

OLD SAWLEY GRANGE

GISBURN ROAD, SAWLEY, NR CLITHEROE, LANCASHIRE, BB7 4LH

Job Num 5417. Date of Issue – 27.06

i) REAR ELEVATION RENDER REMOVAL

On removal of the render wall finish to the rear elevation, it is possible that former historic openings may be encountered, however this has not been confirmed until work on site has commenced. Should any historic former openings be found, they are to remain as found and remain closed off. There are no proposals to re-open any potential former openings as there is no requirement for this on account of the existing window and door openings. Any historic openings found will further enhance the significance and current understanding of this building whilst reverting this area of the building back to a stone finish to match the rest of the elevation.

The photographs below illustrate the existing ground floor openings which will remain as existing.



Rear view of Old Sawley Grange from within the rear shippin.

ii) SIGNIFICANCE OF LINEAR PLAN FARMSTEAD

Old Sawley Grange is comprised of a former farmhouse and adjoining barn to the east, as well as other adjoining outbuildings. The building is circa 1800 with some mid-19th century elements and medieval remains considered to date from circa 1500. It is likely the earlier medieval buildings were rebuilt / remodelled in the late 18th / early 19th century. The buildings are organised in a linear pattern spanning from east to west therefore being a farmstead characterised as a linear plan farmstead. This particular type of farmstead includes some of the oldest intact farmsteads in England and is associated with smaller scale farms, as opposed to larger farms which often adopted courtyard or 'L' shaped plans.

In a regional context, linear plan farmsteads are found throughout the North West but most predominantly in the upland areas, which includes the Ribble Valley area of Lancashire but become less common towards the south of the region. Such farmsteads are the most common type of historic farmstead found in the area and often have medieval origins as in the case of Old Sawley Grange. They are small in nature, if not absorbed into larger courtyard farmsteads and often only contained a house, a barn and possible one or two more outbuildings i.e. stables or stores, which was often all that was required. They were often used for small scale cattle rearing and dairying. The appearance and plan of Old Sawley Grange matches this description and is typical of a linear farmstead with the house sited to the west, an adjoining barn to the east and a series of other outbuildings following on forming this typical linear pattern of development. However linear farmsteads sometimes had buildings flanking both sides of the farmhouse, whereas at Old Sawley Grange the progression flows from west to east, with no adjoining buildings to the west of the house. The size of such farmsteads is often dictated by the size of the farm itself and the number of livestock. The size of Old Sawley Grange is as expected and is again typical. The fact that Old Sawley Grange was not replaced by a much larger courtyard arrangement suggests that the holding did not grow to any significant size and that the farmer is only likely to have enjoyed a limited amount of prosperity. The size of the farmstead also suggests that the farm may have been supplemented by income from small scale textile manufacturing, something which is very evident throughout Lancashire and the wider North West region.

The existing shippon that adjoins the listed building at the rear is harmful to the linear plan of the former farmstead and its removal will significantly preserve the building's linear form and development. Although the proposed building will adopt some of the footprint of the existing shippon, its detached nature will again preserve the linear nature of this former farmstead.