CONTENTS

SUMMARY ........................................................................................................................................... 3

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ..................................................................................................................... 4

1. INTRODUCTION ............................................................................................................................. 5
   1.1 Circumstances of Project ............................................................................................................ 5
   1.2 Location, Topography and Geology ............................................................................................ 5

2. METHODOLOGY ............................................................................................................................. 6
   2.1 Project Brief ................................................................................................................................ 6
   2.2 Building Investigation ................................................................................................................. 6

3. HISTORIC RESEARCH ...................................................................................................................... 8
   3.1 Introduction ................................................................................................................................. 8
   3.2 Map Regression Analysis ............................................................................................................ 8

4. BUILDING INVESTIGATION RESULTS ....................................................................................... 9
   4.1 Introduction ................................................................................................................................. 9
   4.2 General Description and Layout ............................................................................................... 9
   4.3 External Details .......................................................................................................................... 9
   4.4 Internal Details - The Farmhouse .............................................................................................. 10
   4.5 Internal Details - The Barn ......................................................................................................... 14

5 DISCUSSION .................................................................................................................................... 16
   5.1 Craven Fold Farm ....................................................................................................................... 16
   5.2 Phase 1 ....................................................................................................................................... 16
   5.3 Phase 2 ....................................................................................................................................... 17
   5.4 Phase 3 ....................................................................................................................................... 17
   5.5 Conclusion ................................................................................................................................. 18

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY .............................................................................................................................. 19
   6.1 Primary Sources ......................................................................................................................... 19
   6.2 Secondary Sources ..................................................................................................................... 19
7 ILLUSTRATIONS ........................................................................................................... 20

7.1 List of Figures ............................................................................................................. 20

7.2 List of Plates ............................................................................................................... 20

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF ....................................................................................... 22

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX ........................................................................... 23
SUMMARY

Planning permission for the demolition of Craven Fold Farm, Langho, Blackburn, Lancashire (NGR SD 69380 36385), was granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council (RVBC). The demolition is part of a project to construct a new larger dwelling on the site (planning reference 3/2005/0434/P). RVBC was advised by Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) that, due to the historic interest of the building, a condition of the planning permission should be an archaeological building investigation to take place prior to demolition. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned to carry out the work, which was undertaken in November 2009.

Craven Fold Farm is located approximately 2km to the north-west of the village of Langho, which lies to the north-east of the town of Blackburn, Lancashire. The house is in an isolated position, and is reached via farm track.

The current plan of the building, as seen from the front, is very similar in style to a laithouse: a domestic building to which is attached a combination barn and cowhouse of the same two-storey height. However, the building investigation served to illustrate that the farmhouse underwent three major phases of development. The original plan of Craven Fold (c 1725) was that of a two-storey two-unit dwelling, with two fireplaces and front entry, this being set slightly off centre to the right. As in common with the general development of vernacular dwellings, Craven Fold appears to have expanded from a two-unit pattern into a continuous outshut plan. By the middle of the eighteenth century, the double-pile plan (two rooms in depth) as developed by those higher in society in the seventeenth century, had spread down to all levels of society. The third phase in the development of Craven Fold – the infilling of the continuous outshut ‘L’shape (with a kitchen extension), reflects this plan. Although not constructed in the manner of a true laithe-house i.e rectangular in plan and built at one time, the addition of the barn to the house, does follow the laithe-house pattern; being that of domestic dwelling with barn attached. It is not possible to tie the construction of the barn in with the phasing of the farmhouse, with any great degree of confidence. However, evidence provided by structural elements allow it to be tentatively included in Phase 2.

Craven Fold Farm can be seen to have followed vernacular traditions from the early eighteenth century, through until the early nineteenth century. What was initially a two-unit small-holders cottage, developed gradually to become a small farmhouse of laithe-house type pattern.

The building investigation serves as a full record of the farmhouse and attached barn and no further work is recommended.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Mr Pearson for commissioning the project, and for his kind assistance during the fieldwork. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Lancashire Record Office, Preston, for their assistance with this project.

Karl Taylor undertook the building investigation fieldwork, and also compiled the report. Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and also edited the report.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Planning permission (planning reference 3/2005/0434/P) for the demolition of Craven Fold Farm, Langho, Blackburn, Lancashire, was granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council (RVBC). The demolition is part of a project to construct a new larger dwelling on the site. Following consultation with the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS), a planning condition was imposed which specified that a programme of archaeological building investigation should be undertaken prior to demolition. LCAS issued a brief (Appendix 1) to this effect and Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was duly commissioned to carry out the work, which was undertaken in November 2009.

1.1.2 This report sets out the results of the building investigation in the form of a short document, outlining the results of the building investigation.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 Craven Fold Farm is located approximately 2km to the north-west of the village of Langho, which is itself approximately 5km north-east of the town of Blackburn, Lancashire (NGR centred SD 69380 36385; Fig 1). The farmhouse lies in an isolated position and is reached via a farm track, which leads off the line of the Roman road from Ribchester. Associated with the farmhouse are a number of modern agricultural buildings however these were not included within the brief (Appendix 1) for the building investigation. The surrounding landscape is predominantly pasture with some arable crops.

1.2.2 The farmhouse is situated on the floodplain of the River Ribble, the area being predominantly flat, with some localised undulations. The solid geology of the area is varied, but the geology below the farmhouse comprises mostly sedimentary rocks of the Bowland High Group, which are mudstones siltstones and sandstones (BGS 1977, IGS 1979). These are Carboniferous period deposits. The overlying drift geology is essentially post-glacial deposits, predominantly till, with some areas of alluvium, including sands, silts and gravels (Countryside Commission 1998).
2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT BRIEF

2.1.1 A project brief was issued by LCAS (Appendix 1) and was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA) and English Heritage, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

2.2.1 Historic Research: the main aim of the rapid research was to place the site into its historical context, and to provide an overview of the development of the farmhouse. The principal sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed where available. The study has focused on the farmhouse, although some of the immediate surrounding area has been included.

2.2.2 Lancashire County Record Office, Preston (CRO): the County Record Office in Preston was visited, primarily to consult documents specific to the premises within the study area. Historic maps, including any tithe maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, were also examined. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists.

2.2.3 Descriptive Record: written records using OA North pro forma record sheets were made of all principal building elements, both internal and external, as well as any features of historical or architectural significance. Particular attention was also paid to the relationship between parts of the building, especially those that would show its development and any alterations. These records are essentially descriptive, although interpretation is carried out on site as required.

2.2.4 Site drawings: architects plans were annotated in order to show the form and location of structural features and/or features of historical interest. Where necessary, these drawings were manually enhanced using hand-survey techniques. The hand-annotated field drawings were digitised using an industry standard CAD package to produce the final drawings.

2.2.5 Photographic Archive: photographs were taken in both black and white, and colour print 35mm formats. The photographic archive comprises both general shots of the building and shots of specific architectural details. A digital archive was also produced, for the purposes of illustrating the report.

2.2.6 Archive: the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate County Record Office (Preston). The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database Online Access to index of...
Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
3. HISTORIC RESEARCH

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following section outlines the map regression analysis commencing with the earliest available map, and describes the development of the farmhouse and barn.

3.2 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.2.1 Introduction: despite an extensive search at the County Record Office in Preston no information relating to the Craven Fold Farm was found, other than a number of cartographic sources. No tithe map or enclosure records were available for the area.

3.2.2 Yates’ Map of Lancashire 1786: this is the earliest available map of the area. Although small in scale, it does illustrate several buildings in the area (Fig 5), including one in the general location of the current Craven Fold Farm. Dinkley Hall is present to the north-west of the study area.

3.2.3 Hennets Map of Lancashire 1820: this map is the earliest available map to mention Craven Fold (Fig 6). The site is shown as a collection of buildings adjacent to a lane leading from Moor End to the Dinkley Brook. Although slightly difficult to discern, the larger of the buildings appears to be L-shaped, with two smaller buildings in the immediate environs: one to the north, and the second to the south. No trace of these smaller structures was visible at the site.

3.2.4 Ordnance Survey, First Edition 6” to 1 mile, 1847: this map clearly illustrates Craven Fold (Fig 7). The farmhouse is located adjacent to a lane leading from Moor End to the Dinkley Brook. Although a small building is located to the south-east of the farmhouse. A trackway can be seen heading in a south-westerly direction towards a neighbouring farm.

3.2.5 Ordnance Survey, First Edition, 25” to 1 mile, 1912: this map (Fig 8) provides further detail of the layout of Craven Fold. The footprint of house and barn can be seen clearly. There is a rear projection to the east end of the farmhouse, and a large outshut or pen is attached to the rear of the barn. A small building, possibly a pigsty lies north-west of the barn. The orchard is still present, as is the footpath/track leading in a westerly direction to Cravens.

3.2.6 Ordnance Survey Third Edition, 1:10560, 1932: this map (Fig 9) provides slightly less detail than the previous edition, although the projection to the rear of the barn is still visible. The pigsty is present, as are two additional smaller buildings, located to the north and south. Although the enclosure is illustrated, the orchard is not shown as such. The footpath to Cravens can be seen.
4. BUILDING INVESTIGATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The subject of the building investigation comprised Craven Fold farmhouse with attached barn. The farm is located in a fairly isolated position approximately 200m for the nearest dwellings. The farmhouse itself is situated at the south-west corner of the farmyard (Plate 1; Fig 1). The plan of the building, as seen from the front (south), is very similar in style to a laithhouse: a domestic building to which is attached a combination barn and cow-house of the same two-storey height (Brunskill 1987, 109).

4.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND LAYOUT

4.2.1 In its current form the building is rectangular in plan, with outshuts and projections to the rear, and with two modern porches to the front (Fig 2). There are no internal access arrangements between the two parts of the building.

4.2.2 Fabric: the main fabric of the whole structure is coursed sandstone with large alternating quoins. The stone courses of the front elevation of both the house and barn (Plates 1 and 2) are laid on angle to shed water. All the mortar is modern cement re-pointing, and is particularly obvious at the rear of the building, where there has been no attempt to respect the joints. The rear outshuts, except the modern cinder block extension to the rear of the barn, are of random rubble. The outshut on the west gable of the house is of cement-rendered brick with a Welsh slate roof. The modern front porches are timber and stone, again with Welsh slate roofs. Most of the window and door apertures have sandstone dressings.

4.2.3 The roof is gabled with a projection to the rear of the farmhouse. It has a slightly steeper pitch than the roof of the barn. The front pitches comprise Welsh slate, and the rear pitches are of sandstone tiles. The roofs to the rear outshuts are also of sandstone. There are chimneys on both gables of the farmhouse. These vary in style with that on the east gable being of a slightly plainer design than that to the west, which has a plinth, however both have oversailing courses. A tall stone block chimney serves the kitchen extension. This is built against the gable end of the barn, stepping out at roof level, and also has oversailing. All of the rainwater goods are modern (plastic).

4.3 EXTERNAL DETAILS

4.3.1 Principal Elevation (South): the principal elevation comprises two parts; these being the front elevation of the farmhouse and the barn (Plate 3). The line of division between the two buildings is clearly defined by alternating quoin stones. The doorway into the house is offset to the left (west) and housed within a modern porch. The current access into the barn, again within a modern porch, is located at its extreme west end. The front door into the house has a substantial sandstone surround, exhibiting chamfering, and a modern
glass door is present. Other than the current arrangement, there are two former doorways into the barn, which have been reduced in size to form windows. A high relieving arch located to the west of centre of the barn (Plate 2), suggests the presence of a former wagon door.

4.3.2 There are six windows of differing styles to the principal elevation of the farmhouse: two at ground level, and four above. Those at first floor level are of a single pattern (tall and rectangular), and extend to eaves height. At ground floor, the window to the east of the doorway is a four-light stone-mullion window, with wooden casements. The remaining window (to the west) is a modern replacement of what was originally a three-light stone-mullion window (Plate 4). There is no obvious evidence to suggest the upper floor windows are later inserts.

4.3.3 Two of the four ground floor windows present in the barn are a result of blocked doorways (Section 4.3.1 above). The easternmost window appears original to the fabric of the barn, however it lacks the stone dressing of the other ground floor features; that to the west is within the stonework beneath the relieving arch, and its surround is very similar in design to the blocked doorways.

4.3.4 Gable end of Barn (east): here again, two doorways, with similar dressing to those within the principal elevation, have been blocked and re-used as windows (Plate 5). Between these is a large doorway with sliding doors, which is of modern appearance. Above this is loft access, together with four vertical ventilation slits and an owl-hole.

4.3.5 Gable end of Farmhouse (west): this is plain rendered, the ground floor being obscured by a twentieth century extension. The extension is of brick construction with a slate roof, and has two casement windows, and is also rendered. A doorway in the north wall allows access. What little that is exposed of the west gable end of the barn is again, also rendered.

4.3.6 Rear elevation (north): the back of the building has been added to in various phases, and consequently a number of outshuts are present (Plates 6 and 7). Both the house and the barn have integral projections at their west ends. The gap between the projecting end of the farmhouse and the barn has been infilled with a kitchen outshut. Small, modern, outshuts are present against the kitchen wall and the rear of the house. Above the kitchen the small area of the exposed wall is rendered. A blocked doorway is present, slightly off centre, in the rear projection of the house. Adjacent, and to the west of this, is a wide, low window, beneath a substantial sandstone lintel. Off-set above this is a first floor window, reaching to eaves height. A stair window is located at the east end, and has elements of stained glass. A modern dairy has been constructed against the back of the barn, with just a small section of barn wall visible at eaves height, which is also rendered.

4.4 INTERNAL DETAILS – THE FARMHOUSE

4.4.1 Ground floor plan: the arrangement of rooms on the ground floor comprises four rooms (Rooms 2-5) all accessed via a slightly off-set hallway (Room 1).
The living room (Room 2) and the former parlour (Room 3) lie east and west of the hallway respectively. The kitchen extension (Room 5) and the former dairy or buttery (Room 4) are to the rear of the building. A small store and WC lie to the rear of the kitchen (Rooms 6 and 7). Two additional rooms (Rooms 8 and 9) were created by the addition of the modern west gable outshut.

4.4.2 **The Hallway (Room 1):** the porch against the front door is of twentieth century appearance. A large sandstone lintel presides above the original front doorway and is inscribed TC 1725 (Plate 15). The lettering has eroded due to the effects of weathering.

4.4.3 The entrance passage is aligned slightly left of centre, and runs through to the rear of the building (Plate 13). It is all of fairly plain appearance, and all the walls are plain plastered and painted. The floor is laid down partly to carpet and partly to ceramic tiles (of late twentieth century appearance). The majority of the internal partition walls appear to be of brick construction. However, the wall alongside the kitchen is stone-built and was an external wall.

4.4.4 The living room and parlour doors (Rooms 2 and 3) are probably of nineteenth century origin and comprise three horizontal panels (Plate 14). The remainder are ledged and braced. The flight of stairs up to the first floor is located at the back of the passage. It appears to be of nineteenth century origin and was probably inserted to replace an earlier arrangement. Opposite the base of the stairs is a built-in cupboard.

4.4.5 **Living Room (Room 2):** the living room retains a number of features that appear to be original to the farmhouse, with the most obvious of these being the four-light mullion window situated within the south wall. It is quite plain with no decorative elements and has splayed reveals. A further two-light mullion window is located in the north wall, within what appears to be a nineteenth century cupboard (Plate 17). The window has been blocked, but the mullions survive. The north wall was the original rear wall of the farmhouse.

4.4.6 Other features of note include the hearth, which is offset to the rear of the room, and the two stop-chamfered joists, the most northerly of which extends into the chimney-breast. The fireplace itself is of a clean modern appearance (Plate 16) and houses a cast-iron stove. A spice cupboard is set in the recess between the hearth and the north wall. The ceiling is of lath and plaster construction.

4.4.7 The remainder of the room is of plain appearance with modern finishes throughout (Plate 16). The floor is laid down to carpet over concrete. There is a picture rail on all the walls. The other heating arrangements are of twentieth century origin.

4.4.8 **Parlour (Room 3):** unfortunately, access to this room was limited due to the unsafe nature of the timber floor, much of which was rotten. However, there was sufficient access to determine that room is of smaller dimensions to the living room, with fixtures are of similar appearance. A chimney-breast and fireplace are situated on the west wall, and this is smaller than that described for Room 2, above. A modern cast-iron stone has been fitted, but the actual
fireplace has a stone surround, which appears to be an early feature. The ceiling joist is exposed and extends into the chimney-breast. To the north of this, at ceiling height, what appears to be a section of sawn-off timber protrudes from the wall. This is suggestive of a corbel for a first floor wall. No internal detail remains of the mullion window as seen in the front of the Farmhouse (Section 4.3.2). The back wall of the room is an inserted brick partition, and it is likely that originally the parlour extended into Room 4, and almost certainly incorporated the mullion window seen in that room (Section 4.4.9, below).

4.4.9 Utility (Room 4): this room is currently being used as a utility/store room, and contains fitted kitchen units as well as free-standing cupboards. The whole room is painted white. The floor is concrete and the ceiling is of lath and plaster construction. The north and west walls are external walls, and the south and east are brick partitions. The doorway into the adjacent modern extension was originally a mullion window (Plate 18). A squat, six-light window and blocked doorway are present in the back wall. This window has a lintel of similar appearance to the blocked door and is probably contemporary with it.

4.4.10 Kitchen (Room 5): the kitchen is situated at the rear of the house in an outshut. The original north-west corner of the house is visible as a vertical scar in the adjacent barn store (Room 18). All the walls are solid, plain and wallpapered with woodchip. The south wall was originally the back wall of the farmhouse, and a boarded doorway providing access into the living room (Room 2) appears to be the original back door of the farmhouse. The back door to the kitchen itself is quite wide, with a substantial door with strap hinges hung on pintles. The doorway into living room is narrow and lower, and the door into the hallway is also quite low.

4.4.11 The ceiling appears to be of lath and plaster construction. The floor is laid down to modern tiles, and all of the fixtures and fittings are modern. There is an oil-fired range in the south-eastern corner, the flue of which passes through the wall into a chimney (visible externally; Plate 7).

4.4.12 Outshuts (Rooms 6 and 7): access to the outshut was unavailable at the time of the survey. The larger room currently functions as a store, and the smaller as an outside toilet.

4.4.13 West Gable Extension: (Rooms 8 and 9): a twentieth century, single-storey brick-built extension, has been added to the west gable end of the farmhouse. Internally, this is divided into two rooms, Room 8 to the rear and Room 9 to the front. Access into the farmhouse is through a door from the back room into the utility (Room 4). There is also a door in the rear of the extension, a window to the front, and two in the west elevation.

4.4.14 Stairway (Room 10): the stairway up to the first floor has a half-landing, which is lit by a window with sash-ovolo glazing bars and splayed reveal. It has four central patterned glass lights being surrounded by a margin of eight red-coloured lights with four square, blue, corner lights, with clear floral motifs. This probably dates to the nineteenth century.
4.4.15 The stairs are of a half-turn landing open-well construction, with a simple baluster and hand-rail of nineteenth century appearance. The landing floor is laid down to carpet over timber boards, and the ceiling, which slopes to the north, is of lath and plaster. There is loft access through to the roof. Two exposed timbers, a tie-beam and the wall plate (Room 14), extend across the landing into the adjacent bathroom.

4.4.16 **First floor plan:** the first floor comprises three bedrooms to the front (Rooms 11, 12 and 13) and a bathroom at the back (Room 14). This appears to be a late arrangement of rooms, being sub-divided by both brick and stud walls. The principal bedroom (Room 13) lies in the south-west corner of the house and the bathroom is located behind this. The two smaller bedrooms are above the living room. Evidence for the arrangement of the roof construction is provided by exposed tie-beams (one in each of the bedrooms).

4.4.17 **Bedroom (Room 11):** this room is of quite plain appearance. The west wall is of lath and plaster construction. At the top of this wall is a boxed beam which is the tie-beam of the roof truss above. The boxing of the tie-beam in this, and the remaining bedrooms is indicative of the ceilings having been raised. The single window in the south wall has a splayed reveal with modern frame. The door is of four-panel design probably of nineteenth century origin, indeed all of the doors on the upper floor are of this design. There is a chimney-breast on the east wall being a continuation of that from the living room below. There is no evidence of a fireplace.

4.4.18 **Bedroom (Room 12):** this room is of similar appearance to Room 11 and was in use as an office at the time of the building investigation. The internal partition wall between this bedroom and that to the west is brick-built. A boxed tie-beam is also present here, as seen in the previous bedroom. A blocked window is present in the small lobby from the bedroom onto the landing.

4.4.19 **Bedroom (Room 13):** this larger bedroom is of the same appearance as the other two rooms described above, and includes a third tie-beam. There is a chimney-breast situated on the west wall, which is a continuation of that from the parlour below (Room 8). Again, there is no evidence of a fireplace.

4.4.20 **Bathroom (Room 14):** the bathroom finishes are of late twentieth century appearance. The ceiling slopes down toward the north end of the room. Three exposed timbers are visible against the slope of the bathroom ceiling, all of which are aligned east/west. The first of these is a length of exposed wall beam, which passes through the internal wall of the bathroom (east), across the landing and into the rear wall of the house. The second and third timbers are roof purlins, the lower or northernmost of which can also be traced across the landing.

4.4.21 The tie-beam within the bedroom adjacent (Room 13) extends into the bathroom and is seen to be supported on the wall beam, an arrangement which is repeated by the second tie-beam exposed in the landing. The upper of the exposed purlins (within the bathroom) rests against the north end of the tie-beam. Further evidence for the ceiling having been raised is evident along the
rear wall of the house (to the back of the first and second bedroom), this being built up to a higher level that the wall beam itself (Plate ???).

4.4.22 **The Roof Space:** three simple A-frame trusses with short braces support the roof. The trusses are oak with chamfered edges. The rafters, battens and ridge purlin are all modern, and the roofing flags on the north pitch are nailed onto the modern rafters. The purlins are overlapping, and along the front pitch are tenoned. Those along the rear roof pitch have been lifted to sit on the principal rafters, with their original positions evident as in-filled sockets. The tie-beams are not visible within the roof space, being lower than ceiling height. It is tentatively suggested that the ceiling was raised to its current height, being originally beneath, or possibly somewhere within the depth of the tie-beams.

4.4.23 The exposed wall plate within the bathroom and landing, along with the apparent raising of the back pitch of the roof, strongly suggest that the continuous outshut is a later addition to the house.

4.5 **INTERNAL DETAILS – THE BARN**

4.5.1 **Arrangement of the Barn:** this comprises two floors; the majority of the ground floor houses the shippon, and a dairy and store are housed within the projecting outshut. The upper floor space is simply a hayloft.

4.5.2 **Shippon (Room 15):** what was originally the shippon with hayloft over, has undergone conversion to a milking parlour. This necessitated the remodelling of the windows and doors (*Section 4.3.3*), adding a brick partition to the southern half of the west end, and strengthening the floor above with RSJ beams. Furthermore, concrete stalls were added along the north and south wall, and a large doorway inserted into the east gable. The walls are plastered up to a height of approximately 1.40m, above this they are whitewashed. The floor is concrete with a central drainage channel. No evidence of the original shippon arrangements are visible.

4.5.3 **Hayloft (Room 16):** within the hayloft the roof is supported on three king-post trusses (Plate 10). The trusses, which appear to be of oak construction, rest on corbels. All the truss joints are tenoned. In addition to the roof plate, there are three sets of purlins to each roof pitch, and these are scarf-jointed. The rafters of the southern pitch are all modern, and whilst those on the north appear to be earlier, they have undergone some modification or repair. The original or stone-built element of the west wall retains evidence (in the form of a scar) to suggest a lower angle to the north pitch of the roof. Unfortunately, the floor of the hayloft was in an unsafe state, and so this was not investigated further.

4.5.4 **The Dairy and Store (Rooms 17 and 18):** the west end of the barn has a continuous projecting outshut to the rear. Within this the internal space is subdivided into two units: the rear being the dairy and the front a store. To the south of the re-entrant wall of the projection, the internal access into the shippon has been blocked with brickwork. An internal partition wall of cinder blocks sub-divides the space into two rooms. Room 18, to the south, was unavailable for inspection due to the presence of livestock.
4.5.5 **The Dairy (Room 17):** this is accessed via a single doorway in the north elevation, which has a ledged and braced door under a timber lintel, the opening appears to be original. There is access into the hayloft via a wide door in the east wall, although access has been restricted by the insertion of the internal partition wall. The roof is a modern insert supported on rafters socketed into the block wall, and finished with timber boards.

4.5.6 **Store (Room 18):** this room was occupied by livestock at the time of the inspection and access was not available. As described in Section 4.3.1 a modern porch allows access from the south elevation.
5. DISCUSSION

5.1 CRAVEN FOLD FARM

5.1.1 Craven Fold Farmhouse comprises a domestic dwelling to which is attached a barn. A number of outshuts to the rear and at the west gable end, suggest remodelling and continuous use over a substantial period of time. Detailed inspection of the interior of the building provides evidence for its original form – a basic two-unit plan, and subsequent phases of development to a laithe-house type pattern of building.

5.1.2 Although the original date of construction for the building is uncertain, it is of at least early eighteenth century origins, as suggested by the inscribed datestone of 1725. The building investigation served to identify three major phases of development.

5.2 PHASE 1

5.2.1 Two-unit Plan: the original plan of Craven Fold was that of a two-storey two-unit dwelling, with two fireplaces and front entry, this being set slightly off centre to the right (Fig 2). The internal space would have comprised a living room and parlour. The living room was the larger space to the left of the front entry, and the parlour, the smaller room to the right. An internal partition would have separated the two rooms, but no evidence of this was seen. Similarly, a staircase would have provided access to the floor above, and although this is likely to have been located to the rear of the building (even externally) no evidence for this was apparent.

5.2.2 The original plan of the building, which was probably occupied by smallholders, can be traced in the architectural detail preserved in the walls and the roof space. Stone-mullioned windows, which are most obvious in the principal elevation, are also present in the west gable and in the back wall of the living room. The latter window confirms the alignment of the original back wall, and the former offers some further indication of the depth of the plan. The arrangement of tie-beam and wall-beam exposed in the bathroom, provide a further insight into the depth and pattern of the original plan.

5.2.3 The use of stone-mullioned windows in small houses spanned a period from c 1650 to 1740 (Brunskill 1978, 199). The tall walls allowing first floor accommodation, and full size, rectangular windows are indicative of a later date range (c 1700 to 1850), earlier two-unit plans having lower walls and just a loft space above. The tie-beam trusses with angled struts, as seen in the roof space, date to the eighteenth/nineteenth centuries (Brunskill 2002, 152). These dates ranges, taken together with the evidence of the datestone, suggest that Craven Fold originates to the early eighteenth century. Brunskill (2002) suggests that the two-unit plan extended from the mid seventeenth to the early nineteenth century, Craven Fold sits somewhere towards the middle of this date range.
5.3 **Phase 2**

5.3.1 *Continuous Outshut Plan:* as in common with the general development of vernacular dwellings, Craven Fold appears to have expanded from a two-unit pattern into a continuous outshut plan. As living standards rose, and as the desire for privacy fostered the wish for a larger number of separate rooms, so the simple two-unit living space was no longer adequate (Brunskill 2002, 75). There followed a move towards gaining ground floor accommodation for a dairy or scullery by means of a projection from the rear wall, covered by an extension of the main roof. Such an outshut could be added to an existing house or incorporated into a new build (*op cit* 77). At Craven Fold the evidence strongly suggests that the continuous outshut was added to the existing build.

5.3.2 Once again, the major evidence for the phasing and development of the house can be found on the first floor (bathroom and bedrooms) and within the roof space. Firstly, unlike the exposed joists on the ground floor, the beams (tie-beams) seen within the bedrooms and the bathroom are boxed, and present to almost their full depth. This suggests that the ceilings were raised at some stage, to improve light and headroom within the upper floor. The exposed beam in the bathroom, seen to continue into the original back wall of the house, is in fact, the original wall-beam. Not only does this illustrate the original alignment of the rear of the house, as discussed above, but it strongly suggests that the back wall was demolished to accommodate the continuous outshut.

5.3.3 Finally, investigation of the roof space provided evidence to show that the rear roof pitch had been altered – heightened, albeit a small amount, and this presumably to accommodate the catslide pitch of the roof. The purlins were lifted from their original trenched position, to sit upon the rafters. The illuminated dog-leg staircase of two flights is typical of that commonly found in the rear projection, being roofed by the continuation of the main roof. According to Brunskill (2002) houses built or extended to this plan bear dates between 1730 and 1820.

5.4 **Phase 3**

5.4.1 *Infilled Plan:* by the middle of the eighteenth century the double-pile plan (two rooms in depth) as developed by those higher in society in the seventeenth century, had spread down to all levels of society (Brunskill 1978, 112). The third phase in the development of Craven Fold – the infilling of the continuous outshut ‘L’shape with a kitchen extension, reflects this plan. The footprint of the extension can be clearly seen from the back of the building. It is very likely that the back door to the former buttery or dairy was blocked at this time. The provision of the kitchen removed the working area of the house from the living room, and away from the parlour.

5.4.2 *Outshuts and Extensions:* the small outshut to the rear of the kitchen is not closely datable, and the extension to the west end of the house is modern in appearance, as is the front porch.
5.4.3 **The Barn:** the plan of the barn, and the lack of other substantial farm buildings associated with the farmhouse, would suggest that it was a combination barn. The wagon door, with storage bay to the west, allowed crops/fodder to be unloaded and stored out of the weather, and without the need to use the eastern end of the barn, which was the cow-house (shippon). The purpose of the shippon was to provide winter shelter for cattle, being beef, dairy or haulage.

5.4.4 Although of one major build, the barn does appear to have had its rear roof pitch raised at some point, as indicated by the roof scar seen in the west wall. The timbers of the front pitch are modern. Modernisation, and a possible change in function, resulted in the wagon door being blocked, and a number of other doorways being reduced to windows. The original arrangement of doorways suggests the cattle were tethered in stalls nose-on to a central feeding passage, with drainage channels and access along the long walls. The modifications move the cattle stalls to an alignment along the walls, the new sliding doorway being large enough for a tractor to enter the shed and clean out the central area. This is suggestive of an early twentieth century milking parlour rather than cattle housing. It is likely that the cattle were housed in the large modern extension to the rear.

5.4.5 It is not possible to tie the construction of the barn in with the phasing of the farmhouse, with any great degree of confidence. However, there are two structural elements that allow it to be tentatively included in Phase 2. The barn can be seen to butt against the quoin stones at the original back end of the east wall of the house, therefore the barn is later than Phase 1. The kitchen extension has been constructed against the outer wall of the barn projection, so the barn is earlier than Phase 3.

5.4.6 **The Laithe-house:** although not constructed in the manner of a true laithe-house ie rectangular in plan and built at one time, the addition of the barn to the house, does follow the laithe-house pattern; being that of domestic dwelling with barn attached. There are always separate doorways into the house and laithe (barn), and the main feature of the laithe is always the high arched entry for a hay-sled (Mercer 1979, 45). Brunskill (1987) states that the form may be achieved by adding later farm buildings to an existing farmhouse.

5.4.7 Eighteenth and nineteenth century laithe-houses were typically occupied by smallholders, and although slightly on the southern extent of their common distribution area - the Pennine Slopes and westward into Bowland (Brunskill 1978, 110) an example was recorded in Dinckley by Mercer (1979). Either intentional or as an unintentional result borne out of necessity, the laithe-house pattern can be incorporated into Phase 2.

5.5 **Conclusion**

5.5.1 Craven Fold Farm can be seen to have followed vernacular traditions from the early eighteenth century, through until the early nineteenth century. What was initially a two-unit small-holders cottage gradually developed to become a small farmhouse of laithe-house type pattern.
6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 PRIMARY SOURCES


Institute of Geological Sciences, (IGS) Ten Mile Map, Solid Geology: South Sheet, 1979

Yates’ Map of Lancashire 1786

Hennets map of Lancashire 1820

Ordnance Survey, First Edition 6” to 1 mile, 1847

Ordnance Survey, First Edition, 25” to 1 mile, 1912


6.2 SECONDARY SOURCES


Brunskill RW, 1987 Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain, London

Brunskill RW, 2002 Traditional Farm Buildings of Cumbria, London

Countryside Commission, 1998 Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West, Cheltenham


7. ILLUSTRATIONS

7.1  LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Map
Figure 2: Yates’ map of Lancashire, 1786
Figure 3: Hennet’s map of Lancashire, 1820
Figure 4: Ordnance Survey, 6” to 1 mile map, 1847
Figure 5: Ordnance Survey, 25” to 1 mile map, 1912
Figure 6: Ordnance Survey, 3rd Edition map, 1932
Figure 7: Ground floor plan of Craven Fold Farmhouse
Figure 8: First floor plan of Craven Fold Farmhouse
Figure 9: Cross-section through the farmhouse, facing west
Figure 10: Ground floor photograph location plan
Figure 11: First floor photograph location plan

7.2  LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Craven Fold Farmhouse
Plate 2: The principal (south) elevation of the farmhouse and attached barn, illustrating the laithe-house type arrangement.
Plate 3: The principal (south)elevation of the farmhouse, showing the varying style of the windows.
Plate 4: The principal (south) elevation of the barn. The conversion of the doorways into windows can be clearly seen. The down-pipe obscures a joint in the masonry, suggesting the extent of the original wagon door.
Plate 5: Extant mullion window at ground floor in the front elevation of the farmhouse. The larger of two mullion windows in the elevation, this provided light for the living room.
Plate 6: The west gable of the farmhouse with modern extension attached. The difference in the slope of the roof pitches between the farmhouse and the barn is evident.
Plate 7: The gable end (east elevation) of the barn. The large doorway is not original. The windows were previously doorways.
Plate 8: The rear (north) elevation of the building. This illustrates the projections from both the farmhouse and barn, and the kitchen extension to the back of the farmhouse.

Plate 9: Detail of access arrangements nito the barn and kitchen.

Plate 10: Window arrangements in the rear (north) elevation of the farmhouse. As in the front elevation, the upper window is taller than that at ground floor. A blocked doorway can also be seen behind the down-pipe.

Plate 11: Date stone above the original front entrance, concealed within the porch, and inscribed 1725.

Plate 12: The ground floor passage. The stairway to the upper floor is located to the west of the passage.

Plate 13: Typical example of a door leading off the ground floor passage.

Plate 14: General view of the living room. Two exposed joists are visible below the ceiling, the joist towards the back of the room extends into the chimney-breast. The spice cupboard can be seen between the fireplace and the back wall. The cupboard in the back wall conceals a mullion window.

Plate 15: Mullion window concealed within a cupboard in the north wall of the living room.

Plate 16: This shows the general arrangement of the parlour. The window is a modern insert, the exposed joist extends into the chimney-breast, and the small protrusion to the right of the fireplace, at ceiling height, is possibly a corbel.

Plate 17: Doorway from the utility into the modern extension at the west end of the farmhouse. The doorway has been inserted into what was originally a two-light mullion window.

Plate 18: General view of the kitchen, facing east.

Plate 19: The exposed roof timbers in the bathroom comprise the wall beam and a purlin. The purlin is supported by a boxed tie-beam.

Plate 20: The exposed wall beam is just visible to the left of the picture. The height of the wall beyond this (extending above the wall beam) is evidence for the ceiling having been raised.

Plate 21: Wall beam and purlin exposed above the stairway. The wall beam indicated the position of the original wall of the farmhouse. The purlin relates to the construction of the rear projection.

Plate 22: View of the roof space above the farmhouse. The original socket within the principal rafter, for what was a trenched purlin, is visible beneath the current position of the purlin.

Plate 23: General view of the former shippon, facing east. The stall, doorway and RSJ joists are all modern additions.
Plate 24: View of the hayloft, facing east.

Plate 25: Vertical scar in the west wall of the barn store. This represents the original line of the back wall of the farmhouse.

Plate 26: the dairy at the west end of the barn. An access hatch into the hayloft is visible.
APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF
APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAFIC INDEX