

# **De Tabley Arms, Clayton le Dale, Lancashire**

## **An Archaeological Building Survey**

*By Bluestone Archaeology*

Report 1-10



**November 2010**

*Client: P. Ratcliffe Esq.*

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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

An archaeological building survey was required as a condition of planning permission for the renovation and conversion of the old farmhouse now encapsulated in the De Tabley Arms Hotel, Ribchester Road, Clayton le Dale, Lancashire (NGR SD 66273553). The work was carried out on behalf of Mr P. Ratcliffe by Bluestone Archaeology. The building, which fronts Ribchester Road to the west but has been enveloped to the east and north by hotel extensions, was found to comprise a two storey central block with projecting east and west wings providing an H-shaped footprint. The south wing, which has an eastern stairs tower, appears to be 17<sup>th</sup> century whilst the long central block is Georgian but altered in the Victorian period when the north wing was added. As the south wing is a single cell building it seems possible it originally served an earlier (medieval?) hall which was replaced by the Georgian central block.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thanks are due to Mr Ratcliffe who commissioned the survey and to his architects MCK Associates of Preston who provided the drawings of the buildings. The assistance provided by the staff of Lancashire County Record Office is also acknowledged.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 S.Baldwin and J.Trippier trading as Bluestone Archaeology were instructed by Mr P. Ratcliffe to carry out an archaeological building recording programme at the De Tabley Arms Hotel, Ribchester Road, Clayton le Dale, Lancashire (NGR SD 66273553) prior to the renovation and conversion of that part of the hotel which was originally a free standing farmhouse to residential units. John Trippier BA (Hons), MRICS, PIFA and Steven Price D Phil, BA, PIFA carried out the onsite work and the former drafted the report. Sally Evans BA carried out the documentary research. The project was managed by Stephen Baldwin of Bluestone Archaeology, Mawdesley, Lancashire
- 1.2 The recording programme was required as a result of a condition attached, inter alia, to a planning permission and listed building consent by Ribble Valley Borough Council (Application No. 3/2010/0216). This condition follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15) and *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) issued by the (then) DOE. The work was carried out in accordance with the standard specification usually provided by Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service for work of this type (see Appendix 1).

## **2. SITE LOCATION AND GEOMORPHOLOGY**

- 2.1 The De Tabley Arms was, for many years, a well- established hotel situated in a

conspicuous position on the east side of Ribchester Road just south of the bridge which carries the B6246 road over the River Ribble and on to Ribchester which lies on the north side of the River about 2km south of the bridge. The original bridge was built in 1669 but rebuilt in the 1770s. The line of the Roman Road from Ribchester to Ilkley crossed the River at a ford about 50m south of the Inn ([www.engineering-timelines.com](http://www.engineering-timelines.com)). The national grid reference of the site is (NGR SD 66273553). The hotel's general location is shown on the OS site map enclosed at Appendix 2 and the subject element is shown edged red on the site plan also enclosed at Appendix 2. The solid geology in the immediate vicinity is carboniferous limestone which is soon overlain by the millstone grit to the south and to the west (IGS, 1969). The drift deposits are soils of the Downholland Association which comprise alluvial soils occupying the floodplain of the river. The texture is variable and ranges from coarse to fine from between the confluence of the Ribble, Hodder and Calder, near Whalley, to Preston. Narrow strips of alluvium close to the valley bottoms are normally given over to grassland (Hall and Folland 1970, 131-2).

### **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. Alterations to such buildings remove evidence of their past uses and occupation and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the survey was to preserve 'by record' the information that may have been lost during alteration. This was achieved by recording and analysing the plan form, function, age and development of the buildings and by the provision of a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.

### **4. METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The project was carried out in accordance with the project specification at Appendix 1 of this report. Briefly, this required the compilation of:-
- 4.1.1 A drawn record including a scale plan of each floor and representative sections necessary for understanding the building's design, development and function. The architect's drawings were used as a basis for these but additional measurements were taken with hand held tapes which enabled the architect's drawings to be checked and amended as appropriate. Revised versions of the architect's drawings and additional drawings were made on drafting film at a scale of 1:50. Electronically produced versions of these are included at Appendix 2.
- 4.1.2 A photographic record was made comprising:-
- a) General views of the exterior of the buildings/complex and of their site and setting; and of the interior;
  - b) 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;

- c) The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas;
- d) Any internal detail structural and decorative which is relevant to the buildings' design, development and use and which did not show adequately on general photographs.

4.1.3 These were made with Yashica 230-AF and Pentax P30 SLR 35mm cameras loaded with *Ilford FP5* monochrome film. Graduated scales were used for photographing detail and discretely placed ranging rods for the general shots. The basic photographic record was supplemented by digital images taken with an Olympus E-600 digital camera (12.3 megapixels resolution) which are included in the report (see para. 4.1.5 below).

4.1.4 A photographic register listing all photographs and plans showing the relevant plate numbers and locations from which the photographs were taken are included at Figures 10 to 13 in Appendix 2 of this report.

4.1.5 A report incorporating the information specified at section 10 of the project specification (see Appendix 1). Briefly these comprise:

- a) The dates of the recording and names of personnel involved;
- b) Locational details and statutory listings or scheduling;
- c) A detailed description of the building describing its plan, form, function, age and development sequence and the names of patrons and owners if known;
- d) An account of past and present use of the building and its parts with evidence for these interpretations.
- e) Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building;
- f) Copies of other records of the building or a note of their existence and location;
- g) Relevant information from other readily available sources and from owners, builders, architects etc. who may be familiar with the building;
- h) A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting; e.g. its relationship to local settlement patterns, especially those contemporary with contemporary with the building;
- i) A note of the building's significance locally, regionally or nationally in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials and

status.

- 4.2 Prior to the commencement of work on site a rapid map-regression exercise and consultation of trade directories was undertaken. Documentary research included visits to the Lancashire County Record Office.
- 4.3 The recording programme took place on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2010.
- 4.4 The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1991 and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*.

## 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The De Tabley Arms is located in the Parish of Blackburn and the township of Clayton Le Dale. The first mention of Clayton- le- Dale, was in 1243, when it was known as Cleyton, as Claiton in 1246 and Clayton in 1258. Clayton is initially recorded as being held as a manor within the honour of Clitheroe by Spartling from whom it passed to Ralph De Clayton and then to his son Aldred. Aldred passed the manor to Adam De Blackburn, who died in 1280 when this manor, and that of Salesbury, passed to the de Clitheroe family and thence to the Talbots of Salesbury who were proprietors of the estate in 1516 (Harland 1870, 94) and during the seventeenth century built New Hall which is in close proximity to the De Tabley Arms and is thus called to distinguish it from Salesbury Hall, which often went by the name of the Old Hall (Farrer & Brownbill 1911: 257). The manor subsequently passed to the Warrens of Poynton and then to George second Baron de Tabley of Knutsford who was the major landowner in Clayton- le- Dale by 1855 (Farrer & Brownbill 1911: 257; LRO/DDX 1211:acc5534; Mannex 1855: 282). In 1866 Lord de Tabley sold the manor to Henry Ward of Blackburn (Farrer & Brownbill 1911: 258) who sold it on to the Duke of Somerset in 1894 (LRO/DDX 1271/ 1). The latter put the estate up for sale in 1912 (LRO/DDX 462/ 79) but the outcome is not known. However it is clear from the maps prepared in connection with the sale that the Inn was excluded and was presumably in separate ownership by that date.
- 5.2 Before his death in 1280 Adam de Blackburn had already granted land in Clayton to Richard of Ruinton, for 7.5d. p.a. (DDF 436) and records dating to 1725 concerning the sale to William Greenalgh of Myerscough, esq. of property in Clayton-le-Dale forfeited by John Pleasington of Dimples (DDX/ 315) suggest that there may have been other sales of parts of the manorial estate prior to the latter date.
- 5.3 The de Tabley Arms is clearly shown on Yates 1786 map of Lancashire but is not named although the New Hall is named. There is no tithe map for Clayton-le-Dale. However Baines' *Lancashire*, published in 1825 records that Thomas Dewhurst resided in Clayton- le- Dale, and owned the 'Warren Arms' at New Bridge (Baines

1825: 631). It seems highly likely that his was an early reference to the subject property with the name of the Inn commemorating the lord of the manor at that time. Yates' map names property on the other side of the Ribble from the de Tabley as 'Dewhurst Houses' and it appears that this family, who originated in Wilpshire were already substantial landowners in the Ribchester area by the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Farrer & Brownbill, 1911: 334, & 1912 45-51 fn64)

- 5.4 The 1841 census shows Thomas Dewhurst, aged 45, as a publican at the New Bridge. whilst New Hall was occupied by George Dewhurst, aged 42, who was listed as a farmer (HO 107/ 503/3). This continued to be so on the 1851 census although Thomas Dewhurst is now also described as a farmer at the Ribchester Bridge. By 1861 the de Tabley Arms is named with Thomas being described as the innkeeper and farmer of 200 acres. The 1864 Post Office directory (Kelly 1864:164) and 1865 trade directory both mention the De Tabley Arms, owned by Thomas Dewhurst (Slater 1865: 708) as do 'Notices for timber to be sold by auction by Mr John Salisbury at the house of Mr Thomas Dewhurst, the De- Tabley Arms, Ribchester Bride, Clayton- Le- Dale' dating to between 1851- 1861 (DDX 391/7). On the 1871 census the De Tabley Arms was now occupied by Thomas Dewhurst's widow Catherine as innkeeper and farmer. Catherine still resided there in 1881 but her eldest son Henry had now acquired the role of innkeeper and farmer whilst his brother Richard was the farm bailiff. By this point New Hall was occupied by William Thornber and his family, who were farmers of 41 acres. (RG 10/ 4170/ 52)
- 5.5 The 1881 trade directory of the Blackburn area records that the De Tabley Arms was owned by John Rawcliffe, vict. (Barrett 1881:301). This is also recorded in the 1885 trade directory (Barrett 1885: 351). By the time the 1891 census was recorded the De Tabley Arms had passed to William Lumb and his wife Alice and their family. William appears to have worked in the cotton industry, leaving the pub to be run by his wife. New Hall appears to have been uninhabited at this time (RG 12/ 3394 ff. 1- 46). The De Tabley Arms is mentioned in a document from 1891 as held between Alice Lumb (wife of Richard Lumb) and Edward Lyon Taylor and Walter Stranding to whom it was mortgaged for £100.
- 5.6 The 1901 census showed the De Tabley Arms as being occupied by the widow Hannah Stanley and her two sons Harry and Charles Stanley. It appears that Hannah employed her son Harry to work in the De Tabley Arms with her, and employed both a man and woman servant to work on the farm and domestic areas respectively (RG 13/ 3903 ff. 40). The Stanleys were presumably tenants of Mrs Lumb who is listed as the victualler in the 1912 trade directory (Barrett 1912:768). However by 1915 it had passed to a Mrs Baines, (Barrett 1915: 711) and by 1925 to Mrs Mary Carr (Barrett 1925: 552) who made extensive alterations to the property in 1931(LRO/PSB1/20/61).
- 5.7 By 1935 the De Tabley Arms had passed to Samuel R. Donnelly, vict. (Barrett 1935: 750). The 1939 trade directory indicates that Samuel R. Donnelly's son; Samuel K. Donnelly vict. had acquired the De Tabley Arms (Barrett 1939: 497) and was still in possession in 1947 (Barrett 1947: 516) and 1948 when he appears to have made further alterations (LRO PSB1/ 20/ 62). The 1951 directory indicated that it had passed to Harry Peat, vict. (Barrett1951:118). Further internal alterations took place in 1962

aimed at changing the uses of rooms as well as incorporating the square barn located to the north –east of the main range of buildings (LRO/PSB1/ 20/64).

- 5.8 On Yates map of 1786 the property is shown as a simple rectangle, which no doubt reflects the small scale (1” : 1 mile), and is unnamed. On the OS first edition 6” inch map of the 1840s the De Tabley Arms is named as such and comprises the same basic rectangle but with a slight easterly projection at its south-eastern corner and a rear outbuilding linked by a short passage or link block. At the north end is a narrower continuation of the main block with a further short extension running westwards and at right angles to this. The OS first edition 1:25” map of the area published in 1893 shows the structure and outline of the De Tabley Arms in more detail. It can now clearly be seen to comprise a central block running parallel to the river with a projecting wing at each end and the linked rear outbuilding. These buildings mark the extent of this survey. Attached to the north end of the subject buildings was another range of the same size which is still in existence but outside the scope of this survey as is the square structure (barn) which is also now shown across the yard to the east.
- 5.9 It seems likely that in 1893 the Inn was restricted to the subject buildings and that those to the north and north-east were agricultural. The 1931 alterations, which included the expansion of the structure toward the east to include a larder, kitchen and lounge, also appear to have extended the hotel usage into the range to the north to include stores, dining and tea rooms, a dining room, smoke room and sitting room as well lavatories, a tap room, bar and further lavatories to the rear. At first floor level there were nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a dry store. The architects for this design were A. R. Gradwell and Sons. The 1962 alterations also appeared to incorporating into the hotel complex the square barn located to the north –east of the main range of buildings which was converted to a common room, garages, and stores on the ground floor and nine bedrooms, two bathrooms and two W/C’s on the first floor.

## 6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

### 6.1 General description

- 6.1.1 The subject building comprises an H-shaped block fronting Ribchester Road (described in this report as *the house*) together with a rear block (described in this report as *the outbuilding*) which appears from the cartographic evidence to have been attached to the house by a short east-west link block (see **Fig 4**). The later buildings which have been added to the north of the house and later additions linking these to another formerly separate barn building to the north-east (see **front cover**) have been excluded from this survey. The house consists of 4 phases; a central rectangular block which fronts Ribchester Road and which itself appears to have two phases, the northern being larger than the smaller southern one; a south wing which appears to be the earliest current phase, and to the east side of which a stairs tower is attached; and a north wing which is the latest phase. The southern and northern wings protrude slightly

to the east and west of the central block giving the whole an H-shaped footprint. The roofs are all double pitched with the central block and north wing being covered with Welsh slate and the south wing with stone flags. The elevations are constructed of sandstone blocks regularly coursed. Due to the building having had many later extensions and alterations few original features survive especially internally.

## 6.2 External Description

### 6.2.1 House

6.2.1.1 West elevation. This elevation comprises the front of the building and faces onto Ribchester Road. It comprises a central block with two wings at each end (**Plate 1**). The north wing (**Plate 2**) is of regularly coursed machine-cut rock-faced sandstone blocks, with quoins at each corner. It has a three light mullion window at ground floor level, with a two light mullion window above, both with sandstone surrounds and chamfered sandstone cills. The verges of the slated roof are supported by moulded stone springers. The central block (**Plate 3**) is of regularly coursed but smaller hand-cut sandstone blocks. There are three windows at ground floor level, each blocked with ply, but showing their sandstone surrounds. South of centre is a doorway, similarly blocked, with plain sandstone pilasters with moulded caps (**Plate 4**). A modern plastic pediment camouflages the original entablature. Above this is a plain stone slab or tablet inscribed with the letters 'H W' (**Plate 5**). At first floor level are three 4 light timber framed horned sash windows with sandstone surrounds. These lie directly above the ground floor windows at the north and south ends of the face and the doorway. A blocked window (**Plate 6**) is visible above the remaining ground floor window, north of centre. This appears to have been at a lower level than the other three first floor windows in this block. A visible straight joint divides the face to the south of the doorway (**Plate 4**). The south wing (**Plate 7**) is also constructed of handcut sandstone blocks, again smaller than those of the north wing, and has quoins at each corner. A three light mullion window is at ground floor level with a two light mullion window at first floor level. The former is blocked with ply and the latter has two 2 light sash windows fitted. Each has a sandstone surround with chamfered cill. The verges of the flagged roof are supported by moulded stone springers matching those of the north wing

6.2.1.2 South elevation (**Plate 8**). This elevation comprises the south faces of the south wing and the stairs tower. That of the south wing (**Plate 9**) is constructed of sandstone blocks of a softer and more yellowy hue than that of the west elevation only occasionally brought to courses, but with quoins at each corner. At the western end it has two 12 light portrait windows flanking an external flue, although these are overgrown with ivy and barely visible. To the east of these is a large personnel doorway with a chamfered sandstone surround and a false four-centred arched head and a two light mullion window above (**Plate 10**). The door is timber with iron bolts across the face. At first floor level, above the doorway is a two light mullion window, each light with a timber frame of 8 panes. The eastern end of the face is the south elevation of the stairs tower which is overgrown with ivy.

6.2.1.3 East elevation (Plate 11). This face comprises the rear of the building. At the southern end are the south wing and stairs tower, both constructed in rough rubble occasionally brought to courses, with quoins at each corner (**Plate 12**). North of this is the central block. The southern end of the face is rendered, although rough sandstone rubble shows through in patches. The ground floor has a wide modern doorway inserted at the southern end with a square window and personnel doorway to the north of this. At first floor level is a large timber framed window with sandstone surround. There is a small portrait window to the north of this with a sandstone cill. The north end of this face is blocked off by the rear outbuilding. However it can be seen to have been constructed of rough rubble although it has been pierced with substantial modern openings (**Plate 13**). At first floor level there is a brick faced extension with a catslide roof (**Plate 14**). The north wing (**Plate 15**) shows a rough sandstone rubble construction, uncoursed. At ground floor level a modern doorway has been inserted. The first floor level shows two windows with sandstone surrounds. The southern one is timber framed and square with evidence of blocking beneath. The northern one is timber framed with 4 lights (**Plate 16**).

6.2.1.4 North elevation. This face comprises the northern face of the northern wing and lies within the extensions. As such it does not retain any original features, with doorways knocked through and the walls rendered over.

#### *Rear Outbuilding*

6.2.2.1 South elevation (Plate 17). This face is a former gable end, although it has been considerably altered by the addition of a flat roofed extension to the west replacing the former link block shown by the cartographic evidence. The east half of the gable is still visible although the face is rendered, covering the stone work. The remaining features include a central doorway partly blocked and used as a personnel doorway although the sandstone surround remains. Above this is a window at first floor level with a sandstone surround, but blocked with plywood, and to the east of the doorway is a landscape window which is similarly blocked.

6.2.2.2 East elevation (Plate 18). This elevation reveals an L-shaped footprint for the building comprising a rectangular north-south orientated central block, parallel to the house, and an eastern out shut at the south end. The main block is of rough sandstone rubble construction, uncoursed, with quoins at the northern corner and the southern outshut is a mixture of brick and sandstone. At ground floor level at the northern end is a blocked wide doorway with sandstone surround. Above this the wall has partly collapsed south of which is a partially blocked pitching eye. South of this the lower part of the wall is whitewashed as is the adjoining north wall of the outshut.

6.2.2.3 North elevation (Plate 19). This face forms the other gable end of the building. The lower part of the main building is covered with modern tiles, but the upper part shows the uncoursed rough sandstone rubble construction. The outshut contains a personnel doorway into the whitewashed area described above which was no doubt the interior of a now demolished building.

6.2.2.4 West elevation. This face is of a rough sandstone rubble construction and has a doorway with a sandstone surround at its north end (**Plate 13**).

### 6.3 Internal Description

6.3.1 *House-ground floor*. The majority of the ground floor has been knocked through and filled with modern fittings and fixtures most of which have now been removed leaving an empty shell (**Plates 19&20**).

6.3.1.1 North wing. The wing is a single open space with no internal walls although a large boxed in beam runs north-south with the room open to the joists at both sides. The floor is timber. The west wall of the room is plastered over and contains a three light timber framed sash window (**Plate 21**). There is a similar window at the west end of the north wall. To the east of this is a fireplace fitted with a modern surround. To the east of this again are two large openings leading through to the later northern extensions to the inn which are outside the scope of this survey. There is a fireplace with a sandstone mantel in a hand-made brick chimney- breast to the east of these openings (**Plate 22**). The east wall is partly painted plaster but reveals a rough sandstone rubble construction at its south end (**Plate 23**). It has a personnel doorway fitted with timber double doors, at the northern end and another open doorway to the south of this. Two large openings in the south wall lead through to the central block.

6.3.1.2 Central Block. This block comprises two areas; a larger northern area and a smaller southern one. The wall separating the northern end from the southern may be original and is clad in cement with a block pattern. There is a wide personnel doorway in the western end with a handcut timber lintel (**Plate 24**). Most internal fittings and wall coverings have been removed to show a rough sandstone rubble construction (**Plate 25**) although the west wall has painted plaster walls and timber framed 4 light sash windows (**Plate 26**). The ceiling is plasterboard and the floor square tiled in the southern end, with square tiles and herringbone fashion timber tiles in the north. . Close to the north-east corner is a stone staircase leading to the cellar but now covered with boards (**Plate 19**).

6.3.1.3 South wing. This wing comprises a single space although at the east end of the wing is a timber partition with leaded stained glass above fielded panels with a central doorway (**Plate 27**). This separates the main room from an entrance hall. The walls of the main room are painted plaster with a modern cornice. The floor is timber. There is a three light timber framed sash windows in the west wall, and two 12 light portrait windows flanking a central fireplace in the south wall (**Plate 28**). The entrance hall has a horizontal planked timber door of the type associated with the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (Alycock & Hall 1994, 14-15) with a sandstone mullioned light above (**Plate 29**). The floor is flagged. At the northeast end of the wing is the stairs tower, accessed from the entrance hall. The tower staircase is of the open string timber dogleg type with round turned newel posts in the late 17<sup>th</sup> Lancashire style (**Plate 30**; Alycock & Hall 1994, 2) and square balusters. Two 12 light timber framed windows are in the southern wall of the tower on the half-landing.

### 6.3.2 *House - first floor*

6.3.2.1 South wing. Accessed from the tower staircase (**Plate 31**) this comprises a single room which has a timber floor and a plasterboard ceiling. The walls are plastered over although a rough rubble construction is visible in the doorway to the central block. Running north-south across the centre of the room below the level of the ceiling is the base of a machine-cut braced king-post roof truss. Vertical struts rise from the tie beam through the ceiling. Both the beam and the struts are grooved. Two 12 light timber framed casement windows are located in the east corner of the south wall and a two light timber framed sash window is in the centre of the west wall (**Plate 32**).

6.3.2.2 Central block. Like the ground floor this block is divided into two areas: north and south. The southern area (**Plate 33**) is a single room accessed from the south wing and is stepped down. The walls are painted plaster over rough sandstone rubble, the floor timber and the ceiling plasterboard, slightly sloping at the east end. Two timber framed windows are in the east wall and a timber framed sash window with mullions is in the centre of the west wall. A north-south brick partition and two east-west ones divides the northern area into four rooms (**Fig.7**). The two western rooms have plastered walls and ceilings and a timber framed four light sash window in each (**Plate 34**). The two eastern rooms have walls of rough sandstone rubble and are open to the underside of the slated roof. This is of double rafter construction (Brunskill 1985, 172) comprising pairs of common rafters supported by a single set of purlins which rest on the cross walls of the building. The ceiling joists are also attached to the purlins which must have given the ceiling a canted effect (**Plates 35 & 36**). At some stage the original north wall was extended eastward as part eastward of the construction of the north wing and a catslide roof was also added (**Plates 14 & 37**). A reused handcut timber purlin has been inserted along the line of the former east external wall to facilitate this extension (**Plates 35 & 36**). The eastern wall is therefore not original and is built in machine made brick, with two timber framed windows inserted (**Plate 36**).

6.3.2.4 North wing. The wing is accessed via the central block and comprises two rooms divided by a north-south brick partition. As with the southern wing the roof and ceiling heights are raised slightly compared to the central block. The walls in the eastern room are bare, showing the rough sandstone rubble construction. A flue of machine made brick is against the north wall with a large sandstone block inserted at about 1m above floor level (**Plate 37**). At the north end of the east wall a timber framed sash window with an inserted square timber framed window to the south of this. The room is open to the underside of the roof which is supported by couple-close rafters. The western room has plastered walls and a plastered canted ceiling. There is a tall 4 light timber framed casement window with a swivelling light in the west wall (**Plate 38**).

6.3.3 *House cellar.* The cellar is accessed from the central room via a stone staircase which debouches through the west wall (see para. 6.3.1.2 above) and leads to two small rooms. The eastern room (**Plate 39**), which lies below the rear outbuilding (see below), is a single barrel vault, with two small niches in the north and south ends of the eastern wall. A blocked doorway is in the centre of the north wall (**Plate 40**). The walls and

ceiling are plastered and whitewashed, over stone and the floor is concrete. The northern room is much smaller and with a series of stone steps leading to a blocked opening.

- 6.3.4 *Outbuilding.* The whole interior of the building has been knocked through with new internal walls erected and the whole combined with the rest of the building through the formation of a modern linking block (**Plates 23 & 25**). As a result no original features remain inside.

## 7. ANALYSIS AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 7.1 This survey is restricted to the roughly H-shaped range fronting Ribchester Road (described in this report as *the house*) together with a rear block (described in this report as *the outbuilding*) which appears from the cartographic evidence to have been attached to the house by a short east-west link block (see **Fig 4**). The house can be divided into three elements- a central block, a north wing and a south wing –each representing a different phase of construction. It appears from the cartographic evidence that all three elements predate Yates' 1786 Map.
- 7.2 Stylistically the south wing appears to represent the earliest phase of construction. The south doorway has a shallow false four-centred arched head and splayed jambs associated with the post-medieval period (Brunskill 1987, 134-5). The door itself is made of horizontal planks associated with the late 16th or early 17th century (Alycock & Hall 1994, 14-15) whilst the tall vertical windows with square sectioned mullions are also indicative of the 17th century (Brunskill 1987, 129-31). The external chimney stack is similarly indicative of the late 16th to 18th century (Brunskill 1987, 111). The tower staircase is of the open string timber dogleg type with round turned newel posts in the late 17th Lancashire style (**plate 30**; Alycock & Hall 1994, 2) whilst the tower itself derived from an even earlier tradition (Brunskill 1987, 120). Overall these features tend to suggest a 17th century date.
- 7.3 By comparison the central block appears to be Georgian or early Victorian i.e. mid 18th to mid 19th century. The slightly irregular character of the stonework on the west elevation suggests a date no later than the early 19th century as does the doorway in the west front which has pilasters with moulded caps. However the sash windows with horns on the upper sashes and large panes suggest a post-1840 date. These may therefore be later insertions possibly contemporary with a raising of the roofline and the blocking of a lower upper floor window on the west elevation (see para. 6.3.2.2 above). The initials 'H W' over the doorway probably refer to Henry Ward who bought the Clayton estate from the de Tableys in 1866 rather than to the Warren family who owned it earlier but who do not appear to have any 'H's in their family pedigree (see para. 5.1 above and [www.thorner.net/htmlfiles/warren.html](http://www.thorner.net/htmlfiles/warren.html) ).
- 7.4 The north wing has been much altered by later building work but it appears to butt up against the north end of the central block indicating that it is a later construction phase. The regular rock-faced nature of the stonework, particularly on the west elevation, appears to support this analysis. The mullioned windows and finishes to the verges

(para 7.2 above) have been designed to match those of the earlier south wing. However it is apparent from the cartographic evidence that this wing was in place by 1893. The major alterations which involved piercing the east wall of the central block and extending the Inn into the rear outbuilding and the farm buildings to the north appear to have taken place in 1931 (see para. 5.6 above).

- 7.5 Two further matters require comment. Firstly the accommodation within the south wing is small, comprising one room on each floor. It must therefore have been built to complement another range of accommodation. If it is earlier than the adjoining central block, with which it now intercommunicates, it seems likely that there must have been an even earlier building on the site of the latter. This might suggest the existence of a hall house, of which no trace is now visible, to which a cross wing was added to provide a solar or more private family accommodation (Brunskill 1987, 102-3; Brown 1982, 49 et seq. & 124 et seq.). Secondly it was noted at para. 6.2.1.1 above that there is a straight joint in the west elevation of the central block indicating a change in construction sequences. It will be seen from **Fig 6** that this is at the point where the internal cross-wall separates the northern and southern areas of the central block (see para. 6.3.1.2 above). This possibly indicates an intention to retain some existing adjoining accommodation whilst part of the central block was being (re)built?

## 8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The De Tabley Arms was a well-known local hostelry occupying a pleasant rural position in close proximity to the bridge over the River Ribble and the historic village of Ribchester. It latterly comprised a large and somewhat complex range of buildings of various periods but at its heart was the H-shaped building fronting Ribchester Road which forms the subject of this survey. It is clear from the cartographic evidence that this range was in existence from at least the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century when it was already an Inn and farmhouse and both the central block and the south wing at least were extant in 1786. However the physical evidence suggests that the south wing had 17<sup>th</sup> century origins and was possibly built to complement an even earlier building which stood on the site of the current late Georgian central block.

## 9. ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The archive resulting from the building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire County Record Office in a format to be agreed with the Archives Officer and within a timescale to be agreed with the Specialist Archaeological Advisor or the Planning Officer (Archaeology).
- 9.2 The site archive shall be prepared 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'.

- 9.3 A copy of this report will be supplied to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record in Adobe Acrobat ‘pdf.’ format on CD-ROM on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (six months after completion of the field work unless another date is agreed). A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.
- 9.4 The archaeological contractor will complete the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) form. Once a report has become a public document by submission into the *Lancashire Historic Environment Record* (HER) LCCAS may place the information on a web-site. Unless we hear to the contrary it will be assumed that our client is agreeable to this. Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of further work.

## **10. COPYRIGHT**

- 10.1 Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the authors of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved: with the exception that the authors hereby provide an exclusive license to Mr Ratcliffe for use of such documents by the client and their agents in all matters relating to the project as described in the project specification. This licence is given only on receipt of full and final payment made by the client to the author

## **11 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **Abbreviations**

IGS Institute of Geological Sciences  
LRO Lancashire County Record Office  
Mss Manuscripts  
OS Ordnance Survey

### **Maps**

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RG 12/ 3394 ff. 1- 46, 1891 Census, Clayton le-Dale  
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LRO/DDX 391/ 7, 1851- 1861, Notices for timber to be sold by auction by Mr John Salisbury at the house of Mr Thomas Dewhurst, the De-Tabley Arms, Ribchester Bridge, Clayton-le-Dale.  
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**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AT  
THE DE TABLEY ARMS, RIBCHESTER ROAD, CLAYTON-LE-DALE (SD 6627 3553)**

Prepared on behalf of Ribble Valley BC for Martin Wilson, Agent.

**Summary**

Planning permission has been granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council for:

Change of use and conversion of former De Tabley Arms (restaurant with manager's accommodation) to six dwellings, including partial demolition of existing buildings, alterations, extensions and erection of new garages (3/2010/0202);

Change of use and conversion of former De Tabley Arms (restaurant with manager's accommodation) to three dwellings, including partial demolition of existing buildings, alterations and erection of new garages (3/2010/0216) at The De Tabley Arms, Ribchester Road, Clayton-le-Dale.

Because of the impact on the historic interest of the building, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has recommended that it be recorded before its conversion.

This recommendation was made in line with former central government advice 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.

It is a condition (no. 10) of both planning permissions that a programme of archaeological work (in this instance, building recording) be undertaken.

**1. Purpose of recording**

1.1 Building recording of the farmhouse portion of the site (Building 2) is required to comply with a condition attached to the planning permission. The proposed 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.

**2. Description of proposal**

2.1 The proposals will see the conversion of Building 2 into either three 3-bedroomed dwellings (3/2010/0201) or a single 5 bedroom dwelling (3/2010/0216). Both sets of proposals will require the removal of original fabric and alterations to original circulation patterns around the building.

**3. Archaeological/Historical interest**

3.1 The De Tabley Arms is recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS 1:10560 (Lancashire Sheet 54) surveyed in 1844. The building exhibits a number of features, such as quoins and a number of blocked or altered windows to the front elevation, which suggest that the building is possibly of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century date, and may have originally been a farmhouse. Both Greenwood's map of Lancashire of 1818 and Yates' of 1786 would appear to show the presence of a building on the site.

3.2 Farm buildings are of great historical importance. They record, by the siting of the farmstead, the pattern of rural settlement and the making of the historic landscape. They record the historic farming systems and methods of the area and they show the vernacular or traditional building materials and methods of their locality. Conversion and dereliction are steadily eroding the numbers of functional historical farm buildings in the county. The proposed development will have a significant impact on the character and appearance of the building and will result in the loss of some historic fabric. A drawn and photographic record of the building will preserve 'by record' information which is lost during alteration.

#### **4. Documentary research**

4.1 As a minimum, all historic Ordnance Survey maps, Census returns and any other relevant documents and photographs should be examined. Any other available historic cartographic sources should also be examined. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to the date of construction, use and re-use of the building/structure and a discussion of the significance of the building. The applicant should also be consulted to see if he has relevant documentation in his possession.

#### **5. Personnel**

5.1 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.

#### **6. Photographic Recording**

It should be noted that the buildings should be cleared of all stored items in order to ensure that a comprehensive record can be made.

6.1 A general and detailed photographic record is to be made of the building.

6.2 General photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the building are required.

6.3 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.

6.4 The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.

6.5 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.

6.6 For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images are acceptable.

6.7 Archive photographs can be taken with a 35mm camera (a Medium or Large Format camera can also be used). 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.

6.8 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.

## 7. Drawn Record

7.1 A scale plan (1:50 or 1:100) of the ground floor of the building to be affected is to be made. Storage areas such as lofts at first floor level should be noted on the plan. 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. It is hoped that examination of the roof structure will be of particular use in providing a possible date of construction.

7.2. Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural details (e.g. timber or metal framing, roofs).

7.3. Sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (e.g., ceiling heights; differing floor heights; roof trusses).

7.4 Construction techniques and sequences should be appropriately illustrated and described, if visible. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks, etc.

7.5 The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

7.6 Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage 2006.

## **8. Health and Safety**

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

## **9. Monitoring**

9.1 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.

## **10. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation**

10.1 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.

10.2 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.

10.3 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. A discussion of the construction sequence of the building should also be included.

10.4 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 4.) are also to be included within the report with the building/buildings of interest clearly visible, where they aid interpretation of the development of the building(s). All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. The photographic record plan and register must also be included.

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

## **11. Deposition of archive**

11.1 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 Historic Environment Record (HER) and with the National

Monuments Record in Swindon. This should be provided as an Adobe Acrobat 'pdf' format file on CD-ROM.

11.2 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'.

11.3 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Lancashire HER 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:

11.4 Archaeological contractors must complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact Lancashire HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Lancashire HER may place the information on a website. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer (Ken Davies) at Lancashire HER.

## 12. Technical queries

12.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should confirm in writing adherence to this specification, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of LCAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing.

12.2 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to 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@lancashire.gov.uk](mailto:Douglas.moir@lancashire.gov.uk)

## 13. Valid period of specification

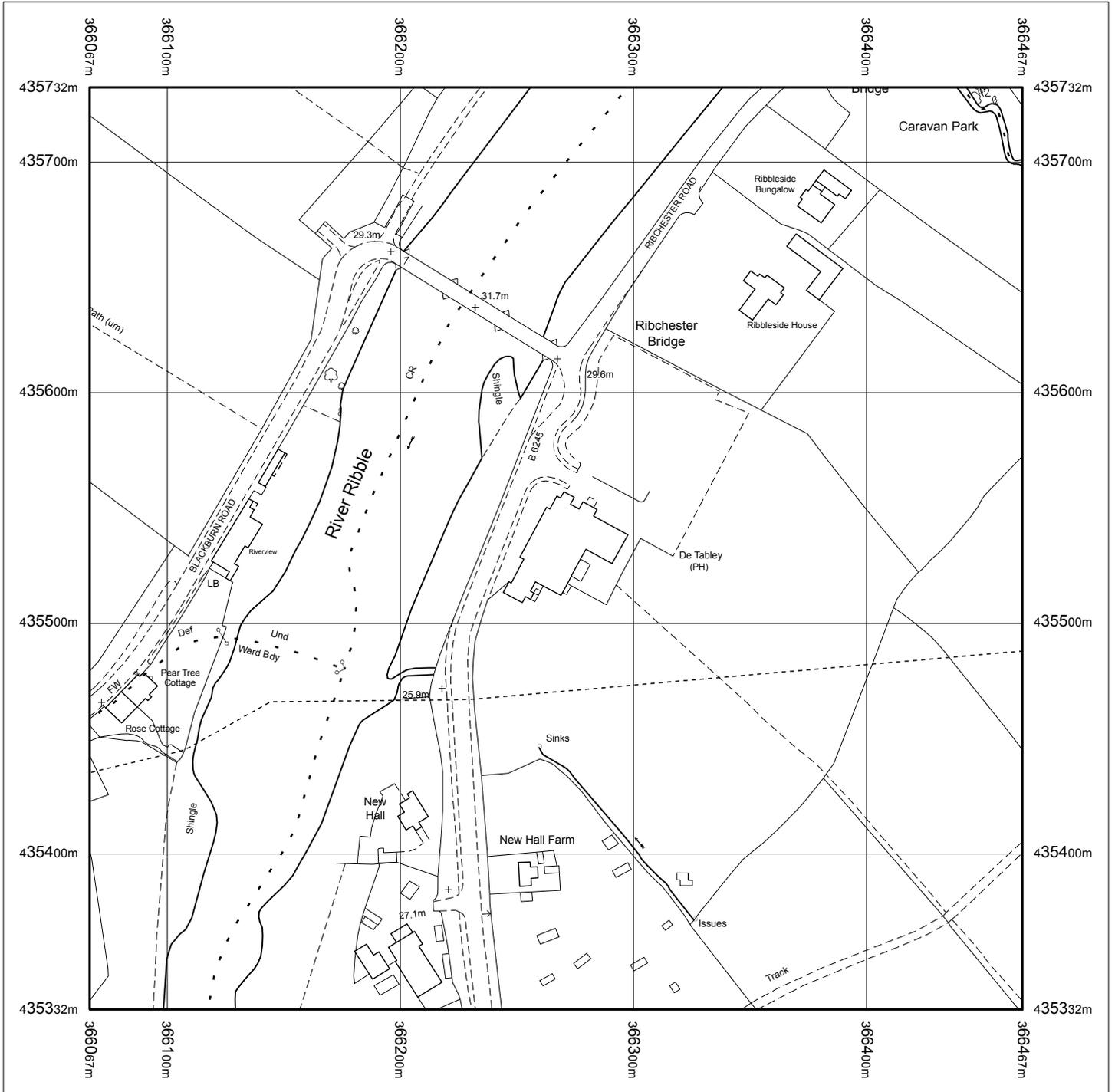
13.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Doug Moir  
Planning Officer (Archaeology)  
Lancashire County Archaeology Service

**Brief itself page5**

## **APPENDIX 2: FIGURES**

- Fig. 1: OS Site Map at 1:2500 Scale**
- Fig. 2: Site Plan at 1:500 Scale**
- Fig. 3: Yates 1" scale map of Lancashire of 1786**
- Fig. 4: OS 1847, 1:10,560 Scale, Lancashire Sheet 54**
- Fig. 5: OS 1893, 1:2,500 Scale, Lancashire Sheet 54.11**
- Fig. 6: Building Plan –Ground Floor**
- Fig. 7: Building Plan – First Floor**
- Fig. 8: Building Plan –Cellar**
- Fig. 9: Section through Building**
- Fig. 10: Photographic Register**
- Fig. 11: Photograph Location Plan –Ground Floor**
- Fig. 12: Photograph Location Plan –First Floor**
- Fig. 13: Photograph Location Plan –Cellar**



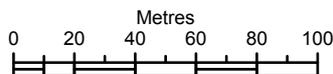
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The representation of features as lines is no evidence of a property boundary.



Scale 1:2500

Supplied by: **Granthams**  
 Serial number: 00129300  
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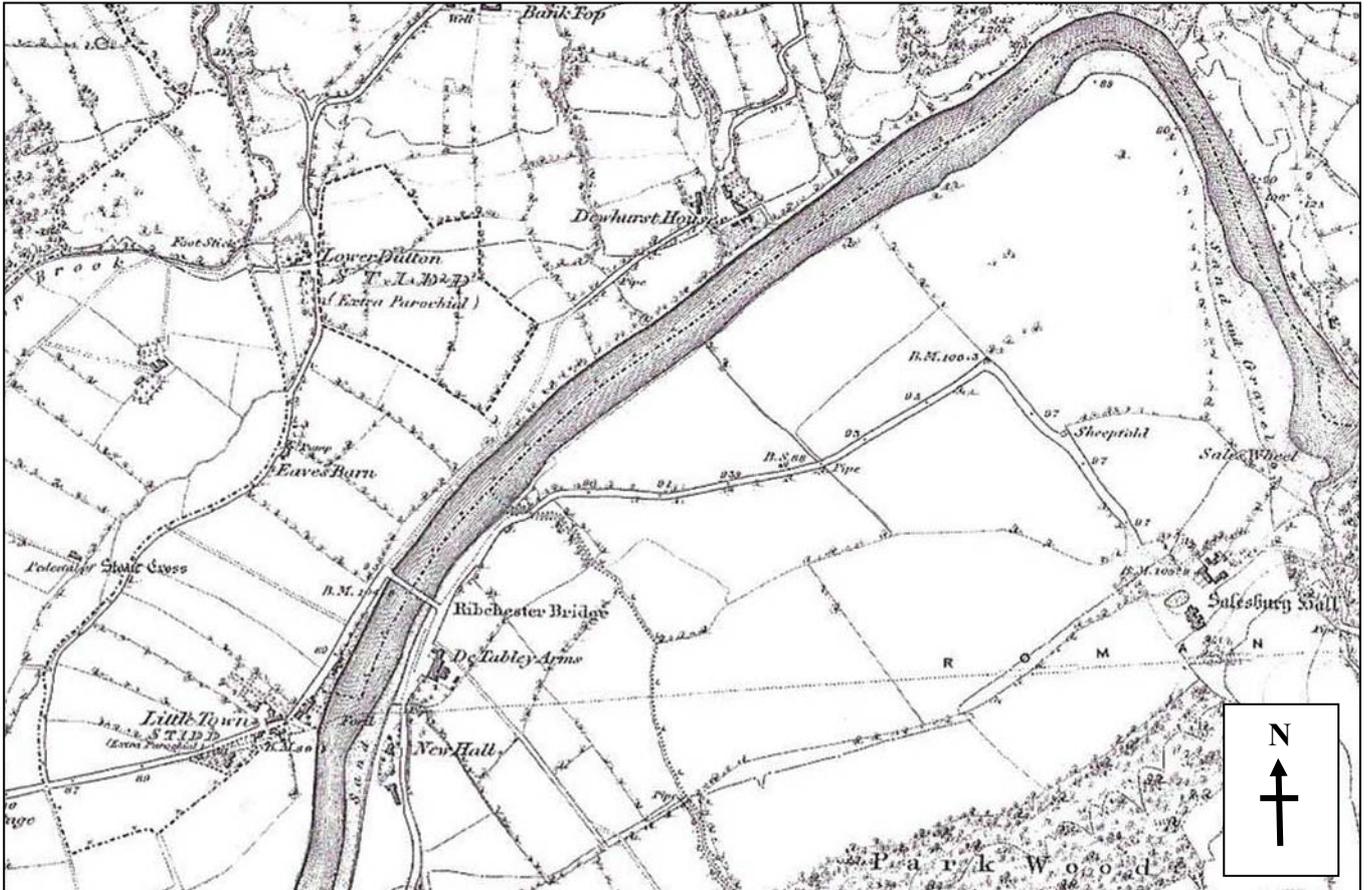
Further information can be found on the OS Sitemap Information leaflet or the Ordnance Survey web site:  
[www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk](http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk)



Figure 2: Site location plan



Fig 3: Yates, 1786 Map of Lancashire.

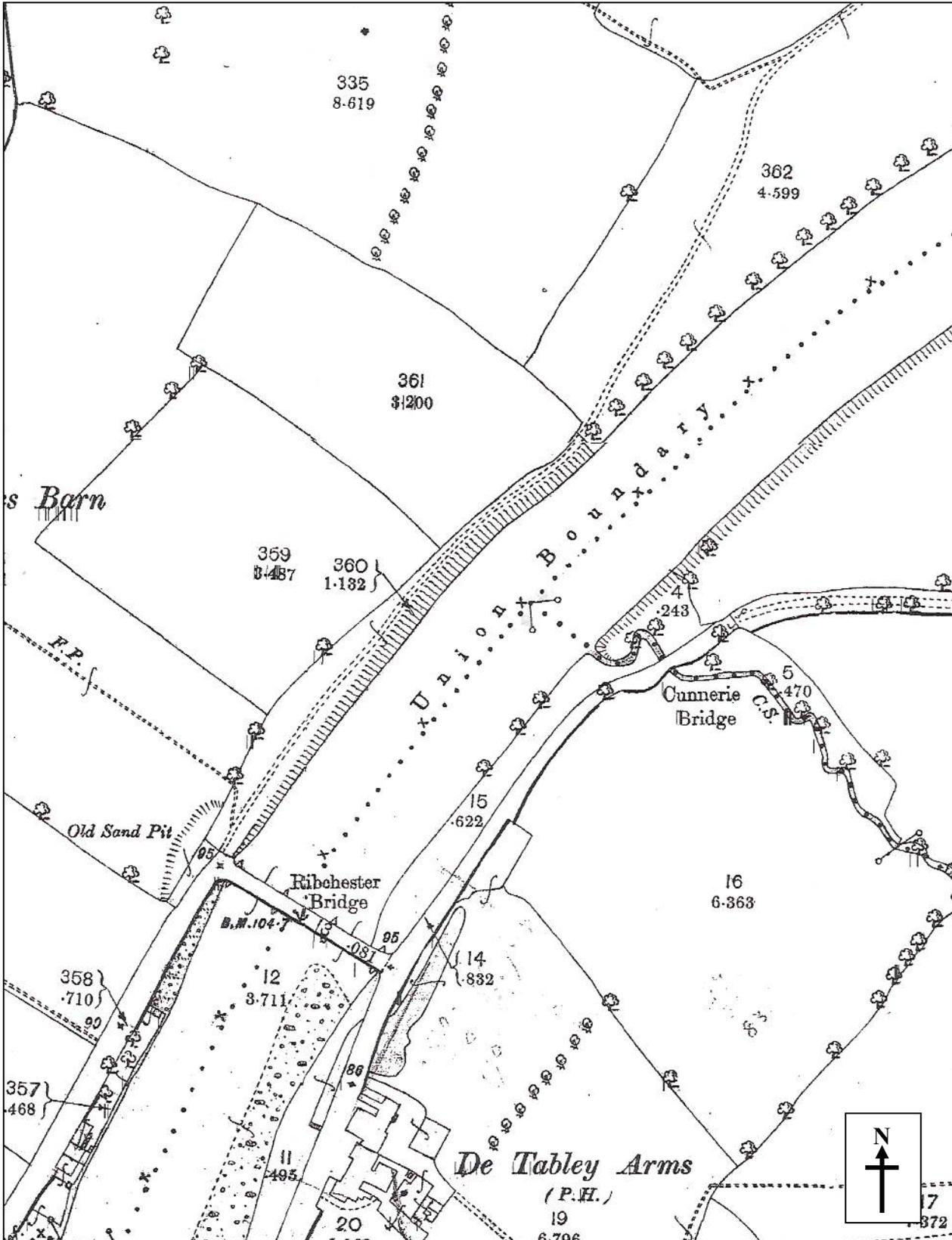


Actual size



Enlarged x 2.5

**Fig 4: OS first edition Lancashire 6" Sheet LIV, 1848**



**Fig 5: OS first edition Lancashire 25" Sheet LIV.11, 1893**

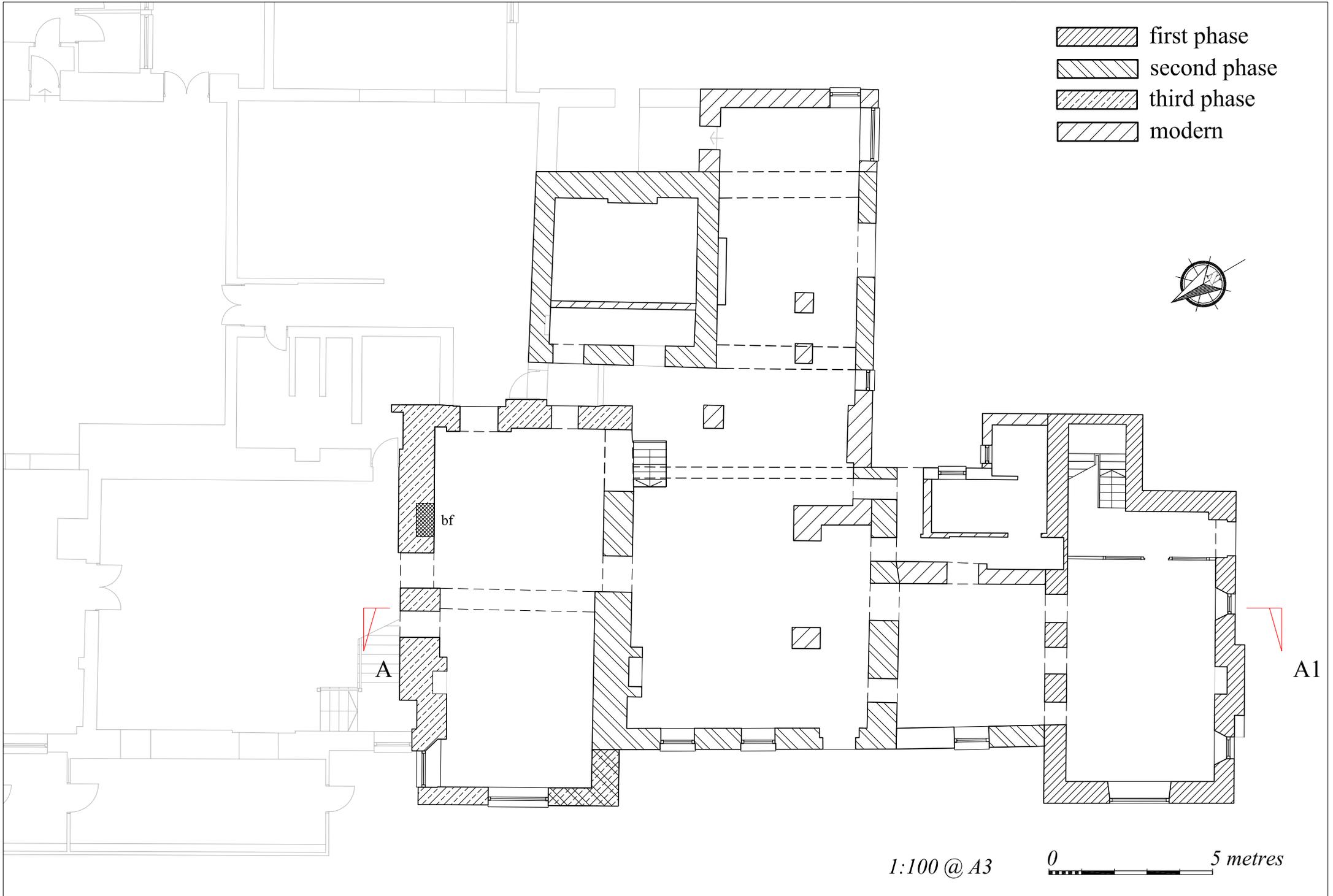


Figure 6: Ground floor plan

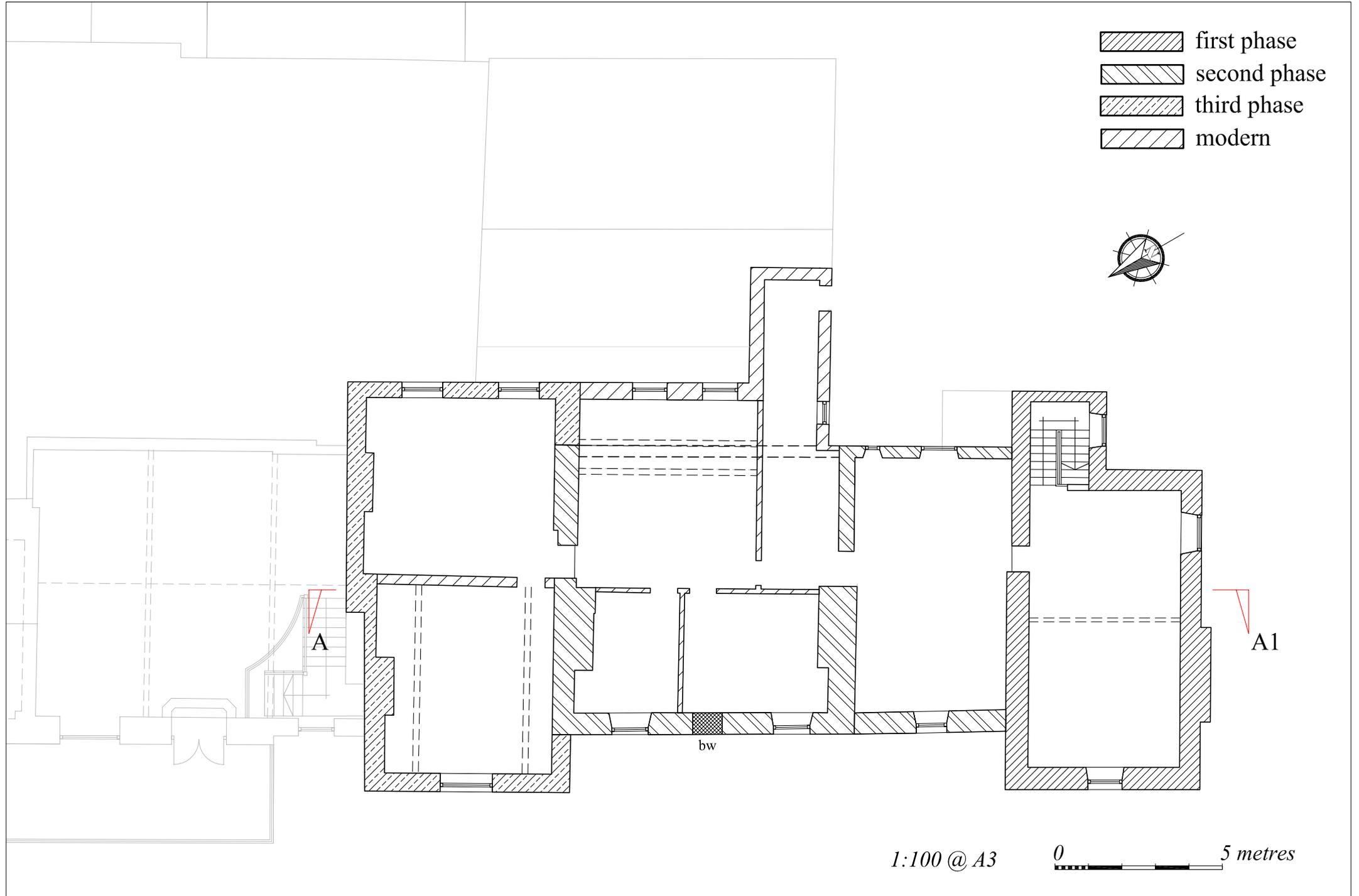
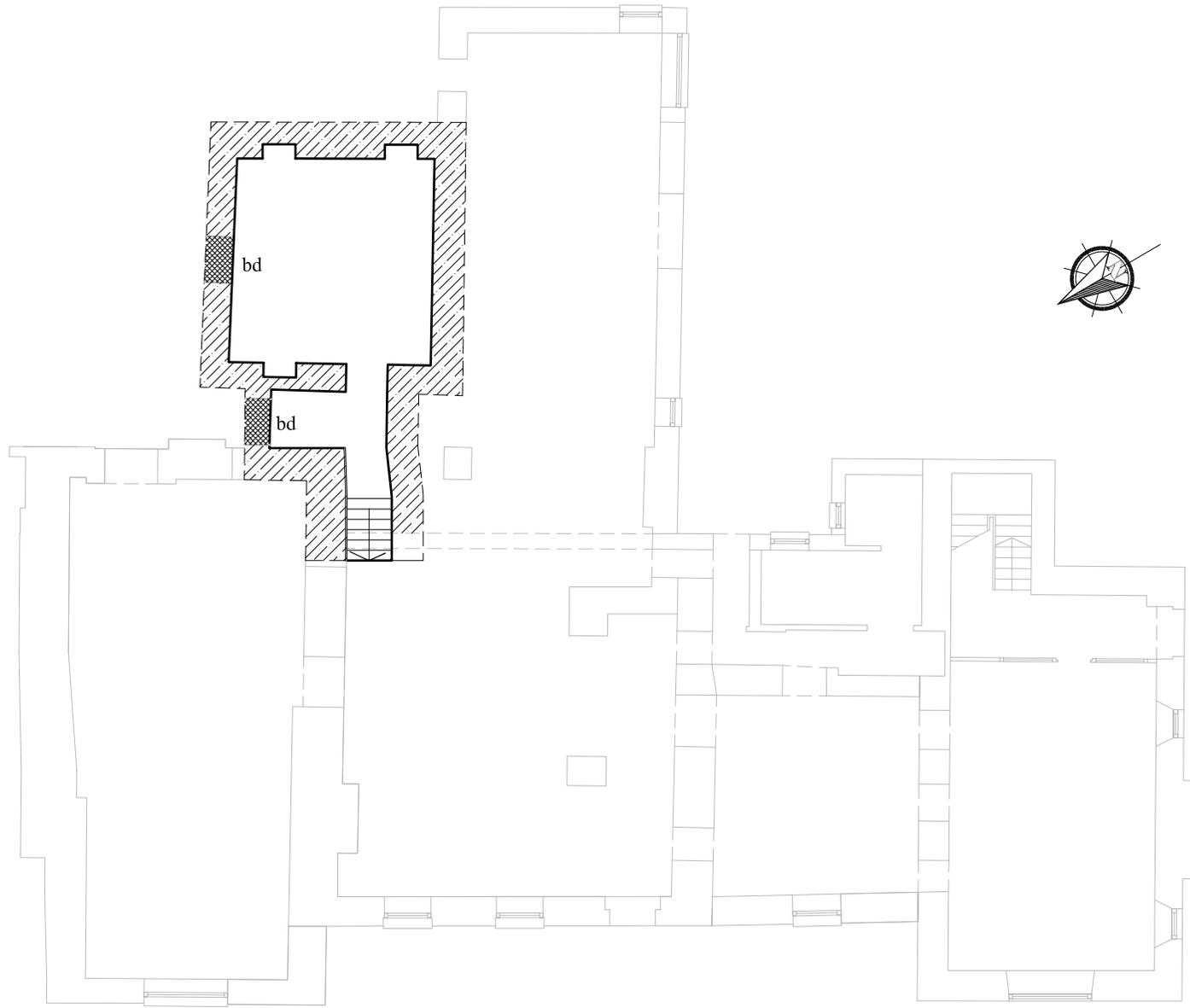


Figure 7: First floor plan



1:100 @ A3

0  5 metres

Figure 8: Cellar plan

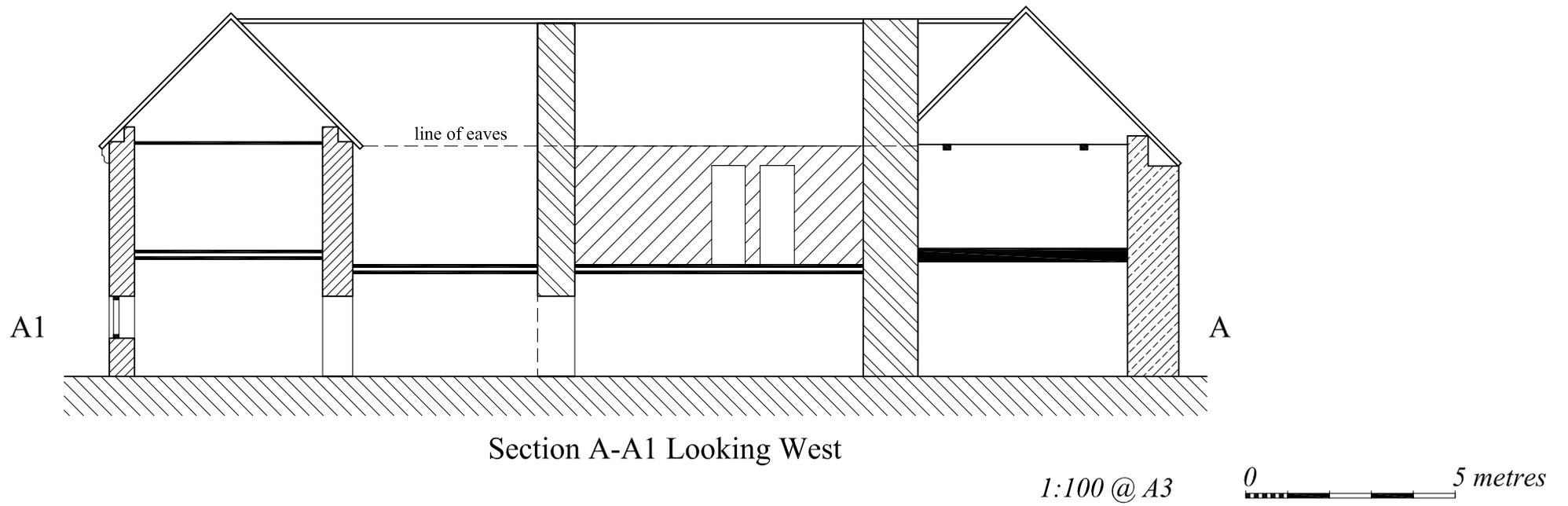
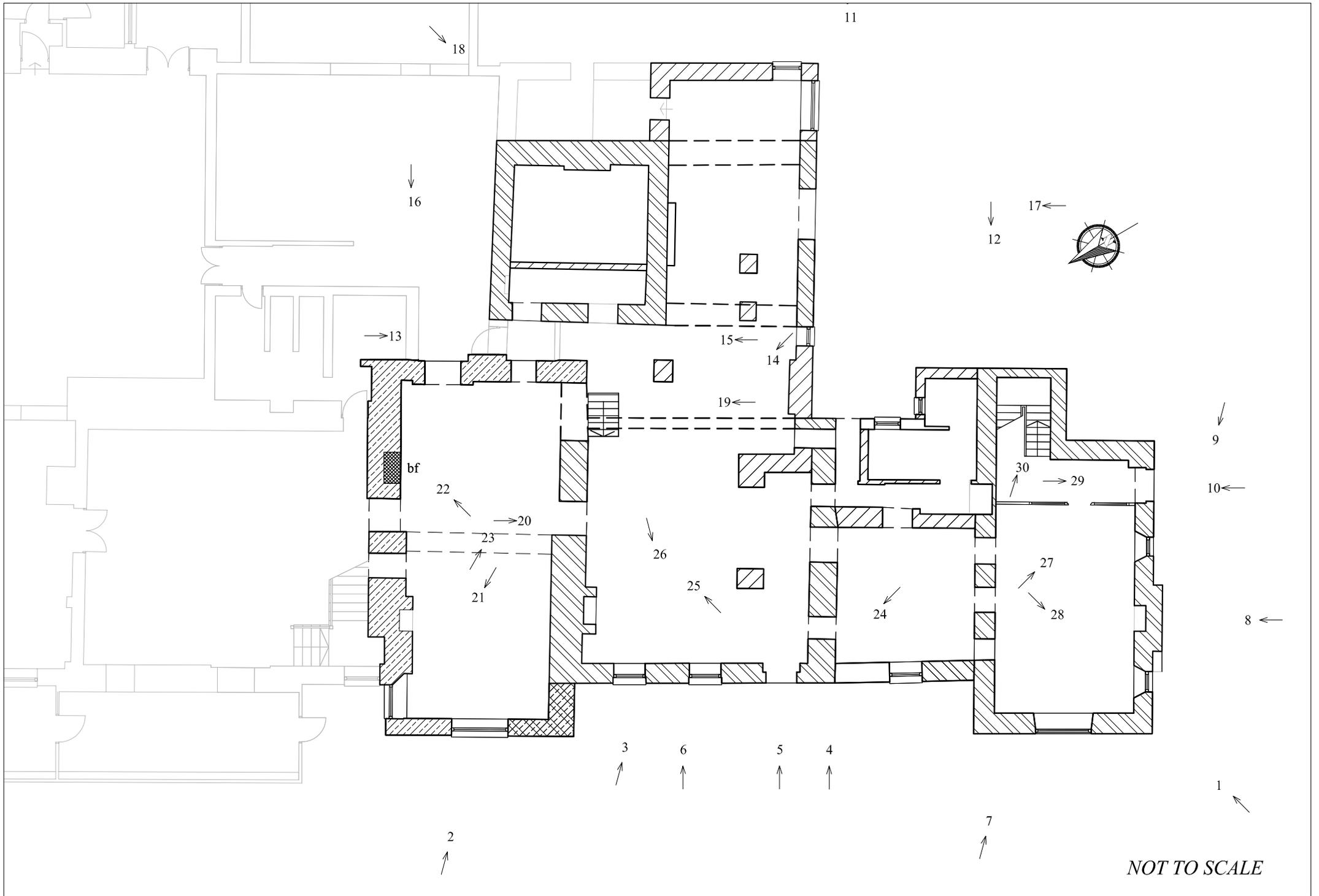


Figure 9: Section A-A1 Looking West

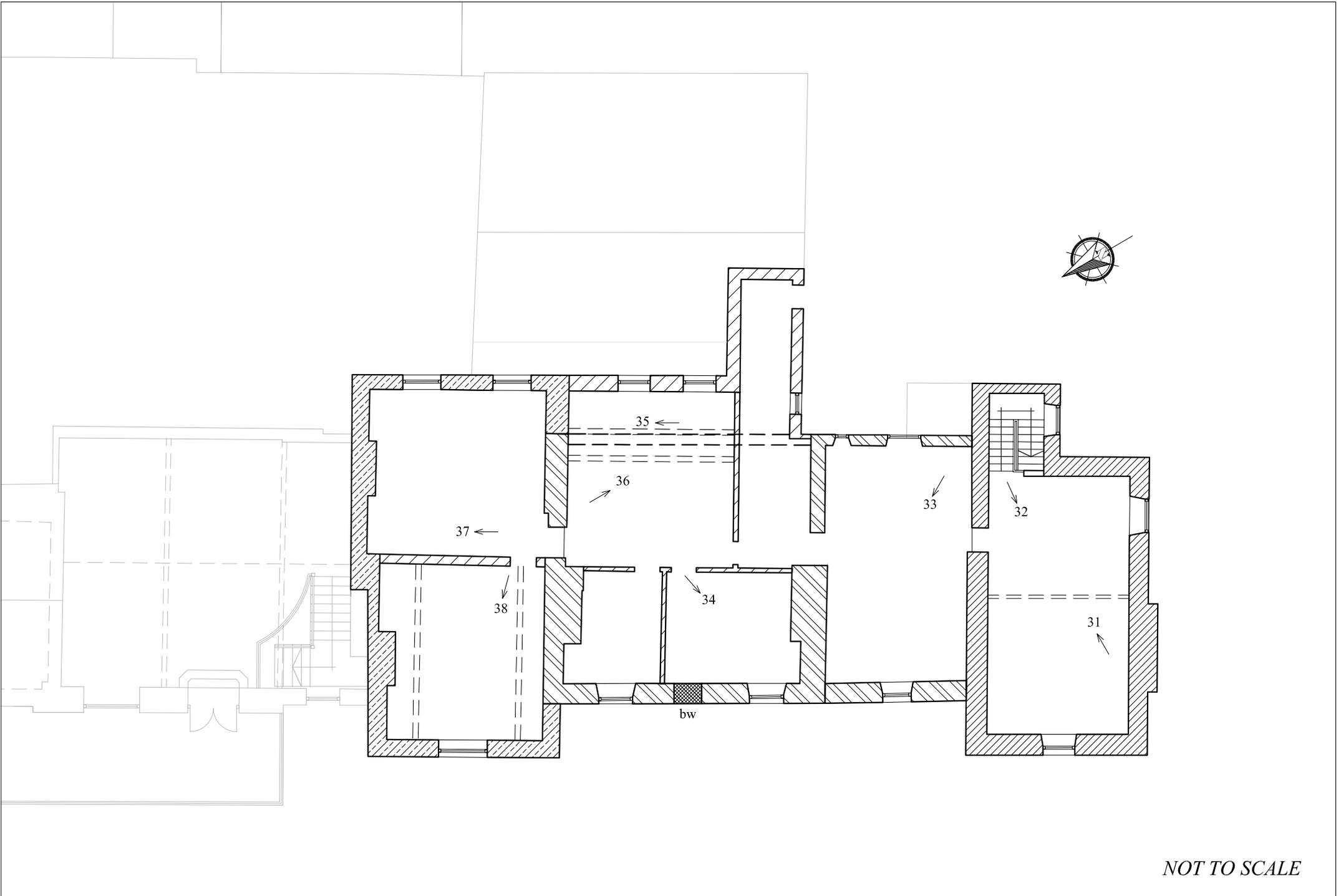
**Figure 10: Photograph Register**

Plate No.	Digital Photo No.	Mono Film/Shot	Description	View to
Front cover			De Tabley Arms from west side of Ribchester Bridge	SE
Plate 1	33	1/35	West Elevation	NE
Plate 2	1	1/15	North wing, west face	E
Plate 3	2	1/14	Central block, west face	E
Plate 4	4	2/7	Doorway & straight joint, central block west face	E
Plate 5	47	2/28	Letters ‘H W’ over doorway of central block	E
Plate 6	3	1/4	Blocked window, central block first floor	E
Plate 7	5	1/13	South wing, west face	E
Plate 8	32	1/36	South elevation	N
Plate 9	6	2/29	South wing, south face	NW
Plate 10	7	1/16	South wing entrance	N
Plate 11	34	1/34	East elevation	W
Plate 12	8	1/08	South wing and central block east face	W
Plate 13	36	2/8	North end of east elevation of central block and west elevation of outbuilding	S
Plate 14	26	2/9	Catslide roof on east side of central block	NW
Plate 15	35	1/31	South-east corner of north wing	N
Plate 16	9	1/05	North wing east elevation	W
Plate 17	11	1/07	Outbuilding-south elevation	N
Plate 18	12	1/06 & 2/27	Outbuilding-north and east elevations	SW
Plate 19	45	2/25&26	North wall of central block & north wing beyond	N
Plate 20	38	1/12 & 2/24	Looking south from east side of north wing into central block	S
Plate 21	14	1/32	South wing-interior ground floor	NW
Plate 22	15	2/21	South wing blocked fireplace	NE
Plate 23	13	2/22	South wing --interior ground floor	SE
Plate 24	16	2/19	Central block, southern room	NW
Plate 25	42	2/23	Northern area of central block looking towards modernised rear outbuilding	E
Plate 26	19	2/20	Central block northern room	W
Plate 27	21	2/18	Leaded glass panel in south wing	SE
Plate 28	20	1/18	South wing	SW
Plate 29	22	1/20 & 2/15	South wing entrance	S
Plate 30	44	2/16 & 17	Dogleg staircase in stairs tower	NE
Plate 31	23	2/14	First floor- south wing	NE
Plate 32	37	1/28	First Floor - south wing	W
Plate 33	24	1/27	First Floor - south end of central block	NW
Plate 34	40	1/22	First Floor --south- western room in north area of central block	SW
Plate 35	25	2/13	First floor-North wall of north-eastern room in central block showing hand cut purlin and cat slide roof	N
Plate 36	27	2/12	Windows in east wall of central block	SE
Plate 37	28	2/10&11	First floor - north wing north wall	N
Plate 38	29	1/25	First floor - north wing west wall	W
Plate 39	30	½	East wall of cellar showing niches	E
Plate 40	31	1/01	North wall of cellar	NE



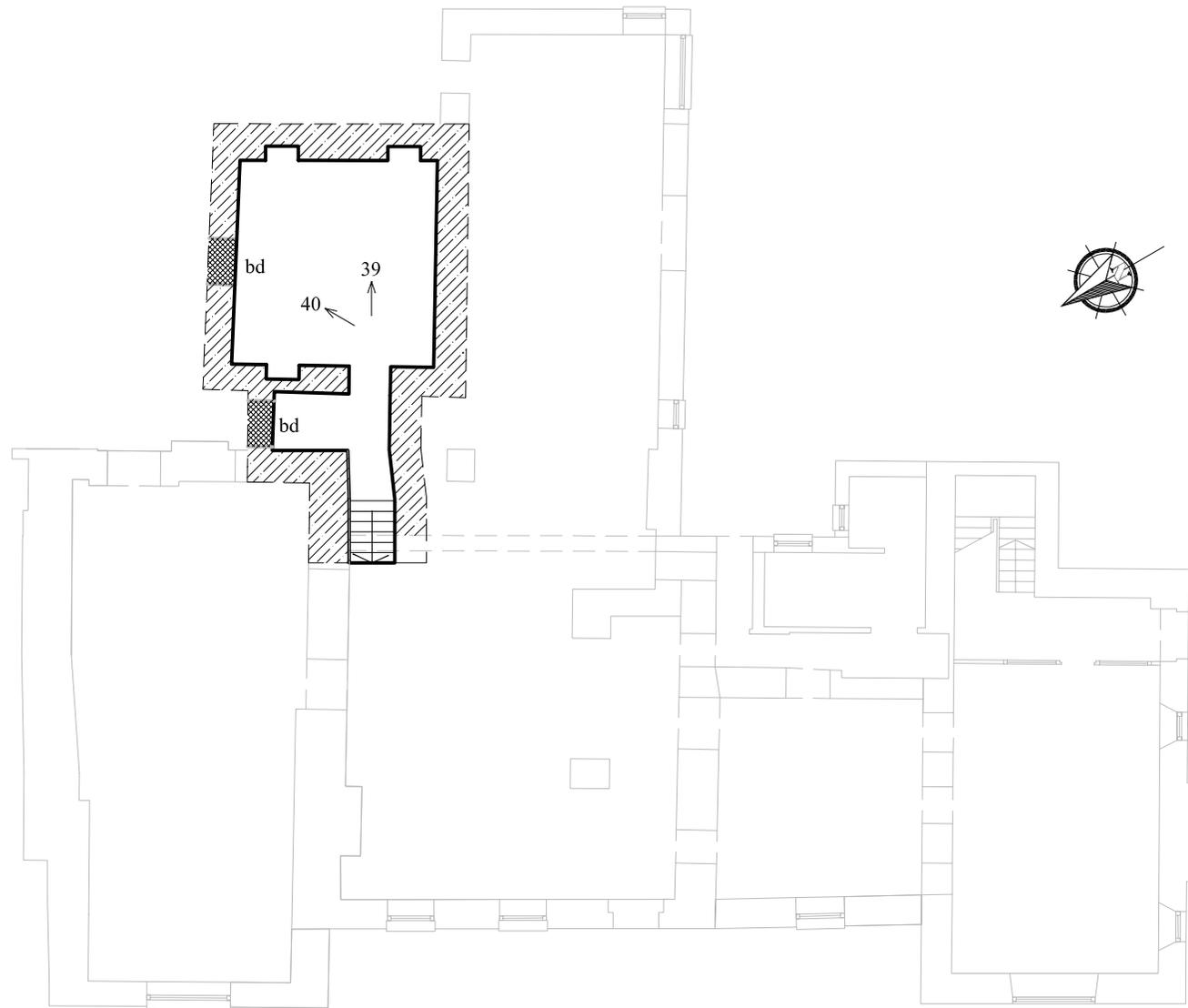
NOT TO SCALE

Figure 11: Photo location plan ground floor



NOT TO SCALE

Figure 12: Photo location plan first floor



NOT TO SCALE

Figure 13: Photo location plan cellar

### **Appendix 3: Plates**

- Plate 1: West elevation of H-shaped block
- Plate 2: West elevation of north wing
- Plate 3: West elevation of central block
- Plate 4: Doorway in west elevation of central block showing straight joint
- Plate 5: Letters 'H W' over doorway of central block
- Plate 6: Detail of blocked window in west elevation of central block
- Plate 7: West elevation of south wing
- Plate 8: South elevation of south wing, stairs tower and outbuilding  
with later barn beyond
- Plate 9: Southern elevation of south wing
- Plate 10: Door in south elevation
- Plate 11: East elevation
- Plate 12: Southern end of east elevation
- Plate 13: Northern end of east elevation of central block  
and west elevation of rear outbuilding looking south
- Plate 14: Catslide roof at northern end of east elevation of central block
- Plate 15: South-east corner of north wing
- Plate 16: East elevation of north wing
- Plate 17: South elevation of rear outbuilding and flat roofed extension to link block
- Plate 18: East and north elevations of rear outbuilding
- Plate 19: North wall of central block and north wing beyond
- Plate 20: Looking south from east side of north wing into central block
- Plate 21: North wing- west wall and showing sash window and boxed-in beam
- Plate 22: North wing- fireplace in north wall
- Plate 23: North wing - interior looking south-east towards modern infilled area  
between central block and rear outbuilding
- Plate 24: Central block –internal dividing wall looking north-west from southern area  
towards doorway with timber lintel
- Plate 25: Northern area of central block looking east towards modernised rear  
outbuilding
- Plate 26: West wall at north end of central block
- Plate 27: South wing -timber partition with leaded stained glass
- Plate 28: South-western corner of south wing
- Plate 29: South wing-entrance hall
- Plate 30: Dogleg staircase in stairs tower
- Plate 31: First floor - south wing looking north-east towards stairs
- Plate 32: First Floor - south wing looking south-west
- Plate 33: First Floor -south end of central block looking north west
- Plate 34: First Floor -south western room in north area of central block
- Plate 35: First floor-North wall of north- eastern room in central  
block showing hand cut purlin and cat slide roof
- Plate 36: Northern end of central block showing brick extension
- Plate 37: East end of north wing
- Plate 38: West end of north wing
- Plate 39: Cellar with niches
- Plate 40: Blocked door in cellar



Plate 1: West elevation of H-shaped block



Plate 2: West elevation of north wing



Plate 3: West elevation of central block



Plate 4: Doorway in west elevation of central block showing straight joint



Plate 5: Letters 'H W' over doorway of central block



Plate 6: Detail of blocked window in west elevation of central block



Plate 7: West elevation of south wing



Plate 8: South elevation of south wing, stairs tower and outbuilding with later barn beyond



Plate 9: Southern elevation of south wing



Plate 10: Door in south elevation



Plate 11: East elevation



Plate 12: Southern end of east elevation



Plate 13: Northern end of east elevation of central block  
and west elevation of rear outbuilding looking south



Plate 14: Catslide roof at northern end of east elevation of central block



Plate 15: South-east corner of north wing



Plate 16: East elevation of north wing



Plate 17: South elevation of rear outbuilding and flat roofed extension to link block



Plate 18: East and north elevations of rear outbuilding



Plate 19: North wall of central block and north wing beyond



Plate 20: Looking south from east side of north wing into central block



Plate 21: North wing- west wall and showing sash window and boxed-in beam



Plate 22: North wing- fireplace in north wall



Plate 23: North wing - interior looking south-east towards modern infilled area between central block and rear outbuilding



Plate 24: Central block –internal dividing wall looking north-west from southern area towards doorway with timber lintel



Plate 25: Northern area of central block looking east towards modernised rear outbuilding



Plate 26: West wall at north end of central block



Plate 27: South wing -timber partition with leaded stained glass



Plate 28: South-western corner of south wing



Plate 29: South wing-entrance hall



Plate 30: Dogleg staircase in stairs tower



Plate 31: First floor - south wing looking north-east towards stairs



Plate 32: First Floor - south wing looking south-west



Plate 33: First Floor -south end of central block looking north west



Plate 34: First Floor -south western room in north area of central block looking south- west



Plate 35: First floor-North wall of north-eastern room in central block showing hand cut purlin and cat slide roof.



Plate 36: Northern end of central block showing brick extension.



Plate 37: East end of north wing



Plate 38: West end of north wing



Plate 39: Cellar with niches



Plate 40: Blocked door in cellar

