

LOW BARN, MAIN STREET, BAYCLIFF, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: David Pennick
Planning Ap. Ref.: 5/05/1303
NGR: SD 28835 72315

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

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

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Non-Technical Summary

An application was made by David Pennick to create a dwelling by converting a barn named Low Barn on Main Street, Baycliff, Cumbria. After a recommendation by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, South Lakeland District Council placed a condition on planning consent requiring a programme of building recording. The barn is associated with a farm considered to date from the late 16th century, although little information is readily available about it. The barn was certainly in existence by the early 19th century as it is shown essentially in its present form on the tithe map of 1846, and it remained largely unaltered throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

The building recording revealed that the south-east end of the building is the earliest part, and that this section probably comprised a small agricultural building that was likely to have had a cruck framed roof structure. This was then extended to the north-east with the addition of a larger threshing barn, after which the earliest section was converted into a shippon. Minor alterations were made during the late 19th and/or early 20th century, although the basic structure of the building has remained largely unchanged ever since.

A particular item of interest within the building was a piece of timber, perhaps a bedpost, into which had been carved letters and notches. This had been re-used as part of a lintel, probably during the construction of the threshing barn, and is thought to be of 17th century date.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank David Pennick for commissioning and supporting the project, and for providing background information about the farm and copies of the architect's drawings. Further thanks are also due to the staff of the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness for their help.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Jo Dawson and Charlotte Shaw, and the building recording was carried out by Daniel Elsworth, who also wrote the report and produced the illustrations. The project was managed by Jo Dawson, who also edited the report.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 An application (5/05/1303) was made by David Pennick to create a dwelling by converting a barn named Low Barn on Main Street, Baycliff, Cumbria (SD 28835 72315). After a recommendation by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, South Lakeland District Council placed a condition on planning consent requiring a programme of building recording. A brief was issued by the Assistant County Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council (CHES 2006), defining the specific requirements of the building recording as a Level-2 type investigation (English Heritage 2006). A project design was produced by Greenlane Archaeology (see *accompanying CD*), and following the acceptance of this the recording was undertaken on 13th April 2007.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 Baycliff is situated on the eastern edge of the Furness Peninsula, close to the coast of Morecambe Bay, approximately 5km south of Ulverston (Fig 1). Low Barn is on the east side of the centre of the village, bounded by the coast road (A5087) to the east and the main road through the village to the west (Fig 2). It is immediately south-east of the associated former farmhouse, now known as Benson Low Farm, and is approximately 35m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2002).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by Carboniferous Limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 72). The landscape forms an '*undulating coastal pasture*' made up of small to medium fields with rocky limestone outcrops on the higher ground (*op cit*, 70).

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 of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001). In addition a rapid desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the project design (*see accompanying CD*), and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IFA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Ferguson and Murray n.d.).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was carried out. This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site, which could demonstrate the basic phasing and development of the building. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria Record Office, Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(B))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps of the site, and other primary and secondary sources;
- **Ulverston Library Local Studies Collection**: this was briefly visited in order to examine some secondary sources;
- **Greenlane Archaeology**: additional secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library, used to provide information for the site background, were also examined.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-2 type standards (English Heritage 2006). This is a largely descriptive investigation, with only a limited level of interpretation of the phasing and use of the buildings, which incorporates evidence compiled during the rapid desk-based assessment. The recording comprised several parts:

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs**: photographs in both 35mm black and white print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are presented on the accompanying CD;
- **Drawings**: drawings were produced by hand-annotating 'as existing' and 'proposed' illustrations of the building drawn by the client's architect, provided by the client in digital form at a scale of 1:1. These comprised:
 - i. 'as existing' ground and first floor plans, at 1:100;
 - ii. two 'proposed' cross-sections, at 1:50;
 - iii. 'as existing' elevations of all four external aspects, at 1:100.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (see *accompanying CD*), and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Ferguson and Murray n.d.; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness on completion of the project. Three copies of this report will be deposited with the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, one with the client and one with the client's architect, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital copy will be offered to the NMR and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Low Barn

3.1.1 The local historian James Melville wrote about the farm of which Low Barn forms a part in 1974 (Melville 1974). He recorded that '*perhaps the oldest structure in the village [of Baycliff] ... lies opposite Baycliff farm. It is now called Ivy Cottage and is easily picked out as the front exterior is painted yellow. The correct name was Low farm. A striking feature of this building was, and still is, the unusual chimney and in the village the farm was know by some as Top Hat and by others as Box Hat, from the chimney feature. A few years ago this building was in a very dilapidated condition and I well remember going through it at the invitation of the woman and man, who had just completed its purchase. Most people would have despaired of ever being able to make the place habitable again, but anyone visiting the village now will see the result of some years painstaking labour and it stands as a credit to its owners and shows what can be done to old buildings, although it is no longer a farm*' (ibid). The present owners of the farm house consider it to date from 1590 (David Pennick pers comm.) so it is possible that the barn has its origins during this period.

3.1.2 The farm is not named on any maps, and neither is it apparently named in the available parish registers, which only list Baycliff rather than individual properties (Cowper 1907), or the census, which does not distinguish each house by name. However, information regarding the owners and occupiers was available from other sources. The tithe map apportionment records William Ormandy as both owner and occupier in 1846 (CRO(B) BPR 21 I20 1846). Information and further entries for this individual were sought in the trade directories of the period, but nothing further was found. The 1910 valuation names Ths E. Hockin Esquire, of Wellwood in Bardsea, as the owner, and William Cooper as the occupier of a house, buildings and land, and Roger Grisdale as occupier of a cottage (CRO(B) BT/IR 1 1910). A directory of c1910 records that a Robert Grisdale, roadman, occupied Ivy house cottage (Bulmer c1910, 43), which perhaps gives some indication of when the farm was known as Ivy Cottage (see *Section 3.1.1* above), while William Cooper is only listed as a farmer in Baycliff (*op cit*, 44).

3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 Several early maps of the site were examined, and were able to reveal a number of pieces of information.

3.2.2 **Tithe Map 1846 (CRO(B) BPR 21 1846)**: the tithe map shows the barn much as it currently appears (Plate 1), comprising a linear block with outshuts evidently positioned against both the north-west, north-east and south-east sides. A smaller structure, the 'garage', is situated to the south of the barn.

3.2.3 **Ordnance Survey 1851**: this shows essentially the same arrangement, although the level of detail is not good enough to allow separate outshuts to be distinguished (Plate 2).

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey 1891**: this shows essentially the same information as the tithe map (Plate 3). Two small outshuts, one to the north-east and one to the south-east, are clearly depicted, although other projecting sections to the north-west and south-east are also clearly shown.

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey 1913**: again the same plan is shown, although three specific outshuts are depicted (Plate 4).

3.2.6 **Ordnance Survey 1933:** the same basic arrangement of the building is depicted as that in 1913, although the garage has apparently been extended to the south-east.

3.2.7 **Ordnance Survey 1969:** the barn is essentially the same at this date as it is on the previous map.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The barn is orientated approximately north-east/south-west, with the former farmhouse close to its north corner (Fig 2; Plate 5). The whole building is built from the local carboniferous limestone, which has been roughly dressed or has a rock-faced finish and is laid in rough courses, although there are occasional rounded stones of volcanic type and blocks of red sandstone. There are occasional through stones, usually arranged in rows, large quoins at the corners, and a plinth around the base. The north-east part has a modern corrugated metal roof while the south-west end and south-east outshut are finished with grey slate laid in diminishing courses with sandstone v-shaped ridge tiles. Internally, the roof structure is all constructed from timber, and there are alterations in various materials such as concrete blocks and brick.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **South-east elevation:** the north-east end is formed by a two storey threshing barn with a large central wagon doorway with an arched head above which is a slate drip course (Fig 3; Plate 6). The doorway has been filled with concrete blocks leaving only a small two-light window with a fixed casement. There are two rows of rectangular slit vents and another row of square vents below the eaves. While the build is in general the same as that elsewhere several of the stones have drill holes as a result of quarrying. There is a small area of render denoting the position of a possible outshut to the north-east of the doorway and at the east corner the barn is butted by a low concrete block 'wall', which appears to support a taller boundary wall to the north-east. On the south-west side there is a low concrete block butting the wall, with the ends of iron L-shaped upright posts projecting through the top, which presumably formed some sort of support or base. There is a return to the south-east at the south-west end where there is an attached outshut. This has a monopitch roof and covers the majority of the south-west end of the elevation. There are two small windows with machine-cut timber frames and lintels (formed by the wall plate) in the south-east elevation and a doorway with a hand-finished re-used timber lintel with some stop-chamfer decoration visible and a modern sheet metal door. A ceramic pipe has been inserted into the wall to the south-west of this to act as ventilation. The outshut returns to the north-west and there is another pedestrian doorway with a concrete lintel and a ceramic pipe vent above. The return to the south-west has a blocked aperture immediately adjacent to the outshut (and in fact partially covered by its south-west wall), which has a hand-finished timber lintel.

4.2.2 **South-west elevation:** this forms the gable end of the building (Fig 5; Plate 7). There are two or three square ventilation slots at a high level and one slit vent below on the south-east side. Gateposts adjoin the wall on the north-west and south-east sides; the north-west is stone, the south-east iron. The gable of the taller north-east end projects above the south-west gable although it is partially collapsed and some of the roof is missing. There is a slate drip course following the gable of the lower south-west end built into the wall.

4.2.3 **North-west elevation:** the south-west end is lower but still two-storeys (Fig 4). On the ground floor there are two doorways; the north-east was evidently originally larger and has been partially blocked with stone to form a smaller doorway and leave a two-light fixed casement window, all of which has a machine-cut timber lintel (Plate 8). The door is only half height and comprises planks supported by battens. The south-western doorway has possibly been inserted; the jambs show

signs of having been rebuilt and it has a heavy limestone lintel. The door is made from tongue and groove planks held by battens, although the top half is finished with slats only. There is a small window to the north-east of the doors with a two-light casement, the upper part of which has a night-vent opening. There is brick rebuild around the jambs of the window (the brick is dark red and machine made, with a frog), suggesting that it has been inserted and the sill and lintel are concrete. At the north-east end of the south-west part of the building there are large quoins, although these do not continue to the eaves, suggesting the upper part of the wall has been rebuilt. On the first floor at the south-west end of this elevation there is a loading or pitching doorway with a hand-finished timber lintel and stone sill.

4.2.4 The north-east end of the north-west elevation butts the large quoins and raises the height of the original wall at the junction (Plate 9). There are several rows of through stones and two rows of slit vents plus square vents below the eaves. In the centre there is a large wagon doorway around which flanking walls have been added to form a porch or canopy. This is finished with corrugated concrete supported by three machine-cut purlins. The jambs of the original opening have altered to allow the doorway to be widened and raised in height. Brick rebuild is present along all of the south-west side and the top of the north-east. In addition, new lintels, in the form of U-shaped iron girders have been inserted and concrete blocks and bricks have been added to the tops of the flanking walls. The brick is all machine-made and dark red in colour. The north-east end of the elevation is obscured by later buildings, but evidently contains additional ventilation slots.

4.2.5 **North-east elevation:** this forms the opposing gable end, but could not be fully accessed and was largely obscured by vegetation. It is evident from the 'as existing' architect's drawings that there are further square and rectangular ventilation slots across the elevation but it is otherwise unremarkable (Fig 5).

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Ground floor and first floor, Room 1:** the floor has a central threshing floor between the two wagon doorways, finished with sandstone flags, either side of which the ground is just beaten earth. The ceiling is open to the roof, although there are two iron I-beam girders running parallel north-east/south-west across the room, which are linked by a timber beam (Fig 6). The roof proper comprises two tie-beam trusses each constructed from neatly hand-finished timber with a slight chamfer (Fig 8; Plate 10). The principal rafters overlap and are pegged together at the joint and there is a collar between the two, which is also held in place with pegs. There are two purlins per pitch, which overlap at the trusses, some of which are evidently re-used, and a diagonally-set ridge purlin. Those at the south-west end appear to be original and are scarf jointed together, while one of those on the south-east side has a probable Baltic timber mark. The south-west truss has marks scratched into the south-west face of the principal rafters, one of which is almost certainly a levelling mark (Plate 11); the other is almost certainly a Baltic timber mark (Plate 12). There are hewing marks on the underside of both, and there are carpenter's marks 'I' and 'II' present from south-west to north-east.

4.3.2 The elevations have a variety of details. The north-east elevation has three slit vents on the ground and first floors and four square vents below the eaves. There are various pieces of re-used timber built into the wall at either corner. The north-west elevation also has several slit and square vents and pieces of re-used timber built into it, including one large piece above the wagon doorway, which is evidently rebuilt above the lintel. The lower part of the south-west elevation comprises the remains of an earlier gable (the north-west end of the earlier building originally located to the south-west) projecting into the room, which has a curved profile

perhaps suggesting it was part of a cruck-framed building (Plate 13). There is a central aperture within this, which appears to extend to the ground floor where it is blocked with stone. This has a lintel made of hand-finished timbers, one of which is square in section at the south-east end and chamfered at the north-west end making it octagonal in section (Plate 14). It is perhaps a re-used bedpost (?), as it has a relict rectangular slot in the square-section end, which was probably the base, presumably where the horizontal side of the bed would have been attached. Along the south-west edge a series of v-shaped notches have been carved into the timber, alongside which the letters 'H', 'T' and 'L' or '7' have also been carved, (Plate 15; Fig 9). The former gable is stepped on the south-east side and there is a narrow blocked doorway (?) with a timber lintel between the ground and first floors on this side. Above the gable the wall has been extended to form the larger threshing barn. The south-east elevation has further slit and square vents and there are more re-used pieces of timber built in, including a large piece over the wagon doorway. A small alcove is present on the south-west side of this door.

4.3.3 Ground floor, Room 2: this has a concrete floor with a central dung channel, formed by raised areas either side that are gridded (Fig 6). There are stalls against the north-east and south-west walls formed by timber planks beneath rails (Plate 16), with concrete blocks housing ceramic U-shaped troughs along the walls. The ceiling is supported by a very large, possibly hand-finished, beam orientated north-west/south-east on top of which are the joists. These are all hand-finished and most are re-used with various relict peg holes and joist slots, and they support timber floor boards. The walls are all finished with render and whitewash. The north-east and south-east walls are plain; the north-west has two windows and a doorway all with machine cut lintels. The south-west elevation has two narrow ventilation slots with slightly splayed jambs and there are pipes and troughs for water attached in the west corner.

4.3.4 Ground floor, Room 3: this also has a dung channel along the north-east side, formed by the raised floor level on the south-west side and at the south-east end. Within the channel there is a smaller channel 0.03m wide. There are stalls against the south-west wall formed by timber rails fixed to upright posts fixed to a beam orientated north-west/south-east. The rails in turn house upright slate panels (Plate 17), and there is a concrete block against the south-west wall housing ceramic U-shaped troughs. The ceiling is supported by a single beam orientated north-west/south-east, which is machine cut and relatively narrow. On top of this are the joists, most of which are evidently re-used and have relict peg holes and one of which has a Baltic timber mark in the form of a 'VI'. Most of the walls are plain and are finished with render and whitewash. The north-east has a piece of timber built in on the north-west side, perhaps the lintel for the ventilation slot visible in Room 2, while the doorway in the north-west wall has a rough timber lintel. The south-west elevation has iron troughs attached and a slit vent with splayed jambs on the south-east side.

4.3.5 Ground floor, Room 4: the room is divided in half, north-east/south-west by a low wall built of concrete blocks. Again the floor is concrete and there is a concrete block against the north-west wall and the dividing wall housing a ceramic U-shaped trough. The room is open to the roof, which is supported by a single half-truss, with a king post supporting a single purlin (Plate 18). Both the king post and purlin are machine cut, but the tie beam is evidently re-used and has various joist holes and slots for upright timbers, as well as stop-chamfer decoration at the south-east end (Plate 19). There are two more beams, one at either end of the room, orientated north-west/south-east, both of which are also hand-finished and probably re-used. The walls are all finished with traces of whitewash. The north-east has a ceramic pipe vent projecting through it below the roof and a patch of modern concrete repair

in the centre. The north-west elevation has two blocked apertures on the ground floor, one of which extends partially outside the room on the south-west side (see *Section 4.2.1* above). Both have hand-finished timber lintels. In addition, there is a blocked doorway on the first floor at the north-east end, partially covered by the north-east wall. The central doorway in the south-west elevation has a re-used timber lintel and a ceramic pipe vent close to the south-west. The south-west elevation has a doorway on the north-west side with a re-used timber lintel and a ceramic pipe vent above.

4.3.6 First floor, Room 2: the floor is a mixture of floor boards overlain and replaced by more modern material such as corrugated iron and concrete sheeting and plywood. The floor is at a lower level on the south-west side, beyond the line of the wall dividing Rooms 2 and 3 below (Fig 7). The ceiling is open to the roof. There are two simple tie beam trusses (Plate 20), in each case the tie beam is almost round in section at the centre but more flattened at the ends, while the principal rafters are clearly re-used cruck blades with relict angled joist slots and peg holes (Fig 8; Plate 21). There are carpenter's marks 'I' and 'II' at the junctions between the tie beams and the principal rafters (running south-west to north-east), and the principal rafters overlap in a simple soffited joint. There are two purlins per pitch plus a diagonally-set ridge purlin, most of which are hand-finished and scarf-jointed, although some are more modern replacements. The north-west wall has a door at the south-west end with a re-used timber lintel including a possible piece of rail from a stud partition wall. Electrical cables are attached to a timber batten and there is an iron water tank against the wall sat on top of the dividing wall. The south-west wall has a thick lime render cover which is scored with graffiti: 'J PARK WAS ERE[?] 1921' and 'HOOCH [?] JAN[?]... 2[?]...192[?]...'. Some re-used timber is also built into the wall near the floor level. The south-east elevation has a blocked doorway on the north-east side with no lintel, while the north-east elevation has a central doorway with re-used timber in the lintel as previously described (see *Section 4.3.2*).

4.4 The 'Garage'

4.4.1 Although not part of the building recording the small building to the south of the barn, most recently used as a store or garage, was briefly recorded. It is a small monopitch structure with a modern corrugated iron roof sloping on the south-east side (Plate 22). There are only three walls, on the south-east, south-west and north-west sides, with the north-east end open. All of the walls are built from limestone laid in rough courses with small quoins at the corners, and some patchy render on the outside.

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Despite the limited amount of available information about the origins of the barn it is clearly of considerable age. The associated farm house is certainly very ancient, perhaps dating from the end of the 16th century, and there is no reason to think that the barn could not originate in the same general period. As such it is quite an unusual early survival with later additions, although these are still probably late 18th or early 19th century in date. The presence of what appears to be a re-used piece of furniture is also unusual; this too appears to be very early, perhaps 17th century, and is a remarkable survival.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 Several phases of construction and alteration are evident at the site, some of which can be related to the cartographic and other historical sources.

5.2.2 **Phase 1:** the earliest part of the structure is the south-west end, and is likely to be 17th or possibly late 16th century in origin. This evidently formed a relatively small building the exact purpose of which is unclear, although it was almost certainly agricultural in use rather than domestic. The curving form of the gable surviving in the south-west wall of the interior of Room 1 (Plate 13) suggests it might have had a cruck-framed roof structure. Indeed the re-used cruck blade fragments present in the roof may have come from this (see *Section 5.2.4* below). There is some evidence that the wall dividing the north-west end of the building (ground floor Room 1) from the south-east end (ground floor Rooms 2 and 3) represents the remains of an even earlier structure, but this is difficult to confirm.

5.2.3 **Phase 2:** a large threshing barn was added to the north-east end of the original building, utilising the north-west wall of the Phase 1 building. This alteration is likely to be late 18th or early 19th century in date based on the style of the trusses (Brunskill 2002, 152-153). In addition, the presence of at least one Baltic mark fits this date (Greene 1996). Baltic timbers were imported in great quantities into the country during the early 19th century, and the marks, although little studied, are thought to denote the quality of the timber (Greene 1995, 121). The use of a levelling mark, however, would be quite anachronistic by this date, as these tend to be found on medieval timbers (Miles and Russell 1995, 34). Examples are recorded that date to the 18th century, however (*ibid*), and it is conceivable that in a more isolated area the technique might have greater longevity. The possible re-used bedpost (?), most likely from a four-poster or tester bed (Mallalieu 1996, 24), was probably inserted at this time while the wall above was raised. The style of the text and form of the timber suggest it is of late 17th or possibly early 18th century date (see Garnett 1999 for similar examples of text), which would fit with the presumed date of this period of alteration. Beds raised above the ground and therefore requiring a timber superstructure only became common in the 17th century (Mallalieu 1996, 24), which would also agree with this dating. With further research it might be possible to identify the meaning of the initials, and perhaps gain some information about the occupiers of the site.

5.2.4 **Phase 3:** at a later date the south-west half of the building was converted into a shippon, with considerable rebuilding probably taking place to provide new doors and windows. At approximately the same time the outshut was added to the south-east elevation and the porch added to the north-west wagon doorway. The map evidence shows that these alterations must have been made by 1846. Again the Baltic timber from this area broadly fits with this dating, although there is

considerable re-use of timber throughout this phase; this was common practice from at least the 17th century (Tyson 2000). The style of the trusses also fits broadly with this date (Brunskill 2002, 152-153), and it is probable that the re-used cruck blades were taken from the original structure. This kind of alteration to agricultural buildings became common during the Industrial Revolution when the growing population led to an increased need for dairy products and shippons were increasingly constructed (or converted) to include windows as it was considered at the time to be beneficial to the animals (Brunskill 1987, 66-67).

5.2.5 **Phase 4:** a number of minor alterations were subsequently made, most probably during the 19th century. The wagon door on the north-west side was enlarged, perhaps to allow access for larger motorised vehicles, the roof was re-clad with corrugated metal panels, and the south-east wagon door was blocked. This suggests that the building either went partially out of use, or was used primarily for storage. New stalls and water pipes as well as electricity were also probably added as part of general improvements to the shippons, all of which suggest that the keeping of cattle became the foremost activity on the site.

5.2.6 **The 'Garage':** the small structure to the south of the barn is of unknown date and its chronological relationship to the rest of the site is uncertain. There is no particular evidence of major periods of alteration, although the roof structure is evidently modern, and there is also no indication of its original function. It is apparently present on the earliest detailed map of the site, the Tithe Map of 1846 (Plate 1) and so is clearly of some age. It may have been built as a cart shed or similar ancillary structure.

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7. Illustrations

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Plate 22: North-east end of the 'garage'

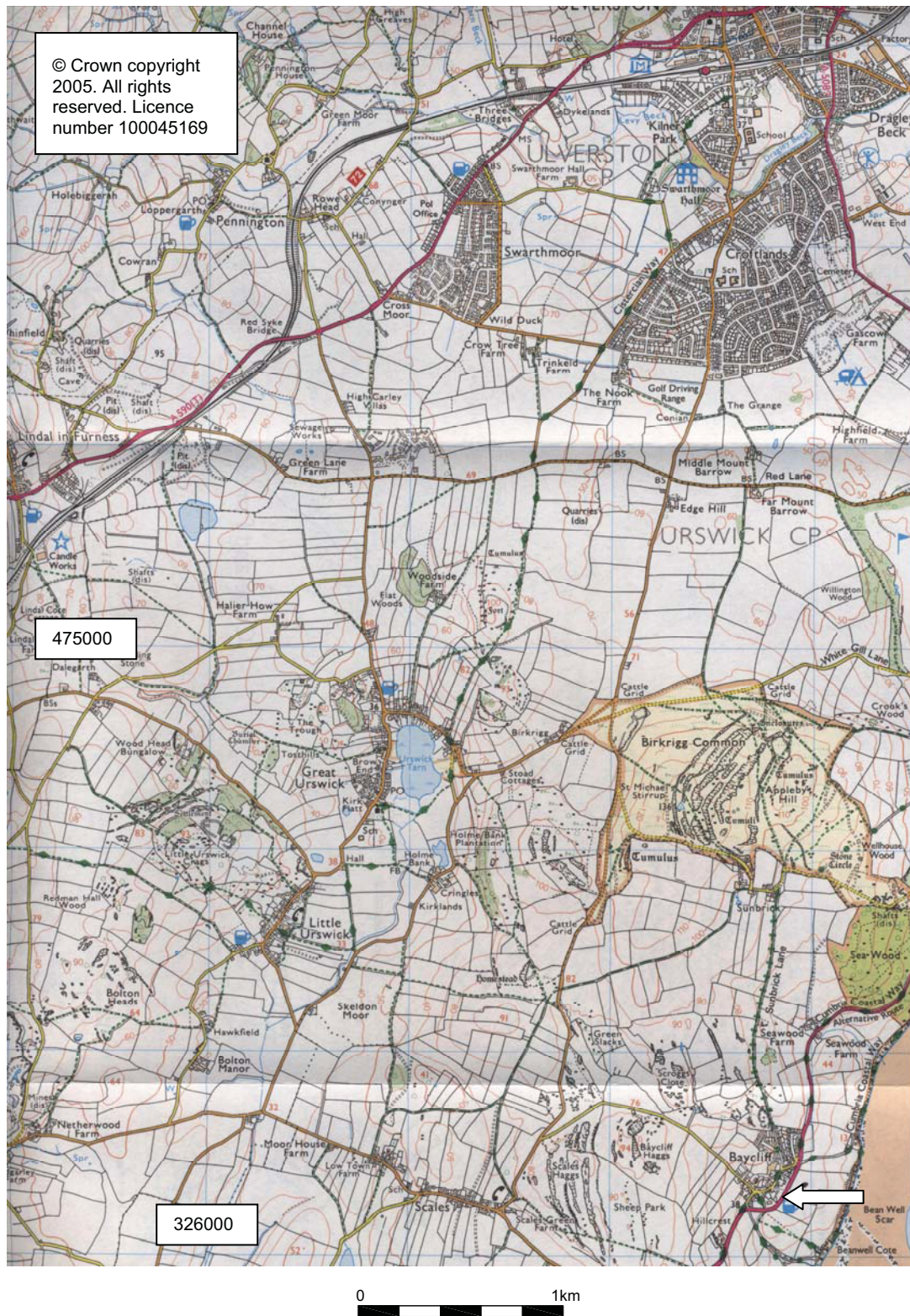


Figure 1: General site location

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number 100045169

Goadsbarrow
Farm

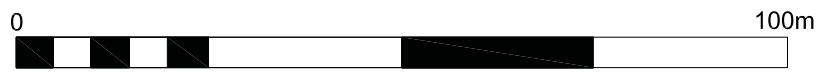
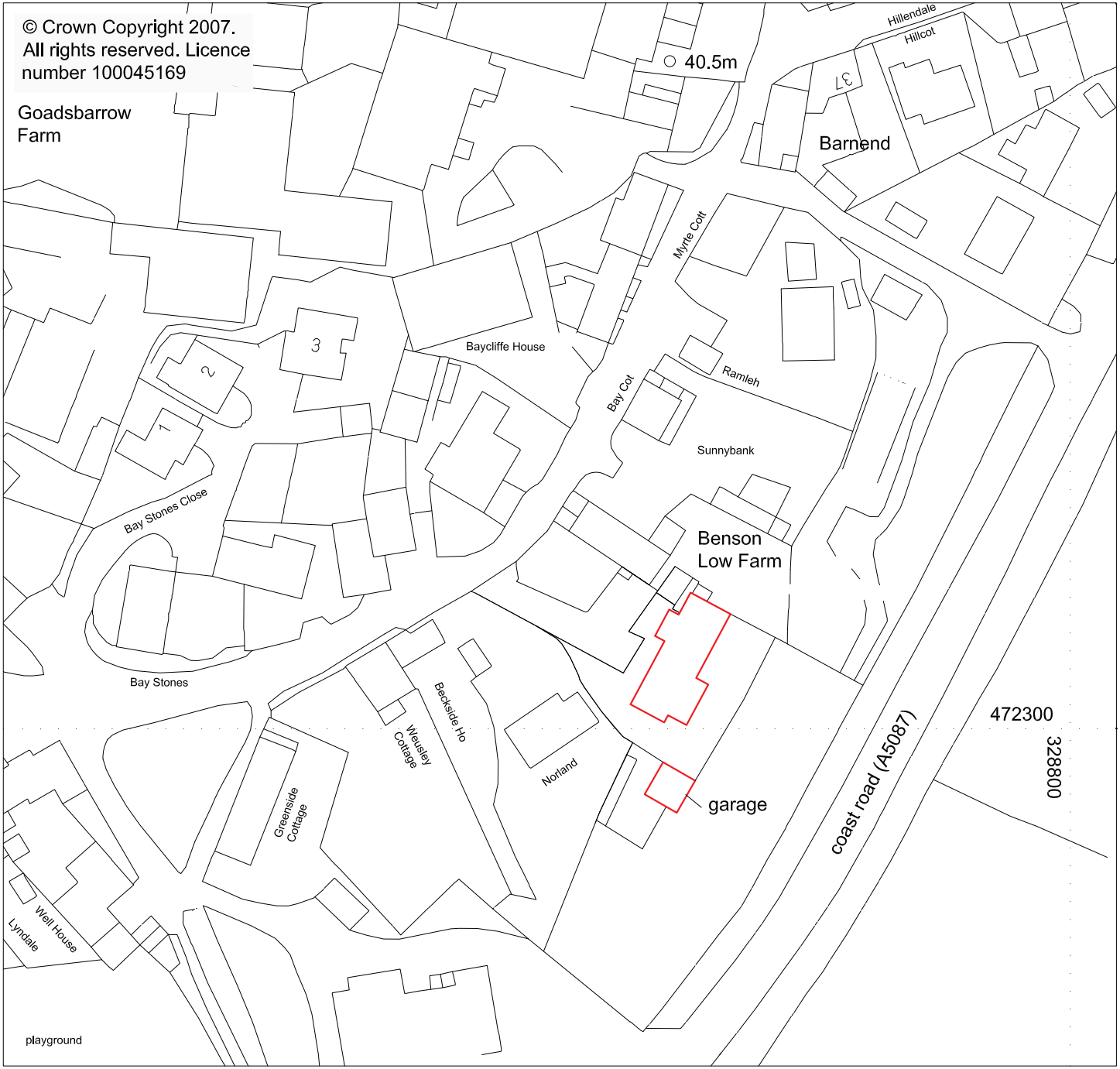
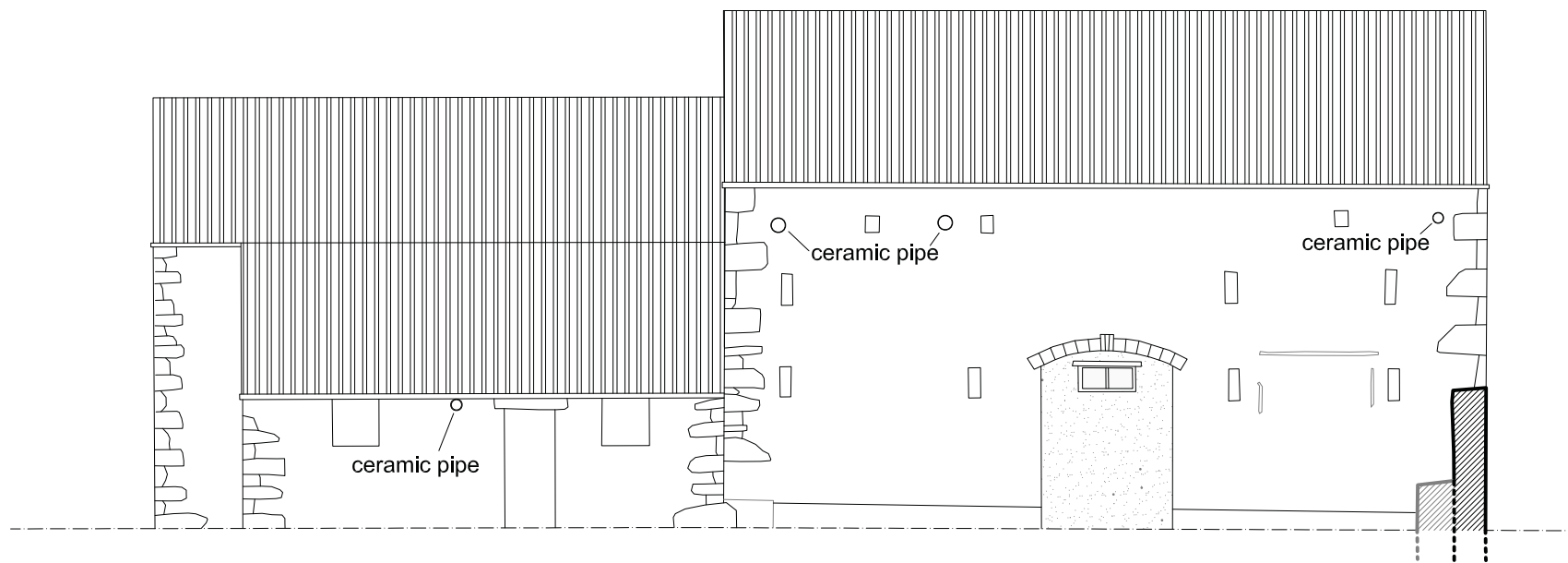








Figure 2: Detailed site location



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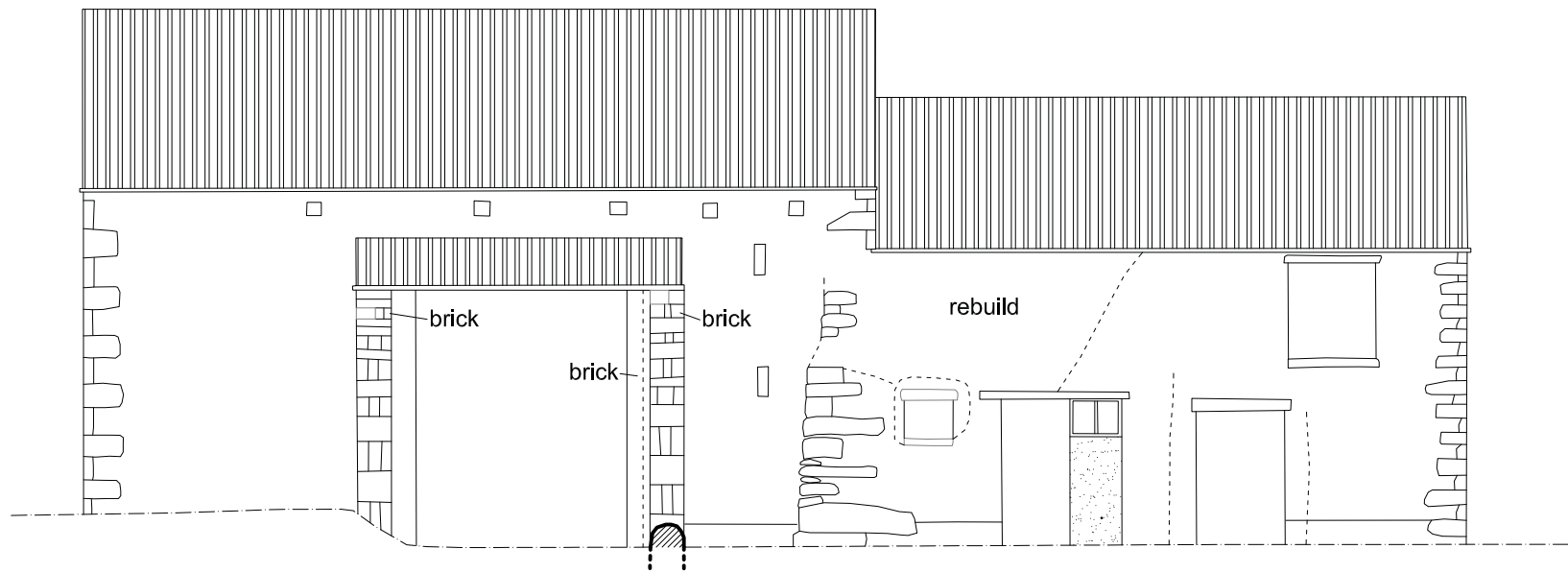
Key:

	roof		concrete/ render
	ground line		blocking
	projected line		cross-sectional wall

Project Code: G1048
 Site Code: LB07
 Date: April 2007



Figure 3: South-east elevation























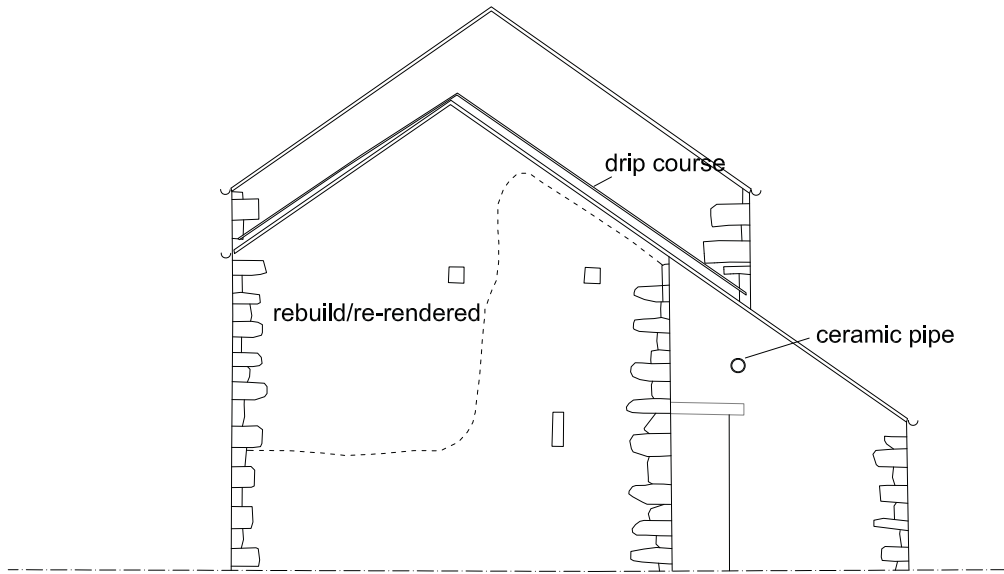
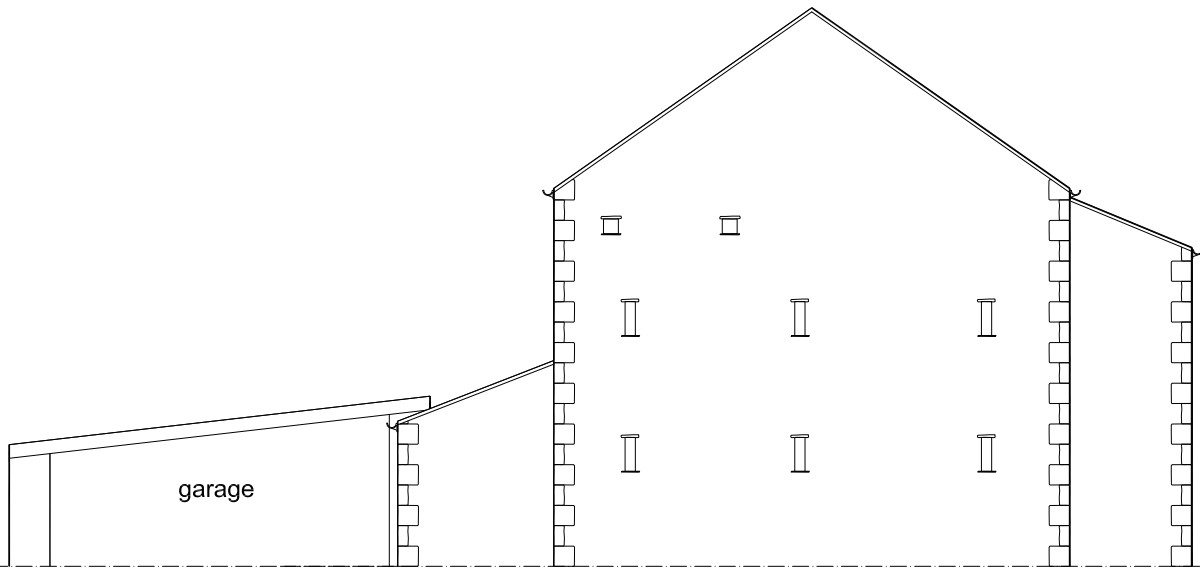
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	roof		concrete/ render blocking													
	ground line															
	projected line		cross-sectional wall													

Figure 4: North-west elevation



South-west elevation



North-east elevation





















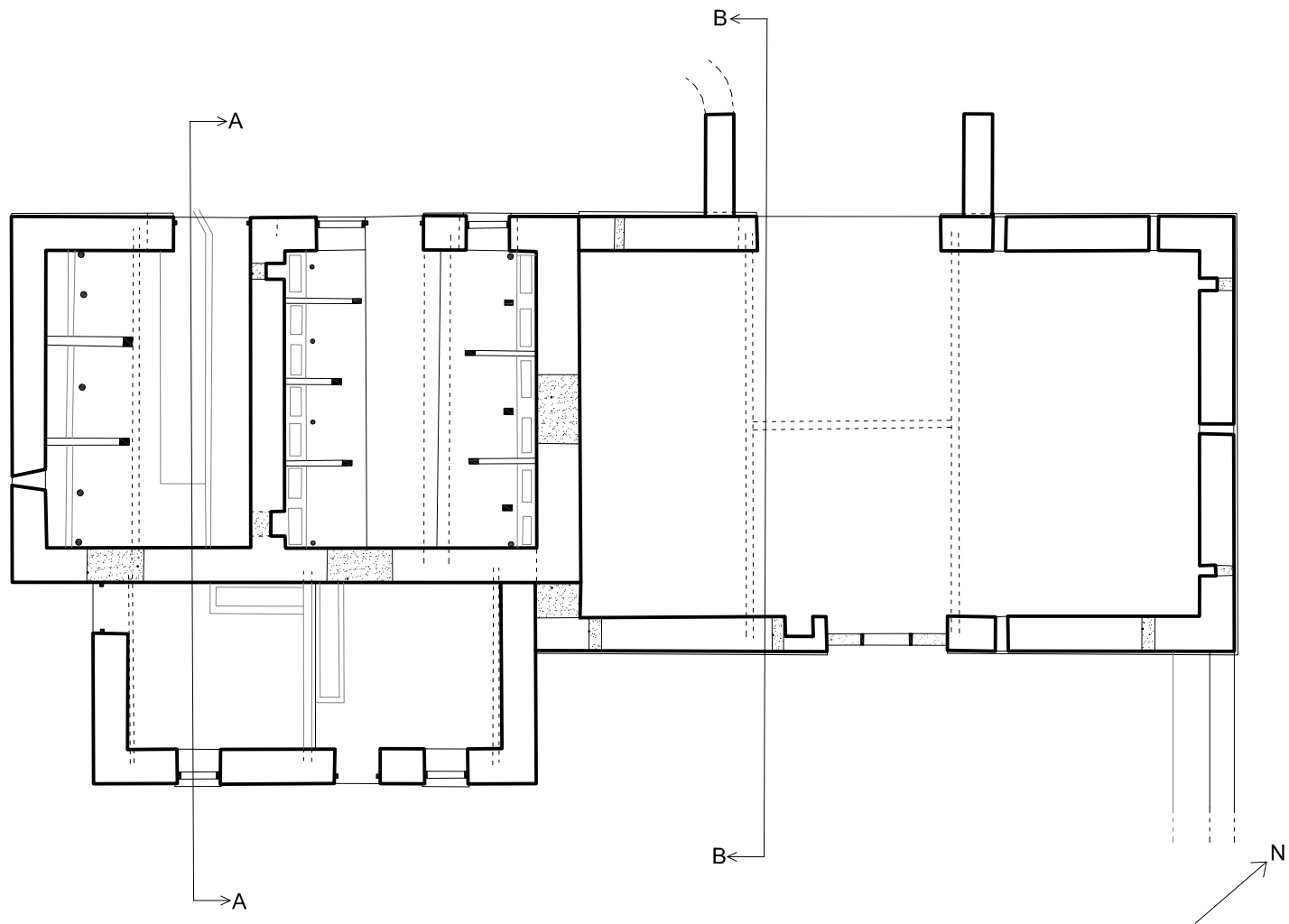
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	roof		concrete/ render										
	ground line		blocking										
	projected line		cross-sectional wall										
<p>Project Code: G1048 Site Code: LB07 Date: April 2007</p>													

Figure 5: South-west and north-east elevations



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Key:

-----	beam	———	concrete
-----	projected line	====	main wall
■	cross-sectional timber	▨	blocking

Project Code: G1048
 Site Code: LB07
 Date: April 2007

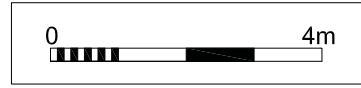
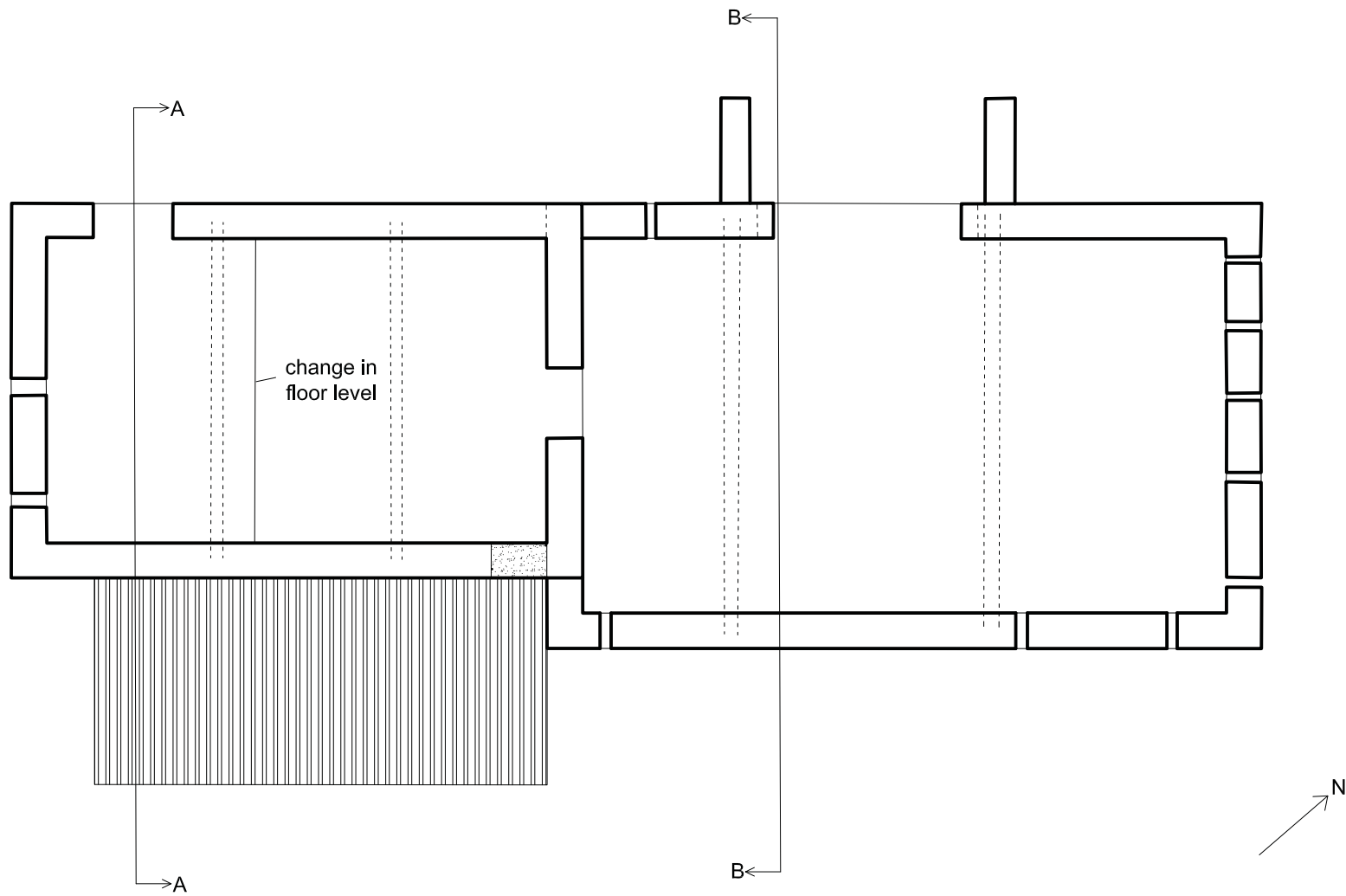


Figure 6: Ground floor plan




















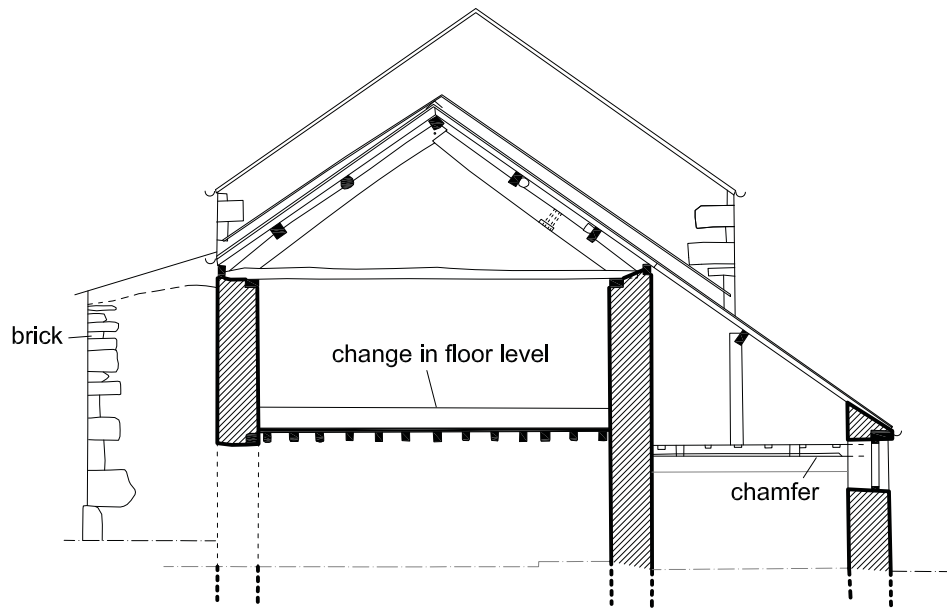
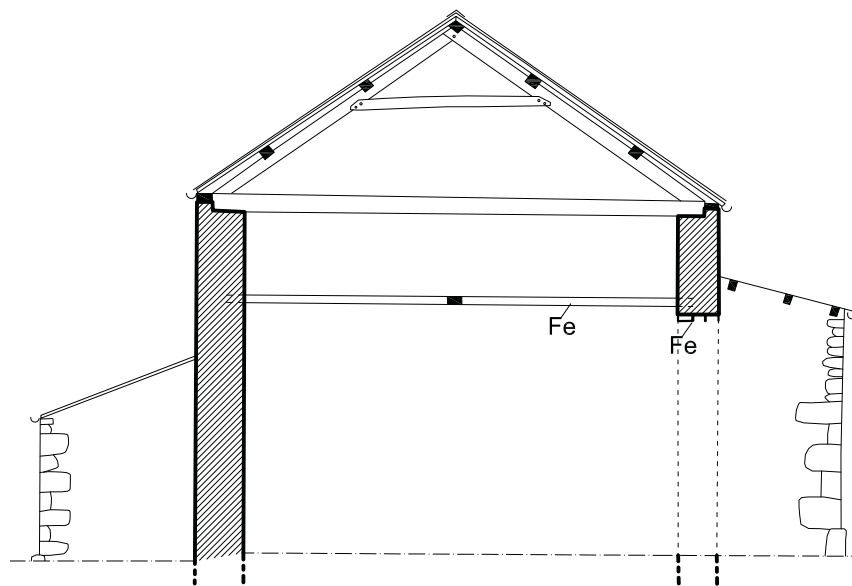
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	truss		main wall													
	projected line		blocking													
	roof															

Figure 7: First floor plan



Section A-A



Section B-B



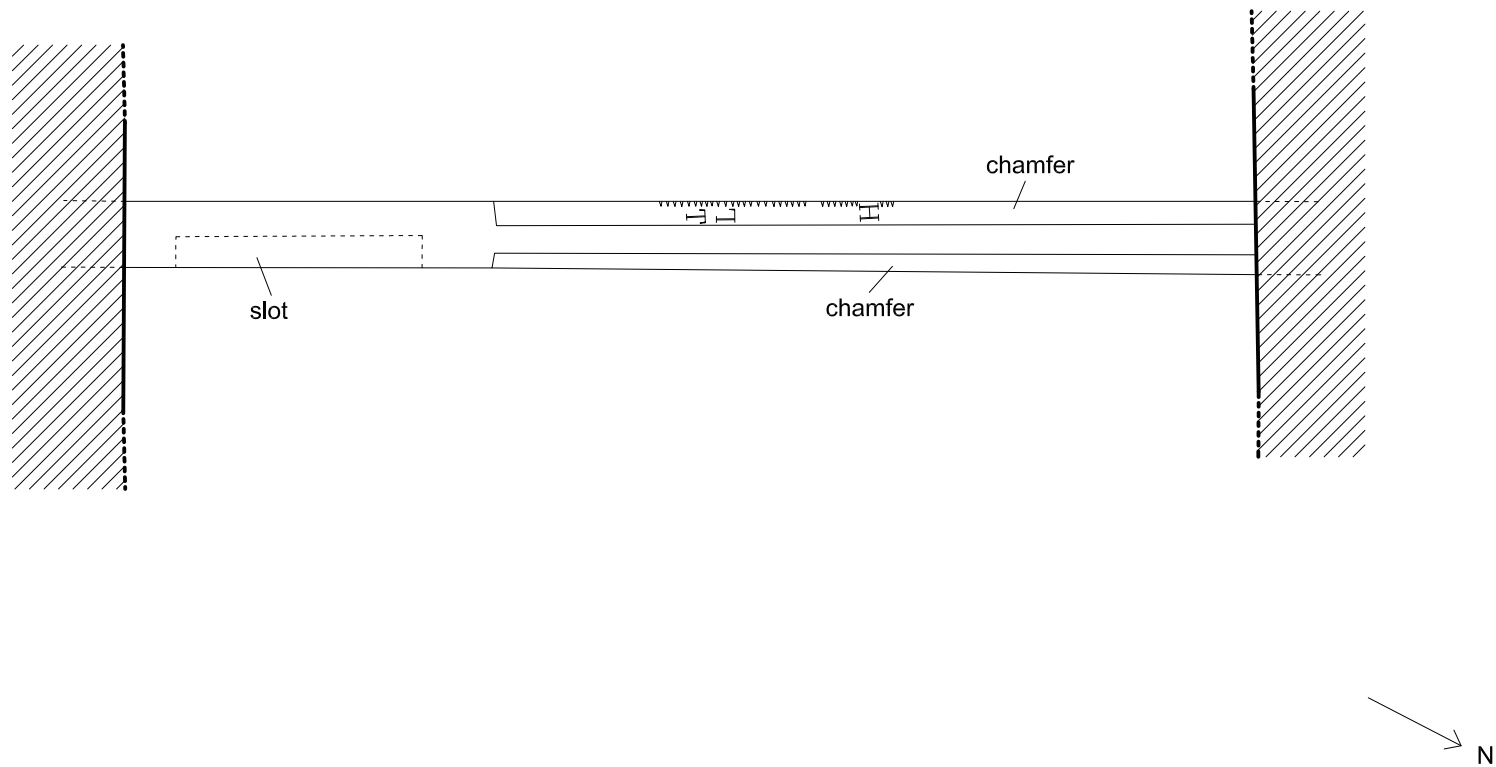

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<p>Project Code: G1048 Site Code: LB07 Date: April 2007</p>	 

Figure 8: Cross-sections A-A and B-B



Project:
 Low Barn, Baycliff, Cumbria:
 Archaeological Building
 Recording

Key:
 ----- projected line
 cross-sectional wall

Project Code: G1048
 Site Code: LB07
 Date: April 2007



Figure 9: Detail of re-used bedpost(?)



Plate 1 (left): Extract from the tithe map of 1846 (CRO(B) BPR 21 I20 1846) showing Low Farm (223) and the barn (222)

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851



Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913



Plate 5: The barn (right) in relation to the farmhouse (left)



Plate 6: The south-east external elevation



Plate 7: The south-west external elevation



Plate 8: The south-west end of the north-west external elevation



Plate 9: The north-east end of the north-west external elevation



Plate 10: Truss within the threshing barn (Room 1)



Plate 11: Probable levelling mark on truss within Room 1



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Plate 13: Early gable at the south-west end of Room 1



Plate 14: Re-used bedpost (?) used as a lintel in the doorway between first floor Rooms 1 and 2



Plate 15: Detail of lettering on re-used bedpost (?)



Plate 16: Stalls in ground floor Room 2



Plate 17: Stalls in ground floor Room 3

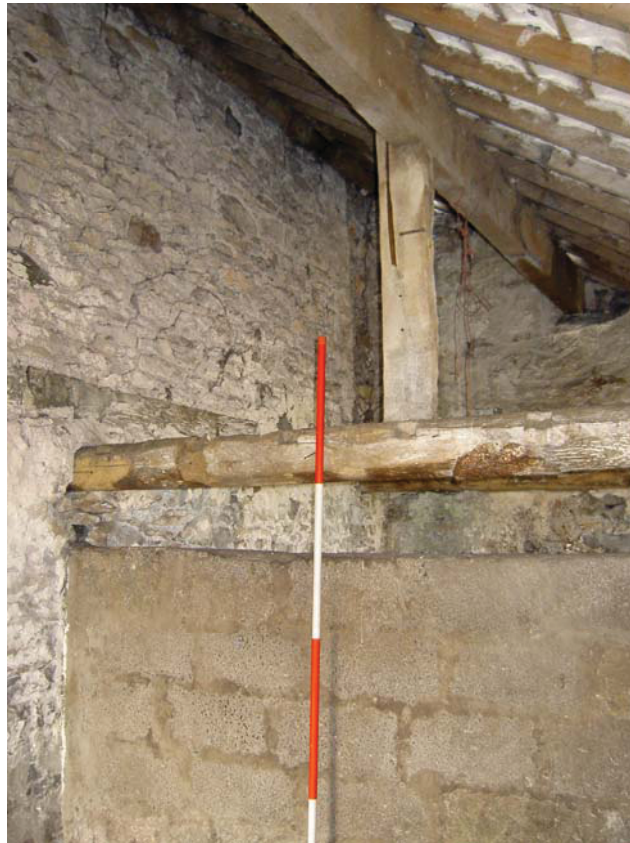


Plate 18: Half truss in ground floor Room 4



Plate 19: Detail of stop-chamfer decoration at south-east end of tie beam in ground floor Room 4



Plate 20: Truss in first floor Room 2



Plate 21: Detail of relict joist slots in truss in first floor Room 2



Plate 22: North-east end of the 'garage'