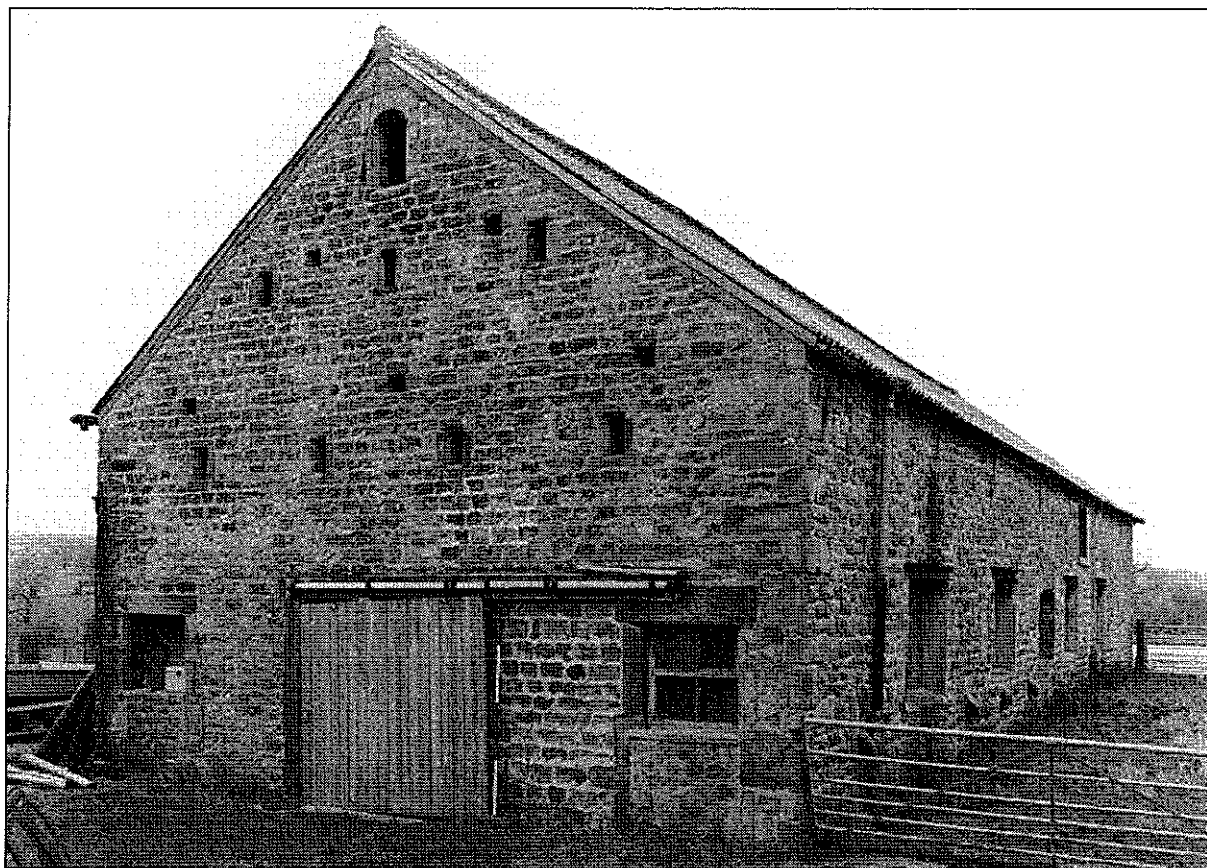


Barn at Chadwick's Farm
Settle Road, Bolton-by-Bowland, Lancashire:
Historic Building Record

320120254P



January 2012

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 Chadwick's Farm

Settle Road, Bolton-by-Bowland, Lancashire:

Historic Building Record

3201202547

CONTENTS

List of photographs.....		overleaf
1 Introduction		1
2 Location and current use		1
3 Planning background.....		1
4 Historical background.....		2
5 Recording methodology.....		3
6 Description of the barn		4
7 Conclusion		7
Appendix 1: Written scheme of investigation.....		8
Appendix 2: Contents of the project archive		11

Figures:

1: Location maps	7: Ground floor plan
2: Site plan	8: Upper floor plan
3: Extract from 1840 tithe map	9: Cross-section
4: Extract from OS 1:10,560 map, 1850	10: Site plan with key to photographs
5: Extract from OS 1:2500 map, 1894	11: Ground floor plan with key to photos
6: Extract from OS 1:2500 map, 1909	12: First floor plan with key to photos

Photographs

SUMMARY

The barn at Chadwick's Farm (NGR: SD 78004 49957) originated about 1700 as a traditional combination barn with central threshing bay, and although it contains a few features of architectural embellishment and its roof structure is largely intact, its outer walls and interior were much altered in the 20th century. Historic building recording was carried out in January 2012 for the owner, Mrs Alexander, to inform a sympathetic design for residential conversion, and this record includes measured drawings, photographs, and a written description supplemented by the results of brief historical research.

January 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH

Buildings Archaeologist

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 CHADWICK'S FARM, SETTLE ROAD, BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND,
LANCASHIRE:**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS IN THIS REPORT

Many 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 2).

Photo Subject

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | View of the barn, from the south-west |
| 2 | View of the barn, from the north-east |
| 3 | West elevation |
| 4 | Detail of arch of former cart entrance in west elevation (above modern ceiling) |
| 5 | South side of porch on west side |
| 7 | Inserted 20th century window and former openings including blocked breather |
| 8 | Detail of breather with dressings (type A), west elevation, upper floor |
| 9 | Blocked cart entrance in west elevation (with second blocked doorway within infill) |
| 10 | View of the barn, from the north-west |
| 11 | Lean-to on north side of porch, from the north-west |
| 12 | View of the barn, from the south-east |
| 13 | South gable |
| 15 | Detail of former right-hand doorway in south gable |
| 16 | Detail of breathers (type A), putlog holes and owl hole in south gable |
| 17 | North gable |
| 18 | East elevation |
| 19 | East elevation, from the south-east |
| 20 | Former threshing doorway in east elevation |
| 22 | Inserted 20th century window and blocked plain breathers (type B) in east elevation |
| 23 | Ground floor of barn, from the south |
| 26 | Inserted cross wall, at north end of barn |
| 27 | North tie beam and forking hole in north gable |
| 28 | The loft and roof trusses, from the south |
| 29 | Internal, timber lintel of arched cart entrance in west elevation |
| 32 | Roof trusses, from the north-east |
| 33 | Typical roof truss, from the north-west |
| 34 | Typical roof truss, from the south-west |
| 35 | Detail of west end of typical roof truss, from the south |
| 38 | Detail of upper part of typical roof truss, from the south |
| 39 | Detail of typical joint numbering on roof truss, from the south |

BARN AT CHADWICK'S FARM, SETTLE ROAD, BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, LANCASHIRE:**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD**

320120254P

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording of the barn at Chadwick's Farm, near Bolton-by-Bowland in Lancashire. The work was commissioned by the owner Mrs Alexander, via her agents Davis & Bowring, and carried out in January 2012, to assist in preparing a sympathetic design for a planning application for the conversion of the barn to residential use.
- 1.2 The barn at Chadwick's Farm is likely to have been built in about 1700 and is a stone-built combination barn of seven bays, altered in the 20th century to form a large shippon, but with the main elements of its original plan form, and some individual features discernible.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out to the standards set by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS), and in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by them, and included a photographic record, the production of measured drawings annotated with archaeological information, and a study of historic maps and other sources. This report will be submitted to the client, and in due course to the local planning authority and LCAS, and will be published on the internet via the Oasis Project. The project archive will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Chadwick's is a small farm lying about 500m north-west of Bolton-by-Bowland on the west side of Settle Road, at NGR SD 78004 49957 (figure 1). The barn stands to the north of the farmhouse and is currently in use by the tenant of the farmhouse for storage. Its last agricultural use was as a shippon and milking parlour, but that is thought to have ceased a number of years ago. There are no other historic buildings at the site other than barn and farmhouse, but two small modern buildings do exist (figure 2).

3 Planning background

- 3.1 Chadwick's Farmhouse is listed as having special architectural or historic interest, and has been since 1954 (National Heritage List no 1072169), but the

barn is not individually listed or mentioned in the description of the farmhouse, which reads:

House, early C19th. Squared coursed sandstone with stone slate roof. Double-pile plan with end stacks. 2 storeys, 2 bays. Windows tripartite with plain stone surrounds and square mullions. On the ground floor they are sashed with glazing bars. On the 1st floor sashed with no glazing bars. The door has a plain stone surround with moulded pediment on console brackets. Stone gutter corbels.

- 3.2 Planning consent for the conversion of the barn to two dwellings was refused by Ribble Valley Borough Council on 12 October 2011 (application nos: 3/2011/0647 & /0648), essentially on the grounds that the conversion would be harmful to the significance of the listed farmhouse and the barn.
- 3.3 The applicant will be seeking to re-apply for planning consent, and on the council's recommendation has commissioned the present report to assist in interpreting the barn's significance and enable a more sympathetic design for conversion. As the Lancashire County Archaeology Service recommended that any consent on the previous applications be subject to a recording condition, it is also hoped that this report will preclude such a condition being attached to any future consent.

4 Historical background

- 4.1 As part of this investigation, historic maps and other sources have been consulted to provide information about the site, but this does not constitute exhaustive research. It is not thought that any significant previous historical or architectural investigations of the building have taken place.
- 4.2 The date when Chadwick's Farm was established is not known, but it is referred to in a mortgage drawn up in 1744, so must have been in existence at that time.¹ The next known reference discovered during this research is the 1840 tithe map, which shows the farm as comprising farmhouse and barn (figure 3); the site is listed in the schedule under "Holden & Chadwick Farms", a 54 acre landholding occupied by John Eccles which formed part of the Bolton Hall Estate, whose owner was Mrs Mary Littledale.² Item 267 on the map was referred to as "Barn house field etc Chadwicks". However, a map of the same estate made in 1790 does not show Chadwick's Farm so it would appear that it was only acquired by

¹ West Yorkshire Archive Service, Bradford SpSt/6/6/3/53; document not seen, but described in online catalogue entry

² Lancashire Record Office PR3431 "Map of the Parish of Bolton by Bowland in the West Riding of the County of York"

the estate between then and 1840³. Mrs Littledale sold the estate in 1865 to CBE Wright, whose descendants still own it, and the auction sale particulars from 1865 described "Chadwick's Farm" as "consisting of a House Barn Stable Shippens and other Out-buildings, and the several closes of land... now in the occupation of Thomas Parkinson", the holding amounting to some 46 acres.⁴ Census returns show that Francis Parkinson was head of household there in 1861; the house is not named in 1841, 1851 or 1871, and in 1881, 1891 and 1901, Robert Parkinson lived there.

- 4.3 Historic maps show that in outline the barn has changed very little, if at all, since 1840, when the tithe map shows it as having projections on the west side, which must have included the present porch and probably the adjoining small lean-to, though the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps of 1894 and 1909 suggest that the lean-to was subdivided (figures 3 to 6).

320120254P

5 Recording methodology

- 5.1 The recording was carried out in accordance with the normal standards set by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, and with the approved written scheme of investigation, and involved a detailed inspection of the building, photography, the production of measured drawings, and a written account. The site visit was made on 12 January 2012.
- 5.2 The photographic record was made using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for its archival qualities. External and internal photographs were taken of all parts of the building, generally using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, and the locations of the photographs are shown on a site plan and the floor plan. All the photographs have been printed to a size of 7" x 5", and form part of the project archive, and most are copied at the end of this report; in the text they are referred to by numbers in **bold**.
- 5.3 The drawn record comprises floor plans of the building at 1:100 scale and a section drawing at 1:50. The drawings show all significant archaeological detail, and employ conventions based on those specified by English Heritage⁵.

³ "Survey with plans of lands belonging to Ambrose Dawson MD within the Manor of Bolton by Bowland. By J Saul 1790" Photocopy held by Clitheroe Library

⁴ Particulars of the Bolton Hall Estate etc to be sold on the 10th August 1865.... Photocopy held by Clitheroe Library; also available at West Yorkshire Archive Service Calderdale, KM/B/725

⁵ English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

6 Description of the barn

- 6.1 The barn's long axis runs south to north, and the building faces west, away from Settle Road. It is a one-and-a-half storey building with a length of 22.8m, and a width of 8.5m, so is a relatively long, thin example of its type (1,2). Although essentially rectangular in plan, it has a porch and adjoining lean-to to the west elevation, their forms obscured slightly by a mid 20th century rendered brick addition. In terms of building materials, the barn's walls are of local sandstone rubble for the most part, laid in courses to the west and south sides, but more randomly to the other two elevations. The quoins are long and thin for the most part (laid horizontally), and roughly tooled to a squared finish. The present roof is of asbestos cement sheets but previously would have been sandstone slate, although the pitch is steeper than most such roofs, at approximately 37° rather than 30°. ⁶
- 6.2 The west front is much altered (3), and its principal feature, a wide, central cart entrance with segmental, chamfered stone arch, is now blocked with brickwork and mostly hidden by the modern render and ceiling within the former porch (4), but this would have formed the main entrance to the threshing bay within the middle of the barn. It is flanked by a pair of rubble "cheek" walls which form an external porch, and it is likely but not certain that these are contemporaneous with the main building. The south cheek wall has a modern window inserted through it, and the north wall a doorway (5,6), and the interior of the former porch is rendered entirely.
- 6.3 To the south of the cart entrance are two large, mid 20th century ground floor window openings with steel lintels, as well as various other openings of different dates. Three of these latter are small breathers, here termed "type A", because of their chamfered stone dressings, although the two such breathers on the first floor have had their surrounds removed. There is also a larger, blocked opening with projecting lintel near the south end, most likely a window created in the late 19th or early 20th century (7).
- 6.4 To the north of the cart entrance, there are three "type A" breathers presently visible within the lean-to, one at ground floor level and two at first floor, but there may be more, hidden by boarding; these indicate that the lean-to is secondary (8). Beyond the lean-to is a second cart entrance with drip band of flagstones above (9), thought to be a 19th century insertion, as the lintel to the inside of the building is of square-cut softwood (in contrast to the oak lintel of the central doorway), and it is associated with a later cross wall which separates this end from the remainder of the barn, forming a cart bay. However, it is worth noting

320120254P

that the cart entrance has chamfered jambs, raising the possibility that it is actually an original entrance. The doorway was first infilled to leave a pedestrian doorway, which was in its turn blocked too.

- 6.5 The lean-to added to the north of the porch in the 19th century forms only a narrow space, the use of which remains uncertain, as it seems too small and awkward of access to have been a stable (10,11). The small window in its north side is original, but the west-facing window has concrete sill and finely dressed stone jambs and lintel of the 20th century, so this, and the adjacent doorway with its concrete lintel, may not represent original openings.
- 6.6 The south gable is the building's finest and least altered elevation, although the present openings at ground floor level are not in their original forms (12,13). At each end is a doorway with chamfered and stopped jambs, now reduced to a window (14,15). It is notable that the quoins run through to form some of the jamb stones, but that the lintels are not chamfered, and the left-hand lintel has a distinct tooled finish which suggests it has been replaced. This pair of doorways is a characteristic arrangement in barns such as these, and typically served as entrances to rows of cattle stalls aligned along the building's long axis, facing onto a central feeding passage, sometimes but not always provided with its own entrance in the centre of the gable. However, the central doorway at this barn is a wide 20th century opening, so whether it had a predecessor cannot now be determined.
- 6.7 Above these ground floor openings are two rows of type A breathers, interspersed with plain putlog holes (for scaffolding) which also pass through the wall thickness and no doubt could have provided adequate ventilation, so the breathers are decorative rather than purely functional. The tall owl hole at the ridge has a chamfer to its surround of the same form as the breathers (16).
- 6.8 In contrast, the north gable lacks any decoration, with the few putlog holes seeming to be the only original openings. Comparison with other barns in the area suggests that the present wide, ground floor doorway is entirely modern, but the plain forking hole above it is thought to be 19th century rather than original (17), on the basis of its appearance from the interior.
- 6.9 Four large, mid 20th century window openings have drastically altered the rear, east elevation, and the forking hole here also has concrete and brick around it, so is probably of the same period, but a number of earlier features do survive in altered form (18,19). The most obvious is the former threshing doorway with chamfered segmental stone arch (20), positioned approximately, but not exactly,

⁶ The pitch is steeper than usual for stone slates, but less steep than would be expected for thatch

opposite the cart entrance in the west side. Near the south end there is a blocked type A breather and a former window, also very similar to that in the west side, so this pair were probably intended to light and ventilate the shippin assumed to have occupied that end of the building (21). At the north end there is a row of three blocked "type B" breathers, the only ones identified in the barn, and these consist of narrow slits left within the rubble walling, without dressings (22). Their plain form suggests that this corner of the barn was of lower importance to the builder, and their positions are further evidence that the cross wall near the north end of the barn is secondary.

- 6.10 The conversion of the barn's ground floor in its six southern bays to a shippin in the mid 20th century has left no historic features visible in this part of the building, where the present arrangement comprises a concrete floor with central channel, and standings for eighteen cows to each side in pairs, with concrete boskins and steel columns supporting a modern softwood upper floor (23,24). All wall faces in this area are rendered. The northern end beyond the cross wall, believed to have been made into a cart bay in the 19th century, does not form part of this shippin, but stored materials mean that only a restricted view is possible (25,26). The cross wall forming its south side has been pierced by a wide opening in the 20th century, but contains at least one recess or keep hole. The modern loft does not continue across this end bay, but previously there must have been a first floor here, as the gable forking hole indicates (27).
- 6.11 The present loft is continuous throughout the other six bays, cutting across the infilled central cart entrance in the west elevation with its bowed oak lintel, painted with the initials "CWP", not identified but most likely a Parkinson (28-30). Previously, it is likely that there was a loft to the south of this doorway, and perhaps to the north, but the alterations to the ground floor mean that there is no clear evidence of their former extents.
- 6.12 The roof trusses are a very significant part of the building, all six being of the same design, remaining unaltered and in relatively good repair (31,32). They are constructed from oak, with the tie beams of heavy scantling in most cases, each formed from a single trunk. They carry principal rafters supported by raking "V" struts (some slightly curved), and each has a collar with king post, supporting the diamond-set ridge (33-38). All joints are pegged, and a few have assembly numbers in the form of notches, either I or II (39), all on the south faces: these appear to have been used to distinguish the right and left hand components of the trusses, and there is no sequential truss numbering as is often found in roofs such as this. There are three pairs of side purlins laid in trenches cut into the principal rafters (as well as later softwood ones associated with the asbestos roof), and these are only one bay long, laid in an overlapping series, from the

south end; one or two show signs of re-use. The two trusses on either side of the central threshing bay have the remains of iron brackets nailed to the faces of their tie beams, but quite what purpose these served is uncertain (40).

7 Conclusion

320120254P

- 7.1 Aspects of the barn suggest it was built in about 1700, give or take 50 years, for an individual with the means to employ craftsmen and access to supplies of good timber, and so probably a farmer or landowner who was relatively but not exceptionally wealthy in the area, although whether that affluence arose from agriculture or other sources of income is not known. Although much altered, the surviving details show that it follows the essential pattern for the lowland combination barns in the district, which were the favoured multi-purpose building, and often the only non-domestic building, in the mixed farms prevalent at the time of its construction. All such barns are unique in their own way however, and this example is slightly unusual in its long, narrow plan of seven bays. Its south end would have been a shippon, the centre the traditional threshing bay, and the north end probably a mew for storing crops or other goods, materials or implements, while the use of the north end as a cart shed is thought to be a 19th century alteration.

8 Assessment of significance

- 8.1 The barn is significant as a traditional, historic farm building approximately 300 years old, built in the local vernacular style, which together with the nearby farmhouse, represent a small farmstead typical of this part of the Ribble Valley.
- 8.2 The barn's significance as a traditional farm building lies principally in its largely unaltered footprint, in its roof structure, and in a number of architectural features, including the two cart entrances in the west elevation, the surviving chamfered (type A) breathers, the outer doorways and owl hole in the south gable, and the former threshing doorway in the east elevation. The numerous modern inserted openings in all four elevations diminish the building's significance however, as do the asbestos roof, the rendered brick addition, the two damaged breathers in the west elevation, and the present arrangement of large shippon with continuous loft.

Appendix 1: Written scheme of investigation

BARN AT CHADWICKS, SETTLE ROAD, BOLTON BY BOWLAND, LANCASHIRE, BB7 4NT:

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation sets out the work proposed for historic building recording of the barn at Chadwicks, as requested by Davis & Bowring on behalf of the owner. The work is to inform a planning application to Ribble Valley Borough Council for the barn's conversion, on the recommendation of the council, following the refusal of an earlier application (3/2011/0647P & /0648), but is also intended as an archival record which might obviate the need for recording under a condition, should consent be granted. It is based on the standard brief for recording farm buildings from the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, advisors to the council.

2 Location

- 2.1 Chadwicks is a small farm lying about 500m north-west of Bolton-by-Bowland on the west side of Settle Road, at NGR SD 78004 49957. The barn stands to the north of the farmhouse and is currently in use by the farm tenant.

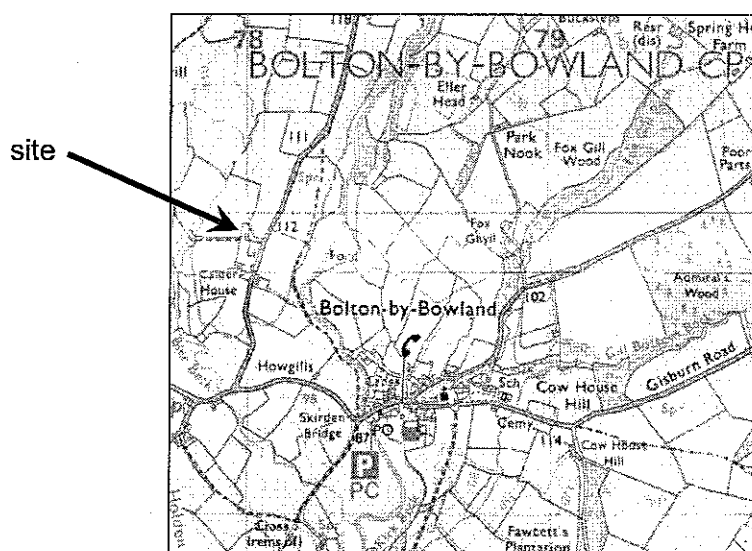


Figure 1: Location map⁷

⁷ 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

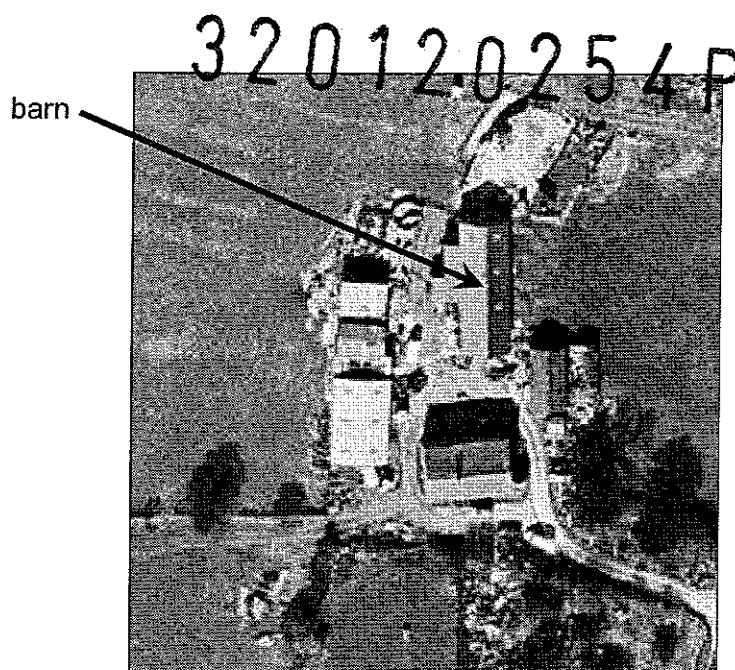


Figure 2: Position of barn within the farm (Google maps)

3 Project context

- 3.1 The farmhouse at Chadwicks is listed as having special architectural or historic interest (National Heritage List no. 1072169), and is described as an early 19th century double pile farmhouse, but no other buildings at the site are designated heritage assets. Planning consent for the conversion of the barn was refused by Ribble Valley Borough Council in 2011; in their consultation response the Lancashire County Archaeology Service noted that it seems to pre-date 1847 and recommended that it should be subject to recording condition, should consent be granted. The planning application Heritage, Design and Access Statement itself suggests the barn may be 16th or 17th century.
- 3.2 The 2011 application was refused on the grounds that (in summary):
 "The proposal would be unduly harmful to the character (including setting) and significance of the listed building and heritage asset because of the loss and alteration to the barn's important historic fabric and agricultural appearance as a result of the number, prominence and incongruous domestic style of openings."
- 3.3 The applicant is now seeking to improve the conversion proposals, in order to address these matters.

4 Archaeological and historical background

- 4.1 The barn has not been inspected by Stephen Haigh but is believed to be a combination barn typical of the Ribble Valley district, which may be 17th century or later, but has been modernised to some degree in the 20th century.

5 Aims of the project

- 5.1 Any conversion would inevitably lead to the loss of some historic features and character, and the aim of the project is to identify, interpret and record significant evidence relating to the building's historic character and development, so that proposals sympathetic to the building and with minimal impact on it and the setting of the listed building can be drawn up. As a secondary matter the record is to be placed in the public domain by deposition with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and Lancashire Record Office.

6 Methodology

- 6.1 Recording will be carried out with the building as found, and will include drawn, photographic and written records. Limited historical research will also be carried out.
- 6.2 The drawn record will comprise a ground floor plan at 1:100 scale (and a first floor plan if appropriate), and a section drawing at 1:50 scale. Drawings would be based on an existing survey, although this would be checked for accuracy and amended where necessary, and conventions used would be those specified by English Heritage.⁸
- 6.3 An external and internal photographic record will be made using a medium format camera with black and white film. Prints will be produced at 5 x 7". Any colour detail would be recorded with a digital camera. This photographic record will also include general shots of the site, to show other historic buildings (exteriors only).
- 6.4 A desk-based study of the site would take place, which would examine historic maps and any other readily available documents, photographs and secondary sources held at Clitheroe library or other local repositories such as the Lancashire Record Office.
- 6.5 It is understood that circumstances might dictate that further archaeological or architectural recording is required, such as a watching brief during development, but this would be a matter for the Lancashire County Archaeological Service to consider, as advisors to the planning authority.

7 Report preparation

- 7.1 A report on the recording will be produced within 8 weeks of completion of the fieldwork. Copies will be supplied to the client and the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, and if appropriate to the local planning authority. It will also be published on the internet via the OASIS project.
- 7.2 The report will be illustrated appropriately, with location maps, extracts from historic maps, copies of the survey drawings, and selected photographs.

8 Archive deposition

- 8.1 The project archive (including a copy of the report) will be submitted to the Lancashire County Record Office.

9 Timetable

- 9.1 The site work is expected to begin during the week beginning 9 January 2012.

10 Personnel

- 10.1 All work would be undertaken personally by Stephen Haigh MA, an experienced buildings archaeologist with several years experience of investigating and recording historic buildings in Lancashire and elsewhere. He reserves the right to seek amendments to this project design where dictated by professional judgement or health and safety considerations, but any deviations would be agreed with the client and the Lancashire Archaeology Service.

© Stephen Haigh,
5 January 2012
11 Browcliff, Silsden, Keighley, West Yorkshire BD20 9PN
<mailto:enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk>
Tel: 01535 658925

⁸ English Heritage 2008 *Understanding Historic Buildings*

Appendix 2: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office, Preston.

Archive contains:

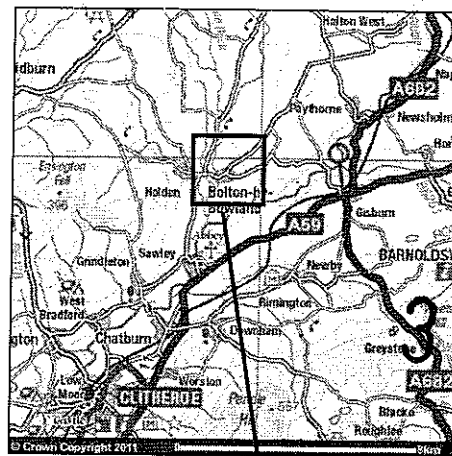
- a copy of the report
- full set of black and white photographs and negatives
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

320120254P

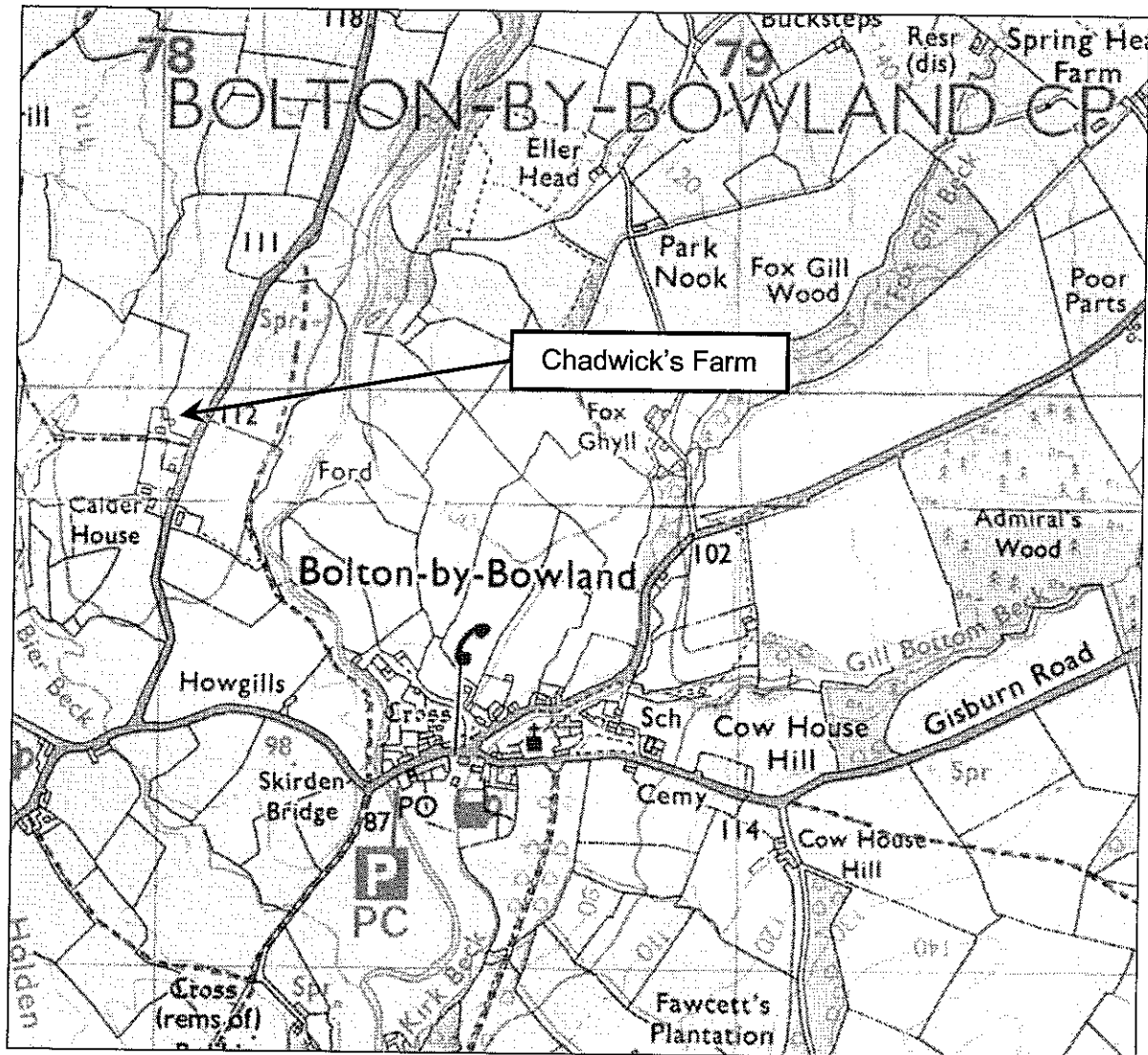
Complete list of black and white photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
13	1	1	South gable
1	1	2	View of the barn, from the south-west
3	1	4	West elevation
10	1	5	View of the barn, from the north-west
17	1	6	North gable
2	1	7	View of the barn, from the north-east
18	1	9	East elevation
19	1	10	East elevation, from the south-east
14	1	11	Detail of former left-hand doorway in south gable
15	1	12	Detail of former right-hand doorway in south gable
16	1	13	Detail of breathers (type A), putlogs and owl hole in south gable
7	1	15	Inserted 20th century window and former openings including blocked breather (type A), west elevation
5	1	16	South side of porch on west side
11	1	17	Lean-to on north side of porch, from the north-west
9	1	18	Blocked, inserted cart entrance in west elevation (with second blocked doorway within infill)
22	2	1	Inserted 20th century window and blocked plain breathers (type B) in east elevation
20	2	2	Former threshing doorway in east elevation
21	2	4	Inserted 20th century window and blocked breather (type A), and other later opening, in east elevation
12	2	5	View of the barn, from the south-east
23	2	6	Ground floor of barn, from the south
24	2	7	Ground floor of barn, from the north
25	2	9	Inserted cross wall and blocked doorway to west, at north end of barn
26	2	11	Inserted cross wall, at north end of barn
27	2	12	North tie beam and forking hole in north gable
31	2	13	Roof trusses, from the north-west
32	2	15	Roof trusses, from the north-east
29	2	16	Internal, timber lintel of arched cart entrance in west elevation
30	2	17	Graffito "CWP" on timber lintel of arched cart entrance
40	2	18	Tie beam on north side of threshing bay, from the south, showing remains of iron brackets
28	3	1	The loft and roof trusses, from the south
35	3	2	Detail of west end of typical roof truss, from the south
36	3	4	Detail of east end of typical roof truss, from the south-west
37	3	5	Detail of upper part of typical roof truss, from the south-west
34	3	7	Typical roof truss, from the south-west
33	3	9	Typical roof truss, from the north-west

38	3	10	Detail of upper part of typical roof truss, from the south
39	3	11	Detail of typical joint numbering on roof truss, from the south
4	3	13	Detail of arch of former cart entrance in west elevation (above modern ceiling)
6	3	15	Inserted doorway, north side of west porch, from within attached lean-to
8	3	16	Detail of breather with dressings (type A), west elevation, upper floor



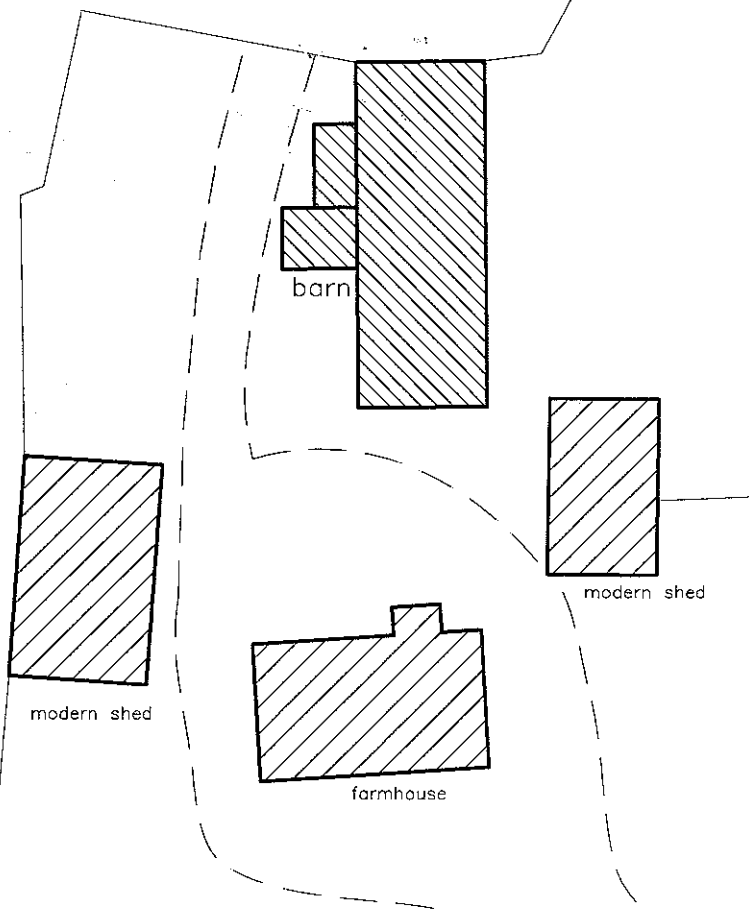
1:250,000



1:12,500

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



BARN AT CHADWICK'S FARM
SETTLE ROAD
BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, LANCASHIRE
(NGR: SD 78004 49957)
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 2:
SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:500

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist

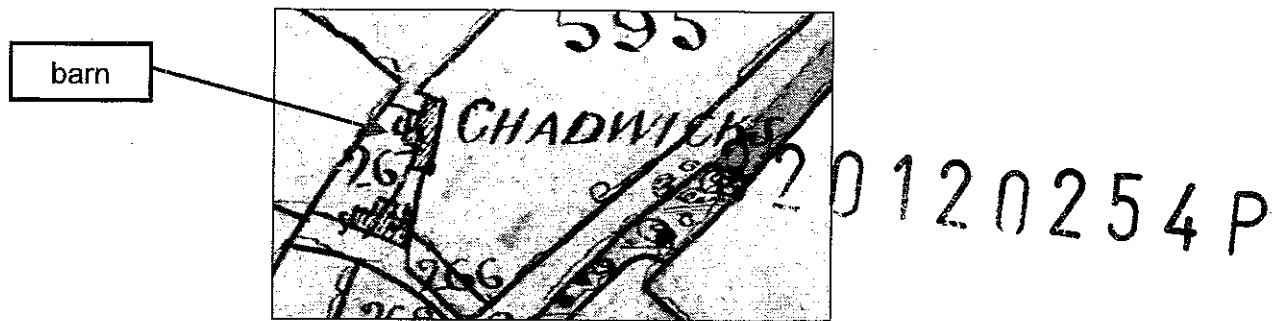


Figure 3: 1840 tithe map (enlarged)
"Map of the Parish of Bolton by Bowland in the West Riding of the County of York"
 LRO PR3431



Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map (enlarged)
 Surveyed 1847, published 1850; sheet no: Yorkshire, 165

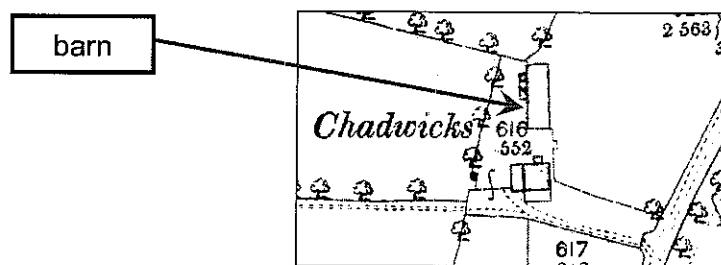


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
 Surveyed 1893, published 1894; sheet no: Yorkshire, 165.12

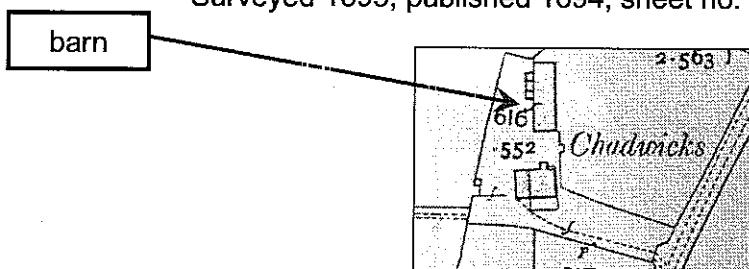
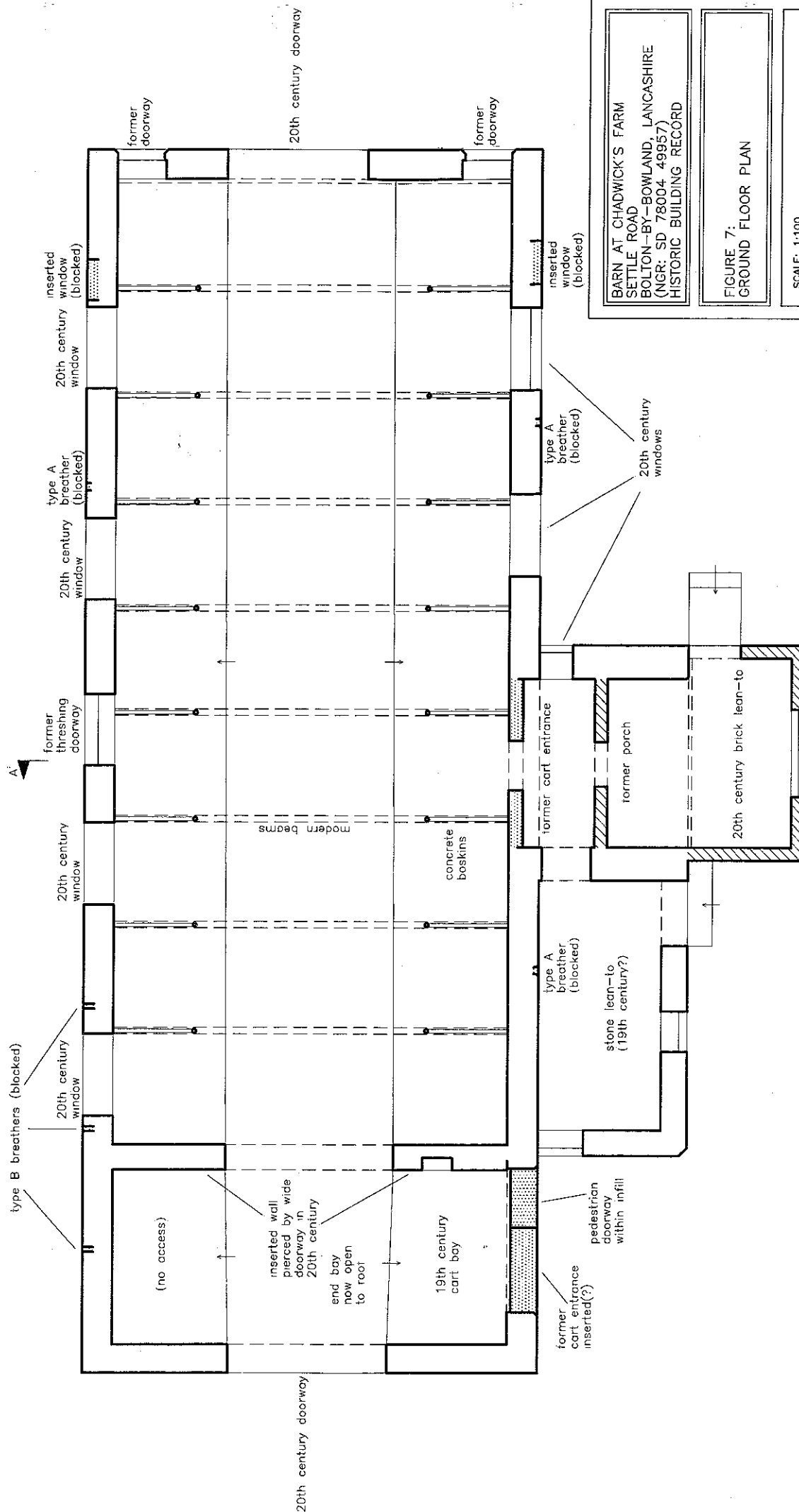


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
 Revised 1907, published 1909; sheet no: Yorkshire, 165.12



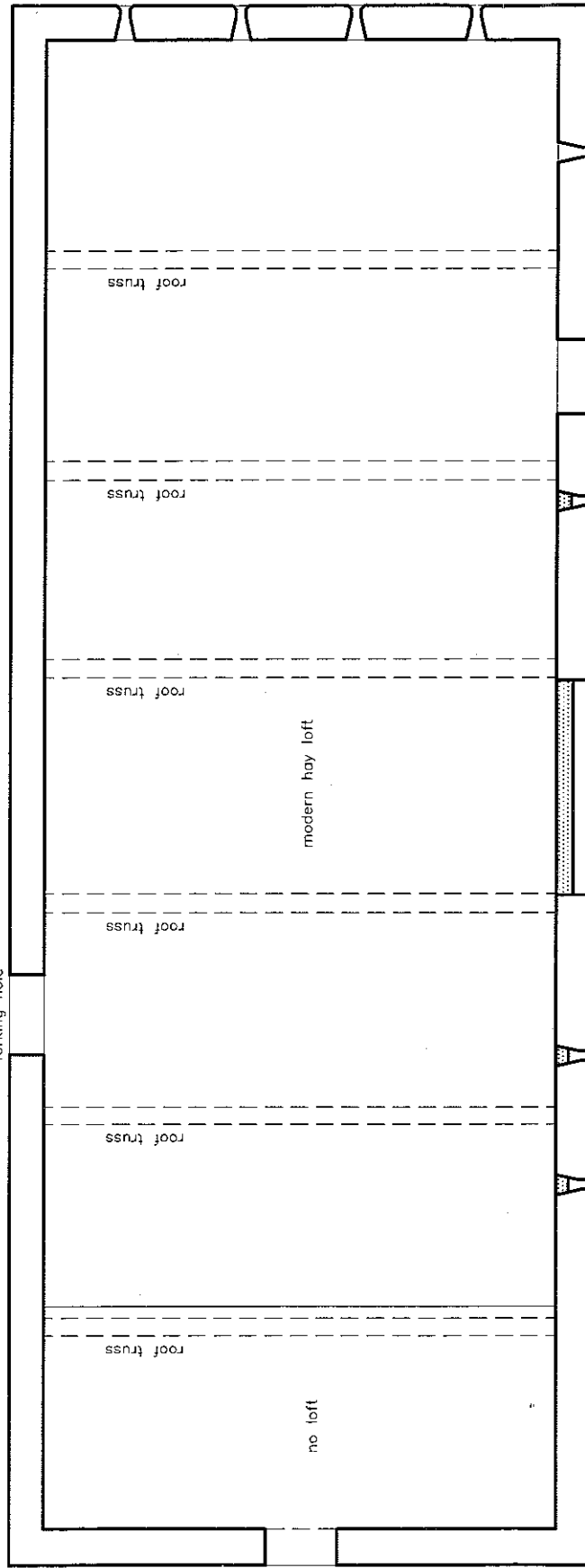
BARN AT CHADWICK'S FARM
 SETTLE ROAD
 BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 78004 49957)
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 7:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100
 DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist

20th century
torking hole



19th century
torking hole

modern hay loft

roof truss

roof truss

roof truss

roof truss

roof truss

roof truss

type A
breathers

type A breathers

type A
breather
(damaged)

type A
torking hole

type A
breather
(damaged)

BARN AT CHADWICK'S FARM
SETTLE ROAD
BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, LANCASHIRE
(NGR: SD 78004 49957)
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 8:
UPPER FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2012

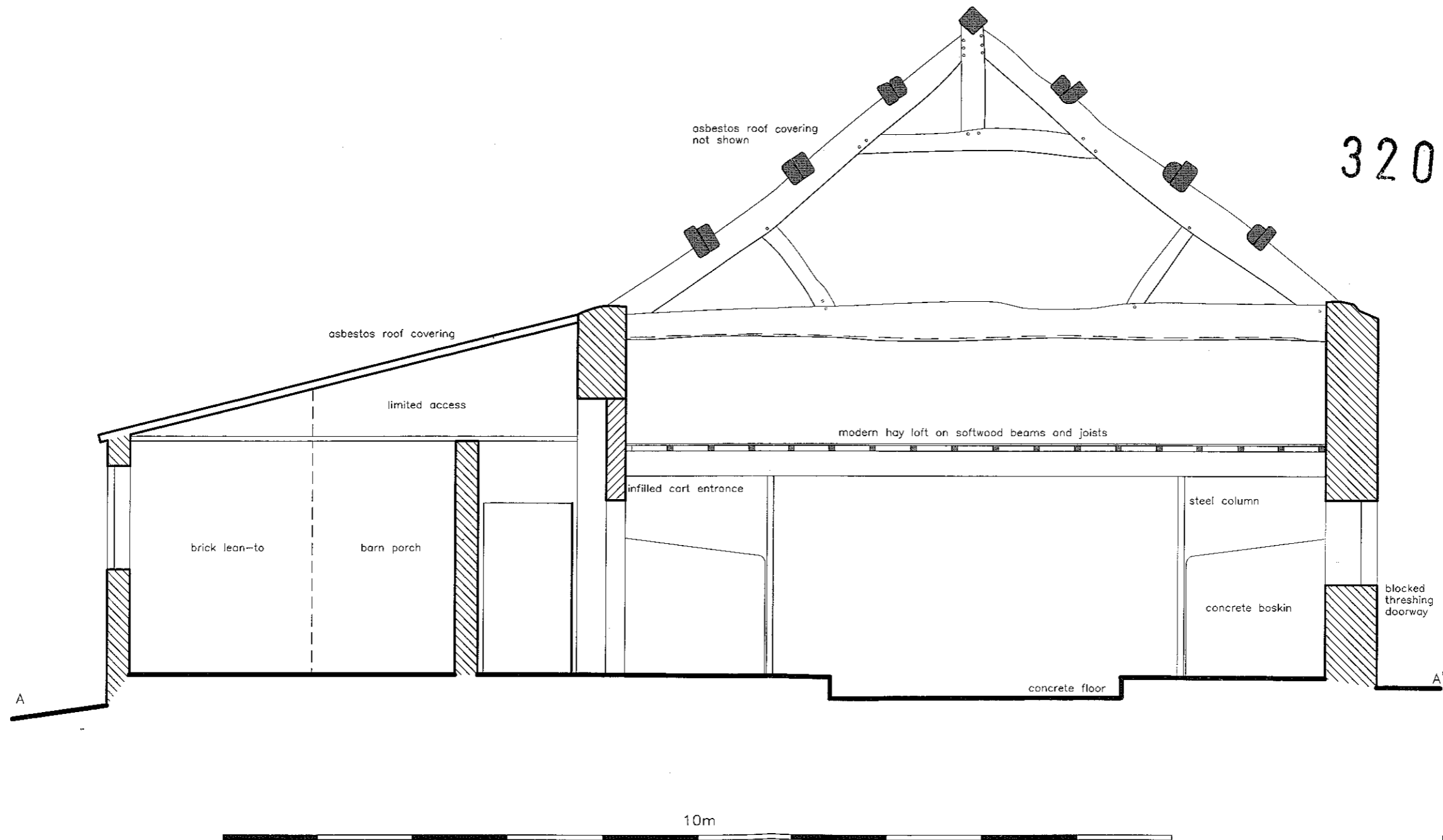
STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist

20120254P

10m



320120254P



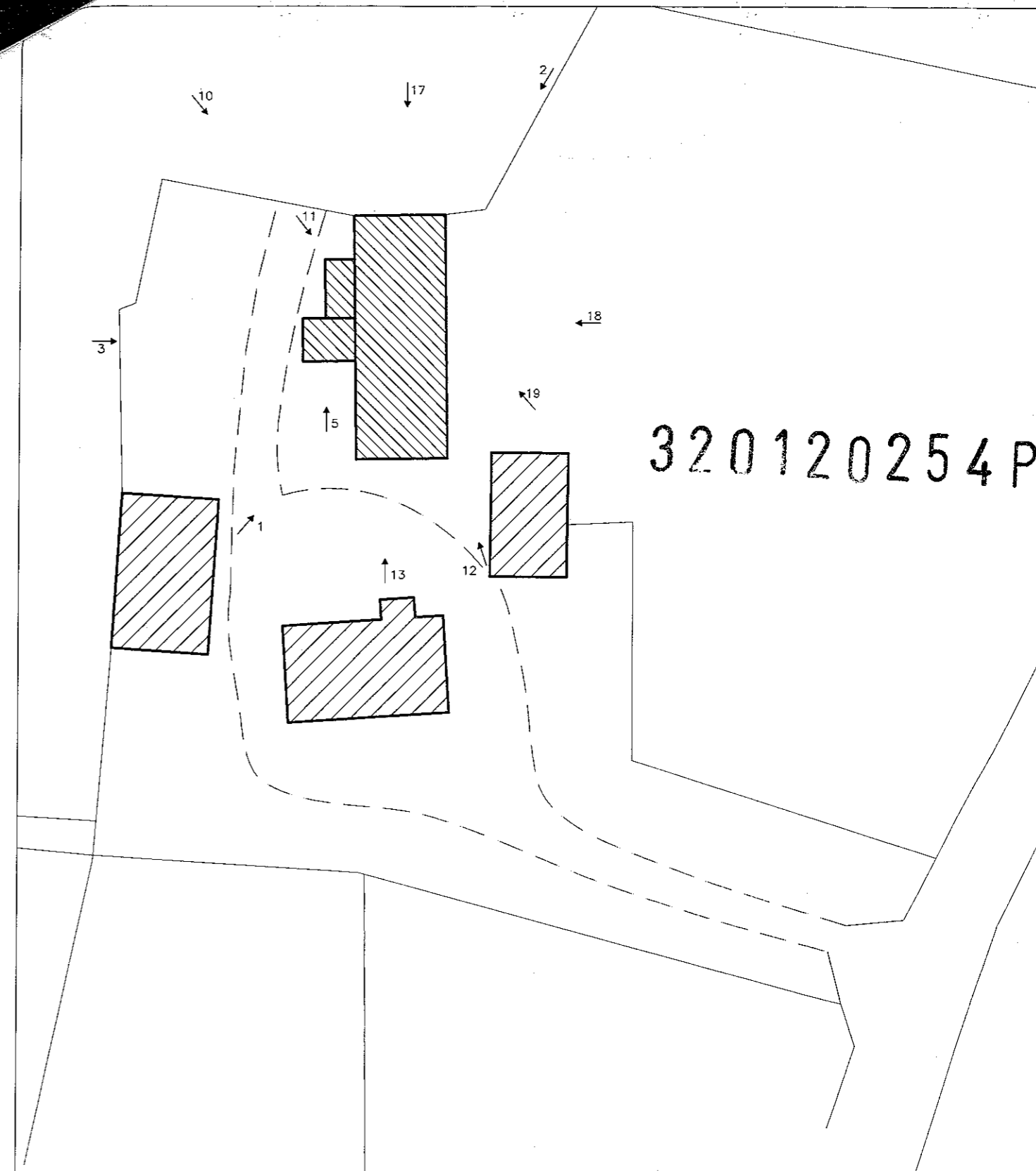
BARN AT CHADWICK'S FARM
SETTLE ROAD
BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, LANCASHIRE
(NGR: SD 78004 49957)
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 9:
CROSS-SECTION

SCALE: 1:50

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist

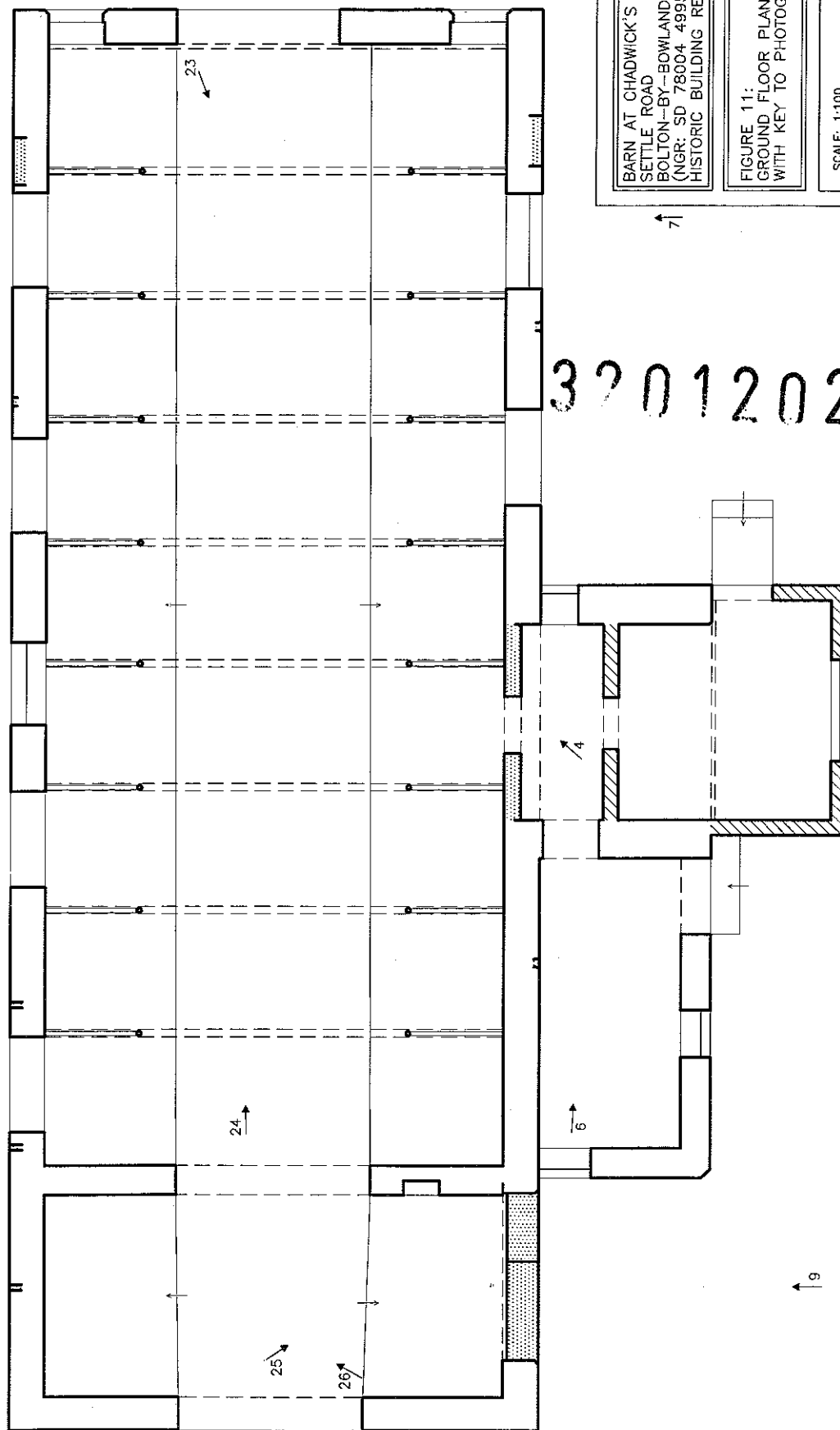


BARN AT CHADWICK'S FARM
SETTLE ROAD
BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, LANCASHIRE
(NGR: SD 78004 49957)
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 10:
SITE PLAN
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:500
DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



BARN AT CHADWICK'S FARM
SETTLE ROAD
BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, LANCASHIRE
(NGR: SD 78004 49957)
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

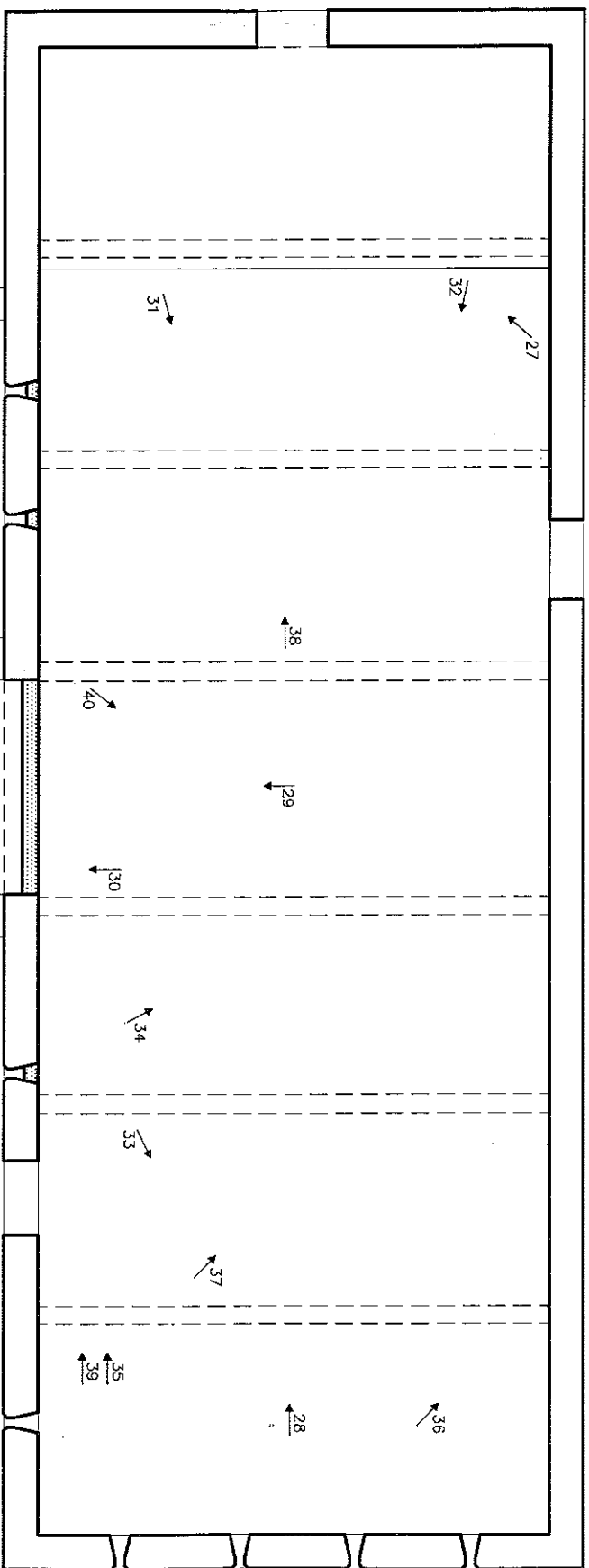
FIGURE 11:
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist

320120254P



BARN AT CHADWICK'S FARM
SETTLE ROAD
BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, LANCASHIRE
(NGR: SD 78004 49957)
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 12:
UPPER FLOOR PLAN
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist

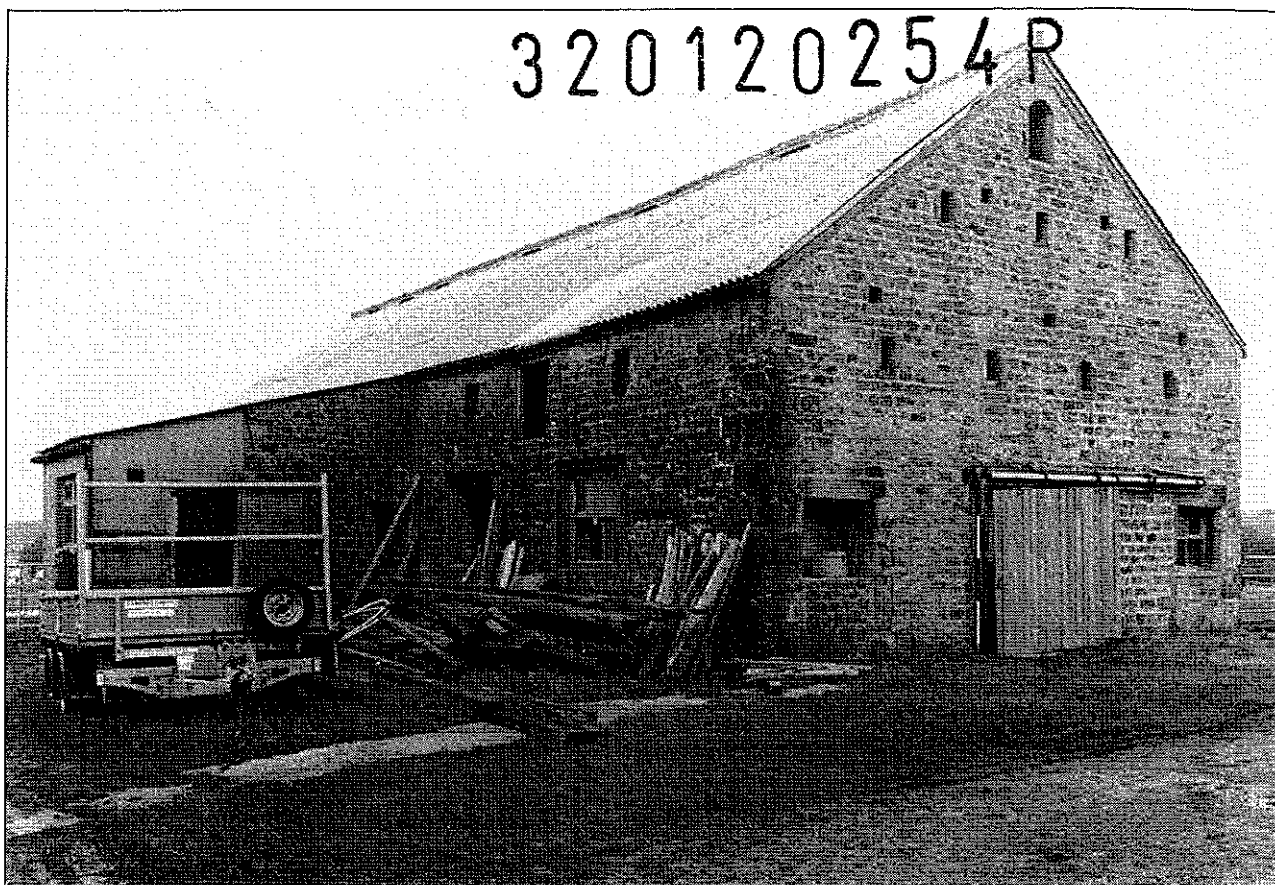


Photo 1: View of the barn, from the south-west



Photo 2: View of the barn, from the north-east



Photo 3: West elevation



Photo 4: Detail of arch of former cart entrance in west elevation (above modern ceiling)

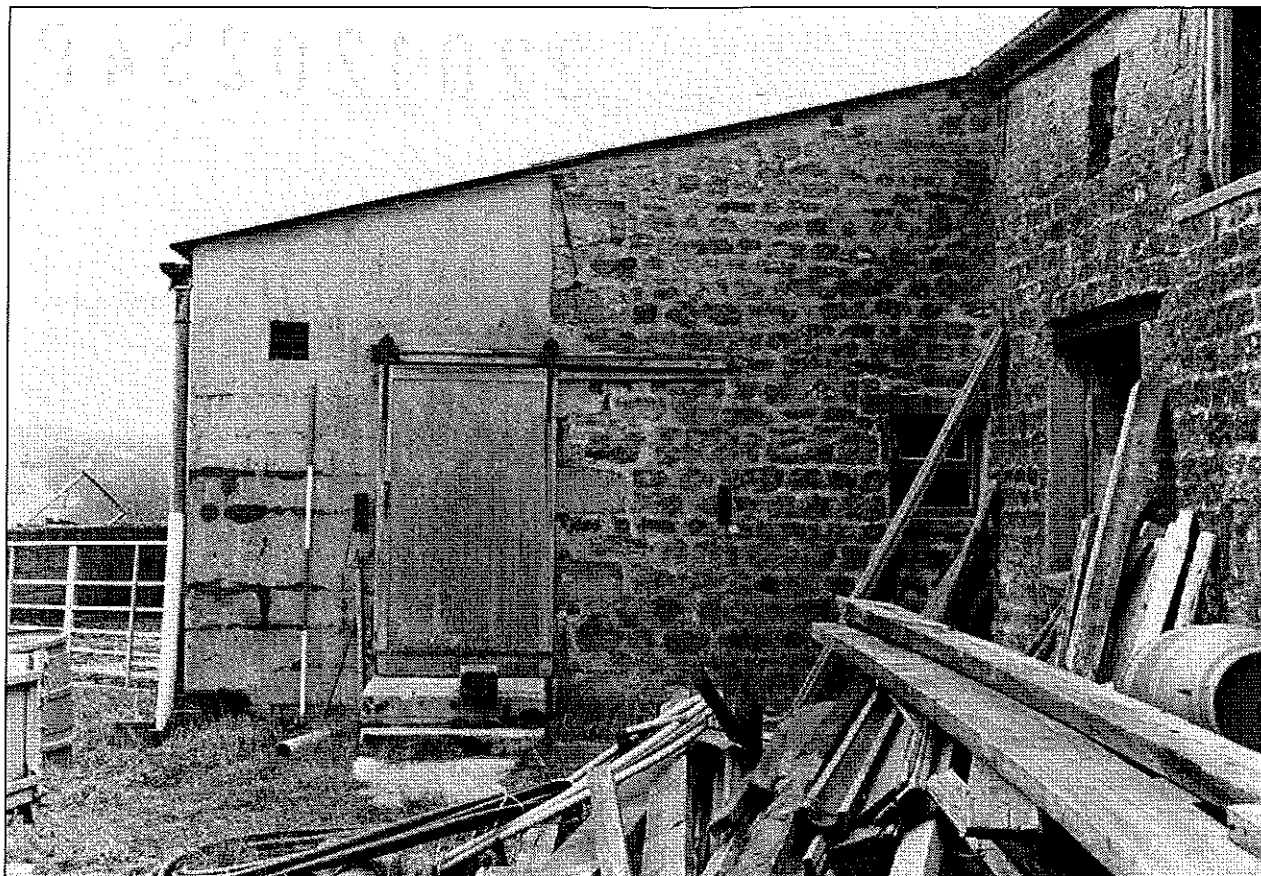


Photo 5: South side of porch on west side

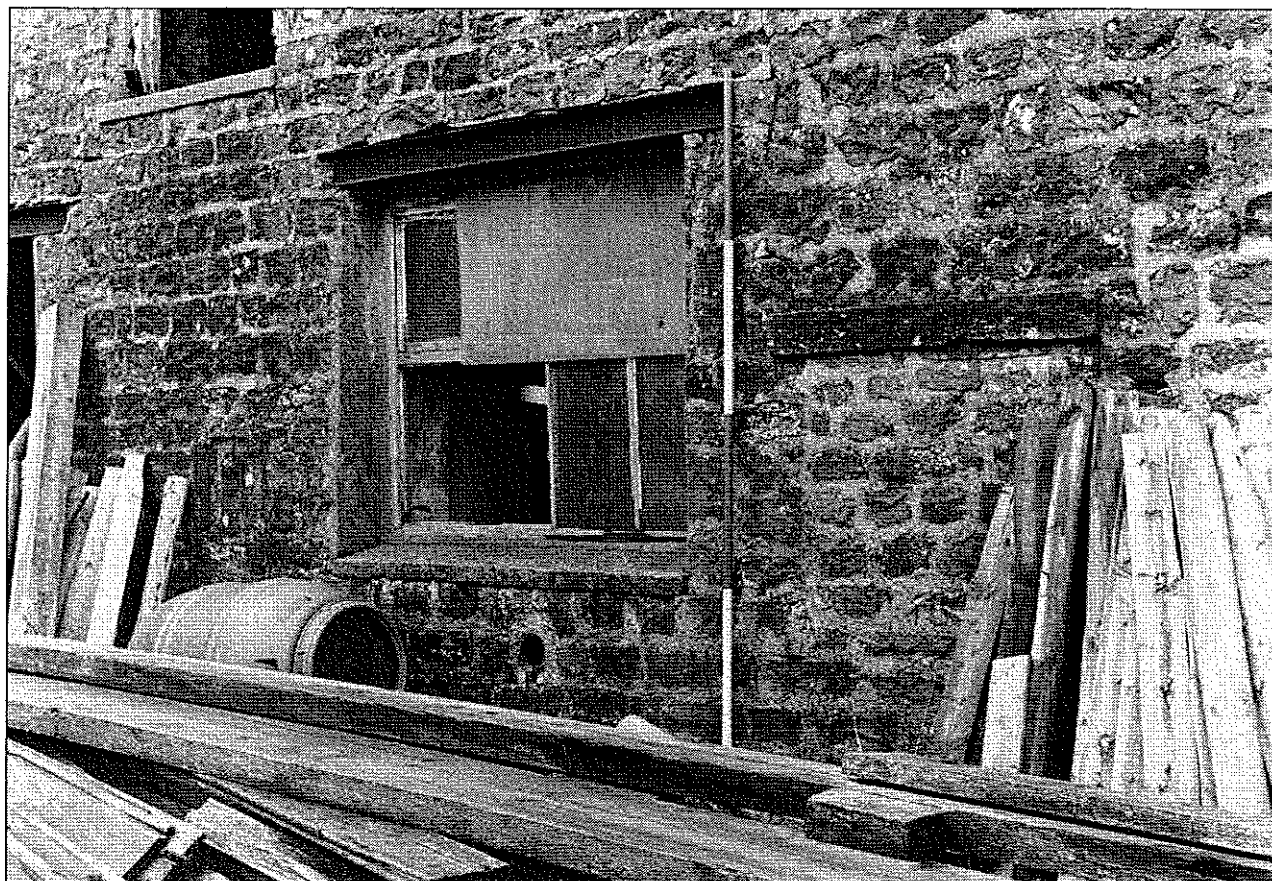


Photo 7: Inserted 20th century window and former openings including blocked breather (type A), west elevation

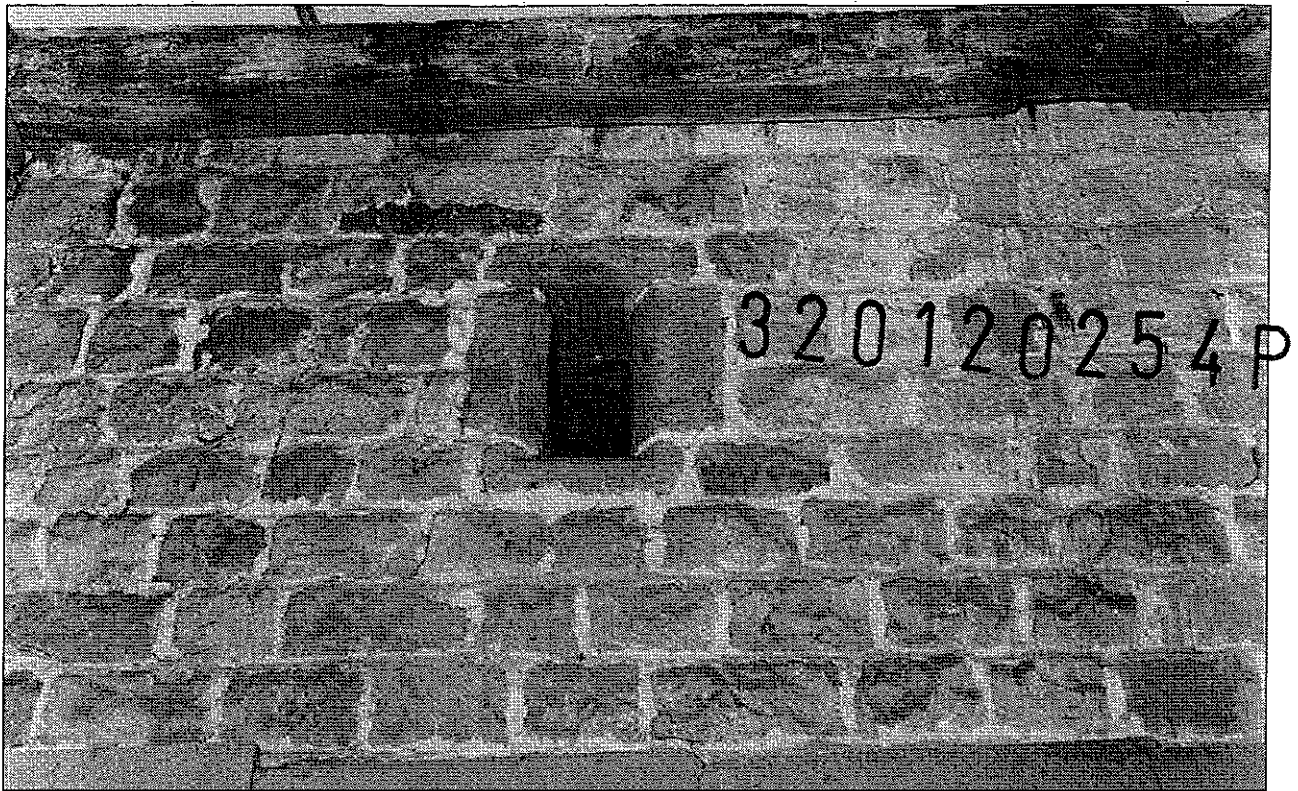


Photo 8: Detail of breather with dressings (type A), west elevation, upper floor

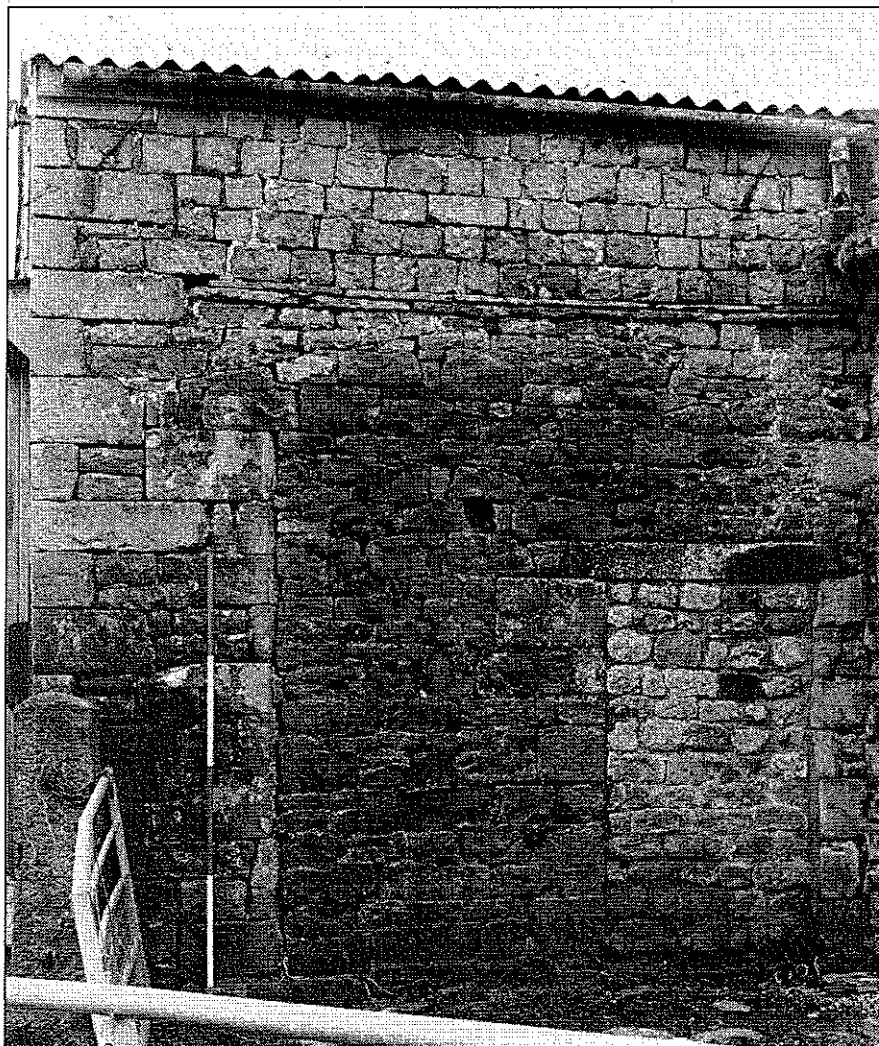


Photo 9: Blocked cart entrance in west elevation (with second blocked doorway within infill)

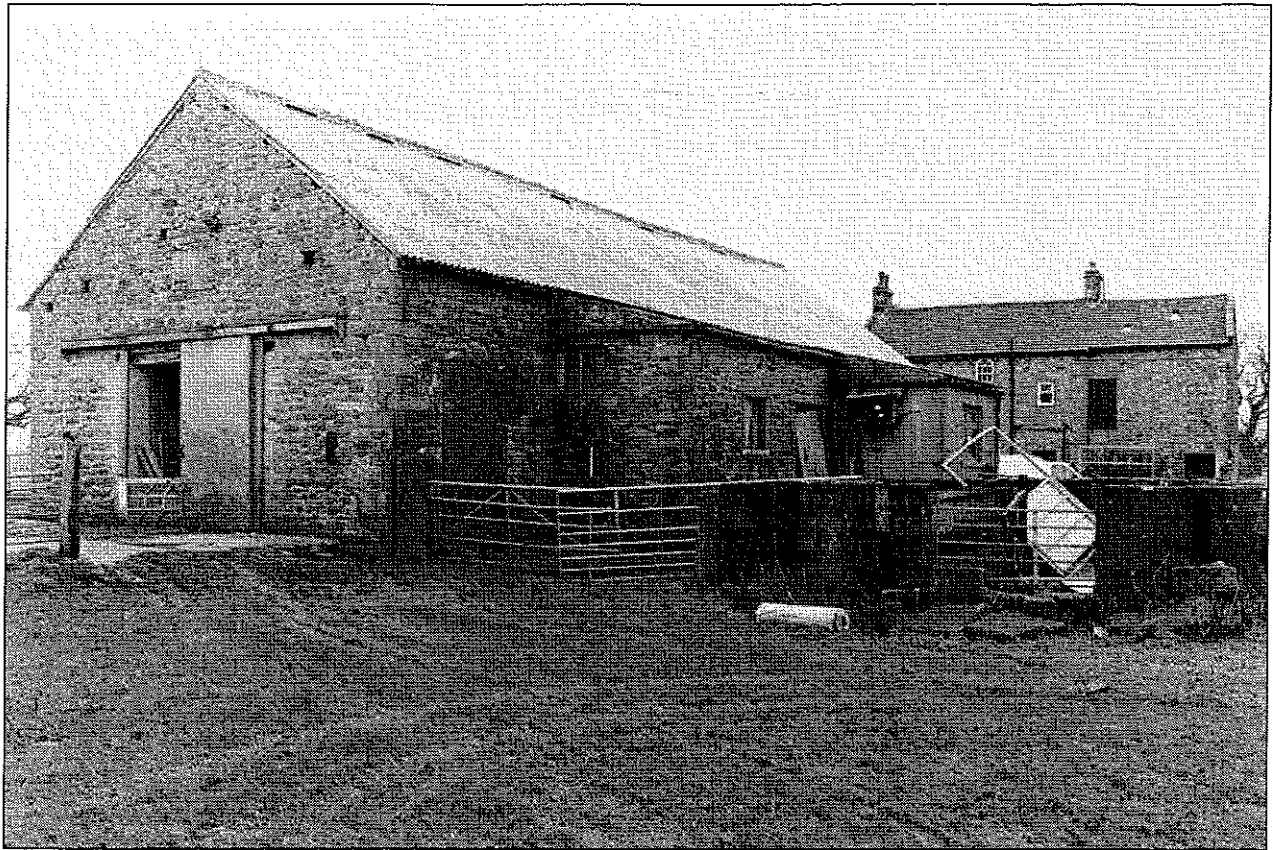


Photo 10: View of the barn, from the north-west



Photo 11: Lean-to on north side of porch, from the north-west

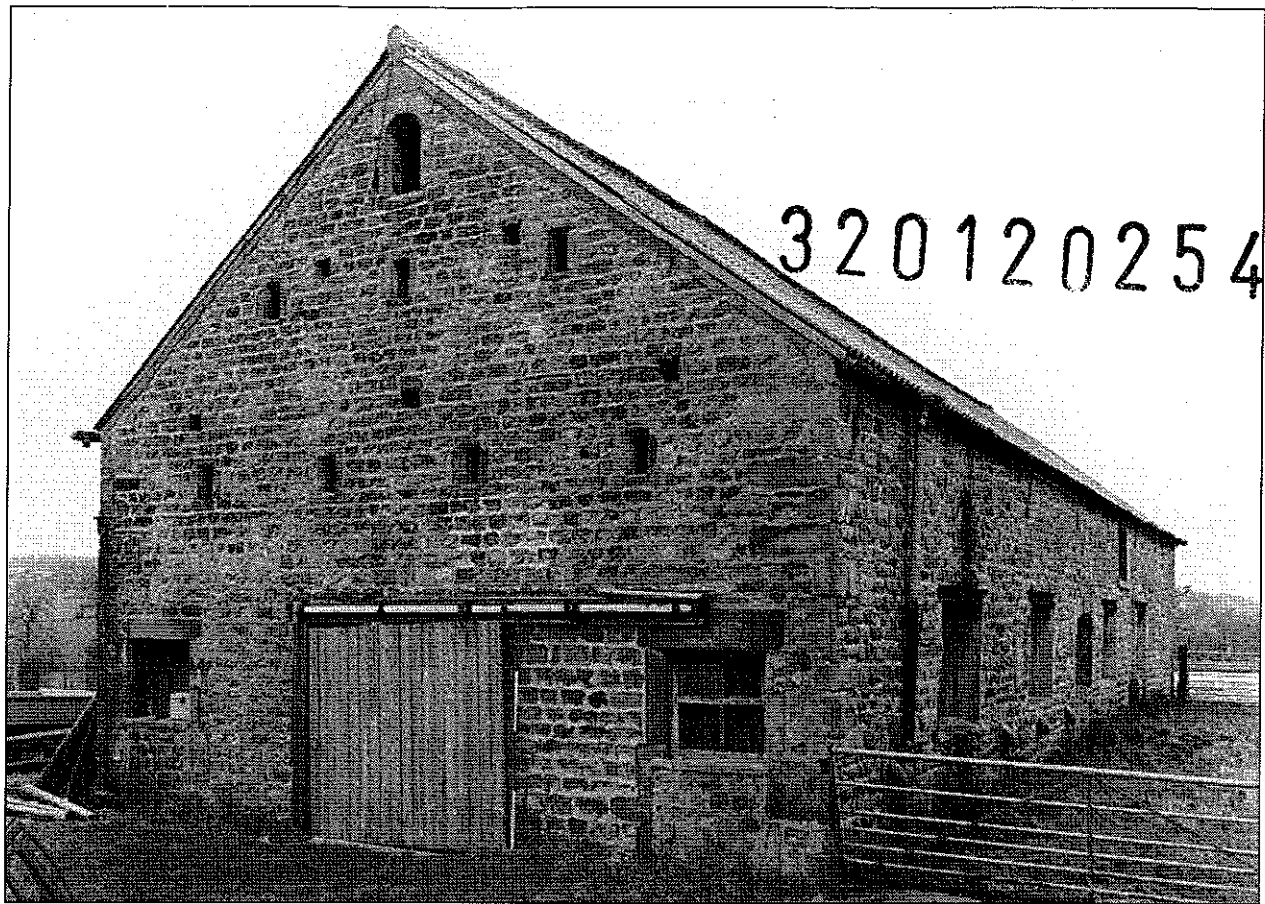


Photo 12: View of the barn, from the south-east

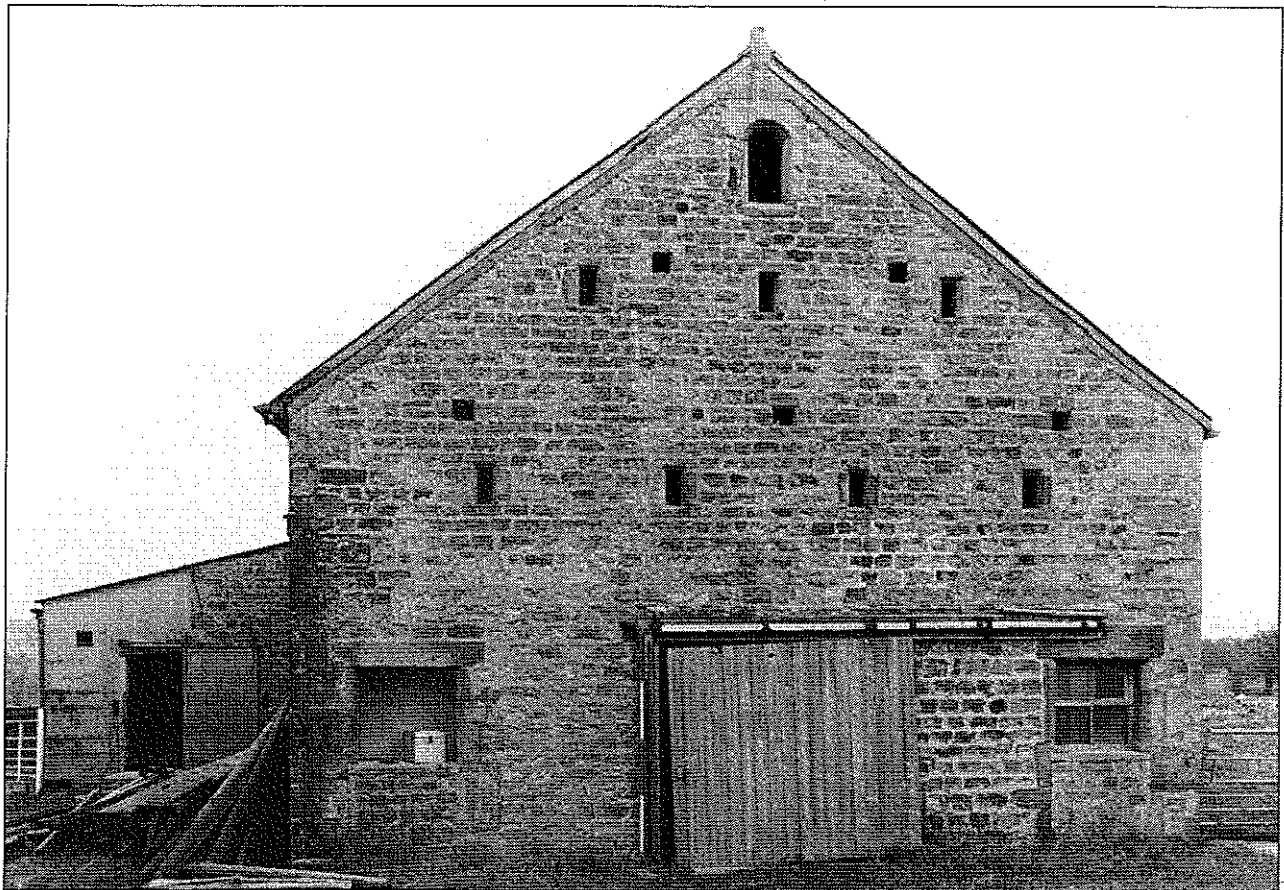


Photo 13: South gable

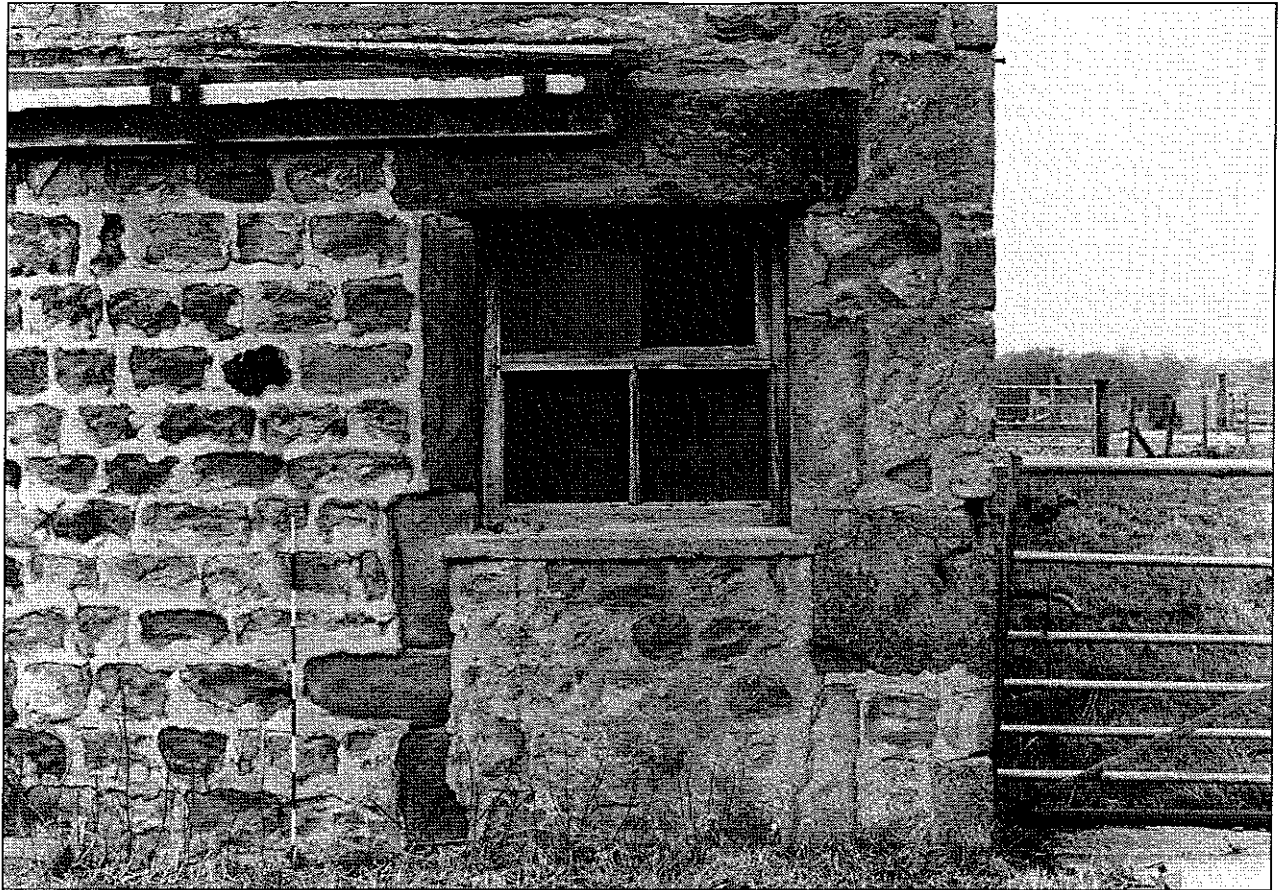


Photo 15: Detail of former right-hand doorway in south gable

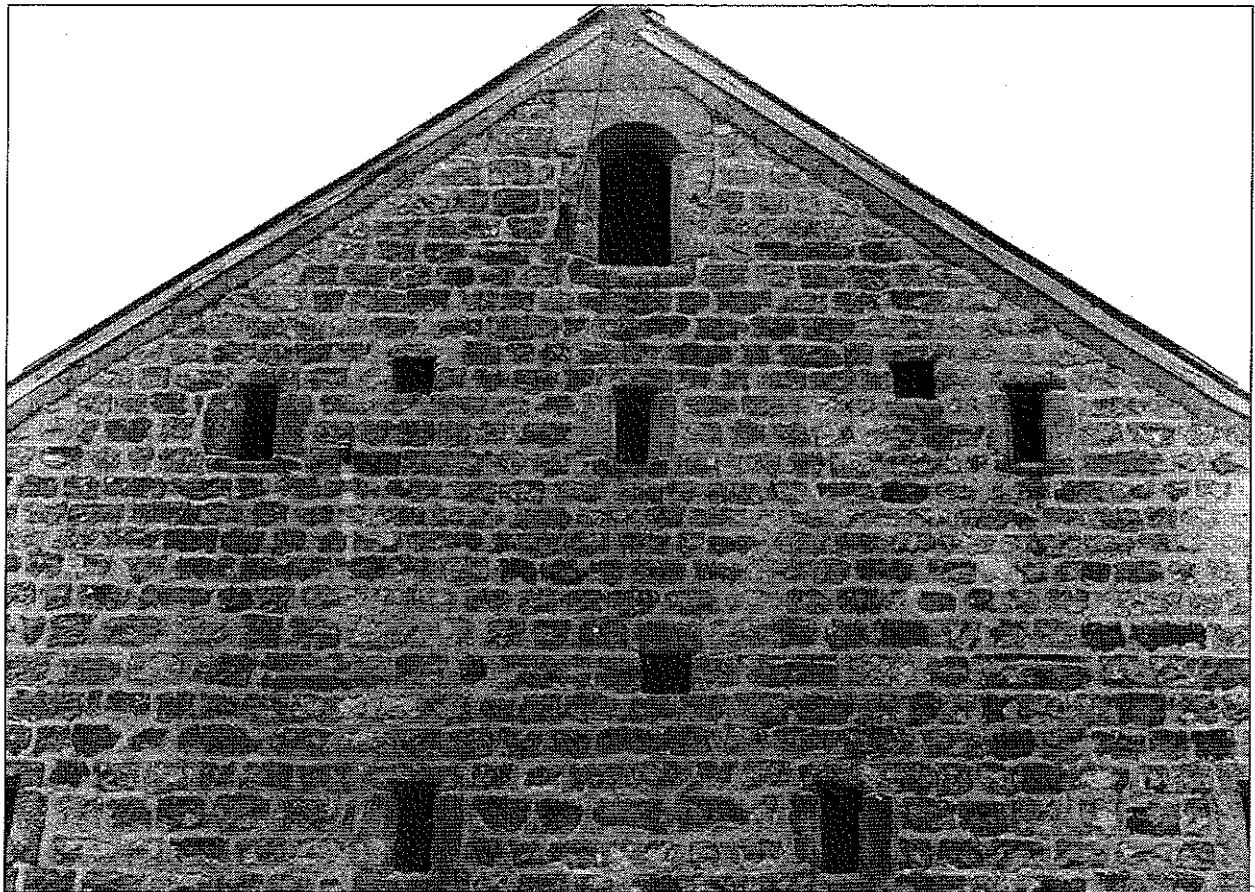


Photo 16: Detail of breathers (type A), putlog holes and owl hole in south gable

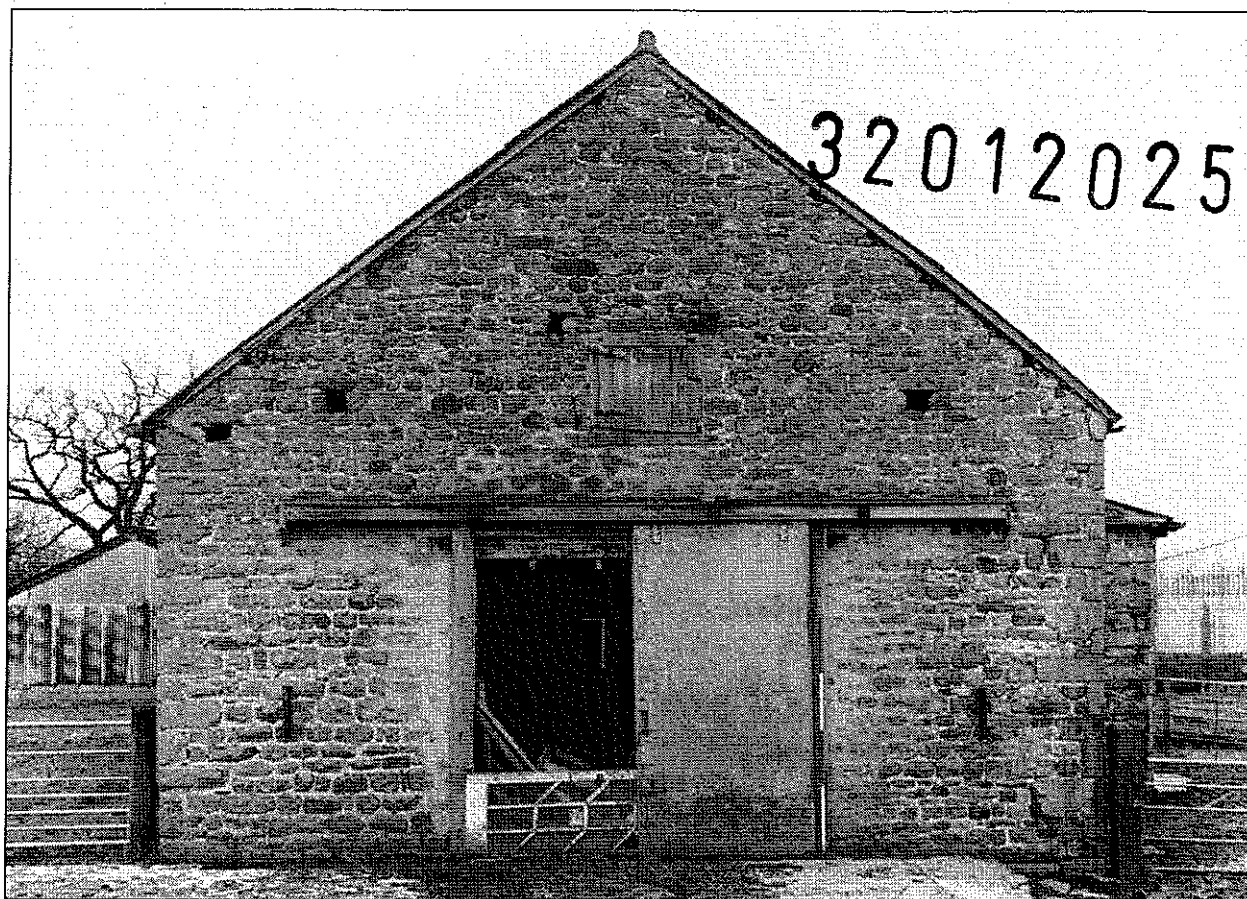


Photo 17: North gable



Photo 18: East elevation

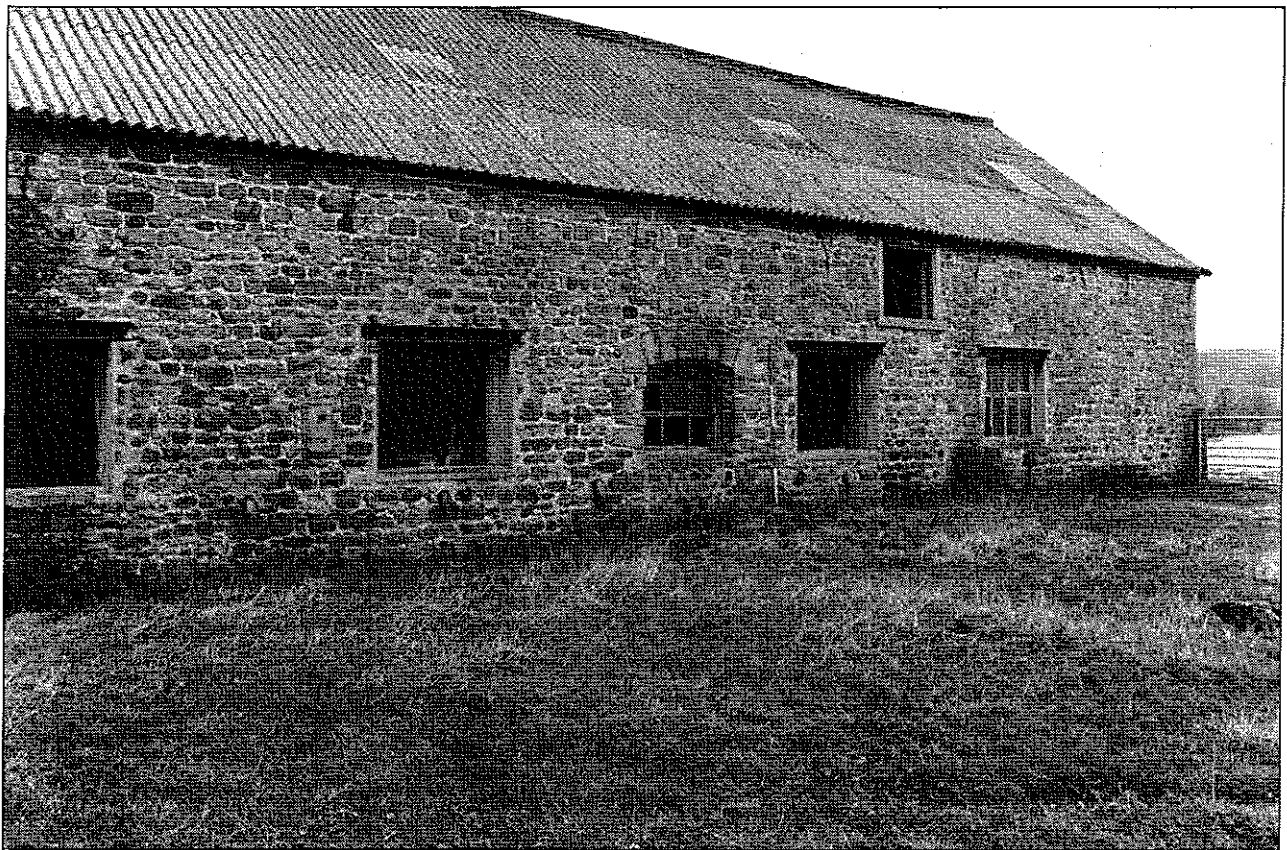


Photo 19: East elevation, from the south-east

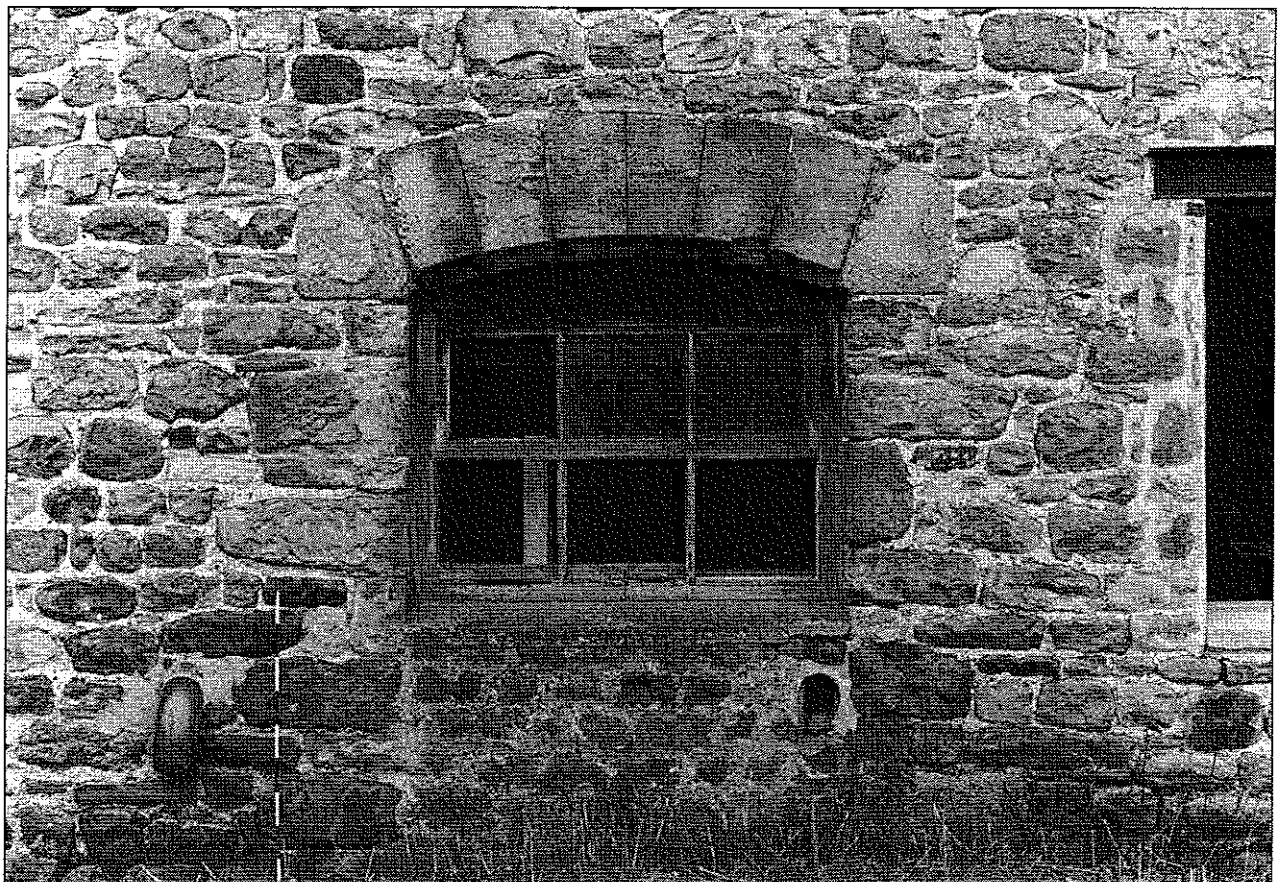


Photo 20: Former threshing doorway in east elevation

320120254P



Photo 22: Inserted 20th century window and blocked plain breathers (type B) in east elevation

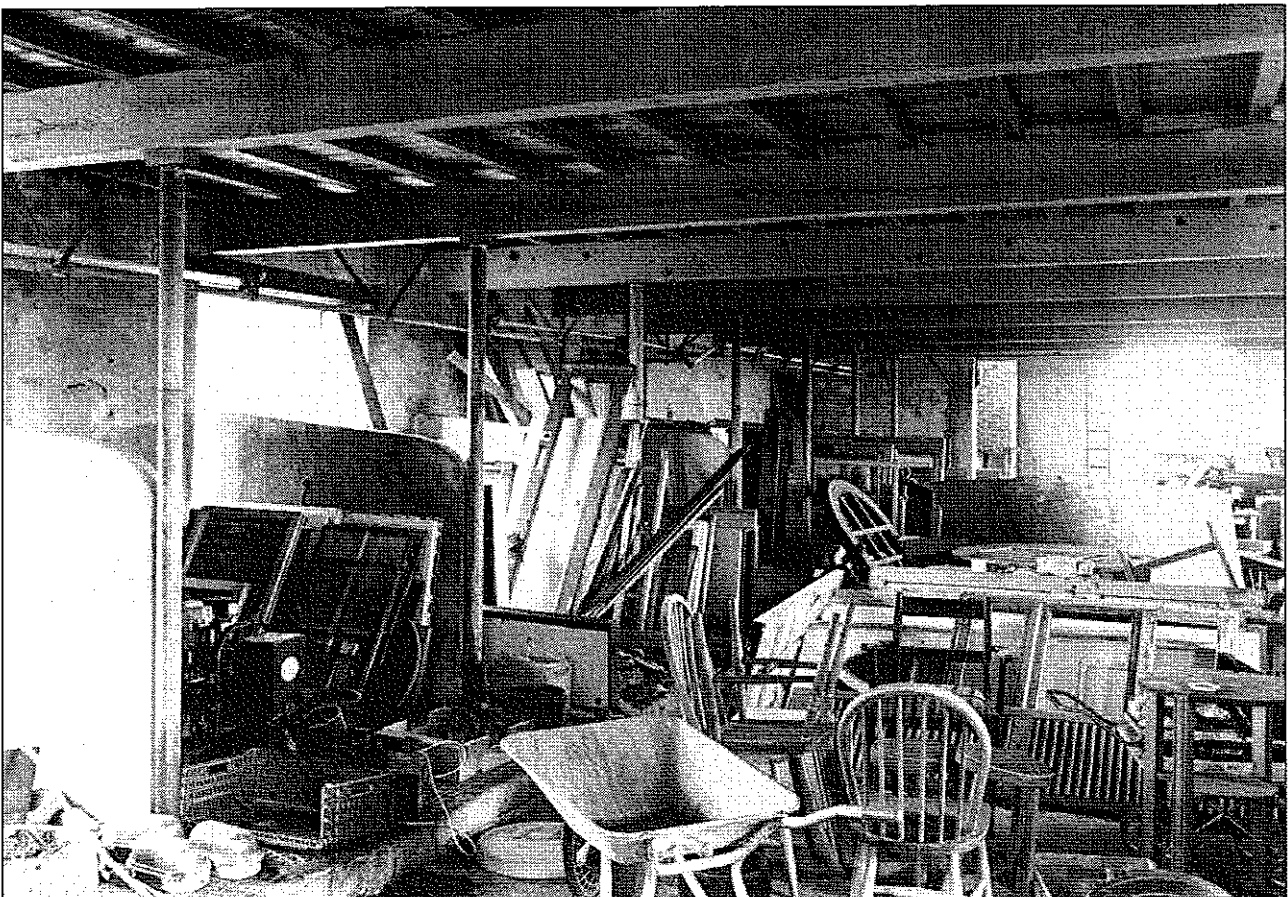


Photo 23: Ground floor of barn, from the south



Photo 26: Inserted cross wall, at north end of barn

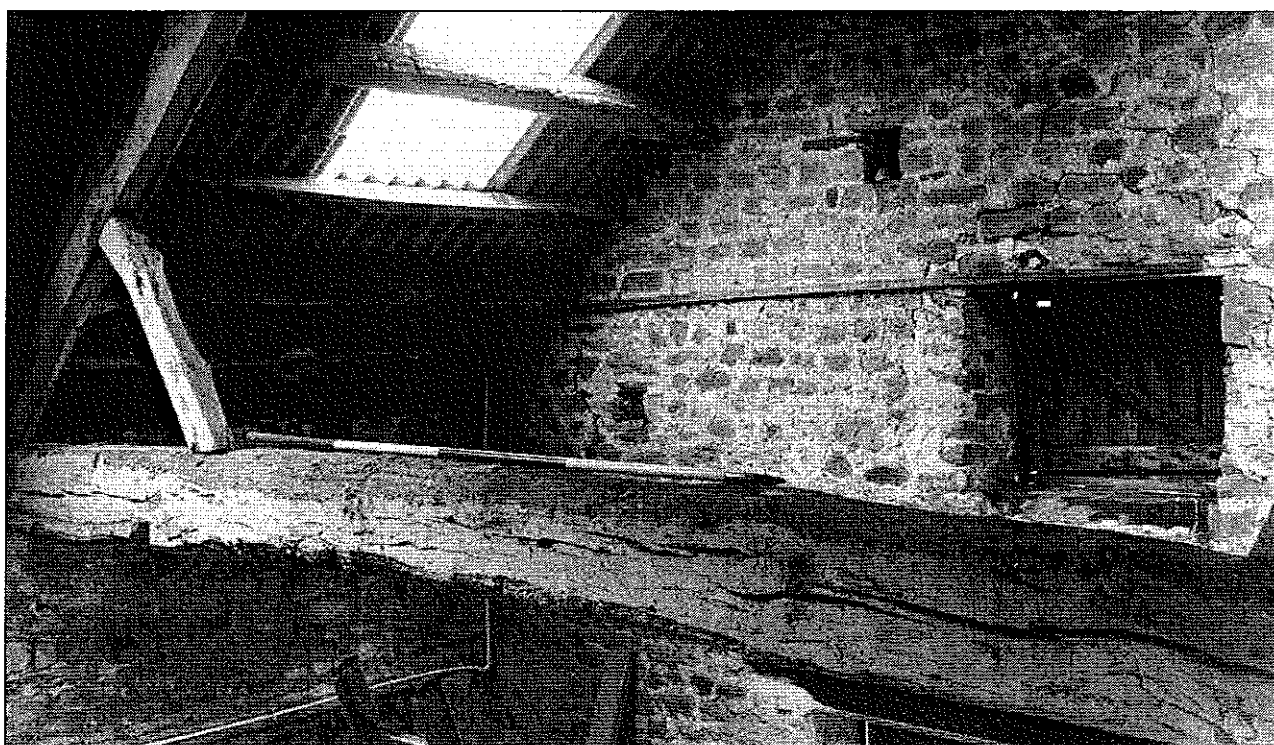


Photo 27: North tie beam and forking hole in north gable

320120254P



Photo 28: The loft and roof trusses, from the south



Photo 29: Internal, timber lintel of arched cart entrance in west elevation



Photo 32: Roof trusses, from the north-east

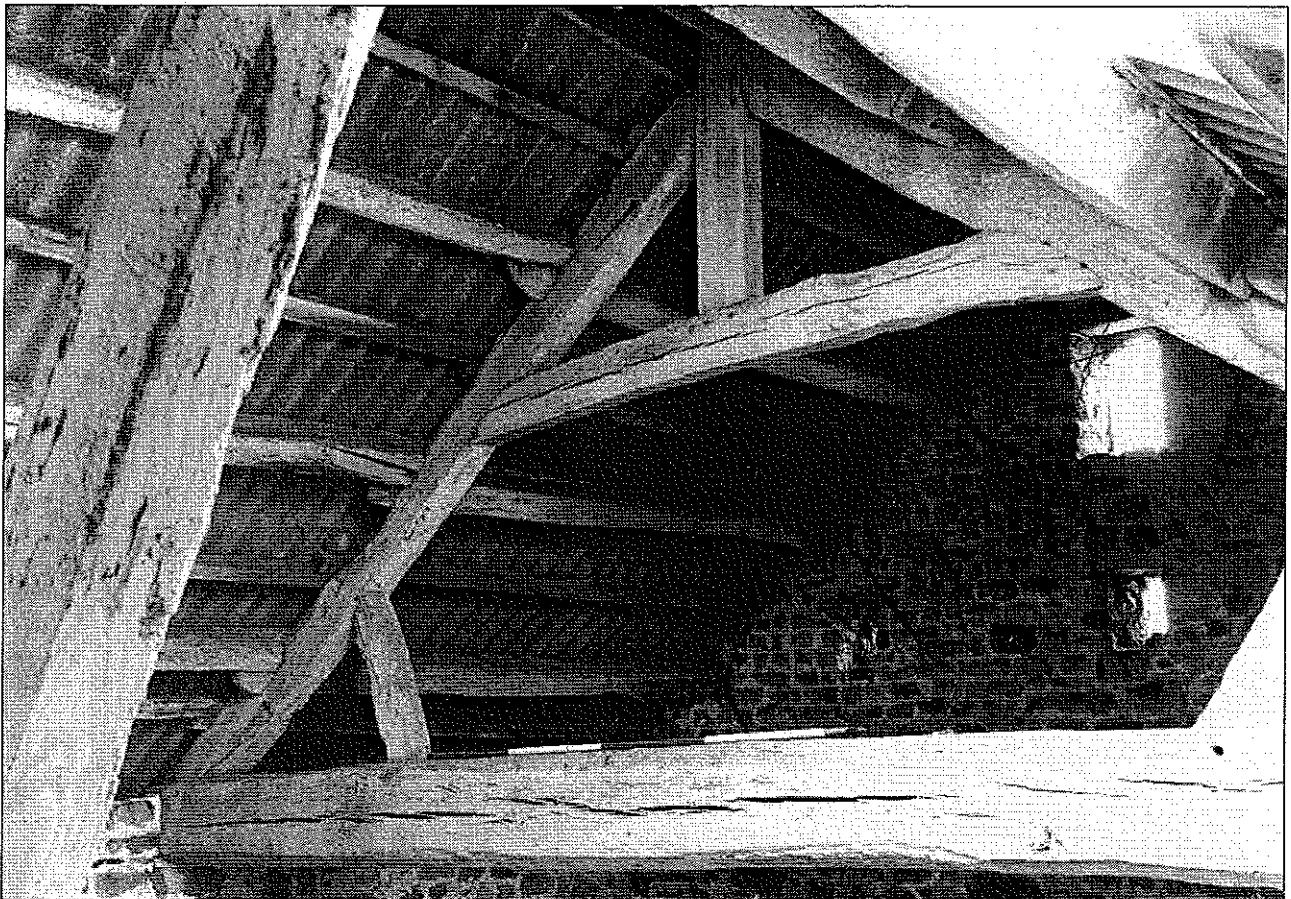


Photo 33: Typical roof truss, from the north-west



320120254P

Photo 34: Typical roof truss, from the south-west



Photo 35: Detail of west end of typical roof truss, from the south

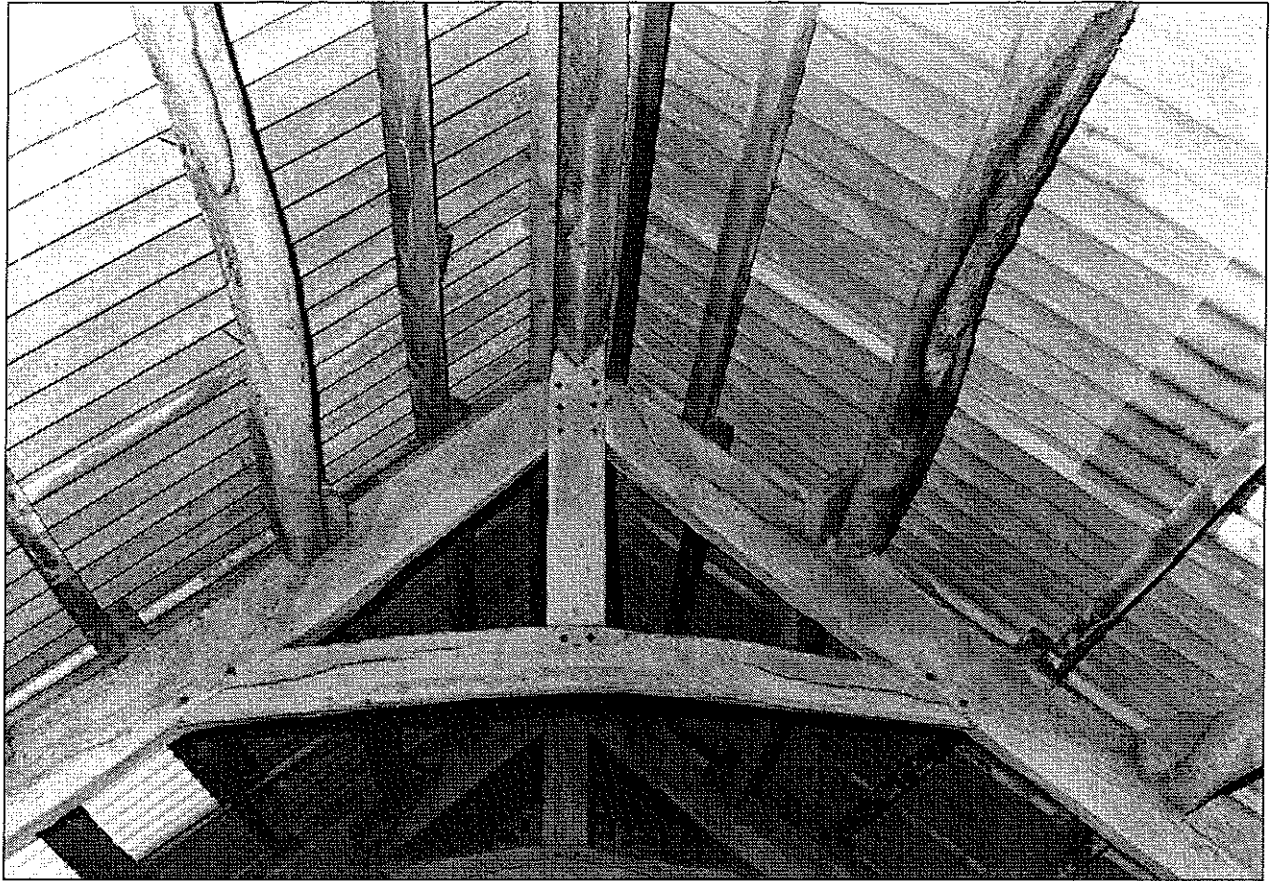


Photo 38: Detail of upper part of typical roof truss, from the south

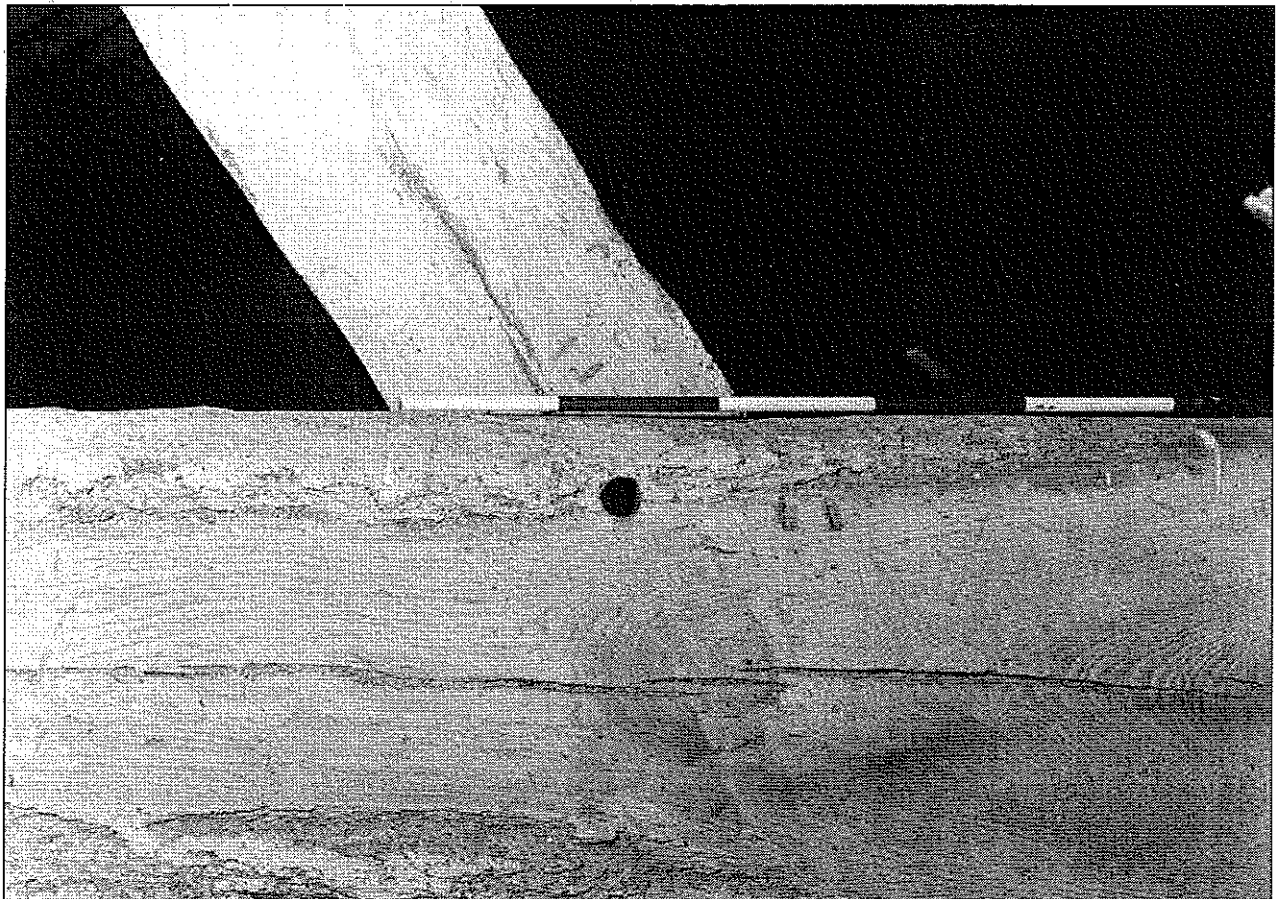


Photo 39: Detail of typical joint numbering on roof truss, from the south