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Park Style  
Bowland-with-Leagram, Lancashire:  
Historic Building Record



July 2013

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*This report is formatted to allow printing on both sides of the paper*

# Park Style

## Bowland-with-Leagram, Lancashire:

### Historic Building Record

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7: First floor plan of farmhouse	

#### Selected photographs

#### SUMMARY

Park Style is an upland farmstead on the southern flanks of the Bowland hills, with a linear plan. Its history and development are obscure, but the earliest component is probably a two-bay house which formerly had an upper or raised cruck truss, and is no doubt seventeenth century or earlier, but is much altered. There is also a ruined barn of c.1800, replacing a smaller, earlier agricultural building. Recording, including photography and the production of scale drawings, was carried out after building work for Mr G Lowe in July 2013, to fulfil a condition of retrospective planning consent.

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## **LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS IN THIS REPORT**

Many of the photographs taken during the recording are reproduced at the end of this report: for a full set of photographs the project archive will need to be consulted (see Appendix 2).

### **Photo Subject**

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | The front elevation of the farmhouse, from the south-east   |
| 2  | Front of the farmhouse (central part)   |
| 3  | Front of the farmhouse (east end)   |
| 4  | Front of the farmhouse (former stable at west end)  |
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| 6  | Detail of arched doorway and straight joint at east end of farmhouse range                                  |
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## **PARK STYLE, BOWLAND-WITH-LEAGRAM, LANCASHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD**

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording at Park Style, an isolated upland farmstead in Bowland-with-Leagram civil parish, near Chipping in Lancashire. The work was commissioned by the owner Mr G Lowe, via his agent IWA Architects Ltd, and carried out in July 2013, to fulfil a condition of planning consent from Ribble Valley Borough Council for the retention of a live-work unit at the site.
- 1.2 The main range of buildings at Park Style includes part of an early house which contained a raised or upper cruck truss, probably seventeenth century, though only fragments of the truss remain in place, within a much altered stone building. Other parts of the range are of lesser significance and were originally agricultural in function, and include a ruined combination barn of c.1800.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (Appendix 1) based on the standards set by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS), and included a photographic record, a measured survey, and a study of historic maps. This report will be submitted to the client, the local planning authority and LCAS, and will be published on the internet via the Oasis Project<sup>1</sup>. The project archive will be deposited with Lancashire Archives.

### **2 Location and current use**

- 2.1 Park Style lies at 193m above sea level on the southern flanks of the Bowland massif, some 2km north-east of Chipping village, at NGR SD 63185 45379 (see figure 1). It is reached by a rough track from the end of the public highway to the north-east at Lickhurst Farm, and stands in an area of grassland, overlooking the valley of the Chipping Brook to the south.
- 2.2 There are three main buildings at the farmstead. Two of these form a long range aligned from south-west to north-east: the farmhouse forms the south-west end of this, and a largely collapsed barn the north-east end. They face south-east onto a well preserved, cobbled yard, at the south-west end of which is a derelict outbuilding (which was not recorded in any detail) (figure 2).

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<sup>1</sup> Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations

- 2.3 Park Style was inhabited into the second half of the twentieth century but was then abandoned. It fell into disuse and disrepair and by 2010 the main range and barn had become roofless and partly collapsed. Unauthorised building work was later carried out to re-build and re-roof the farmhouse and adjoining bays, the entire upper floor of which was made into habitable accommodation, and its ground floor adapted for kennelling and storage.

### 3 Planning background

- 3.1 Planning consent for the retention of the live-work unit was granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council on 15 March 2013 (application no. 3/2013/0103). The consent includes a condition (no 7) requiring recording and analysis of the barn before development, which this report and its associated archive are intended to satisfy. None of the buildings at the site are listed as having special architectural or historic interest.

### 4 Previous investigative work

- 4.1 A well-informed assessment of the buildings at Park Style was made in 1987 by R Watson, then Principal Planning Officer of Ribble Valley Borough Council, following a planning application for the site, and the building's historic origins and significance were noted and interpreted in some detail, though this takes the form only of a hand-written document, which does not appear to be supported by drawings or photographs (see Appendix 3).

### 5 Historical background

- 5.1 As part of the investigation by this author, the few relevant historic maps and other sources at Lancashire Archives were consulted, though it should be noted that this did not constitute exhaustive research into the site.
- 5.2 The name Park Style must arise from the proximity of the site to Leagram Park, a medieval deer park which existed just to the south of the site and extended to Chipping village and Gibbon Bridge, between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries,<sup>2</sup> and it implies that there was a nearby entrance into this hunting preserve, though its exact meaning is not understood. It may also imply that the name was coined before the dis-parking of 1556.
- 5.3 The earliest available large scale map of the area is the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map, surveyed in 1844, which shows the site with its present

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<sup>2</sup> Neil, N & Thurnhill, R, 2013 *Deer Parks in the Forest of Bowland*

name, and that the existing range of farmhouse and barn had been established, and a minor outbuilding, perhaps smaller than the present one, stood at the south-west end of the yard (figure 3). The larger scale 1:2500 map surveyed in 1891 shows that the arrangement now existing was then in place, and no changes were recorded in 1910 (figures 4 and 5).

- 5.4 Census returns from the nineteenth century show that Park Style (or "Stile" as it was sometimes written) was home to a single farming family: in 1841 and 1851 Edward Blezard was the head of household and farmed 35 acres, but in 1861 the farm was occupied by his widow. It had changed hands by 1871 when Robert Procter lived there with his family, and he had increased the landholding to 77 acres, though in 1881 he had been replaced by Bartholomew Marsden. It is not known whether the farm was freehold or tenanted during this time.

## 6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The recording was carried out during a site visit on 3 July 2013 and involved a detailed inspection of the farmhouse range and barn, together with photography, the production of floor plans at 1:100 scale and a detailed drawing to show the remains of historic timbers in the farmhouse at 1:20 scale, as well as a written account.
- 6.2 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 (in accordance with LCAS requirements). External and internal photographs were taken, generally using a scale in the form of a 1m/2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations, or a 1m baton with 0.1m markings, and the locations of the photographs are shown on a site plan and floor plans. All the photographs have been printed to a size of 7" x 5", and form part of the project archive, and a selection is copied at the end of this report; in the text they are referred to by numbers in **bold**.
- 6.3 The drawn record is partly based on an existing survey by IWA Architects Ltd. It is intended to show all significant detail and employs conventions based on those specified by English Heritage<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

## 7 Description of the buildings

### Farmhouse range

- 7.1 The present farmhouse range at Park Style is four bays long and two storeys high, with walls primarily of local sandstone rubble with sandstone or gritstone dressings, and with subtle distinctions within the building materials, some of which arise from different construction phases (1). The development of the range is far from fully understood, but its earliest part appears to be the central section, containing the present entrance (though that is likely to be an insertion) (2), and these two units are seventeenth century or possibly earlier, with the easternmost bay having been added to these first, perhaps in the late seventeenth or eighteenth century (3), and the western bay added later, probably in the early nineteenth century (4). There has been substantial rebuilding in recent years of the rear elevation (about 30 or 40%), as much of this had collapsed, and the present roof structure and covering are both entirely modern replacements (5).
- 7.2 The earliest elements of the range seem to represent a two-bay house of upper (or possibly raised) cruck construction<sup>4</sup>, one and a half storeys high, and it is possible that it may have had timber-framed walls before the present stone walls were built in the seventeenth century, though this is largely conjecture. Of these two bays, the eastern one was heated and formed the housebody (though its fire area has been altered), and the western bay was divided into two by a longitudinal wall or partition. Of these two, the front room is thought too small to have been a parlour, as Watson suggests, and now contains the stairs, while the rear room formed a pantry or buttery.
- 7.3 The outer elevations of this early building have been subject to some alteration and their original extents are not clear. However, there is a poorly defined horizontal break in the stonework just below the sills of the first floor windows, thought to represent the original eaves level: below this break, the walls are built with slightly larger blocks, and with less "slobbered" mortar. Watson noted in 1987 that this was clearest in the rear elevation, but the subsequent collapse and rebuilding there means this is no longer true, and only a vague distinction is now visible. In the front elevation, there is no clear vertical break at the west end to indicate the original end of the farmhouse (though there is a well defined straight joint at the rear), and it would appear that any quoins there were taken down and re-used when the range was extended westwards, so allowing the new

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<sup>4</sup> Upper crucks are seated on a ceiling beam supporting the upper floor of a building, whereas raised crucks rest on the outer walls. As the crucks do not survive in situ at Park Style, it is not certain which form they took, though Watson described them as raised crucks in 1987



stonework to be keyed in to the old (4). In contrast, at the east end, where the housebody meets the former agricultural bay there is a clear straight joint in the front (6) (and none in the rear), but its form and position are such that it is the housebody which butts the latter, rather than the other way around. The most likely explanation for this anomaly is that there was some rebuilding of the front wall when the building was extended, perhaps to allow alterations to a doorway in this position or in the gable; alternatively, though it is less likely, the east end of the range may represent part of an early detached barn, against the west end of which the house was later constructed. A third possibility is that alternate rebuilding of the range has taken place. In that scenario, the present stone walls of the agricultural bay at the east end were added to the house when it still had timber-framed walls, so that the large quoins to the left of the arched doorway would have butted up to a post or cruck, which left no other trace when the house walls were rebuilt in stone.

- 7.4 Only one of the present openings in the front elevation of the two-bay house appears to have survived in its original form, and that is the left-hand window on the ground floor, which lights the stairs area. It is low and has plain chamfers, and lacks any mullion or evidence for one, despite its length, and there are thin shutter pintles on one of its jambs. The larger window which lights the housebody has similar surrounds but appears to have been heightened; it too has shutter pintles and lacks clear evidence for former mullions, though its length suggests it was of three lights originally (7). At first floor level, the existing windows are set within the later masonry and are probably early nineteenth century, with horizontally tooled sills and lintels of that broad period. Beneath one of them however is the sill or lintel of an earlier two-light window (8), most likely re-used simply as walling stone, as it is above the former eaves level. The doorway is also likely to be early nineteenth century (9), and has flat-faced monolithic jambs (albeit heightened by inserted blocks lower down), so it is not clear whether there was a doorway in this position previously, or whether another arrangement, such as a gable entrance, existed.
- 7.5 Internal timber framing survives within the cross-wall dividing the two bays (10), where a horizontal beam spans the house, and has a central stud below it, separating a pair of doorways. The beam (which has no clear evidence for any joist or beam sockets relating to an earlier first floor) now ends in the masonry walls at either end, but at the south end, there does appear to be a mortice in the top of the beam (only detectable by touch), into which the tenon of an upper cruck may have fitted at one time. Watson refers to raised crucks rather than upper crucks, implying that they were set into the walls rather than this beam, but one fragment of a likely cruck blade which remains on site after the recent reconstruction does appear to have a tenon at its lower end, and so suggests

that these were in fact upper crucks, springing from this beam (11). The beam and surviving stud have plain chamfers around the two doorways, though two additional studs which once formed the other sides of these openings have been lost (12). The central stud rests on a small dressed stone also bearing plain chamfers, and has pegs and a peg hole which must indicate that this timber has been re-used (13). There are no other redundant mortices in the beam to suggest that more studs have been removed (as would probably be the case if there had been a partition here at one time, before the stone wall), so it is likely that there was always a masonry wall here, rather than a less substantial partition.

- 7.6 Of the fire area of the original house, there is little clear evidence, as a nineteenth century range beneath a stone stack occupies the east side of the housebody (14-17). However, the small, single-light fire window with chamfered surround, in the north wall, is no doubt a seventeenth century opening which once lit the area beneath a smoke hood, and the fragment of horizontal timber within the wall next to it may be related to the hood, or conceivably survives from timber framing which pre-dates the stone walls (18,19). To either side of the nineteenth century range are tall but shallow, wide recesses within the east wall, infilled historically with thin, flaggy stone, and these may have been storage areas within the fire area, though they are not of the dimensions typical for salt or spice cupboards (20,21). At the south end of the east wall is a doorway to the adjoining bay, now with concrete lintels, but clearly of historic date: this was possibly a gable entry into the building, before the present front doorway was created in the eighteenth or nineteenth century.
- 7.7 The pair of rooms to the west of the housebody are separated from one another by a stone wall, with no evidence for any earlier timber partition beneath it. The south one has four stone treads which form the base of the staircase against the south wall, now, as probably previously, with timber treads higher up (23), but no other significant features. The small size of this room and presence of the stairs must have limited its function and it may therefore always have formed a stairwell and storage space, rather than a parlour. The pantry in the slightly larger north room has three stone bases for sconces, so is likely always to have had a food storage function (24,25). Its rear window of two lights is a modern construction, but may in essence resemble its predecessor.
- 7.8 There is nothing of interest visible on the first floor of the house, which is entirely modern in character (26). It should be noted that this living area now extends throughout the four bays of the range, and not just the two bays of the former domestic accommodation. Given the form of the first floor windows, it is believed that the original low upper floor of the two bay house was heightened in the early

nineteenth century by raising the eaves, thereby making a full height first floor, rather than a low attic storey. As the ridge would have been left unaltered (see Appendix 3), this must also have created a much shallower roof pitch, raising the possibility that until that time the roof was thatched rather than slated.

- 7.9 The irregularly shaped bay to the east of the housebody no doubt arises from the truncation of a predecessor to the present barn (the new, larger barn being on a slightly different alignment, probably dictated by the wish to avoid impeding access to the site from the north-east). The possibility that this was a detached building, or was built up against a timber-walled predecessor, has been noted above, and it would appear originally to have shared the same lower eaves level with the house, until the eaves were raised in the nineteenth century. The segmental stone arch of the barn entrance is well constructed from neatly shaped voussoirs, and has an internal lintel re-used from a cruck blade (27), but the opening was later reduced to a window, no doubt when the later barn was built, and this bay could be incorporated into the domestic area.
- 7.10 At the western end of the range, the added bay probably dates from the early nineteenth century and may have been built at the same time as the house walls were raised. Its ground floor was probably a stable, and has a single entrance to the front and three breathers to the rear (now blocked), and there is a forking hole to the gable at loft level, now with modern glazing as it serves the new flat, as well as a new first floor window to the north (29-31). The gable itself has a cement render of mid twentieth century date. No features of interest were observed on the ground floor, which is now occupied by kennels (32).

#### The other buildings at Park Style

- 7.11 The large barn to the north-east of the farmhouse range is of an essentially symmetrical design which is T-shaped in plan, and built from coursed, watershot sandstone with neatly squared, edge-laid quoins, which all suggest a date of about 1800 or slightly earlier (33-35). Much of this has collapsed but the main details of its layout remain clear: it was of four bays, with the central and western bays being threshing bay and mewstead respectively, both open to the roof, with access being through the pair of opposing cart entrances (the north one slightly narrower than the south) (36). The two shorter bays within the wider east end would have contained a shippon with hay loft over, and have three doorways in the gable, as well as one in the south side, all with good quality recessed jambs: the trio of gable openings is indicative of a central feeding passage (Watson's *fothergang*) with a row of stalls facing onto it from each side, though these arrangements cannot now be discerned in the overgrown and rubble-strewn

interior (37,38). The roof was intact in 1987 when it was noted as having three principal rafter trusses.

- 7.12 The smaller, derelict farm building at the south-west corner of the group (39) was not inspected in detail, but probably served as a shippon in the second half of the twentieth century, as part of it, at the east end where there is an asbestos cement roof, is reported to have housed a milking machine. It is stone built and of a single storey, though now mostly roofless.

## 8 Conclusion

- 8.1 The buildings at Park Style are of considerable historic interest as they are seventeenth century or earlier in origin, and aspects of them illustrate the development of a small upland farmstead in the post-medieval period. The house is of particular interest as its roof was formerly cruck-framed, and other, surviving structural elements within it contribute to an understanding of this early dwelling, though there has evidently been considerable deterioration in the condition of the structures since 1987, and this, together with the recent alterations, means that less architectural evidence remains than at that time, precluding a detailed interpretation of the early phase and leaving many questions unanswered.
- 8.2 The most likely sequence of development, as suggested by Watson in 1987, was that a two bay house was established in the early seventeenth century (c.1600-1650), which had upper crucks and was one and a half storeys high. To this was added in the same century or early eighteenth century a barn of similar height, but this was replaced by the large four bay barn on a slightly different alignment, leaving only part of the early barn in place, and this was then incorporated into the house. In the early nineteenth century the farmhouse was extended to the west by a bay, and its walls were heightened to create a full height upper floor.

## Appendix 1: Written scheme of investigation

### 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation sets out the work proposed for historic building recording of the cottage range at Park Style, as requested by the owner and developer Mr Gerry Lowe, via his agent IWA Architects. The work is required by a condition of retrospective planning consent from Ribble Valley Borough Council, for the retention of a live-work unit (application no: 3/2013/0103).

### 2 Location

- 2.1 Park Style is an isolated farmstead standing about 2km north of Chipping, on the southern flanks of the Bowland massif, at NGR: SD 63185 45379, in Bowland-with-Leagram civil parish.

### 3 Buildings at the site

- 3.1 The farmstead, which was uninhabited until very recently, comprises a group of buildings, with the south-west end of the main range containing a former barn and living accommodation, identified here as the cottage. The other buildings are believed to be derelict.

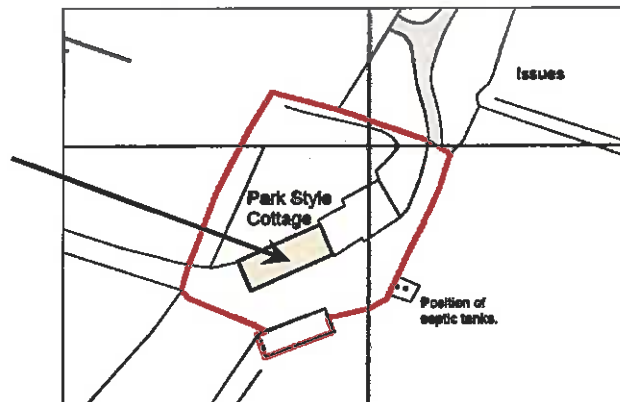


Figure 1: Building to be recorded

### 4 Project context

- 4.1 The cottage historically comprised living accommodation, but this fell out of use with the abandonment of the farmstead during the twentieth century. The living accommodation was re-instated to provide accommodation for a single gamekeeper, without planning permission, but retrospective consent was granted on 15 March 2013. The building is not listed as having special architectural or historic interest and does not lie within a conservation area.
- 4.2 A condition is attached to the consent (no 7) requiring that "within four months of the date of this permission, the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, shall secure 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."

### 5 Archaeological and historical background

- 5.1 The site has not yet been inspected by Stephen Haigh. However, a former Principal Planning Officer of RVBC made a site inspection in 1987 and notes that the range has evidence for a raised cruck truss displaying "magnificent" carpentry, and implying that the

building may be seventeenth century or earlier in origin. He concluded that "Park Style is an outstanding example of the development of a small upland farm".

## **6 Aims of the project**

- 6.1 The recording work is intended to identify, interpret and record significant evidence relating to the historic character and development of the site, insofar as this is possible given the recent building work carried out, and place this in the public domain by deposition with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and Lancashire Record Office.

## **7 Statement of recording standards**

- 7.1 All work which forms part of this project will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Standards and Guidance issued by the Institute for Archaeologists.

## **8 Methodology**

- 8.1 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.
- 8.2 The drawn record will comprise ground and first floor plans of the cottage range (at 1:100 scale), and a section drawing at 1:50 scale, where relevant detail exists. Conventions used will be those specified by English Heritage.<sup>5</sup>
- 8.3 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 will be recorded with a digital camera. This photographic record will also include general shots of the other buildings at the site and more general shots to show the setting.
- 8.4 A desk-based study of the site will take place, which will examine historic maps and any other readily available documents, photographs and secondary sources held at local repositories such as Clitheroe Library and Lancashire Archives.
- 8.5 The owner will be requested to supply any photographs of the site taken before the development, and where appropriate these will be reproduced in the report.

## **9 Report preparation**

- 9.1 A report on the recording will be produced by 15 July 2013. Copies will be supplied to the client and the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, and the developer will submit it to the local planning authority when applying for the condition to be discharged. It will also be published on the internet via the OASIS project. The report will be illustrated appropriately, with location maps, extracts from historic maps, copies of the survey drawings, and selected photographs.

## **10 Archive deposition**

- 10.1 The project archive (including a copy of the report) will be submitted to Lancashire Archives.

## **11 Timetable**

- 11.1 The site work is expected to begin during the week beginning 1 July 2013.

## **12 Personnel**

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<sup>5</sup> English Heritage 2008 *Understanding Historic Buildings*

- 12.1 All work will be undertaken personally by Stephen Haigh MA, a buildings archaeologist with many 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 for example, but any changes will be agreed with the client and the LCAS as appropriate.

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## Appendix 2: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with Lancashire Archives, Preston (reference DDX 2204)

Archive contains:

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

### Complete list of photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
24	1	1	The former pantry, from the west
25	1	2	The former pantry, from the north
27	1	5	Cruck blade re-used as lintel over arched doorway
16	1	6	The nineteenth century range, in the housebody
21	1	7	Blocked recess and inserted doorway to south of fireplace, in housebody
17	1	9	Detail of corbelling to nineteenth century range
19	1	10	Interior view of fire window and adjacent remains of horizontal timber, in housebody
20	1	11	Blocked recess to north of fireplace, in housebody
15	1	12	Fireplace and fire window etc in housebody, from the south-west
22	1	13	South side of housebody, from the west
10	1	16	Remains of timber partition with pair of doorways, west side of housebody
13	1	17	The stud between the pair of doorways, with pad-stone, west side of housebody
12	1	18	Detail of beam with chamfers for doorways, west side of housebody
23	2	1	Stone stairs in farmhouse, from the west
26	2	2	The present first floor of the farmhouse (all modern)
32	2	4	Former stable at west end of farmhouse
14	2	5	The housebody, from the west
1	2	6	The front elevation of the farmhouse, from the south-east
2	2	7	Front of the farmhouse (central part)
3	2	8	Front of the farmhouse (east end)
4	2	10	Front of the farmhouse (former stable at west end)
34	2	11	Farmhouse and west end of adjoining barn, from the south-east
28	2	12	The farmhouse, from the south-west
33	2	13	Remains of the adjoining barn, from the south-west
35	2	14	View of the farmyard with farmhouse and barn to right, from the east
37	2	16	Remains of the adjoining barn, from the east
39	2	17	The derelict outbuilding to the south-west of the farmhouse, from the north-east
30	2	18	West gable of former stable, farmhouse range
29	3	1	Rear of the farmhouse range, from the north-west
31	3	2	Rear of the former stable at west end of farmhouse range
5	3	4	Rear of the farmhouse range, from the north-east
36	3	5	Remains of the adjoining barn, from the north-west
38	3	6	Interior of the adjoining barn, from the west
6	3	7	Detail of arched doorway and straight joint at east end of farmhouse range
7	3	8	Detail of altered housebody window in south elevation
9	3	10	Detail of front entrance to housebody
11	3	11	Remains of roof timbers from house, including likely base of upper cruck, presently in derelict outbuilding



18	3	12	Detail of fire window in north side of housebody
8	3	13	Detail of first floor window sill over housebody, with sill of earlier window below

### Appendix 3: Notes on the buildings from 1987

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By R Watson, RVBC Principal Planning Officer. Transcribed by Janet Dixon Town Planners Ltd, 2013

This is a complex of domestic and agricultural buildings of various dates of construction. Local sandstone is used for the walls and the roofs are of slate, probably a later imported material of recent date.

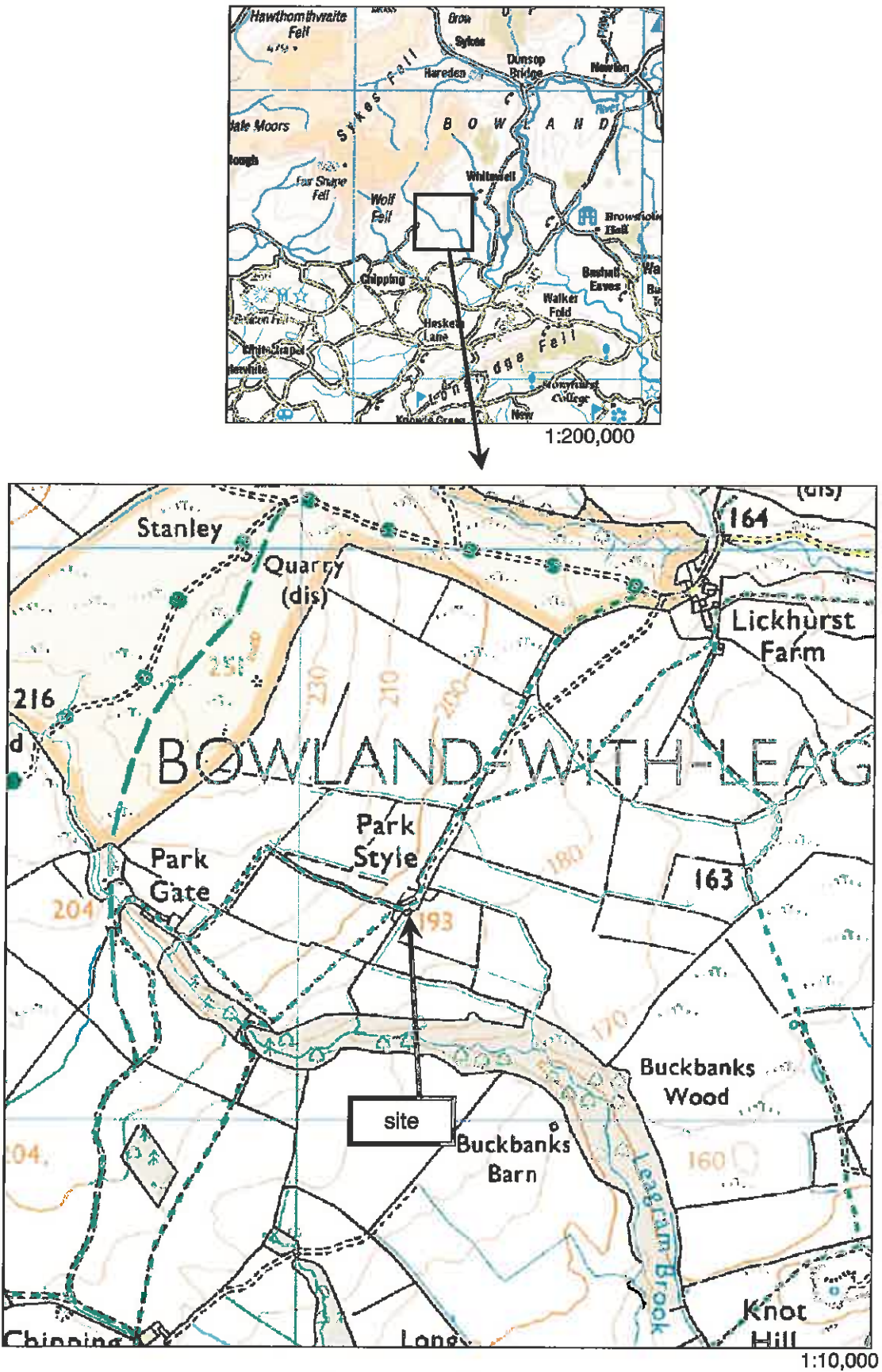
The earliest extant construction is to be found in the house. It indicates that the original dwelling consisted of two units; firstly a housepart with the only hearth, and secondly an upper unit divided longitudinally into an unheated parlour (or lower chamber) and a smaller buttery. This was ceiled over at about 7' with two lofts above. The twin door frames to parlour and buttery from the housepart seem original features, but the beams and ceiling are suspect. The original roof was carried on a raised cruck truss springing from the walls just below (original) eaves line. It still carries the ridge purlin and has vacant housings for side purlins. It is not wholly accessible to give a full evaluation of the truss, but the parts which show give the impression of a magnificent piece of carpentry, taking into consideration the remote location.

In my opinion the domestic apartments were constructed in one build with an agricultural building of two or more units. These were truncated with the construction of a later set of farm buildings. The rear wall of the original construction clearly shows the former eaves line and is built of neatly coursed rubble with rudimentary quoins. This wall has three gritstone mullion windows, two built-up and one currently serving the buttery. My considered opinion is that this early phase of the complex was built about 1700, another surviving segmented arch to the former barn on the front elevation coupled with the flush faces and simple chamfered mullions at the rear support that view.

The second phase of development was the building of a large combined barn and shippon to the lower and north east end of the original steading cutting across the then existing farm buildings. It is a fine example of its type, constructed of sandstone with dressed quoins and walls of watershot masonry. The roof is carried on three principal rafter tie-beam trusses which are reinforced by a lower arched and two straight struts; the ridge purlin is housed in a 'v' notch on the over-riding principal which carries also the mortice for the tenon of the opposite principal rafter. The building has the classical northern arrangement of a barn on one side served by opposing cart doors which delineate the shippon with its loft (or *scaffut*) above the lower end. The shippon is divided longitudinally by a range (or *fothergang*) and all three have entrances in ..... gable with the range also having an entrance from the barn. I am of the opinion that this phase is from the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

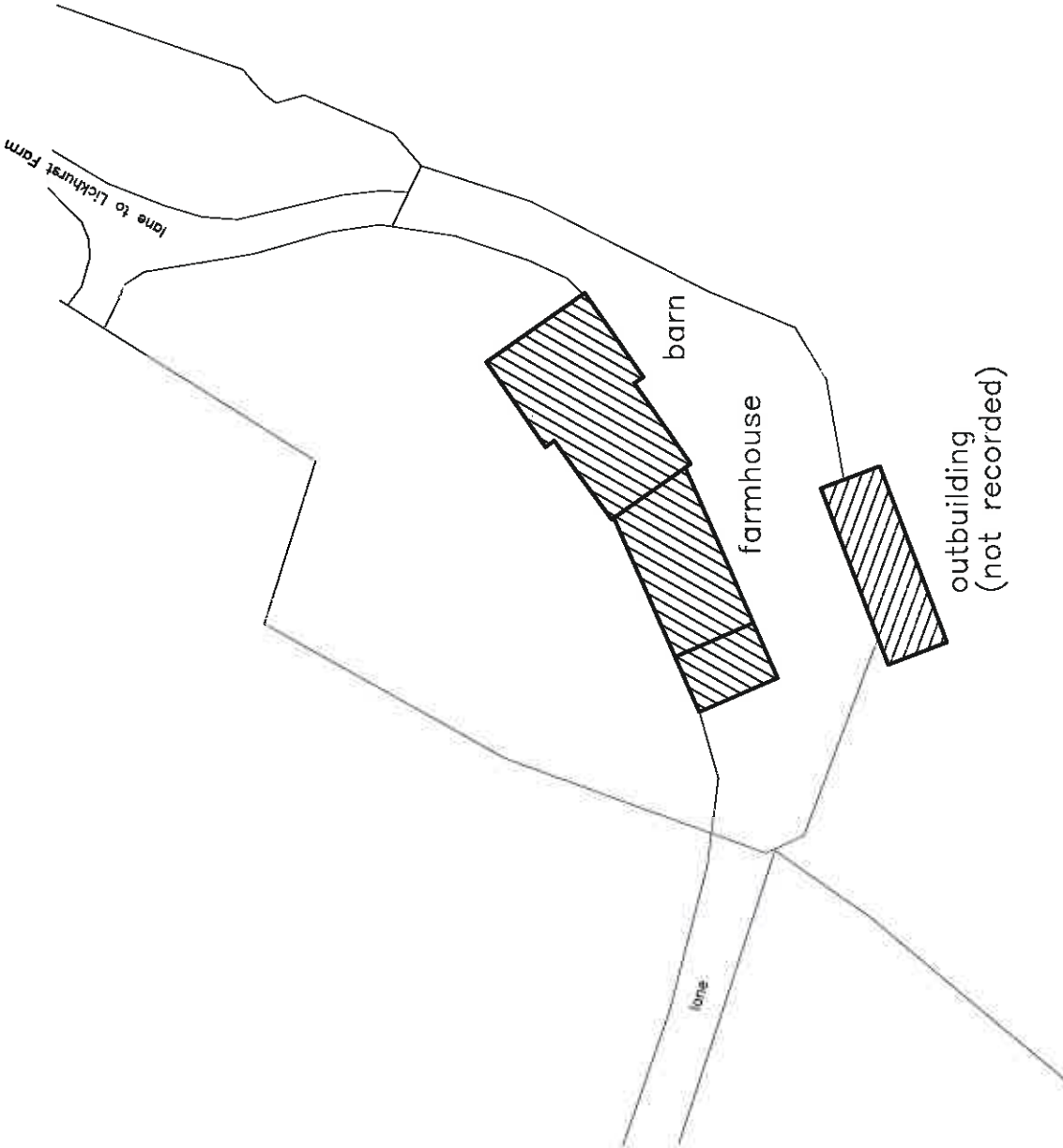
Phase three consisted of the enlargement of the domestic quarters. This was achieved by raising the walls to a sufficient height and creating a two storied house out of one and a half storied one. In addition to the raising of the eaves line (and not the ridge) the remnants of the former adjoining farm buildings were incorporated into the dwelling forming irregular shaped rooms. During this process the upper end of the house had what was probably a stable with a loft above attached. This newly formed gable to the building was provided with kneelers. The raising, the extension and the partial rebuilding of the front elevation was in sandstone rubble, rather haphazard and not so neat as that used in the original build. The raised upper story was equipped with 3 twelve paned sash windows; the ground floor has a mixture of sash windows and casement windows. This last phase of development presents visible evidence comparable with the raising of one and a half storey buildings in the north west generally, particularly during the nineteenth century. It is therefore my opinion that the last phase of development at Park Style was during the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Park Style is an outstanding example of the development of a small upland farm, both in the agricultural buildings and the living accommodation over the period of several generations. In my opinion this historical domestic progression is sufficient to warrant the building being listed.



**Figure 1: Location maps**

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PARK STYLE  
 BOWLAND-WITH-LEAGRAM  
 LANCASHIRE (SD 63185 45379):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 2:  
 SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:500 (et. A4)

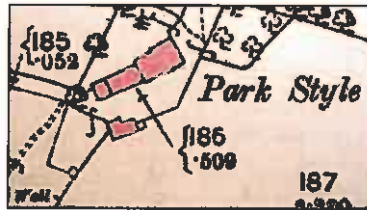
DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2013

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist

DRAWING BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY IWA ARCHITECTS LTD



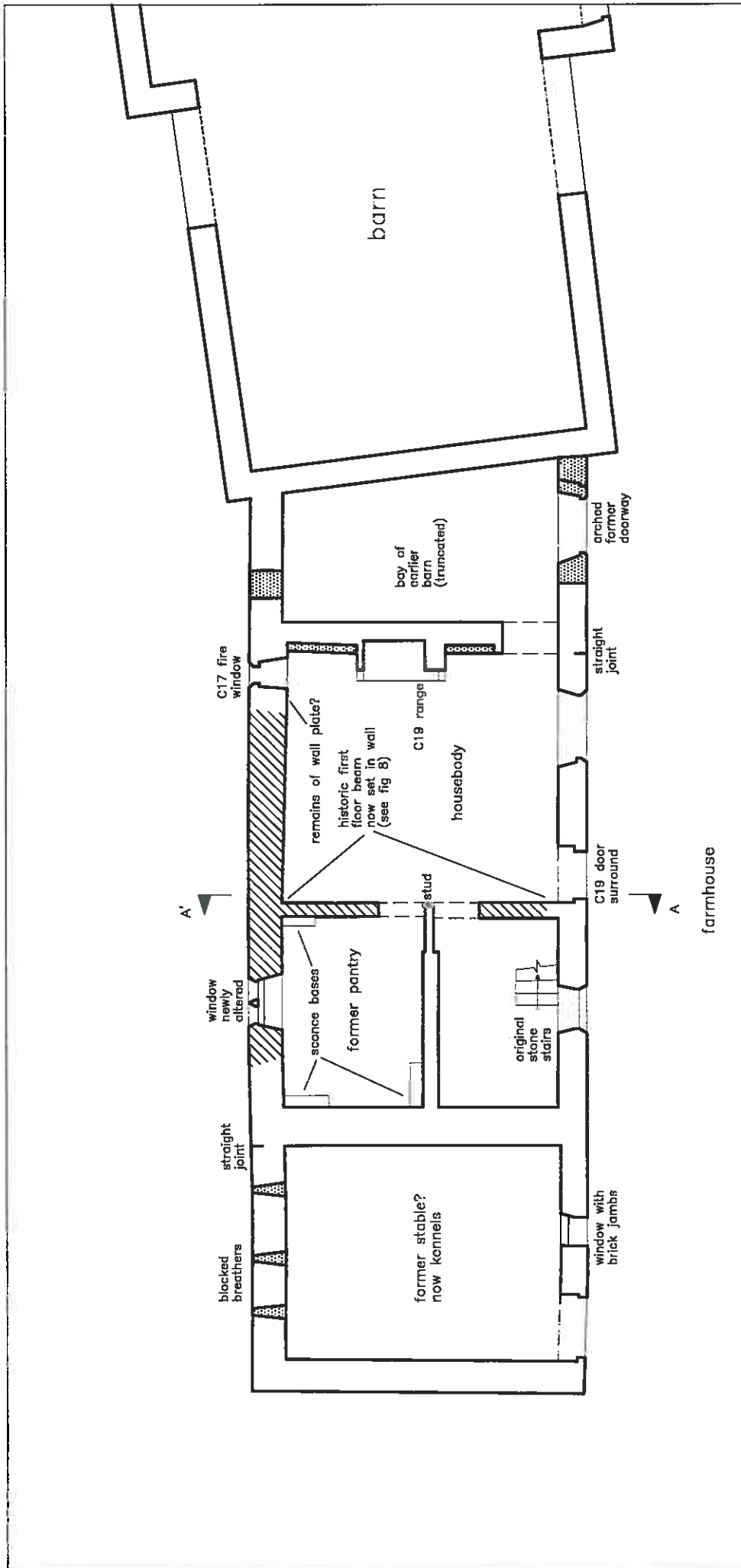
**Figure 3:** Enlarged extract from Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map  
Surveyed 1844, published 1847; sheet no: Lancashire, 46



**Figure 4:** Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map  
Surveyed 1891, published 1895; sheet no: Lancashire 46.2/Yorkshire, 181.3



**Figure 5:** Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map  
Revised 1910, published 1912; sheet no: Lancashire 46.2/Yorkshire, 181.3



PARK STYLE  
 BOWLAND-WITH-LEGRAM  
 LANCASHIRE (SD 63185 45379):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD




FIGURE 6:  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF FARMHOUSE

SCALE: 1:100 (et. A4)  
 DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2013

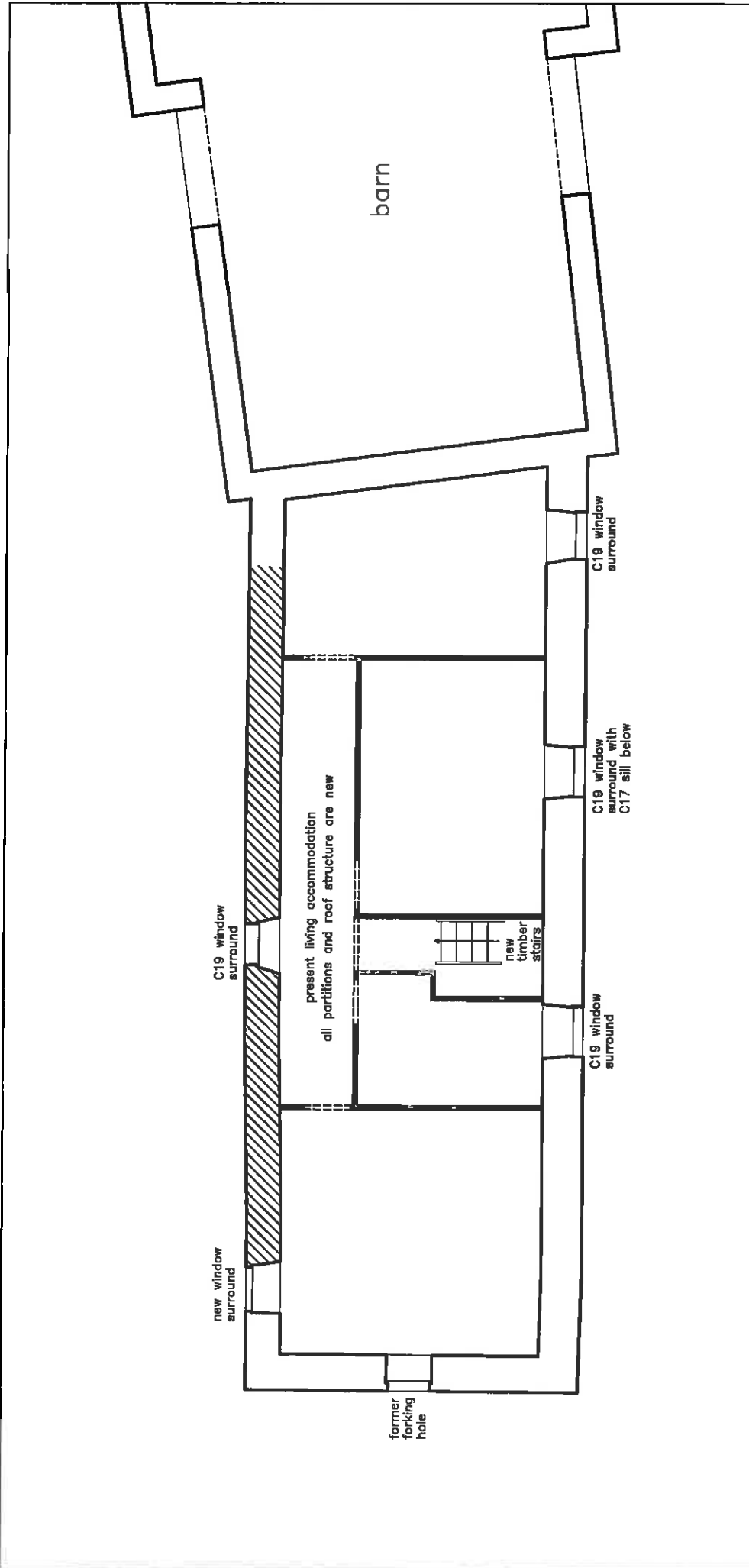
STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



10m

 recent rebuilding  
 historic blocking/infill  
 step up

DRAWING BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY IWA ARCHITECT'S LTD



PARK STYLE  
 BOWLAND-WITH-LEAGRAM  
 LANCAHIRE (SD 63185 45379):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD




FIGURE 7:  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF FARMHOUSE

SCALE: 1:100 (gt. M4)  
 DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2013

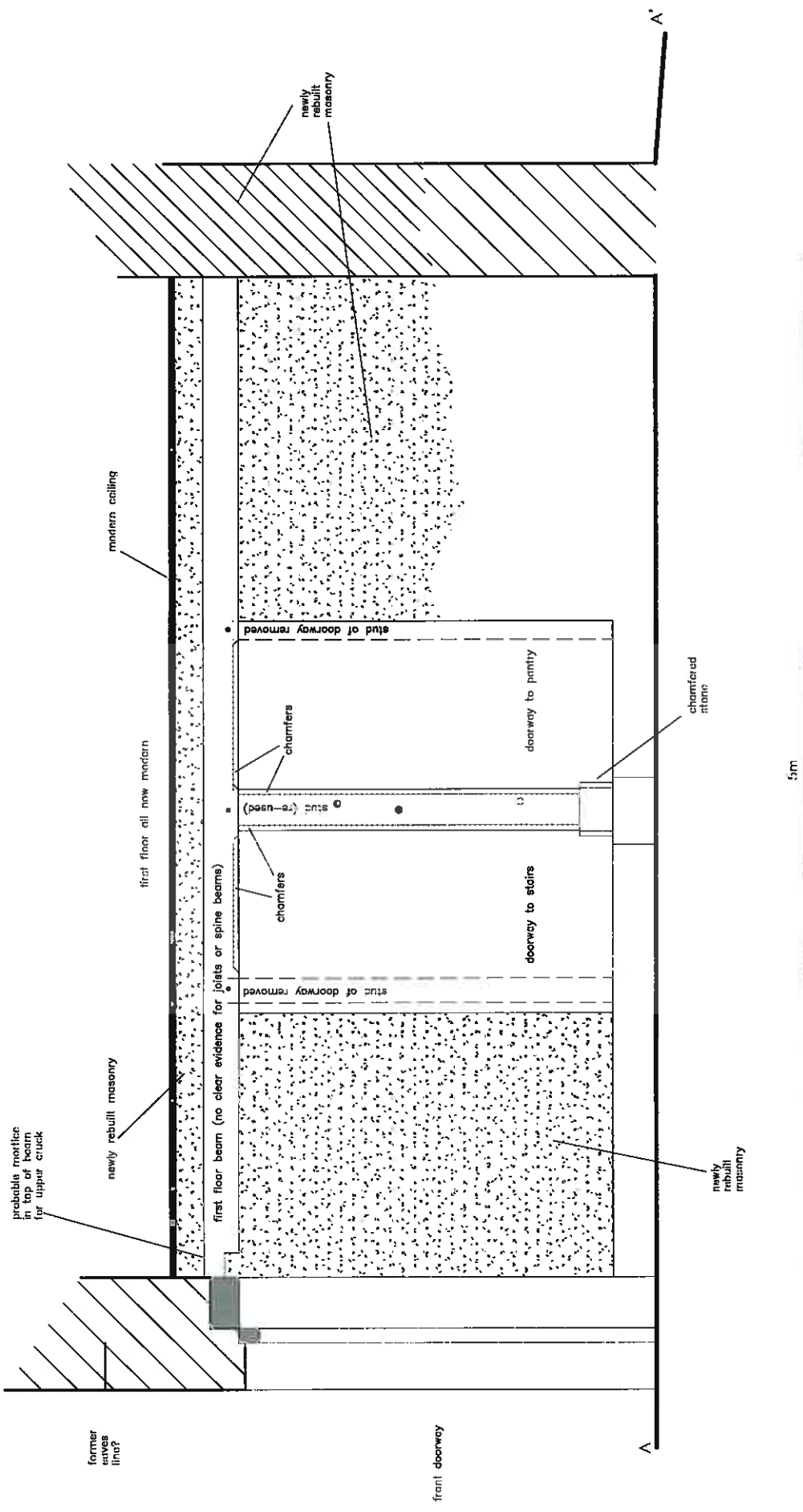
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 Buildings Archaeologist



10m

-  recent rebuilding
-  historic blocking/infill
-  step up

DRAWING BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY IWA ARCHITECTS LTD



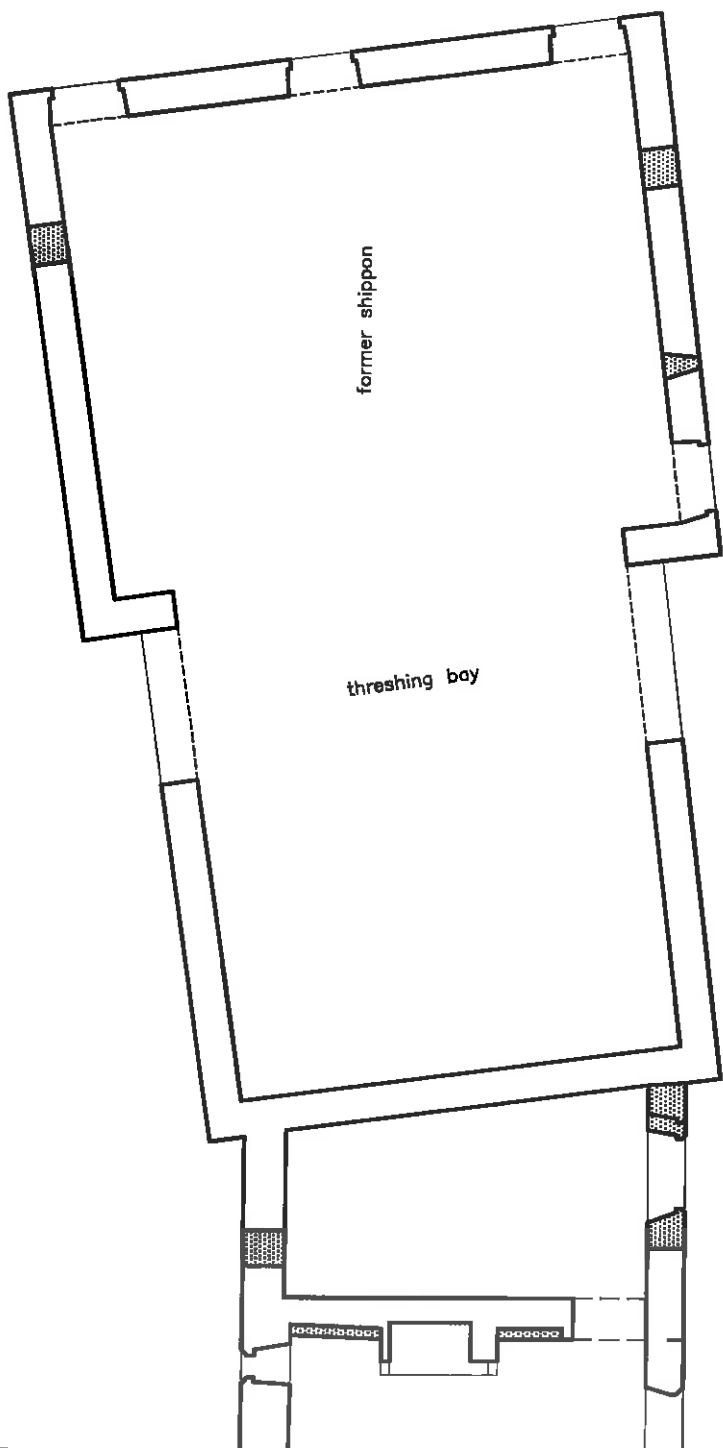
PARK STYLE  
 BUNGALOW  
 1500-1510 (S.D. 1518)  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 8:  
 ELEVATION SHOWING REMAINS OF  
 TIMBER PARTITION IN FARMHOUSE

SCALE: 1:20 (6x A3)  
 DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2013

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 Buildings Archaeologist





barn (roofless and largely collapsed)

PARK STYLE  
 BOWLAND-WITH-LEAGRAM  
 LANCASHIRE (SD 63185 45379):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 9:  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF BARN




SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2013

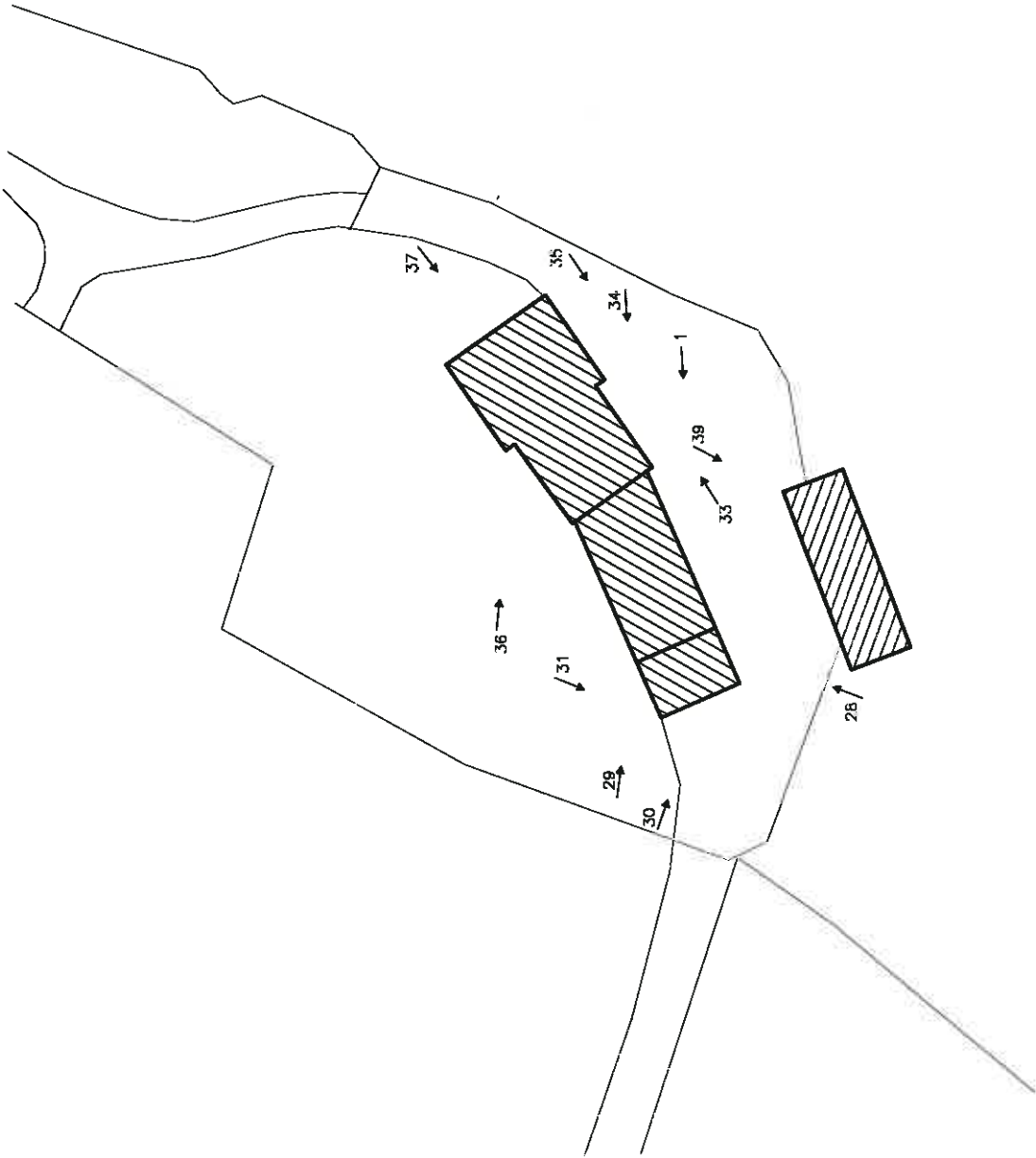
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 Buildings Archaeologist



10m

-  recent rebuilding
-  historic blocking/infill
-  step up

DRAWING BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY IWA ARCHITECTS LTD



↗ 1: photograph direction and number  
 50m

DRAWING BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY IWA ARCHITECTS LTD

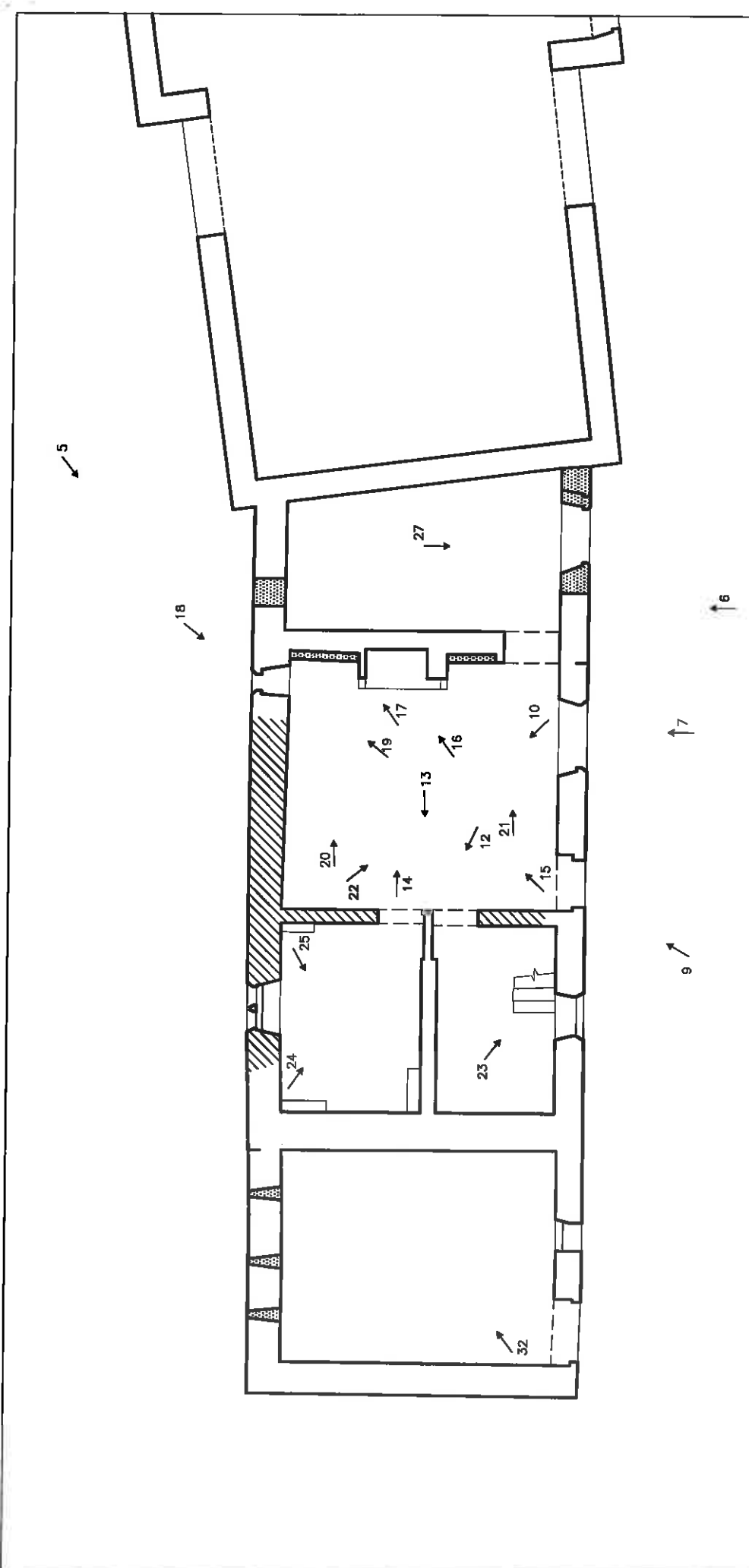
PARK STYLE  
 BOWLAND-WITH-LEAGRAM  
 LANCASHIRE (SD 63185 45379):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 10:  
 SITE PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2013

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 Buildings Archaeologist



PARK STYLE  
 BOWLAND-WITH-LEAGRAM  
 LANCAHIRE (SD 63185 45379):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 11:  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF FARMHOUSE  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (cf. A4)  
 DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2013

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↑ 4

↑ 9

↑ 7

↑ 6

↑ 2

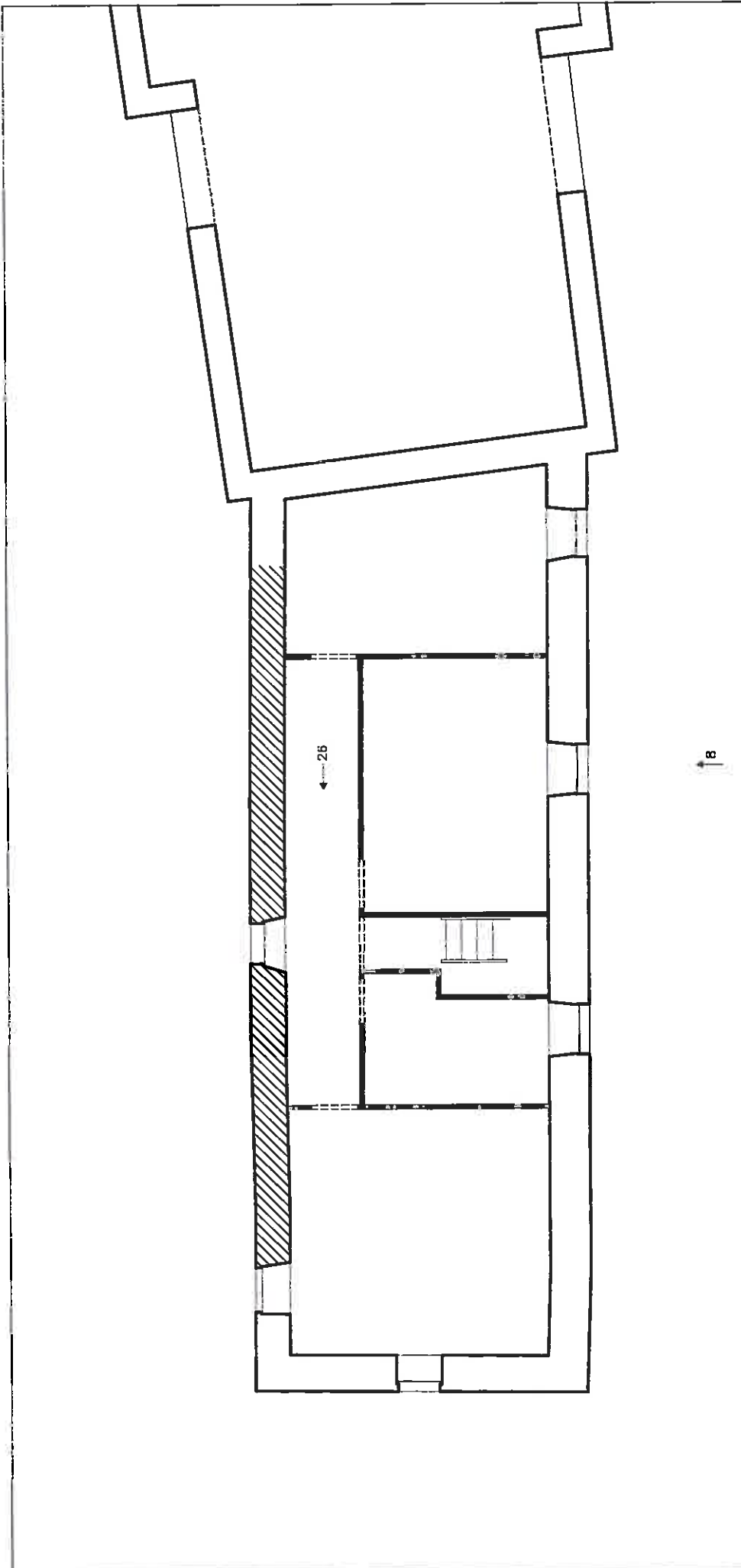
↑ 3



10m

↑ 1: photograph direction and number

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PARK STYLE  
 BOWLAND-WITH-LEAGRAM  
 LANCASHIRE (SD 63185 45379):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 12:  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF FARMHOUSE  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

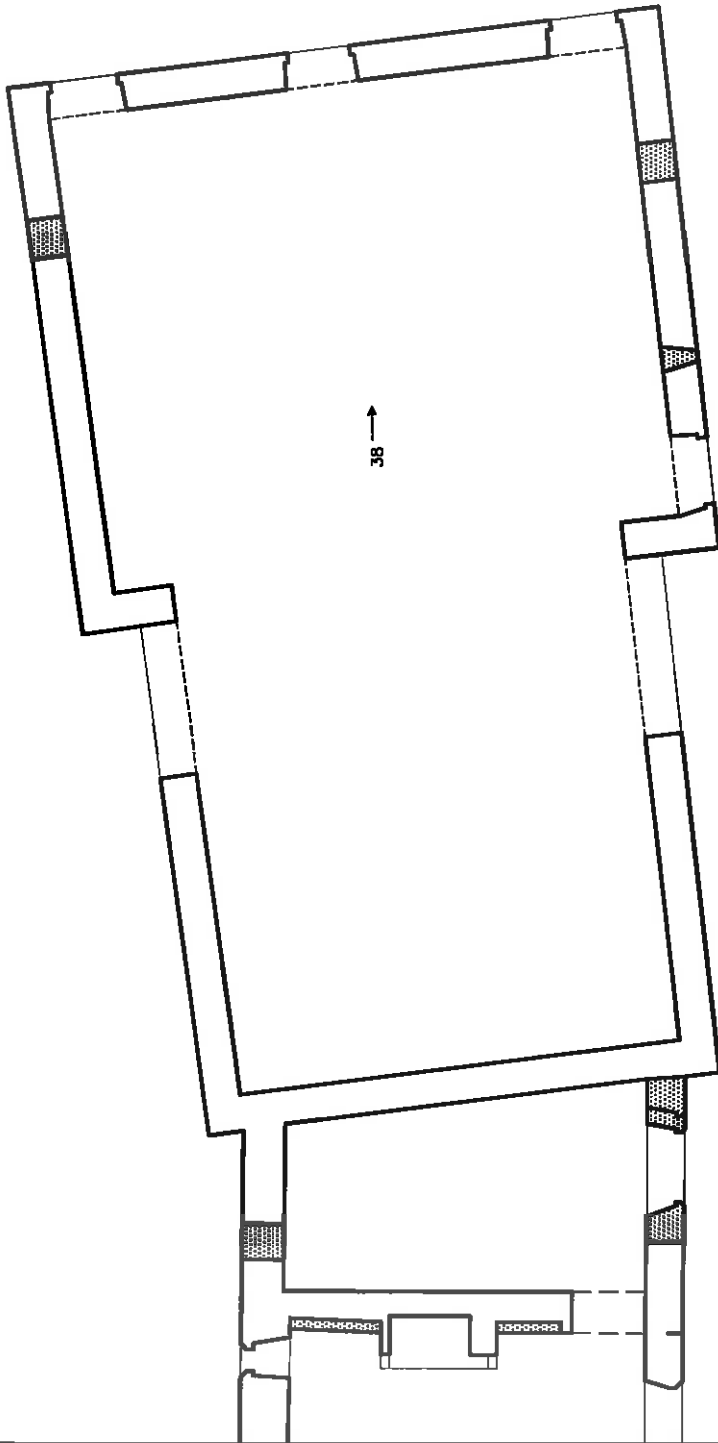
SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2013

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 Buildings Archaeologist

↑ 1: photograph direction and number

DRAWING BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY IWA ARCHITECTS LTD



38 →

PARK STYLE  
 BOWLAND-WITH-LEAGRAM  
 LANCASHIRE (SD 63185 45379):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 13:  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF BARN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)  
 DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2013

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 Buildings Archaeologist



10m

DRAWING BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY IWA ARCHITECTS LTD

↗ 1: photograph direction and number



**Photo 1: The front elevation of the farmhouse, from the south-east**



**Photo 2: Front of the farmhouse (central part)**



**Photo 3: Front of the farmhouse (east end)**



**Photo 4: Front of the farmhouse (former stable at west end)**



Photo 5: Rear of the farmhouse range, from the north-east

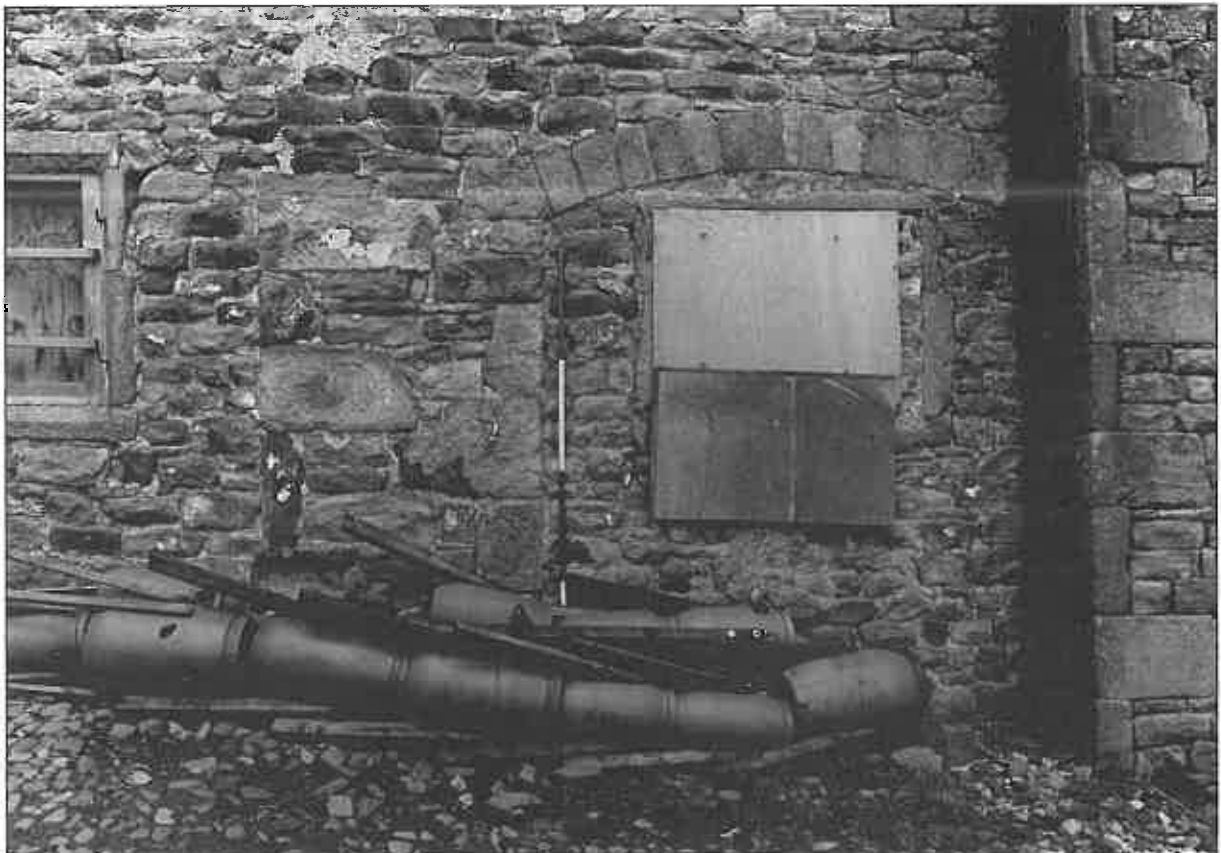


Photo 6: Detail of arched doorway and anomalous straight joint at east end of farmhouse range





Photo 7: Detail of altered housebody window in south elevation



Photo 8: Detail of first floor window sill over housebody, with sill of earlier window below



Photo 10: Remains of timber partition with pair of doorways, west side of housebody



Photo 11: Remains of roof timbers from house, including likely base of upper cruck, presently in derelict outbuilding

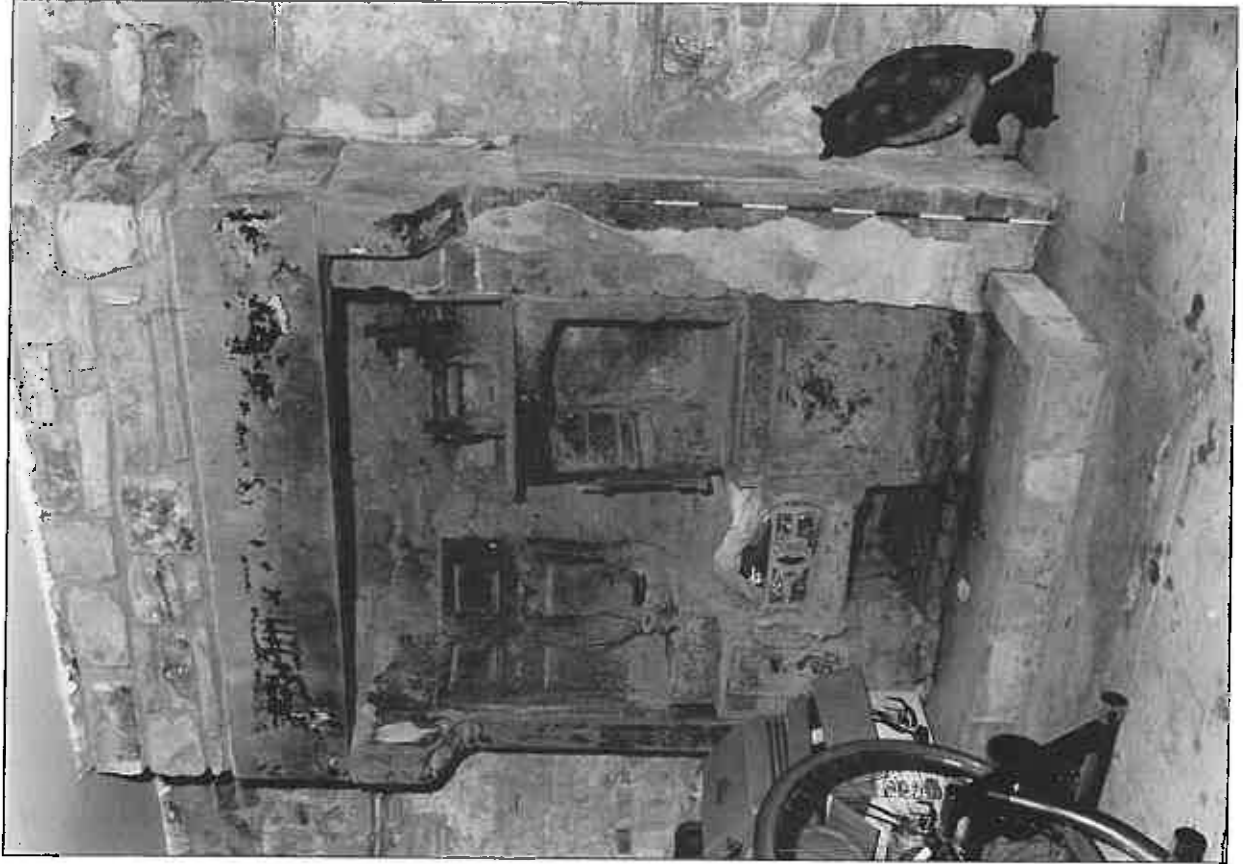


Photo 16: The nineteenth century range, in the housebody



Photo 13: The stud between the pair of doorways, with pad-stone, west side of housebody



**Photo 18: Detail of fire window in north side of housebody**



**Photo 19: Interior view of fire window and adjacent remains of horizontal timber, in housebody**



**Photo 33: Remains of the adjoining barn, from the south-west**



**Photo 39: The derelict outbuilding to the south-west of the farmhouse, from the north-east**

