

ROSECOTE FARM, DUNGEON LANE, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Holker Estates Co Ltd

NGR: 322700 468895

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Non-Technical Summary

Prior to the submission of a Listed Building consent application to carry out alterations to a group of farm buildings at Roosecote Farm, Dungeon Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by the Holker Estates Company Limited to carry out an archaeological building recording. This is intended to provide a record of the buildings but also establish the order of their development and discuss their significance. The building recording was undertaken in April 2013, and comprised the examination of six farm buildings and the farmhouse.

The settlement at Roosecote has its origins as a grange of Furness Abbey, originally recorded in 1509, although nearby Roose is considerably earlier and the surrounding area was relatively densely occupied from the prehistoric period onward. However, identifying the individual properties at Roosecote in the available documentary sources is extremely difficult. Roosecote is mentioned repeatedly in the parish registers from 1611 into the late 19th century and in several sources after that, although it is remarkably difficult to trace in the census returns. The available early mapping for the site shows that it had largely been constructed by the middle of the 19th century, although it continued to be modified throughout the 19th and 20th century.

The building recording revealed that the farmhouse and the central part of the barn nearest the farmhouse (Building 3), which comprise the specifically Listed elements of the complex, are the earliest elements of the site, probably dating from the late 16th or 17th century although an earlier date corresponding to the use of the site as a grange is possible. The barn has elements similar to a large barn at Sowerby Hall, which was also a grange of Furness Abbey, while the house has elements similar to Swarthmoor Hall, although its plan is very unusual. One of the other barns (Building 5) also included a core of probably 18th century date, which comprised a very large double threshing barn and there were other additions of perhaps late 18th or early 19th century date, but the majority of the buildings were probably of 19th century origin. A comparison with the map evidence shows in relative detail how the site developed in the late 19th and early 20th century.

The two earliest elements of the site, the farmhouse and core of Building 3, are of particular significance as they are rare survivals that potentially connect to the site's monastic origins. However, the whole site represents a good example of a local farmstead, showing a steady development from an emphasis on the farming and processing of grain to the increased housing of cattle and production of dairy products during the 19th century.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank the Holker Estates Co Ltd for commissioning the project, in particular Mark Carroll, and their agent John Coward Architect, in particular Rebecca Gibson, for providing the topographic survey of the site and further information. Additional thanks are due to the staff of the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B)) for their help in accessing the records.

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Prior to the submission of a Listed Building consent application to carry out alterations to a group of farm buildings at Roosecote Farm, Dungeon Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria (NGR 322700 468895) Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by the Holker Estates Company Limited (hereafter 'the client'), through their agent John Coward Architects, to carry out an English Heritage Level 2/3-type building recording. This is intended to provide information about the buildings that would be used to support any later applications. A project design was produced in response and the building recording was carried out in April 2013.

1.1.2 The associated farmhouse is Grade II Listed as is one of the barns (Building 3) (see *Appendix 1*). Both are thought to be late 17th century with later modifications (English Heritage 2012).

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Roosecote is situated approximately 0.5km south-east of the village of Roose, which itself is on the south-east edge of the modern town of Barrow-in-Furness (Figure 1). The farm buildings are set either side of Dungeon Lane, where it meets Rampsides Road, the main road linking Barrow-in-Furness to Rampsides and the coast road (the A5087) to Ulverston. The underlying geological deposits of the immediate area are sandstones and shale of the St Bees group, typically red sandstone, all of the Permian period (Moseley 1978, plate 1). These are overlain by extensive deposits of glacial material such as boulder clay but also sand and gravel, which forms a hummocky, rolling landscape of largely pastoral character (Countryside Commission 1998, 27). The site is situated at approximately 20m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2005).

1.2.2 The buildings comprise two blocks. Buildings 1-4 are situated on the north-west side of Dungeon Lane, with Building 3 and 4 either side of a farmyard with the house to the north-east. Building 1 and 2 are situated to the north-west of Building 3 where there are also a number additional modern farm buildings. Buildings 5 and 6 are situated on the south-east side of Dungeon lane, to the north-east of the other buildings.

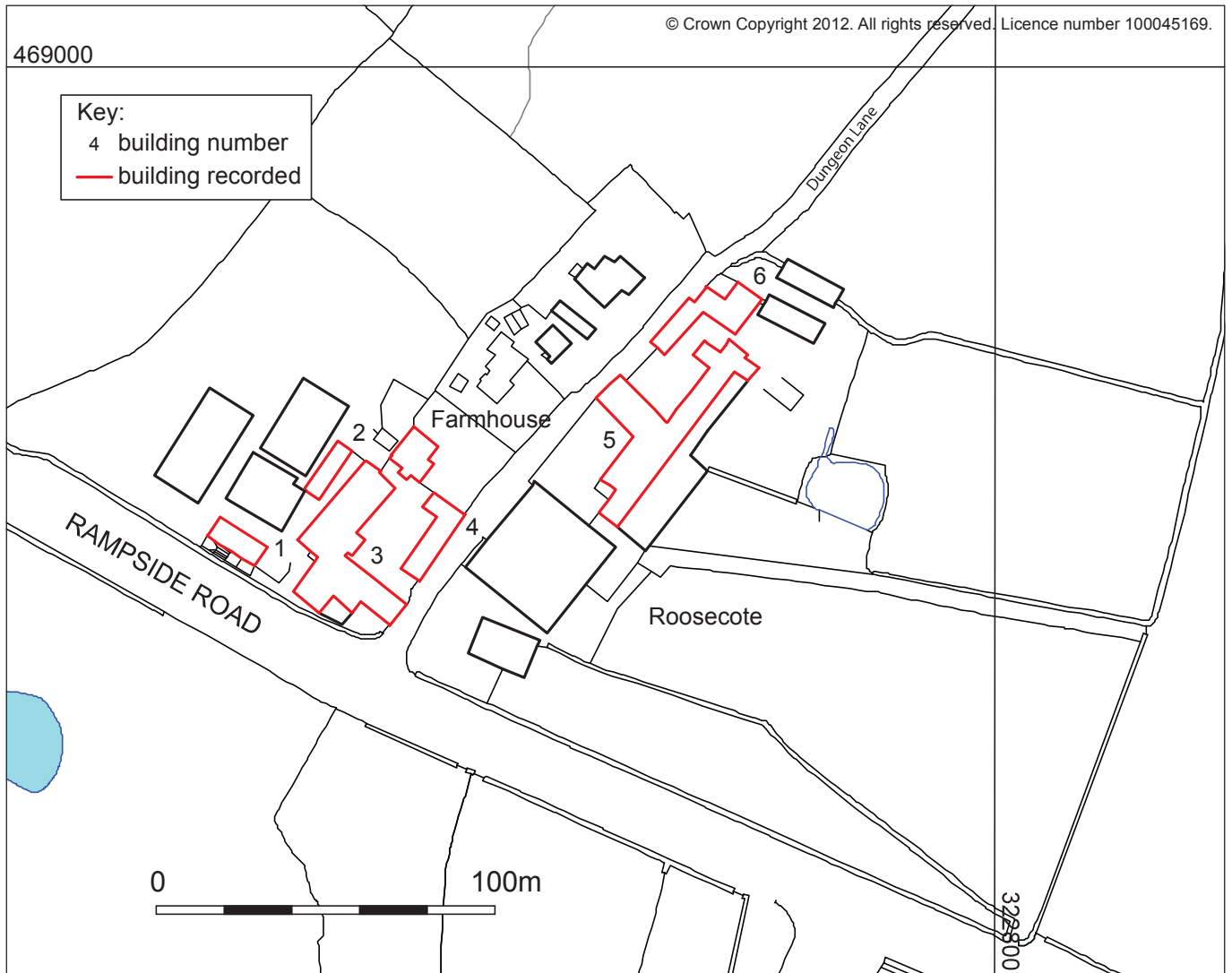
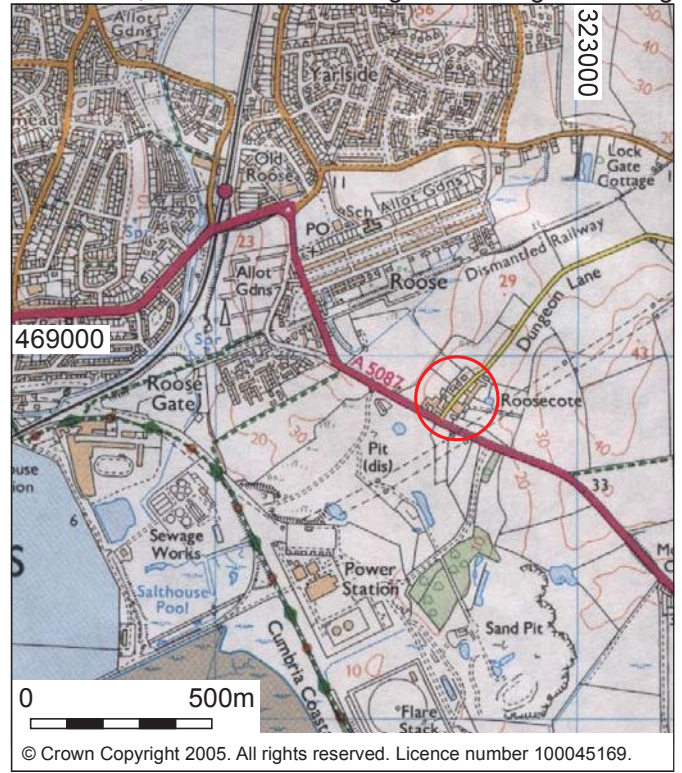
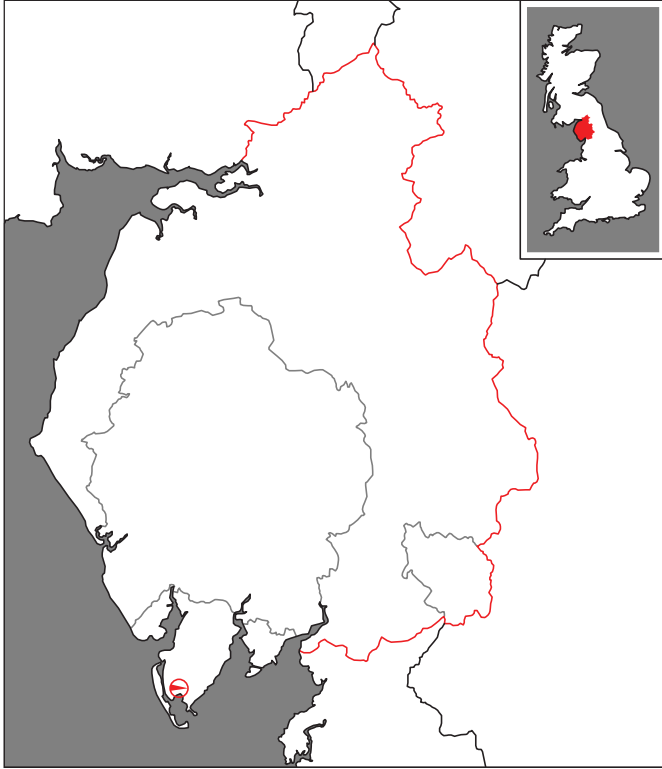


Figure 1: Site location

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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 Archive Centre, Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(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;
- **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-2/3 type standards (English Heritage 2006), which is a relatively high level of investigation intended to record the form, function and phasing of the building, while incorporating the results of the desk-based assessment in order to aid the interpretation of its development. 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 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 from scratch on site based on an outline survey produced by Spatial Data Ltd. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
 - i. floor plans (ground and first floor) at a scale of 1:100;
 - ii. cross-sections 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 Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness on completion of the project. Three paper copies of this report will be provided to the client, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a digital copy of the report will also be supplied to the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal, via the Historic Environment Officer, 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 Map and Image Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** although earlier maps exist they are generally not of sufficient scale to show small settlements in detail if at all. For example, one of the more detailed maps of the late 18th century, William Yates' plan of 1786, labels 'Roose Coat' (*sic*) and shows four buildings, three on the west side of the road and one on the east.

3.1.2 **Tithe map, 1842:** this is typically the earliest detailed map of the area (CAC(B) BPR1/I3/2 1842) but it was clearly not subject to tithes as the map is essentially blank, showing only the arrangement of roads, although 'Roose Cote' is marked (Plate 1).

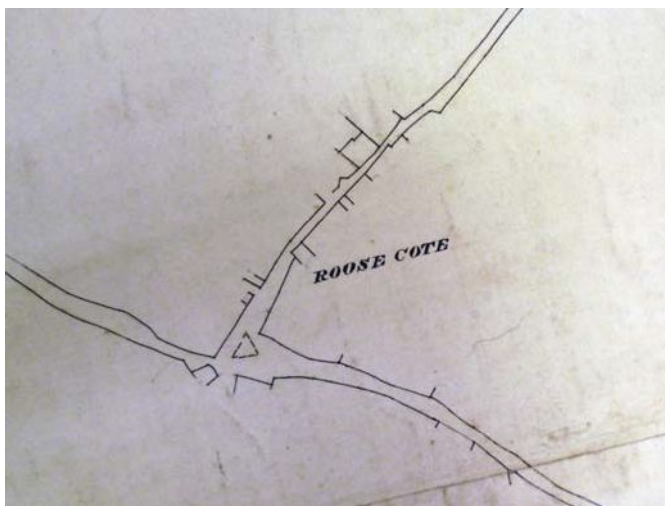


Plate 1: Extract from the Tithe map of 1842 showing 'Roose Cote'

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1847:** this is the earliest available Ordnance Survey map and it shows that the buildings at Roosecote Farm have taken much of their present form (Plate 2). However, Buildings 1 and 2 clearly did not exist by this time and Buildings 3, 5 and 6 clearly did not have as many outshuts by this time. Building 4 seems to have either been much smaller at this time or the structure in that area was replaced with the present building at a later date.



Plate 2 (left): The site as depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847



Plate 3 (right): The site as depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1891:** this is a more detailed map as it is at a larger scale. It shows that the present arrangement was largely in place by this date (Plate 3). Building 1 is now present and Building 3

has evidently been extended to the south-east. Building 4 has taken on its present form while Buildings 5 and 6 have also seen further additions.

3.1.5 Ordnance Survey, 1913: this shows as similar arrangement to the earlier map, although Building 2 has been constructed by this date (Plate 4). Further additions have also been made to Buildings 1, 3, 5 and 6.

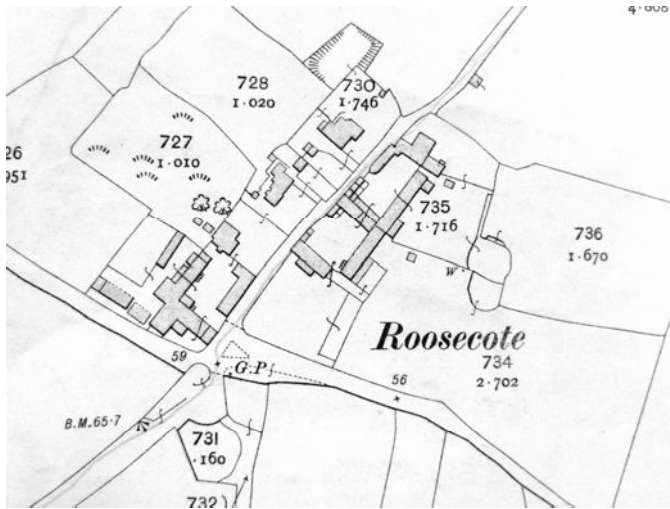


Plate 4 (left): The site as depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

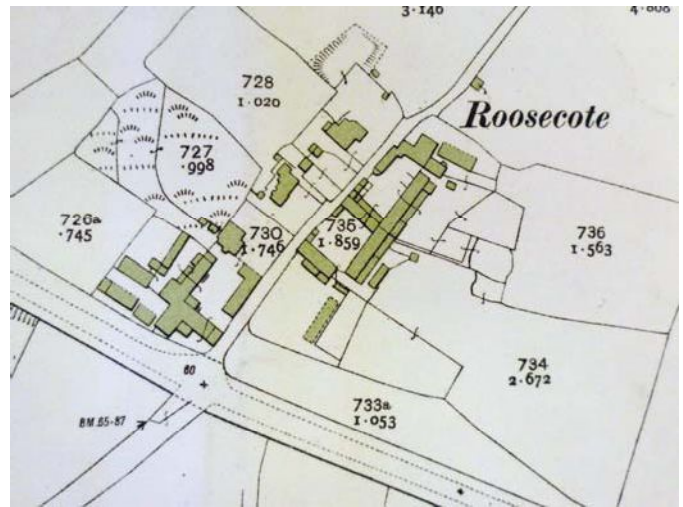


Plate 5 (right): The site as depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1933

3.1.6 Ordnance Survey, 1933: this shows as similar arrangement to the earlier map, although a range of additional buildings have been erected at the site and further additions made to existing buildings, in particular a range of extensions along the south-east side of Building 5 (Plate 5).

3.1.7 Photographs, 1973: a collection of photographs of buildings at Roosecote taken in 1973 show several of the buildings being recorded (Plate 6, Plate 7 and Plate 8). These show the farm buildings to have essentially their present form, although in much better condition and with some minor alterations. There is an apparently different arrangement of attached outbuildings on the south-west side of Building 3, however.



Plate 6 (left): The farmyard at Roosecote in 1973, showing the farmhouse and Building 3 (CAC(B) BLC/265/VBROO20 1973)



Plate 7 (right): The farm buildings (Buildings 1 and 3) facing onto Rampside Road in 1973 (CAC(B) BLC/265/VBROO21 1973)



Plate 8: The farm buildings (Buildings 3 and 4) at the junction of Rampside Road and Dungeon Lane in 1973 (CAC(B) BLC/265/VBROO22)

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 Although there is relatively little recorded history of Roosecote, it is recorded as early as 1509 (Ekwall 1922, 202) as one of a number of tenants of Furness Abbey expected to have ready a horse and harness to serve the king against the Scottish (Beck 1844, 304). Roosecote, listed as 'Ruscote', must have only been relatively small as it was only expected to provide a single person. Roosecote means *'the sheepcote belonging to Roose'*; the settlement of Roose itself clearly having early origins as it is mentioned in the Domesday survey, the name coming from an Old British word of identical form to the Welsh *'rhos'* meaning moor or heath (Ekwall 1922, 202).

3.2.2 **Owners:** details of the early ownership of the site are uncertain, and the 1910 valuation, which would normally provide these details as well as those of the occupier at that time, is missing for the area. It is likely that some of the recorded occupiers were also owners of the building, although it is difficult to establish this with any certainty.

3.2.3 **Occupiers:** various sources identifying the occupiers of the building are available, the earliest being the parish registers, which begin in 1565, first recording Roosecote in 1611 (see Table 1 below). Later sources include the census returns, which give detailed occupancy details for the house, and directories (see Table 1 below). Many of these sources, the parish registers in particular, are problematic as they only list Roosecote (with a variety of spellings) and so the people named cannot be attached to the site under investigation with any certainty. In addition, often only the head of the household (the husband) is mentioned by name, with wives and daughters mentioned less frequently. A few notable trends can be seen however; a number of family names are attached to Roosecote at different times. The Danson family in the 1660s, the Cragges in the 1680s, the Simpsons in the early 18th century and again in the early 19th century, and then the Huddleston(e)s from the end of the 18th century into the 20th century. What is remarkable is the extraordinary number of baptisms of illegitimate children recorded amongst the daughters of George and Elizabeth Simpson, who had eight illegitimate children between them between 1837 and 1864. It appears to have been a much more widespread phenomenon at Roosecote, with four further illegitimate children born to other families at Roosecote during this general period. Most of the people listed in these sources, where such information is available, are said to be farmers, although other trades are mentioned. Notable is Anthony Fuller in 1846, who is described as a railway worker. Many of the basic details contained in the table below are also repeated in the census,

although for many years it is difficult to identify Roosecote specifically and impossible too distinguish with certainty between the various properties there.

Name	Year	Source
John Hunter	1611	Dickinson 1962, 130
James Hunter	1651	Dickinson 1965, 36
Thomas Danson	1661	Dickinson 1965, 132
Thomas Danson	1663	Dickinson 1965, 42
Thomas Danson	1665	Dickinson 1965, 136
John Sherwen	1665	Dickinson 1965, 44
John Shearwen	1667	Dickinson 1965, 46
Robert Kirkby	1674	Dickinson 1965, 52
James Danson	1677	Dickinson 1965, 56
James Hunter	1680	Dickinson 1965, 149
Jephrey Cragge	1684	Dickinson 1965, 63
Lawrence Lancaster	1686	Dickinson 1965, 67
Thomas Fresh	1687	Dickinson 1965, 68
Jephrey Cragge	1689	Dickinson 1965, 70
Christiopher Peacocke	1689	Dickinson 1965, 159
Jephrey Cragge	1689	LOPC n.d.
Mr William Jackson	1697/8	LOPC n.d.
William Simpson	1699	LOPC n.d.
Catherine Gray*	1706	LOPC n.d.
William Simpson	1707	LOPC n.d.
James Webster	1707	LOPC n.d.
Robert Aldren	1708	LOPC n.d.
William Jackson	1708	LOPC n.d.
William Klitching	1709	LOPC n.d.
Mr Jackson	1715	LOPC n.d.
Robert Strickland	1715	LOPC n.d.
Mark Simpson	1718	LOPC n.d.
Mr William Jackson	1719	LOPC n.d.
Nicolas Brown	1719	LOPC n.d.
Mr Jackson	1719	LOPC n.d.
James Simpson	1722	LOPC n.d.
Bernard Simpson	1737	LOPC n.d.
Bernard Simpson	1739	LOPC n.d.
Widow Simpson	1742	LOPC n.d.
Richard Barker	1745/6	LOPC n.d.
Widow Patrickson	1750	LOPC n.d.
John Brockbank	1752	LOPC n.d.
Robert Briggs	1759	LOPC n.d.
James Huddlestone	1762	LOPC n.d.
Richard Steward	1771	LOPC n.d.
John and Mary Leece	1771	LOPC n.d.
Betty Lowther*	1774	LOPC n.d.
Richard Lowther	1780	LOPC n.d.
Richard Lowther	1783	LOPC n.d.
Thomas and Isabella Huddleston	1784	LOPC n.d.
Thomas and Isabella Huddleston	1785	LOPC n.d.
Richard and Elizabeth Lowther	1785	LOPC n.d.
Thomas and Isabella Huddleston	1786	LOPC n.d.
Richard and Elizabeth Lowther	1787	LOPC n.d.
Richard and Elizabeth Lowther	1788	LOPC n.d.
Thomas and Isabella Huddleston	1788	LOPC n.d.
Thomas and Isabella Huddlestone	1789	LOPC n.d.
William and Anne Philipson	1798	LOPC n.d.
Thomas and Isabella Huddleston	1798	LOPC n.d.

Name	Year	Source
Richard and Elizabeth Lowther	1798	LOPC n.d.
Leonard and Margaret Gould	1801	LOPC n.d.
John and Eleanor Simpson	1804	LOPC n.d.
Richard Lowther	1804	LOPC n.d.
John and Eleanor Simpson	1806	LOPC n.d.
Elizabeth Simpson	1806	LOPC n.d.
Thomas and Betty Kenn	1807	LOPC n.d.
James and Isabella Huddleston	1807	LOPC n.d.
Eleanor Lowther	1810	LOPC n.d.
Christopher and Margaret Lowther	1812	LOPC n.d.
George and Elizabeth Simpson	1816	LOPC n.d.
George and Elizabeth Simpson	1820	LOPC n.d.
George and Betty Simpson	1823	LOPC n.d.
Richard Lowther	1824	LOPC n.d.
Christopher Simpson	1824	LOPC n.d.
Eleanor Myers	1825	LOPC n.d.
Agnes Simpson	1826	LOPC n.d.
George and Elizabeth Simpson	1828	LOPC n.d.
Robert and Elizabeth Troughton	1829	LOPC n.d.
Elizabeth Lowther	1830	LOPC n.d.
Robert and Elizabeth Troughton	1831	LOPC n.d.
Robert and Elizabeth Troughton	1833	LOPC n.d.
Isabella Huddleston	1837	LOPC n.d.
Jane Simpson*	1837	LOPC n.d.
Ellen Simpson*	1842	LOPC n.d.
Jane Simpson*	1842	LOPC n.d.
Elizabeth Simpson*	1843	LOPC n.d.
Jane Thornbarrow	1844	LOPC n.d.
Ellen Simpson*	1845	LOPC n.d.
Anthony and Susan Fuller	1846	LOPC n.d.
William and Mary Ross	1847	LOPC n.d.
Elizabeth Simpson*	1848	LOPC n.d.
Jane Simpson*	1849	LOPC n.d.
William and Mary Ross	1849	LOPC n.d.
Elizabeth Hannah*	1850	LOPC n.d.
William and Mary Ross	1851	LOPC n.d.
Thomas Huddleston, William Huddleston, William Ross	1851	Mannex and Co 1851, 419
Jane Simpson*	1852	LOPC n.d.
James Danson	1853	LOPC n.d.
William and Mary Ross	1853	LOPC n.d.
George Simpson	1854	LOPC n.d.
Dorothy Huddleston*	1854	LOPC n.d.
Thomas and Elizabeth Huddleston	1854	LOPC n.d.
William and Mary Ross	1855	LOPC n.d.
George and Eleanor Simpson	1855	LOPC n.d.
Thomas and Elizabeth Huddleston	1855	LOPC n.d.
Dorothy Huddleston*	1857	LOPC n.d.
Betty Huddleston	1858	LOPC n.d.
Thomas and Elizabeth Huddleston	1861	LOPC n.d.
Elizabeth Huddleston	1861	LOPC n.d.
John and Elizabeth Simpson	1862	LOPC n.d.
Agnes Simpson*	1864	LOPC n.d.
John and Elizabeth Valient	1864	LOPC n.d.
Thomas Huddleston, William Huddleston	1866	Mannex and Co 1866, 376
Hannah Dickinson*	1868	LOPC n.d.
George and Hannah Simpson	1871	LOPC n.d.

Name	Year	Source
Thomas Huddleston, William Huddleston, James Hunt	1882	Mannex and Co 1882, 144
W Huddleston, Mrs E Tyson, W Kitchen	1905	Barrow News and Mail Ltd 1920, 173
W Huddleston, Mrs E Tyson, W Kitchen	1911	Barrow News and Mail Ltd 1920, 178
W Huddleston, Mrs E Tyson, W Kitchen	1918	Barrow News and Mail Ltd 1918, 215
W Huddleston, Mrs E Tyson, W Kitchen	1920	Barrow News and Mail Ltd 1920, 217
W Huddleston, Mrs E Tyson, W Kitchen	1924	Barrow News and Mail Ltd 1920, 217
W Huddleston, Mrs E Tyson, W Kitchen	1926	Barrow News and Mail Ltd 1920, 226

Table 1: Occupiers recorded in published sources between 1611 and 1926

* = baptism of illegitimate child recorded in parish register

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 The origins of the site are clearly very early although it is not clear from any of the documentary sources how early the earliest of the extant buildings are because the cartographic sources are only available from the 19th century onwards, by which time the bulk of the site had been constructed. It is apparent, from the early mapping in particular, that the site was extensively altered during the late 19th and early 20th century. Other sources are less useful as it is difficult to identify the site specifically as the term Roosecote tends to be used indiscriminately. However, it is apparent that there were multiple families living at Roosecote from the 17th century onwards.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The buildings recorded comprise six farm buildings (described as Buildings 1 to 6) arranged either side of Dungeon Lane and the farmhouse, which is on the north-west side of Dungeon Lane to the north-east of Buildings 3 and 4 (Figure 1). All of the buildings are orientated essentially north-east/south-west, with the exception of Building 1, which is orientated north-west/south-east.

4.1.2 **Building 1:** this comprises a Dutch Barn; it is rectangular in plan and is open-fronted on the north-east side. It is mostly of sandstone construction, but with dressed limestone detailing. The stone is otherwise laid in fairly rough courses. It has a grey slate roof with ceramic bonnet ridge tiles and a skim of concrete has been added on top of the slates at the south-west end to hold them down in strong winds. The north-east side is supported by three iron columns on limestone bases, which hold a large timber beam and internally all of the timberwork in the roof structure comprises machine cut timber.

4.1.3 **Building 2:** this comprises a small rectangular structure comprising a range of small rooms internally, which probably originally served as loose boxes, calf pens and the like. It is constructed entirely from red sandstone laid in rough courses although there are some dressed blocks forming quoins. The roof is finished with grey slate with ceramic bonnet ridge tiles incorporating vents and the base of a stone finial at the north-east end, and there are four single-light skylights in each pitch. Internally all of the timber is machine cut and the floors have been constructed from poured concrete and brick.

4.1.4 **Building 3:** this is of sandstone construction, mostly red sandstone but some yellow and mostly undressed and in fairly random courses. The roofing is a mixture of grey slate and corrugated concrete sheets with v-shaped stone ridge tiles on the central section. It is essentially orientated north-east/south-west with the main central section extended to the north-west by a monopitch outshut and the south-west by a larger addition, which also extends to the south-east making the whole plan approximately L-shaped. The section to the south-east also has a slate roof with v-shaped stone ridge tiles. There is some dressed limestone in the south-west extension.

4.1.5 **Building 4:** this is constructed from red sandstone, in fairly random courses, L-shape in plan, and orientated north-east/south-west. The roof is constructed from corrugated fibre glass and internally the timber is mostly machine cut.

4.1.6 **Building 5:** this is constructed from a mixture of red and yellow sandstone and has a grey slate roof finished with both v-shaped stone and ceramic bonnet ridge tiles. Some corrugated concrete sheeting has been used on the north-east side. It is essentially T-shaped in plan, with a long range north-east/south-west with a projecting section to the north-west off the centre. Internally the timber is a mixture of hand-finished and machine cut types.

4.1.7 **Building 6:** this is again constructed from a mixture of red and yellow sandstone, but also some red machine-made brick. The roof is a mixture of corrugated concrete sheeting and grey slated finished with ceramic bonnet ridge tiles. Internally the timber is typically sawn.

4.1.8 **Farmhouse:** externally it is entirely finished with roughcast concrete render, which is evidently quite modern on the south-west, north-west and north-west side of the north-east elevations. It is three storeys high including the attic with lower two-storey extensions to the north-east. The roof is finished with grey slate throughout, with v-shaped stone ridge tiles. There are chimneys at either end of the main north-west/south-east block and at the north-east end of the extension, all of which are also finished with concrete roughcast render and have what appear to be concrete slabs forming coping. There is a single ceramic pot on each. There is a gabled porch on the south-west side and a projecting block of masonry on the north-west side of the north-east elevation. Internally the exposed timber is mostly hand-finished but some is sawn. It is almost entirely modernised throughout although early timber board, flag and tiled floors remain beneath the carpets.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **Building 1 – north-east elevation:** this is the front, facing the farm yard, and is entirely open (Plate 9). The sides comprise the ends of the two gable walls and are finished with rock-faced ashlar quoins with dressed edges. The centre has a thick machine-cut timber beam spanning the entire length of the elevation (probably made up of several parts), which supports the trusses and is supported by three iron columns each with a flanged plate at the top (Plate 10) and a square base sat on a rusticated limestone block with a dressed pyramidal top (Plate 11).



Plate 9: The north-east and north-west external elevations, Building 1



Plate 10 (left): Detail of iron column supporting roof, north-east external elevation, Building 1

Plate 11 (right): Detail of column base, north-east external elevation, Building 1

4.2.2 **Building 1 – north-west elevation:** this forms a gable end and is constructed from essentially plain stonework with dressed limestone quoins as described above. There are two narrow slot vents at mid-height and another above in the centre (Plate 12). Below the higher of the slots, but across the two lower ones, is a horizontal tar line presumably denoting the position of a former outshut roof. At the eaves the ends of the purlins project through the wall and support the roof, which over hangs beyond its line. There are fragments of wall butting the south-west side.



Plate 12 (left): North-west external elevation, Building 1



Plate 13 (right): South-west external elevation, Building 1

4.2.3 **Building 1 – south-west elevation:** this is the rear, facing onto the main road. It has rusticated limestone quoins at either end, as elsewhere, and a row of four narrow ventilation slots at mid height with a concrete block wall attached on the south-east end (Plate 13).

4.2.4 **Building 1 – south-east elevation:** this is essentially the same as the north-west elevation. It too has rusticated limestone quoins at both ends and three ventilation slots. The lower part is covered by a concrete skim associated with an adjoining manure storage yard and the eaves have been repointed with concrete (Plate 14).



Plate 14: South-east external elevation, Building 1

4.2.5 **Building 2 – north-east elevation:** this forms the gable end and is relatively plain, with rock-faced quoins with dressed edges and purlins projecting through (Plate 15).



Plate 15 (left): North-east external elevation, Building 2



Plate 16 (right): North-west external elevation, Building 2

4.2.6 **Building 2 – north-west elevation:** this too is relatively plain, with a small vent at the north-east end with an iron surround. It was generally difficult to access (Plate 16), but typically of much rougher construction and incorporating lots of yellow sandstone. At the south-west end there is an area of concrete rebuild at the base where the ground has been cut away, which incorporates a ceramic pipe.

4.2.7 **Building 2 – south-west elevation:** this forms the opposing gable end and has a plinth of large boulders at the base with a concrete skim above and the purlins projecting through below the eaves

(Plate 17). There is a short stub wall incorporating a gate post on the south-east side with a concrete scar denoting the position of an attached roof on the north-west side.



Plate 17 (left): South-west external elevation, Building 2

Plate 18 (right): South-east external elevation, Building 2

4.2.8 Building 2 – south-east elevation: this is the front of the building and has a doorway on the south-west side with neatly dressed rock-faced quoins with dressed edges and a stop chamfered doorframe with the remains of a tongue and groove plank and batten split door (Plate 18). There are two further wider openings to the north-east, the south-west of which has similar quoins on the south-west side, but the north-east jamb is rebuilt so it was presumably widened. It also has a machine cut timber lintel. The north-east doorway has rougher but still dressed quoins but with a section of concrete blocking on the north-east side with a slatted opening. There is a further small iron vent at the north-east end, which is finished with quoins.

4.2.9 Building 3 – north east elevation: the south-east side of the elevation is constructed from machine made red brick laid in six rows of stretchers to one row of alternating headers and stretchers (Plate 19). It has a pair of buttresses with a window either side, both with concrete sills and lintels but no surviving casements. In the centre is a blocked doorway with a sill and step. A small window is positioned above this doorway, which uses the lintel of the doorway as its sill and has a six-light casement. This section actually butts the wall to the north-west, where there is a slight step. There is a doorway just beyond this with a slate lintel and concrete step and a metal insert forming an animal gate. Beyond this there is a large wagon doorway with a concrete lintel and a concrete skim over the lower part, which also incorporates some concrete blocks. To the north-west is a large window with a concrete sill and lintel with slatted timber infill. The north-west side of the elevation, beyond the return to the north-east and below the main gable, is covered by monopitch outshut with a corrugated concrete roof and roughcast finish, as is the wall of the main gable above although the ends of the purlins still project through this (Plate 20). This outshut has a window on the north-west side with a 12-light casement, the top four hinged, and a slate sill. There is a doorway to the south-east with an ovolo-moulded surround and wide beaded plank door. To the north-west there is a step in the wall, beyond which the elevation is further extended by a concrete block built monopitch outshut (Plate 21).



Plate 19: South-east side of the north-east external elevation, Building 3



Plate 20 (left): North-east elevation, gable with attached outshut, Building 3



Plate 21 (right): North-east elevation, concrete outshut on north-west side, Building 3

4.2.10 **Building 3 – north-west elevation:** this is mostly covered by later monopitch outshuts, with a large single addition covering much of the length of the elevation and a later one at the north-east end. The sections at the north-east end are clearly of concrete block construction with a corrugated sheet metal roof. The main part is finished with concrete render with two small plain windows at the north-east

end before a wide doorway, all of which have thin timber lintels (Plate 22). This section is of concrete block construction but south-west of this doorway the wall is stone and partially covered with concrete render. There is a window near the centre of this section too with a plain timber frame and blocked opening to the south-west, presumably a doorway, that has left an alcove with a timber lintel that is clearly a re-used railway sleeper. There is a slight return at the south-west end where there is another doorway, which is very tall and has a plain timber door and surround. The wall is finished with dressed quoins where it returns to the south-east. Beyond this the elevation is constructed from exposed stone (Plate 23). There is a doorway on the north-east side with quoined south-west jamb, dressed stone lintel and tongue and groove plank and batten door in a plain surround. To the south-west are two windows, with timber lintels and stone sills with nine-light casements, the bottom three hinged. There is a row of five ceramic vents along the base of the wall and rock-faced limestone quoins at the south-west end.



Plate 22 (left): Central section of north-west external elevation, Building 3

Plate 23 (right): South-west end of the north-west external elevation, Building 3

4.2.11 Building 3 – south-west elevation: the north-west side comprises a monopitch sandstone extension with a large round hole lined with concrete low on the north-west side (Plate 24). This butts against the main part of the building, which forms the gable end at this point. This has an owl hole or large vent near the top, there are some through stones, and the ends of the purlins project through the wall. There is a doorway on the north-west side with a grey stone lintel and tongue and groove plank door. There is a band of concrete pointing across the centre of the elevation and two iron straps bolted to it. It returns to the south-west after which it forms a lower gable. This has dressed limestone quoins at both end and two windows with sandstone sills and lintels and nine-light casements (Plate 25). There are three pipes built into the wall below the eaves forming vents. It is extended to the south-east by a section of corrugated sheeting forming a wall, with a similar roof, forming a room covering the wall proper. To the south-east of this the wall is relatively plain although of exposed stone. There are two windows with concrete lintels and stone sills. The north-west has what appears to be a blocked doorway below it with quoined jambs and there are possible blocked vents on the south-west side, two low level and one high.



Plate 24 (left): North-west side of the south-west external elevation, Building 3

Plate 25 (right): Centre and south-east side of the south-west external elevation, Building 3

4.2.12 **Building 3 – south-east elevation:** the south-west end is extended by a monopitch outshut constructed from corrugated sheets supported by timber, which is open fronted on this side. To the north-east end is a monopitch built in sandstone, although this is mostly obscured by ivy and has a wide double doorway on the north-east side with a basic plank and batten door and a very heavily chamfered timber lintel. There is a small vent or opening above this lined with slate. The elevation returns to the south east before forming a gable, with dressed quoins corners and some large non-sandstone boulders in the footings (Plate 26). A bench mark is cut into one of the quoins are there is graffiti cut into the stonework; most if this is illegible but it includes sets of initials. There is a central window or loading door with a concrete sill and lintel, which has a timber surround filled with slatted timbers and dressed quoins. There are slots either side filled with brick and stone and there is a smaller aperture above with a concrete sill and pointed stone arch. It has a timber surround with holes for slatted timber. Above the ends of the purlins project and the roof has barge boards. After the return to the north-west there is a small monopitch brick-built outshut, finished with concrete and with a slate roof, at the junction between the north-east and south-west elevations containing a toilet. It has a pedestrian doorway with a tongue and groove plank door and stop-chamfer timber frame.

4.2.13 To the north-east of this the elevation contains a lot more yellow sandstone and has considerable amounts of concrete over it (Plate 27). There is a hole on the south-west side with a pipe feeding the slurry tank coming through it and beyond this a long timber lintel corresponding to a former wagon doorway, which has been blocked but which incorporates a small window with a concrete sill and lintel and two-light casement. The quoins in the north-east end of the wagon doorway are rounded. To the north-east of this is a smaller wagon door, which is probably inserted, and has a concrete lintel and neatly dressed re-used quoins in the jambs. It has a sliding tongue and groove plank and batten door. To the north-east of this is an upper level loading door with a tongue and groove plank door, plain surround and stone sill and uses the wall plate as its lintel. There is a concrete scar below the sill, presumably corresponding to former roof line and a projecting plinth of boulders at the base of the wall below. To the north-east is a window with a slate sill and lintel and a three-light casement. There are three pipe vents to the north-east and a doorway with a slate lintel and plank door in a plain frame. Above this is another window with a stone sill, timber wall plate for the lintel, quoined jambs, and three-light casement and there are further pipe vents to the north-east and projecting boulders in the footings. The north-east end is extended by the monopitch outshut. There are three further pipe vents in a group near the top and a window with a sandstone sill and lintel and two-light casement. There is a possible small aperture at the base of the wall with a slate lintel. The end of the outshut is finished with rock-faced limestone quoins and there is concrete below the roofline and boulders along the base forming a projecting plinth, with the largest at the corner.



Plate 26 (left): Gable at the south-west end of the south-east external elevation, Building 3



Plate 27 (right): Main section of the south-east external elevation, Building 3

4.2.14 **Building 4 – north-east elevation:** this comprises the gable end of the building and an extension to the north-west, although they all appear to belong to a single phase of building (Plate 28). The south-east side is finished with quoins and has a vent below the eaves with a slate sill and lintel. There is a blocked window to the north-west with a dressed stone voussoir arch and quoins. The north-west end and the base of the gabled section contain more yellow sandstone and cobbles than the rest and there are two vents, both with slate sills or sandstone lintels utilising the wallplate for the lintel. There are quoins at either end, both of which are butted by boundary walls.



Plate 28 (left): North-east external elevation, Building 4



Plate 29 (right): North-west external elevation, Building 4

4.2.15 **Building 4 – north-west elevation:** the north-east end projects to the north-west and forms a gable with a blocked high-level window in the centre with a stone sill and dressed stone flat voussoir arch lintel (Plate 29). There are dressed quoins at the ends of the gable and three low concrete block walls, projecting to the north-west, have been attached. The remains of timbers (probably re-used railway sleepers) run between the two concrete block walls on the south-west side and there is a boundary wall butting against the north-corner. The elevation returns to the south-east then forms a longer side elevation. This has a large doorway on the north-east side with an iron I-beam lintel resting on quoined jambs. To the south-west of this there is a window set within a partially blocked doorway, with a concrete sill, lintel formed by the timber wallplate, and an eight-light casement the lower part of which is covered by boards. It has quoined jambs. There is another doorway to the south-west with quoined jambs, tongue and groove plank door in plain surrounds with a four-light over light and the lintel

formed by the timber wallplate. There is a further, wider doorway to the south-west, the north-east side of which is quoined while the south-west appears rebuilt. The timber wallplate again forms the lintel and a metal gate has been positioned across it.

4.2.16 **Building 4 – south-west elevation:** the north-east end has a wide doorway with quoined jambs and the wall plate for a lintel with a metal gate across (Plate 30). It appears to butt the wall where it returns to the south-west before forming the gable. This is quoined at the corners, although these are larger on the north-west side, and there are two slot vents with slate lintels and sills and a wider vent above, below the eaves, in a similar style (Plate 31).



Plate 30 (left): North-west side of the south-west external elevation, Building 4

Plate 31 (right): South -west and south-east external elevations, Building 4

4.2.17 **Building 4 – south-east elevation:** this is relatively plain, with quoins at the corners, and some boulders in the footings (Plate 31). There is graffiti in the form of initials carved into some of the stonework plus a section of cross-hatching.

4.2.18 **Building 5 – north-east elevation:** this comprises the gable end of the building plus a small extension to the south-east. The gable has a large inserted doorway with concrete over the jambs hiding the lintel. Above it is a two-light unglazed mullion window, and to the south-east of this is a smaller single-light window, which is evidently inserted. The south-east extension is the side of a small extension, with a doorway on the south-east side with quoins with dressed edges and stop chamfered surround round a split plank and batten door. There are dressed quoins at the south-east end. The north-west end of the elevation, after a return to the south-west, is covered by a long monopitch outshut. This has a large doorway on the south-east side with a sliding metal door and concrete over the jambs. There are two further doors to the north-west, both with dressed limestone quoins and plank and batten doors, the south-east split. There are also two windows, with concrete sills and plain surrounds but no casement remains.



Plate 32: North-east external elevation, Building 5

4.2.19 Building 5 – north-west elevation: the south-west end is a lower extension, with dressed quoins (Plate 33). It has a wide doorway with a doorway with dressed quoins, which are v-jointed on the north-east side, one of which has CABNIY or perhaps just ABNI in brackets scratched into it set on its side. The doorway has an iron I-bar lintel. There is a small window above with quoins on the north-east side and a slatted timber fill. There is another doorway to the north-east of the larger one, which also has v-jointed quoins on the south-west side and a timber lintel with the remains of a slate canopy above. The north-east side is filled with concrete blocks and the doorway has a plank and batten door. Beyond this the elevation is covered by a row of concrete block additions forming four stalls with corrugated metal gates built against the main wall, which is finished concrete and has four windows in tall openings with concrete sills, which are partially blocked leaving four-light casements, two hinged or pivoted. The north-east window is partially covered by the adjoining concrete block wall. After returning to the north-west it forms a gable with a monopitch off the north-east side (Plate 34). There are quoins at the ends of the main part and a window at low level on the south-west side. This has a slate sill and lintel and stone quoins but is boarded up. At high level there is a loading doorway with a slate lintel, dressed limestone sill and sandstone quoins with a tongue and groove plank door. The scrolled end of one purlin in each pitch projects through the wall plus the ridge and there are three ceramic vents. The outshut to the north-east is more basic, with no quoins; the corner rebuilt with concrete. There is a single small window within the elevation with a concrete lintel and sill and two-light slatted casement. The elevation returns to the south-east before continuing the north-west elevation. This section is very long and has three wide doorways (Plate 35). The south-west has a concrete lintel, which is overlong and extending to the north-east and has a slate drip course above and is partially blocked. Above it is a window with a concrete sill and the remains of a nine-light casement. There is another wagon doorway, probably original, to the north-east with a rough timber lintel and slate drip course and rough quoins and it is blocked with concrete blocks. There is a concrete skim over the wall to the north-east then another wagon doorway with a metal sliding door with a long associated rail. This has a rough timber lintel with a slate drip course above and is slatted. It returns to the north-east where there is a very basic lean-to outshut comprising a low stone wall on the south-west side above which it is filled with corrugated concrete sheeting and ending at concrete quoins (Plate 36). There are the remains of a similar wall on the north-east side, although with a large opening, which the north-west side is concrete, with the top open and concrete pillars supporting the roof. Inside the outshut is the elevation proper, which has three high-level vents and a blocked pedestrian doorway with a slate lintel. The north-east end has a high-level doorway with

chamfered quoins, a stop-chamfered stone lintel, slate sill and plank and batten door. The concrete skim to the north-east of this has the initials 'RH' scratched into it and there are rough quoins at the corner.



Plate 33 (left): South-west end of the north-west external elevation, Building 5

Plate 34 (right): Central gable, north-west external elevation, Building 5



Plate 35 (left): North-east part of north-west external elevation, Building 5

Plate 36 (right): North-east end of north-west external elevation, Building 5

4.2.20 Building 5 – south-west elevation: the north-west side is mostly constructed from randomly coursed sandstone blocks, although some are more rounded and volcanic, with dressed quoins at the ends and the concrete scar of an attached monopitch outshut with a projecting stone that presumably supported the ridge purlin (Plate 34). There is a blocked aperture to the south-east with a slate lintel then a large wagon doorway with a sliding metal door (Plate 37). There is a further smaller doorway and window to the south-east of this, both with slate lintels and plank and batten split door in the doorway and iron bars over the window. There are quoins to the south-east before a large opening with the roof supported by a long timber lintel. The south-east end is completed with concrete blocks and corrugated sheets and there is a single cast iron column supporting the lintel at this end. After a return to the south-east the remainder of the elevation comprises an end gable with quoined corners and a barge board (Plate 33). There is a ground floor window with a concrete sill and stone quoins and lintel and a two-light hinged casement. Above is another opening with a stone sill, lintel and quoins filled with timber slats. The ends of the purlins project and the gable are extended by a modern steel-frame shed finished with corrugated sheeting to the south-east.



Plate 37: North-west side of the south-west external elevation, Building 5

4.2.21 **Building 5 – south-east elevation:** this is relatively plain, with the gable of the small extension at the north-east end, with dressed quoins. There are three ceramic pipe vents and the burnt ends of purlins projecting through the wall and a barge board (Plate 38). The rest of the elevation is obscured by later outshuts, mostly monopitch finished with rough cast and with seven split doors and six eight-light windows, the bottom four lights hinged (Plate 38). The south-west end of the elevation is obscured by the later steel framed shed, although within this the wall is visible although the only feature of note is the wide blocked doorway corresponding to the doorway in the centre of the north-east elevation of Room 3. This has a dressed stone voussoir arch and the south-west side is totally blocked, with brick on this side, while the north-east side is blocked internally, with concrete blocks, leaving an alcove (Plate 39).



Plate 38 (left): North-east end of the south-east external elevation, Building 5

Plate 39 (right): Blocked doorway, south-east external elevation, Building 5

4.2.22 **Building 6 – north-east elevation:** this mainly comprises a gabled end with dressed quoins with rilled edges (Plate 40). There is a central doorway with quoins and a heavy dressed lintel although the door itself is boarded up. It is flanked by windows both of which are partially blocked, stone sills, and two-light casements. At the higher level there is another opening with a stone sill, lintel and quoins. The elevation returns to the south-east where it is continued by an attached monopitch lean-to of which only the timber superstructure survives although a ruinous low outer wall is also present, which includes a

piece of re-used dressed stone, perhaps medieval (Plate 41). Beyond the wall is continued as a plain wall built of rounded cobbles.



Plate 40 (left): North-east external elevation, Building 6

Plate 41 (right): Possible medieval masonry re-used in the ruinous outshut, north-east external elevation, Building 6

4.2.23 **Building 6 – north-west elevation:** the north-east end is inside the ruinous lean-to. The far north-east end is finished with quoins and there are two ceramic pipe vents and a window to the south-west with a concrete sill and timber lintel and is blocked with concrete blocks. It returns to the north-west after which it is constructed from rounded stones, within which five square vents and two rows of throughstones (Plate 42). It returns again to the gable, which is plain with quoins at the ends. The south-west end is a relatively plain side elevation with a row of seven pipe vents. The lower part has more cobbles and has re-used dressed stone in a gritty white mortar. The upper part is blockier in build in yellow mortar with quoins at the south-west end, which suggests the building was constructed utilising an existing boundary wall (Plate 43).



Plate 42 (left): North-east end of the north-west external elevation, Building 6

Plate 43 (right): South-west end of the north-west external elevation and south-west external elevation, Building 6

4.2.24 **Building 6 – south-west elevation:** the north-west side comprises the gable end, the lower part of the north-west side of which is obscured by rubble (Plate 43). There are quoins at the ends and a central window with quoins, a concrete sill and lintel, and a six-light fixed casement (Plate 44). There is concrete repointing below the eaves and it returns at the south-east end to the north-east. At this point the north-west side has a wide doorway with rough quoins on the north-west side and better ones to the

south-east and a rough timber lintel (Plate 45). This is partially infilled below with brick incorporating a small window on the north-west side with a concrete sill and six-light fixed casement. To the south-east of this, within the same opening, is a wide plank and batten door with four lights over and a chamfered surround. Above this the wall on this side has been raised in concrete blocks topped with concrete slabs forming a crude parapet. To the south-east the elevation comprises a large gable, with a large doorway on the north-west side with a concrete lintel. there is a further doorway to the south-east with a dressed stone lintel and dressed quoins with chamfered edges but this has been blocked with stone, including one that is clearly re-used and has a square rebate, presumably for a post or doorframe, cut into it. To the south-east is a large window with a concrete sill and lintel, which has been partially blocked with concrete leaving a narrow opening above, with the remains of a perhaps six-light fixed timber casement still *in situ*. There is a further blocked doorway below the sill of the window with quoined jambs.



Plate 44 (left): North-west side of the south-west external elevation



Plate 45 (right): South-east side of the south-west external elevation

4.2.25 Building 6 – south-east elevation: the south-west end has stone quoins and is stone but the rest of the elevation is red brick laid in English garden bond at a ratio of six rows of stretchers to one row of headers, with two engaged pillars (Plate 44). There is a row of three windows with concrete sills and lintels, which are partially filled with concrete leaving a slatted opening above. There is a large inserted doorway south-west of the centre, which uses one of the pillars as its south-west jamb and has a timber lintel. After a return to the south-east the north-east end of the elevation is largely covered with a concrete skim and plaster or limewash although some throughstones are visible (Plate 46). There is a window on the north-east side blocked with concrete and with a concrete sill and lintel and red brick in the north-east jamb. To the north-east there is a doorway with a timber lintel and bricks in the jambs. The north-east end has quoins with dressed edges.



Plate 46: North-east end of the south-east external elevation, Building 6

4.2.26 **House – north-east elevation:** the north-west side is gabled and has barge boards and the scrolled ends of the purlins, two per pitch and the wall plate, exposed (Plate 47). The projecting masonry of the west corner is just visible above the slope of the roof on the far west end, while the gable is topped by a chimney, which is rendered and has concrete coping and a single ceramic pot. The building is built into the slope on the north-west side, with a passage cut along it to provide access, and there is a low level window on the north-west side with a plain surround and two-light hinged casement. South-east of this is a projecting block of masonry (corresponding to the fireplace internally) before a slight return to the south-west. Beyond this the south-east end of the elevation is plain although there is a single first floor window with a six-light fixed casement and dressed stone sill (Plate 48).



Plate 47 (left): North-west side of the north-east external elevation of the house



Plate 48 (right): South-east side of the north-east external elevation of the house

4.2.27 House – north-west elevation: the south-west side is a gable, projecting from the south-west end. It is fairly plain with two scrolled purlin ends projecting near the eaves on the north-east side and one to the south-west (Plate 49). The wall plate is exposed and the elevation is topped by the chimney, which connects to the chimney stack below and projects from the wall on the south-west side. There is a bulge in the wall near the base on the north-east side and a small single-light window above this with splayed jambs and probably a stone surround although the render has obscured this. The north-east side has two ground floor windows with modern two-light casements and sills at ground level (Plate 50). The north-east is slightly wider and there is also a first floor window with a dressed stone sill and a two-light hinged casement.



Plate 49 (left): South-west side of the north-west external elevation of the house



Plate 50 (right): North-east side of the north-west external elevation of the house

4.2.28 House – south-west elevation: this is the side elevation, with a central ground floor gabled porch with a slate roof finished with ceramic bonnet ridge tiles (Plate 51). The porch has a wide doorway with no door and a slate drip course over. There is a projecting plinth of boulders below the wall on the south-east side above which is a three-light mullion window with hood mould and a strip of lead flashing below. To the north-west of the porch is another large window with a modern four-light hinged timber casement and concrete sill. On the first floor there are two further mullion windows, both three light with hood moulds and with lead flashing below. There is a slight return at the north-west end into a projecting section of masonry, the chimney breast, which over hangs slightly at the junction.



Plate 51 (left): South-west external elevation of the house



Plate 52 (right): South-east external elevation of the house

4.2.29 **House – south-east elevation:** the north-east side is the opposing main gable and has a single window on each floor, both with six-light sash casements without horns and dressed stone sills (Plate 52). The ground floor window also has a slightly arched top. Also on the ground floor is a doorway near the centre, with a modern six-panel and nine-light door and a single light over light. The elevation returns slightly to the south-east before forming a full-height gable. This has two small stone mullion cellar windows at the base extending below the ground level, in red sandstone, both of a single light but blocked with concrete blocks, the south-west also including a ceramic vent. At ground floor level there is a central stone mullion window, largely obscured by ivy, but of two lights and with a hood mould. The attic floor has a further central stone mullion and transome window with three lower lights (the south-west of which is blocked) and a central top light (which is also blocked and rendered over) plus a hood mould. The projecting ends of two scrolled purlins and a scrolled ridge purlin are visible behind the barge board. The elevation is topped by the chimney, which has a single ceramic pot and concrete coping.

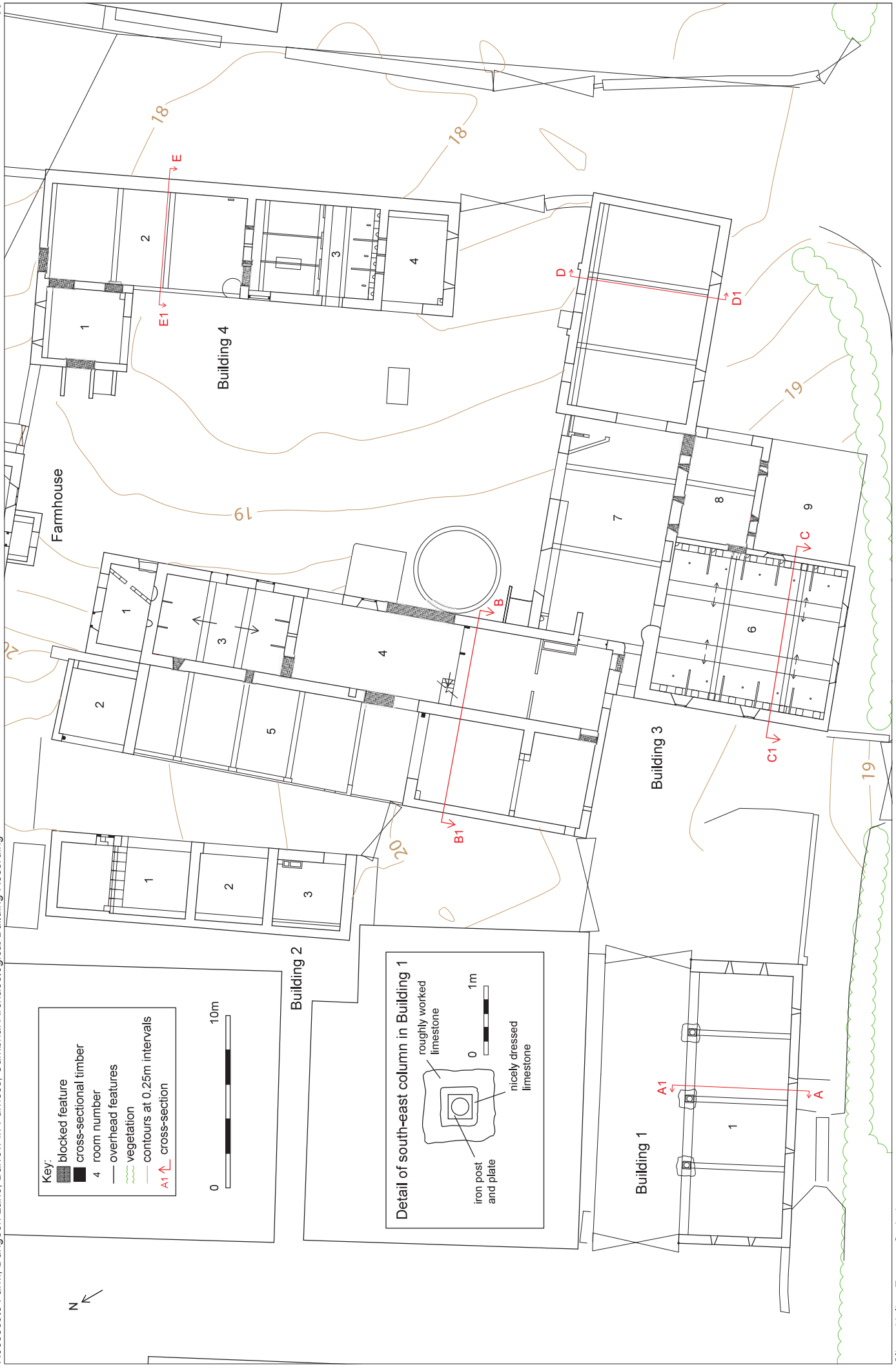
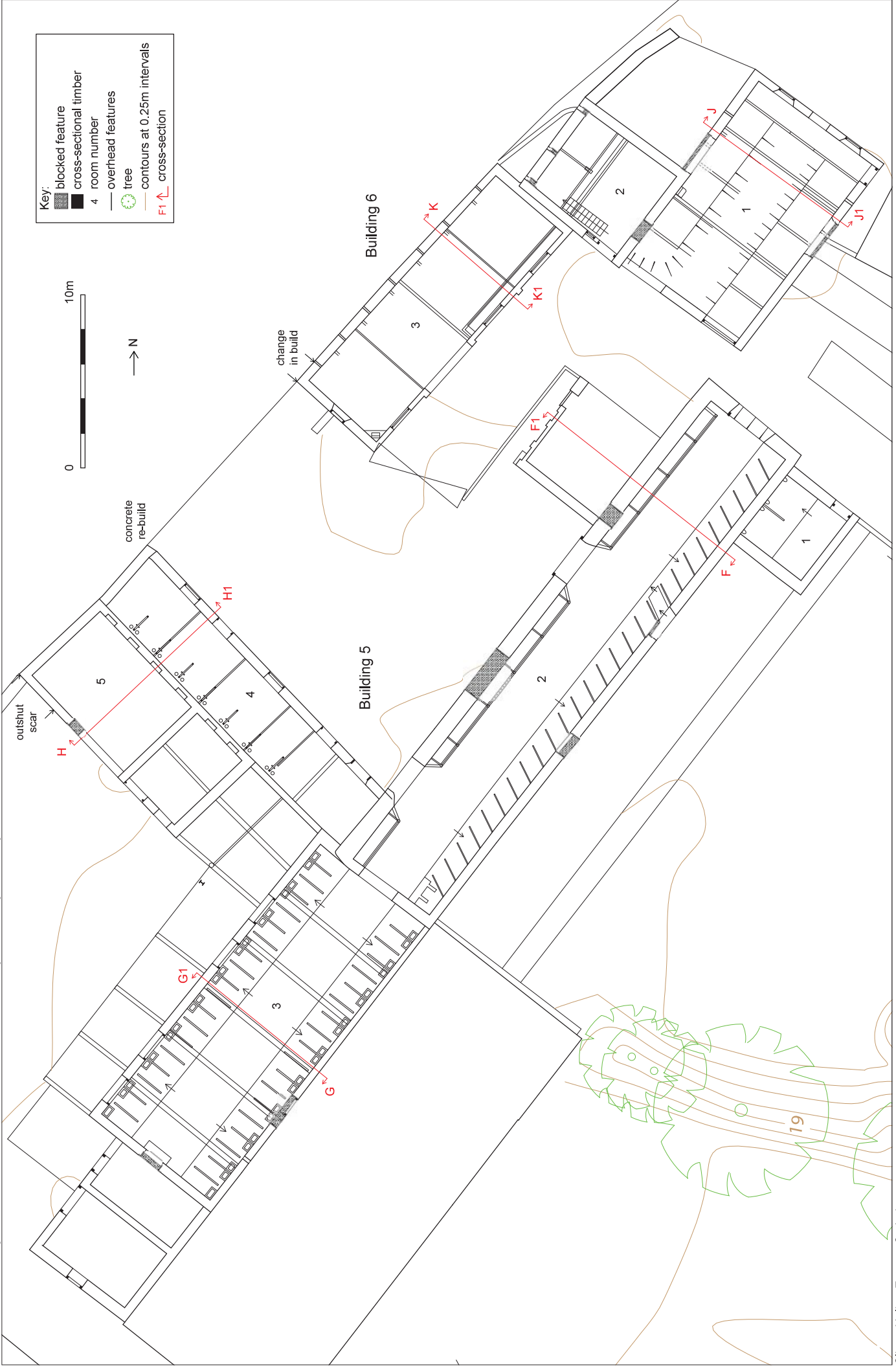
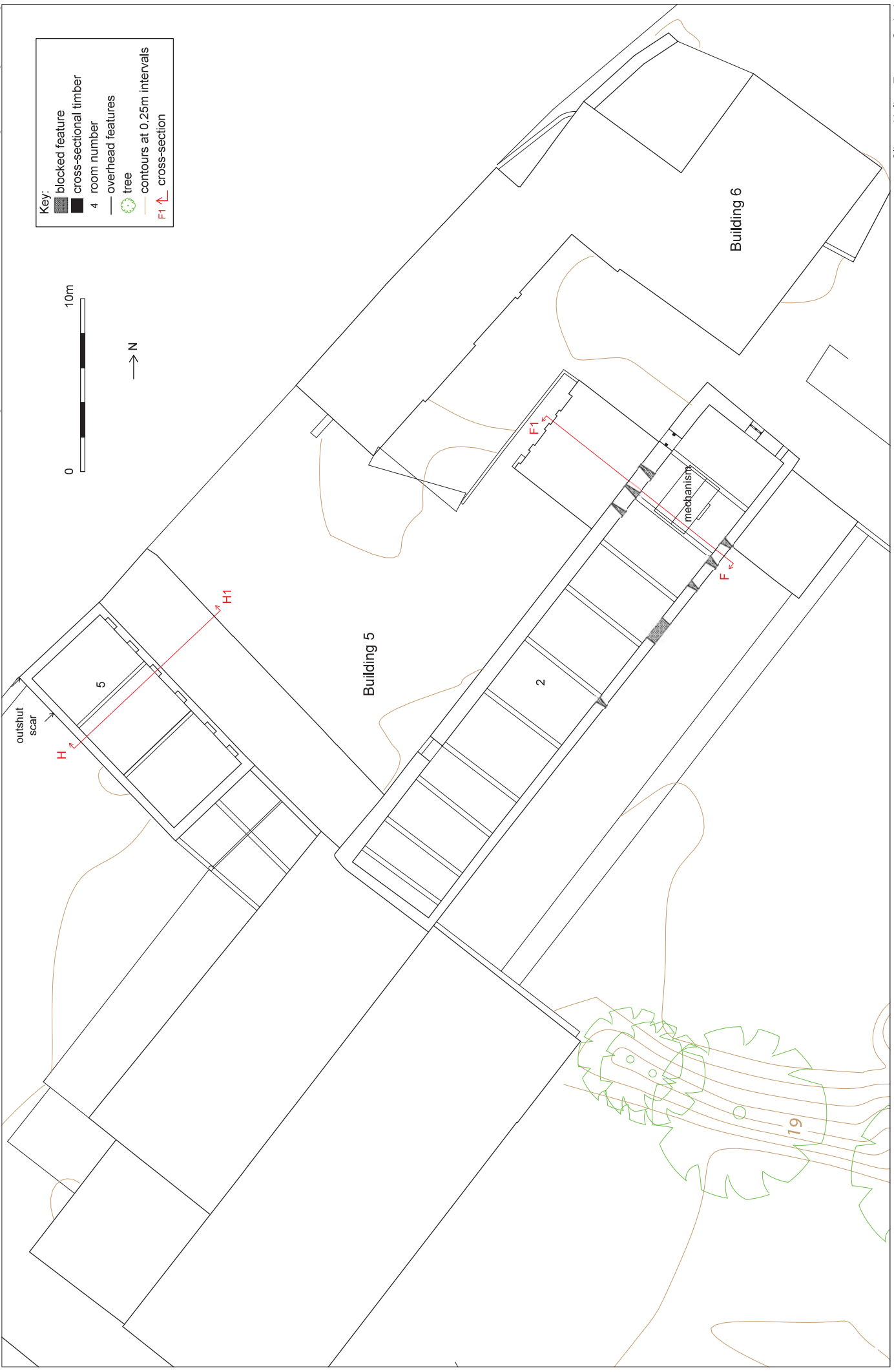




Figure 3: First floor plans for Buildings 1 to 4





Key:

	blocked feature
	cross-sectional timber
	overhead features
	tree
	contours at 0.25m intervals
	cross-section

Figure 5: First floor plans for Buildings 5 and 6

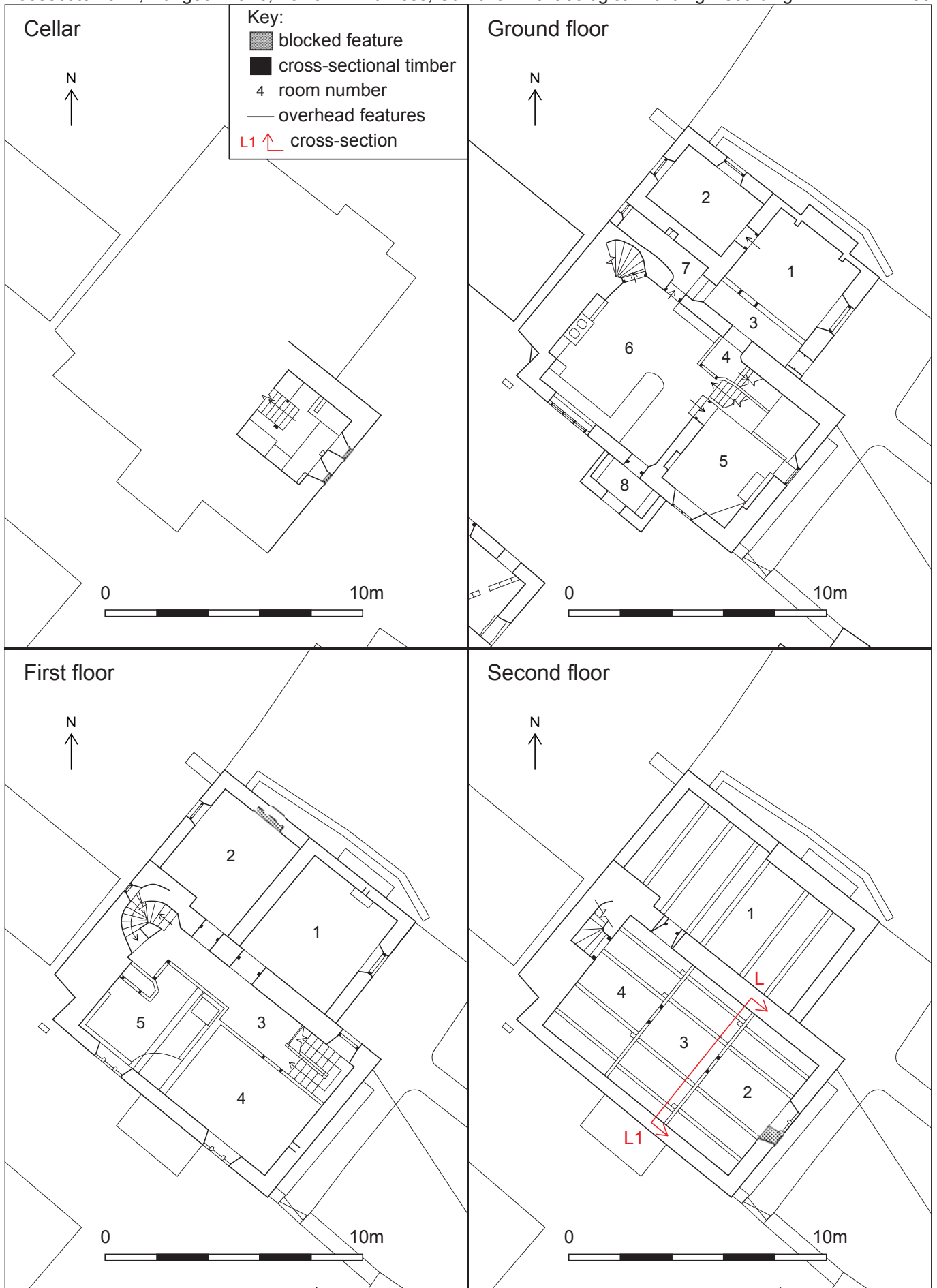


Figure 6: Farmhouse floor plans

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Building 1:** the roof of this building is constructed from slate and held up using machine cut timber taking the form of a variation of a queen post truss with iron straps tying the post to the tie beam (Plate 53). The North East wall of this building is completely open apart from three round cast iron pillars each with flanged tops supporting the roof. The North West wall had plain stonework with rusticated quoins made from limestone at both end, and three air vents that were splayed. The South West wall had plain stonework with four splayed vents adjacent to each other horizontally but was otherwise plain. The South East wall was the same as the North East wall.



Plate 53: Trusses in Building 1

4.3.2 **Building 2:** this is split into three rooms. The north-east (Room 1) has a concrete floor, which slopes down to the floor to the south-west, which is a dark-grey brick. It is open to the roof, which has a single purlin per pitch and there is an iron I-beam running between two section of concrete block built into the side walls, with two short stacks of concrete blocks on top supporting the purlins (Plate 54). There are also further joists for a lower 'ceiling' at the north-east end. The walls are finished with limewash over the upper part and a concrete skim over the lower. The north-east elevation is plain. The south-east elevation has a ceramic vent high on the north-east side and a recess to the south-west incorporating a slatted window with a trough below with a re-used water cistern forming a water tank (Plate 55). There is a large doorway to the south-west with an iron I-beam lintel. The south-west elevation is plain and the north-west has a concrete trough along most of its length, up to the step in the floor (Plate 56). There is also a slight step in the wall at this point and a ceramic vent in the wall to the north-east. The central room (Room 2) has a brick floor, as per the north-east room, with a concrete edge on the south-east side. It is open to the roof, which is supported by a single purlin per pitch plus a ridge plank. The walls are also finished with a combination of whitewash and a concrete skim. The north-east and south-west are plain gables. The south-east has a wide doorway with a timber lintel, the north-east jamb of which has been rebuilt. The north-west elevation has a concrete block trough against it and a timber manger attached above (Plate 57) and the wall doesn't extend to the roof. The south-west room (Room 3) also has a brick floor and is open to the roof, which has a single purlin per pitch and a ridge plank. The walls are finished with a combination of whitewash and a concrete skim. The north-east and

south-west elevations are plain, although the north-east has a timber manger attached to the wall above an iron tether. The south-east has a pair of ceramic troughs against in on the north-east side on a concrete stand and an iron manger above. There is a doorway to the south-west, the north-east jamb of which is dressed. The north-west elevation has a concrete-block built trough against it with a timber manger above (Plate 58).



Plate 54 (left): North-east end of Room 1, Building 2

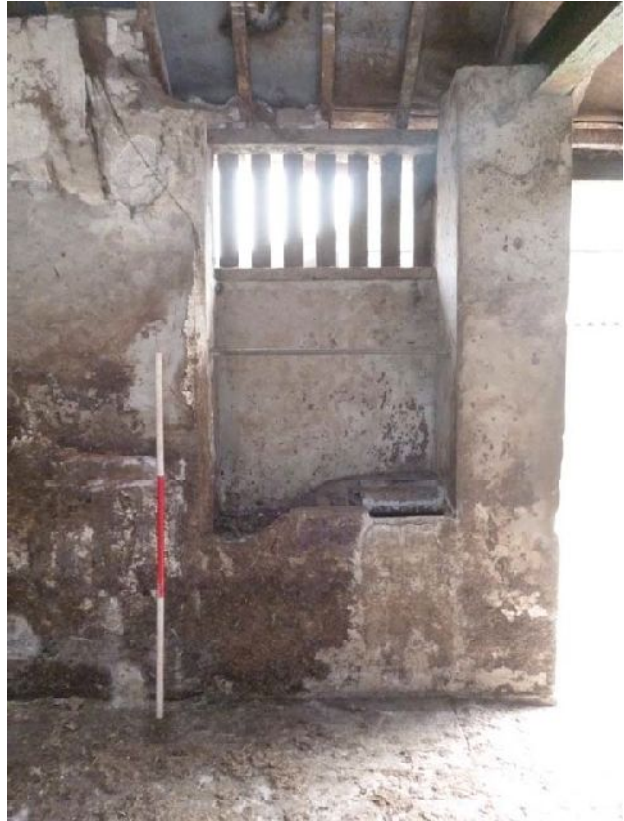


Plate 55 (right): Window and trough, south-east elevation, Room 1, Building 2



Plate 56 (left): Trough, north-west side of Room 1, Building 2



Plate 57 (right): Trough, south-west side of Room 2, Building 2



Plate 58: Trough and manger, north-west side of Room 3, Building 2

4.3.3 **Building 3:** this comprises seven rooms spread over this large essentially L-shaped building. The north-easternmost room (Room 1) is situated within the small outshut at the north-east end of the main part of the building and has a concrete floor with a line along the south-west side presumably marking a former feature. There is a low concrete block wall angled across the south-east side with a narrow entrance in the centre. It is open to the monopitch roof, which has two thin modern purlins, which are supported by a single hand-finished timber that is slightly curving and may be a re-used cruck blade. The walls are finished with limewash and/or distemper. The north-east elevation has a wide window on the north-west side with a 12-light casement and splayed jambs (with hand-mad brick in the north-west) and a slate sill or window seat (Plate 59). There is a concrete skim below the sill and over the lower part of the wall. There is a doorway on the south-east side of the elevation constructed from wide beaded planks and battens and with a timber lintel (Plate 60). The south-east elevation has a concrete skim along the base and a window on the south-west side. This has a modern two-light timber casement and a stone sink is set in the recess beneath it. The window is splayed on the north-east side and backed with slate above the sink, which rests on concrete blocks (Plate 61). The south-west elevation has the same concrete skim continuing along the base until it reaches the low concrete block dividing wall. There is a rounded alcove in the wall on the south-east side with a thick timber lintel and two colours of paint in bands (Plate 62). The base of the alcove is concrete and supported by concrete blocks, although there is a scar in the wall suggesting that the alcove originally contained something circular that projected from it. At a high level, to the north-west, there is a hole in the wall evidently leading into a flue and there are concrete repairs to the foundations of the wall to the north-west, which extend around the north-west elevation. The north-west elevation is relatively plain, with a possible small blocked aperture in the centre with a timber lintel and slate sill. North-west of this room is Room 2, which is also situated in a monopitch extension. This is largely of concrete block construction, with a concrete floor and corrugated sheet metal roof supported by a single purlin. The walls are mostly bare concrete block or finished with a concrete skim. The north-east elevation is plain, while the north-west comprises just a large opening. The south-west is concrete block with the ends of the purlins from the adjoining room projecting through and was clearly originally the outer wall of the adjoining outshut, which has been raised to the current height with concrete blocks. The south-east elevation is the side wall of the monopitch outshut extending along the north-west side of the building and is of stone construction, again raised with concrete blocks with a concrete trough and water tank at the north-east end and a timber manger attached.



Plate 59 (left): Window, north-east elevation, Room 1, Building 3



Plate 60 (right): Doorway, north-east elevation, Room 1, Building 3

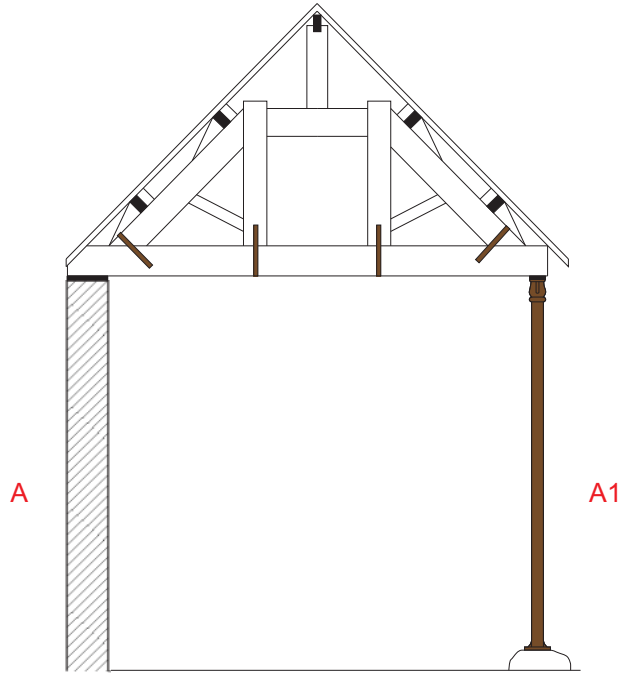


Plate 61 (left): Sink set in window reveal, south-east elevation, Room 1, Building 3

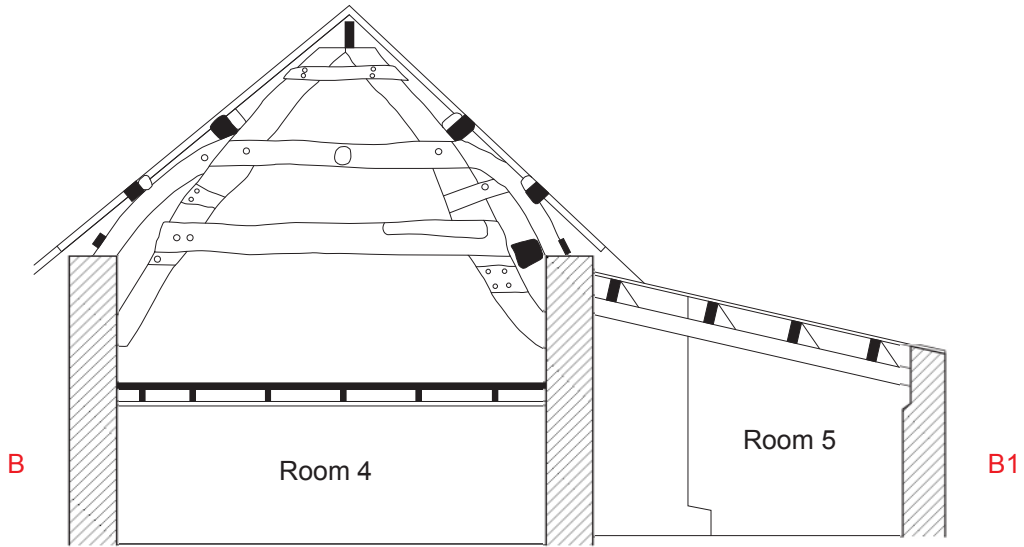


Plate 62 (right): Alcove, south-west elevation, Room 1, Building 3

Building 1 - Cross-section A-A1



Building 3 - Cross-section B-B1



0 5m

Key: ■ cross-sectional timber ▨ cross-sectional wall ■ iron

Figure 7: Cross-sections A-A1 and B-B1

4.3.4 To the south-west of Room 1 is Room 3, which forms the north-east end of the main part of the building. It has concrete floor, gridded in the centre and stepping up at the sides, where there are the scars of two concrete stalls, which extend up the north-east and south-west elevations. It is open to the roof, which has a single central truss comprising a tie beam and collar with angled braces and is all hand finished and peg jointed (Plate 63). There are two purlins per pitch, again hand finished, with two straight wind braces surviving in the west corner (Plate 64) although scars in the purlins show that there must originally have been more. Elements of the truss indicate that it was at least partially constructed from re-used cruck blades. The walls are finished with limewash and there was evidently originally a first floor as there is a concrete skim extends around all sides and there is a slight step in the wall thickness to the north-west and south-east plus the sawn-off ends of a single beam spanning the length of the room are evident in the north-east and south-west elevations. The north-east elevation is relatively plain, apart from the stall scars and sawn-off beam end. At first floor level a linear area of hand-made brick denotes the position of the flue in Room 1, through which a timber projects (Plate 65). The south-east elevation has a doorway north-east of the centre with a tongue and groove plank and batten door with a modern timber lintel. Above the step in the wall is a timber plate that extends the full length of the wall and presumably originally supported the joists of the first floor (Plate 64). Above the doorway is a window with splayed jambs and a slate sill but no lintel as it extends to the top of the wall. To the south-west of the doorway, at ground floor level, there is another smaller window with a slate sill and timber lintel partially formed by the first floor wall plate and a modern three-light casement. At first floor level, against the south-west elevation, there is a doorway with a splayed quoined north-east jamb and modern plank and batten door. The south-west elevation is essentially plain, apart from the stall scars and sawn-off beam, although the upper level is finished with a very rough lime render and has three horizontal timbers set into it, possibly lintels for vents. There is a doorway on the north-east side with a timber lintel, which has been blocked with concrete blocks leaving an alcove on this side (Plate 67). There are some bricks in the jambs, suggesting that it has been rebuilt or inserted. The north-west elevation has three small vents with stone lintels and slate sills and there is a further aperture at the south-west end with a rough timber lintel and surround (Plate 68). All of these openings have been blocked externally leaving alcoves on this side.



Plate 63 (left): Truss in Room 3, Building 3

Plate 64 (right): Wind braces on the north-west side of the roof, Room 3, Building 3



Plate 65 (left): North-east elevation, Room 3, Building 3

Plate 66 (right): South-east elevation, Room 3, Building 3



Plate 67 (left): South-west elevation, Room 3, Building 3

Plate 68 (right): North-west elevation, Room 3, Building 3

4.3.5 Room 4 comprises the main part of the early barn and is a large space orientated north-east/south-west. It has a concrete floor with an iron I-beam structure on the south-east side supporting a hopper or pump feeding the slurry tank outside (Plate 69). There is an inserted timber floor on the south-west side supported by a row of timber posts plus posts along the side walls, accessed by a flight of

steps with an iron hand rail at the north-east end (Plate 70), below which are two short sections of timber wall with a doorway between on the south-west side (Plate 71). The room is essentially open to the roof, apart from below the inserted floor, which is supported by four trusses although another is incorporated into the north-east elevation (see below). All of the trusses are essentially of raised cruck type, with the crucks resting on a tie beam and with a collar and a higher short collar or yoke, with spurs and packing pieces with extending out to the roof and also connecting to wind braces between the latter and the purlins (Plate 72 and Plate 73). In all cases the tie beam has been sawn off at both ends and a further collar or tie beam has been bolted on, with only the truss built into the north-east elevation showing the original arrangement. In several cases the timber used in the trusses is re-used, some clearly fragments of cruck blade and in general hand finished but the bolted pieces are mostly machine cut planks. There are two purlins per pitch plus a ridge plank.



Plate 69 (left): Hopper or pump structure on the south-east side of Room 4, Building 3

Plate 70 (right): Inserted floor and trusses at the south-west end of Room 4, Building 3



Plate 71: Timber walls below the inserted floor, Room 4, Building 3



Plate 72 (left): Detail of truss end showing packing piece and wind brace, Room 4, Building 3



Plate 73 (right): Trusses in Room 4, Building 3

4.3.6 The walls are roughly finished with limewash but with lots of concrete pointing. The north-east elevation is relatively plain, but incorporates a complete and unmodified truss like those to the south-west including surviving wind braces, with elements presumably linking to the purlins in Room 3 (Plate 74). All of the timber is hand-finished and pegged but not evidently re-used. There is a doorway on the north-west side with a machine cut timber lintel which is filled with concrete blocks. The south-east elevation has a wide doorway on the with a sliding tongue and groove plank and batten door with quined jambs. There is a lintel for an earlier wagon doorway to the south-west, which is blocked with

stone but contains a window with a concrete lintel and splayed quined jambs. This is now partially obscured by the adjacent hopper/pump. There is a small low aperture to the south-west of this with a concrete lintel and sill and housing a pipe to the slurry store, against which is a small square hole or drain in the floor. The rest of the elevation is plain apart from a concrete block and timber tank either side of the dividing timber wall at the south-west end. There is a doorway beyond these with a machine cut timber lintel and double plank and batten door. At first floor level this elevation is largely plain, although the wall is raised in height between the last two trusses and there is window at the south-west end looking into Room 6 with a rough timber lintel (probably a re-used cruck blade fragment) and a six-light casement. Further south-west there is an iron bearing box set into the wall, above which is a horizontal beam orientated north-east/south-west sat on a projecting timber corbel at the north-east end and set in the south-west wall (Plate 75). The south-west elevation has two doorways on the ground floor, one to the south-east blocked leaving an alcove and with thick timber lintels. The door to the north-west appears to have been modified from a window as it has splayed jambs but the bottom has been rebuilt very roughly in concrete. It has a timber lintel and a plank and batten door. Above on the first floor has the sawn-off ends of two beams projecting and an owl hole below the eaves. The north-west elevation has a doorway at first floor level at the south-west end, which is blocked with concrete blocks leaving an alcove and the walls is again raised at this end but with a small aperture on the north-east side of the south-west truss. There are also possible vents visible at first floor level although they are blocked and difficult to distinguish. At ground floor level there is also a doorway at the south-west end with a timber lintel, which has been blocked with concrete blocks leaving an alcove. To the north-east of this is a timber box built into the wall, presumably some form of bearing box, and further north-east is a wagon door, opposing the blocked one to the south-east, with a heavy sawn timber lintel and quined jambs (Plate 76). It is partially filled with concrete blocks, including a concrete block built block, and has a rough plank door filling the remaining gap. There is an alcove immediately north-east of the wagon doorway with a timber lintel and stone sill and there are two open vents at first floor level to the north-east, with stone sills and lintels and a further probable opening below blocked with stone and with a timber lintel (Plate 77).



Plate 74 (left): Truss incorporated in the north-east elevation, Room 4, Building 3

Plate 75 (right): Window and iron bearing box, first floor, south-west end of the south-east elevation, Room 3, Building 4



Plate 76 (left): Wagon doorway and alcove, north-west elevation, Room 4, Building 3

Plate 77 (right): Alcoves at the north-east end of the north-west elevation, Room 4, Building 3

4.3.7 Room 5 comprises a long monopitch outshut against the north-west side of the building. It is actually two phase of construction but with a large opening between the two forming an essentially continuous space (Plate 79). It has a concrete floor, stepping up at the south-west end where the two sections meet. It is open to the roof which has a row of single-light sheet skylights and is supported by four purlins sat on simple beams with bolted tie beams (Plate 78), all of which is sawn or machine cut although one piece has Baltic marks. The walls have a concrete skim over the lower part while the rest is limewashed. The north-east elevation is plain and constructed from concrete blocks (Plate 78). The south-east elevation was originally the external elevation of the main barn. There are some throughstones projecting through it at the north-east end and there are two open vents north-east of the centre. Above these are two rows of square holes, one of three and one of five, presumably forming a dove cote (Plate 80). There is a central wagon doorway with a heavy sawn timber lintel, the north-east side filled with concrete blocks and bricks and the gap with a rough plank and batten door. The elevation steps up where it meets the south-west section at which point the wall returns and the opening has a heavy sawn timber lintel with empty square sockets suggesting it is re-used (Plate 79). The rest of the elevation is fairly plain, although there is a projecting buttress at the south-west end with a stepped base or plinth, which is apparently made from stone but finished with a concrete skim (Plate 81). There is a water trough attached to the south-west of this plus a timber batten and there is a blocked vent slot above. At the far south-west end there is a pair of blocked apertures, one above the other, with a machine cut piece of timber serving as a lintel and sill between them. The south-west elevation is plain, although there is circular hole knocked through it on the north-west side. The north-west elevation is stone at the south-west end, but covered with concrete skim, and it is also thicker, although not at the top. There is a doorway at the south-west end with a plain surround and tongue and groove plank door, then a trough to the north-east then a window, which has a square frame and is very plain. The wall returns to the south-east where it meets the other section of build, at which point there is another water trough attached. To the north-east of this the wall is constructed from concrete blocks and includes four pillars. There is a large doorway on the south-west side with a thin timber lintel, and two windows are

incorporated into the build of the wall plus a further small opening at the north-east end. There are also two water troughs and a concrete trough attached.



Plate 78 (left): North-east end of Room 5, Building 3

Plate 79 (right): South-west end of Room 5, Building 3



Plate 80 (left): Ventilation slots and holes forming a probable dove cote, south-east elevation, Room 5, Building 3

Plate 81 (right): Buttress against the south-east elevation, Room 5, Building 3

4.3.8 Room 6 is the extension of the building to the south-west. It has a concrete floor with two dung channels orientated north-east/south-west running to pipes in the south-west elevation (Plate 82) and there are four concrete stalls against both the north-west and south-east elevations with iron tether posts attached and ceramic troughs against the walls. The room is open to the corrugated concrete roof, which is supported by two king post trusses with angled braces, plus an additional piece bolted to the top on

either side. There are two skylights in the north-west pitch and one in the south-east and three purlins per pitch plus a doubled ridge plank (Plate 83). The walls are generally finished with rough plaster with a concrete skim over the lower part. The north-east elevation is a gable but lower on the north-west side where it meets an earlier part of the building and an extra beam has been added to bridge the gap. There is a doorway in the centre with a concrete lintel. The south-east and north-west elevations are essentially the same, with a row of semi-circular ceramic troughs set in a concrete plinth, two per stall, with two metal water troughs labelled 'PAT N° 452755' per stall and a single ceramic vent per stall (Plate 84 and Plate 85). There is a single window to the south-east (Plate 84) and two to the north-west all of which have nine-light casements, the bottom three lights hinged. The south-west elevation has two windows with fixed nine-light casements and there are three circular vents at the top.



Plate 82 (left): General view of Room 6, Building 3, showing floor, trusses and south-west elevation



Plate 83 (right): Truss detail, Room 6, Building 3



Plate 84 (left): South-east elevation, Room 6, Building 3



Plate 85 (right): Stall detail, Room 6, Building 3

4.3.9 Room 7 comprises the interior of the large extension to the south-east, which is essentially two separate sections although they are knocked through into one, with a small lobby area at the north-west end where different elements of the building meet. It has a concrete floor throughout with some internal low concrete block walls and is open to the roof, which is supported by two king post trusses in each part with angled braces and a single purlin per pitch plus a further one against the south-west elevation in the north-west half and two purlins per pitch in the south-east side (Plate 86). The rafters are covered by concrete sheeting and the walls roughly plastered in the north-west half and brick in the south-east half. Throughout the lower part of the wall is covered by a concrete skim. The north-west elevation has a

doorway on the south-west side with a machine cut timber lintel and rounded jambs, which leads into the small lobby area. This has a firebrick floor and monopitch roof sloping down to the north-west with two rafters and corrugated sheet concrete roof. The walls are finished with plaster/limewash and concrete. The north-west elevation has a doorway with the south-west jamb finished with quoins, a sawn timber lintel and a tongue and groove plank and batten door (Plate 87). The north-east elevation is essentially plain although it has a blocked doorway with a slate lintel on the south-east side which is covered with plaster and limewash. The south-east elevation has a doorway with no door with a sawn timber lintel and projecting masonry, almost forming a corbel on the south-west side. The south-west elevation is plain, with a concrete skim, and does not extend to the roof.

4.3.10 To the north-east of the doorway into the lobby the north-west elevation proper has another doorway with a sawn timber lintel and plank and batten double door (Plate 88) above the doorway is a window with a nine-light casement. A projecting concrete block stub wall with an upright iron I-beam acting as a post at the end extends into the room to the north-east of this. The north-east elevation has a concrete trough against it at the north-west end with a metal trough above on the north-west side (Plate 89). Above the concrete trough there is a wide window extending across the elevation, which is filled with timber slats and has iron bars across it (Plate 89). To the south-east of this there is a wide doorway with a concrete lintel and bricks in the upper part of the south-east jamb. A projecting concrete block wall extends from this jamb and curves round to the south-east where, with a lower wall orientated north-east/south-west, it forms a small pen at a smaller doorway. This has thin planks for its lintel and a metal gate/holding mechanism fills the opening. The wall returns beyond this to the large opening between the two halves of the room, which is clearly inserted and has concrete skim around the jambs and lintel (Plate 90). Beyond this, to the south-east, there is a further long concrete trough with a timber and wire mesh manager above (Plate 91). A row of three windows extends along the elevation, the outer two are larger but have no frames or casements while the central one is smaller and has a six-light casement. All three have machine cut timber lintels (Plate 91). The south-east elevation is the gable end. It has a large ground floor window with quoined splayed jambs, sloping concrete sill, machine cut timber lintel and slatted fill (Plate 92). At first floor level there is another window with quoins and a pointed stone arch (Plate 92). The south-west elevation has two windows at the south-east end, with thin machine cut timber lintels, splayed jambs and sill and no casements and there is an attached iron bar across. The wall returns at the original junction to the large inserted doorway and there is metal trough on a concrete base at the return. Immediately north-west of this return is a doorway with a sawn timber lintel with Baltic marks and a plank and batten door on a pivot and there is a large post attached to the wall to the north-west. There is at least one possibly two blocked ventilation slots to the north-west, filled with brick and a further two doorways (Plate 93). The one to the south-east has been partially blocked leaving an alcove with a single timber shelf and both doorways have timber lintels. A water tank on a timber bracket is positioned high in the west corner.



Plate 86 (left): Trusses in Room 7, Building 3



Plate 87 (right): North-west doorway in lobby, Room 7, Building 3

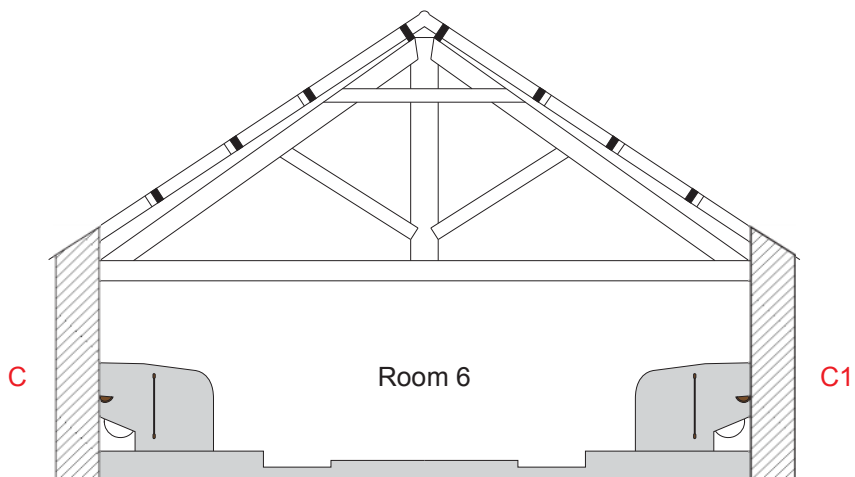


Plate 88 (left): North-west elevation, Room 7, Building 3

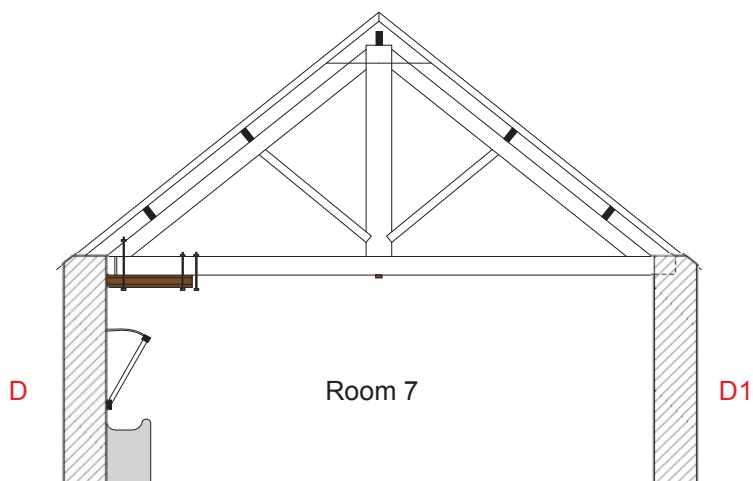


Plate 89 (right): Trough and window, north-west end of north-east elevation, Room 7, Building 3

Building 3 - Cross-section C-C1



Building 3 - Cross-section D-D1



Key:  cross-sectional timber  cross-sectional wall  iron  concrete

Figure 8: Cross-sections C-C1 and D-D1



Plate 90 (left): Inserted doorway between the two halves of Room 7, Building 3



Plate 91 (right): Trough and windows, south-east end of the north-east elevation, Room 7, Building 3



Plate 92 (left): South-east elevation, Room 7, Building 3



Plate 93 (right): North-west end of south-east elevation, Room 7, Building showing doorways

4.3.11 Room 8 is within the outshut to the south-east of Room 5 and adjacent to Room 6. It has an earth floor and is open to the monopitch roof comprising two purlins supported by a single half truss comprising a tie beam and angled brace (Plate 94). The walls are exposed stone. The north-east elevation has a row of three square vents at low level, with timber lintels (Plate 95) and a doorway at the south-east end that is boarded up but has a timber lintel with Baltic marks. There are two further vents at a high level. The south-east elevation butts the north-east and has a very large wagon doorway with a heavy sawn timber lintel and plank and batten door, although the two halves do not match; the north-east is larger and more plain, while the south-west is smaller and has stop-chamfered battens. There are dressed quoins in the jambs. The south-west elevation has two low narrow vents and two high vents, which are slightly squarer and blocked on the south-west side (Plate 96). The north-west elevation has a blocked doorway on the south-west side filled with concrete blocks and with electricity meters attached.

It has a heavy timber lintel and there is a low level vent to the north-east against the north-east elevation, with a rough timber lintel (Plate 97). Above this is a square vent lined with slate.



Plate 94 (left): Truss in Room 8, Building 3



Plate 95 (right): Vents, north-east elevation, Room 8, Building 3



Plate 96 (left): Vents, south-west elevation, Room 8, Building 3



Plate 97 (right): North-west elevation, Room 8, Building 3

4.3.12 To the south-east of Room 8 is a further area (Room 9) enclosed below a corrugated concrete roof and with walls comprising similar sheets held between large upright timber posts and supported by L-shaped iron girders. The north-east elevation is stone, the exterior wall of Room 8, which has two high-level vents. The north-west elevation is the exterior of wall of Room 7 and has two ceramic vents and a window on the north-east side with a stone sill and nine-light casement (Plate 98). The other elevations are just concrete sheets.



Plate 98: North-west elevation, Room 9, Building 3

4.3.13 **Building 4:** this comprises four rooms. Room 1, in the return to the north-west, has concrete floor and is open to the roof, which as a single-light skylight on each side and is supported by two purlins per pitch and paired ridge planks. The walls are finished with limewash over the upper part and a concrete skim over the lower part. The north-west elevation has a blocked high level central window with a rough timber lintel, possibly re-used and a stone sill covered by plaster (Plate 99). The north-east elevation has a timber trough and manger attached (Plate 100), while the south-east elevation has a lintel on the south-west side possibly for a blocked doorway and there is a metal trough in the south corner and the end of the truss from the adjoining room is also visible. The south-west elevation has a wide doorway with a gate, the north-west jamb of which has been repointed or rebuilt, the south-east of which is finished with quoins. Room 2 also has a concrete floor and there are timbers set into it orientated north-west/south-east. It is open to the roof, which has two single-light skylights in the north-west pitch and is supported by two king-post trusses with angled braces and attached collars, with two purlins per pitch and paired ridge planks (Plate 101 and Plate 102). The trusses have the carpenter's marks 'I' and 'II' (from the north-east from south-west) on the north-east face at the junction of the king post and tie beam but also at the junction between the braces and the king post. The elevations are all exposed stone with traces of limewash. The north-east elevation has a concrete trough and timber manger attached and a blocked window on the north-west side with a timber lintel, the blocking of which has been limewashed over, and there is a vent at the top (Plate 101). The south-east elevation is plain, with a timber lintel and timber pads for the ends of the trusses and an iron I-beam acting as a post on the south-west side. The south-west elevation has a vent or owl hole at the top, with a plank inserted into it and running between it and the collar of the truss to the north-east. There is an alcove on the north-west side, probably originally a doorway, with a timber lintel and quoined north-west jamb. It is partially infilled with hand-made brick on the south-east side, which supports a timber shelf (Plate 102). The north-west elevation has a wide doorway with an iron I-beam lintel incorporating a metal gate, which extends into a semi-circular section made from part of a sheep feeder or small pen. There are one or possibly two blocked doorways to the north-east with a shared timber lintel and both are covered by limewash. There is a metal trough on a block of masonry in front of the south-west one.



Plate 99 (left): Blocked window in north-west elevation, Room 1, Building 4



Plate 100 (right): Trough and manger against north-east elevation, Room 1, Building 4



Plate 101 (left): North-east truss and north-east elevation, Room 2, Building 4



Plate 102 (right): South-west truss and south-west elevation, Room 2, Building 4

4.3.14 Room 3 is the central room of the main north-east/south-west part of the building. It has a concrete floor with two north-west/south-east dung channels on the south-west side (Plate 103), leading to a doorway to the north-west. There are concrete stalls on the north-east and south-west sides, those to the north-east are much larger and more elaborate, with attached timber boards raising the south-east stall, timber gates on the south-west end (one now missing), and an iron manger between the two on the north-west side. The south-west stalls are more basic, comprising just low dividing walls in concrete with a central timber tether posts and iron tethers attached (Plate 104). There are troughs attached to the south-west wall. The room is open to the roof, which has a single king post truss the angled braces for which are missing (Plate 105). It has the carpenter's mark 'III' at the junction between the king post and the tie beam but 'V' and 'VI' at the junction between the (missing) braces and the king post. There are also two slots in the underside of the tie beam, presumably relating to earlier stall posts. There are two purlins per pitch plus paired ridge planks and two single-light skylights on the north-west side. The walls

are finished with limeswash and a concrete skim. The north-east elevation has a concrete trough extending along its base and a blocked doorway on its north-west side, filled with concrete blocks (Plate 106). It has a timber lintel, above which there is lots of hand-made brick built into the wall, and there are two possible vents in the wall below a larger vent or owl hole. The south-east elevation is relatively plain, with an attached water pipe and a timber pad for the truss built into it. The south-west elevation has an attached metal water troughs between the stalls, marked 'SALOPIAN', and semi-circular ceramic troughs set in concrete below (Plate 107). Above in the wall there are two square vents and a taller vent or owl hole in the eaves. The north-west elevation has a doorway on the south-west side with a plank and batten door with four lights over (Plate 108). There is a window to the north-east with an eight-light casement, the bottom four of which are blocked externally. Room 4 is at the south-west end of the building. It has a concrete floor and is open to the roof, which has two purlins per pitch and a double ridge plank. The walls are all roughly finished with limewash. The north-east is plain apart from three vents. The south-east has a concrete trough along the base with an iron manger. The south-west has three vents, larger than those to the north-east, the lower two of which have timber lintels and slate sills. A water tank is attached to the elevation and there are pipes leading from it to a water trough on a concrete block in the west corner. The north-west elevation is plain apart from having a large doorway with a gate with quoined jambs, the south-west of which are rougher.



Plate 103 (left): Dung channel and south-west stall, Room 3, Building 4

Plate 104 (right): Concrete stalls against the north-east side of Room 3, Building 4



Plate 105 (left): Truss in Room 3, Building 4 Stalls

Plate 106 (right): Blocked doorway, north-east elevation, Room 3, Building 4

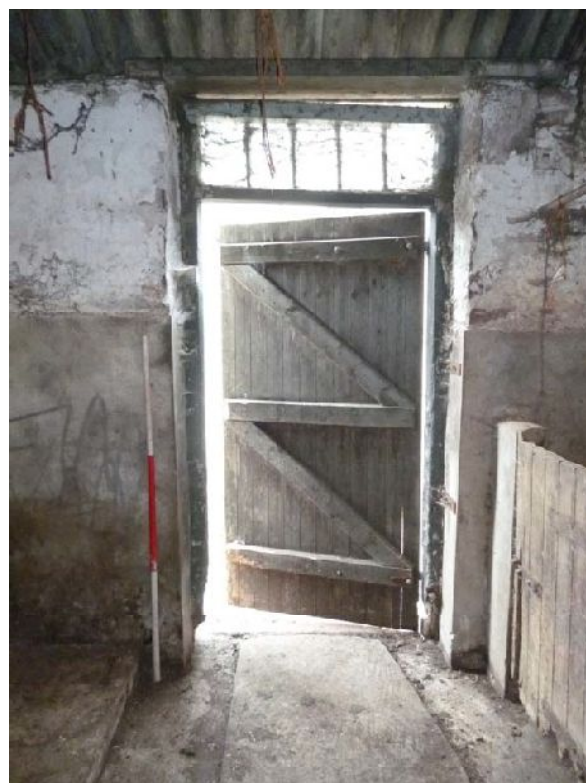


Plate 107 (left): Stalls and troughs, south-west elevation, Room 3, Building 4

Plate 108 (right): Doorway to north-west, Room 3, Building 4

4.3.15 **Building 5:** Room 1 has a very basic roof consisting of machine cut timber purlins and exposed slates with four single pane skylights; the floor was comprehensively obscured by manure but appeared to be concrete and steps up on the south-east side where there is a row of iron stall fences (Plate 110). All the walls were characterised by having a concrete render in the lower half and a roughly plastered rough masonry upper half. The north-west wall had a concrete partition for the purpose of creating two animal stalls with associated water troughs and pipes abutting the wall (Plate 109). Room 2 has hand finished timber tie beam trusses holding a corrugated concrete roof (Plate 110). Also, timber and iron machine fittings, presumably relating to a mechanical threshing machine have been left attached to the trusses at the north-east end of the building (Plate 111). The floor is plain modern concrete. All the walls in this room were cement rendered at the lower half and roughly finished masonry in the upper half. The north-east wall has a large doorway with a modern concrete frame that has almost certainly replaced an earlier doorframe. At either side of the doorframe, machine cut timber sliding door fittings were in situ even though no door was present. A stone mullioned window with hand finished timber lintel sits directly above the doorframe. Immediately adjacent to the window is a square aperture through the wall that had been created for the use of the mechanical threshing machine presumably for a drive belt to pass through (Plate 112). The south-east wall has holes that indicate that a floor has been removed, and in this upper level there is also a blocked aperture with a hand finished timber lintel and five blocked splayed vents. Entry to the adjoining room is gained via a low doorway with a concrete lintel and machine cut timber doorframe, which is set in a wider earlier doorway with a stone voussoir arch (Plate 113). To the south-west is another ground floor doorway with a hand-finished timber lintel, which is blocked leaving an alcove. The south-west wall has a blocked window in the upper part over a doorway with a concrete doorframe, timber lintel and fittings and attachments for a sliding door that has been removed. The north-west wall has doorway on the former upper level with sandstone lintel and a timber door and frame on the north-east side, as well as three splayed air vents have been blocked up in the upper part of the wall (Plate 114). There are also three wagon doorways in the north-west elevation, one of which had been blocked up whilst the other two had been subject to modern alterations using concrete blocks (Plate 115). There was also a damaged modern window with a timber frame that had been partially blocked up with cinderblocks in the upper part of the wall between two of the doorways. Concrete cattle troughs with associated metal mangers ran the entire length of this wall.



Plate 109 (left): Concrete stalls, north-west side Room 1, Building 5

Plate 110 (right): General view of Room 2, Building 5, showing trusses and stalls



Plate 111 (left): Mechanism attached to trusses at north-east end of Room 2, Building 5

Plate 112 (right): North-east internal elevation, Room 2, Building 5



Plate 113: Doorway in the south-east elevation of Room 2, Building 5, set within an earlier voussoir arch



Plate 114 (left): Upper level doorway and vents at north-east end of north-west elevation, Room 2, Building 5

Plate 115 (right): Modified wagon doorway and upper level doorway north-west elevation, Room 2, Building 5

4.3.16 Room 3 had a slate roof held up by five king post trusses, the south-west of which contained numerous re-used cruck fragments, and the floor was modern concrete steeping up on the north-west and south-east sides where there are cattle stalls, metal fittings and pen dividers (Plate 116 and Plate 117). All the walls had a concrete lower part with roughly plastered roughly finished masonry in the upper part. The north-east and south-east walls were plain and without any distinguishing features. The south-west wall had a centrally located blocked doorway with a stone lintel and had evidently been subjected to a modern repair using modern brick prior to being blocked; a metal cattle trough now stands in front of this feature. The north-west wall had four partially blocked four light timber casement windows in the upper part of the wall. The roof of Room 4 consisted of slate held up by machine cut timber half tie beam trusses (Plate 118 and Plate 119) and the floor was modern concrete. All the walls were roughly plastered rough masonry. The north-east wall had three doors with timber frames and two window apertures with splayed reveals and timber frames but no glass. All the walls in this room were plain apart from modern timber stalls protruding from the south-west wall and a blocked up window in the north-west wall that was partially obscured by a modern metal vent. The roof in Room 5 is made of modern materials held by machine cut timber king post truss (Plate 120) and the floor is modern concrete laid on top of an earlier cobbled floor. The south-east end of this room has a hayloft that appears to have once covered the entire room but has been partially removed. The north-east wall is roughly plastered masonry that has a pink and white mottled hue to it, over a roughly finished masonry wall. This wall is notable for the five vertical chutes with hand finished timber lintels that run between upper and lower floors. These chutes were originally intended to enable the quickest and most efficient way of transporting straw from the hayloft to the animals housed below. The south-east wall was split up between a lower level and an upper level; the lower level consisted of rough masonry with a blocked door with a timber lintel. The upper floor had a doorway with a timber frame, lintel, and plank and batten door. The south-west wall had a large wagon door with sandstone quoins and a timber lintel. The north-west wall was roughly plastered rough masonry with a doorway in the former upper floor area with a timber lintel and surround. Below the hayloft is a separate space, the floor of which is completely

covered with manure. The ceiling is supported by a single beam north-west/south-west and joists all of which are sawn. The walls are essentially plain although the north-west has two of the chutes extending to the floor above (Plate 123). To the south-east of Room 5 is a covered open space, supported by a single king post truss that sites on the iron column to the south-east (Plate 124). A small section of upper level flooring extends to a post connected to the truss and links to a doorway in the north-west elevation, but the room is otherwise plain and the south-east elevation largely covered by concrete. The return of the building to the south-west contains two rooms. Room 6 could not be accessed. Room 7 is entirely finished with concrete and is plain apart from a beam orientated north-west/south-east and a window in the south-east elevation.



Plate 116 (left): South-west end of Room 3, Building 5



Plate 117 (right): North-east end of Room 3, Building 5



Plate 118 (left): General view of the north-west end of Room 4, Building 5



Plate 119 (right): General view of the south-east end of Room 4, Building 5



Plate 120 (left): Truss and wall supporting hayloft in Room 5, Building 5

Plate 121 (right): Chutes built into the north-east elevation, Room 5, Building 5



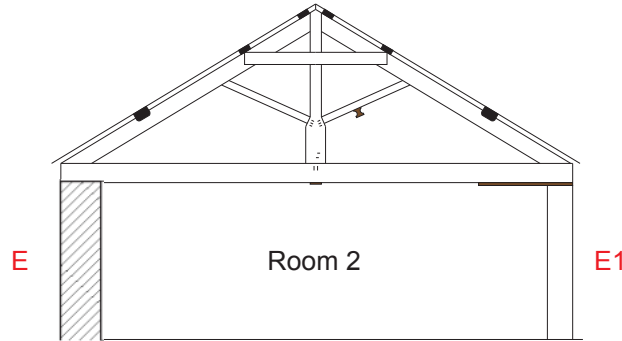
Plate 122 (left): North-west elevation, Room 5, Building 5

Plate 123 (right): General view of space below hayloft, Room 5, Building 5

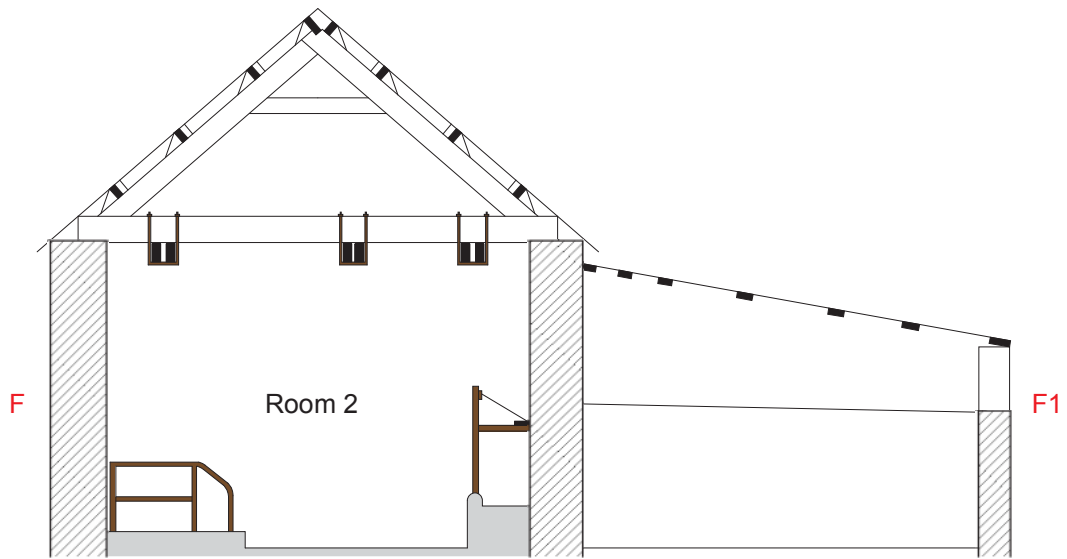


Plate 124: Covered area with raised floor to the south-east of Room 5

Building 4 - Cross-section E-E1



Building 5 - Cross-section F-F1







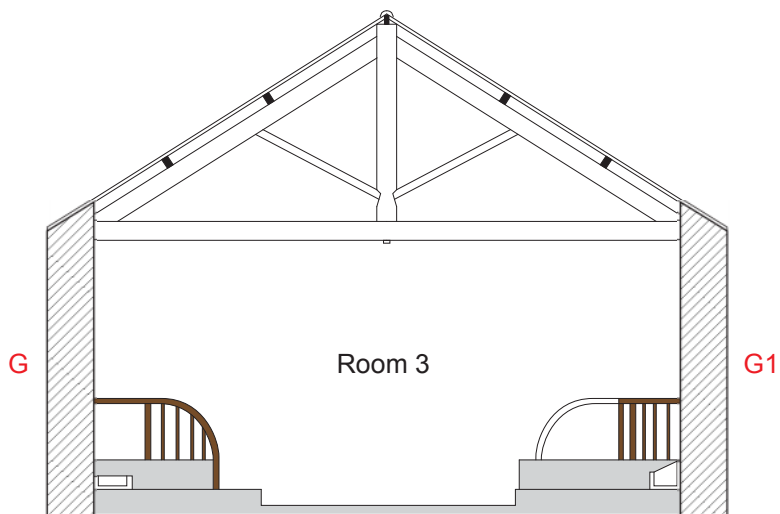
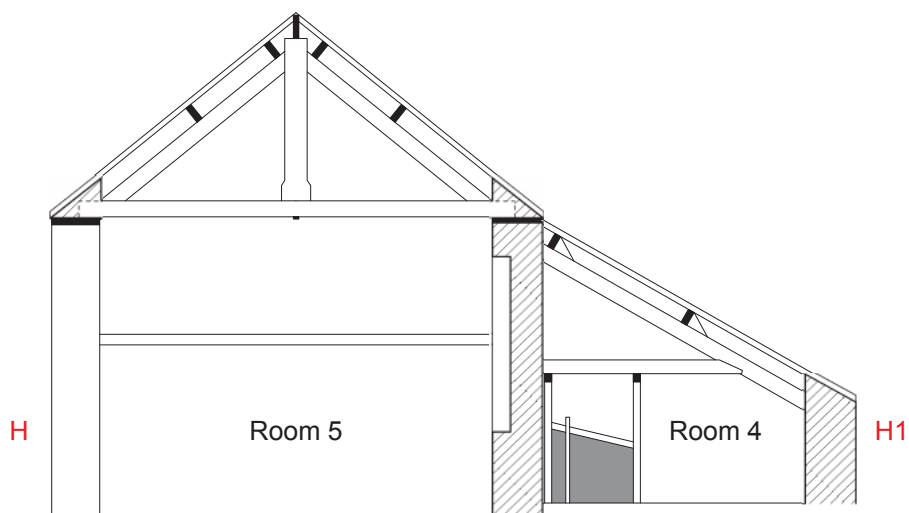
Key:  cross-sectional timber  cross-sectional wall  iron  concrete

Figure 9: Cross-sections E-E1 and F-F1

Building 5 - Cross-section G-G1



Building 5 - Cross-section H-H1

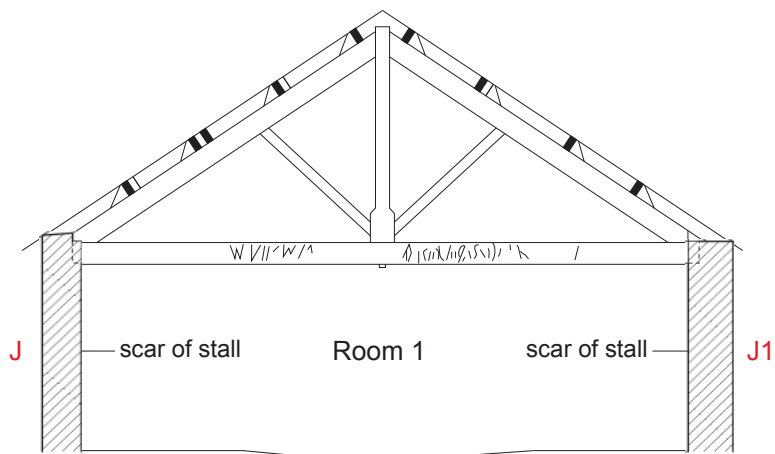


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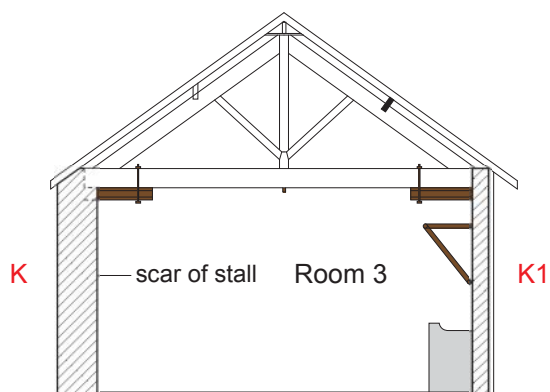
Key: ■ cross-sectional timber ▨ cross-sectional wall ■ iron □ concrete ■ stone

4.3.17 **Building 6:** the roof in Room 1 consisted of modern corrugated concrete sheets held up by two timber beams with king post trusses, the most north-easterly of which had Baltic timber marks (Plate 125). The floor was modern concrete and small stone flags were visible where this had been damaged. All of the walls were characterised by a utilitarian concrete rendered lower half with a roughly plastered rough masonry upper part. The south-west wall had two partially blocked up windows with two light casement steel frames within a splayed reveal. Above these windows is a square aperture that was without any form of frame and therefore may or may not have been a window at some point. A wide doorway stands centrally within this wall and had a machine prepared timber frame and a makeshift chipboard door. The south-east wall has a wide window within a splayed reveal that had been blocked up using modern concrete blocks in the centre of the wall. Also, a low concrete partition wall with a central entrance runs to the opposing wall, presumably for segregating livestock. Two windows were present in the south-west wall, the upper one consisted of a two light casement within a timber frame the lower one was very wide and partially blocked and had a timber frame within a splayed reveal. A large wagon door with modern fittings for a sliding door stood next to a smaller blocked door which had a hand finished timber lintel (Plate 126). The north-west wall had a blocked doorway with a hand worked timber lintel situated close to the current entrance to the building. Room 2 has a corrugated concrete roof and a modern concrete floor. All the walls had a concrete render lower part and roughly plastered rough masonry upper part. The north-east wall is plain; the south-east wall had a blocked doorway with a hand worked timber lintel but was otherwise plain. The south-west wall had a six light casement timber framed window, this feature was originally a doorway that had been partially blocked to create the window, above which was a hand finished timber lintel. To the south-east is a doorway incorporated in the same earlier opening with a plank and batten door (Plate 127). The north-west wall had a machine cut timber mezzanine level protruding from it that was accessed via a timber staircase, the mezzanine extended approximately halfway into the room (Plate 128). The roof of Room 3 consisted of modern concrete sheets held up by machine cut timber kingpost trusses that were also supported by iron girders (Plate 129 and Plate 130); the floor was made of modern concrete. The north-east wall had a lower part that was concrete rendered and an upper part that was roughly plastered rough masonry but otherwise plain and without features. The south-east wall was made of modern brick that had been plastered and had two windows that had been partially blocked up and had timber frames and machine cut timber lintels. The south-west wall had a six-light timber framed window frame within a splayed reveal, there was also a metal basin built into the wall. The north-west wall was plain and without features of note.

Building 6 - Cross-section J-J1



Building 6 - Cross-section K-K1



Key:	cross-sectional timber	cross-sectional wall	iron	concrete
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Figure 11: Cross-sections J-J1 and K-K1



Plate 125 (left): General view of the north-east end of Room 1, Building 6, showing the trusses

Plate 126 (right): South-west end of Room 1, Building 6



Plate 127 (left): Doorway in the south-west side of Room 2, Building 6

Plate 128 (right): Stairs and upper floor on north-west side of Room 2, Building 6



Plate 129 (left): General view of north-east end of Room 3, Building 6



Plate 130 (right): General view of south-west end of Room 3 Building 6

4.3.18 **House – cellar:** this comprise a single room on the south-east side of the building. It has a stone flag floor and the ceiling comprises exposed floor boards on joists orientated north-west/south-east, which are finished with lath and plaster on the north-east side where it is slightly higher. The joists are all hand-finished. There are stone benches around the south-west and south-east sides of the room (Plate 131) and the scar for another along the south-east side of the north-east elevation. A flight of slate steps on brick leads down from the ground floor in the centre of the north-west side of the room (Plate 132) and there are two timber posts further supporting the joists. A timber shelf is hung from the joists on the south-west side and the remains of another on the north-east side. The walls are finished with the remnants of plaster and limewash. The north-east and south-west elevations are plain. The south-east elevation has two windows with widely splayed jambs and red sandstone mullions, which are blocked with concrete blocks, although a ceramic vent is incorporated into the south-west (Plate 131). The wall to the south-west has also been built out with a single skin of brick. The north-west elevation has a plank and batten door on strap hinges at the top of the steps to the first floor and the wall to the south-west of the door consists of timber panels. The remains of a board floor are still present on the north-east side, underneath the stairs, indicating the original presence of a complete floor on this side, although the underside of the steps indicates they are of an earlier date than is apparent from the floors above.



Plate 131 (left): South-west elevation showing slate benches in the cellar



Plate 132 (right): Stairs leading up to the ground floor on the north-west side of the cellar

4.3.19 **House - Ground floor:** In Room G1 the ceiling is finished with wallpapered and the floor with a modern carpet overlaying floorboards and the room had a timber moulded skirting board and picture rail throughout. The north-east wall is finished with modern wallpaper with slight alcove into the wall either side of a modern gas fire (Plate 133). The south-east wall is also finished with wallpaper and had a six light timber casement sash window set within a splayed reveal (Plate 134). The south-west wall is similarly finished and has a modern radiator and a timber moulded doorframe and a four panelled timber door. The north-west wall is also wallpapered and has a moulded timber doorframe and a six panelled door. In Room G2 the ceiling was finished with plaster and painted white the floor appears to have the original stone flags (Plate 135). A significant feature of this room is that the floor is a step higher than the adjoining room. The north-east wall is finished with plain plaster with a modern tiled strip running around the centre with modern gas, electric and water fittings protruding through, indicating that this room had recently been used as a second kitchen. Above the tiled strip is a two light timber framed window within a splayed reveal (Plate 136). The south-east and south-west walls are both plain and included the modern tiled strip running centrally, although there is a doorway with a modern six-panel door on the south-west side (Plate 136). The north-west wall is plain apart from a two light timber framed window within a splayed reveal. Room G3 has a modern plastered ceiling and a modern carpet overlaying stone flags and a timber moulded skirting board throughout. The north-east wall is plain apart from a machine cut timber frame and modern door, the south-east wall has a doorway with a machine cut timber frame and a modern front door (Plate 137). The south-west wall also has doorway with a machine cut timber doorframe but is otherwise plain and the north-west wall is also plain.



Plate 133 (left): Fireplace on north-east side of Room G1



Plate 134 (right): Window on south-east side of Room G1



Plate 135 (left): North-west end of Room G2, showing flag floor



Plate 136 (right): East end of Room G2



Plate 137 (left): General view of south-east end of Room G3

Plate 138 (right): Stairs in Room G4

4.3.20 In Room G4 the ceiling is plain with a plastered beam running north-east/south-west and the floor is finished with modern carpet overlaying stone flags and had timber moulded skirting boards throughout. The north-east wall is plain but notable for being unusually thick, measuring 0.8m, and it was evidently once one of the main external walls. The south-east and north-west walls are plain and without features. The south-west wall has a doorway with a timber doorframe and timber door that could potentially be original although the lock and door catch had been altered at some point. This room contained a staircase to the first floor, which and appeared to be relatively modern for the most part although earlier features were still present (Plate 138). In Room G5 the ceiling was finished with modern patterned aertex and the floor comprised a modern carpet overlaying a black and red diagonally laid quarry tiles; also notable is that this room is a step higher than the adjoining room. The north-east wall predominantly took the form of two large doors in an area of panelling that were stained black to match the moulded timber skirting boards elsewhere in the room (Plate 139). The cupboard itself takes up a large part of the room and extends under the stairs, the floor consisted of plain unvarnished floorboards and the walls were plainly plastered. The south-east wall had a recessed alcove with a small two light mullioned window within a timber frame. A modern fireplace made of slate and hand finished timber that was probably re-used took up most of the lower part of the wall (Plate 140). The chimney breast and remaining part of this wall are plainly decorated with modern wallpaper. The south-west wall has a three light stone mullioned window within a splayed reveal. Below the window is a built in stained timber bench. The north-west wall is plainly decorated and has a small cupboard built into the wall with two timber doors and timber frame, inside the cupboard there were three timber shelves (Plate 141). At the north-east end of the north-west elevation there is a doorway with a stained plank and batten door (Plate 142).



Plate 139 (left): Panelled wall to north-east, Room G5



Plate 140 (right): Fireplace and window, south-west elevation, Room G5



Plate 141 (left): Cupboard built into north-west elevation, Room G5



Plate 142 (right): Doorway to north-east, Room G5

4.3.21 In Room G6 the ceiling is finished with plain plaster and has fourteen iron hooks suspended from it. A large dark stained hand finished timber beam runs centrally across the ceiling and has two metal handles attached, presumably also for the hanging of foodstuffs. The floor consists of large stone flags that appear to be original. The north-east wall has moulded timber skirting boards and two doorways with moulded timber doorframes and plank and batten doors (Plate 143 and Plate 144); the wall is partly obscured by modern fitted kitchen cupboards. The south-east wall is plain apart from two timber framed doorways with painted timber plank and batten doors, the one to Room G5 stepping up (Plate 144). The south-west wall has a timber doorframe with a hand finished timber lintel and a solid timber front door that is possibly original. There is also a wide four-light modern timber framed window that is completely different to all the others in the front facing elevation of the house. The north-west wall has a recessed alcove that must have once held a substantial fireplace and has a hand finished timber lintel; currently a

oil fuelled stove stands in this recess (Plate 145). A timber framed doorway with a plank and batten door that is likely to be original conceals a narrow staircase leading up to the upper floors (Plate 146). Room G7: The roof in this room was plainly plastered and had two metal hangers protruding from it; the floor consisted of stone flags (Plate 147). The north-east wall was plain with two small rectangular recesses in the centre (Plate 147). The south-east wall was plain and was notable only for the fact that the staircase in the adjacent room meant that the wall had a large bulge in it, and the south-west elevation had a doorway with a plank and batten door at the south-east end (Plate 148). The north-west wall was plain with a window with a timber two light casement within a partially splayed reveal. Room G8: The ceiling in this room was plain plaster painted white with a ridge beam and two purlins, the floor was stone flagged. All the walls were plain with small stone benches on the south-east and north-west sides (Plate 149) and doorways to the north-east and south-west (Plate 150).

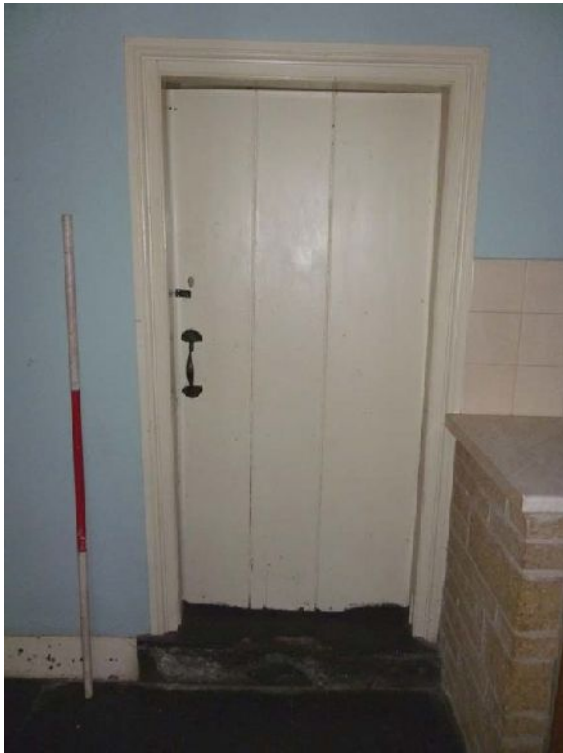


Plate 143 (left): Doorway on north-west side of north-east elevation, Room G6

Plate 144 (right): Doors in east corner, Room G6



Plate 145 (left): Fireplace in north-west elevation, Room G6

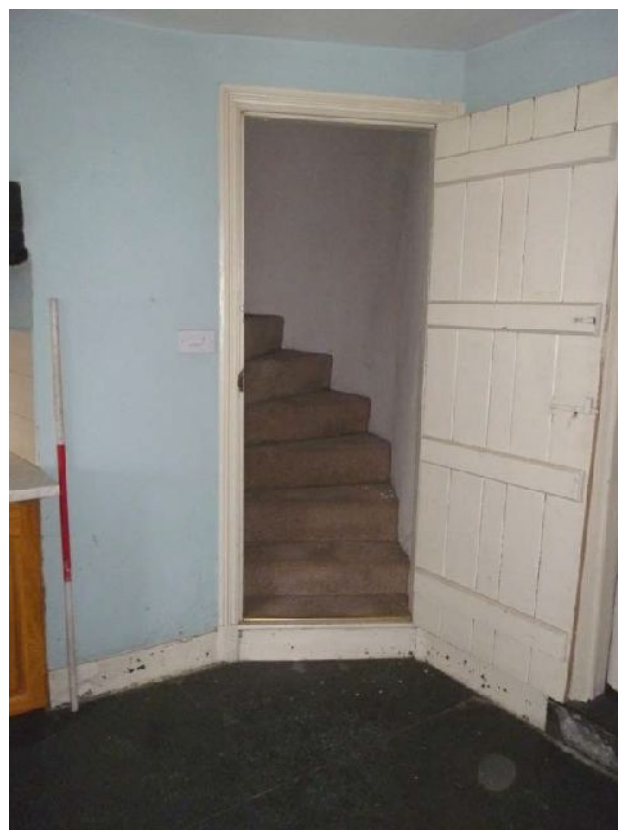


Plate 146 (right): Doorway and spiral stairs leading to first floor, north-west elevation, Room G6



Plate 147 (left): General view of north-west end of Room G7



Plate 148 (right): Door at south-east end of south-west elevation, Room G7



Plate 149 (left): Stone bench, north-west side of Room G8

Plate 150 (right): Door to north-east, Room G8

4.3.22 **House – first floor:** Room F1 has a carpet floor over floorboards, which are wide and painted white with a concrete hearth stone on north-east side (Plate 151). The ceiling is plaster and angled down with the slope of the roof on the north-west and south-east side sides. The walls are finished with wallpaper and there is a moulded picture rail and plain skirting. The north-east and north-west elevations are plain. The south-east elevation has a window on the north-east side, with splayed jambs extending to the floor, the lower part of which is finished with timber panelling (Plate 151). The window has a six-light sash casement and an ogee moulded and beaded surround. The south-west elevation has a doorway on the north-west side with a plank and batten door constructed from three wide beaded planks and early long hinges. The north-east elevation has a vent in the position of the blocked up fireplace. Room F2 this has a carpet floor over floor boards and the ceiling is plaster sloping on the north-west side with the angle of the roof. The walls are finished with wallpaper and an ovolo-moulded skirting. The north-east elevation is plain although there is gap in the skirting board for the fireplace, perhaps representing the position of a flue or pipe (Plate 152). The north-west elevation has a window on the north-east side with plain splayed jambs, the lower part finished with timber panelling at the base forming a window seat, and it houses a modern two-light hinged casement (Plate 152). The south-west elevation has a step near the centre before it reaches a doorway on the south-east side with a plain surround, plank and batten door, the planks are beaded and wide, and held on strap hinges.



Plate 151 (left): East corner of Room F1 showing window and position of hearth



Plate 152 (right): North corner of Room F2 showing window and position of hearth

4.3.23 Room F3 comprises a corridor orientated north-west/south-east linking the stairs at the south-east end and the rooms on this floor. The floor is finished with carpet over floorboards, the ceiling is flat modern plaster, and the walls are finished with plaster and paint and an ogee moulded skirting board. There is a dog-leg staircase at the south-east end with square newel posts with pyramidal tops, moulded hand rails, an ovolo-moulded base rail and turned balusters but the whole construction looks relatively modern (Plate 153). At the north-west end the corridor connects to the spiral staircase built into the thickened wall; the steps are finished with timber but may be stone underneath (Plate 156). The north-east elevation has two doorways with plain surrounds, plank and batten doors and rough timber lintels, possibly re-used (Plate 154). There is a window at the south-east end, overlooking the stairs, with splayed jambs and a timber sill and a fixed six-light casement. The south-east elevation is plain. The south-west elevation has a door at the top of the stairs on the south-east side, with an ogee-moulded surround and beaded plank and batten door constructed from three wide planks (Plate 155). There is a return in the wall to the north-west after this and the wall appears to be modern stud construction from this point. It returns again at the north-west end where there is a doorway with a beaded plank and batten door. The north-west elevation has two doorways on the south-west side lead accessing the spiral staircase both of which have plain openings with rough timber lintels (Plate 156). There is a small window mid-way down the staircase with splayed jambs with a stone mullion surround, although badly eroded, slate sill and rough timber lintel. Room F4 has a carpet floor over floor boards and a flat plaster ceiling and the walls are finished with plaster and wallpaper and an ogee-moulded skirting. The north-west and south-east elevations are plain, although the south-east has a ceramic vent inserted into the flue. The north-east elevation has a central doorway with a beaded surround and beaded plank and beaded plank and batten door; unusually the battens are also beaded (Plate 157). The south-west elevation has a mullion window on the south-east side with three lights, the central casement hinged, and a timber sill and splayed jambs (Plate 158).



Plate 153 (left): Staircase at the south-east end of Room G3



Plate 154 (right): Doorway in the north-east elevation, Room G3



Plate 155 (left): Doorway on the south-east side of the south-west elevation, Room G3



Plate 156 (right): Doorways at the north-west end of Room G3 leading into the stairs



Plate 157 (left): Doorway to the north-east, Room F4



Plate 158 (right): Mullion window to the south-west, Room F4

4.3.24 Room F5 is a bathroom with a carpet covering narrow timber floorboards, which are painted white. The ceiling is flat plaster with a beam north-east/south-west also finished with plaster and with an early moulded plaster cornice along most of it, although not extending to the south-west end and continuing along the north-east elevation (Plate 159). The walls are finished with plaster and paint with some tiles around the sinks and bath and there is a plain modern skirting board or boxing for pipe throughout. The north-east elevation has a picture rail below the cornice, both of which are either destroyed by or hidden behind the shower cubicle in the east corner. The south-east elevation has an attached shower cubicle on the north-east side, then an attached sink with a mirror and tiles splash-back and then a large corner bath in the south corner, around which the wall is also tiled, but it is otherwise plain. The south-west elevation has the bath and a toilet and bidet attached. There is also a large mullion window with splayed jambs extending to a modern timber window seat (Plate 160). The window has three lights, the two on the north-west side hinged and a rough re-used timber lintel with a stop chamfered edge. The north-west elevation has an attached sink with tiles and a mirror above and a heated towel rail. It returns to the south-east at the north-east end where stud walls for a cupboard containing the hot water tank. This has a doorway with a modern six-panel door with an ogee- moulded surround on the south-west side and inside the moulded plaster cornice continues. The wall returns to the north-east beyond this where there is a doorway with a beaded plank and batten door and long strap hinges, the cornice and picture rail above.



Plate 159 (left): Moulded cornice along beam and on north-east elevation, Room F5

Plate 160 (right): Mullion window in south-west elevation, Room F5

4.3.25 *House – attic*: Room A1 is on the north-west side of the attic and is essentially only an area of roof space above the rooms on the floor below. The floor is therefore little more than the timber joists of the ceilings below, although it is in two sections; the north-west is flat and mostly machine cut timber but with some round wood, while the south-east retains the pitch of the roof and has a round-wood purlin on the north-west side. The whole space is open to the roof, which is evidently raised over the earlier roof over the south-east side. It is constructed entirely from purlins, three per pitch plus a ridge purlin, all of which are sawn. The walls are all exposed stone although the north-west and south-east are below the roof line. The north-east elevation has a projecting block near the centre with a quoin corner, the north-west side of the wall apparently butting against this suggesting it is the line of a chimney (Plate 161). The south-west elevation has the scar of a former roofline visible as a plaster line where the slates were bedded into the wall (Plate 162). The slope of the roof over the main part of the building to the south-east is visible with a short post resting on the wall supporting it. There is a small opening providing access to Room A4 on the north-west side with bricks in the jamb, suggesting it is inserted, which also has a plain timber surround. To the north-west of this the projecting masonry corresponding to the chimney and staircase at the north-west end of the building is visible and capped with slate coping. Room A2 is at the south-east end of the main part of the attic floor. It has a board floor with wide roughly finished boards held with pegs and with lots of additional empty holes and the boards are laid in three sections as the individual boards are relatively short (Plate 163). It is open to the roof although the rafters are covered by lathe and plaster. There are two purlins per pitch both of which are hand-finished, although the apex is flat plaster hiding the ridge and the top of the trusses. The walls are finished with plaster and limewash and the north-east and south-west elevations are plain. The south-east has a central two-light mullion window with a wide splayed jamb on the north-east side, but not as splayed on the south-west side and there is no evidence of the blocked light visible externally (Plate 164). Above there is a thick timber lintel, which projects over the open area to the north-west but not across the south-east light, above which part of the third light is evident, although it is blocked. The north-west elevation is a stud wall attached around and over the truss. It has a central doorway with a plain surround and plank and batten door hung on pivots by long strap hinges and it retains a functioning early lock (Plate 165).



Plate 161 (left): North-east end of Room A1



Plate 162 (right): South-west end of Room A1



Plate 163: Early board floor in Room A2



Plate 164 (left): Mullion window in south-east end of Room A2

Plate 165 (right): Partition wall and doorway to the north-west, Room A2

4.3.26 Room A3 also has an early board floor and is open to the roof, which is finished with plaster in the same way as Room A2. The purlins are again exposed; there are two per pitch and they are hand finished and over lap at the truss that forms the south-east elevation. There is a modern Velux skylight in the north-east pitch of the roof, split between this room and Room A4, and an addition trapezoidal block of timber has been attached to the lower purlin on the north-east side (Plate 166). The walls are finished with plaster and limewash. The north-east and south-west elevations are plain. The south-east is a stud wall formed around the truss, which is of tie beam construction with added spurs and supporting pieces, perhaps indicating that the pitch of the roof has been altered (Plate 167 and Plate 168). It is of pegged construction and has a central plank and batten door on long strap hinges hung on pivots. The north-west elevation is also formed around a truss, although it is covered from this side. It is plain but has a central doorway with no door but plain surrounds with a slight chamfer. Room A4 also has early wide floor boards, although better finished than those to the south-east and is again open to the roof. There are two purlins per pitch, overlapping at the truss to the south-east and the walls are finished with plaster and limewash. The north-east elevation has a small opening to Room A1 with splayed jambs and a timber surround, and a piece of plank has been placed over to fill it. The south-east elevation is a stud wall found around the truss, which is a tie beam type like that to the south-east although with a collar and additional supports and the south-west side plastered over (Plate 169 and Plate 170). The south-west elevation is plain, as is the north-west although there is a doorway on the north-east side with a later plank and batten door with strap hinges and latch. This doorway leads through into the spiral staircase, the south-west wall of which is a plain and finished with plaster and blue distemper. The steps are timber and there is timber boxing along the walls.



Plate 166: Modern skylight and block attached to purlin, north-west side of Room A3



Plate 167 (left): North-east side of stud wall and truss, south-east elevation, Room A3



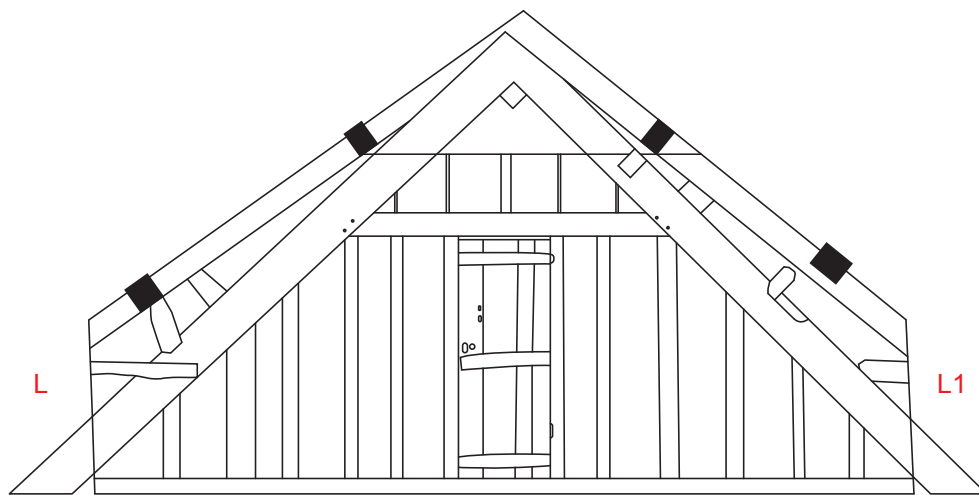
Plate 168 (right): South-west side of stud wall and truss, south-east elevation, Room A3



Plate 169 (left): North-east side of stud wall and truss, south-east elevation, Room A4

Plate 170 (right): South-west side of stud wall and truss, south-east elevation, Room A4

Farmhouse Attic (Second floor) - North-west facing cross-section L-L1



5. Discussion

5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 **Introduction:** Roosecote clearly has an ancient history, dating from at least 1509 when it is listed as a grange of Furness Abbey. While it is possible that some of the extant buildings retain fabric relating to this period this is difficult to be sure of. The map evidence is typically too late to provide information about the origins of the buildings but it is apparent that the earliest two structures are the house and the core of Building 3, both of which are considered by the listed building record to be late 17th century. Within the complex as a whole six phases of construction and development can be identified.

5.1.2 **Phase 1 (17th century?):** the central section of Building 3, comprising Rooms 2 and 3, is clearly the earliest part of the structure, originally with a collection of tie beam or raised cruck trusses. What is interesting is the apparent buttress on the west side (contained within Room 4), which compares well with examples present on the large barn at Sowerby Hall, which is also a site with its origins as a monastic grange (Greenlane Archaeology 2007). In that case the buttresses seem to have been slightly later additions and the original building, which had an elaborate raised cruck roof with wind braces and supporting elements, was perhaps earlier than the one at Roosecote. Alternatively, it is conceivable that this evidence actually indicates that the barn at Roosecote is earlier than the presumed late 17th century date and is perhaps 16th century or earlier 17th century. The house also belongs to this phase and clearly has early origins, although one element of it, the mullion window with the raised central light over in the south-east gable, is most closely compared in the local region with a window at Swarthmoor Hall, which is thought to be of late 16th century (Webb 1896, 5) or early 17th century origin (English Heritage 2012). The form of the house at Roosecote is very curious, its plan not corresponding to any obvious type with its height and squat rectangular shape with thick walls similar to tower houses and similar forms (Brunskill 2002, 36-50). It is, however, clearly too late to fit this style, not evidently fortified, and is not readily comparable to similar examples in the region (see Perriam and Robinson 1998). It also has no evidence for an attached hall as might be expected, although if there was a third doorway between the two in the north-east elevation of the ground floor this would be more convincing evidence that one had once existed. The building was clearly of some status as the first floor had some very early plaster decoration.

5.1.3 **Phase 2 (18th century):** it is apparent that a number of alterations were made to the buildings belonging to Phase 1 and it is likely that some of these were carried out in the 18th century. In addition, new buildings on the site were also clearly constructed at this time. A new wing was added to the north-east side of the house, perhaps originally comprising only a single storey and an attic, but seemingly with a large ground floor fireplace and a tall chimney, which probably served as a new kitchen or down house. At the same time it is likely that the building was generally refurbished as several of the doorways and the staircase in Room G4 were probably also added. This potentially indicates that the building was in some way sub-divided at that time or the access altered to control movement between the 'polite' and domestic parts. During this period it is also likely that the major component of Building 5 was constructed, the section corresponding to Room 2. This originally had an 18th century datestone and comprised a massive threshing barn, big enough to require two wagon doorways, but also with a probable hay loft at the north-east end lit by a re-used mullion window. Other additions belonging to this period are less certain, although it is likely that the small outshut at the north-east end of Building 3 (Room 1) was constructed at this time, probably to form a wash house. This change involved the insertion of an alcove into the existing wall to the south-west to house a copper and creation of a flue in this same wall by the addition of a brick lining. The central section of Building 6, comprising Room 2, may also have been constructed at this time, although there is little within it to directly date it and it is of uncertain function. It may have formed a bull pen or similar.

5.1.4 **Phase 3 (early 19th century):** by the time the first edition Ordnance Survey map was published it is clear that the site had undergone a massive expansion as a large amount of the extant buildings were present by that date. The entire complex clearly saw a shift in emphasis towards dairy farming with an increased capacity for cattle. This saw the addition of cow houses to the south-west end of Building 3 (Room 6) and to several elements of Buildings 5 (Rooms 3 and 5) and 6 (Rooms 1 and 3, although

Room 1 is more rectangular and does not apparently extend to the north-east as far as it does at present), all of which were clearly added in at least two phases. The small extension on the north-west side of Building 5, now surviving as a heavily modified structure with a monopitch roof, was evidently also constructed during this phase, and probably served as a horse gin powering threshing equipment within the barn. The house too saw some additional expansion at this time, with the Phase 2 extension to the north-east raised in height and combined with a further extension to the north-west, presumably to provide a further bedroom (Room F2) but also additional cold storage areas (Rooms G2 and G7).

5.1.5 Phase 4 (late 19th – early 20th century): the availability of detailed map evidence from the end of the 19th century allows the sequence of additions to be more closely followed during this period. It is also able to show detail such as what appears to be an external flight of steps leading to the upper floor in Room 3, Building 3, now lost. The most significant change to the site during this period is the construction of Building 1 and Building 4, the former an open-fronted hay or Dutch barn, the latter more cattle housing although it may have incorporated a smaller structure shown on the earlier map. At the same time the south-east end of Building 3 was enlarged with the brick built addition, again clearly additional housing for cattle and the monopitch outshut against the north-west side (Room 4) was clearly at least partially constructed during this period. A number of additions were also made to the south-west end of Building 5, although these have since been demolished, and it is likely that the horse gin went out of use in this period and the mechanism in the roof of Room 2 was attached. This must have connected to a steam powered stationary engine, with the drive belt passing through the small aperture in the north-east elevation, which must have been inserted to accommodate this, to the south-east of the re-used mullion window. The Ordnance Survey map of 1913 shows that the majority of the most substantial additions were made before that date, including the enlargement of Room 1, Building 6 to the north-east and extension to the south-east of Room 7, Building 3. Other free-standing buildings that do not now survive were also constructed during this period, as well as Building 2, which also probably represents increased housing for cattle. The small addition to the north-east end of the south-east side of Building 5 (Room 1) was also added at this time, and the outshuts along the south-west side of Building 5 were also modified at least once.

5.1.6 Phase 5 (early 20th century): the Ordnance Survey map of 1933 shows that the original buildings were essentially unchanged, the most substantial changes being the addition of outbuildings, both attached and detached, the majority of which are no longer present. The timber floor inserted into Room 4 of Building 3 was probably added at this time, with the tie beams of most of the trusses sawn off at either end and new collars added in order to accommodate it. The internal floor in Room 2, Building 6, was probably also added during this period, although it may be earlier.

5.1.7 Phase 6 (late 20th century): more recent changes have tended to leave the earlier parts of the buildings untouched, although some of the later additions were clearly demolished after 1933, in some cases to be replaced by modern steel frame structures. The most significant of these is perhaps a large building to the south of Building 5, although its original function and form are unknown. Extant changes during this period more typically comprise relatively minor modification, such as blocking and altering doorways and windows, some of which must have been carried out to improve access for larger farm vehicles and equipment. This is particularly evident in the core of Building 3 but also in Room 2, Building 5. Within the house modernisation during this period probably led to the loss or alteration of all the fireplaces, but also the addition of stud partition walls on the first floor, probably to allow the creation of a bathroom (Room F5). The whole of exterior the house was also covered in roughcast concrete render, although this was evidently done in phases. Much of the roofing of the farm buildings were also replaced with corrugated sheeting during this phase or Phase 5.

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 Many of the farm buildings at Roosecote Farm are relatively standard types, although they represent good examples in the region, albeit modified in most cases. However, Building 3 is a more significant form, with rare survivals such as wind braces and raised cruck trusses, as well as an apparent buttress, which makes it comparable with at least one other barn in the area that was also originally a grange of Furness Abbey, at Sowerby Hall. The core of Building 5, Room 2, is also interesting as an unusual type of double-length threshing barn of apparently 18th century date, with remnants of its later

threshing apparatus remaining. The house is also an important early building, again much modified, although the modification is largely restricted to the ground and first floors while the cellar and attic are virtually untouched. Its form is extremely unusual, however, comparing better to a tower, although there is no other evidence to suggest that this is what it was. Both the house and the early barn are probably 17th century, although an earlier date is possible, and it is conceivable that they, the barn in particular, might in fact have their origins in the monastic period.

5.2.2 The development of the site as a whole is of interest as it shows how it developed from an initial emphasis on farming grain to increased housing of cattle and the production of dairy products during the 19th century. This is a relatively typical change in farms at that time, brought about because of the demands of the Industrial Revolution for milk and cheese, with later changes in legislation calling for improved conditions for animals during the late 19th and early 20th century leading to further alterations to buildings of this type (Brunskill 2007, 140-141).

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 The recording of the farm buildings has provided an adequate 'as existing' record and no further work is recommended in relation to them other than to retain as much original fabric as possible, particularly the Listed Building 3, but also the core of Building 5. Within the house, any extensive modification that would involve large-scale soft stripping or the removal of plaster or render would also potentially reveal other features of interest. If this were to happen a period of further building recording might be considered worthwhile in order to assess this.

5.3.2 Should any proposals be made for extensive building elsewhere on the site then an assessment of the archaeological potential should be carried out through the completion of a desk-based assessment and then either evaluation or watching brief, depending on scale. The site not only has interesting medieval origins, it is also in an area rich in prehistoric remains.

6. Bibliography

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Details

From: English Heritage 2012

Name: Roosecote, 1 Dungeon Lane

List entry Number: 1197860

Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Nov-1949

Farmhouse. Late C17 with C19 wing. Roughcast over stone, graduated slate roof. 2 storeys and attic, 2 windows to 1st floor with 2-storey rear wing. Gabled porch encloses chamfered doorway; to left is a C20 casement whilst to right and to 1st floor are intact 3-light chamfered-mullion windows with hoodmoulds. Oversailing verges (indicating reroofing); rebuilt end stacks. Right return: ground floor has altered mullioned window of which right-hand part and hoodmould remain. Intact attic window of 3 lights has central transom light and stepped hoodmould. C19 wing to right: part-glazed door with overlight on left of 6-pane sash to each floor; tall end stack. INTERIOR: remains of 1st-floor fireplace backing onto C19 wing has C17 moulded ashlar surround. Original principal-rafter trusses with stud infill.

Name: Barn immediately to south west of number 1 Roosecote

List entry Number: 1218149

Grade: II

Date first listed: 20-Dec-1993

Barn and stable. Late C17, altered. Yellow and red sandstone rubble, graduated slate roof. Now all single storey (stable loft floor removed), 5:2 bays. Later lean-to obscures blocked waggon entrance with quoins and wooden lintel; later opening to right has quoins and concrete lintel. Stable part on right has boarded door on right of slatted casement; quoined taking-in door and incomplete casement window above. INTERIOR: barn has 5 raised-cruck trusses with original collars, several wind braces and double purlins. Later tie beams; renewed rafters and ridge. Stable loft floor removed; principal-rafter truss with raking struts and collar.