

Barn to north of Fooden  
Bolton-by-Bowland, Lancashire:  
Historic Building Record



July 2021

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and contains some blank pages*

# Barn to north of Fooden Bolton-by-Bowland, Lancashire: Historic Building Record

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## SUMMARY

A barn lying to the north of Fooden, near Bolton-by-Bowland, Lancashire (NGR: SD 79968 49085), was recorded for CWS Farms Ltd, to fulfil a condition of planning permission for conversion. The barn is believed to date from about 1800, and seems to have functioned in a fashion typical for a combination barn, but is distinguished by its hipped roof and front elevation. The latter incorporates a pair of blind or false doorways together with circular forking holes, suggesting it was built by an estate owner concerned with architectural display, albeit to a modest degree.

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Figure 11: Site plan with key to photographs
Figure 12: Ground floor plan with key to photographs

## List of photographs in report (selection)

Many of the photographs taken during the recording are reproduced at the end of this report, but for a full set of photographs, the project archive should be consulted (see Appendix 1).

<b>Photo</b>	<b>Subject</b>
1	General view, from the north-east
2	Detail of lime mortar strip at eaves
4	Front elevation, from the north-east
5	Detail of cart entrance in front elevation
7	Detail of false doorway in front elevation (north)
8	Detail of false doorway in front elevation (north)
9	Detail of forking hole in front elevation (north)
10	General view, from the south-east
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23	Interior: north end
25	Interior: roof trusses, from the south
27	Interior: north roof truss
28	Interior: detail of north roof truss (numbered I)

## **BARN TO NORTH OF FOODEN, BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, LANCASHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD**

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of the recording of a barn to the north of Fooden, in Bolton-by-Bowland civil parish, Lancashire. It was commissioned by the developer CWS Farms Ltd in response to a condition of planning consent from Ribble Valley Borough Council (RVBC), for the barn's conversion to a dwelling.
- 1.2 The barn is believed to date from about 1800 and to have been built by a relatively wealthy landowner, as it differs from local vernacular examples in its hipped roof and in particular its front elevation, which contains a pair of false doorways and circular forking holes. The interior has been stripped of its historic divisions, but appears to have contained livestock housing and threshing bay, as is typical for the combination barns of the region.
- 1.3 The recording work involved a drawn survey and photography, supplemented by a brief study of some historic maps. This report will be submitted to the clients, the local planning authority and the Lancashire Historic Environment Record, as well as the Oasis Project for publication on the internet<sup>1</sup>. The project archive will be deposited with Lancashire Archives.

### **2 Location**

- 2.1 Fooden is a small settlement lying 1.5km east of Bolton-by-Bowland, 200m north of the River Ribble, and reached via Fooden Lane, off Gisburn Road. The barn lies to the north of the group, on the east side of Fooden Lane, at NGR: SD 79968 49085 and at an altitude of approximately 125m above sea level (figures 1 & 2).
- 2.2 The barn faces east, across fields of pasture, although a corrugated iron lean-to adjoins this side. There is a small walled foldyard enclosed by dry-stone walls to the south-west (figure 3).

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<sup>1</sup> [Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations](#)

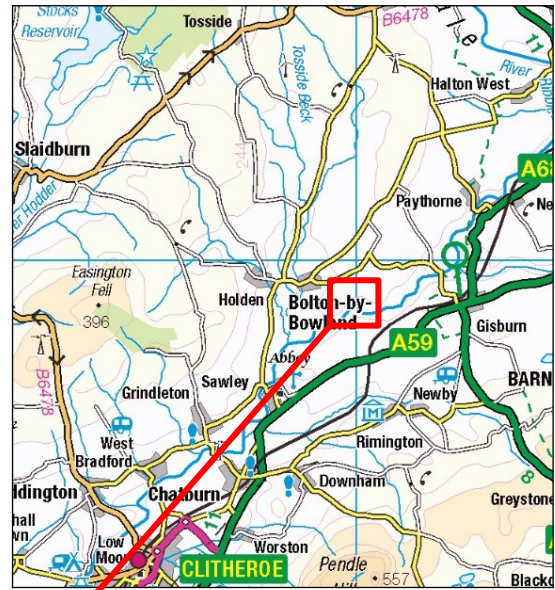


Figure 1: Location map (i), 1:250,000

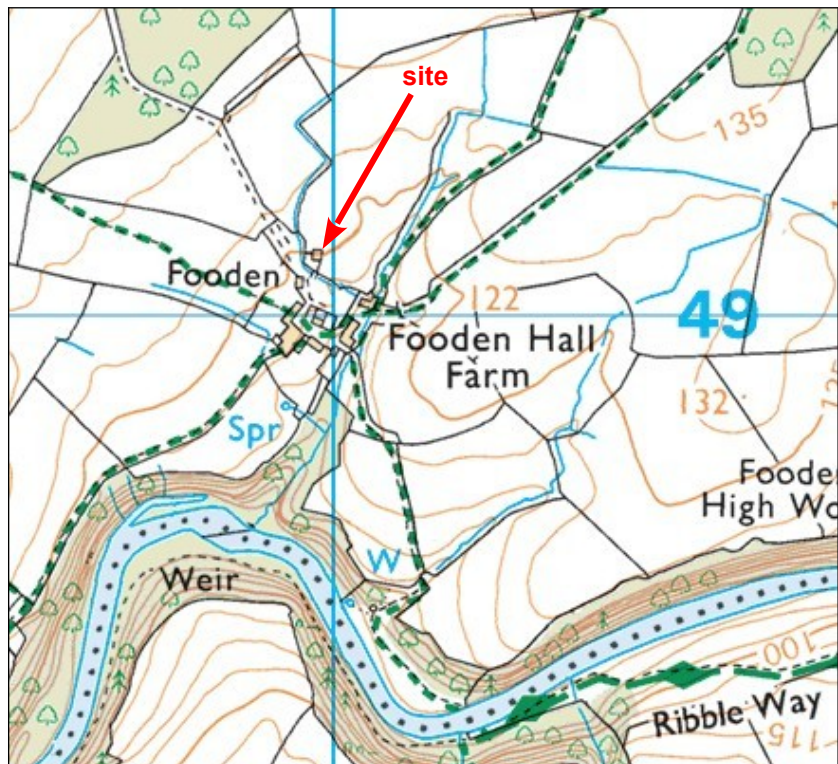


Figure 2: Location map (ii), 1:10,000

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### 3 Current use and condition

- 3.1 The barn is presently redundant but appears to have been in use as a livestock shelter recently. It has been re-roofed in recent years.



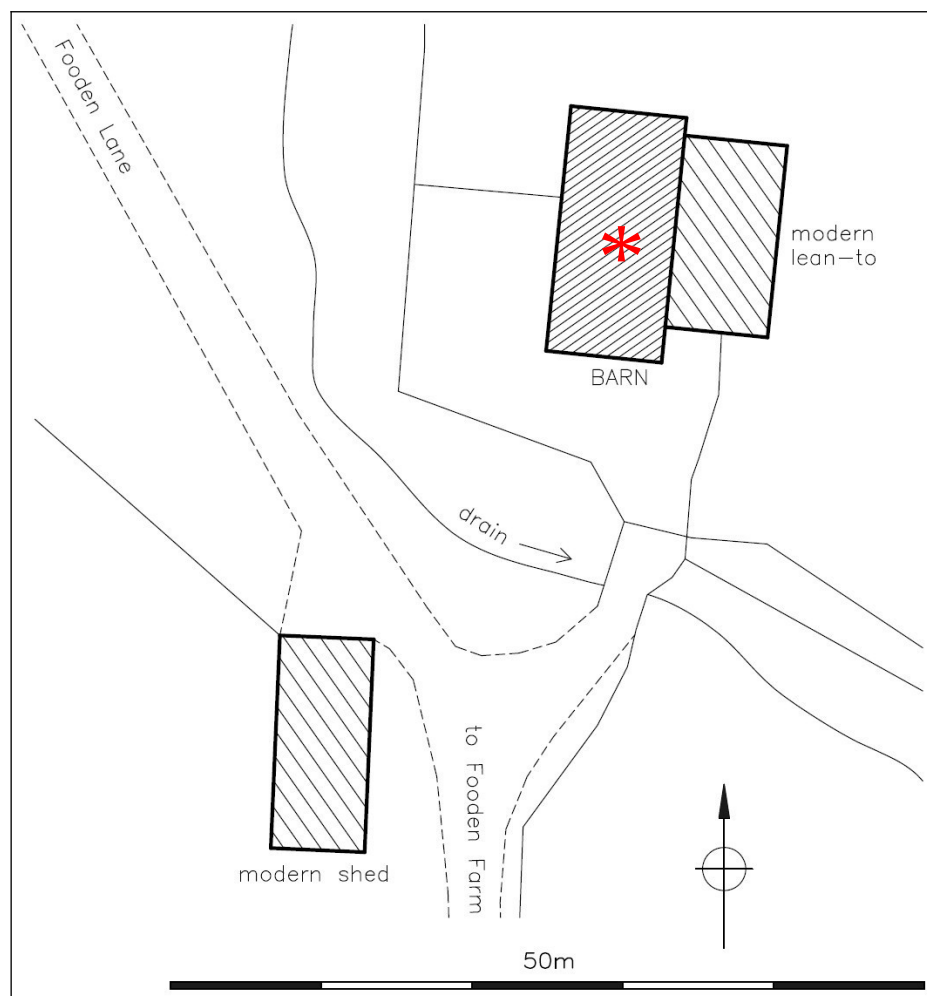


Figure 3: Site plan (1:500)

#### 4 Planning context

- 4.1 There are no designated heritage assets within or in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 4.2 Planning consent for the conversion of the barn to a dwelling was granted on 6 August 2018.
- 4.3 In their consultation response to the application (dated 13 February 2018), the local planning authority's consultee at that time, the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service, recommended that any consent should be conditional upon a record of the building being made before conversion.
- 4.4 As a consequence, condition no. 18 of the consent requires that:

No development, demolition or site preparation works shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation and recording works. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first

have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This should comprise the creation of a level 2-3 record of both barns as set out in 'Understanding Historic Buildings' (Historic England 2016). It should be undertaken by an appropriately experienced and qualified professional contractor to the standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA).<sup>2</sup>

- 4.5 A written scheme of investigation (see appendix 2) was approved by RVBC in June 2021 under discharge of condition application 3/2021/0432.

## 5 Previous investigative work

- 5.1 No work of this type is known to have been undertaken previously at the site.

## 6 Historical background

- 6.1 The settlement at Fooden is clearly of some age, as the name is first documented in about 1200<sup>3</sup>, and there are two seventeenth century farmhouses there.
- 6.2 The Ordnance Survey's first edition 1:10,560 map, surveyed 1849-50<sup>4</sup> (figure 4), depicts the barn as a simple rectangular building as today, but with a larger foldyard which continues around its north side. The only change evident from the first edition 1:2500 map, surveyed in 1892<sup>5</sup> (figure 5), is the reduction in the size of the foldyard, to its present extent. No further changes are shown on the second edition 1:2500 map, revised in 1907<sup>6</sup> (figure 6).



Figure 4: OS 1:10,560 map, 1853

<sup>2</sup> The reference to "both barns" is an error, arising from the fact that a previous application included a second barn

<sup>3</sup> Smith, A H 1961 *The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire Part VI* , p185

<sup>4</sup> Yorkshire, sheet 166

<sup>5</sup> Yorkshire, sheet 166.9

<sup>6</sup> Yorkshire, sheet 166.9



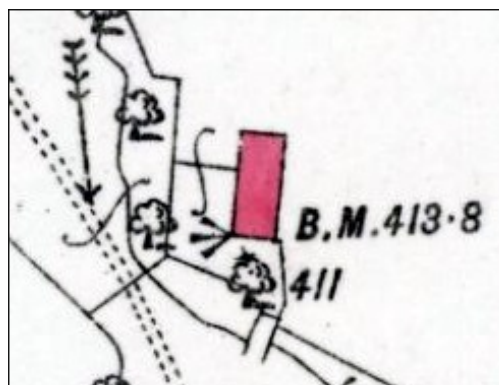


Figure 5: OS 1:2500 map, 1894

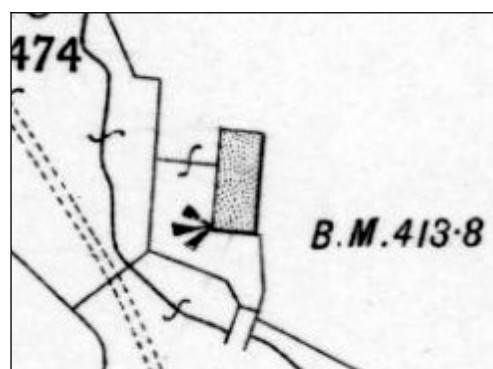


Figure 6: OS 1:2500 map, 1909

## 7 Recording methodology

- 7.1 Recording involved detailed inspection of the building, and a drawn survey, photography, and written account.
- 7.2 The drawn survey comprised a new floor ground floor plan and elevation drawings at 1:100 scale, together with a cross-section at 1:50. These were all achieved through hand-measurement.
- 7.3 The photographic record was made using a digital SLR camera (12 megapixels), and both external and internal photographs were taken, generally using a scale in the form of a 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations. Images were captured as camera raw (NEF) files, which were converted to 8 bit TIFF files and printed at approximately 5 x 7", to form part of the project archive, in accordance with the standard requirements of Lancashire County Council's Historic Environment Team. The photograph locations are shown on figures 11 and 12, and a selection of photographs is copied at the end of this report; in the text the photographs are referred to by numbers in **bold**.

## 8 Description of the building

- 8.1 The barn has a simple rectangular plan, measuring 16.3m by 7.7m, and faces east into the modern lean-to, which conceals its principal features (1). Its walls are of squared rubble brought to courses. The stone is predominantly sandstone, but partly limestone, and dressings are similarly of both types of stone; the hipped roof is blue slate with tile ridges, but this covering is no doubt secondary, and it is surmised that it was originally local stone slate. Just below the eaves on all four elevations are the remains of a strip of lime mortar (2), which appears to be an original decorative feature, and was possibly part of a more elaborate cornice.
- 8.2 The east front (3,4) contains a central cart entrance with rather irregularly quoined jambs, and a segmental arch of narrow voussoirs (5). The opening has been reduced by concrete blockwork in the mid twentieth century. It is flanked on either side by false (blind) doorways (6-8), with circular forking holes over (9) although the latter are not symmetrically aligned, suggesting a lack of rigour during construction. The false doorways are tall recesses with a mortar finish, moulded or scribed to imitate vertical plank doors with external strap hinges, and in combination with the hipped roof, imply the barn was intended to have some resemblance to the stable blocks built in large numbers by the wealthy in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
- 8.3 The barn's other elevations are much plainer (10,11).
- 8.4 In the south side are three doorways, all with different forms, which relate to a shippon which formerly occupied this end. The left-hand one (12) (reduced to a window in the twentieth century) has a plain sandstone lintel, while the right-hand one (also now a window) has an arch of limestone voussoirs. It is not known whether or not the wide central opening with steel lintel replaced an original doorway or other opening.
- 8.5 The west side (13,14) has a former winnowing doorway, to right of centre, notable for its jambs built from the chamfered quoins of an earlier building, combined with limestone voussoirs (15-17). There is also a small, square opening with flagstone surround, probably intended for mucking out, which might be an insertion.
- 8.6 The north side has a single doorway with segmental arch, matching that at the south end, and also two blocked slit breathers (18).
- 8.7 Adaptation of the building during the course of the twentieth century has removed all original internal structures and divisions, and there is now a concrete

floor with wide central manure channel, and concrete boskins to either side. It is likely that the cart entry (19) formerly opened onto a threshing or unloading bay, with the winnowing doorway to the rear (20). To the south of here, a shippon with hayloft over can be inferred from the pattern of openings in the end wall, and from the traces of whitewash to the lower walls, which coincide with a number of projecting stones that may have borne some of the loft beams (21,22). Any beam or joists sockets appear to have been infilled in the twentieth century.

- 8.8 The north end of the barn may also have housed livestock beneath a hayloft, but the configuration of openings is rather different, as there is only a single doorway and pair of blocked breathers, although a central (blocked) recess can also be identified, which may have been used as a lamp-hole (23,24).
- 8.9 The roof structure is largely original and comprises four king-post trusses, all constructed from local oak, but in a style characteristic of the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, when imported softwood was becoming prevalent; some of the timbers bear the marks of a previous use (25). The trusses all face south, and are numbered on the tie-beams in Roman numerals from "I" to "IIII" from north to south, with the raking struts also being numbered "I" and "II" on each truss (26). The outer bays have cross-beams projecting at 90° to the end walls, fastened to the king-posts by iron bolts (27,28). Very few timber pegs are visible within the roof structure.

## 9 Conclusion

- 9.1 Although nothing is known of the circumstances surrounding its construction, architectural details suggest that the barn dates from about 1800, and was built by a relatively wealthy landowner to provide a working agricultural building in a more ornate form than was required by its function, and than was normally the case in the district. Its hipped roof, and nearly symmetrical ornamental doorways and circular forking holes in its east front set it apart from other combination barns of the area, and would have made it a decorative feature within the local landscape, no doubt designed to impress. However its construction lacks finesse, and other aspects of its exterior are rather more functional, so its architectural qualities are certainly limited. The loss of the historic internal arrangement means that the manner in which it functioned can only be inferred, but in general terms it appears to have served as a combination barn, providing winter livestock housing along with storage space for hay, and perhaps a threshing bay.

## **Appendix 1: Contents of the project archive**

To be deposited with Lancashire Archives, Preston (reference DDX 2204)

Archive contains:

- a copy of the report
- full set of printed photographs
- CD or DVD with all photographs as TIFF files

### **Complete list of photographs taken**

<b>Photo</b>	<b>Subject</b>
1	General view, from the north-east
2	Detail of lime mortar strip at eaves
3	Front elevation, from the south-east
4	Front elevation, from the north-east
5	Detail of cart entrance in front elevation
6	Detail of false doorway in front elevation (south)
7	Detail of false doorway in front elevation (north)
8	Detail of false doorway in front elevation (north)
9	Detail of forking hole in front elevation (north)
10	General view, from the south-east
11	General view, from the south-west
12	Left-hand doorway, south elevation
13	Rear elevation, from the south-west
14	Rear elevation, from the north-west
15	Winnowing doorway and smaller opening, rear elevation
16	Winnowing doorway, rear elevation
17	Winnowing doorway, rear elevation
18	North elevation
19	Interior: cart entry, in front wall
20	Interior: winnowing doorway and smaller opening, rear wall
21	Interior: south end
22	Interior: south-east corner
23	Interior: north end
24	Interior: north-east corner
25	Interior: roof trusses, from the south
26	Interior: detail of roof truss (numbered II)
27	Interior: north roof truss
28	Interior: detail of north roof truss (numbered I)

## **Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation**

### **BARN 1, FOODEN OLD HALL FARM, FOODEN LANE, BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND**

#### **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

#### **RIBBLE VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL, PLANNING REF: 3/2018/0523**

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) sets out the work proposed for the recording of Barn 1 at Fooden Old Hall Farm, as commissioned by the owner Mr William Dent, through his agent Duncan Isherwood of Sunderland Peacock and Associates Ltd. The work is required by condition 18 of the planning consent, for “Conversion of Barn 1 to a single dwelling. Resubmission of application 3/2018/0005.”.

### **2 Location**

- 2.1 Fooden Old Hall Farm forms part of a small complex of buildings located about 1.5km south-east of Bolton-by-Bowland, close to the north bank of the River Ribble. Barn 1 lies to the north of the group, on the east side of Fooden Lane, at NGR: SD 379968 449085 and at an altitude of approximately 125m above sea level.

### **3 Project context**

- 3.1 Planning consent for its conversion to a dwelling was granted on 6 August 2018.
- 3.2 In their consultation response to the application (dated 13 February 2018), the local planning authority’s consultee at that time, the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service, recommended that any consent should be conditional upon a record of the building being made before conversion.
- 3.3 As a consequence, condition no. 18 of the consent requires that:

No development, demolition or site preparation works shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation and recording works. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This should comprise the creation of a level 2-3 record of both barns as set out in 'Understanding Historic Buildings' (Historic England 2016). It should be undertaken by an appropriately experienced and qualified professional contractor to the standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA).
- 3.4 The reference to “both barns” is an error, arising from a previous application which included a second barn. This scheme will therefore confine itself to that building known as Barn 1, at the location identified above.

### **4 Archaeological and historical background**

- 4.1 Little is presently known of the building, but it is known to have been extant by the 1840s. The drawing supplied with the planning application shows a five-bay building with hipped roof, so it is likely to have been the property of a substantial estate, rather than a traditional farmstead. However the building may well have functioned as a combination barn.

## 5 Aims of the project

- 5.1 The proposed conversion will lead to the loss or masking of some historic features and historic character. 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 Archives.

## 6 Statement of recording standards

- 6.1 All work which forms part of this project will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Standards and Guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

## 7 Methodology

- 7.1 The following methodology conforms with the Level 2-3 record, as currently defined by Historic England<sup>7</sup>.
- 7.2 Recording will include drawn, photographic and written records. Limited historical research, mainly concerned with historic mapping, will also be carried out.
- 7.3 The drawn record will include a ground floor plan and elevation drawings of the barn at 1:100 scale, and a cross-section at 1:50. These may be achieved by a new survey or based on the existing one produced for the planning application, but in the latter case will be checked for suitability and accuracy. They will show all features of historic and architectural interest, such as additions to the buildings, historic structural timbers, blocked openings, and significant fixtures and fittings. Conventions used in the drawings will be those specified by Historic England.
- 7.4 A photographic record will be made, to comprise general photographs of the site and setting, and the exterior and interior of the building, along with detailed photographs of any structural and decorative features that are relevant to the buildings' design, development and use, and which are not adequately recorded on the general photographs. Such detailed photographs will be taken at medium to close range and framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.
- 7.5 Detailed photographs will contain an appropriately positioned graduated photographic scale (not measuring tapes or surveying staffs). A graduated ranging-rod, discretely positioned, will be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient independently to establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure. The size, graduations, and any other relevant data relating to the scales and ranging-rods so utilised will be specifically noted in the methodology section of the written report.
- 7.6 Photographs will be taken using a digital camera with a resolution of 12 mega pixels, using RAW format files for image capture and converted to 8 bit TIFF files for archive purposes.
- 7.7 A rapid desk-based study of the site will take place, which will examine historic maps and any other readily available documents which relate to the building.

## 8 Timetable

- 8.1 The site work is expected to take place during spring 2021, subject to approval of this WSI by the local planning authority.

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<sup>7</sup>Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings*



## **9 Report preparation**

- 9.1 Following site work, a report on the recording will be produced. It will be illustrated appropriately, with location maps, extracts from historic maps, copies of the survey drawings, and selected photographs. Copies will be supplied to the local planning authority, the client, and the Lancashire County Historic Environment Record. It is also anticipated that it will be published on the internet via the OASIS project.

## **10 Archive deposition**

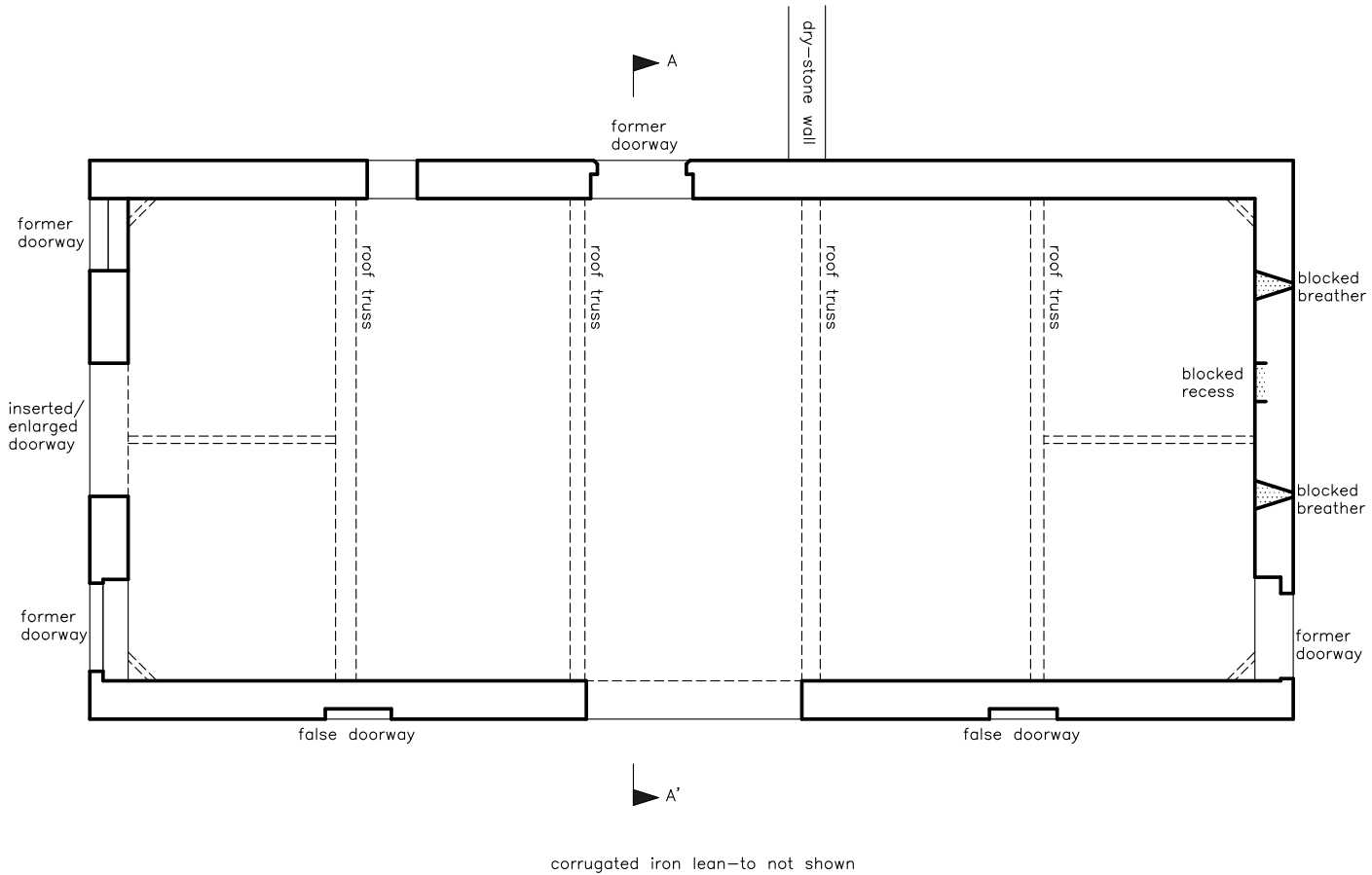
- 10.1 The project archive (including a copy of the report) will be submitted to Lancashire Archives. Photographic data will be uploaded to two separate servers.

## **11 Personnel**

- 11.1 All work will be undertaken personally by Stephen Haigh MA, a buildings archaeologist with many 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 changes will be agreed with the planning authority as appropriate.

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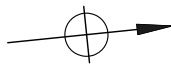




KEY



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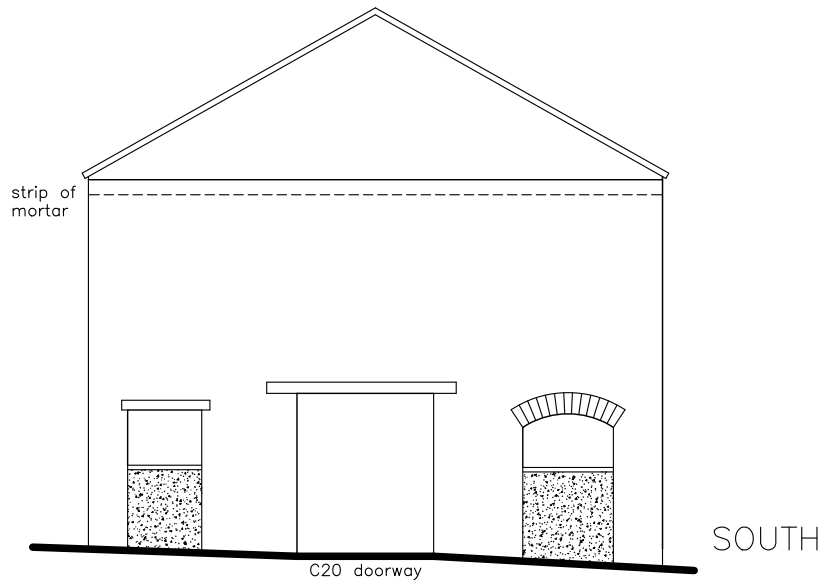
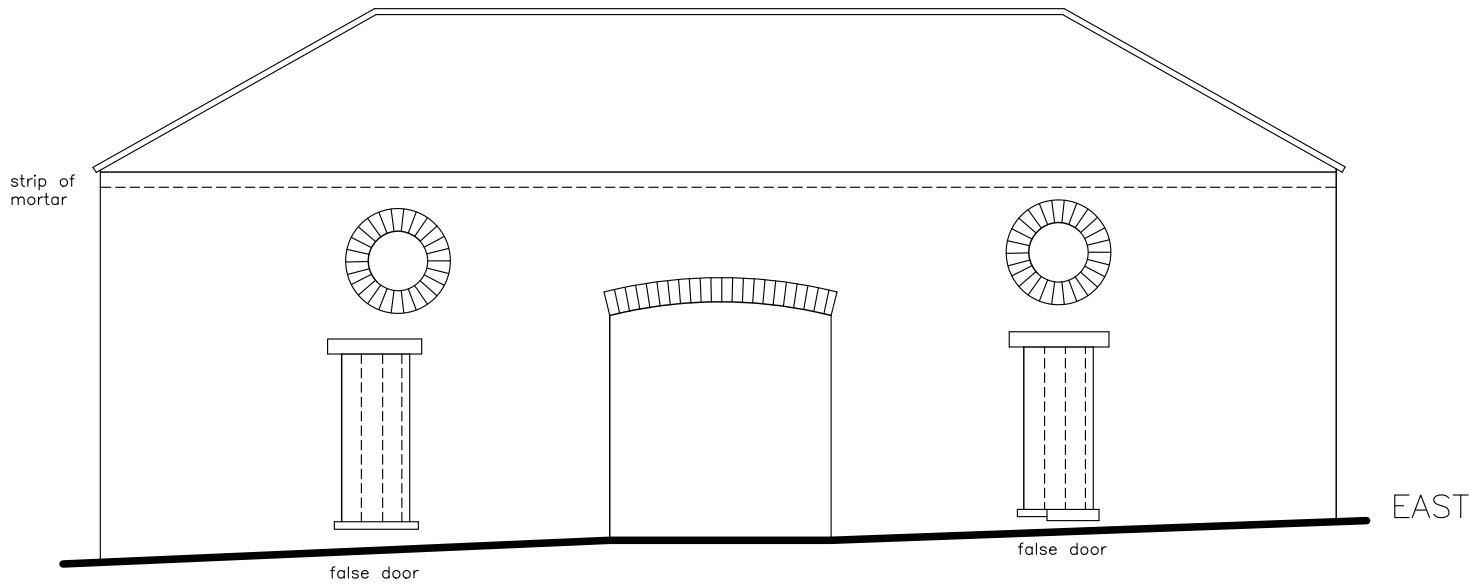
BARN NORTH OF FOODEN  
 BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND  
 LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 79968 49085):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 7:  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2021

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



KEY



10m



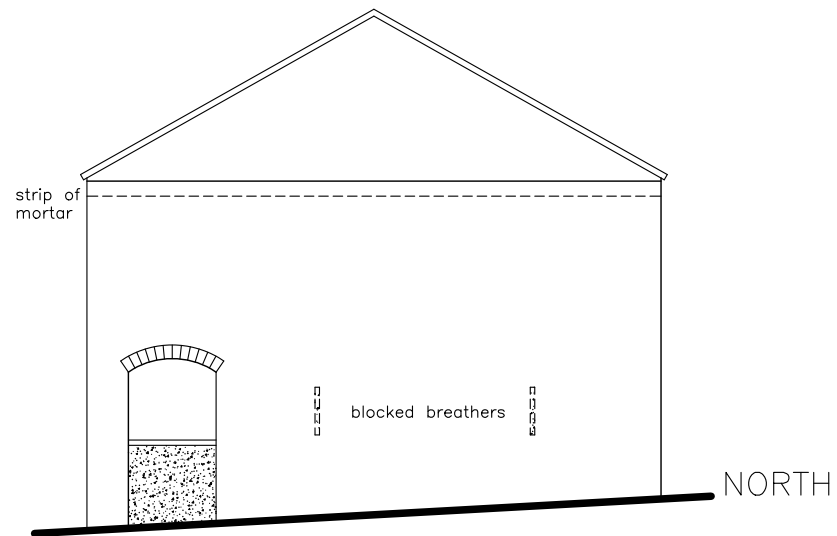
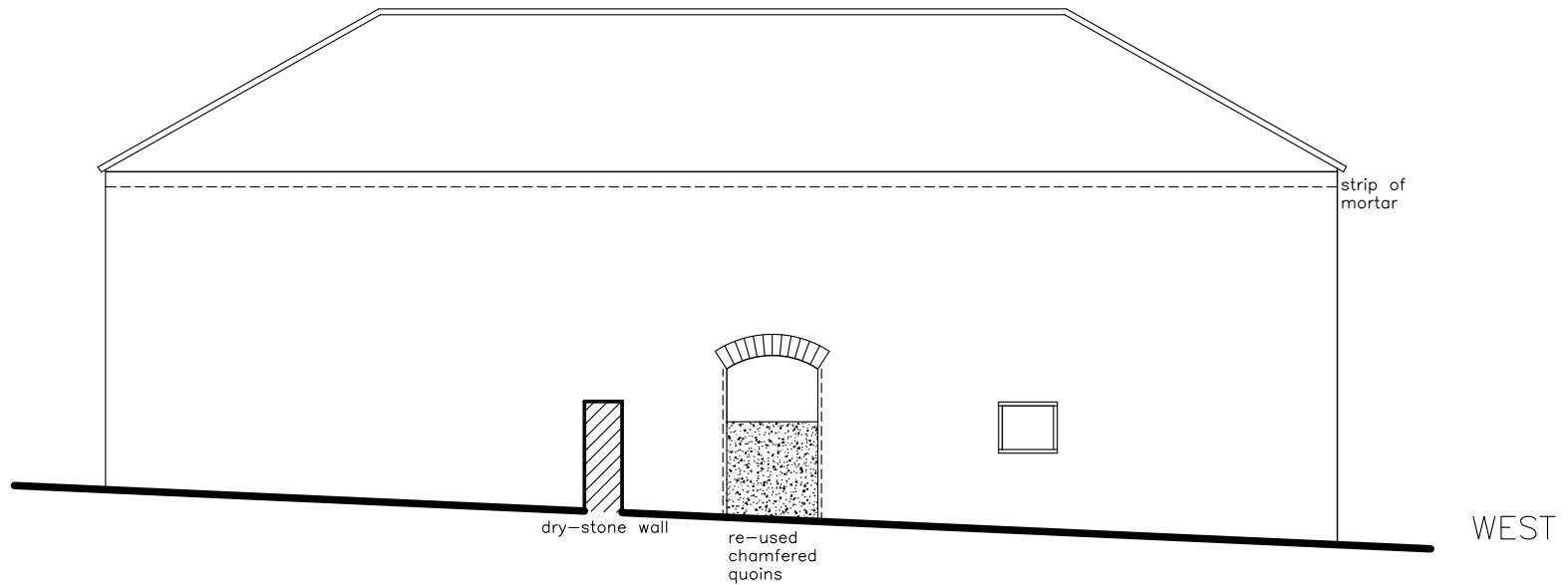
BARN NORTH OF FOODEN  
 BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND  
 LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 79968 49085):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 8:  
 ELEVATIONS (i)

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2021

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KEY



10m



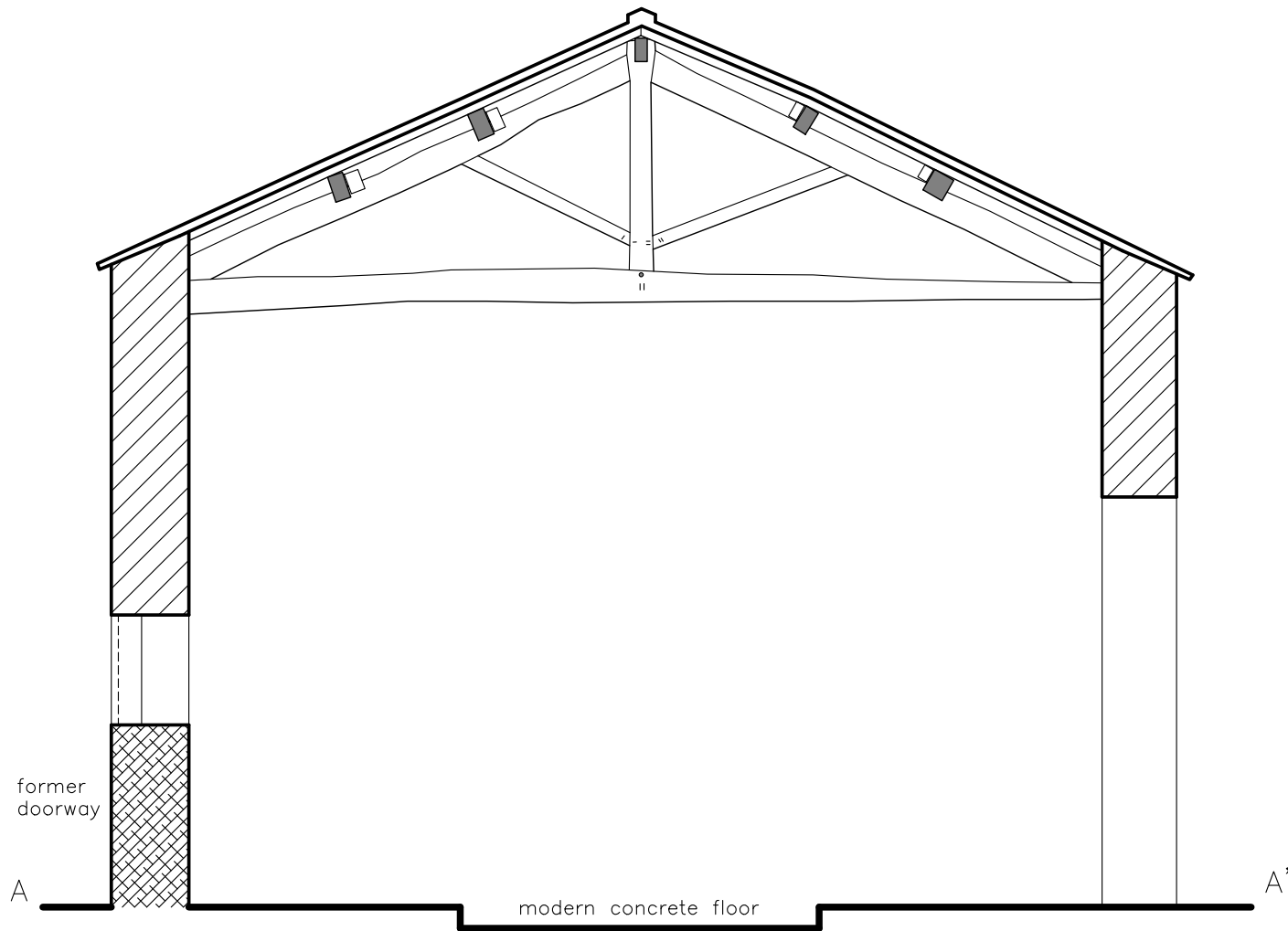
BARN NORTH OF FOODEN  
 BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND  
 LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 79968 49085):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 9:  
 ELEVATIONS (ii)

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2021

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BARN NORTH OF FOODEN  
 BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND  
 LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 79968 49085):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

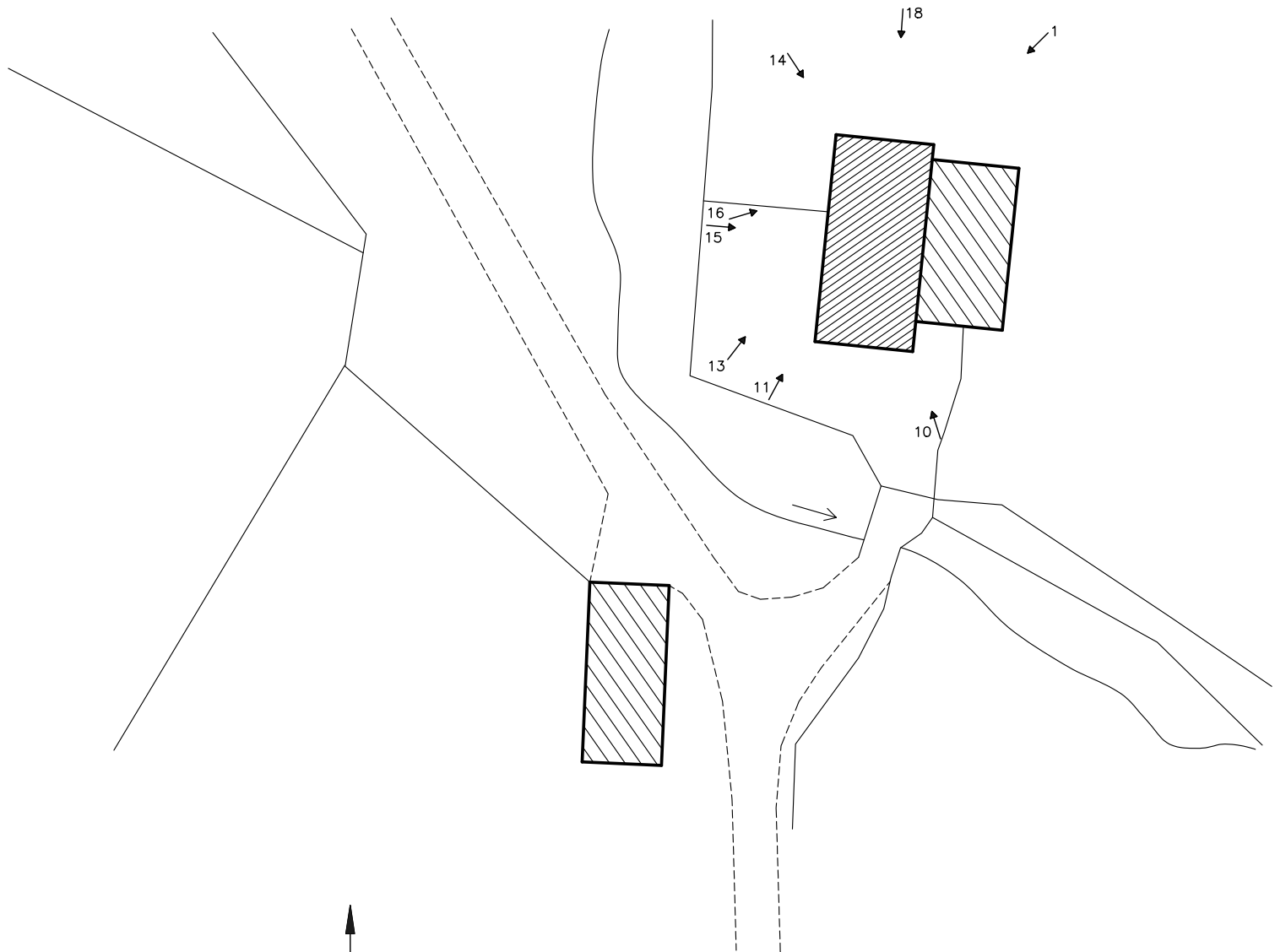
FIGURE 10:  
 CROSS-SECTION

SCALE: 1:50 (at A4)

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↗ 1: photograph direction and number

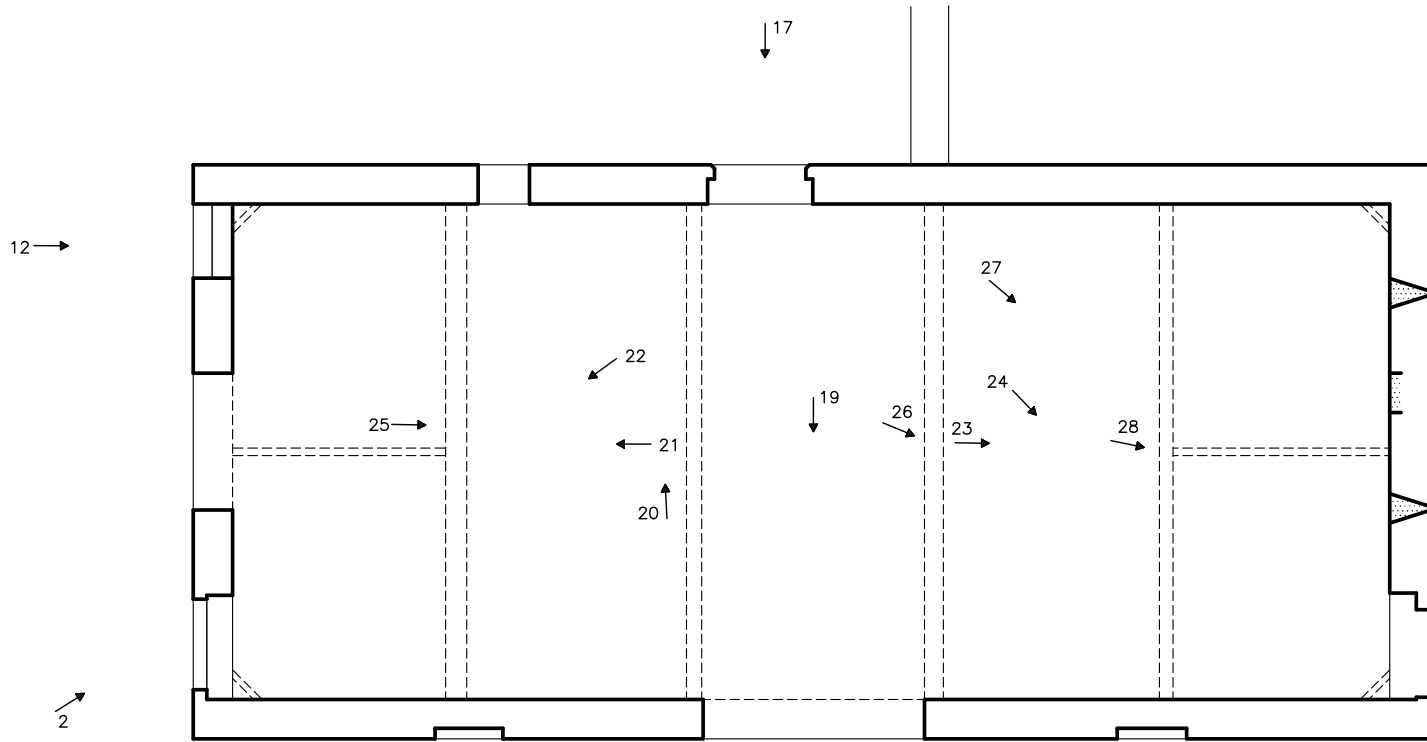
BARN NORTH OF FOODEN  
 BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND  
 LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 79968 49085):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 11:  
 SITE PLAN  
 WITH PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

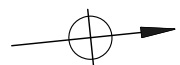
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KEY

↗ 1: photograph direction and number



10m



BARN NORTH OF FOODEN  
 BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND  
 LANCASHIRE (NGR: SD 79968 49085):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 12:  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2021

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Photo 1: General view, from the north-east



Photo 2: Detail of lime mortar strip at eaves





Photo 4: Front elevation, from the north-east



Photo 5: Detail of cart entrance in front elevation





Photo 7: Detail of false doorway in front elevation (north)



Photo 8: Detail of false doorway in front elevation (north)





Photo 9: Detail of forking hole in front elevation (north)



Photo 10: General view, from the south-east





Photo 14: Rear elevation, from the north-west



Photo 15: Winnowing doorway and smaller opening, rear elevation





Photo 17: Winnowing doorway, rear elevation



Photo 18: North elevation





Photo 21: Interior: south end



Photo 22: Interior: south-east corner





Photo 23: Interior: north end



Photo 25: Interior: roof trusses, from the south





Photo 27: Interior: north roof truss

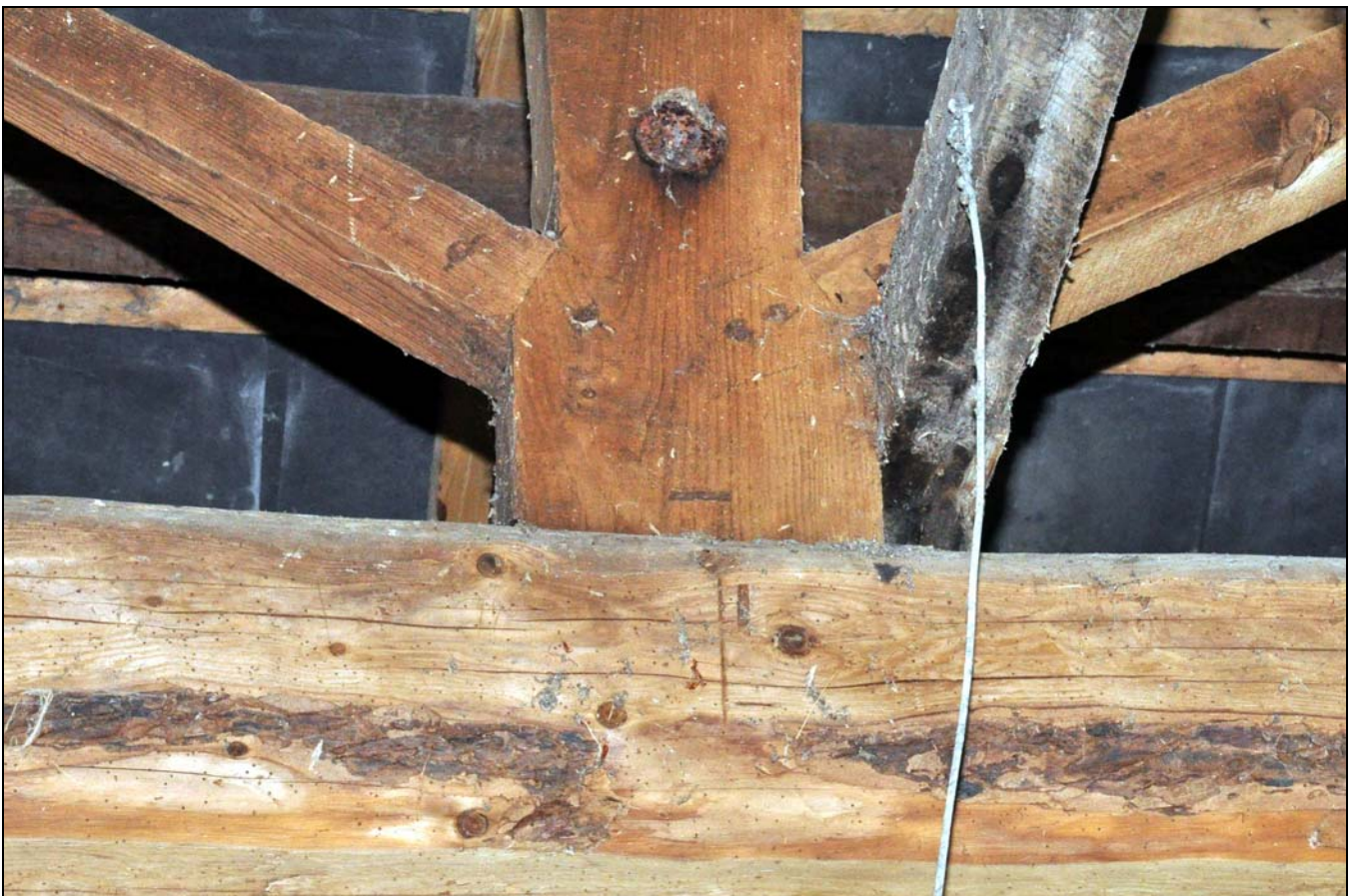


Photo 28: Interior: detail of north roof truss (numbered I)