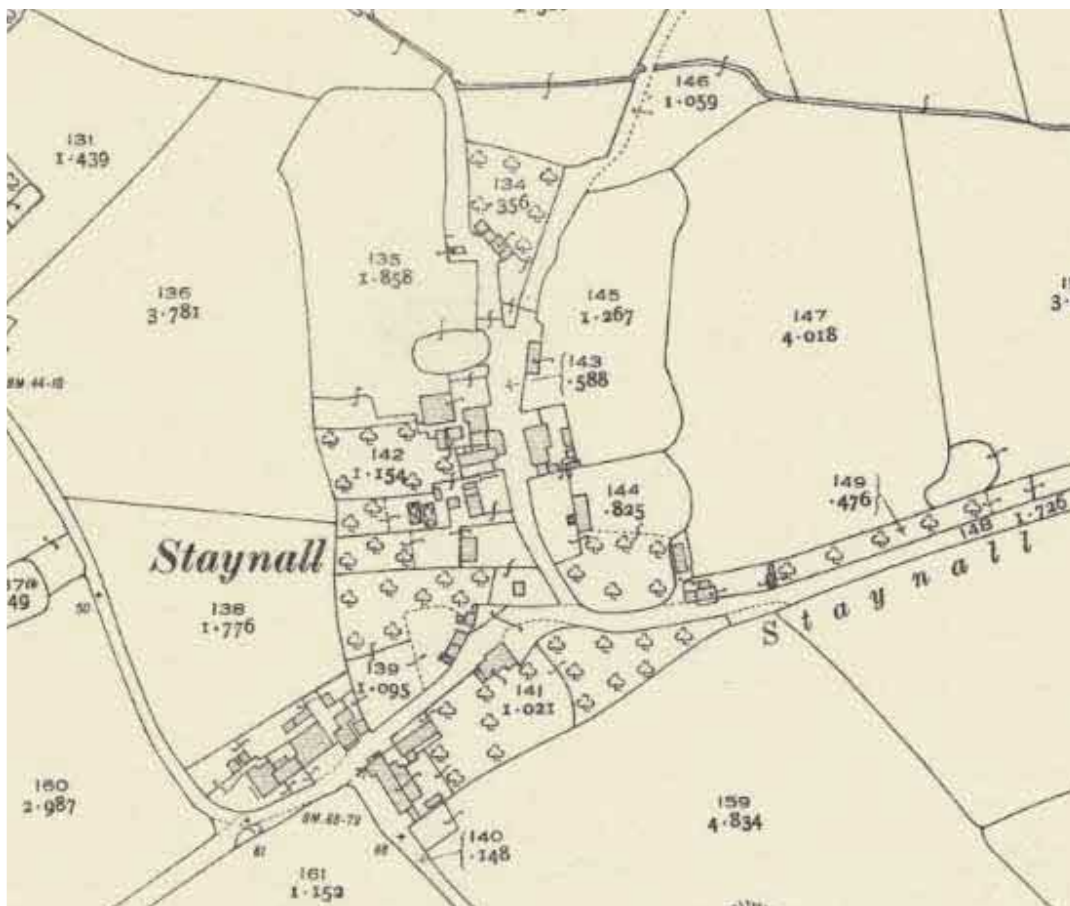


Plate 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Lancashire XLIII.6 (Fleetwood; Stalmine With Staynall; Thornton), Revised: 1930, Published: 1932 (www.nls.uk)

3 DESCRIPTION

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 In the following sections, the external elevations of both the barn and its southern extension are described first, followed by the interior elements. The descriptions should be read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings (Figs 2-6). To simplify description, the orientation of the building has been abbreviated to north/south, although its true alignment is closer to north-north-east/south-south-west.

3.2 Barn Exterior

3.2.1 The Barn was a rectangular building, of a storey and a half, wider at its northern end than its southern, and lying immediately to the east of the main access road through the hamlet (Plate 7). It was a predominantly brick-built structure beneath a gabled slate roof but in places employed cobble stone construction in portions of its foundation and lower wall. Its principal elevation lay to the west, where a large double-height cart entrance was matched on the opposing eastern wall by a lower entrance of equal width.

3.2.2 The building had been extended with the addition of a much altered single-storey gable structure to the southern end and with a modern single-storey lean-to appended to the northern end of the eastern elevation.



Plate 7: Barn from the north, facing south-east

Western Elevation:

- 3.2.3 The western elevation was primarily constructed in hand-made red brick laid in a lime mortar (Plate 8) and its dominant feature was the double-height cart entrance, which was located just to the north of centre and topped with a timber lintel (Plate 9). The opening's doors had been removed, as had the frame which must have supported them, and no physical evidence survived to indicate their form.
- 3.2.4 At the southern end of the barn a horizontally-set rectangular ground-floor window with a timber frame and opaque glazing had been latterly inserted, although it was not clear if this window had been fitted to an existing opening or an aperture cut to receive it (Plate 10).
- 3.2.5 At the opposing end of the elevation and towards the base of the wall there lay a ventilation loop, formed by omitting a series of headers to produce a diamond pattern (Plate 11). Notably, it was the only ventilation loop on this elevation, although a small vertical aperture was also noted to the north of the cart entrance at mid-height (Plate 9).
- 3.2.6 Close inspection of the wall's construction revealed that at least two and possibly three phases of rebuilding had taken place. The most obvious of these was the use of cobble stones for the construction of the barn's lower portion (Plate 12). Although this feature was confined to the north of the cart entrance, to the south it was evident that cobbles had also been employed in the building's foundation. The second phase had been raised upon the cobble base in hand-made brick, typically between 60-65mm thick and featuring large pebble inclusions. To the north of the cart entrance this phase extended to mid-height and was topped along much of its length by a soldier course, although the wall was partially obscured by vegetation (Plate 12). This phase of construction was also identified to the south of the cart entrance, although immediately to the south of this entrance it reached a height of just 1.5m, before stepping up to mid-height with a vertical joint and continuing across the remainder of the elevation (Plate 13).
- 3.2.7 The third phase of construction sat upon the last and was distinguishable by a change in both the colour of the lime mortar, which was of a dark character, and the form of the brick (Plate 13). Although still hand-made, these bricks were slightly thicker, more even in appearance and used a finer clay, largely without any significant pebble inclusions.



Plate 8: Western elevation of Barn, facing east



Plate 9: Western entrance to Barn, with small aperture to left, facing east with 1m scale



Plate 10: Inserted window at southern end of western elevation, facing north-east with 1m scale



Plate 11: Diamond pattern ventilation loop at northern end of western elevation



Plate 12: Cobble construction of lower wall, with secondary phase above partially obscured by vegetation, facing north-east



Plate 13: Construction break to south of cart entrance, with later brickwork above. Facing north-east, with 1m scale

Northern elevation:

- 3.2.8 The northern gable elevation revealed a similar constructional phase to the western elevation, with two phases of hand-made brick resting upon a cobbled foundation and lower wall (Plate 14). At its western end it had a single width doorway fitted with timber surrounds and a door of narrow timber boards (Plate 15). On the jamb of this door, the initials AW had been cut prior to the application of a coat of black paint (Plate 16). The disposition of the coursing and character of the brick suggested this was an original opening and it was matched at the eastern end of the elevation by a similar opening. This latter doorway also had a timber lintel, but the opening had been blocked in hand-made red brick of later nineteenth century character (Plate 17). The eastern jamb of this doorway had been rebuilt using a modern buff coloured brickwork during works to stabilize the north-eastern corner of the barn following structural movement.
- 3.2.9 Between the two doorways at the centre of the elevation there was an elongated, rectangular window on the horizontal plane (Plate 18). This opening had a timber lintel and was fitted with an iron-framed window of eight lights, arranged in pairs. An examination of its jambs suggested it was a later insertion and that it may, subsequently, have been reduced in width with the infilling of its eastern side.
- 3.2.10 To the east and west of this opening lay two narrow, vertical ventilation loops, their lintels formed with a brick stretcher that projected slightly from the face of the wall to accentuate the opening and presumably provide a basic drip mould (Plate 19). A second row of four regularly-spaced ventilation loops were recorded at mid-height, offset from those below with another two a further metre above matching the disposition of the lower two (Plate 14).
- 3.2.11 At the centre of the upper gable and between these latter two ventilation loops there lay a rectangular timber-framed horizontal sash window of four lights (Plate 14). The brick jambs suggested the window had probably been inserted at a later date.
- 3.2.12 In addition to the cobbled foundation, the two phases of brick noted on the western elevation were clearly defined on the northern gable as construction breaks, preserving what appeared to be the steeper roof line of the earlier brick building (Plate 14, Fig 4). As such, the original pitch of the roof looked to have been closer to 45 degrees, before the building's wall plates had been raised with the latter phase of brickwork by as much as two metres. The present gable was asymmetrical as a result of the additional length required to accommodate the projection at the northern end of the eastern elevation, but it was not entirely clear if this had always been the case.



Plate 14: Northern gable elevation, facing south-west



Plate 15: Entrance to northern byre at western end of northern elevation. Facing south, with 1m scale



Plate 16: Initials 'A W' carved into door frame, facing east



Plate 17: Blocked doorway at eastern end of northern elevation. Facing south-west with 1m scale



Plate 18: Window at centre of northern gable elevation. Facing south, with 1m scale



Plate 19: Ventilation loop on northern elevation. Facing south with 0.2m scale

Eastern Elevation:

- 3.2.13 The northern two-thirds of the eastern elevation sat forward from the remaining southern third by approximately 1m, visually dividing the building into two elements (Plate 20). The northern portion had a double-width doorway fitted with timber surrounds at the centre of its southern half (Plate 21). It was fitted with a pair of externally-mounted timber board doors, hung upon pintle hinges and the opening appeared from an inspection of the jambs to be an original feature.
- 3.2.14 To the north of this door a modern single -storey lean-to had been erected in concrete blockwork beneath a roof of corrugated sheet material (Plate 22). This structure had pedestrian doors at the centre of its southern and eastern elevations, with a small, glazed window to the south of the latter and another at the centre of the northern elevation. Internally, the walls of this building had been rendered in concrete, which included this portion of the eastern elevation of the main barn (Plate 23).
- 3.2.15 Between the northern wall of this building and the north-eastern corner of the barn a small square ground-floor window with a timber frame had been inserted into an area of walling that comprised a mixture of cobble and later brick construction (Plate 24). Although probably once glazed, the window no longer held glass and this corner of the structure showed signs of structural deformation.
- 3.2.16 The southern third of the elevation featured a single doorway at its southern end, fitted with a timber lintel, although the frame and door itself had been lost (Plate 25). To the north of this door, a concrete water cistern had been fitted against the base of the wall, extending up to the return wall of the barn's wider section (Plate 26).
- 3.2.17 Evidence for phasing on this elevation was less clear, in part due to the presence of the lean-to structure at the northern end, but the variation in lime mortar and character of the brick remained, with a mid-height soldier course observed to the south of the double-width doors (Plate 21). The clearest evidence, however, lay on the return wall between the narrower southern third of the elevation and the remaining northern two-thirds, where the earlier roof line was again visible as a construction joint (Plate 26).



Plate 20: Eastern elevation, facing south-west



Plate 21: Eastern cart entrance, with soldier course to left at lintel height. Facing west with 1m scale



Plate 22: Modern lean-to at northern end of eastern elevation. Facing north-west with 1m scale



Plate 23: Interior of Lean-to structure, facing south



Plate 24: Window at northern end of eastern elevation. Facing west with 1m scale



Plate 25: Doorway at southern end of eastern elevation. Facing west with 1m scale



Plate 26: Scar of roof line on south-facing return wall. Facing north with 1m scale

Southern elevation:

- 3.2.18 The southern elevation was partially obscured by the later southern extension, but its western side was still visible for inspection. It appeared to be wholly of brick above foundation level, but the change between the two phases of brick work was also well-defined here as a diagonal roof line, fossilizing the pitch of the earlier roof in the present wall. A pair of slates had been attached to the wall beneath the eaves presumably to protect the exposed ends of each roof purlin (Plate 27).
- 3.2.19 An inspection of the remainder of this elevation from the interior of the southern extension revealed a series of narrow vertical ventilation loops arranged in pairs and over four tiers (Plate 28). The loops had been blocked but were similar in form to those discussed on the northern gable elevation and were probably of a contemporary phase. The lower portion of this wall had been coated in thick white paint following its enclosure within the later extension and there was a first-floor loading doorway at the centre of the elevation with the uppermost blocked ventilation loop above its centre (Plate 29).



Plate 27: Southern gable elevation, showing fossilized pitch of original roof line. Facing north-east with 1m scale

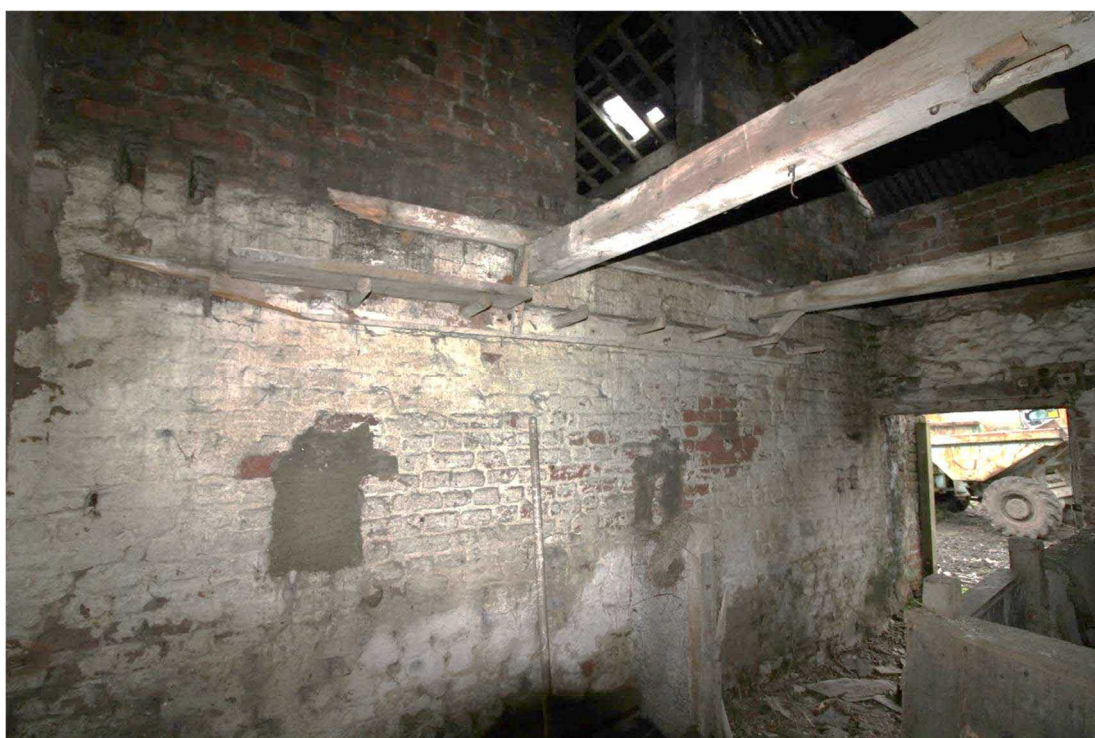


Plate 28: Southern gable of Barn, now enclosed by Southern Extension. Note blocked pairs of ventilation loops and timber peg board at mid height. Facing north-east



Plate 29: Loading door at centre of southern gable. Facing north

3.3 Southern Extension Exterior

- 3.3.1 The southern extension was a multi-phase gabled structure with a corrugated sheet roof that abutted the southern gable of the main barn (Plate 30). Its western wall had been recently rebuilt, with a red brick outer skin facing an internal wall raised in concrete blockwork. At the base of the elevation a cobble foundation indicated that the present wall had probably been a rebuild of an earlier wall on the same footprint.
- 3.3.2 The wall had a rectangular window to the north of centre, lying beneath a substantial timber lintel but there was no evidence to suggest it had been fitted with a formal window.
- 3.3.3 The southern elevation faced directly onto the adjacent property and was not available for direct inspection; however, it appeared to be principally of cobble construction to near eaves height, with the remainder completed in hand-made red brick (Plate 31). It incorporated a single rectangular aperture beneath the apex, perhaps a vent or owl hole.
- 3.3.4 The lower three-quarters of the eastern elevation was also constructed in cobbles, with an additional ten courses of red brick bringing it to eaves height (Plate 32). This wall had an entrance at its northern end, plainly built at a width that could accommodate cattle and was fitted with timber surrounds, but its door did not survive.
- 3.3.5 Three vertical battens were attached at regular intervals to the face of this wall, the attachment points of a former timber built lean-to, the remnants of which lay collapsed in a heap to the east.



Plate 30: Western elevation of Southern extension, facing east



Plate 31: Southern extension, showing southern gable to right of frame. Facing north-east



Plate 32: Eastern elevation of Southern extension, facing west

3.4 Barn Interior

- 3.4.1 The ground floor of the Barn was sub-divided into three distinct spaces, with byres to the north and south lying beneath mezzanine floors, and a threshing floor at the centre open to the full height of the roof.
- 3.4.2 Access to the northern byre was from the doorway at the western end of the northern gable wall or from the threshing floor via a large top-mounted sliding door at the centre of the southern wall. The latter opened into a narrow feeding passage running across the width of the building, defined along its northern side by a low concrete partition that provided no further access to the remainder of the room (Plate 33). A series of three concrete partitions extended north from the feeding passage to provide four bays of roughly equal width, each fitted with tethering points and water feeders for a pair of cattle (Plate 34). At the northern end of these bays a sunken concrete drain ran across the width of the building to allow the clearance of manure. The walls were rendered in concrete to half height and the remainder coated in a thick white paint to ceiling height. The floor was laid in concrete and the floor joists for the mezzanine above exposed with no formal ceiling.
- 3.4.3 At the centre of the eastern wall there was large and deep recess set beneath a cambered arch that may have pre-dated the room's use as a byre (Plate 35). A second recess was identified at the centre of the opposing western wall, although here it was topped by a timber lintel and did not extend to the same height (Plate 36).
- 3.4.4 At the eastern end of the northern wall the outline of the blocked doorway was visible behind the concrete render and a coating of white paint and to its west there lay a

small niche with a pointed top, approximately 0.25m wide (Plate 37). An identical feature was identified to the east of the western door.

- 3.4.5 The southern byre was only accessible from the door at the southern end of the barn's eastern elevation and presented as a similar arrangement to the northern byre, except, instead of a feeding passage, a series of rectangular openings had been provided in the northern cross-wall to distribute fodder directly from the threshing floor (Plate 38). Once again three concrete partitions divided the byre into four equal bays, except the narrower width of the barn at this end meant the western bay was only wide enough to accommodate a single cow (Plate 39).
- 3.4.6 A wide sunken drain had been incorporated into the concrete floor to the rear of the stall bays and the southern, eastern and western walls had been rendered in concrete to half height and coated in white paint above (Plate 38). The entire northern wall was constructed using concrete blockwork and rendered in the same, while the floor joists were exposed of the mezzanine floor above.
- 3.4.7 The threshing floor at the centre of the barn was a large undivided space accessible from either of the double-width openings to the east and west (Plate 40). Its exposed brick walls had been lime-washed and the floor, while covered in loose soil, revealed elements of a cobbled surface beneath.
- 3.4.8 To the south of the eastern entrance a short stub wall extended to the west, forming the northern side of a recessed bay (Plate 41). A section of angle iron spanned the width of the bay, the function of which was unclear, and a pair of vertical iron brackets were attached to the southern face of the stub wall (Plate 42). The brackets matched a pair used to support a shelf in the northern face of this wall.
- 3.4.9 Opposite the recessed bay at the base of the western wall a pair of parallel concrete plinths extended to the east, having presumably provided support for a piece of subsequently-removed machinery or holding tank (Plate 43).
- 3.4.10 To the north an inspection of the brick wall dividing the northern byre from the threshing floor identified a vertical construction joint at the base of the western end. Although a thick coating of lime-wash prevented a determination as to the nature of this feature, it may plausibly have been the jamb of an infilled doorway or a break in construction (Plate 44).
- 3.4.11 The mezzanine level above the northern byre was an undivided space accessible only via a ladder from the threshing floor. Its floor was laid in timber boards and its brick walls were left exposed (Plate 45). Most recently the space had evidently been used to store hay bales and there were, consequently, few additional details of historic interest.
- 3.4.12 The southern mezzanine had been similarly provided with a timber floor but unlike the northern mezzanine lime-wash had been applied to its walls (Plate 46). On the southern gable the loading doorway identified on the reverse of this wall was topped by a timber lintel and the infilled scars of the three upper tiers of ventilation loops were visible (Plate 47). The sill of the loading door was raised approximately 0.5m above the height of the mezzanine floor and coincided with a narrow ledge in the brick

work, a result of the reduction in the thickness of the walls above this height at the southern end of the barn.

- 3.4.13 The barn's slate roof was supported at each end by its gable walls and three intermediate king post trusses to form three roughly-equal structural bays and a fourth larger bay at the northern end. The king post was bolted to the tie beam via a threaded bolt from beneath and had a raking strut rising from the upper face of the tie beam to a joint on the underside of each principal rafter (Plate 48). The purlins were trenched into the backs of the principal rafters upon which rested the common rafters, with the battens attached to the rear of these in turn.
- 3.4.14 All of the timbers were of sawn soft wood and close examination of the trusses revealed assembly marks on the northern faces inscribed using a system of roman numerals (Plate 49). In addition, the characteristic sweeping lines known as Baltic shipping marks were observed on several of the tie beams (Plate 50).



Plate 33: Northern byre, facing west along feeding passage



Plate 34: Northern byre, showing cattle stall bays. Facing south-east



Plate 35: Niche at centre of eastern wall. Facing north-east with 1m scale



Plate 36: Recess at centre of western wall, Facing west, with 1m scale



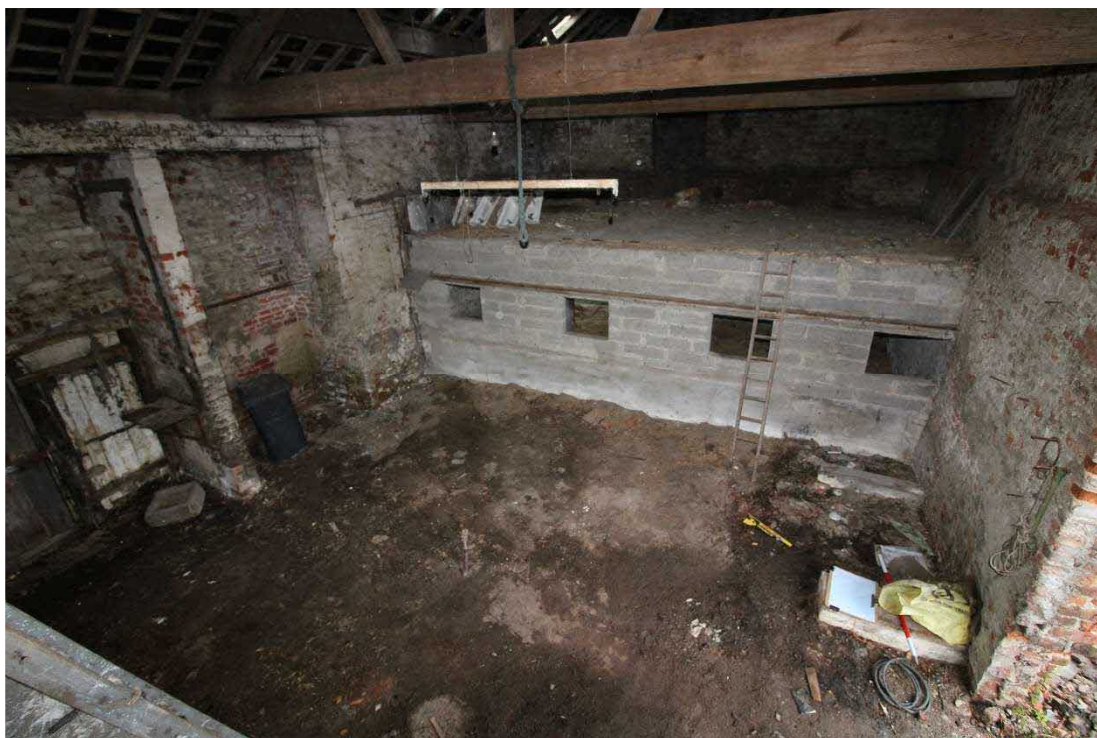
Plate 37: Triangular-headed niche to west of blocked doorway. Facing north with 0.2m scale



Plate 38: Southern byre, facing west with 1m scale



Plate 39: Southern byre, showing single stall to left of frame and double stalls to centre and right



Plates 40: Threshing floor, looking south



Plate 41: Threshing floor, facing north-east



Plate 42: Recessed bay on eastern wall of threshing floor. Facing east with 1m scale



Plate 43: Threshing floor, facing south-west with concrete plinths projecting from the base of the wall



Plate 44: Threshing floor, showing vertical construction joint at the base of the wall to left of frame



Plate 45: Northern mezzanine, facing north



Plate 46: Southern mezzanine, facing north-west



Plate 47: Southern gable at mezzanine level, facing south-east. Note the narrow brick ledge running across the southern, eastern and western walls



Plate 48: Northernmost King post truss, facing south, with 1m scale



Plate 49: Assembly marks on northern face of northern truss



Plate 50: Baltic shipping marks on southern face of south truss, facing north with 0.2m scale

3.5 Southern Extension Interior

- 3.5.1 The interior of the Southern Extension was accessible only from the entrance on its eastern side, leading into a room that had been subdivided into two smaller cells by a pair of half-height concrete partitions (Plate 51). The larger cell occupied the western side of the building and was entered via a timber gate at its north-eastern corner. It had a concrete floor and an iron feeding rack set into its south-eastern corner, with a concrete trough at the northern end of the space (Plate 51). The smaller cell occupied the south-eastern corner of the building, with a gate in the northern partition leaving room for an access corridor to the north (Plate 52). It was full of timber and other waste materials but was also fitted with an iron feeding rack in its south-western corner.
- 3.5.2 The rebuilt western wall of the room had been left as exposed blockwork (Plate 53), but the lower halves of the northern and eastern walls had been lime-washed leaving exposed brick above. The southern wall had been lime-washed to full height, but the upper half had been discoloured by dirt and dust (Plate 54). A pair of lateral timber joists extended from the southern wall to the northern wall to provide the necessary structural support for a floored loft space, but the floor itself had been removed (Plate 54). Just below these joists on the northern wall there was a row of seven timber pegs set into a horizontal mounting board (Plate 28).



Plate 51: Southern extension, facing north-east with 1m scale



Plate 52: Southern extension, facing south-east with 1m scale



Plate 53: Southern extension facing south-west, with rebuilt wall to rear



Plate 54: Southern extension, facing south

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section brings together the documentary and archaeological evidence presented within the preceding report to provide a discussion upon the origins of the building, placing it within its social context and, so far as is possible, suggest a broad date for its construction. This is followed by an explanation of the original function of the various elements of the structure before outlining a basic sequence of historical development up to the present day. It concludes with an overview of the significance of the structure.

4.2 Origin

4.2.1 In common with many of the earliest settlements in the area Staynall is located upon higher ground, on the north-eastern edge of a sinuous elongated ridge that extends from Wardleys in the south towards Highgate Lane in the north. This ridge is defined to the west by the natural meander of the riverbank, while to the east it can be distinguished in the continuous sweeping curve of the field boundaries that historically denoted the limits of the cultivatable land. The early settlement was likely focused on the higher ground to the west of Dansons Farm, gradually expanding onto the lower edges of the ridge to the north-east as a result of population increase as drainage allowed the enclosure of new fields.

4.2.2 The grade II listed Dansons Farmhouse is attributed by a date stone to the early eighteenth century, a period which saw the beginning of intensive drainage schemes that brought new land into cultivation to the east of the hamlet. The initials TBA on the stone may be a reference to a Thomas Butler, whose family were in possession of the manor during the early eighteenth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 251-256).

4.2.3 The associated barn is unlikely to pre-date this building but with the introduction of brick to the area during the previous century (Watson and McClintock 1979, 18) it may well belong to a similar period. This coincides with a wider regional trend in the decades around 1700 for the rebuilding of buildings in more permanent materials (Historic England 2020 4) and a rise in the demand for dairying to meet the needs of the growing urban markets and national population expansion (Historic England 2006, 25). Such a building represents a substantial investment of capital, likely to have been within reach of only the wealthier yeoman classes and above. The builder would have expected a good return on the investment, either through increased rents or farm profits, and it is likely to have been built during a period of agricultural prosperity.

4.2.4 The original barn had low brick walls and to judge from the pitch of its roof must have been fitted with a thatched roof, a material common to the area during the post-medieval period and still employed until the late eighteenth century (Historic England 2006, 24).

4.3 Function

- 4.3.1 The barn was erected as a multi-purpose agricultural building, accommodating a cattle byre at its northern end, with a threshing floor to the centre and storage in the southern third of the building. Despite modernisation, the building's early layout is still identifiable through the evidence of the remaining features.
- 4.3.2 Originally, cattle would have accessed the building from one of the two doors on the northern gable and been stalled between timber partitions set across the long axis of the building, either side of a central feeding passage. The feeding passage was accessible from the threshing floor via an entrance at the centre of the southern wall, in a variation of the classic Lancashire barn design, and sunken drains to the rear of the animals would have facilitated the clearance of manure through each of the gable end doors. This design had the advantage of giving the farmer better access to the fodder and bedding materials stored on the mezzanine above, without ever having to leave the barn. Although the timber stalls and floor have been replaced, this layout can be confirmed by the survival of the original deep recesses at the centre of the eastern and western walls, which clearly must have lain to the rear of the cattle.
- 4.3.3 The central bay between the opposing cart entrance served as a general working space, facilitating the covered unloading of carts, storage of farm equipment and any crop processing activities. During harvest the fully laden cart would have entered the barn from the west, where the additional lintel height was required, and left the building to the east through the lower double-width door following unloading. During the winter months it was common practice to thresh the crop to remove the seed and then separate the wheat from the lighter chaff using the through draft created by the opposing doors. The straw could then be stored on the mezzanine above the northern byre, where the air circulation provided by the ventilation loops kept it dry and fresh, ready for distribution throughout the year.
- 4.3.4 The southern bay of the building would have provided additional storage space but also served as working space when required. Prior to the erection of the southern extension, the loading door at the centre of the southern gable would have facilitated the direct transfer of materials between a cart on the exterior of the building and the floor of a loft space. The floor timbers of this loft space were set upon the narrow ledge identified at the southern end of the building which coincides with the height of the door. The door at the southern end of the eastern elevation connected the barn to the house without the need to open the barn's large cart doors.

4.4 Development

- 4.4.1 At some point during the early nineteenth century a considerable programme of rebuilding was undertaken that included the raising of the lateral walls to twice their original height and the wholesale replacement of the roof with that of a shallower pitch. These alterations can be clearly identified in the remaining structure, particularly on the northern and southern gables and on the western elevation. It would have been necessary to replace the structural roof timbers at the same time to accommodate the new slate-covered roof and we can speculate from the distinctive Baltic shipping marks that the trusses may have arrived via the port at Wardleys. These

alterations provided a barn capable of accommodating an increased harvest, no doubt reflecting an improvement in crop yields and perhaps access to more land.

- 4.4.2 To judge by the building's proportions on the earliest OS mapping (Plate 3), by the mid-1840s an extension had been added to the southern gable, constructed primarily using the locally available cobble stone. Its subsequent alteration makes it difficult to be sure of the function of this building, however it likely accommodated an increase in cattle, providing an additional byre or loose box. Although no physical evidence was found for either of the western additions depicted on the 1848 map these may have been relatively ephemeral timber structures that have left little trace. Alternatively, it is also possible that the map is actually depicting the opening of the cart entrance, which appears as a gap between two structures.
- 4.4.3 The building seems to have undergone few significant alterations through the remainder of the nineteenth century, although it is possible the eastern door of the northern gable was blocked towards the end of this period and a series of smaller structures had been appended to the eastern elevation before 1910 (Plate 10). In the later twentieth century the interior of the building was reorganised, with the layout of the northern byre being adjusted by ninety degrees. Perhaps at this time the timber stall partitions, were removed and replaced with the current concrete partitions and the feeding passage was shifted to run along the width of the building. At around the same period the barn's southern bay was partitioned off with a wall of concrete block work to create an additional byre and the hay loft above was replaced with the present mezzanine.

4.5 Significance

- 4.5.1 Dansons Barn represents an interesting example of an eighteenth-century agricultural building that demonstrates the local vernacular tradition in its form and use of traditional materials. Its significance lies in its capacity to provide us with details regarding the pattern of local settlement and the development of agriculture in the region, with evidence preserved within its fabric of the changes in agricultural practice, and the evolution of mechanical and material technology across the period of the last three hundred years. The building also provides a valuable insight into the continuous ebb and flow of economic fluctuations and trade networks in the area from the eighteenth century onwards.



Figure 1: Site location

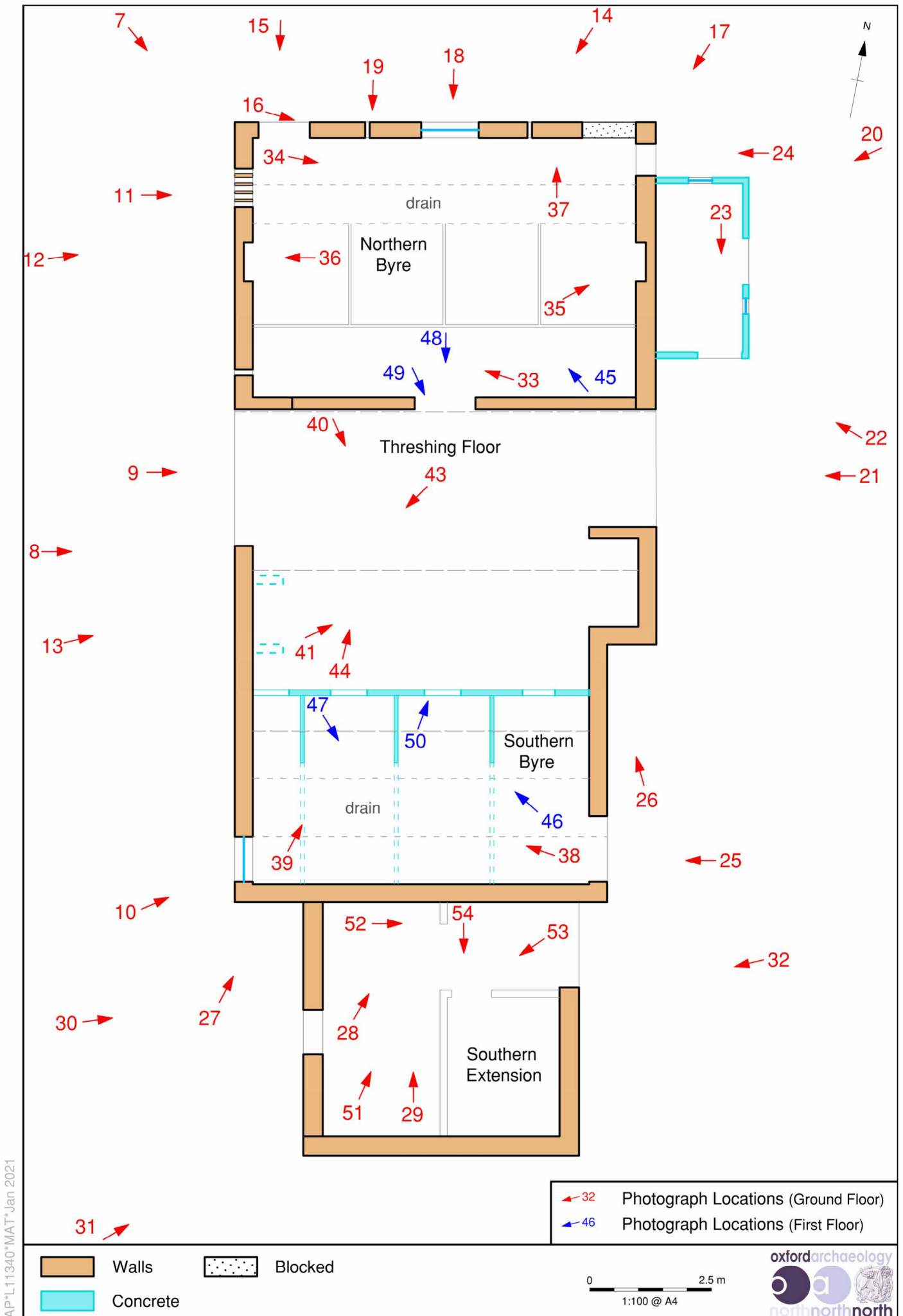
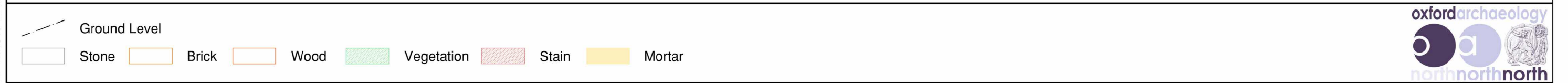
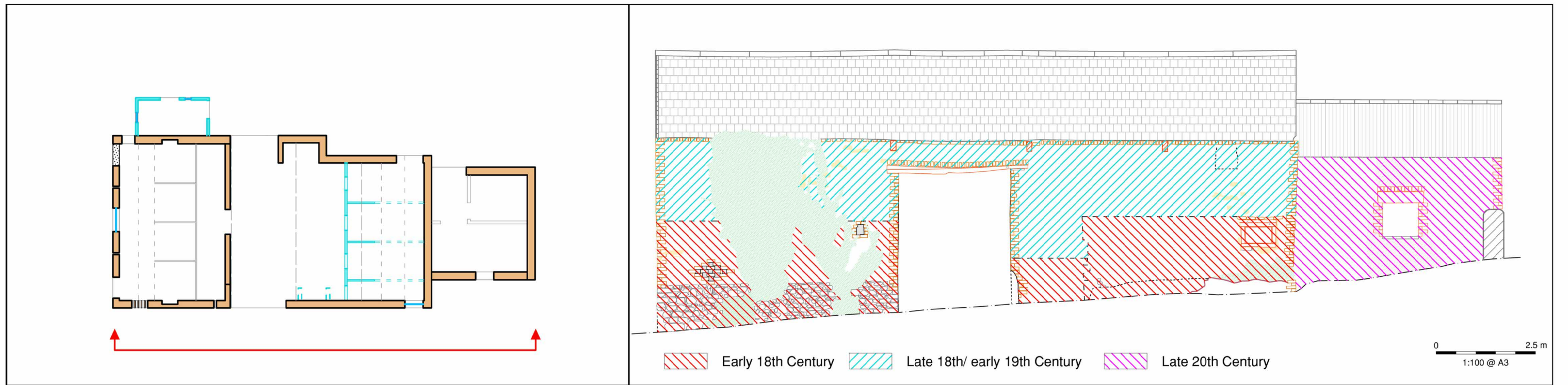


Figure 2: Ground plan



AP*L11340*MAT*Jan 2021

Figure 3: Western elevation

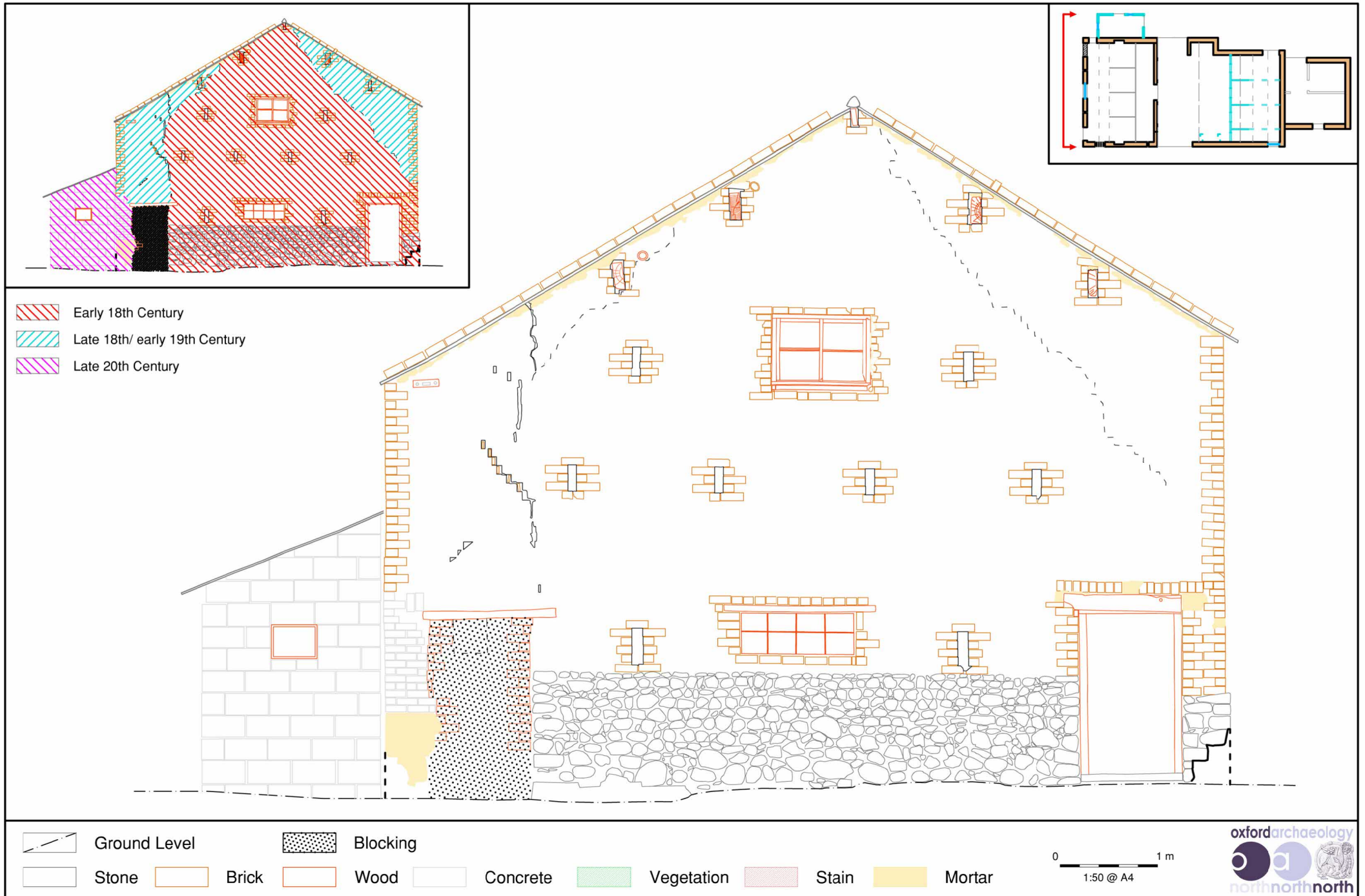
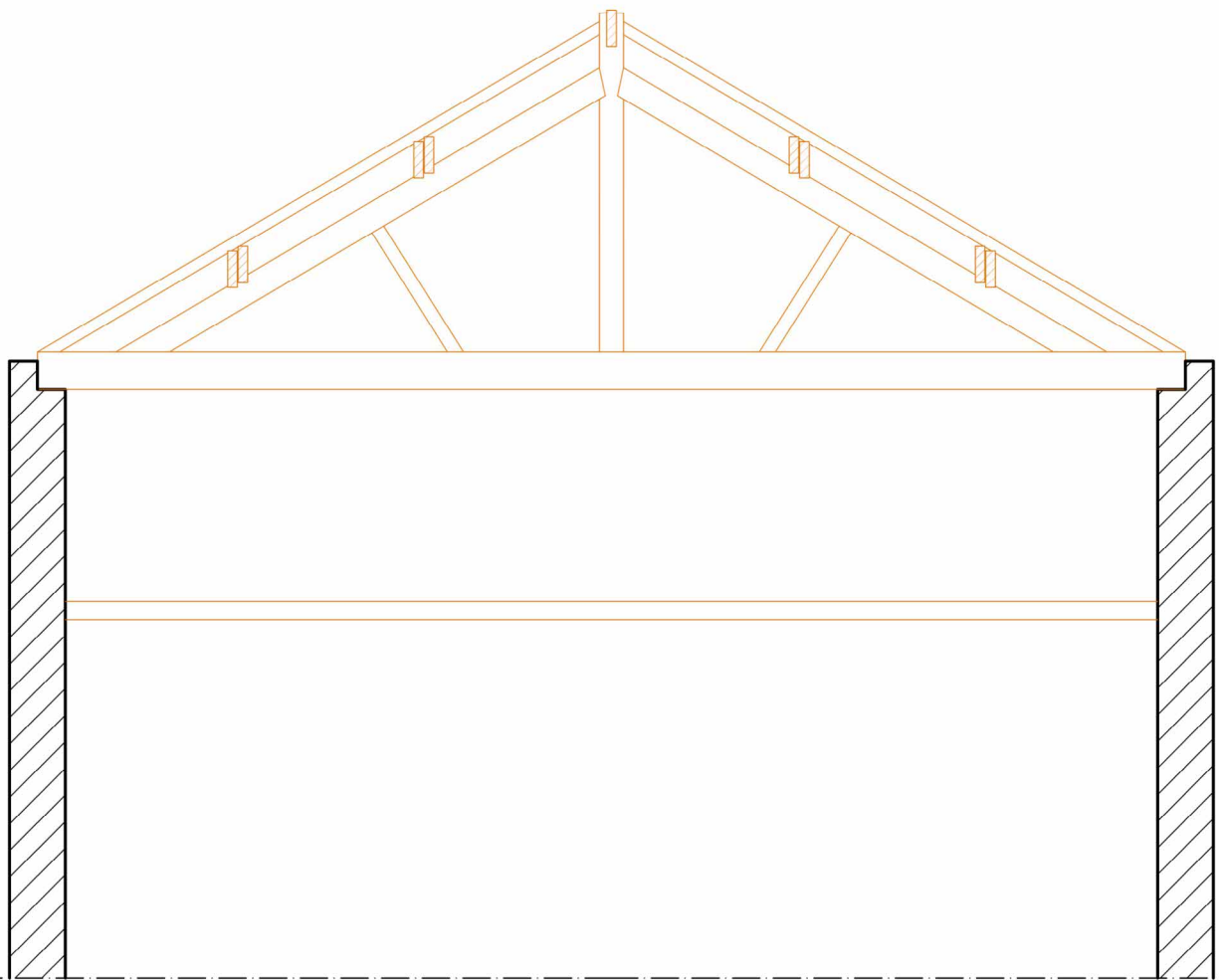


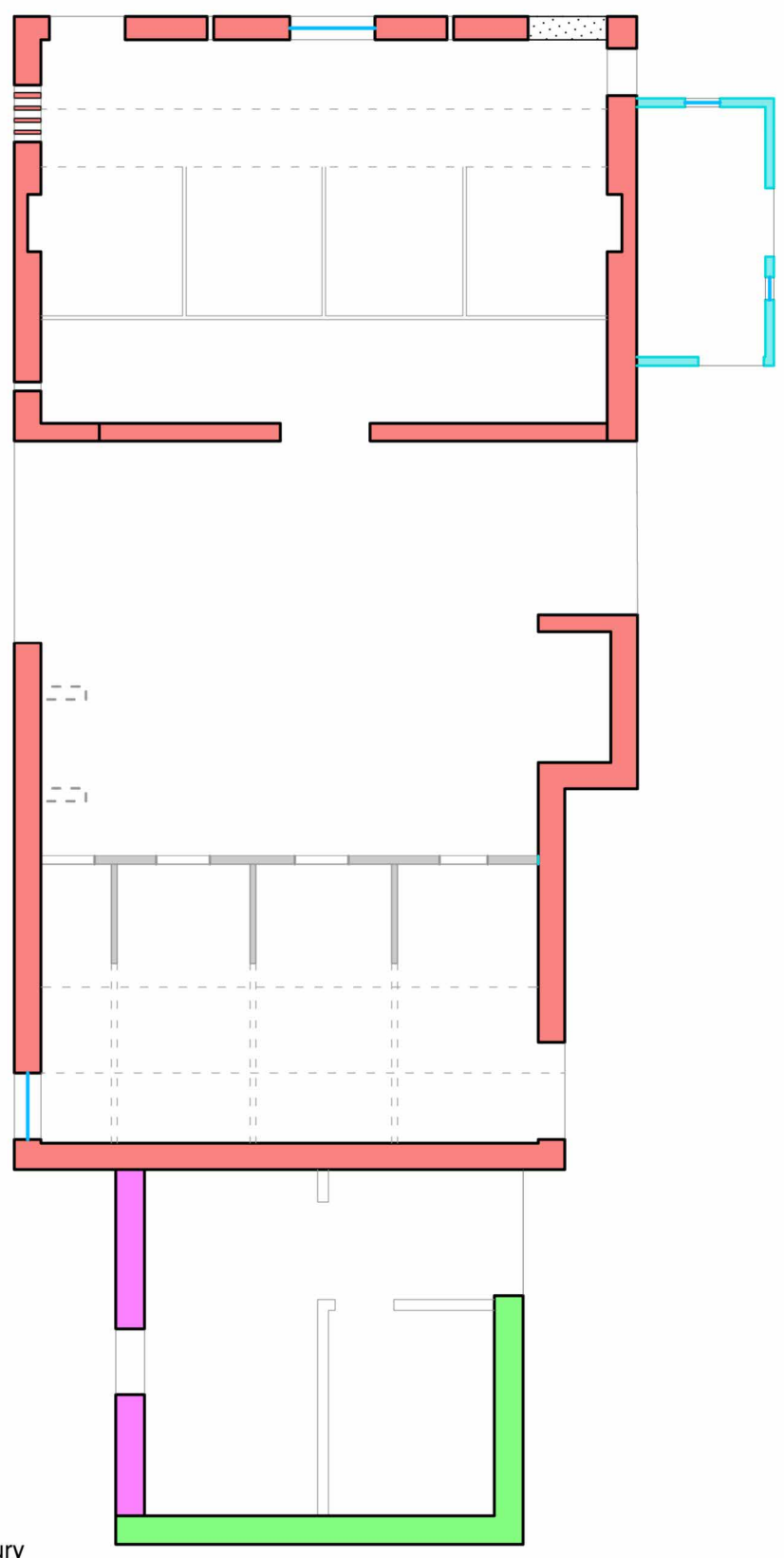
Figure 4: Northern elevation








-  Walls
-  Timber

0 1 m
1:50 @ A4

Figure 5: Cross-section



-  18th Century
-  Pre 1840's
-  Late 19th Century
-  20th Century
-  Late 20th Century

AP*L11340*MAT*Jan 2021

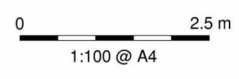


Figure 6: Phase plan

APPENDIX A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cartographic Sources:

Yates, W, 1786 *A Map of the County of Lancashire*

Greenwood, C 1818 *Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster*

Hennet, G 1830 *Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster*

Ordnance Survey, 1848 1:10,560 *Lancashire XLIII (includes: Hambleton; Stalmine with Staynall; Thornton.)*, Surveyed 1844

Ordnance Survey, 1891 1:2500 *Lancashire XLIII.6 (Fleetwood; Stalmine With Staynall; Thornton)*, *Lancashire XLIII.6 (Fleetwood; Stalmine With Staynall; Thornton)* Surveyed: 1890

Ordnance Survey, 1912 1:2500 *Lancashire XLIII.6 (Fleetwood; Stalmine With Staynall; Thornton)*, Revised: 1909 to 1910

Ordnance Survey, 1932 1:2500 *Lancashire XLIII.6 (Fleetwood; Stalmine With Staynall; Thornton)*, Revised: 1930

Secondary Sources:

British Geological Survey (BGS) 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer* [Online], Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 17th December 2020)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Structures*, Reading

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014b *Code of Conduct*, Reading

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014c *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*, Reading

Farrer W and Brownbill J, 1912 The parish of Lancaster: Stalmine with Staynall', in *A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume 7*, ed., pp. 251-256. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol7/pp251-256> [accessed 7 December 2020]

Historic England, 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* - Revised, London

Historic England, 2016a *Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, Swindon

Historic England, 2006 *Historic Farmsteads, Preliminary Character Statement: North West Region*

Historic England 2020 *Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain*. Historic England: Swindon

Farewell TS, Truckell, IG, Keat, CA, Hallett, SH, 2011 The derivation and application of Soilscales: soil and environmental datasets from the National Soil Resources Institute, Cranfield University

Lancashire County Council 2020 Mario-Maps and Related Information Online [Online], available at: <http://mario.lancashire.gov.uk/agsmario/index.asp> (accessed 3rd June 2020)

Natural England 2014, *National Character Area Profile: 32. Lancashire and Amounderness Plain*, available at: www.naturalengland.org.uk, (accessed 17th December 2020)

LCC 2000, *Landscape Strategy for Lancashire*, available online at: <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/152746/characterassessment.pdf>, (accessed 17th December 2020)

Domesday Book, Phillimore reference: Yorkshire 1L1, available online at: <https://opendomesday.org/place/SD3745/stalmine/> (accessed 15th December 2020)

Ekwall E, 1922 *The Place-Names of Lancashire*, Manchester available online at: <https://archive.org/details/placenamesoflanc00ekwauoft> (accessed 17th December 2020)

Watson, M and McIntock, R 1979, *Traditional Houses of the Fylde*, Lancaster

Porter, J 1876 *History of the Fylde of Lancashire, Fleetwood and Blackpool*

Trade Directories:

Bulmer, J 1912 (ed) *T. Bulmer & Co.'s History, Topography, and Directory of Lancaster & District*, available at: <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk> [accessed 7 December 2020]

Kelly, L 1924 *Kelly's Directory of Lancashire*, London

APPENDIX B WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**AGRICULTURAL
BUILDING,
DANSONS FARM
STAYNALL LANE
HAMBLETON
LANCASHIRE**

**Building Recording Survey
WSI**



Oxford Archaeology North

November 2020

Mr Simon Snowdon

OA North Ref No: L11340
NGR: (centred): SD 3612143964
Planning Ref: 2/2017/00138

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 A planning application (ref 17/00138/COUQ) was submitted by Mr Simon Snowdon, for the conversion of a barn from agricultural use to a residential dwelling situated at Dansons Farm, Staynall Hambleton, Lancashire (NGR SD 3612143964). Planning approval was granted by Wyre Council subject to a number of conditions, one of which (Condition 5), stated that '*No development including any demolition works shall take place until the applicant or their agent or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording, analysis and reporting work.*' The condition stipulates that the barn be recorded in accordance with a Historic England Level 2/3 type survey (Historic England 2016).

1.1.2 The proposals below outline the methodology needed in order to fulfil the planning condition. A Level 2/3 investigation is a descriptive and analytical record of the interior and exterior of the building and includes the preparation of plans of each floor, the recording of pertinent elevations and provision of a cross-section where appropriate. It also includes the compilation of a comprehensive photographic record of the interior and exterior of the building. The subsequent report will provide a discussion of the building's origins, development and use over time, along with an account of the evidence on which this analysis has been based.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North has considerable experience of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 42 years. Building surveys, evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is a Chartered Institute *for* Archaeologists (CIfA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the CIfA Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a). The building survey will also adhere to the Code of Conduct issued by The Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC 2003).

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The archaeological programme of work aims to provide an origin, development sequence, and discussion of the plan, form and function of the buildings. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

- ***Buildings Investigation:*** to provide a drawn, textual and photographic record of the buildings on site to a Level 2/3 standard (Historic England 2016), and in accordance with CI/A standards (2014b).
- ***Report Production:*** a written report will be produced following completion of the fieldwork, and will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local context. A site archive will be produced to Historic England guidelines (2015a) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990).

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 BUILDINGS INVESTIGATION

3.1.1 **Introduction:** the following paragraphs in this section outline the general approach to be undertaken for the production of site drawings, photographic archive and the written record.

3.1.2 **Photographic Archive:** a photographic archive will be produced utilising 35mm-frame Digital SLR camera (*Canon 2000D*) with a selection of lenses to produce digital images in TIFF, CR2 and JPEG formats in accordance with Historic England guidance (Historic England 2015b). A selection of the general photographs will include a discretely positioned scale and where appropriate detailed photos will include a photographic scale of a suitable size. A full photographic index will be produced, and the position of photographs will be marked on the relevant floor plans. The archive will comprise the following:

- (i) the general external appearance and wider setting of the buildings;
- (ii) oblique views of all the external elevations, right angle views only if necessary and appropriate;
- (iii) the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas, right angle views of internal elevations only if necessary and appropriate;
- (iv) any external or internal scaled detail, structural or architectural, which is relevant to the design, development and use of the buildings, and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
- (v) any internal scaled detailed views of features of especial architectural interest, ephemera, fixtures and fittings, or fabric detail relevant to phasing the buildings which does not show adequately on general photographs.

3.1.3 **Survey Drawings:** the following as 'existing' drawings will be produced for the building:

- (i) floor plans will be produced based upon pre-existing plans as supplied by the client and enhanced by hand or instrument survey. The drawings will also be manually enhanced with pertinent architectural detail;
- (ii) drawings of the principal external elevations of the building will be produced by photographic methods;
- (iii) where appropriate, one cross-section through the building, the position of which will be determined on site;

3.1.4 The measured survey drawings will be produced by means of either hand survey using a *Leica Disto* laser distance meter and tapes or a reflectorless total station, which is capable of measuring distances to a point of detail by reflection from the wall surface, and does not need a prism. The instrument to be used will either be a *Leica TCR 805 ultra* or *Leica Viva TS16*.

3.1.5 Rectified digital photography may be carried out in order to capture principal detail on the external elevation only if necessary. The photographs will be rectified using *Agisoft* software and then the images will be presented within *AutoCAD* software to produce an accurate representative elevation image. These will not be digitised unless necessary and appropriate.

- 3.1.6 The drawings will be used to illustrate the basic phasing and development of the building. Detail captured will include such features as window and door openings, an indication of ground and roof level, and changes in building material. The final drawings will be presented through an industry standard CAD package (*AutoCAD 2016*).
- 3.1.7 **Interpretation and Analysis:** a visual inspection of the building will be undertaken utilising the OA North building investigation *proforma* sheets. A description of the buildings will be undertaken to Level 2/3 standard (Historic England 2016), which will include a full descriptive and basic analytical account of the origin, development and use of the building.
- 3.1.8 The written record will include:
- (i) a description of the plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence of the buildings;
 - (ii) an account of the past and present use of the buildings;
 - (iii) an account of the fixtures, fittings associated with the building, and their purpose;
 - (iv) identification of key architectural features (including fixtures and fittings);

3.2 REPORT PRODUCTION

- 3.2.1 **Report:** a digital copy of the final draft report will be submitted to the client for review. Following instructions to finalise, one bound report, together with a digital copy supplied on CD, will be submitted to the client, and a further copy to be submitted in pdf format to Lancashire HER within eight weeks of completion. It is the client's responsibility to submit the report to Wyre Council in order to discharge the condition. The report will include;
- (i) a site location plan related to the national grid;
 - (ii) a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR;
 - (iii) a concise, non-technical summary of the results;
 - (iv) a brief summary of the historical significance of the site
 - (v) an explanation to any agreed variations to the brief, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken;
 - (vi) a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained;
 - (vii) copies of plans, photographs, and other illustrations as appropriate;
 - (viii) a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design;
 - (ix) the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived;
 - (x) a photographic index;

(xi) list of archive contents.

3.3 ARCHIVE

- 3.3.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage.
- 3.3.2 This archive will be provided in the Historic England Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Lancashire HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate County Record Office, in this case Preston.
- 3.3.3 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.3.4 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. OTHER MATTERS

4.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Company Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety in Field Archaeology Manual compiled by the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME, 2006). A risk assessment will be completed in advance of any on-site works and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties. All OA North fieldwork complies with current government guidance relating to the control of the spread of Covid-19, which is incorporated into the risk assessment.

4.1.2 OA North may require the hire of lighting and a generator if there is insufficient interior lighting. This can be provided by OA North at additional cost.

4.2 WORK TIMETABLE

4.2.1 **Buildings Investigation:** It is anticipated that the building survey will require approximately one day in total to complete. This is based on unobstructed access and should this not be possible this may affect timescale and hence cost.

4.2.2 **Report Production:** a draft report will be submitted for review within approximately six weeks of the completion of all elements of the fieldwork.

4.3 OTHER

4.3.1 **Access:** liaison for access to the buildings during the assessment will be arranged with the client.

4.3.2 **Project Monitoring:** whilst the work is undertaken for the client, Wyre Council will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, and will be notified in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with Wyre Council in consultation with the client.

4.4 STAFFING PROPOSALS

4.4.1 The project will be managed by **Dr Helen Evans** (OA North Heritage Management Services Project Officer) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

4.4.2 The project will be supervised in the field by **Andy Phelps** (OA North Project Officer). Andy has a great deal of experience in the recording and analysis of historic buildings throughout the North West.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a *Code of Conduct*, Reading

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, Reading

FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers), 2006 *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology Manual*, Poole

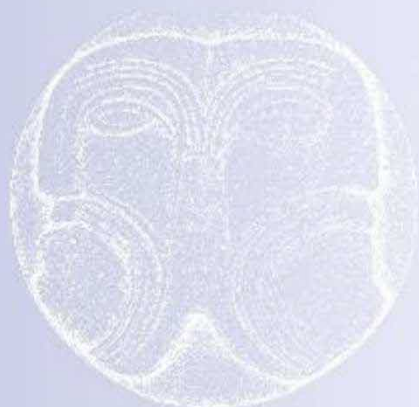
Historic England, 2015a *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide*, London

Historic England, 2015b *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*, London

Historic England, 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, London

Institute of Historic Building Conservation, 2003 *Code of Conduct*, Tisbury

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long-term storage*



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIIA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*