



SYKE HOUSE BARN

Syke Road

Rochdale

Greater Manchester

OL15 0AH



Archaeological Building Recording

North Star Archaeology

For Mr J Bullock

February 2024

Job no 3/2024

NGR SD 94776 14902

Planning application reference: 23/00507/FUL

Oasis ID: northsta1-526497

Table of Contents

Summary	5
Acknowledgments	5
1. Introduction	5
1.1. Circumstances of the project.....	5
1.2. Site description	6
1.3. Designations	6
2. Aims and methodology.....	7
2.1. Aims.....	7
2.2. Methodology	7
3. Historical background.....	8
3.1. General background.....	8
3.2. Map regression	8
4. Description.....	13
4.1. Overview.....	13
4.2. External description	13
4.3. Internal description.....	14
5. Discussion	16
5.1. Function.....	16
5.2. Phasing	17
5.3. Conclusion	17
6. References	18
6.1. Cartographic sources.....	18
6.2. Secondary sources	18
7. Figures	19
8. Plates	23

Table of Figures

Figure 1 Location of the site	6
Figure 2 Extract from 1818 Greenwood map	9
Figure 3 Extract from the 6"to one mile OS map of 1851.....	9
Figure 4 Extract from the 25"to one mile OS map of 1893.....	10
Figure 5 Extract from the 6"to one mile OS map of 1895.....	10
Figure 6 Extract from the 6"to one mile OS map of 1910.....	11
Figure 7 Extract from the 25"to one inch OS map of 1910.....	11
Figure 8 Extract from the 6"to one mile OS map of 1930.....	12
Figure 9 Extract from the 25"to one mile OS map of 1930.....	12
Figure 10 Ground floor plan of the building.....	19
Figure 11 First floor plan of the building.....	20
Figure 12 Front (north) elevation of the building.....	20
Figure 13 Rear (south) elevation of the building.....	21
Figure 14 West elevation of the building.....	21
Figure 15 Phased plan of the building	22

Table of Plates

Plate 1 North elevation facing southeast.....	23
Plate 2 Sloping roof of the dormer in the north elevation, facing southwest	23
Plate 3 North elevation facing south	24
Plate 4 North elevation of the western stable facing south.....	25
Plate 5 Blocked aperture in the east elevation of the barn	26
Plate 6 North elevation facing south	27
Plate 7 Remodelled central part of the north elevation, facing south	28
Plate 8 Stable door in the north elevation facing south	29
Plate 9 Cast iron wallplate above the doorway in the north elevation	30
Plate 10 South elevation facing northeast	30
Plate 11 South and east elevations facing northeast	31
Plate 12 South elevation of the west stable, facing north. Clear join in the stonework can be observed.....	32
Plate 13 West part of south elevation, facing northeast	33
Plate 14 Central remodelled part of the south elevation facing north. The gable is a later, probably 1980s addition.	34
Plate 15 Blocked wagon door in the south elevation, facing northwest	35
Plate 16 Blocked cart door in the south elevation facing north.....	35
Plate 17 Stone quoins between the barn and the stable, facing northwest.....	36
Plate 18 Initials on the shippon door lintel in the south elevation	37
Plate 19 West elevation facing northeast	38
Plate 20 East elevation facing west	39
Plate 21 Room 1, north interior elevation	40
Plate 22 Room 1 facing south, stairs to the loft	41
Plate 23 South internal elevation of Room 1, facing south.....	42

Plate 24 South internal elevation of Room 1	43
Plate 25 East internal elevation of Room 1	44
Plate 26 East elevation of Room 1, facing southeast	45
Plate 27 Modern doorway to the farmhouse in the east elevation	46
Plate 28 Partition wall in Room 1, facing southwest	47
Plate 29 Partition wall in Room 1, facing northwest	47
Plate 30 Toilet under the stairs in Room 1	48
Plate 31 North internal elevation of Room 2, facing north	49
Plate 32 East internal elevation of Room 2, facing northeast	49
Plate 33 West internal elevation of Room 2, facing northwest	50
Plate 34 Window in the north elevation of Room 2	51
Plate 35 Room 2 facing west	52
Plate 36 North and east elevations of Room 3	53
Plate 37 Room 4 facing northwest	54
Plate 38 Room 4 facing east	54
Plate 39 Room 4 facing west	55
Plate 40 Room 5 facing west	56
Plate 41 Room 5 facing west	57
Plate 42 Stable door in the north elevation of Room 5	58
Plate 43 Room 5 facing south	59
Plate 44 Room 5 facing south	60
Plate 45 Room 6 facing east	61
Plate 46 View into Room 6 from the northwest corner	62
Plate 47 Room 7 facing northeast	62
Plate 48 Room 7 facing southeast	63
Plate 49 Room 8 facing west	63
Plate 50 Room 8 facing southeast	64
Plate 51 Room 9 facing southeast	65
Plate 52 Ornamental stable posts of Room 10, facing northeast	66
Plate 53 Room 10 facing north	67
Plate 54 Timber panelling in Room 11, facing southeast	67
Plate 55 Floor in Room 11, facing southeast	68
Plate 56 South elevation of Room 12, facing south	69
Plate 57 West internal elevation of Room 12, facing northwest	70
Plate 58 Room 12 facing north	71
Plate 59 North internal elevation showing round headed arched windows	72
Plate 60 Oblique view of north internal elevation facing northeast	73
Plate 61 North elevation of Room 13 facing north	73
Plate 62 North elevation of Room 13, facing north	74
Plate 63 South internal elevation facing southeast	74
Plate 64 South internal elevation facing southwest	75
Plate 65 South internal elevation of Room 13 facing south, with the off-centre gable window	75
Plate 66 South internal elevation of Room 13 facing southwest	76
Plate 67 South elevation of Room 13 facing southeast	76
Plate 68 Wall crack in the south elevation of Room 13	77
Plate 69 South elevation facing southwest	78
Plate 70 Queen post truss facing east	78
Plate 71 West elevation of Room 13, facing west	79

Plate 72 Doorway in the west elevation of Room 13, facing southwest	79
Plate 73 Partition wall between Rooms 13 and 14, facing northwest.....	80
Plate 74 Possible blocked aperture in the west elevation of Room 13, facing west	80
Plate 75 East elevation in Room 14, facing southeast	81
Plate 76 Blocked owl hole with a datestone of 1758 in east-facing elevation of Room 14.....	81
Plate 77 Room 14 facing south	82
Plate 78 Room 14 facing southwest	82
Plate 79 North elevation of Room 14, facing northeast	83
Plate 80 Roof structure of the west stables	83

Summary

A proposal to redevelop the site of Syke Farm will entail the change of use and conversion of the barn to 1 dwelling and 1 holiday home with alterations to an existing outbuilding, including a single-storey extension and alterations to the roof to create another holiday home. The proposal also includes alterations to fenestration at all elevations and associated car parking, landscaping and boundary treatment.

Following the provision of a Written Scheme of Investigation design by North Star Archaeology the building recording was carried out in March 2024.

The survey included the production of the plan of the barn 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.

The property had been subject to numerous alterations since its erection in the mid-18th century. The changes have been largely functional and most likely driven by necessity.

Acknowledgments

North Star Archaeology would like to thank Mr Bullock for commissioning the work.

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

1. Introduction

1.1. Circumstances of the project

- 1.1.1. Mr J Bullock has proposed a redevelopment of the site of Syke House Farm, Syke Road, Rochdale, Greater Manchester (NGR SD 94776 14902). The proposal comprises the change of use and conversion of the barn to 1 dwelling and 1 holiday home with alterations to an existing outbuilding, including a single-storey extension and alterations to the roof to create another holiday home. The proposal also includes alterations to

fenestration at all elevations and associated car parking, landscaping and boundary treatment.

- 1.1.2. A historic building survey was undertaken by North Star Archaeology on the barn at Syke house farm barn in March 2024 prior to the proposed conversion.
- 1.1.3. The digital copy of this report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record approximately six months from completion.
- 1.1.4. The online database *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) has been completed as part of the archiving phase of the project (northsta1-526497).

1.2. Site description

- 1.2.1. The application property is the barn at Syke House Farm, an isolated moorland farm in Littleborough in the Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale, Greater Manchester. The barn is a large two-storey structure of 18th and 19th century date, adjoined by a freestanding late 20th century single-storey outbuilding. The barn is currently used only as stables and for storage. The house itself is unaffected by the development.

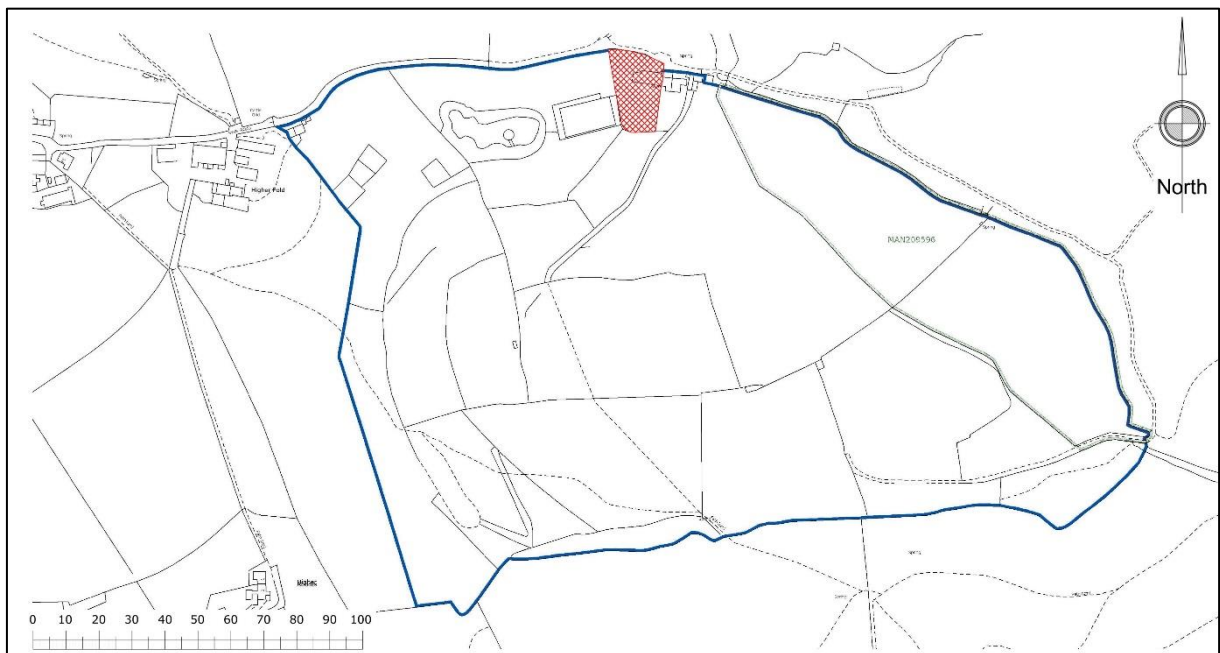


Figure 1 Location of the site

1.3. Designations

- 1.3.1. The application property is listed at Grade II, having been first designated in 1986. The listing identifies the building as *Barn, Shippon and Workshop adjoining west of Syke House and Farmhouse* and it reads as follow:

'Shippon, barn and former workshop. Early C19. Hammer-dressed watershot stone with graduated stone slate roof. Barn and shippon (left) were added to by 3 bays and 2 storeys and again later by another bay. The barn has opposed segmental- arched cart entries with keystones and a circular window above. It is separated from the shippon door by a window with round-arched head. The 3-bay workshop has a central door with square-cut stone surround and segmental-arched head flanked by windows with wedge lintels. The upper floor and the gable feature to the central bay have semi-circular- arched window openings with dropped keystones. The added bay to right has a door on ground floor, a similar first floor window and a hipped roof. The rear is treated similarly except that there is no gable over the centre bay and the door has a dressed surround. Walls and a cast-iron fence enclose the front yard. It is unlikely that a building with such architectural pretensions was built entirely for farming purposes. The workshop was possibly built to process limestone for farming and other purposes which could have been brought from glacial deposits in the north in a raw state. The cast-iron trough in the front enclosure may have been a horse-powered lime press'.

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 1-2.
To produce a detailed description of the Syke House Farm barn.
- 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 and appropriate historic context account for the Syke House Farm barn to outline its historic significance.
- To establish the phasing of the elements of the building and potentially identify timbers suitable for dendrochronological analysis.
- In accordance with the North West Regional Research Framework regarding the post-medieval period (PM15) the building recording will seek to understand farming landscapes, field patterns, distributions of buildings and building types.

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 were annotated to produce a plan and external elevations of the barn. The hand annotated drawings of internal elevations were digitised using an industry standard CAD package to produce the final drawings.

3. Historical background

3.1. General background

- 3.1.1. A heritage assessment was produced for the site by Garry Miller heritage consultancy in 2023. The document outlines the historical development of the application site and its significance.
- 3.1.2. The site is of 18th century or earlier origin and was associated with the Butterworth family: the name of James Butterworth, yeoman, appears in an indenture of 1735 kept at the house. His initials appear on a datestone of 1758 formerly on the end wall of the barn, but which is now internal following addition of a further stable at the western end in the later 19th century.

3.2. Map regression

- 3.2.1. The site of Syke Farm is not shown on the 1786 Yates' or 1818 Greenwood's map of Lancashire. There are several structures depicted in vicinity of Hollingworth Lake, however the scale and convention of both maps does not allow the identification of any buildings associated with Syke Farm.
- 3.2.2. The 1841 Tithe mapping did not cover the area of Syke Farm.
- 3.2.3. The OS six-inch mapping of 1851 shows the barn at that time occupied a more irregular plan than now but had adopted its present form by the early 1890s. The 1893 OS map shows the main barn abutting the farmhouse and projecting from the west stable.

The 1910 OS map does not show significant changes to the farm. A fountain is depicted in front of the barn and some internal partitioning appeared inside the main barn building.

The 1930 OS map shows a small rectangular outbuilding in front of the west stable.

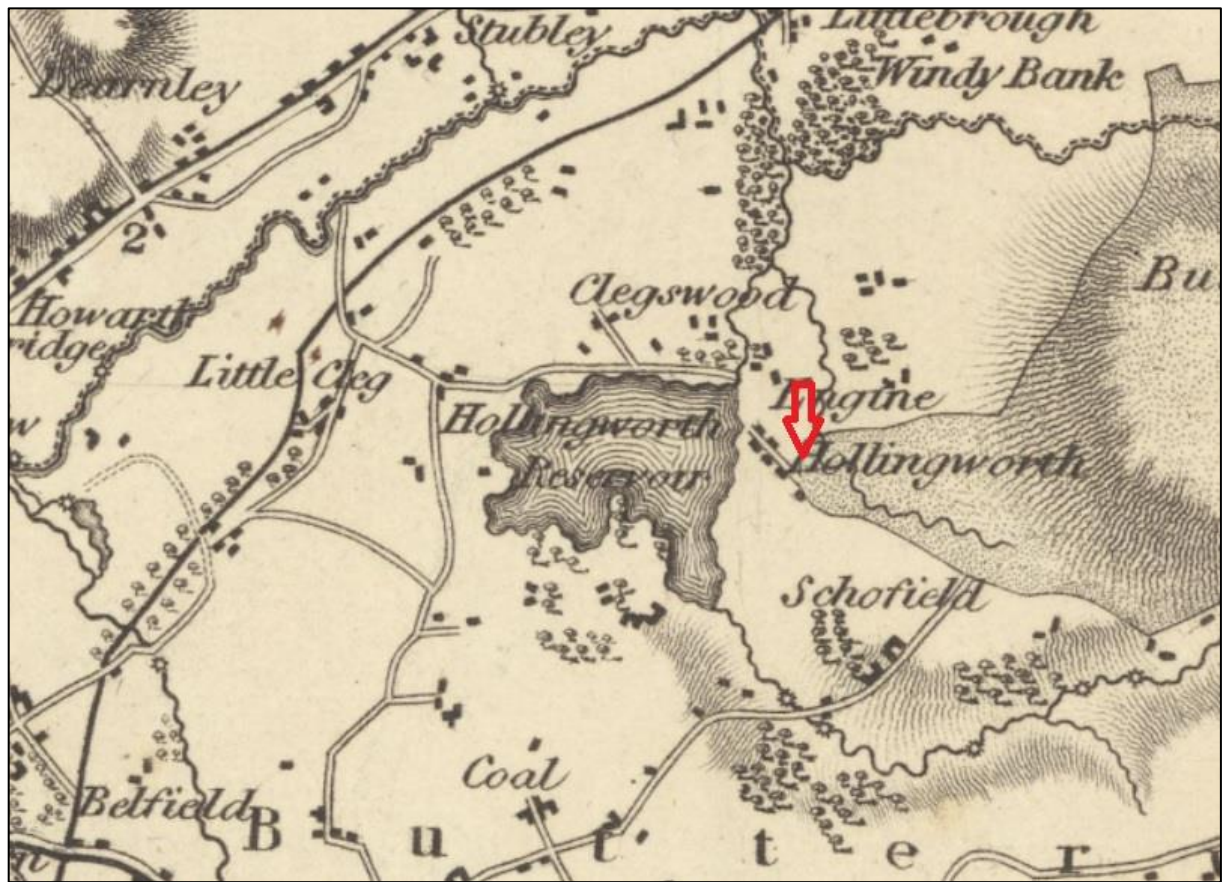


Figure 2 Extract from 1818 Greenwood map

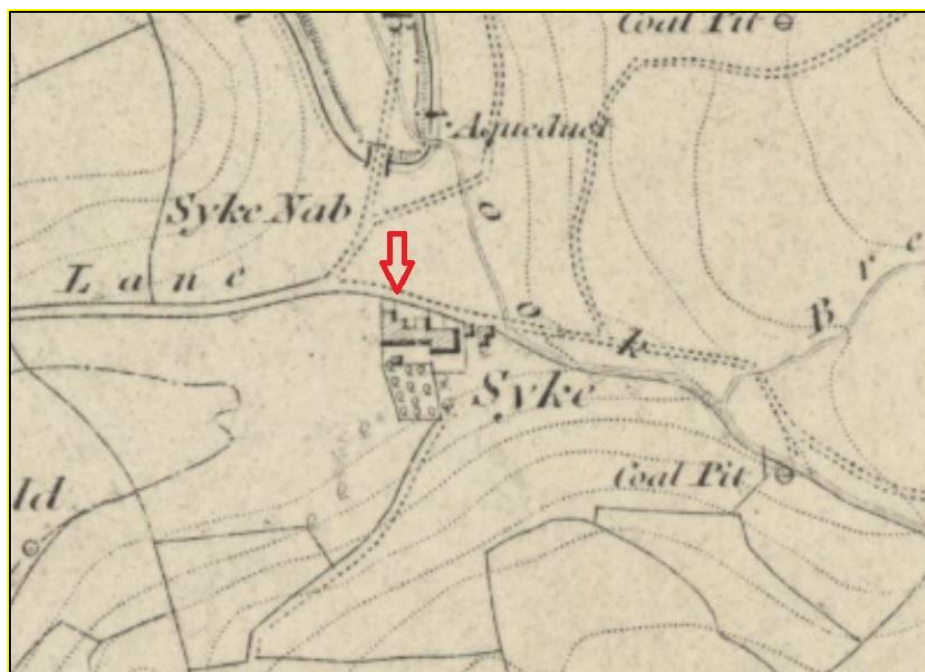


Figure 3 Extract from the 6" to one mile OS map of 1851

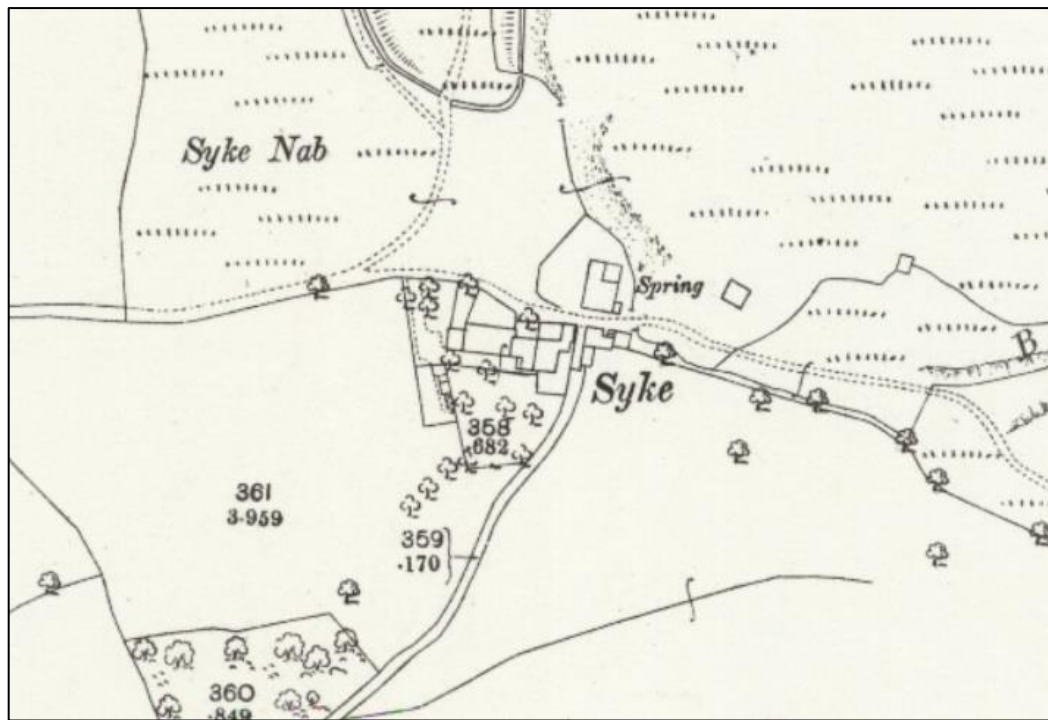


Figure 4 Extract from the 25" to one mile OS map of 1893



Figure 5 Extract from the 6" to one mile OS map of 1895



Figure 6 Extract from the 6" to one mile OS map of 1910



Figure 7 Extract from the 25" to one inch OS map of 1910

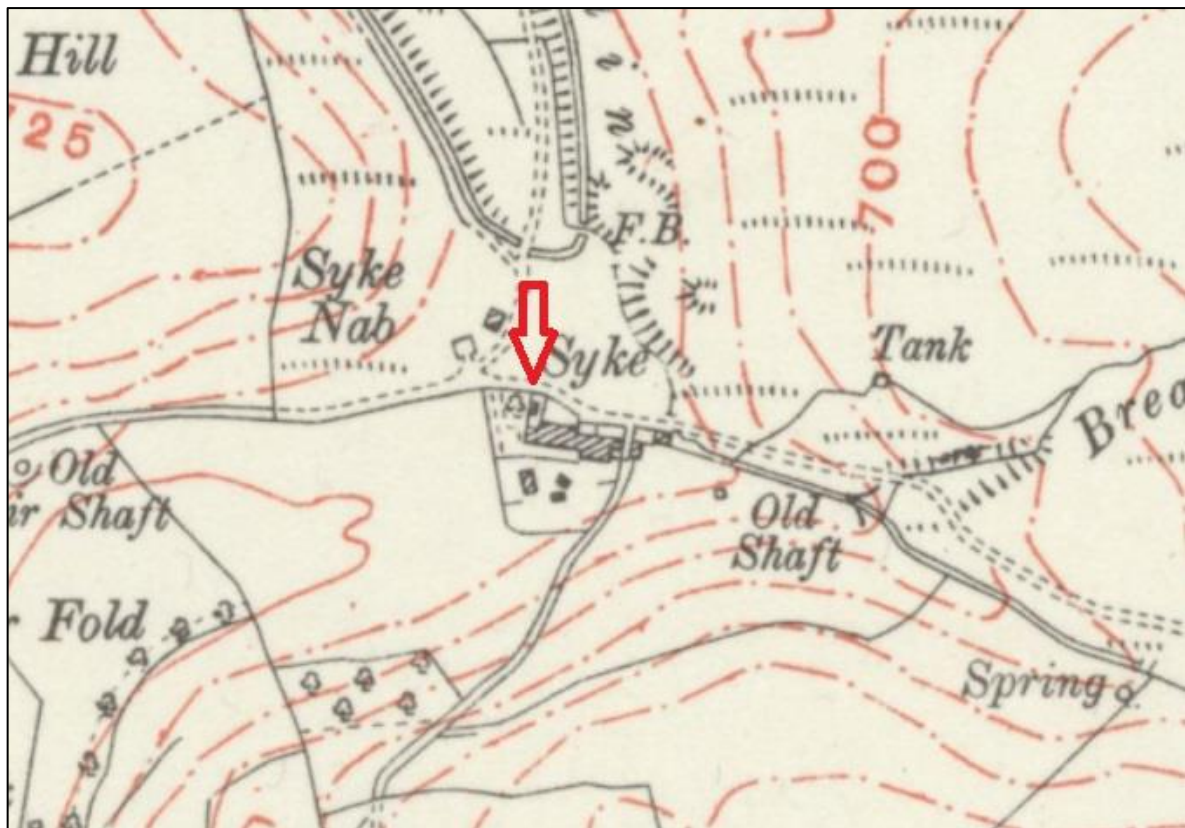


Figure 8 Extract from the 6" to one mile OS map of 1930



Figure 9 Extract from the 25" to one mile OS map of 1930

4. Description

4.1. Overview

4.1.1. **Plan:** The application property comprises three two-storey buildings:

- The barn/shippon at the east end of the building, adjoining Syke Farmhouse
- The stable remodelled from the west end of the barn
- a small stable at the western end.

The original barn with a stable is five bays and aligned roughly east west along the main axis. The walls between the buildings have been knocked through and the whole space has most recently been used as a large stable.

Fabric: The fabric of the exterior elevations is of hammer dressed watershot stone with sandstone quoins. The roof is a graduated sloping slate roof with central dormers in both north and south elevations. The roof of the dormer in the north elevation sloped down slightly to meet the main roof. The western stable has a hipped slate roof. The building has original cast iron water goods. Three air vents had been installed on the ridge of the roof.

4.2. External description

4.2.1. **North elevation.** This elevation incorporated the north elevation of the original barn with a remodelled central part and the north elevation of the small stable at the western end (Plate 1).

The eastern end of the original barn was slightly set back from the central part. It comprised a segmental-arched cart door with keystones and a circular window above. The window opening with iron frame had a square surround cut of two blocks of sandstone. To the west there was a small window with round arched head and a stone lintelled doorway with quoined surround. An iron wall plate (Plate 9) was located above the lintel. Another iron wall plate was placed closer to the east end of the elevation. The middle section of the north elevation was constructed with sandstone ashlar blocks and has a central door with square-cut stone surround and segmental-arched head flanked by windows with wedge lintels. The upper floor and the gable feature to the central bay had semi-circular arched window openings with dropped keystones. The western end was set back from the main build-line and has a stable door on the ground floor, a semi-circular arched window and a hipped roof.

4.2.2. **South elevation:** The south elevation was similar to the front one, although the individual parts of the building were flush against each other but with a clear joint in the stone and contrasting construction (Plate 13). The westernmost part comprised the stable and was built with larger sandstone blocks with quoins. The elevation comprised of a stable door with stone surround and a casement window on the ground floor, with stone sill and large wedge lintel. A modern vent had been inserted east from the

window. The first-floor window had a round arched head with a keystone and a stone sill. The roof had stone corbels under the eaves. The central part of the elevation was built with larger stone blocks on the ground floor and smaller blocks at the first-floor level. Sandstone quoins separate the barn from the stable part of the building. A central door to the passage through the building had a quoined surround. A large stone lintel carries the initials J B F (Plate 18). Symmetrical casement windows with stone surrounds had been placed on both sides of the door. Three windows at the first-floor level, had round arched heads with keystones, and stone sills. Decorative timber corbels were under the eaves. A centrally placed gable repeated the style of the front elevation, with round arched window, which was slightly off-centre in relation to the first-floor apertures. The east part of the elevation was built with flat sandstone rubble and large quoins. A stable door had a large lintel with initials, and chamfered stone quoins as a surround. There was a round wall plate above the door. A small one-light window had been cut through. Large wagon doors originally opening onto a threshing floor had segmental arch and quoined surround. The door had been blocked with sandstone rubble and a stable door has been installed centrally (Plate 16). Placed above was a timber framed window. A small opening/vent with cut stone surround was located off-centre above the wagon door.

4.2.3. **West elevation:** This elevation had two windows with stone sills and wedge lintels on the lower floor (Plate 19). Two symmetrical windows on the upper floor had keystones within stone arch lintels. Corbels under the eaves were of stone. Original cast iron water goods could be seen on both sides of the elevation.

4.2.4. **East Elevation:** The elevation comprises the gable end of the barn (Plate 20). The majority of the elevation was obscured by the adjoining farmhouse. No features of any note were present.

4.3. Internal description

4.3.1. **Ground floor overview:** The internal appearance of the building is described in the following section beginning with Room 1, which is a passage accessed through the wagon door. The majority of the internal space is taken over by modern stalls which have been assigned room numbers for the purpose of recording. The upper floor is accessed via timber stairs in the east part of the building.

Room 1: This room occupied the space between the cart doors in the north and south elevation. The doorway in the north elevation had double timber doors whilst the doorway in the south elevation had been partially blocked. The doorway in the south elevation had been replaced with a centrally placed stable door and a rectangular timber framed window above. There was an owl hole above the wagon door in the north elevation (Plate 21). A toilet had been installed beneath the staircase. The east wall was whitewashed plaster and had a modern timber framed door leading to the adjoining farmhouse. The west elevation was a brick and timber partition wall, with a doorway to Room 2.

Room 2: The north elevation had a timber framed stable door and a window with round arched head. Internally the window had an irregular shape with no surround, which could have been inserted in a later phase of remodelling of the building. The west, east and south elevations were plain whitewashed brick partition walls. A large timber harness cupboard abutted the west elevation (Plate 32). The floor was York stone flags and the ceiling was machine cut timber beams.

Room 3: The west, east and north elevations were plain whitewashed brick partitions without any features. The south elevation was of whitewashed stone. The floor comprised York stone flags and the ceiling was machine cut timber beams.

Room 4: A large horse stall had modern timber and metal partitions serving as the south and east elevations. The north elevation had a three-light timber framed square window and a rectangular air vent. Both the north and west elevations had timber boarding up to halfway with the upper half whitewashed plaster and a metal hay feeder in the adjoining corner (Plate 38).

Room 5: This room comprised a T-shaped corridor running between rooms 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Stable doors provided access to the outside via the north and south elevations. The floor was of York stone flags with cast iron covered drainage channels either side (Plate 44). The roof comprised cast iron beams supported by two cast iron pillars with decorated capitals.

Room 6: A double horse stall had timber and metal partitions on the north, and east elevations. The west elevation had a whitewashed plaster wall with hay feeder. The south elevation featured a three light timber framed square window (Plate 46). The floor was laid with York stone flags.

Room 7: Another horse stall had timber and metal partitions on the west and south elevations. The north elevation comprised a timber framed three light square window and a cast iron air vent (Plate 47). The north and east elevations were both plastered white and the floor was York stone flags.

Room 8: The room was a horse stall with the north, east and south elevations comprising timber and metal stall partitions. The west elevation was a white plastered wall with a hay rack.

Room 9: This room was horse stall with the north and east elevations comprising timber and metal stall partitions. The west and south elevations were white plaster and the south elevation had a timber framed three light window and cast iron air vent.

Room 10: This room was a horse stall with white painted timber panelling covering the majority of each elevation. The south and west elevations were stall partitions comprising ornate twisted cast iron. The panelling was curved on the south elevation to allow light from a timber framed three-light window (Plate 54).

Room 11: A large stall was decorated with white painted timber panelling and white plaster on the west and south elevation and a hayrack also on the east elevation. The west and north elevations comprised timber and ornately twisted cast iron columns. The floor of the stall was paved with square shaped setts (Plate 55).

Room 12: This room had timber framed stable doors in the north and south elevation and two timber framed three light windows in the west elevation. All the elevations were white painted plaster. The floor comprised yorkstone flags.

Upper floor: Overview: The upper floor was divided into a large room (Room 13) encompassing part of the space above the barn and all the space above the central

stable building. A second room (Room 14) was above the small stable at the west end of the building.

Room 13: The north and south elevations comprised a stone wall with intermittent patches of white plaster and four windows with rounded arch heads. Evidence of structural repairs were evident within the dormers incorporating cinderblock rebuilt areas. It has been noted from the listing description that the dormer gable on the south elevation is a recent addition. Cinderblocks had also been used to support the central collar beams. The east and west elevations were stone with patches of white plaster. A blocked aperture was located in the west elevation of Room 13 (Plate 74). The roof comprised four queen post trusses without straining beams and exposed principal rafters and purlins. The dormer areas on the south and north elevations had been repaired using modern timber.

Room 14: All four elevations were of stone and white plaster with one window with rounded arched head in both the north and south elevations and two in the west elevation. An owl hole with the 1758 date can be observed at the apex of the gable in the east elevation (Plate 76) which originally was an external wall of the barn. The roof has exposed purlins and rafters and is supported by a half queen post truss running from the east elevation to the west.

5. Discussion

5.1. Function

- 5.1.1. **Main building:** According to Garry Miller's heritage statement, the property is likely to have been of a laithehouse type, with the house part gentrified in the mid-19th century. The ground floor is mostly used for stabling and storage while the upper floors were vacant at the time of the survey. The former threshing floor between the wagon doors is open to the roof and contains a modern timber stair to the loft. The stalls in the main building are all late 20th century. A notable feature is that the loft floor is supported on re-used steel beams (with vacant joist housings) and columns. The latter are sited in the stable through-passages and hence the arrangement is certainly not original. The structures were possibly imported from a mill or similar industrial building. The loft contains three roof trusses of queen-strut form. All are machine cut, and therefore later than 1758. The easternmost, adjoining the threshing floor, appears the oldest, while the remainder have timbers of a rather fresh appearance which suggests their date is relatively recent.

The list description suggests that what it described as the workshop was used for industrial purposes. This is by no means certain; the building most likely underwent a gentrification to create a prestigious stable block. The opposed doorways in the front and rear elevation and through-passages within would suit a stable use. Also, the 1929 mapping shows a fountain to the front, whose presence would have been unlikely if the building was in industrial use.

- 5.1.2. **Western stable:** The ground floor contains remnants of original stalls of good quality, suggesting they were used for carriage rather than working horses. The loft above, accessed from the main barn, has a half-truss forming the hipped roof at this end.

5.2. Phasing

- 5.2.1. While the list description states that the three bays beyond the barn (marked blue on the phased plan) are an addition, this is incorrect owing to the datestone of 1758, which confirms that the entire building was – with the exception of the added west stable (marked red) – of this date originally. The interior was not examined at the time of listing, hence the datestone remained, until now, unknown. However it is possible that it in parts the building pre-dates 1758, as a property is referred to in the 1735 indenture. The barn and shippon may be a remnant of an earlier phase as they are demarcated by quoins on the rear elevation and the rear shippon entrance has a lintel inscribed with initials but no date. The bays west of the barn – described as the workshop in the listing – were rebuilt in the mid-19th century to create their present appearance. The western stable is of the later 19th century. A notable recent change is that a gable has been added in the late 1980s on the rear elevation to match that on the front elevation.
- 5.2.2. All the roof timbers are machine-cut. The easternmost truss is the oldest, probably mid- or later 19th century. The two other trusses are considerably later, perhaps the early or even mid-20th century, and the date of the purlins is probably similar. While they pre-date the 1980s work on the dormer, the two affected trusses are clearly not as old as the truss over the western stable, which is late 19th century.
- 5.2.3. The posts and beams supporting the loft are not original to the building as their appearance is alien to a mid-18th century barn, and the vacant joist housings clearly suggests their reuse. Their introduction implies a strengthening of the floor was necessary and may have occurred at the same time as the roof over the barn was renewed or the present stables installed, i.e., in the 20th century.

5.3. Conclusion

- 5.3.1. The exterior of the buildings is mostly original with examples of phasing being visible from the addition of the gables in the roof and more recently the blocking of the wagon door on the south elevation. The interiors have been changed significantly over the years with much of the interior floors, walls and beams having been replaced during the 19th and 20th centuries. The changes have been largely functional most likely driven by necessity. The barn and shippon have been incorporated into its most recent function namely, that of a stable. It is likely that the other buildings were purpose built as stables with the most recent western stable used for carriage horses as the decorative stalls differ from the plainer interior of the main stable.
- 5.3.2. The completion of the building recording has met the requirements of the planning condition and no further work is required onsite.

6. References

6.1. Cartographic sources

Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map, Lancashire Sheet 52, surveyed 1844 published 1847.

Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" to one mile map, Lancashire LII.16, surveyed 1892, published 1893.

Ordnance Survey 6" to one mile map, Lancashire Sheet LII.SE, revised 1892, published 1895.

Ordnance Survey 25" to one mile map, Lancashire Sheet LII.16, revised 1910, published 1911.

Ordnance Survey 6" to one mile map, Lancashire Sheet LII.SE, revised 1910, published 1912.

6.2. Secondary sources

A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume 6, ed. William Farrer and J Brownbill (London, 1911), *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol6> [accessed 9 February 2024].

Brown D 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, second edition, Archaeological Archive Forum, London

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a. *Code of Conduct* (revised October 2021).

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b. *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures* (revised October 2021).

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014c. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (updated October 2020).

English Heritage 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects*, second edition, London 1991

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

Historic England 2015b. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE).

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

Miller G. 2023. *Proposed change of use of barn at Syke Farm. Heritage Assessment.* Unpublished document.

Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) 1997, *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology.*

The North West England Regional Research Framework (researchframeworks.org).

7. Figures



Figure 10 Ground floor plan of the building

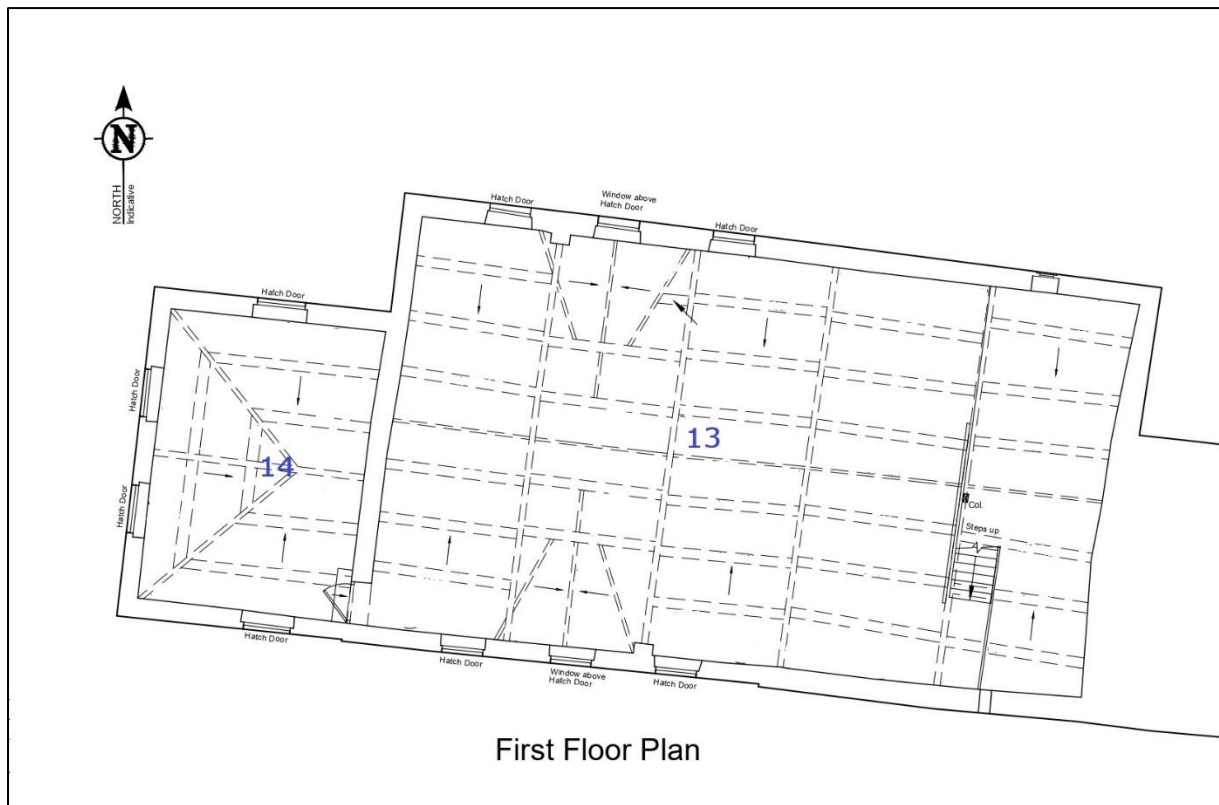


Figure 11 First floor plan of the building



Figure 12 Front (north) elevation of the building

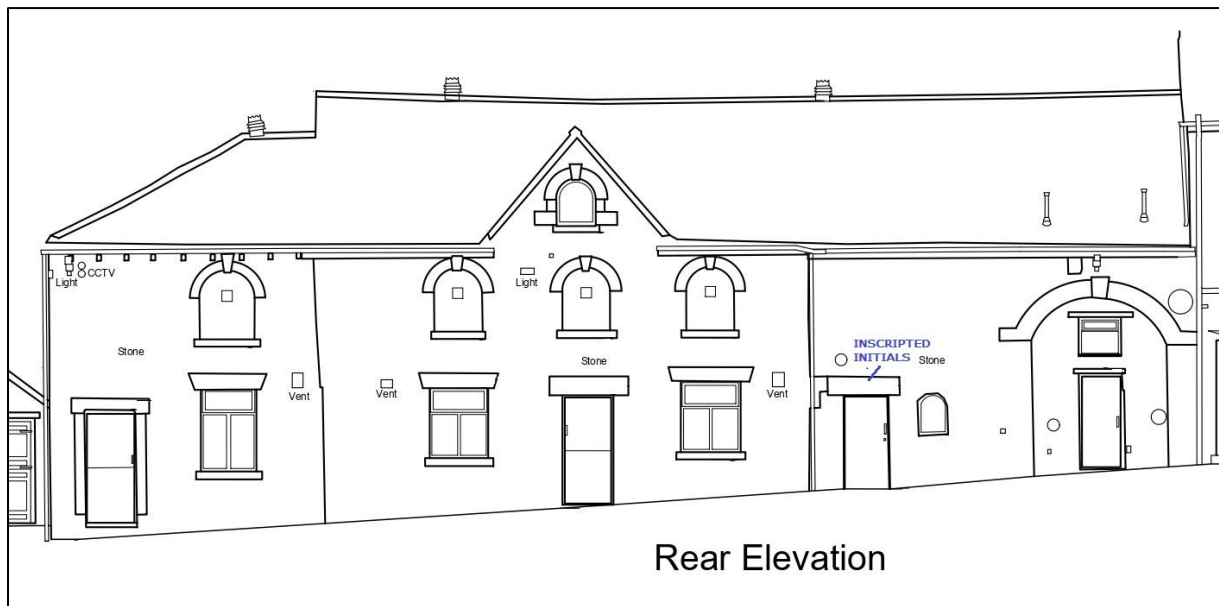


Figure 13 Rear (south) elevation of the building

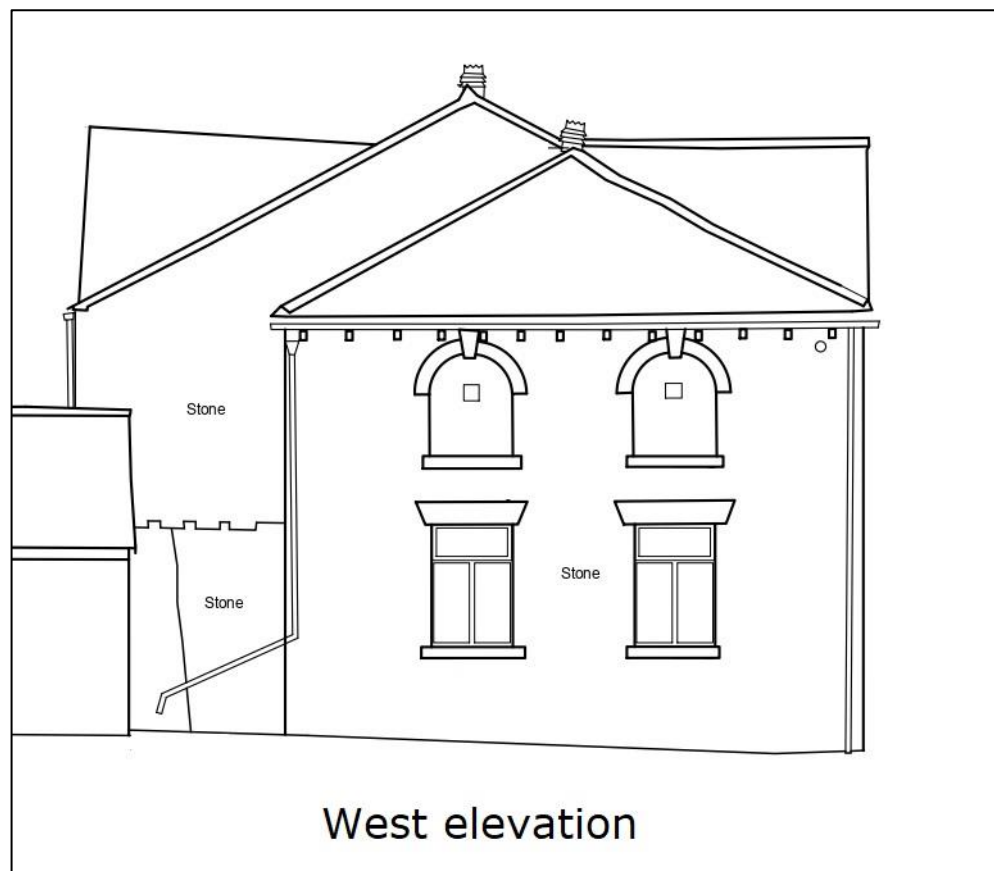


Figure 14 West elevation of the building

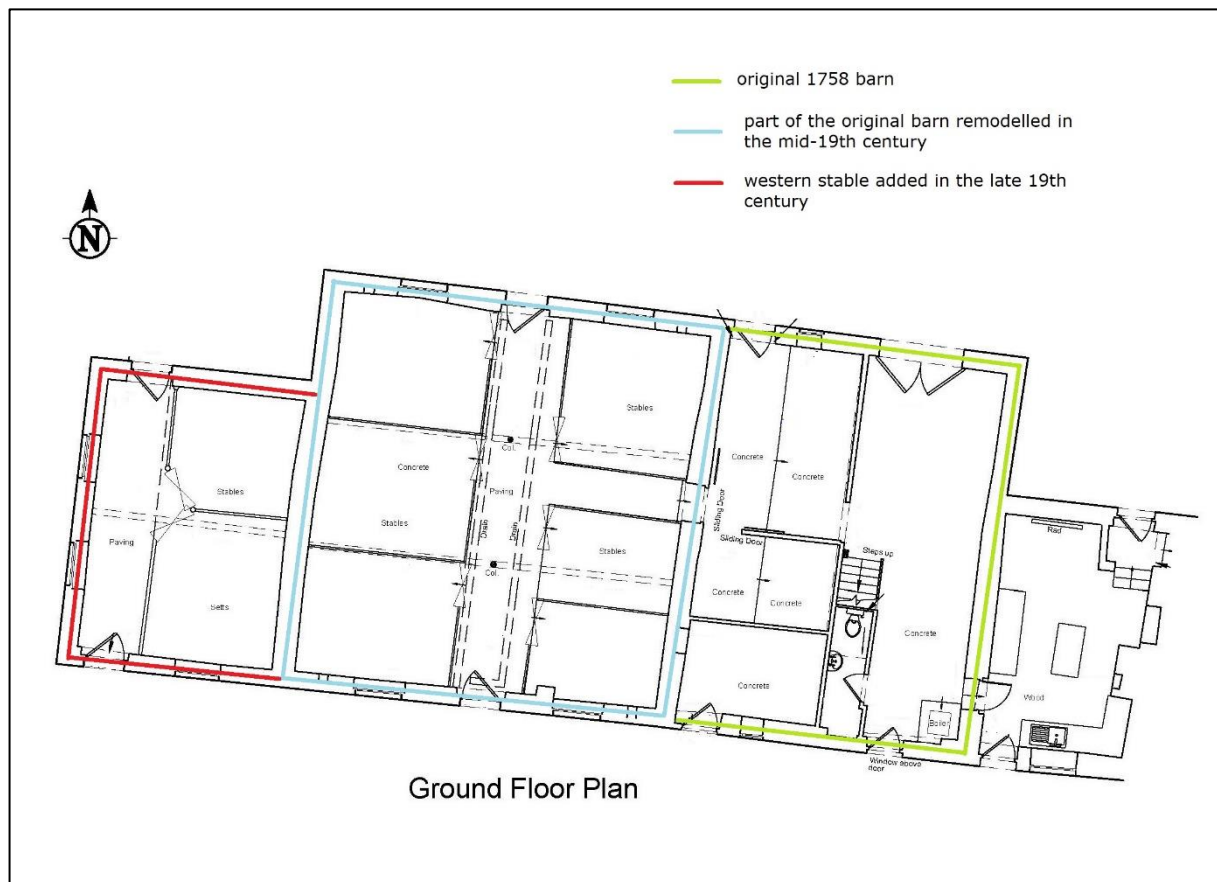


Figure 15 Phased plan of the building

8. Plates



Plate 1 North elevation facing southeast



Plate 2 Sloping roof of the dormer in the north elevation, facing southwest



Plate 3 North elevation facing south



Plate 4 North elevation of the western stable facing south



Plate 5 Blocked aperture in the east elevation of the barn



Plate 6 North elevation facing south



Plate 7 Remodelled central part of the north elevation, facing south



Plate 8 Stable door in the north elevation facing south



Plate 9 Cast iron wallplate above the doorway in the north elevation



Plate 10 South elevation facing northeast



Plate 11 South and east elevations facing northeast



Plate 12 South elevation of the west stable, facing north. Clear join in the stonework can be observed.



Plate 13 West part of south elevation, facing northeast



Plate 14 Central remodelled part of the south elevation facing north. The gable is a later, probably 1980s addition.



Plate 15 Blocked wagon door in the south elevation, facing northwest



Plate 16 Blocked cart door in the south elevation facing north



Plate 17 Stone quoins between the barn and the stable, facing northwest



Plate 18 Initials on the shippon door lintel in the south elevation



Plate 19 West elevation facing northeast



Plate 20 East elevation facing west



Plate 21 Room 1, north interior elevation

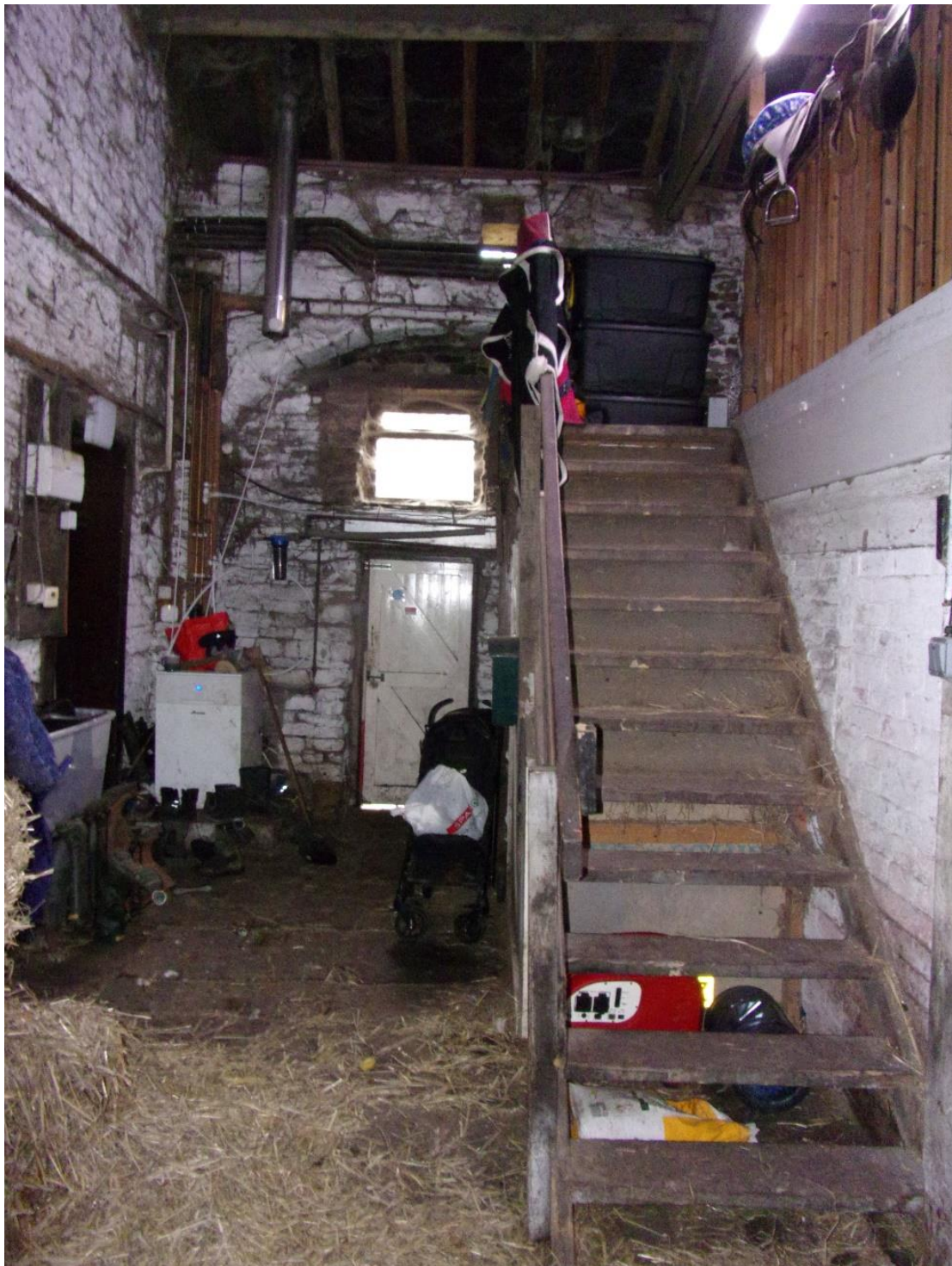


Plate 22 Room 1 facing south, stairs to the loft



Plate 23 South internal elevation of Room 1, facing south



Plate 24 South internal elevation of Room 1



Plate 25 East internal elevation of Room 1



Plate 26 East elevation of Room 1, facing southeast



Plate 27 Modern doorway to the farmhouse in the east elevation



Plate 28 Partition wall in Room 1, facing southwest



Plate 29 Partition wall in Room 1, facing northwest



Plate 30 Toilet under the stairs in Room 1



Plate 31 North internal elevation of Room 2, facing north



Plate 32 East internal elevation of Room 2, facing northeast



Plate 33 West internal elevation of Room 2, facing northwest



Plate 34 Window in the north elevation of Room 2



Plate 35 Room 2 facing west



Plate 36 North and east elevations of Room 3



Plate 37 Room 4 facing northwest



Plate 38 Room 4 facing east



Plate 39 Room 4 facing west



Plate 40 Room 5 facing west



Plate 41 Room 5 facing west



Plate 42 Stable door in the north elevation of Room 5



Plate 43 Room 5 facing south



Plate 44 Room 5 facing south



Plate 45 Room 6 facing east



Plate 46 View into Room 6 from the northwest corner



Plate 47 Room 7 facing northeast



Plate 48 Room 7 facing southeast



Plate 49 Room 8 facing west



Plate 50 Room 8 facing southeast



Plate 51 Room 9 facing southeast



Plate 52 Ornamental stable posts of Room 10, facing northeast



Plate 53 Room 10 facing north



Plate 54 Timber panelling in Room 11, facing southeast



Plate 55 Floor in Room 11, facing southeast



Plate 56 South elevation of Room 12, facing south



Plate 57 West internal elevation of Room 12, facing northwest



Plate 58 Room 12 facing north



Plate 59 North internal elevation showing round headed arched windows



Plate 60 Oblique view of north internal elevation facing northeast



Plate 61 North elevation of Room 13 facing north



Plate 62 North elevation of Room 13, facing north



Plate 63 South internal elevation facing southeast



Plate 64 South internal elevation facing southwest



Plate 65 South internal elevation of Room 13 facing south, with the off-centre gable window



Plate 66 South internal elevation of Room 13 facing southwest



Plate 67 South elevation of Room 13 facing southeast



Plate 68 Wall crack in the south elevation of Room 13



Plate 69 South elevation facing southwest



Plate 70 Queen post truss facing east



Plate 71 West elevation of Room 13, facing west

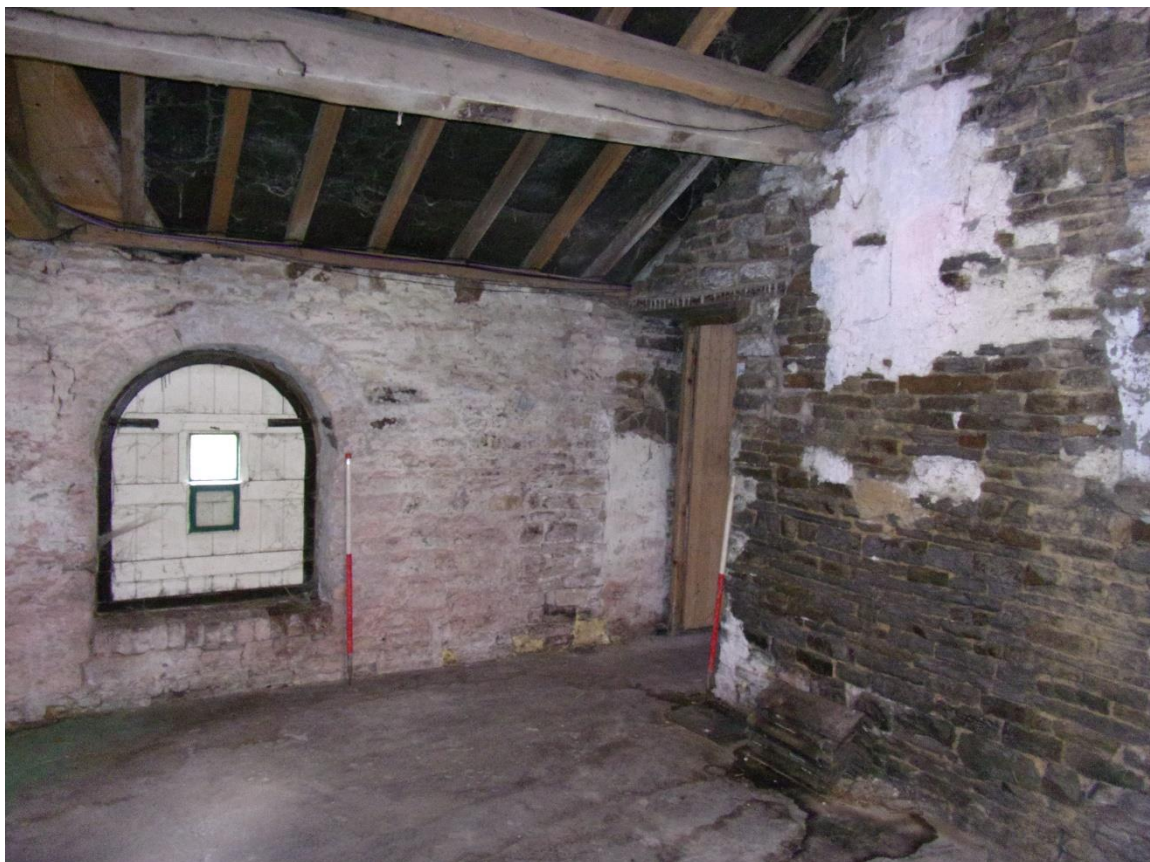


Plate 72 Doorway in the west elevation of Room 13, facing southwest



Plate 73 Partition wall between Rooms 13 and 14, facing northwest



Plate 74 Possible blocked aperture in the west elevation of Room 13, facing west



Plate 75 East elevation in Room 14, facing southeast



Plate 76 Blocked owl hole with a datestone of 1758 in east-facing elevation of Room 14



Plate 77 Room 14 facing south



Plate 78 Room 14 facing southwest



Plate 79 North elevation of Room 14, facing northeast



Plate 80 Roof structure of the west stables