

ELLISCALE FARM, DALTON-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Martin Morrison
Planning Ap. Ref.: 6/06/0948
NGR: SD 2255 7470

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd
November 2007



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

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

Contents

Non-Technical Summary.....	2
Acknowledgements	2
1. Introduction	3
2. Methodology.....	4
3. Desk-Based Assessment	6
4. Building Recording	10
5. Building Recording - Internal Detail.....	20
6. Discussion	30
7. Bibliography	35
8. Illustrations	38
Appendix 1: Listed Building Details.....	40
Appendix 2: Census Details	42

Non-Technical Summary

Following a proposal to convert a group of farm buildings at Elliscale Farm, Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria into dwellings a programme of archaeological recording was recommended by Barrow Borough Council. After consultation with the Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council this was confirmed as a Level 2 recording of the non-Listed building and Level 3 of the Listed ones. The buildings are associated with the original farmhouse, which is thought to date to the 17th century, but there are documentary records relating to the site dating from the early 13th century that demonstrate that iron ore was exploited from the site from at least this date. The place-name Elliscales combines the Norse element, 'scale', with the name of a nearby chapel and holy well dedicated to St Helen, which is also evidently of an early date.

Records from the late 17th century show that the farm was at one time owned by Thomas Fell, husband of Margaret (née Askew), both of whom were subsequently and famously supporters of the Quakers; Margaret eventually marrying George Fox. Documentary sources give some information about the buildings that were present on the site at this time, which included barns, outbuildings, and a dove cote. The earliest maps of the site show that the majority of the buildings being recorded had been constructed by 1842, and the rest were added shortly after.

The building recording revealed that the earliest element of the site, apart from the farmhouse, was a large threshing barn, to which an early version of a horse engine was attached, presumably to drive a threshing machine. Re-used cruck blade fragments in the roof of threshing barn may indicate that an earlier building had been present on the site that was demolished prior to the construction of the present farm buildings. This building was subsequently extended to the west with the addition of a bank barn incorporating a shippon on the lower floor, and another extension was soon added to the west of this. Further buildings were added around the farm yard during the later 19th century, and the horse engine was remodelled, and during the mid to late 20th century more cosmetic alterations were made, although the horse engine evidently went out of use some time prior to the addition of a modern shippon.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Martin Morrison and others in the Elliscales Development, including Mike Batty of Plans Drawn, and Greg Hale, for commissioning and supporting the project. Additional thanks are due to Mike Batty of Plans Drawn for providing digital copies of 'as existing' drawings for one barn, and photographs of the site, and to John Coward Architects for providing digital copies of the 'as existing' drawings of the remaining barns. 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 Daniel Elsworth, Sam Whitehead, and Jo Dawson, and the building recording was carried out by Sam Whitehead, who wrote the report and produced the illustrations. The project was managed by Jo Dawson, who also edited the report together with Daniel Elsworth.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Martin Morrison (hereafter 'the client'), together with other parties, intends to convert five barns at Elliscale Farm, Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria (Figs 1-2; NGR SD 2255 7470). Planning permission to convert four of the barns was applied for by and granted to the previous owner of the site (6/06/0948). A condition of the planning permission, imposed by Barrow Borough Council, was that a programme of archaeological work was carried out. The Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council confirmed this was to comprise a Level 2 recording of the one barn that is not Listed (CHES 2007a), and a Level 3 recording of the three Grade II Listed barns (CHES 2007b). The work set out in this report includes the recording of the fifth barn, for which planning permission is currently being requested. As this barn is also a Grade II Listed building the recording has been carried out to Level 3, to pre-empt such a condition being imposed on the planning permission.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 Elliscale Farm is situated on the north-west of Dalton-in-Furness, approximately 100m south of the A590 (Ordnance Survey 2005). It is on the east side of Askam Road, and is at approximately 71m above sea level (Fig 2). The farm was originally known as Elliscales, a name that perhaps applied to a wider area, as shown on the early maps and documentary sources (see *Sections 3.1* and *3.3*).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by Dinantian Carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is overlain by glacial deposits, typically boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 27). The limestone in the Dalton area has large bodies of haematite iron ore (*op cit*, 28), and this has been extensively mined, while the limestone has been quarried (Fig 1). Most of the surrounding landscape is pastoral, with undulating or gently rolling topography (*op cit*, 27).

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structures, 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 buildings. 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;
- **Other Archives**: details of documents from archives outside of Cumbria, principally the Lancashire Record Office (LRO) and the National Archives (NA) were obtained from the available online indices. Only the titles and brief descriptions of these documents were therefore examined, but these were able to provide some useful information about the early history of the site;
- **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-3 type standards for the four Listed barns, and Level-2 type standards for the barn that is not Listed (English Heritage 2006). These are largely descriptive investigations, with only a limited level of interpretation of the phasing and use of the buildings, which in the case of Level 3 incorporates evidence compiled during the rapid desk-based assessment. The recording comprised several parts:

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the buildings were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs**: photographs in both colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the buildings, their 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' illustrations of the buildings drawn by the client's architect and the previous owner's architect, who provided them in digital form at a scale of 1:1. These comprised:
 - i. 'as existing' ground and first floor plans, at 1:50 and 1:100;

- ii. 'as existing cross-sections, at 1:50 and 1:100;
- iii. 'as existing' elevations of all external aspects, at 1:50 and 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 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 Elliscales

3.1.1 **Origins of the name:** the name Elliscales, as the earlier versions demonstrate (see Sections 3.1.2-3.1.3 below), combines the name 'Alina' (an early version of Helen) and 'scale', a Norse word for a temporary settlement (Fell 1908, 16n). 'Helen' undoubtedly comes from St Helens chapel and well (*ibid*), which are a short distance to the west of Elliscales. St Helen was an important early saint; she was the mother of the Emperor Constantine (Post 1989, 39), and a patroness of roads and wells (Fell 1908, 16n). The place-name is perhaps of more significance for the nearby chapel and well as it suggests something was in existence on the site before the establishment of Elliscales, which was named after it.

3.1.2 **Elliscales:** Elliscales is an extremely ancient site, and documentary records show that activity was taking place from at least the 13th century, specifically the mining of iron ore. A reference from 1211-1222 describes mines worked by Furness Abbey at Elliscales (NA DL 25/394 1211-1222), which were evidently granted by Thomas le Fleming and others (Fell 1908, 15-16): these are some of the earliest references to mining in the Furness Peninsula. In c1271 Hugh de Morisby confirmed the grant of access to the iron ore on his land at Alinscales to Furness Abbey (*op cit*, 16). This grant also refers to the existence of '*farm dwellings and edifices*' at Elliscales belonging to Hugh de Morisby, within the grounds of which the monks were allowed to search for ore and construct buildings to house both the miners and their animals (*op cit*, 17). De Morisby's buildings were protected by a subsequent grant of 3rd April 1271 with the proviso that should they be damaged by the miners '*the said edifices shall be repaired according to their former state at the cost of the said Abbot and Convent*', but at the same time the miners could take down these buildings to look for ore at their own cost (*op cit*, 18).

3.1.3 In 1273 de Morisby granted the rights to iron ore for one hearth, apparently one he had previously used, to Robert de Layburne (*op cit*, 19; Wiper 1889, 140). In 1282 the mines at Elliscales were granted to Furness Abbey once again (Beck 1844, 226), while in 1340 the manor of Elliscales was transferred to Robert de Thweng, parson of Warton Church, Adam de Bardsea, vicar of Millom, and John English (Wiper 1889, 141). In 1342, however, a messuage and six acres of land at Elliscales were granted by Robert de Layburne to John de Moriceby (*ibid*), in 1344 goods at Elliscales were granted to Robert, son of Robert de Laiburne, and in 1358 Robert de Layburne sold the manor of Elliscales to William Sharp (*op cit*, 141-142), so the de Layburnes evidently continued to hold the manor until this point. William Sharp eventually conveyed the manor to Furness Abbey in 1384 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 308n), and it is ultimately named in a list of rents paid to the Abbey in 1525 (*op cit*, 299n) and after the Dissolution (Beck 1844, 328).

3.1.4 **Killerwick:** the work of early local historians has somewhat confused the understanding of the recorded medieval history of Elliscales, by combining it with a settlement called Killerwick. Killerwick is probably the same as Chiluestrewic, which is recorded in the Domesday Book (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 307). Killerwick is subsequently listed as a grange belonging to Furness Abbey in 1190 (*op cit*, 307n), and again in 1292 (Beck 1844, 231). In 1336 the abbey was granted the right of free warren (hunting) in several places, amongst which was Killerwick (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 287) but it does not appear to be mentioned again until 1509, when it is listed (and apparently described as attached to Mousell) among tenants of the abbey required to provide a horse and man to protect its lands against attacks from Scotland (Beck 1844, 305), and this was repeated in an agreement of perhaps 1520

(Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 299). This is apparently the last reference to Killerwick, and the assumption has been that it was merged with or was the same place as Elliscales as this replaced it in the rental list of 1525 (*op cit*, 299n). However, it is apparent that the two settlements existed separately at the same time, and, as with Sowerby and Sellergarth (Greenlane Archaeology 2007b), they have been joined together due to a misinterpretation of a single document – in this case the tenants list of 1525. The connection with Mousell might suggest that Killerwick was close to the present Mouzell Farm, which is less than 1km to the north-east of Elliscales, adjacent to Tytup Hall, and could explain how earlier antiquarians interpreted the two settlements as being merged by the 16th century.

3.2 Owners and Occupiers

3.2.1 The information that follows has been gathered from references to documents in many Record Offices, comprising those in Kendal, Preston, Barrow-in-Furness, and also the National Archives. It covers the period from the early 17th century to the early 20th century, and this ties in well with the Listed Building entry for the farm house (*see Appendix 1*). As is to be expected, the owner and occupier information is partial rather than complete, with more data being available from 1841 onwards, when the property is listed on the first census.

3.2.2 **John Askew, 1634:** in 1634, John Askew of Elliscales, gentleman, conveyed several mills in Dalton to Thomas Fell of Swarthmoor, who later married Margaret, John Askew's eldest daughter (CRO(K) WD RAD/T 18 1649). Margaret Fell (nee Askew) is famously connected to Quakerism as she and her husband Thomas initially supported George Fox, whom she married after Thomas's death (Walton 1984, 122). A document covering a dispute relating to these same mills, from 1690, refers back to this earlier conveyance by John Askew to Thomas Fell, and also mentions one Thomas Richardson, the grandson of John Askew (NA E 134/12Wm3/Mich37 c1690), who was one of the parties to whom the mills were later conveyed. It would seem likely that this is the same Thomas Richardson whose father conveyed to him his estates, including Elliscales, probably in the 17th century, although the document is undated (CRO(B) BPR 1/M9/25/34 n.d.). It is unclear if John Askew owned or occupied the property at Elliscales, but it is quite likely that he was both the owner and the occupier.

3.2.3 **Thomas Fell, post 1634 to pre 1651:** sometime prior to 1651 Thomas Fell, John Askew's son-in-law, must have owned Elliscales, as in 1651 he sells the property to Matthew Richardson and his third son, Samuel (LRO QDD 50/F19 1651). At the time of the sale, Matthew Richardson appears to already be residing at Elliscales, as he is described as 'of Elliscales, gentleman' (*ibid*).

3.2.4 **Matthew Richardson, 1651:** it seems likely that Matthew Richardson is Thomas Richardson's father, and therefore also a son-in-law of John Askew. Sometime following his purchase of Elliscales from Thomas Fell, therefore, he valued the estates, including Elliscales, which he intended to convey to his son, Thomas Richardson (CRO(B) BPR 1/M9/25/34 n.d.), probably in the late 17th century.

3.2.5 **William Dicconson, 1788-1792:** no further references to Elliscales could be located until this date. William Dicconson owned Elliscales when he included it in his will of 1788, proved (?) in 1792 (LRO DX 493 1788-1792), and also mentioned in a mortgage of 1791 (LRO DX 494 1791).

3.2.6 **Abraham Slater, 1791:** in 1791, Abraham Slater is recorded as the tenant of Elliscales in a mortgage of property owned by William Dicconson of Wrightington (LRO DX 494 1791).

3.2.7 **The Ashburners, 1829-1883:** this is the first period for which there is considerable information regarding the occupiers of the property. George Ashburner is listed as a farmer and lime burner at Elliscales in 1829 (Parson and White 1829, 711), and the family are shown as living at Elliscales in every census from 1841 until 1881 (see *Appendix 2*). In addition, George Banks Ashburner is listed as a yeoman farmer and iron ore master at Elliscales in 1851 (Mannex and Co 1851, 417).

3.2.8 **The Atkinsons, 1888-1901:** the earliest reference to the Atkinsons at Elliscales is from a will of 1888, made by Sarah Jane Atkinson of Elliscales, the wife of James Atkinson, who was a farmer (CRO(B) BD TB Wills Box 6/36 1888). The family is then shown as living at Elliscales in 1891 and 1901 (see *Appendix 2*).

3.2.9 **The Riggs, 1910-1922:** the 1910 land valuation lists Benjamin Rigg as the occupier, and Margaret Singlehurst (nee Ashburner?) as the owner (CRO(B) BT/IR/10/3 1910). It would seem likely, therefore, that the Ashburners owned Elliscales during the Atkinsons' period of residency as well, after the former family moved out in the 1880s. There is a record of a baptism in 1922 of two children of William and Mary Agness Rigg, of Elliscales Farm (CRO(B) JAC 1201 1917-1959), so it would seem the Rigg family continued to reside at Elliscales until at least this date.

3.3 Map Regression

3.3.1 Several early maps of the site were examined, and were able to reveal a number of pieces of information about its development.

3.3.2 **Yates 1786:** a single building is shown in the location of Elliscales, but it is not named (Plate 1).

3.3.3 **Hennet 1830:** this shows two buildings with the name 'Alliscar' (Elliscales) (Plate 2). The building to the north is perhaps the farmhouse, while the apparently T-shaped building to the south may be the complex of vaguely L-shaped buildings that appears on the later maps (Buildings 2-4). The level of detail of this map makes it impossible to be certain what is being depicted, however.

3.3.4 **Tithe map 1842:** this shows the farm buildings in great detail, with Buildings 2-4 and Building 5 all apparently present (Plate 3).

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey 1850:** this is basically identical to the tithe map, although it is slightly less detailed (Plate 4).

3.3.6 **Estate map 1876:** this is, once again, a detailed map, similar in many respects to the tithe map (Plate 5). It is the first map to show Building 1, and many other additional structures are also present, although these were not the subject of the present building recording.

3.3.7 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** this is basically identical to the previous map (Plate 6).

3.3.8 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** there are few differences between this map and the previous map (Plate 7). Since 1891, a small building has been constructed against the west side of Building 5, and a large building has been built against the south side of Building 1.

3.3.9 **Conclusion:** from the map evidence, it would appear that Buildings 2-4 were in existence by perhaps 1830, Building 5 by 1842, and Building 1 by 1876.

3.4 Elliscales Farm

3.4.1 This section covers written descriptions of Elliscales Farm, rather than details simply relating to owners and occupiers, and concentrates on the farm buildings as opposed to the surrounding farmland.

3.4.2 **17th century:** the earliest description of Elliscales is from an undated document, probably from the 17th century, referred to above in Sections 3.2.2 and 3.2.4 (CRO(B) BPR 1/M9/25/34 n.d.). It states that '*Elliscales is situate neare Dalton a market towne, the demesne comes to the side of the towne, is about 80 acres and upwards in quantity, and good limeston ground, hath beene sometimes lett for 80^l but of late for sevall yeares for 64^l–10^s– besides the Pigeon coate, I value it now 60–00–00. There is a house in the midst of it, barnes outhouses &c. The value of the whole 297–00–00. Out of this must bee deducted fee farme rents 013–02–00 Rests declares 283–18–00 There is no tithe paid for any of these estates*'. The most useful information this contains is that the Elliscales estate contained at this time one farm, the buildings of which included a house, barns, outhouses, and a dove cote.

3.4.3 **1803:** this letting notice (CRO(B) BDSO 4/14/7 1803) adds little to the previous description of the estate, but again indicates that at this point there appears to be only one farm there. It states '*Elliscales. To be let, by public auction, on Monday the 5th day of September 1803. At one o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr Matthew Coward's, the sign of the white horse, in Dalton, Lancashire, for a term of years, to commence at the usual times of the year 1804. All that messuage, tenement, and farm, with the appurtenances; consisting of a good dwelling-house, with large and commodious out-houses, and 75 acres customary measure, or thereabouts, of fertile, arable, meadow, and pasture ground, very compactly and conveniently situate at Elliscales, in the parish of Dalton, being about one mile distant from the market town of Dalton, and about five miles distant from the market town of Ulverston. Apply to Mr Andrew Atkinson of Ronhead, or to Mr Dickinson, attorney, in Ulverston.*' The most useful information here is that the farm includes large outhouses, and also that the land appears to be used for a mixture of arable, meadow, and pasture, so the outhouses could be expected to include threshing barns for the grain produced, and shippons for cows.

3.4.4 **1842:** this tithe apportionment (CRO(B) BPR/I3/2 1842b) lists the uses of the fields at Elliscales, and it shows that 14 of the fields were in use for arable, and only three were being used for pasture. One might therefore expect the outbuildings to be used mainly for the processing and storage of grain at this time, but clearly one or more can be expected to house cattle. The buildings are described simply as 'Elliscales Homesteads', and there are various other uses to which land on the farm is put, comprising gardens, a nursery, a watering place (presumably for the cattle) and waste, and an orchard.

3.4.5 **1881:** earlier censuses are fairly non-specific regarding the occupations of the farm labourers, but the 1881 census includes one individual described as a cowman (see Appendix 2). This may indicate a recent emphasis on dairy farming, or may simply be a difference in the level of detail recorded by different people conducting the census.

3.4.6 **1901:** at this time, the farm labourers include a horse driver and a cowman (see Appendix 2). The map evidence shows that a horse engine appears to have been present from at least 1842 (Plates 3-7), but it may be the first time that one of the labourers has had the specific responsibility for driving the horses.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The farm buildings surveyed were grouped to the south and west of the farmhouse, forming a roughly square yard with the farmhouse at the north-eastern corner (Plate 8). This arrangement is somewhat similar to that recorded at Low Fell Gate Farm (Greenlane 2007a), and the eastern location of the farmhouse was also evident at Sowerby Lodge Farm (Greenlane 2007b). It seems apparent that the farm buildings are deliberately used to provide shelter for the farmhouse from the prevailing winds. The buildings all utilise limestone rubble and very occasionally re-used red sandstone, and these materials have been roughly dressed when used as quoins. Local Bannisdale slate has also been included in levelling courses on some of the buildings, as well as being used in and around doorways. The buildings were pointed on the exterior and interior, where they were generally also plastered and whitewashed. The roof structures featured tie-beam trusses which were made from hand finished oak, the exception being Building 1 which had softwood kingpost trusses. The roofing material of choice was slates laid in diminishing courses; Building 5 had no slates and was being re-roofed while Building 3 had been re-roofed with corrugated steel sheets.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **Building 1:** this was the most westerly of the farm buildings and was orientated east/west. It consisted of a single large space which measured a maximum of 18.60m by 9.80m and was 8.20m high. There was a contemporary outshut (1a) with a penned area or corral on the south side of this building. Access to the barn was gained through wagon doorways on the east and south elevations.

4.2.2 *North elevation* (Fig 3): there were two cross-shaped vents that were evenly spaced along the elevation and at a height of about 4m. At each end of the two arms of the cross there was a ceramic pipe; the arms were approximately 1m long. The horizontal arms had slates on their upper and undersides and had been blocked by red bricks, which when laid flat filled the gap snugly. The vertical arms were unblocked from top to bottom. These slots were roughly quoined utilising squared limestone blocks for their outer edges. Between the two cross vents there was a smaller vent approximately 0.20m square. Three further square vents were located lower down the elevation, all just on top of the second of four slate levelling courses. The two at the eastern end were unblocked and approximately 1.70m above the ground, while the vent at the west end was blocked and at a height of 1.30m. The height difference was due to the west to east slope of the ground. At the east and west ends of the elevation there were rudimentary gate posts that were adjacent to the inner edges of the quoins. At the eastern end there was a rusty iron gatepost, while at the west end a section of iron downpipe had been used.

4.2.3 *Eastern elevation* (Plate 9; Fig 4): there was a blocked double door to the south of the elevation which was approximately 2m square. It was infilled using a combination of red bricks, concrete blocks, grey gritty sandstone blocks and small regular limestone blocks. An iron beam had been inserted as a lintel utilising the original quoins present on the north and south sides. Just to the north of the blocked door there was a blocked window that was approximately 1m high and 0.50m wide. The window had a grey slate lintel and shared quoins with the blocked door to the south and the wagon door to the north. The large wagon doorway has been widened to the north side, where concrete blocks and red brick have been used for the quoins. The same materials have been used in an area of rebuild above the lintel, which was

obscured by a modern looking scaffolding plank. The door itself consisted of four panels hinged together, which were painted green and hung on an internal rail that allowed them to slide from south to north. The door bore the name 'ALDAM – LONDON' and was presumably designed for warehouse use. Above the door there was a cross-shaped vent, and once again the horizontal arms were blocked by brick and the four ends of the cross had ceramic pipes in them. The horizontal arms were in line with the upper of four levelling courses, whose height corresponded to the roof height of the long elevations.

4.2.4 *South elevation* (Plate 10; Fig 3): the lower half of the west end of this elevation was rendered in yellow-grey cement up to the west side of the wagon doorway, and had a plinth at ground level. The area of rendering corresponded to the northern internal elevation of Outshut 1a, (see *Section 4.2.7*). The central wagon doorway was approximately 3m square and had reasonably well dressed quoins to either side along with a roughly hewn oak lintel whose outer face was unfinished, knotty, and had many projecting nails. There was a non-projecting course of the thicker Bannisdale slate above the lintel and a line of cement up the west corner of the door quoins that rose above the line of the cement render. The door was barred with modern softwood timbers on the outside and the small saplings and weeds around the door suggest that it has not been used for some time. The door was constructed from beaded tongue and groove boards made from oak, and was painted red. There were two cross slots with the same construction as those found on the northern elevation, however the space between these slots was slightly wider due to the longer aspect of this elevation. The horizontal arms were level with the upper of four slate levelling courses, and the three lower courses were interrupted by the wagon doorway. The quoins at the east and west ends of the elevation were very uniform in shape and size, their rockface finish sporting a band of neat tooling only at the corners of the building.

4.2.5 *West elevation* (Fig 4): as with the eastern gable end there were four slate levelling courses, the upper of which being at the level of the north and south walls and the horizontal arms of the cross vent. The lower quoins of the southern end of the elevation were absent due to it being partly keyed into the west wall of Outshut 1a. Their contemporaneity is further suggested by the continuation of the slate levelling course from one building into the next.

4.2.6 *Roof*: this was finished in diminishing courses of slate with gunmetal grey coloured ceramic bonnet tiles. In addition, red sandstone copings were arranged above red sandstone moulded kneelers at either end. Further support for the coping came from smaller kneelers half way up the roofline and a moulded ridgestone with a finial to create downward pressure on the coping stones. This seemingly excessive décor is a reflection of the barns exposed position which feels the full force of the prevailing winds.

4.2.7 *Outshut 1a*: all three elevations of this shelter shed remained but the roof had gone. The west and north elevations were cement rendered on their interiors, the southern elevation was roughly pointed stonework. The southern elevation was somewhat damaged but appears to have sloped down from the west to the east before continuing in that direction as a contemporary field boundary. Three substantial timbers were aligned along the interior of the southern wall; they had the appearance of telegraph poles and were evidently not part of the original construction. These timbers presumably supported the roof of an open ended structure designed to provide winter shelter for cattle, and may have held a timber framed wall. At the point where the higher level structure met the lower field boundary quoins were present. Following the field boundary eastwards to the eastern extent of Building 1 it turned north for a short distance before continuing east. A

stone gatepost existed at the northern end of this stagger that would have carried a gate connecting to the south east corner of Building 1. This gate would provide the access point to the foldyard in which cattle could be kept safe and sheltered. The particular arrangement seen on this farm seems typical, and Brunskill (2007, 70) states that '*It was recommended by agricultural theorists that the foldyard should face south to benefit from the sun and should be protected on the north by the barn against the coldest winds*'.

4.2.8 **Building 2:** this variant bank barn building clearly abutted Building 3 and marked a westward expansion of the farmyard which was fully realised by Building 1. This building was orientated east/west and measured 12.20m by 5.30m and was 7.20m high. Access to the single upper room was gained through a wagon door at the west end, and the three lower rooms could be accessed through two pedestrian doorways.

4.2.9 *North elevation* (Fig 5): this was the only complete two storey elevation. There was a single inserted window on the upper floor, the jambs of which had been constructed from red brick, and the large roughly square lintel was fashioned from flaky grey sandstone. The sill was well finished and fashioned from a dark grey, hard, gritty, sandy stone. There were also two rows of five square slots in this upper floor. The lower floor had a pair of original windows with a doorway to the west; between the two windows was a smaller blocked window. The eastern window had red sandstone quoins, and the same sill type and lintel as the upper floor window. The window was partially filled by a timber framed fixed casement that housed six lights, three over three, and was painted white. The lower part was filled with a single pane of reinforced glass in a fixed casement that was hidden behind a wooden lattice or grill that was also painted white. The blocked window had been largely infilled with limestone rubble to form a vertical slot, on the inside of this slot a slate was affixed that had a small peep hole drilled through its centre. There was no evidence of any quoins around the rubble blocking of the window, these may have been re-used elsewhere on the site. The western window was the same size and shape as the eastern one, the sill and lintel were the same but it used limestone for the quoins instead of sandstone. The same upper fixed casement was used as with the east window but was painted green; the lower region of the aperture had been boarded up. The doorway was quoined with irregular sized and poorly dressed limestone blocks and had a slate lintel. The upper third of the doorway had been fitted with a timber framed wire grill to form a rudimentary window, the lower two thirds of the doorway had been buried underground for some time.

4.2.10 *East elevation:* this two storey elevation consisted of a small area that has been added above and to the north of the pre-existing west end of Building 3. There was a doorway at ground floor level which made use of the north-west corner of Building 3 and the quoins at the north of this elevation. The lower half of a modern stable door was present, which was bolted into the wall, painted black, and made from braced board. The quoins at the north of this elevation were large irregularly shaped thin slabs of limestone with reasonably well finished exterior faces.

4.2.11 *South elevation* (Fig 5): this upper level elevation clearly butted the west end of Building 3; although there was a doorway at this junction there were no quoins above this and a clear line of abutment was obvious. The doorway at the east end of this elevation had rough irregular limestone quoins at its west end, and a slate lintel that had been keyed into the west wall of Building 3. The lower part of the doorway had been boarded up, and the upper part had been filled with a simple unpainted timber framed fixed casement window with three full width lights. Slightly to the west of the centre of the elevation there was a 2m long batten attached to the elevation at a height of 0.40m. A felt covered hatch made of boards and battens rose from ground

level to attach to the batten, forming a feed chute to the central ground floor room below. There were three rows of square slots, the upper row was just under the roofline and the lower was about midway up the elevation. The upper row had three slots, the middle had three, one of which was blocked, and the lower had four. There were also two blocked slots, one just over the hatch and one above the west side of the doorway. The quoins at the west end of the elevation were a large but thin type that had irregular shapes. There was a row of redundant iron gutter brackets below the roofline.

4.2.12 *West elevation* (Fig 6): there was a large quined double doorway in the centre of this gable end elevation which provided the only means of access to the upper floor. The door had a roughly finished and irregularly shaped original oak lintel that was seated upon projecting slates over the quoins. The doorway quoins, as those at the north and south corners, were roughly dressed and irregular. Over the north end of the lintel a rough oak timber projected 0.15m, and a patch of cement on the south side indicated the location of its missing partner. At the height where the roof met the walls there was a slate drip course, and it was noticeable that the wall was much more carefully rendered above this level. The doors themselves were constructed of boards painted green and were separated by a central post which was fixed between the inner and outer lintels.

4.2.13 *Roof*: the roofline was capped with red sandstone V-shaped ridge tiles over slates laid in diminishing courses, and there were red sandstone moulded kneelers and copings at west end.

4.2.14 **Building 3**: this variant bank barn was orientated east/west and measured 17.30m by 8.75m and was 9.10m high. The upper floor consisted of a single large room over a shippon with four sets of stalls below. Upper floor access could be gained through a wagon doorway at the west end and a pedestrian doorway at the east end that was reached by a flight of steps. There were five pedestrian doorways on the north elevation of the ground floor servicing three feeding passages and two dung channels, and there was a single pedestrian doorway on the southern elevation. A colonnade had been added to the north elevation which will be described in this section along with the steps at its eastern end and their roofed landing. This building was abutted by Building 2 to the west and Outshut 4a to the east.

4.2.15 *North elevation* (Plate 11; Fig 5): the upper quoins at the east end were mostly red sandstone, although those hidden behind the colonnade wall at ground floor level comprised roughly dressed limestone, and those at the west end were hidden by the addition of Building 2. There was a large inserted window in the upper floor at the east end with red brick jambs; the lintel was a substantial and well dressed grey sandstone block and the sill was fashioned from a gritty yellow-grey sandstone that was also well finished. There was a row of eight square slots midway up the upper floor elevation with a row of seven closer to the roofline, and there was a vertical slot west of the window that was between the two rows in height.

4.2.16 The ground floor had most recently been used as a shippon and was essentially symmetrical in plan, there were five doors evenly spaced from the east to west quoins and between each door there was a window. The four windows were all identical and held wooden fixed casements with six lights, three over three painted white. The window sills were a yellow-grey, gritty, sandy stone, while the lintels were well dressed grey flaky sandstone blocks of regular size and shape and all had a semi-circular depression in which a 0.10m diameter ceramic breather pipe was located. The jambs were quined with limestone and occasional red sandstone blocks, with three stones per jamb, the upper and lower being tall and narrow, the central stone squarer and wider. The doorways were all quined with fairly regular roughly dressed limestone and occasional red sandstone blocks. The lintels were all

grey sandstone and had the ceramic breather pipes above like the windows. The doors themselves comprised eight panels braced by four horizontal battens at the rear, and were painted white. They all had finger holes and latch mechanisms, and pivoted between the lintel and red sandstone step on vertical strap hinges.

4.2.17 *Colonnade*: a colonnade had been added to horizontal timbers fixed to this elevation, its slated roof pitched downwards to the north from between the floors to a height of about 2m; the slates were well finished and even in size. The colonnade roof was supported at its northern end by two very long black painted stop-chamfered timbers that were scarf-jointed together at the centre. These rested on a purpose built wall at the east end, and three iron posts in the centre, and were keyed into the wall of Building 2 at the west end. The colonnade wall at the east end appeared to have been constructed against the steps leading to the upper floor. The wall was approximately 3m in length east to west and was constructed from limestone and red sandstone rubble, with roughly dressed quoins at either end of the same material. Further stability was added by two iron rods that extended horizontally from the wall to the black painted and scarfed timbers that sat on the posts. The underside of the colonnade roof revealed a series of modern square-cut softwood rafters under black roofing felt. The colonnade covered a roughly level area of cobbles, flags, and concrete which was curbed to the north with edge set sandstones slabs, especially evident at the eastern end where the ground level naturally dropped away.

4.2.18 *Steps and landing* (Plate 12; Fig 5): red sandstone steps at the east end of this building provided access to the upper floor of the east elevation. They were constructed against the west side of Building 4 to the east, and helped to support the colonnade wall to the west. An iron rail had been added to the steps from the colonnade wall northwards. At the top of the steps a landing was reached that was between Buildings 3 and 4. At the rear of the landing a brick wall had been constructed that ran flush with the south end of Building 4 westwards to butt the east elevation of Building 3. The brick wall supported the south side purlin of a small pitched shelter of wood and tile that covered the landing area; the purlin on the north side was keyed into the east elevation of Building 3 at its west end and sat on the wall top of Building 4 at its east end.

4.2.19 *East elevation* (Plate 10): this comprised three separated areas, the first to be described will be the small upper floor area that was above the steps and landing and under the shelter as described in *Section 4.2.18*. The original doorway served by the steps and landing suggests they were contemporary with this building. The originality of the doorway was confirmed by its quoins and keystone arch of red sandstone. The door had a timber frame painted green and was constructed of timber boards, also painted green, braced to the rear with horizontal and diagonal battens; its original lock was still evident but at the time was secured with a padlock. The quoins at the north side of the doorway also served the north-east corner of the building, and the stone used in the arch was crisply shaped and well dressed.

4.2.20 The second area of this elevation to be described was within Outshut 4a, and was adopted for its construction. This part of the elevation also formed the west wall of a passage created between Buildings 3 and 4, leading into 4a from the north. The passage was roofed by the underside of the landing and steps and accessed by a door added between the north-east corner of Building 3 and the junction between the south side of the colonnade wall and the steps. This entire part of the elevation was whitewashed and had a roughly central blocked ground floor window. The window had a sprung arch of red sandstone voussoirs, which had also been whitewashed (Plate 13). Above and just to the north of the arch a squarish rubber or sack flap hung from the wall which covered the lower end of a chute from the upper floor room. At the junction between the outshut and the passage to the north a squarely cut

whitewashed softwood timber had been fixed to the wall; it seemed apparent that this related to a gate that would have hung across to the south end of Building 4, thus dividing the passage from Outshut 4a. While all of this part of this elevation had been whitewashed, a particularly thick and distinct layer which may have been paint was evident within the footprint of the outshut, i.e. south of the passage, and up to a height of 1.50m.

4.2.21 The third region of this elevation formed the bulk of it, and was visible from the south side of Building 3 and above the roof of Outshut 4a and the upper door shelter to the north of that. The quoins at the south end were roughly dressed red sandstone and limestone. There was a central upper floor blocked window that was above that hidden in Outshut 4a. The window was blocked with red bricks and had a yellow-grey gritty sandstone sill. It had a simple arch above that, which consisted of a single curved red sandstone block sprung on two smaller red sandstone blocks, and there appeared to have been no quoins at the jambs.

4.2.22 *South elevation* (Fig 5): the upper floor of this elevation contained a tidy row of six square slots that were evenly spaced and about 0.50m below the roofline. There were two vertical slots equidistant from each other and the quoins, which were slightly lower than the square slots. Two irregular slots near the west end were at a similar height to these, and one was blocked with a piece of timber. Just below these slots there was a rough row of through stones; another more regular row of these were located just above first floor level. Close to the east end of the elevation and about half way up the upper floor was a brick blocked squarish aperture that seemed too small for a window but very large for a slot.

4.2.23 The ground floor elevation was partially hidden behind a concrete ramp that ran west to east. The elevation contained four windows and one door, as well as a small square brick blocked aperture at the east end which was similar to the one on the first floor. The four windows were as those described for the north elevation of this building, with roughly squared grey sandstone lintels under ceramic breather pipes, limestone and red sandstone jambs, and yellow-grey sandstone sills. The westernmost window was the only one to deviate from this configuration, lacking a sill, and clear vertical lines of infilling could be seen below the lower edges of the window. This western window was inserted into a blocked door; this door corresponds to the western dung channel of the shippon, and the external concrete ramp had rendered it useless. Just to the east of the second window there was a circular red sandstone block built into the wall at the same height as the breather pipes; it seems unlikely that this had infilled a breather as the spacing seems insufficient. Below this sandstone block there was a bricked up vertical slot with a projecting stone at its lower eastern edge. The bricked up window at the east end of the elevation was somewhat anomalous; it had no quoins, unlike the other windows, and was considerably smaller. Two of the lower quoins were missing at the west end of the elevation to facilitate the recent entry of a blue plastic water pipe into the building. There was a yellow plastic downpipe at the east end of the elevation which was held by iron brackets.

4.2.24 *West elevation* (Fig 6): the north part of this elevation had become part of the internal upper east elevation of Building 2, and will be described first. The part of this elevation within Building 2 showed patchy render and whitewash, and the quoins at the north end were clearly visible allowing the phasing of these two buildings to be established. Some graffiti was evident on some of these red sandstone quoins; one inscription read 'BR 1951 EG'. There was also a small square slot to the south and higher up this elevation, adding further weight to the phasing. Immediately to the south of Building 2 there was a wagon door entrance. The door was constructed from white painted timber panels and appeared to be modern. The lintel was a piece of

modern machine sawn softwood that was thin in section and was one of four or five braced together. Two rotten square section timbers were evident in the wall above each side of the wagon doorway; these presumably related to a porch that would have existed before Building 2 was added. The quoins on the north side of the wagon door were large and regular and original, while those on the south side of the doorway were small.

4.2.25 *Roof*: the roof was a recent addition in pre-fabricated blue-grey corrugated sheet metal.

4.2.26 **Building 4**: this was perhaps the oldest and most interesting farm building on the site and was at a slightly different orientation to the other buildings. It consisted of a single space open to the roof, was orientated north-north-east/south-south-west, and measured 16.30m by 7.30m and was 7.70m high. The two unequally sized opposing wagon doors on the east and west sides suggested that it was originally a threshing barn, as did the vertical winnowing slots on the north and south elevations. Concrete and partition scars on the north half of the floor may indicate that cattle were housed here at a later date. The building was abutted by steps to the west that serviced Building 3, Outshut 4a to the south, and a modern shippon to the east. Access could be gained through the buildings to the south and east and through the wagon doorway on the west side.

4.2.27 *North elevation* (Fig 5): the quoins were large and regular, and were a combination of red sandstone and limestone with a rusticated finish. The blocked doorway at the west of the elevation was quoined and appeared to be original; its lintel was grey sandstone. Above the lintel and adjacent to the quoins of the wall there appeared to be an area of rebuild; the blocking within the doorway was rendered in cement with the occasional glimpse of red brick behind. To the east of the doorway there was a blocked window, which again was quoined and had the same flaky grey sandstone lintel as the door. The window was blocked with limestone rubble and the sill was absent, having possibly been reused elsewhere on the site. Below the western half of the window there was a smaller sub-rectangular area of rebuild or at least re-pointing, but this did not appear to be connected with the window. To the west of this the two ends of a horseshoe had been mounted into the mortar of the wall, one above the other; this could have been used to secure a gate or hold a rope. There was a ceramic pipe inserted into the wall at window height and located near to the quoins at the east end of the elevation. Near to the roofline of this gabled elevation there was a row of three square slots, above which there were two vertical slots. A ceramic pipe had been inserted just under the apex of the roof, and there was no evidence that this had replaced an owl hole, which would have been a little larger.

4.2.29 *East elevation*: the lower level of this elevation was hidden behind the modern shippon, and interior inspection of this building showed it to have completely obscured the exterior east elevation of Building 4. Access to the east elevation above the shippon roofline was restricted but certain features could be seen from the north end looking south. There was a row of at least five slots close to the roofline and the junction where Outshut 4a butted Building 4 could clearly be seen at the southern end. A possible gable scar could be seen near to the south end; this ran down towards the north for a short distance at an angle of about 45 degrees interrupting a slate drip course that ran northwards from that point. The top of a red sandstone voussoir arch was just visible in the centre of this elevation; this relates to the wagon door in the east elevation which still exists as a smaller door linking Building 4 to the modern shippon to the east. Below the slate drip course two square slots were visible, one immediately above the arch and one further to the north. A slightly larger

square slot was just visible towards the southern end and this appeared to have a timber lintel.

4.2.30 *South elevation*: the addition of Outshut 4a at this end of the building entirely enclosed this gable end elevation up to the roofline, with only the stonework enclosing the roof space open to the elements. This upper part of the elevation was entirely plain. Within Outshut 4a the southern elevation was completely whitewashed; a much thicker layer was evident up to a height of 1.75m, and this may have been white paint. The quoins at the west end were substantial and roughly dressed, but the quantity of whitewash added here obscured the stone type. The quoins at the east end were hidden behind the east wall of Outshut 4a that had been butted on. At the east end of this elevation there was a large double doorway, the west half of which had been blocked with bricks. There was rebuild in brick within both jambs of this doorway, and the lack of quoins at its edges suggested it had been inserted. The doorway was beneath a large, roughly squared oak lintel that had been whitewashed, and within the doorway there was a large concrete step to negotiate. The door that fitted the remaining aperture had tongue and groove boards, which had been painted black, slim hinges, and an external bolt that fitted through a hoop added to the timber frame. The oak doorframe was painted black, with beading and a horizontal five light panel at the top. Even with this it was far too tall for the door, and the remaining gap was bridged with a rubber flap.

4.2.31 On the west side of the double doorway there was a vertical iron pin at a height of about 1m which suggests a gated or partitioned area within Outshut 4a. The pin had a wooden block inserted between it and the wall, possibly to stop animals catching themselves on it once its original function was redundant. To the west of the doorway there was a vertical slot at a height of about 2m, which appeared to widen on its progression through the wall. There was also a smaller square slot near to the west end at a higher level. At the west end of the elevation at a height of about 3m a brick wall butted this elevation; running west it butted the east elevation of Building 3 and in doing so formed the south end of the passage between the two buildings (this was the same wall whose north side was described in *Section 4.2.18*). This brick wall was supported on a timber that was keyed into Buildings 3 and 4. The landing to the north of this, which forms the roof of the passage, appeared to be constructed from concrete slabs supported on iron I-beams.

4.2.32 *West elevation* (Fig 6): this elevation had a row of five square slots near to the roofline, with two ceramic breather pipes at a lower level north of the double door and one square slot at the same level south of the doorway. There was a blocked window about midway between the doorway and the north end of the elevation. As with its counterpart on the north elevation it was blocked with limestone rubble, had a grey sandstone lintel, limestone jambs, and the sill was absent. The large roughly central wagon doorway had regular, squarish, roughly dressed limestone quoins that had the same tooled corners as found on Building 1. In the northern jamb of this doorway red brick had been mixed in with the quoins suggesting the doorway had been inserted; it also lacked the arch found over the eastern wagon door. The lintel was modern softwood timber painted green on the exterior and, as with the lintel over the wagon door in Building 3, consisted of several narrow timbers braced together. The doors themselves were also as in Building 1: a four panel hinged door sliding north to south on an internal rail. Over the doorway there was the remains of a porch structure; a modern softwood timber was held by three horizontal timbers projecting from the wall, and above this were concrete and tile fragments.

4.2.33 Steps ran up the south side of this elevation (as described in *Section 4.2.18*) at the top of which there was a blocked doorway. The doorway was blocked with bricks and concrete blocks and had a cement render into which 'WR NOV 18 1951'

had been inscribed, along with the initials M.P., E.G., B.R.; B.W., B.R, and E.G. were the names inscribed in the same year in one of the quoins on the west elevation of Building 3. This blocked door appeared to have been inserted as it had no quoins and there were red bricks in its jambs.

4.2.34 *Roof*: the roof had slate tiles laid in diminishing courses under red sandstone ridge tiles.

4.2.35 **Outshut 4a** (Plate 14): the two walls specifically constructed to form this building were the eastern and southern elevations, and the roof will also be described here.

4.2.36 *Eastern elevation*: this elevation had been used as the west wall of the modern shippon and as such was entirely obscured behind modern blockwork. There was still a stable door in this elevation (which is best described from the inside; see Section 5.5.2).

4.2.37 *Southern elevation*: this elevation butted the east end of Building 3 to the west and was butted by the modern cowhouse to the east. The quoins at the east end were irregular in shape and size but were adequate for this single storey elevation. There was a window towards the east end that had a rudimentary timber frame made from re-used softwood that held a sheet of Perspex. The window had a roughly flat slate lintel that was undressed and the wall had been covered in cement where the sill should have been. To the west of the window there was a doorway that was un-quoined. There were softwood timbers in the jambs, the lintel was modern machine cut softwood and was surrounded by fresh cement suggesting it had replaced an earlier one. The door itself was painted grey and hung on two hinges, while iron hooks attached to the wall supported the plastic guttering.

4.2.38 *Roof*: this monopitch roof was hung from the exterior south elevation of Building 4 and bridged the gap to the east elevation of Building 3 by also utilising the brick insert at the top of the landing between these two buildings. The south side of the pitched roof above the landing sat directly above the west end of this roof and was effectively an extension of it. Both were clad in slates, and the upper roof had plain ceramic ridge tiles.

4.2.39 **Building 5**: this bank barn was orientated north/south and consisted of a single upper room over two lower rooms that appeared to have housed animals. The barn measured 12.30m by 4.80m and was 7.50m high. Upper floor access was gained through a wagon doorway on the south side and the two lower floor rooms were accessed by pedestrian doorways on the east side. A row of outshuts that looked like loose boxes abutted this barn and ran some 13m from the south end of the east elevation.

4.2.40 *North elevation* (Fig 7): this gabled elevation was entirely plain except for a small square slot that was lined with timber boards. This slot was centrally located at a height of about 1.50m and therefore corresponded to the northern of the ground floor rooms. The wall that defined the western extent of the farmhouse garden was joined to the west side of this elevation.

4.2.41 *East elevation* (Plate 15; Fig 8): there were four square slots on the otherwise plain upper level, just below the roofline; these were biased towards the south end of the elevation. The south end of the elevation was obscured behind an outshut whose monopitch roof extended downwards from first floor level to a height of about 1.50m. Immediately to the north of the outshut there was a doorway into the southern of two ground floor rooms. This doorway had a well dressed grey slate lintel and was quoined on both sides. The door was constructed from six flat planks that were braced at the rear with three horizontal battens. The door had been sawn down to half size, was painted green, and bolted into a timber in the south jamb. The timber in

the north jamb had 'B.R. FEB 1950' inscribed in it. There was a small slot north of the door at chest height from which projected a rotting sectional timber that had a nail in the end grain.

4.2.42 There was a second entrance nearer to the north end of the elevation, and it had been converted from a double to a single door. The south half of this doorway had been blocked up to half way up with limestone and red brick, with a window above. The window had a yellow sandstone sill, and the simple timber frame was designed for one light over another; at the time it sat in front of a wire mesh/grill. There was a timber in the doorjamb immediately north of the blocking but no sign of a door. The lintel over the door had been replaced with an I-beam, and rebuild in brickwork could be seen above this insertion. Immediately to the north of the doorway there was a blocked slot that corresponded to a ceramic pipe on the interior. There was a wall butting the north end of this elevation which formed the garden wall on the south side of the farmhouse.

4.2.43 *South elevation* (Plate 16; Fig 8): this elevation was very similar to west elevation of Building 2. There was a large central double doorway that was slightly raised above the modern ground level. The doorway had a rough knotty oak lintel that rested on two square section protruding timbers that were set into the wall at the top of the door quoins. Directly above these timbers there were two further protruding timbers. The two simple and untreated board doors were either side of a central post that was fixed between the lintels and flag stone entrance. The door to the east had a small hinged hatch that was about 1.20m high and provided a rather cramped entrance. The quoins were irregular in size and shape and were occasionally separated with slate pieces. The wall that delineated the driveway to the farmyard, and formed the south side of a row of outshuts, extended from the east side of this elevation.

4.2.44 *West elevation* (Fig 7): this elevation was entirely plain except for a single square slot that was at a height of about 1.50m and very close to the south end. There were two rather vague slate levelling courses running along this elevation which was semi integrated into the west wall of the farmhouse garden that extended off to the north.

4.2.45 *Roof*: there were no slates on the roof, just apparently modern battens over roofing felt.

5. Building Recording - Internal Detail

5.1 Building 1

5.1.1 *Introduction* (Fig 9): the inside of this building consisted of a huge un-divided space, with the tie-beams of the trusses over 5m above floor level. There was evidence of a low level partition at the east end.

5.1.2 *North elevation*: this had a partition scar approximately 3m from the east end which reached a height of about 2.10m. To the east of this wall scar and up to the same height the wall was plastered and whitewashed. Within this plastered area there were two square slots in the wall, presumably either for ventilation purposes or for securing timbers. The rail for the sliding doors continued onto this elevation and extended westwards about 0.50m past the partition scar; it ran about 1m higher than the scar and was secured to a scaffolding plank that was fixed to the wall. West of the partition there was an un-painted concrete skim on the wall up to a height of approximately 2m. The two cross vents were equidistant from the corners of the elevation, and despite being blocked with stone the square vent between them was visible. The vent at the west end was hidden behind the concrete skim and not visible.

5.1.3 *East elevation*: this had a blocked doorway to the south that was in-filled with un-pointed stone blocks, some of which were whitewashed. The original lintel for this door was a roughly squared oak timber that was largely hidden beneath a board that had been nailed to it and painted white. There was a blocked window to the north of the doorway, between that doorway and the large wagon doorway further north, and this window shared the quoins of both doorways. The window was in-filled with un-whitewashed red brick, and the lintel was a roughly shaped oak lintel that had been whitewashed and appeared to be original. The quoins between the wagon door and the window and those between the window and the southern door were all whitewashed suggesting that the blocking of the apertures related to a time when the partition and its whitewashed interior had gone out of use (Plate 17). The original quoins to the north side of the wagon doorway were absent and the rebuild in brick and concrete block was un-whitewashed, once again suggesting that this post-dated the removal of the partition wall. The lintel over the wagon doorway was a re-used railway sleeper, and above this there was a significant amount of rebuild. There was a squarish area of rebuild over the south side of the lintel which was almost 1m high and under a timber lintel; this would suggest a second original window once existed here. The replacement wagon door itself was a sliding door that hung on a rail; it had the appearance of a warehouse door and has been described in *Section 4.2.3*.

5.1.4 *West elevation*: this was plain except for the cross vent in the centre of the elevation and the concrete skim that ran around the lower part of the wall.

5.1.5 *South elevation*: this revealed the opposing side of the partition scar that was evident on the north elevation. Once again this was about 3m from the east end of the building, and the wall to the east of the wall scar was plastered and whitewashed up to a height of about 2m. West of the partition wall a concrete skim ran the full length of the elevation, only interrupted by the central wagon doorway. The double wagon doors were oak boards painted red that each had six horizontal braces and two diagonal radiating ones out from the centre. The lintel was roughly squared oak that had been whitewashed. To the west of the wagon door the concrete skim on the wall was whitewashed or white painted. The western of the two cross vents had a timber projecting from the lower of its four ceramic pipes.

5.1.6 *Floor*: this was concrete throughout. It was slightly raised and had a larger gravel component in the area inside the eastern wagon door.

5.1.7 *Roof*: the roof timbers were based around four wide spanning king post trusses with joggled braces. There were two sets of purlins either side of the ridge purlin. All of the timbers appeared to be softwoods and were square cut and apparently not hand finished. Beneath the slates on the roof there was a thin layer of plaster that was falling away in most places. There were carpenter's marks at the junction between the tie beam and the king post/principal rafters in the form of chiselled Roman numerals (Fig 14), although the height of the roof made these difficult to examine in detail.

5.2 Building 2

5.2.1 ***Upper Floor*** (Fig 10): this had a large upper space over three smaller rooms below, and it is probable that there were two rooms below originally with a further brick partition added. The elevations on the upper floor will be described first.

5.2.2 *North elevation*: this had two rows of five square slot vents. There was an inserted window at the east end, which had a re-used oak lintel and lacked an interior sill. The square section lintel had a central slot on its underside, which was chamfered on either side. The modern fixed casement six-light window was fixed into the jambs with small wooden wedges and expanding foam sealant. The insertion of this window was not particularly obvious from the inside; the render on the splayed jambs hid any sign of the brickwork visible on the exterior, although a suitable thickness of render and whitewash was, however, missing around the aperture, which demonstrated that it was a later addition.

5.2.3 *East elevation*: this elevation partly comprised the west external elevation of Building 3 (Plate 18; see *Section 4.2.24*); new build had been added to the north and above this to complete this gabled elevation. The newer stonework was plastered and whitewashed.

5.2.4 *South elevation*: this had five upper slots and four lower slots that were visible on the interior. There was a door at the east end with a curved, re-used oak lintel. The lower part of the door was blocked up with stonework at the base and boarded above; the upper half had been converted into a window with a fairly modern fixed casement in a rudimentary timber frame. The rest of this elevation was rendered and plastered in keeping with the rest of the room.

5.2.5 *West elevation*: this had a central double door with a well finished and oak lintel painted white, which rested on local Bannisdale slates that were keyed into the stonework, projecting inwards about 0.30m. A timber was evident over the north side of the doorway, and this corresponded with the projecting timber on the exterior.

5.2.6 *Floor*: this comprised recently laid reinforced concrete.

5.2.7 *Roof*: the roof timbers were supported on two simple soffited softwood trusses. The eastern truss was fully boarded, with vertical struts between the tie-beam and principals holding the boards.

5.2.8 ***Lower east room***: this had a concrete floor and whitewashed walls, there was some straw on the floor and it had evidently recently housed animals. The ceilings of all the ground floor rooms will be described together after their individual room descriptions.

5.2.9 *North elevation*: this had a window at the east end with splayed jambs and a timber board sill; the window extended to the ceiling above so the lintel was obscured. There was a blocked window at the west end of the north elevation of this

room, and the blocking was on the outside so as to form an interior alcove. The exterior blocking of stonework was obscured on the inside by a slate panel that had a small 'spy' hole centrally located and near to the top. The flat jambs and oak lintel and slate panel were painted white and the sill area had a coating of unpainted cement.

5.2.10 *East elevation*: this was plain apart from a wide 'animal' doorway at the north end. The modern stable door in place has been described in *Section 4.2.10*. An older door was situated just inside the room; it was full height, made of tongue and groove oak board and was painted green. The door had a finger hole and latch mechanism, and in colour and style it matched the beaded oak doorframe still *in situ*.

5.2.11 *South elevation*: this was whitewashed and plain, and the join where this wall butted the pre-existing external west wall of Building 3 was clearly visible.

5.2.12 *West elevation*: this formed a stone built partition wall, was probably contemporary with the main build, and had a doorway into the middle room at the north end. The door was painted white and constructed from modern tongue and groove boards with three horizontal braces and a single interrupted diagonal brace to the rear. The door was hinged onto a modern softwood timber in the northern jamb, and bolted into a modern metal attachment in the southern jamb.

5.2.13 **Lower middle room**: this had whitewashed walls, straw on the slate flagged floor, and had evidently been used to house and feed livestock.

5.2.14 *North elevation*: this was finished with mouldy distempered plaster or render that had once been whitewashed, or painted white. The central window had splayed jambs, a degraded chipboard shelf sill, and the lower half of the aperture was boarded where the exterior had until recently been underground.

5.2.15 *East elevation*: this was plastered and painted a mustard-like colour. At the south end there was a modern timber post to ceiling height which supported a timber shelf, the north end of which was supported by a steel rod in the wall.

5.2.16 *South elevation*: this partly utilised bedrock in its construction, especially to the east. At the west end there was the lower end of a feed chute which was covered by a metal grill, and the wall beneath the chute was painted white. The rest of the elevation sported mouldy plaster or render that had once been whitewashed but had been severely affected by damp.

5.2.17 *West elevation*: this was a stone built partition wall that was plastered and painted a mustard-like colour, and the doorway into the western room was at the north end. The door to the west room seemed somewhat out of place with its green painted boards housing a large central upper light within a raised white painted border. It also had a Yale lock and sloping plinth at the base suggesting that it was designed for external use. This doorway had no lintel and some grey cement render either side of the un-quoined jambs, which it suggested it may have been inserted. The fact that there had been an entrance into the west room through the exterior north elevation further made this is a possibility.

5.2.18 **Lower west room**: this had an earth floor and partially whitewashed and plastered walls and appeared to have been converted from use as animal shelter to a shed or storage area.

5.2.19 *North elevation*: this had a doorway from floor to ceiling at the east end, and while it had quoins on the exterior, the interior west jamb appeared to have been re-built and a single red brick was evident under the whitewash and render. The change in the render and whitewash in this area suggested the doorway was inserted or at least narrowed. The lower edges of the white painted timber frame were rotten as it had been buried under a bank of earth. There was a small iron pintel on the upper

east side of the timber frame which sat below a roughly finished un-painted oak lintel that was keyed into the partition wall to the east. The upper part of the doorframe housed a modern, white painted, twin light fixed casement, whose lights were arranged horizontally and reinforced with iron mesh. The lights were protected from the exterior by a metal grill or mesh. West of the doorway there was a beam slot in the wall and numerous iron rods that projected and presumably held plank shelves at some time.

5.2.20 *East elevation*: this partition wall was plastered, and there were some herringbone shaped marks in the plasterwork. There were steel rods in this elevation, and once again they appeared modern and probably held shelves.

5.2.21 *South elevation*: this was partly whitewashed around a large chunk of bedrock incorporated into its construction. Once again there were steel rods protruding from the wall.

5.2.22 *West elevation*: this had two square cut hardwood timbers that projected about 0.50m from the wall, a similar sized slot at the west end suggested the third had been removed. These timbers may have been the remains of mangers, or more shelving supports. Two projecting steel rods were located in the wall towards the south end of the elevation; these appeared to be cut sections of steel reinforcing rods as used in large concrete structures.

5.2.23 *Lower floor ceiling*: this had been strengthened with steel I-beams in advance of concrete being poured directly onto the boards, forming the concrete floor of the room above. In the east lower room the original north/south beam had been cut away at its south end, and many of the boards had been cut to facilitate the three east/west I-beams inserted. The beam and joists were well finished softwood that had chamfered lower edges. The boards seemed to be a mixture of oak and softwood, and their widths varied. One board had a Baltic timber mark. The central and west rooms had I-beams instead of the original north/south beams and this is where the east/west I-beams overlapped. Some of the oak boards in the central room were particularly large, up to 0.38m wide, and many were pared down around the joists to match the thinner softwood boards.

5.3 Building 3

5.3.1 **Upper floor** (Fig 11): the upper floor of this building comprised one large space with a removed partition at the east end, somewhat like Building 1. The lower floor was also a single space that had been partitioned by four sets of stalls separated by a central feeding passage flanked by dung channels.

5.3.2 *North elevation*: this was roughly rendered and housed two rows of square slots with original oak lintels, the upper row of five were just under the trusses and the lower row of four were about midway up the wall. Towards the east end of the elevation there was a partition scar, made more evident by the whitewash and painted plaster to the east. Within the plastered area to the east of the partition there was an inserted window which was identical to the window described in *Section 4.2.15*, both in terms of its character and insertion, and was presumably contemporary. There were two further square slots to the east of the window, the upper of which was blocked.

5.3.3 *East elevation*: this was completely plastered, and there was a door to the north, a blocked window in the centre, and a chute between the two. The doorway was original, the lintel was hidden behind the plaster, and the door was as described in *Section 4.2.19*. The chute had a square aperture that was approximately 0.50m above the floor and was 0.30m wide by 0.40m tall. The chute ran down through the wall at an angle of about 45 degrees, the aperture had timber board on its base and

top and was set under a re-used oak lintel that had timber board nailed to its outer face. The chute appeared to be a later insertion that had removed the plaster, and its surround was rendered in cement. Above the chute and to the south there was a short timber board fixed to the wall which held four metal hooks; this may have related to the chute or simply have been a coat hanger. There was a considerable quantity of graffiti in this area, which appeared to date from the 1940s onwards. In the centre of the elevation there was a blocked window which had a hand finished oak lintel that was chamfered on its upper and lower edges and had a board sill. The window aperture had been infilled with red bricks, which were hidden behind timber board.

5.3.4 *South elevation:* this had a partition scar approximately 4m from the east end of the room, which related to the partition scar that was evident on the north elevation; the walls to the east of the partition had been plastered up to the roof and painted a mustard colour (Plate 19). The partition scar corresponded with the position of the eastern truss, and apparently extended to the ceiling as it was evident that boards had once been attached between the tie-beam and principals (see *Section 5.3.7* below). Within this area, approximately 0.70m in from the east wall, there was a blocked square aperture which was about 0.50m across and 1m above the floor. It was made evident by a cement skim that obscured the fabric of the blocking. Within the partition area the patchy plaster work had some rudimentary graffiti, which consisted of names etched into the plaster. To the west of the partition scar there was a splayed slot which was close to a smaller square slot, and there were a further three of the smaller slots along the elevation at the same height and a lower one at the west end that was blocked.

5.3.5 *West elevation:* this had a large blocked slot at a height of about 2.20m close to the south end, which had a thin slate over and under the aperture. Directly below that slot there was a smaller square slot that also used slates to form its aperture. Just to the north of these two slots there was a third that was at about 2.50m and had a roughly shaped oak lintel. There were two sectional timbers above the wagon doorway, one on either side, and these were cut flush with the wall. The lintel over the doorway appeared to be oak and had a modern appearance. The south side of the doorway had been re-built, and there were some small and irregular quoins but they were probably inserted. The north side of the doorway looked original, and the quoins were slightly larger but still irregular.

5.3.6 *Floor:* this was a modern wood-fibre replacement.

5.3.7 *Roof:* the purlins, rafters, and metal sheeting were all modern. There were four trusses (Plate 20), and the eastern two were a simple soffited and pegged design. The easternmost truss had many sockets in the tie-beam and principals that indicated the location of vertical timbers to which boards were probably attached. This boarding of the truss combined with the scars on the walls beneath it would suggest the entire east part of the room, to roof height, was partitioned off. The two western trusses appeared to be modified versions of the eastern trusses; the tie-beams had been removed and new horizontal braces had been added about half way up the original principals. Additional bracing was provided by four much thinner section softwood timbers that ran diagonally from the base of each principal to three quarters of the way up its partner. These timbers sandwiched the principals and these were then bolted through. The ends of the two western trusses were keyed into the walls and were still sitting on their cut tie-beams. The effect of these modifications was to raise the headroom below the trusses in the west half of the room which was nearest the wagon doorway.

5.3.8 **Lower floor:** this was a very symmetrical shippon that was centred around a north/south feeding passage that ran across the width of the building; there was a

door at either end although the southern door had been blocked. The feeding passage was flanked by stalls which opened out onto dung channels; these channels also served another set of stalls closer to the east and west elevations of the building which had their own feeding passages (Plate 21).

5.3.9 *North elevation*: this elevation had five doors that accessed the east, west, and central feeding passages, and the two dung channels that separated these. All the timber doors were identical; they were painted white, and their lintels were hidden beneath the plasterwork. Between each door there was a window as described in *Section 4.2.16*, and these were set close to the exterior wall forming alcove-like sills on the interior which were plastered and whitewashed. The one window lintel that could be glimpsed through the plasterwork was oak that was in poor condition due to damp.

5.3.10 *East elevation*: at the south end of this elevation there was a square alcove at floor level that may have been a blocked aperture; there was no evidence of this on the exterior side of the wall though. Less than 1m to the north there was a blocked window with splayed jambs, and the blocking was near the exterior forming an alcove that had been plastered and whitewashed.

5.3.11 *South elevation*: the western dung channel had a doorway that had been blocked, and a window had been inserted at the upper level. The doorway would have been put out of use by the concrete ramp added to the exterior that rose well above the original ground level. Oddly enough there was still a slot at floor level in the blocking to allow for the egress of liquid waste which, due to the sloping floor, would have drained in this direction. The doorway of the central feeding passage was also blocked on this elevation, and the blocking had been sealed with a skim of cement render obscuring the brick or stonework. Tethering posts were set against the north and south elevations within the stalls, and these were generally roughly finished timbers.

5.3.12 *West elevation*: this elevation was entirely plain.

5.3.13 *Stalls*: each set of the four stalls comprised two parallel sets of three posts, which were aligned north/south. The posts comprised stop chamfered oak timbers, and each row of posts was braced above by a horizontal beam. One set of the posts was joined by north/south waist high stop chamfered oak rails that were keyed into the walls, and they were also joined to the second set of posts by additional timbers orientated east/west. The east/west timbers were also stop chamfered oak and sloped downwards slightly from the head end of the stall to the rear. Further partitioning of the stalls was provided by large slates that sat under the east/west and north/south rails; both the slates and all the stall timbers were whitewashed.

5.3.14 *Roof*: the east/west beams that sat on the stall posts were integral to the ceiling structure, and they were keyed into the southern elevation and supported the overlapping east/west beams that held the joists. Further support to these east/west beams was provided by a single north/south beam which was also keyed into the walls.

5.3.15 *Floor*: the floor of the dung channel, which was 0.10m deep, comprised concrete scored with an 'x' pattern, as did the curbs of the stalls on each side. The stalls were situated on the raised areas either side of the channel and these platforms were brick built with a concrete skim. The three feeding passages were all slate flagged.

5.4 Building 4

5.4.1 *Introduction* (Fig 12): as with Building 1 this was a single space although it did have a blocked door at a higher level in the south-west corner. The floor was divided into three areas by the usage of slate flags, red bricks, and concrete sets, suggesting that the space had been used for a variety of functions over time.

5.4.2 *North elevation*: at the east end of this elevation there was a ceramic breather pipe under a blocked square breather slot at a height of approximately 3m. Directly below the ceramic pipe there was a square slot in the wall at a height of about 1m; this appeared to relate to several such slots on the east elevation that were cut into the wall. In the centre of the elevation there was a blocked window that had been bricked up; most of the bricks were red although there were a few yellow ones. The substantial yellow sandstone sill had another square slot cut into it, and this was at the same height as that which was close to the east end of this elevation. Either side of this window at a similar height there were blocked winnowing slots that corresponded to a pair directly above and close to the gable line. These upper slots had splayed jambs and roughly shaped oak lintels. Under the apex of the roof, some 7m above the floor, there was a blocked owl hole with an inserted ceramic pipe breather. At the west end of the elevation there was a blocked doorway; the doorway was quoined and had a squared but irregularly shaped timber lintel that had been re-used and had a peg hole low down on its internal face. The blocking within the doorway was covered within a cement skim.

5.4.3 *East elevation*: at the south end of this elevation there was a pair of square cut timbers which projected slightly from the wall and sat directly below a horizontal timber which also appeared to be set into the wall. The pair of timbers were approximately 0.50m apart and 2.50m above the floor, a very similar configuration of timbers were located 0.30m to the north; here the end section timbers were on top of the horizontal timber which was also set into the wall. These timbers appeared to line the bottom of an aperture which was 0.50m square and had been blocked with red brick. Directly below the bricked aperture, at ground level, there was a larger blocked aperture which was approximately 1m square and was located under a timber lintel (Plate 22). The brick blocking appeared to be concentrated around the sides and rear of the aperture, leaving an alcove like space. Within the alcove there was a large slate block on the ground and just in front of the alcove there was a large limestone block.

5.4.4 To the north of these features, and roughly in the centre of the elevation, was the original wagon entrance. This doorway was quoined and sat under a red sandstone arch with well dressed voussoir stones and springers. This doorway was partially blocked above and to the north of a smaller inserted door. The tongue and groove plank door was wide enough for cattle to use, was painted blue, and sat within a wooden frame held in the brick blocking (Plate 23). This door was hung on rails that were on the exterior of this elevation suggesting it was added after the modern shippon to the east was constructed. Attached to the brick blocking just north of the doorway there was a metal trough at a height of about 0.75m, and below the trough at ground level there was a small slot in the brickwork. The northern side of the wagon door corresponded with the start of a platformed area of flooring, and at this point the wall was no longer just roughly rendered but also plastered and painted up to 2.50m. The colour of the paint seemed to vary between white, yellow, orange, and pink - this was presumably down to chemical reactions rather than design. At the top of this plastered region there were two brick blocked breather slots, and at a higher level three open slots. Close to the north wall there were three crudely fashioned slots at a height of about 1m that appeared to correspond to those on the

north elevation. These slots did not penetrate through the wall and probably held timbers for stalls, partitions, troughs, or mangers.

5.4.5 *South elevation*: there was a wagon doorway at the east end of the elevation the west half of which had been blocked. The doorway appeared to be inserted, having no quoins on either side and red bricks in the jambs. The roughly squared oak lintel spanned the original width of the doorway and the stonework above it was heavily re-built. There was a blocked owl hole under the apex of the roof, below which and to either side there were two winnowing slots whose jambs splayed out internally. Roughly midway up the elevation there were two square breather slots that both had timber lintels, and were located towards the ends of the elevation. There was a further winnowing slot at a height of 2m in the western half of the elevation; this was directly below the upper winnowing slot and its counterpart to the lower east was presumably lost when the wagon door was inserted. This elevation was pointed and appeared in certain places to have been whitewashed.

5.4.6 *West elevation*: at the east end of this elevation there was an inserted doorway that was subsequently blocked (Plate 24). The doorway was approximately 2.50m above the floor and corresponded to the top of the flight of steps on the external elevation. The doorway utilised the quoins at the south end of the elevation for its southern side, but was unquoined to the north where red brick had been used in the construction of the jambs. It also lacked a lintel, further suggesting that it was not an original doorway. Below the door there was a possible square breather slot which was infilled with red brick, although this was perhaps the location of a timber supporting a hay loft serviced by the door above. There was a larger wagon door in the centre of the elevation which appeared to be inserted or enlarged, and there was brickwork amongst the quoins and obvious rebuild around the southern jamb. The lintel was a modern softwood timber, which was narrow section and one of several fixed together; attached to the lintel was part of the rail for the sliding garage doors, which continued to the south. Between the garage doors and the north end of the elevation there was a blocked window; it had been bricked up, there was no sill, but the roughly finished oak lintel was still in place. Immediately north of the window there was a board attached to the wall at a height of about 2m the purpose of which was not evident. Immediately to the south of the window lintel there was a blocked slot vent, and a second was located 1.50m to the north at the same height. There was a row of square slot vents at a higher level, just under the trusses.

5.4.7 *Floor*: the southern half of the building from the south side of the wagon doors was largely covered in slate flags, which were laid on earth. The north half of the building was raised slightly and floored with small square concrete sets; there was a small channel in these sets which ran east/west. There was a drain at the west end of the channel next to the wall, and at the east end there was a slot through the wall. The sets also housed a scar that appeared to be for a partition of some kind; this seemed to correspond to the shallow slots inserted into the east and north elevations. There was an area of red bricks inside the western wagon doorway, it was the same width as the doorway and was presumably used as even ground for parking vehicles or machinery.

5.4.8 *Roof*: there were four trusses of the basic tie beam type which were pegged and soffited (Plate 25). The principals were roughly hand finished oak and several were evidently re-used cruck blades with slots for horizontal braces and distinctive curved lower ends (Plate 26; Fig 15). The purlins overlapped at the principals and were roughly shaped by hand, and generally rounded timbers. The rafters and laths looked fairly tidy and regular although they were rotten in places and most of the plaster under the slates had come off.

5.5 Outshut 4a

5.5.1 *Introduction* (Fig 12): this construction utilises the external southern elevation of Building 4 (see *Section 4.2.30*) as its northern elevation, and the eastern external elevation of Building 3 (see *Section 4.2.20*) as its western elevation. Of the two added walls the eastern one had subsequently been used to form part of the west wall of the new shippon to the east (this building was not recorded). All elevations were roughly rendered at a lower level and then whitewashed.

5.5.2 *East elevation*: there was a square recess in the wall at the north end of this elevation, and this appeared to be a purpose built alcove. To the south there was a stable door that opened outwards into the modern shippon to the east. The door had a semi-circular dip in the top which was finished in soft leather and on the exterior side the name 'BELLA' was painted onto it. The doorway itself appeared to have been inserted, and it had clean white paint around its jambs in which bricks were evident. There was a modern, square cut softwood lintel over the doorway.

5.5.3 *South elevation*: there was a window at the east end of the elevation that had splayed jambs and a sill that were rendered with cement. The lintel was a basic square cut softwood timber. While the aperture appeared to be an original feature the light was definitely a later insertion; a Perspex sheet had been screwed and glued to a simple softwood frame that was cemented into the jambs. There was a door to the west which showed some signs of rebuild especially in the area of the lintel, suggesting it had been inserted. It seemed likely that a gate separated this area from the passage between Buildings 3 and 4. This was suggested by the timber fixed to the west elevation and the metal attachment at the west end of the southern elevation. In addition the west elevation was more heavily whitewashed or white painted to the south of this probable gate location.

5.5.4 *Floor*: there were slate flags to the east of the southern doorway, and concrete to the west. Just within the western limit of the original wagon door on the north elevation there was a stone plinth on the floor that was 0.15m high and rendered with cement, opposing this at the southern elevation there was a similar plinth in concrete.

5.5.5 *Roof*: the slated monopitch roof was supported with a half tie-beam truss with a single diagonal brace. The tie-beam was even and straight but appeared to have been hand finished; it was fashioned from oak and contained many nails and nail holes. The principal rafter was again hand finished oak that was stop chamfered around the brace, which was also stop chamfered and pegged and socketed at either end. The tie-beam and principal were keyed in the southern wall of Building 4, at the southern end they were supported on a stone corbel built into the outshut wall. The principal rafter supported three sets of overlapping purlins, all of which were constructed from machine cut softwood. The purlins to the west of the truss appeared to have been replaced and there was felt on the inside of the tiles in this area as opposed to the failing plaster and laths to the east.

5.6 Building 5

5.6.1 *Introduction* (Fig 13): this bank barn had a single upper room with a wagon doorway over two lower rooms, which were separated by an original stone partition wall. Both lower rooms appeared to be cow houses, and the room to the north was twice the size of the southern one.

5.6.2 *Upper floor*: all elevations of this floor were entirely plain, the rendering on the stonework was patchy but presumably once covered the walls. There was a large area of collapsed stonework in the centre of the eastern elevation at floor level which almost reached through the entire wall thickness; this may suggest that the

replacement of the door lintel below was not entirely successful. None of the slots visible on the exterior were open on the inside, and even there locations were not visible.

5.6.3 *Roof*: the two simple tie-beam trusses were constructed from oak and showed signs of having been finished with an adze. These trusses supported overlapping square cut softwood purlins that appeared to have been machine cut. The rafters and laths were very recent, and their felt covering had yet to be slated.

5.6.4 **Lower south room**: this small room had plastered and whitewashed walls, and there was some straw stuck to the walls in places. At the south end of the room there was a red brick platform a single brick thick that was bordered on its south side by a concrete curb. South of the curb the shallow dung channel was created by laying varying thicknesses of concrete directly on top of the limestone bedrock.

5.6.5 **Lower north room**: this room was essentially a double version of the north room, the animals feeding back to back with a larger central dung channel. There was a breather slot in the west end of the partition wall between the rooms and a galvanised iron tethering ring in the wall of the west elevation. Troughs were evident as scars in the brick platforms although the floor was partially obscured by straw and dung. There was a flimsy modern timber partition across the north end of this room level with the north side of the doorway.

5.6.6 *Ceiling*: the joists were of varying widths and generally irregular in shape; most appeared to have been hand finished and some had Baltic timber marks on their undersides. The boards also varied in width from 0.25m to 0.38m, all appeared to be sawn, and some had been thinned under the joists suggesting they were not uniform in thickness.

6. Discussion

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The process of phasing and discussion is benefited considerably by the map regression, with other historical sources adding little to our understanding of the development of the current buildings on the site. The area has been well mapped and as some of the outbuildings are relatively late in date the growth and development of the farm can be at least partly followed. There are many references to Elliscales that date from the 13th century onwards when the monks of Furness Abbey were mining iron ore in the area; references for the current farm appear to begin in the 17th century when the estate of Elliscales is passed down from John Askew (see *Section 3.2.2*). One can be reasonably sure that this estate relates to the current farmhouse which is listed as dating from the 17th century (see *Appendix 1*), especially as there are no other known properties in the area of this date.

6.2 Phasing

6.2.1 **Phase 1, 17th century:** this phase represents the establishment of the farm as is currently represented by the farmhouse. It would seem likely that at this time various outbuildings would have accompanied the house but none of these have survived. It has been shown (see *Section 3.1.2*) that farm buildings existed at Elliscales as far back as 1271 and belonged to Hugh de Morisby, access was granted giving the monks of Furness Abbey the right to mine iron ore on this land. It is possible that this land is not the site of the current farm; the field to the north of the site called 'Old Elliscales' suggests that some form of settlement existed in this location and various mineshafts are also evident there (see *Plate 5*). The presence of re-used materials within the existing buildings does, however, indicate that earlier buildings could have been present on the site and have subsequently been demolished.

6.2.2 **Phase 2, pre-1842:** the first clear depiction of the farm is on the 1842 tithe map, the earlier maps of Hennet and Yates offer little useful information, and it is debatable which, if any, of the buildings on the site they are showing. By 1842 several phases of building have already occurred and the lack of detailed early maps makes it difficult to understand the development of the farm as it was already very well established by this date.

6.2.3 **Building 4:** it would appear that Building 4 is the oldest outbuilding on the site, pre-dating Building 3 and therefore Building 2 as well. Building 4 has a slightly different alignment to the other barns which fits more closely with that of the farmhouse; this may suggest that it related to an earlier set of farmyard buildings that have been replaced by Buildings 2, 3, and 5. The more sheltered position of Building 4 may account for its longevity on this site. It seems possible that even Building 4 is a replacement for an earlier barn given that its principal rafters have been fashioned from cruck blades (*Section 6.2.2*; see *Plate 25*).

6.2.4 On first appearance Building 4 would appear to be a traditional threshing barn, having winnowing slots and opposing doors in the east and west elevations. On the 1842 map what appears to be a horse engine is depicted on the east side of this building; it would seem that this is a later addition as its construction involves the eastern wall of Outshut 4a, which, for reasons mentioned in *Section 6.2.7*, appears to be later. The threshing machine was invented in East Lothian by Andrew and George Meikle in 1786, and various means of power were tried until the horse became the first choice, being readily available on most farms and not so busy at certain times of the year (Brunskill 2007, 53-55).

6.2.5 There were two main types of horse engine, the overhead type being the earliest and the type most likely to be represented by the upper, brick blocked aperture in the interior east elevation of Building 4. There is also a larger lower bricked aperture beneath, which may well relate to the later sweep type engine. The later sweep engine involved an axle at floor level that passed from the engine house where it was turned by horses, and into the barn where it attached to the threshing machine. The sweep type engine was invented in 1841 (*op cit*, 56) and it would seem unlikely that this was installed in this barn and recorded on the tithe map published in 1842. It is therefore proposed that the original overhead horse engine was added to the barn around the turn of the 19th century and replaced by the sweep engine sometime before 1891. The maps suggest the horse gin changed shape between these dates, and the two levels of aperture in the wall of Building 4 would be unnecessary for either one of these machines. It is unfortunate that the building of a modern shippon to the east of Building 4 has made it impossible to be sure about exactly how the horse gin relates to the barn itself. There was also an outshut at the northern end of the east elevation of which no trace remained, again due to the construction of the modern shippon.

6.2.6 *Building 3*: as described above the construction of Building 3 is probably the next phase represented, thus beginning the westward expansion of the current farm yard. The presence of what are evidently contemporary stalls and doorways for a lower floor shippon within the building also shows a slight change in emphasis at the farm, with an increased interest in the production of dairy products or meat. There are certain similarities between Buildings 3 and 4 which suggest that they may be of a similar date, the red sandstone arches in particular. The same style of arch was evident at Sowerby Lodge where they were thought to date from the late 18th century to the early 19th century (Greenlane 2007b). The steps to the west of Building 4 would appear to relate to Building 3, serving the original quoined and arched doorway on the upper east end. The other doorway accessed from the landing of the steps is the inserted door on the west side of Building 4, which has clearly been inserted as it lacked quoins, an arch, or a lintel. The insertion of the doorway to Building 4 may relate to the construction of Building 3 and its associated steps.

6.2.7 *Outshut 4a*: sometime after Building 3 was constructed to the west of Building 4, Outshut 4a was added joining the two buildings together. This building is evident on the 1842 tithe map although its full eastern extent does not appear to be realised at that date. This building certainly post dates Building 3 as there was an original lower floor window with a red sandstone arch in the east elevation of Building 3 that has been blocked. It is also clear that the external southern elevation of this building butts the eastern elevation of Building 3. The east elevation of this structure was the west elevation of the horse engine, suggesting the two were contemporary.

6.2.8 *Building 2*: the next clear phase is the addition of Building 2 to the west side of Building 3. A clear line of abutment can be seen in the upper east end of Building 2 where the north-western quoins of Building 3 are evident. To the south of these quoins there was a blocked slot in the exterior west elevation of Building 3; presumably blocked when Building 2 was added this slot corresponds to one on the north side of this elevation. The striking similarities between Building 2 and Building 5 would suggest that these two buildings are contemporary, and possibly built by the same person. The two buildings would appear to have had very similar functions, a large upper room with a double doorway over a sub-divided lower space housing animals. Interestingly there appears to be an access way into the north elevation of Building 2 where a blocked door at the west end was located and buried by a bank. It would seem that this door was original and a walled passage may have existed along this elevation, which was cut into the bank.

6.2.9 **Phase 3, 1850-1876:** the last major phase of building occurs between these dates with the construction of Building 1, 1a, and the farm cottage at the east of the site (this was not included as part of the building recording); the outshuts, which are probably looseboxes, were also added to the east end of Building 5. It seems likely that the construction of this barn involved the interior partition whose scar could be seen running across the east end of the floor space. The wagon doorway on the east side was originally narrower and there was a window and cattle entrance to the south of this. The construction of Building 1, along with its contemporary outshut to the south, is fairly securely dated by the map evidence (Plate 5). This construction would appear to have involved the requisition of some new land which is the very north end of a parcel of land called 'Slack Parrock' (Plate 5). The plan commissioned by John Ashburner and produced in 1876 (Plate 5) is perhaps intended to demonstrate the improvements made to the estate under his ownership.

6.2.10 **Phase 4, 1876-1913:** after 1876 the changes become smaller and more cosmetic. Perhaps the most noticeable is the construction of the colonnade and its associated stone wall; these were apparently constructed between 1876 and 1891. A second change occurs to the east side of Building 4 where it appears an outshut or more probably a porch was added immediately north of the wagon door. The third noticeable change is to the south side of Building 3 where a walled area is created presumably to improve access to the rear of Buildings 3, 4, and 4a. This area may have been used as a dung repository, being to the rear of the dung channels in the ground floor shippin of Building 3. Two further changes to Building 2 can be observed, the addition of a porch over its west wagon door and an outshut at the west end of its south elevation.

6.2.11 It also seems that the likely change from the overhead axle horse engine to the sweep type engine occurred between these dates, although it is also possible that it fits with Phase 3. As already mentioned, the presence of the upper and lower apertures in the wall of Building 4 suggests two different engines were utilised, this is also suggested by the change in the shape of the 'horse gin' and Buildings 4 and 4a between 1842 and 1891 (see Plates 3-6). The later sweep type engines involved the horse stepping over a lower axle as they walked their circle within the 'gin case'; the bricking up of the upper axle slot would appear to correspond to the insertion of the lower axle path (see Plate 21). It seems likely that at this time the doorway at the eastern end of the southern elevation of Building 4 would have been inserted; this may relate to the construction, insertion, or feeding of the threshing machine in this part of the barn. The insertion or widening of this door is suggested by its lack of quoins, and the brickwork present in its jambs, considerable rebuild was also evident over the timber lintel. At the same time the half blocking of the eastern wagon door may have occurred, the need for opposing doors, useful when hand threshing, would have long been negated by an improved horse powered machine.

6.2.12 The incorporation of the later threshing machine may have corresponded with the insertion of the above ground doorway on the southern end of the western elevation of Building 4. This would have helped facilitate the passage of grain from the threshing machine via the half loft to the landing at the top of the stairs and into the east end of Building 3, which appears to have been a grain store. The partitioning and plastering of this area is suggestive of a granary, and even the truss appeared to have had studwork which would have effectively sealed the entire end of this room. The blocking of the window in east elevation close to the chute may also lend weight to the idea of a grain store; the excess light from the window would perhaps have spoiled the grain. The granary would have had to carry a substantial weight and the ceiling timbers below show that the main load carrying beam that runs north/south is located at this end of the room (see Fig 11). It is also plausible that the granary was

created in response to the new threshing machine and a general increase in grain production, and was not therefore an original feature.

6.2.13 **Phase 5, 1913 onwards:** Buildings 1, 2, and 4 had their wagon doors raised and enlarged, these alterations are likely to be post war and roughly contemporary. The garage doors on the east side of Building 1 and the west side of Building 4 are very similar, both consist of four separate panelled doors hinged together which slide on internally mounted metal rails. The rebuilding necessary to enlarge these doorways has involved the use of machine moulded red brick, and in the case of Building 4, concrete blocks as well. With Building 1 it seems likely that the enlargement of the doorway would coincide with the blocking of the smaller doorway to the south and the window between the doorways. Both these blockings are un-whitewashed which indicates the disuse and removal of the partition at the east end of this building. It seems likely that the door was enlarged and the partition removed to facilitate the entry of a large tractor into the building, the noticeably thicker concrete within this doorway further supports this. It is anticipated this alteration would have occurred in the 1940s or 1950s and may well have led to the disuse of the wagon door on the south side, especially once the partition had been removed creating one large internal space.

6.2.14 The enlargement of the west door on Building 4 presumably corresponds with the addition of a slate roofed porch that has subsequently been removed, the few remaining timbers adhering to the elevation appeared to be quite modern. This alteration may have removed an original sandstone arch like the one over the opposing door. At the time of the 1913 Ordnance Survey map there was no porch over this doorway, although a porch appears over the west wagon door of Building 2 for the first time. It is likely that the enlargement of this doorway, obvious from inside and out, necessitated the removal of this porch which may have suddenly been too low to allow the entry of more modern farmyard machinery. The date of this alteration probably coincides with the strengthening of the upper floor in Building 2 which was carried out with I-beams and reinforced concrete, once again to support a heavier load such as a tractor. The alteration to the floor of this building is also likely to be post WWII and could well be contemporary with the alterations to the doorways in Buildings 1 and 4.

6.2.15 At some point during this phase a chute has been inserted into the upper east elevation of Building 3, this leads down through the wall and exits into Outshut 4a below. This chute is something of a mystery, it appears to be located within a part of the upper floor of Building 2 that was partitioned off and plastered and was probably used as a granary; the insertion however, seems to post date this function as it has been knocked through the plaster and the rebuild around it includes modern looking cement. It is not certain exactly when the Phase 4 horse engine went out of use, but it must have been during this general phase as it was removed prior to the construction of the modern shippon to the west of Building 4 (Fig 2). Its removal from the complex would perhaps suggest that the processing of grain had ceased to be a major consideration at this time.

6.2.16 Also during this phase the pedestrian doorway on the north side of Building 2 has been blocked and the access channel leading along that elevation has been infilled. A partition wall has also been added to the lower eastern half of Building 2, this was possibly done to further support the new concrete floor that was added above this space. The south half of the double door in the north half of Building 5's ground floor has also been blocked at some point and a new steel lintel has been added above the doorway, this may relate to a change in function from cow shed to stable.

6.3 Conclusions

6.3.1 Five broad phases of activity can be roughly dated at Elliscales Farm, and it would seem likely that the current buildings were all constructed within the hundred years preceding 1876. The re-used cruck blades in Building 4 hint at the presence of earlier buildings on the site, this is probable considering the 17th century date allocated to the current farmhouse and the numerous medieval references. The documentary sources also provide a number of relatively detailed descriptions of Elliscales Estate, and these indicate that outbuildings were present as far back as the 17th century. The building recording has shown the site to have a number of interesting features that demonstrate how it developed and adapted the most recent technology in a number of ways. There is evidence for an early mechanised threshing machine powered by horses that was replaced by a later version, and a shippon that was surprisingly well lit considering its early 19th century date. The earliest building on site would appear to be a threshing barn but the later buildings show more of a balance between arable and probably dairy farming.

7. Bibliography

7.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

* = not examined

Client, 1876 *Plan of Elliscales Estate situate in the Parish of Dalton in the County of Lancaster belonging to John Ashburner Esqr*

CRO(B) BDSO 4/14/6, 1803 *Notice of letting of Elliscales, Dalton on 5 September 1803 by auction*

*CRO(B) BD TB Wills Box 6/36, 1888 *Copy Will: Mrs Sarah Jane Atkinson, Elliscales, Dalton. 30 November 1888. Wife of James Atkinson, (Farmer)*

CRO(B) BPR 1/M/9/25/34, n.d. *A Particular of the estate I intend my eldest sonne parte in possession and the residue in reversion, Valuation of estates in Sandscale, Rownehead and Elliscales by Thomas Richardson's father (?)*

CRO(B) BPR/I3/2, 1842a *Plan of Ireleth in the division of above town*

CRO(B) BPR/I3/2, 1842b *Apportionment of the Rent-charges in lieu of tithes in the Parish of Dalton-in-Furness*

CRO(B) BT/IR/10/3, 1910 *The Commissioners of Inland Revenue Duties on Land Values, Record of Valuations Made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, in Accordance with Part 1 of the Finance (1909/1910) Act, 1910. County of Lancaster, Division of Lonsdale North, A Valuation Book for the Parish or Place of Dalton-in-Furness*

CRO(B) JAC 1201, 1917-1959 *St Mary's Church, Dalton-in-Furness: Baptisms 18 January 1917 to 10 May 1959*

*CRO(K) WD RAD/T 18, 1649 Document within title deeds to Rouse Mill, Little Mill, Orgrave Mill, and Windmill, Dalton-in-Furness. *Feoffment, 3 January 1649. One of the parties is John Askew of Elliscales, Lancashire, gentleman (by nephew William Spencley of Dalton, mercer, his attorney)*

Hennet, G, 1830 *A Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, Divided into Hundreds and Parishes from an accurate Survey made in the years 1828 and 1829*

*LRO DX 493, 1788-1792 *Will of William Dicconson of Wrightington, esq. – a fifth of Manor of Wrightington; Wrightington Hall, Martholme Hall in Burscough, Heskin Hall, Bannister's Lands in Ecclestone juxta Croston, Breck House in Ecclestone, Waterworth's House in Heskin, Whitehill in Shevinton, Robinsons in Wrightington, Halliwells o'th'Hill in Wrightington, Roanhead in Dalton-in-Furness, Elliscales & Billingscoat in Dalton & Stainton, & messuages in Wrightington, Burscough, Wigan, Shevinton, Penwortham, Walton in the Dale, Welch Whittle, Dalton-in-Furness, Stainton, Charnock Richard, Coppull, Parbold, Holland, Heskin, Ecclestone near Croston, Mawdesley, Croston, & Worthington; also the Rectories of Stainton, Ranby, & Sturton, Co. Lincoln. Recites several deeds. Executors Charles Townley, Edward Townley Standish, & his nephew Thomas Ecclestone. Witn: Cecilia Morphy, James Taylor, Robert Halsall. Heraldic seal. 12 October 1788; 20 May 1792*

*LRO DX 494, 1791 *Mortgage: for £3000: (i) John Townley of Chiswick, co. Middlesex, esq. & Charles Butler of Lincolns Inn, esq. (ii) William Dicconson of Wrightington, esq. & Meliora his wife, (iii) Edward Dicconson of Warrington, esq. (brother to W.D.) & (iv) Lucy Fitzherbert of Swinnerton, spinster – Roanhead Hall & lands in Low Furness (188a 2r 26p), in the tenure of John Atkinson; Elliscales & lands in Dalton (78a 3r 32p) in the tenure of Abraham Slater; Billencoat & lands in*

Dalton (51a 4p) in the tenure of Arthur Pickthall; 2 closes in Dalton (4a 28p) in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Atkinson; woods in Dalton called Higher & Lower Wood & Meadow Close Wood (51a 3r 34p) – Witn: James Leigh, Robert Halsall. Heraldic seals. 27 August 1791

*LRO QDD 50/F19, 1651 *Thomas Fell of Swartmore, esq., to Mathewe Richardson of Elliscales, gent., and his third son, Samuell, - Elliscales in Dalton, 21 October 1651*

*NA DL 25/394, 1211-1222 *R(ober) t, Abbot of Furness to Thomas le Fleming: Grant that no mines of iron shall be Opened in his Courtyard, nor Between his House and the House of William de Boyvill, and That he will Pay a Reasonable Price for any Mining in his Land of Elliscales (Aylinescal)*

*NA E 134/12Wm3/Mich37, c1690 *Thos. Lower, “doctor in phisick,” Edmd. Denison, yeoman. V. Francis Petty, Joseph Richardson, Peter Bradshaw, Richd. Richardson, Thos. Richardson, junr., Timothy Cragge, Miles Hall, John Long, Thomas Bibby, Thos. Fleming, senr., Julian Dawson, widow, and other inhabitants of Dalton.: Manor of Dalton in Furness, and the four ancient water corn mills in the parish of Dalton, said to have formerly belonged to the late suppressed Abbey of Furness, then to George Dodding, of Conishead (Lancaster).: who sold: the same to John Askew, of Elliscales, in Dalton parish, and his son-in-law, Thos. Fell, of Swaithmoor (Lancaster), and to Thos. Richardson (grandson of said Askew), then to Geo. Fell son of said Thomas Fell, then to Charles son of said Geo., and by him sold to the plaintiff, Dr. Lower, &c., &c. Said mills paying a fee farm rent of 15l. to the Crown. Touching the custom of “suit and service” (i.e., grinding corn, &c.) due from the inhabitants of said parish to said mills, except “the owners, tenants, &c of the Hall and demesne parcel of said parish,” &c., &c.: Lancaster*

Ordnance Survey, 1850 *Lancashire Sheet 16*, first edition 1:10,560, surveyed 1846-7

Ordnance Survey, 1891 *Lancashire Sheet 16.9, First Edition 1891*, first edition 1:2500, surveyed 1889

Ordnance Survey, 1913 *Lancashire Sheet 16.9*, second edition 1:2500, re-surveyed 1889, revised 1910

Ordnance Survey, 2005 *The English Lakes: South-Western Area, Coniston, Ulverston & Barrow-in-Furness*, 1:25,000, **OL6**

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

8.2 Secondary Sources

Beck, TA, 1844 *Annales Furnesienses*, London

Brunskill, R.W 2007 *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain*, London

CHES (County Historic Environment Service), 2007a *Brief for an Archaeological Building Recording Project for the Western-most Barn at Elliscales Farm, Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria*

CHES, 2007b *Brief for an Archaeological Building Recording Project at Elliscales Farm, Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria*

Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, Swindon

- Farrer, W, and Brownbill, J, 1914 *The Victoria History of the County of Lancaster*, **8**, London
- Fell, A 1908 *The Early Iron Industry of Furness and District*, London (1968 facsimile)
- Ferguson, LM, and Murray, DM, n.d. *Archaeological Documentary Archives*, IFA Paper 1, Reading
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2007a *Low Fell Gate Farm, Cartmel Road, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2007b *Sowerby Lodge Farm, Bank Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep
- IFA, 2001 *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, revised edn, Reading
- Mannex and Co, 1851 *History, Topography, and Directory, of Westmorland, and the Hundreds of Lonsdale and Amounderness in Lancashire*, Beverley
- Moseley, F (ed), 1978 *The Geology of the Lake District*, Yorkshire Geol Soc, occ pub **3**, Leeds
- Parson, W, and White, W, 1829 *History, Directory, and Gazetteer, of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, with that part of the Lake District in Lancashire, forming the Lordships of Furness and Cartmel*, Leeds
- Post, WE, 1989 *Saints, Signs and Symbols: A Concise Dictionary*, 9th edn, London
- Walton, JE, 1984 *A History of Dalton-in-Furness*, Chichester
- Wiper, W, 1889 The Layburnes of Cunswick, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 1st ser, **10**, 124-157

8. Illustrations

8.1 List of Figures

- Figure 1: General site location
- Figure 2: Detailed site location and extract showing building numbers
- Figure 3: North and south external elevations of Building 1
- Figure 4: East and west external elevations of Building 1
- Figure 5: North and south external elevations of Buildings 2-4 and Outshut 4a
- Figure 6: West external elevations of Buildings 2-4
- Figure 7: West and north external elevations of Building 5
- Figure 8: South and east external elevations of Building 5
- Figure 9: Plans of Building 1 and Outshut 1a
- Figure 10: Plans of Building 2
- Figure 11: Plans of Building 3
- Figure 12: Plans of Building 4 and Outshut 4a
- Figure 13: Plans of Building 5
- Figure 14: Cross-sections through Buildings 1-3
- Figure 15: Cross-sections through Buildings 4-5 and Outshut 4a

8.2 List of Plates

- Plate 1: Extract from Yates' map of 1786 showing a single building in the location of Elliscales
- Plate 2: Extract from Hennet's map of 1830 showing 'Alliscar' (Elliscales)
- Plate 3: Extract from tithe map of 1842 (CRO(B) BPR/I3/2 1842a)
- Plate 4: Extract from 1850 Ordnance Survey map
- Plate 5: Extract from estate map of 1876 (Client 1876)
- Plate 6: Extract from 1891 Ordnance Survey map
- Plate 7: Extract from 1913 Ordnance Survey map
- Plate 8: View of the site from the west
- Plate 9: Buildings 3, 2, and 1 from the east
- Plate 10: South elevation of Building 1 and contemporary foldyard
- Plate 11: View from the north of Buildings 4, 3, 2, and 5
- Plate 12: Steps between Buildings 4 and 3 - note blocked door/canopy
- Plate 13: Outshut 4a showing blocked window in east elevation of Building 3
- Plate 14: Outshut 4a from the south
- Plate 15: East elevation of Building 5
- Plate 16: South elevation of Building 5
- Plate 17: Un-whitewashed blockings within formerly partitioned east end of Building 1

Plate 18: North-west corner of Building 3 butted by Building 2

Plate 19: Granary partition in east end of Building 3

Plate 20: West trusses in Building 3

Plate 21: Stalls in lower floor of Building 3

Plate 22: Upper and lower horse engine slots in south end of east elevation of Building 4

Plate 23: Part blocked wagon door in east elevation of Building 4

Plate 24: Inserted and blocked door in Building 4, and slot for half loft

Plate 25: Roof timbers in Building 4

Plate 26: Re-used crucks in Building 4

Appendix 1: Listed Building Details

IoE number: 388396

Location: BARNS AND COW HOUSE TO SOUTH OF FARMYARD AT ELLISCALE FARM, ASKAM ROAD (east side) DALTON TOWN WITH NEWTON, BARROW IN FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Photographer: Mr CJ Wright LRPS

Date Photographed: 06 September 2001

Date listed: 06 May 1976

Date of last amendment: 20 December 1993

Grade: II

BARROW IN FURNESS SD2274 ASKAM ROAD, Dalton In Furness 708-1/10/152 (East side) 06/05/76 Barns and cow house to south of farmyard at Elliscale Farm (Formerly Listed as: ASKAM ROAD, Dalton Barns, shippens & farm buildings in large block to S of Elliscale Farmhouse) GV II Barns and cow house. Late C18-early C19. Rubble limestone with large quoins, graduated slate roofs. L-shaped range comprises: tall, 1-storey 4-bay barn across east end; attached to west side a 5-bay bank barn having cow house under then a 3rd barn of approx 3 bays having half basement. Easternmost barn: waggon entrance facing west has boarded doors, wooden lintel and slated canopy on brackets; blocked window to left; external stone steps to right with iron handrail. Bank barn: 3 cast-iron columns to pentice now covered by corrugated-iron sheet; 5 boarded doors and 4 casements beneath. Altered window to 1st floor left, 2 rows of vents. Right gable has copings and weathervane. 3rd barn, set forward to right, has 3 casements to lower floor and 1 above; various vent holes; shaped kneelers and gable copings on right. Right return has waggon entrance with boarded doors and wooden lintel; canopy removed. Similar waggon entrance to west gable of bank barn. INTERIORS: easternmost barn: arched winnowing door to rear; 3 principal rafter trusses, double purlins. Bank barn: cow house layout of 2 manure passages and 3 feeding passages; 4 principal-rafter trusses (2 altered). Later cow house to rear of easternmost barn not of special interest.

IoE number: 388397

Location: GARDEN WALL TO SOUTH AND WEST OF ELLISCALE FARMHOUSE INCLUDING FARM BUILDING ATTACHED TO SOUTH WEST, ASKAM ROAD (east side) DALTON TOWN WITH NEWTON, BARROW IN FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Photographer: N/A

Date Photographed: N/A

Date listed: 06 May 1976

Date of last amendment: 20 December 1993

Grade: II

BARROW IN FURNESS SD2274 ASKAM ROAD, Dalton In Furness 708-1/10/154 (East side) 06/05/76 Garden wall to S and W of Elliscale Farmhouse inc farm building attached at SW (Formerly Listed as: ASKAM ROAD, Dalton Garden wall with beehives to W of Elliscale Farmhouse) GV II Wall with attached farm building. C18-early C19. Rubble limestone; farmbuilding has slate roof. Wall encloses garden to south of

Client: Martin Morrison

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, November 2007

Elliscale Farmhouse (qv) then continues west to join 2-storey, 3-bay farm building; from north-west corner of this building the wall continues northwards as a high retaining wall then returns eastwards to finish near rear-left corner of house; this last section contains 6 bee-boles facing south. Wall: gate piers opposite house door; short section to west of house demolished; rough slab copings. Retaining wall section is approx 4m in height and has slate throughs. Bee-boles have 4 brick partitions and one of limestone; slate projection over. Farm building: large quoins; loose box and stable doorways to east. Hayloft entered from farm drive via double doors in south gable formerly covered by slated canopy. INTERIOR: 2 principal-rafter trusses. Included for group value.

IoE number: 388395

Location: ELLISCALE FARMHOUSE, ASKAM ROAD (east side), DALTON TOWN WITH NEWTON, BARROW IN FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Photographer: Mr CJ Wright LRPS

Date Photographed: 06 September 2001

Date listed: 06 May 1976

Date of last amendment: 06 May 1976

Grade: II

BARROW IN FURNESS SD2274 ASKAM ROAD, Dalton In Furness 708-1/10/153 (East side) 06/05/76 Elliscale Farmhouse GV II Farmhouse. C17 altered early C19. Scored stucco over stone, graduated slate roof. 2 storeys and attic, 3 windows to 1st floor; wing to rear right and 3-storey stair projection; lean-to against right return. Conservatory covers central doorway having 5-panel, part-glazed door in ashlar surround with cornice on consoles. Flanking windows and those to 1st floor have 4-pane sashes with projecting stone sills and raised surrounds. Steeply-pitched roof with ashlar gable copings on left. Large external stack to right has tabling and rounded shaft; similar end stack on left. INTERIOR: C19 wooden spiral staircase with tapered octagonal newel; steep stone staircase into rear wing. Attic has oak floor boards and 3 principal-rafter trusses with curved collars: one truss infilled with studwork, another has iron grinder attached; date 1819 in slate torching.

Appendix 2: Census Details

Name	Age	Occupation
1841 census (HO107/Piece 529/Folio 24/Page 14)		
George Ashburner	40	Yeoman
Ann Ashburner	35	-
John Ashburner	20	-
Mary Jane Ashburner	9	-
Ann Ashburner	4	-
William Ashburner	2	-
Robert Ashburner	5 months	-
James Beason	30	Agricultural Labourer
Thomas Clarke	20	-
Chris Walker	14	-
Betty Wilson	20	Female Servant
Elizabeth Pennington	15	-
1851 Census (HO107/Piece 2275/Folio 155/Page 9)		
George B Ashburner	54	Owner and occupier of 115 acres of land, employing 3 labourers
Ann Ashburner	49	Owner's wife
John Ashburner	29	Owner's son
George Ashburner	25	Owner's clerk
Mary J Ashburner	19	Owner's daughter
Ann Ashburner	14	Scholar
William Ashburner	12	Scholar
Robert Ashburner	10	Scholar
Richard Ashburner	8	Scholar
Isaac Johnson	40	Agricultural servant
Joseph Atkinson	14	Agricultural servant
Charles Walker	25	Agricultural servant
Agnes Huddleston	20	House servant
Elizabeth Woodburn	17	House servant
1861 Census (RG9/Piece 3171/Folio 60/Page 1)		
John Ashburne	40	Farmer of 130 acres
George Banks Ashburn	6	Scholar
William Atkinson	21	Farmer's son
Robert Smith	20	Farm servant
Robert Dickinson	20	Farm servant
Thomas Edwards	14	Farm servant
Sarah Nicholson	18	Farm servant
Agnes Kellet	16	Farm servant
1871 Census (RG10/Piece 4242/Folio 105/Page 1)		
John Ashburner	49	Farmer of 157 acres of land
Robert Ashburner	30	No profession
Ann Malcolmson	46	House keeper
Ellenor Atkinson	29	General servant
James Gibson	25	Farm servant
Elias Park	23	Farm servant
Richard Dixon	16	Farm servant
1881 Census (RG11/Piece 4281/Folio 4/Page 1)		
Ann Ashburner	57	Farmer of 132 acres employing 4 men and 1 boy
Jane Malcolmson	19	Farmers daughter

Name	Age	Occupation
John Malcolmson	40	Millwright
Jane Ainsworth	74	Domestic servant
William Whinneray	30	Farm servant indoor
John Borrows	55	Farm servant indoor
Robert Akister	17	Cowman
John Clark	12	Farm servant indoor
Elizabeth Miller	17	Domestic servant
1891 Census (RG12/Piece 3478/Folio 52/Page 1)		
James Atkinson	53	Farmer
Sarah J Atkinson	40	-
James Atkinson	2	-
Jane Teasdale	75	Living on own means
Timothy Proctor	21	Agricultural servant
Frank Fildes	19	Agricultural servant
Elizabeth Halton	18	General servant (domestic)
Mary A Heather	15	General servant (domestic)
1901 Census (RG13/Piece 5338/Folio 63/Page 1)		
James Atkinson	63	Farmer
Sarah J Atkinson	51	-
James Atkinson	12	-
Caroline Polkinghorn	18	General domestic servant
Robert Earl	13	Horse driver on farm
Robert Mackie	24	Driver on farm
William Preston	20	Cowman on farm

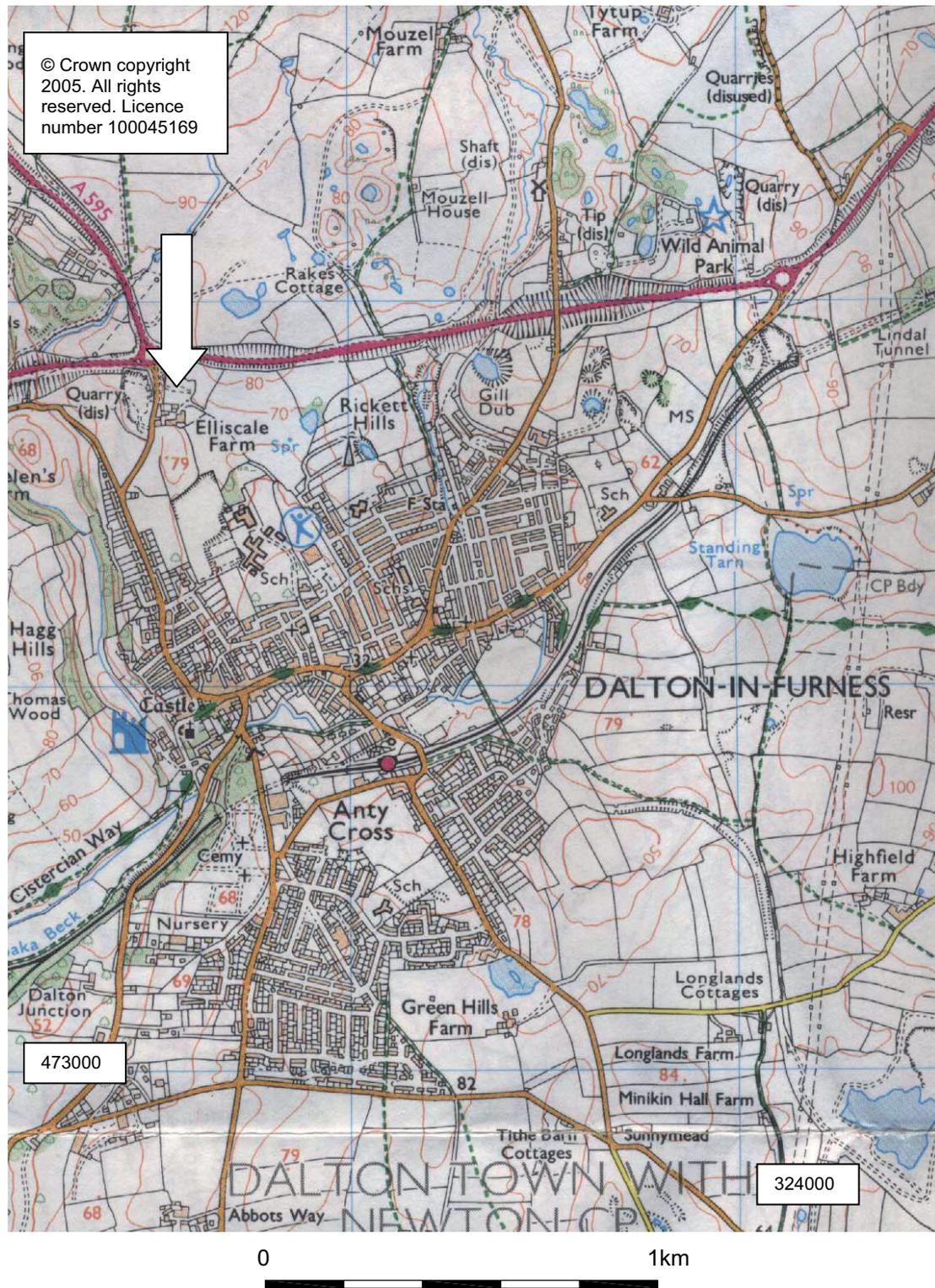
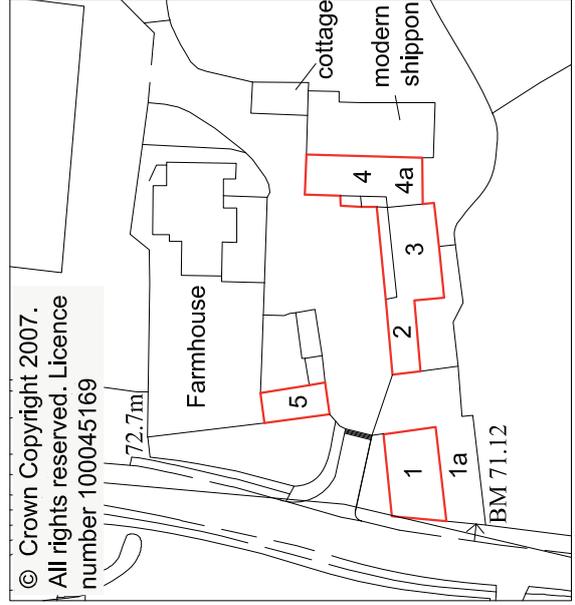
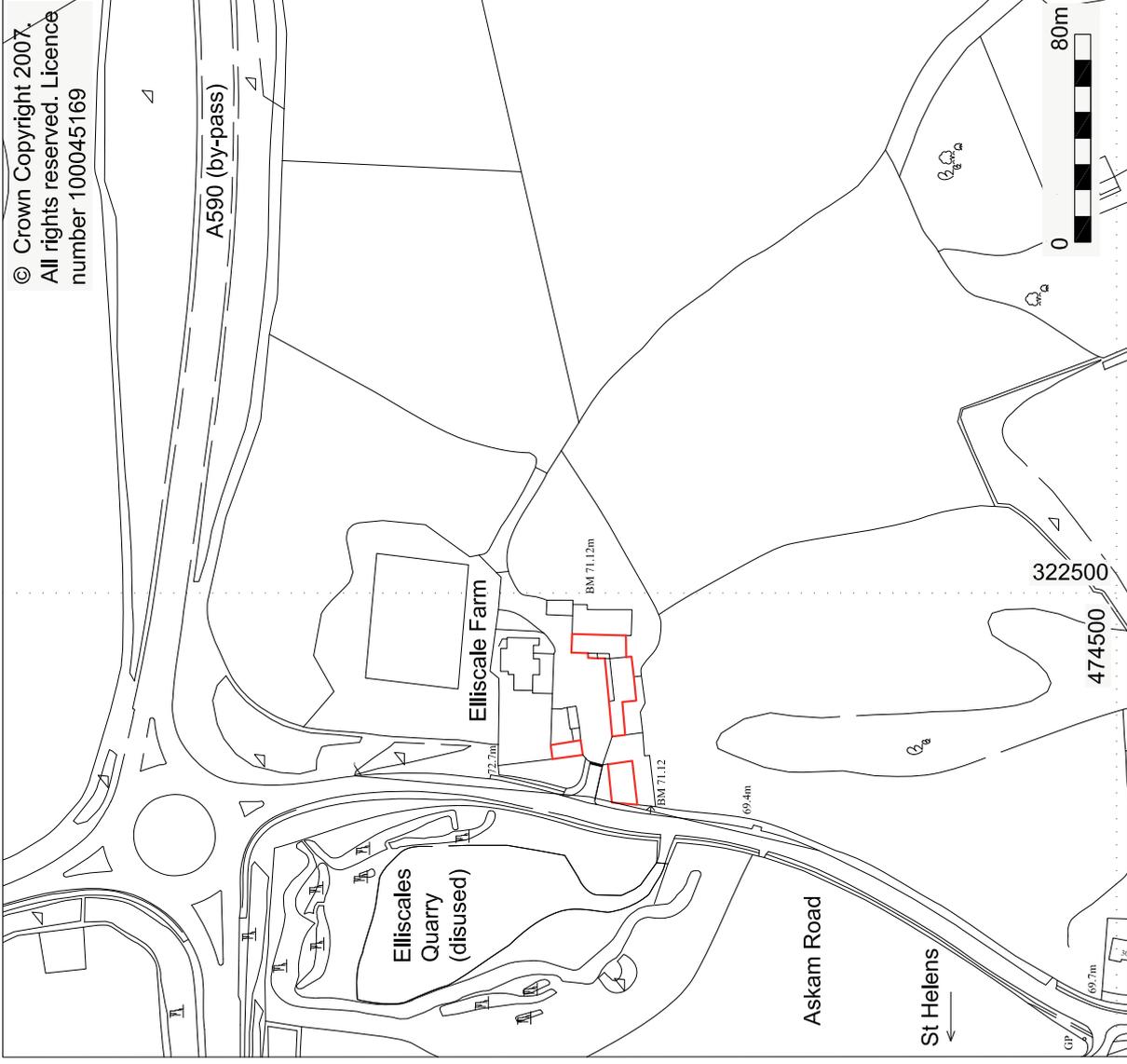


Figure 1: Site location



Project:
Elliscale Farm, Dalton-in-Furness Cumbria :
Archaeological Building Recording

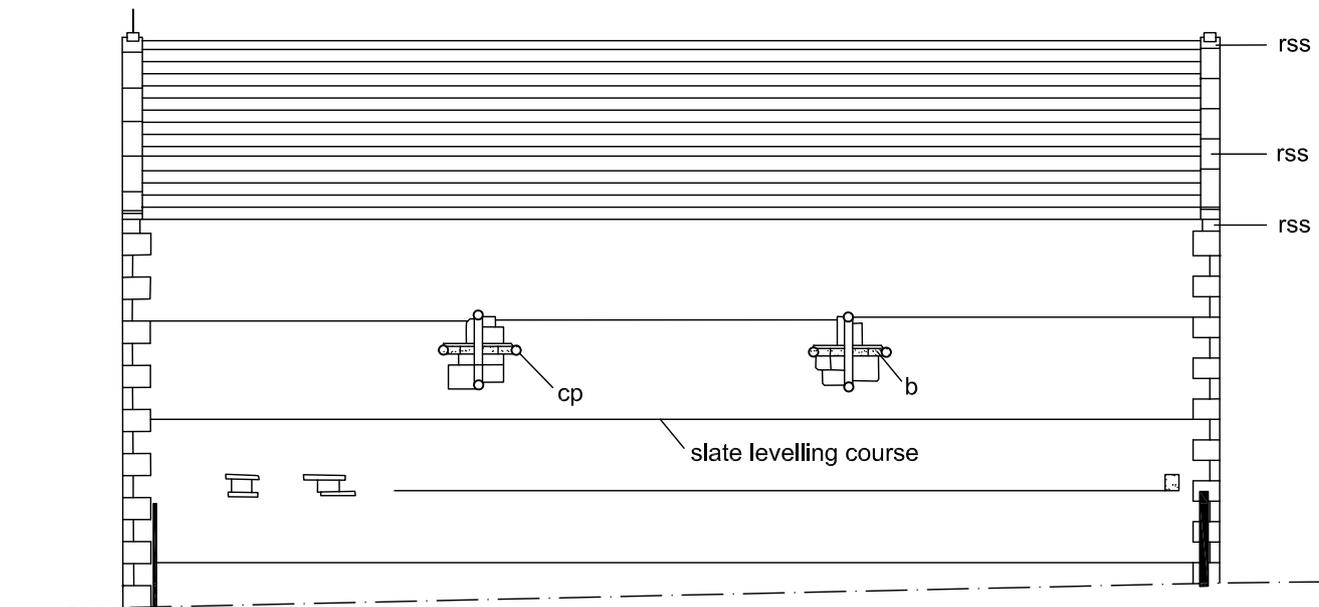
Project Code: G1061
Site Code: EF07
Date: November 2007

Key: proposed development area 1 building number

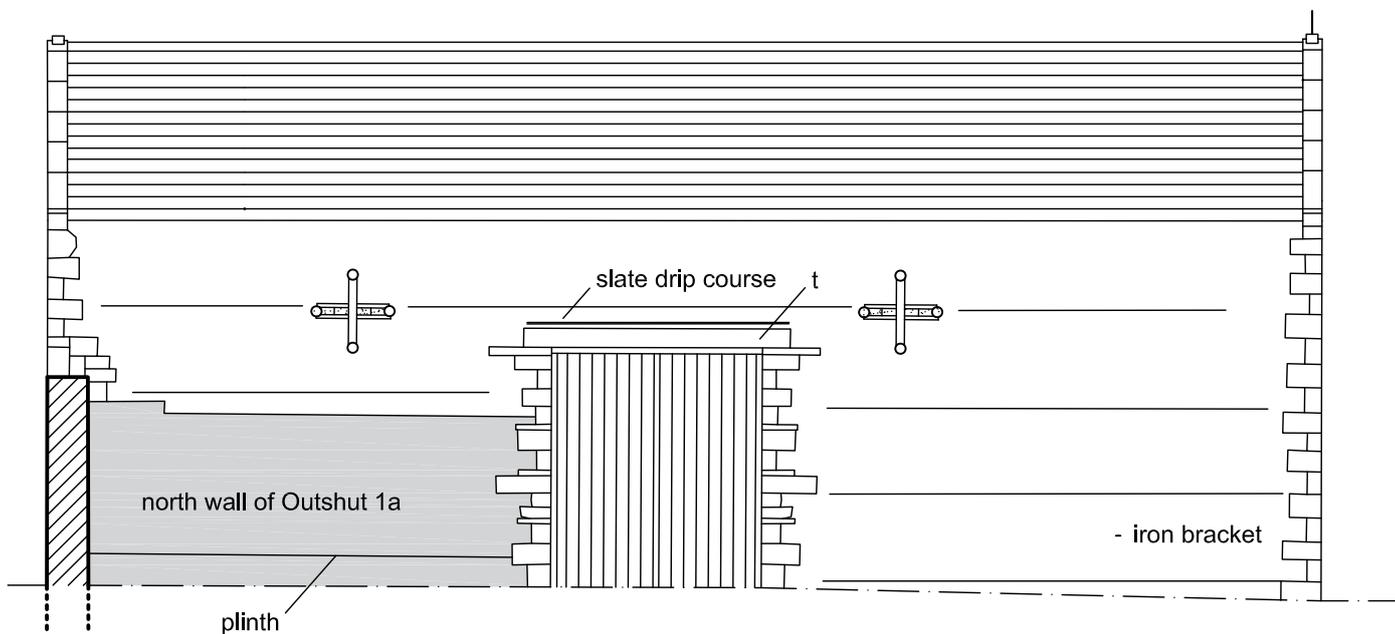


Figure 2: Detailed site location plan and extract showing building numbers

North elevation

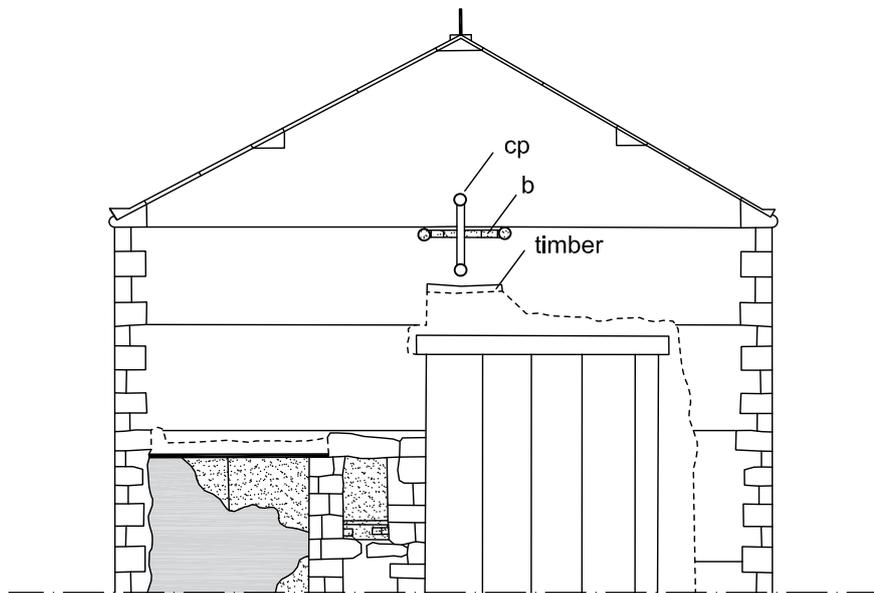


South elevation

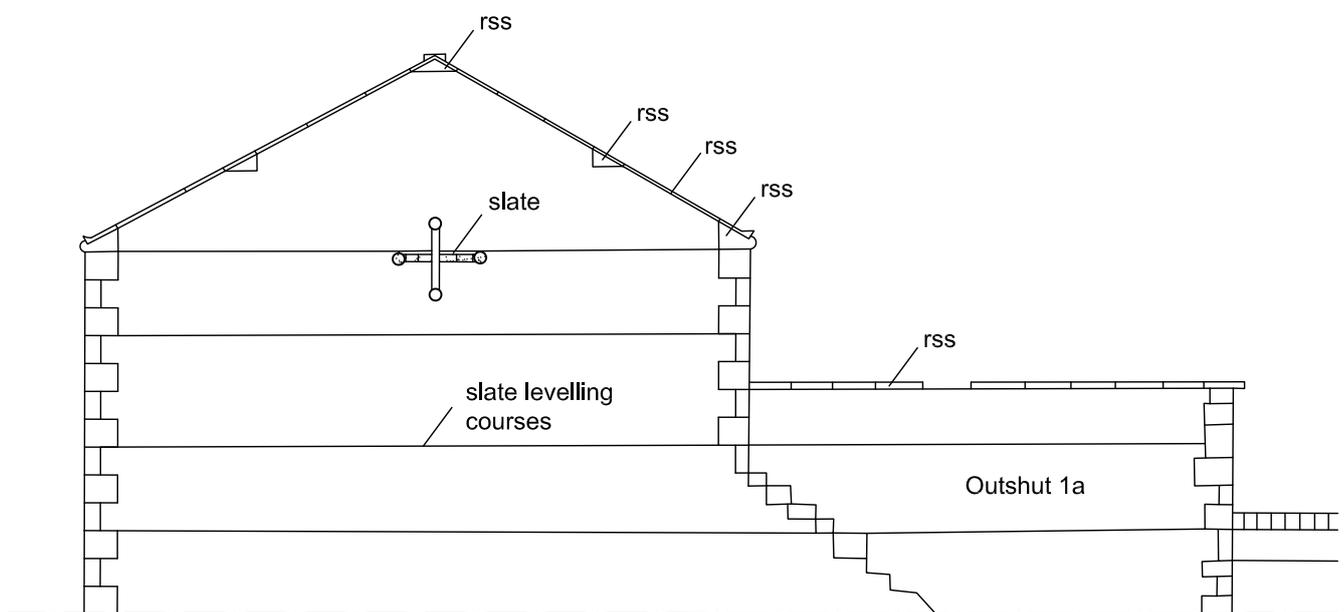


<p>Project: Elliscale Farm, Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria</p>	<p>Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ground line ■ cement render ▨ cross-sectional wall ■ blocked aperture ■ iron b brick t timber 	<p>0 4m</p>
<p>Project Code: G1061 Site Code: EF 07 Date: November 2007</p>		

Figure 3: North and south external elevations of Building 1



East elevation



West elevation

Project: Elliscale Farm,
Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria

Project Code: G1061
Site Code: EF07
Date: November 2007

Key:

	iron	cp	ceramic pipe
	t	timber	blocked aperture
	---	ground line	rss
	---	cement render	re-build

0 4m



Figure 4: East and west external elevations of Building 1

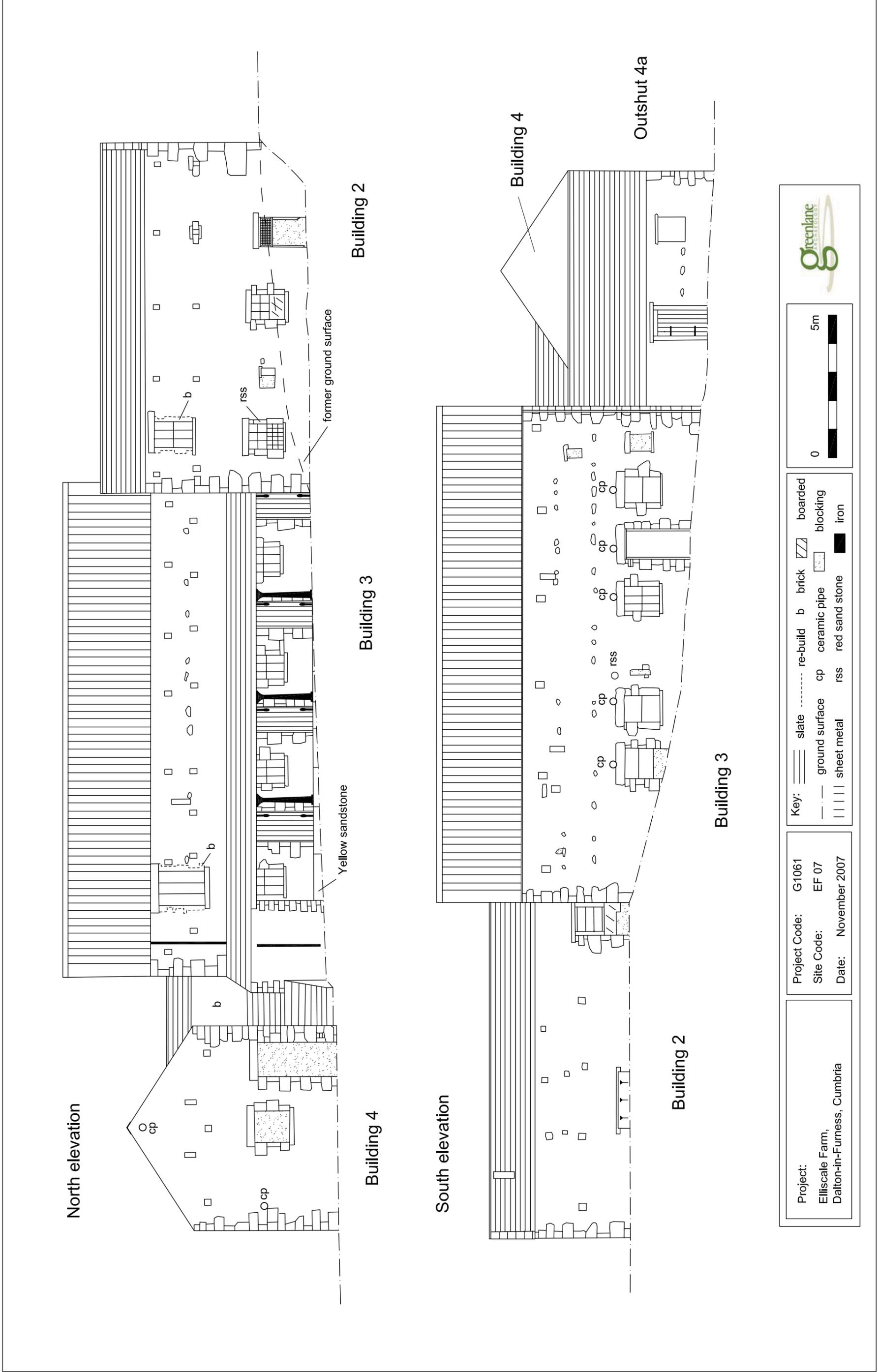
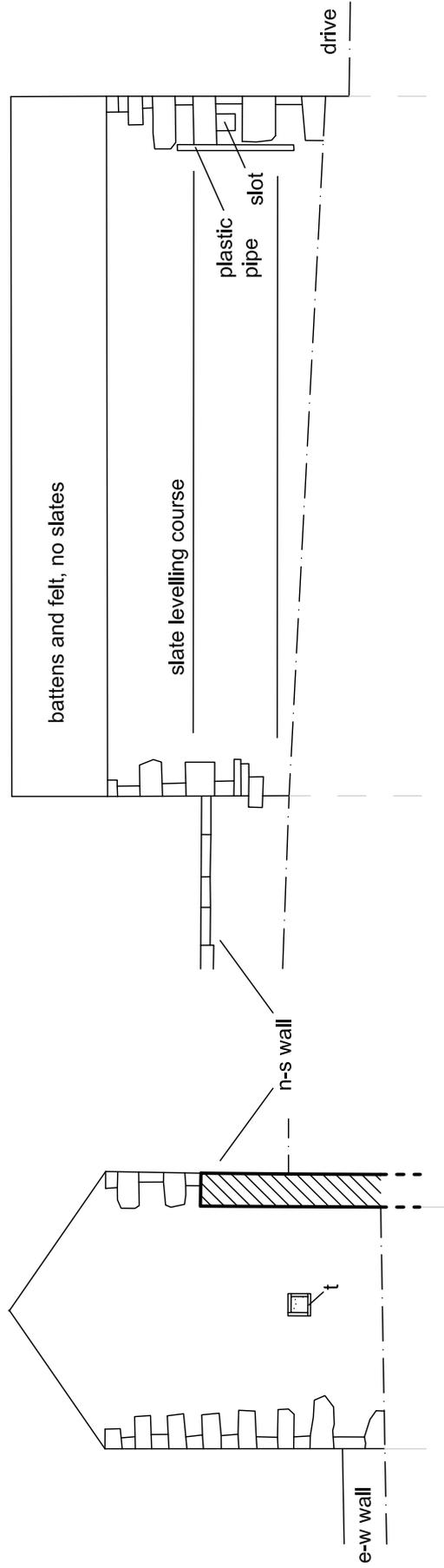


Figure 5: North and south external elevations of Buildings 2-4 and Outshut 4a

Building 5



West elevation

North elevation

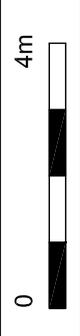
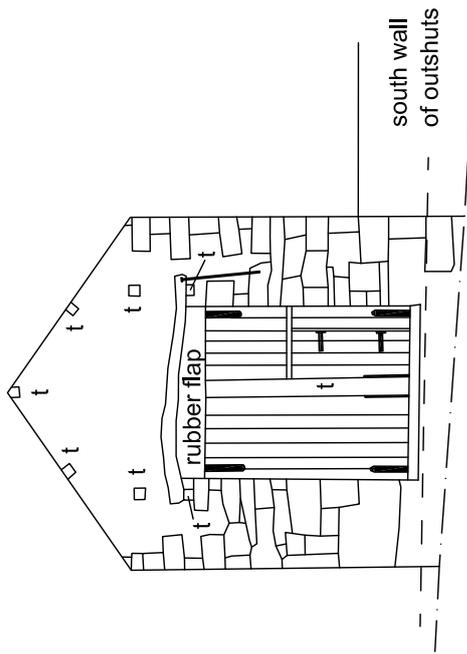
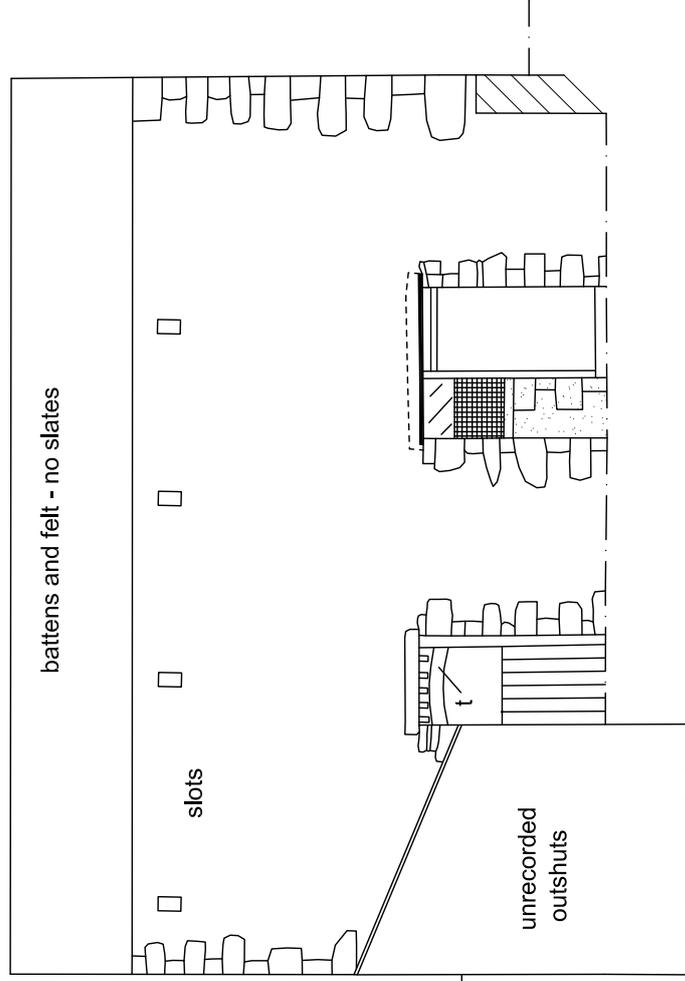
Project: Elliscale Farm, Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria		
Project Code: G1061 Site Code: EF 07		
Key:		
	extent of building	Date: November 2007
	blocked aperture	
	cross-sectional wall t timber	
		

Figure 7: West and north external elevations of Building 5

Building 5



South elevation



East elevation

Project:	Elliscales
Project Code:	G1061
Site Code:	EF 07

Key:

— —	ground line	t	timber	-----	re-build
- - -	original ground surface	□	iron	▨	blocking
▨	boarded up	▧	cross sectional wall		

Date: November 2007

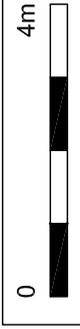
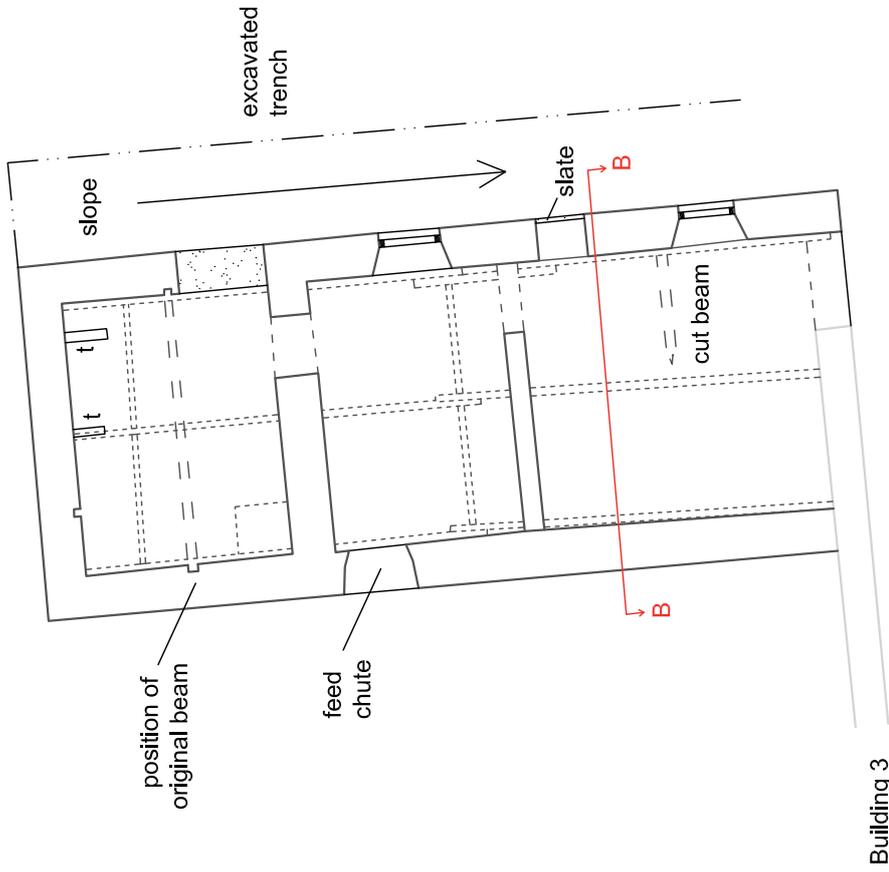
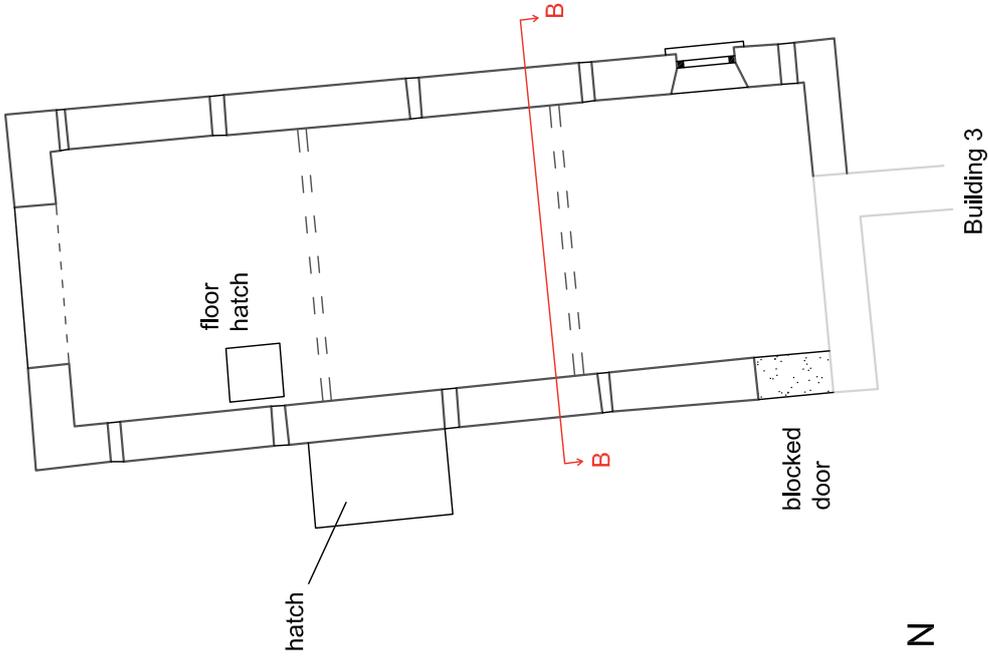


Figure 8: South and east external elevations of Building 5

Ground floor plan

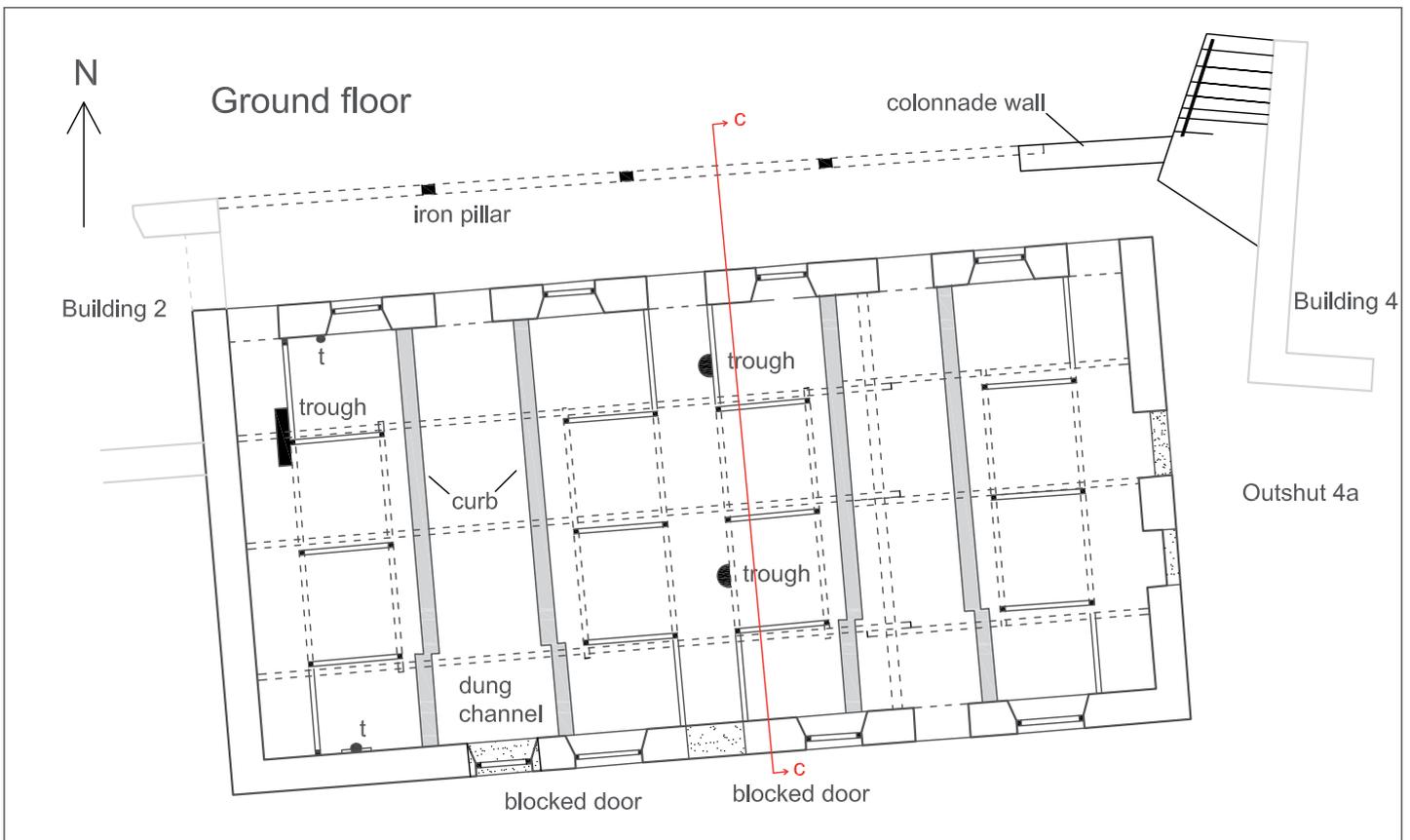
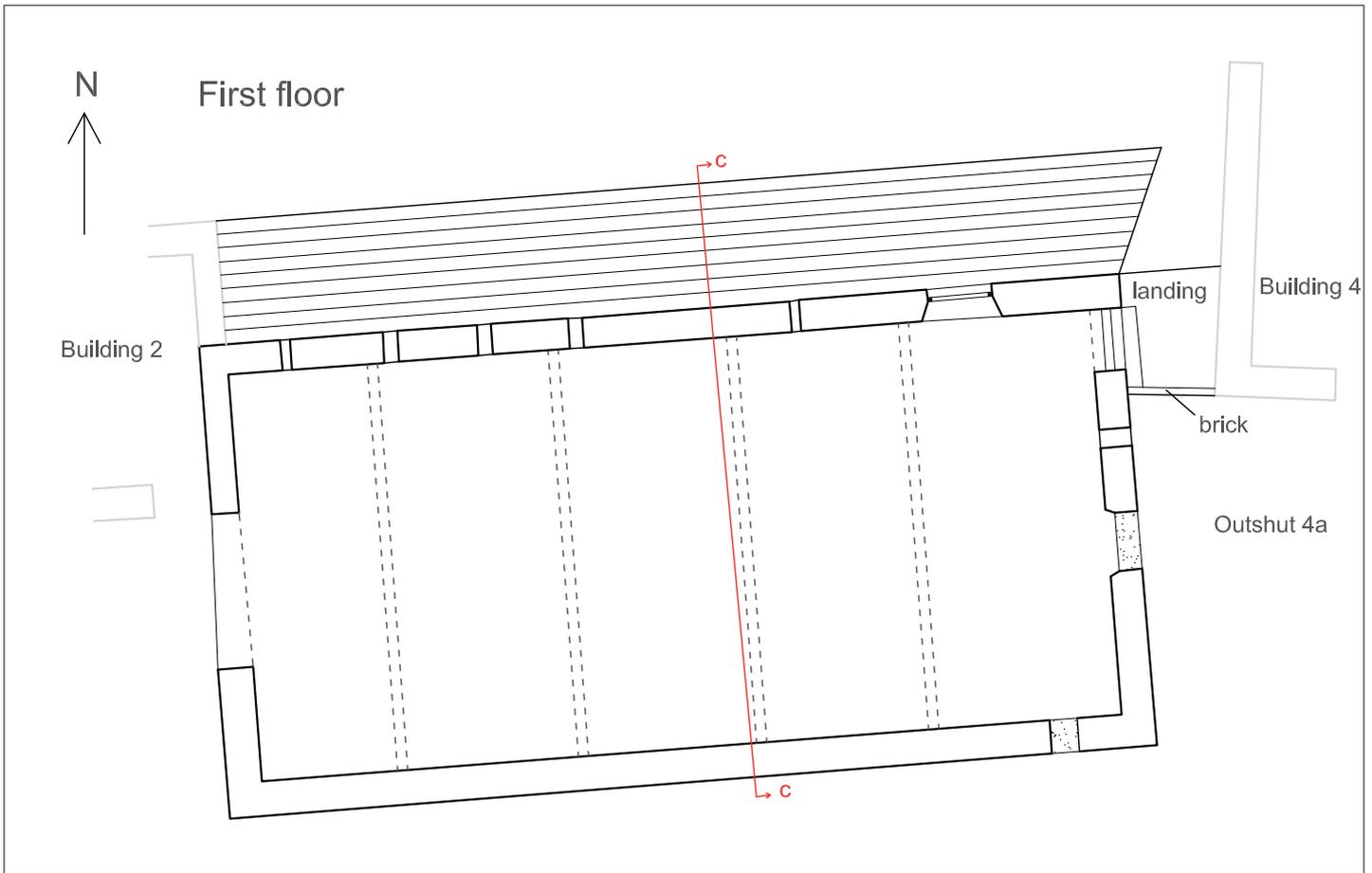


First floor plan



Project: Elliscale Farm, Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria		Date: November 2007			
Project Code: G1061					
Site Code: EF 07		Key: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> main wall excavated area overhead steel cross-sectional timber overhead timber adjoining building timber blocking 			

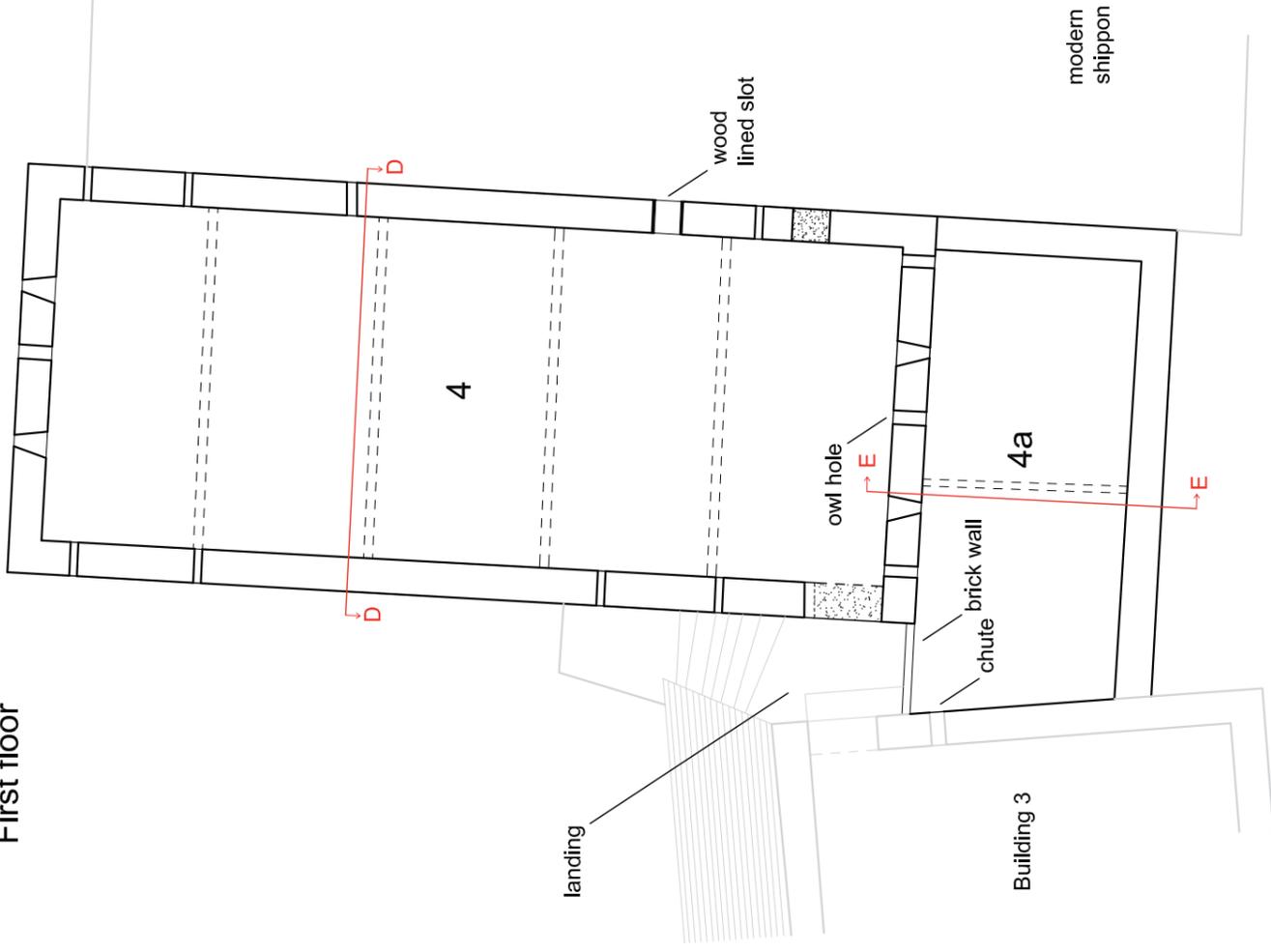
Figure 10: Plans of Building 2



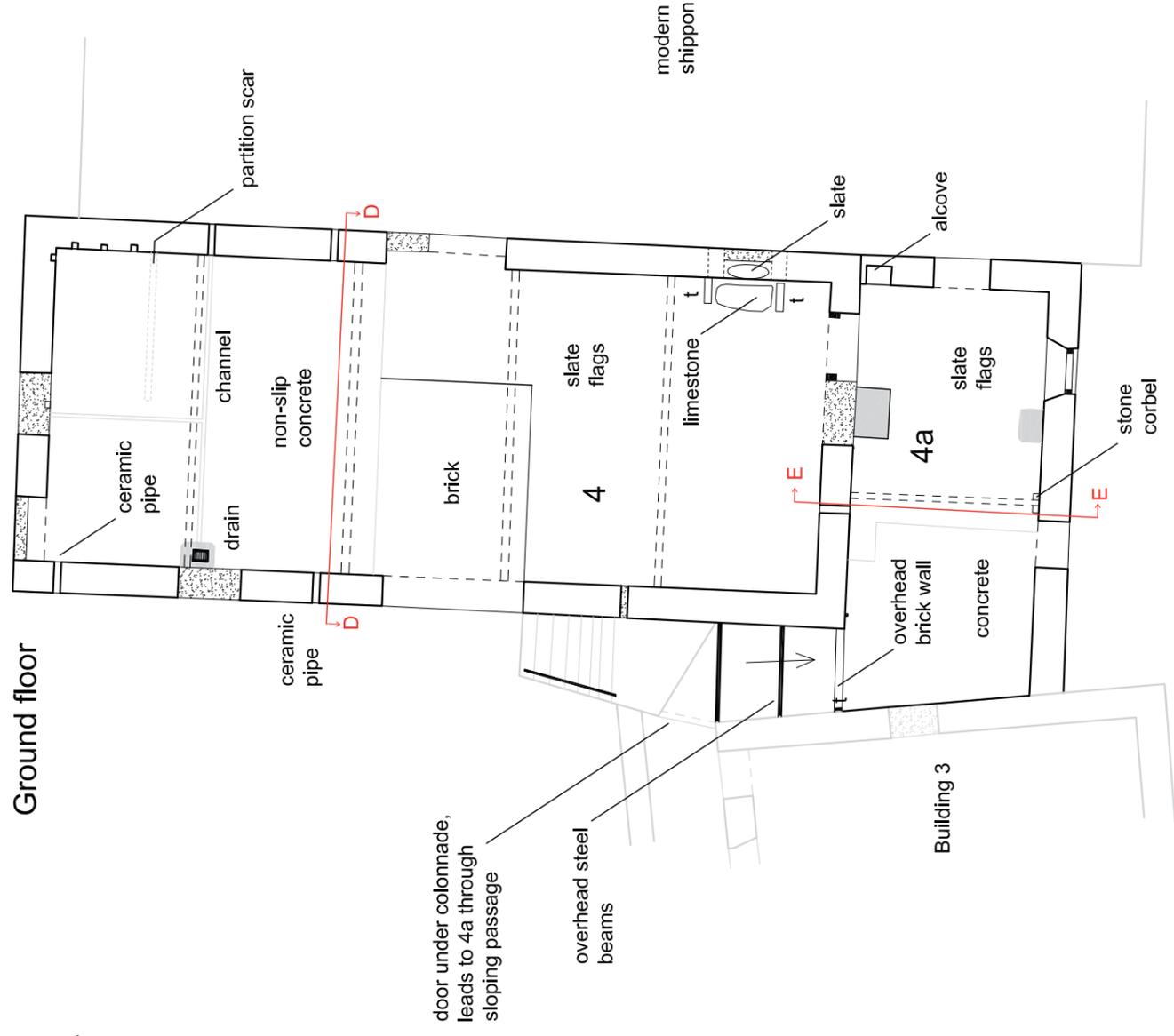
Project: Elliscale Farm, Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria	Key: blocked aperture	
Project Code: G1061	main wall ext. doorway	
Site Code: EF 07	concrete overhead timber	
Date: November 2007	timber adjacent building	
	cross-sectional timber/iron	

Figure 11: Plans of Building 3

First floor



Ground floor



Project:
Elliscale Farm,
Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria

Project Code: G1061

Site Code: EF 07

Key:
 cross sectional timber/iron
 main wall
 timber
 beam over
 re-build
 blocking
 adjoining building
 concrete



Date: November 2007



Figure 12: Plans of Building 4 and Outshut 4a

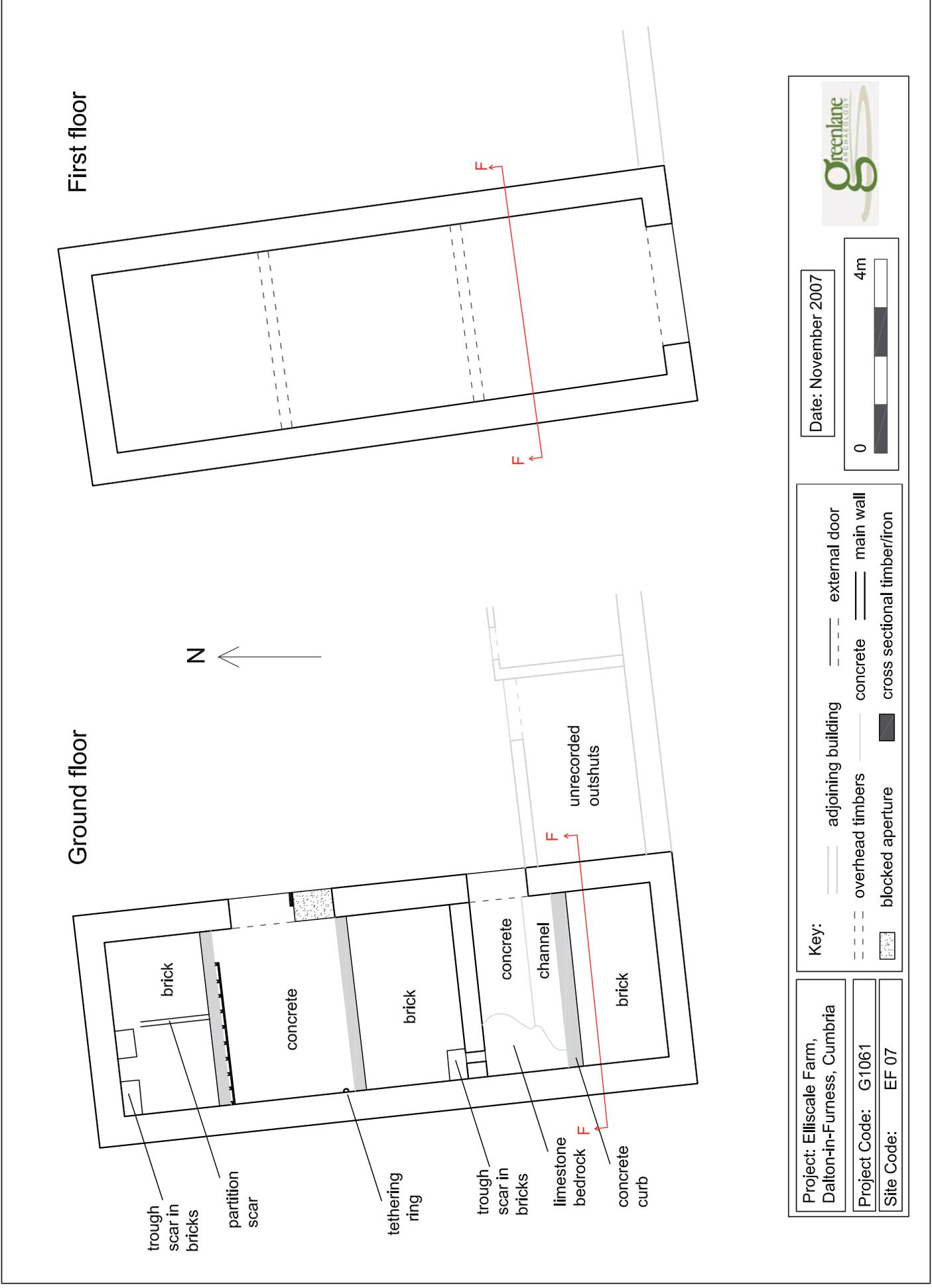
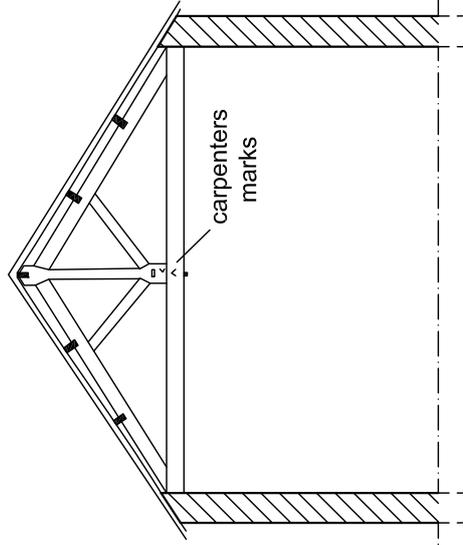
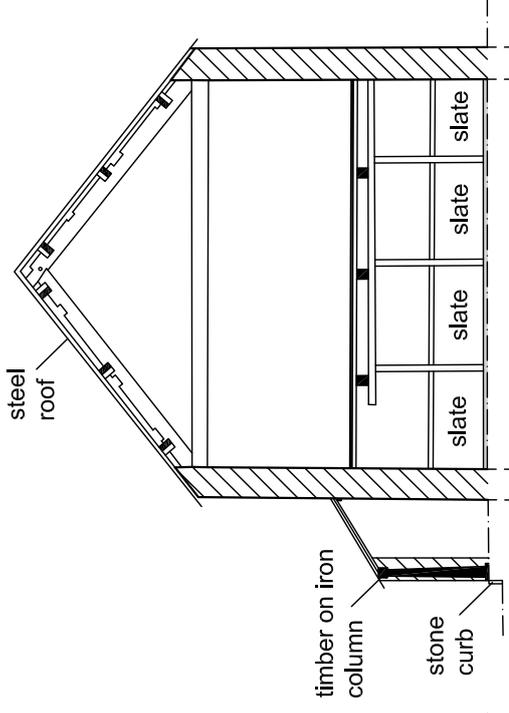


Figure 13: Plans of Building 5

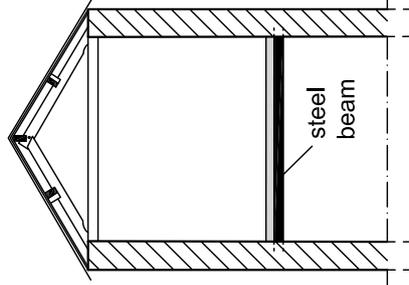
**Building 1 section
A-A, facing west**



**Building 3 section
C-C, facing east**

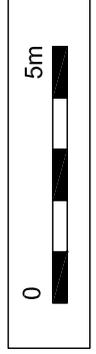


**Building 2 section
B-B, facing east**



Project:	Elliscales Farm
Project Code:	G1061
Site Code:	EF 07

Key:	main wall	ground line
	concrete	projected line
	cross-sectional wall	cross-sectional timber/iron

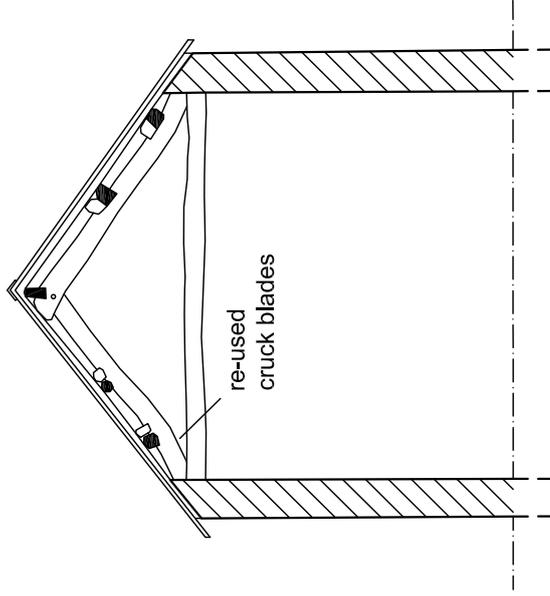


Date: Nov 2007

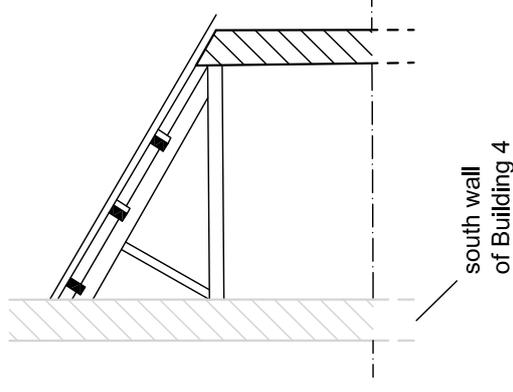


Figure 14: Cross-sections through Buildings 1-3

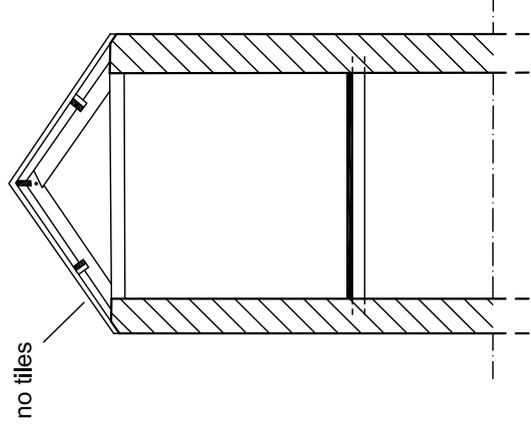
Building 4 section
D-D, facing south



Outshut 4a section
E-E, facing east



Building 5 section
F-F, facing north



Project: Elliscales Farm

Project Code: G1061

Site Code: EF 07

Key:
 concrete ——— main wall
 ground line - - - - - projected line
 cross-sectional timber
 cross-sectional wall



Date: Nov 2007



Figure 15: Cross-sections through Buildings 4-5 and Outshut 4a

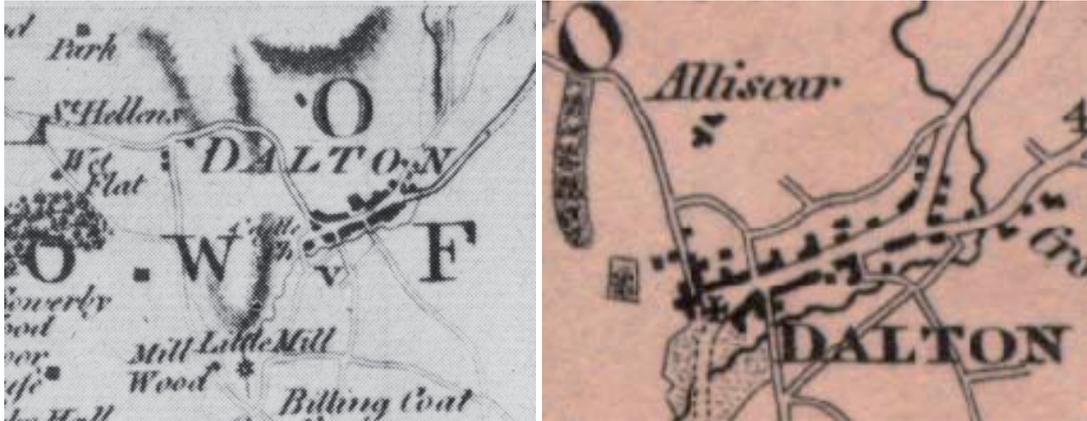


Plate 1 (left): Extract from Yates' map of 1786 showing a single building in the location of Elliscales

Plate 2 (right): Extract from Hennet's map of 1830 showing 'Alliscar' (Elliscales)

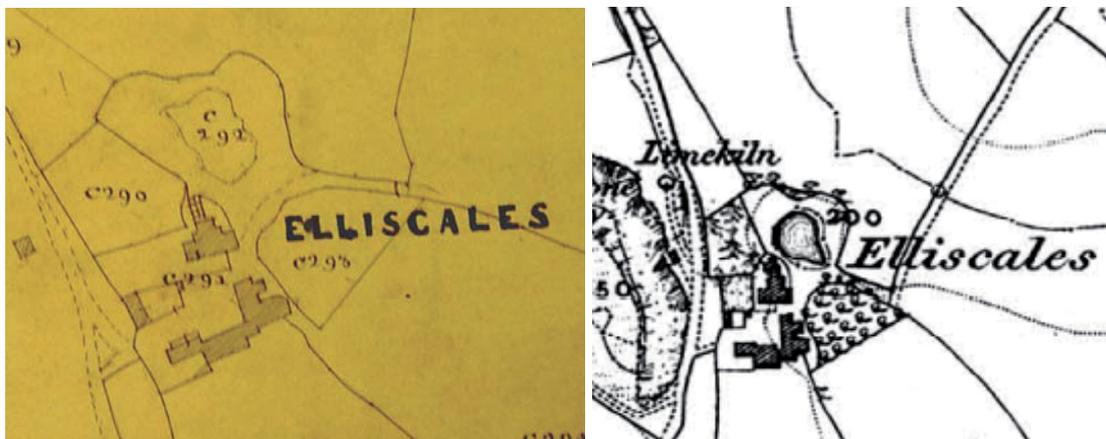


Plate 3 (left): Extract from tithe map of 1842 (CRO(B) BPR/I3/2 1842a)

Plate 4 (right): Extract from 1850 Ordnance Survey map



Plate 5: Extract from estate map of 1876 (Client 1876)

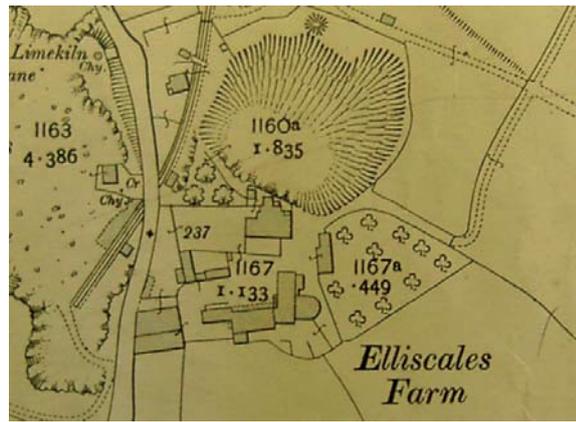


Plate 6 (left): Extract from 1891 Ordnance Survey map

Plate 7 (right): Extract from 1913 Ordnance Survey map



Plate 8: View of the site from the west



Plate 9: Buildings 3, 2, and 1 from the east



Plate 10: South elevation of Building 1 and contemporary foldyard



Plate 11: View from the north of Buildings 4, 3, 2, and 5



Plate 12: Steps between Buildings 4 and 3 - note blocked door/canopy

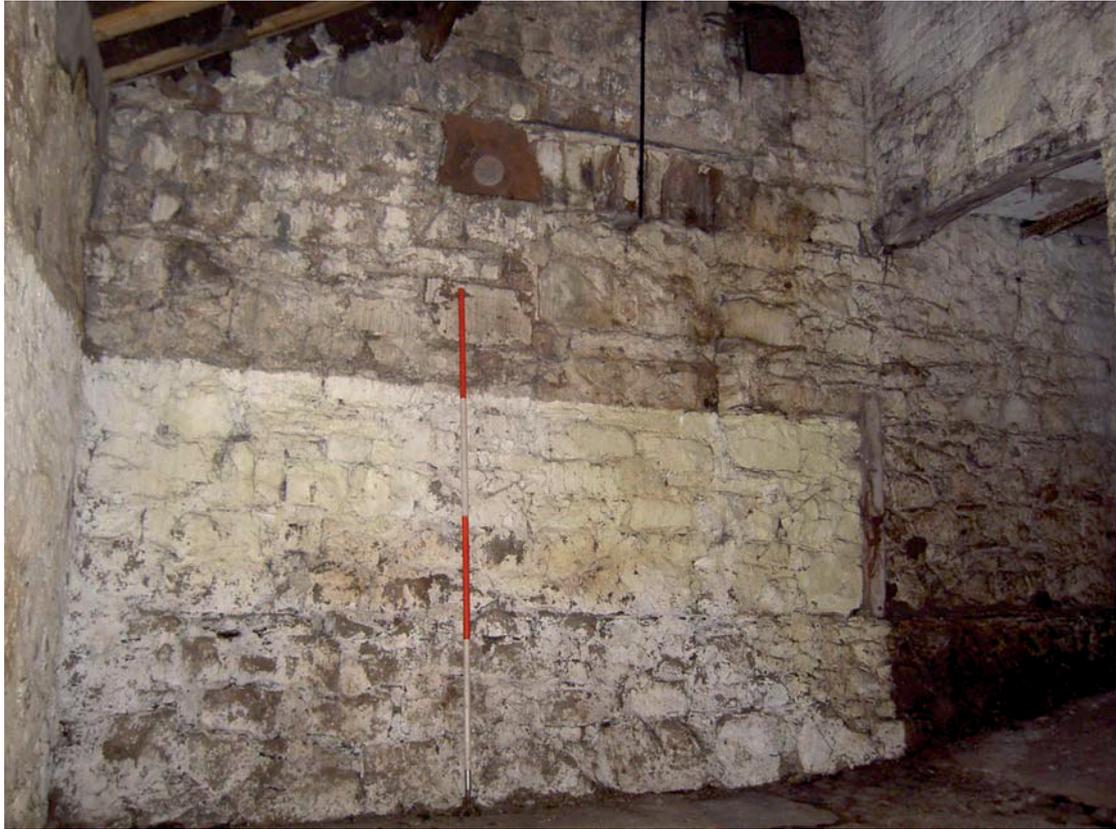


Plate 13: Outshut 4a showing blocked window in east elevation of Building 3



Plate 14: Outshut 4a from the south



Plate 15: East elevation of Building 5



Plate 16: South elevation of Building 5



Plate 17: Un-whitewashed blockings within formerly partitioned east end of Building 1



Plate 18: North-west corner of Building 3 butted by Building 2



Plate 19: Granary partition in east end of Building 3



Plate 20: West trusses in Building 3



Plate 21: Stalls in lower floor of Building 3



Plate 22: Upper and lower horse engine slots in south end of east elevation of Building 4



Plate 23: Part blocked wagon door in east elevation of Building 4



Plate 24: Inserted and blocked door in Building 4, and slot for half loft



Plate 25: Roof timbers in Building 4



Plate 26: Re-used crucks in Building 4