

THOMPSON FOLD, LUPTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: RT Griffin Ltd
Planning Ap. Ref: SL/2006/1361

NGR: SD 5660 8059

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Non-Technical Summary

A planning application was submitted by RT Griffin Ltd for the creation of four new dwellings through the conversion of a range of empty farm buildings at Thompson Fold, Lupton, Cumbria. Following a recommendation by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, a programme of archaeological work was requested by South Lakeland District Council which comprised an archaeological building recording of the affected buildings. A project design was produced by Greenlane Archaeology and following the acceptance of this the building recording was carried out in February 2008.

The farmhouse at Thompson Fold is Grade II Listed and the farm buildings are listed on the Cumbria Historic Environment Record as being of 18th century origin. A rapid desk-based assessment revealed that the earliest recorded reference to the site dates from 1690, at which time it was known as 'Thompson's Houses'. There are some documentary sources relating to the owners and occupiers during the 18th century, but a large collection of deeds relating to the sale of the property in 1864 provides considerable information over an almost 100 year long period. Later owners and occupiers were identifiable from various sources, while maps of the site, the earliest of which only dates to the mid-19th century, show that the majority of the buildings had been constructed by the 1840s.

The building recording revealed seven phases of development and alteration within the range of buildings, and the presence of two datestones coupled with the stylistic evidence of constructional details and the documentary evidence allowed a relatively detailed understanding of these to be established. The earliest part of the standing buildings is dated 1701, and was evidently constructed as a threshing barn in that year. This was soon extended to the north with the addition of a double shippon, and a further shippon was added to the north shortly after. An additional threshing barn was added after this, which is dated 1835, and smaller outshuts were subsequently added to the north and south-west. At a later date, probably in the early 20th century, a granary was added to the first floor at the south end, accessed by a flight of steps.

The buildings form an interesting group of interlinked structures, not least because of the relative abundance of datestones, but also the various types of truss, which are particular to different phases. It is an extremely good typological example of the gradual development of an agricultural building through various periods of use and the change in the relative importance of arable and dairy farming.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank RT Griffin Ltd for commissioning the project, and particularly Ray Griffin for his additional help and information. Additional thanks are due to the staff of Cumbria Record Office in Kendal and Kendal Local Studies Library for help with accessing their archives. Thanks are also due to Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer, and Arnold Webster for providing access to the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, and to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, for approving the project design and commenting on the report.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Steve Clarke and Dan Elsworth, and Dan Elsworth, Sam Whitehead, and Steve Clarke carried out the building recording. The report was written by Dan Elsworth and Steve Clarke, and was edited by Jo Dawson, who also managed the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 A planning application was submitted by RT Griffin Ltd (hereafter 'the client') for the conversion of a range of farm buildings at Thompson Fold, Lupton, Cumbria (Planning Application No. SL/2006/1361; NGR SD 5660 8059). South Lakeland District Council (SLDC), after consultation with Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CHES), placed an archaeological condition on the planning consent comprising an archaeological building recording of surviving buildings to an English Heritage Level 3-type standard (CHES 2007).

1.1.2 The farmhouse at Lupton Fold is Grade II Listed (*see Appendix 1*) and the farm buildings to be recorded are included in the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER No. 41848) and are considered to be of 18th century origin. The site is therefore considered to be of some historic importance. The building recording is intended to provide a permanent record of the historic fabric, its arrangement, relationship both to the other buildings in the farm and the local topography, and provide an understanding of the development of the site over time.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Thompson Fold is situated approximately 1km to the south-east of the main part of the village of Lupton, although this is spread over quite a large area, and the farm faces directly on to the present A65 at its north end (Plate 1; Fig 1). It is approximately 5km north-west of Kirkby Lonsdale.



Plate 1: General view from the north-east showing the site relative to the A65

1.2.2 Lupton is situated on the edge of an area of Bannisdale Slates, with a large area of Carboniferous limestone to the south (Moseley 1978, plate 1). The overlying drift deposits comprise glacial material such as boulder clay, which forms an undulating low fells and ridges (Countryside Commission 1998, 64-66).

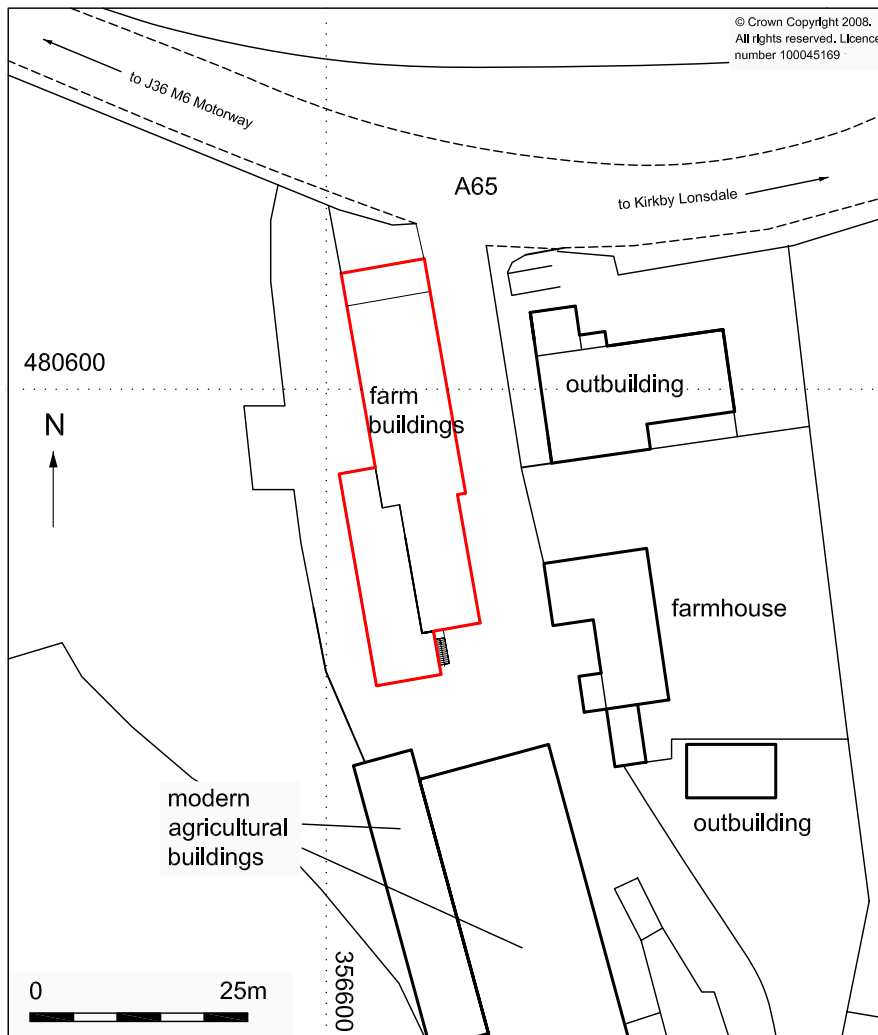
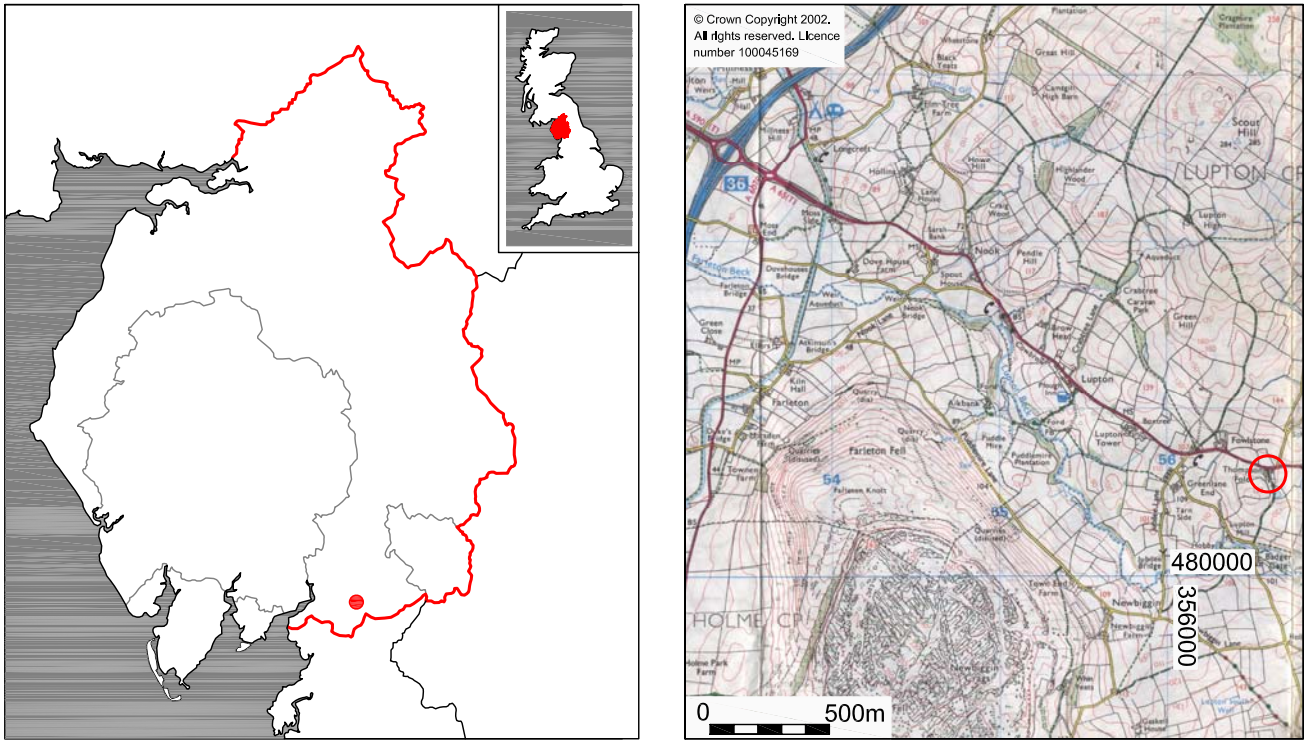


Figure 1: Site location

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 2001a). In addition, a 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; Brown 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with IFA guidelines (IFA 2001b). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site, original documents, census information, and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (CCCHER):** this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by Cumbria County Council and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. Information specifically relevant to Thompson Fold was acquired;
- **Cumbria County Record Office, Kendal (CRO(K)):** this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site, original documents relating to the site, and local and regional histories and directories;
- **Kendal Library, Local Studies Collection:** this was visited in order to examine secondary sources, particularly directories;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** additional secondary sources, used to provide information for the site background, were examined.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level 3-type standards (English Heritage 2006). These are largely descriptive investigations, with only a limited level of interpretation of the phasing and use of the buildings, incorporating 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 35mm 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, who provided them in digital form at a scale of 1:1. These comprised:
 - i. 'as existing' ground and first floor plans, at 1:100;

- ii. 'as existing' elevations of all external aspects, at 1:100;
- iii. in addition, a cross-section showing each of the three different types of truss was produced at a scale of 1: 50.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (see *accompanying CD*), and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal 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 record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment Results

3.1 Owners and Occupiers

3.1.1 Thompson Fold is apparently recorded in 1690, as Thompson Houses, in deeds relating to the Musgrave family held in Carlisle (Smith 1967, 48). It is thought that it is named after William Thompson, who is listed in the Hearth Tax assessment of 1661 in Lupton (Smith 1967, 48, quoting Conder 1919, 144, although Conder mistakenly states the date as 1761, and there is also a George Thompson listed). The earliest recorded residents are the Cartwrights: the death of Dorothy Cartwright, wife of Charles, is noted in an inscription dated 1742 (Bellasis 1889, 85), although it is not certain when they began living there. The earliest mention of Thompson Fold in the extensive deeds available in Kendal to be found is in an Abstract of the Title of 1864 which states that in an indenture of 1785 the property consisted of 'two houses, barns, stables, outbuilding and orchard and garden', and at that time occupied by T Matchell (CRO(K) WD/U/35/4 1801-1864). In 1801 the property was purchased by Mary Taylor, spinster, and James King, both of Finsthwaite, from Edward Taylor (*ibid*). A summary list of tenants is presented in Table 1 below.

Tenant	From	To	Source
Dorothy and Charles Cartwright	-	c1742	Bellasis 1889, 85
T Matchell	c1742	c1785	Deeds (CRO(K) WD/U/35/4 1801-1864)
Elizabeth & Mary Benson	c1785	c1797	Deeds (CRO(K) WD/U/35/4 1801-1864)
Arthur Burrow	c1797	c1801	Deeds (CRO(K) WD/U/35/4 1801-1864)
Reginald Remington	c1801	c1829	Deeds (CRO(K) WD/U/35/4 1801-1864)
John Wilson	c1829	c1831	Parson and White 1829, 697
Caroline Cumming	c1831	c1833	Deeds (CRO(K) WD/U/35/4 1801-1864)
Caroline Burrows	c1833	c1847	Deeds (CRO(K) WD/U/35/4 1801-1864)
John Wilson	c1847	c1849	Deeds (CRO(K) WD/U/35/4 1801-1864)
Edward Wilson	c1849	c1861	Mannex 1849, 361; Mannex 1851, 361; Census 1851; 1861
Charles Pettitt Allen	c1861	c1864	Deeds (CRO(K) WD/U/35/4 1801-1864)
Kirkman Daniel Hodgson	c1864	c1871	Deeds (CRO(K) WD/U/35/4 1801-1864)
Richard Hodgson	c1871	c1871	Census 1871
Richard Cowan	c1871	c1897	Census 1881; 1891; Kelly 1873, 931; Mannex and Co 1881, 292
Isaac Barrow	c1897	c1929	Kelly and Co 1897, 87; Census 1901; Kelly's Directories Ltd 1910, 93; Land Valuation 1910 (CRO(K) WT/DV/2/43 1910)
Edward Barrow	c1929	-	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1929, 84

Table 1: Recorded tenants of Thompson Fold

3.1.2 By 1843 William Cumming was the owner of Thompson Fold, he died in 1851 and the property and land was left to his second son Arthur Burrow Cumming (*ibid*). In 1863 Arthur died and Thompson Fold was left to his older brother William (*ibid*). In 1864 the property and land was sold by a Captain P Cummings to Charles Pettit Allan and John William Allen (*ibid*). The sales particulars of 1864 provide the first detailed list of the various elements making up the property, which is said to comprise:

'...DWELLING HOUSE, and DOMESTIC OFFICES; large BARNs, THRESHING FLOORS, GRANARIES, MALT KILN, Five-stalled Stable, Cart Houses, Shippons to stall forty Cows, Bull Shed, and Calf Houses; Piggeries, and all necessary Agricultural Buildings and Conveniences, recently repaired...' (*ibid*).

3.1.3 A list of the families occupying Thompson Fold as recorded in the census is presented in *Appendix 2*, and is also included in Table 1 below. Apart from indicating the different sizes of household this provides little relevant information regarding the farm buildings, although it does show that the amount of land farmed increased quite considerably between 1851 and 1881, and this may provide some information regarding the addition of buildings to the site during this time (see *Section 5.2*). By 1910 Thomson Fold was owned by Lady Henry Bentick of Underley Hall as recorded by the Duties on Land Values Record of Valuations 1910 (CRO(K) WT/DV/2/43 1910).

3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 **Tithe Map, 1843:** this map (Plate 2, rotated so that north is at the top) shows Thompson Fold with the farm buildings and house (plot 148; CRO(K) WDRC/8/229 1843). The schedule for the tithe map recorded that the property was owned by William Cumming and the occupier was John Wilson. The depiction of the barn is relatively detailed, and it appears to include extensions or outbuildings to the east and west sides.

3.2.2 **Ordnance Survey 1862:** there has been little change since the tithe map of 1862, although the farm buildings appear to have gained some additional outshuts along its south-west side (Plate 3). It is noticeable, however, that this map is lacking in detail due to its scale, compared with the more detailed tithe map.

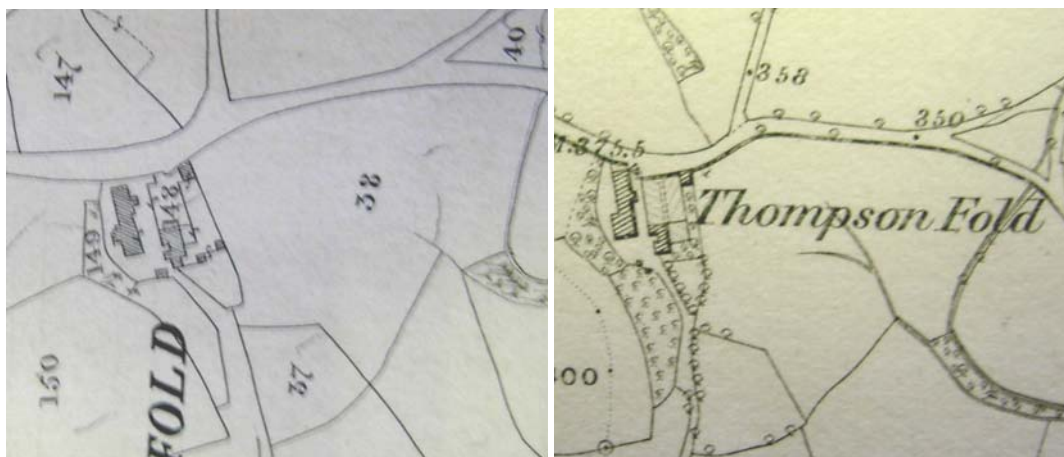


Plate 2: Tithe Map of 1843

Plate 3: Ordnance Survey 1862

3.2.3 **Plan from the deeds 1863:** this plan was included with indentures relating to the sale of Thompson Fold and its land in 1864 (Plate 4, rotated so that north is at the top). The pink areas showing the land forming part of the property being sold also include the plot numbers from the tithe map. The outlines of the buildings are, however, at odds with both earlier and later maps and so are probably not very accurate. This is particularly the case with the range of farm buildings.

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey 1898:** this map is the first detailed Ordnance Survey map, and so is perhaps the first reliable depiction of the buildings, and shows divisions within blocks of buildings (Plate 5). Comparing the farm buildings with the previous reliable map (Plate 3) it can be seen that the outline does not appear to have changed.

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey 1914:** this map shows that only the internal divisions within the range of farm buildings, and not its footprint, appear to have changed since the previous map (Plate 6). The schedule for the 1910 land valuation, which utilises this

map, records Thompson Fold as being owned by Lady Henry Bentinck of Underley Hall and occupied by Isaac Barrow and son (CRO(K) WT/DV/2/43 1910).

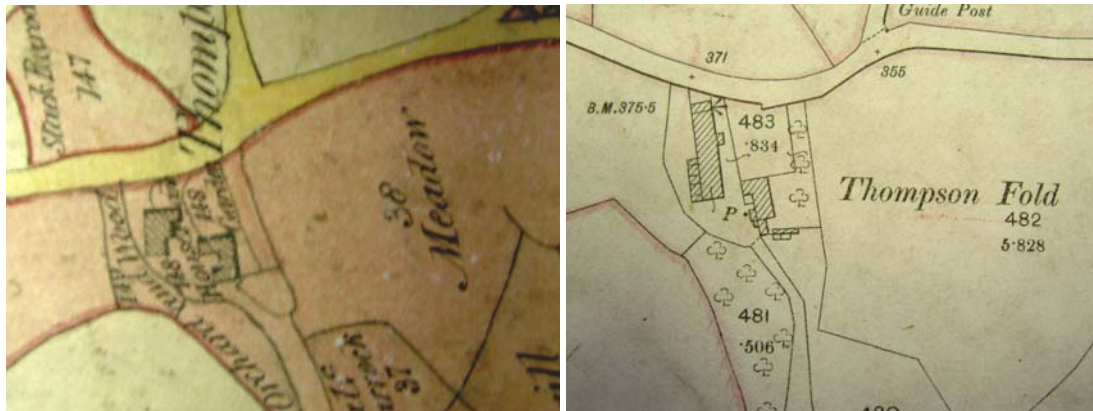


Plate 4: Plan from deeds 1863 (CRO(K) WD/U/35/4 1801-1864)

Plate 5: Ordnance Survey 1898

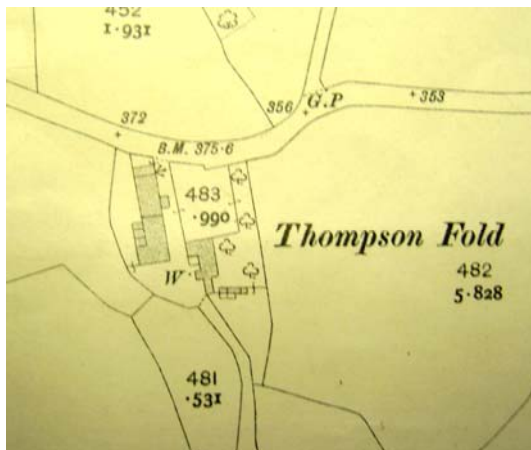


Plate 6: Ordnance Survey 1914

3.3 Discussion

3.3.1 The documentary and cartographic sources show that Thompson Fold has been in existence since at least the late 17th century, although the extent of the property at this time is not certain. There were certainly buildings apart from the farmhouse in existence by the end of the 18th century, but the details of the form and function of these do not become apparent until the middle of the 19th century. The sale of 1864 gives an extensive list of the various elements apparently making up the property at that time, but it is not clear how this relates to the cartographic evidence of that period (compare Plates 2-4 with the description in *Section 3.1.2*). Some of these elements, in particular the presence of a malt kiln, are surprising. Two families, the Cummings and the Barrows, seem to have been connected to the site for a considerable period, although the details about the earliest owners and occupiers are uncertain.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The buildings form a continuous and approximately rectangular range orientated north/south and parallel to the farmhouse, which is to the east of the south end of the buildings. They form a group of linked threshing barns and shippens with additional accommodation for animals added around the south-west corner, totalling three principal buildings with outshuts at the north, west, and south sides.

4.1.2 The main buildings are two storeys tall, although in many cases they are open to the roof with only lofts providing access to the upper floor. All of the buildings are essentially constructed from roughly coursed limestone rubble, with occasional pieces of other material such as volcanic stone and sandstone. Many of the details such as lintels, sills, and quoins are picked out in the local yellow gritstone/sandstone. The roofs are finished with greyish-green Cumbrian slate topped with v-shaped stone ridge tiles. The additions around the south-west corner make extensive use of concrete, which has been used to form quoins and lintels. Some of this, particularly when used for lintels, is reinforced with iron, and the quoins at the corners of the outshuts have been cast to imitate ashlar stone blocks with vermiculated decoration.

4.1.3 Internally the roof structure is entirely built from timber, some of which is evidently re-used. The timber varies from rough and hand-finished to that evidently finished with a rotary saw, and there are Baltic marks on some pieces indicating that some was imported (Greene 1995; 1996).

4.2 External Elevations

4.2.1 **North elevation (Fig 2):** this forms the gable end of the north threshing barn, although the lower part is covered by a single storey monopitch outshut (Plate 1). This has an iron gutter and large dressed quoins at either end. The east side has evidently been extensively rebuilt and there is an evident junction between the original and the rebuilt section west of the centre. Adjacent to this a rough buttress has been built against the wall. On the west side of the elevation there is a window with a 12-light timber casement, the upper four lights of which tilt, with a stone lintel and concrete sill. This was evidently originally a doorway, the lower part having been blocked with stone. The upper part of the elevation is formed by the gable end of the barn, and is plain apart from a small square owl hole below the apex.

4.2.2 **East elevation (Fig 3):** at the north end the monopitch outshut butts the building to the south, the corners of which are finished with dressed quoins (Plate 7). At the north end of the elevation, at first floor level, there is a stone plaque with a moulded frame built into the wall decorated in relief with a depiction of a sheaf of corn, with the initials WC and C and the date 1835 (Plate 8). South of this is a large wagon doorway, with a neatly dressed flat stone arch and dressed quoins. There are a series of small square vents at first floor level to the south, and a single ground floor window with a 12-light casement (the top four lights hinged), a stone lintel, and a concrete sill. Rebuilding around the north jamb suggests that it has been inserted. To the south of this there is a doorway blocked with stone with a stone lintel and the scar of a canopy roof evident as a line of concrete render. Above a row of quoins corresponding to the line of the south jamb indicates the butt joint between the central section and an extension to the north. South of this on the ground floor there is another, extant, doorway, with a stone lintel and rebuild around the south jamb, suggesting it is inserted, and a sliding metal door. Above is a small window with a

four-light fixed timber casement and stone lintel, and there are further square vents to the south.



Plate 7: North end of the east external elevation

Plate 8: Detail of the 1835 plaque

4.2.3 In the centre of the central section of the elevation there are two ground floor doorways, each with stone lintels and neatly dressed quoined jambs finished with a chamfer (Plate 9). This is partially obscured, however, as the lower part in each case has been blocked with stone to form a window. That to the north has an eight-light casement, with the top four hinged, while that to the south has a 12-light casement, again with the top four hinged. Above these paired doorways is a more basic pitching door with a rough stone lintel and sill and a timber frame (Plate 9). South of the ground floor doorways is a narrow blocked winnowing slot.



Plate 9: Central section of the east external elevation

Plate 10: South end of the east external elevation

4.2.4 The south end of the elevation is formed by a large threshing barn, which is slightly narrower than the north end of the block (Plate 10). At the return there is a large wagon doorway, which has neatly dressed quoins finished with a stop-chamfer decoration at the base (Plate 11). The lintel comprises a large piece of sawn timber and has a rail for a large plank-built sliding door, which is positioned against the wall to the south. A row of holes for joists to support a canopy roof over the wagon doorway is evident, as are two narrow slot vents at first floor level and at least one more on the ground floor, which is blocked. At the far south end there is a pedestrian doorway with neatly dressed chamfered quoins and an embattled lintel with the date 1701 and the initials WA and B (Plate 12). Again the chamfer is obscured due to the

lower part having been blocked to form a window, but the quoins have the same stop chamfer evident in the wagon doorway to the north. The remains of a 12-light casement are still *in situ* within the window.



Plate 11: Detail of chamfered surround to wagon doorway, south end of east elevation



Plate 12: Detail of datestone, south end of east external elevation

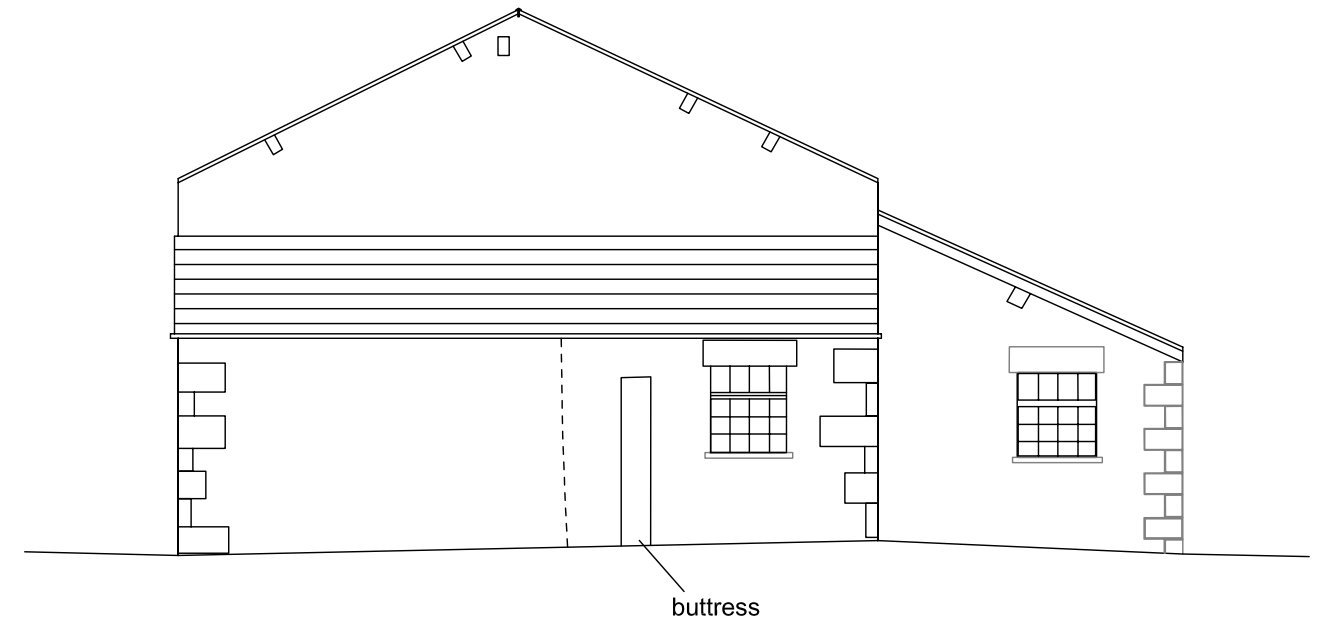
4.2.5 **South elevation (Fig 2):** this forms the opposing gable of the range of buildings, although, like the north end, it is also obscured by later additions. The main building has rough quoins at the corners, and there is a staircase topped with stone steps and with an iron hand rail along the east side west of centre leading to the first floor (Plate 13). Adjacent to the east side of this staircase, on the ground floor, is a doorway, with a concrete lintel, the east jamb of which has possibly been rebuilt, suggesting it is inserted.



Plate 13: South external elevation, showing the stairs to the first floor



Plate 14: South external elevation showing the attached outshut



North external elevation



South external elevation

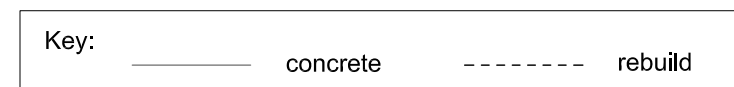
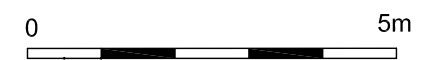
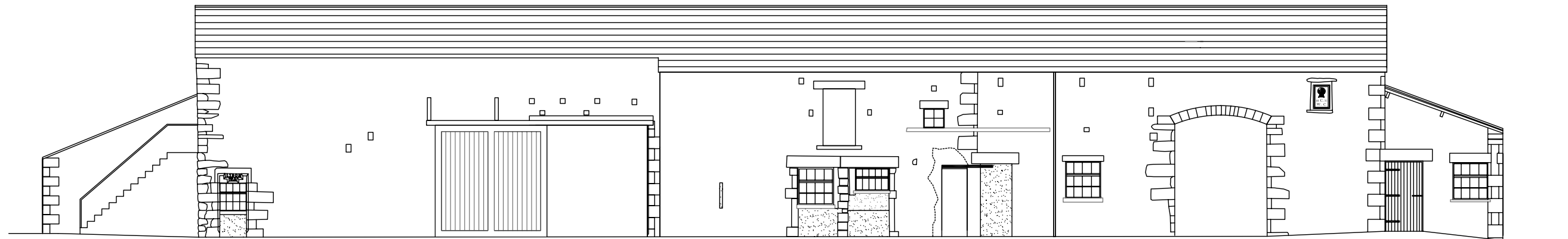
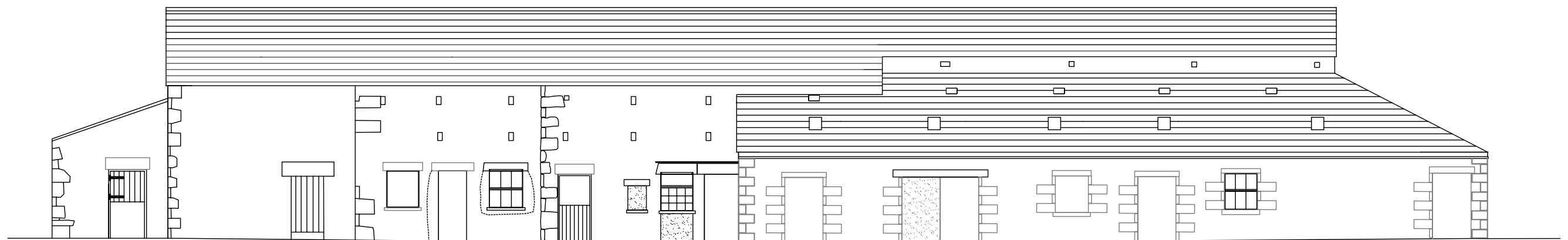


Figure 2: North and south external elevations



East external elevation



West external elevation

Key:





	iron		blocking
	concrete		rebuild



Figure 3: East and west external elevations

4.2.6 On the first floor there is a doorway at the top of the staircase; this too has a concrete lintel and evidence for rebuilding in the jambs suggesting it is inserted. To the east of this is a window, again with a concrete jamb and evidence of rebuilding. It also houses a modern two-light timber casement. It is noticeable that all of the apertures in this elevation have utilised a pinkish-grey sandstone where the jambs have been rebuilt, which does not appear to be common elsewhere on the site. The lower west side of the elevation is extended by the addition of a monopitch outshut that extends around to the west elevation. It has a grey slate roof, laid in diminishing courses and a single skylight. The corners are finished with moulded concrete quoins and there are two windows, both with concrete sills, lintels, and quoins, and the remains of 12-light timber casements (Plate 14). An iron gutter is attached below the eaves.

4.2.7 **West elevation (Fig 3):** the majority of the south end is obscured by the attached monopitch outshut, the roof of which almost extends across the entire first floor and houses four single-light skylights. The visible upper part of the elevation is finished with a roughcast render and has a row of four small gridded vents below the eaves, plus another where the wall returns to the west. On the ground floor, within the elevation of the outshut there are three pedestrian-type doorways and two windows, one with a six-light casement, all of which have concrete lintels, sills, and quoins (Plate 15). To the north there is a larger doorway with a heavy timber lintel, which is partially decayed, that has been half filled with modern concrete blocks. There is a barge board beneath the eaves, attached to which is an iron gutter. The north end of the outshut returns to the east and has a window with a stone lintel and sill and the remains of a 12-light timber casement, the top four of which are hinged.



Plate 15: South end of the west external elevation, showing attached outshut

Plate 16: Central section of the west external elevation

4.2.8 Within the central section of the elevation, to the north of the outshut, there is a pair of adjacent ground floor doorways with stone lintels, the northern of which is chamfered on the underside and has been partially blocked to form a window, with a concrete sill and the remains of a 12-light(?) casement (Plate 16). The southern doorway has a split plank door. There is a small aperture to the north of these doors on the ground floor, unusually with a limestone lintel and a narrow sill, which has been blocked with stone. North of this is another doorway with a concrete lintel and evidence for rebuilding in the southern jamb. Above there are two rows of square vents. To the north is a line of quoins denoting the end of one phase of building, which is butted against by the continuation of the line of the structure. Within this section there are two ground floor windows, the southern of which has a chamfered stone lintel, concrete sill, and six-light casement. The northern window has a concrete sill and lintel and there is a doorway between them with a concrete lintel. Above all of these there are five more square vents. Another partial row of quoins is

present to the north, denoting a second end, against which there is a further extension to the north.

4.2.9 There is a ground floor doorway within this section, with a stone lintel and concrete step, and the end of the main part of the building is finished with dressed quoins. The monopitch outshut extends the building slightly further, butting against the main part, and this too has a single doorway with a concrete lintel and possibly rebuilt jambs suggesting it is inserted. The outshut is finished with quoins at the north end.

4.3 Internal Details (Fig 4)

4.3.1 **Introduction:** the internal descriptions are divided between the various rooms that make up the interior of the buildings, and are described in order from the north to the south. As many of these are within later additions they inevitably include descriptions of what were originally external walls of earlier buildings. These are included in this section for convenience, and to avoid the need to consider the phasing of the building as part of the description.

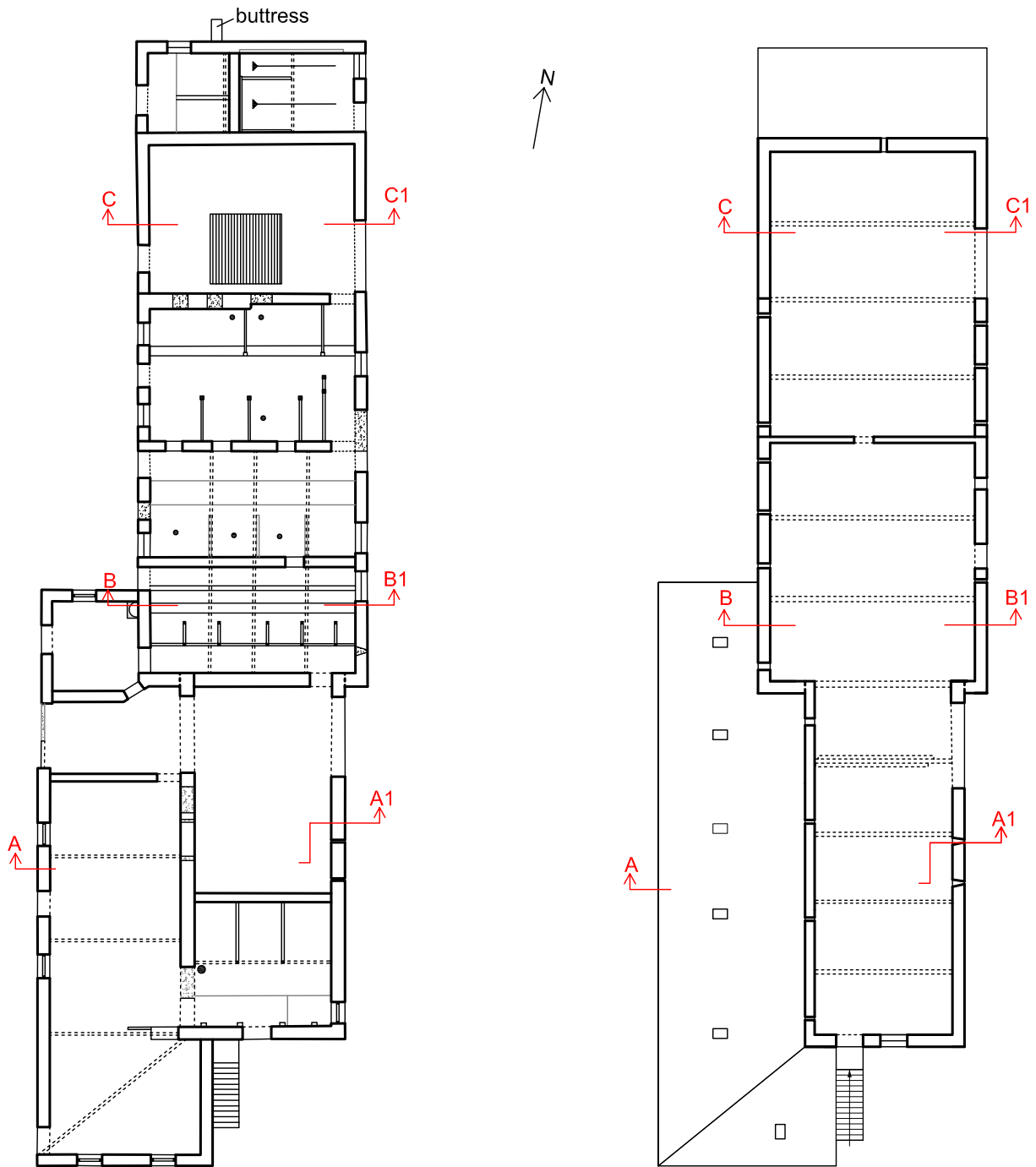
4.3.2 **Outshut, north end:** this is divided into two halves, to the east and west. The east side has a grooved ceramic block floor and a monopitch roof supported by a single half tie beam truss and two purlins. Attached to the truss are modern upright posts forming a stud partition wall creating a small 'room' in the south-west corner with sloping battens on the north and south sides and a boarded 'roof' (Plate 17). The north elevation has a large section that has been rebuilt in concrete blocks. The east elevation has a window on the north side with a timber lintel and the wall butts the north elevation. There is a doorway to the south with a timber lintel and a plank and batten door. The south elevation, which forms part of the original external wall of the main barn, has some through stones projecting through it and there is a down pipe, probably extending from the external gutter. The west elevation is a diving wall, which butts the north and south elevations. It does not quite extend to the height of the roof and the gap is filled with board.



Plate 17: Interior of east side of north outshut showing modern timber structure

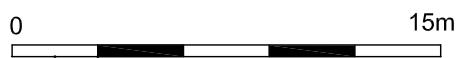


Plate 18: Interior of west side of north outshut showing stall partition



Ground floor plan

First floor plan







Key:			
	sectional wall		section line
	sectional timber		projected line

Figure 4: Ground and first floor plans

4.3.3 The west side of the outshut has a concrete floor, stepped up on the east side, with a dividing timber stall in the centre, orientated east/west and with an iron fitting attached (Plate 18). It is open to the monopitch roof and there is a half tie-beam truss on this side. All of the walls are finished with whitewash. The north elevation has a window with a timber lintel and a concrete skim over the sill. The west elevation has a doorway with a machine cut timber lintel, a timber surround finished with stop chamfer decoration, and a split plank door. The south elevation is plain, although there are some through stones, and the east elevation does not extend to the roof, as per the east side.

4.3.4 **North threshing barn:** this has a stone flag floor in the centre, with a central threshing area constructed from tongue and groove timber boards (Plate 19). It is open to the roof, which is supported by three trusses (Fig 5); the two at the north end have king posts, which are bolted to the tie beams, and angled braces, all of which are sawn and adze finished (Plate 20). An additional thick plate with curved sides has been bolted to the principal rafter of the southernmost of these two trusses, apparently to support the purlins. There are three purlins per pitch at the north end of the room, all of similar timber. The southern truss is a more basic tie beam type with a thin collar, the principal rafters being notch-jointed. All of the purlins and the truss at this end are more roughly finished. The ridge purlin at the north end is an edge-set plank, while at the south it is diagonally set and square. The room is divided by a low wall roughly south of the centre, which supports a hay loft on the south side over a shippon. This wall has a blocked doorway or window and two further blocked windows, all with rough hand-finished lintels on the west side, and an extant doorway on the east side with a timber lintel and a beaded tongue and groove door and chamfered surround. The wall proper to the south, above the level of the hay loft, is plain except for a doorway linking it to the hay loft in the next room to the south, which has a timber lintel. The north elevation is plain, except for an owl hole below the apex, and the east elevation has a large wagon doorway with a rough timber lintel and half of a plank and batten door. The west elevation has a small doorway in the centre, with a rough timber lintel, plank and batten door, and crude chamfered surround. There are square ventilation slots over the hay loft in the east and west elevations.



Plate 19: Stone and timber threshing floor within the north threshing barn

Plate 20: King post truss within the north threshing barn

4.3.5 **North shippon:** below the hay loft contained within the northern threshing barn is a shippon with a grooved ceramic block floor forming a central dung channel orientated east/west with the raised sides to the north and south finished with

cobbles and stone edging slabs. At least one of these has a hole that presumably at one point supported a stall post. The remaining stalls have large slate slabs forming the sides, beneath timber rails supported by horizontal rails (Plate 21). The ceiling has two large beams orientated east/west, both with very clear Baltic timber marks (Plate 22), and there are joists orientated north/south. All of these timbers are adze finished. All of the walls are whitewashed.



Plate 21: Stalls and dung channel within the north shippon

Plate 22: Baltic timber marks inscribed into a beam within the ceiling of the north shippon

4.2.6 The north elevation has a pair of blocked windows on the east side with rough timber lintels. To the east of these is a former doorway with a re-used timber lintel, the east jamb of which has evidently been rebuilt slightly narrower. The door has evidently been blocked to form a window and completely blocked. To the east the doorway has a plank and batten door. The east elevation has a window in the centre with a hand-finished timber lintel and a skim of concrete over the sill. A re-used rail from an early stud partition wall has been incorporated into the wall to the west. There is a blocked doorway to the west of this with a sawn timber lintel. The south elevation has two rough windows, which have probably been inserted, with timber lintels, and there is another hole broken through the wall to the west, which was probably also a lintel at one point. The west elevation has a pair of windows with sawn timber lintels and a concrete skim over the sill, either side of a doorway with a similar lintel.

4.3.7 **North central shippon:** this is the northern of two shippons formed within a pair of shippons in a single block north of the centre of the building. It has a concrete floor with a dung channel orientated east/west and on the raised floor on the south elevation there are three concrete stalls with iron posts (Plate 23). The ceiling is supported by three stop-chamfered beams orientated north/south with holes for the original joists visible, which have been replaced with new ones. The beams are neatly hand-finished while the joists are sawn. The walls have traces of whitewash remaining. The north elevation has three openings and a doorway on the west side, as per the room to the north. The west elevation has a doorway on the north side with a sawn timber lintel, the southern jamb of which is rebuilt suggesting it is inserted. There is a doorway to the south that has been partially blocked to form a window and has a rough timber lintel. The south elevation has a long timber rail comprising three pieces scarf jointed together built into the wall, with empty peg holes throughout. There is a central aperture below this with a stone sill, and metal water troughs marked 'Sanford' are attached to the wall. The west elevation has a

window on the south side with a re-used timber lintel and stone sill. There is a doorway to the north with rebuilt jambs finished with concrete, a sawn timber lintel, and split plank door.



Plate 23: Concrete stall partitions in the north central shippon

Plate 24: Stalls and dung channel in the south central shippon

4.3.8 South central shippon: this is the southern of two shippons formed within the pair in the central part of the building. The floor is finished with small cobbles with edging slabs on the south side forming a raised area, leaving a dung channel orientated east/west on the north side formed by half sections of ceramic pipe, edged by slabs and more cobbles (Plate 24). The ceiling is the same as the room to the north, with three stop-chamfered beams supporting joists orientated east/west. There are stalls situated on the raised south side of the room constructed from timber, leaving a narrow access passage against the south wall (Plate 24). The north elevation is relatively plain, although there is an aperture east of the centre blocked with a large slate slab. The east elevation has a window on the north side with a rough timber lintel and a concrete skim over the sill. There are two blocked ventilation slots to the south with splayed jambs, the northern of which has been converted into a small shelved alcove. The south elevation has a poor joint with the east wall and a doorway on the east side that is inserted and has a sawn timber lintel and surround. The top of the wall is slightly sloping but leaving plinths supporting the beams. The west elevation has a window on the south side with a re-used timber lintel and stone sill. There is a doorway to the north with a hand-finished lintel and a plank and batten door.

4.3.9 South threshing barn: this is a large threshing barn at the south end of the range of buildings. It is open to the roof, and extends above the two shippons to the north as a hay loft. It has a concrete floor, which is grooved in the centre where it forms a threshing floor. The southern part of the roof is supported by three tie beam trusses the principal rafters of which are notch-jointed together with an additional pair of curved angled struts between the tie beam and principals (Plate 25). All the timber is hand-finished and possibly re-used as there are some large relict joist slots with associated peg holes. The central one of these three trusses has supporting timber bolted to either side of the tie beam (one of which has Baltic timber marks), while the southern truss is missing its western strut. There are two purlins per pitch, and a diagonally set ridge purlin, all of which are hand-finished. To the north, above the hay lofts, there is another truss with a narrow collar, in the same style as those in the northern threshing barn (see *Section 4.3.4* above). The north elevation has a lower dividing wall forming the ground floor shippon (see *Section 4.3.7* above) and

supporting the hay loft. This is plain except for a possible low blocked aperture in the centre and an inserted doorway to the east. Beyond this, to the north on the floor above there is a central doorway connecting the hay loft to that to the north, which has a re-used timber lintel.



Plate 25: Trusses in the south threshing barn and above the south central shippon

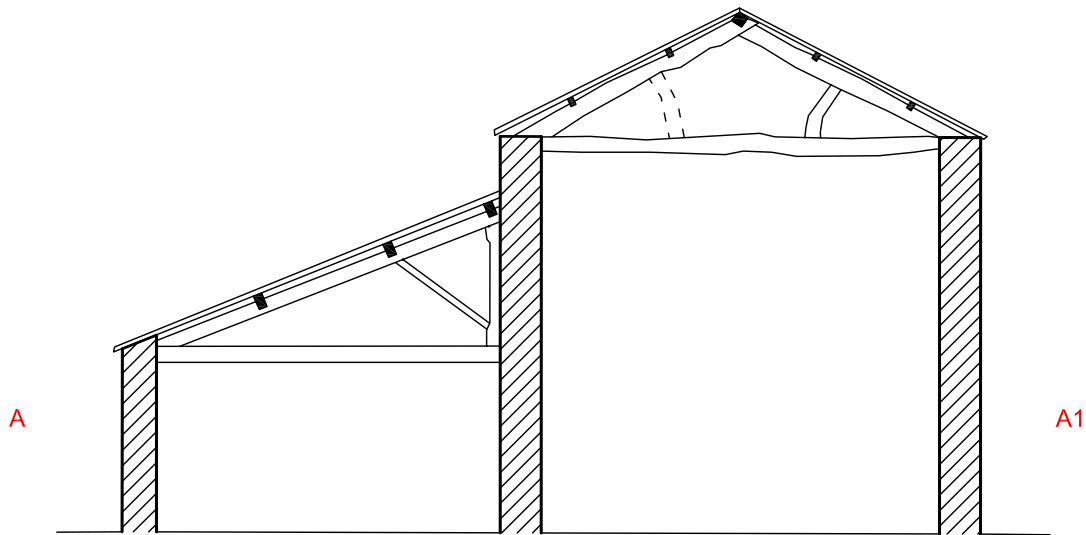
Plate 26: Timber board first floor wall at the south end of the south threshing barn

4.3.10 The east elevation has a winnowing slot with splayed jambs to the north above the loft floor to the south of which is a pitching doorway with a rough timber lintel. There is a large wagon doorway to the south with a rough timber lintel over a probably later sawn timber lintel. South of this there are two winnowing slots at first floor level with rough timber lintels. The lower part of the south elevation is constructed from stone, butts the east and west walls, and is finished with render. The upper part is formed by a timber stud partition covered with beaded tongue and groove boards and with a small door or hatch in the centre (Plate 26). The west elevation has the opposing wagon doorway, although it is shorter than that to the east and has the original rounded stone arch remaining, below which a machine-cut timber lintel has been added. The south jamb has also evidently been rebuilt, while the north is original and finished with dressed quoins that are rebated on the east side and finished with a stop chamfer decoration on the west.

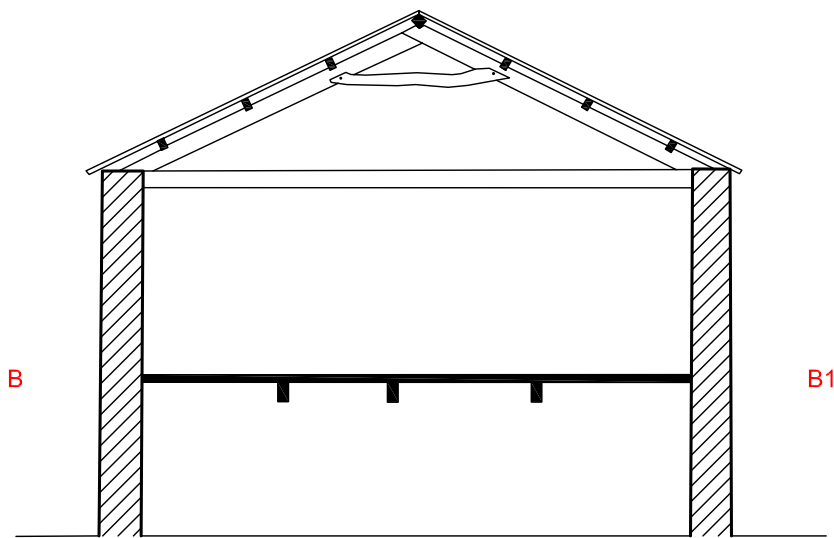


Plate 27: Stalls in the south shippon

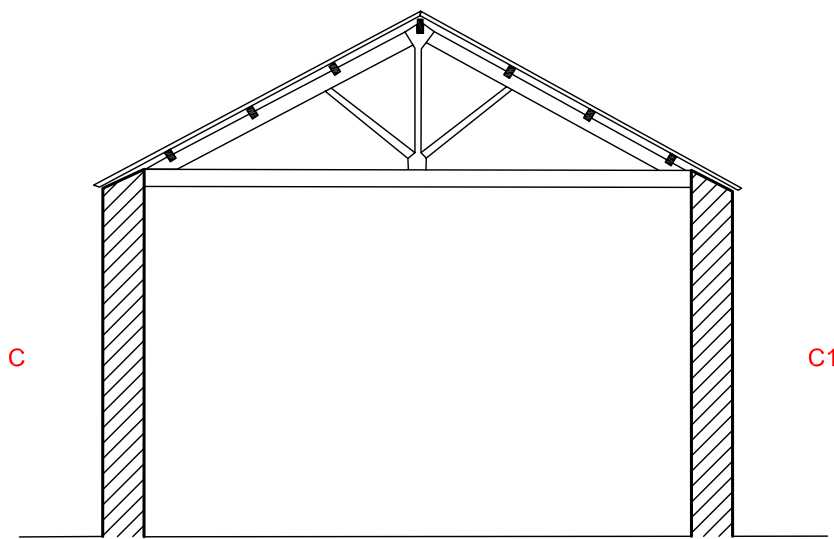
Plate 28: Angled wall and stack of grindstones(?) adjacent to chamfered jamb of wagon doorway



Section A-A1



Section B-B1



Section C-C1



Key:




	sectional wall
A	section line
	sectional timber
	projected line

Figure 5: South-facing cross-sections

4.3.11 **South shippon:** this has a grooved concrete floor with a dung channel orientated east/west with a junction forming a separate section north/south. There are two timber stalls on the north side on a raised section of the floor (Plate 27). There is a single beam orientated east/west supporting the joists, all of which are machine cut. The north elevation is low relative to the rest and a joist sits on top of it. There is a batten attached to the wall with troughs fixed to it, and it butts the east and west elevations. The east elevation has a window on the south side, formed within a blocked doorway with a re-used timber lintel and a concrete skim over the sill. The south elevation has a number of stones projecting from it supporting a beam. There is a central doorway with a split plank door. The west elevation has a doorway on the south side with a sawn timber lintel and a batten attached to the wall with timber hooks to the north.

4.3.12 **Small outshuts to west:** this effectively forms part of the large outshut extending around the south-west corner of the building, although this part appears to have originally been a separate structure comprising two small rooms. The southern room has a concrete floor and a monopitch roof structure continuing from that to the south (see *Section 4.3.14* below). The north elevation comprises an angled section on the east side, the corner of which is finished with neatly dressed quoins. Immediately to the west is a window with a sawn timber lintel and surround, below which is a metal water trough sat on a stack of semi-circular stones, perhaps old grindstones (Plate 28). The east elevation is dominated by a wagon doorway, which has a flattened round stone arch beneath which is an inserted timber lintel (Plate 29). The quoins forming the northern jamb of the door are finished with a stop chamfer decoration (Plate 28). The south elevation has a doorway on the east side with a sawn timber lintel and surround. The west elevation appears to have been placed against the east and west walls and has a large doorway in the centre with a re-used hand-finished lintel, which has been partially blocked with concrete blocks leaving a slightly narrower opening.



Plate 29: Wagon doorway from within small outshuts to west

Plate 30: Half trusses in the south-west outshut

4.3.13 The northern part of this outshut comprises a small six-sided room. It has a concrete floor and a monopitch roof as per that to the south. The walls are all roughly finished with whitewash and a concrete skim over the lower part. The north elevation has a window with a rough timber sill and sawn timber lintel. The east elevation has a window on the south side with a rough lintel and stone sill. Beneath it there is an arrangement of timber built into the wall with angled sides and a flat base perhaps forming a chute. In the north-east corner there is a trough set on top of a pile of

possible re-used grind stones. The south elevation is angled on the east side until it meets the window to the west, which has a sloping sill finished with concrete and a sawn timber lintel and timber surround. The west elevation has a central doorway with concrete quoins and a sawn timber lintel, chamfered surround and split plank and batten door.

4.3.14 ***Outshut to south-west:*** this forms a long building attached around the south-west corner of the southern threshing barn and shippon. It has a concrete floor and a monopitch roof, supported by four half king post trusses, each of which has a single angled brace and is constructed from machine cut timber (Plate 30). There are two purlins in the same type of timber. All of the lintels are constructed from rough courses of stone with a thick mortar, and the south and east have concrete quoins around the apertures. The north elevation has a doorway on the east side with a sawn lintel and quoined jambs. The east elevation comprises the original external elevation of the southern threshing barn and shippon. There are two blocked ventilation slots within it and a blocked square aperture on the north side, the edges of which are lined with stone slabs. There is a door on the south side with a thin timber lintel and a step up into the southern shippon. The wall returns to the west at the south end but is plain. The south elevation has two windows with concrete quoins and sill and a sawn timber lintel. The west elevation has two doorways and two windows, all of which have concrete quoins and sills and sawn timber lintels.

4.3.15 ***First floor room above south shippon:*** the majority of the first floor space could not be easily or safely accessed or formed the upper part of a larger room and so is included elsewhere. However, one part of the first floor, at the south end of the building above the southern shippon, did comprise a separate and accessible space. It has a timber board floor, although much of it has been replaced with chipboard, and the roof is supported by a single tie-beam truss, with the principal rafters notch-jointed. There are two purlins per pitch and a diagonally-set ridge purlin, all of which are hand finished and some are evidently re-used. The walls are all finished with plaster, except for the north, which is constructed from tongue and groove planks attached to a timber stud partition wall with a hinged hatch in the centre. The east and west elevations are plain. The south elevation has a window and a doorway, both of which have sawn timber lintels. The door is constructed from beaded tongue and groove planks.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The barn at Thompson Fold represents an interesting and regular development, which, combined with the evidence from the datestones and the different types of trusses, provides a useful model for the evolution and form of a building of this type through the 18th and 19th centuries. However, the nature of its enlargement, which resulted in the removal of large parts of adjoining walls to form first floor loft space, makes the junctions between some of the different phases of the building difficult to interpret.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 Seven phases of building, enlargement, addition, and alteration are evident at Thompson Fold. Some of the later ones can be recognised in the documentary sources, especially the early maps, but it is apparent that the building had taken much of its present form by the time the first of these was produced. Others are dated by their datestones, which can in one case be connected to the known owners at the time.

5.2.2 **Phase 1:** the earliest phase of building comprises the construction of a threshing barn at south end of the site, which is dated 1701. It is not known who was responsible for this, as the initials, W A B do not correspond to anyone recorded in the available documentary sources. This building formed a quite basic structure, with large wagon doorways opposing each other and ventilation slots for winnowing corn. The trusses from this phase were of tie-beam type, each with a pair of angled braces, and were possibly made from re-used timber.

5.2.3 **Phase 2:** a double shippon was added to the north side of the original threshing barn, resulting in the removal of part of north end of wall of the Phase 1 threshing barn. These shippons were originally arranged back-to-back with paired doors on both the east and west sides accessing the side of the dung channel, and must have been constructed shortly after 1701. The trusses in this section were of simple tie beam type with collars.

5.2.4 **Phase 3:** a further extension was added to the north, against the north side of the double shippon added in Phase 2, forming an additional shippon. The evidence from Phase 4 demonstrates that it was built shortly before 1835, and the presence of Batlic timber marks also suggests a late 18th to early 19th century date (Greene 1995; 1996). The trusses in this section were the same as those in Phase 2.

5.2.5 **Phase 4:** another extension was added to the north of the Phase 3 shippon, forming additional threshing barn with shippon. This resulted in the demolition of the upper part of the north wall of the adjoining building and has king post trusses. Its datestone shows that it was constructed in 1835, and the accompanying initials W. C. C. show that it was added by William Cumming and Caroline Burrow, who were married in 1831 (CRO(K) WD/U/35/4 1801-1864).

5.2.6 **Phase 5:** although not particularly clear within the fabric of the building it is apparent from the cartographic sources that there was a small extension to west of the central part of the building. This seems to correspond with the small spaces adjacent to the western wagon doorway on the Phase 1 threshing barn, which perhaps comprised bull pens, loose boxes, and the like. The cartographic sources indicate that this was built prior to 1843, and it may be contemporary with Phase 4.

5.2.7 **Phase 6:** the large monopitch outshut extending around the south-west corner and the small outshut at the north end of the site were added during this phase. The cartographic evidence suggests that this took place between 1843 and 1862, although it is not clear. The northern outshut was certainly added by 1898, and may have initially been open fronted on the east side before being filled to take its current form. This phase probably represents a shift in focus of the type of agriculture taking place at the farm at this time, with a greater emphasis on the rearing of cattle; a common occurrence due to the increased demand for dairy products brought on by the Industrial Revolution (Brunskill 1987, 66). It is likely that the organisation of many of the doorways and windows was altered at this time, and probable that the 12-light hinged windows present throughout the building, but particularly in the south-west outshut, were added at this time. The changes to the openings are of interest because late 19th century agricultural theory considered improved light and ventilation to be of benefit to the animals (*op cit*, 66-67), and this could be a reflection of that. The presence of concrete in the south-west outshut is particularly noticeable, and also suggestive of a late date. The 1863 sales particulars refer to buildings as having been recently repaired (see *Section 3.1.2*), and it is possible that this is meaning these alterations.

5.2.8 **Phase 7:** similar minor alterations to the arrangement of doorways and windows may also have been carried out during this phase, in particular relating to the installation of concrete stalls and flooring in the southern half of the paired shippons built in Phase 2. Other minor alterations may in fact have occurred during this period, but the main change was undoubtedly the creation of a first floor granary at the south end of the site, within the Phase 1 barn. This would have corresponded with the construction of a further shippon below, the external staircase leading up, and the insertion of windows and doorways providing access. The staircase to the granary is not shown on any of the available maps, which suggests that this phase of alteration was carried out after 1914.

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Details

From: English Heritage 2001

IoE Number: 75703

Thompson Fold Farmhouse, A65 (south side), Lupton, South Lakeland, Cumbria

Date listed: 16 February 1962

Date of last amendment: 21 February 1989

Grade: II

Farmhouse. Probably early C18 with later addition. Stone rubble with slate roof. East elevation of 2 storeys and 7 bays, the 1st 2 bays form later addition. 3rd to 7th bays have windows and entrance with flat arches; 3rd and 6th bays to ground floor have blocked windows, 3rd and 5th bays to 1st floor have brick-blocked windows; 4th bay of ground floor has casement, 7th bay has sashed windows with glazing bars; 1st floor has sashed window with margin lights to 4th bay and 6th and 7th bays have sashed window with glazing bars. 1st 2 bays have casements with lintels; 1st floor has sashed windows with glazing bars. Entrance to 5th bay has half-glazed door. Gable-end stacks and squat cross-axial stack. Rear has gabled wing with double-chamfered basement window; windows with varied glazing. Interior not inspected, said to have stair with turned balusters, square newels and moulded handrail.

Appendix 2: Census Details

Name	Age	Occupation
1841 Census Unable to find Thompson Fold		
1851 Census (HO 107/Piece 2241/Folio 552/Page 6)		
Edward Wilson	53	Farmer of 90 acres
Agnes Wilson	43	Farmers wife
Robert Wilson	71	Farm labourer
Joseph Westran	22	Farm labourer
1861 Census (RG9/Piece 3968/Folio 47/Page 3)		
Edward Wilson	62	Farmer of 90 acres
Agnes Wilson	53	Farmers wife
Robert Wilson	80	Widower
John Parker	50	Farm servant
William Brewer	20	Farm servant
1871 Census (RG10/Piece 5284/Folio 53/Page 11)		
Richard Hodgson	31	Farmer of 106 acres
Rachel Hodgson	30	Farmers wife
Ann Hodgson	2	
? Hodgson	5mths	
William Knipe	21	Farm servant
?	17	Farm servant
?	20	Farm servant
1881 Census (RG11/Piece 5211/Folio 25/Page 4)		
Richard Cowin	41	Farmer of 166 acres
Rachel Cowin		
Annie Cowin	12	Scholar
Jane M Cowin	10	Scholar
William Cowin	8	Scholar
Richard Cowin	6	Scholar
Robert Beck	24	Farm servant, indoor
Thomas Gardner	21	Farm servant, indoor
George Kendal	16	Farm servant, indoor
Isabella Cross		
1891 Census (RG12/Piece 4331/Folio 114a/Page 13)		
Richard Cowin	50	Farmer
Rachel Cowin	50	Farmers wife
Jane M Cowin	20	Farmers daughter
William Cowin	18	Farmers son
Richard Cowin	16	Farmers son
John Wilson	26	Farm servant
Rowland Harper	16	Farm servant
Sarah J Hodgson	18	Domestic servant
Edith Airey	5	Scholar

Name	Age	Occupation
1901 Census (RG13/Piece 4910/Folio 41/Page 5)		
Isaac Barrow	48	Farmer
Mary Barrow	41	Farmers wife
John Bunson Barrow	22	Farmers son
Thomas Barrow	18	Farm son
Annie Jane Barrow	18	
Isaac Barrow	16	
Edward Barrow	15	Farm labourer
Richard Henry Barrow	13	
William Barrow	11	
George Barrow	9	
Wadeson Barrow	7	
Joseph Barrow	5	
Mary Barrow	3	
Anthony Barrow	2	
Dorothy Elizabeth Barrow	2	
Margaret Wilkinson Barrow	20	Domestic servant

