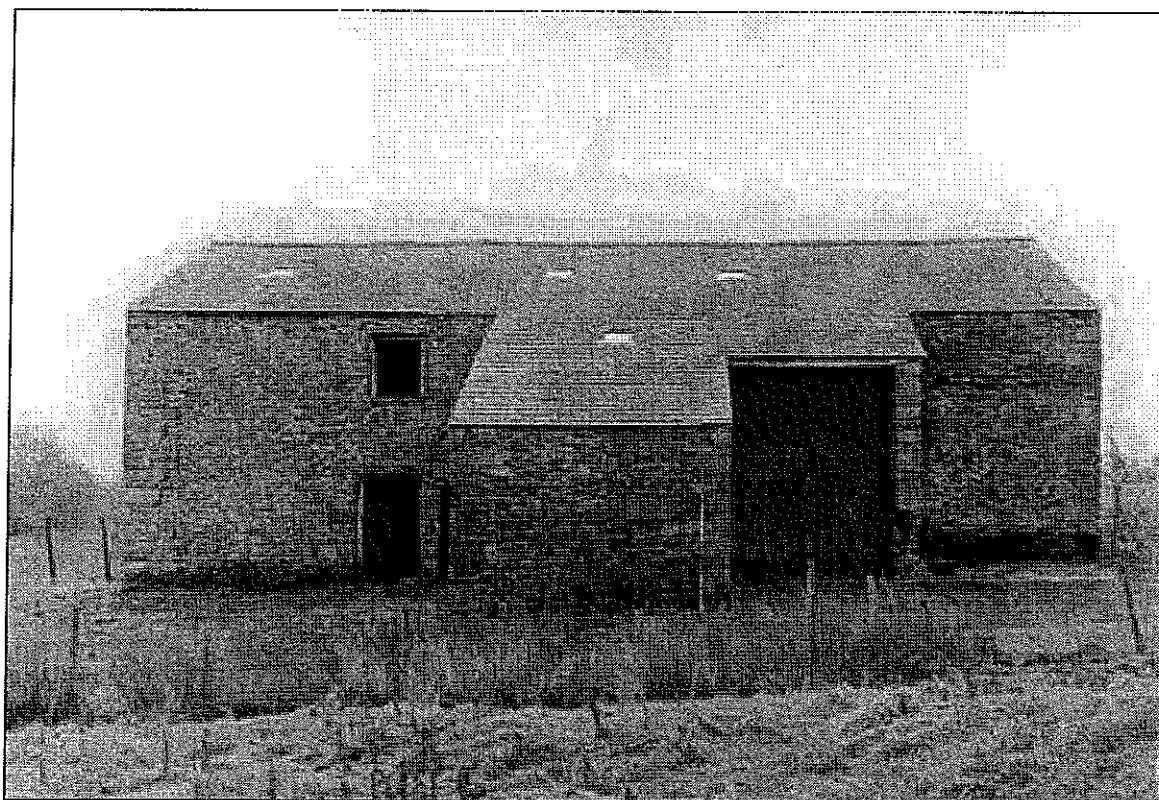


3 2 0 1 0 0 4 0 4 P

Barn at Moor House
Clitheroe Road, Knowle Green, Lancashire:
Historic Building Recording



January 2010

STEPHEN HAIGH

B u i l d i n g s A r c h a e o l o g i s t

11 Browcliff Silsden Keighley West Yorkshire BD20 9PN

Tel/Fax: 01535 658925 Mobile: 07986 612548

www.stephenhaigh.co.uk enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk

BARN AT MOOR HOUSE, CLITHEROE ROAD, KNOWLE GREEN, LANCASHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED IN THIS REPORT

Most of the photographs taken during the recording are reproduced at the end of this report; however for a full set of photographs please consult the project archive (see Appendix 1).

Photo	Subject
--------------	----------------

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | General view of the site, with Moor House (left) and barn (right) |
| 2 | The barn, from the north-east |
| 3 | The barn, from the north |
| 4 | North-east side of the barn, showing concrete floor of demolished lean-to |
| 6 | Original two-stall stable, from the north |
| 7 | South-east side of original two-stall stable |
| 9 | Interior of original two-stall stable, from the west |
| 10 | Doorway to loft over original two-stall stable, from the east |
| 12 | North-east side of added stable, and doorway to shippon in original barn |
| 13 | North-west gable of the barn and 20th century outshot |
| 14 | Detail of owl hole in north-west gable of barn |
| 15 | Interior of 20th century outshot, from the south-east |
| 16 | First floor of added stable: coat hooks and doorway to barn |
| 17 | Threshing floor and north-west end of barn, from the south |
| 19 | Oak lintel to main entrance, interior view |
| 23 | Remains of shippon in south-east end of barn, from the north |
| 25 | Detail of boskin, from the south |
| 27 | Remains of shippon in barn, from the south-east |
| 28 | Interior of barn, from the north |
| 29 | South-east roof truss in barn, from the north |
| 30 | Detail of queen strut, showing numbering on timbers |
| 31 | South-east gable of added stable |
| 32 | Rebuilt, south-west side of added stable |
| 34 | Interior of added four-stall stable, from the south |
| 36 | Interior of added four-stall stable, from the north-east |
| 38 | Cobbled floor in added four-stall stable, from the north-east |
| 40 | The barn, from the south-west |
| 41 | Rebuilt, south-west side of added stable (to right) and 20th century outshot (to left), from the south |

3 Planning background

- 3.1 Moor House is a listed building (grade 2), but the barn is not. Planning consent was granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council in 2009 for its conversion to a dwelling (application no 3/09/0753/P), and the consent includes a condition requiring a programme of building recording and analysis, which this report and the project archive result from. Although the condition was imposed by the local planning authority, the Lancashire County Archaeology Service as the authority's advisor requested its imposition, and is to be a principal recipient of the report.

4 Historical background

- 4.1 Research at the Lancashire Record Office shows that the barn was extant in 1838, when the Ribchester tithe map was made, the earliest identified document which records it. It was then shown as a simple rectangle with an enclosure to the south-west, numbered 853a and recorded in the schedule as "Calf Croft and barn" (Figure 3). This, along with the un-named house to the south-east, belonged to William Moorehouse but was part of a 58 acre landholding, occupied by Thomas Leeming. Moorehouse was himself listed as living at a house on Clitheroe Road at the time.¹
- 4.2 The first edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, surveyed in 1844 (Figure 4), shows the farm then to have been named as "Moor Bottom". The barn is shown with the original stable outshot on the north-east side, and its length appears to indicate that the stable at the south-east end had by then been added. The more detailed 1:2500 map, surveyed in 1892, shows that the south-west outshot had yet to be added, and that the farm was still known as Moor Bottom (Figure 5). The name persisted until 1910 when the map was revised (Figure 6), by which time a small addition had been made at the north corner. The latter was still present in 1930 at a subsequent revision (Figure 7), by which time the outshot along the south-west elevation had also been built. The intervening twenty years also saw the farm's name changing to Moor House.
- 4.3 The farm is not named in the majority of 19th century census returns, but the 1851 census does have an entry for "Moorhouse" which may have been used interchangeably with Moor Bottom. In that year Robert Bradley and his family lived there: he farmed 46 acres. The fact that several farms and houses in the vicinity are prefixed "Moor" indicates that this area was probably unenclosed moorland or common belonging to Ribchester township before its enclosure, in the 18th or perhaps 17th century.

¹ LRO DRB 1/164 Ribchester tithe map and schedule

but essentially rectangular with projections at the north-east side (which is the front of the building) (1-3). This building has walls of random sandstone rubble, relatively thin at approximately 450mm thickness, bonded with lime mortar, and with very roughly squared edge-laid quoins, but the original roof covering (no doubt of stone slates) has been replaced with Welsh slate incorporating rooflights, probably in the early 20th century. A feature of this early part of the building which is worth noting is the use of heavy pieces of oak used for internal lintels, which contrast with the softwood timbers used for other joinery.

- 6.2 The front elevation contains the main entrance, in the centre between the stable outshot to the left and a wall to the right, forming a shallow porch outside the doors (now missing). The latter were harr-hung below a stout oak lintel, in which the circular holes survive, and a primitive loft within this porch keeps the wind out of the building, in the absence of masonry above the main lintel (4,5).
- 6.3 The stable to the south of here (6), now suffering collapse, is clearly original to the building, and is entered from the south side (7). It contains a cobbled floor which is probably original, although largely buried beneath debris, and the remains of a loft, in the form of a spine beam with joists to either side, all of softwood (8,9). The spine beam has mortices for two posts which have been removed, but these would have held a timber division, creating a pair of stalls for horses, although it seems that this part of the building was subsequently used for housing cattle, when the new stable was added on the south-east end of the barn at a later date. Three recesses to the rear of the stalls would have served to hold lamps etc, while the low, wide doorway at loft level gave access to the hay loft over the shippon, within the barn proper (10).
- 6.4 The main part of the barn has a second doorway in its north-east elevation, just south of the stable (11,12), which leads into the shippon. It appears to be an original opening, although the left-hand jamb is very narrow given that this was the corner of the building at one time. The addition of the larger stable beyond was carried out in a quite different stone, but there appears to have been some keying-in in this area, so there is not a clear butt joint running to the eaves. The only other externally visible elevation of the original building is the north-west gable (13), which has a pair of blocked breathers at ground floor level and a row of unaltered breathers higher up, as well as an owl hole with landing ledge at the apex (14). The south-west and south-east elevations of the original building are now overbuilt: the former, visible within the 20th century outshot, contains a winnowing doorway and three breathers (two at ground floor level, one higher up) (15), as well as an inserted window at the south corner. The south-east gable, now within the later stable, has a similar owl hole (just visible through a hole in the floorboards), and a doorway at loft level (16), which has been inserted.

incorporates a window with sawn stone surround, suggesting that the rebuilding took place in the early 20th century, perhaps at the same time as the re-roofing took place.

- 6.9 Inside the stable, three beams carry the first floor, and the beams are themselves supported by the heel posts of otherwise removed stall dividers, each post having a small hook attached, presumably for reins or other tack (34-36). There are also a number of small recesses for lamps etc, as seen elsewhere in the building (37). The floor is of some interest as it is paved with small cobbles, laid with a gangway to the rear of the stalls, and with undulations within the stalls themselves, to provide drainage (38). The loft above, perhaps accessible via a fixed ladder originally, is not safe so could only be inspected from ground level: a row of coat hooks is visible fastened to the north-west wall, so this may have been used for sleeping by itinerant, seasonal farm workers (16). The roof is carried on softwood purlins which run through from the main barn, the distance between the gables being such that no truss is required.

20th century outshot

- 6.10 The Ordnance Survey maps show that the outshot along the south-west side of the barn was built between 1910 and 1930 (39-41): lean-to structures such as this were often added around this time, or in the late 19th century, to accommodate the larger herds of a growing livestock industry, and although in this case there is no evidence that the outshot was for this purpose, it is possible that it has been altered later in the 20th century to form a shed for storing machinery.
- 6.11 The outshot has walls of squared and random rubble, and the south corner has been rebuilt relatively recently. The large doorway in the north-west end has a timber and steel lintel, perhaps enlarged to its present size, and there is a narrower doorway in the south-west side, along with a wider window opening (42), and a "typical" window opening to the south-east. Inside the space is undivided and has a continuous floor covering of large stone cobbles, without any channels for manure etc, as would be provided for stalled cows, so this may be a later alteration: a common arrangement in lean-tos such as this is a single row of stalls facing onto a feeding passage running longitudinally. Two raking trusses carry the roof, also of blue slate and of almost the same pitch as that to the barn itself (43,44).

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 It is likely that the barn at Moor House was built in the 18th century, to serve the nearby farmhouse, on land which was recently enclosed from moorland. The earliest part of the building forms a typical "Lancashire" combination barn,

Appendix 1: Specification for recording (Lancashire County Archaeology Service)**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING
AT MOOR BARN, CLITHEROE ROAD, KNOWLE GREEN
(SD 36462 43791)**

Prepared on behalf of Ribble Valley Borough Council for Mr D. Higgs, applicant

1. Summary

Planning permission (3/09/0753/P) has been granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council for change of use of a barn to a dwelling and the erection of a garage at Moor Barn, Clitheroe Road, Knowle Green.

Because of the historic nature of the building Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has been recommended that a record of the buildings should be made before work is carried out.

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 The building stands at SD 36462 43791, c. 50m to the north west of Moor House Farm, a mid-late 18th century grade II Listed Building, and is accessed via a track that runs from the south side of Clitheroe Road (B6243).

3. Planning Background

3.1 The proposed development of the barn will require the insertion of new rooflights, the modification of existing openings and the creation of new ones, as well as the removal of original fabric and the introduction of new subdivisions within the building.

3.2 After a recommendation from LCAS, Ribble Valley Borough Council has made it a condition (no. 11 of the planning permission) that:

"No work shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording and analysis. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority."

This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15) and *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the DoE.

4. Archaeological Background

4.1 The Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:10560 (Lancashire Sheet 54, surveyed 1844) shows a building in the same location and of the same scale as that proposed for conversion. The building is considered as being of historical interest, probably originating in the first half of the 19th century or earlier, with evidence for alterations during its working life in response to changing agricultural practices and economics.

7.3 The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

- truss positions and form
- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building

7.4 Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage 2006.

8. Photography

8.1 Photographs can be taken with a 35mm camera, although a Medium or Large Format camera can also be used. All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Digital photography is unacceptable for the recording due to unproven archiving qualities. All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.

8.2 This basic photographic record is also to be supplemented by colour slide photography, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. decorative finishes.

8.3 The photographic coverage should include:

- General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building/complex, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building.
- The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.
- Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.
- Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. **N.B.** Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-

11.4 An account of the building's overall form and of its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis.

11.5 An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building.

11.6 Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building should be given.

11.7 Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location.

11.8. Relevant information from other readily available sources and from other people such as owners, building contractors or architects) who may be familiar with the building. Sources of such information should be given.

11.9 A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example its relationship to local settlement patterns, particularly settlement patterns contemporary with the building, to a field system, to a park, garden, moat, graveyard or other man made landscape; its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings, its visual importance as a landmark, etc.

11.10 A note of the significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status.

11.11 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500 with the building(s) being recorded clearly marked; photographs used to illustrate key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. Extracts from all historic maps studied during the map analysis stage (section 6.) are also to be included within the report with the building/buildings of interest clearly visible. All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. The photographic record plan and register must also be included.

11.12 A copy of this specification should be bound into the back of the report.

11.13 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Printed adhesive labels are also acceptable. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

12. Deposition of archive

12.1 The ARCHIVE resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, Bow Lane, Preston, PR1 2RE, tel: 01772 533039, e-mail: record.office@ed.lancs.gov.uk, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology). A summary record of the building with appropriate

Appendix 2: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office

Archive contains:

- a copy of the report
- full set of black and white photographs and negatives
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

Complete list of photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
43	1	2	Interior of 20th century outshot, from the north-west
15	1	4	Interior of 20th century outshot, from the south-east
44	1	5	Roof truss over 20th century outshot, from the north-west
28	1	6	Interior of barn, from the north
23	1	7	Remains of shippon in south-east end of barn, from the north
29	1	10	South-east roof truss in barn, from the north
30	1	11	Detail of queen strut, showing numbering on timbers
20	1	12	North-west corner of the barn interior
17	1	13	Threshing floor and north-west end of barn, from the south
21	1	14	Interior of barn entrance, from the south
19	1	17	Oak lintel to main entrance, interior view
24	1	18	Remains of shippon in barn, from the north-west
22	2	1	Remains of shippon in barn, from the north-west
18	2	3	Remains of flagged threshing floor, from the north-east
27	2	4	Remains of shippon in barn, from the south-east
26	2	5	Door recess and lamp hole in south-east side of shippon
25	2	6	Detail of boskin, from the south
8	2	10	Interior of original two-stall stable, from the east
9	2	11	Interior of original two-stall stable, from the west
10	2	12	Doorway to loft over original two-stall stable, from the east
36	2	13	Interior of added four-stall stable, from the north-east
37	2	15	Interior of added four-stall stable, from the south-east
34	2	16	Interior of added four-stall stable, from the south
35	2	18	Interior of added four-stall stable, from the west
38	3	1	Cobbled floor in added four-stall stable, from the north-east
16	3	3	First floor of added stable: coat hooks and doorway to barn
33	3	4	The barn, from the south
32	3	5	Rebuilt, south-west side of added stable
41	3	6	Rebuilt, south-west side of added stable (to right) and 20th century outshot (to left), from the south
42	3	7	20th century outshot, from the south-west
40	3	9	The barn, from the south-west
31	3	10	South-east gable of added stable
11	3	11	The barn, from the east
12	3	12	North-east side of added stable, and doorway to shippon in original barn
7	3	13	South-east side of original two-stall stable
6	3	15	Original two-stall stable, from the north
3	3	16	The barn, from the north

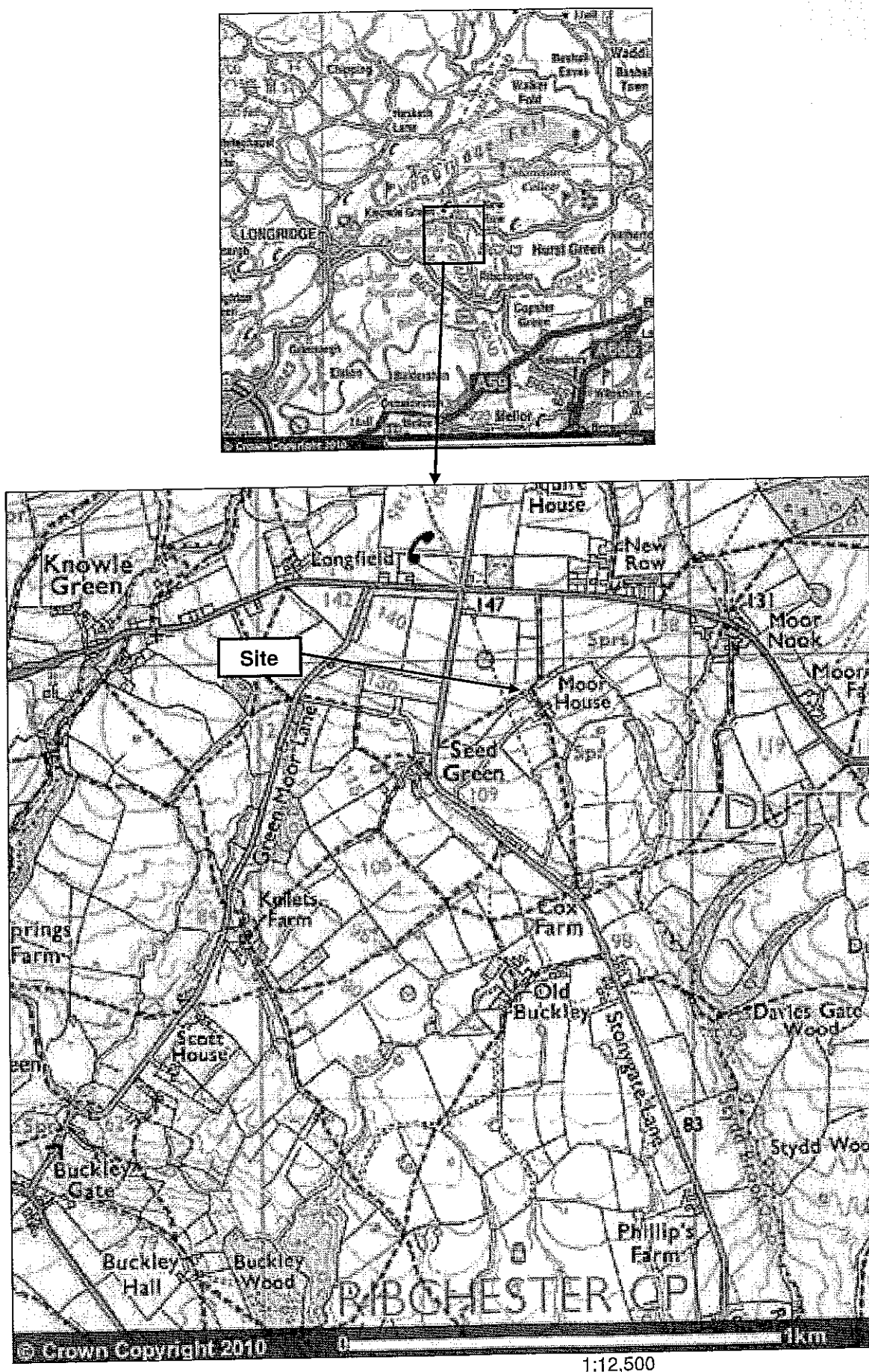


Figure 1: Location maps

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey© on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence no: AL100034008

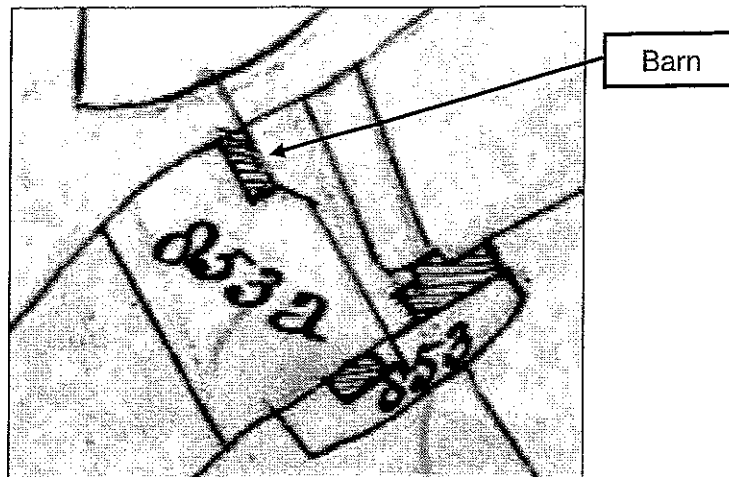


Figure 3: Extract from the Ribchester tithe map, 1838
A Plan of the Township of Ribchester in the County of Lancaster LRO DRB 1/164

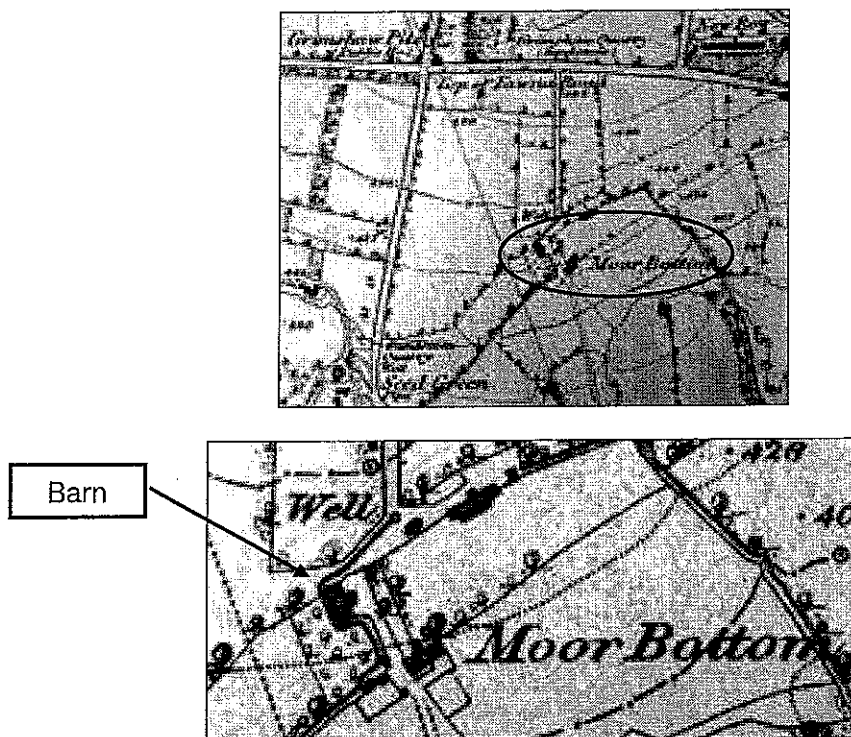
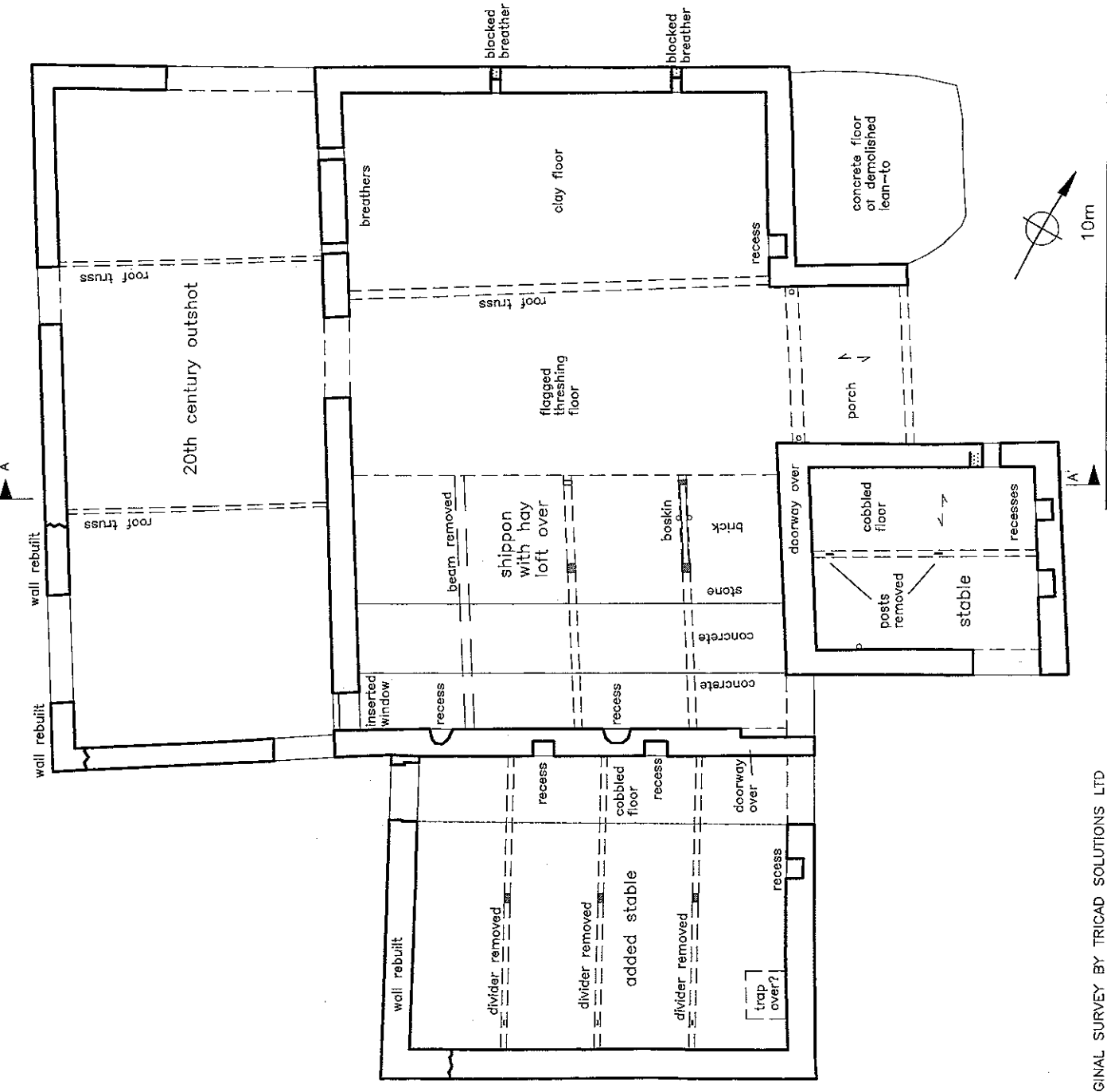


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map (lower extract enlarged), published 1847 (surveyed 1844)
Sheet no: Lancashire 54

blocking or infill



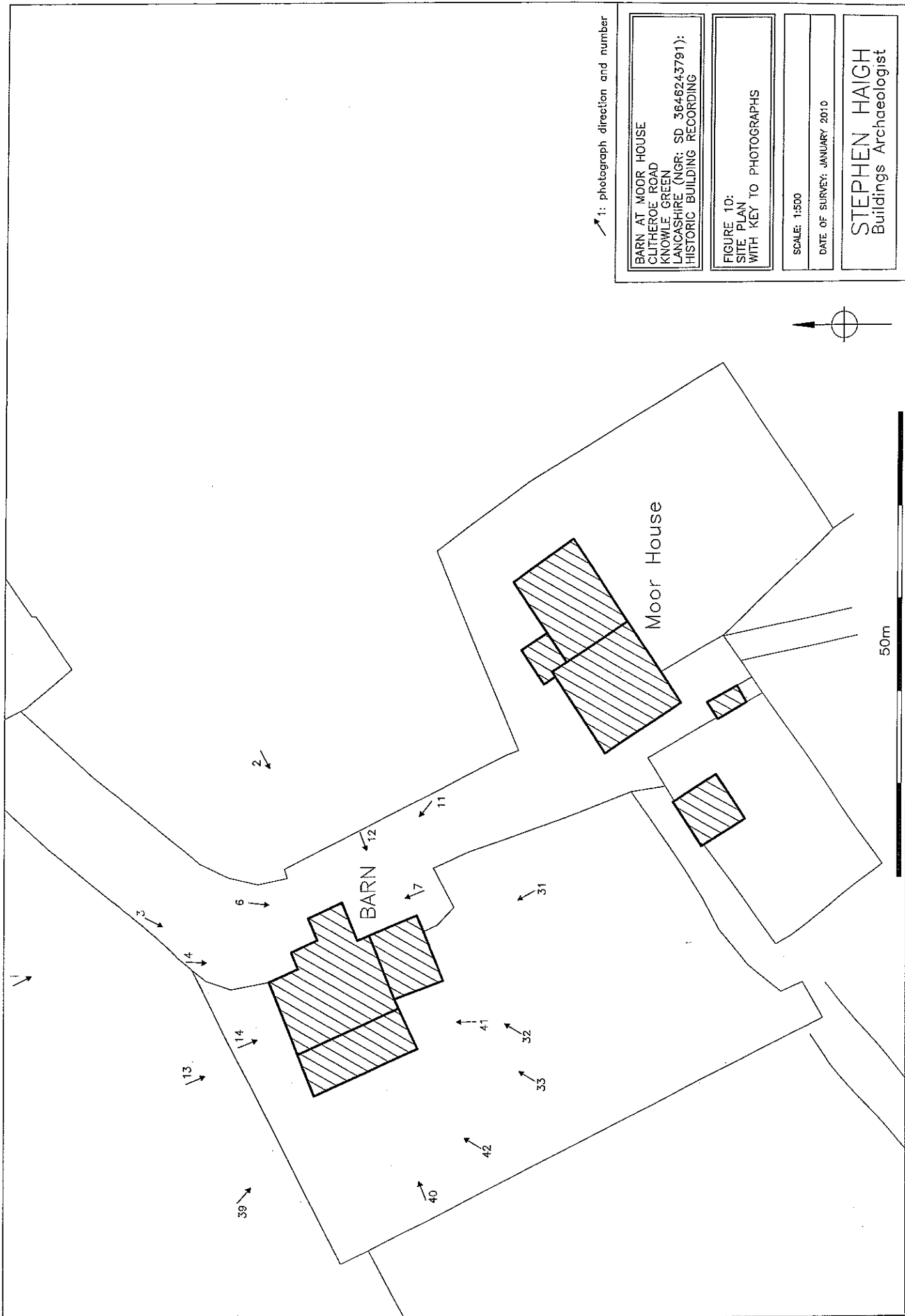
BARN AT MOOR HOUSE
CLITHEROE ROAD
KNOWLE GREEN
LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 3646243791):
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 8:
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2010

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



↗ 1: photograph direction and number

BARN AT MOOR HOUSE
CLITHEROE ROAD
KNOWLE GREEN
LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 3646243791):
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 10:
SITE PLAN
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:500

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2010

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist

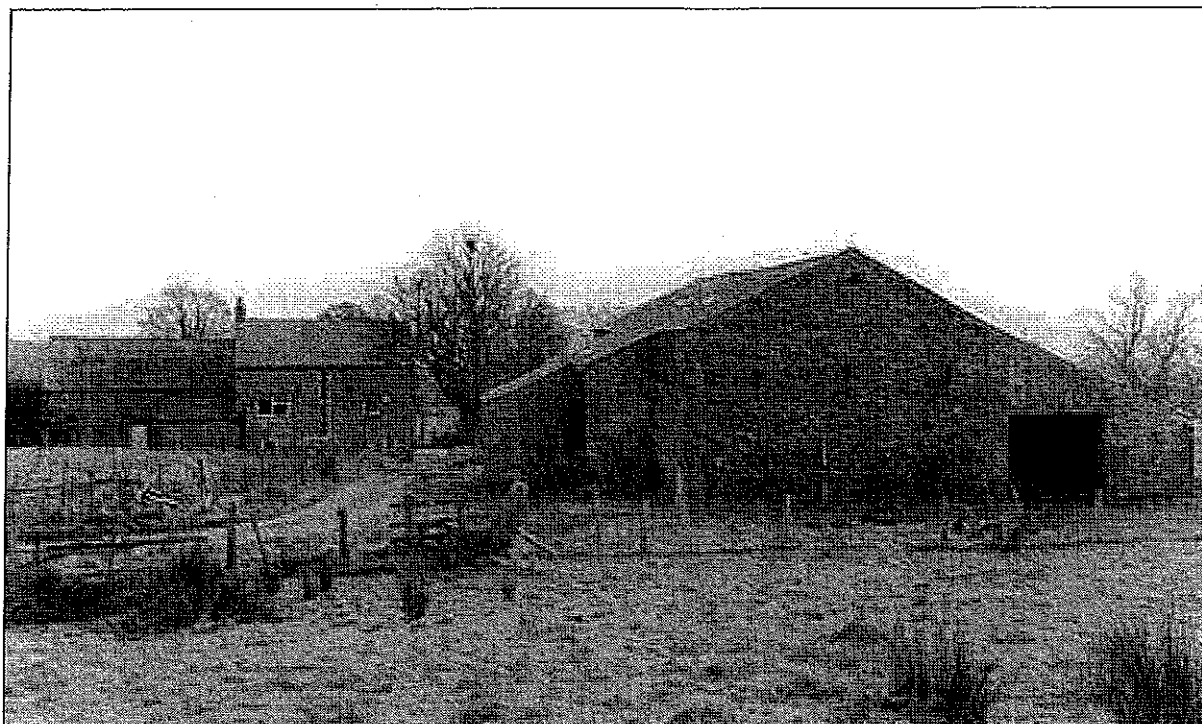


Photo 1: General view of the site, with Moor House (left) and barn (right)



Photo 2: The barn, from the north-east



Photo 6: Original two-stall stable, from the north

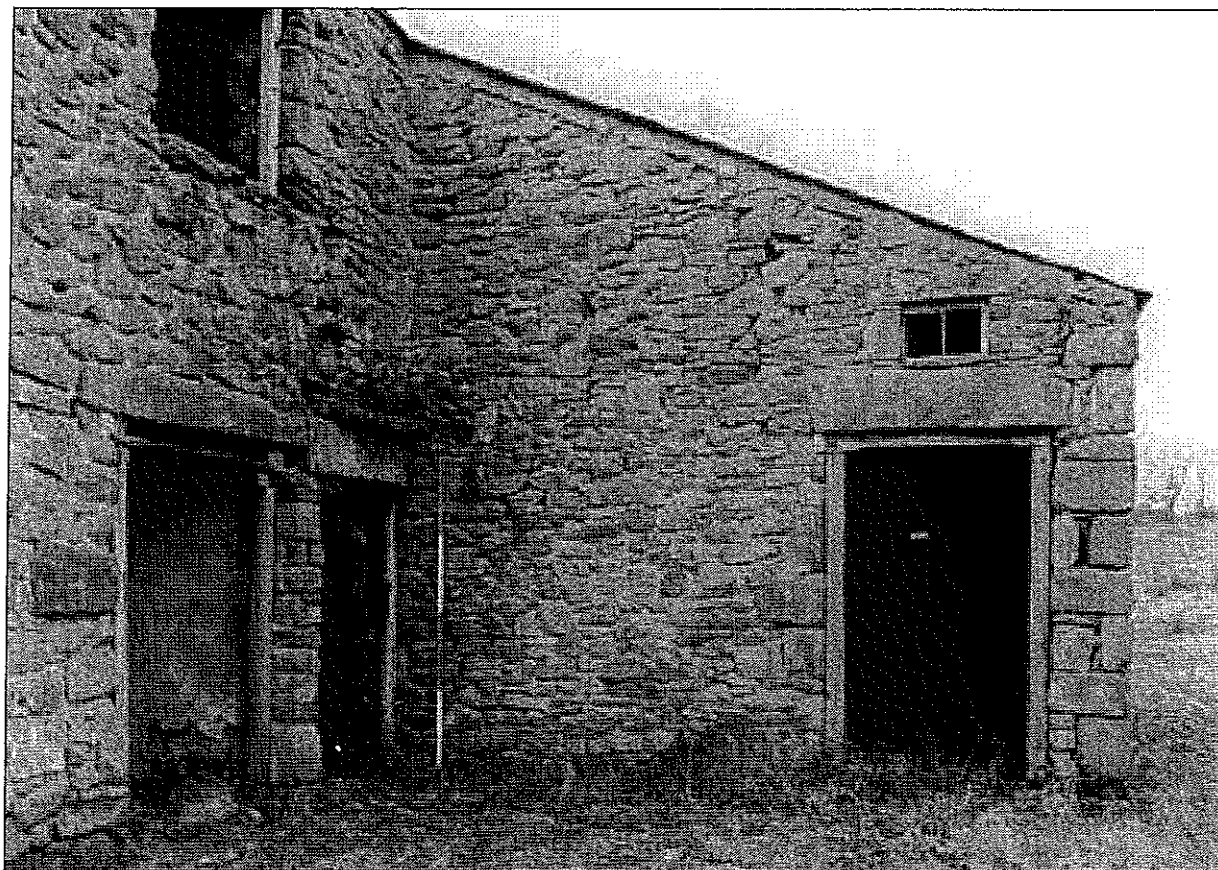


Photo 7: South-east side of original two-stall stable

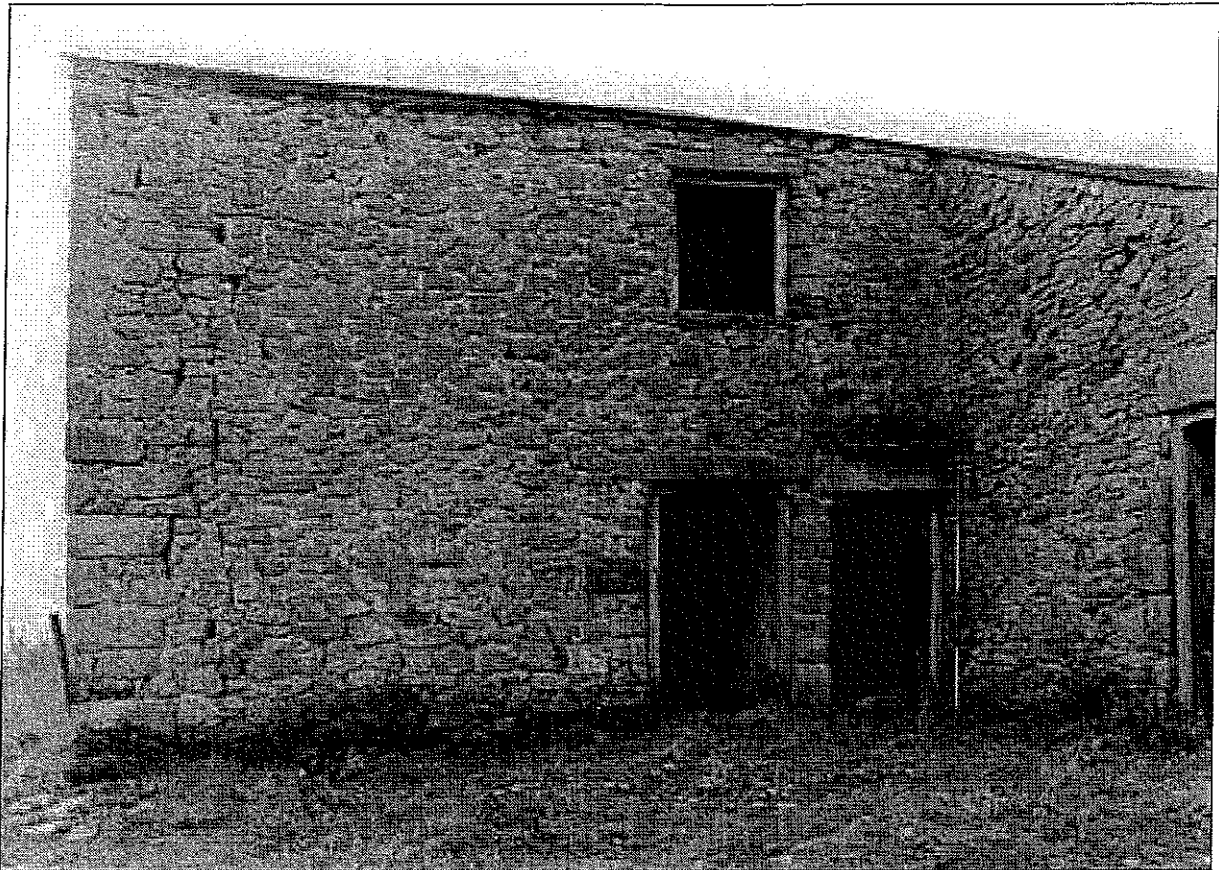


Photo 12: North-east side of added stable, and doorway to shippon in original barn

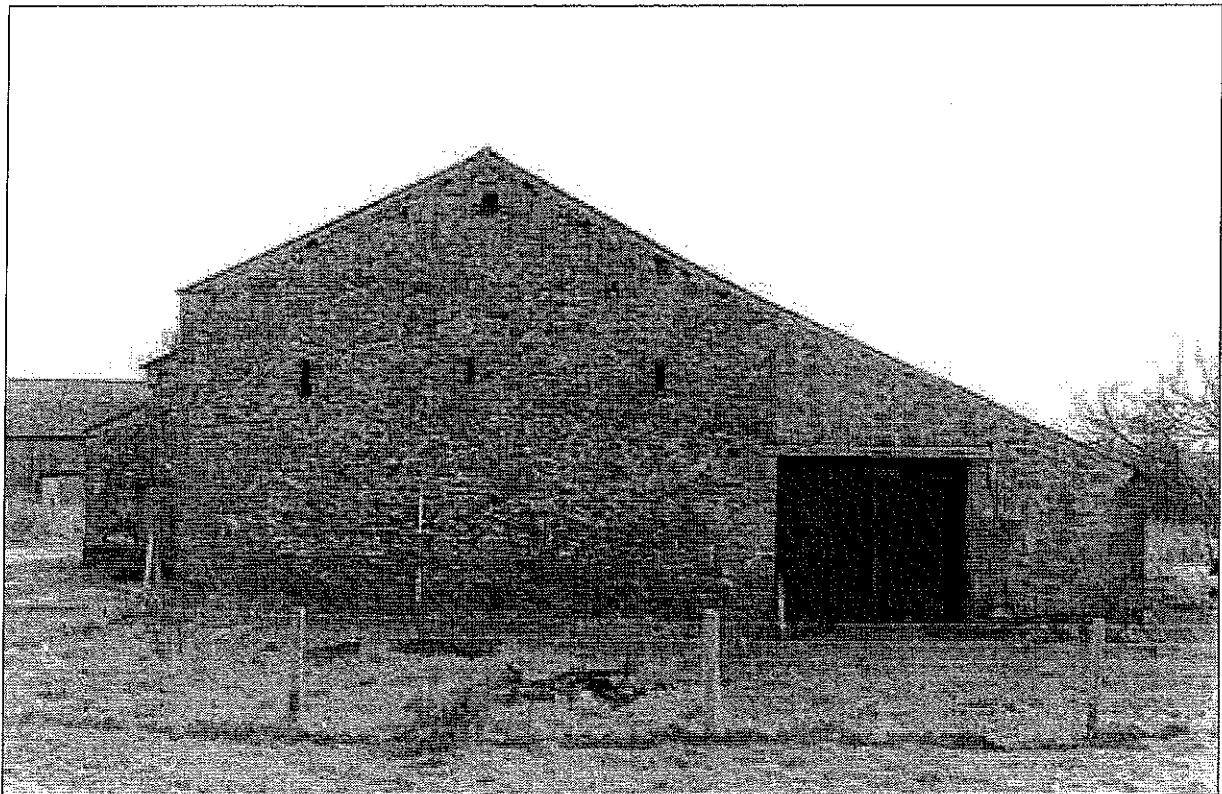


Photo 13: North-west gable of the barn and 20th century outshot



Photo 16: First floor of added stable: coat hooks and doorway to barn

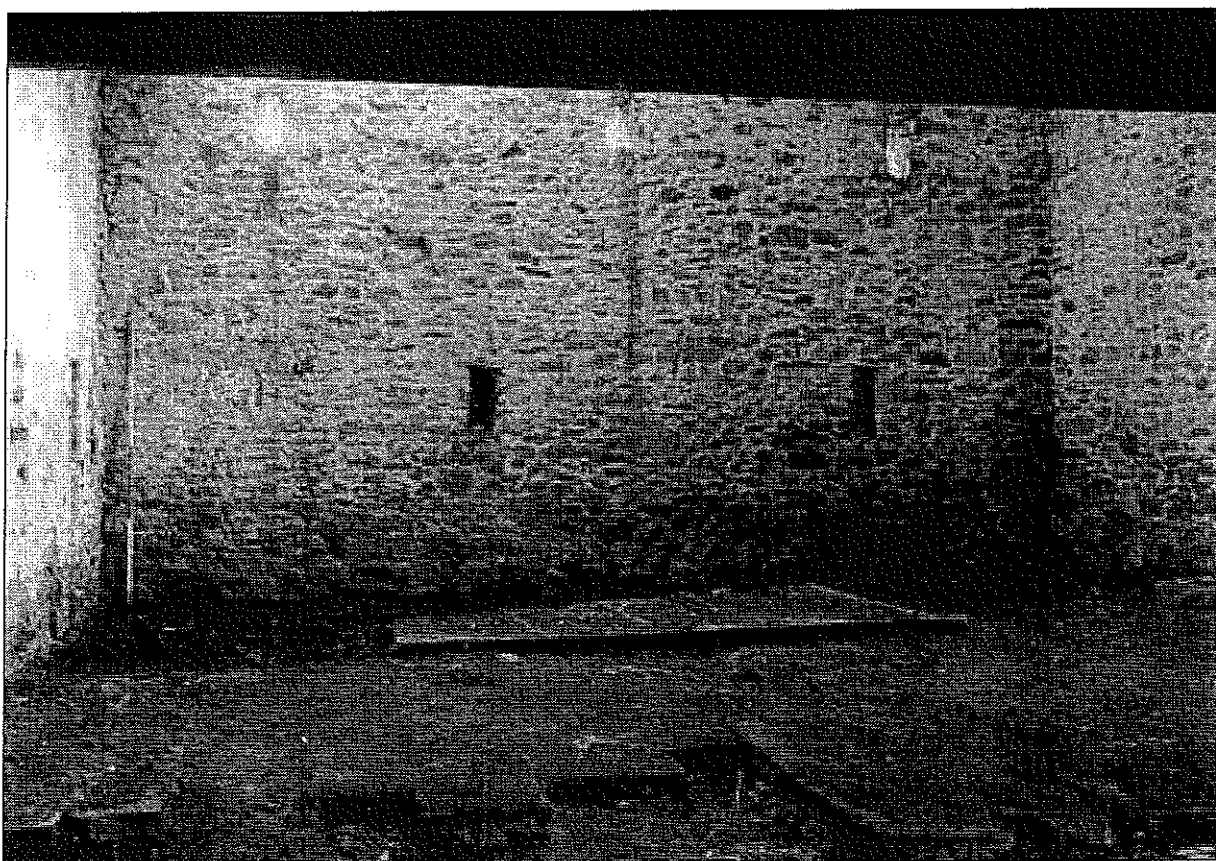


Photo 17: Threshing floor and north-west end of barn, from the south

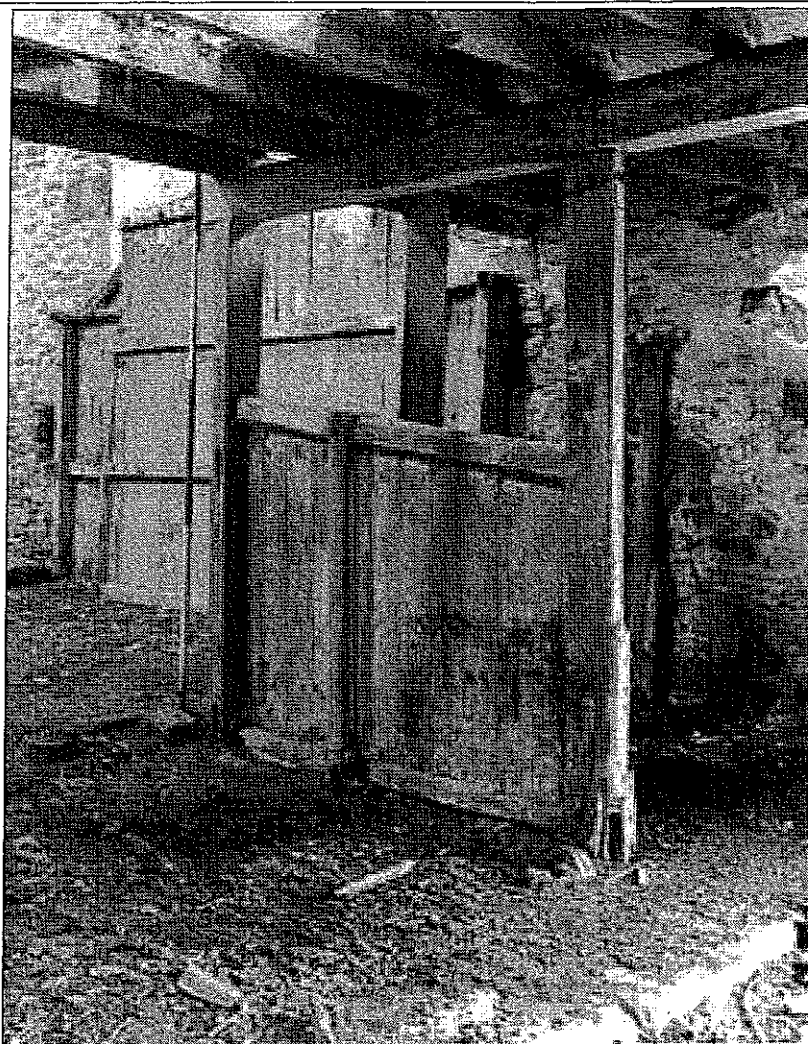


Photo 25: Detail of boskin, from the south

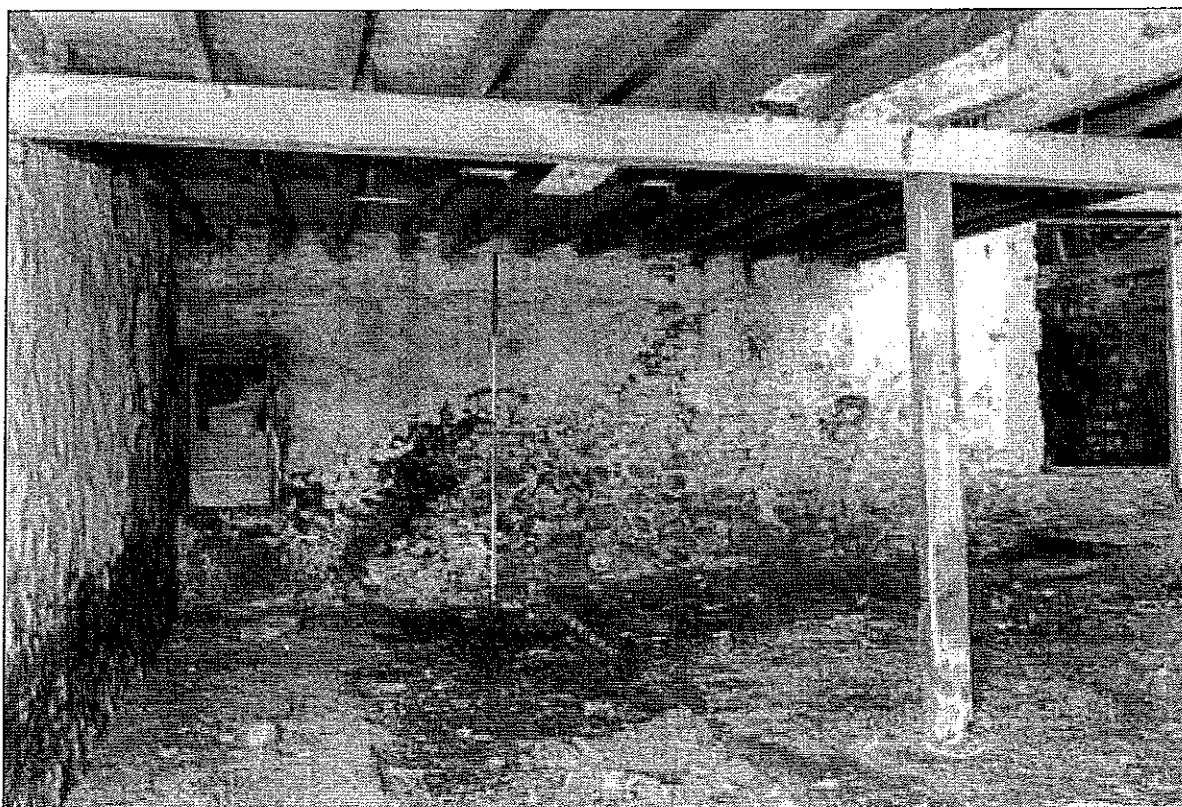


Photo 27: Remains of shippon in barn, from the south-east



Photo 30: Detail of queen strut, showing numbering on timbers

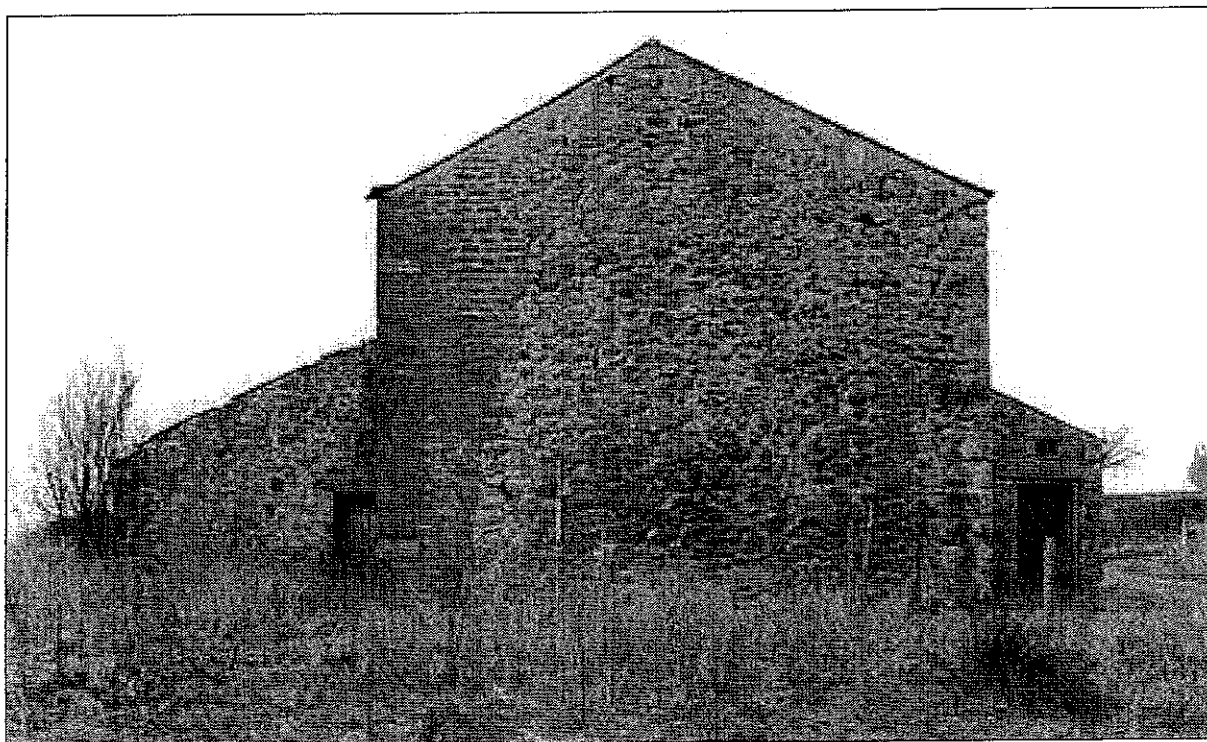


Photo 31: South-east gable of added stable

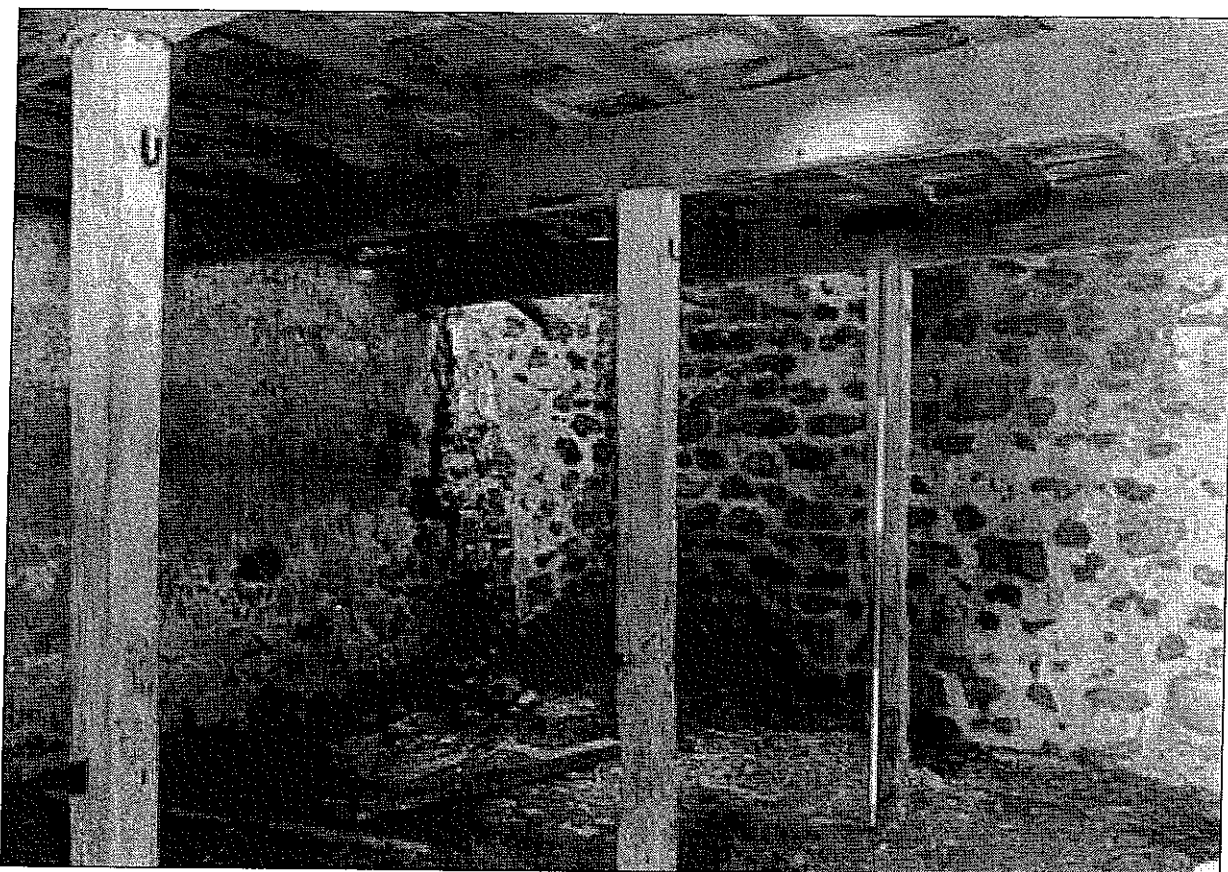


Photo 36: Interior of added four-stall stable, from the north-east



Photo 38: Cobbled floor in added four-stall stable, from the north-east