

Barn at Black Bull Farm
Inglewhite, Lancashire:
Historic Building Record



June 2012

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This report is formatted to allow printing on both sides of the paper

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SUMMARY

The barn at Black Bull Farm (NGR: SD 54702 40043) is a small, two storey structure which served as an agricultural outbuilding for this former inn with six acres of land, and it contains stabling and cow housing. It is probably of early nineteenth century date. Recording was carried out in May 2012 for the owner and developer, Mr D Catlow, to fulfil a condition of planning consent for its conversion, and this record includes measured drawings, photographs, and a written description supplemented by the results of brief historical research.

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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS IN THIS REPORT

Many of the photographs taken during the recording are reproduced at the end of this report; however the full set of photographs can be consulted in the project archive (see Appendix 2).

Photo	Subject
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- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | General view of Black Bull Farm, from the south |
| 2 | General view of Black Bull Farm, from the south-east |
| 3 | Black Bull farmhouse (former inn) |
| 4 | The barn, from the south |
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BARN AT BLACK BULL FARM, INGLEWHITE, LANCASHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording of a small barn at Black Bull Farm, at Inglewhite, near Goosnargh, in Lancashire. The work was commissioned by the owner and developer Mr David Catlow via his agents Sunderland Peacock & Associates, and carried out in May 2012, to fulfil a condition of planning consent from Preston City Council, for the conversion of the barn to residential use.
- 1.2 Black Bull Farm appears to have been primarily an inn for much of the nineteenth century, and it appears that the barn was built during this period to serve as an outbuilding, to house a small number of cows and horses, with a hay loft over. It is a relatively simple building but contains some historic fixtures associated with this original use.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out to the standards set by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS), in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by them (Appendix 1), and included a photographic record, the production of measured drawings annotated with archaeological information, and a study of historic maps and other sources. This report will be submitted to the client, the local planning authority and LCAS, and will be published on the internet via the Oasis Project. The project archive will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Inglewhite is a hamlet within the civil parish of Goosnargh, lying some 10km north of Preston, on undulating land between the Fylde and the Bowland massif, a rural area predominantly used for livestock farming. The hamlet itself is clustered around a green, on the west side of which Black Bull Farm stands, with the adjacent road known as Button Street. The farmhouse faces east, with the barn itself standing to the north of it, at NGR SD 54702 40043 and at 80m above sea level (see figures 1 & 2).

3 Planning background

- 3.1 The barn is not listed as having special architectural or historic interest, nor is the farmhouse, although both lie within the Inglewhite conservation area. Planning

consent for the conversion of the barn was granted by Preston City Council on 31 January 2012, with a condition (number 9) requiring a programme of building recording and analysis, which was imposed on the advice of the Lancashire County Archaeology Service.

4 Historical background

- 4.1 As part of this investigation, historic maps and other sources at the Lancashire Record Office have been consulted to provide information about the site, but this does not constitute exhaustive research. It is not thought that any previous historical or architectural investigations of the building have taken place.
- 4.2 Inglewhite's origins are obscure but for much of the post-medieval period the hamlet was host to numerous cattle and sheep fairs held on the green, perhaps a consequence of its location within the centre of a prosperous agricultural area, and the settlement's character owes at least something to this role, as at the end of the nineteenth century it boasted three inns or public houses, of which the Black Bull was one. In the schedule accompanying the tithe map of 1849 (the earliest large scale map available - see figure 3), the property was listed as Inn and Garden, owned by Roger Bateson but occupied by James Mercer, who also held the barn currently under study (item 1566 on the map), referred to as "barn and garden". Mercer farmed only 6 acres and the 1851 census refers to him also as an innkeeper, so it is likely that he only kept one or two cows, and sufficient horses or ponies for his household.
- 4.3 The tithe map, and historic Ordnance Survey maps (see figures 4 to 7), all show the barn with its present outline, ie approximately square, but with an appendage on the south-west side, so it seems that it has changed little since the mid nineteenth century. The Black Bull appears to have ceased to serve as an inn between 1892 and 1910, but is known to have served as a post office at least part of the twentieth century.

5 Recording methodology

- 5.1 The recording involved a detailed inspection of the building, photography, the production of measured drawings, and a written account. The site visit was made on 21 May 2012.
- 5.2 The photographic record was made using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for its archival qualities. External and internal photographs were taken of all parts of the building, generally using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m

graduations as a scale, and the locations of the photographs are shown on a site plan and the floor plans. All the photographs have been printed to a size of 7" x 5", and form part of the project archive, and most are copied at the end of this report; in the text they are referred to by numbers in **bold**.

- 5.3 The drawn record comprises floor plans of the buildings at 1:100 scale and a section drawing at 1:50. The drawings show all significant archaeological detail, and employ conventions based on those specified by English Heritage¹.

6 Description of the barn

- 6.1 The barn stands about 10m north-east of the farmhouse (**1-3**), side on to the road, and is approximately square in plan, the outer walls being some 8m long, although the north corner is curved. Its walls are of local sandstone rubble which varies to a degree, but is mostly random and "slobbered" (ie with the pointing smeared across the wall face), and the roof is of Westmorland slate (probably a replacement covering), with a stone ridge. The south-east, roadside elevation was rebuilt in the late twentieth century, and one of the two windows there is reported previously to have been a doorway, but the only entrance now is in the south-west gable (**4-6**). A single storey lean-to, crudely built and with asbestos cement roof, adjoins this gable and appears to have been a pig sty, to judge from its low roof and doorway, and according to the historic maps was already present by 1849. The north-east gable has a ground floor window and first floor forking hole (**7,8**), and runs around a curved corner to the rear elevation. This latter displays a change of materials at about first floor level: the lower part of the wall is predominantly of cobbles, while above the stonework is angular, and suggests a degree of rebuilding (**9-11**).
- 6.2 The barn is of two storeys: the ground floor contains stalls for animals and what was probably a store room, while the first floor comprises a single loft space open to the roof. On entering the ground floor from the south-west, there are the remains of a pair of stalls with cobble floor for horses (or ponies), which to judge from mortices in the beams overhead, were enclosed by three timber dividers of vertical boards, probably nineteenth century, but only one of these survives and it has been moved to its present position. Associated with these are two large iron hooks fastened to a beam, from which harness would have been hung (**12-14**). Beyond here, the west corner of the barn has modern stairs leading up to the first floor, but there is also a pedestrian doorway into the adjacent lean-to, altered and probably enlarged in recent years as it has a concrete lintel (**15**). At the opposite side of the building are two pairs of cow stalls, separated by a single boskin of pegged softwood and oak, also nineteenth century and with a cobbled

floor, though the muck channel to the rear is concreted and brick is used in the floor to the rear, suggesting that animals were stalled here into the mid twentieth century (16-19). Next to these stalls is an L-shaped wall of late nineteenth century bricks, enclosing what was probably a small store room with concrete floor in the building's north corner (20,21); this brickwork is likely to be a secondary structure and may have been intended to give support to the first floor, which depends to a large degree on a central cross beam, which otherwise appears inadequate.

- 6.3 The loft over the barn has been replaced, as can be seen from the fact that all boards and joists are of regularly sawn softwood timber, in contrast to the beams on which they rest, which vary in form, and appear to be largely of local timber. The loft is open to the roof and has a single roof truss of square-sawn, imported softwood, with bolted king post and raking struts, of relatively slender scantling and also probably inadequate for the building's size (22-24). The truss is not of historic interest and may not be original, possibly having been put in when the present Westmorland slate was laid, perhaps in the early twentieth century.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 The barn comprises a small agricultural outbuilding which was built to serve the adjacent inn and small, 6 acre farm and so was essentially intended as a combined stable, shippon and hay loft. It is a fairly simple structure, likely to be early nineteenth century, which was not built to a high standard, nor with any adornment or superfluous features, but the surviving floor surfaces and animal stalls are of some interest, and the building's presence and character forms a significant element of the small green-side settlement.

¹ English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

Appendix 1: Written scheme of investigation

BARN AT BLACK BULL FARM, INGLEWHITE, LANCASHIRE:

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation sets out the work proposed for historic building recording of a barn at Black Bull Farm, as requested by the developer Mr D Catlow, via his agent Sunderland Peacock & Associates. The work is required by a condition of planning consent from Preston City Council for the barn's conversion (application no: 06/2011/0753), on the recommendation of the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, and the scheme is based on their standard brief for recording farm buildings.

2 Location

- 2.1 The site lies at Black Bull Farm lies at NGR: SD 54702 40043, on the west side of the green in Inglewhite village centre, and the barn stands parallel to the road.

3 Project context

- 3.1 Planning consent for the conversion of the barn was granted by Preston City Council on 31 January 2012; in their consultation response to the application the Lancashire County Archaeology Service noted that it probably pre-dates 1844 and may be eighteenth century, so constitutes a non-designated heritage asset, and recommended that it should be subject to a recording condition, should consent be granted.
- 3.2 Condition no. 9 of the consent stipulates that:
No works shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording and analysis. This must be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological/building recording consultant in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

4 Archaeological and historical background

- 4.1 The barn has not yet been inspected by Stephen Haigh but is believed to be a small shippon or general purpose farm building, rather than a threshing barn, built in the local vernacular style and perhaps late eighteenth century in date.

5 Aims of the project

- 5.1 The conversion will inevitably lead to the loss of some historic features and character, and the aim of the project is to identify, interpret and record significant evidence relating to the building's historic character and development, and place this in the public domain by deposition with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and Lancashire Record Office.

6 Methodology

- 6.1 Recording will be carried out with the building as found, and will include drawn, photographic and written records. Limited historical research will also be carried out.
- 6.2 The drawn record will comprise a ground floor plan at 1:100 scale (and a first floor plan if appropriate), and a section drawing at 1:50 scale. Drawings would be based on an existing survey by the architect, although this would be checked for accuracy and amended where necessary, and conventions used would be those specified by English Heritage.²
- 6.3 An external and internal photographic record will be made using a medium format camera with black and white film. Prints will be produced at 5 x 7". Any colour detail would be recorded with a

² English Heritage 2008 *Understanding Historic Buildings*

digital camera. This photographic record will also include general shots of the site, to show its setting, and other historic buildings in the immediate vicinity (exteriors only).

- 6.4 A desk-based study of the site would take place, which would examine historic maps and any other readily available documents, photographs and secondary sources held at local repositories such as the Lancashire Record Office.

7 Report preparation

- 7.1 A report on the recording will be produced within 8 weeks of completion of the fieldwork. Copies will be supplied to the client and the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, and the developer will submit it to the local planning authority when applying for the condition to be discharged. It will also be published on the internet via the OASIS project.
- 7.2 The report will be illustrated appropriately, with location maps, extracts from historic maps, copies of the survey drawings, and selected photographs.

8 Archive deposition

- 8.1 The project archive (including a copy of the report) will be submitted to the Lancashire County Record Office.

9 Timetable

- 9.1 The site work is expected to begin during the week beginning 21 May 2012.

10 Personnel

- 10.1 All work would be undertaken personally by Stephen Haigh MA, an experienced buildings archaeologist with several years experience of investigating and recording historic buildings in Lancashire and elsewhere. He reserves the right to seek amendments to this project design where dictated by professional judgement or health and safety considerations for example, but any deviations would be agreed with the client and the Lancashire Archaeology Service as appropriate.

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15 May 2012
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Appendix 2: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office, Preston.

Archive contains:

- a copy of the report
- full set of black and white photographs and negatives
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

Complete list of black and white photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
18	1	1	Ground floor: detail of boskin between cow stalls, from the west
19	1	3	Detail of cobbled standings to cow stalls, from the west
20	1	4	Ground floor: doorway to store with brick walls in north corner
15	1	5	Ground floor: west corner
14	1	6	Ground floor: harness pegs fastened to beam by horse/pony stalls, from the north-west
13	1	7	Ground floor: re-sited divider between horse/pony stalls, from the north-west
17	1	9	Ground floor: cow stalls, against north-east wall
16	1	10	Ground floor: cow stalls, against north-east wall
21	1	11	Ground floor: interior of store, from the south-west
12	1	12	Ground floor: location of horse/pony stalls, from the north-east
24	1	13	First floor: roof truss, from the east
23	1	15	First floor: roof truss, from the north
22	1	16	First floor: forking hole in north-east wall
6	1	17	The barn: south-west gable
11	1	18	The barn, from the west
4	2	1	The barn, from the south
5	2	2	The barn: rebuilt south-east elevation
7	2	4	The barn, from the east
8	2	5	The barn: north-east gable
9	2	6	The barn: north corner
10	2	7	The barn: rear elevation, from the north-east
3	2	10	Black Bull farmhouse (former inn)
1	2	11	General view of Black Bull Farm, from the south
2	2	12	General view of Black Bull Farm, from the south-east

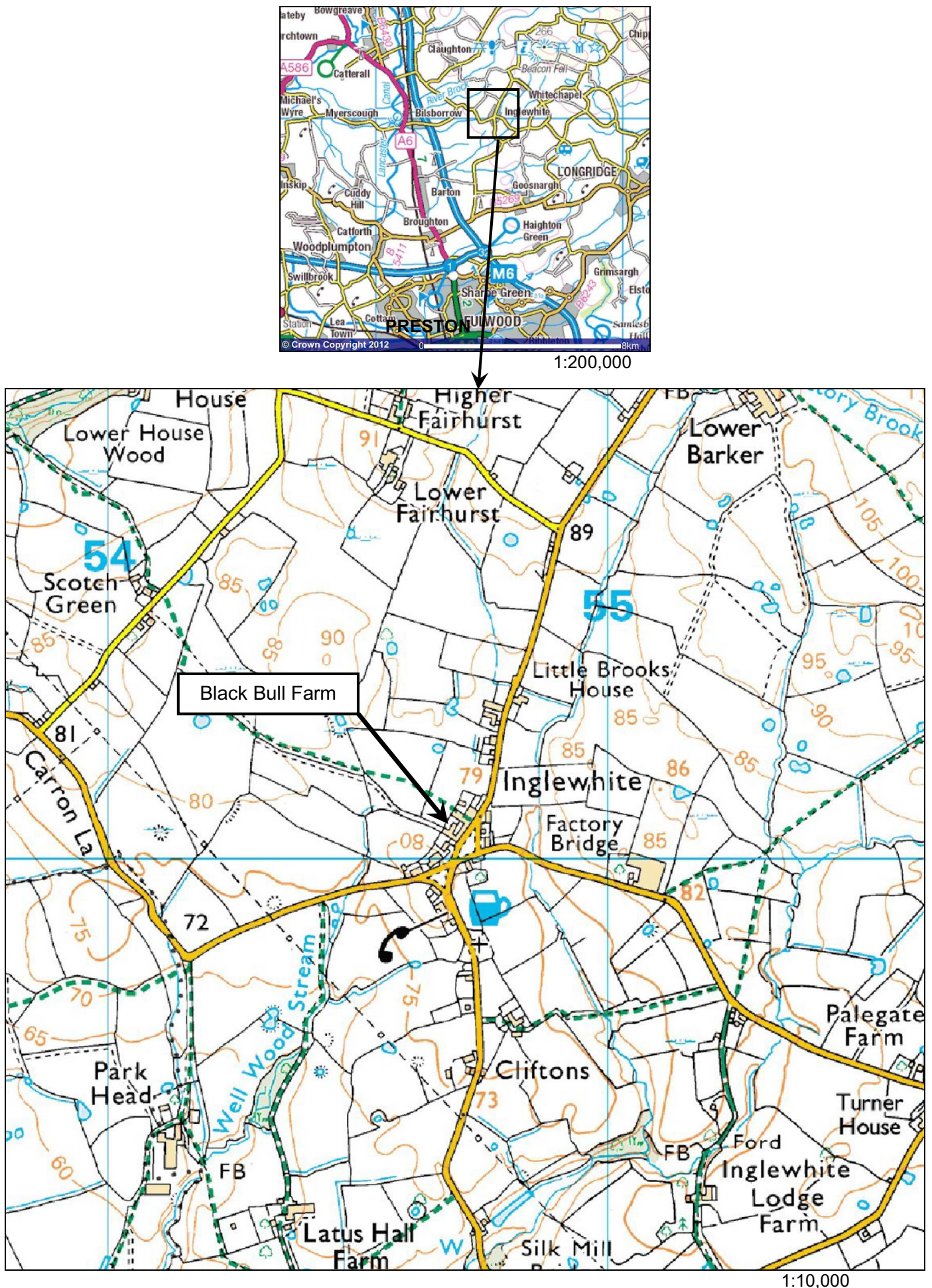
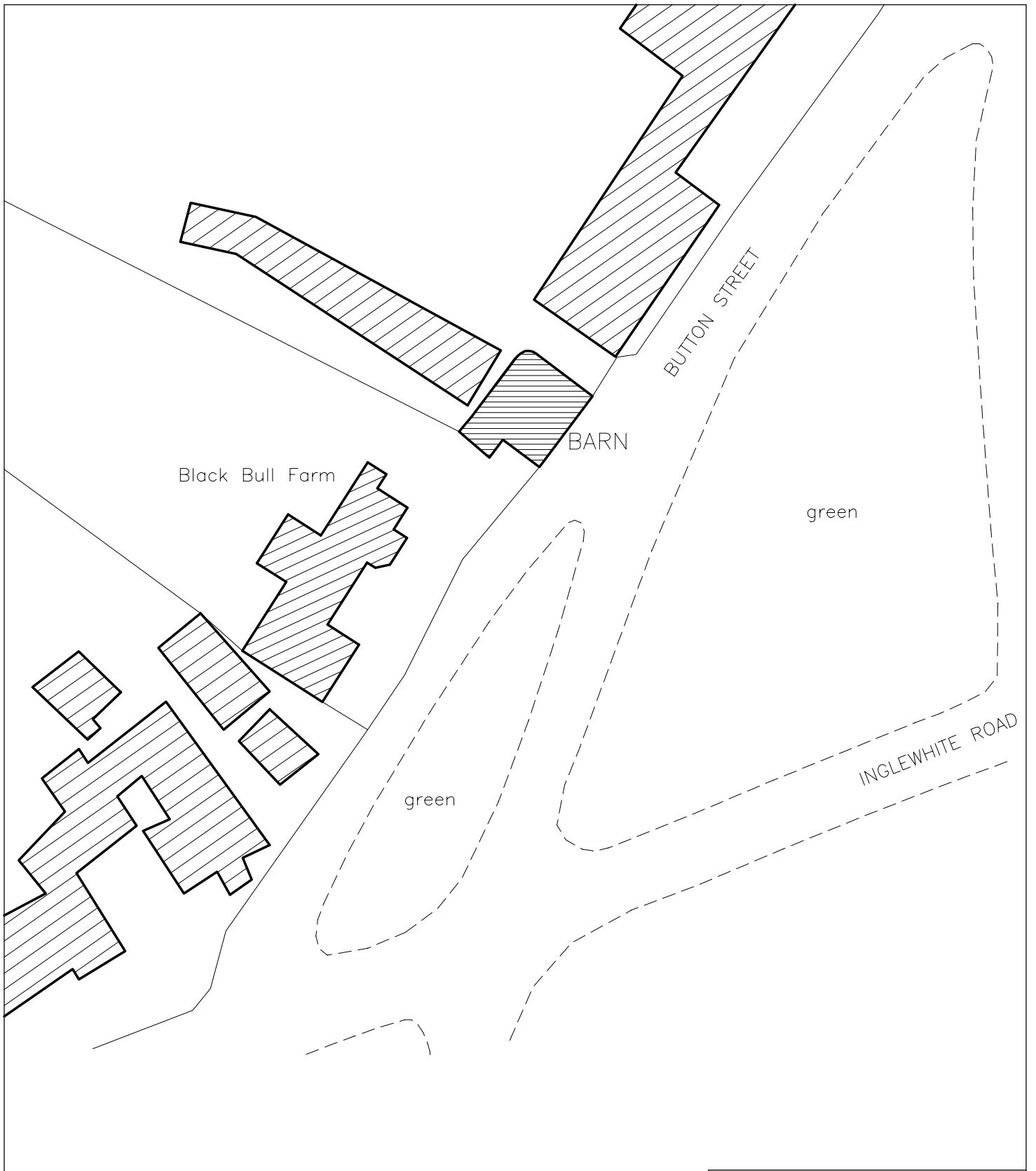


Figure 1: Location maps

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BARN AT BLACK BULL FARM
INGLEWHITE
LANCASHIRE
(NGR: SD 54702 40043)
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 2:
SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:500

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist

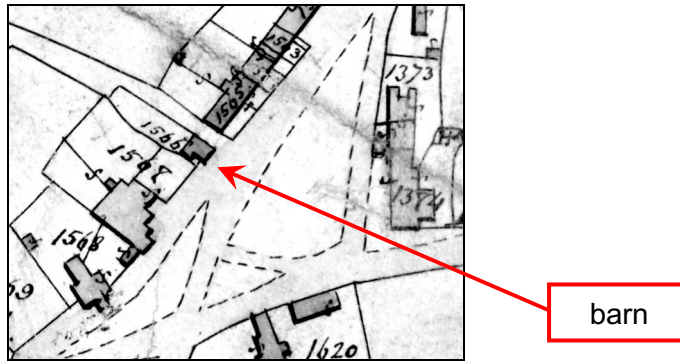


Figure 3: Extract from 1849 tithe map
Plan of the Township of Goosnargh-with-Newsham in the Parish of Kirkham, County of Lancaster
LRO DRB 1/86

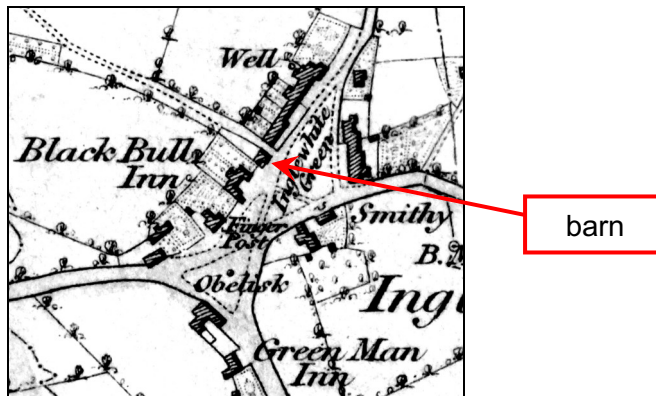


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map
Surveyed 1844, published 1847; sheet no: Lancashire, 53

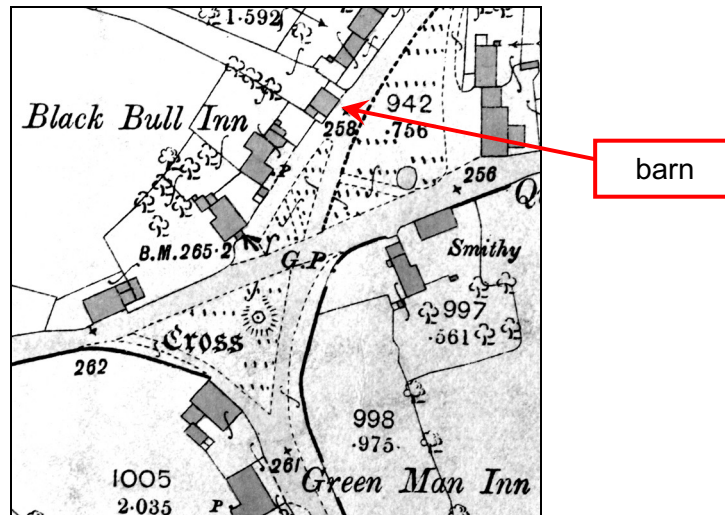


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Surveyed 1892, published 1893; sheet no: Lancashire, 53.2

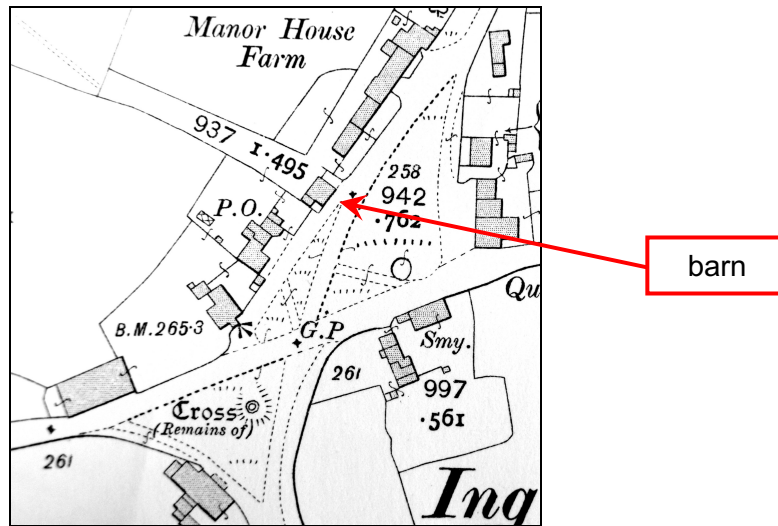


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Revised 1910, published 1912; sheet no: Lancashire, 53.2

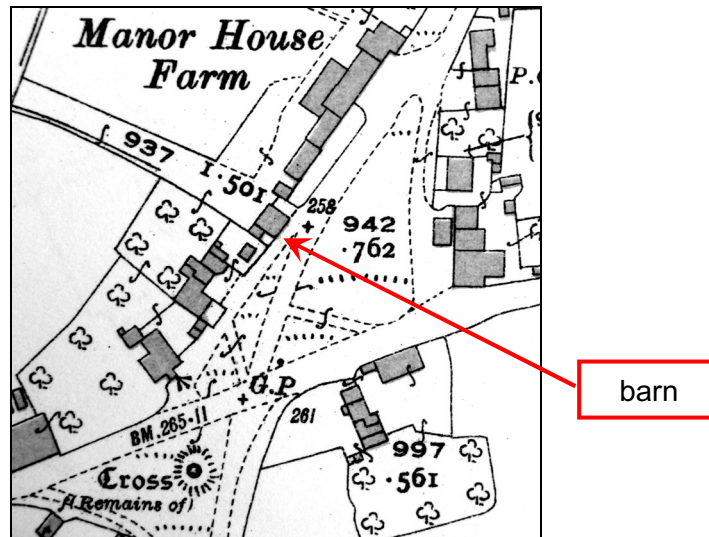
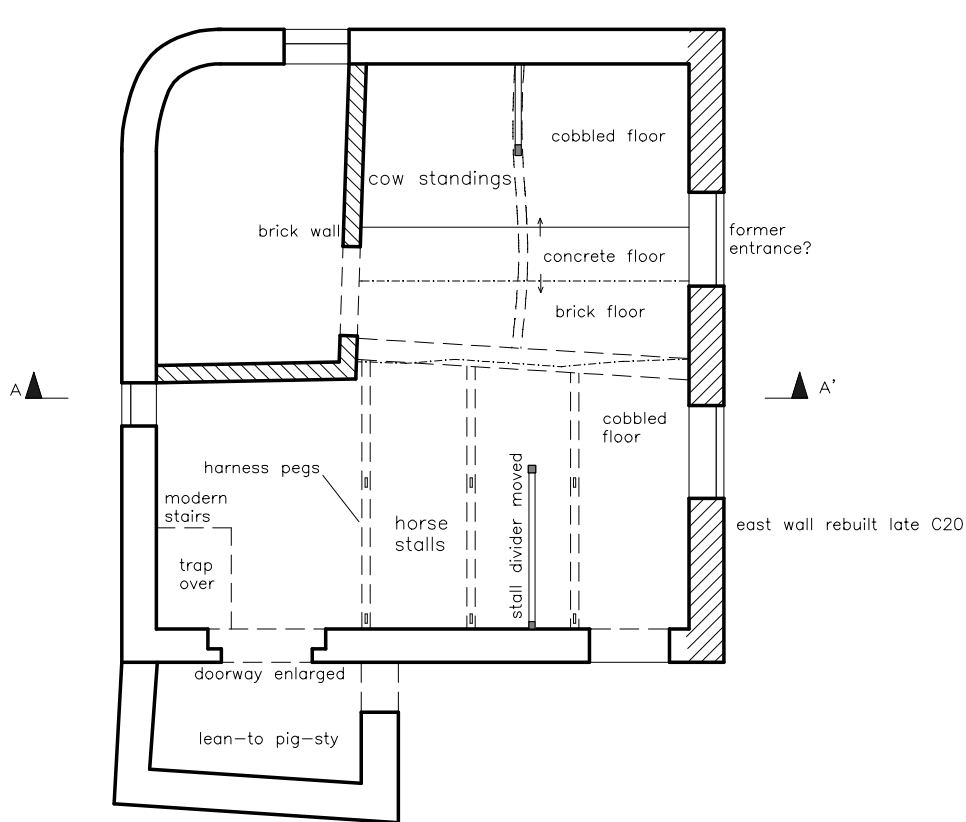
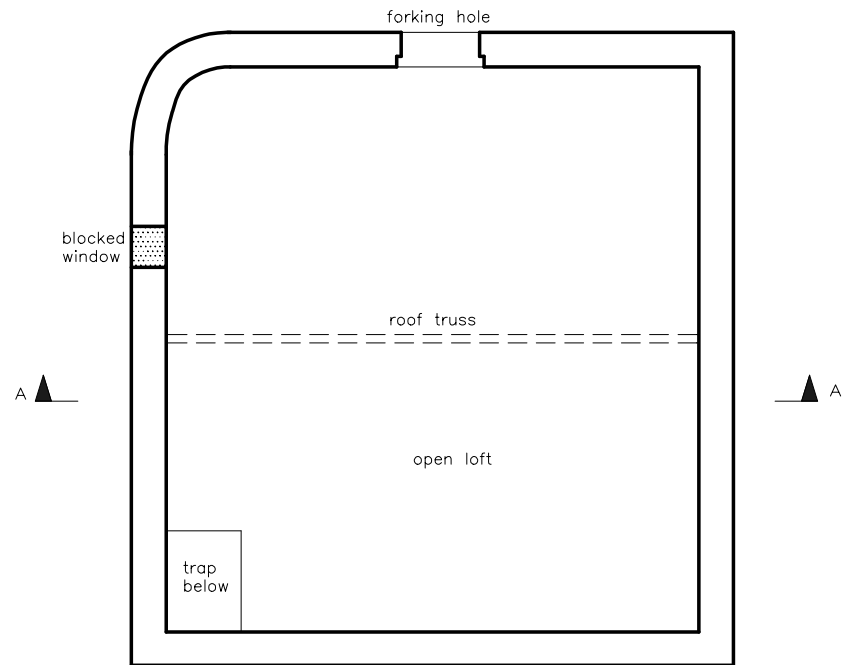


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Revised 1930, published 1932; sheet no: Lancashire, 53.2



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



10m



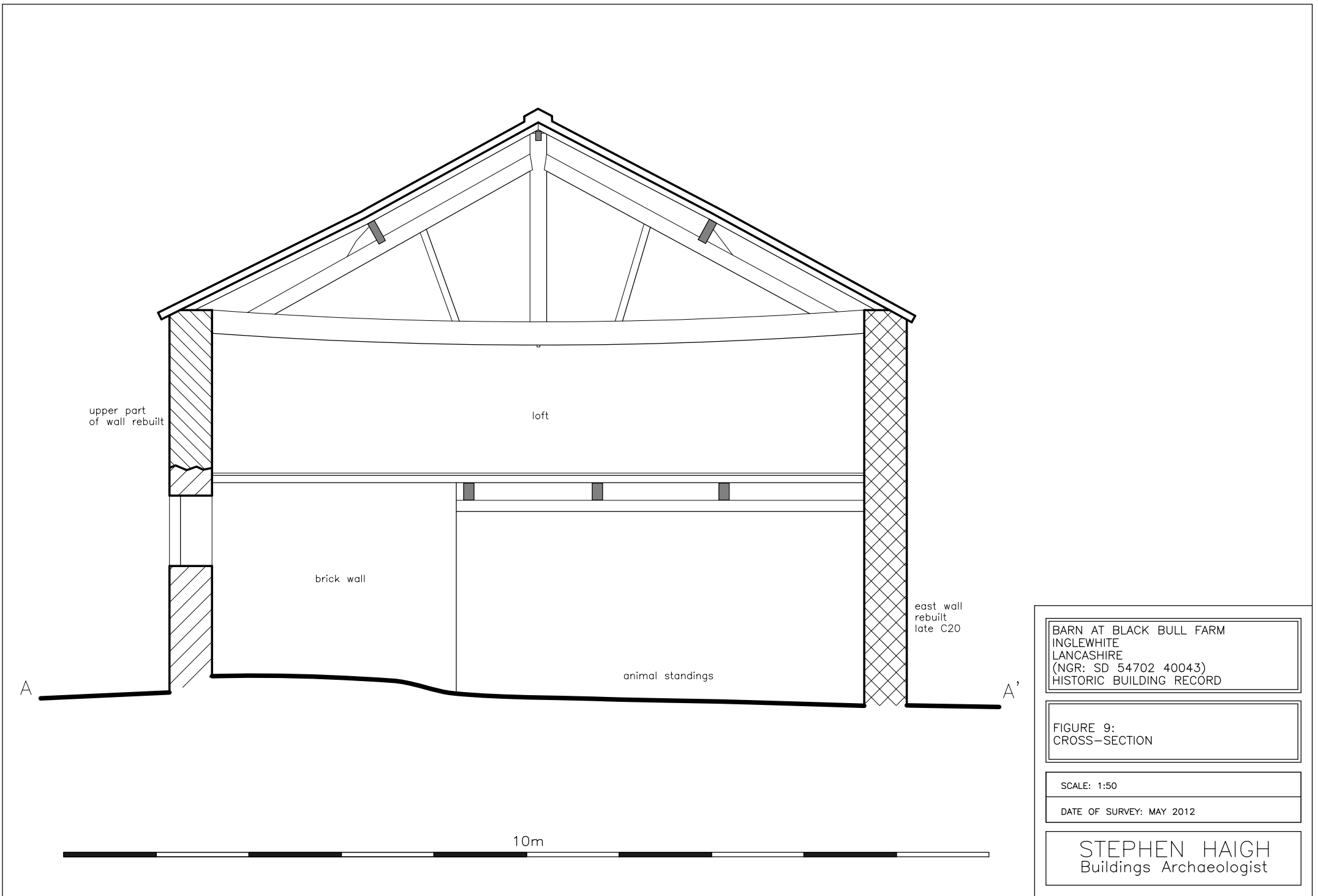
BARN AT BLACK BULL FARM
 INGLEWHITE
 LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 54702 40043)
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

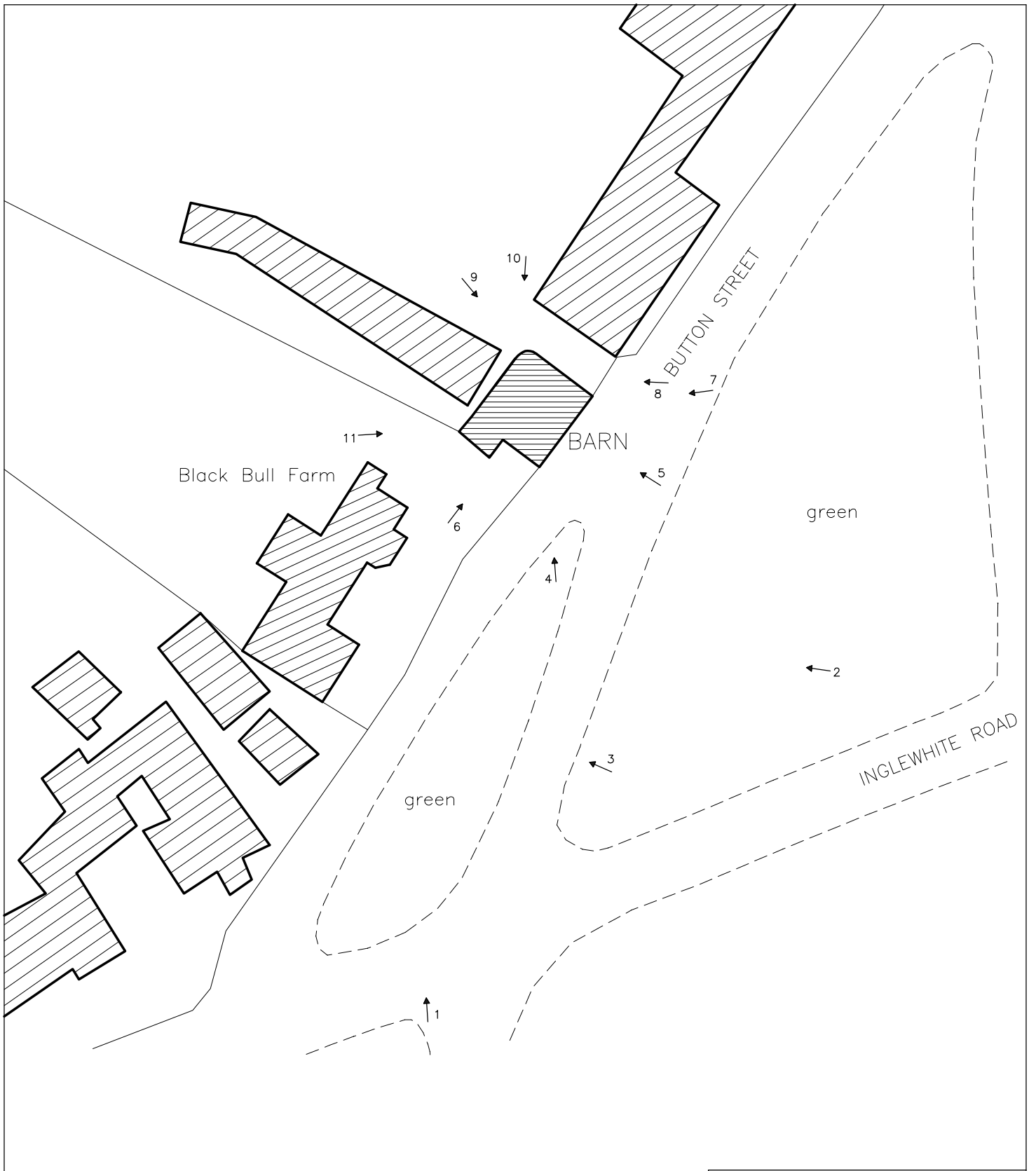
FIGURE 8:
 FLOOR PLANS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist





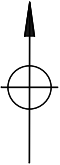
BARN AT BLACK BULL FARM
 INGLEWHITE
 LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 54702 40043)
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 10:
 SITE PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

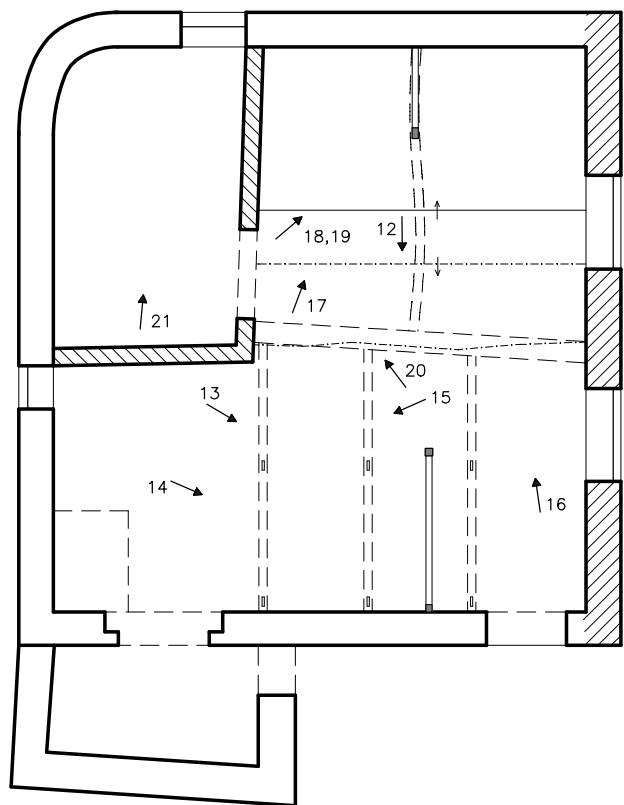
SCALE: 1:500

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2012

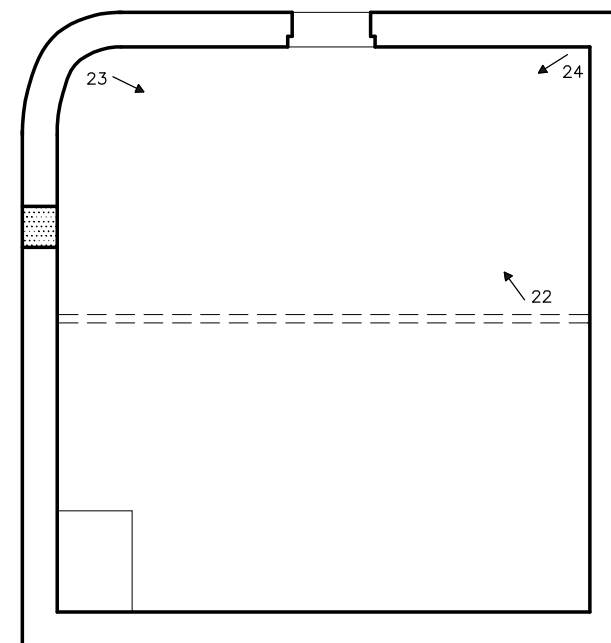
STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



28 → photograph number and direction



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

← 10 photograph number and direction



10m



BARN AT BLACK BULL FARM
 INGLEWHITE
 LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 54702 40043)
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 11:
 FLOOR PLANS
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



Photo 1: General view of Black Bull Farm, from the south



Photo 2: General view of Black Bull Farm, from the south-east



Photo 3: Black Bull farmhouse (former inn)



Photo 4: The barn, from the south



Photo 5: The barn: rebuilt south-east elevation



Photo 6: The barn: south-west gable



Photo 7: The barn, from the east



Photo 10: The barn: rear elevation, from the north-east



Photo 12: Ground floor: location of horse/pony stalls, from the north-east



Photo 13: Ground floor: re-sited divider between horse/pony stalls, from the north-west



Photo 14: Ground floor: harness pegs fastened to beam by horse/pony stalls, from the north-west



Photo 17: Ground floor: cow stalls, against north-east wall



Photo 18: Ground floor: detail of boskin between cow stalls, from the west



Photo 20: Ground floor: doorway to store with brick walls in north corner

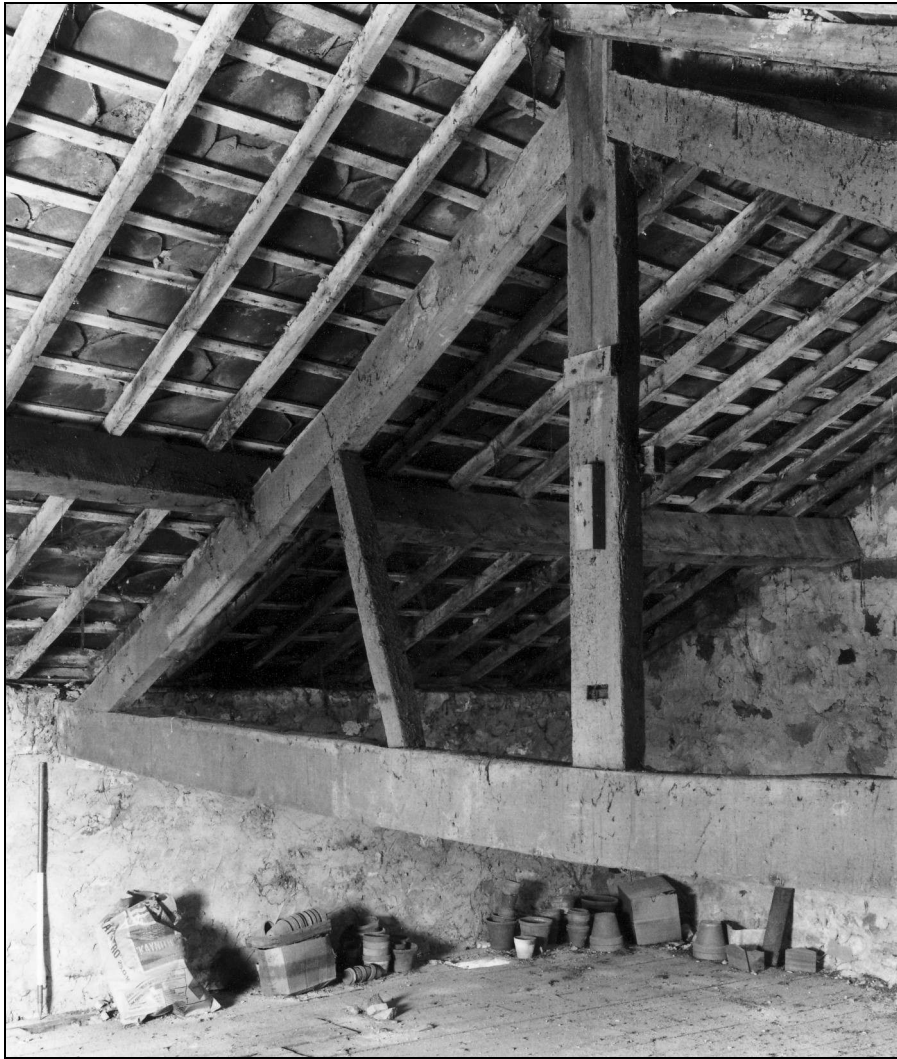


Photo 23: First floor: roof truss, from the north



Photo 24: First floor: roof truss, from the east