

# Crow Trees Barn, Crow Trees Brow Chatburn, Clitheroe Lancashire

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**AUGUST 2022**

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**HERITAGE STATEMENT**  
**Report EH218/01**

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# Crow Trees Barn, Crow Trees Brow Chatburn, Clitheroe, Lancashire

## Heritage Statement for Mr Peter Baker

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Heritage Impact Assessment  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
Historic Landscape Survey  
Written Scheme of Investigation

Geophysical Survey  
Trial Trench Evaluation  
Archaeological Excavation  
Archaeological Watching Briefs

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Eden Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Mr Peter Baker to compile a Heritage Statement to inform proposals for the conversion of redundant agricultural buildings at Crow Tree Barn, Crow Trees Brow, Chatburn, Clitheroe, Lancashire (centred on Grid Ref: NGR SD 76754 43994). The buildings are located within close proximity to the Grade II listed Crow Trees Farmhouse (National Heritage List for England, abbreviated to NHLE, Ref: 1318160), and are within Chatburn Conservation Area.
- 1.1.2 The proposals would involve the conversion of the existing redundant buildings to residential use. The purpose of the Heritage Statement was to assess the heritage significance of the former agricultural buildings proposed for conversion, and the impact the proposals may have on the Grade II listed Crow Trees Farmhouse, its setting and any buildings which would be regarded as being in the curtilage of the listed building, as per Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (MHCLG 2021). The statement will also consider the potential impact of the proposals on Chatburn Conservation Area.

### 1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 Chatburn is a village located to the north-east of Clitheroe in the Ribble Valley, East Lancashire. The village is situated on the west side of the A59 and the south of the River Ribble (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 Crow Trees Barn is located within the middle of the village, on the south side of Crow Trees Brow which is a continuation of Clitheroe Road. Crow Trees Barn is located just to the west of the former farmhouse at Crow Trees Farm.
- 1.2.3 The buildings proposed for conversion are located to the south of Crow Trees Barn (Figure 2). There are further agricultural buildings to the east and south-east of Crow Trees Barn, but these, as with Crow Trees Farmhouse, are under separate ownership although historically there were all associated. The red line boundary on Figure 2 shows the site boundary for Crow Trees Barn, with the buildings proposed for conversion outlined in blue.

## 2 Heritage Planning Policy Context

### 2.1 Heritage Assets

- 2.1.1 The term ‘heritage asset’ is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as ‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest’ (MHCLG 2021).
- 2.1.2 Designated heritage assets protected by statutory legislation comprise scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, listed buildings and conservation areas. Nationally significant archaeological sites, monuments and structures are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are protected under the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990).
- 2.1.3 Non-statutory designated heritage assets, comprising registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields, are protected under national and local planning policy only. This is also the case for the remainder of the archaeological resource, including entries into a Historic Environment Record (HER) or local listing, as well as previously unknown features which may be recorded during the course of data collection in respect to a given development proposal.

### 2.2 National Heritage Policy

- 2.2.1 National planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was revised in July 2021. At the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favor of sustainable development. Sites of archaeological or heritage significance that are valued components of the historic environment and merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as heritage assets; ‘These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations’ (MHCLG 2021, Section 16.189).
- 2.2.2 The framework states that ‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting’ (MHCLG 2021, Section 16.194). ‘Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation’ (MHCLG 2021, Section 16.194).
- 2.2.3 NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be)’ (MHCLG 2021, Section 16.199). ‘Any harm

to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset, should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens should be exceptional; assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional' (MHCLG 2021, Section 16.200). Therefore, preservation in-situ is the preferred course in relation to such sites unless exceptional circumstances exist.

- 2.2.4 With regard to non-designated heritage assets, Section 16.203 states that 'In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'. However, it should be noted that 'Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be subject to the policies for designated heritage assets' (MHCLG 2019, Section 16.194).
- 2.2.5 The NPPF states that local planning authorities should 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 (i.e. copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository). However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted (MHCLG 2021, Section 16.205).



## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Scope of the Work

- 3.1.1 In order to assess the heritage significance of the proposed development site, a rapid desk-based assessment of readily available sources was undertaken, in order to provide the historical context of the site. This assessment was undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) in *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2020) and *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK* (2021).
- 3.1.2 A site visit was also undertaken in order to assess the character, form and setting of Crow Trees Barn and the surrounding area. The results of the rapid desk-based assessment and the site visit have been combined to provide a brief overview of the historical development of the site and a description of the buildings which will be impacted by the proposals.
- 3.1.3 In order to assess the heritage significance of the site, guidance provided by Historic England (2008) has been followed. Under the values presented within the NPPF this significance can be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. These values are broadly similar to the four principle values described in Historic England's *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (2008). This provides a useful methodology for assessing the significance of heritage assets and has been utilised within this assessment. The four principle values which contribute to overall significance are:
- Evidential Value: Evidential value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;
  - Historical Value: Historical value derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present;
  - Aesthetic Value: Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place;
  - Communal Value: Communal value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or from whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.
- 3.1.4 The heritage significance of the site is discussed detail in Section 5, along with an assessment of the possible impacts on heritage significance by the proposed development.
- 3.1.5 For ease of reference, the buildings which are the subject of the proposals have been named Building A, Building B and Building C, with Building D being referred to within the report, although this does not form part of the current proposals.

## 4 Baseline Assessment

### 4.1 Current Heritage Status

- 4.1.1 The farmhouse relating to Crow Trees Farm is Grade II listed (listed in April 1984). The description reads: *“House, late 17th century, altered. Pebbledashed rubble with steep slate roof. Comprises a main range running east-west, with 2 parallel adjoining gabled wings on the north side. South front of three storeys and three bays. To the left of the door is a three-light mullioned window with outer chamfer and inner ovolo moulding. To the right is one of two sashed lights with square mullion and plain stone surround. On the first floor at the left is a window with rebated and chamfered surround. In the centre is a window with plain stone surround. At the right is a similar window with two sashed lights and square mullion. The second floor windows have plain stone surrounds with their central mullions removed. The door has a plain stone surround with moulded impost and cornice. Stone gutter, gable copings, and end stacks. At the rear the eastern gabled wing has a three-light double-chamfered mullioned window. Above on the first floor is a double-chamfered surround. The western wing has a chamfered surround with tooling on the ground floor, a double-chamfered surround on the first floor, and a door at the left with plain stone surround. Interior not inspected, but said to contain no features of interest”* (NHLE Ref: 1318160)
- 4.1.2 The site is located within the boundary of Chatburn Conservation Area.
- 4.1.3 An assessment of the National Heritage List for England, maintained by Historic England, has revealed that there are no other designated heritage assets within close proximity to Crow Trees Barn with could be negatively impacted by the proposals.

## 4.2 Historical Context

- 4.2.1 As indicated by the listed building description for Crow Trees Farmhouse, there appears to have been a property at the site of Crow Trees Farm since at least the end of the 17th century, the date of the earliest phase of the current house. The agricultural structures associated with Crow Trees Farmhouse are not referred to in the listed building description, therefore no date is provided for these structures.
- 4.2.2 In the middle of the 19th century, Crow Trees Barn was in existence although the 1845 Plan of the Township of Chatburn does not show the buildings to the south of it; this, however, does not indicate they were not in existence, but that they were simply not represented on this map (Figure 3). This plan shows that at this date, Crow Trees Farm was on the edge of the village with no apparent built form to its western side.
- 4.2.3 The Ordnance Survey map of 1847 provides clearer information on the buildings at Crow Trees Farm, with Crow Trees Barn shown to the west of the farmhouse, and another structure shown to the south-east (but outside the current site boundary). Part of the buildings proposed for conversion may be shown on this map (the western section, Building B) but the scale of this map does not allow for accurate assessment. It does appear, however, that in 1847 not all of the buildings proposed for conversion were in existence (Figure 4a).
- 4.2.4 By 1886, part of the buildings proposed for conversion are shown to be present to the south of Crow Trees Barn, with a square structure to the west side (Building B) and a linear structure aligned roughly east to west with possible pens to its north side; this may have been pig sties (Figure 4b). The same arrangement is shown on the Ordnance Survey map that was published in 1912, although by this date three pens are shown to the north side of the east to west structure (Figure 4c).
- 4.2.5 The Ordnance Survey map published in 1932 shows that by this date the buildings proposed to be converted appear to have taken their present form, with the three pens having been removed and replaced by a new or extended building, with a small lean-to against the south elevation of the western structure (Figure 4d).

## 4.3 Site Description

- 4.3.1 A site visit was undertaken on 17th August 2022 to inspect the buildings proposed for conversion and their surroundings (Figure 2). Photographs from the site visit are included in Appendix 1.
- 4.3.2 Crow Trees Barn is located on the south side of Crow Trees Brow (Plates 1 and 2). It now has its own vehicular access point to the south-west side of the property, but historically it was associated with Crow Trees Farmhouse with access provided by a gateway between the house and the barn (Plate 2). Crow Trees Barn is two-storeys in height and is constructed of coursed stone on the public-facing

(north-west) side, and is roughly coursed or uncoursed in the other elevations. The property has been converted to domestic use, but it still retains characteristics of its former agricultural function in the form of two large opposing doors and vertical ventilation slits.

- 4.3.3 The buildings proposed for conversion are located to the south side of Crow Trees Barn (Plates 3 and 4). A two-storey agricultural building extends from the south-east side of the buildings; this structure (which may have been a former stable block with hayloft above, Building D on Figure 2) does not form part of the current proposals and is now in separate ownership (Plate 5). A stone wall with wooden fence on top has been inserted between this building (Building D) and the south elevation of Crow Trees Barn, therefore the buildings proposed for conversion are not clearly visible from the east side of this fence (Plate 6).
- 4.3.4 The buildings proposed for conversion are L-shaped in plan and were constructed in several phases (Buildings A, B and C on Figure 5), but they are all built of stone with slate roofs (Plate 7).
- 4.3.5 Building A is aligned north-east to south-west and is located between Building B and Building D. Historic map evidence suggests that this building may have replaced an earlier structure, possibly pig sties. This is a single-storey structure that has been constructed of coursed and squared masonry, quite different to the other buildings that adjoin it. In the north-west facing elevation there are two doorways with modern doors, and three square windows with plain stone surrounds (Plates 8 and 9). The north-east elevation of Building A has been constructed up against the pre-existing Building D (outside the current site boundary) (Plate 10). The south-east elevation does not contain any openings, but has been whitewashed (Plates 11 and 12).
- 4.3.6 Internally, this building is divided into two spaces by a brick wall. It appears that this building may have been used for stabling as suggested by the concrete floors, presence of a manure channel, and the part plastered and part white-washed walls, although it could also have been used as a cowhouse (Plates 13 and 14). The wooden window frame which currently exist in this building have upper sections that would have opened inwards to provide ventilation, and are characteristic of an agricultural building (Plate 15). The roof is constructed of machine-sawn timber with a row of purlins to each side and skylights within the slate roof (Plate 16). In the north-east wall of this building there is a line of quoins which relate to Building D (not included in the current proposals), with another construction break in the south-west wall relating to Building B (Plates 17 and 18). These vertical breaks provide evidence that Building A was inserted/constructed between the pre-existing Building D and Building B.
- 4.3.7 Building B is a low two-storey square structure, constructed of uncoursed stone, with gabled slate roof. It is located at the south-west end of Building A (Figure 5), and as noted above there is evidence that it pre-dated Building A.
- 4.3.8 The north-east elevation of Building B has a doorway, but this appears to have been inserted, with a
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possible earlier doorway having been infilled to its left-hand side, as evidenced by a straight line in the masonry, possibly when Building A was constructed. There is a blocked window at first floor level in this elevation, as indicated by the redundant stone sill (Plates 19 and 20). The north-west gable of Building B is featureless (Plate 21).

- 4.3.9 The south-west elevation of Building B has a ground floor window with four-pane fixed casement window, but this appears to be inserted as suggested by the concrete sill, with an earlier ground floor having been infilled to its right-hand side (Plates 22-24). There is another window at first floor level, also with a four-pane fixed frame (Plate 23); the presence of a first floor window in this elevation, and the blocked window in the north-east elevation, indicates that internally there was formerly a first floor. The south-east gable of Building B is largely obscured by Building C which has been constructed up against it, but it was possible to note a small square opening just above the roof of Building C, which may have been an owl hole (Plate 25).
- 4.3.10 Internally, Building B now consists of one single space open to the roof, apart from a modern mezzanine floor, but there is evidence for the former presence of a first floor, as already indicated by the windows, but also by redundant joist holes. The walls of this space have been white-washed, and the floor is of concrete (Plate 26). The roof is constructed of machine-sawn timber, with a skylight providing additional light (Plate 27).
- 4.3.11 Building C is a small, single-storey structure with monopitch roof that has been constructed against the south-east elevation of Building B (Plates 25 and 28). This building has a doorway in the south-west elevation, with alternating blocks of masonry making up the right-hand jamb, with another door present in the south-east elevation, indicating that internally it is divided into two rooms (Plates 29 and 30). There is evidence that Building C was constructed in two phases, as there is a vertical construction break visible in the south-east elevation (Plate 30).
- 4.3.12 The interior of Building C as already noted is divided into two rooms, the western room being set at a higher floor level to the eastern room. Both rooms are currently in use for storing logs, but historically they may have been used for housing animals as the walls are white-washed.

## 5 Statement of Significance

### 5.1 Assessment of Significance

- 5.1.1 Significance (for heritage policy) *“is the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting”* (MHCLG 2021, 71-72). The heritage interests referred to in national planning policy broadly relate to the ‘heritage values’ referred to in Conservation Principles which are evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal (Historic England 2008).
- 5.1.2 The buildings that are proposed for conversion to domestic accommodation, Buildings A, B and C, have characteristics that indicate that they served agricultural functions, possibly as stabling or as cowhouses. There is evidence within the fabric of the buildings for adaption and addition, with Building B seemingly being a stand-alone structure prior to the construction of Building A and Building C, possibly in the early 20th century based on the cartographic evidence.
- 5.1.3 The buildings, as with Crow Trees Barn and Building D (which is not within the current site boundary), were historically associated with Crow Trees Farmhouse which is Grade II listed, although the listing description does not refer to any of the agricultural buildings. They are, however, seemingly within the curtilage of the listed building based on guidance provided by Historic England. The curtilage of the principal building, in this case Crow Trees Farmhouse, is in general terms any area of land and other buildings that is around and associated with that principal building. One of the key factors is ownership, both historically and at the date of listing (Historic England 2018, 1). The buildings proposed for conversion therefore have historic interest through the association with Crow Trees Farm, along with Crow Trees Barn and Building D.
- 5.1.4 The buildings have little in the way of architectural interest; they are utilitarian in character with no architectural detailing as is evident on Crow Trees Barn and Building D, both of which have decorative coping stones and kneelers. The use of traditional materials in the construction, i.e. stone and slate, does mean that they blend in with the other buildings on the site, and the location of the buildings, to the south of Crow Trees Barn, means that the gap between the two allows views eastwards towards the principal elevation of Crow Trees Farmhouse (Plates 31 and 32), although this is not a public view.
- 5.1.5 The buildings have some evidential/archaeological interest as they provide tangible evidence for the requirements of the former farmstead, as well as physical evidence in the fabric for adaption and addition.
- 5.1.6 The significance of the buildings proposed for conversion is therefore mainly derived from their
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association with the other farm buildings and farmhouse of the former Crow Trees Farm, the traditional construction materials, and the way they allow views towards Crow Trees Farmhouse to be framed and uninterrupted.

- 5.1.7 The setting of the buildings proposed for conversion relates to the other former farm buildings that surround them, and the open spaces to the south and west. This open land to the west and south allows the buildings to be viewed and experienced as part of a compact group of traditional buildings.
- 5.1.8 The significance of Crow Trees Farmhouse has already been identified through its listing at Grade II, meaning that it is of national importance. This significance is derived from its age (17th century), and through its architectural form and detailing such as the mullioned windows, chamfered window surrounds and main doorway with moulded imposts and cornice. It is of interest to note that the principal elevation faces away from the village, towards the south-east (Plate 32), with the north-west elevation facing onto Crow Trees Barn being much plainer and largely obscured by a stone boundary wall (Plate 33). The garden which surrounds the house is also of importance to its significance and setting. The agricultural buildings to the west and south-west contribute to the significance of Crow Trees Farmhouse as they provide evidence for the former farmstead.
- 5.1.9 Crow Trees Barn has architectural interest through the characteristics which indicate it was a former agricultural building, and through the use of detailing such as coping stones that define the gables which terminate in kneelers. It has historic and evidential/archaeological interest through its association with Crow Trees Farmhouse and the other buildings that made up Crow Trees Farm historically, including the buildings proposed for conversion and Building D.
- 5.1.10 The significance of Building D, located to the south-east of Crow Trees Barn (Figure 2) is derived from its architectural interest, with a generally symmetrical principal elevation which faces north-eastwards towards the garden of the house, and the use of detailing such as kneelers, alternating quoins and the circular first floor opening (Plate 5). This elevation was clearly the side which was meant to be seen, with the opposing south-west elevation being rougher in construction and only having a ground floor window and first floor pitching door. As the main elevation faces towards the house, it is possible that this building was utilised as stabling with a hayloft above. As with the other farm buildings, Building D has historic and evidential/archaeological interest through its association with the farmhouse and the other structures which historically made up Crow Trees Farm.

## 5.2 Assessment of Impact

- 5.2.1 The proposals relate to the conversion of former agricultural buildings to domestic accommodation. This will involve the conversion of Building A to a kitchen, utility room and sitting room; Building B into a single bedroom, and Building C into a bathroom. The proposals do not involve any new build or extension, so the current height, plan form and scale of the buildings will remain the same. There

will be some conversion of doorways to windows, and the infilling of a doorway in the south-east elevation of Building C, however the evidential interest would be retained provided it is possible in the future to be able to observe where doorways have been converted or infilled. The retention of the blocked windows in the south-west elevation of Building B would also allow for the development of the buildings to be interpreted in the future. The proposals will utilise traditional materials, therefore the architectural interest derived from the use of such materials would be maintained.

- 5.2.2 As there is no intention to extend the buildings or include any new build elements, it is considered that the setting and the interests that contribute to the significance of Crow Trees Farmhouse, Crow Trees Barn and Building D (as outlined above) would not be negatively impacted by the proposals. Views towards Crow Trees Farmhouse and Crow Trees Barn would remain unaltered from Crow Trees Brow and from within the site itself.
- 5.2.3 With regards to Chatburn Conservation Area, the proposals would not have a negative impact on the special architectural and historic interest that is summarised in the Chatburn Conservation Area Appraisal (The Conservation Studio 2005). In particular, the 17th and 18th century farmhouses and barns which provide evidence of the agricultural origins of the village, and the vernacular style, would not be negatively impacted. There would be no negative impact to any of the important views that have been identified on the Townscape Appraisal Map for Chatburn Conservation Area.



## 6 Conclusions

- 6.1.1 The proposals relate to former agricultural buildings located to the south-east side of Crow Trees Barn, a former farm building itself which was converted to residential use in 2005. The buildings proposed for conversion were constructed at different times, with Building B seemingly being the first, with Building A and Building C added in the early 20th century, possibly on the site of earlier pig sties. All of the buildings have characteristics which indicate they were utilised for agricultural purposes, for example the concrete floors with manure channels, and white-washed walls.
- 6.1.2 The proposals would not involve any new build or extension which would alter the current plan form, scale and massing of the structures, and there is no intention to introduce materials that would detract from the traditional/vernacular character of the buildings. There would be some conversion and infilling of doorways, however the design could ensure that there is physical evidence retained for this conversion to allow the buildings to be interpreted in the future.
- 6.1.3 It is considered that the proposals would not have a negative impact on the setting and significance of Crow Trees Barn, Building D or Crow Trees Farmhouse as there would be no change to setting or views. It is also considered that there would be no negative impact to Chatburn Conservation Area, as outlined above.
- 6.1.4 With regards to whether the buildings that are proposed for conversion would be regarded as being within the curtilage of the Grade II listed Crow Trees Farmhouse, in which case listed building consent may be required, Historic England guidance notes that it would be for the local planning authority to conclude as to whether buildings are within a particular curtilage (Historic England 2018, 3).

## 7 Bibliography

### Primary Sources

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## APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHS



Plate 1: Crow Trees Barn as seen from the opposite (north) side of Crow Trees Brow



Plate 2: Crow Trees Barn as seen from the south side of Crow Trees Brow



Plate 3: View looking east showing Crow Trees Barn to left of photograph, and the buildings proposed for conversion to right of photograph



Plate 4: View looking west showing Crow Trees Barn to right of photograph, and the buildings proposed for conversion to left of photograph



Plate 5: Possible former stable block with hayloft above (Building D on Figure 2) located to the south-east of the buildings proposed for conversion. This building does not form part of the current proposals



Plate 6: View looking west showing the south elevation of Crow Trees Barn to right of photograph and the possible former stable block shown on Plate 5 to left of photograph. The roof of one of the buildings (Building B) proposed for conversion is visible in the middle of the photograph



Plate 7: View looking west showing the building proposed for conversion (Buildings A and B)



Plate 8: North-west elevation showing possible former stables (Building A)



Plate 9: Detail of window, north-west elevation of Building A



Plate 10: North-east elevation of Building A



Plate 11: South-east elevation of Building A. The possible stable block with hayloft above (Building D) shown on Plate 5 is visible to right of photograph



Plate 12: View looking north showing the south-east (rear) elevations of the buildings proposed for conversion





Plate 13: Interior of Building A showing plastered and white-washed walls and concrete floor



Plate 14: Internal brick wall which divides Building A into two rooms



Plate 15: Detail of one of the windows with upper section that opened inwards (Building A)



Plate 16: Detail of roof structure in Building A



Plate 17: North-east internal wall of Building A showing the quoins of Building D against which Building A was constructed



Plate 18: South-west internal wall of Building A showing the vertical construction break where Building A has been constructed against part of Building B



Plate 19: North-east elevation of Building B, with Building A to left of photograph



Plate 20: Detail of blocked window, north-east elevation of Building B



Plate 21: North-west gable of Building B



Plate 22: North-west gable and south-west elevation of Building B



Plate 23: South-west elevation of Building B, with Building C to right of photograph



Plate 24: Blocked window, south-west elevation of Building B



Plate 25: South-east gable of Building B largely obscured by the roof of Building C



Plate 26: View looking south showing the interior of Building B



Plate 27: Detail of roof structure, Building B



Plate 28: View looking north showing Building B with the roof of Building C to right of photograph