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Building Record

Barn at

Elmridge Farm, Elmridge Lane

Nr Chipping

Lancashire

Lancashire

PR3 2NY

National Grid Reference: SD 59664 40733

Prepared

By

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June 2014



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1.0 Introduction

Elmridge is situated within the administrative area of Ribble Valley Borough Council, Lancashire, England. Elmridge itself is predominantly identified by Elmridge Wood, and is sparsely inhabited. The majority of residences are associated with current or former agricultural occupation. The subject property is located off Elmridge Lane. The property is not listed nor is it within a conservation area.

Location Map

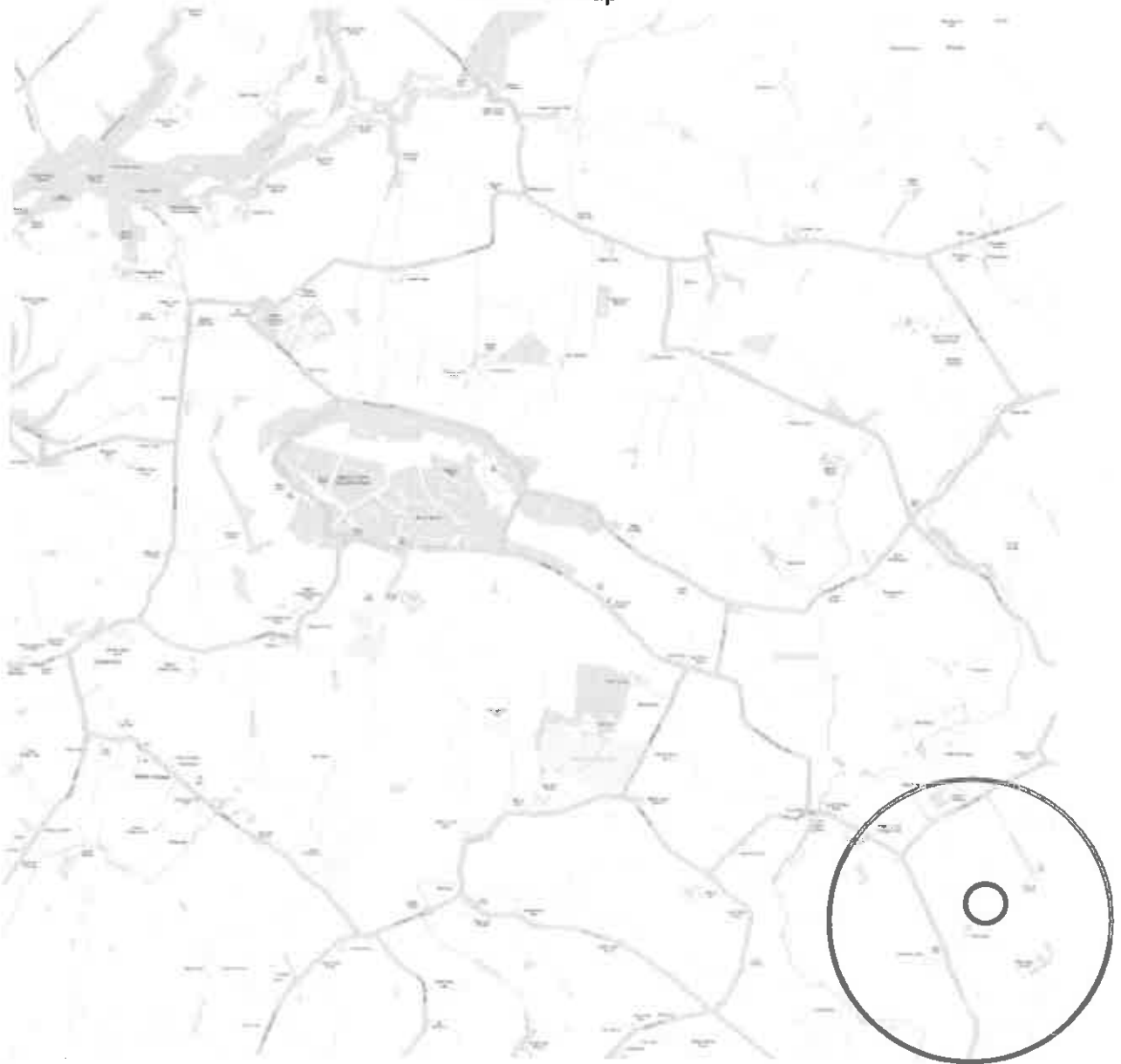


Figure 1 Elmridge – source Ordnance Survey Open Data– © Crown copyright and database right[2012].All rights reserved. Reproduced under Licence number [100052684].Note - Subject property in blue circle

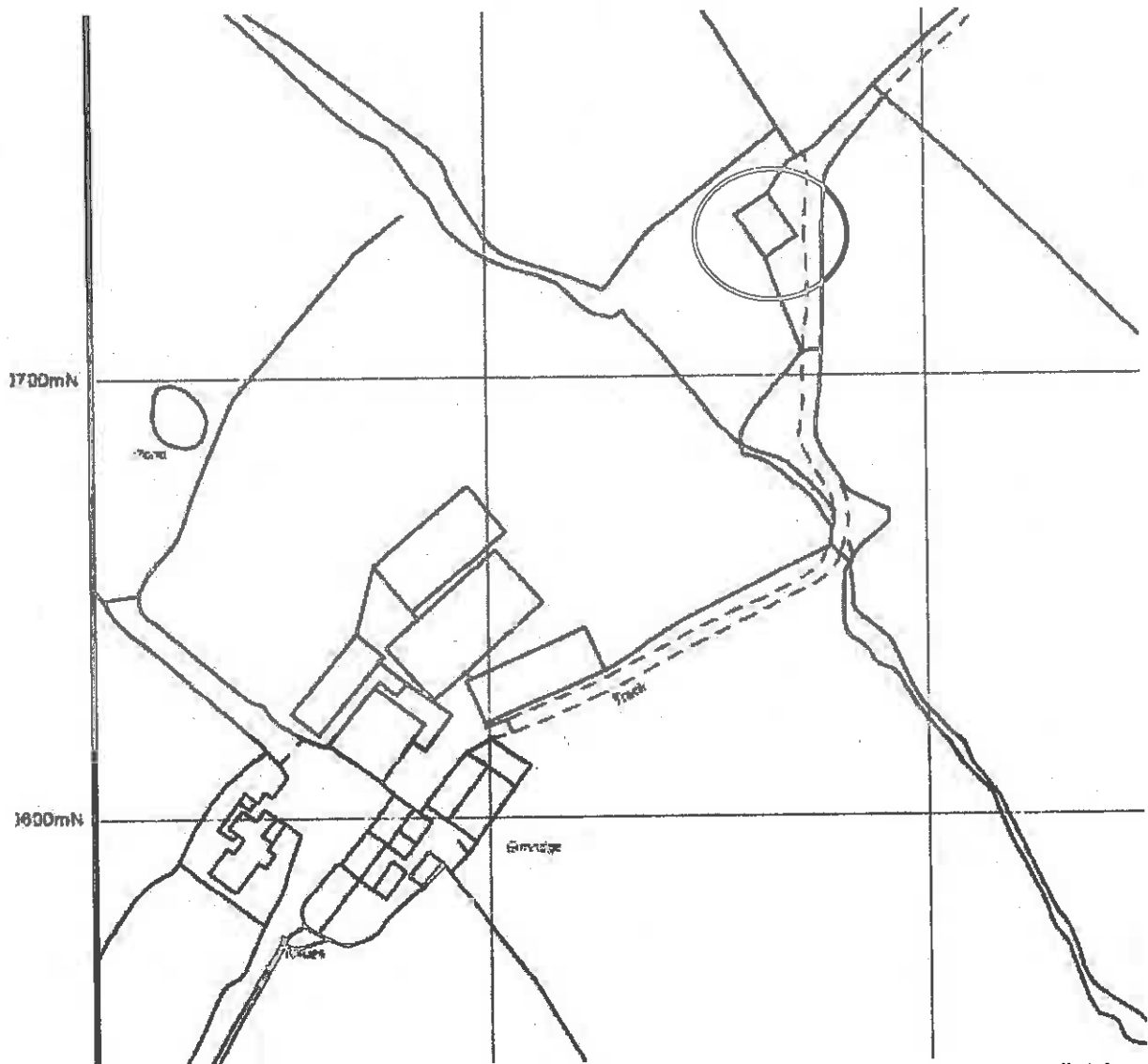


Figure 2 Ordnance Survey – original print scale 1:2500© Crown Copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. All plans reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100052684.
The above maps are for quick reference purposes only.

The farm comprises a collection of domestic and agricultural buildings, with the main farmhouse facing south-westwards, with a courtyard located to the east comprising two barns and a brick former dairy. The layout of the farm is illustrated in figure 4 below. The subject barn is located east of the main farm buildings, located on a lane at the junction of 5 fields.

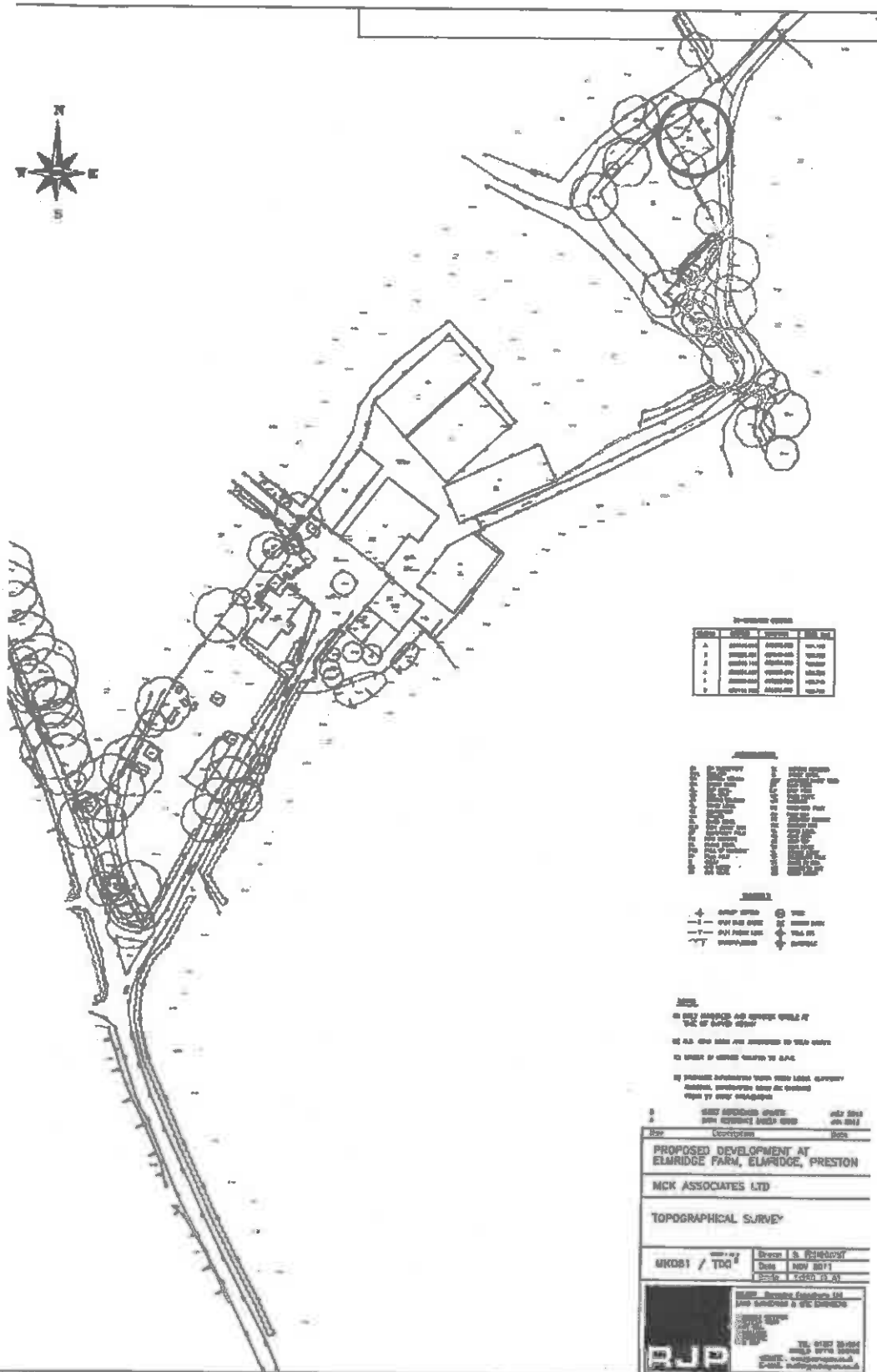


Figure 3 The layout of the farmstead. Original plan produced by RJP and MCK Associates Ltd – used with permission.

The barn is subject to a proposal to alter to residential use as per planning application 3/2013/0691

Throughout this report references are made to the farm and barn. The term 'farm' is used in a general context and refers to all the farm and grouped buildings as a whole, whereas 'barn' is used with specific reference to the subject barn. These are terms used by the author to identify the various elements and may not correspond with original use or purpose

The house is a predominantly single pile two storey structure, with an outshut (sometimes referred to as an outshot) to the rear (see figure 5 and 6). There are mouldings over the windows and a first floor store located over what is assumed to be a former store or midden at the north eastern end of the building (figure 7)

The barns to the courtyard are predominantly two storey in height with the eastern barn having an outshut extension to the northern side (figure 8), and a cart entrance to the south (figure 9). The barn to the south has a number of smaller openings onto the courtyard and has a single storey brick extension to the west, understood to be a former dairy (figure 10).

The subject barn is a three bay stone two storey structure built in stone under a dual pitched corrugated asbestos roof (figures 11-14). It is uniformly rectangular in its foot print and has its main entrance fronting to the north east.



Figure 4 View of the house. The two storey barn/shippon and the single storey shippon are visible to the right hand side.



Figure 5 The rear of the farmhouse, with the outshut (or outshot) visible



Figure.6 View of the first floor store at the north east end of the farmhouse



Figure 7. View of the east barn with the outshut to the left, ventilation holes to the upper area and three entrances into the main building indicative of animal housing such as a shippon.



Figure 8 The east barn of the farmstead showing the cart entrance and a pitching opening to the first floor, indicating a storage area for hay/straw.



Figure 9. The barn to the south of the 'courtyard' with the brick dairy to the right. A pitching hole plus more modern ventilation holes cab seen at upper level to the main building.



Figure 10 The subject barn as viewed from the north east.



Figure 11 The south east gable end of the subject barn



Figure 12 The south west elevation of the subject barn, with the door and the window to the right



Figure 13 The north west gable elevation

Planning permission has been granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council for the change of use of the subject agricultural barn to form residential accommodation (Ribble Valley Borough Council, 2014). Verification has been sought from Ribble Valley Borough Council as to the extent of the record, and a Written Statement of Investigation was submitted to the Council proposing the plan of recording and that a record commensurate with a level 2/3 as within 'Understanding Historic Buildings' (English Heritage, 2006) is required. It is also understood from the correspondence from the client's agents that the recording of the subject barn as a single entity has been accepted rather than a full report on the farmstead as a whole.

This document represents that record, offering written, drawn and photographic depictions of the building and an interpretive commentary on the evidence of past usage and development.

1.1 Historical Summary

Elmridge Farm is located within the parish of Chipping, to the north of Longridge. The area comprises a small agricultural and residential community, with a number of farms and residential dwellings located in the surrounding area with the larger conurbation of Longridge approximately 3 kilometres to the south and Chipping, a smaller village located 3.3 kilometres to the north east. The area is historically diverse with a range of professions and trades in the locality, and it is interesting to note that the wide range of trees growing in

the area 'although surface draining has in recent years much reduced the growth.' (Farrer & Brownbill, 1912, pp. 26-33), indicative of the agricultural growth in the area.'

Historical Chipping and Elmridge

Chipping

Chipinden, Dom. Bk.; Chipping, 1242; Chepin, 1246; Chipindale, 1258; Chipin, 1258; the final g seldom occurs till xvi cent. Schepin and similar forms are found occasionally, 1292 and later.

The northern boundary at Fairsnape Fell attains a height of 1,700 ft.; thence a spur shoots south, terminating in Parlick, 1,416 ft. high. Saddle Fell is a minor eminence to the east. From Parlick the ground slopes rapidly to the east and south, but land over 600 ft. high projects south-east, and on the eastern slope of this, close to the boundary, are Chipping village and church, beside a brook running south to join the sluggish Loud, which rises on Parlick and bounds the township on the west (for part of the way) and south, curling round a hill 500 ft. high, Elmridge. Core is in the north-west corner, and Wolfhall, formerly Wolfhouse, in the north. The area of the township is 5,634 acres, and it had a population of 820 in 1901.

The principal road is that from Thornley to Chipping village, going north. Many smaller roads branch off from it, crossing the township in all directions.

'Within living memory the district was rich in fine ancestral timber; the oak, the ash, the elm, the sycamore, the hazel and the holly find congenial soil; and . . . the alder grows in great abundance in "carrs and marshes," although surface draining has in recent years much reduced the growth.'

'Teanleas fires' used to be lighted on 1 May, 24 June, 31 August and 1 November.

The township is governed by a parish council.

Among the trades recorded in the parish registers of the 17th century are those of gold-beater, glover, hat-maker and linen-weaver. In 1825 there were cotton-spinners, roller maker and spindle maker. More recently lime-burning, iron-working and chair making were the principal industries. The last-named continues, but the iron-turning mill was disused about twenty years ago. The land is mostly in grazing. The soil is clay and calcareous earth.

In 1833 there were cattle fairs on Easter Tuesday and 24 August. The fairs are now held on 23 April and the first Wednesday in October.

Ground for a camp and rifle range was acquired by the government in 1892.

Manors

In 1066 CHIPPING, assessed as three plough-lands, was a member of Earl Tostig's fee of Preston. After the Conquest it was granted to Roger of Poitou, and became part of the possession of the Bussels of Penwortham for a time. Henry I in 1102 gave it to Robert de Lacy, and from that time it continued to form a member of the honor of Clitheroe.) The land appears to have been divided among a number of holders, but it is not possible to trace the

origin or descent of these tenements. The most important were those of Hoghton of Hoghton, Knoll of Wolfhouse or Wolfhall, and the Hospitallers, each of them apparently being regarded at one time or another as a 'manor.'

The Hoghton tenement can be traced back to 1292, when Adam de Hoghton complained that Richard le Surreys (Sothron) and others had made forcible entry into his several pasture in Chipping. The jury, however, found that the defendants had a right to common in 20 acres of moor and other land which Adam had inclosed by a dyke, and gave a verdict for them. In 1313 only the twelfth part of the manor is named in a Hoghton settlement, but in later times the 'manor' is spoken of absolutely. In 1425 the manor was stated to be held of the king by a rent of 2s. ; in the 16th century the service was unknown. In 1552–6 there were disputes between Hoghton and Shireburne of Wolfhouse as to the lordship, the command of the waste being of importance. It appears that the Hoghton manorhouse was Black Hall, about half a mile west of the church. This manor was sold to trustees for Charlotte wife of Lord Strange about 1630. It does not appear much later.

The Knolls of Wolfhouse appear to have been a branch of those of Thornley, and in the inquisition of 1628 respecting the estate the manor of Chipping and the capital messuage called 'Wolfhouse in Shireburne,' with various other messuages, water-mill and lands in Chipping, were stated to be held of the lord of Thornley by the service of a greyhound, a 'coter,' and 3s. rent. One Adam son of Richard de Knoll had half an oxgang of land in Chipping in 1280, when it was claimed by Ralph de Catterall, and the surname appears frequently. Wolfhouse descended to John Knoll, whose daughter Isabel married Roger Shireburne, a younger son of Robert Shireburne of Stonyhurst; and in 1493 the estate seems to have been secured by Roger. Roger Shireburne, who built the Wolfhouse chapel in Chipping Church, died in 1543, his son and heir Robert being then fifty-three years old.) The family remained Roman Catholics at the Reformation, and during the Civil War the estate was sequestered by the Parliament.) Wolfhouse descended to Alexander Shireburne, who in 1678 mortgaged or sold it to Christopher Wilkinson ; six years later it was sold to William Patten and Thomas Naylor) : these were probably trustees of Thomas Patten of Preston, from whom this manor of Chipping has descended through the Stanleys of Bickerstaffe to the Earl of Derby.) No courts are held.

The estate of the Hospitallers in Chippingdale goes back to early times, and is named in 1292. After the Suppression the manors of Haworth and Chipping were sold by the Crown to George Whitmore of London, who transferred them to Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst) ; this is perhaps the origin of the manor claimed by the family. A court was held by Richard Shireburne in 1690, and as late as 1825 the manor of Chipping was said to be held by Thomas Weld. Sawley Abbey had land in Chipping.

Of the minor families but little can be stated. The earlier surnames include Chipping and Chippindale, Greenhills —some of whose estate seems to have passed to Wawne and other parts to Brown —Ravenshaw, Surreys and Startevant or Sturtevant, with others denoting landowners in adjacent townships. Some deeds of the Halton family have been preserved by Kuerden.

HESKETH END was long the estate of the Alston family, traceable to the time of Edward I. The house known by this name is a two-story stone building, about 1½ miles south-west of Chipping the front facing south, with a projecting gabled wing at the west end. The principal part now remaining appears to have been built at the end of the 16th century by the Alstons,

but the building was probably originally of greater extent. Some of the inscribed stones in the east part have apparently been inserted in a rather haphazard fashion and suggest the later rebuilding. At the west side is a large projecting stone chimney, but the exterior of the house, which has a stone slated roof repaired with modern blue slates at the back, is chiefly remarkable for the lengthy and unique inscriptions which run across the front and on the inner return of the west wing. These, together with the whole of the front of the house, were for a long time very much obscured by repeated coatings of whitewash, but in 1907 the building was thoroughly restored, the whitewash carefully removed and much of the stone work re-chiselled. The main front wall was largely rebuilt, but the smaller inscribed stones after being carefully cleaned were put back in the positions they formerly occupied. The interior is almost wholly modernized, but there is an inscribed stone in the chief bedroom and another in the dairy. It is now a farm-house.

The west wing, which is 17 ft. across, has a mullioned window of seven lights with hood mould over on each floor and a two-light window in the gable.....

.....Richard Alston of Chipping died in 1607 holding a messuage and lands there of the king in socage. Richard his son and heir was forty years of age.

HELME, now Elmridge, gave a surname to a family which spread into neighbouring townships.) William Helme died in 1597 holding a messuage, &c., of Richard Hoghton by a rent of 4d. and leaving a son Richard, aged twenty-two.) Richard died in 1638 holding of Lord Strange; his son and heir William was thirty years of age. Leonard Helme died in 1601, but the tenure of his Chipping property is not recorded. Another William Helme died in 1612, leaving a son James, thirty-nine years old; he also held of Richard Hoghton as of his manor of Chipping. James died in 1622, leaving a son William, aged twenty in 1633, by which time Lord Strange had succeeded Hoghton.....

.....One of the most notable estates, on account of the tenure, was that of the Leylands of Morleys in Astley, who held 'of the heirs of William son of William son of Maurice' by a rent of 18d.

The following were freeholders in 1600: Richard Austen (Alston), Richard Bolton, Henry Mawdesley and Thomas Thornley. The Subsidy Rolls afford further information; thus in 1524 Roger Shireburne was the principal landowner contributing to the subsidy, Robert Alston and Richard Thornley being the others. Thomas Sturtivant, Thomas Bolton, Robert Alston, Thomas Thornley, Thomas Rodes and Christopher Mawdesley contributed for their lands in 1543. Robert Shireburne, Thomas Thornley, Henry Mawdesley, Richard Alston, Roger Sturtivant and Richard Bolton were the landowners in 1597. Those in 1626 were: Henry Shireburne, Richard Thornley, Richard Parkinson, the heirs of Robert Alston, Thomas Boulton and John Sturtivant; James Beesley and a large number of others paid specially as non-communicants. Several 'Papists' registered estates in 1717. The land tax return of 1789 shows that the Earl of Derby, Sir H. Mainwaring, and —Blundell were the chief landowners.

An inclosure award was made in 1812.

(Farrer & Brownbill, 1912)

In addition the Helme family and Elmridge is recorded thus:

HELME OF ELMEIDGE AND BLACKMOSS.

*William Helme of Elmridge, died Mar. 22, 1612-13, seised of a messuage and 12 acres of land in Chipping, and lands in Lea, held in free and common socage by fealty only of Sir Ed. Houghton ; also a tenement and 5 acres in Thornley, held of Edward Tildesley as of his manor of Wheatley, by fealty and 28. 6d. rent.**

James Helme of Elmridge, son of William, bap. Sep. 1, 1575, by his wife Alice Helme, had, William, James, Edward, and Anne, wife of George Barnes of Chipping. With his two eldest sous he was a foreign burgess of Preston Guild of 1622. He was buried July 5, 1623.

William Helme of Elmridge, son of James, bap. April 11, 1617, was admitted, along with his son James, a foreign burgess of the Guild of 1642 ; and also in 1662, with his four sous, James, John, Hugh, and Silvester.

Edward Helrae of Elmridge, brother of William, whose gift to the poor of Chipping has been noticed, was born in 1623, and married Dec. 23, 1661, Elizabeth, daughter. of Henry Sherburne. He was buried Feb. 3, 1691-2, and his widow Aug. 28, 1693, leaving no issue.

(Smith, 1894)

As can be seen, historical references Elmridge and its inhabitants, and in particular the Helme family, can be traced back to the 16th century.

A rapid map regression exercise has been undertaken, along with documentary research, desk top research, and visits to Lancashire Record Office.

Map evidence reveals the existence of buildings of similar size and location to the farm and subject barn in the early 19th century with both the Tithe Map (Addison, 1839) the early Ordnance Survey 1846 (Survey, Ordnance, 1846) showing the barn in its current location. This therefore confirms the construction being prior to the 1840's.

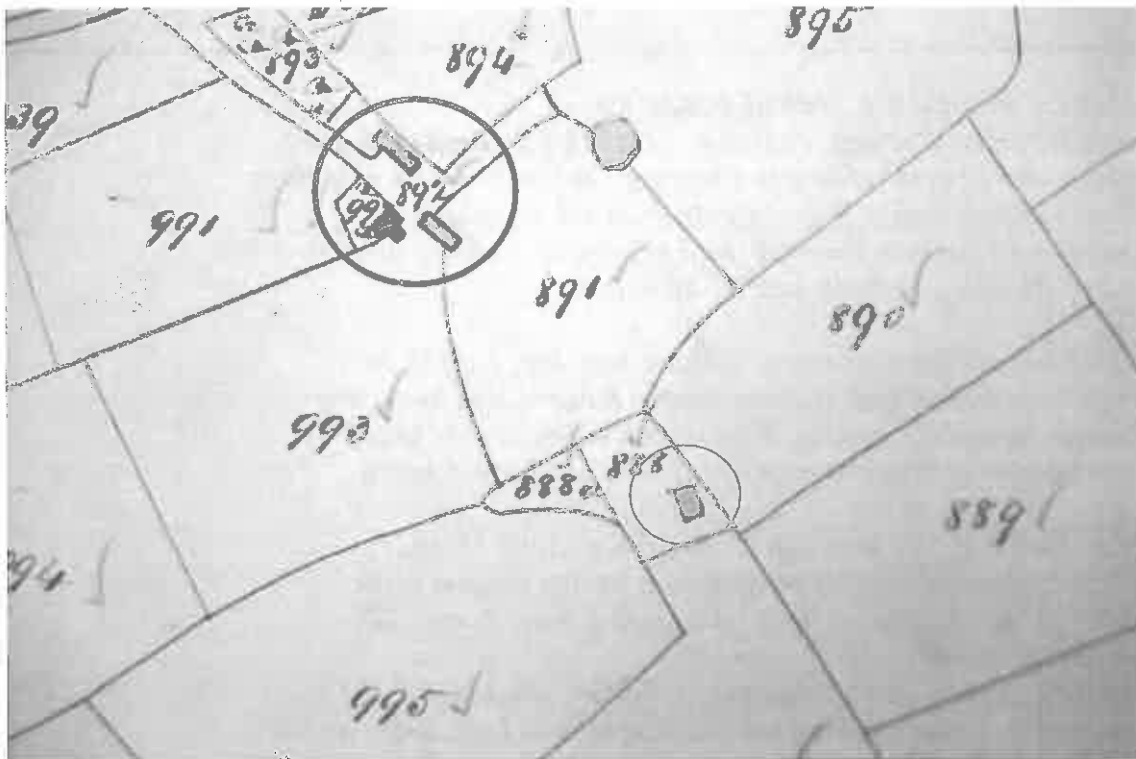


Figure 14 The 1840 Tithe Map (Birket, 1840) with the subject site marked in red. The current farmhouse and associated barns are located to north-west and are marked in blue. It should be noted that this map should be rotated 90 degrees anti clockwise to match in with the following OS maps.

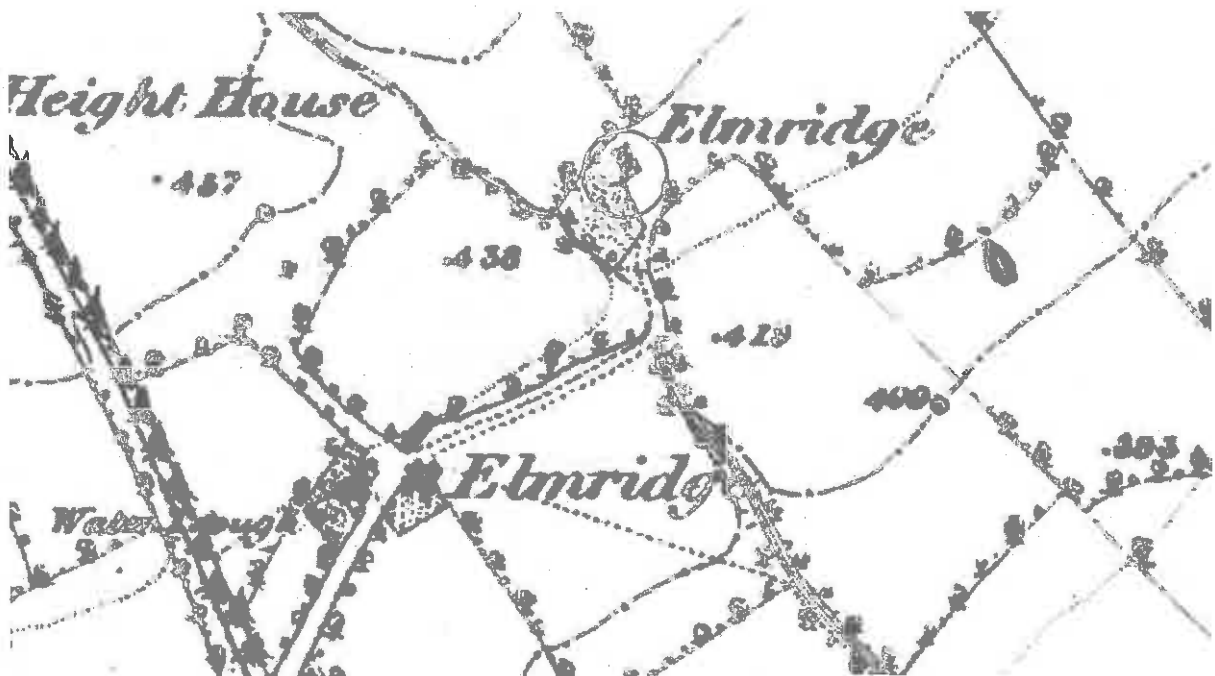


Figure 15 The 1846 Ordnance Survey (Sheet 45). Original scale 6 inches to 1 statute mile. The subject site is marked in red.

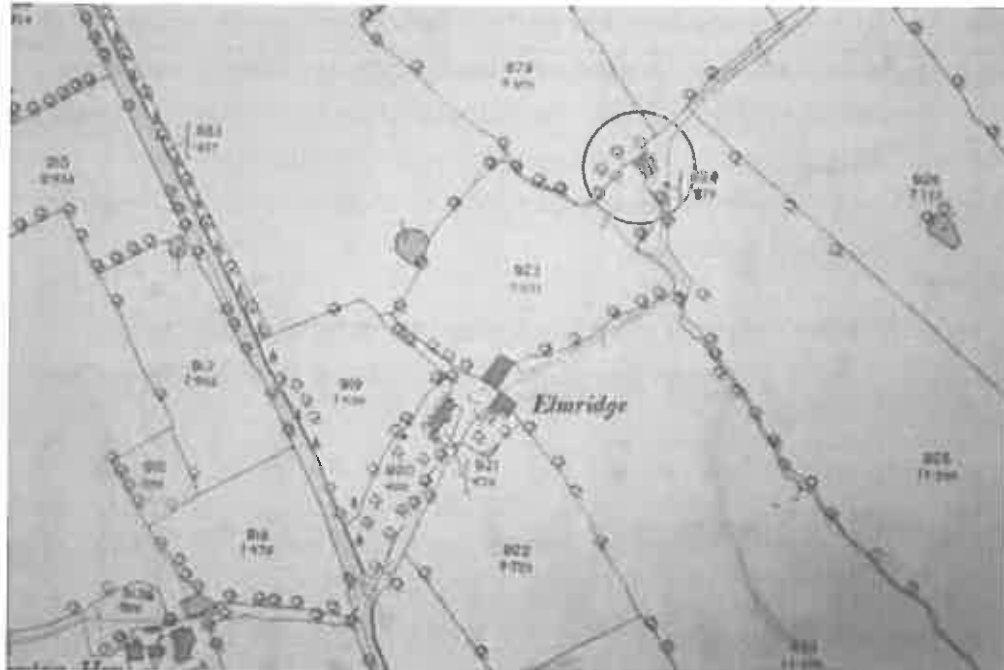


Figure 16 The Ordnance Survey of 1890 1st Edition Lancashire Sheet XLV 16, Original Scale 1:2500, with the subject property marked in red. What appears to be a canopy is visible to the north east elevation

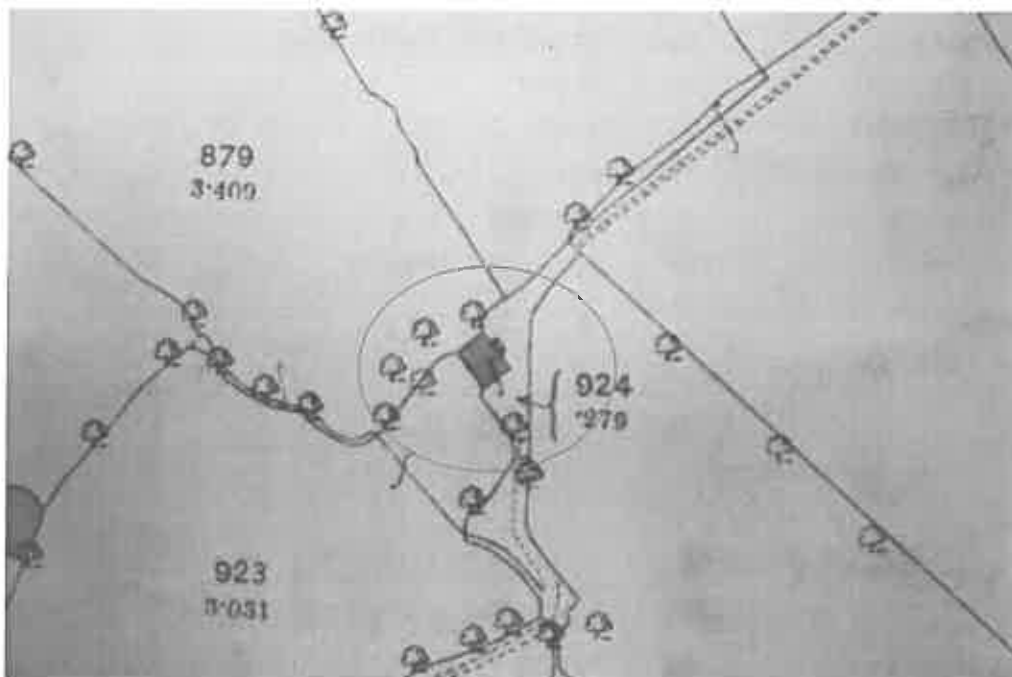


Figure 17. The Ordnance Survey of 1912 Lancashire Sheet XLV 16 original scale 1/2500 with the subject property marked in red. Again the canopy is visible.

1.2 Research

The subject site, as seen in figure 8, was evident in 1838 and map evidence continues to show the barn in its location and form throughout the 19th and early 20th century with the only marked difference being the recording of what is assumed to be a canopy to the north east elevation, as seen in figures 17 and 18. The Tithe Map (figure 15) shows the site as

reference 888, which according to the associated schedule (Addison, 1839) is in the occupation of John Seed, with the owner being a Richard Walmsley. Seed is also in occupation of the farmhouse – reference 892. Further reference to the schedule and map of 1839/40 (Addison, 1839) (Birket, 1840) reveal extensive ownership of land in the area by Richard Walmsley and John Seed in occupation of a number of plots as well as the plots relating to the current barn and farmhouse

Further reference to the older maps of Lancashire has not revealed any definite and conclusive evidence of the site, although this does not mean that it was not present earlier than currently identified.

Census Records

Census searches have occupation of Elmridge at various stages of the 19th and early 20th century.

The 1841 census has a John Seed, as recorded in the Tithe Schedule (Addison, 1839). The 1841 census (Census, 1841) has a John Speed in occupation:

1841 Census

Address	Name	Age	Occupation/relationship
Elmridge	John Seed	60	farmer
	Ellen Seed	55	wife
	Roger Seed	20	son
	Martha Seed	15	daughter
	Mark ??	25	agricultural labourer
	Thomas C??	15	
	Agnes Gorst	12	

The 1851 census (Census, 1851) has the following entry:

1851 Census

Address	Name	Age	Occupation/relationship
Elmridge	John Seed	73	farmer employing 3 labourers
	Ellen Seed	69	wife
	Thomas Cutter?	27	servant
	Agnes Gorst	22	granddaughter/ house servant
	James Robinson?	17	grandson and farm servant
	Margaret Bilsborrow?	16	servant
	Richard Chantry?	11	servant
	John W?	6	grandson
	Thomas ?	4	grandson

The 1861 census (Census, 1861) has the following entry:

1861 Census

Address	Name	Age	Occupation/relationship
Elmridge	John Seed	47	farmer
	Jane Seed	48	wife
	John Seed	21	son
	Richard Seed	20	son
	Ellen Seed	18	daughter
	Robert Seed	16	son
	Margaret Seed	13	daughter
	Thomas Seed	7	son
	William Seed	6	son

The 1871 and the 1891 do not appear to identify the subject farm but the 1881 (Census, 1881) census has the following entry:

1881 Census

Address	Name	Age	Occupation/relationship
Elmridge	John Seed	67	head - farmer
	Jane Seed	68	wife
	Richard Seed	40	son
	William Seed	26	son
	Margaret Sharp?	20	servant
	William Seed	8	son

In 1911 the occupiers were a Roger Coupe and family according to census records

1911 Census

Address	Name	Age	Occupation/relationship
Elmridge	Roger Coupe	71	farmer and employer
	Mary Coupe	75	wife
	James Coupe	38	son
	Annie Dobson	19	servant

As can be seen the Seed family were in occupation for a number of years throughout the 19th century, but by the early 20th century the family in occupation has changed to the Coupe family. Whether the Seeds are closely related is subject to debate, as occupation altered between 1851 and 1861 with no reference to a suitably aged John Seed in 1851 to then be the head of the family in 1861.

General Commentary on agricultural practice/development

In general the Lancashire area was undergoing a transition in the 19th century, from the 'cottage industry' model, including cotton weavers, to a more predominant and larger agricultural base. This is indication of the industrialisation of the 19th century which resulted in greater demands upon agriculture to feed a growing urban population (Source: Hopwood E. (1969); A History of the Lancashire cotton industry and the Amalgamated Weavers Association). With the introduction of steam power cotton mills located nearer to transport routes, and their markets, i.e. towns, and grew in size.

Expansion was initially rapid, with Manchester and district becoming known as Cottonopolis. The economy transformed from a rural to industrial base. The rapid industrialisation led to relatively unchecked urban growth, with associated urban problems including poor housing, health. The rapid industrialisation, with the growth of towns and cities coupled with migration of workers from the country into these urban landscapes, created pressure for food production as the urban population increased. This led to changes in agricultural practice and occupancy, with large increases in the amount of land under permanent pasture, although demand for arable crops was maintained in the Lancashire Plain due to the expansion of the Liverpool and Manchester conurbations (University of Gloucestershire, 2006).

It is from the 1840's onwards that new machinery and processes were adopted, coupled with the adoption of industrial and scientific principles to the accommodation and feeding of livestock (English Heritage, 2006, p. 28). Cow houses or animal houses altered in their design, with more space and ventilation (Peters, 1991, pp. 62-64) (Brunskill, 1982, pp. 60-66). The subject barn is indicative of the pre agricultural expansion and modernisation, designed as a field barn to service an area of fields without the need for transportation of crops or animals to the main farmstead (Brunskill, 1982, pp. 117-118). Its form has altered little over the years, with the main change appearing to be the removal of the canopy and/or porch to the front (north east elevation) with the replacement flying buttresses.

The layout of the farmstead and the siting of the subject barn again indicate an older farm with the field barn acting as a 'remote hub' servicing an area of fields and with such barns dating in general, from the mid 18th century to just before the middle of the 19th century (Brunskill, 1982, p. 119).

It maybe that the farm buildings existed prior to the house, although again, confirmation of such has not been possible.

Summary

The rapid research for the property has not revealed a conclusive date for the start of occupation, or an exact date for the subject building. From map evidence what can be concluded is that there was a matching structure on site in 1839, with minimal alteration in its footprint throughout its life. The Seed family was in occupation in the early part of the

19th century, with a change in occupation between 1851 and 1861, albeit to another John Seed and family. By the early 20th century the Seed family was no longer in occupation, with the Coupe family instead resident at the farmhouse.

2.0 The Record

2.1 Purpose and Format

This record has been prepared in response to a condition as attached to the planning permission for the conversion of the subject building issued by Ribble Valley Borough Council (Ribble Valley Borough Council, 2014) under planning application ref 3/2013/0691. The format of this record follows guidance contained in the publication 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (English Heritage, 2006). Nationally, the record is taken in accordance with the general Government policy provision in the applicable National Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012). Prior to recording a project plan was prepared and submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval, following the guidance provided by the IFA (Institute for Archaeologists, 2008).

2.2 The Author

Steven Little, the author, is a professional member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (MRICS), with a background in surveying buildings. The author has a Master's Degree in Building Conservation and Regeneration.

2.3 Methods of Investigating and Recording

Visual inspections of the property, carried out in June 2014, were completed subject to site limitations, and limitations/restrictions within the building, and with the aid of existing layout plans provided by the applicant and his/her agents.

Check dimensions were taken to verify the accuracy of these drawings and photographs were taken as a desktop source of reference in accordance with recommended practice (Buchanan, 1983) and available access. Digital photographs and drawings are provided within the record for reference purposes, with photographs mainly in section 6 and a full set of record drawings in section 7. Plans indicating the location of each photograph is given at the start of section 6.

For the digital images a Canon EOS 600D (18 mega pixel resolution) single lens reflex camera was used, with original images shot in Jpeg and RAW format.

Ranging rods were used within the images where appropriate and access/dimensions permitted. Work was undertaken in accordance with the applicable and relevant Standards and Guidance issued by the IFA.

2.4 Archiving: Index of Archive

A copy of the Record in pdf format forms part of an archive deposition held at Lancashire Record Office, Bow Lane, Preston.

A copy of the record will be provided to Lancashire County Council for inclusion within the Historic Environmental Record (HER)

3.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 Site Location

The subject building is located in at a junction of fields to the north east of the farmstead currently known as Elmridge Farm, which itself is located approximately 100 metres off Elmridge Lane. The subject building is located at National Grid Reference SD 59664 40733. The area is geologically identified as an area of millstone grit (University of Gloucestershire , 2006, p. 13) with white limestone hills at Chipping and Longridge (Beesley, 1849, pp. 5-6).

...’Moving southwards are further moorland and gritstone fells – the Bowland and Pennine Dales (including Rossendale and Trawden) from the South Pennines and Peaks landscapes to the south – with rough pasture, heather and large areas of blanket peat and areas of reclaimed moorland pasture on the periphery. On the Bowland Fringe and the central area of the Ribble valley, the land supports permanent pasture, mostly improved for dairy and livestock farming. The Ribble and other river valleys bisect the landscapes of the Pennine Dales and South Pennines, and drain through the Lancashire Plain. North to south they comprise the Lune, Wyre, Ribble and Irwell. Together with the Mersey Valley to the south, these valleys are historically important corridors for movement, settlement and for drainage within the Region.’ (University of Gloucestershire , 2006, p. 13).

Chipping The name of Chipping is seen as : *Chipinden, Dom. Bk.; Chipping, 1242; Chepin, 1246; Chipindale, 1258; Chipin, 1258; the final g seldom occurs till xvi cent. Schepin and similar forms are found occasionally, 1292 and later.* (Farrer & Brownbill, 1912)

The name Elmridge does not appear to have been recognised as an historic place name but as previously referred to appears to derive from Helme Ridge, with the Helme family associated with the area (Farrer & Brownbill, 1912) . Chipping has also been known as ceping which derives from Anglian and is translated as ‘a market, or market place’ (University of Nottingham, 2014). A copy of an ordnance survey sheet, illustrating the general location, is given in figure 1, with the subject area circled red.

3.2 Site Description

The site is situated on a slope which falls down from north to south. The general area is undulating and the farm site itself sits on a slight rise from the bas level of the town of Longridge.

A site plan is given in figure 19 below, with the building subject to the planned conversion marked in red.

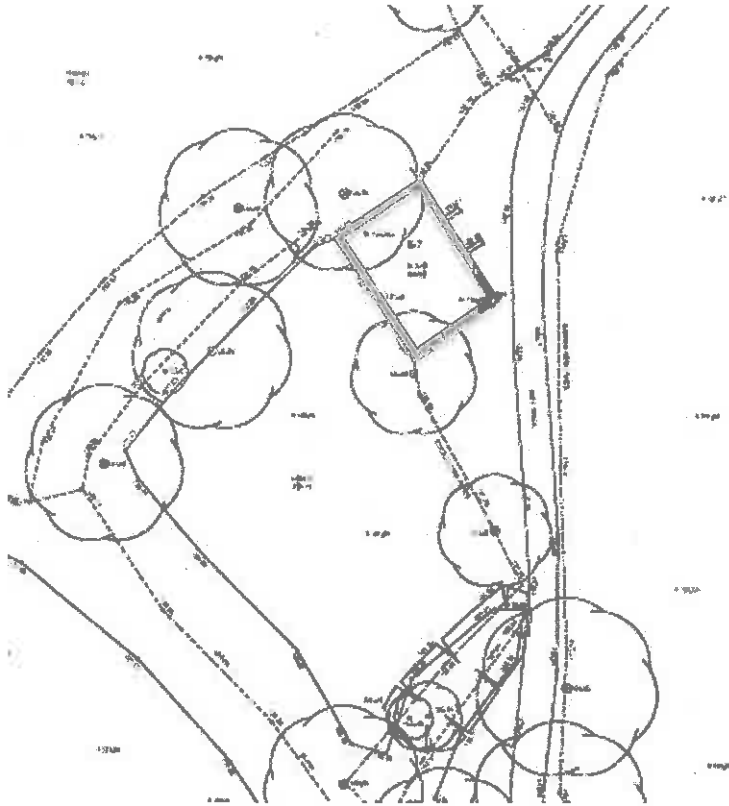


Figure 18: Site Plan Original scale 1:500 Original drawing RJP Surveying Consultants for MCK Associates Ltd.
Original Scale 1:500 at A1

3.3 Topography

The building sits on a sloping site, with the fall from the north down to the south. The adjoining area is a rolling landscape, comprising mainly rural land, with adjoining fields, interspersed with small scale development.

By road, the towns of Longridge to the south and Chipping to the north east are both within 3.5 kilometres

4.0 BUILDING RECORD

4.1 Orientation

For the purposes of this part of the record the 'front elevation' is taken as that which faces north east and features the cart entrance unless otherwise stated. References to left and right are as if facing the relevant elevation/feature

4.2 Overview - Building Plan and Materials

The barn is a rectangular three bay rectangular building, constructed in coursed rubble stone, with boasted quoins to the corners, set in an 'in and out bond' (Ching, 1995, p. 158) all under a dual pitched corrugated asbestos cement panel roof.

The record proceeds in a clockwise direction, commencing with the front of the barn (north east elevation) proceeding in a clockwise direction towards to the south east elevation, the south west elevation and then the north west elevation, recording features as required as the inspection proceeds. The record then proceeds internally.

Thus the report is broken down into 2 distinct elements, the external and the internal.

4.3 The Barn - External

The barn is a rectangular structure two storey's in height and constructed in predominantly coursed rubble but with some small areas that resemble random rubble construction. The quoins have boasted surfaces (Ching, 1995, p. 237). The barn has a dual pitched corrugated asbestos cement panel roof supported upon two king joggle posts and two sets of purlins per pitch. The building comprises 3 bays and is approximately 1242cm in width by 886cm in depth, with an eaves height of approximately 426cm. The stone elevations are approximately 45cm thick.

To the north east elevation there is a cart entrance, to the south east there are three entrances, to the north east there is a window opening and a pedestrian entrance, and the north-west gable is blank with the exception of an owl hole to the upper part towards the ridge.



Figure 19 The front (north east) elevation showing the corrugated roof and the two buttresses either side of the cart entrance.

The roof is supported on the gables and two joggle king posts with tie beams, and four timber purlins (two per pitch) with rafters. The north east elevation has a cart opening, 271cm in width at the base and approximately 315cm in width at its upper extreme. The cart opening is approximately 356cm in height to the underside of the cross beam. Thereafter the opening is in-filled with corrugated asbestos cement panels. To either side of the cart opening are buttresses, constructed in stone, and understood to have been applied in the 1960's (information from the current owner). The historic plans indicate a canopy to the barn in the late 19th century (see figures 17 and 18) and it is a possibility that the canopy was removed and when the roof was replaced. Canopies and/or canopies with cheeks or a deep porch helped to protect the barn doors, and protected threshing floors from driving rain or snow (Brunskill, 1982, p. 38). The buttress to the right hand side of the opening protrudes approximately 158cm at the base and terminates just below eaves height. Its width is approximately 42cm. the buttress to the left hand side of the opening is 46cm in width and protrudes 173cm at the base, terminating in a similar fashion. The buttresses are coursed, with stones of varying depth ranging from 6cm to 14cm. The quoins which form the reveals/jambes to the cart entrance do extend into the buttresses and so indicate that some form of porch is likely to have originally existed.

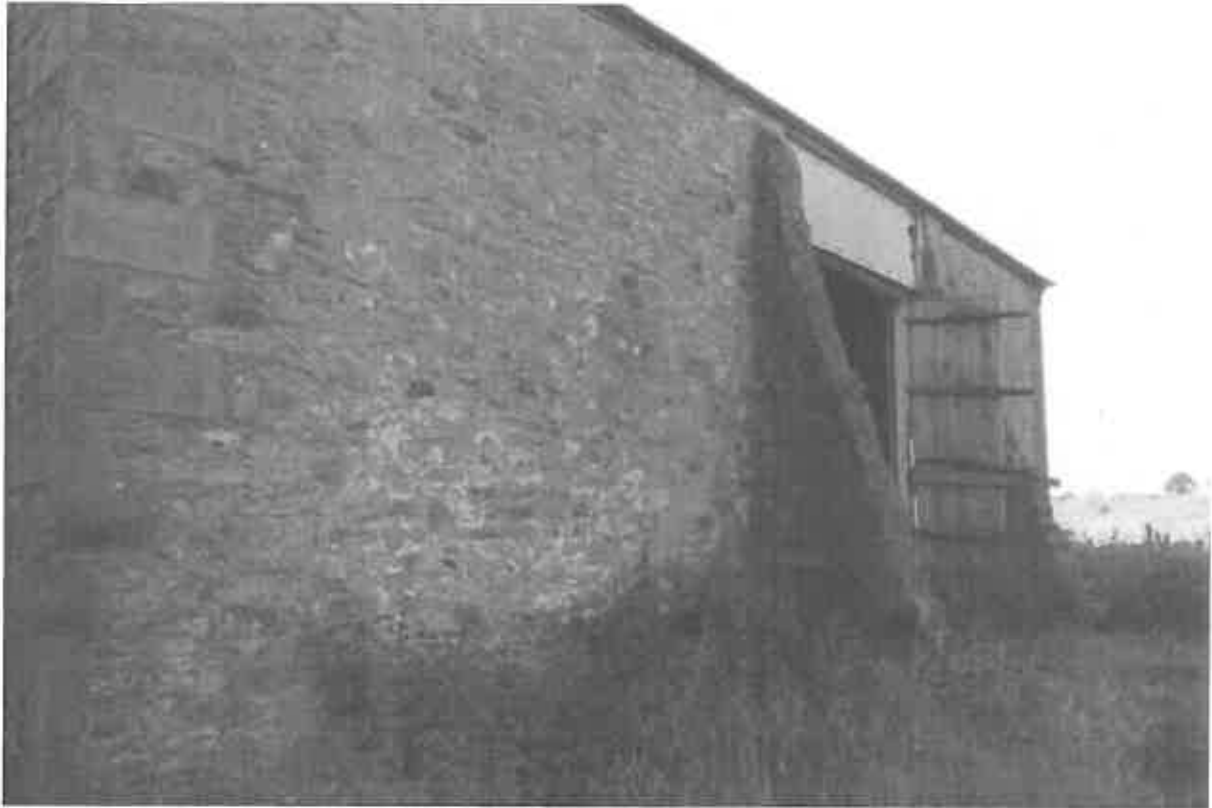


Figure 20 – The buttresses to the cart entrance

The timber doors to the cart entrance open outwards as common for barns and areas used for hand flailing (Brunskill, 1982, p. 38), and to the base of the cart entrance the reveals project into the opening, with a slot in each, assumed to house boards that would be inserted when the doors were open in the process of threshing/flailing (Brunskill, 1982, p. 38). There is small pedestrian entrance within the remains of the timber door to the right, again a recognised feature of a barn incorporating a threshing floor (Brunskill, 1982, p. 38).



Figure 21 The right hand base of the cart entrance, with the slot for a plank.

The doors to the cart entrance are hinged within metal brackets to the base, with the upper hinge formed by a recess in the cross beam.



Figure 22 The upper part of the right hand cart bay, with the top of the door set into the cross beam/lintel.

Aside from the cart entrance this elevation is blind. Proceeding clockwise the corner with the south east gable is formed in stone pitch faced quoins. The lower section is formed by a large quoin, approximately 159cm in height, which continues to form the lower part of the door reveal to the south east gable.



Figure 23 A view along the north east elevation showing the quoin detail to the corner.

The south east gable, which is in coursed rubble, has three openings at ground level. It should be noted that as the barn is situated on a gently sloping site these doors are at a lower level than the entrance through the cart entrance. All three entrances are

approximately 180cm in height and 90-993cm in width. Each has stone reveals, rebated internally by approximately 10cm. All entrances have timber vertical plank doors, supported upon two strap and band hinges, with catches set within the rebates at approximately 104cm. The reveals are boasted faced stone with boasted (Ching, 1995, p. 237) faced lintels over.



Figure 24 The south east gable, with the three entrances to the base and the owl hole towards the ridge.

The boasted stone lintel to the central doorway incorporates an oval panel, inscribed with 'R B' (see figure 25). These are the only letters discernable and it appears that a possible further inscription below has eroded.



Figure 25 The oval cut into the lintel over the central doorway, with 'R B' visible.

The door openings are set at 53cm, 398cm, and 651cm in from the south east corner to their right hand reveals. To the upper part of this elevation there is a rectangular owl hole. The barge boards to the gable appear to asbestos cement.

Continuing to the south west corner of the gable there is a recess set within the large stone which forms the reveal/quoin to the lower part of the corner. This recess is approximately 2.5cm in width, 4cm in height and 2cm in depth. It is set within a large quoin 53cm in width and 153cm in height.



Figure 26 The south west elevation, with the doorway visible.

Proceeding to the south west elevation, which is in coursed rubble, there is window opening set 214cm from the south west corner at a height of 62cm to the underside of the discernable sill (figure 27). The sill is approximately 11cm in depth and 74cm in width and is part cement rendered. The reveals are part render/stone and are to a height of 66cm. The lintel is 10cm in height and 91cm in width. Within the opening is a timber two light 4 pane window, with the upper light top hinged. The upper panes are approximately 21cm in height and 30cm in width, with the upper panes 27 in height and 30cm in width. The glazing bars are approximately 8mm.



Figure 27 The window to the south west elevation.

Continuing from the left hand reveal of the window a further 251cm along the elevation there is a doorway, which is approximately 198cm in height and 102cm in width (figure 28). The stone reveal to the right of the opening is 22cm in width, with the reveal to the left 25cm in width. The stone lintel is approximately 24cm in height. There is a stone flagged threshold, which rises approximately 10cm in height and recesses 46cm into the opening. The opening has a timber plank door which opens inwards and is supported on two strap and band hinges to the right, with a catch set within the left hand reveal at approximately 112cm in height. The reveals to this opening are rebated approximately 9cm at 20cm into the reveal.



Figure 28 The doorway to the south west elevation.

Continuing along to the north-west corner this is again formed in stone boasted (Ching, 1995, p. 237) faced quoins. The ground level to this corner has either eroded or is naturally lower, exposing a low quoin to the base that protrudes approximately 6cm out from the main face of the wall (figure 29).



Figure 29 The north west corner – showing the protruding quoin to the base.

The north west gable is blind with the exception of a rectangular owl hole set towards the ridge (figure 30). This has a stone lintel. Owl holes were a common feature within barns as owls assisted in vermin control (Brunskill, 1982). The barge boards appear to be of asbestos cement. This elevation is in coursed rubble.



Figure 30 The north west elevation, with the owl hole towards the ridge.

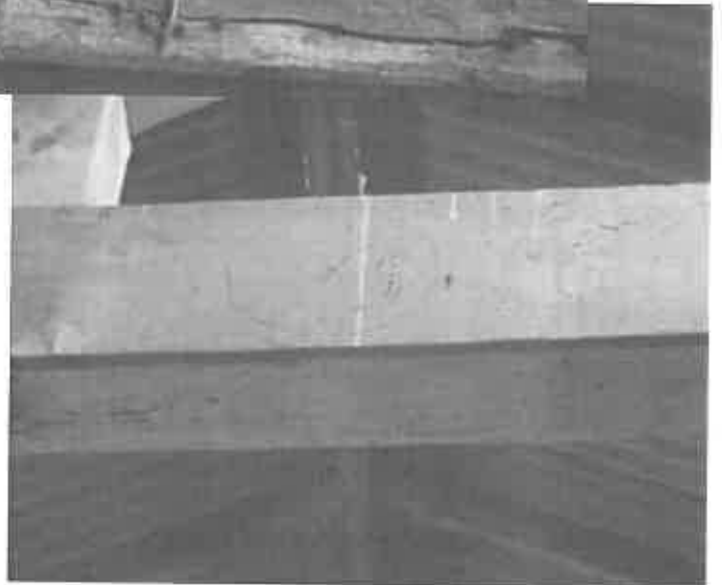
4.4 the Barn - Internal

The inspection of the internal to the barn commences within the main room accessed via the cart entrance, and then proceeds southwards down steps into the 'shippon' area.

The main room within the barn has a compacted earth floor. The cart entrance, as already described, has slots within the base stones, considered to be associated with planks used during the threshing or winnowing process (Brunskill, 1982, p. 38). The remains of the timber doors, which open outwards as expected in a barn used for winnowing or threshing (Brunskill, 1982) have markings etched into the timber, with the 'R' matching the font design of the 'R' above the doorway to the south east gable (figures 25, 31). The circular pattern is also seen to the north west side of the northern most tie beam to the roof structure (figure 32).



Figures 31 and 32 The patterns cut into the cart entrance door and to the tie beam to the roof structure.



The upper part of the cart entrance doorway has a rough- hewn timber cross beam, which has two recesses to form the hinges to the doors. There is a further rough- hewn timber cross beam at wall plate level, with the remainder of the opening covered externally with

corrugated asbestos cement panels.



Figure 33 The beams above the cart entrance.

The tie beams to the king post roof structure run off the top of the stone walls and are located either side of the cart opening, set back approximately 30cm to each side.

The north-west internal elevation (figure 34) is blind with the exception of the owl hole located towards the ridge. The wall is constructed in coursed rubble, with mortar/render applied liberally to the joints.



Figure 34 The north west elevation.

The north-east elevation continues in a similar construction, being approximately 374cm from the internal corner to the cart entrance reveal, and with quoins forming the internal reveal (figure 35) and the protruding quoin to the base. The quoin detail also continues into the buttresses, indicating that the buttresses are not just an addition but are likely to have originally been part of a porch. Continuing to the right hand reveal the design/construction is mirrored, with quoins forming the reveal and a slot to the base quoin.



Figure 35 The cart entrance, showing the internal quoins



Figure 36 The north east internal elevation, showing the cart entrance and remainder of the elevation.

On looking towards the south east elevation there is a raised timber deck, supported upon a partition wall constructed predominantly in stone but with some brick infill (figure 37), which in turn supports timber joists and thereafter the timber boarded floor. This floor appeared in poor condition and thus the inspection was restricted. The partition wall height is approximately 145cm in height, with a further 10cm to the underside of the timber boarding. To the left side of this partition there are 5 visible timber joist ends, whilst to the right there is a board hiding the joist ends.

To the centre of this wall there is an opening 104cm in width and 190 cm in height. The upper 40cm of the doorway is formed by a timber raised section which has a single pitch fall towards the south east.

The south east elevation is effectively blind as viewed from within the main barn area, as the doorways to the south east gable are at a lower level, below the timber boarded platform/deck. The wall is formed in coursed rubble. There is a rectangular owl hole located towards the ridge.



Figure 37 The partition wall and timber 'deck' to the south east elevation.

The north-west elevation continues in a similar manner of construction, with a door opening located at the junction of the internal partition and the wall (figure 38). This has rebated stone reveals, with a timber plank door supported upon two strap and band hinges to the left reveal as viewed from within and secured via a catch set within the right hand side rebated reveal at a height of approximately 112cm. The door opens inwards and is located opposite the cart entrance. The rebate commences with a 20cm recess from the external, rebates 9cm and then continues for 25cm. There is a stone threshold that is 46cm in depth.



Figure 38 The doorway to the north west elevation.

Continuing along this elevation the remainder is blind and constructed in a similar manner, in predominantly coursed rubble stone (figure 39).



Figure 39 The north west elevation showing the door way and the coursed rubble construction.

As previously referred to the roof is supported upon the gables and two timber king post frames (Alcock, et al., 1996, p. F9), forming three bays. The main king posts have raised areas for supporting the inclined struts leading to the principal rafters and are sometimes referred to as joggle posts (Ching, 1995, p. 210). A detailed inspection of these was not possible but the timbers appear finished rather than rough-hewn and support two sets of purlins per pitch. The purlins are a combination of planed and rough-hewn timbers indicating re-use and replacement. The purlins are staggered (Alcock, et al., 1996, p. F12 D), to the south west pitch, in that there are overlaps at the junctions, as illustrated in figure 40 below, and support the rafters, which in turn support further horizontal timbers (3 per pitch) which have been applied to fix and support the corrugated asbestos cement roof. The purlins to the north east pitch are staggered with the exception that one purlin to the upper run is supported by a cleat (Alcock, et al., 1996, p. F12 D&c)

It should also be noted that the ridge plank is not sited in its original position but is instead offset to the southwest of the original king posts. This is attributed to the re-roofing of the barn and the installation of new timbers.



Figure 40 The roof structure, with staggered back purlins.

Proceeding towards the entrance to the low end of the barn and into the 'shippon' area the floor, as already stated, is of rough compacted earth. The entrance into the shippon internally is via the opening in the partition wall and is down one step comprising two risers and one tread. The initial drop is of 12cm, with a tread of 32cm followed by a further drop (riser) of 12cm. This leads down to a central passage between two rows of stalls.

The inspection commences at the south east corner and proceeds with this area of stalls and continues to the central passage and then the south west stall area.

The area to the south east of the shippon comprises three concrete cattle stalls (figure 41) set parallel with the south east gable. The floor is of concrete and is formed so as to provide drainage. On entering this area from the doorway to the south east gable there is an area of concrete floor that inclines down towards the said entrance. Proceeding 142cm in from the north east elevation the floor then rises 10cm and continues for a further 189cm at which point there is the low concrete back panel to the stalls. The stalls are formed in concrete and are set approximately 137cm and 287cm in from the internal elevation of the south east gable. They are 127cm in height, 138 cm in width, and 14cm in depth. They have a slight curve to the outer corner, and this also abuts a metal 8cm diameter pole that acts as a support to the timber beams that in turn support the floor joists to the 'deck' above. At this location the height between the floor and the underside of the beams is low at approximately 166cm. The beams supporting the joists are approximately 16cm in depth. The floor within each stall is grooved to aid in the run off of urine etc. To the inner faces of the stalls are metal posts for the tethering of cattle.

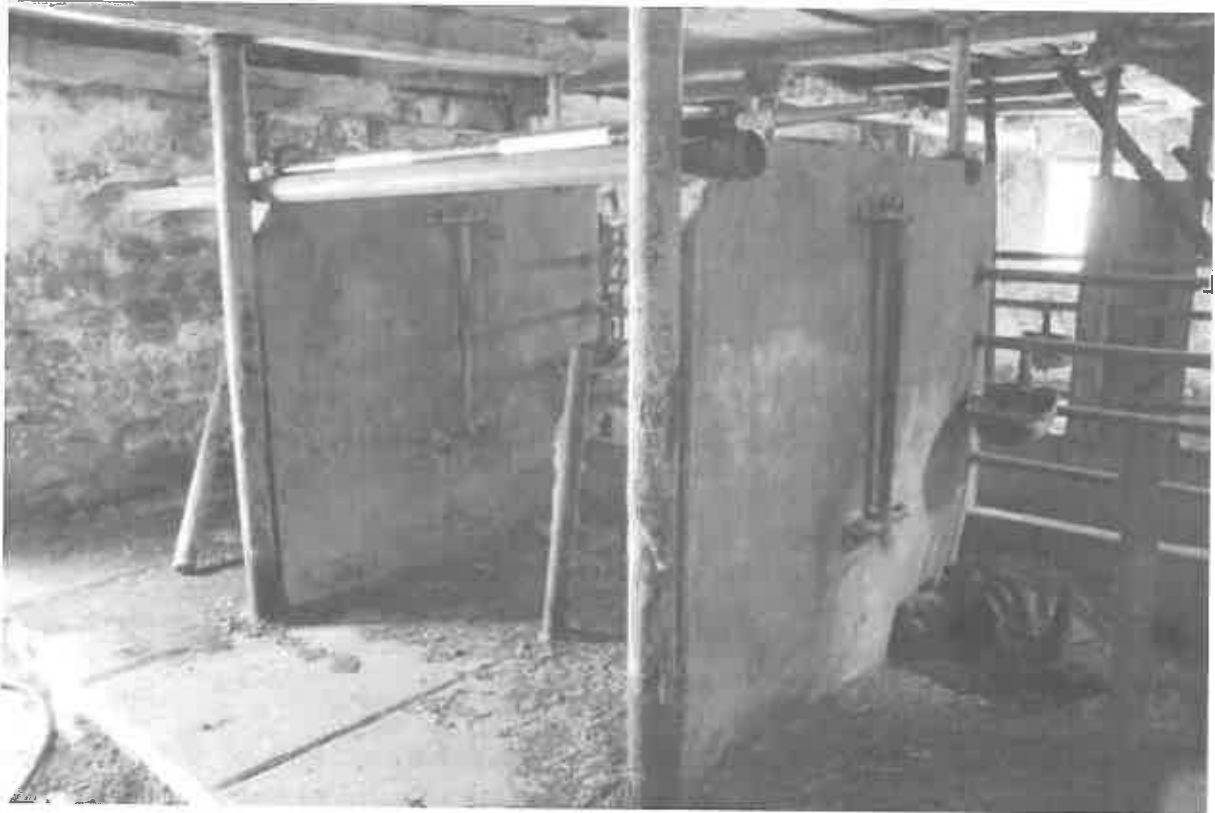


Figure 41 The concrete stalls within the shippon.

To the underside of the beams are slots (figure 42), set at approximately 173 cm in from the internal north east elevation and 18cm in length (following the length of the beam) , 4cm in width and 9cm in depth. Both beams have a similar notch and it is assumed that these would have been the locations for previous timber uprights to former stalls. In addition there are smaller holes at approximately 30/35cm centres, with 7 such holes to the initial beam and 8 to the northwest one.

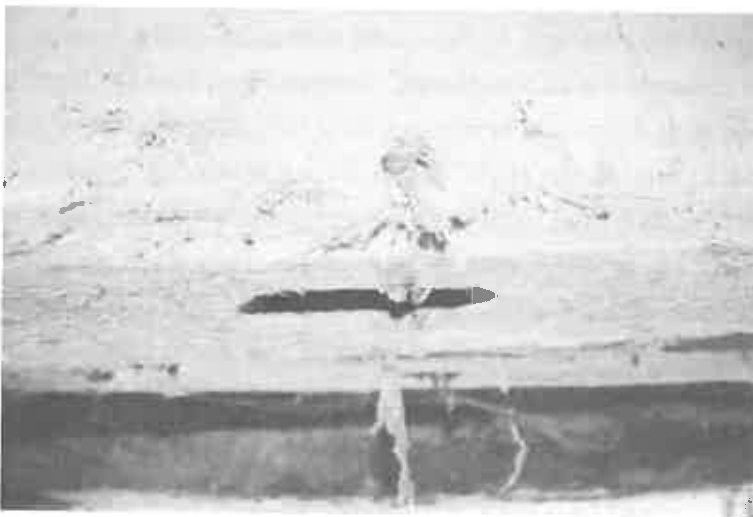


Figure 42 One of the slots or notches in the beams.

To the rear of the stalls are low level concrete panels forming a rear wall to the stall. These rise 28cm up from the concrete floor, are 8cm in depth, and the drop 36cm to the concrete

floor of the central passage. Set within the concrete stall panels and directly above the rear concrete panel walls are four horizontal metal poles as dividers/partitions between the stall and the central passage. These are set at 16cm, 33cm, 50cm and 68cm in height up from the top of the rear concrete panel wall to the stalls. To the south east internal elevation there is a recess within the wall (figure 43). This is set at 211cm in from the south east internal corner and is approximately 60cm above floor level to its base. The recess is approximately 20cm in width, 54cm in height and 24cm in depth and may have been a storage or light recess. The internal elevations within this area have been lightly rendered

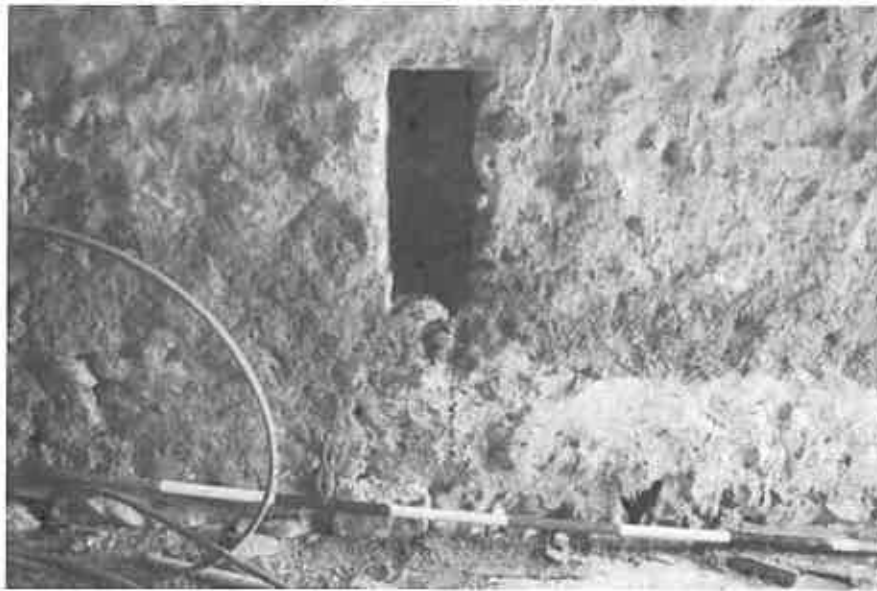


Figure 43 The recess within the wall to the shippon.

The central passage floor is formed in concrete, and leads from the entrance in the south east gable to the steps end entrance into the main barn area (figure 44). As described earlier the steps comprise two risers and one tread. The cross beams that run across from north east to south west and support the floor joists terminate at the end of the stalls and do not continue over the central passage.



Figure 44 The central passage with the steps leading up to the main barn area and the stall either side.

Continuing to the remaining stalls these are of similar design and dimensions to the preceding stalls, with the floor formed in a similar manner and profile.

There is a window opening to the south west elevation, with an angled and rendered sill. This is 86cm above floor height to its inner side rising to 90cm at the window position (figure 46). The opening is approximately 66cm in height internally and 73cm in width. The frame and lights have been described externally.

The beams used as supports for the timber joists to this section display different notches to the other side of the shippon. The timber beams/lintels abutting the south east gable have a number of small recesses (7 in total) set at regular distances (44/45cm centres) with the exception of those over the door opening, which start at 21cm in from the south west elevation and then at 18cm and 26cm centres respectively. Thereafter the spacing is at 44/45cm centres.



Figure 45 The doorway to the right of the shippon (south west).

The underside of the second beam (north-westwards) has notches to its underside. These number 8 in total and are initially spaced at 24cm in from the south west internal elevation and thereafter at 37cm centres. These notches are 9cm in length. In addition there are notches similar to those on the beams over the opposite stalls, located at 176cm in from the internal wall face and being 19cm by 4 cm width and 9cm deep. The similarly located notches would indicate that matching posts or stalls were positioned at this end of the barn, which has subsequently been altered by more modern flooring and stalls, with the multiple notches perhaps indicating additional vertical timbers forming a partition, but this is an assumption.



Figure 46 The window opening to the south west elevation.

The wall to the south west elevation is formed again in coursed stone rubble. The internal door reveals to the outer doors to this area of the barn are rebated, as shown below, with pitch faced external reveals followed by the unfinished stone of the internal face of the gable wall. The gable end wall (south east) is approximately 53cm on sectional measurement.



Figure 47 The rebate to the door opening to the right at the gable end.

In addition, to the gable wall there is a protruding stone sited to support a timber beam (figure 48) and which may have been a corbel, although no other indication of such was found within this area. If a corbel then corresponding one on the opposite wall would be expected, but this exists in isolation. This stone is located approximately 75cm in from the left hand internal reveal of the right hand doorway (as viewed from internally).



Figure 48 A corbel?

5.0 Interpretation

The barn has not suffered from major re development during its existence, with alterations evident being the probable removal of a porch or canopy (possibly with cheeks (Brunskill, 1982, p. 38)) and probable repairs to the internal partition wall and the remodelling of the shippon area. The roof covering has been replaced and it is likely that some roof timbers have also been replaced at the same time. Indeed if one looks at the position of the existing ridge plank, it is offset from the original position within the kingpost.

The map evidence has been limited to the 19th century, as reference to earlier maps has not revealed any identifiable or concise indication of its presence. The Tithe Map and Ordnance Survey maps of the early 19th century both identify the barn and the assumed associated farm, and the census records confirm the occupier at that time as a John Seed, a tenant of Richard Walmsley, a substantial land owner in the area.

Thus the exact dating of the barn has not been possible, but it was present in 1839, and may date from earlier. Such barns are usually dated between 1750 and 1840/50, at which point animal husbandry and agricultural practice was changing significantly as a result of improved knowledge, a migration of labour from the countryside, and the growth of major conurbations such as Manchester leading to increased demand for food and thus production.

The barn is a field barn, located away from the farmstead at a junction of a number of fields. Its use appears to be as a combination barn, in that crops and animals were housed within its walls. The descriptions of barns with the English Heritage Preliminary Character Statement (English Heritage, 2006) includes the following regarding cow houses

.... Cow houses usually provided accommodation for between eight and twelve animals, except on the smaller farms in more remote upland areas. The standings allowed for two cows between each division, with vertical stone slabs set within wooden frames dividing the stalls (Denyer 1991, p.98). The animals were tethered in these stalls for the winter with a manger along the wall in front of them. Cattle could be stalled across the width of the building or along its length (Figure 32). 'Cross shippons' were often served by a central feeding and manuring passage accessed by a door in the gable end; examples date from the 17th century. From the early 19th century, wider buildings were being built, which had entrances in both side walls and gable ends, the latter to a long axial passage into which cattle would face: these served as both a feeding passage and a source of cross-ventilation. Increasingly from the mid-19th century the stalls were being turned round and placed across the building in back-to-back blocks with doors in the front wall to serve each group, the cattle facing a vented passageway into which fodder could be dropped from above.
(English Heritage, 2006, pp. 64-65)

As the above indicates the central feeding passage and stalls either side was a more dated practice that was super-ceded by an alternative layout and better ventilation later in the 19th century.



Figure 49 A Lancashire barn (Lancashire Valleys) (English Heritage, 2006, p. 65)

The above illustration is of a barn in the Lancashire Valleys (English Heritage, 2006, p. 65). As can be seen there are three doors located to the gable end, plus a cart entrance with a canopy located towards the rear. There are ventilation holes in the gable end and an owl hole. This hints at an upper floor at this end of the building, with the need to ventilate whatever is being stored and also control vermin (owl hole). Thus the assumption is that crops/animal feed was stored over the shippon or cow house, whilst crops entered the barn through the cart entrance. Elements of this design can be seen in the subject barn.

The illustration below (figure 50) shows an illustration of the probable layout of the shippon, with a central feeding passage and stalls either side. It also shows upright timbers used for the tethering of cattle, with these uprights then jointed with the joists to the upper floor, and this may explain some of the notches to the floor beams in the shippon. The remainder of the illustration shows feed being stored over the shippon, a likely proposition for the subject barn.

The doors to the subject shippon open inwards, which is unusual in that this restricts movement internally, although the arrangement is that the doors open flat against the outer walls and thus do not restrict the movement of animals in or out.

24 A barn barn showing the first floor barn over ground floor shippon and a looke-recreation area. The entrance is a me. look barn in that it has a bank, giving ground level access to the entrance of the first floor barn. Some bare, barn, color, varied barn, barns have the upper level access of the and. The North West Region contains the torical barn, barns in the country. © English Heritage.

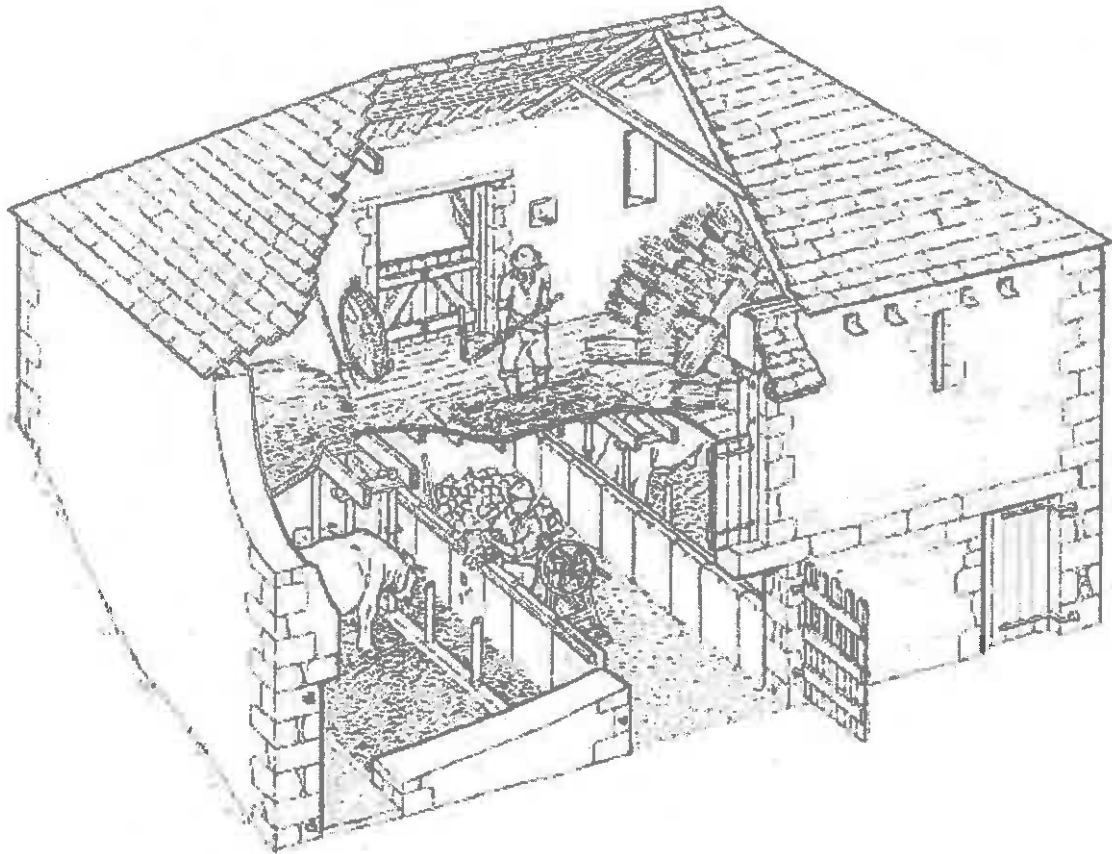


Figure 50 (English Heritage, 2006)

Field barns are a result of the requirement to house animals and crops in areas considered remote or in places awkward to transport from, relative to the farmstead and thus date from an early period in agricultural development, pre dating the expansion in agricultural mechanisation and animal husbandry techniques of the mid to latter part of the 19th century.

The subject barn has grooves to the base of the cart entrance door jambs, indicative of a threshing or winnowing floor (Brunskill, 1982, p. 38). In support of this assumed use there is a further entrance opposite the car entrance which would allow a through draught, and the barn doors open outwards, a common feature of such barns (Brunskill, 1982, p. 38) to ensure they did not get in the way of the flail. There are owl holes at either end of the barn, indicating the encouragement of owls for the control of vermin.

It is therefore assumed that this field barn acted as a combination barn, allowing the retrieval and storage of crops such as corn, the winnowing and threshing of such, and the storage of crops and feeds thereafter coupled with the housing of animals in a shippon in the winter. The low level ceiling height of the shippon is again indicative of early shippons,

with more airy lofty shippens becoming popular in the later part of the 19th century (Brunskill, 1982)

Agricultural commentators of the 19th century recommend 4.3m from wall to wall for a single row of cows (Brunskill, 1982) and the south end of the barn/shippon is below this recommendation indicating an earlier arrangement. It may also be the case that only young animals were kept in the barn and thus the need for larger stalls was not necessary. During the late eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries more effective practices were adopted, including the use of a long feeding passage with cattle tethered along the length of a building instead, and thus long and narrow cow houses were built (Brunskill, 1982, p. 65).

It should also be noted that whilst animal husbandry techniques were changing in the 19th century, particularly towards shippon design, with longer narrower buildings, the economics and scale of farming in some locales meant that the traditional cow house with a loft continued up until the latter part of the 19th century (Brunskill, 1982, p. 65).

In summary the barn appears to have been constructed in either the latter part of the 18th or early part of the 19th century, designed as a combination field barn to house crops and animals.

6.0 Photographic Record

There follows a photographic record of the building with supporting captions describing elements of significance and interest. The location and direction of each photo is shown on figures 51- 52 below. Photographs have been taken within the confines of the scale and proportions of the building (Buchanan, 1983). Its layout, dimensions, restrictions due to condition/access and site constraints both internally and externally impacted upon some elements/areas.

The photographic record commences at the front (north east) of the barn externally and continues in a clockwise direction. References to left and right are as if facing the elevation described unless otherwise stated.

The record then proceeds internally, starting with the main area and then proceeding into the 'shippon' area.

Photographs were taken on the 20th June 2014

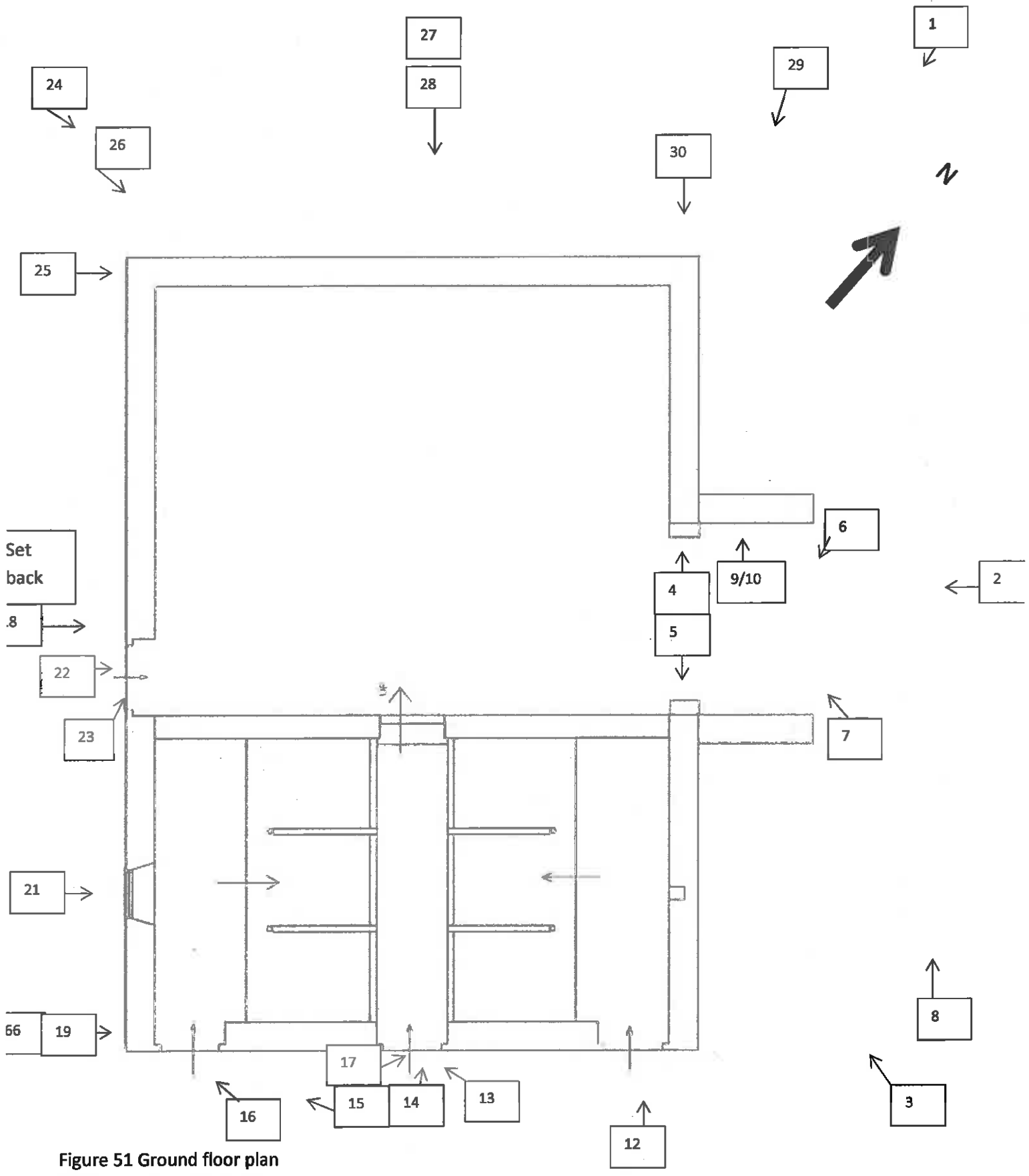
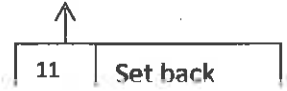


Figure 51 Ground floor plan
 Original scale 1:200 at A1
 Plan supplied by MCK Associates
 Drawn by RJP Surveying Consultants



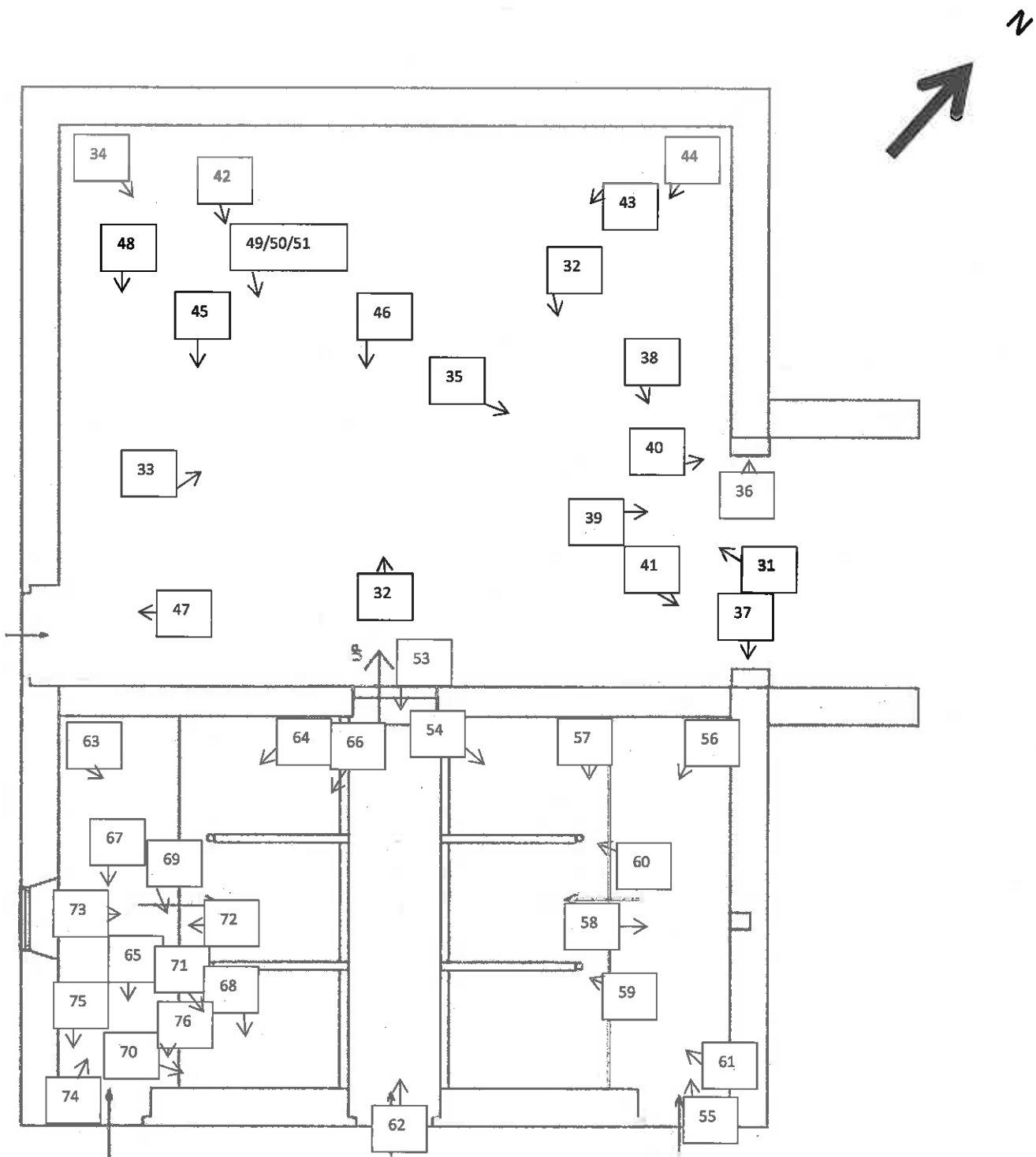


Figure 52

Original scale 1:200 at A1

Plan supplied by MCK Associates

Drawn by RJP Surveying Consultants

Photographic Schedule



1 The north east elevation showing the cart entrance and butresses



2 The cart entrance, with the protruding base quoins



3 The buttresses as viewed from the south west, with quoin detail to the south west corner also seen.



4 The base quoin and slot to the right hand jamb to the cart entrance.



5 The base quoin to the left hand jamb to the cart entrance.



6 The left hand buttress.



7 The right hand buttress, with some of the quoin detail to the entrance jamb visible in the buttress stonework.



8 The road way, with sets, to the front (north east) of the barn.



9 The engraving to the right hand cart entrance door.



10 Engravings to the right hand cart entrance door



11 The south east gable end, with three ground level openings and the owl hole towards the ridge.



12 The right hand entrance to the south east gable, with door hinged to the right and supported on two strap and band hinges.



13 The central doorway, with the oval and the initials R B engraved into it.



14 The oval in the lintel over the central doorway with the carved initials clearly visible.



15 The left hand doorway to the south east elevation, showing the stone jamb/reveal.



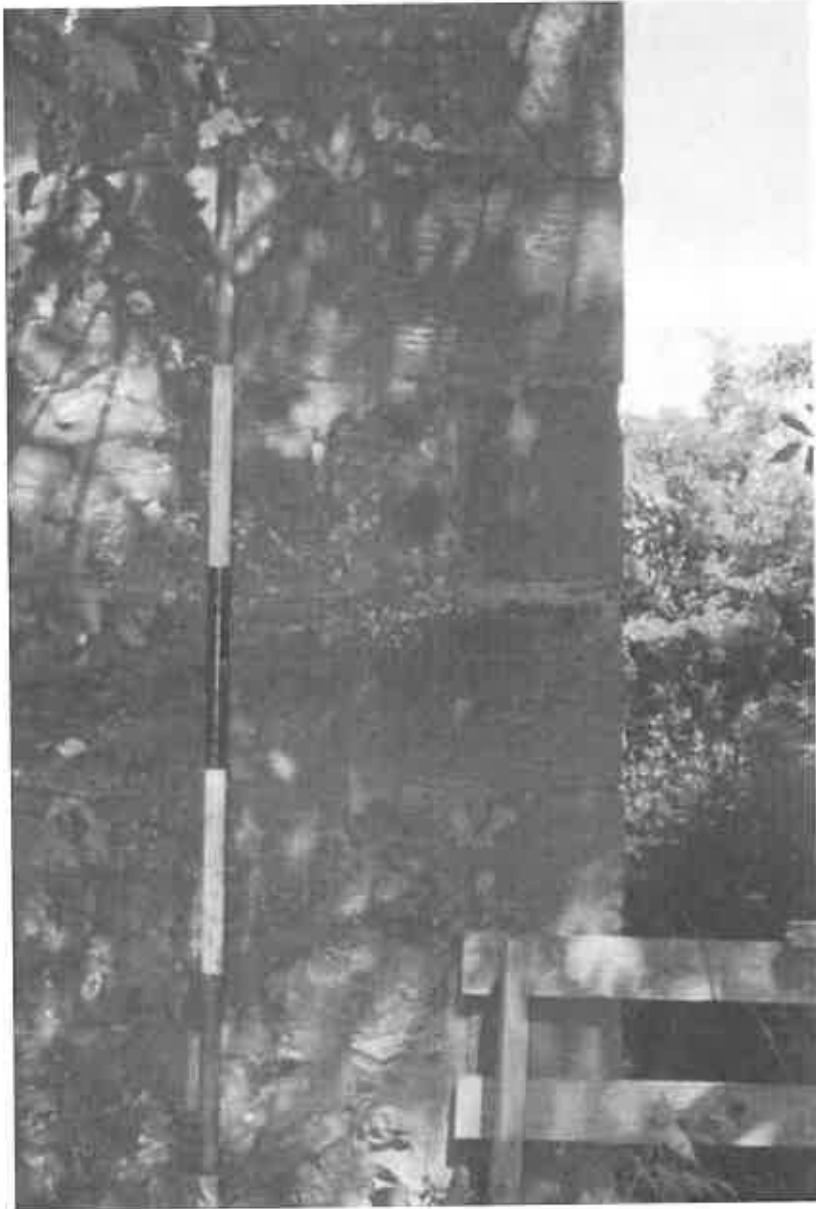
16 The lintel and stone reveals/jambs to the left hand door to the south east gable elevation.



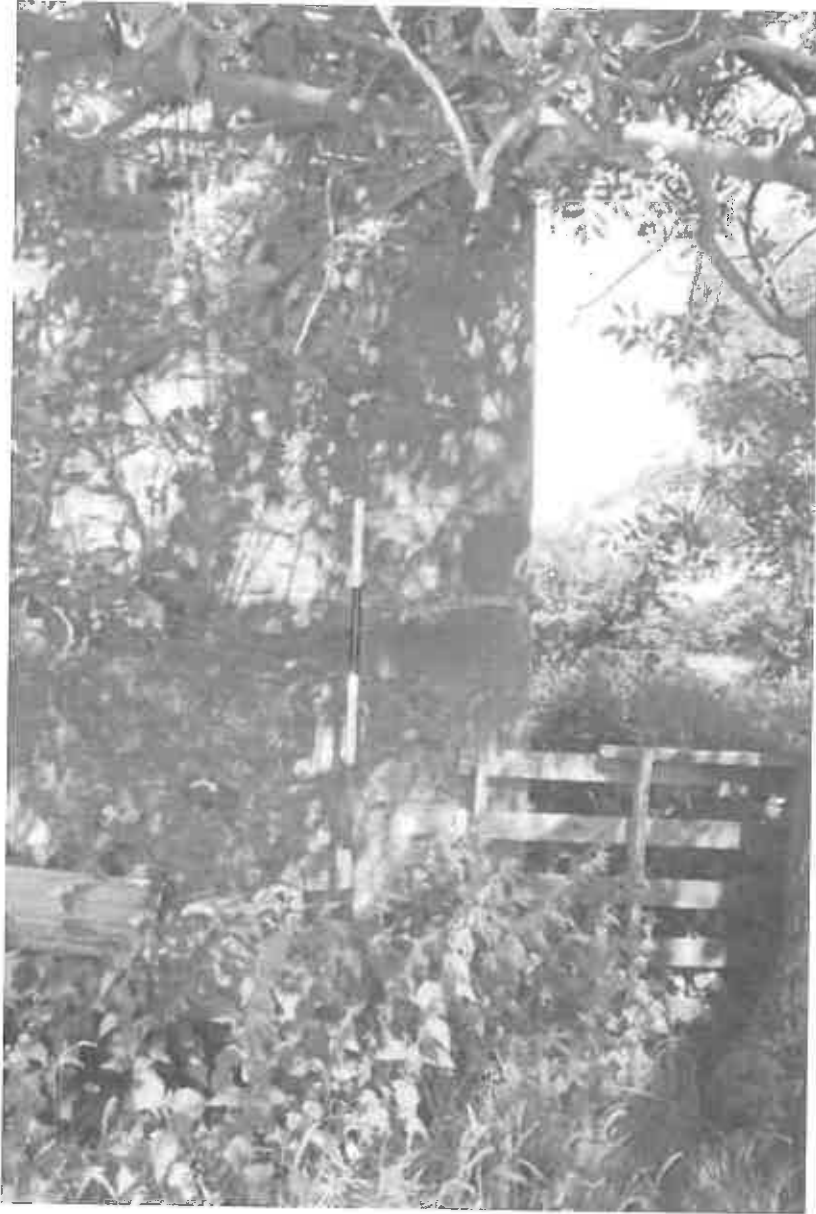
17 The door handle and stone jamb/reveal to the central door, illustrating the rebate to the jamb.



18 The south west elevation, showing the corrugated asbestos cement roof and the door opening.



19 The south west corner illustrating the quoin detail



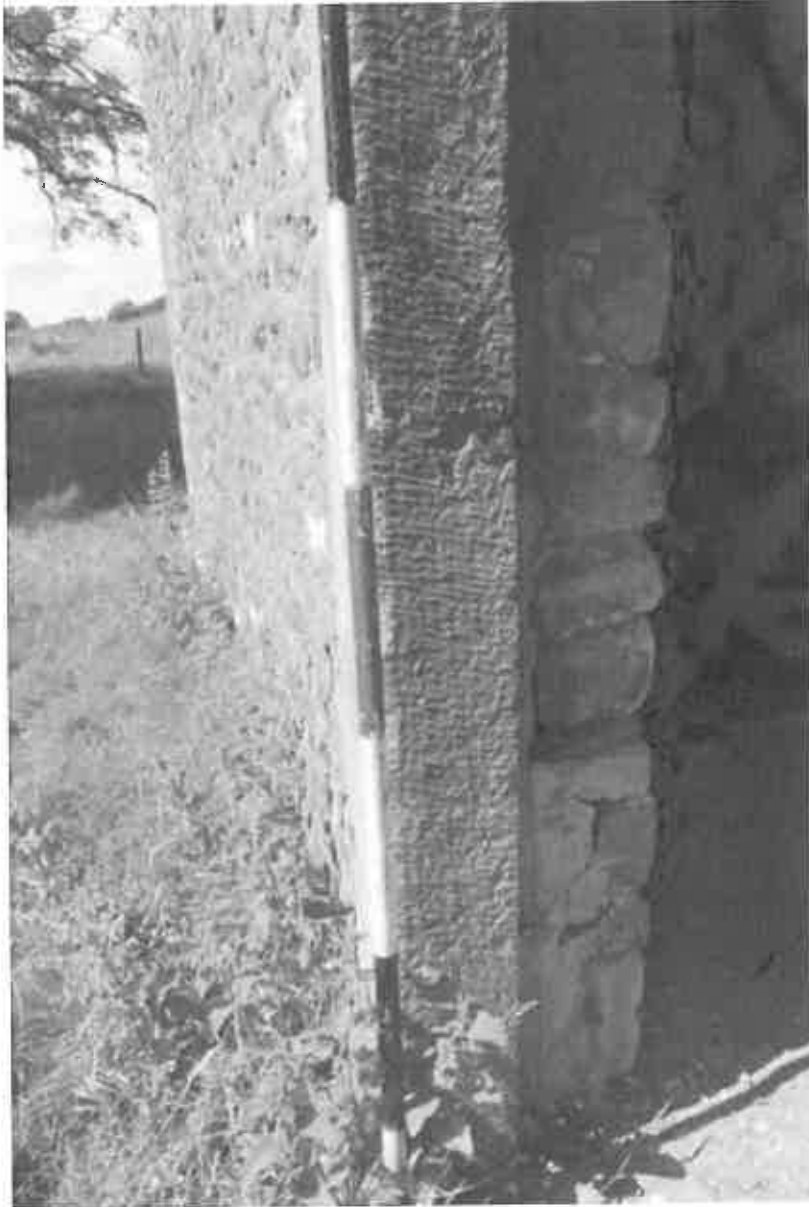
20 A further view of the south west corner



21 The window opening to the south west elevation, showing the two light four pane window. The upper light was top hinged.



22 The door opening to the south west elevation, with stone jambs and lintel and a right hand hinged plank door.



23 The rebated jamb to the doorway to the south west elevation.



24 The north west elevation showing the quoins and the owl hole to the gable. Also visible is the protruding quoin to the north west corner base.



25 The north west corner, showing the quoin detail and the protruding base quoin.



26 A further view of the base quoin.



27 The north west gable end, with the owl hole towards the ridge.



28 The owl hole. The ridge detail is offset, a result of the re-roofing that has been undertaken



29 The north-west gable and north-east elevation, showing the quoin detail.



30 The corner of the north west and north east elevations of the barn, showing the quoin detail.

Internal



31 The compacted earth floor to the main area of the barn.



32 The north west internal elevation, with the coursed rubble stonework. The owl hole is also visible towards the ridge.



33 The internal corner to the north west and north east elevation.



34 An internal view of the cart entrance, showing the compacted earth floor, and internal quoin detail. The timber beams over the cart entrance are also visible.



35 The internal jamb of the cart entrance, showing the quoin detail and the protruding base quoin.



36 The base quoin to the northern side of the cart entrance. The slot or groove for a plank is clearly visible.



37 The base quoin, with plank slot, to the southern jamb of the cart entrance.



38 An internal view of the southern side of the cart entrance.



39 the upper part of the cart entrance, with the two rough-hewn beams and corrugated asbestos panels.



40 The upper hinge to the northern cart door, formed by a recess into the cross beam.



41 The upper part of the cart entrance jamb to the southern side, with the cart door hinged within a recess in the cross beam.



42 The low level dividing partition, with the central entrance through to the shippon, and deck for the storage of crops/feed. The image also shows the south east gable, with the owl hole towards the ridge.



43 The south east gable and the dividing partition with the central doorway through to the lower shippon. The joist ends supporting the timber 'deck' are visible to left hand side..



44 The south west elevation, with the doorway by the junction between the internal partition and the outer wall.



45 A view of the internal partition, formed mainly in coursed rubble stone, with some brick infill.



46 The south east gable and the internal partition



47 The door opening to the south west elevation, with the stone rebated jambs



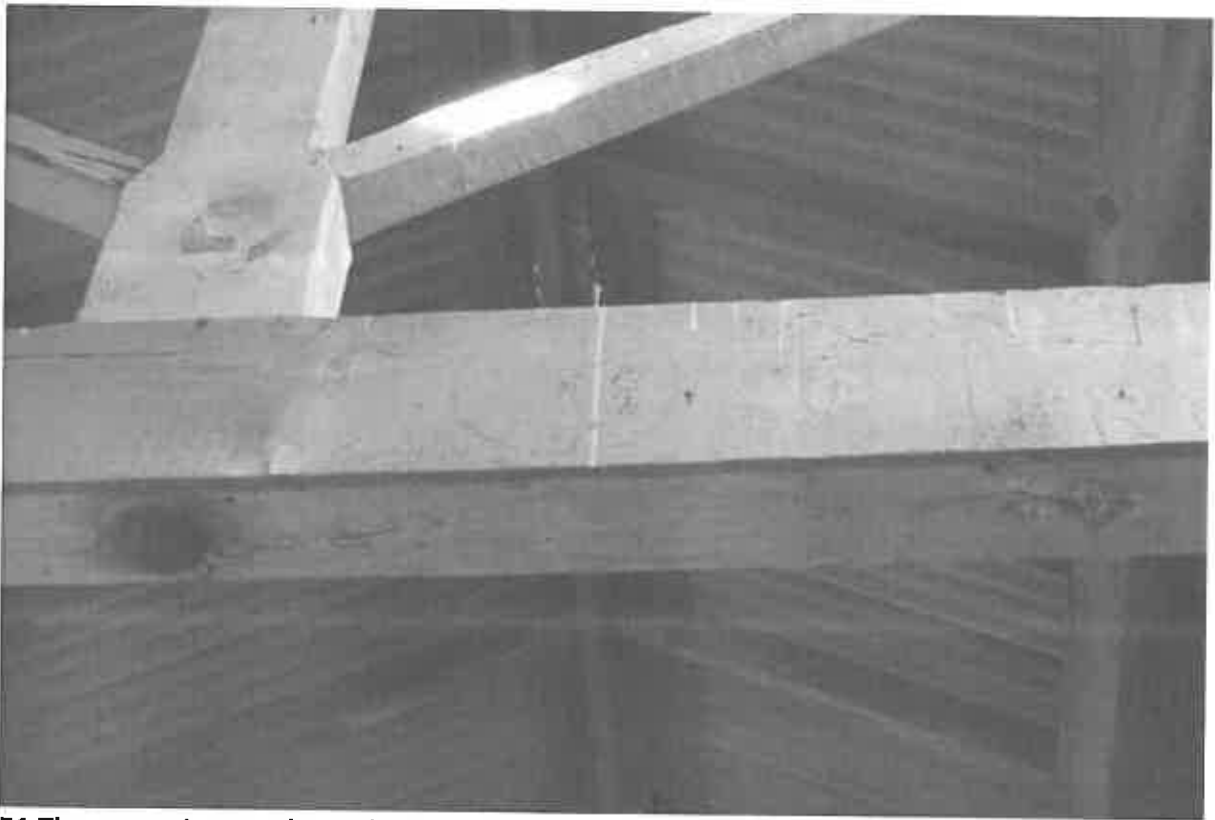
48 The roof structure as viewed towards the south east, showing the tie beam, bracing struts, king joggle post, principal rafters and purlins.



49 The roof structure to the north of the cart entrance, showing the king joggle post and the cleated back purlins.



50 The cleated purlin to the principal rafter.



51 The engravings to the tie beam, similar to those of the door to the cart entrance.



52 The staggered purlins to the north east roof pitch.



53 The central passage as viewed from the main barn area. The low level concrete back panels to the stalls, railings and the concrete floor are visible, along with the ends of the supporting beams.



54 A view across the shippon towards the south east corner, showing the concrete stall dividers, the attached metal tethering bars, the recess to the north west wall, the metal posts off the end of the stalls that support the beams and thereafter floor joists.



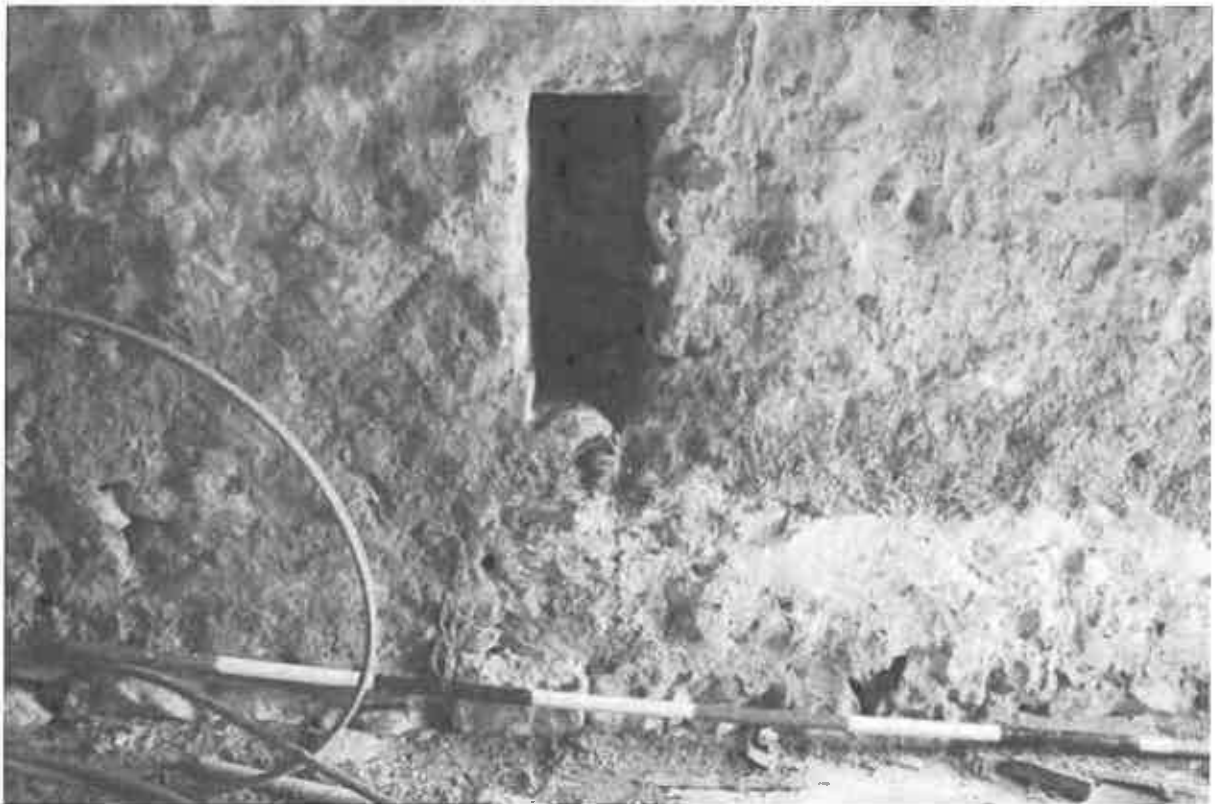
55 A view across the shippon with the concrete floor, stepped up towards the stalls.



56 The shippon stall dividers



57 The doorway to the south east corner of the gable, showing the rebated door jambs and the door opening against the outer wall.



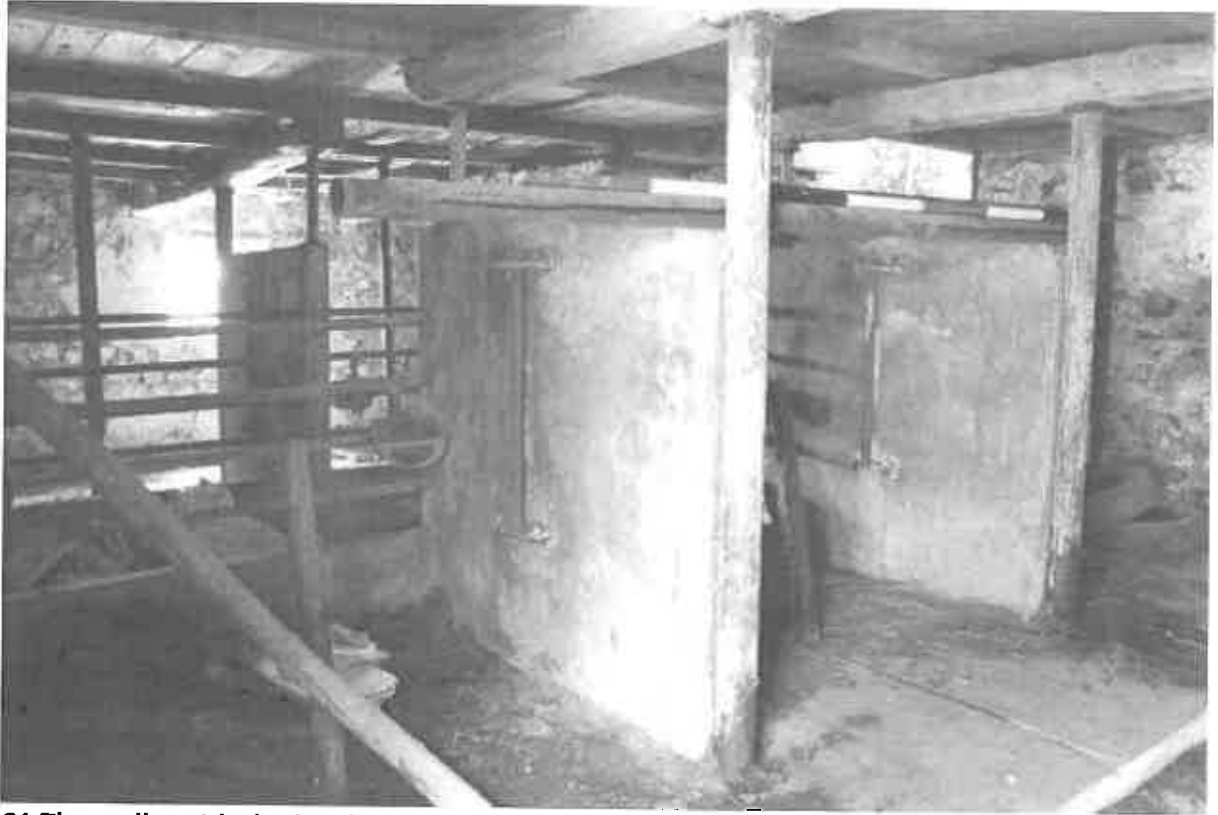
58 The recess within the north east elevation of the shippon.



59 A notch to the underside of the floor beams.



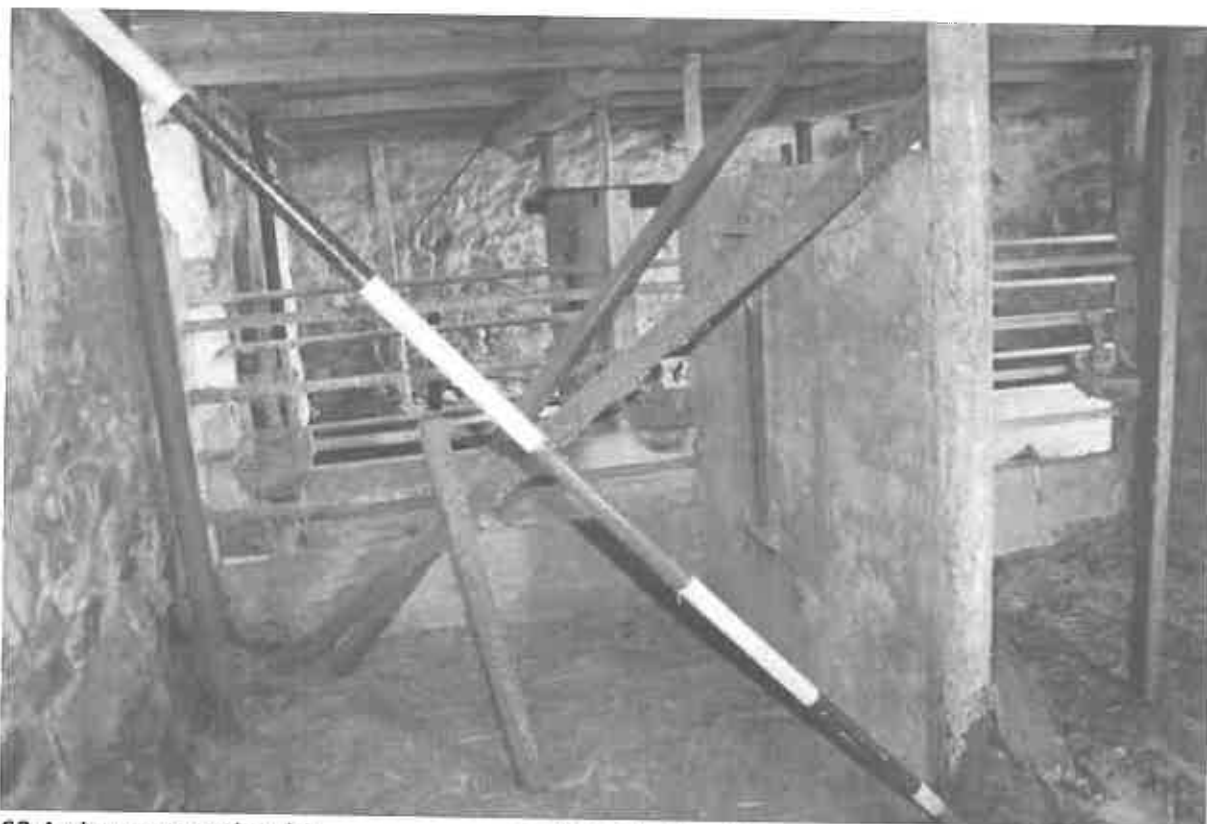
60 A notch to the underside of the floor beams.



61 The stalls, with the low level concrete back and the metal cross rails.



62 The central passage as viewed back towards the main barn area. The steps up to the main barn can be seen.



63 A view across the shippon from the north west elevation.



64 The north west elevation, showing the window opening.



65 The timber beam over the door opening showing notches to the vertical face and the rebate to the stone jamb. The door also opens back against the external elevation.



66 The stalls to the north western side of the shippon, similar in nature to the stalls to the other side.



67 The door opening to the south west corner of the south east gable, with the rebated stone door jamb and the plank door. The notches to the timber beam are also visible.



68 The stone to between the central door and the door opening to the south west corner of the gable. This may have been a corbel, but it stands in isolation.



69 The stone 'corbel' to the gable elevation.



70 The notches to the under-side of the beam to the gable end, with the corbel stone just visible to the top of the image.



71 The timber beam to the gable end, with the central doorway to the left of the image. The notches are just visible to the underside of the timber.



72 The window opening to the south west elevation.



73 A view across the central stall to the south west side of the shippon, showing the floor joists and additional beam and the extra supporting pole added for the upper 'deck'



74 The south west side of the shippon as viewed back towards the main barn area. The step up in the concreted floor is visible, and also shown are the additional posts to support the upper 'deck' located mid way between stall dividers.



75 An example of one of the strap hinges located to the door to the south east gable elevation.

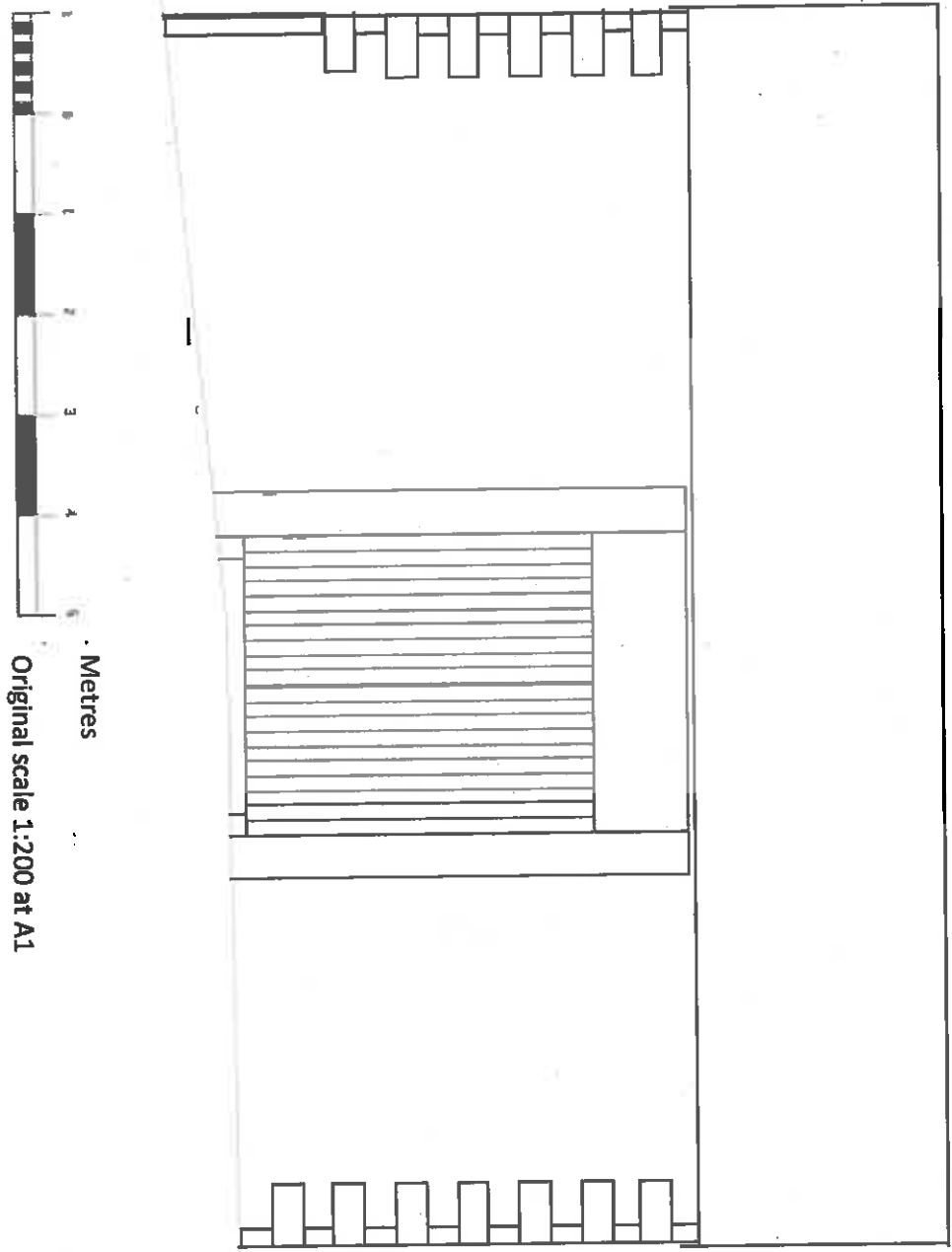


76 An example of one of the metal catches to the doors to the south east gable.

7.0 - Drawn Record

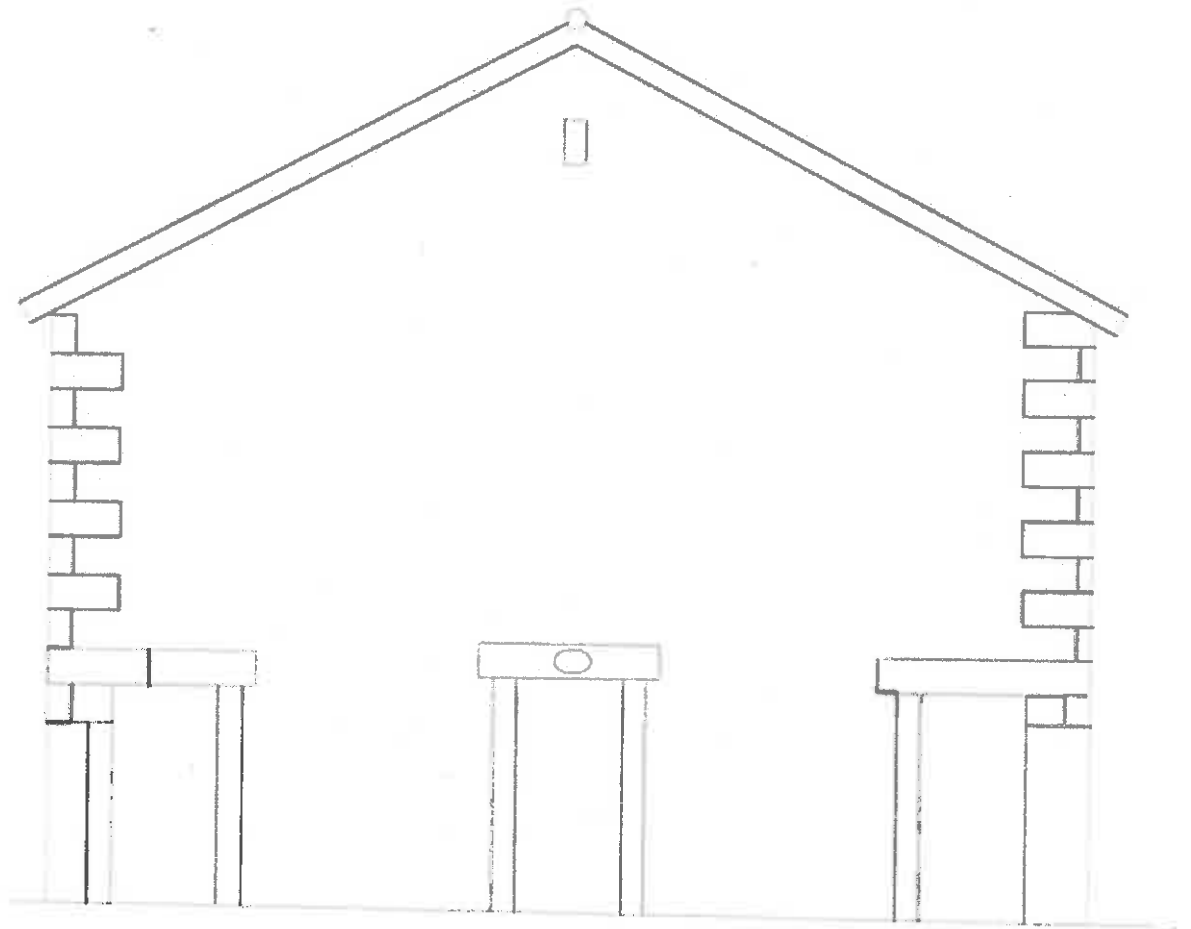
As previously stated architects drawing were used as the initial point of reference, with check measurements taken on site and where applicable amendments made, or where necessary new drawings undertaken. A cross section of the barn (A – A1) is provided.

Original drawings were supplied by MCK Consultants.



Metres
Original scale 1:200 at A1

Drawing 1 of 6
North East Elevation
Original drawing supplied by MCK
RJP Surveying Consultants
Amended by SRLittle



Metres

Original Scale 1:200 at A1

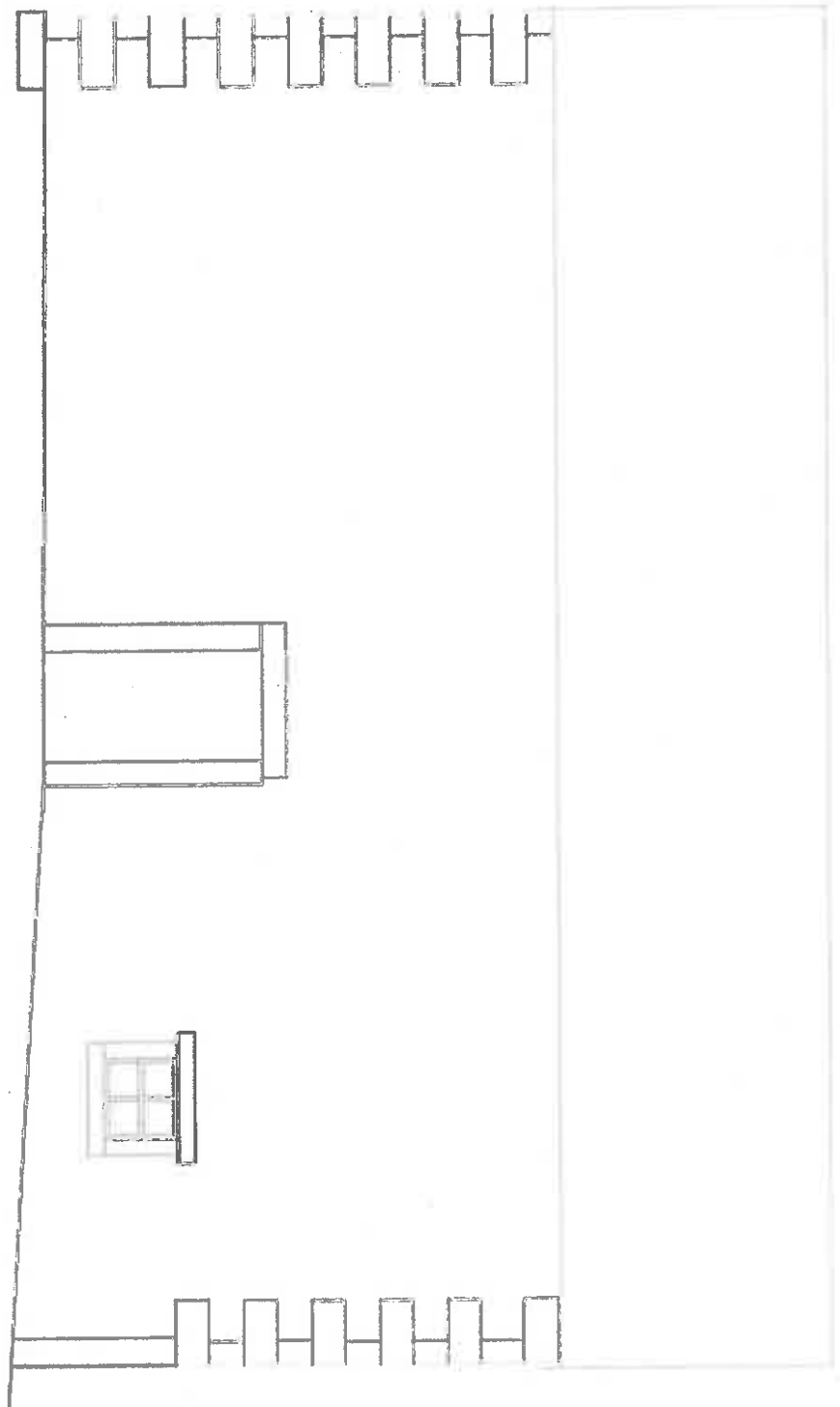
Drawing 2 of 6
South East Elevation
Original drawing supplied by MCK
RJP Surveying Consultants
Amended by SRLittle



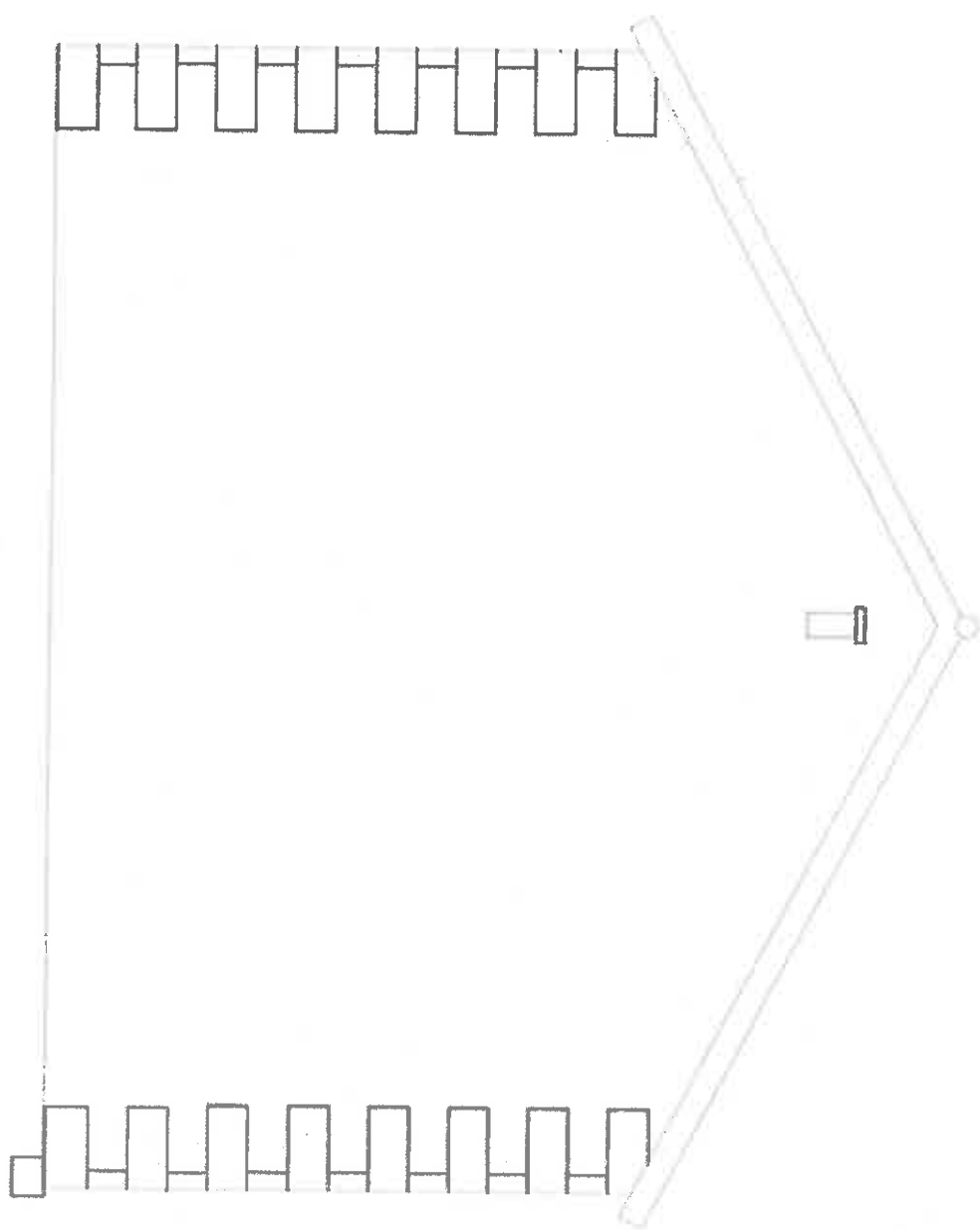


Original scale 1:200 at A1

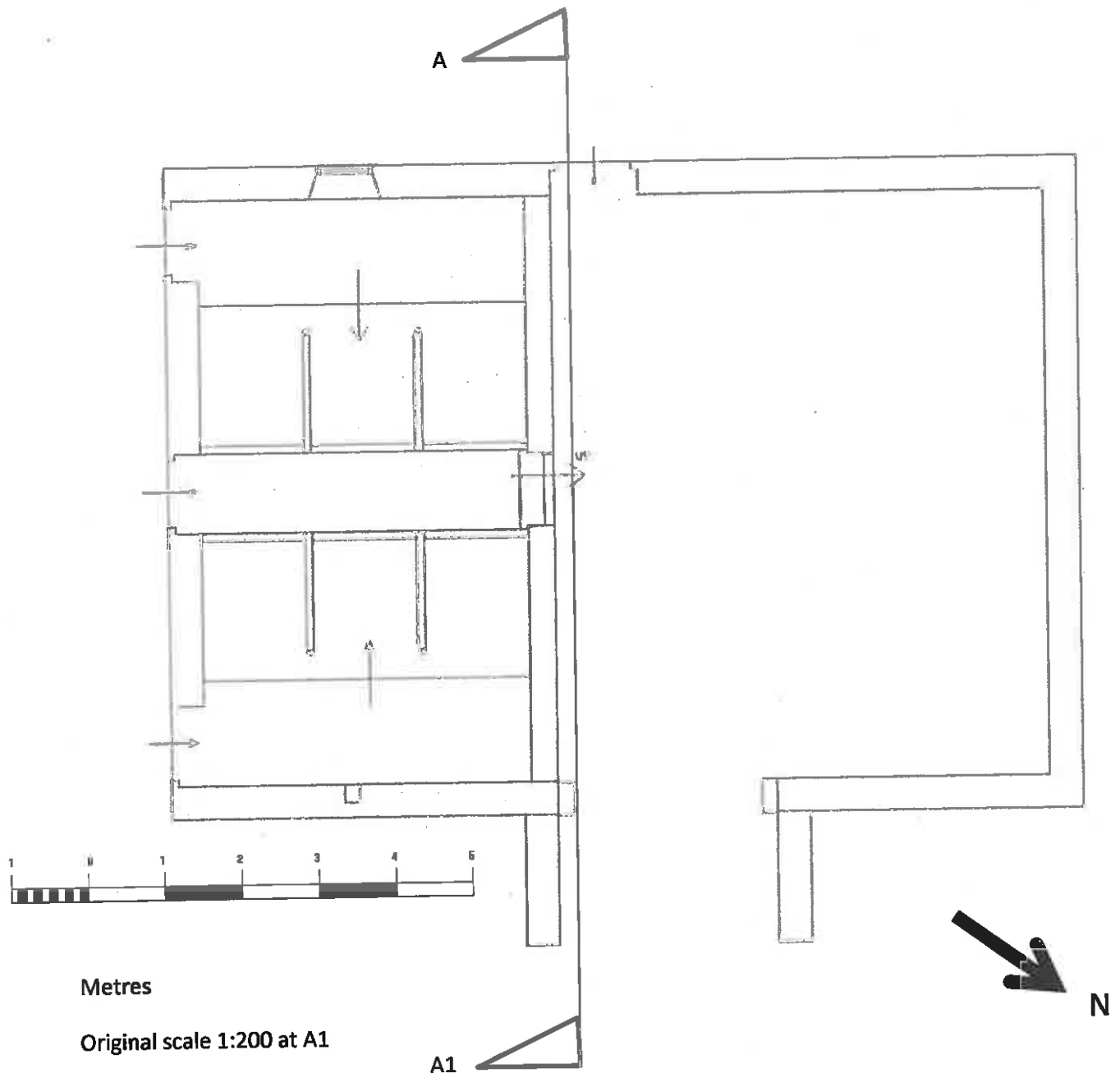
Metres



Drawing 3 of 6
South West Elevation
Original drawing supplied by MCK
RJP Surveying Consultants
Amended by SRLittle



Drawing 4 of 6
North West Elevation
Original drawing supplied by MCK
RJP Surveying Consultants
Amended by SRLittle

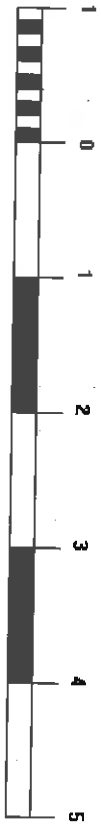


Metres

Original scale 1:200 at A1

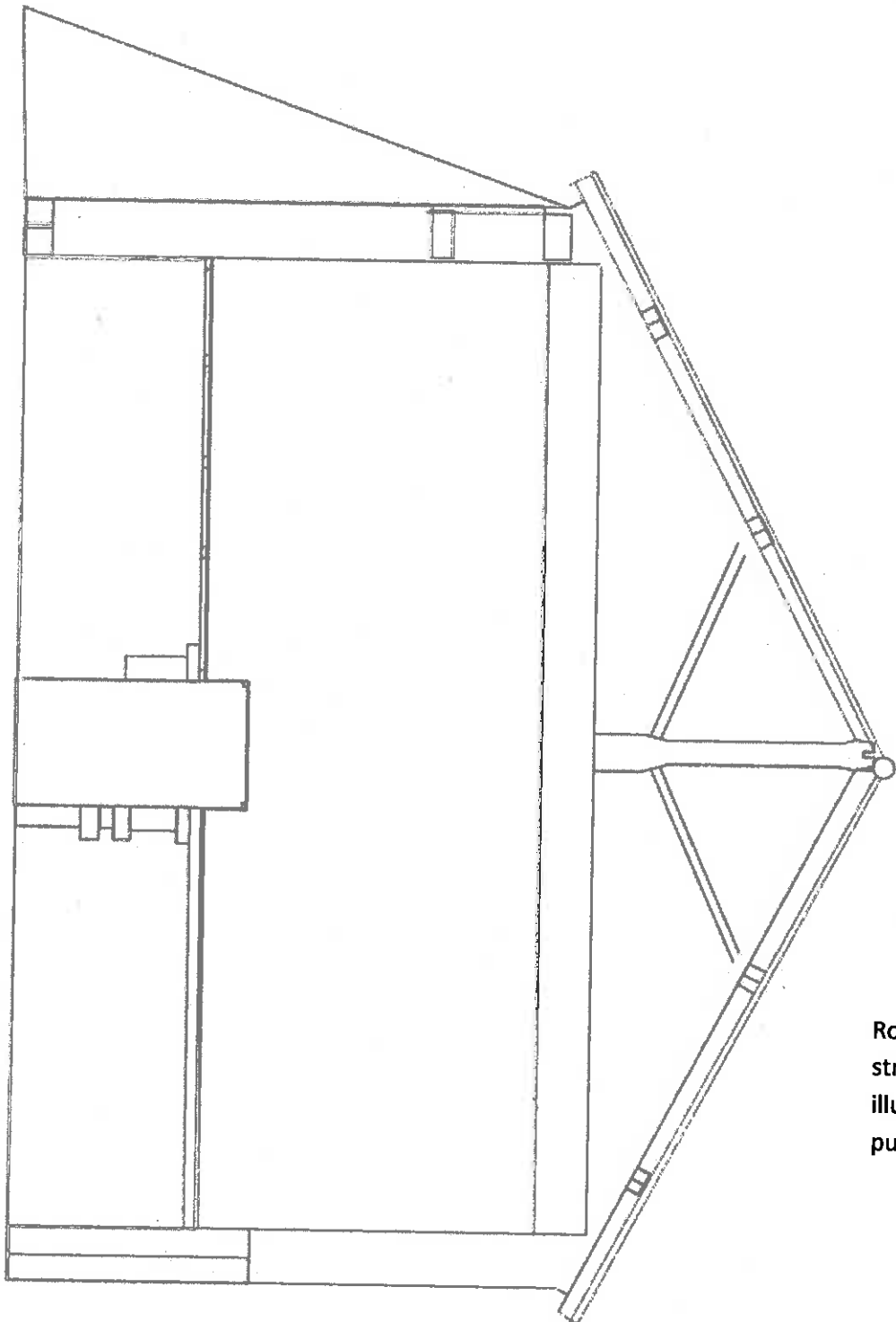
Drawing 5 of 6
 Ground floor Layout
 Original drawing supplied by MCK
 RJP Surveying Consultants
 Amended by SRLittle

A1



Metres

Original scale 1:200 at A1



Roof and roof structure detail for illustrative purposes only

A

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With thanks to MCK Consultants for the use of original plans and to Lancashire Record Office (LRO) for their assistance with research.