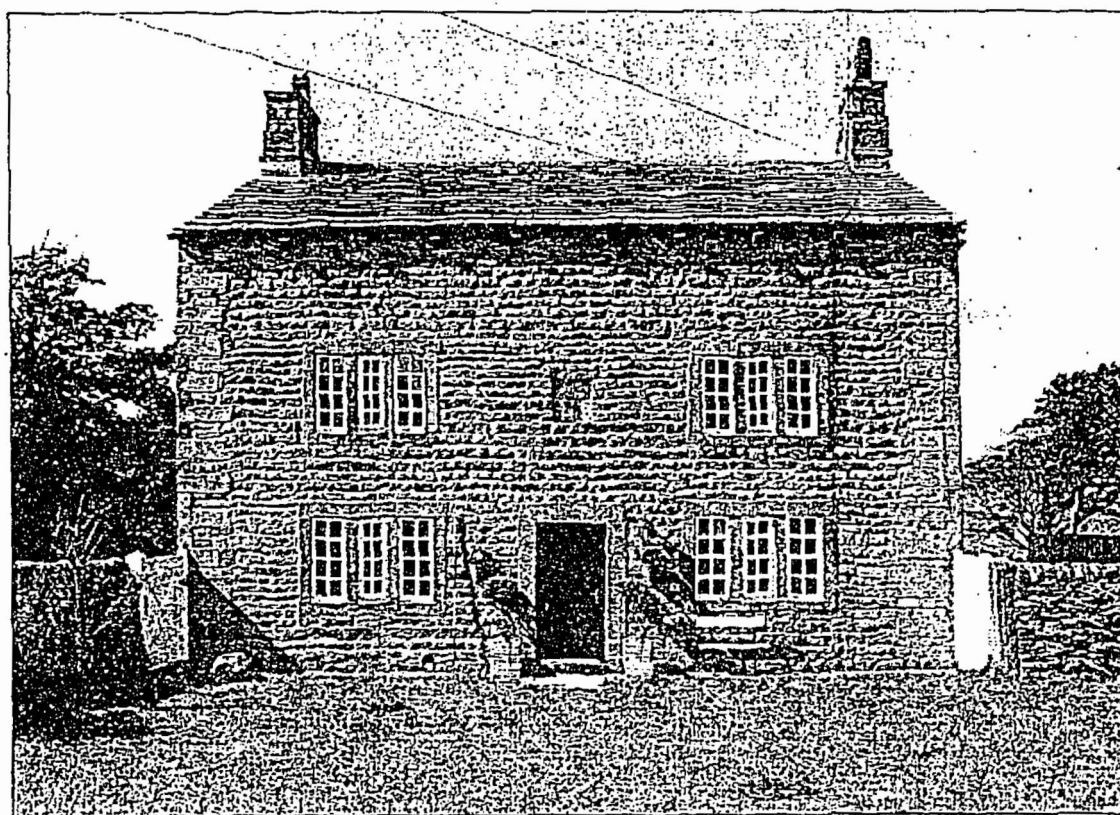


Marl Hill House, Easington Road, Cow Ark, Lancashire:
Archaeological Building Recording



September 2005

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Marl Hill House, Easington Road, Cow Ark, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording

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- 7: Ground floor plan with key to photos

Photographs

SUMMARY

Archaeological building recording was carried out in September 2005 at Marl Hill House, Cow Ark (NGR: SD 68284745), for the owner Mr H Stalker, before the alteration and extension of the building. The house is a former farmhouse of the eighteenth century, stone-built, double depth and with a symmetrical facade. Recording was principally photographic.

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MARL HILL HOUSE, EASINGTON ROAD, COW ARK, LANCASHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo	Subject
1	The house and former farm buildings, from the south
2	The house and former farm buildings, from the north-west
3	Front elevation of the house, from the east
4	Front elevation of the house, from the south-east
5	Detail of front doorway to house
6	Detail of parlour window in front elevation
7	Detail of quoin stones in RH side of front elevation, inscribed "EH"
8	Rear elevation of the house, from the north
9	North-east gable of the house, from the north
10	North-east side of modern porch at rear of house
11	Kitchen window in rear elevation (LH part); note re-built masonry below window
12	Rear elevation of the house (RH part), with stair window at left; from the north-west
13	South-west side of modern porch, and stair window; from the south-west
14	Bottom part of stair window in rear elevation
15	South-west gable of the house, from the south
16	Detail of attic window in south-west gable
17	Interior of living room/housebody, from the west (fireplace altered)
18	Detail of window in parlour
19	Detail of fireplace in parlour (appears original)
20	Interior of kitchen, from the south
21	Interior of rear dining room (former pantry?), from the east
22	Interior view of stair window, from ground floor half-landing.

MARL HILL HOUSE, EASINGTON ROAD, COW ARK, LANCASHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of archaeological building recording at Marl Hill House, near Cow Ark in Lancashire, carried out in September 2005. The work was commissioned by the owner Mr H Stalker to fulfil a condition of planning consent from Ribble Valley Borough Council for the alteration and extension of the house.
- 1.2 Marl Hill House is a former farmhouse of eighteenth century date which was refurbished in around 1997. It is stone built with a symmetrical facade and is two rooms deep, on two storeys with attic. The recording was principally photographic but a ground floor plan of the building has also been made.
- 1.3 The recording was carried out in accordance with a specification from the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) (see Appendix 2). This report will be deposited with the client, the planning authority, the County Archaeology Service and the English Heritage National Monuments Record. The project archive will be deposited at the Lancashire Record Office.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Marl Hill is a former farm whose agricultural buildings have been converted to housing. It stands on the west side of Easington Road (a Roman road), in an isolated position in Newton civil parish, 8km north-west of Clitheroe and 6km south-west of Slaidburn, at NGR SD 68284745 and at an altitude of 250m AOD (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is surrounded by open countryside which is a mixture of pasture and moorland, in that part of the Forest of Bowland which was formerly in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
- 2.3 Marl Hill House stands back from the road, facing south-east, with the former farm buildings (now known as Marl Hill Barn) to its north-east (Figure 2). There is a modern garage set into the falling ground to the rear of the house, with the yard between having been established in the late twentieth century.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 Marl Hill House is listed as having special architectural or historic interest (grade 2):

House, late C18th. Coursed watershot rubble with slate roof. Central-entry plan with end stacks. 2 storeys, 2 bays. The windows have plain stone surrounds and are of 3 lights with square mullions. On the 1st floor they have small panes. The door has a plain stone surround. Shaped stone gutter brackets.

3.2 Planning and listed building consent from Ribble Valley Borough Council for the extension and alteration of the house was granted on 31 March 2005 (application nos 3/2005/0150 & .../151) and a condition attached to each consent requires archaeological recording, which this report is intended to fulfil. Although initially intended to include recording during ground disturbance, the scope of necessary work was later reduced to the recording of the house, and set out in detail in the LCAS specification.

3.3 The approved development affects the rear and north-east elevations of the house on the ground floor. The present porch, which dates from the 1997 work, is to be taken down and replaced with a larger rear addition.

4 Historical background and architectural interest

4.1 The history of Marl Hill is not known but it appears to be one of many such farms established in the post-medieval period in Bowland when its Forest status was in decline, and farming was expanding into previously uncultivated areas. The house was refurbished in circa 1997, probably on the sale of the farm, and bears a modern stone inscribed with the date 1722 but it is not known on what grounds this was put up: it is not mentioned in the listing description, compiled in 1983, and therefore is unlikely to replace a more weathered, genuine datestone. The date is thought to be too early for the form of the house, which is of late, rather than early, eighteenth century appearance.

4.2 Map evidence shows that Marl Hill was present in its general layout by 1851 (Figure 3), and in 1907 it was shown as having largely the same arrangement as at present, although there was then a pair of outbuildings to the rear of the house which are no longer extant and may have been demolished to construct the present garage (Figure 4). The front garden is shown with a sun dial which is also no longer present.

5 Recording methodology

5.1 The archaeological building recording was undertaken on 2 September 2005, and in accordance with the LCAS specification. It was principally photographic, with records being made of the exterior and some of the interior, with the emphasis on those parts to be affected by the approved development. Photographs were taken with a medium format camera with shift and other

lenses, and black and white film for the sake of archival permanence. The photographs have been printed to a size of 7" x 5" and are reproduced in this report. In most views a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations is used as a scale.

- 5.2 A ground floor plan, based on that supplied by the owner's architect (Sunderland Peacock & Associates) has been enhanced and redrawn with archaeological conventions (Figure 5), and copies of this and the site plan are used to indicate the positions of photographs (Figures 6 and 7).

6 Brief description of the building

- 6.1 The house is rectangular in plan (discounting the modern, rear porch) and has a symmetrical facade with an almost central doorway, with stone surround bearing decorative tooling. To either side are three-light windows to ground and first floor, with flat-faced, slightly recessed mullions (chamfered to the interior). The niche above the doorway bears the possibly erroneous date of 1722, noted above. The attic floor has no windows to the front elevation but there are shaped stone gutter brackets at the eaves. Several of the quoin stones to the front elevation are inscribed "EH", perhaps the name of a mason or the patron. Otherwise the masonry to this elevation is of plain coursed rubble.
- 6.2 The south-west gable has a single window to the attic with arched head and imposts, whereas the north-east gable, which is rendered and has some throughstones visible, has a single, plain window. To the rear is a tall stair window running from ground level almost to the eaves, with stone sills or transoms breaking it into five separate lights. There are also two light windows to either side, on ground and first floor, all showing some signs of recent alteration. This elevation also has shaped gutter brackets. The modern porch adjoins the rear elevation, with the present doorway into it from the house having a modern stone surround which suggests some change during the recent renovation.
- 6.3 Internally the front doorway leads directly into the living room or former housebody, with the parlour off this, a masonry wall separating the two. A similar masonry spine wall marks the rear of the house, where there is a kitchen and an unheated room, probably a former pantry, with the stairs between them. The upper floors were not inspected.

Appendix 1: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office, Preston
1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report text & figures
- photographs (all negatives printed, except for duplicates)
- photographic negatives
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

Complete list of photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Subject	Film	Frame
	Same as 1/2	1	1
12	Rear elevation of the house (RH part), with stair window at left; from the north-west	1	2
13	South-west side of modern porch, and stair window; from the south-west	1	4
8	Rear elevation of the house, from the north	1	5
9	North-east gable of the house, from the north	1	6
10	North-east side of modern porch at rear of house	1	7
11	Kitchen window in rear elevation (LH part); note re-built masonry below window	1	8
14	Bottom part of stair window in rear elevation	1	10
15	South-west gable of the house, from the south	1	11
4	Front elevation of the house, from the south-east	1	12
5	Detail of front doorway to house	1	13
6	Detail of parlour window in front elevation	1	14
3	Front elevation of the house, from the east	1	16
1	The house and former farm buildings, from the south	1	17
7	Detail of quoin stones in RH side of front elevation, inscribed "EH"	1	18
16	Detail of attic window in south-west gable	2	1
2	The house and former farm buildings, from the north-west	2	2
21	Interior of rear dining room (former pantry?), from the east	2	4
22	Interior view of stair window, from ground floor half-landing	2	5
20	Interior of kitchen, from the south	2	6
19	Detail of fireplace in parlour (appears original)	2	7
18	Detail of window in parlour	2	8
17	Interior of living room/housebody, from the west (fireplace altered)	2	10

Appendix 2: Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AT MARL MILL HOUSE, COW ARK, CLITHEROE (SD 6828 4745)

1. Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission (3/2005/0150) and Listed Building Consent (3/2005/0151) has been granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council for extension and alteration of the house, plus separate timber stables at Marl Hill House, Roman Road, Cow Ark, Clitheroe.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The building is located at NGR SD 6828 4745 on the west side of Roman Road, c. 2.3km east of Whitewell.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 Because of the impact on the historic interest of the building, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has recommended that the building be recorded before its conversion.
- 3.2 Building recording is required to comply with a condition attached to the planning permission. The alterations will lead to the loss of significant historic fabric relating to the building's former use. A permanent record of the building is therefore required.
- 3.3 This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15) and *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the DoE.

4. Archaeological/Historical interest

- 4.1 Marl Hill House is a Grade II Listed Building. The Statutory List description is:
House, late C18th. Coursed watershot rubble with slate roof. Central-entry plan with end stacks. 2 storeys, 2 bays. The windows have plain stone surrounds and are of 3 lights with square mullions. On the 1st floor they have small panes. The door has a plain stone surround. Shaped stone gutter brackets.
- 4.2 The proposed alterations will require the removal of the existing added porch, a ground floor window in the kitchen and the doorway from the porch to the kitchen, as well as the creation of a new door to the south west gable.

5. Map analysis

- 5.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise. As a minimum, all historic Ordnance Survey maps should be examined. If available, other historic cartographic sources should also be examined. This work is intended to inform the archaeological

Issued by Lancashire County Archaeology Service

July 2005

recording by providing background information with regard to the function of the building/structure and its phasing.

6. Personnel

- 6.1 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience should be discussed and agreed with the monitor prior to the work being carried out.

7. Photographic Recording

- 7.1 A general and detailed photographic record is to be made of the building.
- 7.2 General photographs of the exterior and setting of the building are required.
- 7.3 Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- 7.4 The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.
- 7.5 Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration N.B. Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.
- 7.6 For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images are acceptable.
- 7.7 Archive photographs can be taken with a 35mm camera. All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Digital photography is unacceptable due to unproven archiving qualities. This basic photographic record is to be supplemented by colour slide photography, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded. All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.
- 7.8 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot must be completed. Position and direction of each photograph is also to be noted on a copy of the building/site plan. Separate plans should be annotated for each floor of the building.

8. Drawn Record

- 8.1 A scale plan (1:50 or 1:100) of the floors of the building to be affected is to be made. Existing plans (e.g. plans submitted with a planning application) may be used as the basis for the drawn record; it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any existing drawings used are accurate, if not, to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. The drawn record is to show all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as to show any other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.

9. Health and Safety

- 9.1 The archaeologist on site will operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

10. Monitoring

- 10.1 The Lancashire County Archaeology Service may undertake monitoring for its own quality control purposes. A minimum of one weeks notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by the archaeological contractor to the monitor, in order that arrangements can be made.

11. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

- 11.1 Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.
- 11.2 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Printed adhesive labels are also acceptable. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.
- 11.3 A short written report should be produced detailing who undertook the recording, when the work was done, where the structure/building is located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required. The report should also include details of the alterations/demolition to be undertaken and an assessment of the importance of the feature/building to be affected.
- 11.4 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500 with the building(s) being recorded clearly marked; photographs used to illustrate key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. Extracts from all historic maps studied during the map analysis stage (section 5.) are also to be included within the report with the building/buildings of interest clearly visible. All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. In addition to those photographs used as illustrations, a complete set of

photocopies of all the photographs, excluding duplications, (of at least laser copy standard), appropriately labelled or captioned, are to be bound into the report and referenced as necessary. The photographic record plan must also be included.

11.5 A copy of this specification should be bound into the back of the report.

12. Deposition of archive

12.1 The archive resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology). A summary record of the building with appropriate illustrations will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon. This should be provided as an Adobe Acrobat 'pdf' format file on CD-ROM.

12.2 The site archive shall be conserved and stored according to the *UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990)* and the *Museum and Galleries Commission Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (1992)* 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.

12.3 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (a maximum of 6 months after the completion of the fieldwork unless another date is agreed in writing with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology)). A copy of the report will be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.

12.4 Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of any further work. As a minimum, a brief summary report of fieldwork, to appear in the *Council for British Archaeology North West Archaeology North West* will be produced. This will be sent to the editor of *Archaeology North West* in time for it to appear within a calendar year of the completion of fieldwork.

13. Technical queries

13.1 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to the LCAS without delay at Lancashire County Council, Environment Directorate, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston, PR1 8RD, Tel. 01772 531734. Fax 01772 533423. E-mail: Douglas.moir@env.lancscc.gov.uk

This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Doug Moir
Planning Officer (Archaeology)
Lancashire County Archaeology Service

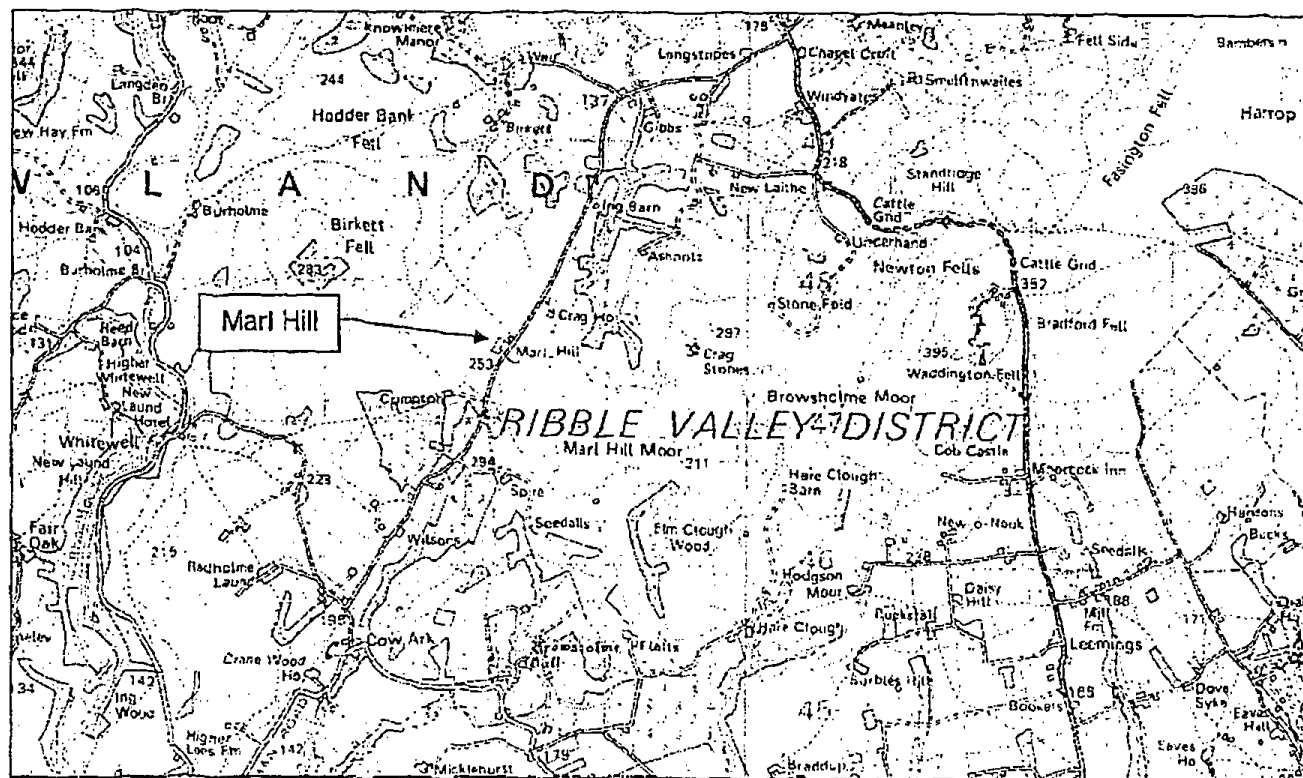
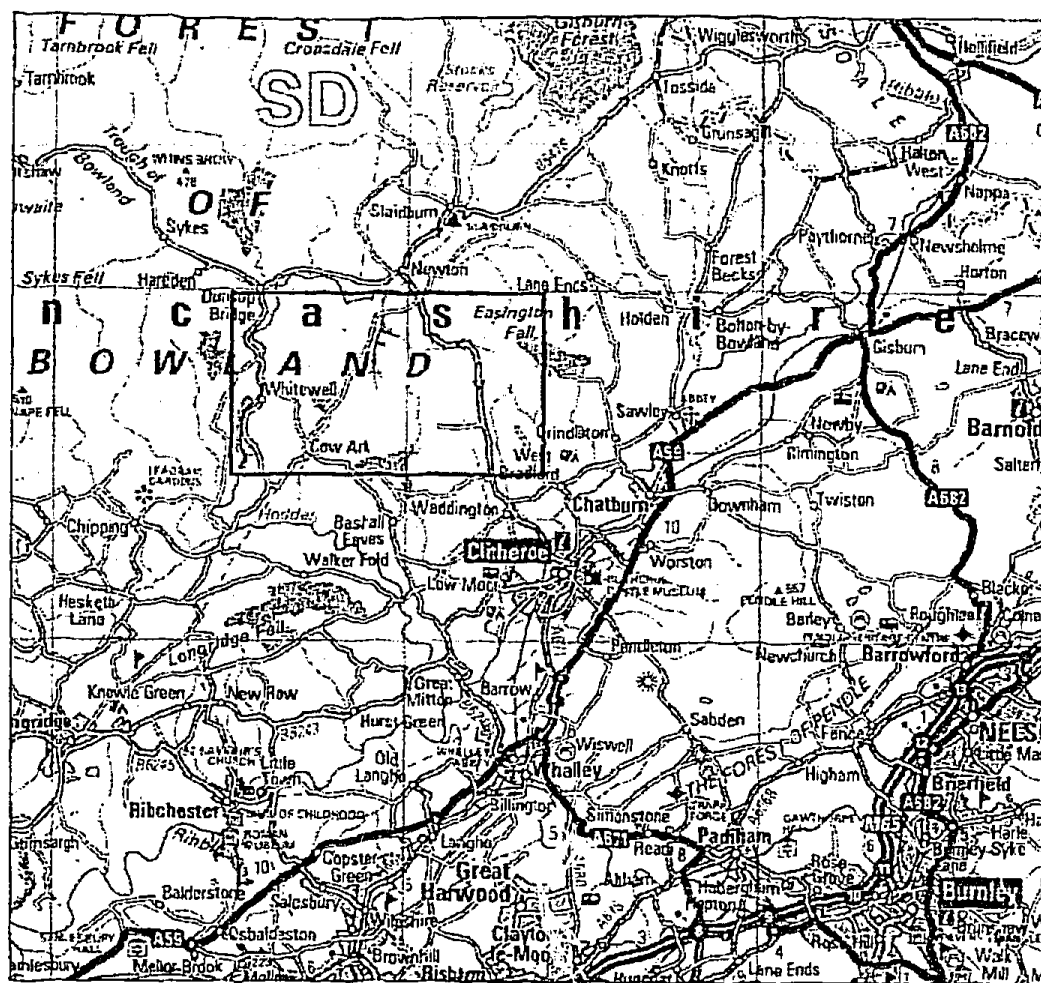
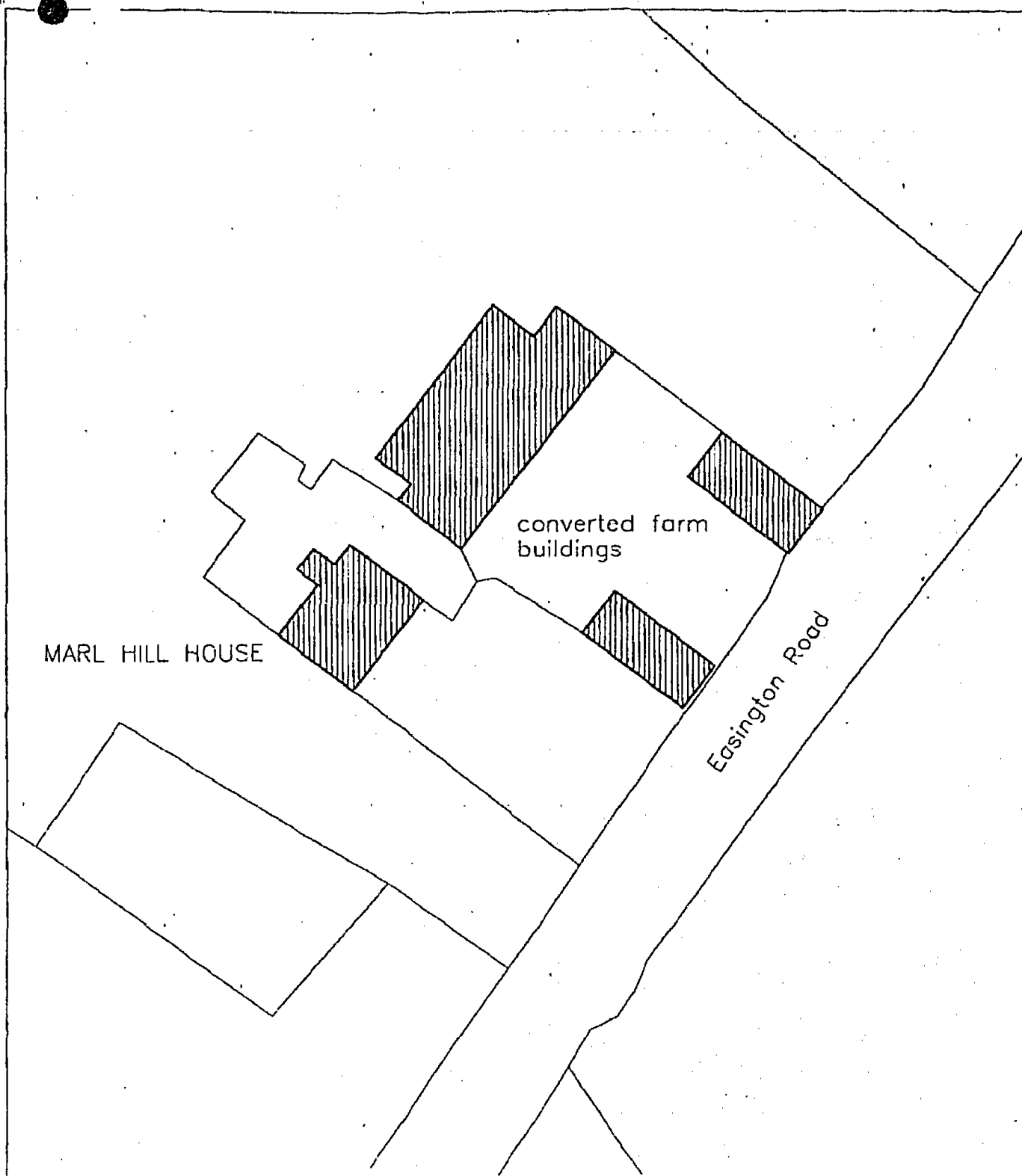


Figure 1: Location maps

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MARL HILL HOUSE

converted farm
buildings

Easington Road



50m

MARL HILL HOUSE, EASINGTON ROAD, COW ARK, LANCASHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING
FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN (1:500)

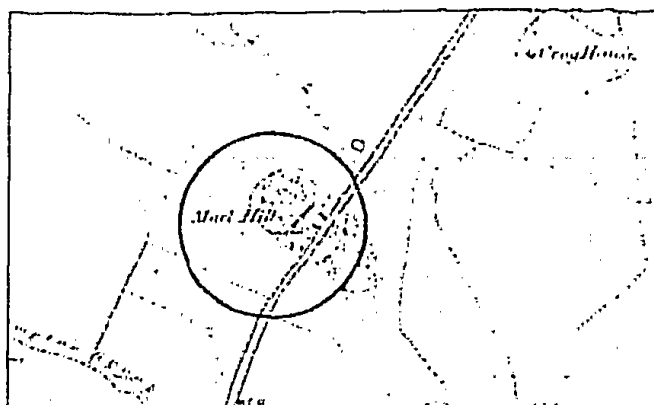


Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey 6" to mile map, 1851
Sheet no: Yorkshire (West Riding) 164

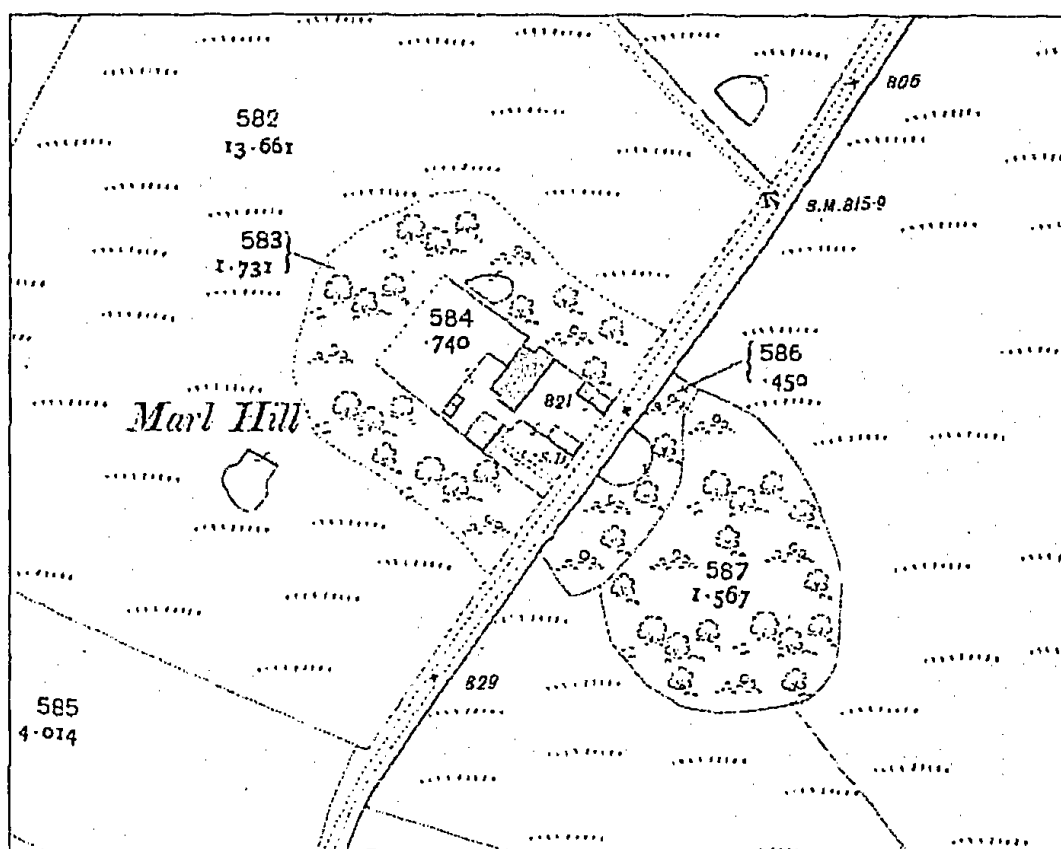
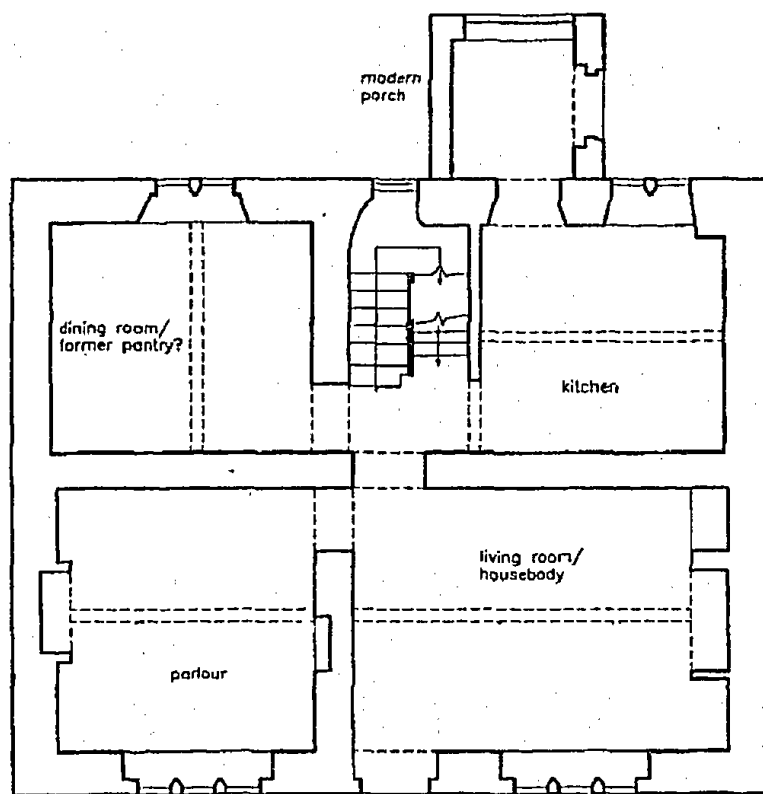


Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1908
Sheet no: Yorkshire (West Riding) 164.16



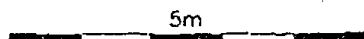
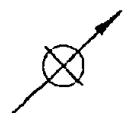
MARL HILL HOUSE
EASINGTON ROAD
COW ARK
LANCASHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

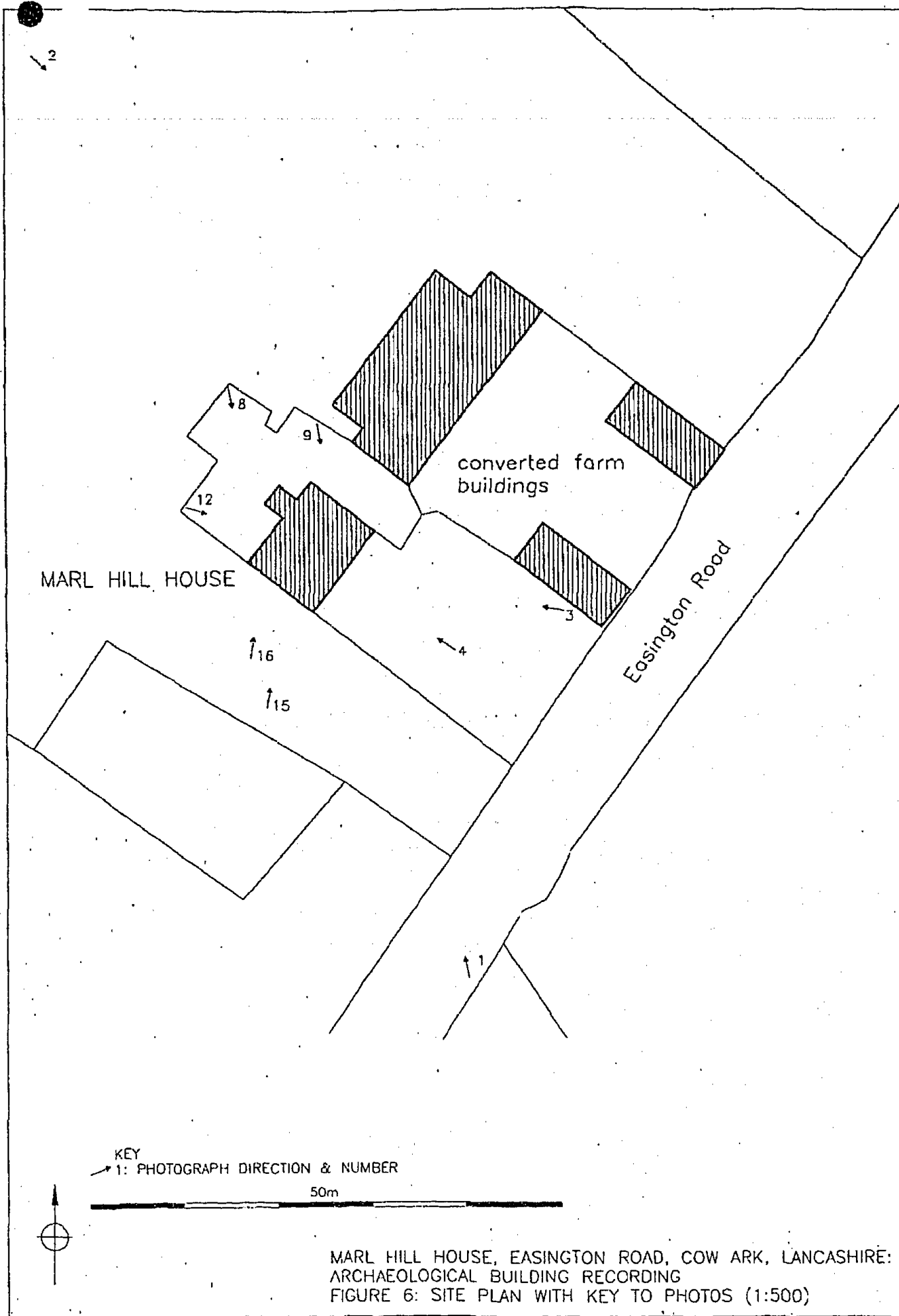
FIGURE 5:
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

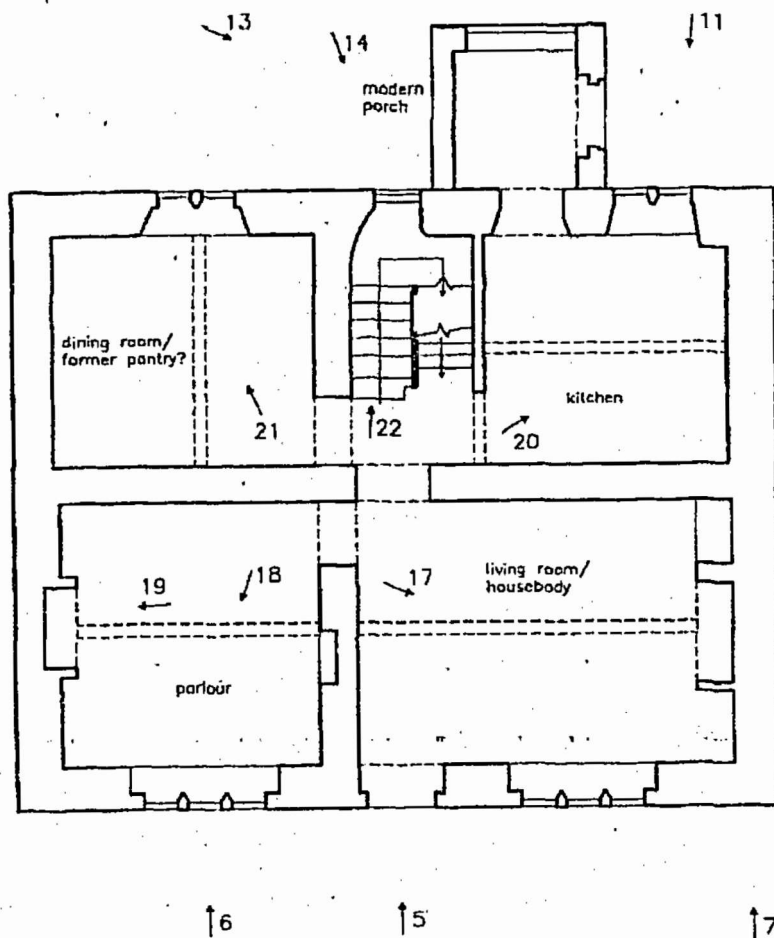
SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: SEPTEMBER 2005

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist







MARL HILL HOUSE
EASINGTON ROAD
COW ARK
LANCASHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 7:
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
WITH KEY TO PHOTOS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: SEPTEMBER 2005.

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist

KEY
→ 1: PHOTOGRAPH DIRECTION & NUMBER

5m



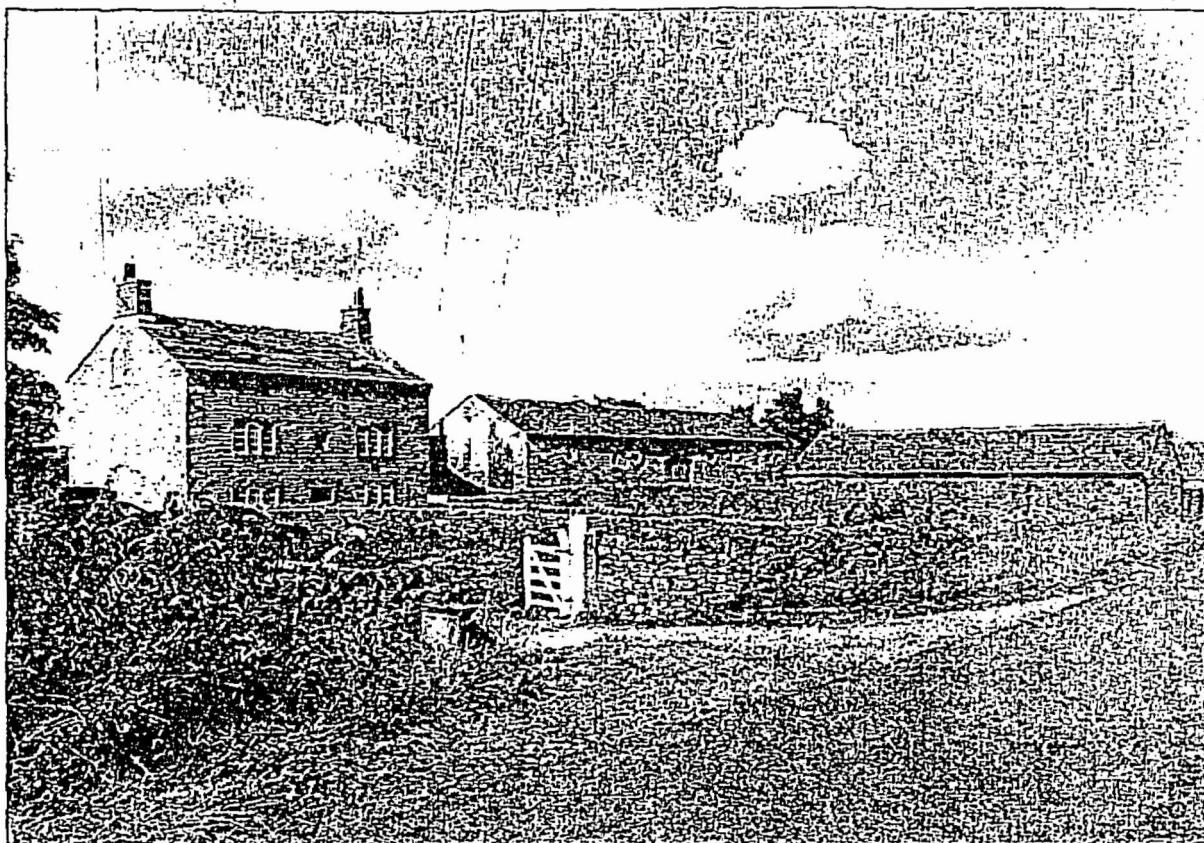


Photo 1: The house and former farm buildings, from the south

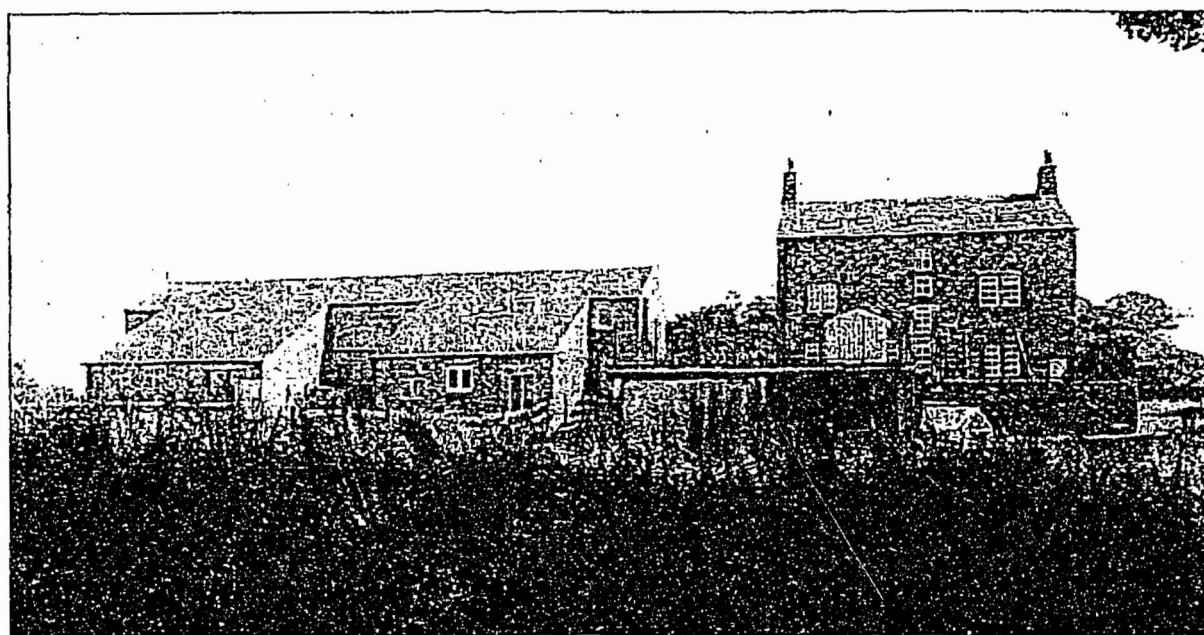


Photo 2: The house and former farm buildings, from the north-west



Photo 3: Front elevation of the house, from the east

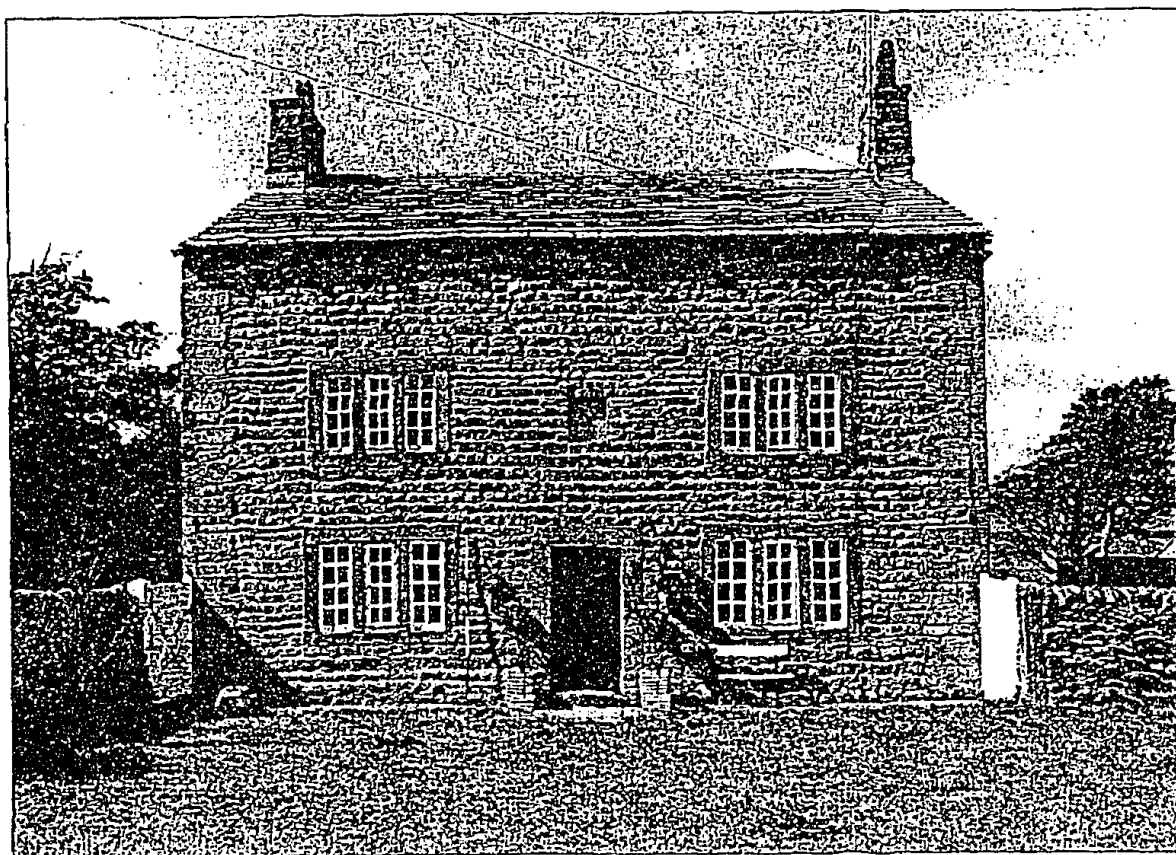


Photo 4: Front elevation of the house, from the south-east

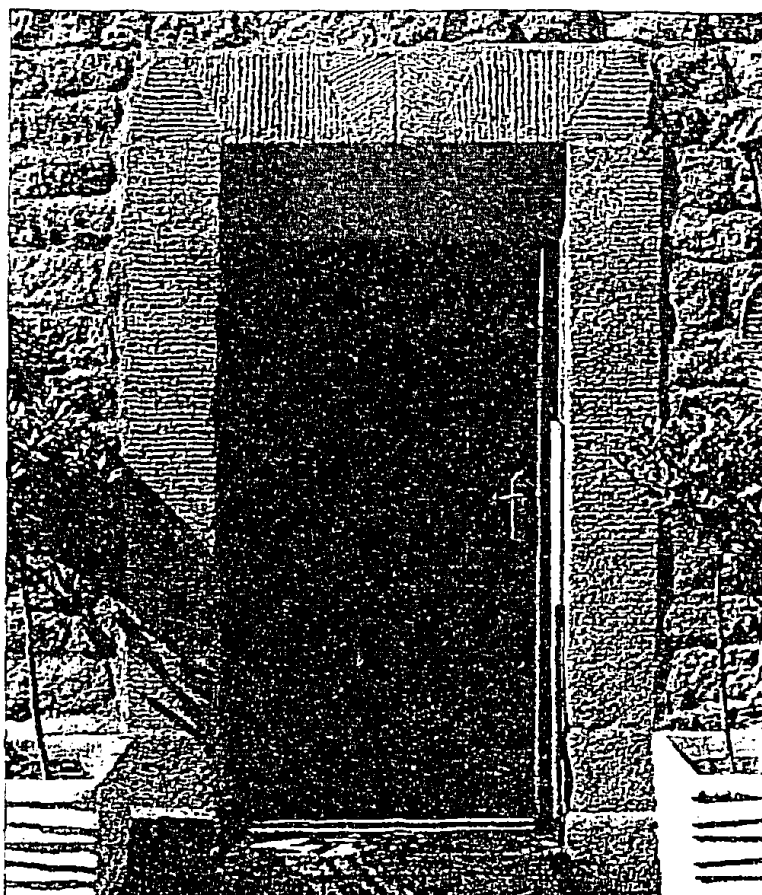


Photo 5: Detail of front doorway to house

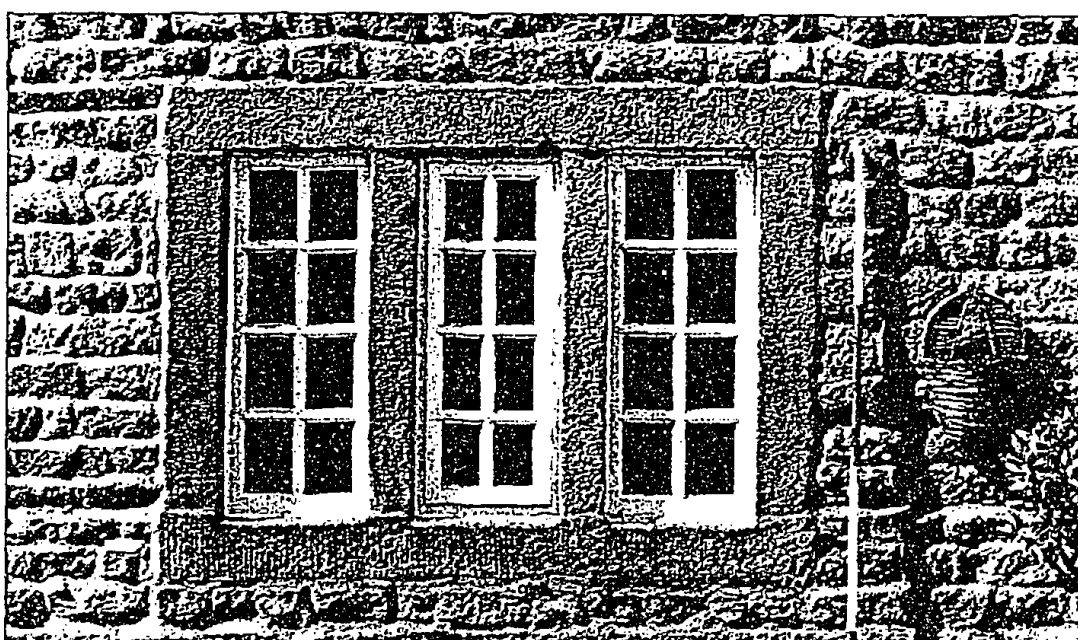


Photo 6: Detail of parlour window in front elevation

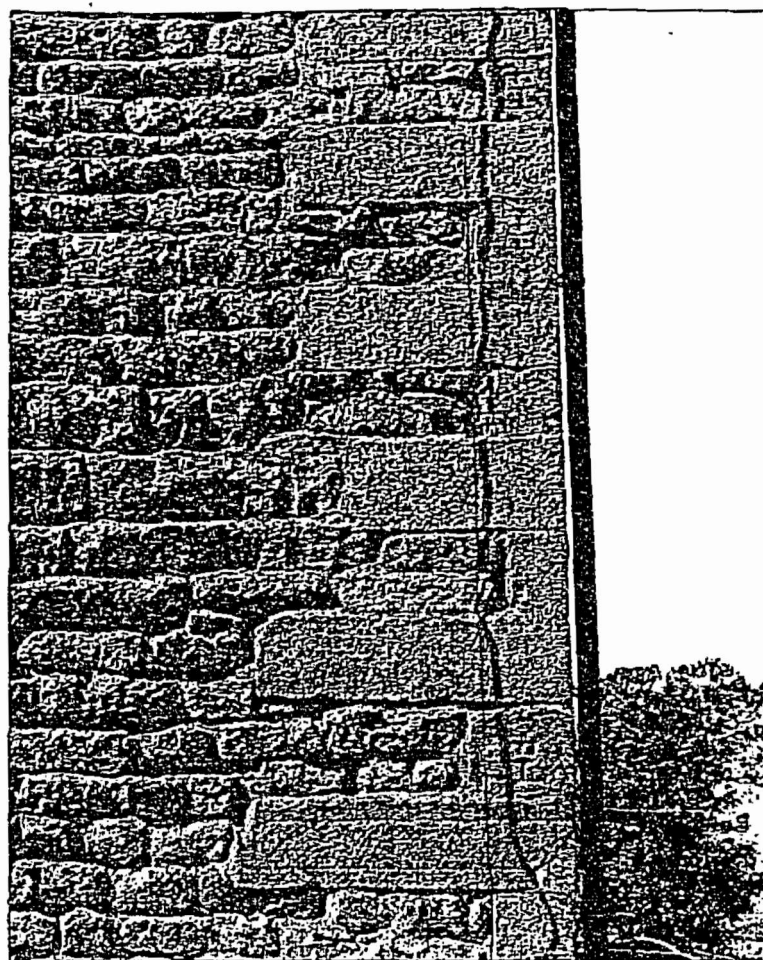


Photo 7: Detail of quoin stones in RH side of front elevation, inscribed "EH"

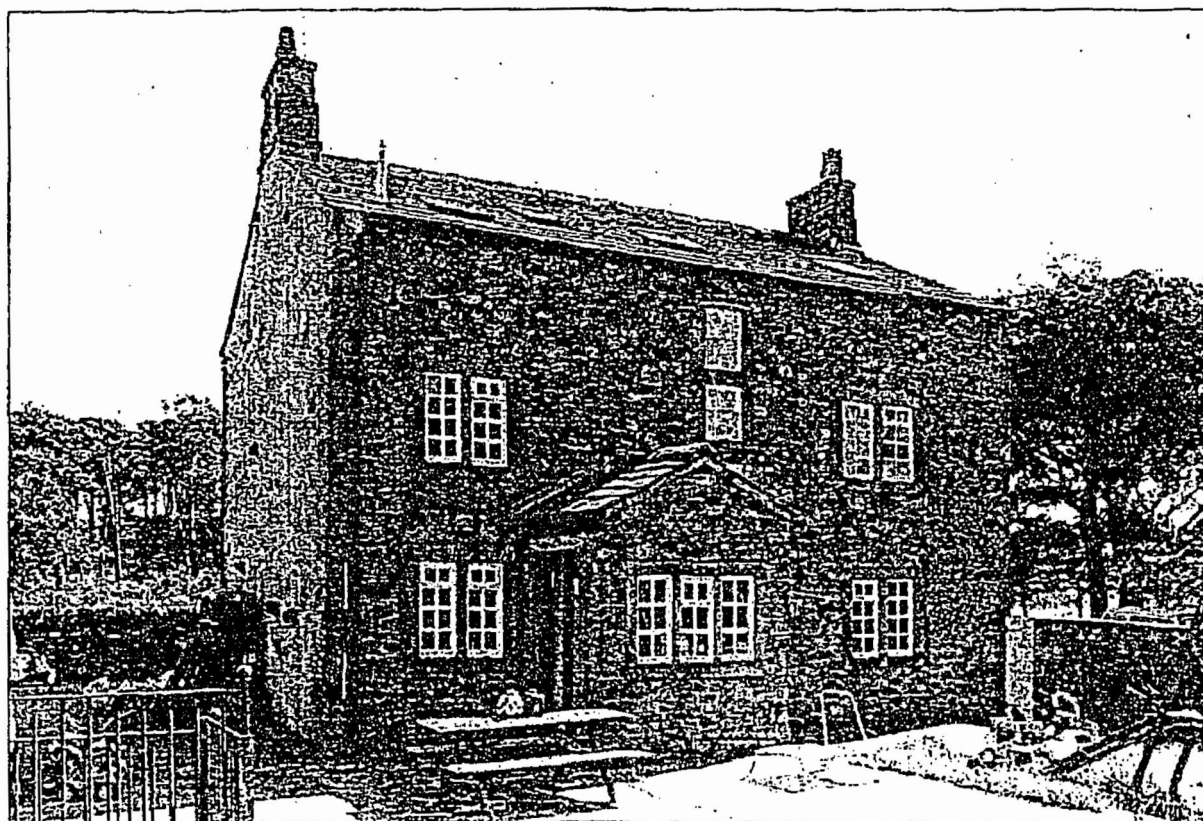


Photo 8: Rear elevation of the house, from the north

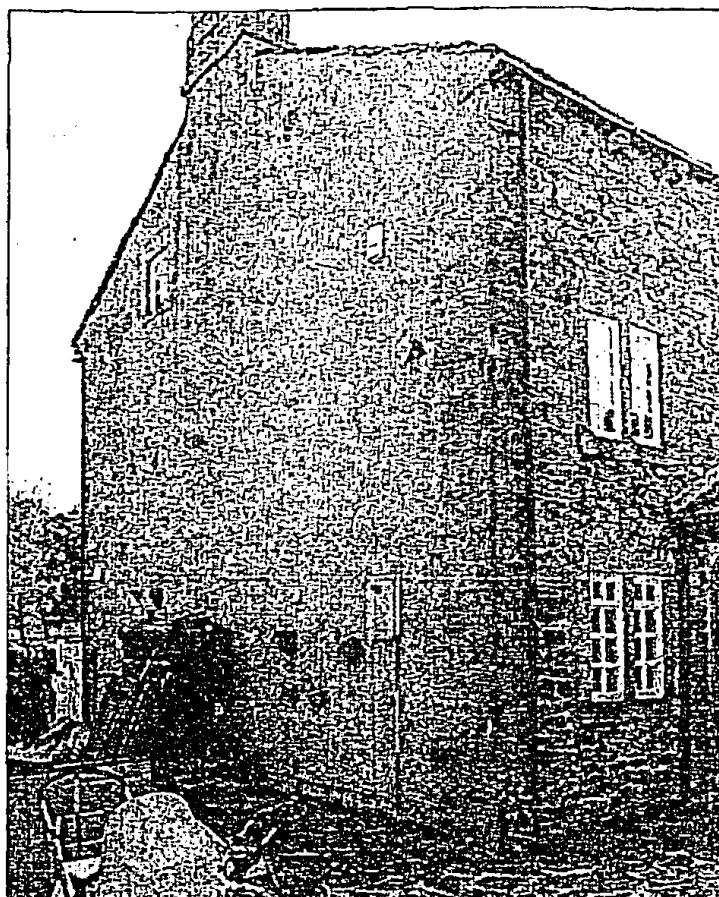


Photo 9: North-east gable of the house, from the north

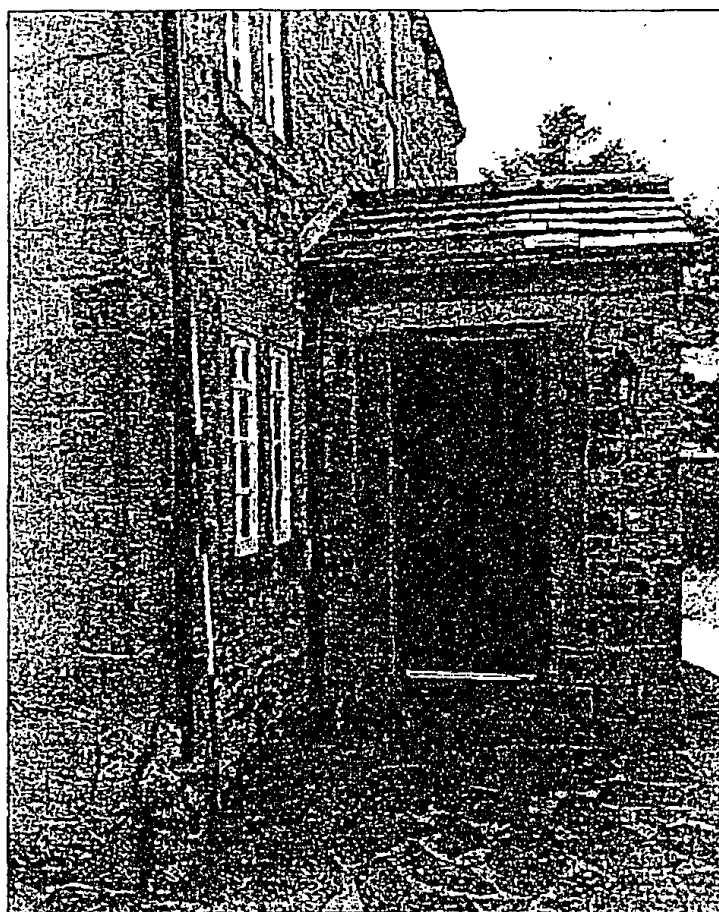


Photo 10: North-east side of modern porch at rear of house

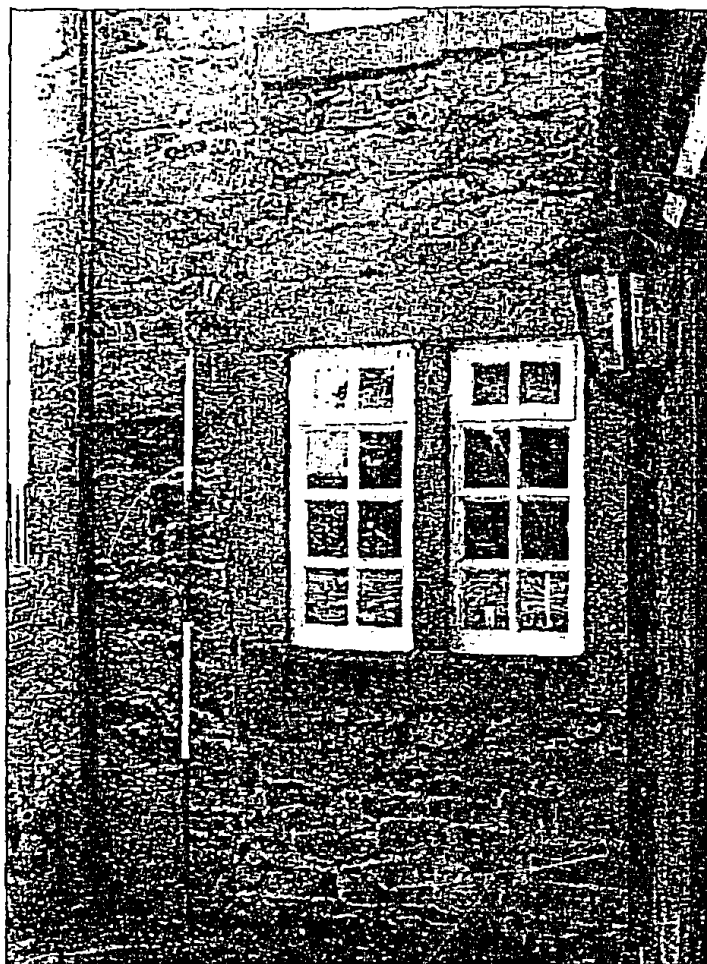


Photo 11: Kitchen window in rear elevation (LH part); note re-built masonry below window

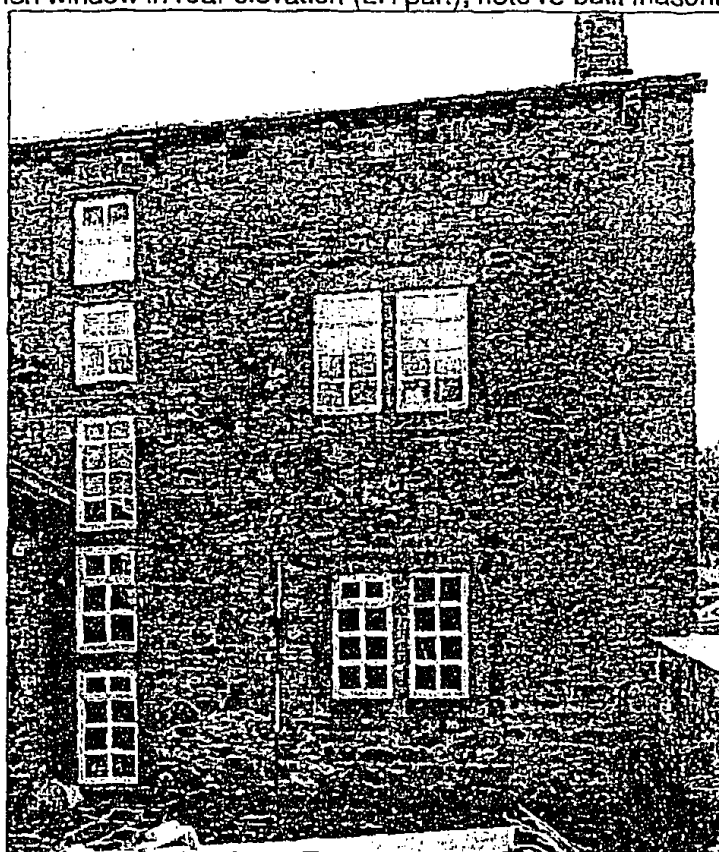


Photo 12: Rear elevation of the house (RH part), with stair window at left; from the north-west

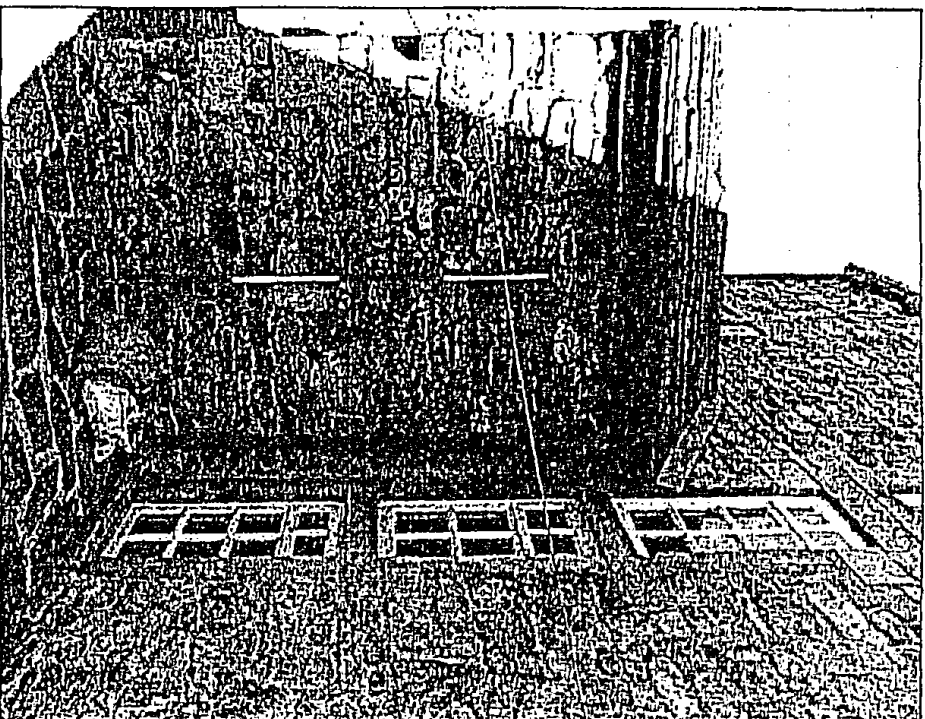


Photo 13: South-west side of modern porch, and stair window; from the south-west



Photo 14: Bottom part of stair window in rear elevation

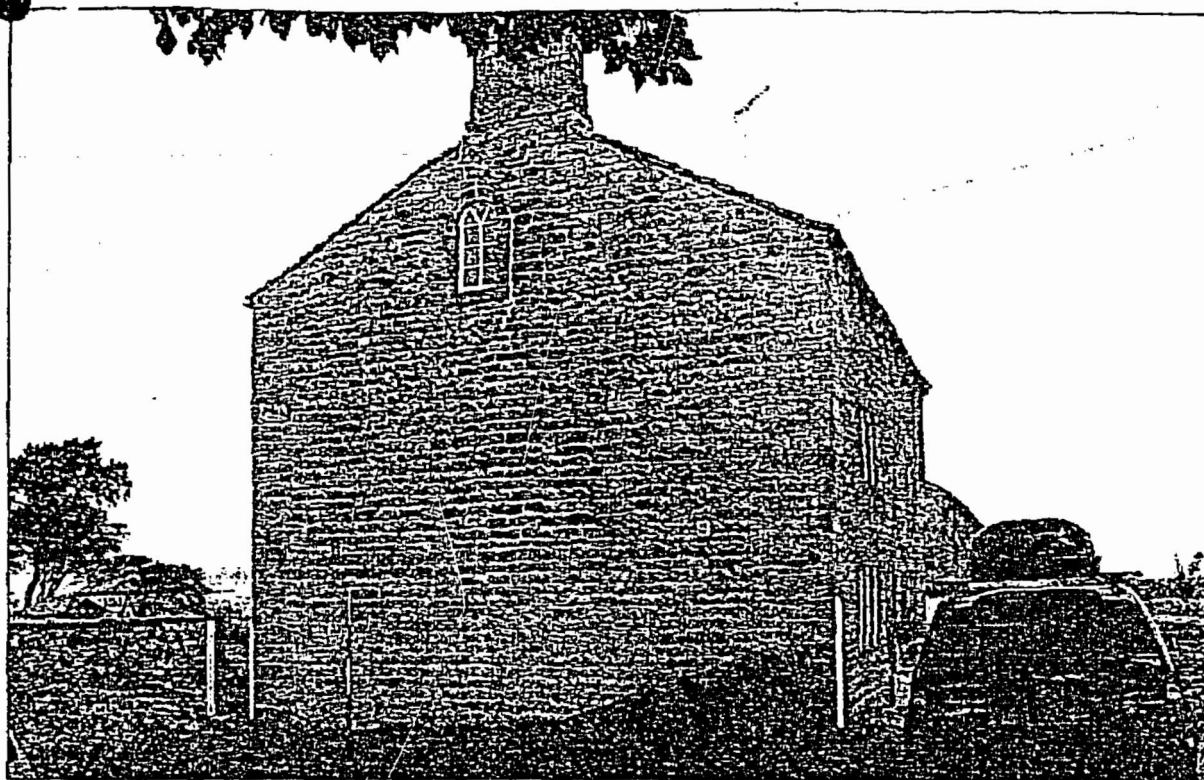


Photo 15: South-west gable of the house, from the south

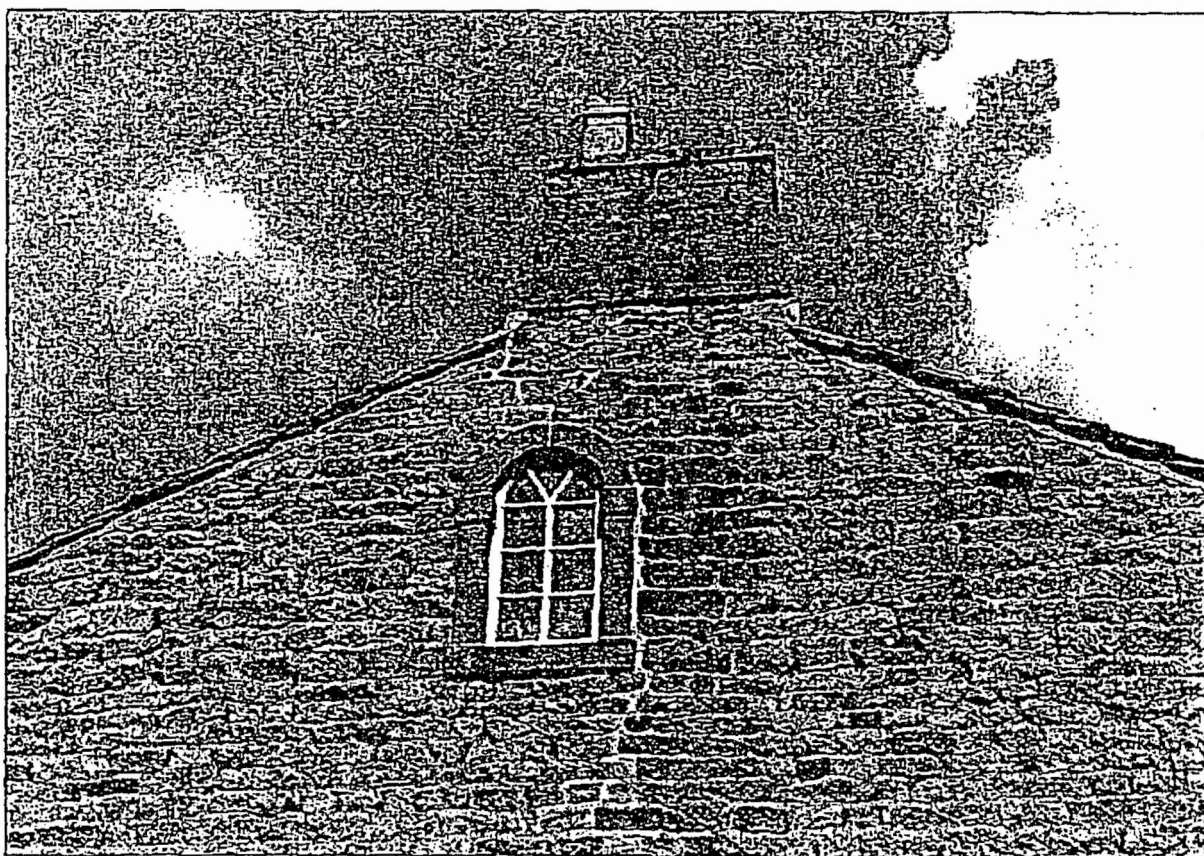


Photo 16: Detail of attic window in south-west gable

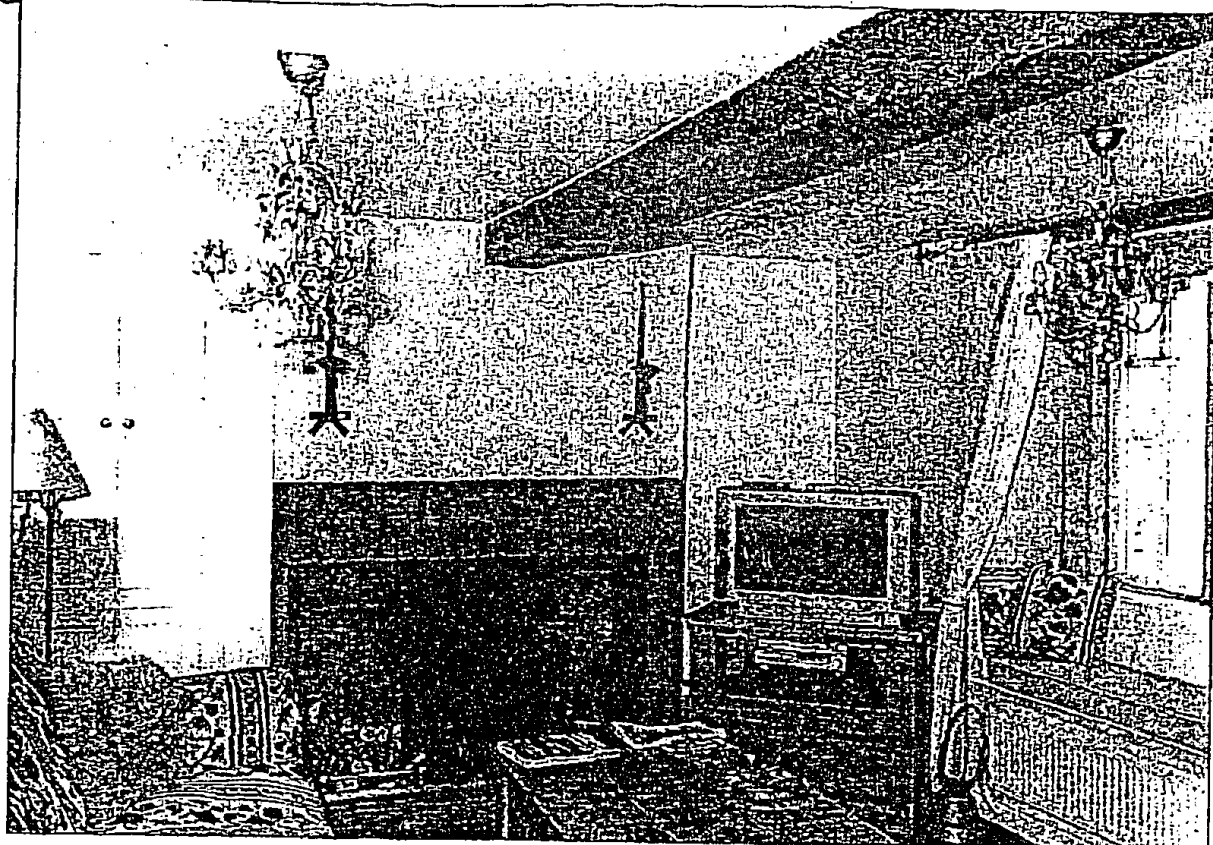


Photo 17: Interior of living room/housebody, from the west (fireplace altered)

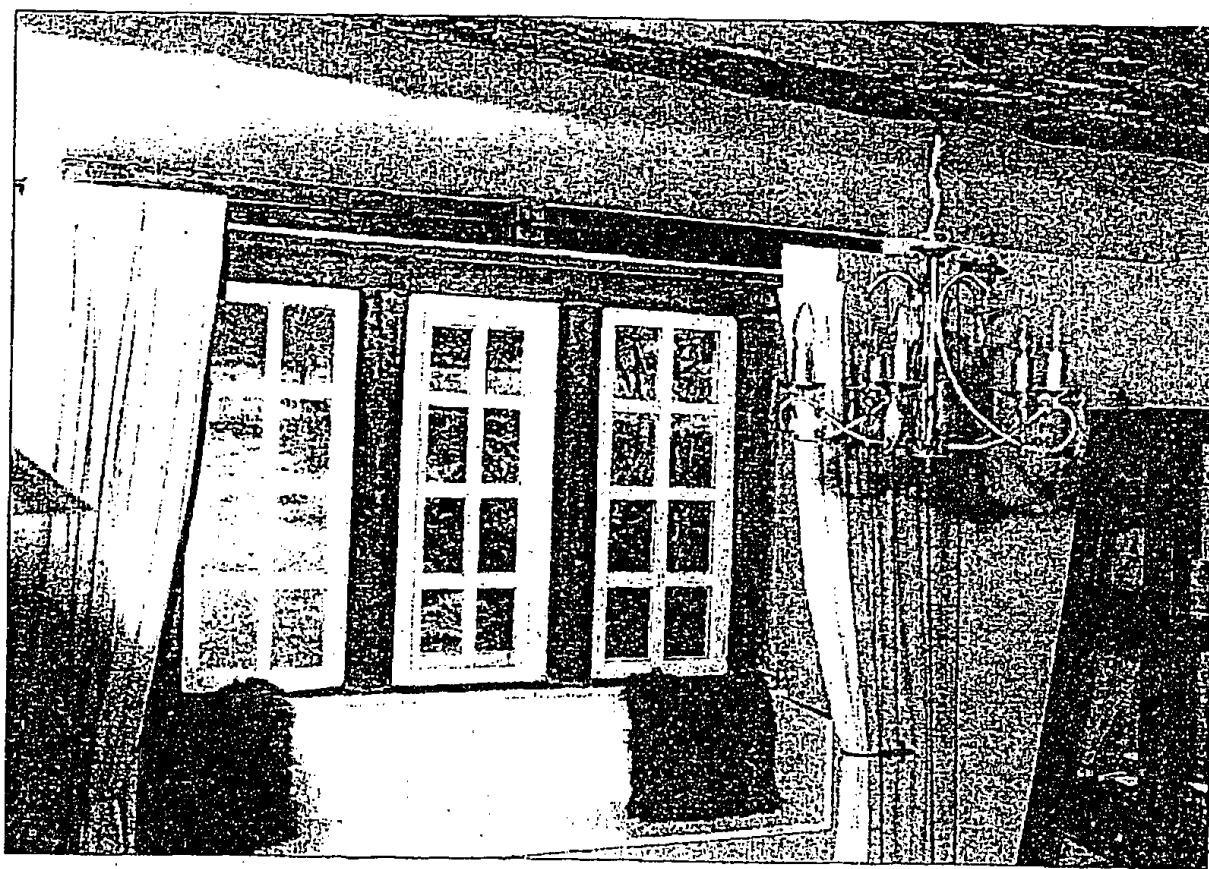


Photo 18: Detail of window in parlour



Photo 19: Detail of fireplace in parlour (appears original)



Photo 20: Interior of kitchen, from the south

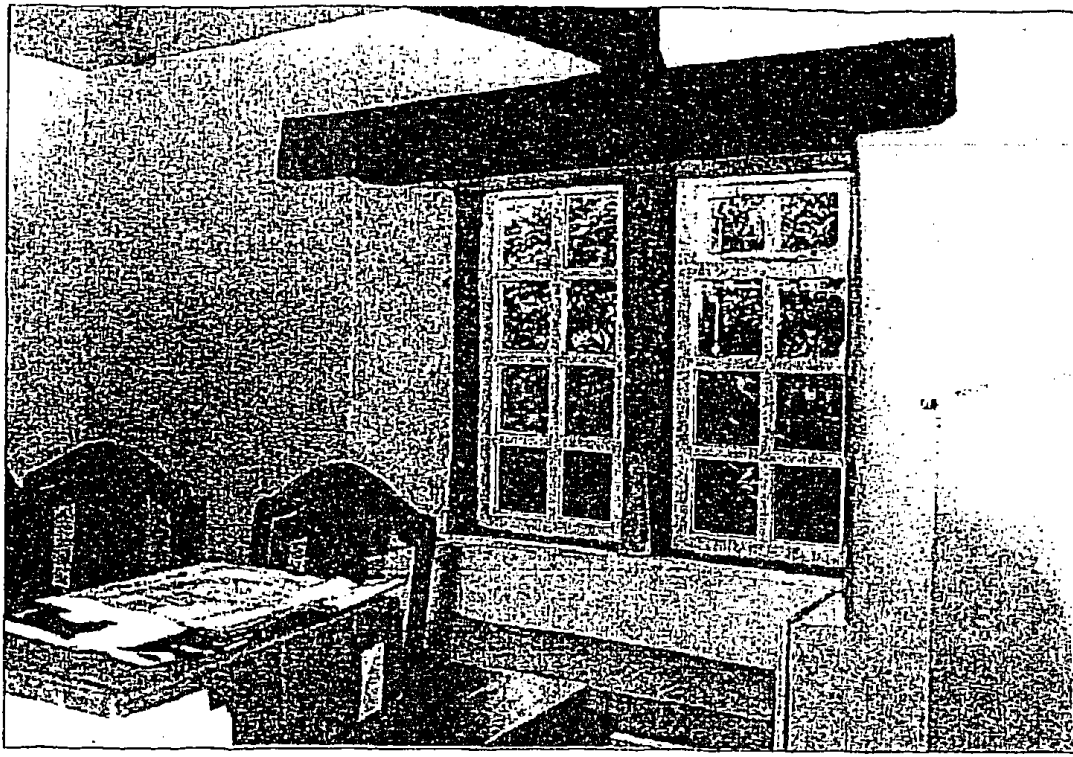


Photo 21: Interior of rear dining room (former pantry?), from the east

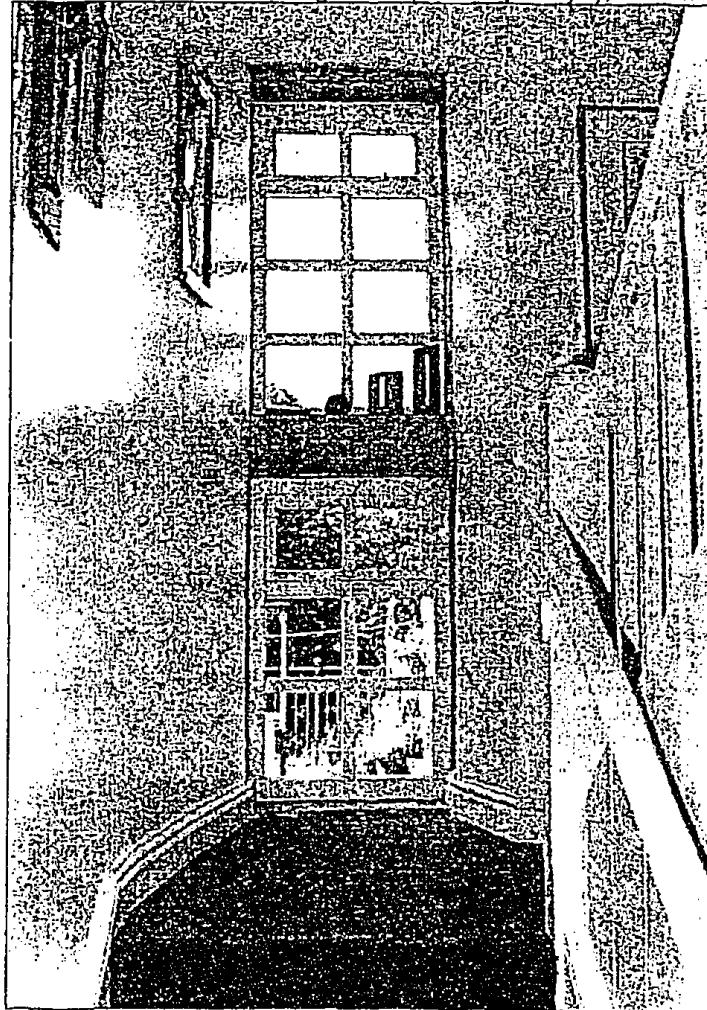


Photo 22: Interior view of stair window, from ground floor half-landing