

BLACK BECK HALL, AYSIDE, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Laing O'Rourke Infrastructure
NGR: SD 3956 8362

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd
October 2006



Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,
2 Albrights Yard, Theatre Street,
Ulverston, Cumbria, LA12 7AQ

Tel: 01229 588 500
Email: info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk
Web: www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk

Contents

Non-Technical Summary.....	2
Acknowledgements	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Methodology.....	5
3. Desk-based assessment.....	9
4. Building Recording - Introduction	16
5. Building Recording – Ancillary Structures	18
6. Building Recording - House	23
7. Discussion	36
8. Bibliography	45
9. Illustrations	51
Appendix 1: Feature Index.....	57
Appendix 2: Listed Building Details.....	61
Appendix 3: Dendrochronology Assessment Report	62
Appendix 4: Archive Index	65

Non-Technical Summary

The construction of a new dual-carriageway by-passing the villages of High and Low Newton and Ayside on the Cartmel Peninsula, in Cumbria, required the demolition of a group of farm buildings at Black Beck Hall. This comprised a barn, coach house, the house itself and large sections of the associated boundary wall. In addition, the pigsty was to be retained having been converted for use as a bat house. As a result of the road building scheme a programme of archaeological recording was devised intended to provide a detailed account of the entire site prior to demolition. This was to comprise a Level I recording of the boundary wall, Level I-II recording of the outbuildings, and Level III-IV recording of the house, with an appropriate amount of associated documentary research.

Black Beck Hall is thought to date to c1630, although it is not certain on what basis this has been assigned. The documentary sources, including the deeds, make no reference to the site by name prior to the late 1840s, although it is shown on maps of the area as early as c1807 or possibly earlier. It is known to have been owned by the Barker family, who had interests in various local businesses including cotton mills and gunpowder works, from at least the late 19th century until 1901 when the estate was sold. It is recorded as being occupied by two families between the early 19th century and the late 20th century – the Jacksons and the Ellwoods. Both families were farmers, but the Ellwoods also ran a carrier service. The house remained with the Ellwood family until the 1980s, and following a fire on October 21st 1981, in which the last Ellwood to occupy the site, Florence, died, it was sold and extensively redeveloped.

The building recording revealed that while both the pigsty and coach house were relatively late additions to the site, having only been built in the late 19th century, they had still undergone a number of alterations, principally extensions, since that time. The documentary sources showed that the barn was probably of a similar age to the house, but the recording revealed that it had been at first enlarged, and later mostly demolished during its lifetime. The house was found to have four main phases of use, the earliest, probably dating to the 17th or early 18th century, comprised a simple square plan, with a large fireplace beneath a smoke hood against the east elevation. The second phase, probably dating to the late 18th or early 19th century, comprised a complete remodelling of the interior of the building, with the addition of masonry walls and beams (most of which were re-used timbers), the raising of the roof, the addition of new chimneys and fireplaces and alterations to some of the windows. The third phase comprised minor alterations carried out in the later 19th century relating to extensions added to the building, while the fourth phase resulted from late 20th century modifications following the fire, which resulted in the removal of almost all of the original features and the addition of further extensions.

The site of Black Beck Hall forms an interesting farmstead, with many structures that might be considered typical for the period (pigsty, barn) as well as those that are a little more unusual (coach house). The house has been subject to two phases of considerable alteration, and this, coupled with the surprising lack of early information about the site, makes it difficult to interpret. Its square plan is somewhat unusual, but it would appear that the house, as originally built, would have been a good example of a relatively early yeoman farmer's house, which was subsequently transformed into an 18th century version of the same thing.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Laing O'Rourke Infrastructure for commissioning the project and Paul Wheelhouse of Golder Associates for his helpfulness and support throughout, and Antony Brown, also of Golder Associates for edits to the draft report. Additional thanks are due to Eleanor Kingston, Archaeologist at the Lake District National Park Authority; Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer for Cumbria County Council; Graham Darlington, Conservation Officer for South Lakeland District Council; Stella Jackson at English Heritage; Nigel Wilkins at the NMR Enquiry and Research Services; Anthony Nonyelu, Listing Officer for Cumbria at the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, and Tim Bedford at the Lake District National Park Authority for providing information about the building and its surroundings. Similarly, further thanks are also due to the staff at the Cumbria Record Offices in Barrow-in-Furness and Kendal, the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, and Ulverston and Kendal Libraries. Special thanks are due to former residents of Black Beck Hall Peter and Jenny Gray, members of the *Cartmel Fell and District Local History Society* and the *Cartmel Peninsula Local History Society*, local residents Stan Rigge, Stephen and George Airey, and Ken Walker, John Metcalfe, Richard Whitton, and Dawn and Derek Elsworth for their additional help and information. Further thanks are due to Ian Tyers (formerly of ARCUS) for his dendrochronology report and information about the timbers, Derek Bridge of the *Halifax Antiquarian Society*, Geoff Ward and Harry Brooksby of the *Vernacular Architecture Group* for their help with particular references, and Ian Raftry and the crew from Walter Forshaw Demolition for their patience and helpfulness on site during the demolition.

The building recording was undertaken by Daniel Elsworth, assisted by Jo Dawson and Craig Appley. The desk-based assessment was carried out by Jo Dawson. The report was written by Daniel Elsworth and Jo Dawson, and the drawings were produced by Daniel Elsworth with assistance from Craig Appley. The archive was compiled by Craig Appley, Kelsang Malaya, Jo Dawson, and Daniel Elsworth.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the project

1.1.1 As a result of the construction of a new dual-carriageway bypass for the A590 around the villages of High and Low Newton, a series of archaeological assessments of the route were carried out (LUAU 1992; Babtie Group 1996). These identified Black Beck Hall as a site of historic interest, which was due to be demolished during the construction. As a result a written scheme of investigation was produced for the recording of the buildings (Jacobs Babtie 2005), which was subsequently altered following consultation with the Lake District National Park's Archaeological Officer and Rachel Morse, archaeological advisor to the Highways Agency (Highways Agency 2006). This was to comprise a Level 4 recording of the early part of the house, Level 3 recording of the later extensions to the house, Level 1-2 for the outbuildings, and Level 1 for the boundary wall (RCHME 1996, superseded by English Heritage 2006). In addition, a watching brief was to be carried out during the demolition of the house. A project design was produced by Greenlane Archaeology (see *accompanying CD*), and following the acceptance of this the building recording was carried out during June and July 2006.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 Black Beck Hall is located on the east side of the village of Ayside in the Parish of Staveley-in-Cartmel, Cumbria (SD 3956 8362; Fig 1). It is adjacent to the present A590 on the junction with Ayside Road, and approximately 1km north of the village of High Newton and 5km north of Cartmel. It is situated at approximately 115m above sea level, on the south-west edge of Cartmel Fell, an area characterised by undulating low fells, ridges and rocky outcrops divided by areas of grassland defined by dry-stone walls (Countryside Commission 1998, 64; Plates 17-18). The underlying solid geology is made up of Bannisdale slates and Coniston grits (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is typically overlain by glacially-derived boulder clays (Countryside Commission 1998, 66).

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building recording comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structures, in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006); relevant IFA standards were also followed (IFA 1999). The first element of this comprised a detailed desk-based assessment of the site, intended to place the results of the on-site recording in their local context and provide information that might aid the understanding of the site, its development, uses, and dating. The second element was the building recording, which provided the physical evidence upon which the discussion of the site was based, and was intended to be fully analytical. The third element was the production of a full archive of the project, which was intended to leave a lasting account not only of the buildings, but also of the process of recording them.

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A detailed desk-based assessment was carried out. This principally comprised the examination of early maps of the site, which could demonstrate the basic phasing and development of the buildings. In addition, other primary sources such as the deeds (held by the Highways Agency), business records and other documents that might reveal information about the owners and occupiers and the uses to which the buildings had been put were also examined. Secondary sources relating to the general history of the area and which might provide information about similar types of buildings were also examined. A number of sources of information were consulted during the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria Record Office, Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(B))**: this was visited in order to examine early plans of the site and other primary records relating to its owners and occupiers. In addition, secondary sources such as directories, regional histories, and back issues of the North West Evening Mail newspaper were also examined;
- **Cumbria Record Office, Kendal (CRO(K))**: this was also consulted in order to examine primary records relating to the site, in particular business records belonging to one of the occupiers;
- **Lancashire Record Office, Preston (LRO(P))**: this was also consulted in order to examine primary records, particularly plans relating to the turnpike road, which ran close to the site;
- **Highways Agency**: the deeds held by the Highways Agency in their office in Manchester were also examined, in order to identify details relating to early owners and occupiers of the site as well as any uses that it had been put to;
- **Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA)**: previous planning applications relating to the site were searched for within the archive at the Lake District National Park Authority. This includes all applications from 1947 onwards. Relevant planning applications were viewed, and elements were copied as necessary;
- **National Monuments Record (NMR)**: all listing and potential de-listing information relating to the site was searched for, and copies were obtained of relevant information;

- **Local Residents and History Societies:** a number of local residents, including some that had lived in Black Beck Hall, and local history societies were consulted in order to identify any additional, unpublished sources of information, or personal recollections about the site;
- **Local Studies Libraries:** the local studies libraries in Kendal and Ulverston were consulted in order to examine any secondary sources that might provide further information about the site. These included back issues of the Westmorland Gazette newspaper on microfilm;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** secondary sources relating to local history and vernacular architecture held within the libraries of Greenlane Archaeology and its staff were also examined in order to provide additional information about the site and identify comparative structures.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 **The outbuildings and boundary wall:** the three outbuildings, comprising a former barn, a coach house, and a pigsty, were recorded to English Heritage Level 1-2 type standards (English Heritage 2006). In addition, the boundary wall around the site was recorded to Level 1 type standards. This form of recording is largely descriptive, with only a limited level of interpretation of the results and discussion of the phasing of the buildings. The recording comprised several parts:

- **Written Record:** descriptive records of all parts of the buildings were made using Greenlane Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm black and white print and colour slide formats, supplemented by colour digital, were taken of the main features of the buildings, their general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. Their details were then recorded on *pro forma* record sheets and their positions are shown in Figures 22-26. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are presented on the accompanying CD;
- **Drawings:** measured drawings were produced of all of the buildings, using a range of techniques, including rectified photography, hand measuring, and digital instrument survey. These comprised:
 - i. Plans of all of the main floors at 1:100 (or 1:1 if digital);
 - ii. Cross-sections at 1:50 (or 1:1 if digital);
 - iii. All of the external elevations at 1:100 (or 1:1 if digital);
 - iv. Detailed drawings of features of interest at 1:20

2.3.2 **The house:** the early part of the house, excluding the Victorian and modern extensions, was recorded to English Heritage Level 4 type standards (English Heritage 2006). This is a much more detailed level of recording, and is fully analytical, requiring highly detailed records and drawings of the building and utilising all of the information produced during the desk-based assessment to provide an interpretation of the structure's phasing and development. The recording comprises several parts:

- **Written Record:** a descriptive record was made of all parts of the building using Greenlane Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets. In addition, individual elements of the building were separately numbered and described so that a detailed discussion of the phasing and development of the building could be carried out;

- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm black and white print and colour slide format, supplemented by colour digital, were taken of all features of interest within the building, especially those that were separately numbered, providing a comprehensive photographic record of the entire building. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are presented on the accompanying CD;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced in digital format at a scale of 1:1 as AutoCAD files on site using a reflectorless total station connected to a tablet computer operating TheoLT and AutoCAD LT. This enabled the production of highly detailed drawings in real time, which could be checked for accuracy as they were made. In addition, paper plots of the digital survey data were taken on site and amended in order to improve the accuracy and add any sections that could not be surveyed on site. Drawings were produced, comprising:
 - i. Plans of all of the main floors;
 - ii. Two cross-sections through the house and one through the Victorian extension;
 - iii. All of the principal external elevations,
 - iv. Detailed drawings of features of interest, including isometric drawings, at 1:10.

2.3.3 The extensions were recorded to a mix of Level 2 and Level 3 type standards. The Level 2 type recording was the same as that used for the outbuildings, while the Level 3 is closer to Level 4 in content, but with a more limited degree of interpretation and a less detailed level of initial recording.

2.3.4 **Dendrochronology:** during the building recording core samples were taken from a number of locations within the house for dendrochronological assessment. In addition, samples were cut from timbers built into the walls of the barn following their removal during demolition, but these were ultimately not assessed. Unfortunately, the assessment report for the samples taken revealed that none of them were suitable for dating; the full report is presented in *Appendix 3*.

2.3.5 **Watching Brief:** during the demolition of the building opportunities were made available to examine the building at various stages. These were following the soft strip of the interior, after the demolition of the later extensions, after the removal of the roof and during the actual demolition of the main walls of the house. In addition, a small number of sections of render were removed from the external walls of the building in places specified by the archaeologist on site. The watching brief was intended to aid any interpretation of the development of the building, by revealing the ways in which its various sections related to each other, the nature of the fabric, and allow the identification of any additional features of interest not visible during the initial building recording.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*see accompanying CD*), and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Ferguson and Murray n.d.; English Heritage 1991). The archive index is presented in Appendix 4. The paper and digital archive and a copy of the report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness on completion of the project. Five copies of the report, including one unbound copy, will be deposited with Golder Associates, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital copy will be offered to the NMR and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

2.4.2 The three timber pegs (**125**) situated in the hall (G12) were removed from the building prior to demolition. These will be offered to the nearest suitable museum, considered likely to be the Dock Museum in Barrow-in-Furness, Kendal Museum, or the Museum of Lakeland Life in Kendal.

3. Desk-based assessment

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The desk-based assessment is intended to provide a context in which to place the results of the building recording. This provides a general background history for the site and identifies any information that will inform the interpretation of the buildings, their function, dating, and any periods of alteration. The results of the desk-based assessment are broken down into three sections: a general background history of the environs of the site, a map regression, and a more specific history of Black Beck Hall. The information has been compiled from a mix of primary and secondary sources, which are fully referenced throughout.

3.2 Background History

3.2.1 Ayside is situated within the parish of Staveley-in-Cartmel, on the edge of the Cartmel Fells, and its history is, like that of Staveley itself, little known. The name is thought to be Norse in origin, and refers to either a settlement or sheiling (a temporary settlement used while animals are taken to their summer pastures) by the oak trees or the river (Lee 1998, 5). Given its proximity to a beck presently originating at the High Newton Reservoirs and the origins of the River Ay (Dickinson 1980, 75) the latter perhaps seems more likely. There are few early references to Ayside, although Newton is mentioned in the Domesday survey (*op cit*, 74). Staveley is recorded as early as 1451 (Page 1914, 281), with the chapel in existence from at least 1650 (Harland 1870, 686), and lands in Broughton are recorded from as early as the 15th century (Dickinson 1980, 73). Staveley is thought to have been the property of Cartmel Priory prior to the dissolution, and the earliest surveys and accounts of its manor provide little useful detail (Page 1914, 281). A dispute of 1591 between John Barrow and George and Isabel Barrow is recorded, which mentions tenements in Ayside (*ibid*), but it is not possible to associate the available information with any specific properties in the village.

3.3 Map regression

3.3.1 The map regression examined a large number of maps and plans of the area, varying from early county maps to more specific records such as sales particulars. The results can be summarised as follows:

- **Yates 1786:** this is at a small scale, but it appears to show two square buildings in the location of the site;
- **Plan late 18th – early 19th century (CRO(K) WPR 89/PR/2716/27 n.d.):** this plan shows two buildings, evidently the house and the barn. The house is approximately square in plan, and the barn is a plain rectangle (Plate 1). There was no accompanying schedule;
- **Plan c1807 (CRO(K) WPR 89/PR/2716/15 c1807):** this plan shows two buildings, much as they appeared on the earlier plan but is considerably less detailed (Plate 2). There was no accompanying schedule;
- **Inclosure map 1809 (CRO(K) WPR/89 Z3 1809):** this map, surveyed in 1807 (CRO(K) WPR/89 Z3a 1807), shows two buildings, but is also lacking in detail (Plate 3). The barn to the north of the house seems considerably longer than at present, and so it may have been rebuilt or reduced in length after the production of this map;

- **Turnpike map c1810 (LRO(P) TTK 2 c1810):** this map, the paper on which it is drawn watermarked 1810, shows the same two buildings that are shown on the three previous maps, but at a considerably smaller scale. In addition, it shows the line of the proposed turnpike (built in 1819 (Hobbs 1956, 275-276)), which is now the A590;
- **Ordnance Survey 1851:** this is the first Ordnance Survey map to be produced for the area, at a scale of 1:10,560. It shows the house as a roughly square block with a small extension on the north side of the west elevation (Plate 4). The barn to the north is also present, although apparently enlarged in length, and with two additional outshuts on the south-side;
- **Ordnance Survey 1890:** this is the first Ordnance Survey map produced at a scale of 1:2500, and it is therefore considerably more detailed than any of the previous maps (Plate 5). The house is still essentially square in plan, although it has been extended to the west and north-west and small outshuts (presumably porches) are present on the north and south sides. The barn appears to have been extended to the west and possibly east, and there are a number of outshuts to the south and east. In addition, the coach house has been built across the road to the north, with an outshut attached to the south-west side, and the pigsty has been constructed, although it is evidently a much smaller building with an open courtyard or pen on the north side at this date. There are several outbuildings associated with the site of unknown purpose;
- **Sale particulars 1901 (CRO(B) BDB 17/SP2/32 1901):** the accompanying plan shows essentially the same detail as the previous map (Plate 6). The only possible exception is that the pigsty appears to have been enlarged to its present size. The level of detail of this plan is uncertain, however, as two of the additional buildings shown in black on the preceding map (one to the south-west of the coach house and one to the east of the house) are not shown despite being present on the subsequent map;
- **Ordnance Survey 1913:** the site has changed very little by this date (Plate 7). An additional extension has been added to the west side of the north-west extension to the house and the courtyards to the east of the pigsty have been constructed. The two outbuildings not shown on the 1901 plan are depicted, and are shown with open sides, perhaps suggesting that they were Dutch barns or linhays. The porch on the south end of the building has apparently also been removed.

3.4 Black Beck Hall

3.4.1 **Owners – Introduction:** documents within the deeds to Black Beck Hall show that it was owned by the Barker family in the late 19th century. During at least part of this period the Barkers were resident at Broughton Lodge, and in 1901 Black Beck Hall was put up for sale together with the Broughton Lodge Estate. Due to the absence of early deeds and the lack of other relevant documents, it is not clear when Black Beck Hall first came to be included as part of the Broughton Lodge Estate. The following sections follow Broughton Lodge and its owner occupiers, the companies connected to these individuals and the Barker family themselves.

3.4.2 **Broughton Lodge:** according to one source Broughton Lodge was built by Joseph Birch around 1770 or shortly after (Robinson 1988), while another suggests it was built about 1780-90, ‘*apparently for the first directors of the Backbarrow cotton mill, who presumably laid out the grounds*’ (Dickinson 1980, 74). It was later owned by John Birch and Robert Robinson until their bankruptcy and the Lodge’s sale in

1808 (CRO(K) WPR 89/Z2 1808). Birch and Robinson were trading as the Backbarrow Cotton Twist Company at the time (*ibid*). Later trade directories show Broughton Lodge was occupied (and presumably also owned) by John Wakefield in 1829 (Parson and White 1829, 704). He was presumably the same individual (or a descendant) who was the first to manufacture gunpowder in the north of England when he set up his works near Sedgwick in 1764 (Millward and Robinson 1970, 87; Rollinson 1974, 128). Another source, however, records that Old Sedgwick was licensed in 1764 and was created by the founding firm of WH Wakefield and Co (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1969, 76). The John Wakefield who is credited with establishing the Sedgwick works was a local Quaker, who was living in Kendal when he set up the works (Millward and Robinson 1970, 87). By 1849, John Barker was resident at Broughton Lodge (Mannex 1849, 385-6). He was presumably connected to Daye Barker and Co's gunpowder works at Low Wood, and in the late 1850s to early 1860s he resided at Broughton Lodge and clearly had a connection to the Low Wood works (LRO(P) DDX 116/14 1858-63). In 1901 the Broughton Lodge Estate was put up for sale together with Black Beck Hall (CRO(B) BDB 17/SP2/32 1901) by its then owner John Daye Barker, the son of the John Barker mentioned previously (*ibid*; Anon 1983a).

3.4.3 Backbarrow Cotton Company: documentary records relating to this company have been studied in considerable detail (Aspin 2003, 344-51). John Birch, Robert Robinson, and William Walmsley, Manchester fustian manufacturers, ran the Backbarrow Cotton Company from around 1781 (*op cit*, 344). Daye Barker was their partner and manager until 1798, and after his departure the company continued to trade under the same name (*ibid*). Newspaper reports from 1808 relate to the bankruptcy of John Birch and Robert Robinson, cotton spinners and merchants, carrying on trade together as Backbarrow Cotton Twist Company (CRO(K) WPR 89/Z2 1808).

3.4.4 Low Wood gunpowder works: the gunpowder works at Low Wood were established in 1799 (Millward and Robinson 1970, 87; Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1971, 64) by Daye Barker and Co (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1969, 76). Explosions were not uncommon – six workers lost their lives in January 1863, and there were more fatalities in 1868, 1887, and 1903 (Rollinson 1974, 129). Wakefield and Co, who established the first gunpowder mill in the north of England (see above), bought out the Low Wood works in 1882 (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1969, 76), and the company ceased production in 1934 (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1971, 66; Rollinson 1974, 130). In addition to the attention the works have received by industrial archaeologists (for example Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1969), a detailed study was also carried out for a dissertation in 1970 and was recently published (Palmer 1998).

3.4.5 Barker family: Daye Barker was born in 1748 and in 1788 he married Elizabeth Sandys, who was just 23 years old at the time (Palmer 1998, 22). They had ten children for which baptisms were recorded, including a son, also named Daye (*ibid*). Their sons were educated by a Mr Sampson in Kendal, and their daughters too were sent to school, to a Miss Richards in Kendal (*ibid*). Daye Barker senior was apparently owner and manager of the cotton mills at Backbarrow, which began around 1782 (*op cit*, 21). Certainly, he was in the cotton trade at some time, and is described in one document from 1796 as '*Daye Barker of Backbarrow in the said County [Lancaster] Cotton Spinner*' (*op cit*, 21-2). He was one of four partners involved in the setting up of the Low Wood gunpowder works in 1798 (*ibid*), and Daye Barker junior in due course succeeded him at the works (*op cit*, 22). Daye senior died in 1835, two years after his wife (*ibid*).

3.4.6 John Barker, possibly the son of Daye Barker senior married Marianne, and they had a son, John Daye Barker (Anon 1938; see also CRO(B) BD HJ 189/2/13

1868). John owned and occupied Broughton Lodge (see above), and his property was passed to his son, John Daye, who inherited all his property on John's death in 1869 (Anon 1938). John Daye Barker is recorded in 1901 as living at the Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall in the County of Middlesex (Anon 1983a), and his lack of connection to Cumbria may have led to his decision to sell both the Broughton Lodge Estate and Black Beck Hall in the same year.

3.4.7 Occupiers – Introduction: two families were traced as having occupied Black Beck Hall, from a mixture of sources including trade directories. These were the Jacksons, from 1849 until sometime between 1861 and 1871, and the Ellwoods, from sometime between 1861 and 1871 until 1983. No reference could be found to 'Black Beck Hall' before 1849, and it seems likely that the name was not given to the farm until around this time, or at least that it was not in general use. It is clear from the map evidence that it existed from at least the beginning of the 19th century and possibly the end of the 18th (see *Section 3.3*). Pre-1849 information relating to the Jackson family has therefore been included below, although it is unclear whether or not it relates to Black Beck Hall. While there are no references to Black Beck Hall in any of the available parish registers (Brierley 1907 and Barlow 2004) there are some references to a place in the Cartmel area called Blackburn or Blackburne. This does not appear to be a reference to the town of Blackburn in modern Lancashire (apart from one entry (Barlow 2004, 210)), and it seems to have been occupied by the Fletcher family between at least 1791 and 1805 (*op cit*, 277, 280 and 300). One James Fletcher of Blackburn is described as a yeoman (*op cit*, 300), which would suggest that they were a well-established family in the area. While there is no proof, it is conceivable that Blackburn and Black Beck are the same place (the meaning is essentially identical), and that the change of name has disguised the building's early history, although searches for other references to 'Blackburn(e)' proved fruitless.

3.4.8 Jackson family: Robert Jackson was married to Jane, and he died in 1828, leaving everything to his wife, including '*all that Messuage and Tenement Lands and Grounds Hereditaments with the Appurtenances situate at Ayside*' (LRO(P) R384b/42 1828). He stipulated that on Jane's death the property was to go to their son, Thomas Jackson, and that some of his other possessions were to go to another of their sons, William (*ibid*). The year after Robert's death, Jane is listed as a yeoman farmer, resident at Ayside (Parson and White 1829, 706). By the time the first census was carried out, in 1841, Robert and Jane's son Thomas is listed as a farmer at Ayside, living with his wife Mary, and their children Robert, Thomas, Betsy, Mary, and John (CRO(B) HO 107 528, 173, 1841). The first definite link to the site in question comes from 1849, when a trade directory lists Thomas Jackson as a farmer occupying Blackbeck Hall at Ayside (Mannex 1849, 387), with the same information given in a similar directory two years later (Mannex and Co 1851, 387).

3.4.9 At the time of the second census, in 1851, Thomas Jackson is described as a farmer of 63 acres employing one labourer, and he is shown living at Ayside with his mother Jane, his wife, and all their children save their eldest, Robert (CRO(B) HO 107 2274, 39, 1851). By 1861 Thomas has died, and his widow, Mary, is described as a farmer of 63 acres, living at Blackbeck Hall with her son John B, her granddaughter Mary J, and her two servants Thomas Walker and Alice Airey (CRO(B) RG 9 3165, 159, 1861).

3.4.10 Ellwood family: Elizabeth Taylor was born in 1811 to parents Isaac and Agnes of Cartmel Fell (CRO(K) WD RG/405/64 1863). She married Thomas Ellwood in 1831, shortly before her 20th birthday (Barlow 2004, 239). Eighteen years later, in 1849, Thomas is listed as a carrier to Ulverston (Mondays and Thursdays), to Bowness (Tuesdays and Fridays), and to Kendal (Saturdays), living at Ayside (Mannex 1849, 387). In 1858 Thomas and Elizabeth's son, Timothy, described as a

carrier resident at Ayside, married Ann Jackson, the only daughter of John Jackson, who was a shopkeeper and postmaster at Newton-in-Cartmel (presumably High Newton; Anon 1858). Three years later, Thomas (described as a carrier and general trader) announced in the local paper that his son Timothy was no longer working for him, and had set up in opposition (Anon 1861).

3.4.11 Elizabeth's parents died shortly afterwards – her mother, Agnes, in 1862 (CRO(K) WD RG/405/64 1863), and her father, Isaac, in 1863, by which time she and her sister, Agnes Stables, were the only surviving children (CRO(K) WD RG/405/66 1863). The Ellwoods moved within Ayside to Black Beck Hall sometime prior to 1871, and at the time of the 1871 census Thomas Ellwood, described as a carrier and farmer of 90 acres employing 4 men, is recorded as living at Blackbeck Hall with his wife Elizabeth, and their children Thomas, John, and Jane, and their servants William Redding and Joseph Hollows (CRO(B) RG10 4238, 150, 1871).

3.4.12 It would appear that when Thomas Ellwood senior made his will in 1879, the implied rift with his son Timothy (presumably the eldest of the children) remained, as he bequeathed his real estate to his sons Thomas and John (CRO(K) WD RG/405/75 1888). Two years later, Thomas's wife Elizabeth had died, and the 1881 census records Thomas as a widower, and a carrier and farmer of 80 acres, living at Ayside with his children Thomas and Dorothy, his grandchildren Thomas Burrow, Elizabeth J Burrow, and Elizabeth J Ellwood, and his servants William G Atkinson and Sarah Robinson (RG11 4275, 152, 1881). Copious business records relating to Thomas and John Ellwood's carrying business survive in Cumbria Record Office in Kendal, including day books, vouchers, and account books covering the period 1860 to 1900, but they are poorly catalogued (CRO(K) WDB 84 1860-1900). Additional records are privately held by Peter Gray, who lived at Black Beck Hall around the turn of the 20th century (P Gray pers comm.). A postcard showing one of the Ellwoods with his horse and cart, sometime around the late 19th or early 20th century, is also known (Hutton 1996, 28; Plate 8).

3.4.13 In 1882, a trade directory describes Thomas as a farmer, and carrier to Ulverston (Mondays and Thursdays), and to Kendal (Wednesdays and Saturdays), resident at Black Beck in Ayside (Mannex and Co 1882, 348). Three years later, in 1885, Thomas senior died, aged between 75 and 77 (CRO(B) RG10 4238, 150, 1871). Thomas junior died later the same year (CRO(K) WD RG/405/75 1888), aged between 42 and 44 (CRO(B) RG10 4238, 150, 1871). A document within the deeds for Black Beck Hall shows John Ellwood occupying the premises on a seven year lease from 1890 onwards (Anon 1879). The following year, in the 1891 census, John, described as a farmer and carrier, is listed as living at Black Beck Hall with his wife Ann, their children James and Mary Elizabeth, their nieces Jane Ann Burrow and Margaret H Burrow, and their servants John Postlethwaite and Robert Inman Cummings (CRO(B) RG12 3474, 135, 1891). Although John made his will in 1897 (Anon 1938), he lived long enough to buy Black Beck farm from John Daye Barker in 1901 (Anon 1985). He continued to own the property in 1910-13, although by this time his son, James, was living there (CRO(B) BT/IR 1/3 1910). At the time of John's death in 1927 he is described as having lived at Barrow Green (Anon 1983a), presumably Barber Green (?). By 1968 James Ellwood had died, and Black Beck Hall passed to JJ and Thomas Watson Ellwood (Anon 1985). By 1982 the owners were listed as Thomas Watson Ellwood and his wife Mary Ellwood, who sold the property to John and Sheila Joan Martin in 1983 (*ibid*), thus ending the Ellwoods' 112 or more year association with the property.

3.4.14 **Later History – anecdotal evidence and deeds:** the deeds demonstrate that the last Ellwoods to own the building were Thomas and Mary, although it is not certain whether they were living there or not. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the

last Ellwoods to live at Black Beck Hall were John and Florence, and that Florence was killed in a house fire in the early 1980s (Stan Rigge pers comm.). This is confirmed by their gravestone, which is situated in Staveley churchyard and states that John died on the 30th April 1981, at the age of 70, and Florence on the 20th October of the same year, at the age of 75 (Plate 10). In her later years Florence was considered unable to look after herself and was offered a place in a care home or a home carer, both of which she refused (Anon 1981; Aris 1981). On more than one occasion she accidentally set fire to the house (Stan Rigge pers comm.), and the last time this occurred it led to a serious fire at Black Beck Hall, which resulted in her death (Anon 1981; Aris 1981; Plate 9). The extent of the damage to the house is not clear however; reports from local residents vary from it only affecting the western extension (Peter Gray pers comm.) to it severely damaging the whole building (Stephen Airey pers comm.). The latter description is perhaps more likely as Mr Airey was present at the house shortly after the fire and one account at the time describes the building as '*blazing*' (Aris 1981, 1), although another states that '*Damage was confined to a bed settee and chair and the effects of smoke*' (Anon 1981, 1). At this time the house is said to have still had an early oak staircase, carved spice cupboard door (which was stolen some time after the fire, but while the house was empty), and decorated oak partition wall forming one side of the southern hall (Peter Gray pers comm.). In addition, the photograph from 1981 shows a chimney on the gable of the north-west extension (Plate 9).

3.4.15 The house was included on the provisional list of buildings of architectural or historic interest in 1962 (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1962) and was Listed Grade III, and although the details (see *Appendix 2*) provide little additional information, they do confirm the presence of a panelled staircase. Grade III Listing was an earlier term used to denote a building of local interest, and during a re-listing survey carried out in the mid 1980s to early 1990s many Grade III buildings were converted to Grade II or de-listed (Graham Darlington pers comm.). Searches by staff at English Heritage (Stella Jackson pers comm.) and the National Monuments Record (Nigel Wilkins pers comm.), however, suggest that Black Beck Hall was never included on a final list. No casework notes for listed buildings are held by either organisation, as they would normally be held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS; Stella Jackson and Nigel Wilkins pers comm.). DCMS hold no casework notes for buildings that were never listed, however, and in any case they do not keep any records for more than 20 years (Anthony Nonyelu pers comm.).

3.4.16 The subsequent owners, the Martin family, carried out extensive alterations to the building following the fire, although it probably lay empty for some time as they did not take possession of it until 1983 (Anon 1985). These alterations unfortunately resulted in the removal and sale of the original stairs and the carved oak partition wall (Peter Gray pers comm.). Plans produced in support of the planning application (No/7/83/5258) at the time (Anon 1983b; 1983c; 1983d) show the arrangement of the building and reveal that the original staircase was situated at the end of the hall, the porch to the south was somewhat larger, there were fewer windows in the north and south elevations, there was a door with a flight of steps in the centre of the south elevation, and the smaller of the two western outshuts was a smaller monopitch building while the larger had two chimneys, one on the north-west corner and one on the north-east (Plates 11-16). Alterations were also apparently carried out some time between 1979 and 1981, perhaps as a result of the fire, which apparently included the conversion of at least part of the western extension for domestic use, it having previously been used as a barn (Peter Gray pers comm.), although this contradicts the evidence of the photograph taken in 1981, shortly after the fire (Plate 9). Shortly after the redevelopment of 1983 the house and buildings were put up for sale (Hodgson 1984). Part of a building described as '*the dairy*' was at this time

apparently used as a farm shop (*ibid*), although this was allegedly without permission from the local authority (Pattinson 1984), which concurs with local anecdotal evidence.

4. Building Recording - Introduction

4.1 Setting

4.1.1 Black Beck Hall is situated immediately to the west of the A590, on the east side of the village of Ayside and some distance from its centre (Figs 1-2). The house, pigsty and barn are a short distance from the A590, but the east wall of the coach house is immediately adjacent to it (Plates 17-18). The nearest buildings are other isolated farms and houses to the east, north-east and south-east, and cottages on the edge of Ayside to the west.

4.2 Arrangement and Fabric

4.2.1 The majority of the buildings at Black Beck Hall are arranged within an enclosed area formed by the boundary wall around the site, with only the coach house situated outside of this, across the road to the north. The front of the house faces south towards the garden and a track to the south-east, which may have been the principal point of access in the early part of the site's history. The pigsty is situated a short distance to the south and the barn is positioned close to the north side of the house. The main entrance to the site now lies to the north and opens on to a paved yard. The coach house is situated at some distance to the north-east away from the rest of the buildings, and across Ayside Road. All of the buildings have been named according to their presumed original function rather than their most recent function, with the exception of the house, pigsty and boundary wall. Therefore, the building most recently used as a garage is referred to as the barn, and the building described in the specification for the building recording as 'the barn' (Highways Agency 2006) is referred to as the coach house.

4.2.2 All of the buildings are constructed in a similar style, but they are described separately below:

- **Boundary Wall:** all sections of this wall are dry-stone built. The north side comprises rounded and sub-angular stones of local material, some of which are quite large, up to 0.5m across. This style of construction is retained where it returns to the south towards the pigsty. The southern section comprises more angular stones, topped with raking cam stones (Rollinson 1991, 11), while the east section is a similar build, but capped with flat slabs;
- **Pigsty:** the courtyard wall is constructed from random courses set in a thick gritty white lime mortar with quoined corners and jambs and jagged coping cams on top. Most of the stone is rounded or sub-angular, and comprises local slate with some limestone. The main walls are built of random courses of rock-faced local slate set in a thick gritty lime mortar, with finer grained slate used for the drip moulds. The roof is finished with grey slate and ceramic bonnet ridge tiles. The brick used in the north elevation is dark red, with burnt faces, and the slate hung over the ends of the purlins is of the green Westmorland variety;
- **Barn:** the east elevation comprises rough courses of sub-angular local slate, with dressed limestone quoins set in a cement mortar with some gritty inclusions. The remaining walls are roughly coursed angular slabs of local slate with larger slabs forming the quoins, set in a thick off-white gritty lime mortar. The roof is monopitch and finished with slate on a machine-cut timber frame with barge boards;

- **Coach House:** the main building is constructed from angular pieces of local slate in random courses with dressed limestone quoins with droved margins, all in a thick grey gritty mortar. The roof is finished with grey slate with v-shaped red sandstone ridge tiles. The outshut to the west is built of random courses of smaller sub-rounded rock-face finished stones with occasional through stones and dressed limestone quoins with droved margins. The roof is monopitch, and also finished with grey slate. The southern outshut is built from concrete blocks with a corrugated aluminium monopitch roof;
- **House:** the majority of the house is built in rough courses of angular stone, although this is generally covered by a thick layer of concrete render externally and a thick plaster and/or plasterboard internally. The roof is finished with grey slate and stone v-shaped ridge tiles, on a timber superstructure. More detailed descriptions of the individual elements and fabric of the house are presented in the descriptive sections below and in the feature index (*Appendix 1*).

4.2.3 In all cases the elevations of the building are described in a logical order working anti-clockwise from the north. In many cases the directions of the elevations have been simplified to the four cardinal points in order to reduce the length and complexity of the descriptive text.

4.3 Watching Brief

4.3.1 During the demolition of the house a watching brief was maintained at various stages, from the initial soft strip of internal fittings and wall finishes to the demolition of the main walls. The results of the watching brief are, wherever possible, appended to the descriptions of the relevant rooms and elevations. This is intended to keep associated pieces of information together and allow the descriptions to flow in a logical order, rather than putting them into separate sections.

5. Building Recording – Ancillary Structures

5.1 Boundary Wall

5.1.1 **External detail:** the boundary wall extends around virtually the entire site, although the coach house lies outside the boundary to the north, and it incorporates the pigsty and barn as part of its circuit (Fig 3). Elements of the original barn actually make up part of the boundary on the north side (Plates 19-20), and these are described in the relevant section (*Section 4.6*). The north-west section, adjacent to Ayside Road, has large mature trees growing from the top of it, a gate on the east side, and is revetted into the slope on the south side (Plate 23). On the south side there is a raised flower bed of dry-stone construction (Plate 26). Within the fabric of the wall at this point, probably filling the gap between the slope and the wall, is the remains of a late 19th to early 20th century midden (Plate 24). The northern section of the boundary continues to the west, where it joins the general boundary along the side of the road (Plate 25). A return to the south (which presumably butts the main wall, although the junction was obscured by vegetation) runs towards the pigsty. This section has a large amount of vegetation growing from it, and has a sharp dog-leg to the west before continuing southwards and butting the pigsty. The pigsty effectively forms the boundary to the site at its south-west corner, although it is also butted by a wavy field wall that runs to the south-west.

5.1.2 The boundary continues east from the south-east corner, and there is a gate almost immediately adjacent to the pigsty. To the east of this, and not apparently associated with it, there is a relict gate post formed from a single large slab of slate with a single hole for the gate hook. Further east it meets the wall around the garden, which forms a roughly rectangular enclosure effectively separate from the rest of the boundary (Plates 27-28). The garden itself is divided in half north/south by a low revetted retaining wall, with the south side forming a raised terrace accessed by a central flight of steps and gates on the east and west sides allowing access around the house (Plate 32). To the south-east of the garden wall, a field wall continues in a south-westerly direction, and it and a parallel wall to the east form a track orientated north/south (Plate 31). At the north end of this track, adjacent to the south side of the garden wall, there is a gate in both walls, with the gate posts made from large slabs of slate (Plates 29-30). The wall forming the east side of the track turns to the north east, where it is butted by another section of walling, forming a small fold with a gate on the north side. The wall continues to the east where it forms a large gate leading onto the main road (Plate 22). The north-east corner of the site is effectively formed by the remains of the east end of the barn, although there is an additional curved section added to this topped with concrete (Plate 21).

5.2 Pigsty

5.2.1 **External detail:** the north elevation forms the gable end of the building (Fig 4; Plate 33). There is a small central window on the ground floor with the remains of a nine-light fixed casement window *in situ*. This has a slate sill, machine-cut timber lintel and the jambs are finished with concrete and incorporate pieces of brick, suggesting that they are inserted. Above is another window with a stone sill and timber lintel, covered by hung slate and with a slate drip mould above. The timber wall plate supporting the roof structure is visible below the eaves and the ends of the purlins are also covered by hung slate. The east side of this elevation is finished with a rough patchy render, and a ceramic pipe projects through in the centre at the base of the wall. There is a cast iron downpipe attached on the east side and the wall is butted on this side by the lower wall of the yard.

5.2.2 The west elevation is in a relatively poor condition, with large areas of collapse (Plate 34). There are quoins at the corners, which are also butted by adjoining boundary and field walls, and further quoins in the centre, denoting the position of the internal dividing wall.

5.2.3 The south elevation is also in a poor condition, with large amounts of collapse, particularly around the west side of a large central aperture (Plate 35). The remains of a render finish are present on the east side, showing the position of the frame, and the purlins, comprising round wood logs, project through the wall. The name 'J ELLWOOD' has been scratched into a large block of stone on the west side (Plate 36).

5.2.4 The east elevation comprises two elements, an outer wall forming a yard, and the inner wall of the pigsty proper (Plate 37). The outer wall has two central doorways either side of a central dividing wall with quoined jambs. The walls to the north and south of these each have a single small square chute with sloping stone sills and stone lintels (Plate 38). The east elevation of the main wall has a doorway on the north side of the wall dividing the yard with a lintel comprising several pieces of machine-cut timber and the remains of a slate drip course. The wall plate and a large piece of timber, perpendicular to the wall, are exposed above this doorway where part of the wall has collapsed. South of the dividing wall is another, very low, doorway with a stone lintel and a drip course (Plate 39). There is a small aperture above this door with a timber frame with iron hooks and a latch fitting for a shutter. To the south of this is another small aperture with splayed jambs and a stone sill and lintel.

5.2.5 **Internal detail:** the internal space is split between two rooms, north and south of a dividing wall (Fig 4). The northern room has two floors, the ground floor has a concrete floor on the east side and stone flags set in concrete on the west, with a narrow concrete-lined channel oriented north/south between them, which exits through the base of the north wall (Plate 41). All of the walls are finished with whitewash, and there is some rough render remaining in the north-east corner. The ceiling comprises floor boards on machine-cut timber joists orientated north/south, and there is an upright post on the north side, east of the central channel. The window in the north elevation has splayed jambs, with some brick visible, and a rendered sill. The south elevation has a large low aperture with quoined jambs and two lintels (suggesting it was divided into two smaller doorways by a central post or pillar), which has been blocked with stone (Plate 40). The first floor forms a small attic space room, open to the roof. The roof comprises a single purlin per pitch plus a ridge purlin, all of which comprise machine-cut timbers. The window in the north elevation extends to the level of the floor and has a machine-cut timber lintel and frame. The ends of the purlins from the room to the south project through the south wall, and the easternmost is slate hung. All of the walls have been lime-washed, although the west wall is missing due to collapse.

5.2.6 The southern room is open to the roof, although it evidently originally had a first floor. The roof comprises machine-cut rafters supporting lathes and rough plaster, and there is a skylight with an iron frame on the west side. There are two purlins per pitch plus the ridge purlin, all of which are unfinished round wood pine logs still with bark attached. The low doorway in the east elevation has a stone lintel, while the windows have timber lintels. The smaller of the two windows has a stone sill. The north elevation has the same blocked doorway visible in the northern room, but with a two-piece machine-cut timber lintel. The south elevation has a doorway above ground level, with no surviving sill, which corresponds to the height of rows of joist holes in the east and west elevations for the former first floor level.

5.3 Barn

5.3.1 **External detail:** the north elevation forms part of the boundary wall at its east and west end, with only a section west of the centre comprising part of the standing building (Fig 5; Plates 19-20). The east end has a large blocked aperture mid-way along it, and butts what is evidently the original return of the barn where there are large slabs forming the corner (Plate 20). To the west of this there is a blocked ventilation slot, before the wall increases in height where the surviving section of the building is situated (Plate 42). This is topped with a monopitch roof, and east of the centre there is a large doorway with a flat rounded arch of vertically set slabs, which is filled by a plank door on the west side and machine-cut board stud wall on the east. The lintel comprises a large piece of re-used hand-finished timber. To the west of this is another blocked ventilation slot, prior to a return of the wall to the south. In front of this doorway is a low structure built of ashlar blocks capped with concrete with steps on the east side, which is presumably a mounting block (Plate 43). This corner is butted by the continuation of the wall to the west, which represents an extension to the original barn that has since been largely demolished. There are three larger blocked apertures within this section, which terminates at a corner at its west end, where it is finished with large dressed limestone quoins (Plate 44). The wall returns to the south at this point where there is a pedestrian doorway, also with dressed limestone quoins, which has been blocked with stone, before the wall forms part of the low garden wall (Plate 45).

5.3.2 The west elevation is formed by the return of the gable of the original barn. There is a concrete render skim over the lower part of the wall, which forms a plinth 0.12m deep across the whole elevation. There are rough quoins at each corner, and in the centre there is a large pedestrian doorway with a flat voussoir arch formed by edge-set stones (Plate 47). Either side of this doorway is the end of a piece of horizontal timber driven into the wall.

5.3.3 The west end of the south elevation follows the extension to the building, which now effectively forms part of the boundary wall. It has two wide blocked doorways and a blocked window, between which is a concrete skim over the lower part between 0.5-0.6m tall (Plate 46). The central section comprises the elevation of the standing building, which has a large central doorway on the east side, the eastern jamb of which is finished with dressed limestone quoins, to the west of which is a ventilation slot blocked with stone (Plate 48). The east end, like the west, forms the north wall of the extension to the original barn, with the wide internal aperture of the blocked ventilation slot visible on the west side and the stub wall of the original return of the barn to the west of this (Plate 50). The wall continues to the east with the large blocked opening visible on the north side and a timber 'intel' built into the wall to the east of this. The wall continues again to the east before reaching a dog-leg return, which represents the original extent of buildings in this location (Plate 51).

5.3.4 The east elevation is a different build to the rest of the barn, and is evidently a later insertion. There is a timber batten following the line of the monopitch roof and quoins at the south end and upper part of the north end, where it is built onto the top of the original wall. There is a central window with a rock-face finished lintel, slate sill and four-light fixed timber casement (Plate 49).

5.3.5 **Internal detail:** the interior comprises a single room open to the roof, which is built of machine-cut timber rafters and three purlins orientated east/west and a single beam orientated north/south (Fig 5). The beam is supported by two upright posts with chocks between them and the beam, and wedges underneath the posts, and there is another post supporting the southernmost purlin. All of the purlins have a shallow stop chamfer on the upper side, perhaps suggesting that they have been re-used. The floor is concrete on the west side and flagged on the east with timber beams with

iron studs covering part of the area to the east, perhaps the site of a former vehicle inspection pit (Plate 54). All of the walls have a thick mortar on them and a patchy render. The north elevation has a blocked aperture to the west, the rear of the ventilation slot seen externally, with a heavy re-used hand-finished timber lintel (Plate 53). To the east is the large doorway, the west jamb of which appears to have been rebuilt or repaired (Plate 52). This also has a heavy re-used lintel with empty peg holes, attached to which is a piece of timber packing crate marked 'ONIONS', '...RUNA', '...NCIA ESPANA'. The door is built from beaded tongue and groove planks supported by chamfered battens with iron strap hinges and a bolt and latch. The west side of the aperture is filled with more modern timber stud partition infill. The east elevation is inserted and butts the north elevation. It has a central window with a concrete lintel and concrete finish to the sill. The south elevation has a large doorway on the east side with two machine-cut timbers forming the lintel, one of which is chamfered. There is an aperture to the west, the rear of the ventilation slot, which is blocked with stone above which is a rough batten. The west elevation has a blocked central doorway with a heavy hand-finished timber lintel with various peg holes within it (Plate 53).

5.3.6 **Watching brief:** the removal of the timber lintels during demolition allowed a closer inspection. It revealed that two of them had two empty joist slots, which cut across each other in one case, demonstrating that they had been used more than once.

5.4 Coach House

5.4.1 **External detail:** the majority of the north-west elevation is made up of the gable end of the main part of the building (Fig 6). There are various rows of through stones projecting through the walls, plus the ends of the purlins below the eaves. The corners are finished with neatly dressed limestone quoins with droved margins (Plate 55). There is a wagon doorway north-east of the centre with similarly dressed quoins and a machine-cut timber lintel, which is largely blocked with concrete blocks leaving a narrow six-light aperture at the top. Immediately south-west of this doorway the wall is butted by a field boundary running approximately north/south, and south-west of this the initials 'JA' have been carved into the wall (Plate 56).

5.4.2 The south-west side of the coach house is butted by a monopitch outshut, the return of which covers most of the south-west elevation. It has three windows, the north-western and south-eastern of which have six-light fixed iron casements, which appear to be in inserted apertures (Plate 57). The central window has a slate sill.

5.4.3 The outshut returns at the south-east end where it butts the main wall of the coach house. The south-east elevation has a pedestrian doorway at the south-west end in the return of the outshut, with dressed limestone quoins. North-east of this is a concrete block and brick outshut butting the larger outshut, with a pedestrian doorway on the south-west side and a eight-light window with a fixed iron casement to the north-east of this (Plate 58). The north-east end of the elevation forms the opposing gable of the coach house, which has a large wagon doorway on the north-east side, as per the north-west elevation, with dressed limestone quoins and a timber lintel. This too is blocked with concrete blocks, leaving a small six-light aperture at the top (Plate 59).

5.4.4 The north-east elevation was difficult to access due to its proximity to the road but is plain, with quoins at the corners and at least one row of through stones present within the stonework (Plate 60).

5.4.5 **Internal detail:** the interior of the coach house forms a single large room open to the roof and with a concrete floor (Fig 6). The roof comprises two king post

trusses with raking braces resting on the tie beam (Plates 64-65). The king posts are bolted onto the tie beam, have notched and splayed heads to fit the principal rafters (Campbell 2000, 47), and all of the timbers are slightly chamfered and machine-cut. The south-eastern king post is marked with a '+' carpenter's mark, while the north-western is marked with a '-'. There are two purlins per pitch plus a housed ridge purlin. The north-east and south-west elevations are plain, but have large iron hooks for the doors attached at the north-west and south-east ends of the north-east elevation (Plate 63) and there is a modern timber-built cage covered with chicken wire against the south-west elevation around a pedestrian doorway into the outshut beyond (Plate 67). This has a machine-cut timber lintel, and the door, which has three slots cut into it, is constructed from tongue and groove beaded planks with round edged battens and small iron hinges attached to blocks. The north-west and south-east elevations have large wagon doorways on the north-east side, with dressed limestone quoins and machine-cut timber lintels (Plate 66).

5.4.6 The larger of the two outshuts, attached to the south-west side of the building, is open to the roof, and this comprises four purlins supported by two half trusses comprising a king post and tie beam. These are supported by additional upright posts, two to the north-west and one to the south-east, finished with a light stop chamfer, which evidently originally formed stalls (Plate 61). The scars for partition walls are visible in the floor, which is concrete (Plate 62), and has a dung channel along the south-west side and a slight step along the north-east. The north-west elevation is plain, butts the main wall of the coach house and has a concrete skim along the lower part on the west side. The north-east elevation has a central doorway, possibly inserted, the north jamb of which has apparently been rebuilt and which is accessed by a flight of concrete steps. There is electrical ducting attached to the south-east of this, and the south-east elevation has a concrete skim over the lower part. There is also electrical ducting attached to the south-east elevation, and at the south end there is another doorway with a stone lintel and beaded tongue and groove door with roughly chamfered battens and four slots cut through it. Most of the south-west elevation is covered by a concrete skim. The north and south windows have six-light night vent opening windows in iron casements, while the central window has a fixed three-light timber casement. All have machine-cut timber lintels and sloping sills, and there is electrical ducting attached above.

5.4.7 The smaller outshut, to the south-east, has a concrete floor and the roof is supported by two machine-cut timber purlins. The walls are all concrete block finished with plaster and paint and there is electrical ducting attached across the north-west and north-east elevations. The doorway in the south-east elevation has a machine-cut timber lintel and a four-panel door and the window to the north-east of this has a concrete sill and timber lintel.

6. Building Recording - House

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The different recording requirements within the house mean that the following descriptive elements of the building are arranged in various ways. The earliest, original part of the house, for example, is described in considerable detail with individual features each given their own feature number in order to aid subsequent discussion and phasing. The later extensions, which include 19th century and modern additions, including a conservatory, are described in more general terms, with a level of detail appropriate to the form of recording. In order to make the information accessible the external elevations are described in single blocks, moving around the building in an anti-clockwise direction from north to east, incorporating both the original elements of the structure and the subsequent extensions. The rooms are similarly described in logical blocks, starting with the ground floor and working around the building from the most recent parts of the building to the earliest. The position of the rooms is shown in Fig 11-13, and in each case the room number has the prefix G for ground floor, F for first floor and S for second floor. Three cross-sections (Figs 14-15 and 17) and a long section (Fig 16) show the relationship between the different floors, and there are detailed drawings showing specific features of interest (Fig 18), including those exposed during the watching brief (Figs 19-20).

6.2 External detail

6.2.1 **Surface finish:** the entire exterior of the house is finished with a thick concrete render, painted off-white, and is divided between the original house on the east side and, the Victorian and modern extensions to the west.

6.2.2 **North elevation:** the east end of the north elevation (the original house) has plastic guttering and downpipes (**108**) attached below the roof (**113**), which has a single modern skylight (**112**) (Fig 7; Plate 68). There are various other modern fittings such as a red plastic alarm box (**102**), a rectangular timber batten, probably for a basket ball net (**104**), waste water pipes (**107**) with associated brick drains (**109**), and a bracket light fitting (**106**) attached to the wall.

6.2.3 The main wall (**103**) has a shallow chamfered plinth approximately 0.1m deep, and four windows on the first floor (**116** and **189**) each with modern hinged casements, typically of nine-lights (**101**), although there is a tall stair window with 15-lights west of the centre. There are two further windows on the ground floor (**116** and **188**), one with a nine-light casement, the other 12-light (**101**). The larger of these (**188**) is noticeably wider than the other windows, and approximately between them, on the ground, is a low stone-built block with a slate top (**110**), presumably a small mounting block. The sills of all of the windows are finished with roofing slate.

6.2.4 Attached between the original house and the return to the north forming the Victorian extension is a monopitch porch (**111**), which has two doorways, one facing south and one facing east, both with 15-light doors, and a nine-light window to the south, and is finished with a slate roof with plastic rainwater goods (Plate 69).

6.2.5 Within the return to the north there is a 20-light window on the ground floor and a nine-light window on the first, both of which have dressed limestone sills. After the wall returns again to the west it forms a gable, extended again on the west side, with the ends of the purlins projecting through the wall beneath the boxed barge board (Plate 70). The roof of the extension is capped with ceramic bonnet tiles. There are two nine-light windows in the original extension, one on each floor, the first floor example with a slate sill and the ground floor with a dressed limestone sill and both

with modern hinged casements. The division between the earlier and later extensions is evident as a crack in the render, and there is a 12-light window on the ground floor in the later extension to the west with a slate sill.

6.2.6 *Watching brief:* the removal of the slate slab on top of the possible mounting block (**110**) revealed that it comprises a hollow structure held by concrete mortar filled with loose rubble. The removal of a patch of render from around the ground floor windows revealed that the apertures were their original size, and that the wall is constructed from roughly coursed slate. The westernmost window was revealed to have a large single block, possibly of limestone, forming the lintel.

6.2.7 *West elevation:* the west elevation is largely dominated by the later extensions (Fig 8). The north side comprises the extended west pitch of the gable forming the north-western extension, which has plastic rainwater goods, plastic waste water pipes attached and two windows on the ground floor, both with modern 12-light casements and slate sills (Plate 71). This extension returns on its south side to the east, where it forms the opposing end of the gable (although this is largely covered by the conservatory). The ends of the purlins project through the wall beneath the barge board above the roof of the conservatory. The conservatory is a modern construction, comprising an aluminium frame with large glazed sliding doors and a monopitch glass panel roof with plastic rainwater goods (Plate 72). Extending above it is a further small extension forming a gable. This is very plain, with barge boards and the projecting ends of two purlins and a ridge purlin exposed. There is a single window on the first floor, north of the centre with nine-light modern hinged casement and slate sill, and to the south there is a modern plastic waste water pipe attached. The return of this extension has two more windows, one on the ground floor and one on the first, both with modern nine-light hinged timber casements. This return then meets the gable of the main part of the house, which is relatively plain. Three scrolled purlin ends project through the wall on the south side (**120**) and the gable is topped by a chimney stack (**115**) which is finished with render that has been scored to imitate ashlar blocks. There is a narrow string course below the top, which is capped with the remains of concrete, presumably indicating the position of the original pots.

6.2.8 *Watching brief:* the removal of the later extensions exposed some of the stonework of the original house (which was originally inside the roofspace) and revealed that it was finished with a patchy roughcast render. The decorative purlin ends (**120**) continue into this section, revealing that they were added prior to it being built, and there is the remains of a slate drip course and some large quoins exposed at the north-east corner.

6.2.9 *South elevation:* the south elevation is also divided between the later extensions at the west end and original house at the east (Fig 9). The far west end is formed by the modern conservatory, which comprises large sliding glass doors in an aluminium frame beneath a monopitch roof, beyond which is the rear gable of the north-west extension (see *Section 4.8.2*) above. East of this is the return of the smaller western extension, which has a window on each floor (see *Section 4.8.2* above).

6.2.10 The main house (Plate 73) has two modern skylights (**112**) in this pitch of the roof (**113**) and plastic rainwater goods (**108**). The main wall (**103**) is finished with thick concrete render painted off-white into which are set four windows on the first floor and three on the ground floor (**117**). All of the windows have a narrow square surround and sill, and those on the ground floor have flat round arched heads, apart from **190**, which has a flat head. The first floor windows are various sizes; three have 12-light timber casements and one is only six-lights, all are modern (**101**). The six-light window (**191**) is considerably smaller than the rest, but is finished in the same general style, albeit with no sill. The ground floor windows are more uniform and all

have 16-light timber casements (**101**). All of the windows have narrow rendered surrounds, with those on the first floor being square or rectangular, and those on the ground floor forming flattened arches.

6.2.11 The wall has a slight chamfered plinth, and the narrow sills of the ground are level with the top of it and effectively form part of it. West of centre is a gabled timber porch attached around the doorway (**119**), which is built onto a limestone block and has scrolled purlins projecting through below the eaves and light stop chamfer decoration to the posts at the south-west and south-east corners (Plate 74). There is a narrow 10-light window in the south side and a doorway with a limestone step and a 15-light glazed door in the east. There are various modern fittings attached to the wall including a plastic alarm box (**102**), light on a bracket (**106**), and waste water pipes (**107**). In addition, stub walls forming the north ends of the garden wall to the south butt the building at the east and west ends.

6.2.12 *Watching brief:* the removal of a patch of render from above one of the ground floor windows revealed that it has a voussoir arch of dressed limestone blocks (Fig 19; Plate 102). Although this was not evidently a later alteration, the style of building above was different and comprised much smaller stones. The window was evidently still its original width, however. During the demolition it was revealed that the remaining ground floor windows also had voussoir arched heads.

6.2.13 **East elevation:** the majority of the east elevation comprises the gable of the original house (Fig 10), which has a chamfered plinth at the base (**103**), with the later additions and a porch (**111**) extending it to the north and the gabled porch (**119**) extending it to the south. The top of the gable is capped with a chimney stack (**114**) which has a narrow string course and two ceramic pots, the northern of which is square in plan with two bands of beading and three moulded circles on each face, and the southern of which is hexagonal in plan with three bands of beading (Plate 75). Below the eaves of the roof (**113**) there are three scrolled purlin ends per pitch plus a ridge purlin (**120**). In the centre of the elevation there is a plywood shield-shaped plaque (**121**) attached to the wall on which is painted the words 'Black Beck Hall' and, in much smaller text, 'circa 1630' (Plate 76). On the north side, at ground level, there is a low masonry platform projecting from the wall, which is approximately 2m tall (**105**) and was presumably the rear of a fireplace or oven (Plate 77). Immediately north of this a small aperture has been inserted through the wall, which is covered by a plain aluminium box. To the north of this is a small window (**122**) with splayed jambs and a slate sill, which has a modern six-light timber casement (**101**).

6.2.14 *Watching brief:* the removal of a patch of render from around the projecting fire/oven back (**105**) revealed that this was contemporary with the main wall of the building (**103**). It is topped with large slate slabs and the wall in general is constructed from rounded and sub-rounded random rubble with smaller pieces of slate filling set in a thick lime mortar. A piece of timber of unknown function orientated east/west was built into the wall, extending as far as the inserted wall (**131**) (Fig 19).

6.3 Internal Detail, Ground Floor

6.3.1 **G1:** this has most recently been used as a living room and has a modern plaster and paint finish throughout, with a concrete floor covered by carpet, and there is a modern beaded skirting board and plastic ducting for electrical cables throughout. The ceiling is also finished with plaster and paint with applied machine-cut timber joists and a single north/south orientated beam with stop chamfer decoration, which supports the staircase in the south-west corner. This is entirely modern, timber-built, and forming an L-shape, and has square section balustrades and a newel post. The north elevation has a window on the west side with splayed jambs, a slate sill and a re-used timber lintel with various peg-holes present within it.

There is a modern stone-built projecting fire surround to the east of this with a slate coping and a rough timber lintel over the fireplace, which is filled by a modern gas fire on a slate hearth stone (Plate 78). The west elevation is plain, although there is a narrow inserted doorway leading to G2. The south elevation of the room is plain, with a chamfered plinth present on the east side. The east elevation has window on the north side with splayed jambs, a slate sill and a re-used timber lintel with peg holes present within it. To the south of this there is a doorway into the west side of the porch (G5a), with a plain surround and re-used timber lintel with relict joist holes and peg holes, which is accessed by a single step.

6.3.2 **G2:** this has most recently been used as a kitchen, and the walls also have a modern plaster and paint finish, while the concrete floor is covered by carpet tiles. The ceiling is covered by timber tongue and groove panelling, there is a beaded skirting board along all of the walls and there are kitchen units along the west and part of the south wall as well as a heater and other fittings. The north elevation has a window with square jambs, a timber sill and relatively rough timber lintel, and the west elevation also has a single window of a similar type. The south elevation has a single doorway on the east side, leading to G4, with a modern ovolo moulded surround, while the east elevation has a single narrow inserted doorway leading to G1.

6.3.3 **G3:** this has been most recently used as a bathroom, and has plaster and painted walls, with tiled areas. The ceiling is plaster finished with textured wallpaper and an access hatch to the roof space. There is a bath against the south wall and a toilet and sink against the west. The doorway in the north-east corner has a modern cyma moulded surround and the window in the west elevation has square jambs, a timber sill and rough timber lintel.

6.3.4 **G4:** this forms a large airing cupboard, and is accessed via a lobby linking G2, G3, and G4. It is very plain, finished with plaster and paint, all of the doors have cyma moulded surrounds, and the floor is finished with carpet. There is a water tank on the ground with pipes attached against the south wall. There are two levels of timber shelves and the skirting board is the same as G1.

6.3.5 **G5:** this forms the porch, which is divided into two halves (G5a and G5b), providing access to the extension (via G1) and the original house (via G9). G5a is the west side of the porch, and has a monopitch roof finished with tongue and groove boards, which has a single purlin against the south wall. There are more tongue and groove boards over the doorway in the north elevation, and the floor is covered by a fibre mat and is raised relative to G1. There are doorways to the north and west (to G1) and the plinth of the original house continues along the south wall and through into G1. G5b comprises the east side of the porch. The floor is finished with terracotta tiles and the walls are plastered and painted. The ceiling is finished with tongue and groove boards and supported by a timber purlin against the south elevation, which is machine-cut and held by an iron clamp. There is a window to the north and a doorway to the east, both with very plain surrounds. To the south is another doorway (**142**) leading into the original house (into G9) via a flight of dressed limestone steps (**141**) (Plate 80). The door is constructed from beaded tongue and groove planks and has a two-light overlight and a chamfered surround. The end of a piece of timber projects through the south wall to the east of this, and there is a batten built into the top of the north wall.

6.3.6 **G6:** this is the modern conservatory, which is attached to the west end of the later extensions to the house. It has a monopitch roof comprising large sheets of reinforced glass in an aluminium frame supported by a large machine-cut timber beam orientated north/south. The west and south walls comprise large glass panels and sliding doors in aluminium frames with additional timber posts, with additional

overlights above the panels below the pitch of the roof. The north elevation has a rough plaster finish and there is a small window, partially covered by the line of the roof, with a slate sill. Along the ground is an ovolo moulded skirting board. The east elevation is covered by modern tongue and groove boards. There is a doorway in the centre with a 15-light door, to the north of which is a window with a 12-light hinged timber casement.

6.3.7 *Watching brief:* the removal of the panelling from the east elevation revealed a slight plinth or a large boulder, projecting 0.1-0.2m from the wall, in the north-east corner, although this does not correspond to the plinth on the main wall (**103**).

6.3.8 **G7:** this forms a small room adjoining the conservatory. The walls are finished with plaster and paint with an ovolo moulded skirting board on all but the east wall and the floor is covered by carpet. The north elevation is plain, the west elevation has a doorway and adjoining window, which has a tiled sill and both share a large machine-cut timber lintel. The south elevation has a doorway in the centre with a modern four-panel cyma moulded doorway and a machine-cut timber lintel. The east elevation has a less even finish than the rest, with the occasional through stone present and a chamfered plinth. There is a doorway to G9 on the south side, which is probably inserted and has a deep recess through the wall, a plain surround and 15-light glazed door.

6.3.9 **G8:** this was most recently used as a bathroom. It has a tiled floor, apart from a small area in the south-east corner (where the shower cubicle stood), which is concrete. The ceiling and walls are plastered and finished with textured paint and there is an ovolo moulded skirting board present throughout and boxed pipes along the south elevation. The north elevation has a central doorway with a stained lintel and cyma moulded surround. The west elevation has a toilet attached, while the south has a nine-light window with a modern hinged timber casement, timber lintel and tiled splash-back and pipes beneath. The tiles continue into the south-east corner where a shower cubicle once stood. The east elevation still has elements of the plinth remaining.

6.3.10 **G9:** this is a large lobby connecting the original house to the porch (G5b) and the later extensions. The north, west (**103**), and east (**152**) walls are all finished with plaster and paint and the ceiling is painted plasterboard (**128**). There is an ovolo moulded skirting board along the north, west, and part of the east elevation (**132**) (Fig 18). The north elevation has a central doorway with splayed jambs, a plain surround and rough, possibly re-used lintel and the door is built from tongue and groove planks with a two-light window at the top (**142**). The west elevation has an inserted doorway on the south side (**143**), with a chamfered surround, while the south elevation has exposed stonework comprising rough courses of rock-face finished local slate in a thick modern concrete mortar (**131**). There is a small piece of square section timber projecting from it. The east elevation is a modern stud partition wall (**152**) with a doorway on the south side. It is built below a timber beam (**144**), which is hand-finished, scored for plastering, and has various peg holes within it. There is a modern timber batten attached along the top of it, against the ceiling (**127**).

6.3.11 *Watching brief:* during the watching brief it was revealed that the west jamb of the door in the north elevation is at least partially built with 19th century brick.

6.3.12 **G10:** this comprises a hall orientated east/west linking the lobby (G9) to the kitchen (G11) and corridor (G12), as well as the stairs to the first floor. The walls are all finished with plaster and paint, the majority of the floor is covered by carpet and the ceiling is plasterboard finished with textured paint. The stairs are situated in the north-east corner and are modern, constructed from timber and chipboard and with square section newel posts and balustrades and round-section handrails (**145**) (Plate

81). Beneath them is a small cupboard, which extends to the west and has a concrete floor and houses the fuse box. The west elevation is a modern stud partition wall built of plasterboard (**152**) with a plastic alarm control box attached, and beneath an earlier beam (**144**) with a batten attached along the top (**127**). The beam has an empty joist slot and peg holes visible and is evidently re-used. The south elevation has exposed stonework as per G9 (**131**) with a doorway on the east side (**146**). This has a hand-finished timber lintel comprising two pieces of timber originally from a single larger piece that has been cut in half longitudinally. There is an additional piece of timber built into the west jamb and the east jamb is rounded where it follows the line of the wall into G11. The east elevation has a doorway on the south side with a modern cyma moulded surround and four-panel cyma moulded door (**129**).

6.3.13 **G11**: this was most recently used as the kitchen. It has a terracotta tiled floor, which steps up in the south-east corner. The walls are all plastered and finished with paint and tiles and there are kitchen units against the majority of the north, south, and west walls. The ceiling comprises modern plasterboard finished with textured paint (**128**), supported by a beam orientated north/south (**148**). This has been clad with beaded fascia on the underside and has three peg holes and two iron meat hooks on the east side, plus a carpenter's mark 'll' at the north end and a Baltic timber mark at the south (Fig 18). The north elevation has two windows, both with splayed jambs (**116**) and tiled sills and re-used hand-finished timber lintels with empty peg holes (**151**). The westernmost lintel also has two larger holes into which timber wedges have been inserted. The west elevation has a beam along the top (**147**), which is hand-finished and with various peg holes and has an attached modern batten across the top (**127**). The south elevation is plain, with the end of the beam from G13 (**134**) exposed and scored for plastering. The east elevation has a central projecting chimneybreast (**149**) (Plate 82) to the south of which the wall line is recessed and there is a chamfered beam supporting the wall above (**150**). North of the chimneybreast is a narrow window (**122**) with splayed jambs, continuing to the floor, and a tiled sill.

6.3.14 *Watching brief*: the stripping of all fittings from this room revealed that the chimneybreast **149** was stone built, completely blocked and finished with plaster (Plate 101). The demolition of the building revealed that wall **131** butted against wall **103** where it forms the south-east corner of the kitchen. At the same time it was revealed that the fireplace (**149**) evidently butts the main wall (**103**), and beneath the plaster the remains of a plain stone surround, which has been blocked with two phases of brickwork. The earliest phase comprises some hand-made bricks and bricks marked 'CLAUGHTON MANOR BRICK Co CATON', the later phase is more modern and includes concrete blocks (Plate 110). After beam **150** was removed it was possible to examine it in more detail – it was found to be very small and sawn off at the north end where it was built into the chimneybreast (**149**), and clearly re-used as it had a groove in the top suggesting it was part of a timber partition wall. A clay tobacco pipe stem was lodged within this groove, which is considered to date to the 18th to early 20th century.

6.3.15 **G12**: this forms a short corridor orientated north/south linking G10 to the southern entrance to the building and G13 and G14. The walls are finished with plaster and paint with an ovolo moulded skirting board, the floor is covered by carpet and the ceiling is plasterboard finished with textured paint (**128**). The north elevation comprises little more than the doorway into G10 (**146**). The west elevation is a modern stud partition wall (**126**) with a central doorway with modern cyma moulded surround and four-panel door (**129**). The wall is situated below a beam (**124**) with a modern batten attached along the top (**127**). The beam is evidently re-used and has two diagonal slots within it as well as various peg holes, three of which have timber pegs *in situ*, each between 0.17m and 0.19m long and 0.03m in diameter with slightly

hooked ends (**125**) (Plate 83); there is also an iron meat hook attached to the beam (Fig 18). The south elevation is essentially made up of just a doorway leading into the porch to the south. This has a modern plain surround and a 15-light glazed door. The lintel is hand-finished and scored for plaster, with a large gouge cut into it on the west side, which has been filled with two rough timber wedges (**130**). The east elevation is a plain solid masonry wall (**131**) with a central doorway with a recessed surround and modern cyma moulded surround and four-panel door (**129**).

6.3.16 *Watching brief:* the demolition of the solid internal wall (**131**) revealed that it is all of a single build, and contemporary with the doorway on the north side (**146**). The wall between G12 and G14 (**126**) was also revealed to be constructed from concrete blocks.

6.3.17 **G13:** this forms the easternmost of two living rooms or parlours on the south side of the original house. The walls are finished with plaster and paint with a modern ovolo moulded skirting board, the floor is covered by carpet and the ceiling comprises plasterboard finished with textured paint (**128**). There are two beams orientated north/south, the westernmost has a finely carved ovolo moulding with a step and runout type chamfer (Alcock and Hall 2002, 36; Fig 18; Plate 87) at the south end (**134**) and a modern batten attached along the top (**127**). There are also what appear to be Baltic timber marks carved over the moulding at the south end and various areas of the bark edge surface are visible, which have also disrupted the moulding (Plate 88). The easternmost beam is probably a re-used cruck blade (**135**), and has a curved profile and various peg holes and slots cut into it as well as two diagonal joist slots (Fig 18; Plates 85-86). There are also possible carpenter's marks in the form of hammered punch marks and crescents in the underside and a further joist slot at the south end. The north elevation has a cut down piece of cyma moulded skirting board attached to the ceiling against it. The west elevation has a plain door in the centre with a cyma moulded surround and four-panel door (**129**). The south elevation has two windows (**117**) with splayed jambs and slate sills (**133**) and re-used hand-finished lintels with empty peg holes in them. The east elevation has an approximately central chimneybreast finished with a fine-grained stone cladding (**137**), within which are two alcoves and a fireplace, all of which have rusticated timber lintels (Plate 84). The fireplace is backed with brick, each one typically 0.235m long, 0.105m wide and 0.07m thick. A bench comprising two rusticated pieces of timber built between the chimneybreast and the north wall is situated to the north (part of **137**), and there is a small alcove to the south of the chimneybreast with a slate sill (**138**) (Plate 89).

6.3.18 *Watching brief:* beneath the modern cladding fireplace **137** was revealed to have a stone surround with beaded decoration, which had been partially blocked with modern concrete brick (as in Room G11) (Plate 111).

6.3.19 **G14:** this is the westernmost of the two living rooms or parlours on the south side of the original house. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and the floor is covered by carpet. The ceiling is plasterboard finished with textured paint (**128**), and is supported by a central beam orientated north/south (**123**). This also appears to be a re-used cruck blade and has diagonal joist slots in each face and peg holes, as well as possible carpenter's marks in the underside including hammered crescents and chiselled 'III' (Fig 18; Plate 90). There is an additional joint slot at the north end plus a batten attached along the top (**127**). The north and west elevations are plain. The south elevation has a single window (**117**) with splayed jambs a slate sill (**133**) and hand-finished lintel that has been scored to take plaster. The east elevation is a modern stud partition wall (**126**) with a central doorway with a modern cyma moulded surround and four-panel door (**129**) (Plate 92). It is built beneath a re-

used beam (**124**) with peg holes at the south end and a chamfered 'arch' at the north approximately 0.6m wide (Fig 18; Plate 91).

6.3.20 *Watching brief:* during the watching brief it was revealed that the top of beam **134** has slots for the original floor joists on both the east and west sides, and that the moulding does not continue all the way to the north end and that the south end comes to a blunted point.

6.3.21 **G15:** this forms the southern porch (**119**), which was not accessible during the building recording but could be observed through the windows. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and the floor comprises slate flags with a limestone step to the east and limestone block below the wall to the south. The ceiling is open to the gabled roof, the structure of which rests on timber wallplates to the east and west and is finished with plywood. There are 15-light doors in the east and north elevations and a ten-light horizontal window in the south. A modern shelf is attached to the west elevation, and the north has the plinth visible externally continuing until it reaches the doorway.

6.3.22 *Watching brief:* the removal of the carpets from all of the ground floor rooms confirmed that they all had concrete floors.

6.4 Internal Detail, First Floor

6.4.1 **F1:** this comprises the staircase and associated hall leading from G1, which provides access to the first floor rooms of the north-west extension. The walls are plastered and painted and the timber steps are covered by carpets. The ceiling follows the pitch of the roof, and is finished with plasterboard and paint with three machine-cut timber purlins exposed, two to the west and one to the east. There is a board edging along the base of the north elevation with a projecting rounded edge. There is a window in the south elevation looking into the conservatory (G6), which has slightly splayed jambs and a slate sill and a relatively rough timber lintel. The staircase continues in the same style as seen in G1, with square-section timber newel posts and balustrades. At the top it turns to the north into a short corridor linking to F2 and F3.

6.4.2 **F2:** this was probably most recently being used as a bedroom, and is situated on the west side of the north-west extension. The walls are all finished with plaster and paint with an ovolo moulded skirting board and the floor comprises timber boards covered by carpet. The ceiling is finished with textured wallpaper although half of the truss and two purlins are also visible. The truss comprises two principal rafters bolted together around a collar and supported by a projecting plate built into the wall, which the principal rafters are also bolted to. The principal rafters are trenched to fit the purlins and there are additional battens attached along the junction with the ceiling (Fig 17). All of the elevations are relatively plain, although there is a doorway in the south-east corner with a cyma moulded surround, and there is a window in the north elevation with splayed jambs, a slate sill and a hand-finished timber lintel, which is probably re-used.

6.4.3 **F3:** this was also probably most recently being used as a bedroom, and is situated on the east side of the north-west extension. The walls are finished with plaster and paint with an ovolo moulded skirting board, and the floor comprises timber boards covered by carpet. The ceiling follows the pitch of the roof and has the other half of the truss exposed in F2. This is essentially the same as in F2, with two principal rafters bolted together around a collar, with an additional timber batten attached on the north side (Plate 79). There are battens along the purlins, as per F2, and the principal rafters rest on a timber plate projecting from the east wall. The north elevation is plain and the west wall is a modern stud partition. There is a doorway in

the south-west corner with a cyma moulded surround and in the east elevation there is a window with splayed jambs, a slate sill and an over-long re-used timber lintel with numerous peg holes (one of which has a peg still *in situ*).

6.4.4 **F4**: this forms the staircase and associated landing with hand rail (**145**) within the original house, and is situated against the centre of the north side of the building and is accessed via G10. It has square-section newel posts and balustrades and a square-section hand rail at the top. The walls are all finished with plaster and paint, although both comprise plasterboard stud partitions (**157** and **169**). There is a window (**116**) in the north elevation with splayed jambs, a slightly ill-fitting slate sill (**133**) and a hand-finished re-used timber lintel with peg-holes in the underside and a groove in the south face (**154**). The stairs reach a landing or lobby connecting to all of the first floor rooms via short corridors to the east and west. Again, all of the walls are finished with plaster and paint with a roll-moulded modern skirting board (**132**) and most are modern stud partitions (**157**, **161** and **169**) with a single wall running east/west built of solid masonry (**131**). The floor is covered by carpet and the plasterboard ceiling is finished with textured paint (**131**). There is a large beam, the tie beam of truss **176**, running north/south along the west wall, which is neatly hand-finished and approximately round in section. A disused hatch is also situated within the ceiling on the east side of the room (**164**). There are various modern doorways leading to other rooms on this floor leading from the lobby.

6.4.5 *Watching brief*: the demolition of the masonry dividing wall **131** revealed that on the first floor it was of a much looser build than on the ground floor, with very little mortar and very large stones. During the removal of the roof, tie beams of trusses **176** and **181** were revealed to have diagonal joints where they fix to the wall plate.

6.4.6 **F5**: this was most recently used as a bedroom or dormitory. All of the walls are finished with plaster and paint, the floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling is plasterboard finished with textured paint (**128**). There are two beams orientated north/south. The easternmost beam (**158**) is evidently re-used, and has various joist slots in its west face as well as peg holes (Plate 93) and a diagonal slot in the east face at the south end, suggesting that it is a cruck blade that was subsequently re-used as a beam supporting a floor, before being put in its present position (Fig 18). A modern batten has been attached along the top of it (**127**). The western beam is the tie-beam of truss **181** and is neatly hand-finished with no evidence for re-use and it also has a modern batten attached along the top of it (**127**). The north elevation has two windows within it (**116**) both with splayed jambs, slate sills (**133**) and hand-finished lintels with relict peg and other holes within them. The west elevation has a doorway on the south side with a modern cyma moulded surround (**129**), to the north of which the wall is recessed by 0.05m. The east and south elevations are plain, although there is a sink unit in the north-east corner of the room.

6.4.7 **F6**: this too was most recently used as a bedroom or dormitory. The walls are finished with plaster and paint, with a modern skirting board (**132**), the floor is covered by carpet and the ceiling is plasterboard finished with textured paint. The north elevation is a plain solid masonry wall (**131**), the west elevation is a modern stud partition wall (**160**) and has a doorway on the north side with a modern cyma moulded surround and four-panel door (**129**). The wall is built beneath the tie-beam of truss **181** which is neatly hand-finished and has a row of eight iron meat hooks driven into it to the south. The south elevation has two windows (**117**) with splayed jambs and slate sills (**133**). The westernmost has a very crooked timber lintel while the easternmost has a neatly chamfered hand-finished timber lintel. The east elevation has a projecting stepped chimneybreast attached to the wall (**159**) (Plate 94), which is tilted to the north.

6.4.8 *Watching brief:* the original flue utilised by the smoke hood in the east elevation was exposed during demolition, but had been largely filled and re-used for the later fireplaces by inserting a smaller round-section flue formed by large amounts of lime mortar.

6.4.9 **F7:** this too was most recently used as a bedroom or dormitory. The walls are all finished with plaster and paint, with a roll-moulded skirting board, the floors are covered by carpet and the plasterboard ceiling (**128**) is finished with textured paint. The north elevation is a modern stud partition (**161**) with a central doorway with modern cyma moulded surround and four-panel door (**129**). The west elevation is a plain modern stud partition wall (**162**), with the tie beam of truss **176** above it, which is hand finished with a wide chamfer and an attached modern batten above (**127**). The south elevation, which is part of the main wall (**103**), has a sink attached on the east side with a tiled splash back. There is a window in the centre (**117**) with splayed jambs and a slate sill (**133**) and a very twisted piece of timber forming the lintel. The east elevation is a plain modern stud partition wall (**160**), with the tie-beam of truss **181** at the top, which has empty slots for an earlier stud partition wall (**163**).

6.4.10 *Watching brief:* a small hatch in the modern floor (**128**) enabled an examination of the top of beam **124**, which was seen to be very well-finished, but with two empty peg holes.

6.4.11 **F8:** this was also most recently used as a bedroom or dormitory. The walls are finished with plaster and paint with a modern ovolo moulded skirting board (**132**) and the floor is covered by carpet. The plasterboard ceiling (**128**) is finished with textured paint, and there are scars of unknown function along the west side and a hatch with a flight of open timber steps (**167**) (Plate 95) allowing access to the second floor on the west side. The north (**131**) and west (**103**) elevations are plain. The south elevation (**103**) has a window on the west side (**117**) with splayed jambs and a stone sill (**133**). The lintel is hand-finished and re-used (**166**) and has a rough piece of re-used timber nailed over it (**165**). There is a sink unit in the south east corner with a tiled splash back. The east elevation has a doorway on the north side with a modern cyma moulded surround and four-panel door. A sticker stuck to the door says 'Cartmel Priory School'. The beam above is the tie beam for truss **176**, and is neatly hand-finished with a chamfered section above the door forming a low 'arch'.

6.4.12 **F9:** this was also most recently used as a small bedroom or dormitory. The walls are finished with plaster and paint with a modern ovolo moulded skirting board, the floor is covered by carpet, and the plasterboard ceiling (**128**) is finished with textured paint. The north elevation has a single window with splayed jambs (**116**) and an ill-fitting stone sill (**133**). The lintel comprises two pieces of hand-finished and re-used timbers, the rear of which has a large number of peg holes through it while the front one is over-long (**170**). The west elevation is plain and part of the main wall (**103**), while the east and south elevations are modern stud partitions (**169**). There is a doorway on the east side of the south wall with a modern cyma moulded surround and four-panel door (**129**).

6.4.13 **F10:** this was most recently used as a bathroom. The walls are all finished with plaster and paint, the floor is covered by carpet and the plasterboard ceiling is finished with textured paint. The north elevation has a doorway in the centre with a modern cyma moulded surround and plain four-panel door. The east and west elevations are plain and the south elevation has a central window with square jambs, a tiled sill and a machine-cut timber lintel.

6.4.14 **F11:** this forms a small lobby between F10 and F12 and a large airing cupboard. The walls are finished with plaster and paint, the floor is covered with carpet and the plasterboard ceiling is finished with textured paint and has an access

hatch to the roof space above. The north and south elevations comprise doorways into rooms F10 and F12 respectively. Both have modern cyma moulded surrounds and four-panel doors. The west elevation comprises the cupboard, which has large double doors, each of four cyma moulded panels and with a cyma moulded lintel. Within the cupboard there is a large hot water boiler and timber shelves. The east elevation has a central inserted doorway (**168**) with five pieces of timber forming the lintel, four of which are rusticated and have chamfered edges, but all are probably machine-cut.

6.4.15 **F12**: this was also last used as a bathroom, and there is a bath in the north-west corner, sink in the north-east and toilet in the south-west. All of the walls are finished with plaster and paint, the floor is covered by carpet and the plasterboard ceiling is finished with textured paint. The north elevation is plain, partially tiled around the bath and sink and there is a machine-cut beam running along the ceiling with a moulded batten beneath. The west elevation has a window on the south side with square jambs, a tiled sill and machine-cut timber lintel. The south elevation has a doorway on the east side with a modern cyma moulded surround and plain four-panel door. The east elevation is plain.

6.4.16 *Watching brief*: the removal of the carpets confirmed that the floors (**128**) were all constructed from chipboard on machine-cut timber joists. Curiously, there was no evidence for apparent relict slots from early floor joists.

6.5 Internal Detail, Second Floor

6.5.1 **S1**: it is not certain what this room was most recently used for, although it is likely that it was another bedroom or dormitory. The walls and ceiling are all covered by modern veneered plywood on a timber stud frame (**173**) with modern battens (**175**) added to the majority of the main roof timbers. The floor is finished with carpet and has a noticeable step running east/west, apparently corresponding with the position of wall **131** below. There is an access hatch (**164**) to the first floor on the west side, which has a modern square-section timber hand rail (**171**) around the top of it (Plate 100). The ceiling is open to the roof, and where the rafters are visible these seem to be machine-cut and relatively modern with felt beneath the slates (**113**). One truss is situated in this room (**176**). This is a relatively simple design comprising principal rafters and a tie beam, supported by two curved braces (Fig 14). The southernmost brace (**177**) (Plate 96) is considerably more curved than the northernmost brace (**178**) (Plate 97). The empty socket and peg holes for the original collar are visible, and this has been partially used to form brace **178**. There are two purlins per pitch, which overlap at the trusses, where they are typically lap-joined together (**179**), although a row along the south side are butt jointed (**186**). The principal rafters are trenched to fit the purlins. Some of the purlins are sat on wedges where they meet the trusses and the ridge purlin is edge-set and comprises several scarf jointed pieces. There are two level marks scored into the truss (Fig 18). All of the timber is neatly hand-finished and not evidently re-used, apart from one wedge, and there are modern battens against all of the purlins forming part of the roof (**113**). There are two skylights (**112**) within the roof structure, one per pitch. All of the walls are unremarkable as they are covered by veneer panelling on timber stud walling (**173**), although a projecting L-shaped stud partition wall forming room S3 is butted against the west wall (**174**). The east elevation is formed entirely by modern stud walling (**180**) built beneath and around truss **181** and there is a small plain door in the centre. Truss **181** is essentially the same as **176** except that the collar is still *in situ* (Fig 15), and it has wide modern battens attached along the principal rafters (**182**) (Plate 98).

6.5.2 *Watching brief:* the removal of the veneer panelling (**173**) from the west elevation revealed the original wall structure (**103**), which comprised roughly coursed small angular slates with some larger blocks, mostly covered by a thick gritty mortar. There are two blocked windows within this wall, either side of the centre, both with hand-finished timber lintels (Plate 105). Along the wall top the gritty render is not present, and it comes to a flat top, presumably relating to the position of the chimney (**115**) and suggesting that the wall has been raised in height. Truss **176** had a row of joist slots cut into the west face for an original floor level on the south side, and joist slots were present in the same location on truss **181**, above the row of slots for an original timber partition wall (**163**).

6.5.3 **S2:** this forms the east end of the roof space and is essentially the same as S1, with the same veneer wall and ceiling cladding (**173**) and two purlins exposed per pitch. One purlin (**187**) on the north side has evidently been repositioned and turned upside down as it has a row of peg holes along it, presumably where the rafters were originally positioned. Below this is another purlin entirely boxed in by the veneer cladding (**183**). There is a skylight on the south side (**112**). The west elevation comprises the reverse of truss **181**, with the pegged joints visible, and there are two level marks scored into the timbers (Fig 18; Plate 99).

6.5.4 *Watching brief:* the removal of the veneer-covered stud partition panelling revealed a number of features of interest within the east internal elevation (Fig 20). These include two scars at an approximately 45° angle forming a recessed area within the wall, the northernmost of which is heavily sooted (Plates 103-104 and 107). These probably represent the remains of a smoke hood. Attached to the wall on the south side is the top of the flue (**159**) extending from the fireplace in G13 (**137**), which butts the interior of the remains of the earlier smoke hood. South of this a horizontal timber, formerly a rail from a stud partition wall, has been built into the wall where it has apparently been raised in height, possibly on top of the tiers of the original chimney stack. To the north of the remains of the smoke hood there are further timbers built into the wall and areas of rebuilding above and around it are also evident. It was evident after the removal of the veneer wall that the scrolled purlin ends (**120**) were bolted or nailed to the original purlins, and during the demolition and removal of the roof structure some of these scrolled ends were seen to be saw-pit cut Baltic timbers (Plate 108). In addition, while the majority of the rafters were relatively modern, one original one was still *in situ*, and this too had Baltic timber marks on it. The removal of the veneer panels also revealed a number of added machine-cut purlins (**183**), which had presumably been inserted to support some of the earlier ones, and also revealed carpenter's marks on the trusses. Truss **176** has a 'I' on the underside of the north principal rafter, while **181** has a 'II' on the underside of the collar and again on each principal rafter (Plate 106). The removal of the roof revealed that all of the purlins have rows of peg holes within them, each with a simple scored line marking their position, which are presumably where the rafters were attached. Several of the purlins also have carpenter's marks in the form of chiselled 'I', 'II', 'III', 'IIII', 'Λ', and 'VI' at the position of the lap joints, apparently positioned in order across truss **176** (Plate 109). A number of the modern timbers have small areas of scorching, suggesting that they have been in a fire.

6.5.5 **S3:** this is a small room in the north-west corner of the second floor, essentially formed within S1 by the addition of a modern stud wall (**174**), and apparently used to house the water tanks. There are two purlins exposed in the roof (the north pitch), continuing from S1. The east and south walls are formed by the modern timber stud partitions (**174**), and there is a concrete block structure (**184**) in the south-west corner with a timber shelf on top (**185**) supporting two plastic water tanks.

6.5.6 *Watching brief*: one of the purlins has a row of empty joist holes, presumably for floor joists, demonstrating that it has been re-used.

7. Discussion

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The interpretation of each building on the site allows an individual discussion and phasing of the development of the structure to be produced. This is coupled, where possible, with information gathered during the desk-based assessment. The different levels to which the recording was carried out for the various buildings on the site means that for the house a more detailed discussion is possible. For this reason the discussion of the phasing for the outbuildings is presented separately from that for the house.

7.2 Phasing – Level 1-2 recording, outbuildings

7.2.1 **Boundary:** the low level of recording carried out for the boundary wall and nature of the structure makes a detailed interpretation of the phasing difficult. However, the development and order in which it was put together can be assessed to some degree by the relationships between the different parts and the other buildings on the site, and the cartographic evidence. The style of construction does not seem to be an adequate indication of date.

- **Phase 1:** the earliest section of the boundary wall appears to be that forming the north-west corner of the site. The walls running north and south-west from the pigsty and the boundary against Ayside Road are present on the earliest map of the site (Plate 1), and appear to remain unchanged, excepting the break caused by the construction of the pigsty (see *Section 7.2.2* below). It is possible that other sections of the wall, namely that to the south-east of the pigsty and that to the east of the house also existed at this time, but they are more likely later replacements on the same alignment;
- **Phase 2:** the walls forming the track to the south-east of the house seem to have been first established between 1809 and 1851, at which time this may have become the main means of access to the farm, corresponding to the changes carried out to the house during this period and the increased importance of the southern elevation as the 'front' (see *Section 7.3.3* below). The track appears to be running in the approximate direction of Barber Green (Plate 4) and perhaps then Broughton, and may relate this phase to the ownership of the Barker family who were resident at Broughton Lodge (see *Section 3.4.2*);
- **Phase 3:** the majority of the rest of the boundary was evidently laid out between 1851 and 1890. This included the construction of the garden wall to the south of the house, which cut the existing west wall of the track, and the cutting of the walls to the west with the construction of the pigsty;
- **Phase 4:** the wall running from the south-east corner of the pigsty to the west side of the garden wall was evidently substantially rebuilt after 1913. Between 1901 and 1913 the fold to the east of the house also reached its present form.

7.2.2 **Pigsty:** the pigsty is a relatively late building on the site, but it has evidently been altered several times, much of which can be identified in the cartographic sources.

- **Phase 1:** the earliest part of the building is the southern room, which was built some time between 1851 and 1890. This probably had two floors, the upper accessed via a high level door to the south, and the lower accessed via a low door to the east. It is not clear what the function of the building was at this

time, and, although it could not have housed anything bigger than a pig, it could have been for chickens. The Ordnance Survey map of 1890 shows a yard to the north divided into two halves, which would correspond with the doorway between the present north and south rooms;

- **Phase 2:** the building was subsequently extended to the north with the addition of another room, also two storeys in height but with a much higher ground floor. The cartographic evidence would suggest that this took place between 1890 and 1901. Again, it is uncertain what this was used for, although it is likely to have been a pigsty with a small storage loft above;
- **Phase 3:** the cartographic evidence shows that the yard to the east was added between 1901 and 1913, presumably to replace the yard that originally existed to the north. This formed an enclosing yard for the pigsty and provided chutes for feeding the pigs. It is likely that the ground floor window in the north elevation of the northern room was also inserted at this time.

7.2.3 **Barn:** the barn has evidently undergone a number of phases of alteration, and is clearly one of the oldest buildings on the site. It, along with the house, is shown on the earliest detailed map of the site, suggesting that it is at least 18th century in origin.

- **Phase 1:** this comprised the construction of a threshing barn of probably three bays (extending slightly further to the east), with a wagon door in the north and south elevations, flanked by ventilation slots. The details of the roof structure of this building are lost, but it is clear that re-used timber was used in this initial phase of construction, including a probable cruck blade fragment from an even earlier building;
- **Phase 2:** the original threshing barn was subsequently extended at the west and possibly east ends. The remains of this survive in the ruined walls at either end of the structure, particularly the west, where the numerous apertures, concrete skim, and timbers driven into the west wall of the original barn, all indicate that this formed a shippon. These alterations are likely to have begun in at least the early 19th century, as the cartographic sources show the building as being much longer than three bays and outshuts were also added to the south side of the building (of which no trace remains) by this time. The majority of the extensions, including that to the west, were carried out between 1851 and 1890, during which time additional small outshuts were also added. It is probable that the threshing barn was put to another use during this phase, and that consequently the ventilation slots and the door to the west were blocked;
- **Phase 3:** during the later 20th century the building was radically remodelled, although it may have been derelict for some time prior to this. The extensions were virtually all demolished and the original roof was removed and replaced with the current structure. The original eastern wall must have been removed at this time and replaced with the present east wall. It is probable that the building was used as a garage or cart shed from this period onwards.

7.2.4 **Coach House:** the coach house is a relatively late structure on the site, the cartographic evidence demonstrating that it was built between 1851 and 1890. It appears to have originally functioned as a covered area for storing coaches or carts, and was undoubtedly built for the use of the carrier service operated from Black Beck Hall by the Ellwood family during this period.

- **Phase 1:** the earliest phase comprised the majority of the structure, made up of the coach house itself situated adjacent to what was at the time the

Turnpike road built in 1819. It was provided with easy access from the road via the wagon doorways at the north and south ends and effectively formed a covered lay-by;

- **Phase 2:** shortly after the coach house was constructed the larger of the two outshuts was added to the west side of the original building. The cartographic evidence shows that this was also carried out between 1851 and 1890, and it may have been originally conceived as part of the structure but completed slightly later. This outshut was evidently used for housing animals, perhaps the horses used to pull the carts used in the carrier service;
- **Phase 3:** a smaller outshut was later added to the south side of the main coach house. The cartographic sources show that this took place after 1913, and the style of the windows, with iron frames, and the use of concrete blocks suggest it occurred in the 1930s or later. At approximately the same time two windows with iron frames of a similar style were inserted into the larger outshut to the west.

7.3 Phasing – Level 3-4 recording, house

7.3.1 **Introduction:** the enigmatic early history of the house and distinct lack of information regarding its use and form prior to the mid 19th century makes a detailed interpretation of the building combining both the information from the desk-based assessment and the building recording difficult. Nevertheless, some interpretation and phasing of the structure is possible (Fig 21).

7.3.2 **Phase 1:** the earliest part of the house comprises a simple square plan built of randomly coursed rubble and with a chamfered plinth (**103**). This undoubtedly had a large ground floor fireplace against the east wall, with a smoke hood above supported on a large bressumer beam spanning the entire width of the building, which was probably connected to a large chimney pot on a tiered stack projecting above the roof line. The small alcove in Room G13 (**138**) was almost certainly a spice cupboard (which originally had a carved door), and the external projecting section to the north of this (**105**) probably forms the rear of one or more bread ovens (see Plate 112).

7.3.3 No evidence for the position of the staircase or any dividing walls now remains, although it is likely that the oak staircase that was still *in situ* until the early 1980s was the original and this appears to have been in approximately the same position as the present one (**145**).

7.3.4 Dating this phase of the building is difficult, and while it is possible that the date of 'circa 1630' on the plaque attached to the east end of the building (**121**) is accurate, it is not certain where the evidence for this comes from. However, as the documentary sources are not able to take the history of the site back any further than the early 19th century, or possibly the late 18th century (see *Section 3.4*), it is conceivable that Phase 1 only dates to the early 18th century rather than early 17th century. Many of the features described above would have still been common at this time (Denyer 1991; Garnett 1999), and the compiler of the Listed Building entry (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1962; *Appendix 2*) clearly considered the building to be only 18th century in date, although for what reason is uncertain.

7.3.5 A considerable amount of re-used timber was evidently used in this initial phase of building, principally in forming lintels, and this too might suggest an 18th century date is more likely (see discussion below, *Section 7.4.5*). The only piece of dating evidence to suggest that the earlier date is more likely is the moulded beam in Room G13 (**134**), the style of which is early to mid 17th century (Alcock and Hall

2002, 36). However, this was re-used in Phase 2 so its original provenance cannot be ascertained with any certainty.

7.3.6 Access to the building would certainly have been via the doorway in the centre of the south elevation, and it is likely that one rather than both of the doorways in the north elevation was used (probably **188**). The small probable mounting block against the north elevation (**110**) corresponds closely to the position of the steps leading to the former doorway (now window **188**), so it is likely that this dates to the same period as the doorway.

7.3.7 **Phase 2:** at an early stage in its history the house was extensively re-organised internally, with the space being divided up into a number of rooms. This was achieved by the insertion of a thick stone wall orientated east/west (**131**), with a spur on the ground floor running south from a doorway in the centre (**146**). The apparent difference in build of the east/west section of this wall between the ground and first floor suggests that the first floor section was a later addition, although the fact that it supports beam **158** perhaps demonstrates that this is not the case.

7.3.8 There is evidence for at least one timber partition wall on the first floor (**163**) and chamfered arches in the tie beams of the trusses (**176** and **181**), but not enough evidence to demonstrate how the rooms were organised on this floor. On the ground floor the inserted wall (**131**) will have originally formed a passageway leading to the south, perhaps with a carved oak panelled wall forming the east wall, since replaced by a modern stud partition wall (**126**). The first floor was evidently supported by various re-used timbers at this time including several pieces of cruck blades (**123**, **124** and **135**) and other timbers (**144** and **147**), including probable Baltic timber (**148**). Beam **134** presents something of a problem – it was evidently added at this time, but its style of chamfer is indicative of a mid 17th century date (Alcock and Hall 2002, 36). It is likely to have been re-used as the chamfer does not respect the inserted wall **131**, but the moulding apparently never continued to the end of the beam. The most likely explanation is that the original extent of the chamfer and moulding was removed prior to the beam being put in its present position.

7.3.9 The roof was also probably raised in height, and the eastern truss (**176**) modified with the addition of angled braces (**177** and **178**) replacing the original collar (one of these (**178**) was probably originally part of the collar), intended to improve access. This alteration also resulted in the blocking of any original elements of the fireplace, smoke hood and chimney, and addition of new fireplaces (**137** and **149**), flue (**159**), and chimney stacks (**114** and **115**). The presence of a chimney stack on the west gable (**115**) demonstrates that there must have been at least one fireplace on this side of the house as well. In addition, the two windows in the west elevation on the second floor were probably blocked at this time.

7.3.10 It is probable that at the same time, the south elevation was remodelled, with segmental stone arches added to all of the windows, which were finished with narrow applied surrounds. This side was evidently the front at this time, and the new modifications were intended to create an impressive façade. The timber pegs (**125**) in the hall (G12) were probably used for warping thread (either linen or wool) while spinning (see *Section 7.4.7* below).

7.3.11 Dating this phase is also very difficult, although the stylistic features of the windows, the chimney stacks and the fireplaces would suggest that it took place during the late 18th to early 19th century (Burton and Porten 2000). The presence of Baltic timber marks on the scrolled purlin ends (**120**), the beam in room G11 (**148**), and on one rafter in the roof space are also indicative of a late 18th to early 19th century date (Greene 1996).

7.3.12 **Phase 3:** there is little evidence for alteration carried out within the house during the remainder of 19th century or the early part of the 20th century, although it is evident from the map evidence that the building was extended considerably during this time. Changes were undoubtedly made within the house during this phase, but these may have been largely superficial and have been effectively removed during the later alterations.

7.3.13 The two fireplaces (**137** and **149**) were evidently partially blocked during this period, presumably for the installation of 'modern' iron surrounds. The cartographic evidence shows that a small extension was first added to the west side of the building (Plate 4), although the lack of detail and large scale of this plan makes it difficult to identify which part of the western extensions this is depicting. The evidence from the building suggests that the small square block added to the north-west corner was the first addition (comprising Rooms G1 and F1-F3; Fig 21); this may be what is depicted in the Ordnance Survey plan of 1851 (Plate 4), and so it may more correctly belong in Phase 2. A monopitch outshut, as shown in the existing drawings from 1983 (Anon 1983b; for example Plate 12), was subsequently added to the south side of this, on the west side of the house, of which no trace now remains. The only modification that is visible within the house is the doors connecting the old part of the building to the new extensions (**143** and **168**), which were probably added during this period. The porches (**111**) and (**119**) were also probably added during this time. Other small extensions are also shown on the early 20th century maps of the site that were added during this phase, but no trace of these now remains (Fig 21).

7.3.14 **Phase 4:** the building apparently retained much of its original form and character well into the 20th century (see *Section 3.4* above), and it was only because of a serious fire in 1981 that it was substantially altered. The entire building was gutted of all its original floors and fittings, including the original staircase and panelled wall. The Phase 2 fireplaces on the east side of the house were blocked (partially in the case of **137** and totally in the case of **149**) and covered over with plaster or modern stone cladding (Plate 84), any fireplaces and associated flues positioned against the west elevation were presumably removed, and new hinged casement windows (**101**) and skylights (**112**) were added.

7.3.15 The internal space was divided by the addition of new stud partition walls (**126**, **152**, **153**, **157**, **161-163** and **169**), and new staircases (**145** and **167**, with associated hand rail **171**) were inserted. Modern timber doors (**129**), skirting boards (**132**), and plasterboard ceilings (**128**) were added throughout. Battens were added to the majority of the beams (**127**) and roof trusses (**175** and **182**) and on the second floor the walls were clad with wood effect veneer panelling and new partitions (**173**) and other structures were added (**171**, **174**, **180**, **184** and **185**). A number of smaller fittings were also added throughout (**102**, **104**, **106**, **109**, **118**, **121**, **136**) and some repairs were made to the roof, comprising the addition of new purlins to support the old ones (**183**).

7.3.16 Further extensions were also made to the west end of the building, comprising rooms G2-G4 and the conservatory G6. Fragments of newspaper recovered from behind plaster within the building dated to October 26th 1986 might indicate when this work was carried out, and this fits fairly closely with the documentary evidence, which shows that the new owners took possession of the property between 1983 and 1985 (see *Section 3.4* above). The work was probably done in more than one phase as an original access hatch to the second floor (**164**) was screwed shut and replaced with one to the west (**172**).

7.3.17 The monopitch extension that had been added to the west end of the building was removed at this time and replaced with the two-storey gabled extension comprising Rooms G7 and G8 and F10-F12 (Anon 1983c; 1983d). In addition, the

former doorway in the north elevation (**188**) was partially blocked to form a window and the steps removed. A number of alterations were apparently also carried out after this date (Phase 4b; Fig 21), including the insertion of new windows on the first floor (**189** and **191**), the skylights in the roof (**112**), the unblocking of a ground floor window (**190**; it is not evident when this was originally blocked), and the addition of the conservatory (G6). These changes are not shown in the proposed plans of 1983 (*ibid*), so they presumably happened after this date. No subsequent planning application(s) relating to their insertion could be found, but it is evident from a comparison of the existing and proposed plans that a number of the alterations were carried out in a different manner than intended.

7.4 Site Narrative and Architectural History

7.4.1 A combined interpretation of all of the buildings on the site allows an overall site narrative to be produced, incorporating the results of the desk-based assessment and the building recording. This enables the development of the entire farmstead to be described, and aids in the interpretation of specific buildings on the site and their interrelationships.

7.4.2 The buildings at Black Beck Hall form an interesting and unusual group in many ways: the good preservation of two of the outbuildings (the pigsty and coach house) when compared to the poor and vastly altered condition of the house and barn means that they all provide different amounts and types of information. The coach house is of an unusual form, having been built for the use of a carrier service, rather than for private domestic use, and the alterations to the house are unusual in the degree to which they purposefully removed almost all trace of its original fittings and arrangement. Nevertheless, the house has retained several architectural features of historic interest, which provide information about the way in which the building was organised and the types of activities that went on within it.

7.4.3 In its earliest phase the site was probably relatively modest, with just the farmhouse, albeit quite a large example, and a small threshing barn. As the fortunes of the owners improved the house was converted into more of a gentleman's residence, although it was probably still used as a farmhouse, which is fitting with the increased social status of the yeoman farmer class during this period (Marshall 1971). During the 19th century the site continued to expand with the addition of a number of extensions to the house, and a pigsty. A coach house, specifically added for the use of the owners' carrier service, was also constructed. During the late 20th century the site began to decline in importance somewhat, and its life as a working farm ended with the death of the last of the Ellwoods to be resident and the associated fire and extensive redevelopment that took place afterwards.

7.4.4 The house was at one point probably a fine example of an early 17th or 18th century Lakeland yeoman or statesman farmer's house, the best preserved example of which is probably Townend at Troutbeck near Windermere (The National Trust 1991), which is an unusually good, and consequently slightly idiosyncratic, survival, although it has been extensively enlarged. Carved oak fittings such as staircases and spice cupboards were common in buildings of this type and were often elaborately decorated and sometimes dated, and frequently accompanied by furniture in a similar style (see examples in Denyer 1991, 37-44 and 180).

7.4.5 The spice cupboard was set into a wall or chimneybreast so that it could be in close proximity to the fire and so keep its contents, typically salt, dry (*op cit*, 20). A large beam (known as the bressumer) would have run across almost the full length of the building (north/south) providing the base for a cone-shaped wattle and daub smoke hood, which extended to the chimney, in effect forming the edge of the fireplace. At one end it would probably have sat on an upright post known as a heck

post, which would have an accompanying screen forming in effect a small room beneath the smoke hood (*op cit*, 21). This 'chimney-corner' could, in the winter, be further closed off with a curtain to form a small heated room in its own right (*ibid*). If this was the case then it is likely that other partition walls would have been present in the original house, dividing up the space into service rooms such as a parlour or buttery, and it is possible that the window in the east elevation (**122**) was originally a door, as there was often one providing access at one end of the fireplace, usually the opposite to the position of the spice cupboard (*op cit*, 20).

7.4.6 The size and plan of the building is unusual in being square, and remarkably large, although rooms of this type up to 30 feet by 20 feet are known (*op cit*, 19). The projecting section of wall (**105**) probably corresponded to the position of a bee-hive oven, which would have been associated with, if not within, the fireplace. These were often inserted into, or projected through, walls during the 18th century (Plate 112) as the cooking of wheat bread became more common (*op cit*, 26). This might be taken as an indication of the date of the earliest phase of the house: 18th century rather than 17th. They were lined with bricks or sandstone and used by filling the space with hot embers or by lighting a small fire within, which would heat up the oven sufficiently to cook the bread (*op cit*, 27). An example of a similar structure is recorded at Kentmere Hall within what is described as a modern (in 1901, and relative to the considerably earlier hall and house) kitchen wing (Curwen 1901). Examples containing two ovens are known in some cases (Anon 2004, 51; Hudson 2005, 50).

7.4.7 The timber present within the building also provides some useful insights into their development. The level marks visible in what is presumed to be the original, albeit repositioned roof (Fig 18), are very similar to recorded examples elsewhere (Miles and Russell 1995, 34). The earliest dated examples of these marks are mid 14th century, but they continued to be used with little significant change in design until the early 18th century (*ibid*). These were generally used to indicate a level surface on the timber both during its initial finishing and in order to ensure it was square prior to being put in position (*op cit*, 36-38). The hewing marks present on the surface of at least one piece of timber (**135**) are also a product of working the timber, and were cut into the original log to define the level onto which the surface will be finished (*op cit*, 33-35), although this is not particularly indicative of dating. Similarly the carpenter's marks are also probably not very useful as a date indicator. Purlins with an almost identical sequence of marks in the form of Roman numerals were, however, observed at Ark House, to the south of Black Beck Hall, which is thought to date to the late 18th century (OA North 2003, 8).

7.4.8 The presence of considerable amounts of re-used timber in almost all phases of the building is a common feature in vernacular buildings in Cumbria, and was general practice from at least the early 16th century (Tyson 2000, 41). Declining timber stocks throughout the country eventually began to have an impact on more rural areas, which might have remained otherwise unaffected (Tyson 1987), and in the South Lakeland area the management of woodland through coppicing (Satchell 1989, 8-9), particularly for the production of charcoal, put added pressure on the existing timber resource (Kipling 1974, 74-76). Although the assessment of timbers for dendrochronology dating was ultimately to prove negative, it did reveal that some of the timbers showed signs of being derived from managed woodlands (*Appendix 3*). This can perhaps be taken as further proof that timber in local area was in high demand and as a result subject to rigorous management.

7.4.9 In some parts of the country the importation of timber from the Baltic and Scandinavia, intended to combat the growing problem of shortages, had begun as early as the 17th century (Lucas 1994, 2), and in others the use of masonry walls with open sections to form trusses was used (Peters 1980); the construction of wall

131 in stone rather than timber may have been due to similar considerations. It is evident that imported timber and re-used timber was used in Phase 2 at Black Beck Hall, suggesting that this re-organisation of the house was carried out at a time of considerable shortage. Unfortunately it is impossible to be certain of the source for the re-used material, although it is conceivable that some may have come from the original house, the cruck fragments in particular. Indeed, beams **123** and **135** have the appearance of being a matching pair as both have similar carpenter's marks and patterns of joint slots. It is conceivable, therefore, that these timbers were not brought from a long distance, and that they may even have come from the original fabric of the house or its outbuildings. The source of the re-used timber from the Phase 1 building is more difficult to assess, and this material could be of some considerable age.

7.4.10 The pegs (**125**) in the southern hall (G12) are interpreted as relating to weaving and while well-studied similar examples are not known, the use of pegs driven into walls, beams, and even floors to allow the warping of thread at specific lengths is recorded (Pidcock 2000, 33; Plate 114-115; Winterbotham 1998, 29; Plate 116). Pegs of a similar form driven into beams are recorded from similar farmhouses (Plate 113), and have been observed by the author at Newland Bottom outside Ulverston, the occupiers of which were certainly engaged in weaving during the mid 18th century (LRO(P) R366b/8 1749), and owned fields including one named 'hemp land' (LRO(P) DDMC 22/12 1829).

7.4.11 Weaving was a domestic activity carried out at a large number of farms and houses in the area, regardless of their status (Pidcock 1995), although perhaps to a lesser extent than elsewhere in Lancashire (Pidcock 2000). Whether the occupants of Black Beck Hall were spinning wool or linen is not certain, although linen production was common in the area (*ibid*) and a possible hemp retting pit is recorded a short distance to the south (LUAU 1992; Babbie Group 1996). Linen was a very important element of the local economy during the 17th to early 19th centuries (Robinson 1998), and while spinning and dressing the raw material was often carried out in the home, weaving was more likely to be 'put-out' to a larger operation (*op cit*, 56-57). Wool was also an important local textile, but it was focussed more on the area around Kendal and the higher Furness Fells (Satchell 1984).

7.4.12 Dating the earliest elements of the site remains difficult; all of the evidence suggests that it is likely to be later than c1630, although it could have replaced an earlier building on the site. Whether the spice cupboard door that was originally present within the house did indeed have a date on it is uncertain – dated elements of buildings before 1660 have been found to be rare to the south of the local area (Garnett 1999, 7). However, in the Lake District dated furniture and fittings generally range from 1638 to 1735 in date (Denyer 1991, 42). Had there been any initials on the spice cupboard, as was often the case, these might have related to the construction of the building and/or an important event such as a marriage, which might aid the identification of the owners (Garnett 1999, 7; Denyer 1991, 42). An examination of marriage details for 1630 in the parish registers (Brierley 1907) did not prove useful, however. The square plan of the house might also suggest that it is an intermediate type between the true yeoman or statesman farmer's house, which would typically be rectangular in plan in an almost sub-medieval style, and the double pile plans of the later 18th century (Denyer 1991; Brunskill 2002). The conversion from one type to another undoubtedly also occurred at a number of sites, however, and is recorded at Limefitt in Troutbeck near Ambleside (Tyson 1982). In some cases this conversion was considerably less suitable, however, and the building could be substantially enlarged as well as re-used (for example Cark House (OA North 2003)).

7.5 Conclusion

7.5.1 Opportunities to carry out detailed recording of buildings of this type are rare in the county and within the Lake District National Park it is even rarer and may have never been done before (Eleanor Kingston pers comm.). In the case of Black Beck Hall, however, the extensive alterations to the building have limited the amount that could be learned from its remains, and there are still many large gaps in the understanding of it. This has been compounded by the remarkable lack of early documentary references, which have concealed the building's early history.

7.5.2 Nevertheless, the recording of Black Beck Hall has revealed a number of interesting features, which have been recorded in detail that will hopefully be of use in future research. In particular it has raised a number of points with regard to the type of timber used in buildings of this period and type and the degree to which it comprises re-used or imported material. It has also potentially provided some useful information regarding the development and adaptation of structures of this period and type, and how ways in which they were altered related to their status and function. Several elements of the site – the pegs, the presence of various farm buildings, and the later construction of a coach house, also provide an interesting insight into the way in which the farm developed. Its occupants initially appear to have combined farming and weaving, later reaching something closer to yeoman farmer status, before diversifying and establishing a carrier service, with the farm finally becoming entirely residential. This model of development could prove a useful comparison in the local and regional area, although there is still a large amount of research required to fully appreciate the evidence for weaving at sites like this. Similarly, research into the extent and meaning of the presence of re-used timber is very underdeveloped in the area, and this report should form a useful comparison for future work.

8. Bibliography

* = original not examined

8.1 Primary and cartographic sources

Anon, 1879 *Abstract of Agreement between the Local Board of Health for the District of Grange and John Daye Barker relating to water supply*, Highways Agency Deeds

Anon, 1938 *Abstract of the Title of the Trustees of John Ellwood to premises situate at or near Ayside, Staveley in the County of Lancaster*, Highways Agency Deeds

Anon, 1983a *Abstract of the Title of Thomas Watson Ellwood and Mary Ellwood to Land at Black Beck Hall Farm Ayside Grange-over-Sands in the County of Cumbria*, Highways Agency Deeds

Anon, 1983b *Alterations and Extensions to Black Beck Hall, Ayside for Mr P.J. Martin: Existing Elevations, Floor Plans and Location Plan*, **3801-1**, 1: 100 and 1: 1250

Anon, 1983c *Alterations and Extensions to Black Beck Hall, Ayside for Mr P.J. Martin: Proposed Elevations, Floor Plans and Block Plan*, **3801-2**, 1: 100 and 1: 500

Anon, 1983d *Alterations and Extensions to Black Beck Hall, Ayside for Mr P.J. Martin: Proposed Sections*, **3801-3**, 1: 50

Anon, 1985 *Deed of Release 08/01/1985 between National Westminster Bank PLC and Peter John Martin and Sheila Joan Martin (his wife) both of Blackbeck Hall Farm Ayside*, Highways Agency Deeds

CRO(B) BDB 17/SP2/32, 1901 *Particulars, Plan, View and Conditions of Sale, of the Charming Freehold Residential Property, Known as The Broughton Lodge Estate, Also the Very Valuable Freehold Agricultural Property Known as Black Beck Hall Farm. To be Sold by Auction 23 July 1901*

* CRO(B) BD HJ 189/2/13, 1868 *Extract from Will of John Barker, Broughton Lodge, Cartmel, 4 July 1868*

CRO(B) BT/IR 1/3, 1910 *The Commissioners of Inland Revenue. Duties on Land Values. Record of Valuations made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, in accordance with the provisions of Part 1. of the Finance (1909/10) Act, 1910. County of Lancaster, Division of Lonsdale North, A Valuation Book for the Parish or Place of Allithwaite Lower and Upper, Broughton East, Cartmel Fell, Grange, Staveley, and Holker Lower and Upper, and Haverthwaite*

CRO(B) HO 107 528, 173, 1841 *Census*

CRO(B) HO 107 2274, 39, 1851 *Census*

CRO(B) RG9 3165, 159, 1861 *Census*

CRO(B) RG10 4238, 150, 1871 *Census*

CRO(B) RG12 3474, 135, 1891 *Census*

CRO(K) WDB 84, 1860-1900 *Ellwood family, carriers, of Cartmel – business records*

CRO(K) WDB 84/Box 3, 1881-90 *Day books, Thomas Ellwood January 1883 – April 1886, John Ellwood May 1881 – April 1890*

*CRO(K) WDB 84/Box 5, 1897-1901 *Day books May 1897 – February 1901*

*CRO(K) WDB 84/Box 10, *Printed Books*

*CRO(K) WDB 84/Box 11, 1836-75 *Day books, April 1890 – May 1897; Vouchers 1836 – 1868; Day books October 1867 – May 1875*

CRO(K) WDB 84/Box 12, 1864-85 *Vouchers [only 1864 examined]*

*CRO(K) WDB 84/Misc, 1839-93 *Account ledgers 1869-83; Day books 1875-83; Account ledgers 1881-93; Account books 1881-93, 1839-83*

CRO(K) WD RG/405 *Title Deeds: Premises on Far Cross Bank, south side of Market Place and in the New Shambles, Kendal*

CRO(K) WD RG/405/64, 1863 *Succession Duty account 20 January 1863 of Elizabeth Ellwood, wife of Thomas Ellwood of Ayside, Lancashire, carrier, upon death of Agnes Taylor, her mother, in June 1862*

CRO(K) WD RG/405/66, 1863 *Conveyance, 17 February 1863, with parties including Thomas Ellwood of Ayeside, Cartmel, Lancashire, carrier, and with Elizabeth, Henry Stables of Langdon, shoemaker and wife Agnes (both wives being the only surviving children of Isaac Taylor)*

CRO(K) WD RG/405/72, 1885 *Copy of account, October 1885, of the trustees of Mr Thomas Ellwood jun. deceased to SJ Reveley for the preparation of Succession Duty accounts, re Thomas Ellwood, sen. Deceased, settled 26 January 1886*

CRO(K) WD RG/405/73, 1885 *Copy of account [October] 1885 of Mr John Ellwood to SJ Reveley for the preparation of Succession Duty accounts, re Thomas Ellwood, sen. Deceased, settled 26 January 1886*

CRO(K) WD RG/405/74, 1888 *Agreement between Thomas Wren of Newby Bridge, joiner, and John Ellwood of Ayside in the parish of Cartmel, Farmer and Carrier, of the one part, and Robert Lewthwaite of Kendal, grocer of the other part – sale of premises*

CRO(K) WD RG/405/75, 1888 *Conveyance 19 May 1888, mentioning the will of Thomas Ellwood, deceased, of Ayside farmer, made 21 August 1879, bequeathing real estate to sons Thomas and John; the death of Thomas Ellwood 30 June 1885; the will of son, Thomas Ellwood, made 22 October 1885, appointing trustees of real estate, to convert it to money by sale, proved 4th March 1886; death of Thomas Ellwood, jun. 15 November 1885*

CRO(K) WPR 89/PR/2716/15, c1807 *Plan of Holker, Allithwaite, Broughton, Staveley and Cartmel Fell*

CRO(K) WPR 89/PR/2716/27, n.d. *Plan of Ayside and Fidler Hall, near Newby bridge*

* CRO(K) WPR 89/Z2, 1808 *Copy of The Morning Chronicle, 3 August 1808 advertising sale by auction of Broughton Lodge (by order of commission of bankruptcy awarded against John Birch and Robert Robinson both of Broughton Lodge, cotton spinners, merchants, etc. carrying on trade together as Backbarrow cotton twist company)*

CRO(K) WPR/89 Z3a, 1807 *Plan of the Division of Staveley and part of the allotments in the Parish of Cartmel, in CRO(K) WPR/89 Z3*

CRO(K) WPR/89 Z3, 1809 *Cartmel Parish Inclosure Award, Including Plans of the Divisions of Staveley, Lower Allithwaite, Broughton, Cartmel Fell, Lower Holker, Upper Holker and Upper Allithwaite, Surveyed by T Horner, 1807*

Hodgson, MCL, 1984 *Sales Particulars: Black Beck Hall Farm*

LRO(P) DDMC 22/12, 1829 *Sales Particulars: Bottom*

*LRO(P) DDX 116/14, 1858-63 *Letters to CJ Clarke of Lancaster, solicitor, mainly from John Barker of Broughton Lodge and Lowwood Gunpowder Mills, and concerning the gunpowder mills*

LRO(P) R366b/8, 1749 *Will of John Parke of Bottom, Ulverston, Weaver, 6th November 1749*

LRO(P) R384b/42, 1828 *Will of Robert Jackson, Ayside, 12th August 1828*

LRO(P) TTK 2, c1810 *Map of Proposed Turnpike Road from Near Penny Bridge to Levens Bridge*

Ordnance Survey, 1851 *Lancashire Sheet 12*, surveyed 1848, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey, 1890 *Lancashire Sheet 12.8*, surveyed 1888-9, 1:2500

Ordnance Survey, 1913 *Lancashire Sheet 12.8*, re-surveyed 1888, revised 1910-11, 1:2500

Pattinson, JM, 1984 *Letter to Michael CL Hodgson, ref 7/83/5258 GRA/jh, 3rd December*

RG11 4275, 152, 1881 *Census*

Yates, W, 1786 *The County Palatine of Lancaster*

8.2 Secondary sources

Alcock, NW, and Hall, L, 2002 *Fixtures and Fittings in Dated Houses, 1567-1763*, CBA Practical Handbook in Archaeology, **11**, York

Anon, 1858 Marriage: Timothy Ellwood and Ann Jackson, 23rd January, Cartmel, *Soulby's Ulverston Advertiser and General Intelligencer*, January 28th

Anon, 1861 Notice: Thomas Ellwood, Carrier and General Trader, *Soulby's Ulverston Advertiser and General Intelligencer*, December 12th, 2

Anon, 1981 Woman, 74, dies in Fire After Refusing Care Offer, *Westmorland Gazette*, October 24th, 1

Anon, 2004 Wenning Hipping – Discovery of a Unique Vernacular Building in North Craven, *Vernacular Architecture*, **1:2**, 51

Aris, D, 1981 Go-It-Alone Florrie, 74, Dies in Fire, *North-Western Evening Mail*, October 21st, 1

Aspin, C, 2003 *The Water-Spinners: A New Look at the Early Cotton Trade*, Helmshore

Babtie Group, 1996 *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: A590 High and Low Newton Bypass, Cumbria*, unpubl rep

Barlow, R (trans), 2004 *Cartmel Parish Registers 1771-1837 Bishop's Transcript*, Cartmel

Brierley, H (trans), 1907 *The Registers of the Parish Church of Cartmel in the County of Lancaster: Christenings, Burials, and Weddings 1559-1661*, Lancashire Parish Registers Soc, **28**, Rochdale

Brunskill, RW, 2002 *Traditional Buildings of Cumbria*, London

Burton, N, and Porten, L, 2000 *Georgian Chimneypieces*, London

Campbell, JWP, 2000 Naming the Parts of Post-Medieval Roof Structures, *Vernacular Architecture*, **31**, 45-51

- Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham
- Curwen, JF, 1901 Some Notes Respecting Kentmere Hall, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2nd ser, **1**, 285-288
- Denyer, S, 1991 *Traditional Buildings and Life in the Lake District*, London
- Dickinson, JC, 1980 *The Land of Cartmel*, Kendal
- English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London
- English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, Swindon
- Ferguson, LM, and Murray, DM, n.d. *Archaeological Documentary Archives*, IFA Paper **1**, Reading
- Garnett, E, 1999 *The Dated Buildings of South Lonsdale*, 2nd edn, Lancaster
- Greene, JP, 1996 Enigmatic Marks on Timbers, *IFA Buildings Special Interest Group News*, **9**, 4-5
- Guest, R, 1823 *A Compendious History of the Cotton Manufacture*, Manchester
- Harland, J (ed), 1870 *The History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster by the Late Edwards Baines, Esq*, **2**, London
- Highways Agency, 2006 *A590 High and Low Newton Bypass: Specification for Historical Building Recording*
- Hobbs, JL, 1956 The Turnpike Roads of North Lonsdale, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2nd ser, **55**, 250-292
- Hudson, P, 2005 More on Wenning Hipping, *Northern Vernacular Buildings*, **2:1**, 48-54
- Hutton, G, 1996 *A Tour Through Old Lakeland*, Ochiltree, Ayrshire
- Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, Reading
- Jacobs Babbie, 2005 *A590 High and Low Newton Bypass – Black Beck Hall, Ayside, Cumbria: Written Scheme of Investigation for Building Survey and Recording*, unpubl rep
- Kipling, C, 1974 Some Documentary Evidence on Woodlands in the Vicinity of Windermere, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, **74**, 65-88
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), 1992 *A590 High and Low Newton Bypass, Cumbria: Initial Archaeological Assessment*, unpubl rep
- Lee, J, 1998 *The Place Names of Cumbria*, Carlisle
- Lucas, R, 1994 Ships' Timbers: Some Historical Evidence from Norfolk for Their use, *Vernacular Architecture*, **25**, 1-3
- Mannex, P, and Co, 1851 *History, Topography and Directory of Westmorland and the Hundreds of Lonsdale and Amounderness in Lancashire*, Beverley
- Mannex, P, and Co, 1882 *History and Directory of Furness and West Cumberland*, Preston
- Mannex, PJ, 1849 *History, Topography and Directory, of Westmorland; and Lonsdale North of the Sands, in Lancashire*, London
- Marshall, JD, 1971 *Old Lakeland*, Newton Abbot

- Marshall, JD, and Davies-Shiel, M, 1969 *Industrial Archaeology of the Lake Counties*, Newton Abbot
- Marshall, JD, and Davies-Shiel, M, 1971 *The Lake District at Work: Past and Present*, Newton Abbot
- Miles, DWH, and Russell, H, 1995 Plumb and Level Marks, *Vernacular Architecture*, **26**, 33-38
- Millward, R, and Robinson, A, 1970 *The Lake District*, London
- Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 1962 *Provisional List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest for Consideration in Connection with the Provisions of Section 30 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947*, Lancashire: Rural District of North Lonsdale, **2443/11/A**
- Moseley, F (ed), 1978 *The Geology of the Lake District*, Yorkshire Geol Soc, occ pap, **3**, Leeds
- National Trust, The, 1991 *Townend, Cumbria*, 5th edn, no location
- OA North, 2003 *Interior of Cark House, Cark, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Investigation*, unpubl rep
- Page, W (ed), 1914 *The Victoria History of the Counties of England A History of Lancashire*, **8**, Folkstone (1993 facsimile)
- Palmer, A, 1998 *The Low Wood Gunpowder Company: its inception and early growth 1798-1808*, London
- Parson, W, and White, W, 1829 *A History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland with that part of the Lake District in Lancashire Forming the Lordships of Furness and Cartmel*, Beckermest (1976 facsimile edition)
- Peters, JEC, 1980 The Wall as a Truss in Farm Buildings, *Vernacular Architecture*, **11**, 17-21
- Pidcock, B, 1995 The Spinners and Weavers of Swarthmoor Hall, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2nd ser, **95**, 153-167
- Pidcock, B, 2000 Domestic Textile Production in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, in M Winstanley (ed), *Rural Industries of the Lune Valley*, 20-37, Lancaster
- RCHME, 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification*, London
- Robinson, JM, 1988 *Guide to the Country Houses of the North West*, London
- Robinson, M, 1998 The Linen Industry in North Lancashire and Cumbria, 1660-1830, in E Roberts (ed), *A History of Linen in the North West*, Lancaster, 44-65
- Rollinson, W, 1974 *Life and Tradition in the Lake District*, London
- Rollinson, W, 1991 *Lakeland Walls*, 5th edn, Clapham
- Satchell, J, 1984 *Kendal on Tenterhooks*, Kendal
- Satchell, JE, 1989 The History of Woodlands in Cumbria, in JK Adamson (ed), *Cumbrian Woodlands: Past, Present and Future*, Institute of Terrestrial Ecology Symposium, **25**, London, 2-11
- Tyson, B, 1982 Some Traditional Buildings in the Troutbeck Valley: A Documentary Study, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2nd ser, **82**, 151-176
- Tyson, B, 1987 Oak for the Navy: A Case Study, 1700-1703, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, **87**, 117-126

Tyson, B, 2000 Management Attitudes Towards Reusing Materials in Traditional Cumbrian Buildings, *Vernacular Architecture*, **31**, 32-44

Winterbotham, D, 1998 'Sackclothes and Fustyans and Such Like Com'odyties': Early Linen Manufacture in the Manchester Region, in E Roberts (ed), *A History of Linen in the North West*, Lancaster, 22-43

9. Illustrations

9.1 List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Site plan

Figure 3: Plan showing elements of the boundary wall

Figure 4: External elevations, cross-section and ground floor plan of the pigsty

Figure 5: External elevations, cross-section and ground floor plan of the barn

Figure 6: External elevations, cross-section and ground floor plan of the coach house

Figure 7: North external elevation of the house

Figure 8: West external elevation of the house

Figure 9: South external elevation of the house

Figure 10: East external elevation of the house

Figure 11: Ground floor plan of the house

Figure 12: First floor plan of the house

Figure 13: Second floor plan of the house

Figure 14: West facing cross-section A-A through the house

Figure 15: West-facing cross-section B-B through the house

Figure 16: North-facing long-section C-C through the house

Figure 17: North-facing cross-section D-D through the extension to the house

Figure 18: Detailed drawings of beams and other features

Figure 19: Features exposed during the watching brief after the removal of render

Figure 20: Features exposed in the east elevation of S2 following the removal of the veneer panelling **173**

Figure 21: Phase plan of the house

Figure 22: Location of photographs in the south-west part of the site

Figure 23: Location of photographs in the north-east part of the site

Figure 24: Location of photographs on the ground floor of the house

Figure 25: Location of photographs on the first floor of the house

Figure 26: Location of photographs on the second floor of the house

9.2 List of Plates

Plate 1: Part of a probable late 18th – early 19th century plan showing Black Beck Hall (CRO(K) WPR 89/PR/2716/27 n.d.)

Plate 2: Part a plan of c1807 showing Black Beck Hall (CRO(K) WPR 89/PR/2716/15 c1807)

Plate 3: Part of the enclosure plan of 1809 showing Black Beck Hall (CRO(K) WPR/89 Z3 1809)

Plate 4: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 showing Black Beck Hall

- Plate 5: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1890 showing Black Beck Hall
- Plate 6: Part of a plan accompanying sales particulars from 1901 (CRO(B) BDB 17/SP2/32 1901)
- Plate 7: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1913 showing Black Beck Hall
- Plate 8: Photograph of the Ellwoods' carrier service from the late 19th to early 20th century (from Hutton 1996, 28)
- Plate 9: Black Beck Hall the day after the fire of October 20th 1981 (from Aris 1981)
- Plate 10: Gravestone of John and Florence Ellwood in Staveley-in-Cartmel churchyard
- Plate 11: Existing north external elevation of the house in 1983 (from Anon 1983b)
- Plate 12: Existing west external elevation of the house in 1983 (from Anon 1983b)
- Plate 13: Existing south external elevation of the house in 1983 (from Anon 1983b)
- Plate 14: Existing east external elevation of the house in 1983 (from Anon 1983b)
- Plate 15: Existing ground floor plan of the house in 1983 (after Anon 1983b)
- Plate 16: Existing first floor plan of the house in 1983 (from Anon 1983b)
- Plate 17: General view of Black Beck Hall in its landscape, facing west
- Plate 18: General view of Black Beck Hall in its landscape, facing north-east
- Plate 19: Part of the boundary wall formed by the remains of the extension to the barn, looking north-east (film refs. 1_46/4+5_33-34)
- Plate 20: Part of the boundary wall formed by the remains of the extension to the barn, looking south-east (film refs. 1_57)
- Plate 21: The north-east corner of the boundary wall, looking south (film refs. 1_59)
- Plate 22: Part of the eastern section of the boundary wall including a gate, looking west (film refs. 1_58)
- Plate 23: Part of the north-west section of the boundary wall, looking south-west (film refs. 1_67/6_35/23+24_1-2)
- Plate 24: Collapsed boundary wall showing the position of the late 19th to early 20th century midden, looking south-east (film refs. 1_68)
- Plate 25: The continuation of the boundary wall to the north-east, looking south-west (film refs. 1_69/23+24_3-4)
- Plate 26: The north-western section of the boundary wall with raised flower bed, looking north (film refs. 1_70/7+8_33-34)
- Plate 27: The boundary wall around the south-west side of the garden, looking east (film refs. 1_73)
- Plate 28: Part of the south side of the boundary wall around the garden, looking north (film refs. 1_74)
- Plate 29: Westernmost gate accessing the track to the south, looking north-west (film refs. 1_77/23+24_7-8)
- Plate 30: Easternmost gate accessing the track to the south, looking north-east (film refs. 1_76/23+24_9-10)
- Plate 31: View along the track, looking south (film refs. 1_77/23+24_7-8)

Plate 32: Gate leading through the boundary wall into the garden, looking south-west (film refs. **1_78/20_4+34/21+22_27-28/25+26_7-8**)

Plate 33: North external elevation of the pigsty, facing south (film refs. **1_18/2+3_23-24**)

Plate 34: West external elevation of the pigsty, facing south-east (film refs. **1_19/2+3_25-26**)

Plate 35: South external elevation of the pigsty with large stone to left of collapsed section, facing north (film refs. **1_2-3/2+3_29-30**)

Plate 36: Detailed view of large stone in previous plate, showing 'J Ellwood' graffiti, facing north (film refs. **1_22/2+3_30-31**)

Plate 37: East external elevation of the pigsty and the yard wall, looking south-west (film refs. **1_7/2+3_1-2**)

Plate 38: Detail of the northernmost feed chute in the pigsty's yard wall, facing north-east (film refs. **1_11/2+3_9-10**)

Plate 39: Detail of the apertures in the southern side of the east external elevation of the pigsty, facing west (film refs. **1_9/2+3_5-6**)

Plate 40: Blocked doorway between the two halves of the interior of the pigsty, facing south (film refs. **1_12-13/2+3_11-12**)

Plate 41: Interior of the northern ground floor room of the pigsty showing the concrete drainage channel in the floor, facing north-west (film refs. **1_14/2+3_15-16**)

Plate 42: North external elevation of the barn, showing the wagon doorway, facing south (film refs. **1_55/6_8-9/7_9-10**)

Plate 43: Detail of the mounting block adjacent to the north external elevation of the barn, looking south (film refs. **1_56/6+7_13-14**)

Plate 44: The remains of the extension to the east side of the north elevation, facing south (film refs. **1_54/6+7_11-12**)

Plate 45: The remains of the west end of the extension to the barn, facing east (film refs. **1_53/6+7_31-32**)

Plate 46: Remains of the internal wall of the extension to the west end of the barn, facing north (film refs. **1_52/6+7_7-8**)

Plate 47: West external elevation of the barn, facing east (film refs. **1_51/6+7_5-6**)

Plate 48: South external elevation of the barn, facing north-west (film refs. **1_50/6+7_3-4**)

Plate 49: East external elevation of the barn, facing west (film refs. **1_49/6+7_1-2**)

Plate 50: Remains of the original east end of the north elevation of the barn, showing the return of the wall to the south, facing north (film refs. **1_48**)

Plate 51: Possible blocked aperture within the remains of the extension of the barn to the east, facing north (film refs. **1_47/4+5_35-36**)

Plate 52: Wagon doorway with re-used lintel in the north internal elevation of the barn, facing north (film refs. **1_43/6+7_27-28**)

Plate 53: Interior of the barn showing blocked ventilation slot and doorway, facing north-west (film refs. **1_44/6_36-37/7_35-36**)

Plate 54: Flag and timber flooring of the barn, facing north (film refs. **1_46/6+7_29-30**)

Plate 55: The west side of the north-west external elevation of the coach house showing the quoins, facing south-east (film refs. **6+7**_15-16)

Plate 56: The graffiti initials 'JA' carved into the north-west external elevation of the coach house, facing south (film refs. **1_66/6+7**_17-18)

Plate 57: The extension added to the south-west external elevation of the coach house, facing south-east (film refs. **1_63/6+7**_19-20)

Plate 58: The extension added to the south-west side of the south-east external elevation of the coach house, facing north-east (film refs. **1_62/6+7**_21-22)

Plate 59: The south-east external elevation of the coach house, facing north (film refs. **1_61/6+7**_23-24)

Plate 60: The north-east external elevation of the coach house, facing north-west (film refs. **1_60/6+7**_25-26)

Plate 61: The interior of the south-western outshut on the coach house showing the remains of the stalls, facing north-east (film refs. **1_80/8+9**_1-2)

Plate 62: Detail of the scar of a stall partition, facing south (film refs. **1_81/8+9**_3-4)

Plate 63: Iron door hook attached to the south-east side of the north-east internal elevation of the coach house, facing east (film refs. **1_82/8+9**_5-6)

Plate 64: The trusses inside the coach house, facing north (film refs. **1_83+85/8+9**_7-8+11-12)

Plate 65: Detail of the west end of the south-eastern truss within the coach house, facing north-west (film refs. **1_84/8+9**_9-10)

Plate 66: Blocked wagon doorway in the north-east side of the north-west internal elevation of the coach house, facing north (film refs. **1_86/8+9**_13-14)

Plate 67: Chicken wire cage against the south-west internal elevation of the coach house, facing north-west (film refs. **1_87/8+9**_15-16)

Plate 68: East side of the north external elevation of the house, facing south-east (film refs. **1_26/4**_15-16)

Plate 69: The central section of north external elevation of the house showing the porch (**111**), facing south (film refs. **1_27**)

Plate 70: The extensions forming the west end of the north external elevation of the house, facing south (film refs. **1_25/4+5**_21-22)

Plate 71: The north side of the west external elevation showing the modern extension and conservatory, facing south-east (film refs. **1_30**)

Plate 72: The south side of the west external elevation of the house showing the conservatory and smaller extension, facing east (film refs. **20_49-50/27+28**_23-26)

Plate 73: The south external elevation of the house, facing north (film refs. **1_34/4+5**_1-2)

Plate 74: Detail of the porch (**119**) attached to the south external elevation of the house, facing north (film refs. **1_35/4+5**_5-6)

Plate 75: The east external elevation of the house, facing west (film refs. **1_39/4**_9-10)

Plate 76: Detail of the plaque (**121**) attached to the east external elevation of the house, facing west (film refs. **1_40/4+5**_31-32)

- Plate 77: Detail of the projecting rear of the oven (**105**) on the east external elevation of the house, facing west (film refs. **1_41/4+5_11-12**)
- Plate 78: Modern fireplace in G1, facing north-east (film refs. **10_58/18-19_5+6**)
- Plate 79: Detail of truss in F3, facing south (film refs. **10_62/18+19_13-14**)
- Plate 80: Limestone steps (**141**) leading from porch G5b to G9, facing south-west (film refs. **10_13/11+13_19-20**)
- Plate 81: Modern stairs (**145**) in room G10, facing north (film refs. **1_91/8+9_23-24**)
- Plate 82: Chimney breast (**149**) and beam (**150**) in room G11, facing east (film refs. **10_16/12_25-26/13_1-2**)
- Plate 83: Pegs (**125**) *in situ* in the east face of beam **124** in room G12, facing north-west (film refs. **1_93/8+9_**)
- Plate 84: Fireplace **137** in room G13, facing north-east (film refs. **1_93/8+9_27-28**)
- Plate 85: Relict joist slot in the east face (north end) of beam **135** in room G13, facing west (film refs. **10_5/11+12_3-4**)
- Plate 86: Relict joist slots in the east and upper faces (south end) of beam **135**, facing west (film refs. **10_6/11+12_5-6**)
- Plate 87: Detail of the moulding and chamfer at the south end of beam **134**, facing south (film refs. **10_9/11+12_11-12**)
- Plate 88: Detail of possible 'Baltic timber mark' on the underside of beam **134**, facing up (film refs. **10_10/11+12_13-14**)
- Plate 89: Detail of alcove **138** in the east internal elevation of room G13 (film refs. **10_11/11+12_15-16**)
- Plate 90: Relict joist slot in beam **123**, facing east (film refs. **10_89/8+9_19-20**)
- Plate 91: Chamfered 'arch' in north end of beam **124** in room G14, facing east (film refs. **1_91/8+9_23-24**)
- Plate 92: Typical modern door (**129**) in east elevation of room G14, facing east (film refs. **1_92/8+9_25-26**)
- Plate 93: Re-used timber **158** with relict joist slots in room F5 (film refs. **10_31/14+15_19-20**)
- Plate 94: Chimneybreast **159** against the east elevation of room F6 (film refs. **10_31/14+15_19-20**)
- Plate 95: Modern stairs **167** in room F8, facing west (film refs. **10_38/14+15_33-34**)
- Plate 96: Angled brace **177**, part of truss **176** in room S1, facing south-west (film refs. **10_45/16_11-12/17_11-12a**)
- Plate 97: Angled brace **178**, part of truss **176** in room S1, facing north-west (film refs. **10_46/16+17_13-14**)
- Plate 98: General view of truss **181**, looking east (film refs. **10_43/16+17_7-8**)
- Plate 99: Example of a level mark on beam **181** in room S2, facing west (film refs. **10_52/16+17_25-26**)
- Plate 100: Modern handrail **171** in room S1, facing north-west (film refs. **10_53/16+17_27-28**)
- Plate 101: Room G11 following the soft strip of kitchen fittings, showing chimney breast **149**, facing north-east (film refs. **20_15/25+26_27-28**)

Plate 102: Voussoir arch over window in the south external elevation of the house following the removal of render, facing north (film refs. **5_3-4/20_20-21/21+22_1-4**)

Plate 103: Scar of smoke hood and rebuilding of east elevation associated with chimney revealed following the removal of panelling **173**, east end of S2, facing east (film refs. **20_22/21+22_5-6**)

Plate 104: Detail of sooted scar of the north side of the smoke hood in the east elevation of S2, facing east (film refs. **20_24/21+22_9-10**)

Plate 105: Detail of northern blocked window in west elevation of S3, facing west (film refs. **20_30/21_21/22_21-22**)

Plate 106: Carpenter's marks on truss **181**, facing up (film refs. **20_23a/21+22_33-34**)

Plate 107: Roof structure and smoke hood exposed during demolition, facing east (film refs. **20_32-32a/21+22_23-24**)

Plate 108: Baltic timber marks on scrolled purlin ends (**120**) following their removal

Plate 109: Typical carpenter's marks on a roof timber

Plate 110: Fireplace **149** during demolition and following removal of plaster, facing north-east (film refs. **20_63/29+30_15-16**)

Plate 111: Fireplace **137** during demolition and following the removal of modern cladding, facing south-east (film refs. **20_56-57/29+30_1-4**)

Plate 112: The projecting back of a beehive oven in a detached downhouse at Brotherilkeld Farm, Eskdale (from Denyer 1991, 35)

Plate 113: The firehouse at Brotherilkeld Farm, Eskdale c1900 showing probable warping pegs driven into the beam on the top right (from Denyer 1991, 29)

Plate 114: Reconstruction of a warping frame in use (from Pidcock 2000, 33)

Plate 115: Reconstruction of the operation of a warping pegs showing the formation of the cross – the distance of peg *d* from the cross defines the length of the warp (from Pidcock 2000, 33)

Plate 116: Warping pegs driven into a wall (from Guest 1823, after Winterbotham 1998, 29)

Appendix 1: Feature Index

Feature No.	Type	Location	Description
101	Fitting	House	Window frames – modern
102	Fitting	House	Alarm box
103	Wall	House	Main wall of original house
104	Batten	House	Timber batten for basketball hoop
105	Structure	House	Projecting fire/oven back
106	Fitting	House	Lights
107	Pipe	House	Water pipes (waste)
108	Pipe	House	Rain water goods
109	Structure	House	Drain tops
110	Structure	House	Mounting block?
111	Structure	House	Porch
112	Aperture	House	Skylights
113	Roof	House	Roof
114	Structure	House	Chimney with pots
115	Structure	House	Chimney with no pots
116	Aperture	House	Windows – north elevation
117	Aperture	House	Windows – south elevation
118	Fitting	House	Aluminium box
119	Porch	House	South porch
120	Roof	House	Decorative purlin ends
121	Sign	House	Black Beck Hall sign
122	Aperture	House	Window – east elevation
123	Structure	House	Beam in G14
124	Structure	House	Beam between G12 and G14
125	Fitting	House	Pegs in G12
126	Structure	House	Partition wall between G12 and G14

Feature No.	Type	Location	Description
127	Structure	House	Battens added to beams
128	Structure	House	Ceilings
129	Fitting	House	Doors (modern)
130	Structure	House	Lintel in G12
131	Structure	House	Partition between G12 and G13
132	Fitting	House	Skirting boards
133	Structure	House	Window sills
134	Structure	House	Beam in G13 (moulded)
135	Structure	House	Beam in G13
136	Fitting	House	Batten on ceiling in G13
137	Finish	House	Fireplace in G13
138	Aperture	House	Alcove in G13
139	Structure	House	Lintel- west window in G13
140	Structure	House	Lintel- east window in G13
141	Structure	House	Steps to porch
142	Fitting	House	Door to porch
143	Aperture	House	Doorway from G9 to G7
144	Structure	House	Beam between G9 and G10
145	Structure	House	Staircase in G10
146	Aperture	House	Doorway between G10 and G12
147	Structure	House	Beam between G10 and G11
148	Structure	House	Beam in G11
149	Structure	House	Chimney breast in G11
150	Structure	House	Beam associated with 149
151	Structure	House	Lintels – internal north elevation, G11
152	Structure	House	Wall between G9 and G10
153	Structure	House	Wall between G10 and G11

Feature No.	Type	Location	Description
154	Structure	House	Lintel over stair window- F4
155	Structure	House	Lintel over west window- F5- lower
156	Structure	House	Lintel over west window- F5- upper
157	Structure	House	Partition wall between F4 and F5
158	Structure	House	Beam in F5
159	Structure	House	Chimney breast in F6
160	Structure	House	Wall between F6 and F7
161	Structure	House	Wall between F7 and F4
162	Structure	House	Wall between F7 and F8
163	Scar	House	Joist scars in tie beam
164	Aperture	House	Loft hatch in F4
165	Fascia	House	Batten over 166
166	Structure	House	Lintel in F8
167	Fitting	House	Staircase to second floor
168	Aperture	House	Inserted doorway
169	Structure	House	Partition wall between F4 and F9
170	Structure	House	Lintel in F9
171	Fitting	House	Handrail in S1
172	Aperture	House	Hatch to second floor
173	Fascia	House	Plywood veneer on second floor
174	Structure	House	Partition wall between S1 and S2
175	Batten	House	Modern battens on second floor
176	Structure	House	Tie beam truss- west
177	Fitting	House	Inserted angled brace- south
178	Fitting	House	Inserted angled brace- north
179	Structure	House	Purlins
180	Structure	House	Plywood wall between S1 and S3

Feature No.	Type	Location	Description
181	Structure	House	East tie beam truss
182	Fascia	House	Battens on 181
183	Structure	House	Inserted modern purlin
184	Fitting	House	Concrete block pillars
185	Fitting	House	Timber shelf
186	Structure	House	Butt-jointed purlins
187	Structure	House	Repositioned purlin
188	Aperture	House	Window – ground floor, north elevation
189	Aperture	House	Window – first floor, north elevation
190	Aperture	House	Window - ground floor, south elevation
191	Aperture	House	Window – first floor, south elevation

Appendix 2: Listed Building Details

Taken from: *Provisional List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest for Consideration in Connection with the Provisions of Section 30 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947* (Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1962)

Civil Parish of Staveley

Sheet and No on map: 22/13

Grade: III

Item: Black Beck Hall, Ayside

Notes:

18th century, altered. Roughcast. Slate roof with 2 roughcast chimney stacks. Boxed eaves on grouped brackets. Central modern timber porch. 3 16-paned sash windows on first floor, 2 below, all with segmental heads. Old panelled staircase.

Appendix 3: Dendrochronology Assessment Report

By Ian Tyers

Introduction

The tree-ring analysis of timbers from the site was commissioned in advance of their demolition for a road bypass scheme. Timbers were examined in two buildings, the farmhouse and an outbuilding. Tree-ring sampling was undertaken on eight timbers from the farmhouse. Some of the outbuilding timbers were suitable for analysis but were not sampled on this occasion. Sections from this material were to be forwarded for analysis after the demolition work was complete. Tree-ring dating or dendrochronology is an independent dating technique that utilises the pattern of ring widths within a sample of timber to determine the calendar period during which the tree grew. From England there are a large number of oak (*Quercus*) ring-width reference chronologies against which new sequences can be tested. The geographical and temporal coverage of these ring-width reference chronologies is constantly being extended and it is now possible to produce a series of strong regional chronologies for almost the entire area. If suitable ring sequences can be obtained, it is now possible to provide precise dates for many buildings for which the date is unknown or uncertain.

It is not intended here to provide comprehensive details of the method as there is an extensive body of literature upon the subject. Details of the technique are given in Schweingruber (1988). The general methodology and working practises used at the laboratory are described in English Heritage (1998). A dendrochronological study is of real value only where integrated with detailed building recording. For the purposes of this report there are several important limitations to the technique that need to be outlined:

- 1). It is necessary that enough annual growth rings are obtained from any one sample in order to be able to find reliable cross-correlation with other tree-ring sequences. For oak the minimum acceptable number of rings is widely held to be 50, although some of the material from each site usually has to contain a minimum of 100 rings if dating is to be successful.
- 2). Since not all timbers contain datable sequences, it is appropriate to obtain samples from a number of apparently suitable timbers in any building for which a date is sought.
- 3). The date of the tree-ring sequence must not be confused with the date of usage of a tree. The felling year of the tree can only be determined by obtaining sequences that have complete sapwood and either bark or identifiable bark-edge. Such samples do not survive in every building. Many dendrochronological studies of buildings can thus only provide felling date ranges or a *terminus post quem* dates.
- 4). The date of felling of a tree is not necessarily the date of its use. Observations relating to the toolmarks and conversion distortions can be used to suggest timbers were cut and framed whilst green. However it remains possible that timbers were re-used and that this has not been identified during the recording and interpretation of any particular structure.
- 5). Trees put their new growth on the outside of their trunk, just under the bark. The most recent rings are therefore those originally most near the outside of the tree. A series of tree-rings from a sample run from the oldest which are those nearer the centre through to the most recent which are nearer the outside.

Methodology

The timbers in the farmhouse, and the outbuilding, were carefully examined for indications of the numbers of rings present and the presence of sapwood and bark. Timbers that appeared to have more than the minimum necessary number of rings, that is those in which more than fifty annual rings appeared to be present, were considered suitable for sampling. The results of this preliminary assessment were used to provide a sampling programme.

It was clear from the assessment that the timbers in the farmhouse contained relatively few rings for dendrochronological analysis. The outbuilding contained a small number of suitable timbers, but these were embedded in the walls as lintels.

Eight of the farmhouse timbers were selected as the most suitable for sampling. For the selected timbers the precise location of the sample was determined by factors such as the local presence of either sapwood and bark-edge, and ease of access. These locations were also intended to maximise the numbers of rings obtained within the samples. Sampling was undertaken on the selected structural elements using a 15mm diameter hollow corer attached to an 110v electric drill. Despite selecting positions that initially included sapwood and bark the resultant cores do not always retain these delicate structures, since sapwood that has been attacked by woodworm, or other pests, will often crumble during the coring.

In the laboratory the sequence of ring widths in each core were revealed by preparing a surface equivalent to the original horizontal plane of the parent tree with a variety of bladed tools. The width of each successive annual tree ring was revealed by this process. The complete sequence of the annual growth rings in each of the samples were measured to an accuracy of 0.01mm using a micro-computer based travelling stage. The sequence of ring widths were then plotted onto semi-log graph paper to enable visual comparisons to be made between sequences. Cross-correlation algorithms (e.g. Baillie and Pilcher 1973) were employed to search for positions where the ring sequences were highly correlated (Tyers 2004). These positions were checked using the graphs and, where these were satisfactory, new mean sequences were constructed from the synchronised sequences.

This initial analysis can obviously only utilise the rings present in the cores. The correct interpretation of any dates obtained by this procedure relies upon the nature of the final rings in the individual samples. If the sample ends in the heartwood of the original tree, a *terminus post quem* (tpq) for the felling of the tree is indicated by the date of the last ring plus the addition of the minimum expected number of sapwood rings that may be missing. This tpq may be many decades prior to the real felling date. Where some of the outer sapwood or the heartwood/sapwood boundary survives on the sample, a felling date range can be calculated using the maximum and minimum number of sapwood rings likely to have been present. Alternatively, if bark-edge survives, then a felling date can be directly utilised from the date of the last surviving ring. The sapwood estimates applied throughout this report are a minimum of 10 and maximum of 46 annual rings, where these figures indicate the 95% confidence limits of the range. These figures are applicable to medieval and modern oaks from England and Wales (author unpubl.). The dates obtained by the technique do not by themselves necessarily indicate the date of the structure from which they are derived. It is necessary to incorporate other specialist evidence concerning the reuse of timbers and any repairs to the building before the dendrochronological dates given here can be reliably interpreted as reflecting the construction date of any component of the building.

Results

A total of 8 timbers were selected for tree-ring sampling from the farmhouse. These samples were numbered 1-8 inclusive. Four of the samples contained too few rings for analysis, and the remainder contained distorted ring sequences typical of those produced by woodland management regimes. None of the sequences cross-matched each other. Hence it was not possible to produce a site master sequence, and none of the individual sequences were found to cross-match with reference chronologies at consistent positions. These samples are all therefore undated by the sampling and analysis undertaken.

Conclusion

No dating has been obtained from the building.

References

Baillie, MGL, and Pilcher, JR, 1973 A simple crossdating program for tree-ring research, *Tree Ring Bulletin*, **33**, 7-14

English Heritage, 1998 *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates*, London

Schweingruber, FH, 1988 *Tree Rings*, Dordrecht

Tyers, I, 2004 *Dendro for Windows Program Guide*, 3rd edn, ARCUS Rep, 500b

Appendix 4: Archive Index

Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Specification	Paper	A4	9 sheets, double-sided
Quality statement	Paper	A4	9 sheets, double-sided
Fabric record index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Fabric record sheet	Paper	A4	4 sheets, double-sided
Elevation record index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Elevation record sheets	Paper	A4	16 sheets, double-sided
Room record index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Room record sheets	Paper	A4	37 sheets, double-sided
Context index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Context sheets	Paper	A4	86 sheets, double-sided
Watching brief record index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Watching brief record sheets	Paper	A4	20 sheets, double-sided
Pig sty annotation record sheet index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Pig sty annotation record sheets	Paper	A4	16 sheets, double-sided
Pig sty annotation record sheet	Permatrace	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Working drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Working drawings	Paper	A4	18 sheets, single-sided
Drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Drawings	Paper	A4	53 sheets, single-sided
Drawings	Permatrace	A4	12 sheets, single-sided
Drawings	Permatrace	Between A4 and A2	20 sheets, single-sided
Film index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Photo record indices	Paper	A4	30 sheets, double-sided
Photographs	Black and white photographic gloss prints	4 inches x 6 inches	432 prints
Negatives	Negative film	6 inches x 1 inch (approx)	119 strips
Colour slides	Individual mounted slides	1 inch x 1 inch (approx)	429 slides
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Digital archive	CD	-	3

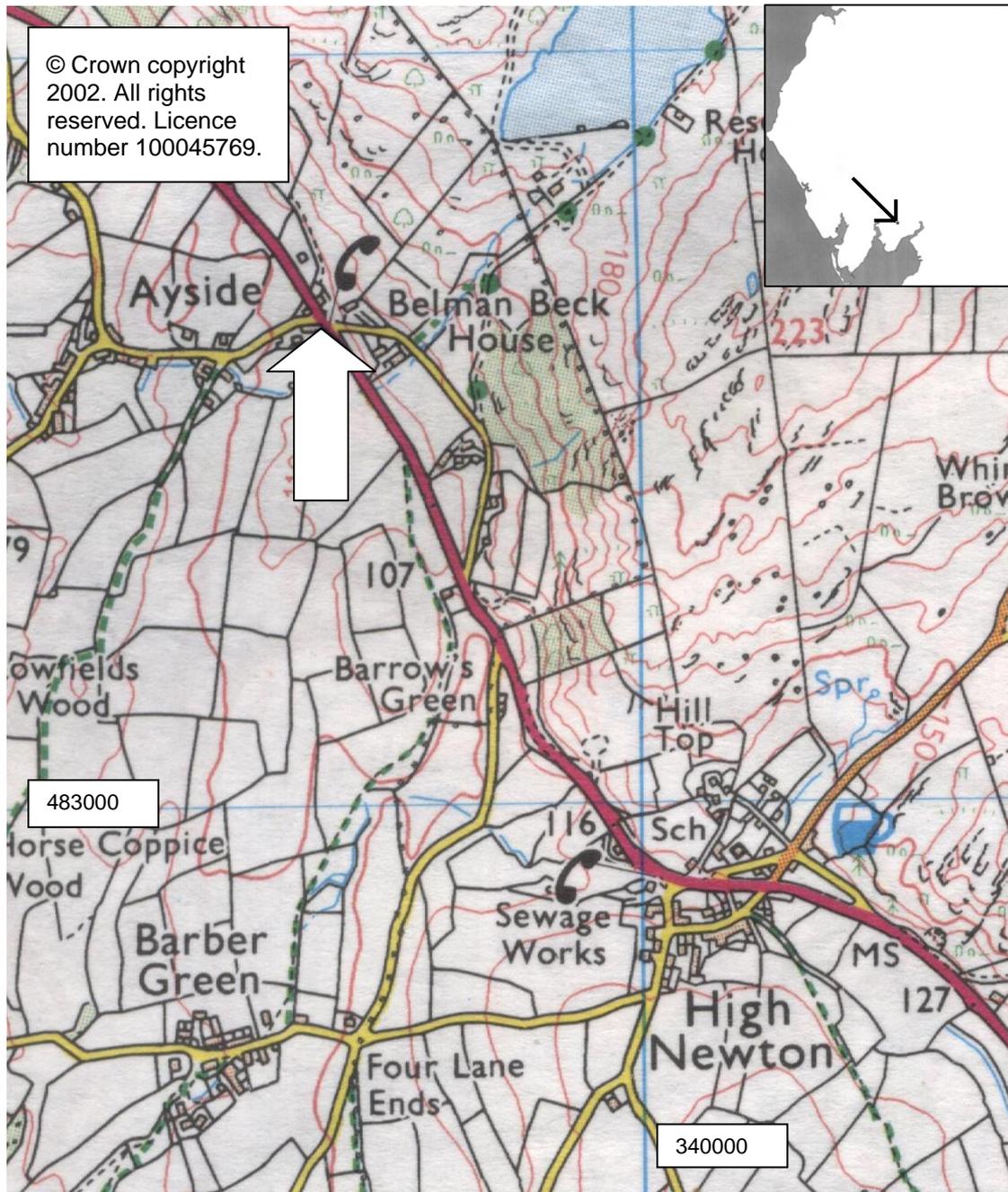


Figure 1: Site location

© Crown copyright
2006. All rights
reserved. Licence
number 100045169

Project:
Black Beck Hall,
Ayside, Cumbria
Archaeological
Building Recording

Project Code: G1024
Site Code: BB06
Date: October 2006

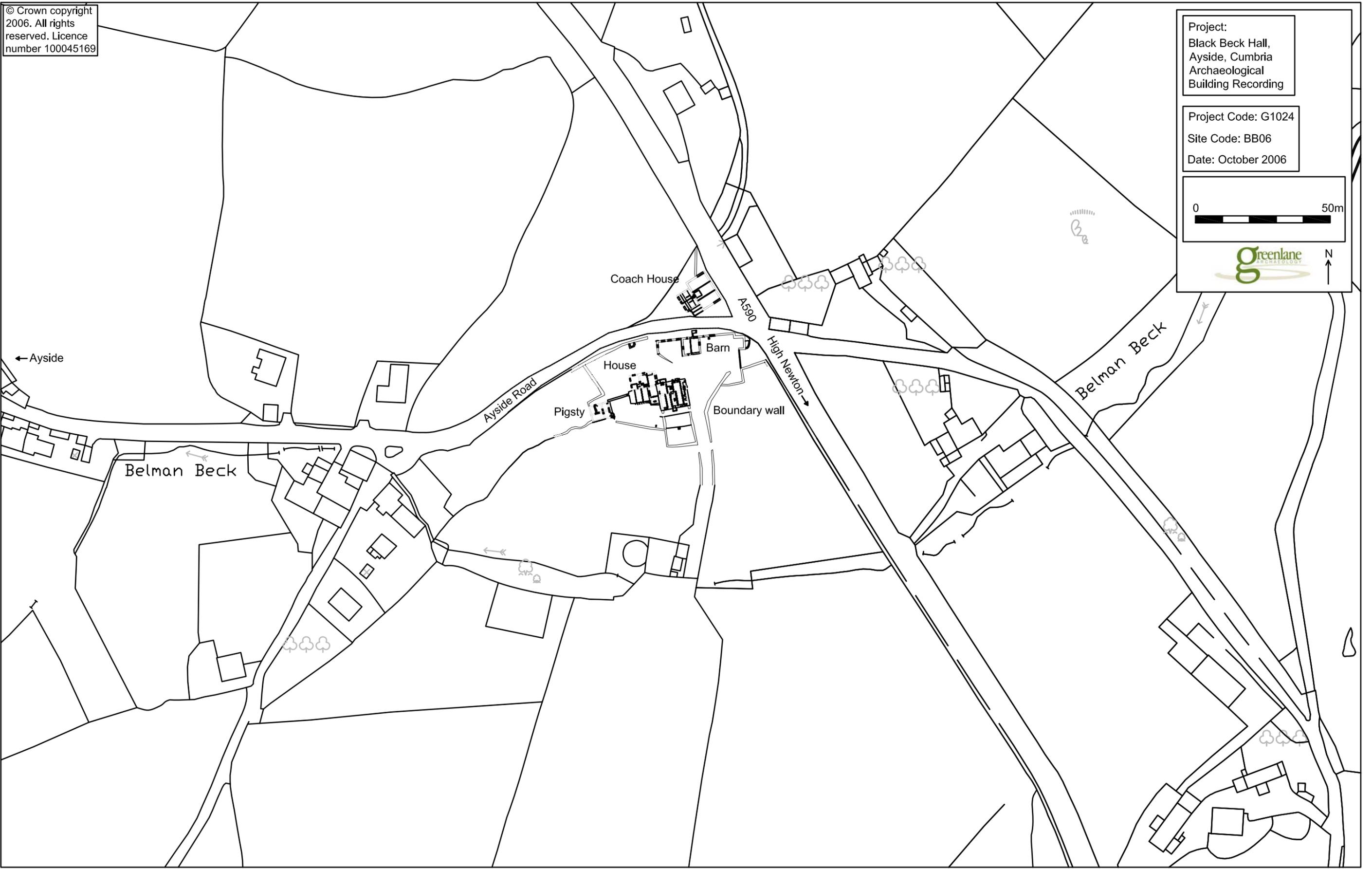
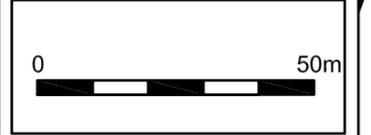


Figure 2: Site Plan

© Crown copyright
2006. All rights
reserved. Licence
number 100045169

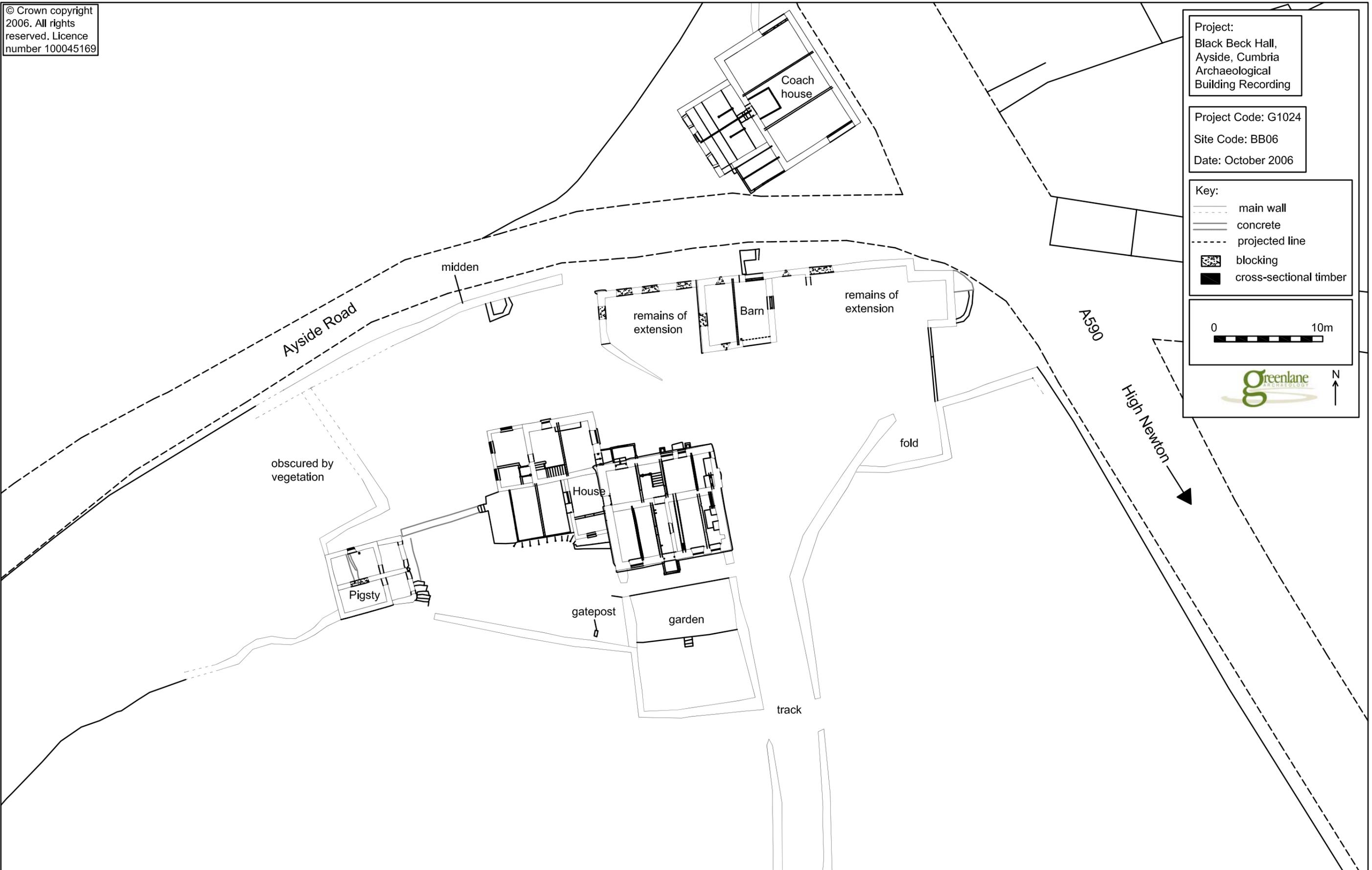
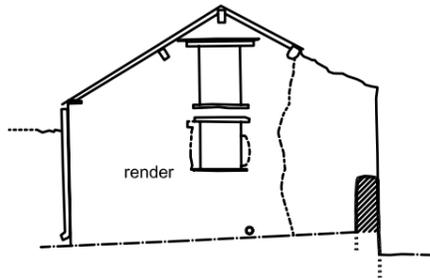
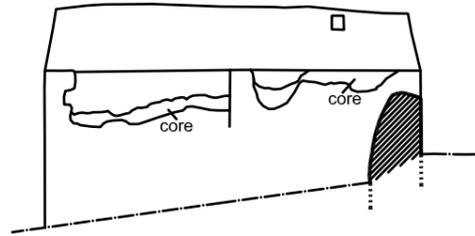


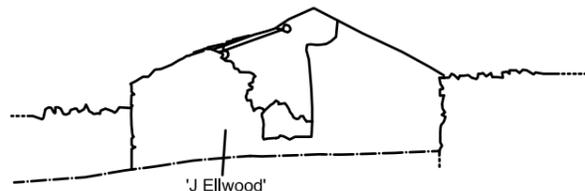
Figure 3: Plan showing elements of the boundary wall



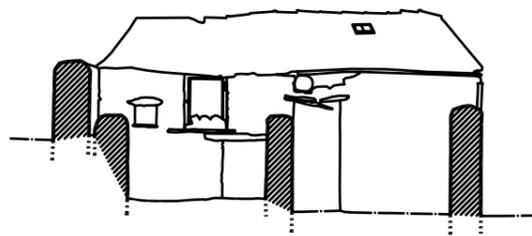
North external elevation



West external elevation



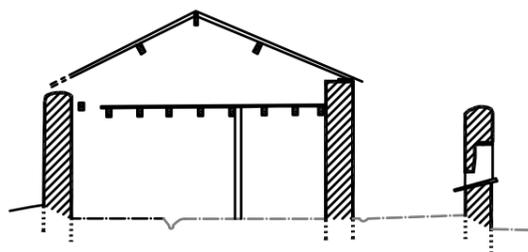
South external elevation



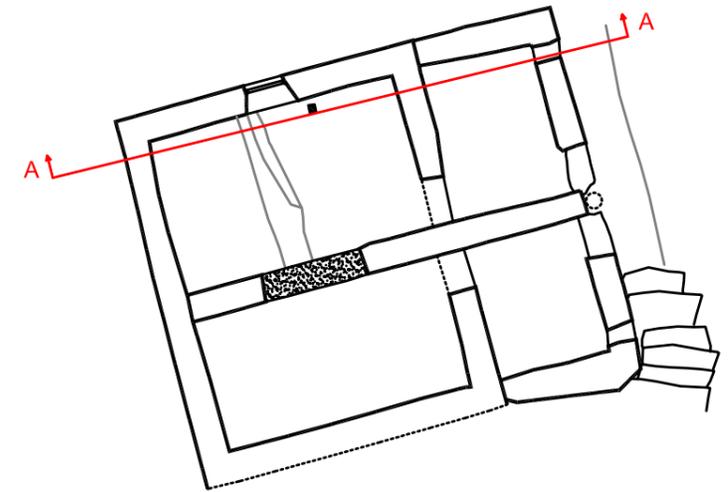
East external elevation



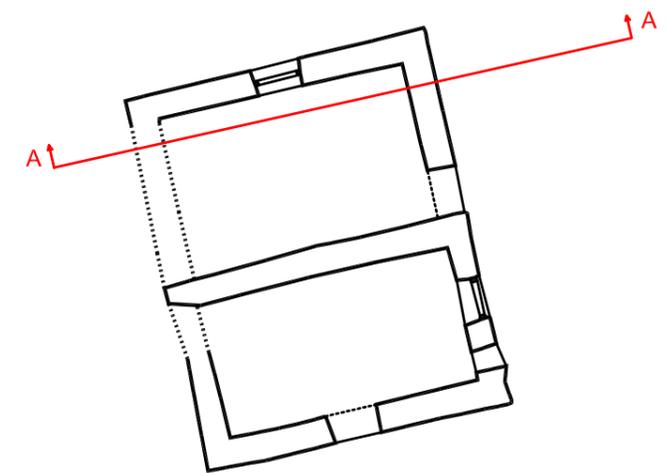
East external elevation yard wall



South-facing cross-section A-A



Ground floor plan



First floor plan



Project:
Black Beck Hall, Ayside, Cumbria
Archaeological Building Recording

Project Code: G1024
Site Code: BB06
Date: October 2006

Key:

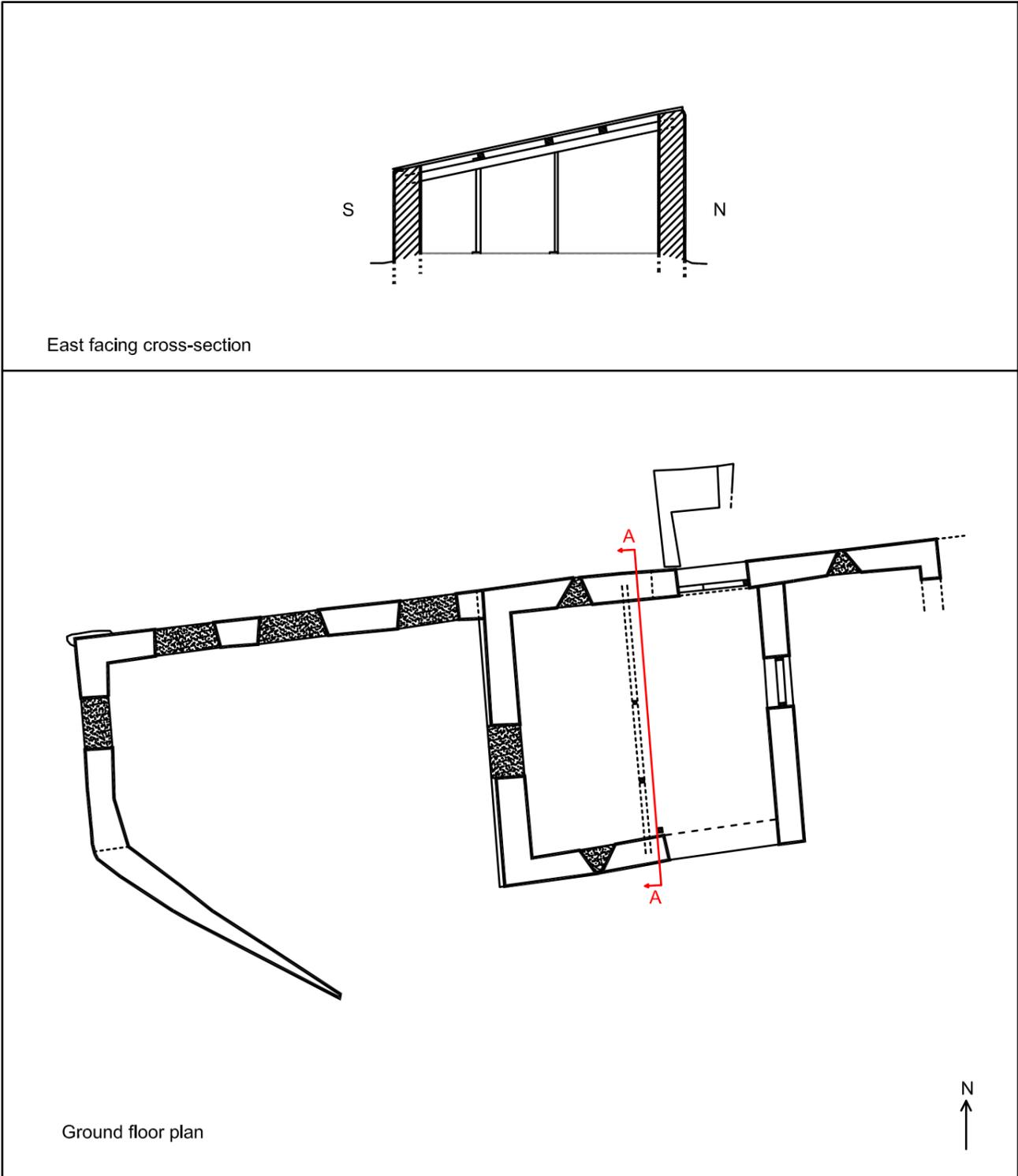
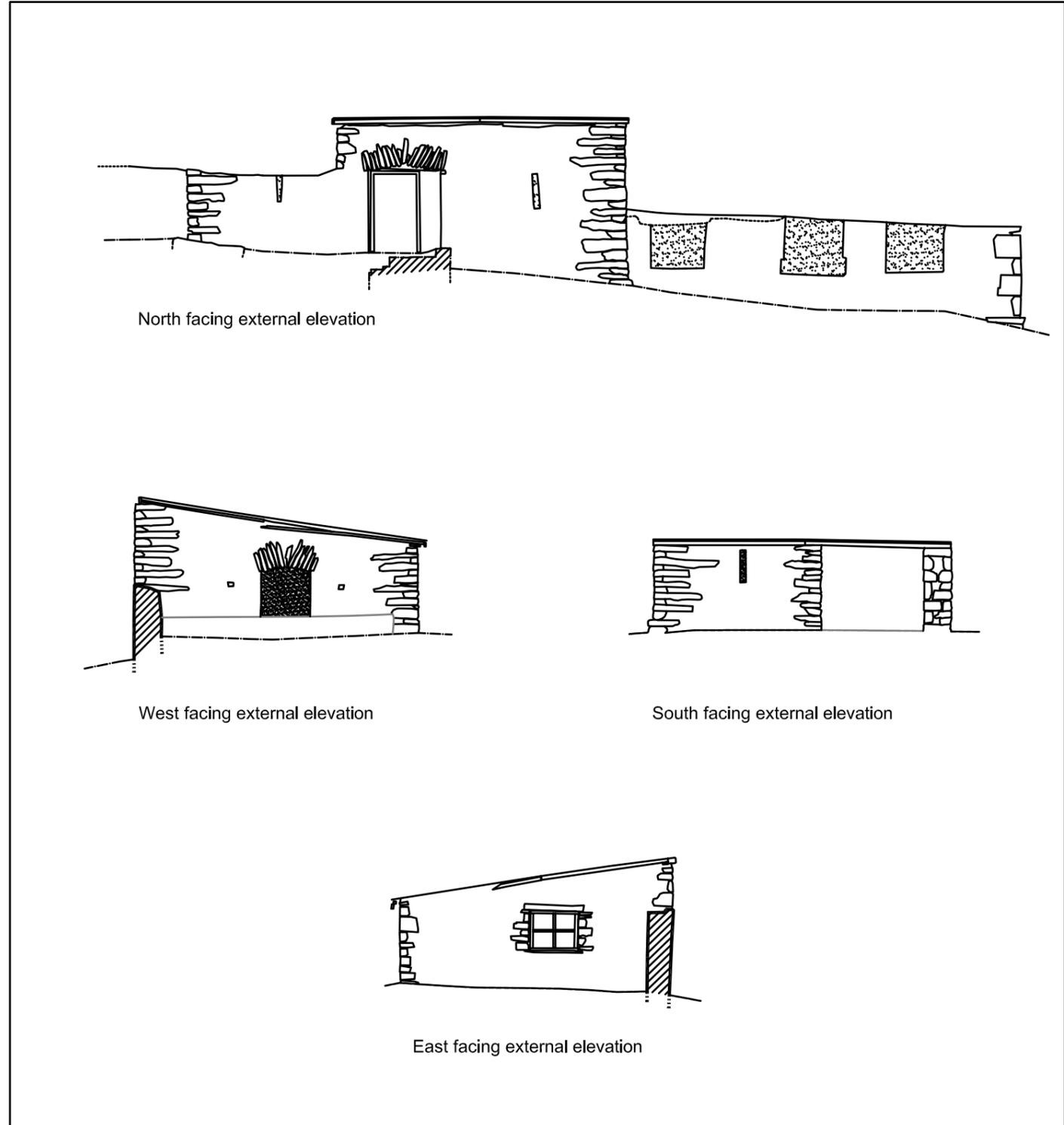
main wall concrete
 beam over projected line

blocking
 cross-sectional wall

0 4m



Figure 4: External elevations, cross-section and ground floor plan of the pigsty



Project:
 Black Beck Hall, Ayside, Cumbria
 Archaeological Building Recording

Project Code: G1024
 Site Code: BB06
 Date: October 2006

Key:

main wall	concrete	blocking cross-sectional wall
beam over	projected line	cross-sectional wall

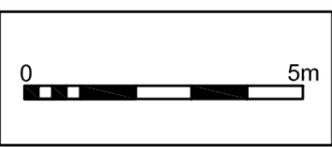
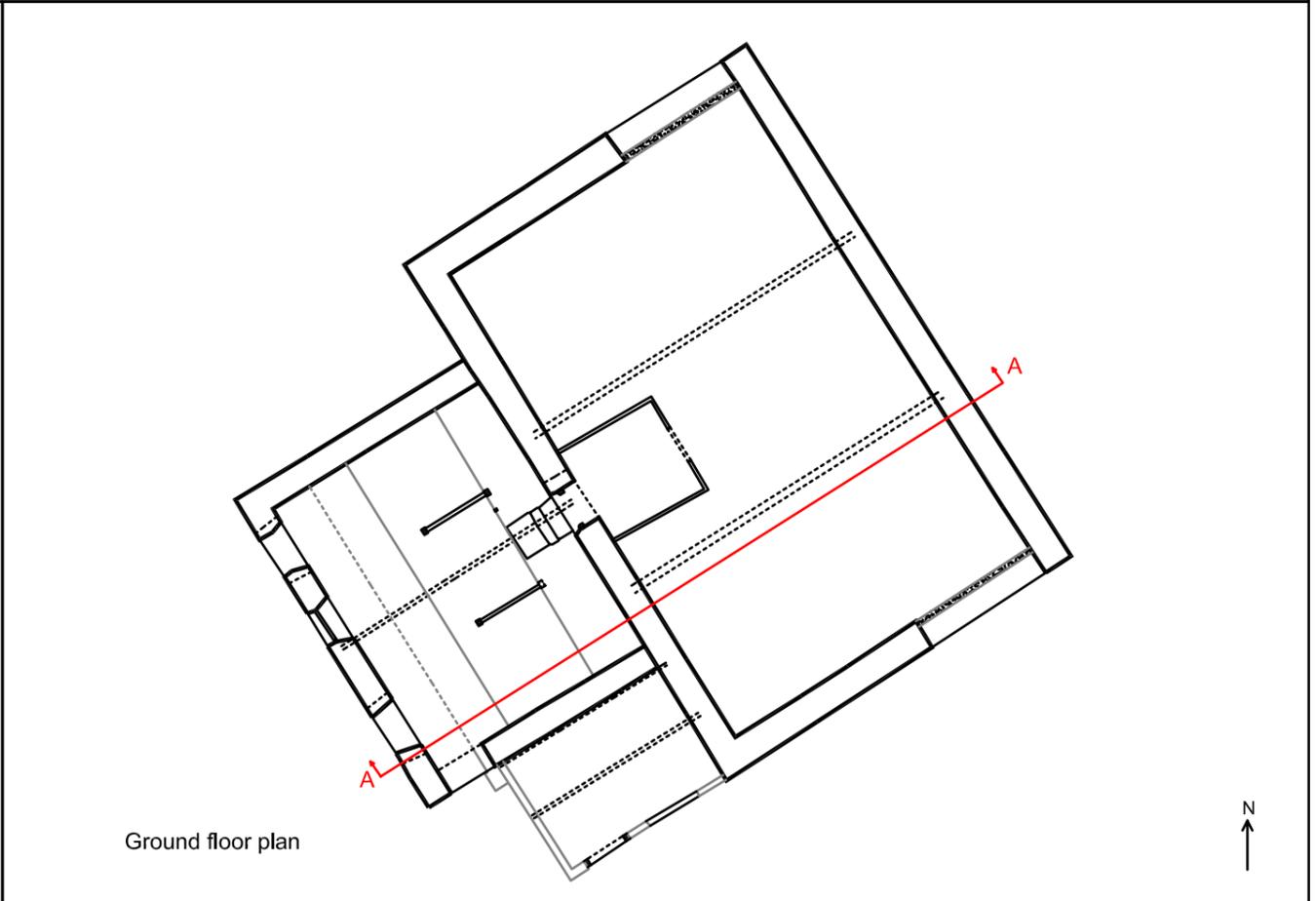
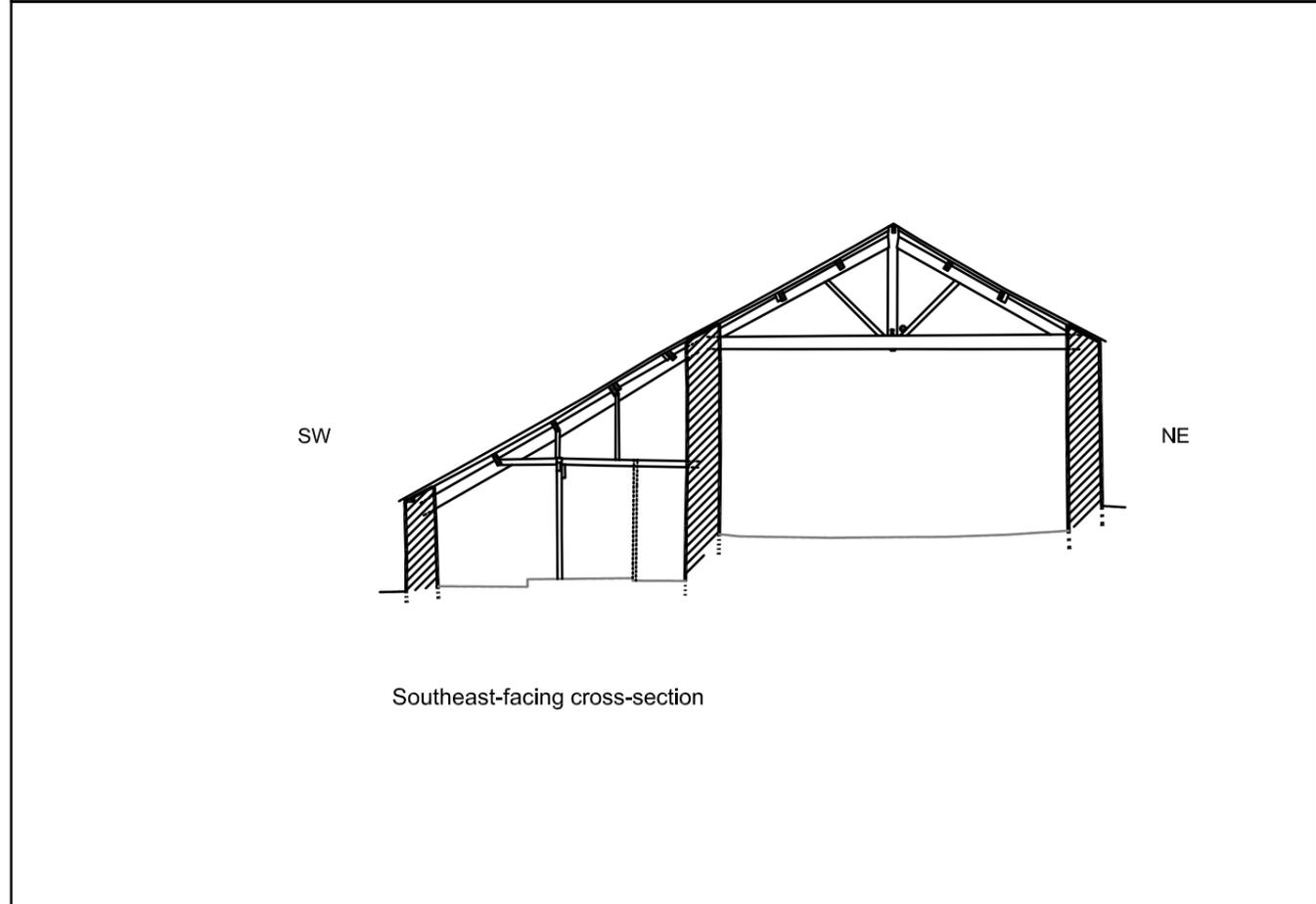
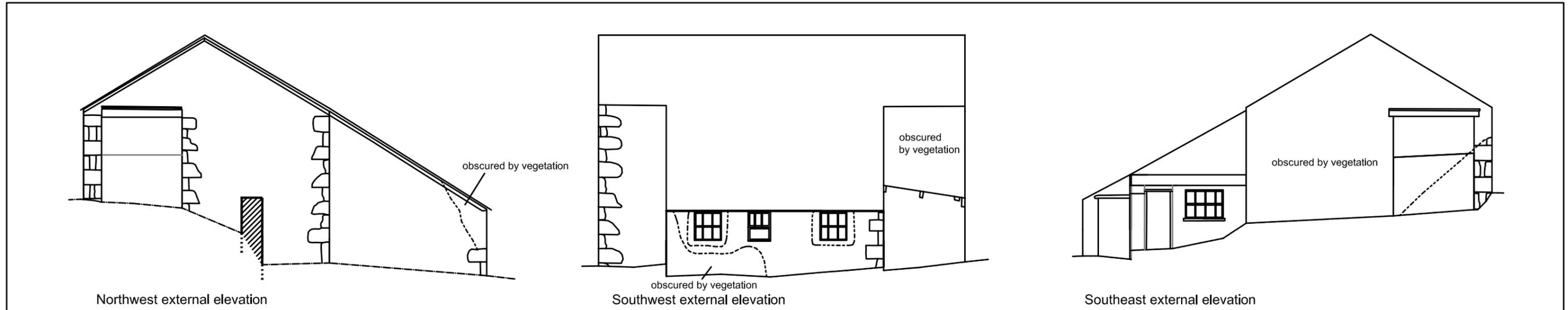


Figure 5: External elevations, cross-section and ground floor plan of the barn



Project:
Black Beck Hall, Ayside, Cumbria
Archaeological Building Recording

Project Code: G1024
Site Code: BB06
Date: October 2006

Key:

main wall	concrete	blocking cross-sectional wall
beam over	projected line	

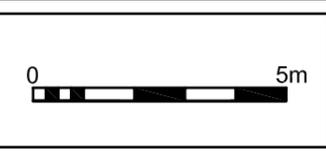
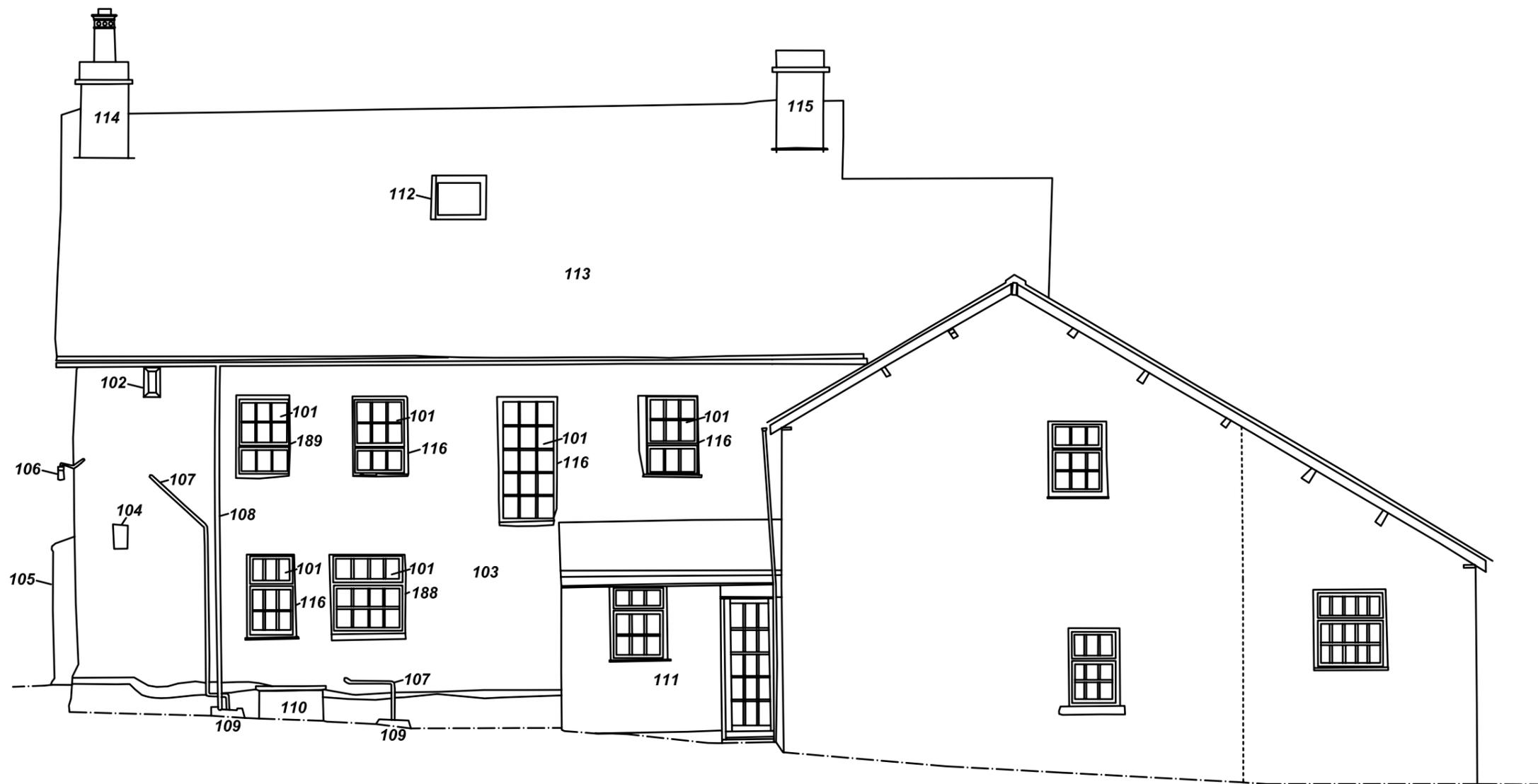


Figure 6: External elevations, cross-section and ground floor plan of the coach house



Project:
 Black Beck Hall, Ayside, Cumbria
 Archaeological Building Recording

Project Code: G1024
 Site Code: BB06
 Date: October 2006

Key:

main wall	cross-sectional wall	blocking
concrete	cross-sectional timber	103 feature number
projected line	ground surface	

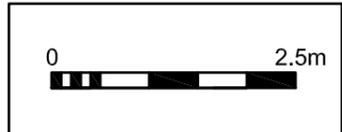
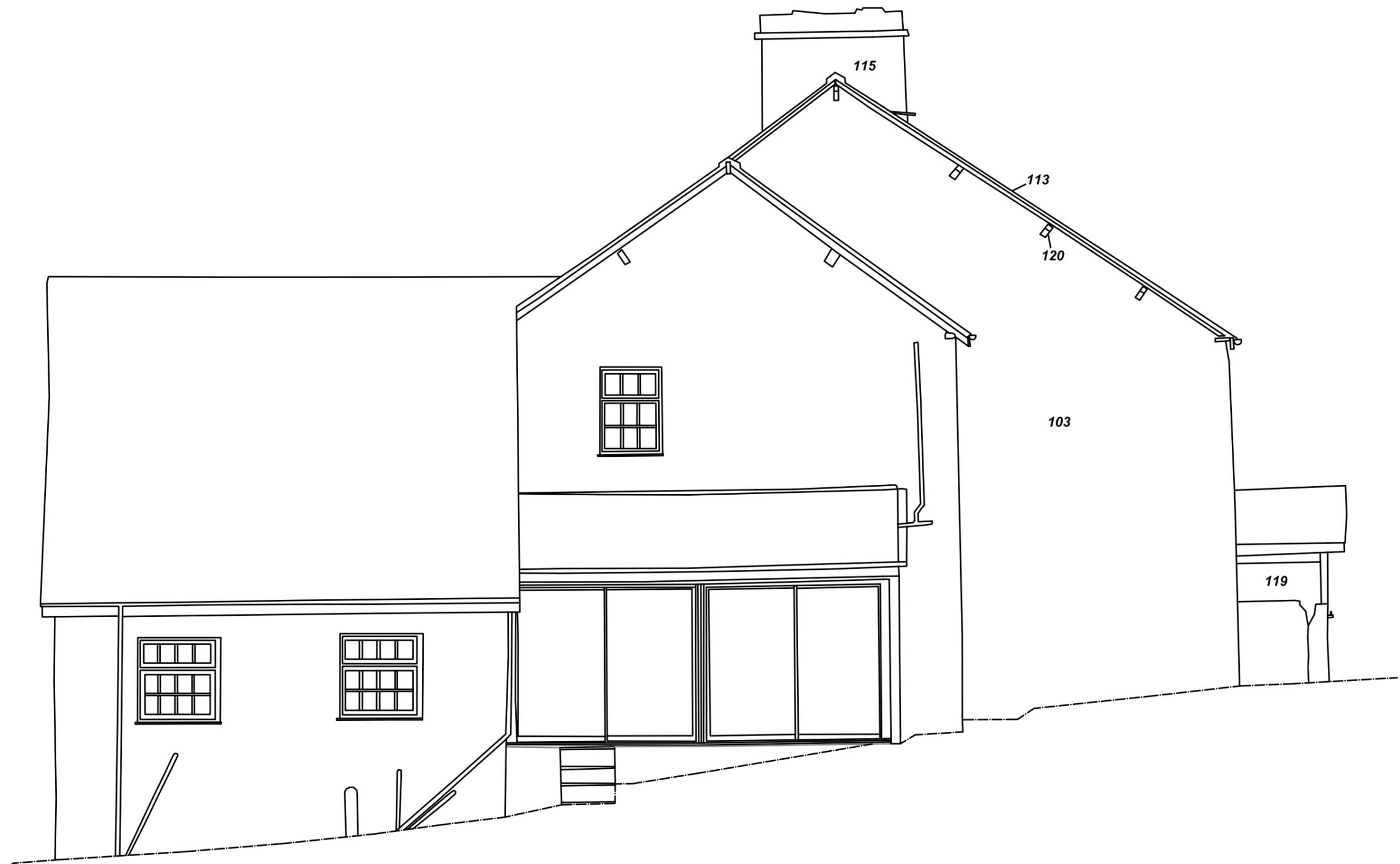
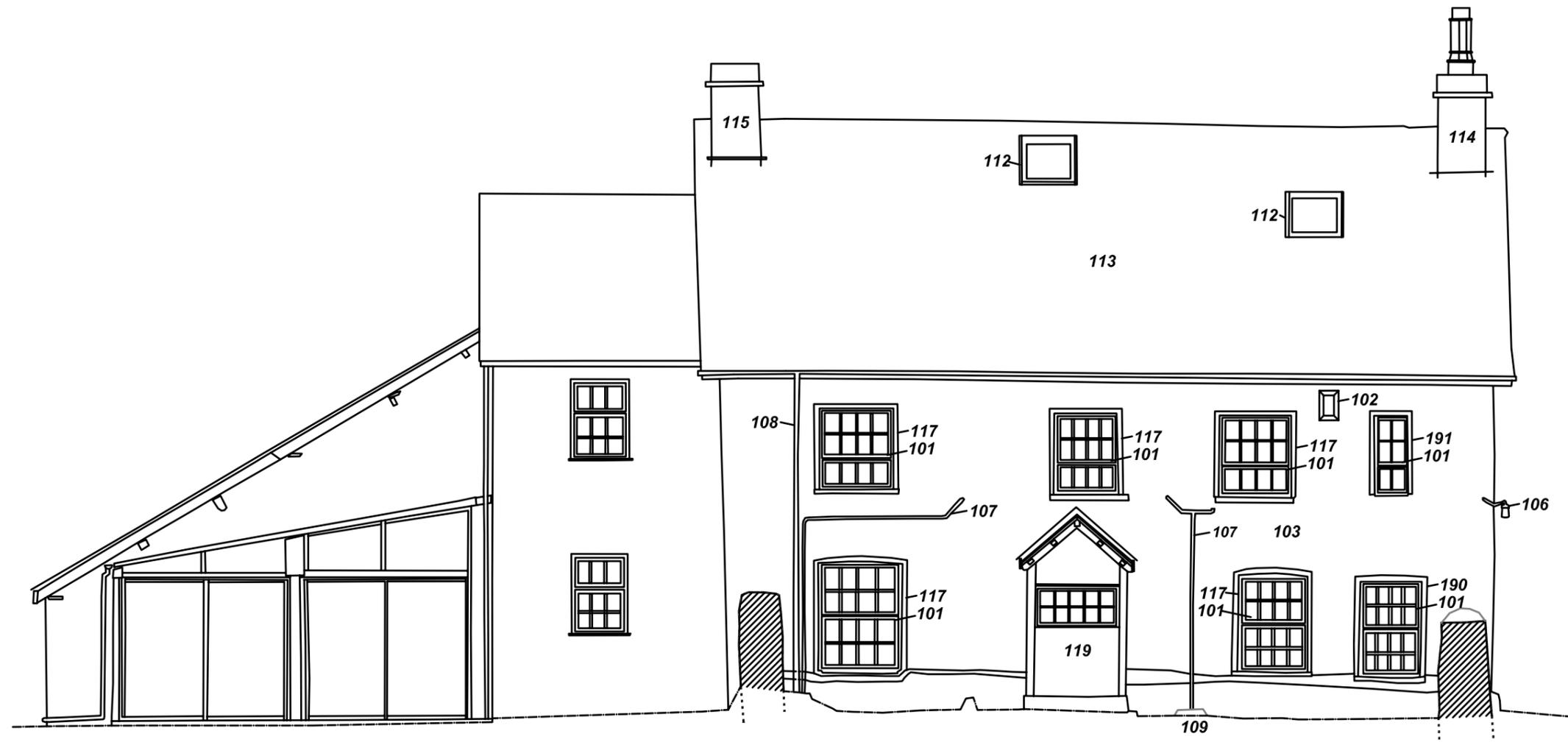


Figure 7: North external elevation of the house



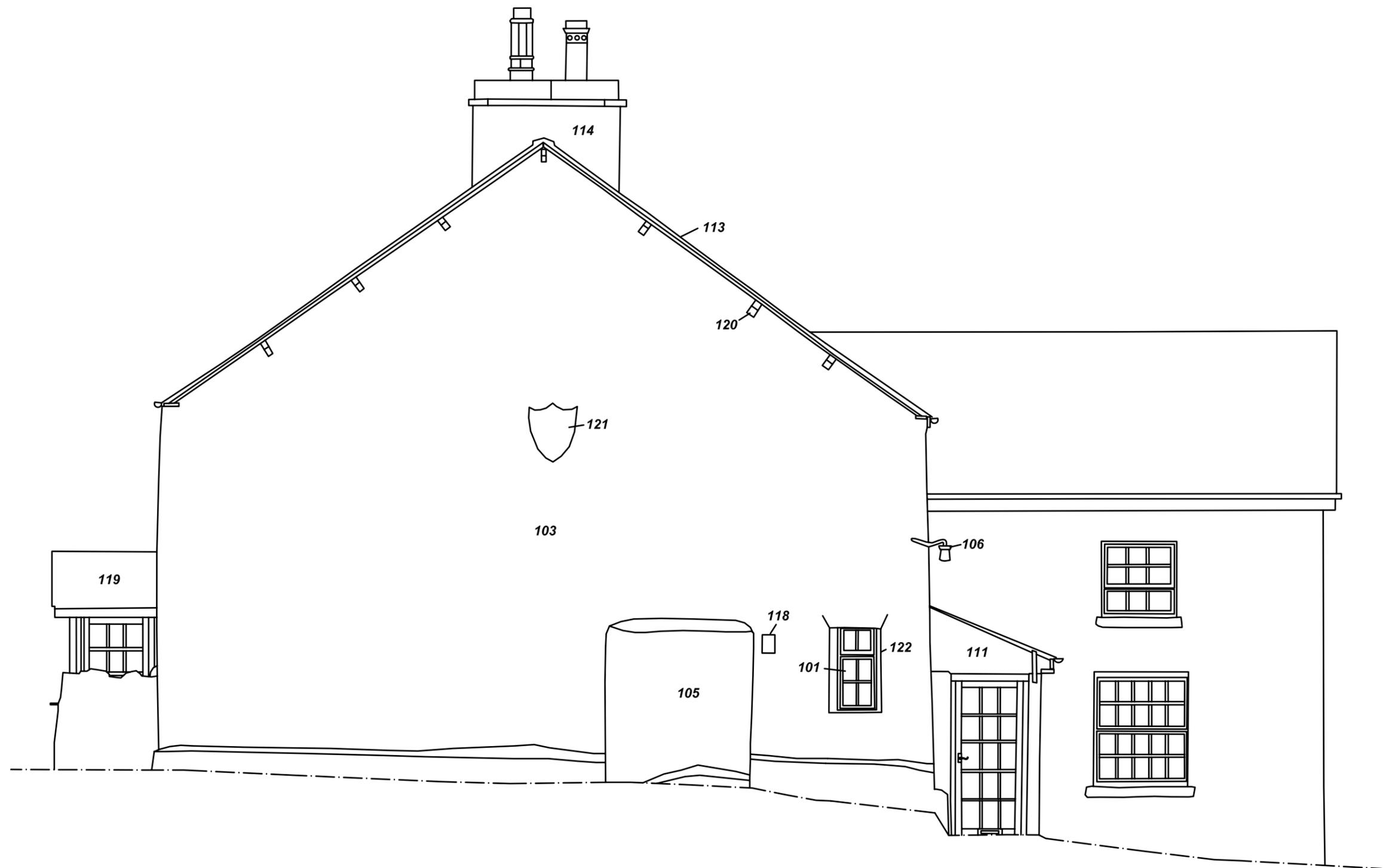
<p>Project: Black Beck Hall, Ayside, Cumbria Archaeological Building Recording</p>	<p>Project Code: G1024 Site Code: BB06 Date: October 2006</p>	<p>Key:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>.....</td> <td>main wall</td> <td>▨</td> <td>cross-sectional wall</td> <td>▩</td> <td>cross-sectional floor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>—</td> <td>concrete</td> <td>■</td> <td>cross-sectional timber</td> <td>105</td> <td>feature number</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-----</td> <td>projected line</td> <td>---</td> <td>ground surface</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	main wall	▨	cross-sectional wall	▩	cross-sectional floor	—	concrete	■	cross-sectional timber	105	feature number	-----	projected line	---	ground surface			<p>0 1.5m</p>	
.....	main wall	▨	cross-sectional wall	▩	cross-sectional floor																	
—	concrete	■	cross-sectional timber	105	feature number																	
-----	projected line	---	ground surface																			

Figure 8: West external elevation of the house



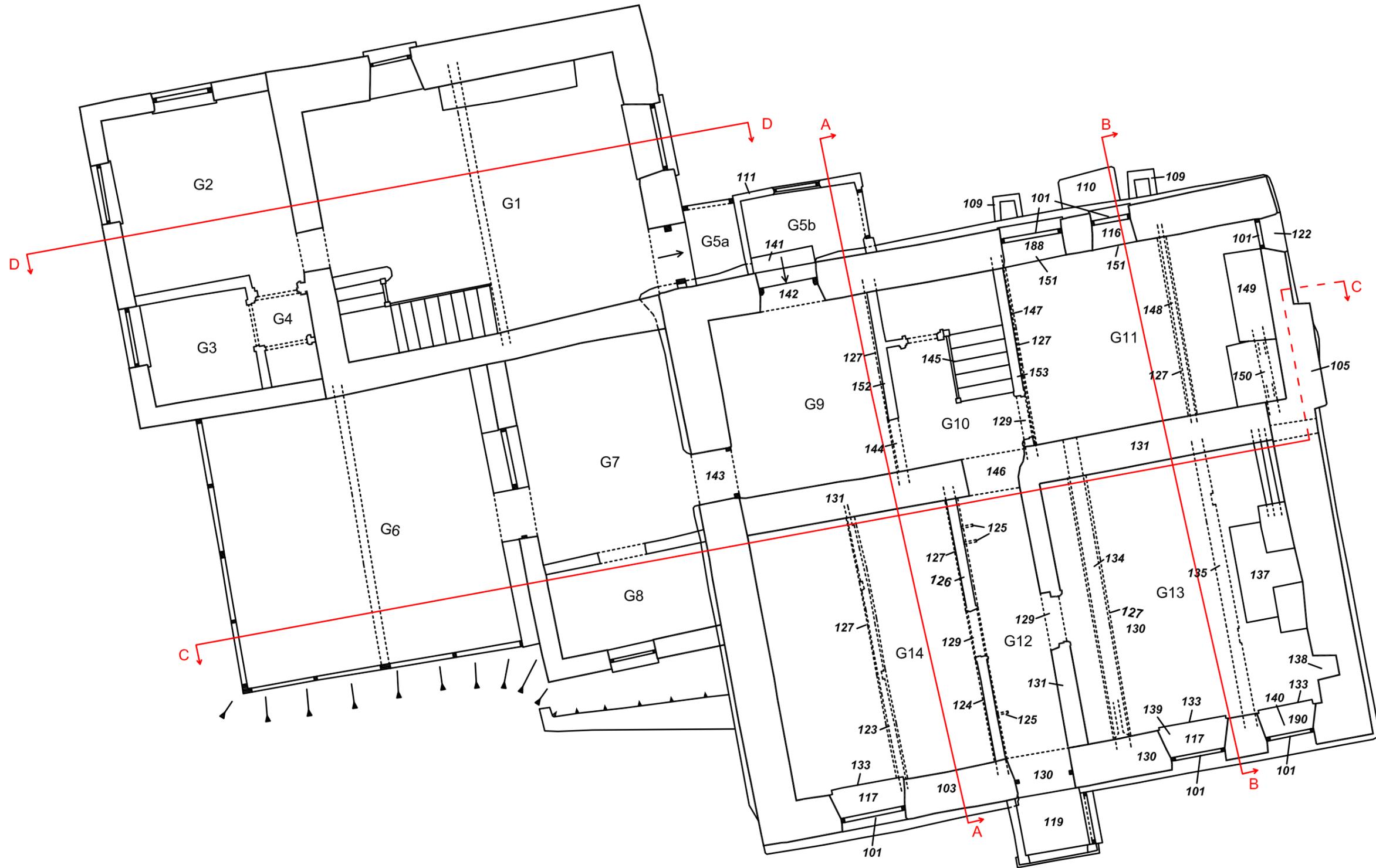
<p>Project: Black Beck Hall, Ayside, Cumbria Archaeological Building Recording</p>	<p>Project Code: G1024 Site Code: BB06 Date: October 2006</p>	<p>Key:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> main wall</td> <td> cross-sectional wall</td> <td> blocking feature number</td> </tr> <tr> <td> concrete</td> <td> cross-sectional timber</td> <td>103</td> </tr> <tr> <td> projected line</td> <td> ground surface</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	main wall	cross-sectional wall	blocking feature number	concrete	cross-sectional timber	103	projected line	ground surface		<p>0 2.5m</p>	
main wall	cross-sectional wall	blocking feature number											
concrete	cross-sectional timber	103											
projected line	ground surface												

Figure 9: South external elevation of the house



<p>Project: Black Beck Hall, Ayside, Cumbria Archaeological Building Recording</p>	<p>Project Code: G1024 Site Code: BB06 Date: October 2006</p>	<p>Key:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>main wall</td> <td></td> <td>cross-sectional wall</td> <td></td> <td>cross-sectional floor</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>concrete</td> <td></td> <td>cross-sectional timber</td> <td>105</td> <td>feature number</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>projected line</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>ground surface</td> </tr> </table>		main wall		cross-sectional wall		cross-sectional floor		concrete		cross-sectional timber	105	feature number		projected line				ground surface	<p>0 1.5m</p>	
	main wall		cross-sectional wall		cross-sectional floor																	
	concrete		cross-sectional timber	105	feature number																	
	projected line				ground surface																	

Figure 10: East external elevation of the house



Project:
Black Beck Hall, Ayside, Cumbria
Archaeological Building Recording

Project Code: G1024
Site Code: BB06
Date: October 2006

Key:

	main wall		cross-sectional timber	117	feature number
	concrete		projected line	G14	room number

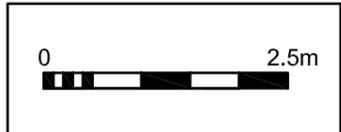
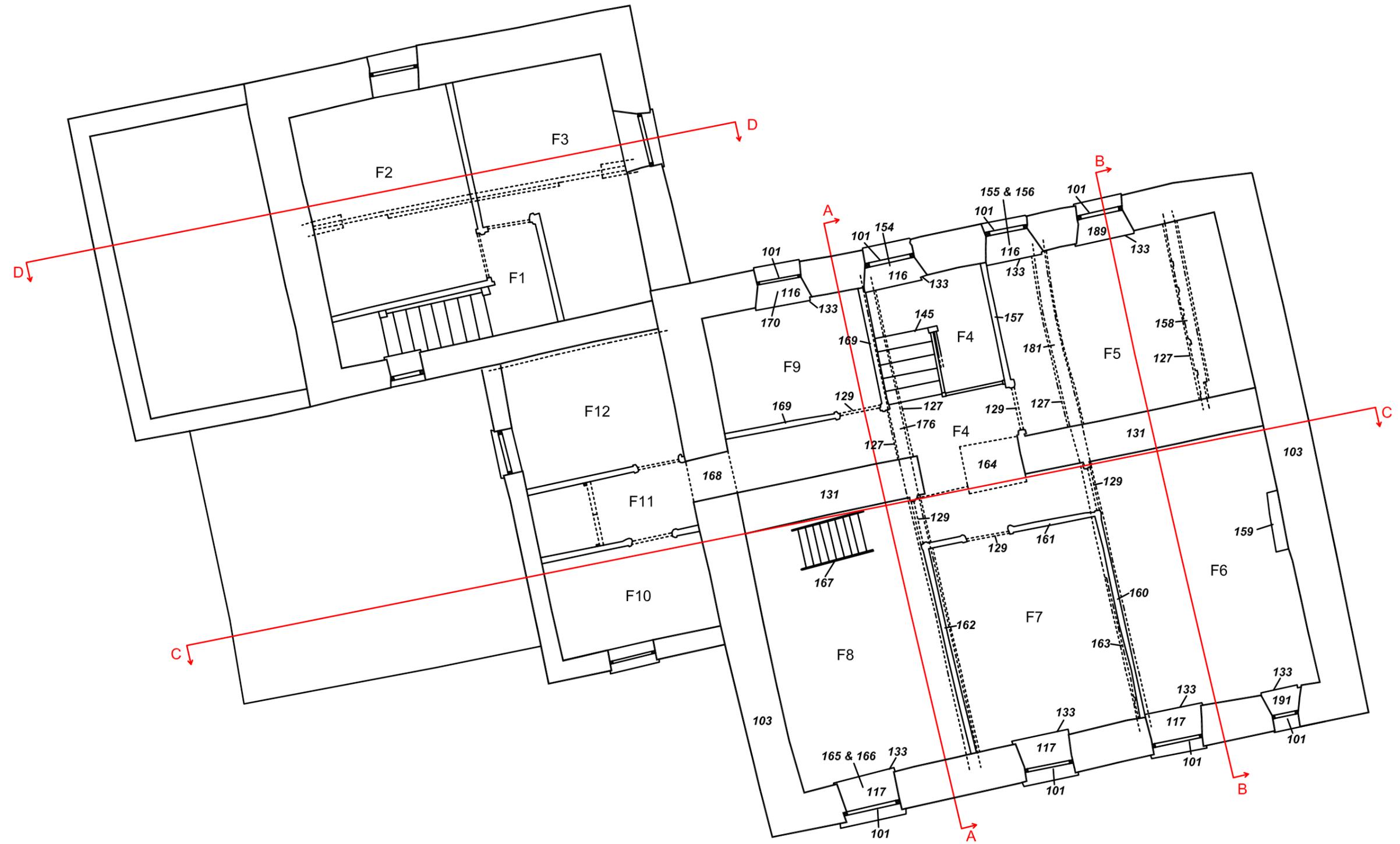
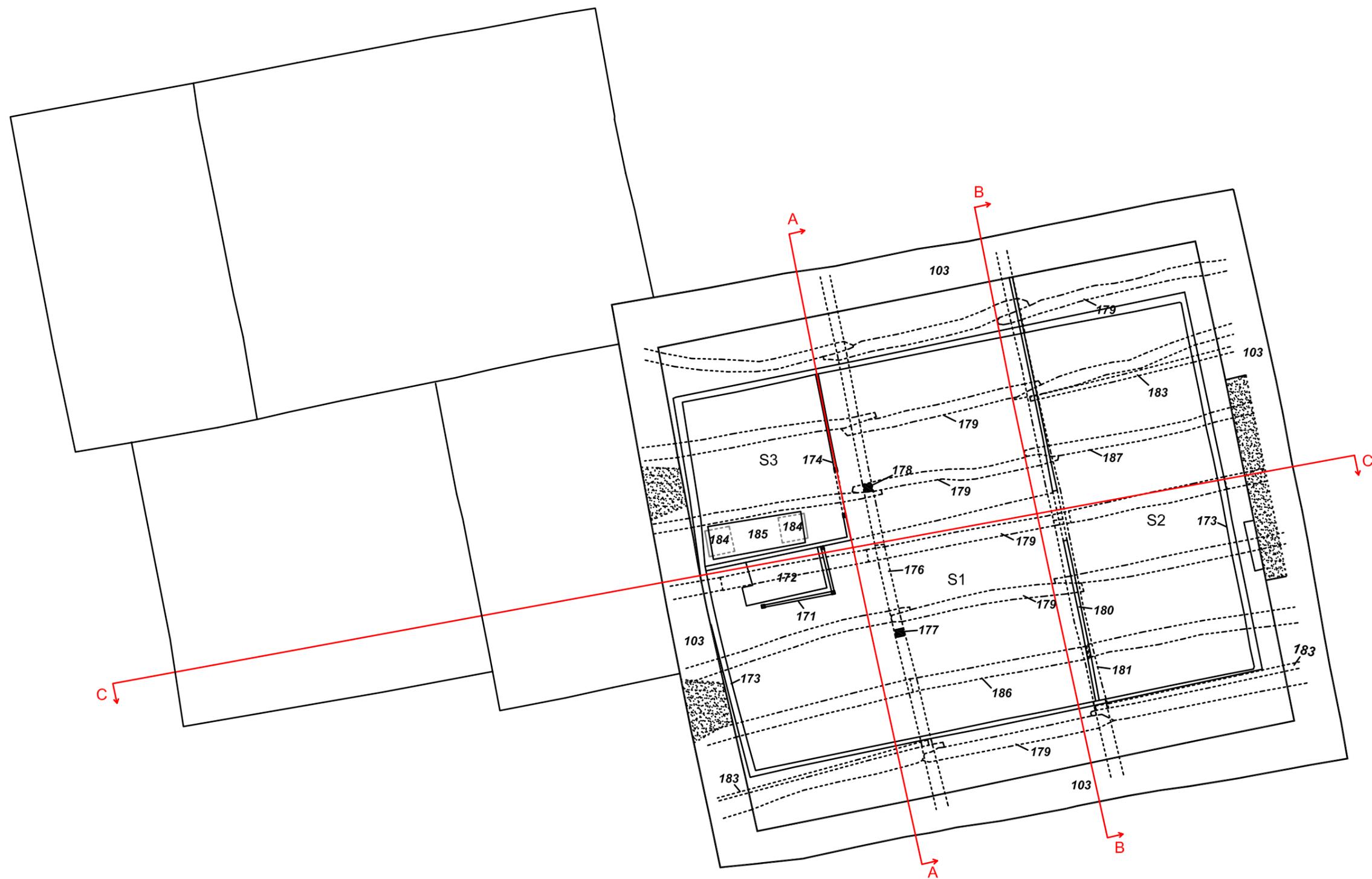


Figure 11: Ground floor plan of the house



Project: Black Beck Hall, Ayside, Cumbria Archaeological Building Recording	Project Code: G1024 Site Code: BB06 Date: October 2006	Key: <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>main wall</td> <td></td> <td>cross-sectional timber</td> <td>117</td> <td>feature number</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>concrete</td> <td></td> <td>projected line</td> <td>F1</td> <td>room number</td> </tr> </table>		main wall		cross-sectional timber	117	feature number		concrete		projected line	F1	room number		
	main wall		cross-sectional timber	117	feature number											
	concrete		projected line	F1	room number											

Figure 12: First floor plan of the house



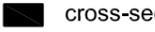
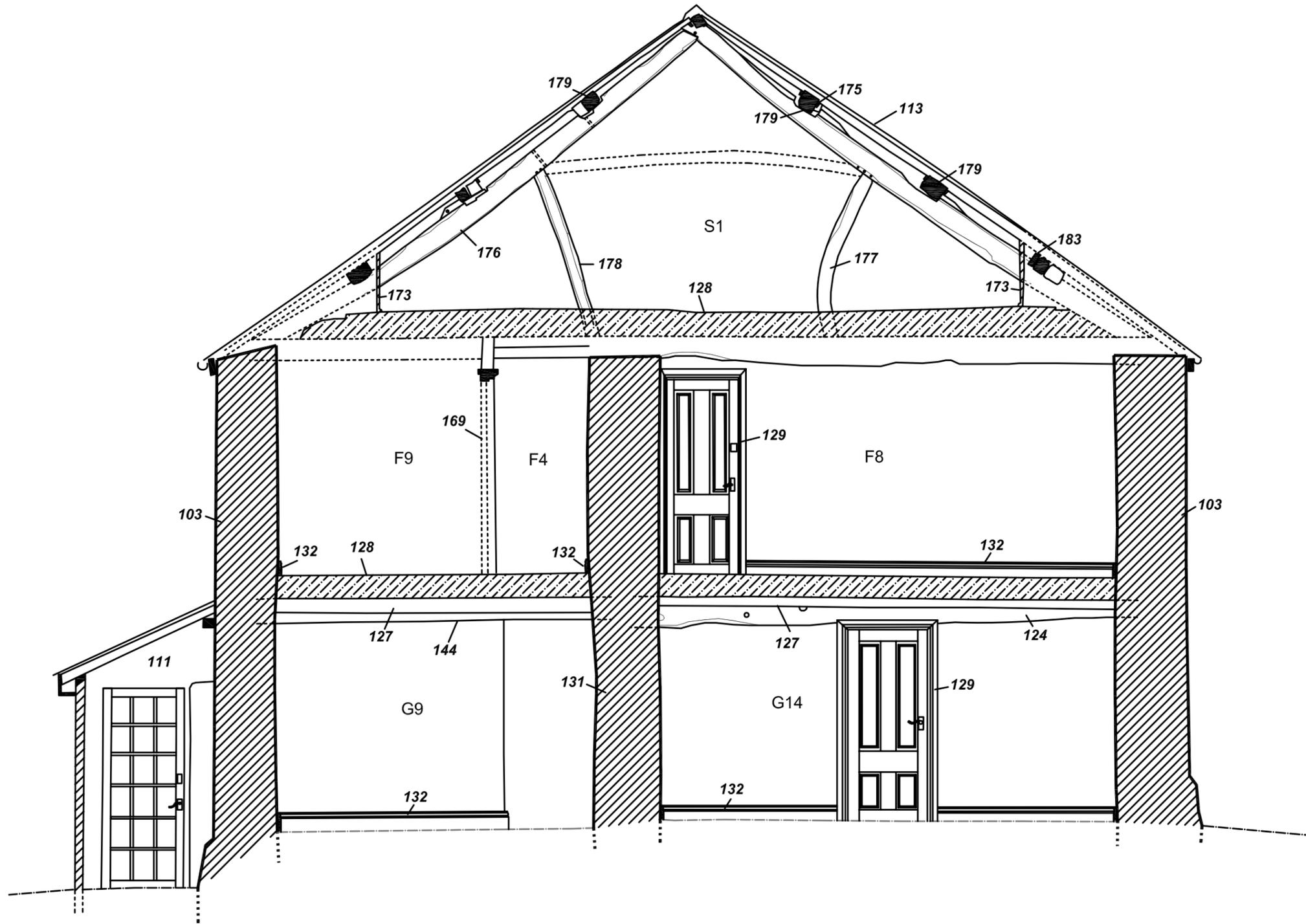
Project: Black Beck Hall, Ayside, Cumbria Archaeological Building Recording	Project Code: G1024 Site Code: BB06 Date: October 2006	Key: ——— main wall - - - - - concrete ······ projected line	 blocking  cross-sectional timber	103 feature number S1 room number		
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Figure 13: Second floor plan of the house



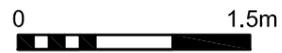
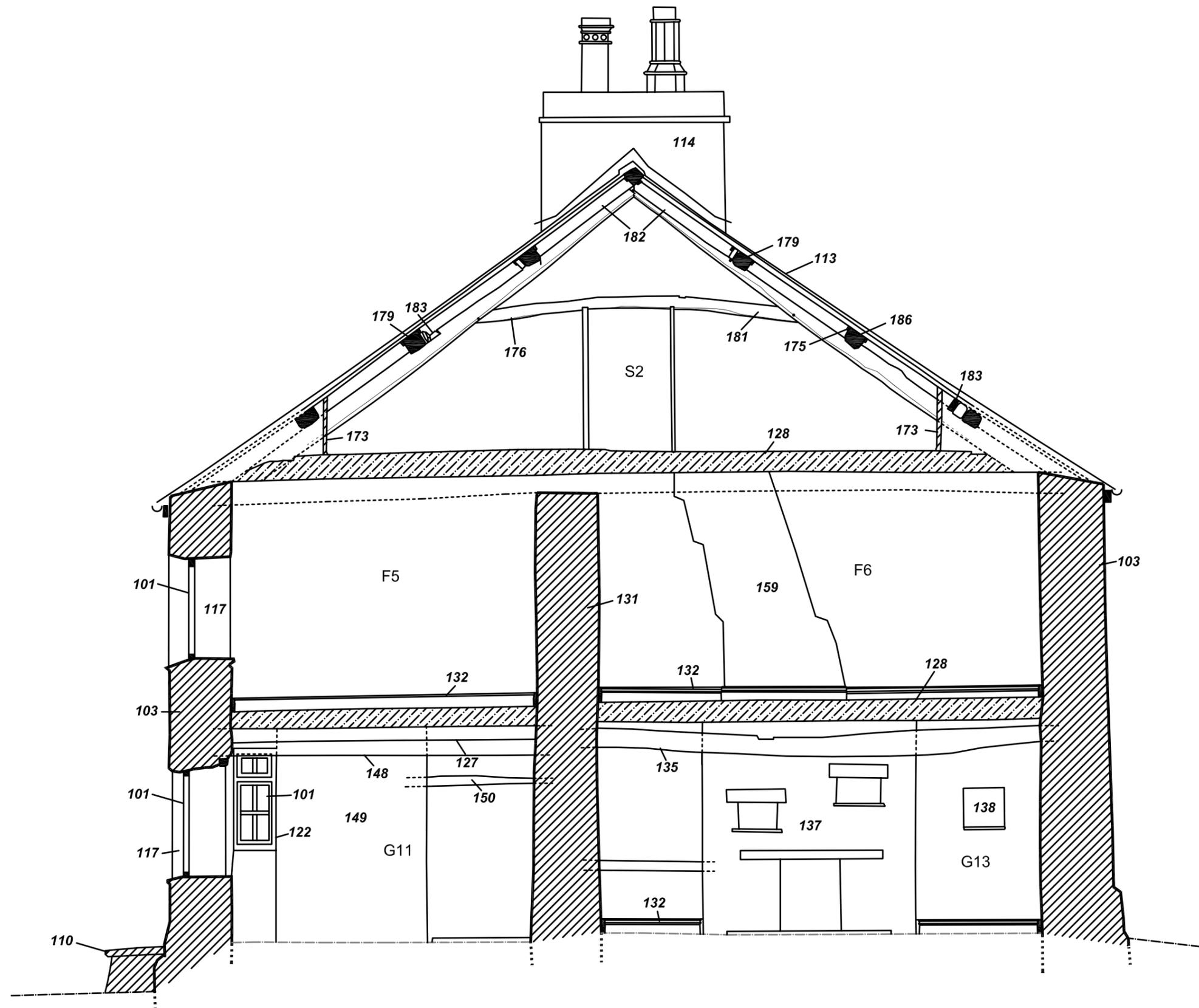
<p>Project: Black Beck Hall, Ayside, Cumbria Archaeological Building Recording</p>	<p>Project Code: G1024 Site Code: BB06 Date: October 2006</p>	<p>Key:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>main wall</td> <td></td> <td>cross-sectional wall</td> <td></td> <td>cross-sectional floor</td> <td>132</td> <td>feature number</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>concrete</td> <td></td> <td>cross-sectional timber</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>G14</td> <td>room number</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>projected line</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		main wall		cross-sectional wall		cross-sectional floor	132	feature number		concrete		cross-sectional timber			G14	room number		projected line								
	main wall		cross-sectional wall		cross-sectional floor	132	feature number																					
	concrete		cross-sectional timber			G14	room number																					
	projected line																											

Figure 14: West-facing cross-section A-A through the house



Project:
 Black Beck Hall,
 Ayside, Cumbria
 Archaeological
 Building Recording

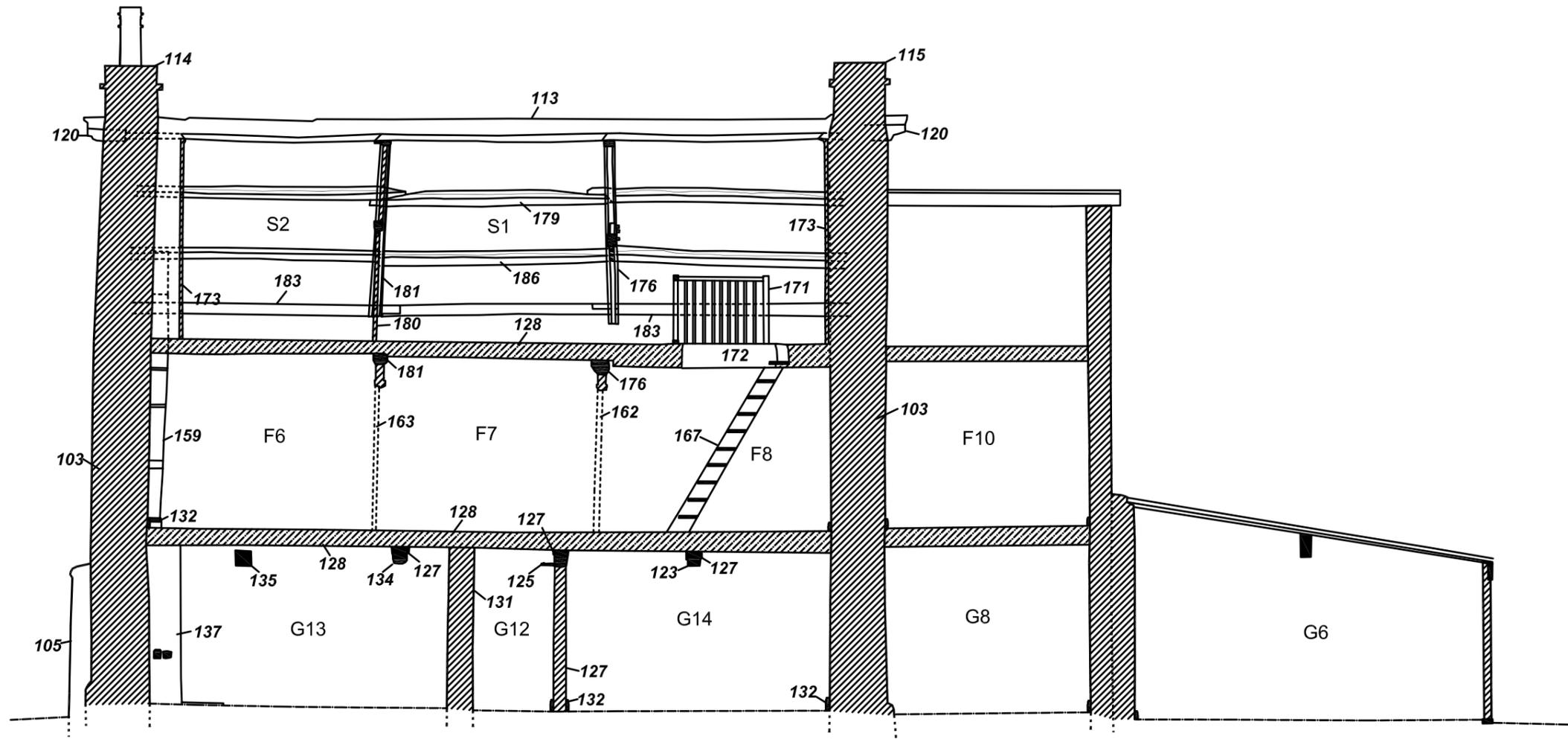
Project Code: G1024
 Site Code: BB06
 Date: October 2006

Key:

- main wall
- concrete
- - - - - projected line
- ▨ cross-sectional wall
- ▩ cross-sectional floor
- cross-sectional timber
- 113 feature number
- F6 room number

0 1.5m

Figure 15: West-facing cross-section B-B through the house



Project: Black Beck Hall, Ayside, Cumbria Archaeological Building Recording	Project Code: G1024 Site Code: BB06 Date: October 2006	Key: ——— main wall ▨ cross-sectional wall G6 room number ——— concrete ■ cross-sectional timber 103 feature number - - - - - projected line	0  2.5m	
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Figure 16: North-facing long section C-C through the house

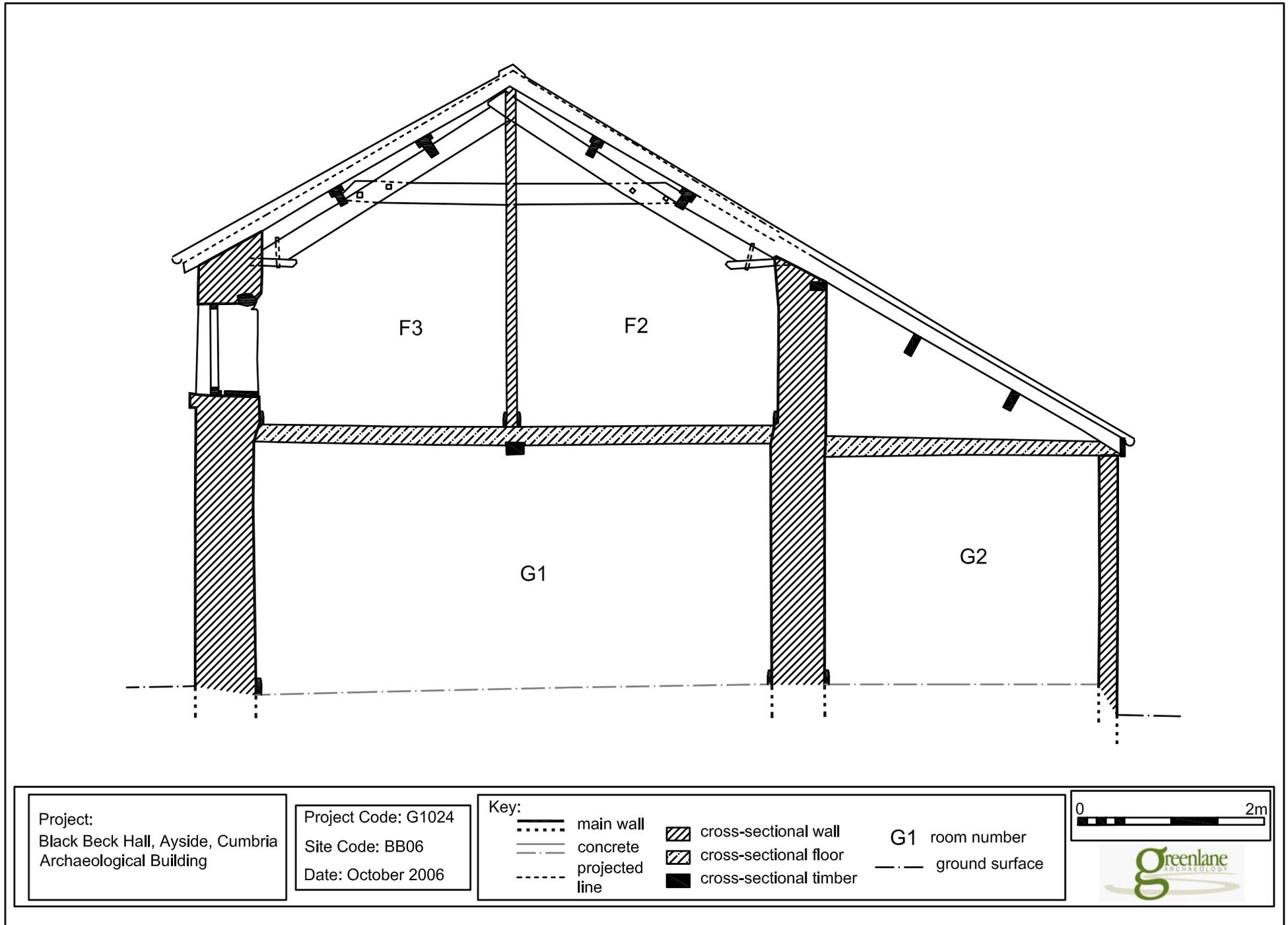


Figure 17: North facing cross-section D-D through the extension to the house

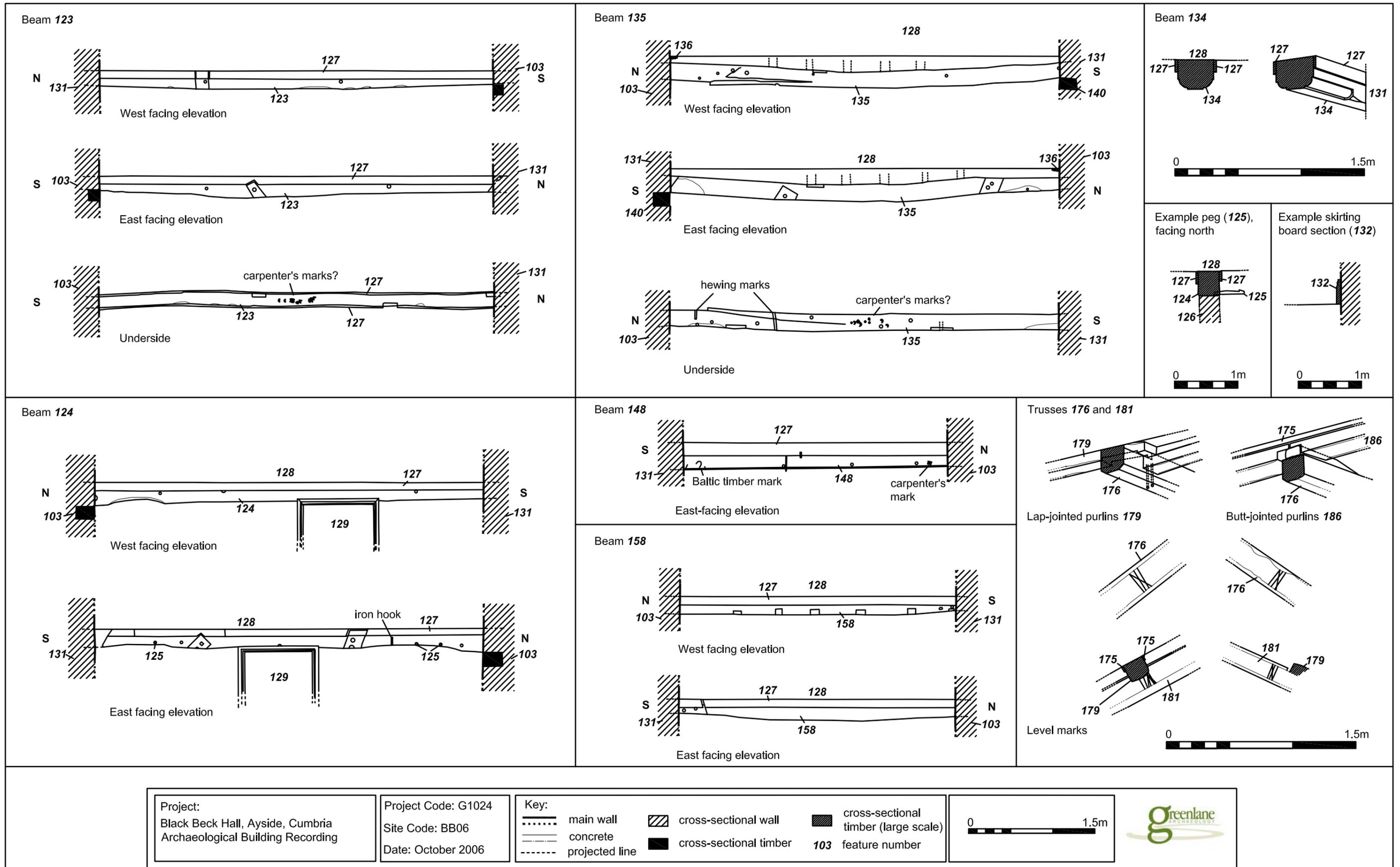


Figure 18: Detailed drawings of beams and other features

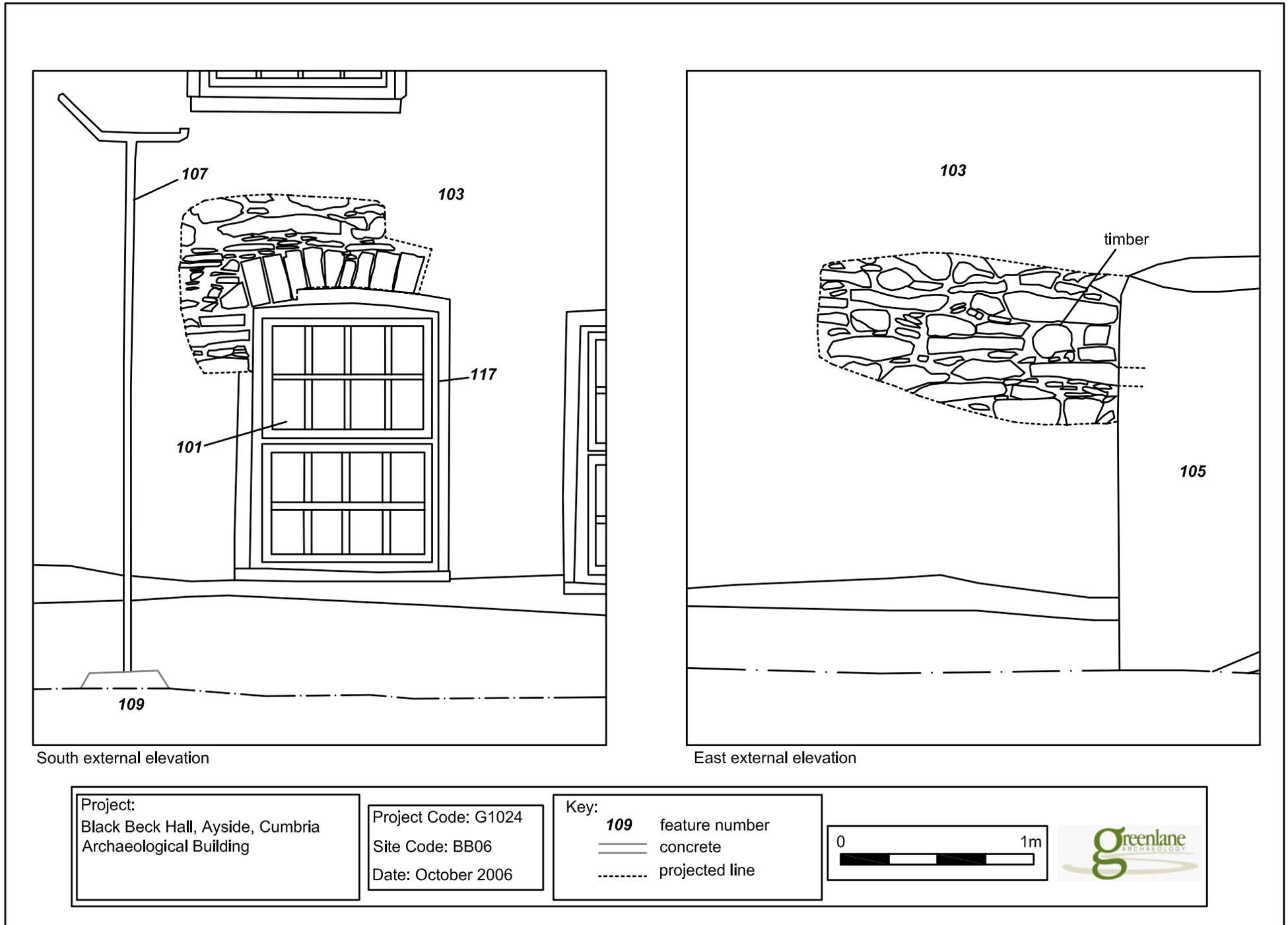


Figure 19: Features exposed during the watching brief after the removal of render

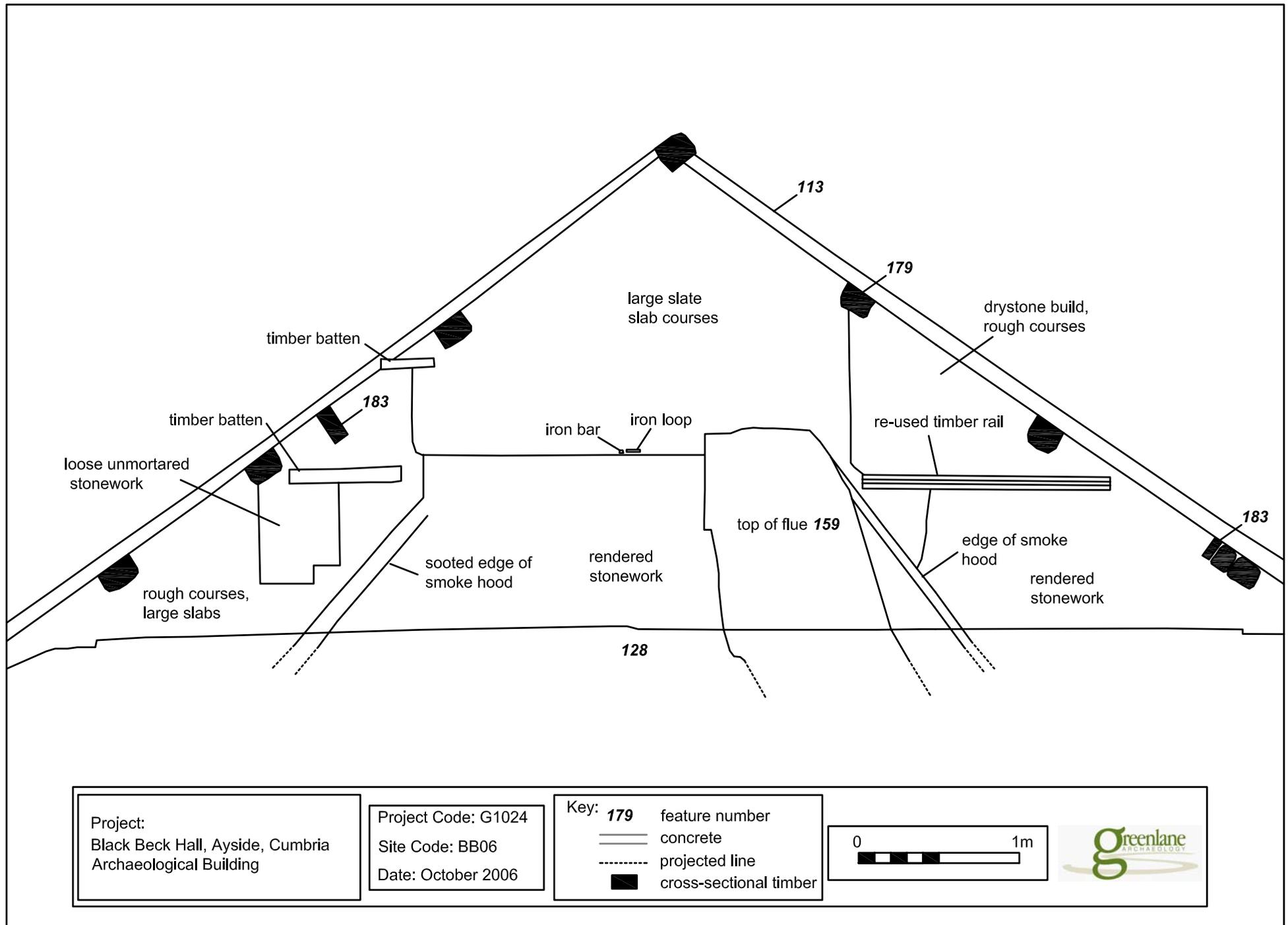
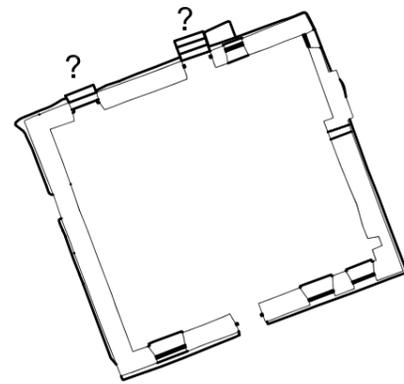
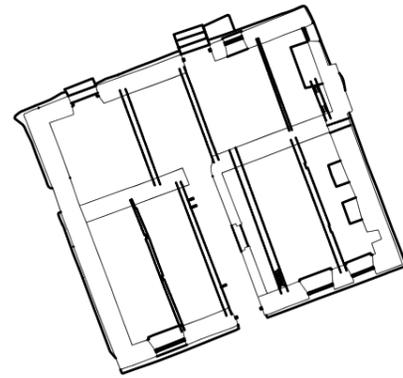


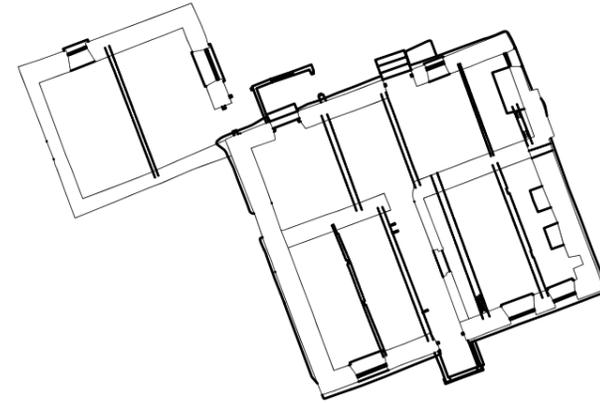
Figure 20: Features exposed in east elevation of S2 following the removal of veneer panelling **173**



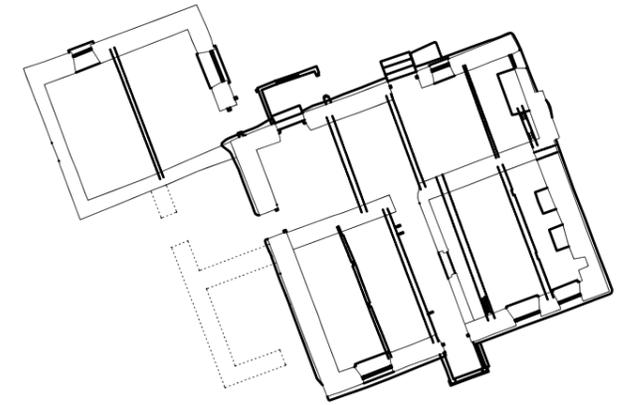
Phase 1: 17th to early 18th century



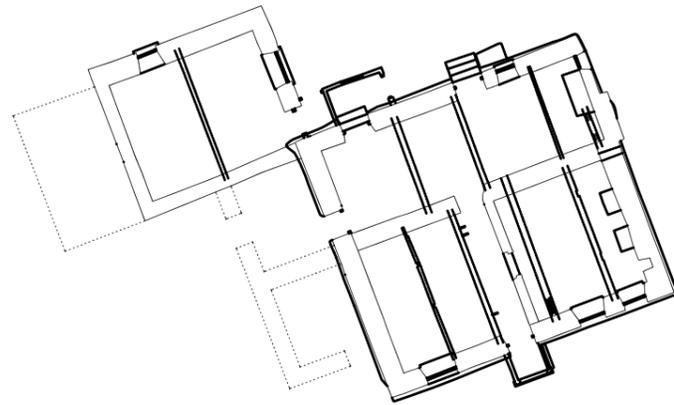
Phase 2: Late 18th to early 19th century



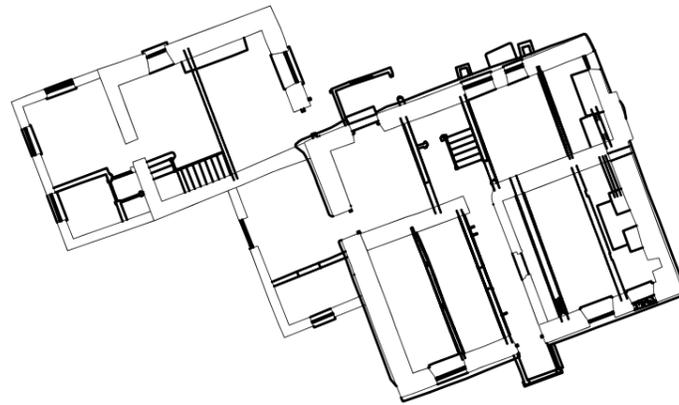
Phase 3a: Early 19th century



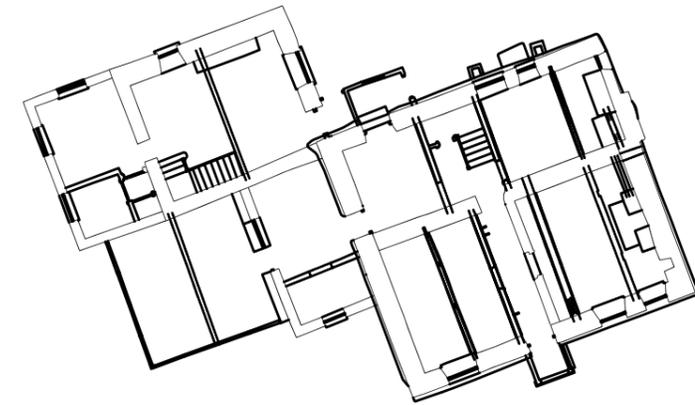
Phase 3b: 1851 - 1890



Phase 3c: 1901 - 1913



Phase 4a: 1983

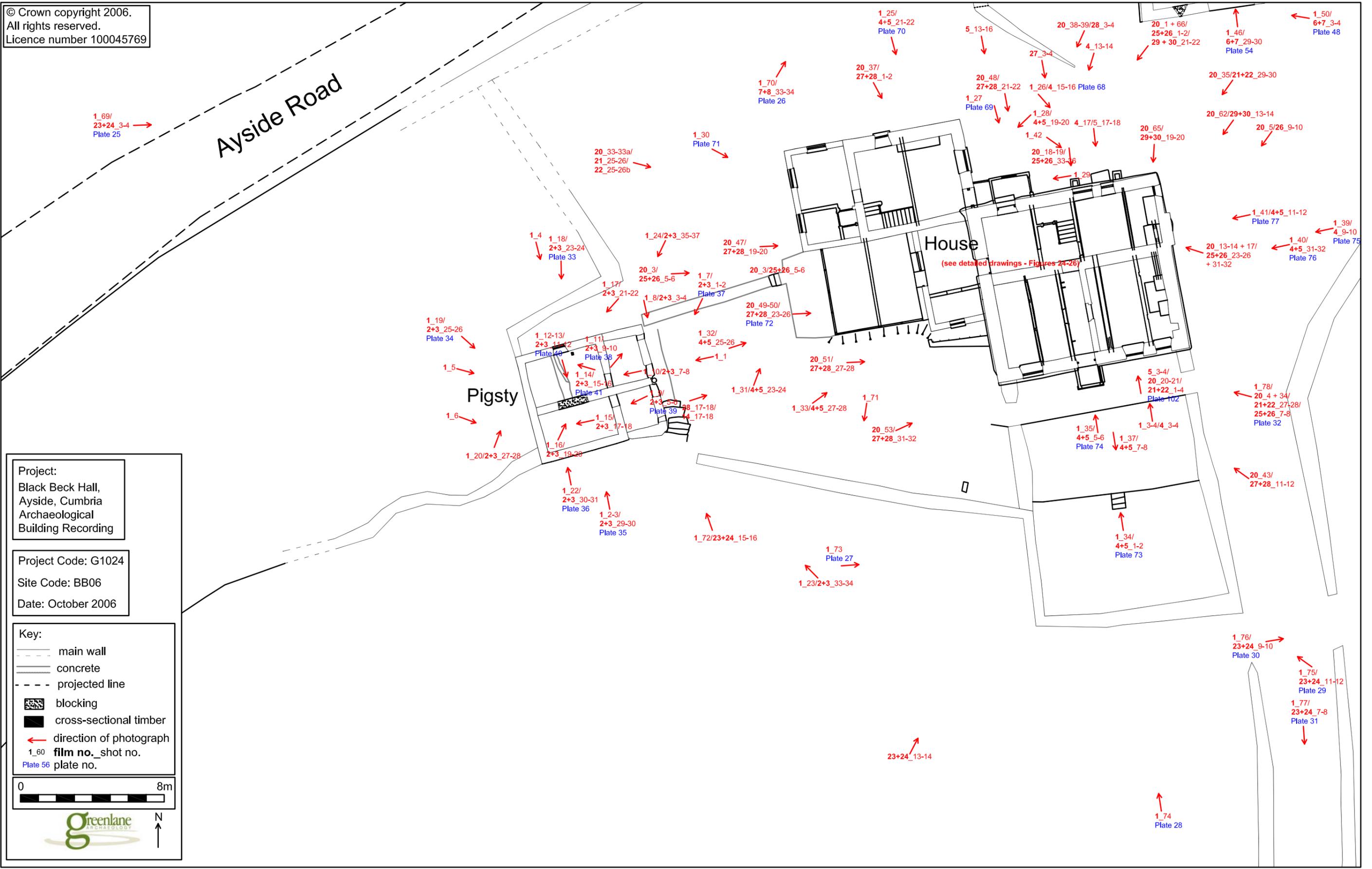


Phase 4b: Post-1983

<p>Project: Black Beck Hall, Ayside, Cumbria Archaeological Building Recording</p>	<p>Project Code: G1024 Site Code: BB06 Date: October 2006</p>	<p>Key:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> main wall</td> <td> concrete</td> <td> blocking</td> </tr> <tr> <td> beam over</td> <td> projected line</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	main wall	concrete	blocking	beam over	projected line				
main wall	concrete	blocking									
beam over	projected line										

Figure 21: Phase plan of the house

© Crown copyright 2006.
All rights reserved.
Licence number 100045769



Project:
Black Beck Hall,
Ayside, Cumbria
Archaeological
Building Recording

Project Code: G1024
Site Code: BB06
Date: October 2006

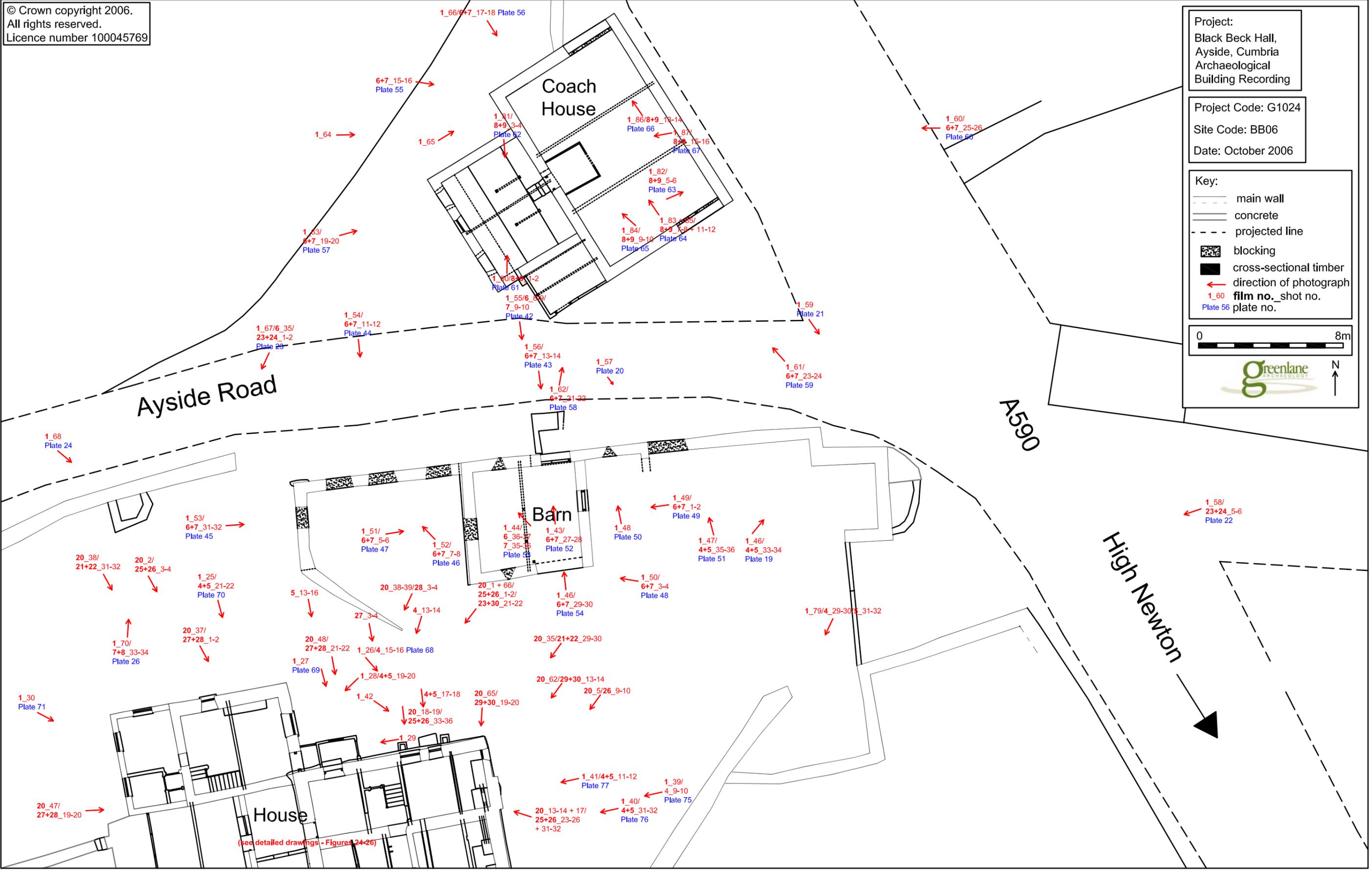
Key:
 — main wall
 — concrete
 - - - projected line
 [hatched box] blocking
 [black box] cross-sectional timber
 ← direction of photograph
 1_60 film no., shot no.
 Plate 56 plate no.

0 8m



Figure 22: Location of photographs in south-west part of site

© Crown copyright 2006.
All rights reserved.
Licence number 100045769



Project:
Black Beck Hall,
Ayside, Cumbria
Archaeological
Building Recording

Project Code: G1024
Site Code: BB06
Date: October 2006

Key:
 — main wall
 - - - concrete
 . . . projected line
 [hatched] blocking
 [black box] cross-sectional timber
 ← direction of photograph
 1_60 film no., shot no.
 Plate 56 plate no.

0 8m

Greenlane
ARCHAEOLOGY

N

Figure 23: Location of photographs in north-east part of site

Project:
 Black Beck Hall,
 Ayside, Cumbria
 Archaeological
 Building Recording

Project Code: G1024
 Site Code: BB06
 Date: October 2006

Key:

- main wall
- concrete
- projected line
- blocking
- cross-sectional timber
- photograph direction

20_26 film no. shot no.
 Plate 100 plate no.

0 5m

N

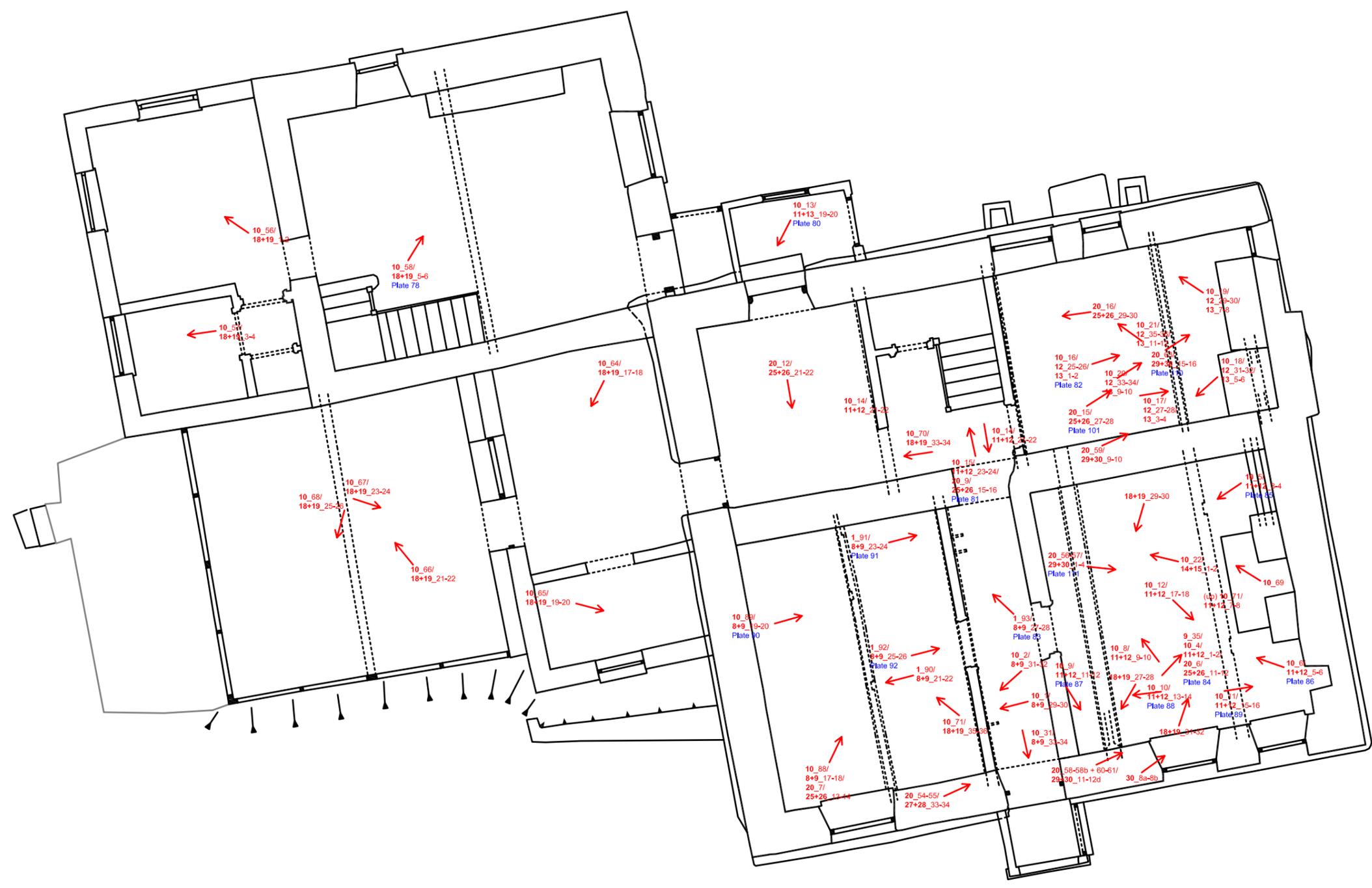


Figure 24: Location of photographs on the ground floor of the house



Project:
 Black Beck Hall,
 Ayside, Cumbria
 Archaeological
 Building Recording

Project Code: G1024
 Site Code: BB06
 Date: October 2006

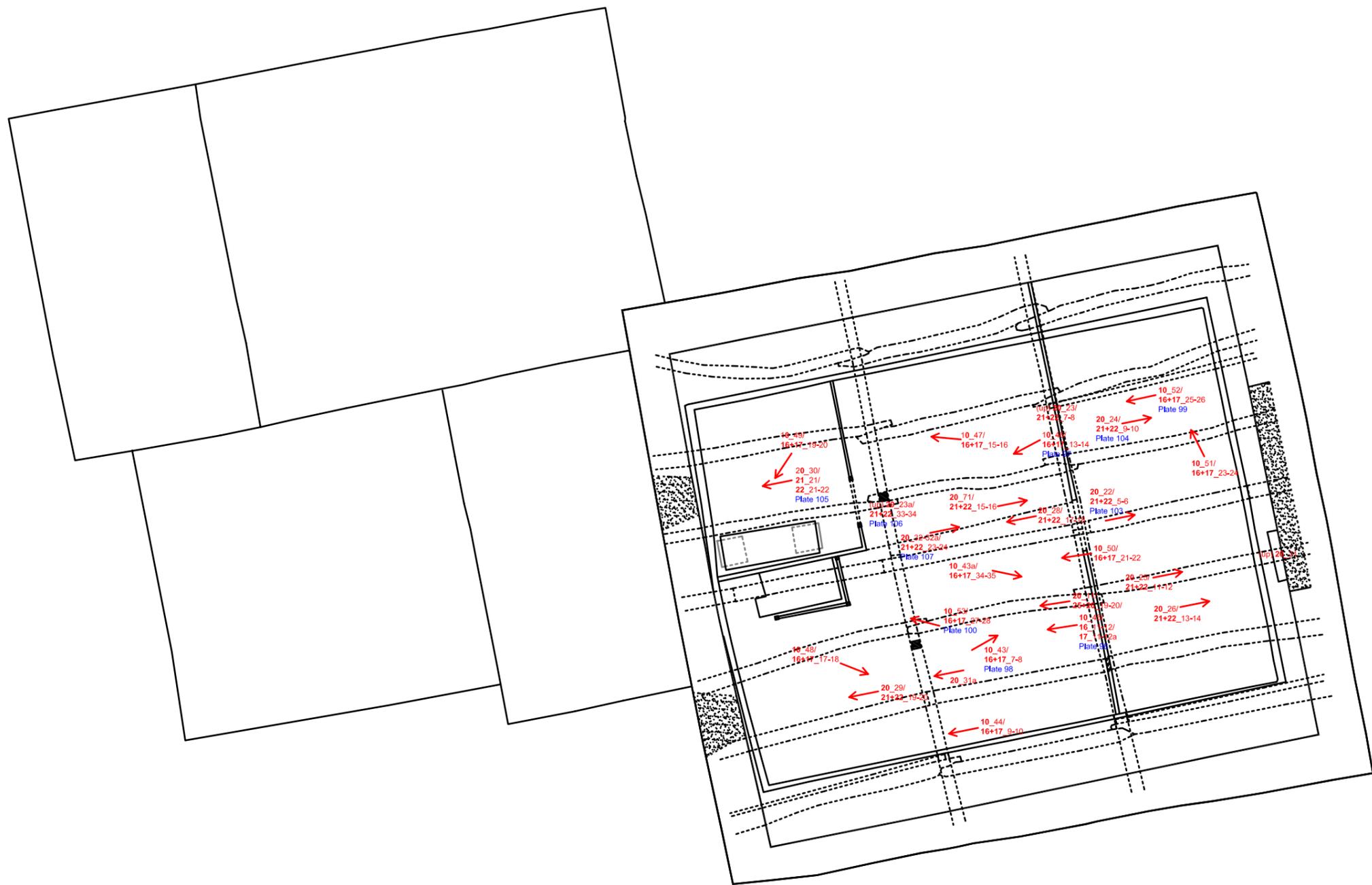
Key:
 — main wall
 — concrete
 - - - projected line
 ■ blocking
 ■ cross-sectional timber
 ← photograph direction
 20_26 film no._shot no.
 Plate 100 plate no.

0 5m

greenlane
 ARCHITECTS

N

Figure 25: Location of photographs on the first floor of the house



Project:
 Black Beck Hall,
 Ayside, Cumbria
 Archaeological
 Building Recording

Project Code: G1024
 Site Code: BB06
 Date: October 2006

- Key:
- main wall
 - concrete
 - - - projected line
 - █ blocking
 - █ cross-sectional timber
 - ← photograph direction
 - 20_26 film no., shot no.
 - Plate 99 plate no.

0 5m

Greenlane
 ARCHAEOLOGY

N

Figure 26: Location of photographs on the second floor of the house

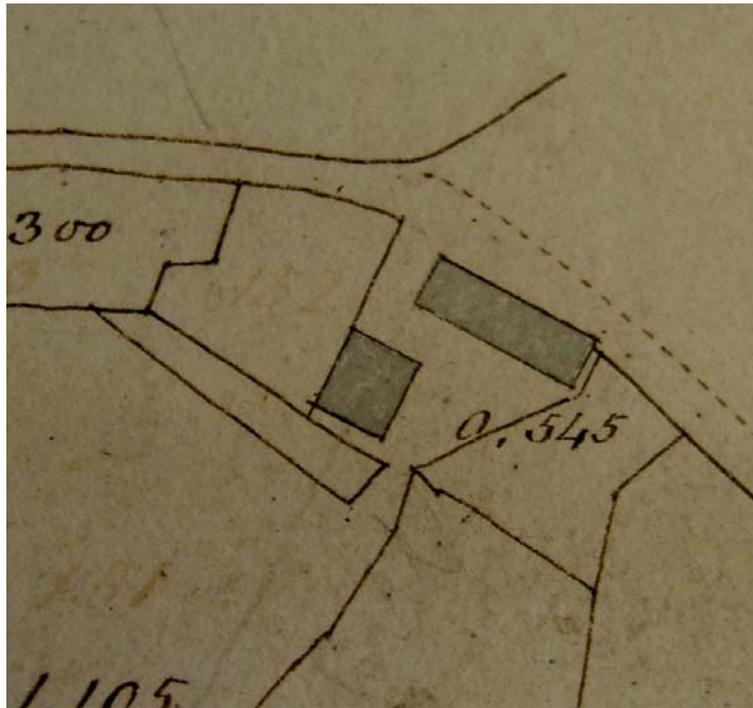


Plate 1: Part of a probable late 18th – early 19th century plan showing Black Beck Hall (CRO(K) WPR 89/PR/2716/27 n.d.)



Plate 2: Part a plan of c1807 showing Black Beck Hall (CRO(K) WPR 89/PR/2716/15 c1807)



Plate 3: Part of the enclosure plan of 1809 showing Black Beck Hall (CRO(K) WPR/89 Z3 1809)



Plate 4: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 showing Black Beck Hall

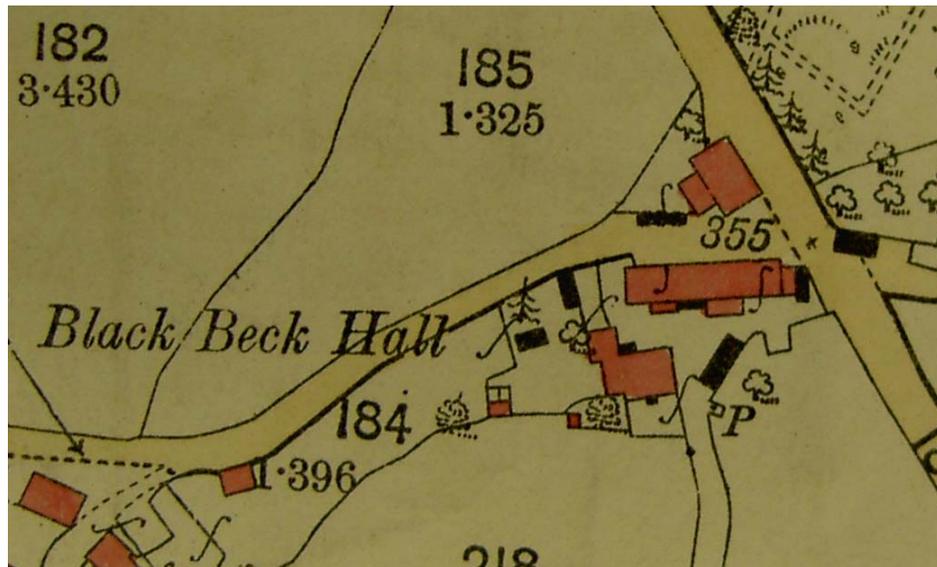


Plate 5: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1890 showing Black Beck Hall

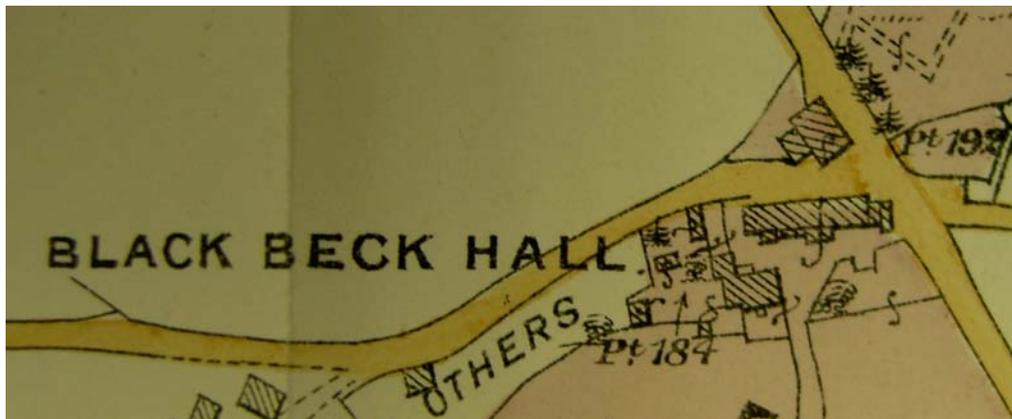


Plate 6: Part of a plan accompanying sales particulars from 1901 (CRO(B) BDB 17/SP2/32 1901)

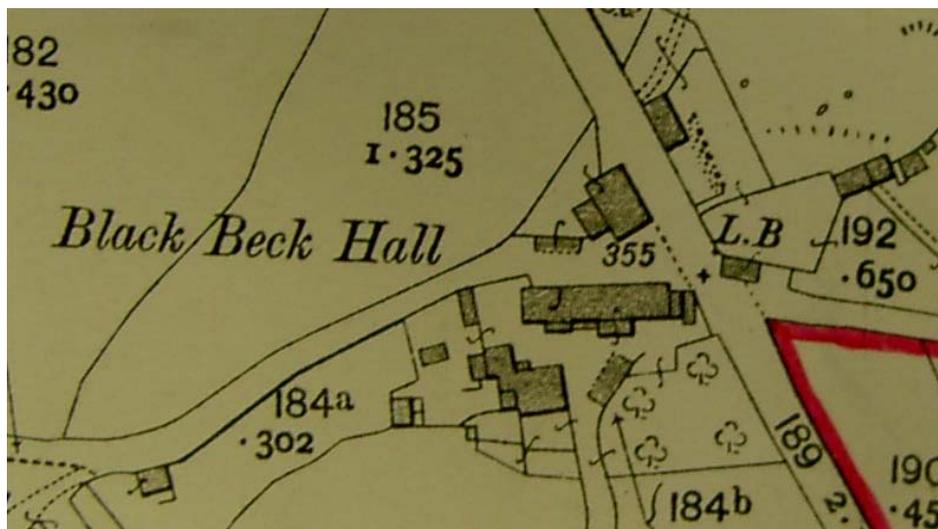


Plate 7: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1913 showing Black Beck Hall



Plate 8: Photograph of the Ellwood's carrier service from the late 19th to early 20th century (from Hutton 1996, 28)

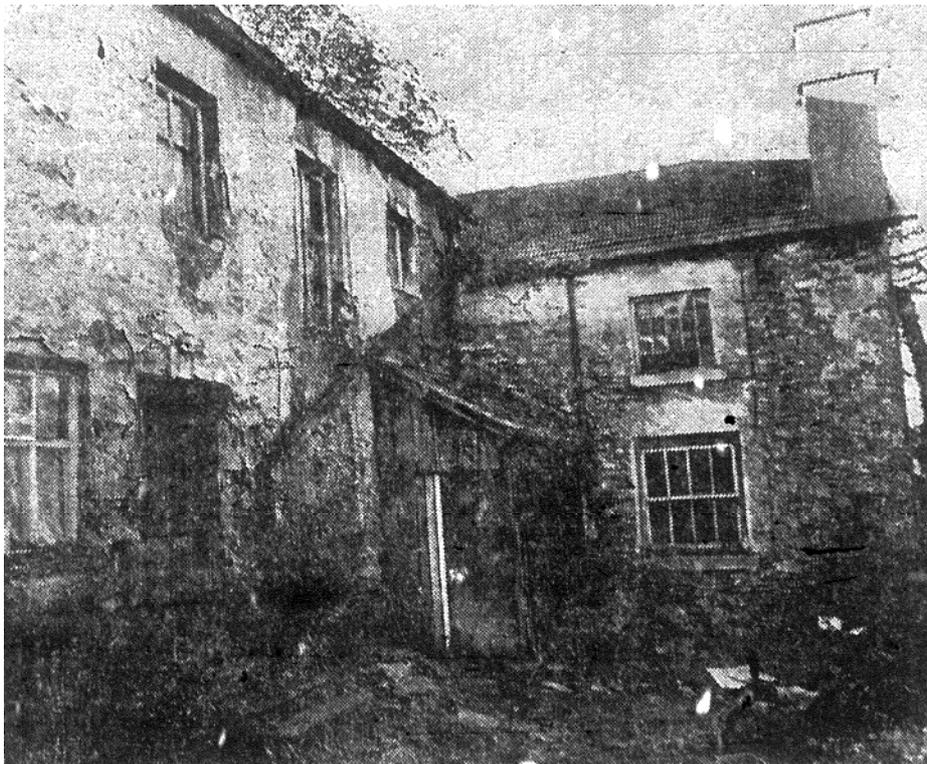


Plate 9: Black Beck Hall the day after the fire of October 20th 1981 (from Aris 1981)



Plate 10: Gravestone of John and Florence Ellwood in Staveley-in-Cartmel churchyard



Plate 11: Existing north external elevation of the house in 1983 (from Anon 1983a)

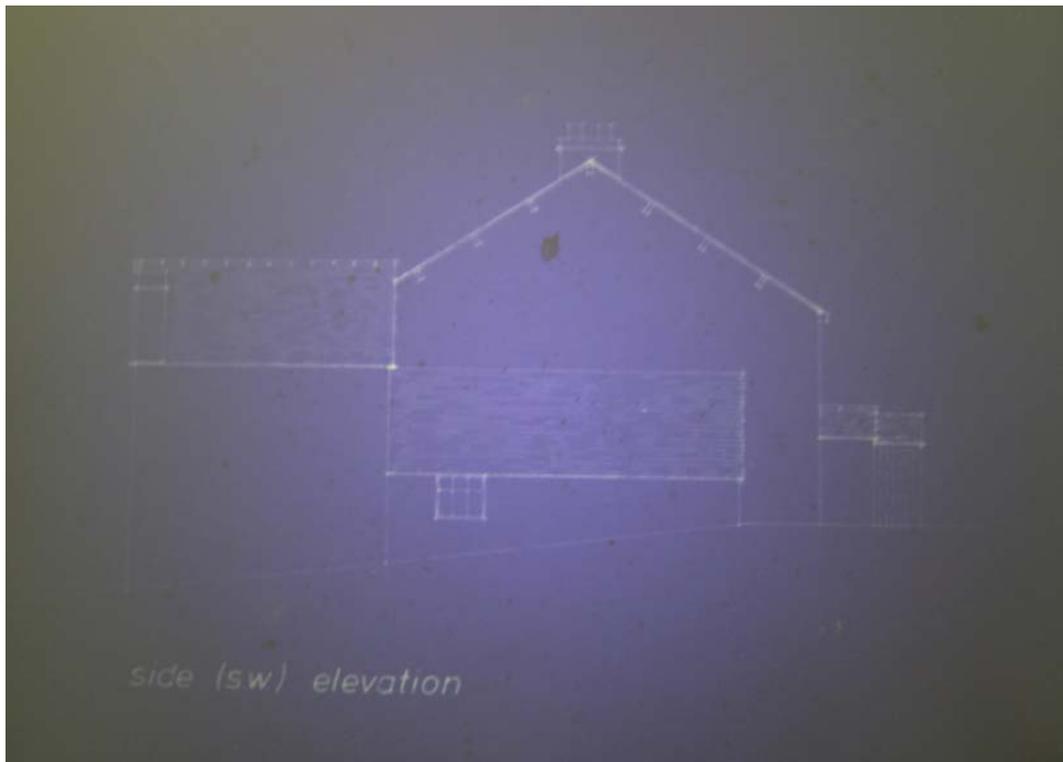


Plate 12: Existing west external elevation of the house in 1983 (from Anon 1983a)

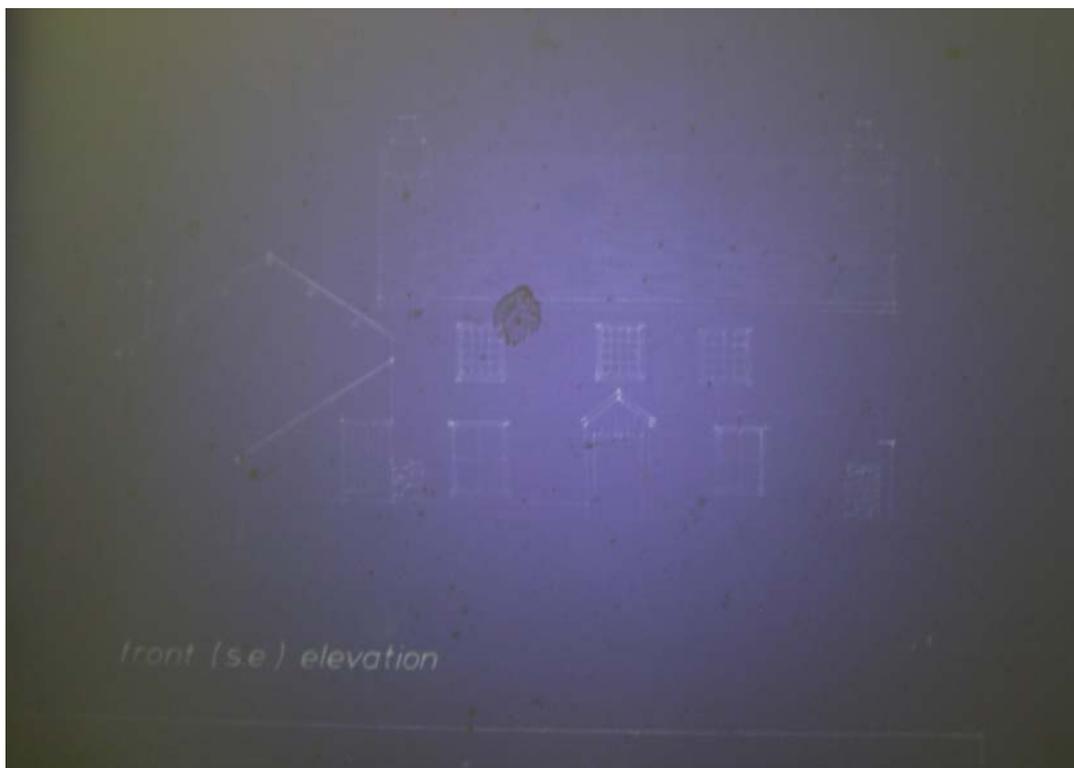


Plate 13: Existing south external elevation of the house in 1983 (from Anon 1983a)



Plate 14: Existing east external elevation of the house in 1983 (from Anon 1983a)

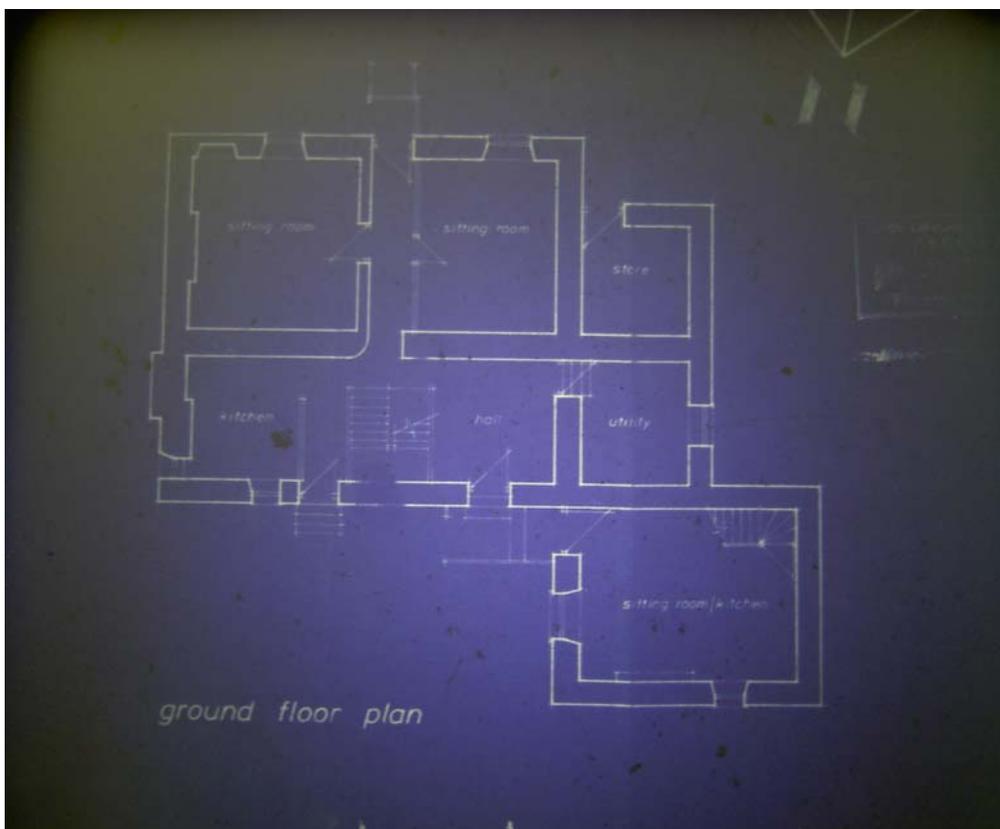


Plate 15: Existing ground floor plan of the house in 1983 (after Anon 1983a)

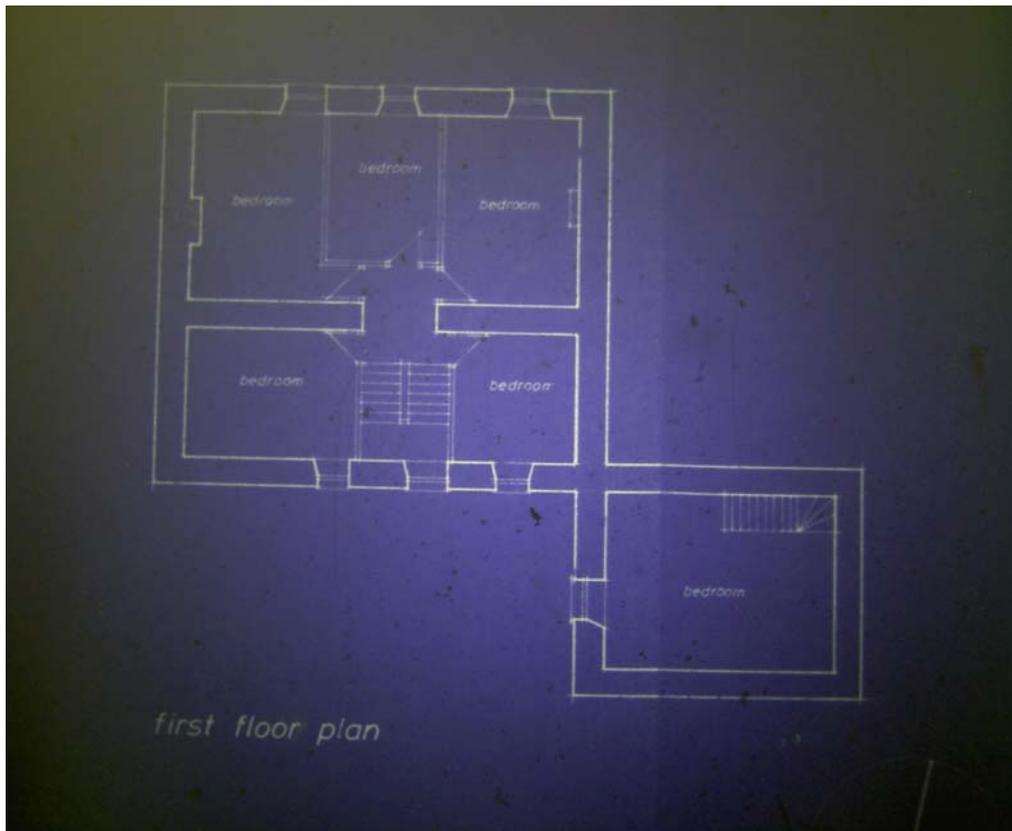


Plate 16: Existing first floor plan of the house in 1983 (from Anon 1983a)



Plate 17: General view of Black Beck Hall in its landscape, facing west



Plate 18: General view of Black Beck Hall in its landscape, facing north-east



Plate 19: Part of the boundary wall formed by the remains of the extension to the barn, looking north-east (film refs. 1_46/4+5_33-34)



Plate 20: Part of the boundary wall formed by the remains of the extension to the barn, looking south-east (film refs. 1_57)



Plate 21: The north-east corner of the boundary wall, looking south (film refs. 1_59)



Plate 22: Part of the eastern section of the boundary wall including a gate, looking west (film refs. 1_58)



Plate 23: Part of the north-west section of the boundary wall, looking south-west (film refs. 1_67/6_35/23+24_1-2)



Plate 24: Collapsed boundary wall showing the position of the late 19th to early 20th century midden, looking south-east (film refs. 1_68)



Plate 25: The continuation of the boundary wall to the north-east, looking south-west (film refs. 1_69/23+24_3-4)



Plate 26: The north-western section of the boundary wall with raised flower bed, looking north (film refs. 1_70/7+8_33-34)



Plate 27: The boundary wall around the south-west side of the garden, looking east
(film refs. 1_73)



Plate 28: Part of the south side of the boundary wall around the garden, looking north
(film refs. 1_74)



Plate 29: Westernmost gate accessing the track to the south, looking north-west (film refs. 1_77/23+24_7-8)



Plate 30: Easternmost gate accessing the track to the south, looking north-east (film refs. 1_76/23+24_9-10)



Plate 31: View along the track, looking south (film refs. **1_77/23+24_7-8**)



Plate 32: Gate leading through the boundary wall into the garden, looking south-west (film refs. **1_78/20_4+34/21+22_27-28/25+26_7-8**)



Plate 33: North external elevation of the pigsty, facing south (film refs. 1_18/2+3_23-24)



Plate 34: West external elevation of the pigsty, facing south-east (film refs. 1_19/2+3_25-26)



Plate 35: South external elevation of the pigsty with large stone to left of collapsed section, facing north (film refs. 1_2-3/2+3_29-30)



Plate 36: Detailed view of large stone in previous plate, showing 'J Ellwood' graffiti, facing north (film refs. 1_22/2+3_30-31)



Plate 37: East external elevation of the pigsty and the yard wall, looking south-west (film refs. 1_7/2+3_1-2)



Plate 38: Detail of the northernmost feed chute in the pigsty's yard wall, facing north-east (film refs. 1_11/2+3_9-10)

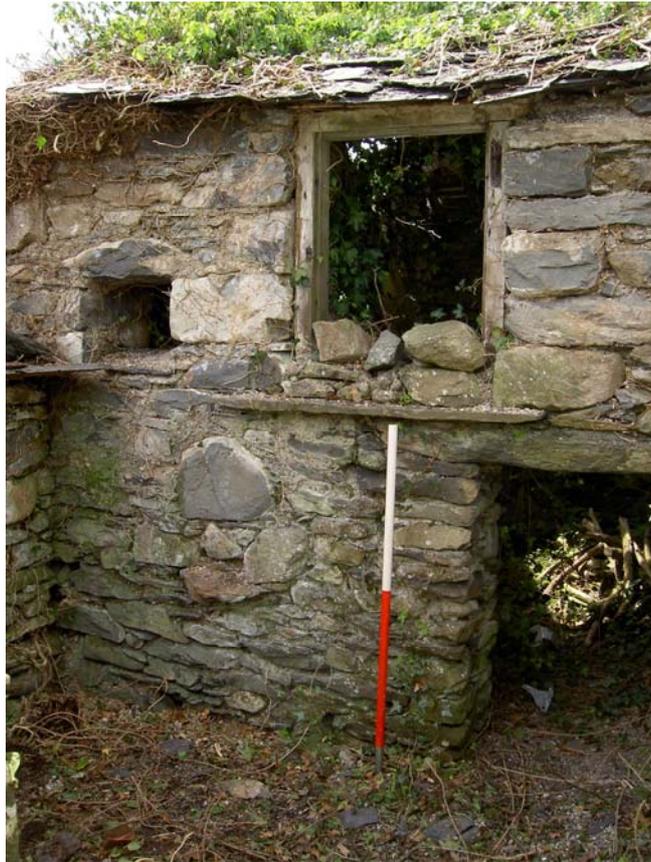


Plate 39: Detail of the apertures in the southern side of the east external elevation of the pigsty, facing west (film refs. 1_9/2+3_5-6)



Plate 40: Blocked doorway between the two halves of the interior of the pigsty, facing south (film refs. 1_12-13/2+3_11-12)



Plate 41: Interior of the northern ground floor room of the pigsty showing the concrete drainage channel in the floor, facing north-west (film refs. 1_14/2+3_15-16)



Plate 42: North external elevation of the barn, showing the wagon doorway, facing south (film refs. 1_55/6_8-9/7_9-10)



Plate 43: Detail of the mounting block adjacent to the north external elevation of the barn, looking south (film refs. 1_56/6+7_13-14)



Plate 44: The remains of the extension to the east side of the north elevation, facing south (film refs. 1_54/6+7_11-12)



Plate 45: The remains of the west end of the extension to the barn, facing east (film refs. 1_53/6+7_31-32)



Plate 46: Remains of the internal wall of the extension to the west end of the barn, facing north (film refs. 1_52/6+7_7-8)



Plate 47: West external elevation of the barn, facing east (film refs. 1_51/6+7_5-6)



Plate 48 South external elevation of the barn, facing north-west (film refs. 1_50/6+7_3-4)



Plate 49: East external elevation of the barn, facing west (film refs. 1_49/6+7_1-2)



Plate 50: Remains of the original east end of the north elevation of the barn, showing the return of the wall to the south, facing north (film refs. 1_48)



Plate 51: Possible blocked aperture within the remains of the extension of the barn to the east, facing north (film refs. 1_47/4+5_35-36)



Plate 52: Wagon doorway with re-used lintel in the north internal elevation of the barn, facing north (film refs. 1_43/6+7_27-28)



Plate 53: Interior of the barn showing blocked ventilation slot and doorway, facing north-west (film refs. 1_44/6_36-37/7_35-36)



Plate 54: Flag and timber flooring of the barn, facing north (film refs. 1_46/6+7_29-30)



Plate 55: The west side of the north-west external elevation of the coach house showing the quoins, facing south-east (film refs. **6+7_15-16**)

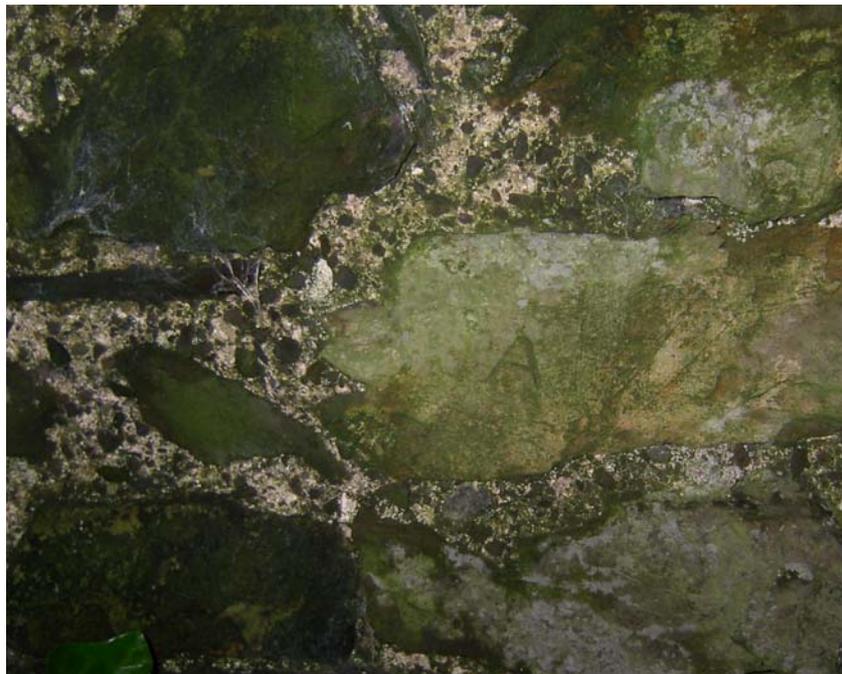


Plate 56: The graffiti initials 'JA' carved into the north-west external elevation of the coach house, facing south (film refs. **1_66/6+7_17-18**)



Plate 57: The extension added to the south-west external elevation of the coach house, facing south-east (film refs. **1_63/6+7_19-20**)



Plate 58: The extension added to the south-west side of the south-east external elevation of the coach house, facing north-east (film refs. **1_62/6+7_21-22**)



Plate 59: The south-east external elevation of the coach house, facing north (film refs. 1_61/6+7_23-24)



Plate 60: The north-east external elevation of the coach house, facing north-west (film refs. 1_60/6+7_25-26)



Plate 61: The interior of the south-western outshut on the coach house showing the remains of the stalls, facing north-east (film refs. 1_80/8+9_1-2)



Plate 62: Detail of the scar of a stall partition, facing south (film refs. 1_81/8+9_3-4)



Plate 63: Iron door hook attached to the south-east side of the north-east internal elevation of the coach house, facing east (film refs. 1_82/8+9_5-6)



Plate 64: The trusses inside the coach house, facing north (film refs. 1_83+85/8+9_7-8+11-12)



Plate 65: Detail of the west end of the south-eastern truss within the coach house, facing north-west (film refs. 1_84/8+9_9-10)



Plate 66: Blocked wagon doorway in the north-east side of the north-west internal elevation of the coach house, facing north (film refs. 1_86/8+9_13-14)



Plate 67: Chicken wire cage against the south-west internal elevation of the coach house, facing north-west (film refs. 1_87/8+9_15-16)



Plate 68: East side of the north external elevation of the house, facing south-east
(film refs. 1_26/4_15-16)



Plate 69: The central section of north external elevation of the house showing the porch (111), facing south (film refs. 1_27)



Plate 70: The extensions forming the west end of the north external elevation of the house, facing south (film refs. **1_25/4+5_21-22**)



Plate 71: The north side of the west external elevation showing the modern extension and conservatory, facing south-east (film refs. **1_30**)



Plate 72: The south side of the west external elevation of the house showing the conservatory and smaller extension, facing east (film refs. **20_49-50/27+28_23-26**)



Plate 73: The south external elevation of the house, facing north (film refs. **1_34/4+5_1-2**)



Plate 74: Detail of the porch (**119**) attached to the south external elevation of the house, facing north (film refs. **1_35/4+5_5-6**)



Plate 75: The east external elevation of the house, facing west (film refs. **1_39/4_9-10**)



Plate 76: Detail of the plaque (**121**) attached to the east external elevation of the house, facing west (film refs. **1_40/4+5_31-32**)



Plate 77: Detail of the projecting rear of the oven (**105**) on the east external elevation of the house, facing west (film refs. **1_41/4+5_11-12**)



Plate 78: Modern fireplace in G1, facing north-east (film refs. 10_58/18-19_5+6)



Plate 79: Detail of truss in F3, facing south (film refs. 10_62/18+19_13-14)



Plate 80: Limestone steps (**141**) leading from porch G5b to G9, facing south-west (film refs. **10_13/11+13_19-20**)



Plate 81: Modern stairs (**145**) in room G10, facing north (film refs. **1_91/8+9_23-24**)



Plate 82: Chimney breast (**149**) and beam (**150**) in room G11, facing east (film refs. **10_16/12_25-26/13_1-2**)



Plate 83: Pegs (**125**) *in situ* in the east face of beam **124** in room G12, facing north-west (film refs. **1_93/8+9_27-28**)



Plate 84: Fireplace **137** in room G13, facing north-east (film refs. **1_93/8+9_27-28**)



Plate 85: Relict joist slot in the east face (north end) of beam **135** in room G13, facing west (film refs. **10_5/11+12_3-4**)



Plate 86: Relict joist slots in the east and upper faces (south end) of beam **135**, facing west (film refs. **10_6/11+12_5-6**)



Plate 87: Detail of the moulding and chamfer at the south end of beam **134**, facing south (film refs. **10_9/11+12_11-12**)



Plate 88: Detail of possible 'Baltic timber mark' on the underside of beam **134**, facing up (film refs. **10_10/11+12_13-14**)



Plate 89: Detail of alcove **138** in the east internal elevation of room G13 (film refs. **10_11/11+12_15-16**)



Plate 90: Relict joist slot in beam **123**, facing east (film refs. **10_89/8+9_19-20**)



Plate 91: Chamfered 'arch' in north end of beam **124** in room G14, facing east (film refs. **1_91/8+9_23-24**)



Plate 92: Typical modern door (**129**) in east elevation of room G14, facing east (film refs. **1_92/8+9_25-26**)



Plate 93: Re-used timber **158** with relict joist slots in room F5 (film refs. **10_31/14+15_19-20**)



Plate 94: Chimneybreast **159** against the east elevation of room F6 (film refs. **10_31/14+15_19-20**)



Plate 95: Modern stairs **167** in room F8, facing west (film refs. **10_38/14+15_33-34**)



Plate 96: Angled brace **177**, part of truss **176** in room S1, facing south-west (film refs. **10_45/16_11-12/17_11-12a**)



Plate 97: Angled brace **178**, part of truss **176** in room S1, facing north-west (film refs. **10_46/16+17_13-14**)



Plate 98: General view of truss **181**, looking east (film refs. **10_43/16+17_7-8**)



Plate 99: Example of a level mark on beam **181** in room S2, facing west (film refs. **10_52/16+17_25-26**)

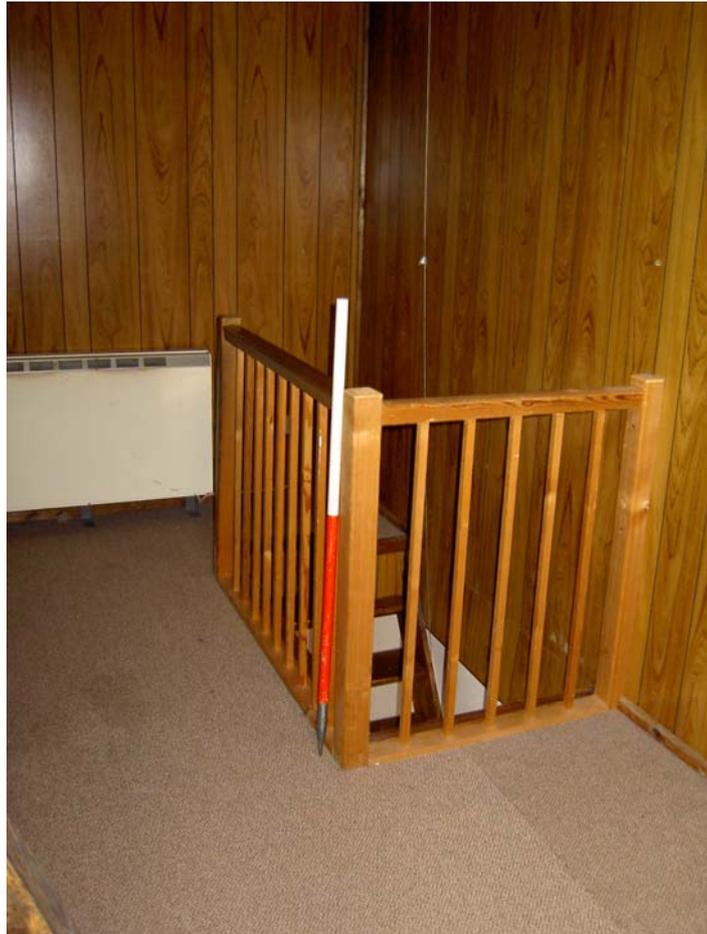


Plate 100: Modern handrail **171** in room S1, facing north-west (film refs. **10_53/16+17_27-28**)



Plate 101: Room G11 following the soft strip of kitchen fittings, showing chimney breast **149**, facing north-east (film refs. **20_15/25+26_27-28**)



Plate 102: Voussoir arch over window in the south external elevation of the house following the removal of render, facing north (film refs. **5_3-4/20_20-21/21+22_1-4**)



Plate 103: Scar of smoke hood and rebuilding of east elevation associated with chimney revealed following the removal of panelling **173**, east end of S2, facing east (film refs. **20_22/21+22_5-6**)



Plate 104: Detail of sooted scar of the north side of the smoke hood in the east elevation of S2, facing east (film refs. **20_24/21+22_9-10**)



Plate 105: Detail of northern blocked window in west elevation of S3, facing west (film refs. **20_30/21_21/22_21-22**)



Plate 106: Carpenter's marks on truss **181**, facing up (film refs. **20_23a/21+22_33-34**)



Plate 107: Roof structure and smoke hood exposed during demolition, facing east
(film refs. **20_32-32a/21+22_23-24**)



Plate 108: Baltic timber marks on scrolled purlin ends (**120**) following their removal

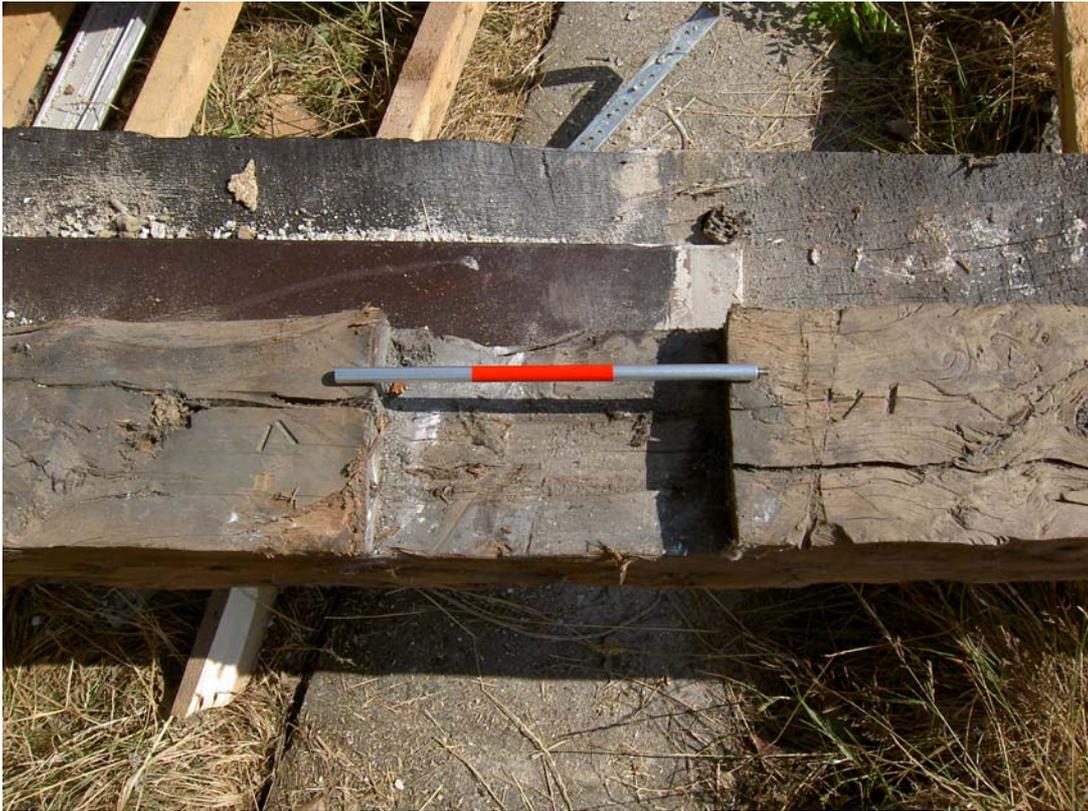


Plate 109: Typical carpenter's marks on a roof timber



Plate 110: Fireplace **149** during demolition and following removal of plaster, facing north-east (film refs. **20_63/29+30_15-16**)



Plate 111: Fireplace **137** during demolition and following the removal of modern cladding, facing south-east (film refs. **20_56-57/29+30_1-4**)



Plate 112: The projecting back of a beehive oven in a detached downhouse at Brotherilkeld Farm, Eskdale (from Denyer 1991, 35)



Plate 113: the firehouse at Brotherilkeld Farm, Eskdale c1900 showing probable warping pegs driven into the beam on the top right (from Denyer 1991, 29)

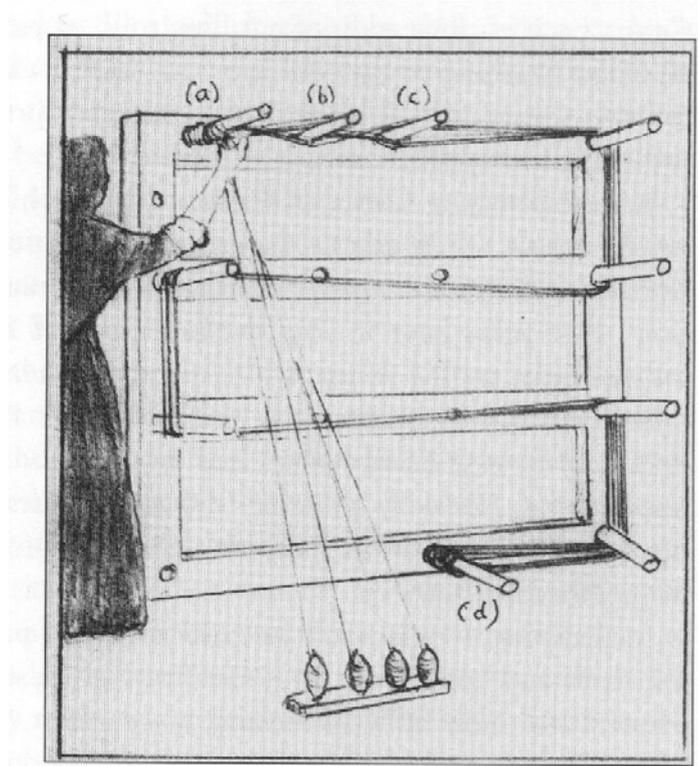


Plate 114: reconstruction of a warping frame in use (from Pidcock 2000, 33)

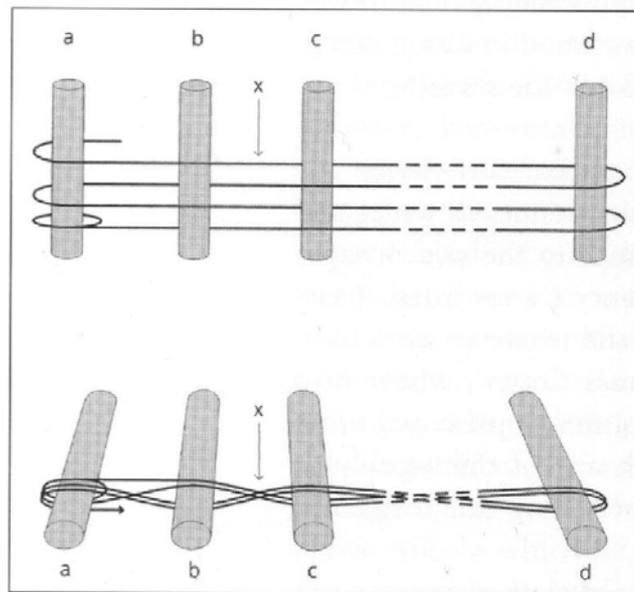


Plate 115: reconstruction of the operation of a warping pegs showing the formation of the cross – the distance of peg *d* from the cross defines the length of the warp (from Pidcock 2000, 33)

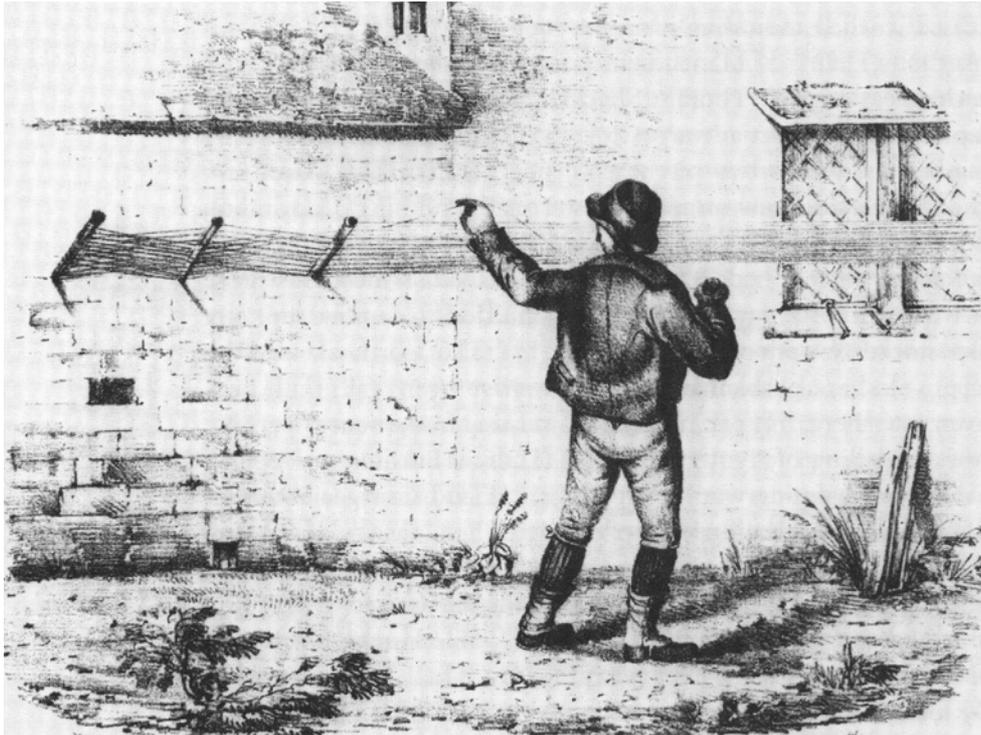


Plate 116: Warping pegs driven into a wall (from Guest 1823, after Winterbotham 1998, 29)