

Appendix 2 – Statement of Significance 1987

Transcript taken from Planning Statement for application 3/2013/0103

320130103P

retention and modern farm buildings or properties constructed in a style or in materials not in keeping with the area. Policy H16.

We can assess from this that the traditionally constructed stone farm house, and barn can be considered as heritage assets. The landscape setting of the buildings is also a heritage asset.

We have contacted the Heritage Environment Record at the County Council who provided the following response, *"this farmstead and its associated well are marked on the OS first edition 1:10,560 mapping. They also commented "since the building may be of some historic interest; it is possible that my colleague, Doug Moir, may recommend some archaeological work"*.

Assessment of the Significance of the Heritage Asset.

In addition the following assessment of the significance of the buildings was made by R Watson Principle Planning Officer of Ribble Valley Borough Council in 1987. The original was hand written and where words were unclear they have been omitted.

"PARK STYLE Bowland with Leagram SD 633454

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

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

In my opinion the domestic apartments were constructed in one build with an agricultural building of two or more units. These were truncated with the construction of a later set of farm buildings. The rear wall of the original construction clearly shows the former eaves line and is built of neatly coursed rubble with rudimentary quoins this wall has three gritstone mullion windows, two built-up and one currently serving the buttery. My considered opinion is that this early phase of the complex

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was built about 1700, another surviving segmented arch to the former barn on the front elevation coupled with the flush faces simple chamfered mullions at the rear support that view.

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

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

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

We can conclude that the heritage assets of this site are the farmhouse, and the attached stone barn, and the setting of the buildings in the landscape.

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PARK STYLE. Bowland with Leagram. SD. 633454

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

In my opinion the domestic apartments were continued in one build with an agricultural building of two or more units. These were truncated with the construction of a later set of farm buildings. The rear wall of the original construction clearly shows the former cavetto and is built

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of neatly coursed rubble with rudimentary quoins. This wall has three girtstone windows, two built-up and one serving the battery. My considered opinion is that this early phase of the complex was built about 1700, and that the surviving segmented arch to the former barn on the front elevation coupled with the flush faced simple chamfered mullions at the main support that view.

The second phase of development was the building of a large cowshed and shippon to the lower end of the original standing end of the existing farm buildings. The cowshed of the type constructed of girtstone quoins and walls of rough stone. The roof is carried on three principal trusses which are reinforced by two and two straight struts, the principal housed in a 'V' notch on the lower principal which carries also the roof for the tenon of the opposite principal. The building has the classical northern arrangement of a barn on one side served by opposing port doors which terminate the shippon with its loft (or scaffit) above at the lower end. The shippon is divided longitudinally by a range (or fothergang) and all three have entrances in the lower gable with the range also having an entrance from the barn. I am of the opinion that this phase is from the last quarter of

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Reynolds

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