

320180466P

Design and access statement

Bailey hall barn Hurst Green

Proposed Change of use from a single dwelling house to use as two single dwelling houses

the site is located at bailey hall farm Hurst Green Longridge road bb79qw

Design

The proposal is to form a new dwelling by splitting unit 1 in planning application 3/2013/0154 (bailey hall barn) into one 4 bed unit and one 1 bed unit (bailey hall cottage). Bailey hall cottage will be located at the south end of the existing barn. The cottage has kitchen and living area on ground floor and one bedroom and ensuite on the first floor. No structural or material work will need to be carried out.

Access

The property is access from B6243 Longridge road, down a farm track with 4 passing places. On site there is already adequate parking for 14 cars. To cover the 2 existing dwellings and the proposed dwelling.

320180466P

List Entry Number: 1147023

SD 63 NE AIGHTON, BAILEY & CHAIGLEY

8/164 Barn approx. 500 metres west of Bailey Hall

GV II

Cruck barn, possibly C16th, with walls of sandstone rubble probably C19th, and with slate roof. East wall has

a wide entrance with plain reveals and timber lintels. To the left are 2 windows with plain reveals, each having

a pitching hole with plain stone surround above. To the left of each window is a door with plain stone

surround, with a 3rd similar door at the left. To the right of the main entrance is a window with plain reveals, having a pitching hole with plain stone surround above, and a door with plain stone surround to its

left. At the north is a shippon with 3 doors with plain stone surrounds in its north gable. Inside there are 3

cruck trusses on stone pads. The blades are not joined at the apex, but are held together by a collar. They

have outriders, and spurs which once supported principal posts. To the north is a roof truss with tie beam,

king post, and principal rafters. At the north and south ends are soft wood hay lofts over later shippons.

List Entry Number: 1362221

SD 63 NE AIGHTON, BAILEY & CHAIGLEY

8/39 Remains of Chapel of St. John the Baptist at Bailey Hall

GV II

Remains of chapel, 'lately built' in 1338 (VCH). Sandstone rubble with some sandstone ashlar dressings

remaining. Parts of the north and east walls remain, to a maximum height of about 5 feet. They have a

weathered plinth, and diagonal buttresses partly robbed of their dressings. There is said to be a vault remaining, but the entrance is now overgrown. The chapel window in the west front of Stonyhurst (q.v.) was

removed from here by the Duchess of Norfolk c.1740-50.

List Entry Number: 1072306

SD 63 NE AIGHTON, BAILEY & CHAIGLEY

8/38 Bailey Hall

13.2.67 (formerly listed under Hurst Green)

II

House, C17th. Slobbered rubble with slate roof. T-plan, the south wing probably being C18th. 2 storeys with

attic. C17th wing has weathered plinth and double-chamfered mullioned windows. The north front has

continuous drip courses to both floors. To the left of the door is a window of one light, to the right one of 3

lights (with 2 lights blocked), with a blocked 2-light window further right at a lower level, originally to the

stair. On the 1st floor are 2 cross windows, the right-hand one blocked. Further right, at a lower level and

lighting the stair, is a similar window with 2 lights blocked. Above it is a blocked 2-light mullioned window

with hood. The door has a chamfered surround with 4-centred head. The west gable has 2 2-light mullioned windows (the left-hand one blocked) with continuous drip course on the ground floor. On the 1st floor are 2 cross windows (the left-hand one blocked) with drip course. Above is a 2-light mullioned attic window with hood. The east gable has a blocked transomed 1st floor window and an attic window with plain reveals. The rear (south) wall of the main house has a 2-light mullioned window with hood on the ground floor and a 6-light mullioned and transomed window on the 1st floor with hood and 2 blocked lights. The west wall of the rear wing has squared blocks to its lower part with rubble above. The doorway has plain reveals, with a reconstructed chamfered window surround with mullion. The south gable is watershot, as is the east wall, which has a former 5-light double-chamfered mullioned window with one mullion missing. Interior. The rear wing has a shouldered C18th fireplace with moulded mantel and segmental head. The main block has a large internal chimney stack in its east room, now with no fireplace. The moulded handrail and a newel are the only visible surviving parts of a broad C17th stair. **MONUMENT: Bailey Hall moated site, fishponds and chantry of St John the Baptist.**

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 13423

PARISH: AIGHTON, BAILEY AND CHAIGLEY

DISTRICT: RIBBLE VALLEY

COUNTY: LANCASHIRE

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): SD67843731

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument at Bailey Hall is a well preserved dry moat surrounding a platform upon which is located the late

16th century Bailey Hall, an adjacent outbuilding, access road and garden, and the ruins of the Chantry of St John

the Baptist. Two hollows to the W of the moated enclosure are interpreted as fishponds. Bailey Hall, the chapel

ruins and an adjacent barn are all listed grade II. Bailey Hall was the manor house of the Cliderours in the 13th century.

The moat survives in almost perfect condition on the E and W sides but has been partly infilled on the S. On the

N side there is a short length of moat surviving at the NE corner. A prominent outer bank exists along the E and

NE sides with a gap in the centre of the E side. E of this gap is a low oval mound. A low inner bank exists at the

NE corner of the island.

The ruins of the early 14th century chapel of St John the Baptist stand to the N of Bailey Hall. The N and E wall

of this chapel survive to a max. height of 1.7m.

Bailey Hall, its outbuilding and connecting wall, the E end of the access road, and all fencing on the monument is

excluded from the scheduling. The ground beneath all these features, however, is included.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled,

partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious

buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status

symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was

between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England.

However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and

exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and

are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside.

Many examples

provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The moated site at Bailey Hall survives well, the earthworks being particularly evident. Also of particular note is

the unusual survival of a chapel within the moated enclosure. Indeed this is the only moated site in Lancashire known to have contained a parochial chapel.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract outlined in black and highlighted in red. It

includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's

support and preservation.

MONUMENT INCLUDED IN THE SCHEDULE ON 20th May 1991

SIGNED BY: H Knottley

Name: BAILEY HALL WOATED SITE, FISHPONDS AND CHANTRY OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST.

151 M23 42747

Historic Buildings Archaeologist

INTRODUCTION

This report presents a preliminary account of the development of the cruck barn and outbuildings at Bailey Hall, Hurst Green, Lancashire. The barn is a Grade II listed building. The report takes the form of a description of the fabric together with a coloured up plan to illustrate the various phases of its development; it ends with an assessment of significance.

The work is based on a detailed examination of the building which was carried out by the author, in the company of the architect, Susan Amaku of Woodhall Planning and Conservation, on 9th December 2011. All areas of the barn and its outbuildings were investigated. However no scientific dating or documentary research has been carried out; hence the dates for the phasing, which are based on similar, dated, examples elsewhere, must remain provisional. The dating of Phase V relies on information from the owner whose family witnessed much of the work being carried out.

Five major phases have been identified:

Phase I early C16

Phase II C18

Phase III early C19

Phase IV later C19

Phase V mid C20 and early C21

It will be noted that the date of the barn lies between the date of the associated ruined Chantry of St John the Baptist, which is C14, and that of Bailey Hall itself, which is probably late C16 or very early C17. Evidently the barn formed part of a longestablished manorial complex.

Bailey Hall barn was constructed with its long axis aligned north-south; the principal elevation faces east, towards Bailey Hall. The west wall of the building when originally constructed was built into the rising ground to the west although as it was timber-framed it would not then have acted as a retaining wall. Since the period in which the building was clad, and then extended, in masonry it has done so, however.

2. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BARN AND OUTBUILDINGS

2.1 Phase I early C16

The dating of this initial phase depends on the very close similarity in framing technique between Bailey Hall barn and New Hall barn (near Ardsley in S Yorkshire) which has recently been dated by dendrochronology to the winter of 1529-30.¹

As first constructed the barn was a five bay structure built wholly in timber frame.

The north and south gable trusses have entirely disappeared in later rebuilding but there is sufficient information within the structure to confirm their former existence.

Four trusses survive within the barn: three of them are only slightly altered but the fourth has lost a number of its components. Three have been numbered on their southfacing sides, usually more than once and at critical joints, using a straight chisel: the numbering runs from south to north, which is also the sense in which the successive trusses were reared: the southernmost surviving truss is numbered II (confirming the evidence from the treatment of the purlins, described below, that there was formerly a timber-framed south gable end), and then III and III₂ thereafter. As yet no incised numbering has been seen on truss V.

Trusses II – III are all cruck trusses; truss V is a king-post truss which at first sight closely resembles the type as it was developed in the late C18 and early C19; usually with bolted or strapped joints between king-post and tie-beam. However the constructional details, described below, make it quite clear that truss V is coeval with the three cruck trusses, and that all form part of a single building campaign. The

resulting barn was therefore of distinctive form and of unusually high status. All three cruck trusses rise from stone pads, each of three or more courses of substantial gritstone blocks; these pads survive although damaged and concealed to some extent by the masonry of the succeeding phases. Between the pads runs the remains of the dwarf wall which supported the interrupted sill-beam to the wallframing. All three trusses have been assembled to the same pattern although there is great superficial variation between them owing to the different forms of the cruck blades themselves and the varying heights of the ties. Each pair of blades has been sawn from a single tree (and the outer sides adzed back, although some bark has been retained here and there) but they vary from ogee, to two-centred arch, to a knuckled ogee, in profile. Pegged to the south sides in all cases are tie-beams, cruck spurs, collars, and collar yokes. The ties are carried in simple lap joints but the spurs, collars, and yokes are fixed with lap-dovetails. All three ties have been sawn out at some later date: however the sawn west end of the south tie extends a little further into the truss, to the point where the tie was of full scantling, clearly indicating their former

¹ New Hall barn is of course some distance away: but like Bailey Hall barn it is a large manorial agricultural building fully in the Pennine tradition of cruck construction and so may be directly comparable.

² That is, with the authentic Roman IIII, and not the more modern IV. purpose.³ At the apex is a heavy ridge piece set diagonally between the upper ends of the blades and supported by the yoke.

Rather unusually the double side purlins are supported not on the backs of the cruck blades but on heavy principal rafters the feet of which are supported on the cruck spurs and the heads pegged to the backs of the cruck blades. This solution was clearly forced on the builders by the extreme profiles of the cruck trusses: the purpose of the principals is simply to ensure that all the purlins, further supported by wind-braces, lie along the planes of the roof pitches. To this end the profiles of the principals vary to suit. This is engineering in heavy timber of a high order. The trenched purlins, all of one bay-length, have been notched to fit over the principals in such a way as to resist longitudinal movement. The Phase I purlins of bays 1 & 5 retain notches at their south and north ends respectively – the sites of the missing timber-framed gable trusses I and VI.

On the east side of the barn there is some evidence for wall-framing. The upper section of a wall-post survives on that side of truss II, and it can be seen that both the spur and the tie beam are conventionally tenoned into it.⁴ The head of the post carries the only surviving section of wall-plate, along the head of the east wall: this retains numerous augered peg-holes to the mortise and tenon joints to the studs and braces of the wall-framing, all now lost. The common rafters have been renewed, and the upper surface of the wall-plate could not be seen, but by analogy it may carry mortises for bird-mouth joints to the Phase I rafters. No other *in situ* wall-framing was noted although it is possible that a re-set stud and mid-rail have been randomly incorporated into the masonry of the internal skin to the west wall of bay 4 where they appear as a timber cross. The soffit of the collar of truss II is mortised: each mortise has clearly been formed from a series of augered holes (their ends are radiused) and they may have held a light planked partition although the purpose of such a feature is obscure. Truss V belongs to the box-frame tradition of carpentry: it retains a jowled east wallpost; a heavy mid-rail, for a first floor loft, supported by a brace up from the wallpost; a tie-beam; and a simple king-post truss with raked struts from the base of the king-post to the principal rafters at the point where they are crossed by the upper sidepurlins. These purlins are of identical character to those elsewhere in the building and they are also notched close to the stone gable in which their north ends are now

lodged: demonstrating that as at the south end the building terminated in a timber truss. The upper purlin on the east side is a replacement.

Truss V, defining the south end of the two storey-bay to the north, is of great interest. Firstly it is not, as might have been expected, a cruck truss. Secondly it is regularly pierced by augered sockets clearly designed to take light internal wattle-and-daub panels. The use of a closed truss of a different pattern in this part of the building is reminiscent of contemporary house construction, where a spere truss marks the line of the cross-passage at the low end of the hall. However the other signs of domestic accommodation, in particular smoke-blackened rafters, are absent; and in any case the barn is one bay longer than the conventional small C16 house of single-bay parlour,

³ It has been suggested by Adrian Dowd, Conservation Officer to Ribble Valley Borough Council, that these were open trusses without ties and restrained only by their collars: such was not the case.

⁴ It is possible that this post, encased in later masonry, survives full length and rests directly on the padstone as intended by the builders.

two-bay hall with cross-passage, and single-bay buttery and pantry. Although the possibility that the barn was first built as a house cannot be ruled out it is more likely that the carpenters – clearly a skilled and experienced team – were more used to building houses than barns. This may reflect the high status of the owners of Bailey Hall.

2.2 Phase II C18

The dating of this and the succeeding phase is not certain: but the massive character of the lintels to the various openings, and their tooling, support a pre-C19 date for Phase II.

Work began with the demolition of the framing of the north gable, of the east and west walls of bay 5, and of the west wall of bay 4. In bay 5 the purlins were either propped, which seems unlikely, or retained for re-use. The wattle-and-daub panels to truss V were also probably removed at this stage, rather than later. All these walls were then rebuilt in masonry. Dressed sandstone blocks were used for quoins and openings: with mass-walling of coursed rubble. On the east side the new wall enveloped the east wall-post to truss V but on the west side the post was simply removed: although the padstones remain. On both sides these are now at a higher level than the floor indicating that some excavation work has been carried out in the north bay. The cross-wall on the line of truss V, which appears to belong to this phase, was similarly constructed although partial demolition or collapse has removed a substantial part of it. The external openings in the north gable end – three doorways serving two sets of stalls and the feeding-alley between them – are massively constructed of heavy gritstone finished with strong diagonal tooling. In the east and west walls are two tiers of ventilation slits confirming that this bay possessed a loft as in Phase I; two further ventilation slits at lower level in the east wall, now blocked, must have been inserted when the floor level was adjusted downward. They do not line through with the earlier arrangement. Within the bay there are shallow rectangular blind openings, under timber lintels, for lamps and gear.

2.3 Phase III early C19

In Phase III the replacement of timber-framed walls with masonry walls continued: this time taking in the remainder of the west wall and the south gable. As before the material was coursed sandstone or gritstone rubble for the walls and freestone dressings. The straight joint between Phases II & III is marked by a slight dislocation around the west blade of truss IIII, visible on both sides of the wall. The treatment of the openings is similar but lacks some of the massivity of the earlier work: in particular the lintels, although they still bear heavy diagonal tooling, are margined.

This feature encourages (though does not confirm) a date in the early C19. As before the purlins of the end bay, bay 1, were retained. Reset pieces of oak cap the apex of the south gable inner skin (they may be re-used common rafters) and a spare wind-brace has been placed, upside down, to support the east capping-piece from the upper purlin.

2.4 Phase IV mid/late C19

In the later C19 an additional masonry structure, one bay long and two bays wide, was constructed against the south end of the barn: it housed a shippon, the timber manger for which still survives in the west bay, and a shed in the east bay. The south wall of this building collapsed in recent times and was rebuilt in 2011 (Phase V); hence only the cross-walls are original. To the south of the barn a three-bay cart-shed was built: the pitched roof has been replaced with a modern monopitch structure and the walls consequently have been lowered and much altered although the two piers survive.

2.5 Phase V C20; C21

In the mid C20 the east wall of the barn was closed up (it had previously been open) in masonry and the building complex was considerably extended with new shippons to the west and a calf-house to the north: all with timber stalls. The construction and materials were very similar to those of the two previous stone phases though considerably lighter in character: giving the new buildings, in spite of their comparatively modern date, a very traditional appearance. These structures survive virtually unaltered although they possess no features of any significance.

The construction of the east wall of the barn incorporated on the ground floor three horizontal sliding sash windows, all retrieved from older buildings. Bays 1, 2, & 4 received pedestrian boarded doors; and a wide, full height, cart opening, with paired boarded doors on strap hinges, was made to bay 3. There are high-level taking-in doors to bays 1, 2, & 4. Timber lofts, the principal joists of which are supported on tubular steel stanchions, survive in bays 1, 2 & 5.

In 2011 the south wall of the Phase IV south extension was rebuilt, in re-used materials, following a collapse.

3. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The barn at Bailey Hall clearly possesses a degree of architectural and historic importance which is fully reflected in its listing at Grade II. Nevertheless it may be helpful to itemise some of the more important aspects of its significance. This list progresses from the general to the particular and is not in order of importance:

- The barn is one of a number of high-status Pennine cruck buildings built to support the agricultural work of small independent estates;
- The barn and its outbuildings form an integral part of a closely-knit group of traditional manorial structures which also includes a manor house and chapel; the manor itself is an ancient one and a significant area of the manorial site, which is defined by a mediaeval moat, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument;
- The barn in its earliest phase, which may be C16, was well engineered of sound oak cut and possibly grown for the purpose: much of the frame has survived in good condition, including three cruck trusses almost in their entirety, all of them numbered;
- Unusually the barn also possesses a closed truss in the box-frame tradition of timber-framing;

• There is convincing evidence for the form of the wall-framing and other lost components;

- Some of the major components of the surviving Phase I frame retain bark and sapwood and may therefore be suitable for scientific dating;

- Most of the padstones and some lengths of the dwarf walls to the sill beam have survived;

- The stone cladding of Phases II and III has been carried out to a good standard and includes massive stone surrounds, under heavily tooled lintels, to the major openings;

The following, although of some interest, are not regarded as being of special significance:

- The piers in the north side of the cart-shed to the south of the barn indicate its original purpose;

- The mid C20 work to the east elevation incorporates older material brought from elsewhere by a family known for its interest in salvaging items from other buildings;

- Although of lesser interest the C20 outbuildings adjoining the barn to the west and north are traditionally constructed: they are in keeping with both their surroundings and the fabric of the barn itself.

