

# HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

2NO. BARNS AT LITTLE DUDLANDS FARM, RIMINGTON LANE, RIMINGTON, LANCASHIRE, BB7 4EA

REF: 4739 VERSION 1.01 DATE: DECEMBER 2016

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SUNDERLAND PEACOCK ARCHITECTS  
SURVEYORS



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### SUMMARY

The focus of this record is the recording of 2no agricultural buildings located at Little Dudlands Farm, Rimington, Lancashire. Little Dudlands Farm is located approximately 1km north east of the small village of Rimington. The farm buildings date from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and display typical features of characteristics of barn type buildings to this region with evidence throughout regarding incremental changes that have occurred as a result of the changing needs and requirements of the farm and its occupants, all form the buildings which currently exist today. The buildings are in a dilapidating condition and are now considered to be surplus to the requirements of the existing farm due to the more recent construction of modern farm buildings on the site. The level 2 historic building record has been produced in order to fulfil a condition of planning approval for the conversion of the barns into dwellings.





## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This level 2 historic building record has been produced by Sunderland Peacock and Associates Ltd in order to fulfil a condition of planning approval (application no. 3/2016/0216) from Ribble Valley Borough Council, for the proposed conversion of the barns into 2no. dwellings.
- 1.2 The buildings are likely to originate from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and have undergone a series of incremental changes and additions throughout in order to address the changing needs of the farm. The buildings will have been used for both arable farming activities i.e. threshing. Pastoral farming buildings are also present to the site in the form of shippens which would have been used for the keeping of cattle. Stables are also present in which to house the farms working horses.
- 1.3 This level 2 historic building record has been produced as described within the written scheme of investigation which was submitted to Ribble Valley Borough Council on the 18<sup>th</sup> October 2016. The record includes both a drawn and photographic record as well as limited desktop study and a summary description of the building. The Historic Building record will be submitted to the applicants, Ribble Valley Borough Council, Lancashire Historic Environment Record and the Lancashire Archives.
- 1.4 No previous historical or investigative work has been carried out with regards to this particular site. As part of the planning application, an enquiry was made to the Lancashire Historic Environment record and we were informed on the 08.01.2014 that no record was present for the barns within the Record.
- 1.5 The author of this document, Matthew Fish B.Sc. (Hons) M.Sc. ACIAT, of Sunderland Peacock and Associates Ltd, holds a Master's Degree in Building Conservation and Regeneration and is an Affiliate Member of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and is currently working towards full accredited membership of the institute.

## **2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 Little Dudlands Farm is located approximately 1km north east of the small village of Rimington, Lancashire (NGR SD808405). The farm is comprised of a farmhouse with 2no detached stone barns to the north of the farmhouse which are separated by the original farmyard. To the west of the barns are a group of modern portal framed buildings with further traditionally constructed buildings. Vehicular access to the site is gained via a track leading from Rimington lane with associated footpath.

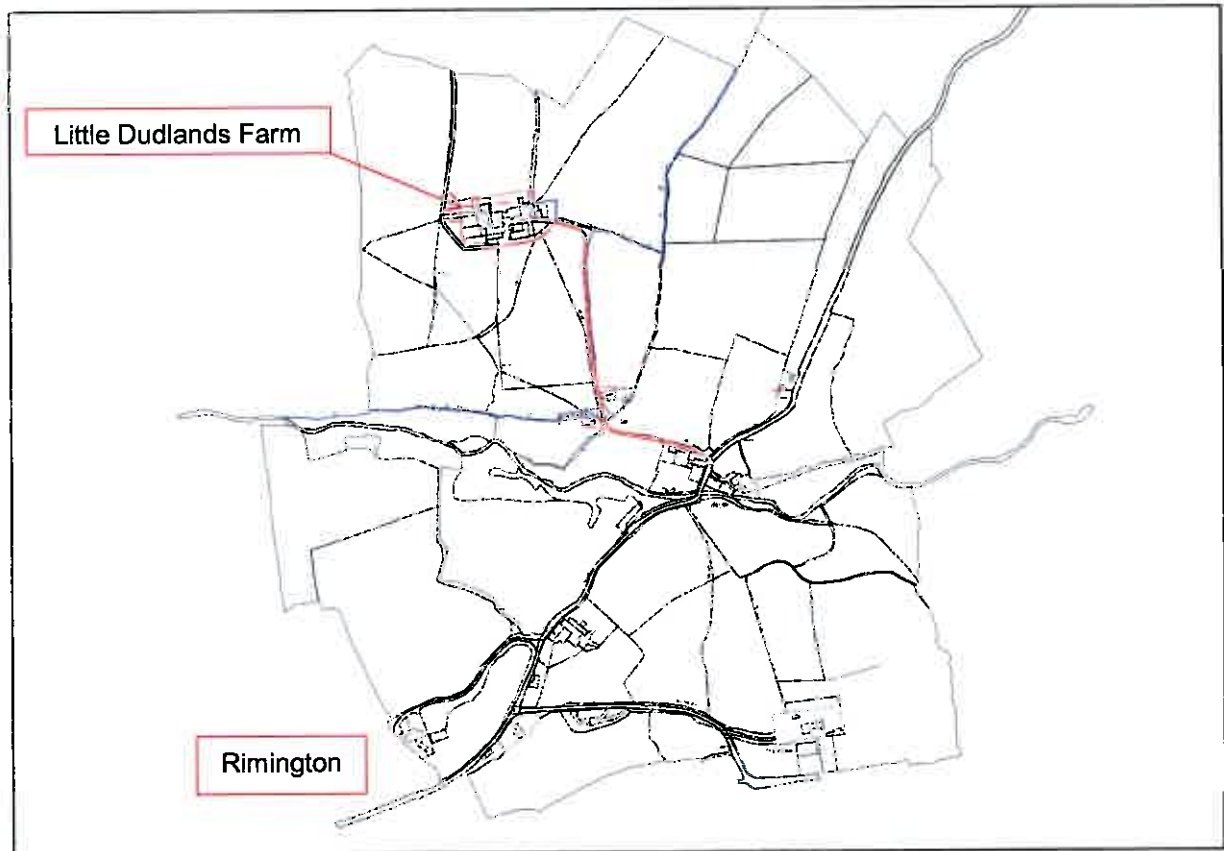


Figure 01: Location plan showing location of Little Dudlands Farm

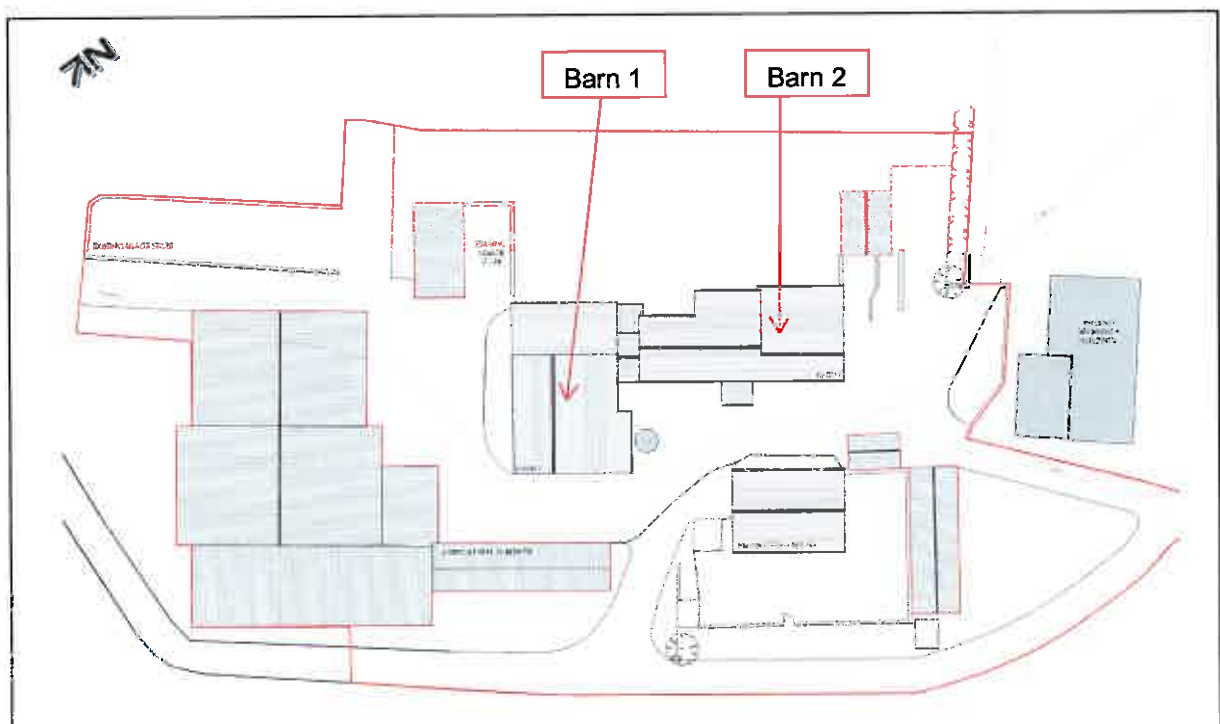


Figure 02: Site plan showing location of the barn buildings.

### **3.0 PLANNING CONTEXT**

3.1 The barns do not form part of any formal heritage assets designation i.e. listed buildings, and they are not located within a defined boundary of a designated Conservation Area. The buildings are also not included within the boundary of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Planning approval was granted with conditions on the 20<sup>th</sup> June 2016.

3.2 However Lancashire County Archaeological Service (Now defunct – role taken over by the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service) considers the building to be non-designated heritage asset of local historical interest in terms of showing the development of the building in response to changing agricultural practices and economics. It is on the recommendation of Lancashire county Archaeology Service (now defunct) that the local Planning Authority, Ribble Valley Borough Council, impose this condition (no. 14) which requires that;

*No works shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording and analysis. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. For the avoidance of doubt the submitted details shall include a building record of the barns, to levels 2-3 and using the standards and guidance set out in the English Heritage document 'Understanding Historic Buildings' (2006).*

3.3 This condition has been applied in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 141 in that *"Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible."*

### **4.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT**

4.1 From carrying out limited desk based research, very little can be found with regards to the history, construction and development of the barns. The extent of the Rimington tithe map of 1846 does not include the site of Little Dudlands Farm and no tithe map was ever produced for the surrounding lands of Sawley.

4.2 Buildings of a similar size, layout and location can be seen on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map surveyed in 1849 (Yorkshire sheet 183) (Figure 03). The farm itself appears to be recorded as 'Dudland' at this time indicating that both the farms and the buildings were extant by this date. The barns at this time appear to be similar to what exists

today but with some differences. The Shippon to the north of Barn 01 is not extant at this date. An additional structure to the north of barn 2 is present which no longer exists and it is unknown as to what purpose this additional structure served. An additional structure is present to the south elevation of barn 2, however this is unlikely to be the structure that exists today which adjoins the south elevation and is more likely to be the original stone 'cheeks' to the barn door which would have offered protection to the barn door as well as protection to internal activities such as threshing.

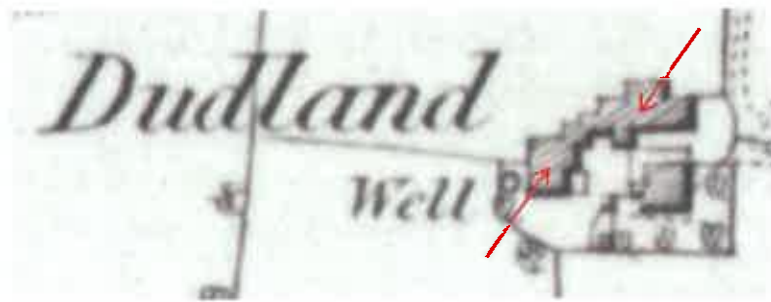


Figure 03: Extract from the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map surveyed in 1849 (Yorkshire sheet 183) (Available from the National Library of Scotland Website)

- 4.3 The barns next appear on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map from 1894 (Yorkshire sheet 183 CLXXXIII.I) (Figure 04) with the farm still referenced as 'Dudland'. By this time the stone cheeks to barn 2 have been demolished as well as the structure adjoining the north elevation of barn 2, with the barns now taking an appearance very much like they do today with the exception of the shippon to the north of barn 1, which is still not extant by this time. The division between the main barn and the stables to barn 2 is now distinguishable, unlike on the map of 1849 and provides evidence that the main barn area would have been constructed first with the stables being constructed at a later date.

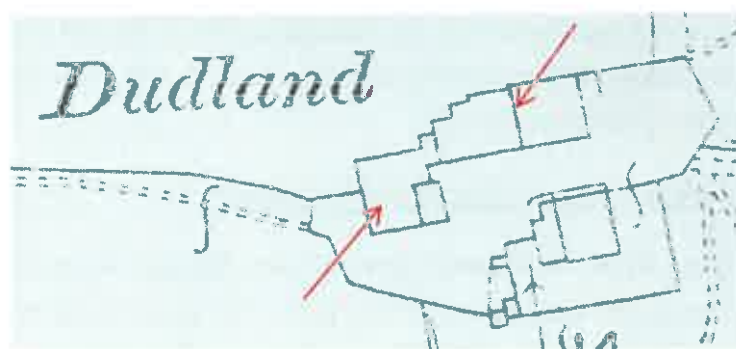


Figure 04: Extract from the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map from 1894 (Yorkshire sheet 183 CLXXXIII.I) (Obtained from the community history section of Clitheroe Library)

- 4.4 No discernible changes to the barns appear to have occurred between 1894 and 1908. The map of 1908 (Figure 05) appears not to have changed however this can only be applied in respect to the plan form of the barns. It is unknown whether there were any internal changes to the arrangement of the buildings. The farm is still referenced as 'Dudland' at this time and the existing shippon to the north of barn 1 is still not extant by this date.

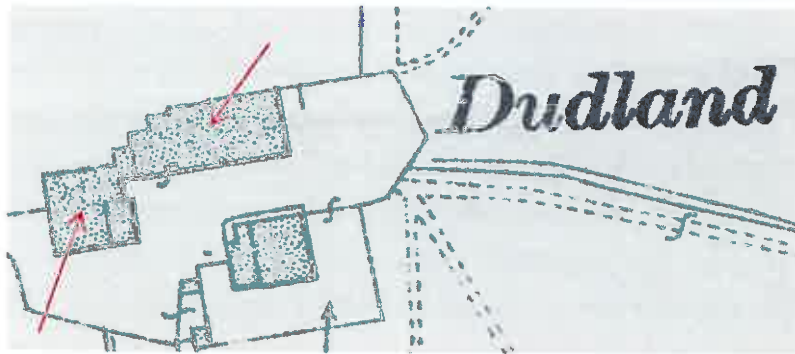


Figure 05: Extract from the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map from 1908 (Yorkshire sheet 183 CLXXXIII.I) (Obtained from the community history section of Clitheroe Library)

- 4.5 By 1970, the shippon to the north of barn 1 has been constructed and clearly identifies this as a 20<sup>th</sup> century addition. A new structure adjoining the north elevation of barn 2 has also since been constructed but has since been demolished and is no longer present on site. A further structure is also present and adjoins the south elevation of barn 2.

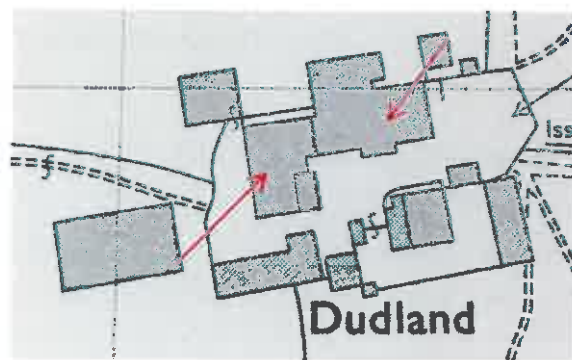


Figure 06: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1970 (Obtained from the community history section of Clitheroe Library)

## 5.0 METHODS OF RECORDING

- 5.1 Works with regards to building recording were carried out on site during July 2016 and involved the inspection of the existing steading in its present condition as well as the carrying out of check measurements to compliment an existing measured survey, photography of the building and also a written assessment of the building.
- 5.2 The drawn record of the barns consists of plans and sectional drawings which have been produced at an appropriate scale, namely 1:100 and 1:50. All drawing conventions are in

accordance with the Historic England Guidance Document, 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2006).

- 5.3 The photographic record has also been produced and is comprised of a selection of photographs which show the external and internal views throughout the barns. Further, more specific photographs will also be included which identify various features of the barn and those which assist in highlighting its design, use and development. All photographs include a graduated means of measurement where possible to provide a photographic scale. This scale will provide an indication as to the size and scale of the barn and its features. All photographs were taken using a Nikon 3200 DSLR 24 mega pixel camera using RAW picture formatting to allow for the conversion of each photograph into 8 bit TIFF files as per the required standard. The location and direction of each photograph has been highlighted on a separate set of plan drawings to show the relation between the object with the photograph and its location. Physical prints of each photograph will be included as part of the record and will be produced at a size of 7x5" and will be issued as part of the historic building record prior to archival submission.
- 5.4 A limited desk based study will also be carried out as part of the recording process which will allow for limited investigation into any already existing sources of information regarding the site the barns at Little Dudlands Farm.

## 6.0 RECORDING LIMITATIONS

- 6.1 On the date of recording a number of limitations were present which prevent recording of certain areas and are as follows:
- The north elevations of both barns 1 and 2 were not accessible and could not be clearly seen for the purposes of recording.
  - In areas of the buildings, large amounts of stored items and materials were present and prevented passage through as well as presenting a visual restriction for the purposes of recording.
  - The side doors present to the left and right of the entrance to barn no.1 were not accessible on the date of recording and subsequently prevented recording to this particular areas.

## 7.0 SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

### Barn 1

- 7.1 The main barn to barn 1 is formed into 3no. bays and is constructed from rubble limestone, with random coursing, and stone quoins with the masonry appearing to be consistent throughout with no discernible differences. The window and door openings are finished with dressed limestone jambs, heads, cills and quoins. The roof covering is of natural stone flags with natural stone ridge tiles.

- 7.2 The front of the barn (east elevation) has a large covered wagon opening with a further door opening located opposite to the rear of the barn (west elevation). No doors or frames are present to the front wagon entrance but with a sliding timber door present to the rear wagon opening. The door covering to the front elevation consists of 4no. timber beams and timber boards. The large doors to the barn would have served the threshing floor and would have allowed for the ingress and egress of wagons onto the threshing floor for the unloading of Hay sheaves. The bay to the north of the threshing floor contains no particular features of note and would likely have been used for the storage of hay sheaves in preparation for threshing. A hay loft is present to the bay to the south of the threshing floor and would have stored the threshed straw. It is supported on a timber floor structure which consists of sawn timber floor joists which are 20<sup>th</sup> century in nature. 2no iron posts are also located below the loft and provide some support to the loft floor above.
- 7.3 The roof structure to barn 1 consists of 3no. timber king post trusses with a central king post and a single raking strut to each side. The king post is fixed to the tie beam with an iron bolt and supports the ridge beam with timber jowels. The trusses support the remaining roof structure in the form of timber purlins, rafters and battens. The constituents of the roof structure are machine sawn in nature suggesting that they are replacement elements originating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The height of the roof structure also indicates the main barn area was used for hand flailing as sufficient space was required over head in order to accommodate the use of a flail.
- 7.4 To the south of the threshing barn, and below the hay loft, is the original shippon to barn no 1. The interior of the shippon is now occupied by a series of modern timber partitions and the stalls / boskins have been removed. A central door is present to the south gable end which provided entry to the central feeding passage with a single door to the left and right of the central passage to facilitate the ingress and egress of cattle.
- 7.5. To the north of the threshing barn is the current shippon which is 20<sup>th</sup> century in origin. The shippon is of solid brick construction with a cement render wall finish to the west elevation of the shippon only. The roof structure consists of 2no. machine sawn timber lean - to roof trusses with machine sawn timber purlins, rafters and battens all in order to accommodate a natural slate roof covering.
- 7.6 Internally 6no. timber boskins are present with a feeding passage to the south and an external door to the north west of the shippon in order to facilitate ingress and egress of cattle.
- 7.7 To the first floor of barn 1 is a harness room with a timber roof structure. The structure is comprised of a single timber lean – to beam in which a series of timber purlins are fixed and are built into the wall at opposite ends. Timber rafters are fixed above the rafters with timber battens above. All timbers are machine sawn suggesting more modern origins.



### Barn 2

- 7.8 The main barn to barn 2 is also formed into 3no. bays and is constructed from rubble limestone similar to that as used within barn 1. The masonry to the west end of the barn appears similar to that of barn 1 and is un-coursed and rubble like in nature. However the stable side to the east of barn 2 is discernibly different in that attempts have been made to course the stonework were possible. The stable section is likely to be a later addition to the barn 2 and this is distinguishable within the masonry and also the roof line where the rear pitch is stepped down. The roof covering is of natural slate with modern manufactured ridge tiles suggesting that the re-roofing has occurred in the past.
- 7.9 To the front (south) elevation of barn 2 is a large plain wagon entrance with a further large wagon entrance located to the north elevation opposite. The front wagon entrance is a plain square head opening and it is likely that the door had stone cheeks with a roof above, which have since been demolished. As with barn 1, there are no timber doors or frames present to the front wagon entrance of barn 2, but with a timber sliding door to the rear north elevation.
- 7.10 Similar to barn 1, the main area of barn 2 is of 3 bays and will have been used for the purposes of hand threshing. To the west of the threshing floor would have stood the original loft however this has since been removed and but the joist holes within the walls still remain. The area to the east of the threshing floor is likely to have been used for the storage of either hay shaves or threshed hay.
- 7.11 The roof structure to the threshing area of barn 2 consists of 3no. timber kingpost trusses. The timbers are hand worked and are likely to be original. Notched into the trusses are a number of timber purlins with timber rafters positioned on top. The purlins and rafters are machine cut and are likely to be replacement timbers. A roofing underlay is present over the rafters suggesting that re-roofing has occurred in the more recent past.
- 7.12 To the east of the threshing area is a stable with a store room / workshop located above. The stables are divided into 2no. distinct areas both with 2no timber boskins installed within. The first floor structure to the stables consists of 2no timber beams which are likely to be original, with machine sawn timber joists and boards located above and are likely to be replacements. 1no external door is present to each stable, one door to the east elevation and a further door to the south. The roof structure to the store above consists of 2no. original timber roof trusses with raking struts only and no central post. The remainder of the roof structure is comprised of machine sawn timber purlins and joists with a roofing underlay over. This would suggest that re-roofing works have occurred in the more recent past.
- 7.13 The shippon to the north of the stables displays a typical layout with a feeding passage to the south, 3no. concrete stall dividers centrally and a drainage channel to the north. The shippon is of rubble stone construction as per other areas of the barn 2 with a natural slate roof covering. The roof structure to the shippon consists of 2no machine sawn timber beams with



machine sawn purlins and rafters above. A roofing underlay is present to the roof suggesting that re-roofing has been carried out in the more recent past. The floor to the shippon is of solid concrete construction.

- 7.14 A livestock pen is located to the west of the shippon and is of solid stone construction. The roof structure to the pen is comprised of 2no timber roof beams which appear to be hand worked and are likely to be original. Above the beams are a mixture of both machine sawn and hand worked timber purlins with machine sawn timber rafters located above with a roofing underlay also present. A natural slate roof covering is present externally. The presence of the underlay would suggest that re-roofing has been carried out in the more recent past.

## 8.0 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The barns located at Little Dudlands Farm, Rimington, display a number of characteristics in terms of layout and features, which are typical to this type of building. Such barns were predominantly used for the keeping of cattle for the purposes of dairying which is evident within the buildings as well as for the production of fodder with which to provided sustenance to the cattle. The barns at Little Dudlands provide evidence of both in the form of shippons in which to house cattle and the threshing floors where fodder was produced. The barns also indicate an increase in capacity due to there being 3no. shippons in total and 2no. threshing floors. The main threshing areas would have essentially acted as warehouses where the main process of hand threshing was carried out as well as the storage of the raw and refined straw and hay, a process which was common up until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Such a process provided fodder for the cattle but also served a socio economic benefit in that it provided work for the farmhands during the winter, when working in the fields was not an option. It was the function of the buildings which informed their design as opposed to current architectural trends and the barns would have altered over time to suit the changing needs and requirements of the farm and its farming processes.

## **APPENDIX A: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

### **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ANALYSIS AT:**

**2NO. DETACHED BARNs AT LITTLE DUDLANDS FARM, RIMINGTON LANE, RIMINGTON, LANCASHIRE, BB7 4EA**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This written scheme of investigation will describe the working process that is proposed for the recording of the barns at Little Dudlands Farm as commissioned by its current owner Mr John Lund. The recording of this historic building is required as a condition of planning permission from the planning department at Ribble Valley Borough Council for the conversion of the barns into two dwellings with associated garages and garden areas (Application No. 3/2016/0216). This condition has been applied on the recommendation of Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS).

### **AUTHOR**

This written scheme of investigation has been written by Matthew Fish of Sunderland Peacock and Associates Ltd. Matthew Fish is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists and has a Masters Degree (MSc) in Building Conservation and Regeneration and is currently working towards full accredited membership of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC). The author will be responsible for the carrying out, completion and compiling of the documentation which will form the contents of the historic building record.

### **LOCATION**

The application site relates to two detached stone barns which form part of Little Dudlands Farm. Little Dudlands Farm is located approximately 0.8km to the north of the village of Rimington. It comprises a stone farmhouse with two detached stone barns to the north separated by the original farm yard. To the west of the group are modern portal frame farm buildings and various timber and stone outbuildings.

### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION**

Information submitted as part of the application and also the response from the Lancashire County Archaeology Department (dated 13<sup>th</sup> March 2014) suggests that the barns are likely to have late 18<sup>th</sup> / early 19<sup>th</sup> century origins. The barns are substantial buildings built of random natural stone with stone detailing. The barns are of about equal size. The barn on the north side of the farmhouse (north barn)

has a blue slate roof and appears to have been built in two sections. Both sections have 'cat slide' roofs on the northern side and there is a break in the ridge line between the two sections. This barn has a square topped wagon entrance on the southern side facing the farm yard with a corresponding entrance on the northern side. The majority of the openings in this barn are at the ground level although there is a forking hole in the east gable. The barn to the north west of the farmhouse (west barn) has a stone slate roof over the main roof with blue slate on the single storey brick lean to on the northern gable. It has a covered wagon entrance on the main east elevation facing the farm yard and a corresponding opening on the western elevation. The ridge line of west barn is at right angles to the north barn and the farm house. The rear of this barn faces the newer yard area and modern farm buildings. The curtilage of the farm group is denoted by traditional stone wall and post and wire stock fencing.

### CONTEXT OF RECORDING

The barns are not listed buildings and do not lie within a conservation area or the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). However Lancashire County Archaeological Service considers the building to be non-designated heritage asset of local historical interest in terms of showing the development of the building in response to changing agricultural practices and economics. It is on the recommendation of Lancashire county Archaeology Service that the local Planning Authority, Ribble Valley Borough Council, impose this condition (no. 14) which requires that;

No works shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording and analysis. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. For the avoidance of doubt the submitted details shall include a building record of the barns, to levels 2-3 and using the standards and guidance set out in the English Heritage document 'Understanding Historic Buildings' (2006).

This condition has been applied in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 141 in that *"Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible."*

The Council for British Archaeology's 'An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 2, Research Agenda and Strategy' States the *"there is an urgent need for all local authorities to ensure that farm buildings undergoing adaptation are at least considered for recording"*

so that *"a regional database of farm buildings can be derived and variations across the region examined"*

### **PURPOSES OF RECORDING**

As described within the consultation response from Lancashire County Archaeology Service (dated 13<sup>th</sup> March 2014) *"The proposed conversion will have a significant impact on the historic character and appearance of the building, and may result in the loss of some historic fabric."* By carrying out and compiling a detailed historic building record, a permanent record of the barns can be created which identifies, interprets and records the barns significant items and areas which are inherent to its historic character such as its features and historical development. This permanent record and evidence will finally be deposited within the Lancashire Historic Environment Record so as to be readily available for public access. This record can also be used to inform future works to the barn so as to manage any impact that future proposed works may have on its historic character and significance.

### **STANDARDS OF RECORDING PRACTICES**

All investigative and practical work which is to be carried out as part of this process of building recording will be carried out in accordance with the most up to date guidance available from Historic England, most namely, the Historic England Guidance Document, 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2016). All recording works are to be carried out at level 2-3 of this document as requested.

### **METHODOLOGY**

A site visit to the barns is to be carried out and the barns will be recorded in the condition as found at the time of the site visit. Recording will be carried out in the forms of drawn, photographic and written recording.

The drawn record of the barns will consist of plans elevations and sectional drawings which will all be produced at an appropriate scale, namely 1:50 and 1:100. All drawing conventions will be in accordance with the Historic England Guidance Document, 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2006)

The photographic record will be comprised of a selection of photographs which show the external and internal views throughout the barns. Further, more specific photographs will also be included which identify various features of the barn and those which assist in highlighting its design, use and development. All photographs will include a graduated means of measurement where possible to provide a photographic scale. This scale will provide an indication as to the size and scale of the barn

and its features. All photographs will be taken using a Nikon 3200 DSLR 24 mega pixel camera using RAW picture formatting to allow for the conversion of each photograph into 8 bit TIFF files as per the required standard. The location and direction at which each photograph is to be taken will be highlighted on a separate set of plan drawings to show the relation between the object with the photograph and its location. Physical prints of each photograph will be included as part of the record and will be produced at a size of 7x5" and will be issued as part of the historic building record prior to archival submission.

A limited desk based study will also be carried out as part of the recording process which will allow for limited investigation into any already existing sources of information regarding the site the barns at Little Dudlands Farm which are to be gained from local facilities such as the local community and history department of Clitheroe Local Library and also Lancashire Archives if necessary and will include map research i.e. Ordnance Survey and Tithe maps as well as consulting the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (already carried out as part of the planning application documentation – see Heritage Statement).

### **FINAL REPORT AND ARCHIVING**

On completion of the historic building record for the barns, copies of the record will be supplied to the client, Mr John Lund, as well as the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service. The record will also be submitted to Ribble Valley Borough Council along with an application for the discharge of the condition. The record will also be submitted to Lancashire Archive so as to be made publically accessible.

## APPENDIX B: CONTENTS OF COMPLETED RECORD

Complete record to be deposited within the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and also the Lancashire Archives in Preston, Lancashire. It will also be

This Historic Building Record contains the following:

- 1no. Hard copy of the Historic Building record report
- 1no. Hard copy of all photographs included within the report
- 1no. CD, DVD or USB containing all constituents of the record in electronic format

### List of Photographs

Photo	Description
01	View of north elevation of barn no.2.
02	View of east elevation of barn no.2.
03	View of eastern side of the south elevation of barn no.2.
04	View of the south elevation of barn no.2. from the south west.
05	View of the western side of the south elevation of barn no.2.
06	View of the south elevation of the infill building located to the west of barn no.2.
07	View of the east elevation of barn no.1.
08	View of altered windows located to the east elevation of barn no.1.
09	View of altered windows located to the east elevation of barn no.1.
10	View of south elevation of barn no.1.
11	View of west elevation of barn no.1.
12	View of Southern side of the east elevation of barn no.1.
13	View of the northern side of the east elevation of barn no.1.
14	View south east within stable 01.
15	View of timber boskins within stable 01.
16	View west within stable 01.
17	View north east within stable 01.
18	View of timber boskin within stable 02.
19	View north within stable 02.
20	View of first floor structure within stable 02.
21	View west within the first floor area above the stables to barn no.2.
22	View west within the first floor area above the stables to barn no.2.
23	View of blocked up door opening to the first floor area above the stables to barn no.2.
24	View of timber roof trusses within the first floor area above the stables to barn no.2.
25	View west within barn no.2.
26	View east within barn no.2.
27	View of timber king post roof trusses and roof structure within barn no.2.
28	View of blocked up door opening to the east wall at first floor level within barn 02.
29	View of west wall within barn no.2. showing joist holes from former loft.
30	View north within the store located to the west of barn no.2.
31	View south within the store located to the west of barn no.2.
32	View of timber roof structure within the store located to the west of barn no.2.
33	View north within the store towards the ad-hoc lean to adjoining from the north.
34	View west within the livestock pen.
35	View east within the livestock pen.

## 2no. Barns at Little Dudlands Farm: Historic Building Record

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36	View of blocked up opening to the west wall of the livestock pen.
37	View of the north wall of the livestock pen.
38	View east within shippon 01.
39	View west within shippon 01
40	View of concrete boskins within shippon 01.
41	View of drainage channel from the east.
42	View east within shippon 01.
43	View of timber roof structure within shippon 01.
44	View east within shippon 02.
45	View west within shippon 02.
46	View north west within shippon 02.
47	View of timber truss and roof structure within shippon 02.
48	View south within barn no.1.
49	View of king post trusses and timber roof structure to Barn no.1.
50	View west within barn no.1.
51	View north within barn no.1.
52	View north within barn no.1.
53	View north within the harness room / workshop.
54	View of timber roof structure to the harness room / workshop.
55	View north along the old central feeding passage within shippon 03.
56	View south west within the west compartment within shippon 03.
57	View north within the west compartment within shippon 03.
58	View south east within east compartment within shippon 03.
59	View north within the east compartment within shippon 03.
60	View east within shippon 03.
61	View west within shippon 03.





Photo 01: View of the north elevation to barn no.2.



Photo 02: View of east elevation of barn no.2.





Photo 03: View of eastern side of the south elevation of barn no.2.



Photo 04: View of the south elevation of barn no.2. from the south west.



Photo 05: View of the western side of the south elevation of barn no.2.



Photo 06: View of the south elevation of the infill building located to the west of barn no.2.





Photo 07: View of the east elevation of barn no.1.



Photos 08 (Left) and 09 (right): View of altered windows located to the east elevation of barn no.1.



Photo 10: View of south elevation of barn no.1.



Photo 11: View of west elevation of barn no.1.





Photo 12: View of Southern side of the east elevation of barn no.1.



Photo 13: View of the northern side of the east elevation of barn no.1.



Photo 14: View south east within stable 01.



Photo 15: View of timber boskins within stable 01.





Photo 16: View west within stable 01.



Photo 17: View north east within stable 01.



Photo 18 (left) View of timber boskin within stable 02. Photo 19 (right) View north within stable 02.



Photo 20: View of first floor structure within stable 02.





Photos 21 (left) and 22 (right): View west within the first floor area above the stables to barn no.2.



Photo 23: View of blocked up door opening to the first floor area above the stables to barn no.2.



Photo 24: View of timber roof trusses within the first floor area above the stables to barn no.2.



Photo 25: View west within barn no.2.





Photo 26: View east within barn no.2.



Photo 27: View of timber king post roof trusses and roof structure within barn no.2.



Photo 28 (left): View of blocked up door opening to the east wall at first floor level within barn 02.



Photo 29: View of west wall within barn no.2. showing joists holes from former loft.





Photo 30: View north within the store located to the west of barn no.2.



Photo 31: View south within the store located to the west of barn no.2.



Photo 32: View of timber roof structure within the store located to the west of barn no.2.



Photo 33: View north within the store towards the ad-hoc lean to adjoining from the north.



Photo 34 (left): View west within the livestock pen. Photo 35 (right): View east within the livestock pen.



Photo 36: View of blocked up opening to the west wall of the livestock pen.





Photo 37: View of the north wall of the livestock pen.



Photo 38: View east within shippon 01.





Photo 39: View west within shippon 01.



Photo 40: View of concrete boskins within shippon 01.



Photo 41 (left): View of drainage channel from the east. Photo 42 (right): View east within shippon 01.



Photo 43: View of timber roof structure within shippon 01.





Photo 44: View east within shippon 02.



Photo 45: View west within shippon 02.



Photo 46: View north west within shippon 02.



Photo 47: View of timber truss and roof structure within shippon 02.





Photo 48: View south within barn no.1.



Photo 49: View of king post trusses and timber roof structure to Barn no.1.



Photo 50: View west within barn no.1.



Photos 51 (left) and 52 (right): View north within barn no.1.





Photo 53: View north within the harness room / workshop.



Photo 54: View of timber roof structure to the harness room / workshop.



Photo 55: View north along the old central feeding passage within shippon 03.



Photo 56: View south west within the west compartment within shippon 03.





Photo 57: View north within the west compartment within shippon 03.



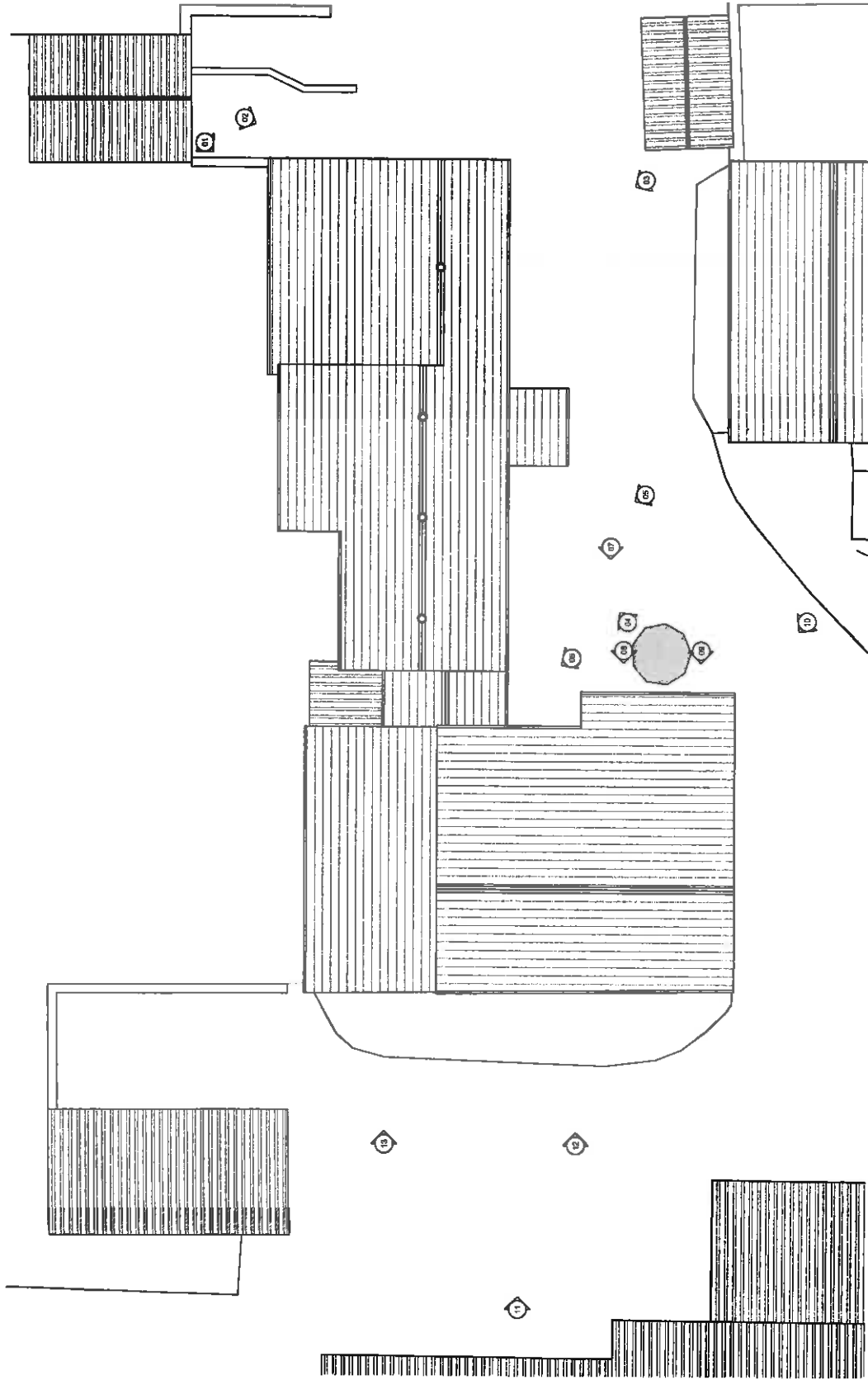
Photo 58: View south east within east compartment within shippon 03.



Photo 59: View north within the east compartment within shippon 03.



Photo 60 (left): View east within shippon 03. Photo 61 (right): View west within shippon 03.



Existing Site Plan  
Scale 1:200

Client

Job Title

Historic Building Record for the proposed  
Conversion of 2no. barns at:  
Little Duddles Farm  
Rimington Lane  
Rimington  
Lancashire  
BB7 4EA

Drawing Title

Existing site plan showing location of  
photographs taken

Scale

1:200 @ A3

Date

Dec 2016

Drawn

MF

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HBR - 01



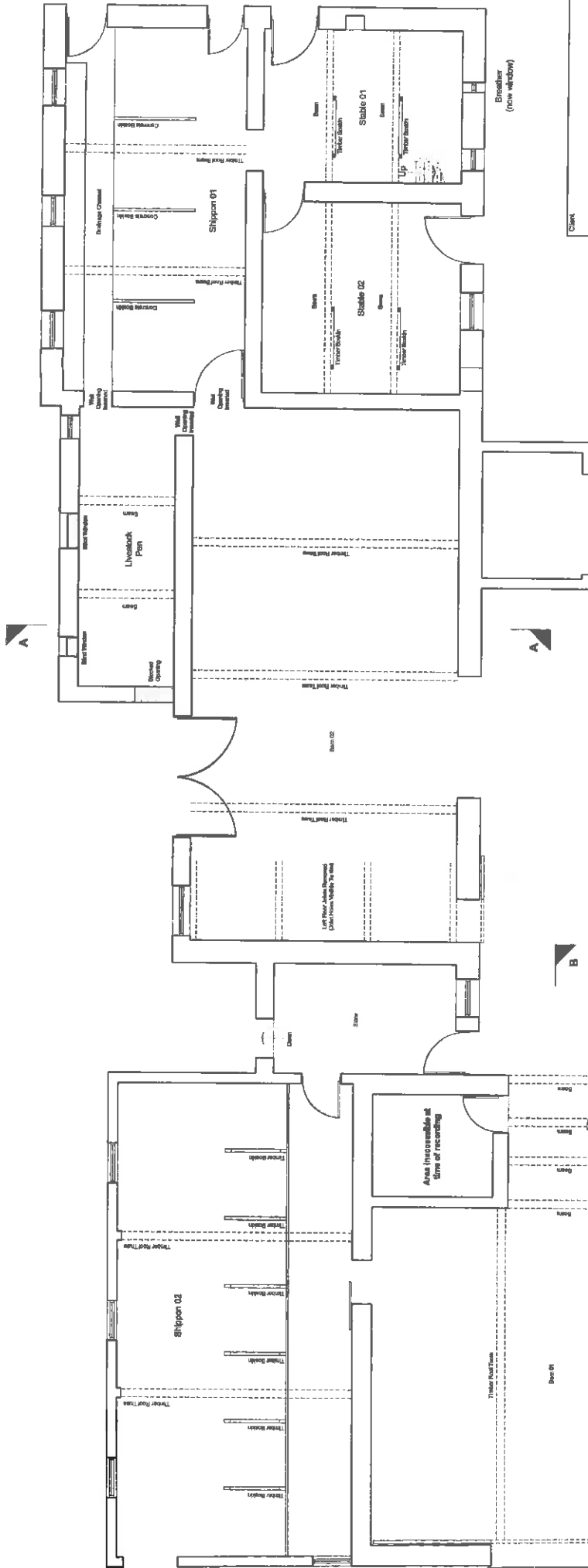












Check

Job Title

Historic Building Record for the proposed  
Conversion of zinc bams at:  
Little Duddles Farm  
Rimington Lane  
Lancashire  
BB7 4EA

Drawing Title

Existing Ground Floor Plan

Scale

1:100 @ A3

Date

Dec 2016

Drawn

MF



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LUTHERN, CAMBRIDGE CB3 0JN

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www.spac.co.uk

HBR - 04

Existing Ground Floor Plan

Scale 1:100





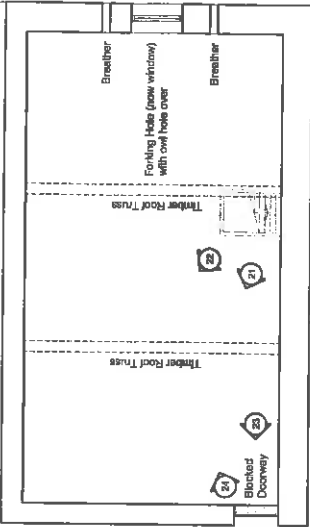
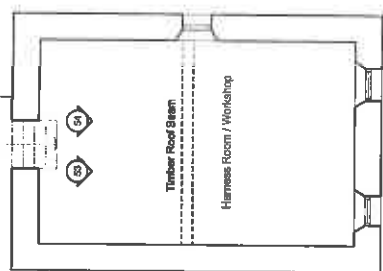


B

B

A

A



Client

Job Title

Historic Building Record for the proposed  
Conversion of 2no. barns at  
Little Dudlands Farm  
Rimington Lane  
Rimington  
Lancashire  
BB7 4EA

Drawing Title

Existing First Floor Plan

Scale

1:100 @ A3

Date

Dec 2016

Drawn

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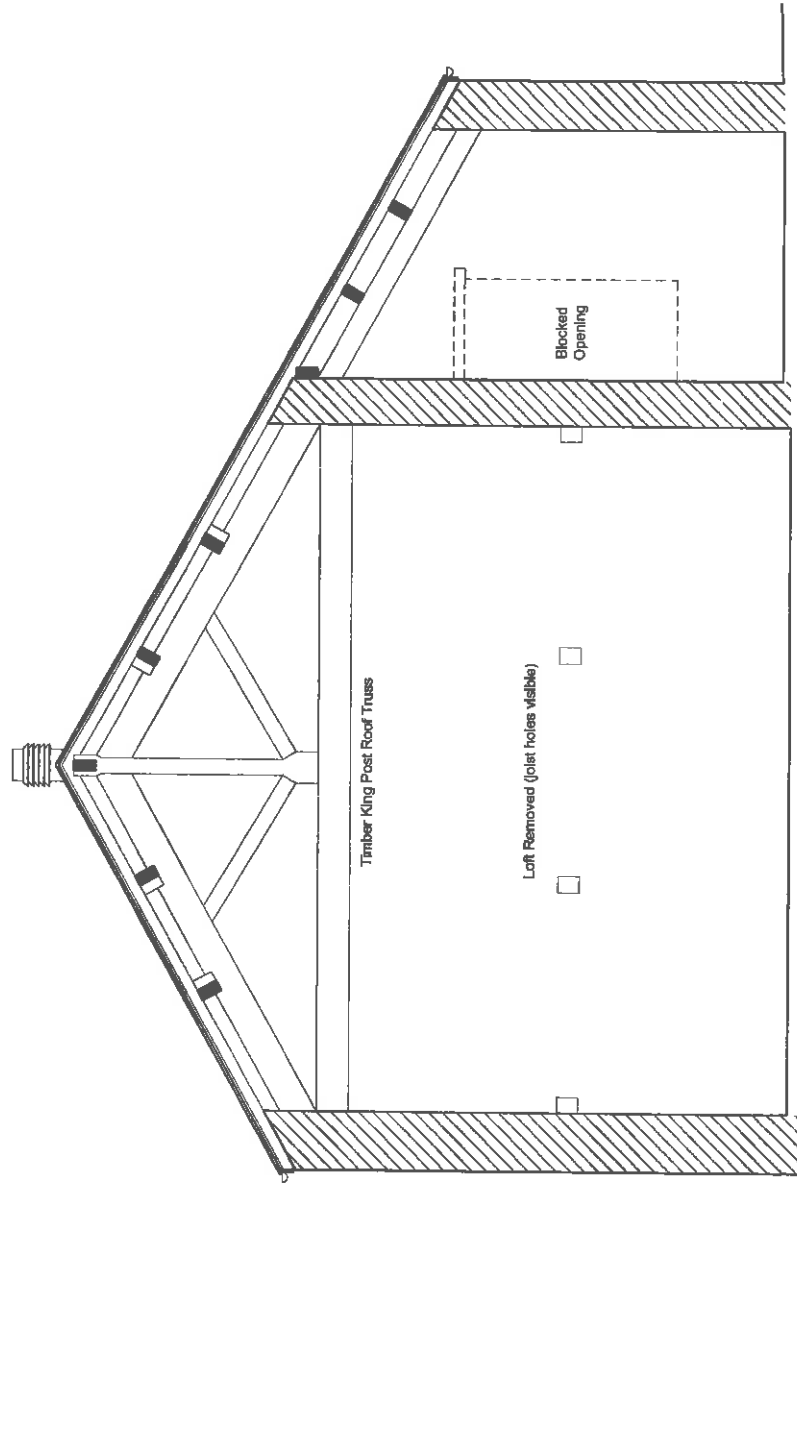
info@sunderspracock.com

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HBR - 05







Existing Section A - A



Client

Job Title

Historic Building Record for the proposed  
Conversion of 2no. barns at:  
Little Duddenda Farm  
Rimington Lane  
Rimington  
Lancashire  
BB7 4EA

Drawing Title

Barn No.2  
Existing Section A-A

Scale

1:50 @ A3

Date

Dec 2016

Drawn

MF

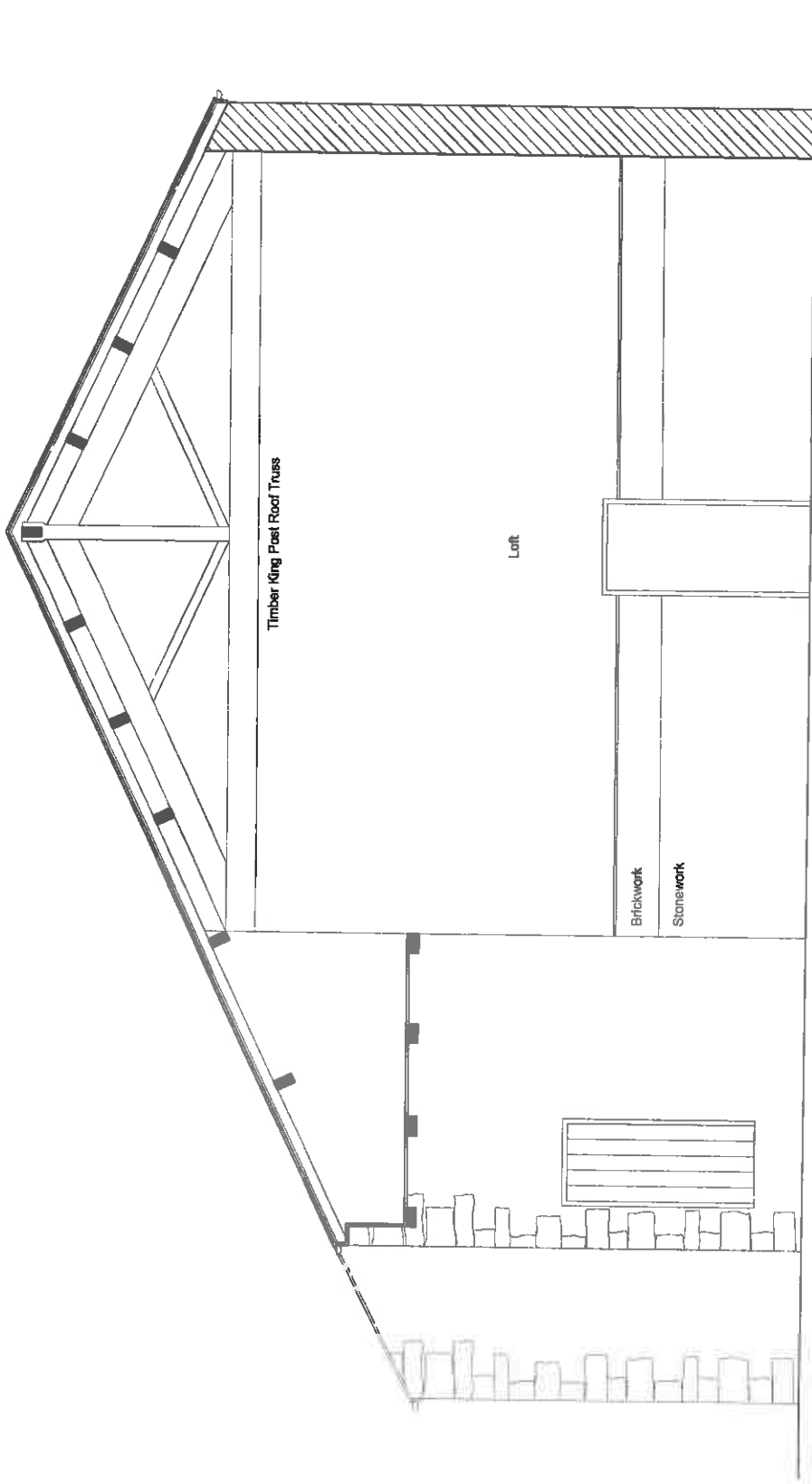
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ARCHITECTS  
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Tel: 0151 206 1777  
Fax: 0151 206 1778  
www.sunderlandpeacock.com

HBR : 06





Existing Section A - A

Scale 1:50



Client

Job Title

Historic Building Record for the proposed  
Conversion of 2nd. barns at  
Little Dudlunds Farm  
Rimington Lane  
Rimington  
Lancashire  
BB7 4EA

Drawing Title

Barn No.1  
Existing Section B-B

Scale

1:50 @ A3

Date

Dec 2016

Drawn

MF



SUNDERLAND PEACOCK ARCHITECTS

Peacock Architects & Associates Ltd  
100-102, Peacock Lane  
Lancaster, LA1 1YU  
Tel: 01524 634477  
Email: info@peacockarchitects.com  
www.peacockarchitects.com

HBR - 07







SUNDERLAND PEACOCK ARCHITECTS  
SURVEYORS

Sunderland Peacock and Associates Ltd.

Hazelmere, Pimlico Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire, BB7 2AG

tel 01200 423 178

email [info@sunderlandpeacock.co.uk](mailto:info@sunderlandpeacock.co.uk)

web [www.sunderlandpeacock.co.uk](http://www.sunderlandpeacock.co.uk)

