

The Malt Shovel
Hargrove Avenue, Burnley, Lancashire:
Historic Building Record



November 2010

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SUMMARY

The Malt Shovel, now in a residential suburb of Burnley (NGR: SD 82923352), has been a public house only since the 1970s, and the building began as a yeoman farmhouse, probably early 17th century, before it was enlarged by a dyeworks owner in the early 19th century to become a villa. Historic building recording was carried out in September and October 2010 for the owners and developers Hometrader Group plc, as a condition of planning and listed building consent for the redevelopment at the site, and this record includes measured drawings, photographs, and a written description supplemented by the results of historical research.

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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED IN THIS REPORT

For the sake of conciseness only a selection of the photographs taken during recording is reproduced at the end of this report; for a full set of photographs please consult the project archive (see Appendix 2).

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THE MALT SHOVEL, HARGROVE AVENUE, BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording at the Malt Shovel, a disused public house in the Whittlefield district of Burnley in Lancashire. The work was commissioned by the owners and developers, Hometrader Group plc, and carried out in September and October 2010, to fulfil a condition of planning and listed building consent from Burnley Borough Council for the conversion of the building to residential use.
- 1.2 The Malt Shovel originated as a 17th century farmhouse, probably comprising a main range and cross wing, which was substantially extended in the early 19th century when it became the residence of a mill owner, and it became a public house only in the 1970s when new housing encroached. This modern conversion led to the loss of much of its external and internal historic character.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation, and included a photographic record, the production of a measured survey annotated with archaeological information, and a study of historic maps and other sources. This report will be submitted to the clients, Burnley Borough Council, the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, the English Heritage National Monuments Record, and 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 The Malt Shovel is located at NGR SD 829335, off Hargrove Avenue in the Whittlefield district of Burnley (postcode: BB12 0JY), about 1km north-west of the town centre. It stands at the edge of a late 20th century housing estate, in its own grounds, which are mostly occupied by a car park.
- 2.2 The building faces south-south-east (hereafter south), although the 19th century extension faces east. The farmhouse forms an L-shaped block at the south-west corner, with the 19th century additions being on the north and east sides. There are no associated outbuildings still standing (Figure 2).
- 2.3 The building was in use as a public house and hostel until c.2008, since when it has been empty and disused.

3 Planning background

3.1 The Malt Shovel is listed as having special architectural or historic interest (grade II):

Formerly known as: Clifton Farmhouse and Clifton Cottage.

Farmhouse and cottage, now public house and hostel. C17, in 2 builds, with large C19 addition; altered. Sandstone random rubble with large quoins, stone slate roof (Welsh slate roof to the addition). PLAN: the C17 portion is L-plan formed by an east-west range with a projecting wing at the west end and a small gabled extension in the angle and flush with the wing; the C19 additions are a parallel range attached to the rear and a cross-wing at the east end. EXTERIOR: the C17 portion, 2 low storeys and 1:1:2 windows, with coupled unequal gables to the left, has a doorway in the centre of the gabled portion with a simple slab cornice, flanked by 2 altered rectangular windows on each floor. The set-back range to the right has an altered or inserted doorway at the right-hand end, 4 small C20 windows at ground floor and 2 altered windows above. Small chimney on right-hand slope of right-hand gable. The left return wall of the wing has a plain doorway at ground floor and 2 altered or inserted windows above. The C19 additions are 2 higher storeys, in simplified Jacobean style, with a 3-window east front which has a C20 lean-to porch in the centre and vertical-rectangular windows with raised surrounds and hood-moulds (sashed without glazing bars at ground floor and top-hung casements above); a rendered south gable with one similar window on each floor (lacking hood-moulds), and a north facade similar to the east front. INTERIOR: the east wing has 3 massive king-post roof trusses with raked struts, suggesting that it was formerly part of a larger building of higher status.

3.2 Planning and listed building consents were granted by Burnley Borough Council on 2 September 2008 for its change of use to eight apartments (application nos: APP/2008/0508 & /0509), and both consents include a condition (no 2), requiring a programme of building recording and analysis, which this report and the project archive result from. This condition was imposed on the advice of the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, which is to be a principal recipient of the report.

4 Historical background

4.1 As part of this investigation, historic maps, census returns and local history publications have been consulted to provide information about the site, but this does not constitute exhaustive research. It is not thought that any previous significant historical or architectural investigations of the site have taken place.

4.2 The site seems to have drawn little interest from local historians and not much is known about it other than what can be gleaned from maps and censuses, the earliest of which date from the 1840s, by which time the original farmhouse had already been extended to its present size, as can be deduced from the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10560 map, surveyed in 1844 (Figure 3). The tithe map, dated 1846 (Figure 4), depicts the house schematically, so is not of use in this

respect, although both it and the OS map show outbuildings to the south, the larger of which was probably a barn. In the tithe schedule, enclosure 406 is not listed, but all the other fields numbered on the map were owned by Robert Townley Parker Esq, and occupied by Messrs Margerison & Co, about whom little is known. However, the 1841 census recorded two inhabited houses: Clifton House, and Clifton, of which the former was occupied by Edmund Margerison, a 76 year old calico printer. Other inhabitants included John and William Margerison, also in the same business, as well as two daughters and three or four house servants. (It is not clear where the house known as Clifton was situated, but it is not thought to have formed part of the present Malt Shovel.) As the tithe schedule recorded the Margerisons as occupying a total of 72 acres in the township, they must have been farmers as well as being involved in the textile trade.

- 4.3 The 1851 census provides more information, and William Margerison, who must have been one of Edmund's sons, was then unmarried and a "calico print master, firm of 2 employing 200 men, 56 boys 27 women 16 girls", while his sister Esther (also unmarried) was a "farmer of 90 acres employing 12 labourers", although also an annuitant. William had retired by the time of the 1861 census despite being only 50 years old, and although Esther still lived with him she was not then recorded as a farmer. There was however also Clifton Cottage nearby, occupied by a farm labourer and his wife.
- 4.4 Between 1861 and 1871 the Margerisons vacated the house, and in the latter year Norman Slater was living there with his wife and servant; he was listed as a cotton spinner, but only 23 years old. Ten years later George Slater, a borough magistrate and cotton manufacturer was the head of household. There was also a separate household listed, headed by Thomas Scott, farmer of 70 acres and employing one man, together with his family, as well as a third household which seems to have belonged to his son (probably a detached cottage), and this may indicate that Clifton House had been subdivided into two separate dwellings. In 1891 the census recorded the site as "Clifton Houses" yet only recorded one household, that of Robert Haslam, a wine and spirit merchant. The Ordnance Survey map surveyed in the previous year shows Clifton House and Clifton Farm, but the latter is thought to have been farm buildings only (Figure 5). In 1901 the two dwellings listed as "Clifton Houses" were occupied by Thomas Scott the elder and younger (and their families), the former a retired farmer and the latter still farming.
- 4.5 The Ordnance Survey revisions of 1910 and 1929 show no changes to the building except for differences in the way it is subdivided, although these may not have represented actual divisions within the property. However by 1958 it is clear that the main, later part of the house was known as Clifton House and the earlier, smaller part Clifton Farm (Figure 8), and this arrangement may therefore

have been standing for some years. Photographs taken c.1930 and in 1975 show the house: in the former, the larger part which had the “polite” front faced onto lawned gardens, while in the latter, the farmhouse at the south-west corner appears as a more typical working farm dwelling (Figures 9 & 10).

- 4.6 The general picture which this historical information provides is that an early farmhouse was bought by Edmund Margerison and enlarged to form a country villa commensurate with his social and financial status as a local industrialist in the early 19th century, and that his descendants continued to live and farm there into the 1860s. Subsequently, the house appears to have been divided into a farmhouse and villa, although at the end of the 19th century its occupiers were involved only in farming. From the turn of the 20th century it seems to have remained as two separate dwellings, a farmhouse and a more polite house, but the construction of a large new housing estate in the 1970s must have left it without land to farm, and it became a public house to serve the new local population.

5 Recording methodology

- 5.1 The recording was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation agreed with the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (Appendix 1). It involved photography, the production of measured drawings, and a written account. Site visits were made between 7 September and 15 October 2010. Although contingency was made for carrying out recording work during development, in the event the requirement for this was only minimal as very little stripping out is anticipated.
- 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 copies of the floor plans. All the photographs have been printed to a size of 7” x 5”, and form part of the project archive; for the sake of conciseness however only a selection is copied in this report, where they are referred to by numbers in **bold**. A few items of colour were recorded using a digital camera (referred to as **D01** etc).
- 5.3 The drawn record comprises floor plans of the buildings at 1:100 scale, showing all significant archaeological detail, and employing conventions based on those specified by English Heritage¹. A section drawing at 1:50 scale was also made through the south-west wing to show the early roof truss.

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

6 Description of the building

General

- 6.1 The main building phases at the Malt Shovel are readily discernible when viewing the site from the south, as the early farmhouse has exposed stone walls and a stone slate roof, which contrast with the much taller 19th century work, with blue slate roofs and rendered gable (1), although most other elevations of the 19th century house are of bare stone. The 17th century farmhouse has an L-shaped plan, as does the 19th century house, the two fitting together nearly to form a rectangle, and the projecting porch at the east end of the house is a late 20th century addition. In general terms, all parts of the house are built from the local coal measures sandstone, and on a level site, lying only some 200m west of the River Calder, on the valley bottom which at one time would have been productive farmland, at 115m above sea level.

The 17th century farmhouse

- 6.2 Although the surviving extent of this early part of the building is easily identified from the exterior and from within the later additions, there are very few architectural features or unaltered spaces within it. The south front shows the main range and south-west cross-wing arrangement, with a slightly lower structure within the angle thought to have been a storeyed porch (2). The pattern of openings in the main range has been altered drastically in the conversion to a public house, with the present small ground floor windows having been put in to serve toilets within the building, and a new doorway inserted to the right (3): the former fenestration, shown on Figure 10, is likely to be closer to the 17th century arrangement, although even the windows in 1975 seem to have been enlarged from the low openings which would be expected in the 17th century. The south-west wing seems to have undergone more extensive rebuilding, as much of it is faced with large squared blocks of stone which contrast with the earlier, more random stone, and the doorway in its south side is clearly inserted, and the first floor window rebuilt (4). The ground floor window sill may be original however, and is rebated with a plinth for a central mullion, although the jambs have been altered and the lintel replaced (5). What is thought to be the former porch on the east side of this wing has a large ground floor window with the base for a square mullion, of a form characteristic of the late 18th or early 19th century, but the stonework below it looks as though it is infill, and this was probably an entrance into the porch originally (6). The porch as a whole may have been an early addition to the house, as its stonework appears to butt up to the main range, although that at the front seems to have been keyed in to the south-west wing. None of the openings in the west side of the south-west wing appears to be original (7-9).

- 6.3 The former porch now leads into a single long room (10), without access into the former housebody, but with two doorways into the south-west wing: one, near the front of the building appears early or original but is blocked (26), the other is probably a modern insertion. Possibly this room was once a through passage, but the difficulty of making sense of the rest of the house range leaves this question unanswered. Inside the main range, which is two bays long, there has been drastic modern change, with the ground floor (the former housebody) being converted to WCs for the public house, and the first floor containing a passage and two bedrooms with entirely modern appearance (10,11). There is however a chimney breast at the east end, and this is likely to have existed before the addition of the 19th century house. The roof structure of this range has been replaced in the late 20th century with steel purlins and modern softwood rafters, so no information is forthcoming from this aspect of the building.
- 6.4 There is slightly more of historic interest in the south-west wing, which probably contained parlour and chamber over originally, although the rooms on both floors of this are again entirely modern in appearance (12-15). The ground floor consists of a single room, with flagged floor and shallow chimney breast in the west side, also serving the front room above, although in neither case does a fireplace survive. A modern staircase has been inserted to the rear of the front entrance (16). The most significant part of this wing is the roof structure, which has three, pegged oak king post trusses, almost certainly 17th or conceivably late 16th century. The tie beams of these are below ceiling level, and two of them are boxed-in, but that which is still exposed has slight chamfers and plain stops, but perhaps more significantly, there are unusual sawn-off tenons in the soffit near the outer ends (17), such as would have been left from the removal of braces for decoration or in a timber frame, but there is nothing else about the trusses to suggest that they were once part of an earlier building. They have raked "V" struts above the tie beams and formerly held a diamond-set ridge (18-25), and although almost all of the purlins have been replaced (including the ridge), the sole surviving oak purlin (on the east side) does have stopped chamfers, so the upper floor room (or rooms) may well have been open to the roof originally (26).
- 6.5 Another aspect of the 17th century phase needs to be noted, and that is the presence of a blocked cellar window with ovolo-moulded jambs, now facing east into the 19th century cellar (27). The room which this once lit has been infilled, and to all intents and purposes no longer exists, but the position of the window shows that there must have been a projection to the north of the surviving part of 17th century house, possibly only a small sunken rear dairy, but perhaps a more substantial structure.

The 19th century house

- 6.6 The enlargement of the farmhouse, and its re-fronting to the east in the early 19th century, was carried out in a fairly simple style, which combines Jacobean motifs with classical (**28,29**). The east front has a symmetrical arrangement, although the central doorway is now hidden by the late 20th century lean-to porch (**30**). The entrance itself is fairly modest, set between a pair of upright stone jambs, with a timber door-case with scrolled consoles, and a stained glass overlight (**31,32,D01**). This, and the five windows in this front, have hood moulds with labels, and a few have the original sash windows, albeit with glazing bars removed (**33,34**). The side elevations are plainer, the windows similarly proportioned although lacking hood moulds (**35-37**), and although the rubble stonework appears to detract from the overall effect (especially to the north elevation), the photograph of c.1930 shows the east front at least to have been limewashed at that time. The north-west part of the house contains the service end, with its own entrance (**38-42**), and has been extended at some time (before 1890, according to Figure 5), by the addition of a single storey lean-to with its own entrance to the west (**43,44**).
- 6.7 There is better survival of historic fixtures and fittings within the 19th century part of the house than in the earlier farmhouse, and its essential plan can still be made out despite some major changes, principally the removal of the main staircase and two walls on the ground floor.
- 6.8 The east entrance formerly led into a central entrance hallway, with the staircase situated beyond the surviving timber classical arch, but the south side of this hallway has been removed in order to create a larger bar area within the south-east day room (**45-50**), and a second wall has been removed to the north of here, which formerly divided the two day rooms there. These three ground floor rooms would probably have been dining room and drawing room to the east front, and perhaps a study or sitting room in the smaller north-west room. All share generally similar features, in being heated (although no fireplaces survive), lit by walk-in sash windows with panelled shutters and broad architraves, and having moulded timber ceiling cornices (**51-63**).
- 6.9 In place of the main staircase to the first floor, a modern partition now encloses the flight of stone steps down to the cellar (**64**), but the doorway to this lower flight, entered from the west, seems to be the original, as does the architrave to a the doorway which would have separated the service end of the house beyond here (**65**). Within the latter, the only room added in the original 19th century house was the kitchen, still readily identifiable by its large fireplace and adjacent shelves (**66-68**), and it is likely that at least some of the 17th century farmhouse was used for associated service functions. The north-west lean-to, added after

the main early 19th century phase, also provided additional service space, though quite what for is not known (69). Storage of food and drink was accommodated in the cellar, which is fairly spacious, with a main room lined with shelves along its west side, and a smaller room with stone shelves to the east. One notable feature is the use of two ovolo moulded oak beams over the former room, perhaps derived from the 17th century house (70,71).

- 6.10 Access to the first floor of the 19th century house is now only via the service stairs at the north side (72), which are of 20th century construction so evidently replaced, and the main landing itself, where the principal staircase once emerged, has been partly divided by a modern partition (73,74). These stairs were clearly of dog-leg form, and lit not by the usual window in a rear elevation, which is here impossible, but by a high level opening in the south side, its sill level above the eaves of the adjacent farmhouse roof, and it is a tripartite window with stained and leaded glass, now in poor condition (D02,D03). The ceiling over the landing and adjacent passages has panels created by thin applied mouldings, and there are remnants of a moulded dado rail which was probably once continuous (75).
- 6.11 The first floor of the 19th century house contains six bedrooms, all but two heated, and there is another small, heated room which was probably a dressing room, attached to the north-east bedroom. Surviving fixtures and fittings are few however, and none of the original sashes survive. The windows do not appear to have been shuttered or panelled, and none of the rooms have cornices, and the only surviving fireplace is a 20th century fixture (76-78). A closet contains the only historic door in the entire building, which is a typical four panel door, with sunken panels (79); modernisation and fire regulations account for the lack of others.

7 Discussion and conclusion

- 7.1 The essential history of the Malt Shovel is readily established, but there are many questions regarding the early phases of the building that cannot be answered. The three roof trusses in the south-west wing (described as massive in the listing description, but really of average span and scantling for the early post-medieval period) are fairly typical in most respects for the Lancashire Pennines, although the obsolete tenons near their outer ends are unusual, and suggest that they held short braces, for either decoration or structural purposes, possibly because they are derived from a timber framed building; in either case they suggest an earlier rather than a later date, and conceivably they are late 16th rather than 17th century. The only other dating features in the early house are the blocked cellar window, and the sill to the front of the south-west wing, both probably 17th century. Although the details of the plan form have been lost, the house bears some comparison with that of the late 16th century Lower

Houses, 5km to the north near Sabden, in its housebody, porch and wing arrangement (Figure 19). The listed building description also suggests that the trusses may have conferred higher status on the house, but there is nothing to suggest that before the 19th century it was anything more than a yeoman farmhouse with a cross-wing at the lower end.

- 7.2 The extension of the early farmhouse to a villa in the early 19th century was done in a manner commonly employed in the period, using a centrally planned arrangement of entrance and stairs hall, although the way in which this was contrived around the existing building was rather unusual, in that it left the early farmhouse as a key part of the building when seen from the approach to the south, and it is in some ways surprising that the early house did not undergo more adaptation at that time. The accommodation in the enlarged house was commensurate with that which a modest local industrialist would have expected in the early 19th century, and provided a rural setting for a family who also farmed. It is likely that no further major changes took place until the building was converted into a public house in the 1970s, which led to the loss of plan form, fixtures and character.

The author would welcome any relevant additional information or notice of inaccuracy in this report.

Appendix 1: Project design

MALT SHOVEL PUBLIC HOUSE, HARGROVE AVENUE, BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE, BB12 0JY:

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation or project design sets out the work proposed for historic building recording at the former Malt Shovel public house, as required by a condition of planning and listed building consent from Burnley Borough Council for its conversion to apartments, by Hometrader Group plc. It is based on a verbal brief from Doug Moir, Planning Officer (Archaeology) at the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, advisors to the council.

2 Location and description

- 2.1 The Malt Shovel is located at NGR SD 829335, off Hargrove Avenue in the Whitefield district of Burnley, about 1km north-west of the town centre. It stands at the edge of a late 20th century housing estate, in its own grounds, which are mostly occupied by a car park.
- 2.2 The structures of historic interest form a single building of various phases, facing approximately south.

3 Project context

- 3.1 Planning and listed building consents were granted by Burnley Borough Council in 2008 (application numbers APP/2008/0508 & /0509). On the recommendation of the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, each contains a condition stating that:
- No works shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording and analysis. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority prior to development commencing.
- 3.2 Because of the nature of the present building, which is subdivided and in which historic fabric is obscured by modern structures, it is proposed to stage the work so that it will not be possible to complete recording and submit the report prior to development.

4 Archaeological and historical background

4.1 The Malt Shovel is a grade II listed building. The listing text is as follows:

Formerly known as: Clifton Farmhouse and Clifton Cottage.

Farmhouse and cottage, now public house and hostel. C17, in 2 builds, with large C19 addition; altered. Sandstone random rubble with large quoins, stone slate roof (Welsh slate roof to the addition). PLAN: the C17 portion is L-plan formed by an east-west range with a projecting wing at the west end and a small gabled extension in the angle and flush with the wing; the C19 additions are a parallel range attached to the rear and a cross-wing at the east end. EXTERIOR: the C17 portion, 2 low storeys and 1:1:2 windows, with coupled unequal gables to the left, has a doorway in the centre of the gabled portion with a simple slab cornice, flanked by 2 altered rectangular windows on each floor. The set-back range to the right has an altered or inserted doorway at the right-hand end, 4 small C20 windows at ground floor and 2 altered windows above. Small chimney on right-hand slope of right-hand gable. The left return wall of the wing has a plain doorway at ground floor and 2 altered or inserted windows above. The C19 additions are 2 higher storeys, in simplified Jacobean style, with a 3-window east front which has a C20 lean-to porch in the centre and vertical-rectangular windows with raised surrounds and hood-moulds (sashed without glazing bars at ground floor and top-hung casements above); a rendered south gable with one similar window on each floor (lacking hood-moulds), and a north facade similar to the east front. INTERIOR: the east wing has 3 massive king-post roof trusses with raked struts, suggesting that it was formerly part of a larger building of higher status.

A site visit largely confirms this interpretation, although it should be noted that as far as can be ascertained, the king post trusses are in the west wing, rather than the east.

4.2 At present no further information is available regarding the historical background to the site.

5 Aims of the project

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

5.2 A particular aim of the investigation will be an attempt to establish the extent and nature of the 17th century structure within the present building, but not to the exclusion of the later additions.

6 Methodology

- 6.1 Because of modern subdivisions within the building, the recording will be carried out in stages: before any stripping out begins, and at later stages as a “watching brief”, when the removal of modern partitions and ceilings reveals features otherwise obscured, particularly the roof trusses in the west wing. This watching brief will be focussed on the 17th century part of the building.
- 6.2 A drawn record will be produced, comprising floor plans at 1:100 scale (cellar, ground and first floors), and section drawings at 1:50 scale as appropriate, but as a minimum these would show the form of the king post roof trusses. Drawings would be based on an existing survey, although this would be checked for accuracy and amended where necessary, and conventions used would be those specified by English Heritage.²
- 6.3 A 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 digital camera.
- 6.4 A desk-based study of the site would take place, which would examine historic maps and other readily available documents, photographs and secondary sources held at Burnley Library and 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, Burnley Borough Council, the Lancashire County Archaeology Service and the National Monuments Record. 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 building 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 work is expected to begin during the week beginning 6 September 2010 and to be completed by mid October.

10 Personnel

- 10.1 All work would be undertaken by Stephen Haigh personally who is 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, but any deviations would be agreed with the client and the Lancashire Archaeology Service in advance.

11 Monitoring

- 11.1 The project will be monitored by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service who will receive confirmation when the initial record has been completed.

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3 September 2010
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<mailto:enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk>
Tel: 01535 658925

² English Heritage 2008 *Understanding Historic Buildings*

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
- full set of colour digital prints
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

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

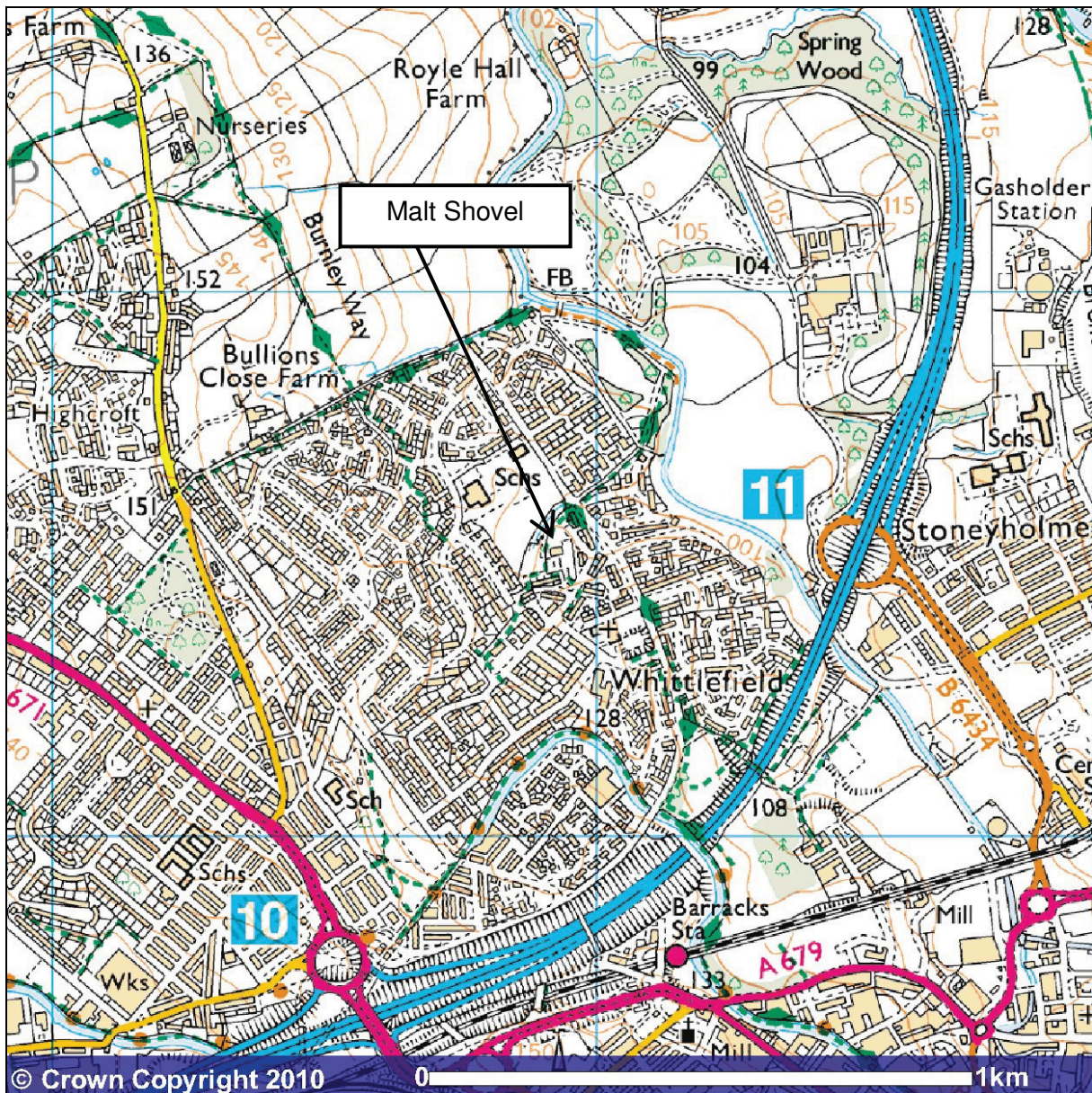
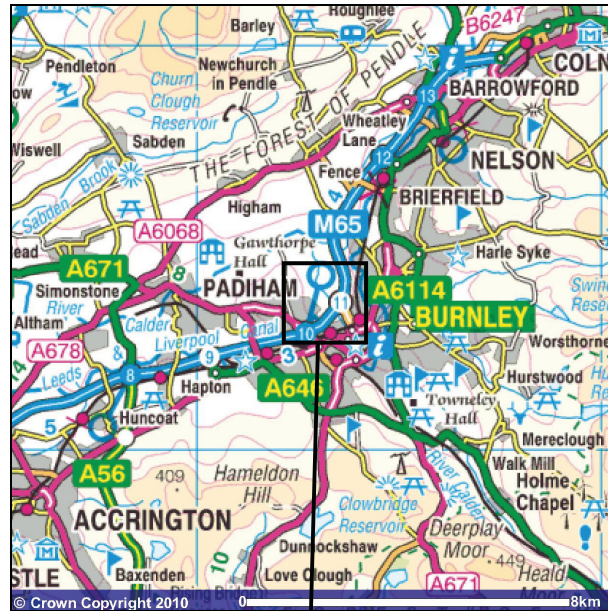
Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
31	1	1	The 19th century house: the east doorway, from the south-east (now in modern porch)
32	1	2	The 19th century house: detail of east doorway
45	1	4	The 19th century house: internal view of east doorway to entrance hall
64	1	5	The 19th century house: hallway to service end of house, from the east
51	1	6	The 19th century house: the south-east ground floor room, from the north-east
52	1	7	The 19th century house: detail of shuttered window, to east side of south-east ground floor room
54	1	10	The 19th century house: detail of window, to south side of south-east ground floor room
50	1	11	The 19th century house: the entrance hall and south-east room (wall between removed), from the south-west
55	1	12	The 19th century house: detail of ceiling cornice to south-east ground floor room
56	1	13	The 19th century house: detail of ceiling cornice to south-east ground floor room
61	1	14	The 19th century house: detail of ceiling cornice, north-east ground floor room
60	1	16	The 19th century house: detail of panelling below window, north side of north-east ground floor room
59	1	17	The 19th century house: detail of window, north side of north-east ground floor room
57	1	18	The 19th century house: north-east ground floor room, from the south-west
58	2	1	The 19th century house: north-east ground floor room, from the south-east
62	2	3	The 19th century house: north-west ground floor day room, from the south-east
63	2	4	The 19th century house: detail of ceiling cornice, north-west ground floor day room
48	2	5	The 19th century house: arch originally between entrance hall and staircase, from the west
49	2	6	The 19th century house: detail of consoles to hallway arch
69	2	7	The 19th century house: interior of north-west lean-to
66	2	9	The 19th century house: the kitchen, from the south-east
68	2	10	The 19th century house: kitchen window
67	2	11	The 19th century house: the kitchen, from the east
65	2	12	The 19th century house: doorways to cellar steps (right) and entrance hall (left), from the west
12	2	13	The 17th century house: chimney breast at east end of former housebody
11	2	15	The 17th century house: blocked doorway to south-west wing from former porch
10	2	16	The 17th century house: possible former through passage
14	2	17	The 17th century house: ground floor of south-west wing, from the south
15	2	18	The 17th century house: ground floor of south-west wing, from the north-east
76	3	1	The 19th century house: north-east first floor room, from the south-west
78	3	2	The 19th century house: dressing room on first floor
75	3	4	The 19th century house: detail of dado etc on first floor landing, from the east
73	3	5	The 19th century house: first floor landing, from the east

74	3	6	The 19th century house: first floor landing, from the west
79	3	7	The 19th century house: original four panel door to closet, in bedroom on north side of house
77	3	8	The 19th century house: bedroom on north side of house, from the south-east (modern fireplace)
13	3	10	The 17th century house: bedroom over housebody, from the north-west
19	3	11	The 17th century house: sawn-off tenon in tie beam soffit, south-west wing
16	3	12	The 17th century house: north first floor room in south-west wing
17	3	13	The 17th century house: south first floor room in south-west wing
23	3	14	The 17th century house: north roof truss in south-west wing, from the south-east
27	3	16	The 17th century house: blocked cellar window with ovolo moulding
70	3	17	The 19th century house: the main cellar, from the north-east
71	3	18	The 19th century house: ovolo moulded beam in main cellar
2	4	1	The 17th century house: south elevation
4	4	2	The 17th century house: the south-west wing and former porch
1	4	4	General view of the building, from the south
3	4	5	The 17th century house: south elevation
28	4	7	The 19th century house: the east front, from the south-east
29	4	8	The 19th century house: the east front, from the south-east
30	4	10	The 19th century house: the east front
35	4	11	The 19th century house: the east front, from the north-east
36	4	12	The 19th century house: the north side, from the north-east
39	4	13	The 19th century house: the north side, from the north-west
41	4	14	The 19th century house: the north side, from the north-west
42	4	16	The 19th century house: the service end in the north side, from the north-east
9	4	17	The 17th century house: south-west wing, from the south-west
8	4	18	The 17th century house: south-west wing, from the south-west
44	5	1	The 19th century house: lean-to at north-west corner
43	5	2	The 19th century house: lean-to at north-west corner
7	5	4	The 17th century house: south-west wing, from the north-west
5	5	6	The 17th century house: ground floor window sill, south-west wing
6	5	7	The 17th century house: 19th century window, in former porch
34	5	8	The 19th century house: typical window surround, in east front
24	6	1	The 17th century house: north roof truss in south-west wing, from the south
25	6	2	The 17th century house: north roof truss in south-west wing, from the south
26	6	4	The 17th century house: north roof truss in south-west wing, from the south-west, showing chamfered oak purlin
20	6	5	The 17th century house: south roof truss in south-west wing, from the north
21	6	6	The 17th century house: central roof truss in south-west wing, from the north
22	6	7	The 17th century house: base of central roof truss in south-west wing, from the north
18	6	9	The 17th century house: 20th staircase in south-west wing
72	6	10	The 19th century house: service staircase (replaced)
37	6	11	The 19th century house: surviving sash window, in north side
38	6	12	The 19th century house: north side of the east block
40	6	13	The 19th century house: the service end in the north side, from the north-east
46	6	15	The 19th century house: arch originally between entrance hall and staircase, from the east
47	6	16	The 19th century house: arch originally between entrance hall and staircase, from the east

53	6	17	The 19th century house: detail of window, to south side of south-east ground floor room
33	6	18	The 19th century house: surviving sash window, in east front

Complete list of colour digital photographs taken

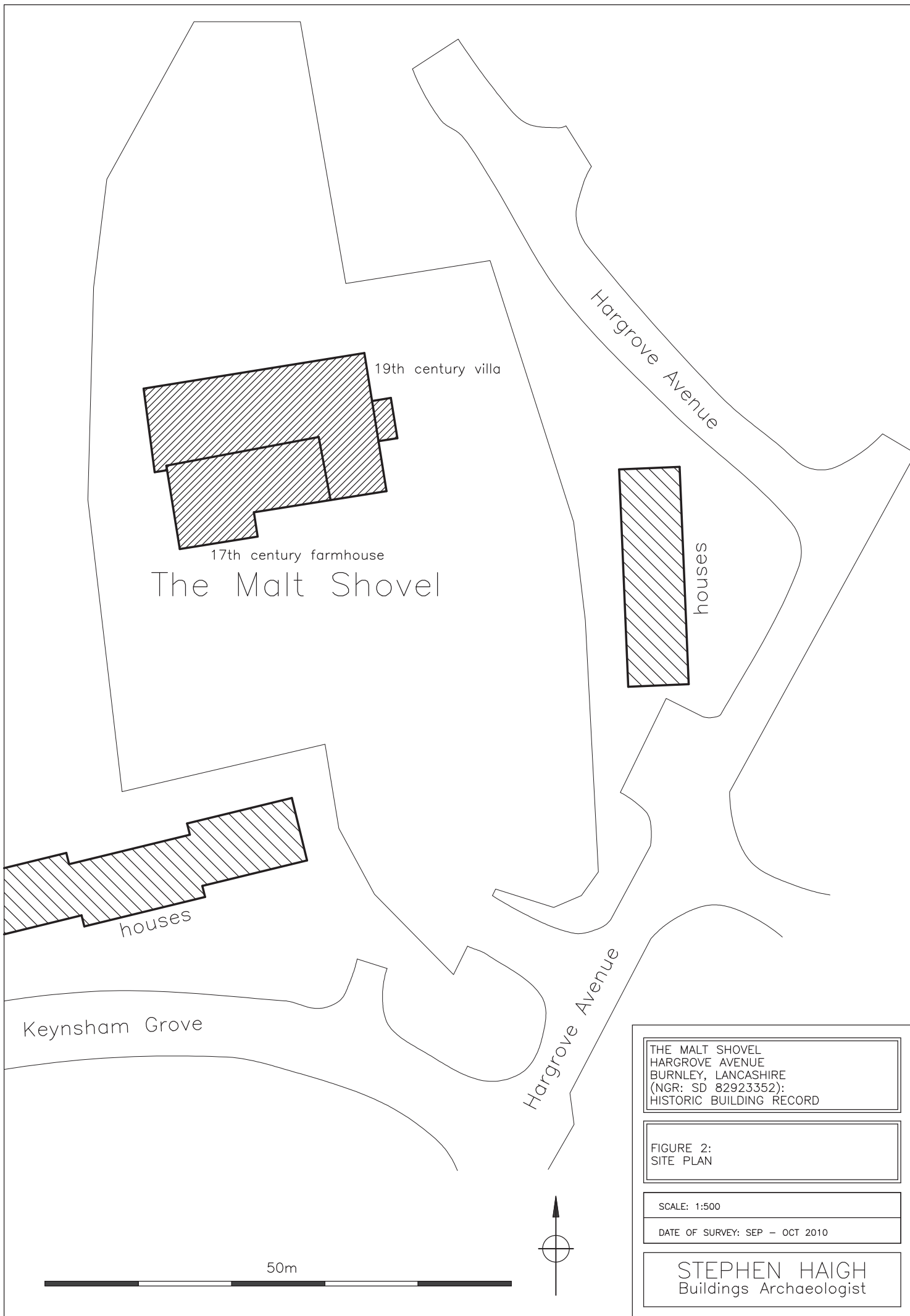
Photo	Subject
D01	The 19th century house: fanlight over entrance in east front (from interior)
D02	The 19th century house: stained glass, high level stair window
D03	The 19th century house: stained glass, high level stair window



1:12,500

Figure 1: Location maps

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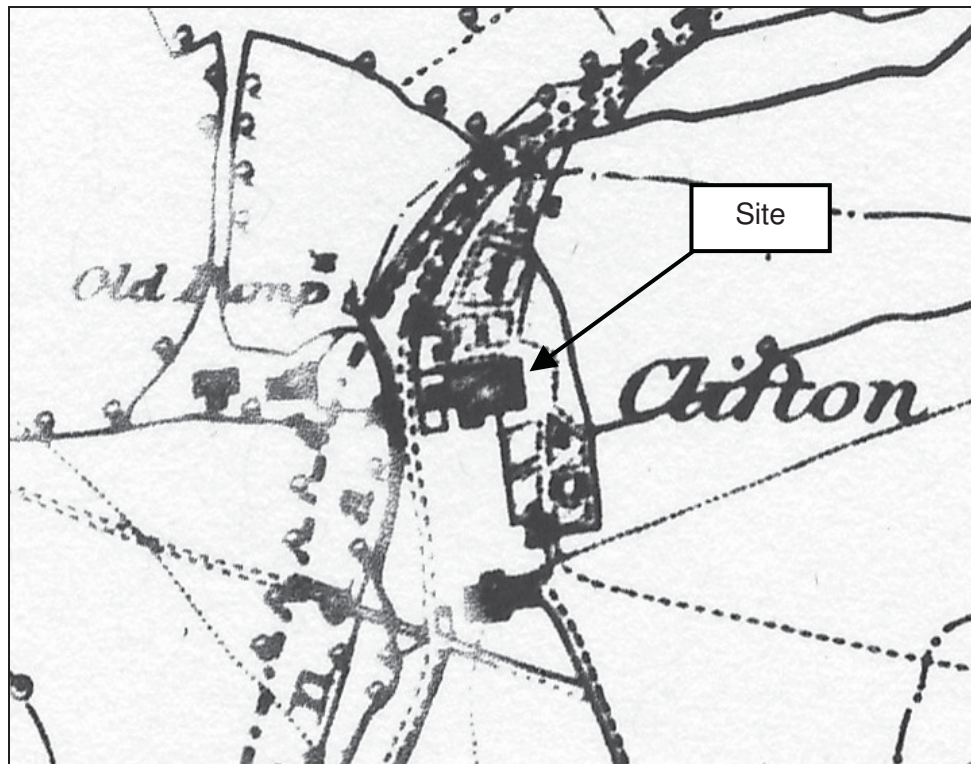


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map (enlarged to approx 1:2500)
Published 1848 (surveyed 1844); sheet no: Lancashire 64

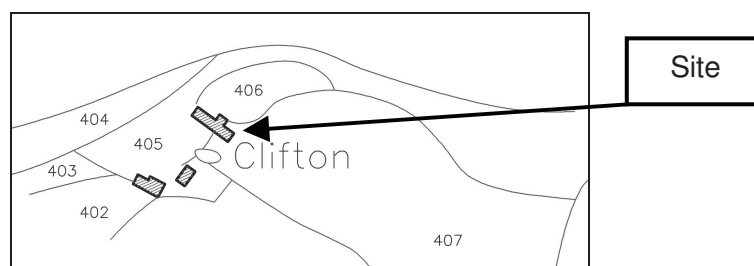


Figure 4: Traced extract from the Habergham Eaves tithe map, 1846
(LRO: DRB 1/90 Plan shewing the titheable lands in the township of Habergham Eaves situated in the parish of Whalley & County of Lancaster; R Holden, Land Surveyor, Burnley)

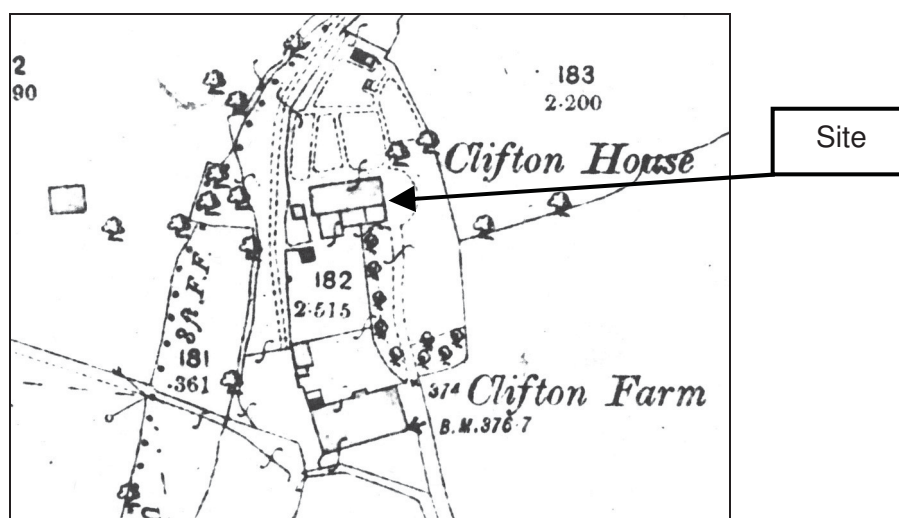


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Published 1893 (surveyed 1890); sheet no: Lancashire 64.2

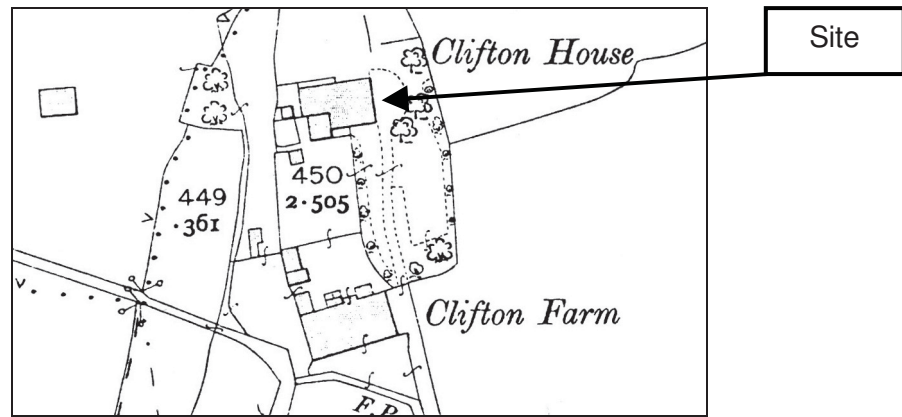


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Published 1912 (revised 1909-10); sheet no: Lancashire 64.2

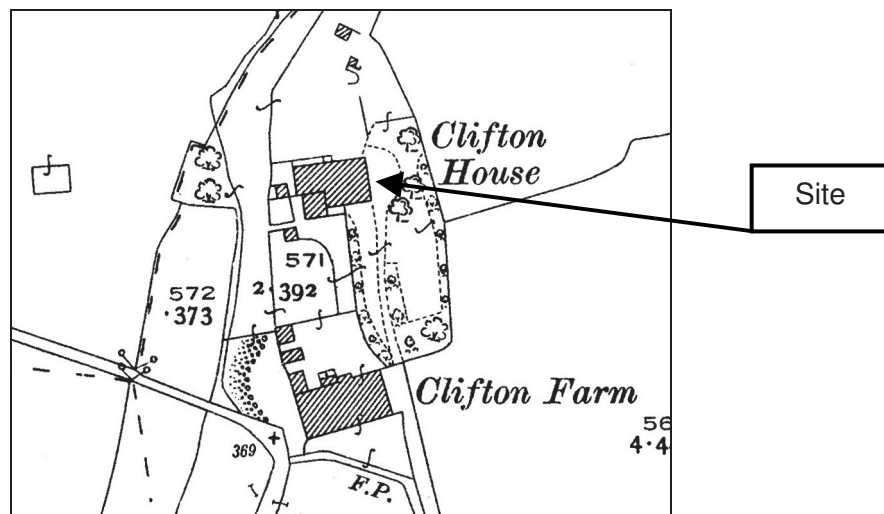


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Published 1931 (revised 1929); sheet no: Lancashire 64.2

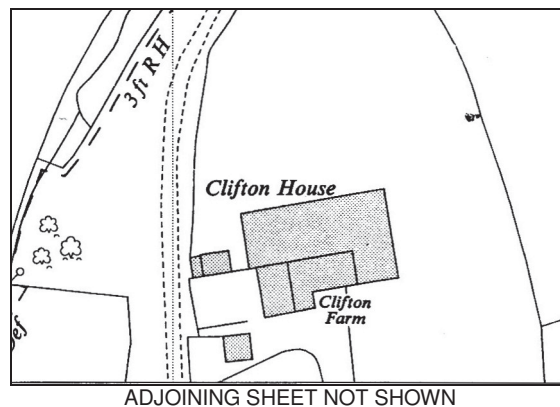


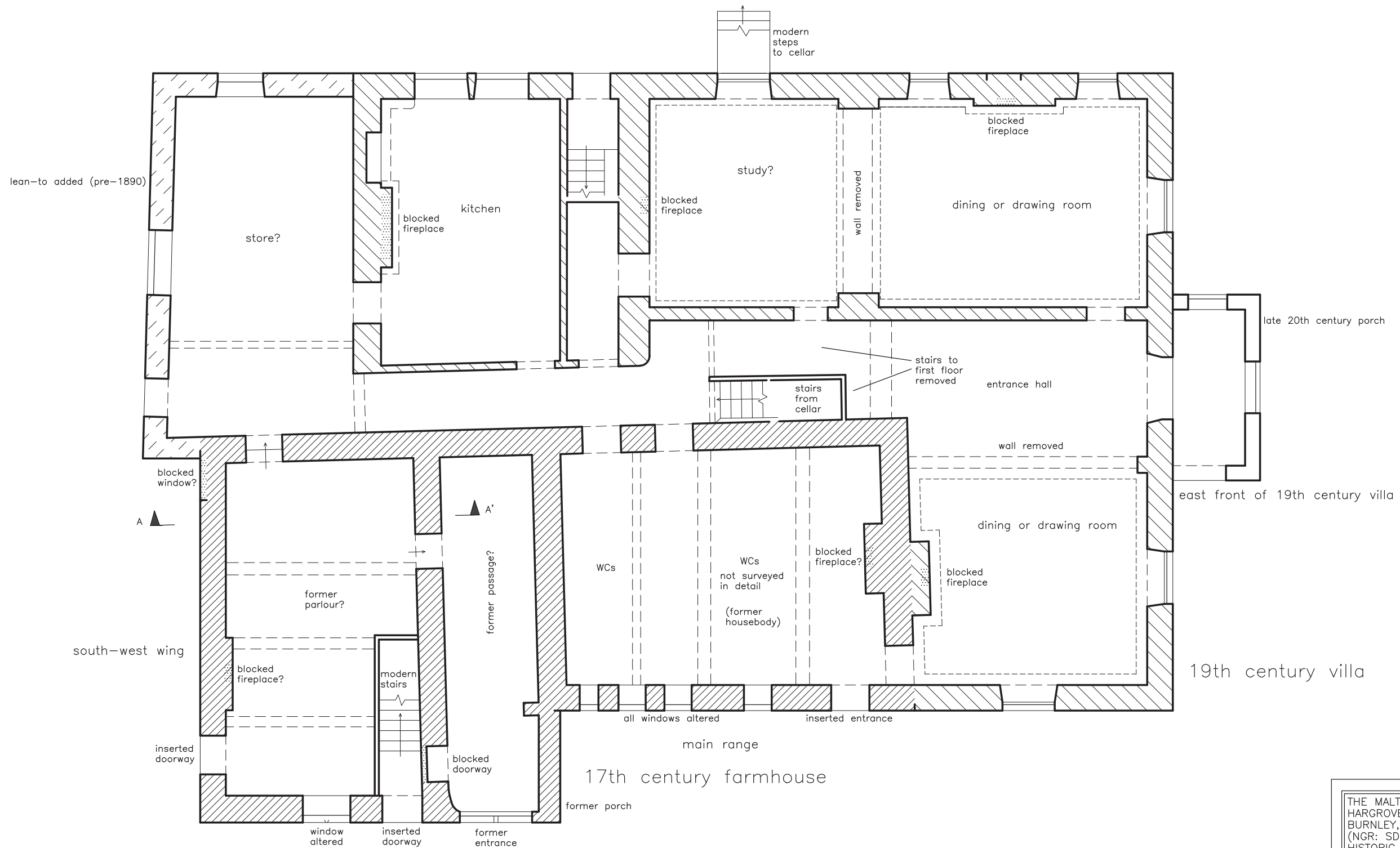
Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map
Published 1959 (surveyed 1958); sheet no: SD 8233 NE



Figure 9: Photograph of the east front of Clifton House, c.1930
(Copyright Burnley Library)



Figure 10: Photograph of the south front of Clifton House, 1975
(Copyright Ralph Cross Collection, Burnley Library)



10m



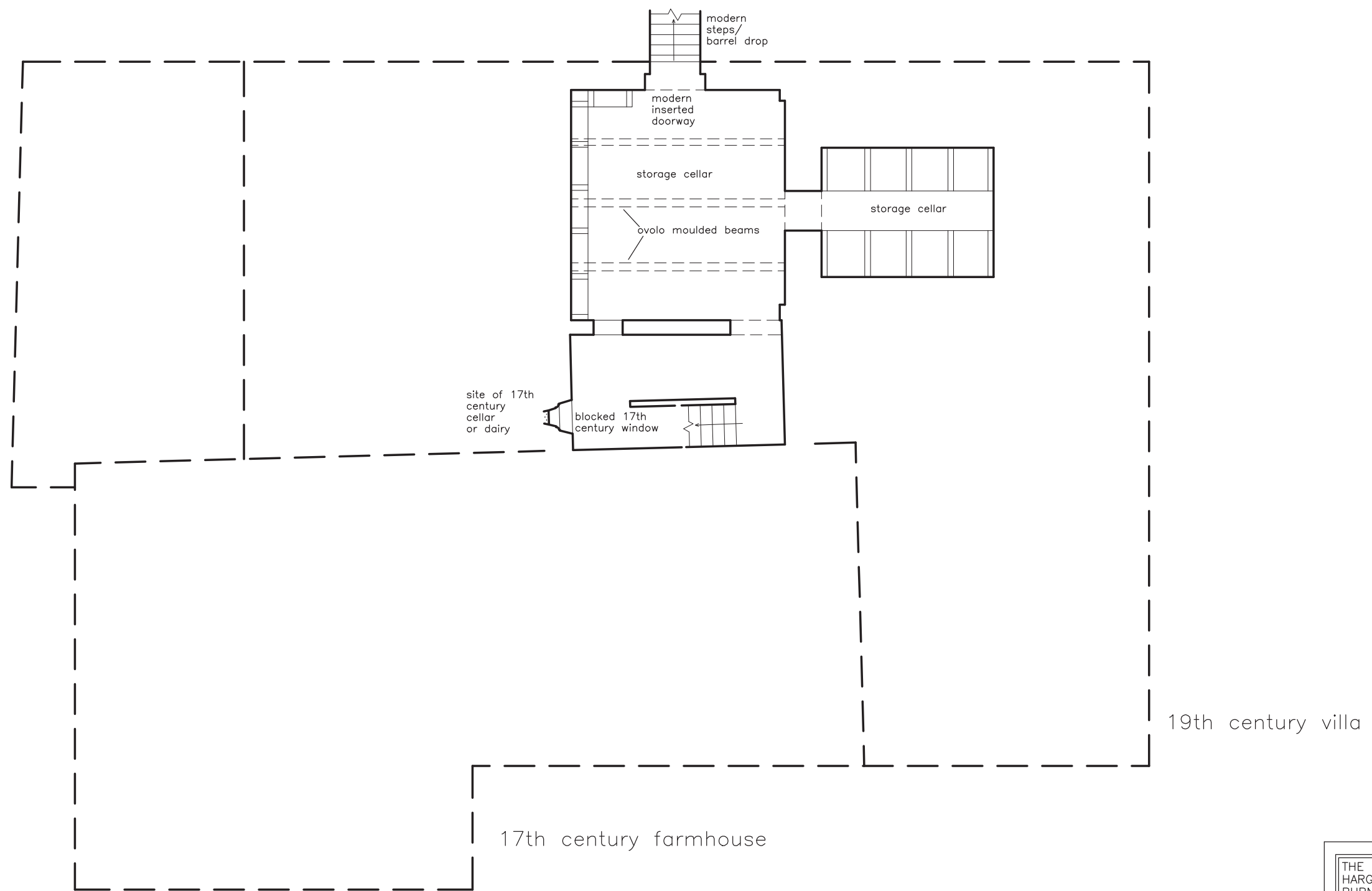
THE MALT SHOVEL
 HARGROVE AVENUE
 BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 82923352)
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 11:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: SEPT - OCT 2010

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



10m



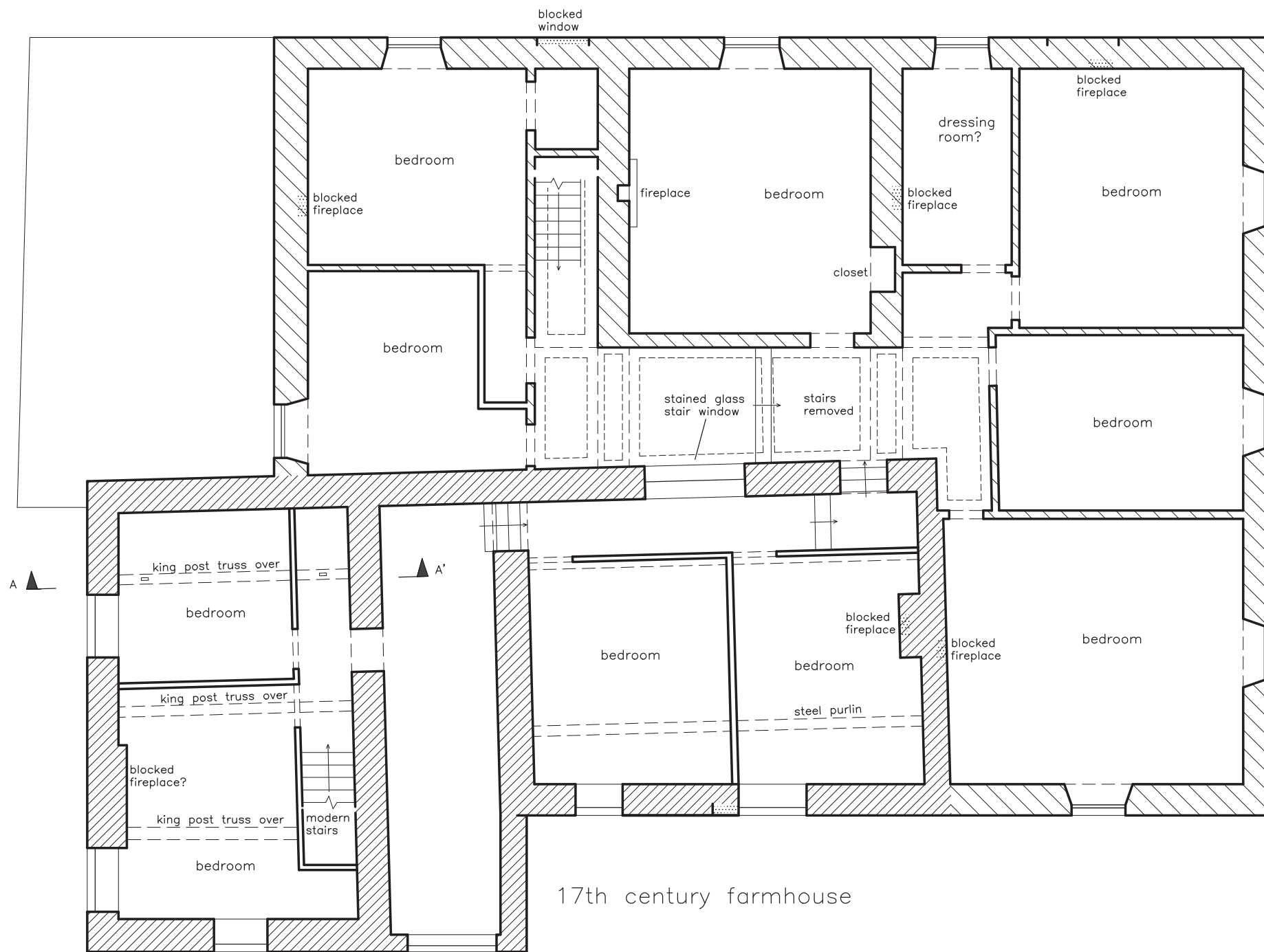
THE MALT SHOVEL
HARGROVE AVENUE
BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE
(NGR: SD 82923352)
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 12
CELLAR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: SEPT - OCT 2010

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



19th century villa

17th century farmhouse



10m



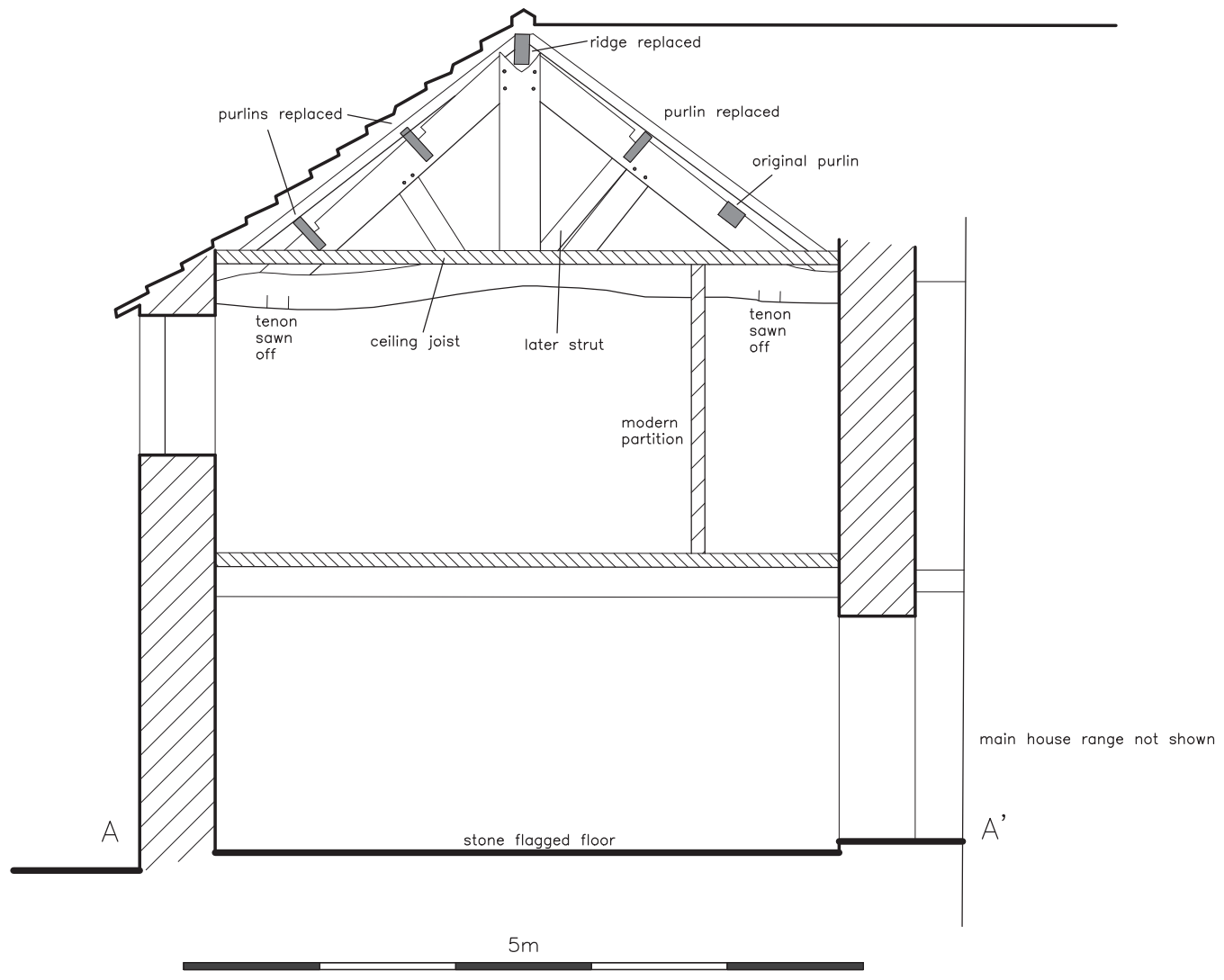
THE MALT SHOVEL
 HARGROVE AVENUE
 BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 82923352)
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 13:
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: SEPTEMBER 2010

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



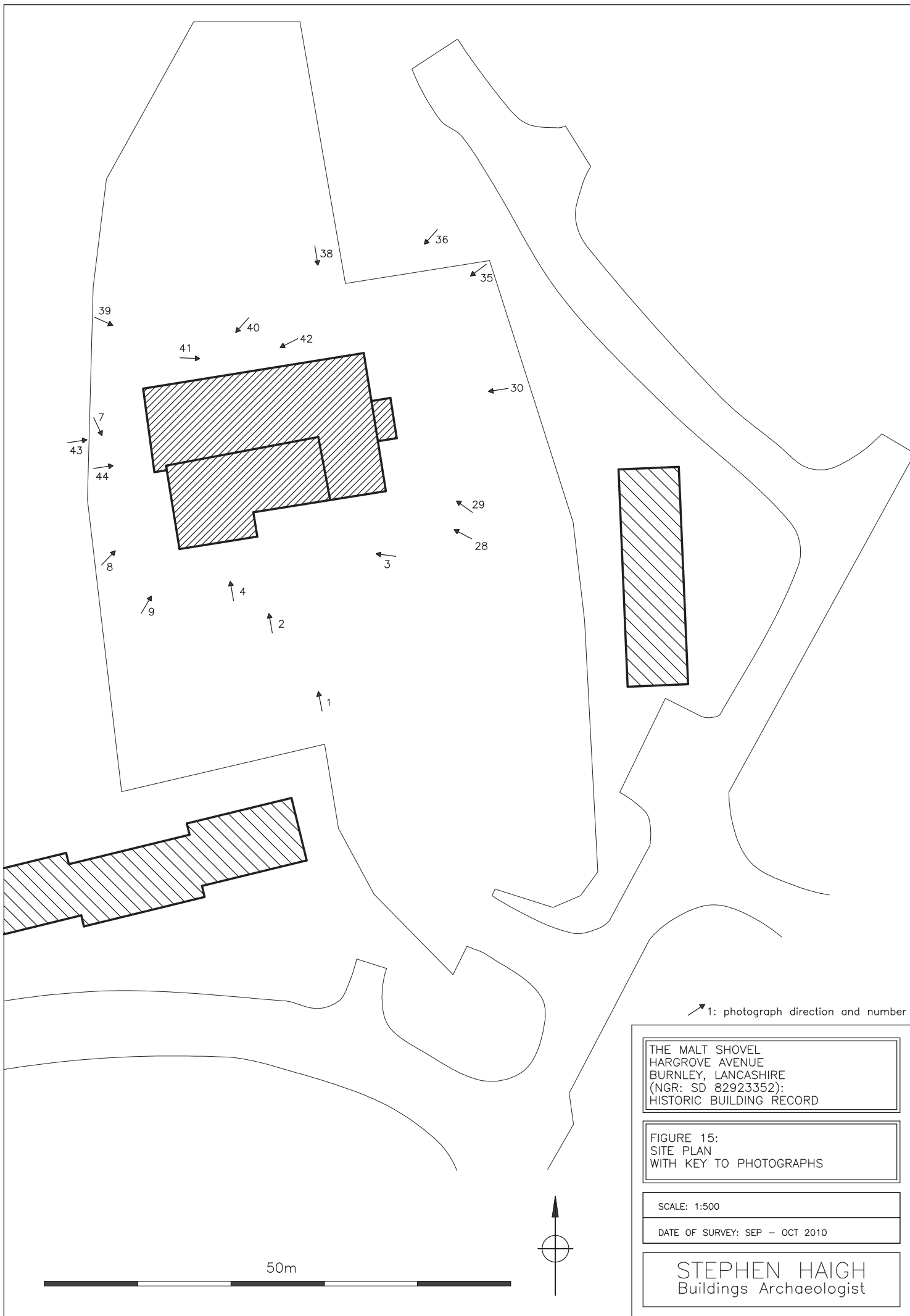
THE MALT SHOVEL
 HARGROVE AVENUE
 BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 82923352)
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 14:
 CROSS-SECTION THROUGH
 SOUTH-WEST WING

SCALE: 1:50

DATE OF SURVEY: SEP - OCT 2010

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



↗ 1: photograph direction and number

THE MALT SHOVEL
 HARGROVE AVENUE
 BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 82923352):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

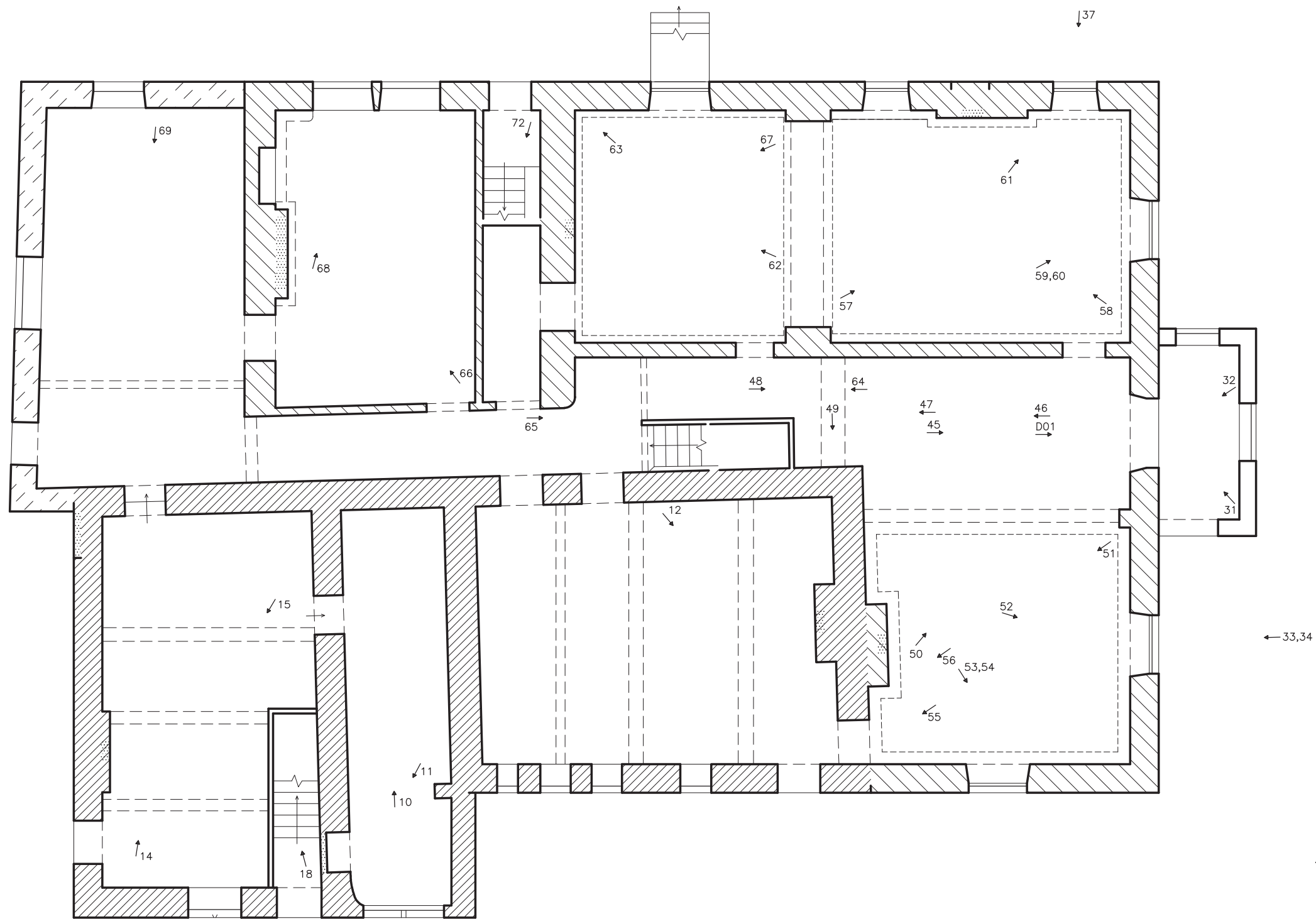
FIGURE 15:
 SITE PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:500

DATE OF SURVEY: SEP - OCT 2010

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist





↗1: photograph direction and number
 ↗D01: color digital photograph direction and number

THE MALT SHOVEL
 HARGROVE AVENUE
 BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 82923352)
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 16:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: SEPT - OCT 2010

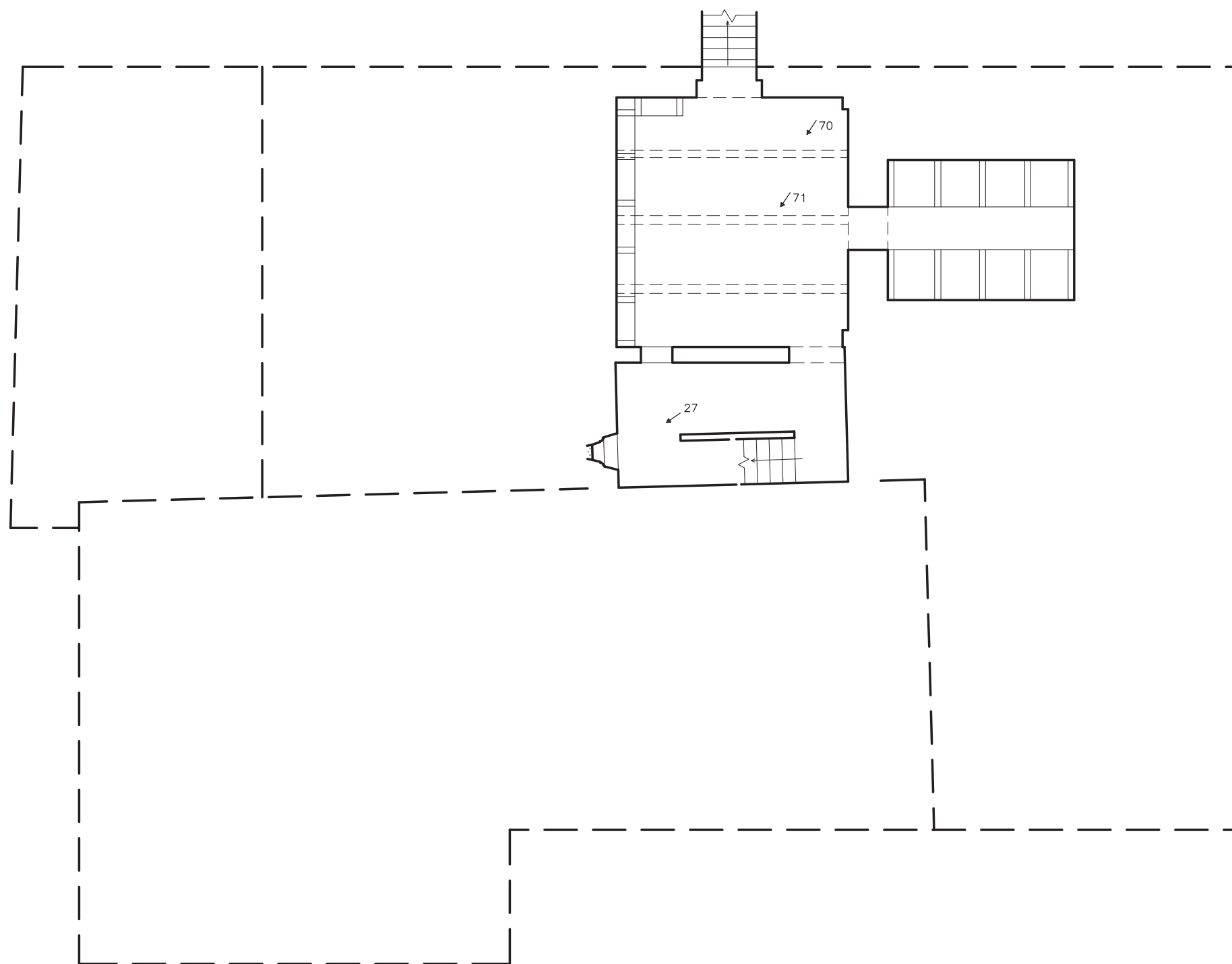
STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist

↗5 ↗6



10m





↗1: photograph direction and number

THE MALT SHOVEL
 HARGROVE AVENUE
 BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 82923352)
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 17
 CELLAR PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100

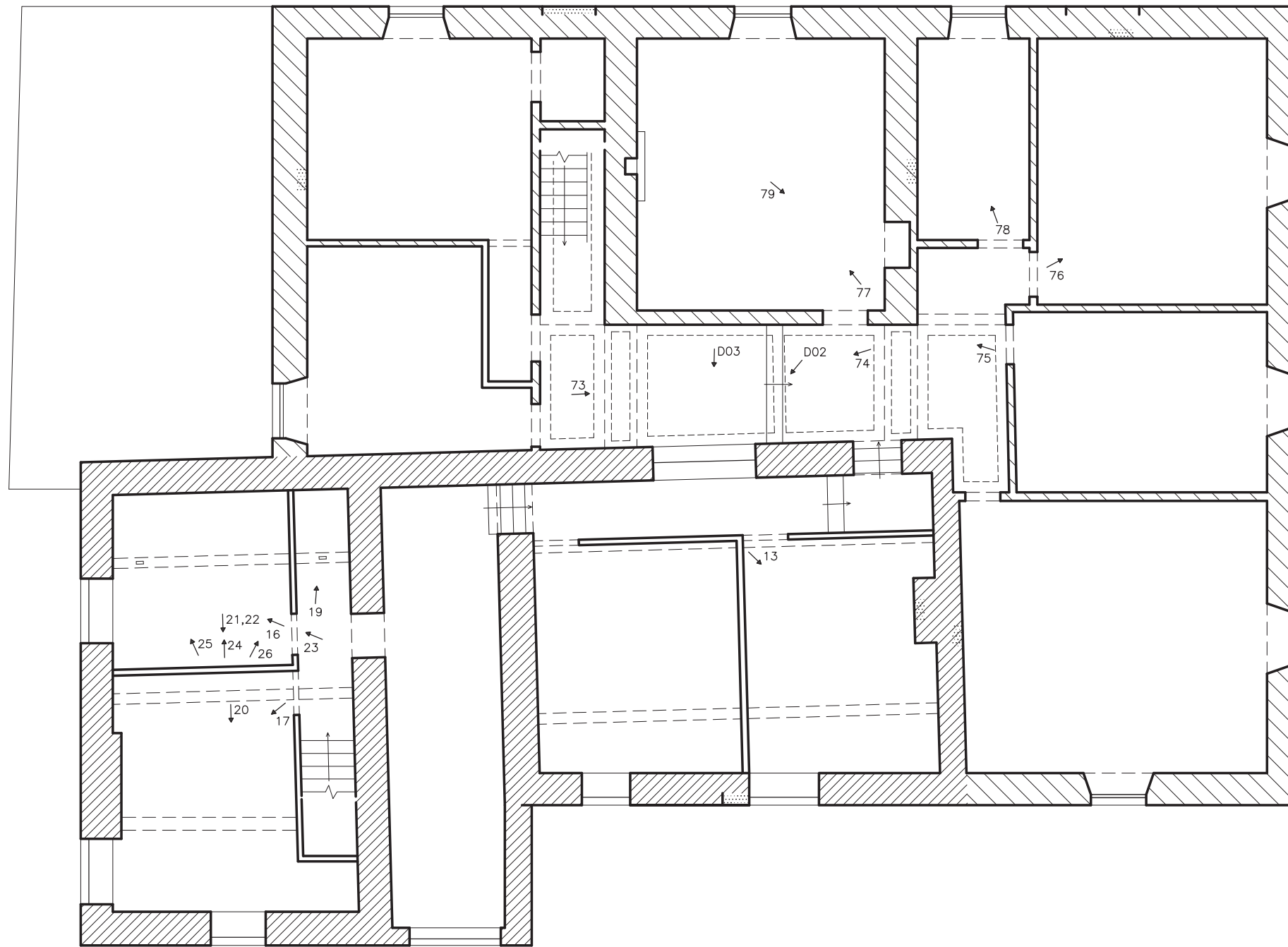
DATE OF SURVEY: SEPT - OCT 2010

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



10m





NB: photos 20 - 26 in roof space



10m



↗1: photograph direction and number
 ↗D01: color digital photograph direction and number

THE MALT SHOVEL
 HARGROVE AVENUE
 BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 82923352)
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 18:
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: SEPTEMBER 2010

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist

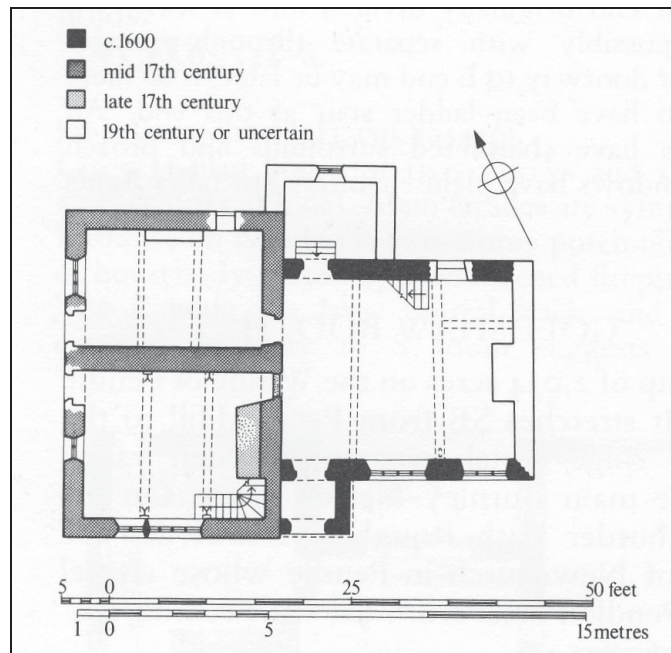


Figure 19: Photograph and plan of Lower Houses, Sabden: a 16th/17th century house, for comparison with the early phase of the Malt Shovel
(From Pearson, S 1985 *Rural Houses of the Lancashire Pennines 1560-1760*)



Photo 1: General view of the building, from the south



Photo 2: The 17th century house: south elevation



Photo 3: The 17th century house: south elevation



Photo 4: The 17th century house: the south-west wing and former porch



Photo 5: The 17th century house: ground floor window sill, south-west wing



Photo 7: The 17th century house: south-west wing, from the north-west



Photo 10: The 17th century house: possible former through passage



Photo 12: The 17th century house: chimney breast at east end of former housebody



Photo 15: The 17th century house: ground floor of south-west wing, from the north-east

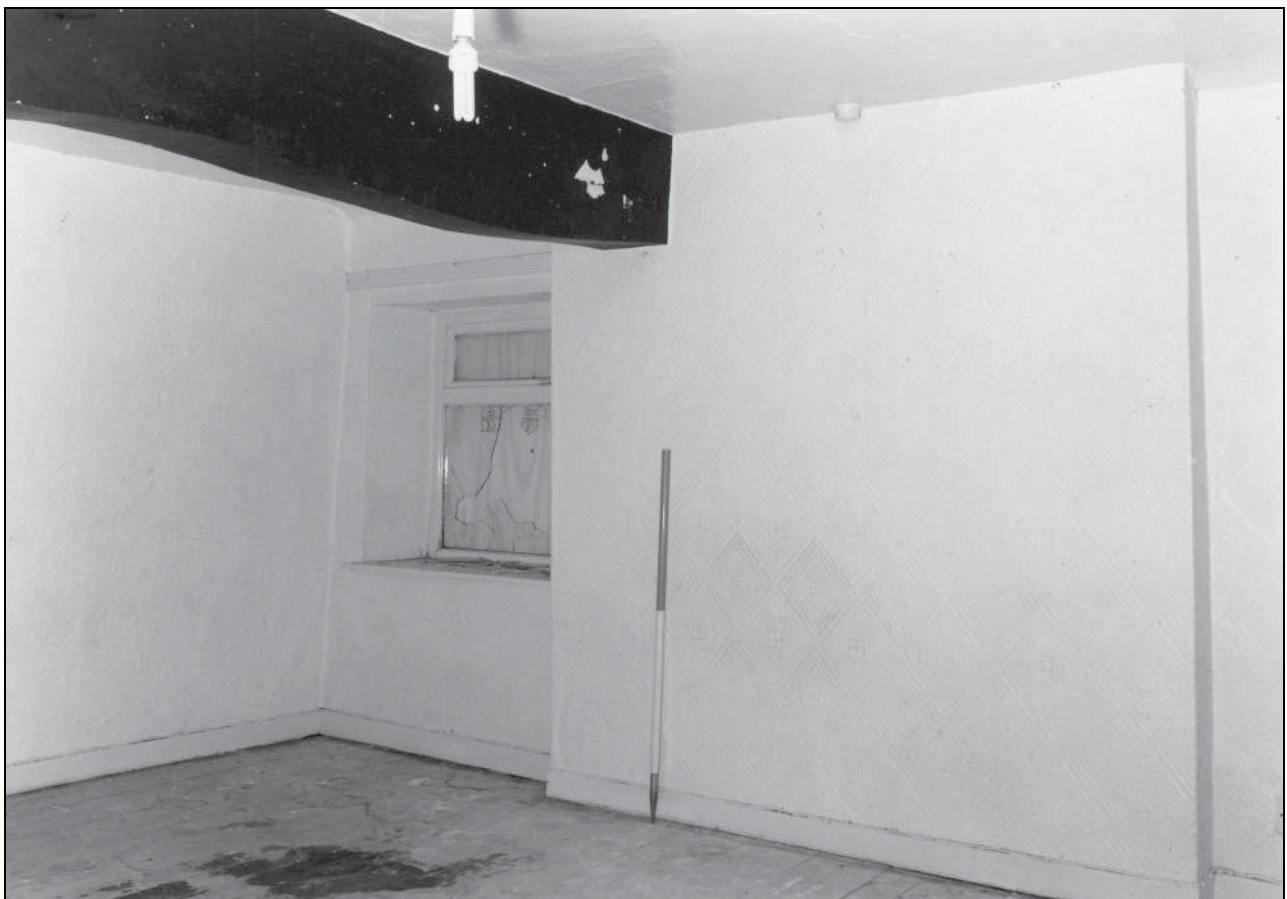


Photo 17: The 17th century house: south first floor room in south-west wing



Photo 19: The 17th century house: sawn-off tenon in tie beam soffit, south-west wing



Photo 20: The 17th century house: south roof truss in south-west wing, from the north



Photo 24: The 17th century house: north roof truss in south-west wing, from the south



Photo 26: The 17th century house: north roof truss in south-west wing, from the south-west, showing chamfered oak purlin



Photo 27: The 17th century house: blocked cellar window with ovolo moulding



Photo 28: The 19th century house: the east front, from the south-east



Photo 30: The 19th century house: the east front



Photo 32: The 19th century house: detail of east doorway

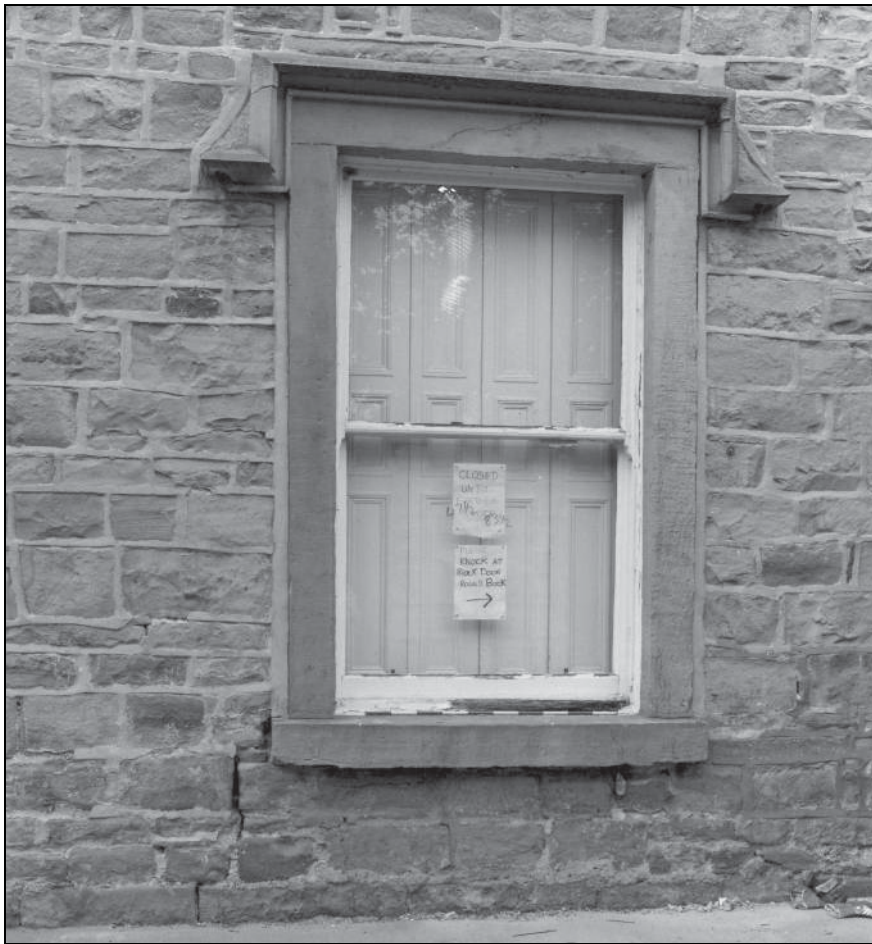


Photo 33: The 19th century house: surviving sash window, in east front



Photo 35: The 19th century house: the east front, from the north-east



Photo 36: The 19th century house: the north side, from the north-east



Photo 39: The 19th century house: the north side, from the north-west



Photo 40: The 19th century house: the service end in the north side, from the north-east



Photo 43: The 19th century house: lean-to at north-west corner



Photo 45: The 19th century house: internal view of east doorway to entrance hall



Photo D01: The 19th century house: fanlight over entrance in east front (from interior)



Photo 46: The 19th century house: arch originally between entrance hall and staircase, from the east



Photo 48: The 19th century house: arch originally between entrance hall and staircase, from the west



Photo 51: The 19th century house: the south-east ground floor room, from the north-east

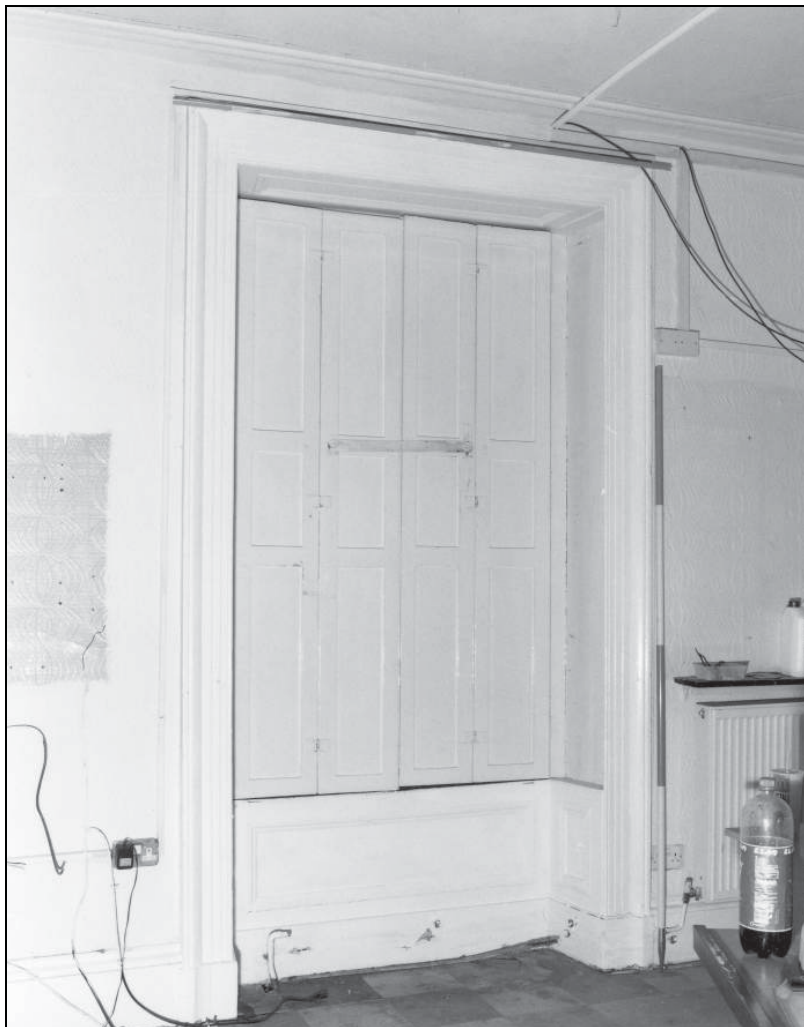


Photo 52: The 19th century house: detail of shuttered window, to east side of south-east ground floor room



Photo 57: The 19th century house: north-east ground floor room, from the south-west



Photo 60: The 19th century house: detail of panelling below window, north side of north-east ground floor room



Photo 62: The 19th century house: north-west ground floor day room, from the south-east



Photo 65: The 19th century house: doorways to cellar steps (right) and entrance hall (left), from the west



Photo 66: The 19th century house: the kitchen, from the south-east



Photo 69: The 19th century house: interior of north-west lean-to



Photo 70: The 19th century house: the main cellar, from the north-east



Photo 71: The 19th century house: ovolo moulded beam in main cellar



Photo 73: The 19th century house: first floor landing, from the east



Photo D03: The 19th century house: stained glass, high level stair window



Photo 76: The 19th century house: north-east first floor room, from the south-west



Photo 79: The 19th century house: original four panel door to closet, in bedroom on north side of house