

LOCK COTTAGE, CANAL FOOT, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Mr and Mrs White

NGR: 331293 477650

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Non-Technical Summary

Prior the submission of a planning application for work at Lock Cottage, Canal Foot, Ulverston, South Lakeland District Council recommended an archaeological building recording be carried out. The building is Listed Grade II, and it was considered necessary to better understand its historical development and significance in order to inform any planning decision. Following the provision of a project design by Greenlane Archaeology the work on site was carried out in September 2011.

Historical sources indicate that Lock Cottage was built at the same time as the Ulverston Canal, the 1790s, to serve as a lock keeper's cottage although evidence confirming this is not initially obvious. The building is not specifically identifiable in the original records relating to the construction of the canal, although two sources mention a 'Lock House', one listing timber that had been acquired for it, that was evidently being constructed in 1798, which seem likely to be the same building. It is not depicted on any map until 1812, after the canal had been constructed. Later maps show relatively little change although some photographic sources indicate that it had seen some alteration by the 20th century. The parish registers, census returns, and other sources were able to reveal the identities of almost all of the lock keepers from 1805 onwards, although it is apparent that they were known by a variety of titles such as harbour or dock master. By the second half of the 19th century the canal's use was declining largely due to the coming of the railway, which removed much of its trade and physically truncated it. Such was the effect of the railway that the former lock keeper was for a while also employed in monitoring the new viaduct to ensure shipping could pass.

The building recording revealed that much of the remaining fabric probably belongs to the initial phase of construction in 1798, with numerous original features such as doors and a fireplace probably belonging to this period. A large area on the south-east side was perhaps used as an animal house or as a workshop, but was evidently not typically domestic in character. Some later 19th century alterations were evidently also carried out, although these were relatively minor. More substantial changes were made in the late 20th century, including the addition of concrete block walls to form a toilet, blocking of an external doorway, and complete re-roofing, which included extensive internal alterations such as replacing an entire chimney and raising the roof level.

The building recording has revealed that many early or original elements of Lock Cottage survive. Where extensive modification has been carried out this is largely confined to the roof. It is recommended that as much of the early fabric as possible be retained, while the removal of some later elements such as the concrete render and perhaps the concrete floors, are likely to be beneficial to the building in helping to reduce damp.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Mr and Mrs White for commissioning the project and providing background information and David Barrett for providing the 'as existing' drawings of the building. Additional thanks are due to the staff of the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(B)) for their help.

The desk-based assessment and building recording were carried out by Dan Elsworth. The report was produced by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace, the illustrations by Tom Mace, and it was edited by Jo Dawson. Dan Elsworth managed the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Prior to the submission of a planning application by Mr and Mrs White (hereafter 'the client') for the renovation and alteration of Lock Cottage, Canal Foot, Ulverston, Cumbria (NGR 331293 477650), an archaeological building recording was recommended by Kate Lawson, Planning Officer at South Lakeland District Council. This is intended to provide a record of the building, and an assessment of its significance.

1.1.2 Lock Cottage is Listed Grade II, and considered to relate to the building of the Ulverston Canal, which was completed in 1796 (English Heritage 2011). Following discussions with the client's architect, David Barrett, it was determined that an English Heritage Level 2-type survey was required (English Heritage 2006). In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design for the work. The building recording was carried out in September 2011.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Lock Cottage is situated on the south side of the south-east end of the Ulverston Canal, at Canal Foot, which was formerly known as Hammerside or Hammerside Hill (Figure 1). It is at approximately 10m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2005).

1.2.2 Ulverston is on the boundary between the West Cumbria coastal plain and the higher ground of the Furness Fells to the north; the solid geology is typically made up of Bannisdale slates (Taylor *et al* 1971, plate XIII; Moseley 1978, plate 1), and this is overlain by a drift geology made up of glacially-derived tills comprising gravels and clays (Countryside Commission 1998, 66).

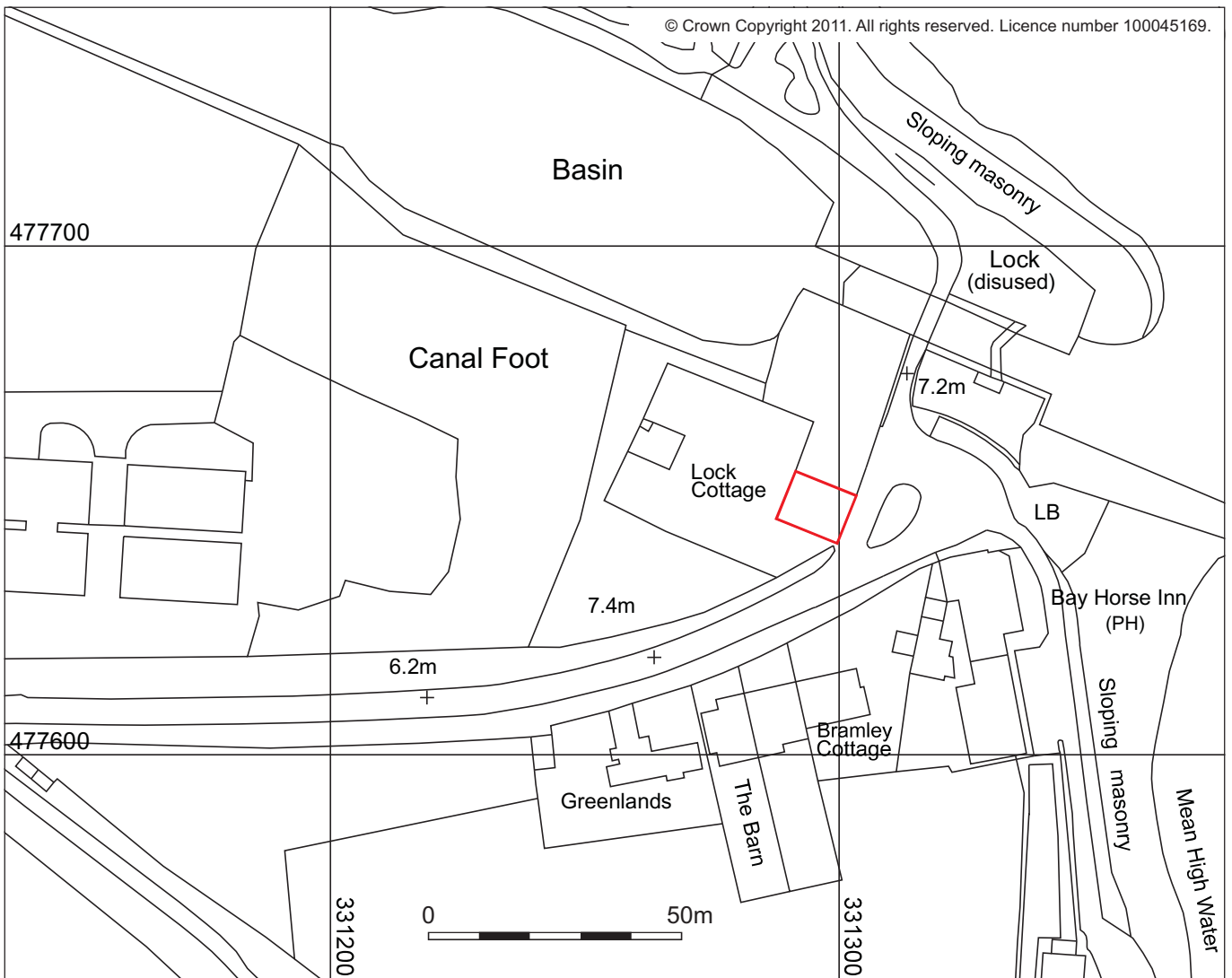
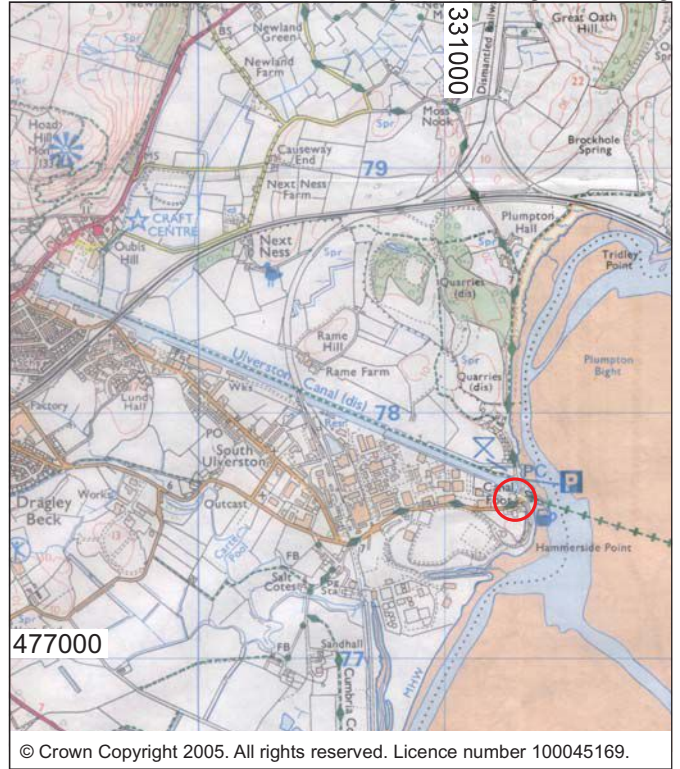
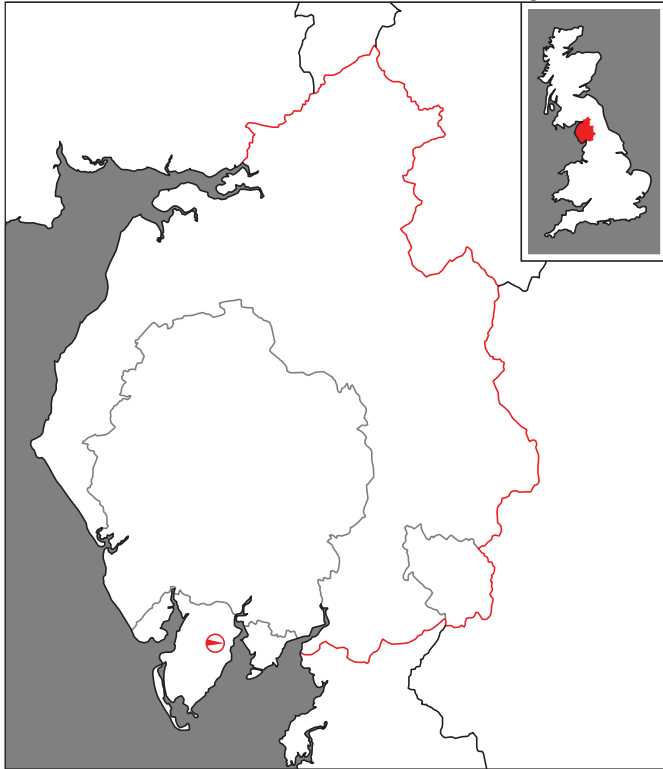


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Mr and Mrs White

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structure, in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006) and the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a). In addition a desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the project design and IfA guidelines (IfA 2008b) prior to the building recording, and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 Information was gathered from the following locations:

- **Cumbria Record Office, Barrow (CRO(B))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps of the site and other primary sources as well as secondary sources such as trade directories in order to identify information about the development and use of the building;
- **Information from the client**: an early photograph of the building that had been supplied to the client was made available, as was other information;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library**: additional secondary sources were used to provide information for the site background.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-2 type standards (English Heritage 2006), which is a largely descriptive investigation, with the interpretation only making a limited use of the available documentary information. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs**: photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings**: drawings were produced by hand-annotation of printed plots of 'as existing' architect's drawings provided by the client's architect. In addition, a cross-section was produced by hand. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
 - i. a plan of each floor at a scale of 1:100;
 - ii. external elevations at a scale of 1:100;
 - iii. a cross-section at a scale of 1:50.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness on completion of the project. Three copies of this report will be provided for the client, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a digital copy of the report will be provided to client's agent and the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal and a digital record of the project will be made on the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Background History

3.1.1 **Ulverston Canal:** although the town of Ulverston has a very ancient history Lock Cottage is specifically related to the development of the Ulverston Canal, which was constructed in the 1790s, and so only information relevant to this will be included. The area of Canal Foot was typically known as Hammerside or Hammerside Hill prior to the building of the canal; this is an ancient name of probable Norse origin likely to derive from *hamarr* meaning rock and *saetr* meaning shieling (Smith 1967, 258 and 182). The history of Ulverston Canal has never been described in great detail, but the essential elements of it are recorded in a number of sources (eg White 1930 – whose book contains the only map to actually label the property as ‘Lock Keepers House’; Park 1932, 17-26; McKeever and Layfield 2004, 32-56). The earliest history of it was produced by William Salmon in 1849 (reproduced in Layfield 2007, 13-29), from which the majority of the following is taken.

3.1.2 By 1780, Ulverston’s trade by sea had become so great that it replaced that landing at Piel Island, and as a result the custom house was moved to Ulverston. Ulverston did not have very adequate loading facilities, the boats often just discharging their cargoes onto the beach, and so in 1791 a meeting was held to discuss the possibility of improving the situation. It was decided to build a canal to more directly connect the town to the sea. The original list of subscribers included many if not all of the richest families in the area and by 1793 they had raised the funding and obtained an Act of Parliament to enable the building to take place. It is clear that initially the proposal had intended to have a second arm of the canal, or perhaps just the original one, connecting to the Ellers area of Ulverston (see *Section 3.2.3*) but this was not included in the specification as given in the Act of Parliament. The first sod was cut, amidst great ceremony, on 23rd August 1793 and the work progressed, with some delay caused by various oversights and financial difficulties, until completion in December 1796.

3.1.3 Despite the extensive original records relating to the canal there is apparently little that describes or relates to the building of Lock Cottage. It is assumed that the building was constructed as accommodation for the lock keeper, although documentary evidence confirming this is not plentiful, with the exception of White’s plan of 1930 (see *Section 3.1.1* above). Indeed, it has been stated that it was originally built as a workshop (Rushton 1979), although further documentary evidence to support this claim is not forthcoming (however, see *Section 5.1.2* below). However, two documents dated to 1798 do refer to the ‘Lock House’, which is presumed to be Lock Cottage. The first of these is an account book of payments made to labourers, which lists, amongst tasks such as breaking ice on the canal and work on a warehouse and the lock itself, 3 shillings and 9 pence paid to John Hope for work at the Lock House between 1st and 5th December (CRO(B) BDKF/123/Bundle 4/48, 1798). A longer document lists timber apparently purchased for use in constructing the Lock House (CRO(B) BDKF/123/Bundle 4/46, 1798):

*‘The proprietors of the Canal to W Burnthwaite to Sundry Woods Asunder for the Lock House
Sep^r. 1798*

<i>8 to 7 Pieces of Oak Wood for Lintals 12 foot 4: In ab 1. ^sf</i>	<i>- 12’ 3d</i>
<i>8 to Oak Wood or Door Cheechs 3. ^f 3^f at 1/6 p^f</i>	<i>- 4’ 10½d</i>
<i>8 to 3 Foot of 2 In: Oak Plank at 4^d</i>	<i>- ‘1 –</i>
<i>8 to 6 Foot 10 In: of 2 Inch Fir Plank at D^o</i>	<i>- 2’ 2d</i>
<i>9 to 4 Foot 6 In: of 3 Inch Pitch Pine Plank at 15^d</i>	<i>- 1’ 10½ d</i>
<i>9 to 5 Foot 2 In: of 3 Inch Fir Plank at 5^d</i>	<i>- 2’ 1d</i>
<i>12 to 4 Foot 9 In: of 1½ In: Oak Plank at 4d</i>	<i>- 1’ 7d</i>
<i>12 to 3 Foot 4 In: of 2 In: D^o at D^o</i>	<i>- 1’ 1d</i>
<i>12 to 7 Foot 6 In: of 3 Inch Fir Plank at 5</i>	<i>- 3’ 3d</i>
<i>12 to 218 Foot 4 In: of 2 In: Fir Plank for Joists at 4d</i>	<i>3l 12’ 8d</i>
<i>12 to 3 Foot 9 In: of 1½ In: Oak Plank at 4d</i>	<i>- 1’ 3d</i>
<i>12 to 5 Foot 4 In: of 2 In: Fir Plank at D^o</i>	<i>- 1’ 9d</i>
<i>15 to 3 Foot 9 In: of 1½ In: Oak Plank at 5^d</i>	<i>- 1’ 6½d</i>
<i>15 to 5 Foot of Ship Plank at 3^d</i>	<i>- 1’ 3d</i>
<i>15 to Oak Studds</i>	<i>- 4’ 6d</i>

To a Memel Balk for flooring boards 11 foot at [??] 10f	- 19' 4d
To an English Fir Balk for D ^o 19½ Feet Long 11 In Sq 16 Foot at 16 ^d ½ p ^r	11 2' –
To 28 foot of old flooring Boards at 1 ^d p ^r	- 7' 4d
	81 1' 9½d'

3.1.4 This appears to be a list of dates in September 1798 (between the 8th and 15th) at which timbers were bought or delivered. Some have specific uses, such as 'lintals' (lintels), 'door cheechs' (cheeks, meaning surrounds or jambs), floor boards and joists. It is also noticeable that a variety of timbers were used including oak, fir, pitch pine, but also re-used materials such as 'ship plank' and 'old flooring boards'. Memel is a town in the Baltic (now known as Klaipėda, in modern Lithuania but at one time part of Germany), which became famous in the 18th century for its trade in timber to Britain, much of which was used by the navy. In 1792 756 British ships visited the town to collect cargoes of timber (Wikipedia 2011), and the trade in 'Memel timber' continued into the 20th century.

3.1.5 These two sources indicate that Lock Cottage was only being constructed in 1798, and was perhaps therefore not included in the original specification for some reason or was something of an afterthought. At a similar time a warehouse was also being built at Hammerside Hill. This too may have been a later addition, not included in the original proposals, because new shares were issued in 1797 in order to pay for it (CRO(B) BDKF/124 Bundle 14/21, 1797) and it too is mentioned among elements of the canal being worked on in December 1798 (CRO(B) BDKF/123/Bundle 4/48, 1798). Unlike the 'lock house' it does not appear to have survived to the present day. The later history of the canal is not without incident; in general it was not a great success. It took almost 20 years for it to finally make a decent return on its original investment, the first decade or so being marred by the shifting channels of Morecambe Bay (McKeever and Layfield 2004, 43-44), and in the late 1840s a weir was built to attempt to keep the channel clear (Layfield 2007). Unfortunately, by this date the canal was becoming outdated. The arrival of the railway in Furness in the 1840s and the eventual connection of Ulverston to the main rail network via Carnforth in the 1850s led to the rapid demise of the canal, which was effectively truncated by the railway line running across it (McKeever and Layfield 2004, 48-53). The canal continued in use to some extent into the early years of the 20th century, the last commercial ship to enter it being the *Clarrie* of Liverpool in 1916 (*op cit*, 54). The Canal was last used in 1945 (*ibid*) before falling out of use. In 1946 Glaxo acquired the site of the former North Lonsdale Iron and Steel Works in order to construct a new pharmaceutical factory (Walton 1998, 16-19), and in 1949 the dock gates failed after a high spring tide and the canal was accidentally drained into the sea; a concrete dam was constructed shortly after and the gates became completely redundant (Rushton 1979). The cottage continued to be used as a house long after this date (Mr and Mrs White pers comm.), albeit in a deteriorating condition, although proposals were put forward to turn it into a heritage centre as part of a scheme of renovation of the canal (Capita Symonds 2005), but this never came to fruition.

3.1.6 **Owners and Occupiers:** the available documentary evidence demonstrates that Lock Cottage was constructed as a dwelling for the lock keeper and master of the canal foot basin. As a result it is possible to trace the occupiers through a variety of sources such as the census (see Table 1 and Appendix 2). Details of the owners are less certain as there are fewer available documents providing this sort of information. It is apparent from the early enclosure maps that the land was part of Ulverston Common, and therefore (at least in 1812) coming under the jurisdiction of the Duchess of Buccleuch as the lady of the manor (see Section 3.2.4 below). Latterly it was presumably acquired by the Ulverston Canal Company, and in turn their successors, the Furness Railway Co. The 1910 valuation certainly states that the canal and associated land, including Lock Cottage, was owned by the Furness Railway Co at this time (CRO(B) BT/IR 1/27 1910). The Furness Railway Co was absorbed into the London Midland and Scottish (LMS) Railway Company in 1923 (McGowan Gradon 1946, 74), who presumably then became the owners of the canal and its associated properties, including Lock Cottage. The acquisition of the former North Lonsdale Iron and Steel Works in 1946 for the creation of a new pharmaceutical factory for Glaxo (Walton 1998, 16-19) also led to a change in ownership, the now defunct canal and associated land were also acquired by Glaxo who used it as a source of cool water for use in their factory (*op cit*, 16).

Year	Name	Occupation
1841	George Smith	Dock gateman
1851	George Smith	Dock master
1861	George Smith	Formerly harbour master
1881	John Wilson	Lock keeper (canal)
1891	John Wilson	Harbour/dock master
1901	John Wilson	Dock/harbour master

Table 1: Summary of occupiers recorded in the census, 1841-1901

3.1.7 The earliest recorded lock keeper is named in the Ulverston Parish Registers as William Barwick of Ulverston, who died on December 19th 1805 (Bardsely and Ayre 1886, 555). Given that this is only a few years after the canal was completed it is plausible that he was the first lock keeper. The next available record is from the census, which lists a George Smith living at Hammerside Hill, who judging by the occupation given, was most likely living at Lock Cottage. He continued to live there until at least 1861, although he appears to be retired by this date and the property could not be identified in the census of 1871. Ironically, with the coming of the railway, George Smith was given a new role in 1864 as 'Watcher of Railway Viaduct', whereby he monitored the new railway viaduct across the Leven Estuary in order to ensure the central section could be raised to allow ships through (McKeever and Layfield 2004, 51). He was followed by John Wilson, who is described as dock or harbour master, a role he held until at least 1901, although it is unclear what it involved at this time. He was succeeded in the role by his brother, and then by a Mr GG Wilson, who had been the lock keeper for 40 years when he died in 1946 (Rushton 1979). The rating valuation of 1910 lists 'George G Wilson' at the property (listed as plot nos. 1696 and 1697, which are part of plot 723), which is described as a cottage and land at Canal Foot (CRO(B) BT/IR 1/27 1910). His family continued to occupy the house into the late 20th century (*ibid*) and beyond (Mr and Mrs White pers comm).

3.2 Map and Image Regression

3.2.1 **Introduction:** while earlier maps of the area exist it is not until the late 18th century that plans showing a useful amount of detail are available and so only these are included in the following section.

3.2.2 **Map of Ulverston Commons, 1792:** although not a detailed map this is one of the most detailed early maps of the area (CRO(B) Z/2067, 1792). It does not show the position of the canal, as this had not been built by this date, although the line of it has apparently been sketched on at a later date. No buildings or structures are apparently shown in the location of Lock Cottage, although Hammerside Hill is marked.

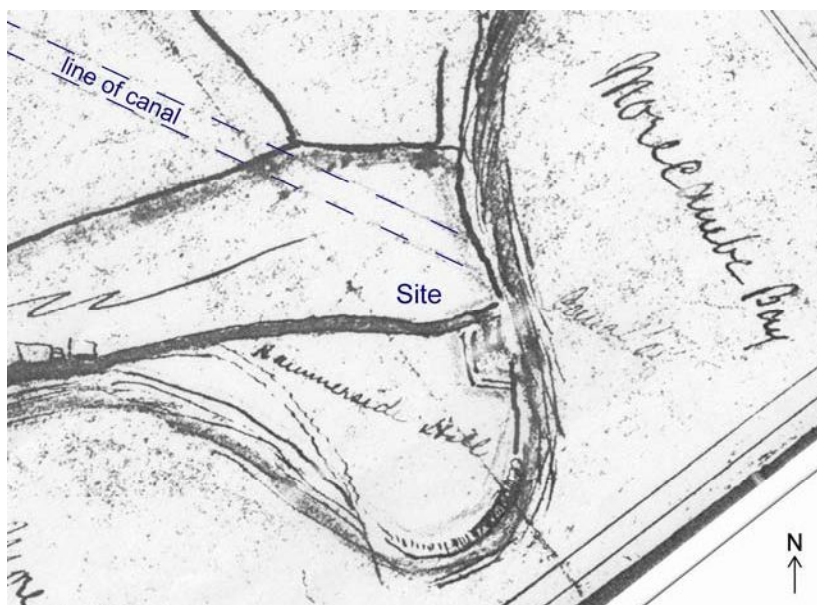


Plate 1: Extract from the Ulverston commons plan of 1792

3.2.3 Plan of Intended Ulverston Canal, 1792: this is the earliest plan of the area, although as it is only what was intended rather than necessarily what was built some discrepancy with later maps is possible (CRO(B) BSUD/D/C Box 5/1, 1792) (Plate 2). Indeed, the plan shows what was clearly a proposed arm of the canal connecting to the Ellers area, but this was evidently never built. It is also apparent that the canal as it was eventually built was quite different in a number of details; specific to the Canal Foot area is the wide basin that was actually built (compare to Plate 3). More importantly, there is also no sign of a building in the location of Lock Cottage, which suggests it was not considered in the original proposals or that the plan is simply not detailed enough to show it. The ground associated with the location that the cottage was subsequently built in is labelled '66'. An associated book of reference describes this as '*Common belonging to the Town and Hamlet of Ulverston*' and the proprietor as '*The Duchess of Buccleuch the lady of the manor*' (CRO(B) BDKF/123 Ulverston Canal Act of Parliament/13, 1793).

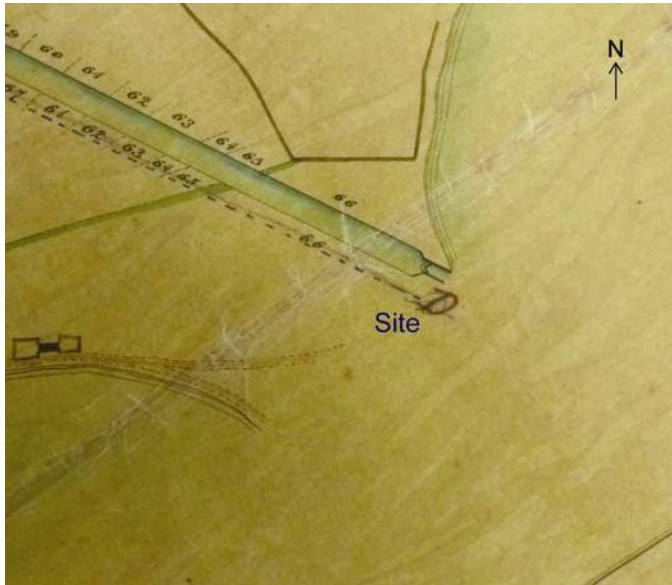


Plate 2: Extract from the plan of 1792 showing canal foot

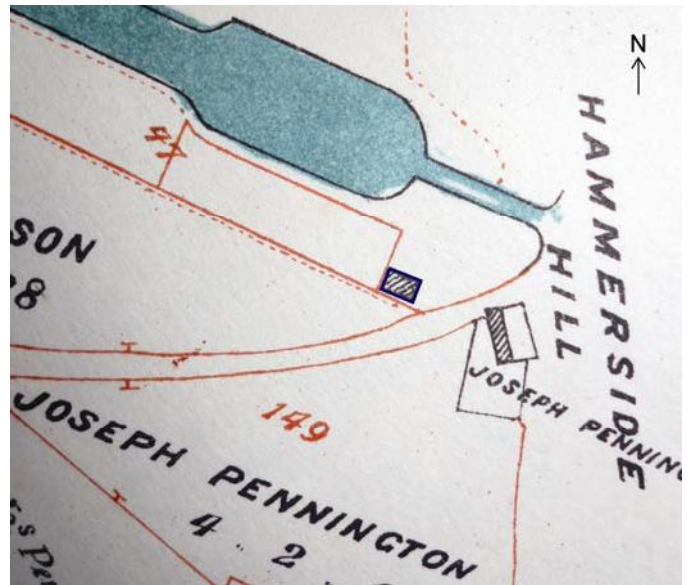


Plate 3: Extract from Pagdin's plan of 1812

3.2.4 Pagdin's Plan, 1812: this plan was produced to accompany the enclosure award of 1812, which was later published with the other awards for Ulverston (Ulverston Local Board 1891) (Plate 3). It is the first plan to show Lock Cottage, which is clearly depicted alongside the basin at Canal Foot, although little further detail is given. As with the previous plan it is apparent that this whole area still formed part of Ulverston's common land, although the plots alongside the canal seem to have all been occupied by the canal company.

3.2.5 Ordnance Survey, 1850: this is the first Ordnance Survey map of the area (Plate 4) and, although the scale is not very detailed, Lock Cottage is clearly visible alongside the road. An additional detail compared to the previous map is a small area of enclosed ground to the west of the cottage, presumably the origins of the larger garden now situated in this location and evident on subsequent maps (compare with Plate 5 for example).



Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1850

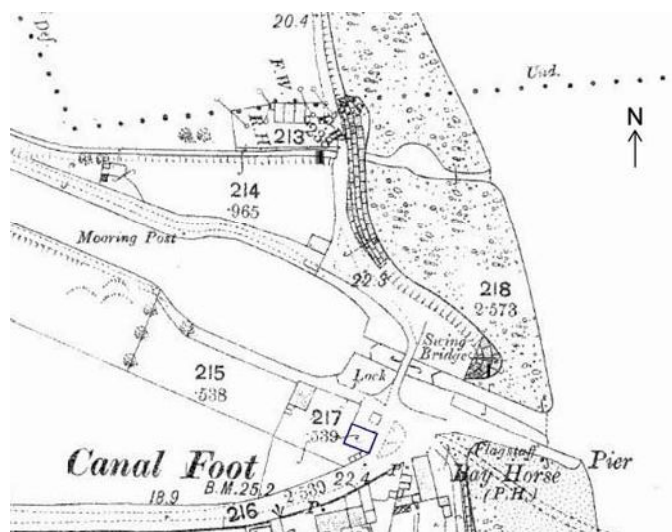


Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1890

3.2.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1890:** this is a more detailed scale (Plate 5), and while there is little additional information apparent with regard to the cottage, a number of associated changes are evident. A small outshut apparently comprising two rooms has been built to the south of the cottage, while a much larger building, with a smaller structure on its south side, has been constructed to the west.

3.2.7 **Photograph of c1911:** one photograph is available from 'about 100 years ago', given to the client by a relation of the Wilsons, some of whom are in the photograph. These perhaps include the George G Wilson recorded in the Rating Valuation of 1910 (see Section 3.1.5). The cottage looks much as it now does in this photo, with what even appear to be the same windows, although the roof has since been replaced and extensively modified.



Plate 6: Photograph c1911, from the client

3.2.8 **Ordnance Survey, 1913 and 1933:** these essentially show the same information as the earlier map of 1890. The map of 1933 also includes the information relating to the 1910 Ratings Valuation (see Section 3.1.5 above).

3.2.9 **Plans of 1937 and 1947:** two later plans were also available, both apparently associated with the LMS Railway's ownership of the canal and associated land and both probably based on Ordnance Survey maps (CRO(B) BDX/127/5/3/1947; CRO(B) Z/3378 1937). Both show essentially the same detail,

Client: Mr and Mrs White

and the only major difference to what is depicted on the earlier maps is that the small outshut on the south side of the building to the west has apparently disappeared by 1947.

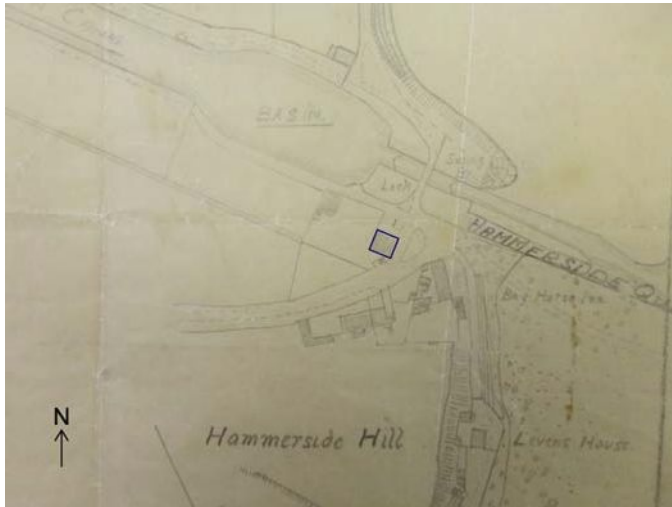


Plate 7 (left): Extract from the plan of 1937

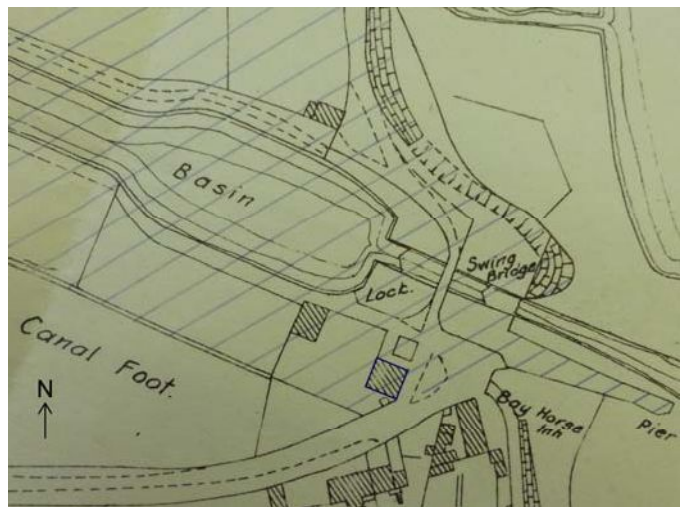


Plate 8 (right): Extract from the plan of 1947

3.2.10 **Photographs of 1979 and c1998:** two photographs from the later 20th century are available; one from 1979 (from Rushton 1979) and one from c1998 (from Walton 1998, front cover). Both of these photographs show that the building was much as it now appears, although it is apparent that they were both taken prior to the roof being raised and the door in the east elevation being blocked.

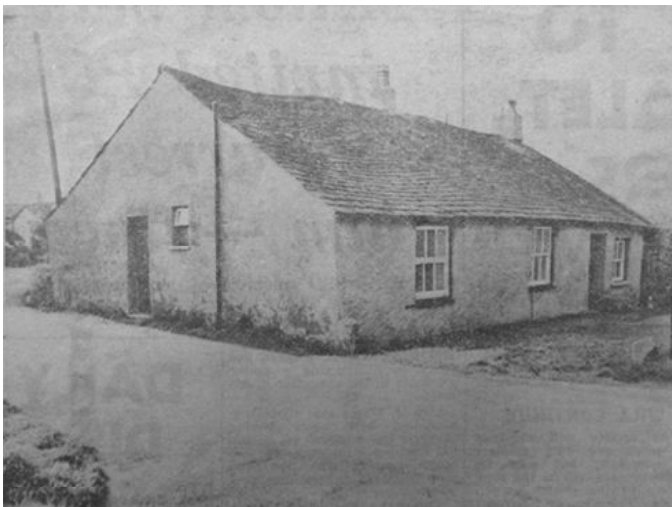


Plate 9 (left): Photograph of Lock Cottage in 1979

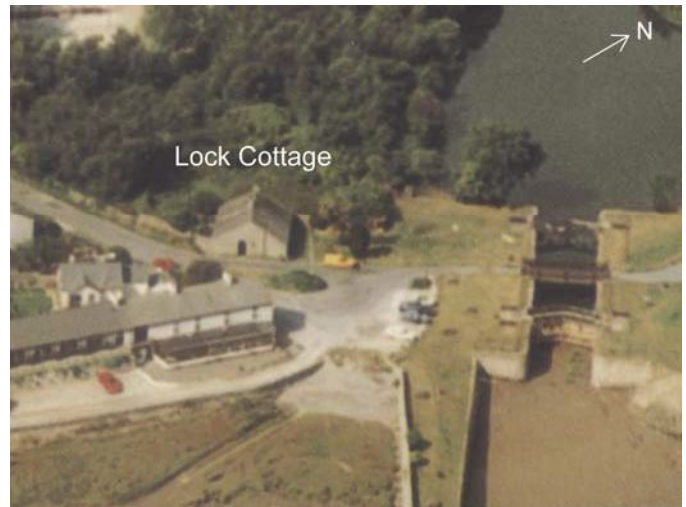


Plate 10 (right): Extract from an aerial photograph showing Lock Cottage and the lock gates, c1998

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 It is apparent from the various documentary sources that Lock Cottage was indeed built to provide accommodation for the lock keeper, although apparently shortly after the canal itself was completed. The lock keeper also seems to have had several job titles, perhaps reflecting the fact that the role involved not only the management of opening and closing the lock gates, but also the marshalling of shipping coming in and out of the basin at Canal Foot. This is potentially confused by the fact that a John Salmon, 'canal dock master' or 'harbour master', also operated the basin at the head of the canal (CRO(B) BDKF/123/Bundle 4/21 1850; Mannex and Co 1851, 453). Following the acquisition of the canal by the Furness Railway Company the role also involved monitoring the new railway viaduct. The gradual decline of the use of the canal during the late 19th and early 20th century did not, initially, see the

end of the lock keeper's role, but its final closure in the 1940s presumably did, although the cottage continued to be occupied by the descendants of the last lock keeper, George Wilson, after this time.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The building is roughly square in plan (see Figure 4 and Figure 5) and is orientated approximately north-west/south-east (although in order to simplify descriptions it will be considered to be orientated east/west in this report). The north elevation overlooks a large expanse of lawn adjoining the canal and the front door is approached via a concrete slab path (Plate 11). The east elevation faces towards the road, there is a large garden to the west, and there is a concrete yard to the south (rear) (Plate 12). There is a small chimney at the west end of the building and another one to the west of the centre.



Plate 11 (left): View of the Cottage from the north

Plate 12 (right): View of the Cottage from the west

4.1.2 Externally, the building is concrete rendered and has a grey slate roof. It is butted by limestone boundary walls to the north and south with a small mono-pitch outshut in the garden to the south and ruins of a further building in the garden to the west. Internally, much of the original fabric remains with later additions, including concrete floors and some later brick and concrete block work. The roof comprises mostly original hand-finished timbers.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North elevation:** the north external elevation is very low and finished with roughcast concrete render. It is butted by boundary walls at its east and west ends (Figure 2; Plate 13). There is a line in the render immediately below the eaves, presumably relating to the replacement of the roof, and there are plastic rainwater goods. There are two large six-light sash windows, with horns, stone lintels, and timber sills, to the east side of the elevation. The west window (Plate 14) has a thinner sill and the lintel is possibly re-used as it has peg holes. The doorway is located slightly to the east of centre and has a beaded plank and batten door and an early latch plate, with a fairly plain surround with a beaded top (Plate 15). There is a similar window to the other two to the east side of the door, except that it is a four-light sash window with horns and a concrete sill. There is a low concrete block wall around a drain at the east end of the elevation.



Plate 13 (left): North external elevation

Plate 14 (centre): Detail of the central window

Plate 15 (right): Detail of the doorway and west window

4.2.2 **East elevation:** again there is a scar visible where the wall has been re-rendered after the roof was replaced; the wall having evidently been raised slightly in height, although it is apparently not raised as much on the south side (Figure 2; Plate 16). There is a blocked doorway evident as a scar in the render to the south of centre and to the north of this there is a small two-light hinged casement window with a concrete sill.

4.2.3 **South elevation:** this elevation (Figure 3; Plate 17) has a doorway on the west side and has plastic rainwater goods. There is a scar where it has been re-rendered below the eaves. The door is a tongue and groove plank and batten construction with a single light window and a chamfered surround. It also has an original lock plate. There is a small two-light hinged casement window to the east, with a thin slate sill. There is a second door to the east with a very basic tongue and groove and plank and batten construction in a plain surround. The lower part is filled with concrete, presumably as a flood defence, and there is a copper pipe and gas meter box attached to the wall to the west of this.



Plate 16 (left): East external elevation

Plate 17 (right): South external elevation

4.2.4 **West elevation:** there is scar in the render along the wall top, up to the chimney, which shows where the roof has been raised (Figure 3; Plate 18). There are three windows on the first floor, all of which are two-light hinged casements with thick concrete sills. The ground floor window on the south side is a two-light hinged casement and has a thin stone (slate) sill. A hole had been dug at the south-east corner of the building, which showed the large limestone block footings of the building (Plate 19).



Plate 18 (left): West external elevation

Plate 19 (right): Footings exposed at the south-east corner of the building

4.2.5 Boundary wall and outbuildings to the south and west: to the south-west of where the wall butts the south-east corner of the cottage, there is a small aperture, which is blocked with red handmade bricks, although this does not appear to pass through the wall and so must have originally formed an alcove. To the south-west of this there is a small mono-pitch outshut, which is partially but not fully covered by a slate roof (Plate 20). There is a tongue and groove plank and batten door on its west side and internally it has one main room; it was probably an outside toilet originally. This room has a concrete floor and a hole for the pipe and the base of a toilet. The walls are white-washed and concrete skimmed and there is a cistern on the north wall. There is a timber wall visible externally at the south end of the outshut, incorporating a metal vent, so there was a second 'room' at the south end that is now inaccessible. This would have originally been very small and was perhaps a hen house. The boundary wall to the south is very tall and has a wide blocked opening in the south-west corner (Plate 21). There is a slight step in the wall to the west and a metal ladder it fixed to it (or possibly just hung over it), leading over the wall (Plate 22). There is a low-level hole, possibly a drain, with a stone lintel further to the west and the wall is lower on the south-west and west side (Plate 23). The outbuilding to the west is ruinous. There is one long east/west aligned wall surviving on the north side (Plate 24) and a return to the south with two short ruined walls heading west to the boundary (Plate 25). The boundary wall to the west is generally lower than those to the north, north-west and south, which are very tall.



Plate 20 (left): Mono-pitch outshut

Plate 21 (right): Blocked opening in the boundary wall



Plate 22 (left): Ladder fixed to the boundary wall

Plate 23 (right): Hole or drain in the boundary wall



Plate 24 (left): North elevation of the ruinous outbuilding

Plate 25 (right): South elevation of the ruinous outbuilding



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Figure 2: North and east external elevations

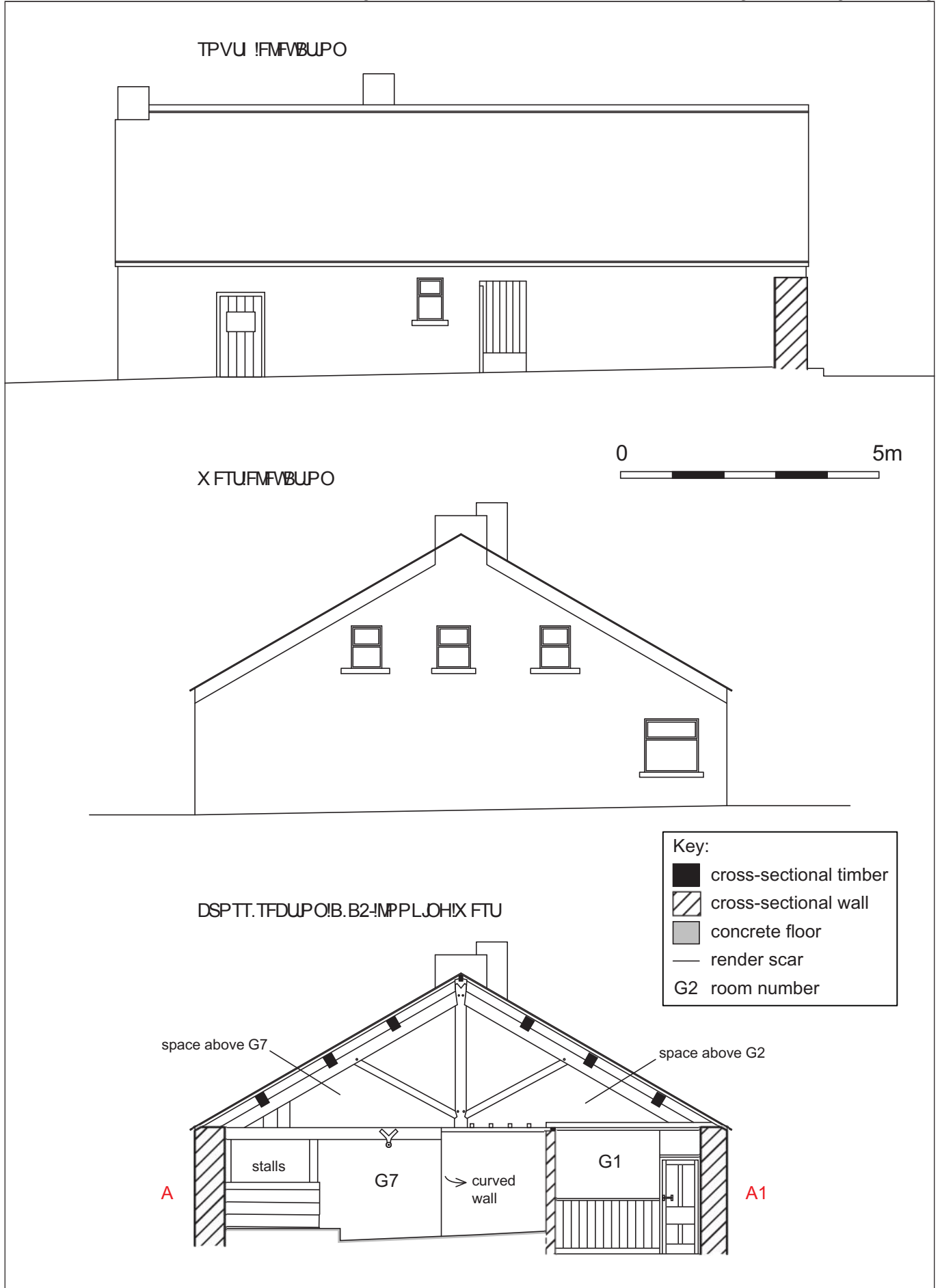
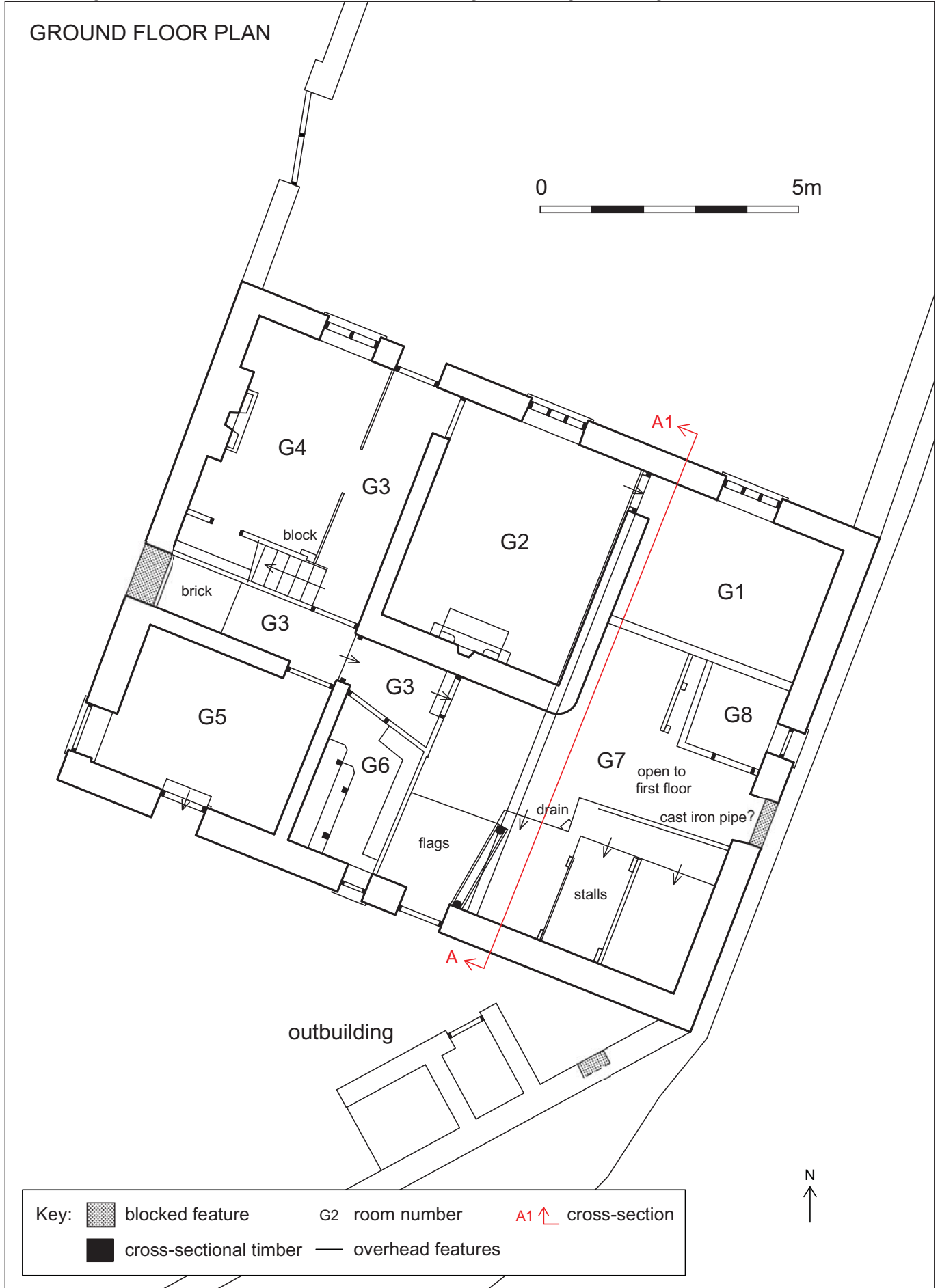


Figure 3: South and west external elevations and cross-section A-A1

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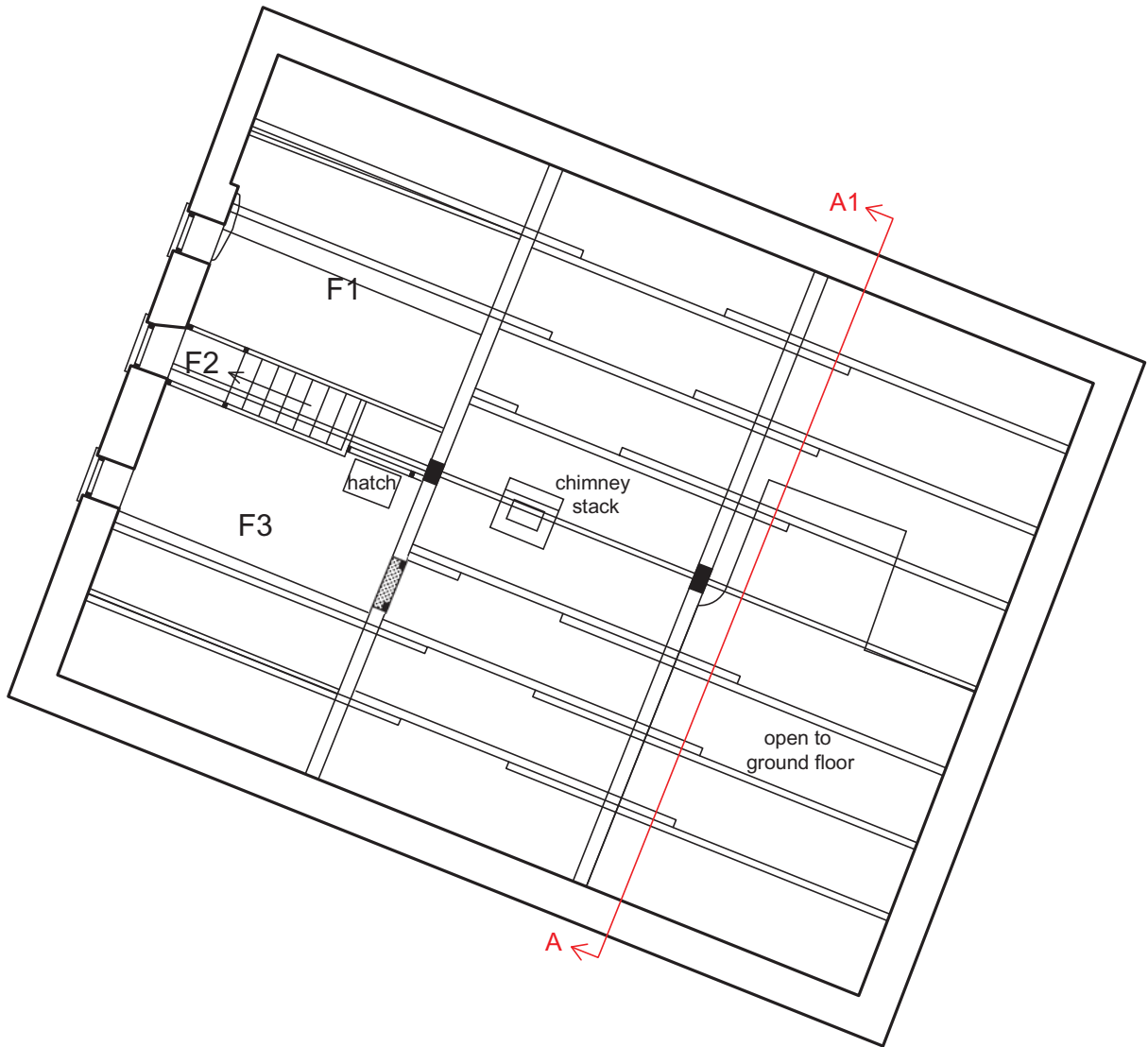


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Figure 4: Ground floor plan

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Key:	blocked feature	F2	room number	A1	cross-section
	cross-sectional timber	—	overhead features		

Figure 5: First floor plan

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Ground Floor Room 1:** this room has a concrete floor and a plaster ceiling. The walls are mostly plastered and painted. The north elevation is plain apart from a single window with a timber sill and a radiator below. The window has a six-light sash casement with horns (Plate 26). There is a beam (or boxing), with a chamfered edge, along the top of the wall. The lower part of the east elevation is tiled and there is a bath and sink attached and boxing for pipes along the base of the wall. The tiled area also extends onto the north elevation. The south elevation is plain and has pipes along the base and a thick chamfered skirting board. The lower part of the west elevation is finished with tongue and groove planks and skirting with a rounded top rail (Plate 27). There is a doorway to the north with a plain surround and a slight timber step that houses a four-panel door which is plain on this side and has the original latch. There is a shelf in the recess above the door, which extends to the ceiling.



Plate 26 (left): Six-light sash window in Ground Floor Room 1

Plate 27 (right): West elevation Ground Floor Room 1

4.3.2 **Ground Floor Room 2:** this room has a concrete floor and possibly the original plaster ceiling. The walls are plastered and painted and have a moulded dado rail. There is a plain chamfered skirting throughout. The north elevation has a six-light sash window with a moulded surround. There is a lower window sill (forming a window seat) constructed from timber but there is a further sill above this, which is also timber. The dado rail continues to the west side of the window, but is lower. There is a doorway to Ground Floor Room 1 in the east elevation with a plain surround and a beaded edge (Plate 28). This houses a door with four moulded panels, which has the original latch. The south elevation is plain except for the original central fireplace, which has a moulded stone surround and a timber lintel (Plate 29). Within this there is an iron insert and grate and a brick-backed hearth. The lower part of the moulded stone surround is in poor condition and so too is the corresponding hearth stone in the floor. The west elevation is plain and has no skirting board. There is a doorway on the north side, which has an original beaded plank and batten door (Plate 30), with the original large timber lock, strap hinges on pintles, and latch.



Plate 28 (left): Door in the east elevation of Ground Floor Room 2

Plate 29 (centre): Fireplace in Ground Floor Room 2

Plate 30 (right): Door in the west elevation of Ground Floor Room 2

4.3.3 Ground Floor Room 3: this room forms a T-shaped corridor linking the front and back of the building. It has a concrete floor throughout and a modern plasterboard ceiling along most of the north/south section. Some of the original joists, which are whitewashed, are exposed at the south end of the room. The original joists are also visible on the east side of the east/west section. There is modern plasterboard on modern battens on the west side, but this has been partially removed revealing earlier joists and floor boards. The walls are largely plastered and painted. The door to the front of the building is located in the north elevation of the north/south section of this room (Plate 31). The doorway has a moulded surround, which is evident on the east side and apparently on the west side also, but this side is covered by the west wall and the top is covered by a modern ceiling. The door of a plank and batten construction and has beaded planks, chamfered battens, and later hinges, but the scar for the earlier hinge are visible and aligned to a surviving pintle at the top of the door. It has an early timber lock and latch and a later lock and bolt. The east elevation has a doorway at the north end, which is accessed via a single step up. The door has a beaded plank and batten construction, an original latch, and a beaded surround. The lower part of the wall to the south is finished with tongue and groove planks, which is similar to Ground Floor Room 1, and has a shallow shelf at the south end (Plate 32). The doorway at the south end has a timber threshold and a stop-chamfer decorated surround. The tongue and groove plank and batten door it houses has an early latch and bolt (Plate 33). The west elevation is a tongue and groove plank stud wall, which is sat on a wide rail (Plate 34). There is a central doorway, but no door, and a batten at the north end for coat hooks. There is a slight return at the south end for access to the plain albeit early timber stairs, which have a modern handrail to the north side (Plate 35).



Plate 31 (left): The front door from inside Ground Floor Room 3

Plate 32 (centre): East elevation of the north/south section of Ground Floor Room 3

Plate 33 (right): Doorway at the end of the north/south section of Ground Floor Room 3



Plate 34 (left): West elevation of the north/south section of Ground Floor Room 3

Plate 35 (right): The stairs viewed from Ground Floor Room 3

4.3.4 The north elevation of the east/west section has concrete render on the east side. The central doorway, which leads through to the north/south section of the room, has a plain surround and a plank and batten construction door hung on strap hinges (Plate 36). The elevation steps down to the east of this door and the doorway immediately to the east of the north/south section has a plain surround, pintles, but no door. To the west of the central doorway on the north elevation the brick wall has remnants of lime plaster, with timber levelling courses laid on a low stone 'plinth', which rises up to the west. The bricks are laid on edge in a stretcher bond (visible to the right on Plate 37). The bricks are handmade and dark orange, typically measuring 23cm x 12cm x 7cm. The west elevation proper houses a doorway with a plank and batten door and a rough timber lintel (Plate 38). In front of this, to the east is

a large block of bricks like those in the north elevation (Plate 37). These bricks are piled and mortared seven courses high and six bricks deep on a stone plinth corresponding with that in the north wall. The bricks are not evidently bonded to the walls although whitewash to the south side does come down onto them. The west side of the south elevation is constructed from slate, with remnants of plaster on the west side with a diagonal line of some form of fitting(?) including piece of iron visible. The doorway to the west on the south elevation has a plain surround and no door and there is a slight step up to the east and a further doorway in an angled modern plasterboard stud wall on earlier frames. The door has a plain chamfered surround, but is an early plank and batten type hung on strap hinges with an early latch. There are two concrete steps up to the door on the north side of the east elevation, which has a modern surround and a modern panel door (Plate 39). There is plain skirting extending to the south wall, which is modern stud plasterboard.



Plate 36 (left): Doorway to the north/south section of Ground Floor Room 3, viewed from the south

Plate 37 (centre): Brick in-fill at the west end of the east/west section of Ground Floor Room 3

Plate 38 (right): Doorway at the west end of the east/west section of Ground Floor Room 3



Plate 39: Centre and east end of Ground Floor Room 3

4.3.5 Ground Floor Room 4: this room has a concrete floor and modern plaster ceiling. The walls are either plastered and painted and have either modern concrete or timber along the lower section. There is a four-light sash window with a timber sill/seat, with low panelling around the sides and back, which is beaded along the back, and concrete skirting below (Plate 40). The east elevation is a tongue and groove plank stud wall with a doorway, which has raised surrounds, but no door (Plate 41). The south elevation is also a tongue and groove plank stud wall (Plate 42) with twine nailed into the gaps between the boards. The stud wall is sat on a block of masonry at the east end and has chamfered skirting. There is a small doorway on the west side of the elevation, which houses an early plank and batten construction door, with plain hinges, which leads into a small cupboard below the stairs (Plate 43). The stairs are all sawn timber, which is whitewashed, and sit on a stone plinth at the east end, which continues to the south and slopes up to the west (Plate 44). There is a brick wall against it to the south. The stone plinth also projects through the stud wall, which is built on top of it to the north. The east wall within the cupboard is stone in a gritty lime mortar and has a timber shelf at the top. The floor of the cupboard space has been removed to the underlying earth, but it was probably originally concreted over and some pieces of concrete remain. The east elevation of the main room is plain apart from a central fireplace, with a modern brick surround and hearth and a timber mantle and timber skirting/plinth (Plate 45). The fireplace has an iron surround and grate and fireclay back.



Plate 40 (left): Sash window in Ground Floor Room 4

Plate 41 (centre): East elevation of Ground Floor Room 4

Plate 42 (right): South elevation of Ground Floor Room 4



Plate 43 (left): Doorway in the south elevation of Ground Floor Room 4

Plate 44 (centre): Cupboard space at the south end of Ground Floor Room 4

Plate 45 (right): Fireplace in the west elevation of Ground Floor Room 4

4.3.6 **Ground Floor Room 5:** this room was most recently the kitchen. It has a concrete floor and plasterboard ceiling which was attached to the original joists, which are exposed on the west side. The joists are finished with whitewash and some of the early floorboards in the room above are also visible (Plate 46). The walls are finished with modern plaster and paint and plain skirting. The north elevation is plain and has a doorway on the east side, with a plain surround with pintles, but no door (Plate 47). The east elevation is plain. The south elevation is plain apart from a doorway, which is accessed via a single concrete step (Plate 48). The door surround is chamfered on the east side and houses a tongue and groove plank and batten door with a single light. The west elevation has a two-light hinged casement window to the south side, with a modern sink below and a tiled sill and splash back and pipes attached (Plate 48). There is an old boiler to the north, the pipe for which exits through the wall.



Plate 46 (left): Joists and floorboards for the room above visible from Ground Floor Room 5

Plate 47 (centre): Doorway in the north elevation of Ground Floor Room 5

Plate 48 (right): The south-west corner of Ground Floor Room 5

4.3.7 **Ground Floor Room 6:** this room was used for cold storage to the east of the kitchen and has a concrete floor and plasterboard ceiling. The walls have recently been plastered and painted. The north elevation has an early doorway on the west side, with a plank and batten door with an early latch (Plate 49). The wall to the east is a modern stud. The east elevation is a modern plasterboard stud over an earlier stud wall and there is a timber shelf on modern L-shaped brackets attached that extends to the north elevation. The south elevation has a small two-light hinged casement window on the east side. The west elevation is plain apart from two-level timber shelves on timber legs constructed from thick planks and screwed to the battens with very early large brass screws (Plate 50).



Plate 49 (left): The north elevation of Ground Floor Room 6, showing doorway

Plate 50 (right): South and west elevations of Ground Floor Room 6, showing shelving

4.3.8 **Ground Floor Room 7:** this room is roughly L-shaped in plan and has an uneven concrete floor running down to the drain on the south side (Plate 51) and with a raised area to the south beyond this, which is built up on timber sleepers and an iron pipe(?) which run east/west from the east elevation. There is a row of three timber stalls along the south side of the room, which are all fairly roughly built, seemingly out of odds and ends, perhaps including old doors and certainly some planks but also rounded timbers and incorporating upright iron bars for tether posts (Plate 52). The central section has a timber floor and there are some flagstones in the south-west corner of the room (Plate 53). There is another stall on the north side of the room (Plate 54). The west end of the north elevation is stone built and there is a rounded corner to the east before the wall returns to the north (Plate 55). There are remnants of whitewash on the west end of the elevation, which is continued by a brick-built section butting the stone section of the wall. The bricks are handmade and laid in English garden bond (in a ratio of six rows of stretchers to one of headers) and finished with remnants of whitewash. They are a dark orange red and typically measure 22.5cm x 7cm x 11.5cm. The section of handmade brick is butted on the east side by a modern concrete brick wall, which returns to the south and then the east where there is a doorway with a modern surround and a modern panel door (Plate 56). The east elevation is stone built with some horizontal timber and finished with whitewash over the lower part and more roughly finished over the top of the doorway on the north side. The door on the east elevation is blocked externally with concrete blocks and there is concrete over the lintel and jamb, but rough a timber jamb over this continues to the north into Ground Floor Room 8 demonstrating that there was evidently originally a much larger doorway here (Plate 57). The south elevation is a very roughly built, incorporating pieces of timber and a ceramic pipe vent at the east side, and mostly finished with whitewash. The doorway at the west end has a timber lintel and houses a timber plank and batten door, with a plain surround, while the base of the doorway is filled with concrete (Plate 53). The west elevation is an early stud wall. It is mostly plain and finished with whitewash, although there is planking fixed against it on the south side. The north end is a modern stud wall with a modern door.

4.3.9 Most of Ground Floor Room 7 is open to the roof (Figure 4; Plate 55), the purlins of which (two per pitch plus the ridge) are modern, as are the rafters which support the roof, which is backed by foam

insulating board. There are two king-post trusses. One is fully above Ground Floor Room 7, and its large tie-beam that sits on the north wall above the rounded corner and presumably extends across the wall dividing Ground Floor Rooms 1 and 2 (Figure 3; Plate 58). There is a Y-shaped iron bracket on the east face of the beam with a circular hole in the base (Plate 59). The second truss (to the west) is a similar style. Both are king-post types with angled braces, pegged joints, and neatly sawn slightly chamfered timber. There is a block added to the top of each king post filling the gap to the ridge purlin where the roof has been raised, although the slot for the original ridge purlin indicates that it was diagonally set ridge purlin. The west truss has an early stud wall against it (Plate 60 and Plate 61) with a small plank and batten door to the south through to the rooms to the west although this is now blocked from the west side (within First Floor Room 3). The door has early hinges with round ends and the planks are beaded. There is some planking against the south side of the west face of the east truss, which suggests there was a panel wall against this truss too and therefore another room above the west side of Ground Floor Room 7, Room 6 and the east end of Room 3. The spine wall running east/west not only supports both trusses, it also supports a concrete block chimney, which connects to the fireplace in Ground Floor Room 2. From the upper level it was also apparent that the timber forming the ceiling above Ground Floor Room 1 is evidently quite modern while the timber above Ground Floor Room 2 is earlier. The east elevation at this level is relatively plain, although there is some concrete patching below the roof line.

4.3.10 The ceiling on the west side of the room above Ground Floor Room 7 had the original rougher timbers (Plate 62); some were $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ round, one had Baltic marks (Plate 63). The floorboards on top were covered by modern chipboard. All of the flooring and timbers visible in the ceiling were whitewashed and rest on the top rail of the stud wall to the west and carry on above Ground Floor Room 6 to the west and onto the beam and slightly later joists which were added to form a lower ceiling over that room.



Plate 51 (left): Uneven concrete floor and drain in Ground Floor Room 7

Plate 52 (centre): Stalls to the south side of Ground Floor Room 7

Plate 53 (right): Flagged area in the south-west corner of Ground Floor Room 7



Plate 54 (left): Red brick-built section of the north elevation of Ground Floor Room 7

Plate 55 (centre): North-west corner of Ground Floor Room 7

Plate 56 (right): Modern concrete block walls partitioning the north-east corner of Ground Floor Room 7



Plate 57: Doorway in the east elevation of Ground Floor Room 7



Plate 58 (left): East truss above Ground Floor Room 7



Plate 59 (right): Y-shaped iron bracket



Plate 60 (left): South end of the stud wall in the space above Ground Floor Room 7

Plate 61 (right): North end of the stud wall in the space above Ground Floor Rooms 2 and 7



Plate 62 (left): Timber in the ceiling on the west side of the room above Ground Floor Room 7

Plate 63 (right): Detail of Baltic timber marks, Ground Floor Room 7

4.3.11 **Ground Floor Room 8:** this room is formed by concrete brick walls which partition the north-east corner of Ground Floor Room 7. It has a concrete floor and plasterboard ceiling. The walls are plastered and painted and there is a skirting board throughout. The west and south elevations are plain and the toilet is attached to the north wall. The east elevation has a small two-light hinged casement window in the centre. The north jamb is probably the original extent of a large doorway, which was evident to the south (in Ground Floor Room 7). There is a modern doorway in the south elevation to Ground Floor Room 7.

4.3.12 **First Floor Room 1:** this room has tongue and groove timber floorboards orientated east/west with narrower sections orientated north/south along the east elevation. It has a modern plaster ceiling, which slopes down on the north side and incorporates a central down-light. There is a single purlin along the north side, which is clad with modern boxing and painted (Plate 64). The walls are finished with modern plaster and paint and have a modern skirting board throughout. The north elevation is otherwise plain as is the east elevation apart from boxing along its base. The south elevation has a doorway on the west side with an early plank and batten construction door (Plate 65). The east side of the door has an early latch but has been cut back to fit the modern surround. The west elevation has a central two-light hinged casement window and the wall is thicker at this point (Plate 66), presumably to house the chimney, and there is a projecting stub of masonry at the base which corresponds to the chimney breast below (see Figure 4).



Plate 64 (left): East end of First Floor Room 1

Plate 65 (centre): Doorway in the south elevation of First Floor Room 1

Plate 66 (right): West end of First Floor Room 1

4.3.13 **First Floor Room 2:** this room forms the landing at the top of the stairs. It has a plank floor with east/west aligned floorboards as per First Floor Room 1. There is skirting along the west elevation (Plate 67) and a single step up into First Floor Room 1 and First Floor Room 3 through doors to the north and south sides of the room respectively. There is a two-light hinged casement window on the west elevation between the two doors. Both are early plank doors with long hung strap hinges and early latches and both have plain surrounds; wider planks have been used in the door to the south (Plate 68) and the north door has a cut section in the top (Plate 69), which perhaps used to open separately.



Plate 67 (left): West elevation of First Floor Room 2

Plate 68 (centre): South elevation of First Floor Room 2

Plate 69 (right): North elevation of First Floor Room 2

4.3.14 **First Floor Room 3:** this room has tongue and groove floorboards orientated east/west and a small panel of timber across two planks on the west side. It has a modern plaster ceiling, which slopes down to the south, with one boxed purlin, and there is a hatch in the north-east corner (Plate 70). The walls are finished with modern plaster and painted and there is skirting board throughout. The north elevation is a stud wall with an early plank and batten door on the west side, which has been sawn on the east side to fit the new surround (Plate 71). There is a double door on the east side (Plate 70) into the airing cupboard which houses the water tank and has modern hardboard walls and timber shelves. The south and east elevations are plain. The west elevation has a two-light hinged casement window, with a sill and lintel and plain surround (Plate 72).



Plate 70 (left): North-east corner of First Floor Room 3

Plate 71 (centre): Doorway in the north elevation of First Floor Room 3

Plate 72 (right): West elevation of First Floor Room 3

4.3.15 **Roof Space:** access to the roof space from the hatch in First Floor Room 3 reveals that the ceiling above First Floor Rooms 1 and 3 is entirely modern while it is at least partially original over First Floor Room 2. The raising of the roof line is evidenced by two or more courses of concrete brick on the west end.

5. Discussion

5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 **Introduction:** the building clearly retains some very early fabric but has also undergone a number of alterations and modifications. In total, three phases of development were identified.

5.1.2 **Phase 1 (late 18th century):** it is apparent from both the documentary evidence and the style and form of much of the original fabric within the building, that Lock Cottage was constructed as part of the building of the Ulverston Canal in the 1790s. Although this was completed in 1796 it does not appear that Lock Cottage was constructed until at least 1798. It is interesting to note, however, that stylistically some features within the building such as the long strap hinges hung on pintles seem earlier in date, perhaps more like 17th century examples (Alcock and Hall 2002, 21-22), but they were perhaps quite old fashioned. It is also noteworthy that Baltic timbers were revealed in Room G7 (see *Section 4.3.10*), perhaps some of the 'Memel balks' mentioned in the document from 1798 (see *Section 3.1.2*). The presence of Baltic timbers in buildings of this period is very common (Greene 1995; 1996).

5.1.3 The original arrangement of the building during this phase is not totally certain. Most of the 'polite' rooms of the ground floor (Rooms G2-6) and all of those on the first floor were probably in existence at this time. Room G2 possibly represented something used in connection with the operation of the lock gates, perhaps an office or strong room for collecting tolls or charges; the presence of a heavy lock *inside* the room suggesting this. The other rooms probably formed a main reception room for the family living in the cottage (Room G4), back parlour or kitchen (Room G5), and store (Room G6), while the corridor (Room G3) linked them all together. Room G3 evidently also connected to a doorway leading to the west into the garden, which was subsequently blocked. The two main rooms on the first floor (F1 and F3) were almost certainly originally bedrooms, and there is enough evidence to suggest that there was at least one further first floor room to the east of F3, although this may have been little more than a store or garret. Ground Floor Room 7 is the most difficult to explain; the wall between it and Room G1 seems to have been a later addition (see *Section 5.1.3* below) and the walls forming G8 are certainly a later addition (see *Section 5.1.4*). It clearly originally formed a much larger space, with a large wagon doorway in the east elevation. The stalls along the south elevation and the concrete and timber floor on which they sit (which seems to have been raised to accommodate the drain) are almost certainly a later addition, but they may hint at the function this part of the building originally had. It seems entirely plausible that it was originally used to house animals, perhaps horses or ponies used in the opening of the lock gates or for pulling vessels along the canal. The wide doorway to the east would certainly be important in getting animals or even wagons in and out of the building. Alternatively the suggestion that Lock Cottage was originally built as a workshop (Rushton 1979) may have some validity; perhaps Room G7 originally formed a workshop, utilised in maintaining the lock gates or vessels coming into the canal.

5.1.4 **Phase 2 (19th century):** there is some evidence for subsequent alterations, most likely in the 19th century. As already mentioned, the south wall of Room G1, dividing it from G7, seems to be a later addition and a 19th century date is likely. The style of the panelling along the west wall also fits this date, as does the panelling along the east side of corridor G3. The timber stud wall between G3 and G4 may also be an addition of this date, especially since it partially covers the doorframe to the north, but if it is it seems likely to have replaced something earlier in a similar style. The curious blocking of the west end of corridor G3 with what is in effect a pile of bricks is also evidently a later addition, although why it was done in such a style is unknown. The actual door appears to have remained *in situ* even though the opening has been blocked and rendered over from the outside. Indeed, it is likely that the concrete render over the exterior of the building was added at this time, perhaps in the later part of the 19th century or even early 20th century. This also suggests that the reduction in size of the large doorway in the east side of G7 was also carried out in this period, perhaps corresponding to the lock keeper's role becoming effectively redundant at the end of the 19th century and the need for horses or a workshop disappearing. Externally too some of the windows were evidently modified during this period; the sash casements all have horns, an indication of a post-c1840 date (Wedd 1999, 2), and several have concrete lintels, which must belong to this phase and suggest they were at least modified if not newly added. The raised concrete floor and stalls in G7 were also perhaps added during this period, although they could

have been added later. In addition, it is likely that the concrete floors present throughout the building were added during this period, or perhaps later. It is not clear, however, why the floor level in Rooms G1 and G2 is higher than the rooms to the west.

5.1.5 Phase 3 (late 20th century): a variety of modifications have evidently been carried out more recently some of which were quite damaging to the original fabric. The insertion of concrete block walls within Room G7 to form a toilet (Room G8), with the small window in the east elevation perhaps also created at the same time is a relatively minor alteration. By contrast, the complete replacement of the roof, which included raising and levelling it, especially at the west end, led to a number of damaging alterations. These included the loss of all the original purlins, the artificial building up of the west end, disguising the original height of the chimney, extensive re-plastering of Rooms F1 and F3, the rebuilding of the central chimney in concrete blocks, and probably the loss of any room or rooms to the east of Rooms F1-F3. Other modernisation has also occurred such as the installation of kitchen units in G5 and bathroom fittings in G1, neither of which are of great consequence. The fire surround in G4 was also added during this period, presumably removing an earlier, perhaps original one. In addition, the partial blocking in concrete was added to the base of the door in the east side of the south elevation, presumably as a flood defence, and electrical cabling and water pipes were added throughout.

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 While elements of Lock Cottage have been modified, in particular the roof, a considerable amount of original fabric survives, including a large number of early doors, the trusses, the front windows, some stud walls, the shelves in G6, and one fireplace. As a result the building represents an interesting and important historic monument and this is enhanced by the fact that it is apparently the only surviving building constructed as part of the original phase of development of Ulverston Canal. It would have served a crucial role at the lock gates, but in the early history of the canal it would have been accompanied by at least one more building, a warehouse built at the same time, which appears to be no longer standing.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 As much of the original and early fabric as possible should be retained during any renovation work, in particular the early doors, the fireplace in G2, and decorative details such as the dado rail in G2 and panelling in G1 and G3. The sash windows in the front elevation, although later additions, are the most historically appropriate of all of the windows in the building and should be retained or replaced with something matching. The concrete block walls forming Room G8 should be removed and the large doorway in the east elevation of G7 could be opened up, although it would be practically difficult to make use of because of its position next to the road. The concrete floor and stalls in G7 could be justifiably removed as they are almost certainly a later addition and of poor quality. The roof trusses are almost certainly original, however, and should also be retained if at all possible. Adding a second floor above Rooms G1, G2 and G7 could conceivably be done as there is evidence that one did formerly exist, at least on the west side, although altering the roof level further to accommodate this would be detrimental.

5.3.2 Ideally the concrete render should be removed and the exterior wall finished with something more sympathetic such as lime render and whitewash, the roof too should really be returned to its original level in order to reinstate the chimneys to their original heights, although this might be impractical and since the current roof is presumably watertight and is finished in appropriate materials, excessive. Internally it would be advisable to examine the concrete floors to see whether they are laid on earlier flag floors, in which case the concrete should be removed. In addition, areas of modern plaster on the internal walls should be removed and replaced with more breathable lime plaster in order to deal with the excessive damp that the building is suffering from.

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Information

(From English Heritage 2011)

Name: Lock Cottage

Grade: II

Date first listed: 20-Jun-1972

Details

ULVERSTON SD37NW CANAL FOOT 626-1/2/5 Lock Cottage 20/06/72

GV II

Lock-keeper's cottage, now house. Probably built at the same time as the adjacent entrance lock to the Ulverston Canal (qv) which opened in 1796. Roughcast with a slate roof. Deep plan. A single storey 3-window range. The windows have plain reveals and projecting sills. The 2 to the left of the door are 6-pane sashes. That to the right is sashed. The right-hand gable is coped and has a chimney. To the right of the 2nd window is a chimney behind the ridge

Appendix 2: Presumed occupiers of Lock Cottage taken from the Census, 1841-1901

1841 Census HO107/531/13				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
George Smith	60	Dock Gateman	Hammerside Hill	Lancashire
Deborah Smith	55		Hammerside Hill	Lancashire
Mary Smith	20		Hammerside Hill	Lancashire
Sarah Smith	18		Hammerside Hill	Lancashire
John Smith	7		Hammerside Hill	Lancashire

1851 Census HO107/2274/13				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
George Smith	69	Dock master	Canal Foot	Lancashire, Pilling
Deborah Smith	62		Canal Foot	Lancashire, Middleton
John Smith	18	Mariner	Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston

1861 Census RG 9/3167/26				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
George Smith	78	Formerly harbour master	Canal Foot	Lancashire, Pilling
Marianne Braithwaite	11	Scholar	Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston
Jackson Wilson	46	Pilot	Canal Foot	Cumberland, Millom
Jane Wilson	45	Pilot's wife	Canal Foot	Lancashire, Dalton

1881 Census RG 11/3167/26				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
John Wilson	40	Lock Keeper (Canal)	Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston
Eleanor Wilson	37		Canal Foot	Lancashire, Poulton le Fylde
William[?] Wilson	14		Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston
Eleanor J Wilson	11	Scholar	Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston
John J Wilson	8	Scholar	Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston
George G Wilson	6	Scholar	Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston
Margaret A Wilson	4		Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston
Richard Wilson	1		Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston

1891 Census RG 12/3476				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
John Wilson	50	Harb./Dock Master	Canal Foot (Dock Keeper's Cot.)	Lancashire, Ulverston
Eleanor Wilson	46		Canal Foot (Dock Keeper's Cot.)	Lancashire, Poulton le Fylde
John J Wilson	18	Labourer in steel foundry	Canal Foot (Dock Keeper's Cot.)	Lancashire, Ulverston
George G Wilson	16	Labourer in steel foundry	Canal Foot (Dock Keeper's Cot.)	Lancashire, Ulverston
Margaret A Wilson	14	Scholar	Canal Foot (Dock Keeper's Cot.)	Lancashire, Ulverston
Richard Wilson	11	Scholar	Canal Foot (Dock Keeper's Cot.)	Lancashire, Ulverston
Nellis Wilson	8	Scholar	Canal Foot (Dock Keeper's Cot.)	Lancashire, Ulverston
Annie Wilson	7	Scholar	Canal Foot (Dock Keeper's Cot.)	Lancashire, Ulverston
Mary Wilson	5	Scholar	Canal Foot (Dock Keeper's Cot.)	Lancashire, Ulverston
Robert Wilson	1	Scholar	Canal Foot (Dock Keeper's Cot.)	Lancashire, Ulverston

1901 Census RG 11/3167/26				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
John Wilson	60	Dock/harbour master	Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston
Eleanor Wilson	56		Canal Foot	Lancashire, Poulton le Fylde
Eleanor Jane Jackson	31		Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston
John Jackson Wilson	25	Labourer pier/dock	Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston
Richard Wilson	21	Labourer gas works	Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston
Annie Wilson	17		Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston
Robert Wilson	11		Canal Foot	Lancashire, Ulverston