

**CRAIG HILL,
BANKS,
BRAMPTON,
CUMBRIA**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING
RECORDING
CP10118
20/02/2012**



NP ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
NENTHEAD MINES HERITAGE CENTRE,
NENTHEAD,
ALSTON,
CUMBRIA,
CA9 3PD
TEL/FAX: (01434) 382045/043
WWW.NPARCHAEOLOGY.CO.UK

NP ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

DOCUMENT TITLE: Craig Hill, Banks, Brampton, Cumbria
DOCUMENT TYPE: Archaeological Building Recording Project
CLIENT: Edwin Thompson LLP
REF NUMBER: CP10118
PLANNING APPLICATION NO: 10/1161
OASIS REFERENCE: nparchae1-119206
PRINT DATE: 20/02/2012
GRID REFERENCE: NY 571 658

Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by NP Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

REVISION SCHEDULE			
	01	02	03
PREPARED BY:	Fiona Wooler		
POSITION:	Buildings Archaeologist		
DATE:	17/02/2012		
EDITED BY:	Matt Town		
	Project Manager		
DATE:	20/02/2012		
APPROVED BY:	Martin Railton		
POSITION:	Project Manager		
DATE:	20/02/2012		

NP Archaeology Ltd is a wholly owned company of Wardell Armstrong LLP. Company Registration No. 07702975 VAT Registration No. 108 2243 47. All rights reserved.

Disclaimer

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced, stored or transmitted by any means without prior written permission from NP Archaeology Ltd, or the client for whom the work was carried out. The report has been produced specifically for the client's usage, and no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report; any person or party using or relying on this document for such purposes agrees, and with such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement, to indemnify NPA Ltd for all loss or damage resulting from their action. No liability is accepted by NP Archaeology Ltd for any use of this report other than the use and purpose for which it was originally intended. Information contained in this report is provided by NP Archaeology Ltd using due care and diligence and no explicit warranty is provided as to its accuracy. No independent verification of any information provided to NP Archaeology Ltd has been made.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	7
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	9
1 INTRODUCTION	10
2 METHODOLOGY	11
2.1 Project Design	11
2.2 Desk-Based Assessment	11
2.3 Archaeological Building Recording.....	11
2.4 Archive.....	12
3 SITE LOCATION.....	13
4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	14
4.1 Introduction	14
4.2 Historical Background.....	14
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING	21
5.1 Introduction	21
5.2 The House	21
5.3 Building A	28
5.4 Building B.....	49
5.5 Building C	50
6 CONCLUSION.....	58
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY	60
APPENDIX: FIGURES	62

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES (APPENDIX)

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM HODSKINSON AND DONALD'S MAP OF CUMBERLAND 1774

FIGURE 4: PLAN OF THE ROMAN WALL AND STATIONS, HUTCHINSON 1794-1797

FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM LANERCOST ENCLOSURE MAP 1803

FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM GREENWOOD'S MAP OF CUMBERLAND 1823

FIGURE 7: FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1868, 6" TO 1 MILE SCALE

FIGURE 8: FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP C.1865, 25" TO 1 MILE SCALE

FIGURE 9: SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1900, 25" TO 1 MILE SCALE

FIGURE 10: THIRD EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1926, 25" TO 1 MILE SCALE

FIGURE 11: NORTH AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS OF THE HOUSE AND BUILDING A

FIGURE 12: EXISTING FLOOR PLANS OF THE HOUSE AND BUILDING A

PLATES

PLATE 1: VIEW LOOKING NORTH-EAST SHOWING THE WOODED AREA ON THE WEST SIDE OF CRAIG HILL23

PLATE 2: VIEW LOOKING NORTH SHOWING THE HOUSE AND AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AT CRAIG HILL23

PLATE 3: VIEW LOOKING SOUTH SHOWING THE VIEW FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF CRAIG HILL TOWARDS THE IRTHING VALLEY24

PLATE 4: SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE HOUSE AT CRAIG HILL.....24

PLATE 5: SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING A AND THE HOUSE SHOWING THE VERTICAL JOIN BETWEEN THE TWO.....25

PLATE 6: WEST ELEVATION OF THE HOUSE25

PLATE 7: NORTH ELEVATION OF THE HOUSE SHOWING THE HORIZONTAL LINE IN THE STONEMWORK WHERE A SINGLE-STOREY SECTION HAS BEEN HEIGHTENED26

PLATE 8: DETAIL OF CHANGE IN QUOINS AND STONEMWORK, NORTH ELEVATION OF HOUSE.....26

PLATE 9: NORTH ELEVATION OF HOUSE SHOWING SMALL BLOCKED WINDOW BETWEEN THE GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR OPENINGS.....27

PLATE 10: EAST ELEVATION OF THE HOUSE WITH BUILDING A TO THE LEFT OF PHOTOGRAPH.....27

PLATE 11: DETAIL OF 'SET-POT' OR COPPER, INTERIOR OF HOUSE28

PLATE 12: SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING A	33
PLATE 13: DETAIL OF STONE VENTILATOR, ROOF OF BUILDING A	33
PLATE 14: DETAIL OF ONE OF THE DOORWAYS IN THE SOUTH ELEVATION, BUILDING A	34
PLATE 15: DETAIL OF ONE OF THE GROUND FLOOR WINDOWS, SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING A	34
PLATE 16: DETAIL OF ARCHED DOORWAY, SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING A	35
PLATE 17: DETAIL OF FIRST FLOOR PITCHING DOOR, SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING A.....	35
PLATE 18: DETAIL OF FIRST FLOOR BLOCKED WINDOW, SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING A.....	36
PLATE 19: EAST END OF BUILDING A SHOWING THE LEAN-TO OR OUTSHUT WITH POSSIBLE BIRD ACCESS HOLE	36
PLATE 20: EAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING A	37
PLATE 21: EAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING A	37
PLATE 22: DETAIL OF DOORWAYS IN EAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING A	38
PLATE 23: DETAIL OF NESTING BOXES, EAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING A	38
PLATE 24: INTERIOR OF LEAN-TO, EAST END OF BUILDING A	39
PLATE 25: DETAIL OF SMALL OPENING AT BASE OF WALL, LEAN-TO IN BUILDING A	39
PLATE 26: NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING A	40
PLATE 27: EAST END OF THE NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING A.....	40
PLATE 28: EAST END OF THE NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING A	41
PLATE 29: DETAIL OF ARCHED DOORWAY, NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING A.....	41
PLATE 30: DETAIL OF SMALL HOLE IN NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING A	42
PLATE 31: VIEW LOOKING SOUTH-EAST SHOWING THE CIRCULAR PLATFORM TO THE NORTH SIDE OF BUILDING A	42
PLATE 32: DETAIL OF CIRCULAR PLATFORM, NORTH SIDE OF BUILDING A	43
PLATE 33: SKETCH OF A 'SWEEP TYPE HORSE-ENGINE' (AFTER BRUNSKILL 1999).....	43
PLATE 34: DETAIL OF WOODEN STALL DIVISION, GROUND FLOOR, WEST ROOM, BUILDING A	44
PLATE 35: DETAIL OF WOODEN HOOKS FOR POSSIBLE HORSE TACK, WEST ROOM IN BUILDING A.....	44
PLATE 36: DETAIL OF POSSIBLE WATER OR FEED TROUGH, STABLES IN BUILDING A.....	45
PLATE 37: SOUTH WALL OF STABLE WITH EVIDENCE FOR WOODEN HOOKS AND RECESS IN WALL....	45
PLATE 38: INTERIOR OF CENTRAL ROOM, GROUND FLOOR OF BUILDING A	46
PLATE 39: INTERIOR OF THE EAST ROOM, GROUND FLOOR OF BUILDING A	46
PLATE 40: INTERIOR OF FIRST FLOOR ROOM OVER FORMER CART SHED	47
PLATE 41: DETAIL OF ROOF TRUSS, EAST END OF BUILDING A	47
PLATE 42: VIEW LOOKING EAST SHOWING THE INTERIOR OF THE FIRST FLOOR, BUILDING A.....	48

PLATE 43: POSSIBLE TURNIP CHOPPER, INTERIOR OF BARN, BUILDING A	48
PLATE 44: VIEW LOOKING SOUTH SHOWING BUILDING B TO THE LEFT OF PHOTOGRAPH WITH PART OF BUILDING A TO THE RIGHT.....	51
PLATE 45: NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING B	51
PLATE 46: DETAIL OF THE BLOCKED OPENINGS, NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING B.....	52
PLATE 47: EAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING B	52
PLATE 48: DETAIL OF FORMER ROOF LINE OF AN EARLIER STRUCTURE WITH INSERTED WINDOW AND BLOCKED WINDOW BELOW, BUILDING B	53
PLATE 49: BLOCKED WINDOW IN EAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING B.....	53
PLATE 50: WEST ELEVATION OF BUILDING B	54
PLATE 51: SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING B.....	54
PLATE 52: BUILDING B AS SEEN FROM THE EAST WITH THE REMAINS OF A DUTCH BARN TO ITS SOUTH SIDE	55
PLATE 53: DETAIL OF WESTERN DOOR, SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING B	55
PLATE 54: EASTERN DOORWAY, SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING B	56
PLATE 55: VIEW LOOKING EAST SHOWING THE BUTTRESS AGAINST THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING B.....	56
PLATE 56: EAST ROOM IN BUILDING B SHOWING THE REMAINS OF A HAY RACK.....	57
PLATE 57: SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS OF BUILDING C.....	57

SUMMARY

NP Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Edwin Thompson LLP, on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological building recording project prior to the refurbishment and alteration of the existing house along with the conversion to domestic use of the adjoining agricultural building at Craig Hill, Banks, Brampton, Cumbria (NGR NY 571 658).

The scheme affects a building of historic interest as it is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, and therefore dates to at least the mid-19th century. As a result of this historic interest, Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer, has requested that a programme of archaeological building recording be undertaken in advance of any development to ensure that a permanent record is made of the buildings prior to alteration (Planning Application No. 10/1161).

Prior to the archaeological building survey, a desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to place Craig Hill into its historic context. This involved the consultation of primary and secondary sources, in particular historic mapping at Carlisle Archives Centre, the local studies section of Carlisle Library and the County Historic Environment Record (HER). This research revealed that there appears to have been a site known as '*The Craghill*' since at least the early 17th century, as a property of that name is mentioned in the Survey of the Barony of Gilsland. The site is mentioned in parish registers in the 17th and 18th centuries, and trade directories contain entries relating to the former farmstead through the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The archaeological building recording project has revealed that the structures which form the present study consist of a two-storey, double-pile house, originally an outshut house which has been heightened to the north side to its present form. The house may date to the second half of the 18th century or the early 19th century, although there were no date stones present to provide any clue as to its origins, and there was no information gained from documentary sources as to a date of construction.

The agricultural building to the east side of the house (Building A) forms a continuation of the dwelling, and may be contemporary with it. Building A appears to originally have consisted of a first floor barn (a 'bank barn') and a possible small granary, with a stable, loose box, cart shed and pig sties with hen coop above, providing all the accommodation needed for a small farmstead. Of particular interest is the presence of the circular stone-built platform located to the north side of the barn where there was a sweep type horse-engine, which would have been used to power machinery in the barn.

Building B is of interest due to the presence of the steeply pitched gable in its east elevation. This may be all that survives of an earlier building, the function of which was unclear.

Craig Hill is an interesting site, not just due to its buildings and that fact that it is known to have been the site of a 'tenement' since at least the early 17th century. It also appears to have been a prominent landmark, and consideration may be given to the site having been utilised much earlier than the 17th century due to its topographical features.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NP Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Jack Thornton of Edwin Thompson LLP for commissioning the project on behalf of their client. NP Archaeology Ltd would also like to thank Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer and Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council; staff at Carlisle Archives Centre; and Stephen White, Carlisle Library Local Studies.

The archaeological desk-based assessment and building survey was undertaken by Fiona Wooler, who also wrote the report. The project was managed by Matt Town, Project Manager for NP Archaeology Ltd, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 NP Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Edwin Thompson LLP, on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological building recording project prior to the refurbishment and alteration of the existing house along with the conversion to domestic use of the adjoining agricultural building at Craig Hill, Banks, Brampton, Cumbria (NGR NY 571 658).
- 1.2 The scheme affects a building of historic interest as it is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, and therefore dates to at least the mid-19th century. As a result of this historic interest, Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer, has requested that a programme of archaeological building recording be undertaken in advance of any development to ensure that a permanent record is made of the buildings prior to alteration (Planning Application No. 10/1161).
- 1.3 Prior to the archaeological building recording, a desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to set the site of Craig Hill into its historic context. The assessment involved the consultation of Carlisle Archives Centre, the local studies section of Carlisle Library, and any relevant records held in the County Historic Environment Record, a database of sites of archaeological and historic interest maintained by Cumbria County Council at Kendal.
- 1.4 The archaeological building survey corresponded to a Level 2 survey as described by English Heritage¹. A Level 2 survey is a descriptive record, where both the exterior and interiors of the buildings will be viewed, described and photographed. This level of survey will also present conclusions regarding the building's development and use².

¹ English Heritage 2006

² *Ibid*, Page 14

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 NP Archaeology Ltd produced a Project Design which set out the aims and methodology of the desk-based assessment and building recording of Craig Hill³.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Prior to the commencement of archaeological works on the site, a desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to place Craig Hill into its historic context.
- 2.2.2 This assessment involved the consultation of Carlisle Archives Centre, the local studies section of Carlisle Library, and the Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service in Kendal, in order to establish the building's historic context, and to provide details, where known, of the architect's, builders, patrons and owners.
- 2.2.3 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*⁴.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

- 2.3.1 A Level 2 building survey was undertaken as set out in the Project Design submitted by NP Archaeology Ltd to Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service⁵. The Level 2 survey follows the requirements set out by English Heritage in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*⁶, and guidance provided by the Institute for Archaeologists⁷.
- 2.3.2 A Level 2 survey is a *descriptive* record which includes:
- a written description of the buildings including their plan form, function, age, development sequence and construction materials. The landscape and historic context around the buildings will also be considered.

³ Town, M, 2012

⁴ IfA, 2011

⁵ Town, M, 2012

⁶ English Heritage, 2006

⁷ IfA, 2008

- an illustrative record of the buildings including a photographic record using digital formats.
- architect's plans and elevations of the buildings, where available.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 An archive for this project will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*⁸.
- 2.4.2 Two copies of the final report will be deposited with Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service at Kendal, where viewing will be made available upon request. A copy of the report and any relevant documentation relating to this project will be deposited with Carlisle Archives Centre.
- 2.4.3 NP Archaeology Ltd and Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service support the **Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by NP Archaeology Ltd, as a part of this national project.

⁸ Brown, D.H, 2007

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The small village of Banks is located approximately four kilometres to the north-east of the market town of Brampton, and one kilometre to the north-east of Lanercost Priory. The settlement is situated on high ground on the north side of the River Irthing (Figure 1).
- 3.2 The property known as Craig Hill is located approximately one kilometre to the north of Banks, at a height of c.160m above mean sea level. Craig Hill is an isolated site which overlooks the Irthing Valley to the south. At present there is no vehicular access to the property, and at the time of survey access was gained on foot through the fields to the west. The nearest other property to Craig Hill is Northrigg Hill Farm, located to the south, Craigsyke Ford located to the north, and Calees which is situated to the south-west (Figure 1).
- 3.3 Craig Hill consists of a former farmhouse with an agricultural building to its east side forming a linear arrangement. There is a further former agricultural building to the east, the remains of a metal Dutch hay barn, and a small stone-built structure to the north side of the house which was formerly a privy and ash house (Figure 2).
- 3.4 To the east and south-east the land is semi-improved grassland, whilst to the west and north there is a small area of woodland which protects the property to some degree on these sides. To the west side, beyond the woodland, there is an area of unimproved, boggy ground.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The historical background involved the consultation of Carlisle Archives Centre, the local studies section of Carlisle Library, and the County Historic Environment Record (HER), for any relevant information relating to the site of Craig Hill and the surrounding area.
- 4.1.2 The results of the desk-based assessment are presented below as a brief narrative of the historical background to the site of Craig Hill and any associated features or structures in the surrounding area. The historical background will also be considered when discussing the standing buildings in Section 5 below.

4.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.2.1 One of the earliest readily-available maps of Cumberland dates to 1576 (not reproduced here⁹), and although it is at a small-scale, it does provide some information on prominent buildings and properties that were in existence in the 16th century within the old county boundary. Saxton's map does not appear to show a prominent building in the general location of Craig Hill, but it is possible a dwelling may have existed in this area although not regarded of such importance to show on this cartographic source. This map does, however, annotate the site of 'Tretermain', modern Triermain. Curwen notes that the manor of Triermain was granted by Robert de Vault, 4th Norman lord of Gilsland, to his brother who was living in 1212. The site was given licence to crenellate a tower in 1340¹⁰. Although this information does not refer specifically to the site of Craig Hill, it does indicate that this area of Lanercost Parish (Kingwater Township) was populated to some degree from an early period.
- 4.2.2 There certainly appears to have been a property known as 'The Craghill' in 1603, as it appears to be mentioned in the 'manor' of 'Tradermeane'. Lord William Howard's Survey of the Barony of Gilsland, taken in 1603, contains useful information on existing properties, along with names of occupiers, and also provides interesting notes on topographical features. Based on the descriptions of the boundaries of each manor, Craig Hill appears to have been situated in 'Tradermeane' (Triermain): *'The manor of Tradermeane lyeth between Askerton ground and the comon called Northmore on the north: the river of Irdinge on the easte: Overdenton groundes and the ground of Lanercoaste Abbey*

⁹ <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/webmap/thelakes/html/maps/m00045.htm> - Accessed 13/02/2012

¹⁰ Curwen, J.F, 1913, Page 238

and Walton Wood on the south: and the grounds of Lanercoaste Abbey aforesaide on the weste. That is to saye Begiñinge at the weste end of Knorrenmore it procedeth eastward by Knorren becke unto Lesehill [Lees Hill], and then againe to Knorren becke and up the said becke to Cragburne [Craigburn]: then overthwart the common waste by the Tartoyse [Torties?] and so over the Tartaiserigge and Dunlorig to Troutbecke: and then turning southward doune Troutebeck to the river Kinge [King Water]: And then crossinge over Orblagilrig (as it were directly eastward) to the river Irdinge [Irthing]. Then turneth southward doune by Irdinge to Poltrosfoote. Then westward doune the saide river to the weste ende of Burdosell [Birdoswald]: then up the hill to the Pight Wall [Picts Wall, Hadrian's Wall]: then by the said wall to the Walbowres [Wall Bowers]: from thence by the Cragghill [Craig Hill] to the corner of Calleisfeilde [Calees]: and from thence by the High Hurste to the Frierwaingate then over Kinge about some 2 furlongs in length: and then alonge by Kinge to the foote of Hardhirstclugh. Then turning northward up the saide Clugh to Knorrenmoare: and so by the weste end of the moare to Knorrenbecke aforesaid. And it conteineth these grounds followinge'¹¹. The entry for Craig Hill follows that for 'The Swates [Swaites], Roundtrehill, Highbrowe [Heugh Brae?]: 'The Craghill: Richard Carocke a tenement more south and easte called the Cragill lyinge between the com moare [common moor?] on the easte, north and weste ptes: and a syke devidinge it from Lanercoaste Abbie groundes on the south'¹². This information indicates that there was a tenement or property at Craig Hill in 1603, and that the occupier was Richard Carocke. There is also the interesting reference to a 'syke' (stream) dividing Craig Hill from the grounds associated with Lanercost Abbey.

- 4.2.3 Accompanying the survey of the Barony of Gilsland 1603 were several maps, which Carlisle Library have digital versions of in their collection. These maps are difficult to interpret due to them not being the original documents, but also the condition of them, with sections missing. It was, however, possible to note that a defined parcel of land set within an area of apparent waste or common, is visible on this map, and may represent the discreet farmstead of Craig Hill along with its roughly circular enclosure of managed land. This may represent, therefore, an early farmstead with its own defined area of managed land set within land consisting of unimproved waste in 1603.
- 4.2.4 Hodskinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland, which was surveyed in 1770 and published in 1774 (although at a small-scale) shows and names a property called 'Crag Hill' set within a roughly circular area of land in amongst apparent waste, which is shown as stippled areas on this map. No access tracks or footpaths are visible on this source which lead up to the

¹¹ Graham, T.H.B, 1934, Page 15

¹² *Ibid*, Page 20

property, and the farmstead of Northrigg Hill does not appear to have existed at this date. A stream is visible running roughly east to west to the south of 'Crag Hill', and the nearest road is located to the west which leads from Banks in a northerly direction before turning to the east towards Allensteads and on towards Desoglin. To the south of 'Crag Hill' the line of Hadrian's Wall is annotated 'Picts Wall' (Figure 3).

4.2.5 Writing at the end of the 18th century, William Hutchinson provided some useful information on the land in the area around Kingwater 'quarter' in the parish of Lanercost: *'Kingwater quarter lies to the northeast: the valley is shut in on each side by steep hills of common or waste lands, and is of a strong fruitful soil producing good corn. The extensive common-right is certainly of considerable value..the wastes and common lands are very extensive and afford pasturage for a great number of cattle. Lord Carlisle's farms have a valuable priviledge, in the maintenance of large stocks, as well those bred there, as those brought from Scotland'*¹³. This information is of interest as it indicates to some degree the economy of the area with regards to agriculture, and that certain areas were clearly taken over for arable production despite the extent of waste and common land. Of particular interest in this publication is a map which shows the sites of the Roman forts from Carvoran in the east to Bowness on Solway in the west. Although the line of Hadrian's Wall is present to the south of Craig Hill, it is of interest that 'Craig Hill' should be represented as a topographical feature, and may suggest that it was regarded as a prominent natural area of high land which has been utilised in the past (Figure 4).

4.2.6 The Registers of the Parish of Lanercost, dating to between 1666 and 1837, were consulted for any entries which may have related to 'Craig Hill' or 'Cragg Hill'¹⁴. The following table lists the entries found:

Date	Entry
13 Oct 1684	Christening of Mary Railton daughter of Thos Railton of Craghill
? 1702	Burial of John Stephenson of ye Cragghill
14 Nov 1714	Christening of Anne White daughter of Robert White of Craghill
16 Feb 1727	Christening of Anne daughter of Richard Bell of Crag Hill
5 Feb 1778	Christening of John son of James Harkness of Cragg Hill, labourer and Jane his wife
11 March 1778	Burial of John son of James Harkness of Cragg Hill, 36
26 June 1779	Christening of Mary daughter of James Harkness of Cragg Hill,

¹³ Hutchinson, W, 1794-1797, Page 61

¹⁴ Willis, T.W, 1908 and 1912

Date	Entry
	labourer and Jane his wife
22 Oct 1780	Christening of John son of Cuthbert Atkinson of Cragghill-Hill, mason and Mary his wife
16 June 1782	Christening of Mally daughter of Cuthbert Atkinson of Cragghill, mason and Mary his wife
13 Feb 1785	Burial of James Harkness of the Cragg Hill, farmer, 83
17 July 1787	Christening of Anne daughter of James Harkness of Craghill Hill, farmer and Jane his wife (l. Armstrong)
28 Aug 1794	Burial of Richard Stapleton of Craghill, 76 poor
24 July 1797	Burial of Mary daughter of James Harkness of Craghill, 18
10 July 1800	Burial of Jane Harkness of Craghill
28 Feb 1837	Christening of Isaac illegitimate son of Jane Beaty of Craghill servant

4.2.7 The Enclosure Map for the Parish of Lanercost, dated 1803, clearly shows a property at '*Craig-hill*' at that date located in the north-west corner of a roughly circular area which is annotated with '*Earl of Carlisle*' presumably indicating the owner of that area of land at that date. The land around the Craig Hill site is set out in various sized fields showing the intended areas of enclosure along with the names and acreages (Figure 5). It is clear from this source that some of the former waste land surrounding Craig Hill was being taken into improved pasture or arable land at this date. Some of the proposed enclosed land was subsequently sub-divided, as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1868 (see Figure 7). There are several sites and topographical features shown on this map which are of interest; to the west of Craig Hill is the line of '*Craig Sike*', presumably a small stream, which is shown on later mapping to run roughly southwards from Craigsike Ford to the north towards a property known as '*Craigsike*' which is located to the south-west of Craig Hill (see Figure 7). The property shown as '*Craigsike*' on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1868 (Figure 7) appears to be shown, with a foot path labelled to its north side. To the south of Craig-hill is the line of a '*road to peat moss*' which runs north-east to south-west, the peat moss being located to the east of Craig Hill. To the north of Craig Hill are the sites of a gravel pit and a freestone quarry, neither of which appear to be shown on later mapping.

4.2.8 Greenwood's Map of Cumberland dated to 1823, although at a small-scale, clearly shows the site of '*Craghill*' located on a hill to the north side of Banks. The property appears to be shown as 'T' shaped, and to the west is a

wooded area, with a stream running north to south to its west side along part of the base of the hill. A track is partly represented running north-east to south-west to the south-east side of 'Craghill'. The property now known as Northrigg Hill does not appear to be shown on this map, suggesting it may not have been in existence at this date (Figure 6).

- 4.2.9 Parson and White's *History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland 1829* provides some interesting observations regarding the parish of Lanercost, and the townships within it: *'Lanercost Abbey Parish is a large picturesque district..it consists of the four manors of Lanercost, Askerton, Walton Wood and Trodder-main or Ryer-main, of which the Earl of Carlisle is lord; the three latter being within the custom of the Barony of Gilsland. The lower lands have generally a fertile loamy soil mixed with sand. The steep bank lands, which shut in the vales of the Irthing and Kingwater, rest upon limestone and are very fruitful in the production of grain'*¹⁵.
- 4.2.10 Although there is a Tithe Map and accompanying Award housed at Carlisle Archives Centre dating to 1851 for Lanercost parish, this map does not show the property known as Craig Hill, although other sites in the area are represented¹⁶. It is possible the reason for this is that the owner was not liable to pay tithes at this date.
- 4.2.11 The First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the 1860s is the earliest readily-available cartographic source to show the buildings at Craig Hill in the 19th century. The 6" version shows 'Craighill' as an isolated property with woodland surrounding it on its north and west sides, and with improved land with field boundaries to the east and south, which seemingly represent the enclosed area of land shown on the Enclosure Map of 1803 (see Figure 5). To the south of the property is a 'Well' shown close to a field boundary, and a track is visible leading to the site from the south. To the south-west is the now abandoned property known as 'Craigsike' (Figure 7). The 25" version of this mapping shows the buildings at 'Craighill' in greater detail. The buildings are shown to be linear in form, with a detached structure to the east. The house, which is located at the west end of the range, extends beyond the width of the attached agricultural building (Figure 8). Accompanying this map is a Schedule which provides details of the state of cultivation and acreages of the fields surrounding Craig Hill at this date: Plot 607, wood; Plot 608, pasture; Plot 609, house, gardens etc; Plot 610, pasture, Plot 611, arable; Plot 612, pasture; Plot 613, pasture; Plot 630, arable and pasture and Plot 631, pasture¹⁷. This information is useful as it

¹⁵ Parson, W and White, W, 1829, Page 437

¹⁶ Carlisle Archive Centre Ref: DRC 8/112/1-2

¹⁷ This information was obtained from a bound copy housed at Carlisle Archives Centre by G Clark, Volume IV, Cumberland K-P

indicates that the fields around Craig Hill were utilised for both pasture and arable production in the 1860s.

- 4.2.12 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900, 25" to 1 mile scale, shows that by this date a small structure has been constructed against the west elevation of the separate building to the east of the house. Very little else has changed on the ground by this date apart from the presence of a footpath which leads off from the track and heads in a south-westerly direction (Figure 9).
- 4.2.13 By the publication of the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map in 1926, a small building has been constructed against the west elevation of the house, and to the north of the buildings is a sheep wash, there is a small structure to the north side of the house, and a further small building against the northern boundary wall. The presence of a sheep wash indicates that sheep farming formed part of the agricultural economy of the property in the early 20th century (Figure 10).
- 4.2.14 Several trade directories dating to the 19th and early 20th centuries were sampled for any references to the property known as Craig Hill, and who may have been occupying the house. The following table lists the relevant entries. It must be noted that these directories should be regarded as earlier versions of telephone directories, and the lack of an entry in a particular publication does not necessarily mean that the property was not in existence or was not occupied in that particular year:

Source	Entry
History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland, W Parson and W White 1829	<i>'Kingwater township derives its name from the rivulet which is formed by the union of a number of mountain streams north of Gilsland and flows to the Irthing near Walton. It contains the hamlet of West Hall and about 45 dispersed dwellings extend along a picturesque vale, from 4 to 11 miles NNE of Brampton. In the northern tract of the township is a wild mountainous tract called Spadeadam Waste'.</i> No entry for Craig Hill under Kingwater Township
Mannix and Whellan 1847 Cumberland Directory	<i>'Kingwater township contains 300 inhabitants and derives its name from the rivulet which flows to the Irthing near Walton. There are upwards of 1400 acres of mossy waste land in the township, including the wild mountainous tract called Spadeadam Waste, which belongs to the earl of Carlisle, who with John Ramshay is the principal proprietor of the township'.</i>

Source	Entry
	John Burtholme, farmer, Cragg Hill
Post Office Directory of Westmorland and Cumberland 1858, Kelly & Co, London	John Burtholme, farmer, Crag Hill (listed under Kingwater Township)
History, Topography and Directory of Cumberland 1901, T Bulmer & Co	Miss Margaret Burtholme, farmer, Cragg Hill
Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1910	Miss Margaret Burtholme, farmer, Craig Hill
Kelly's Cumberland Directory 1914	George Smith, farmer, Craig Hill (listed under Kingwater Township)
Kelly's Directory of Cumberland 1925	George Smith, farmer, Craig Hill (listed under Kingwater Township)
Kelly's Directory of Cumberland 1929	George Smith, farmer, Craig Hill
Kelly's Directory of Cumberland 1934	Jn Geo Smith, Craig Hill, farmer
Kelly's Directory of Cumberland 1938	Jn Smith, farmer, Craig Hill (listed under Kingwater Township)

4.2.15 Craig Hill is presently not recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) database which is maintained by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service at Kendal. A search was made, however, of surrounding properties in order to obtain some information on the dates for which some of the structures may have been erected. It has already been noted that Triermain, located to the north-east of Craig Hill (see Figure 1), is medieval in origin, where the upstanding and buried remains of situated immediately to the east of the farm. The castle was noted to have been constructed from material taken from Hadrian's Wall (HER No. 3862). Desoglin which is located to the north of Craig Hill is first recorded in documentary sources in the 16th century, and is listed in the Barony of Gilsland Survey of 1603 as '*Dassoglin*' (HER No. 41448). Swaites, which is located to the north-east of Craig Hill, has a Grade II listed farmhouse which has a datestone of 1839, but this is clearly a much earlier site as it is also named in the Barony of Gilsland Survey of 1603, as is *Leeshill*, *The Westhall*, *The Hardhirste* and *Knorrenmoare*¹⁸. Hall Guards, located to the north-east, also has a Grade II listed house and barn noted to date to the late 17th century with 19th century alterations.

¹⁸ Graham, T.H.B, 1934, Pages 20 and 21

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The Level 2 building survey was undertaken on the 13th February 2012. At the time of the survey the agricultural buildings were not in use apart from areas which were utilised for storage. The house is presently occupied periodically as a holiday home.
- 5.1.2 Upon approach to the property on foot from the south-west, it was possible to note that the buildings are obscured from view by the established woodland which is present to the west and north sides of Craig Hill (Plate 1). The property can be most easily viewed from the south where it is clearly located on high ground overlooking the Irthing Valley (Plates 2 and 3).
- 5.1.3 For completeness, all the buildings present at Craig Hill have been photographed and will be referred to here as House, Building A, Building B, Building C, and Dutch Barn (see Figure 2), although the present planning application only relates to the House and Building A.

5.2 THE HOUSE

- 5.2.1 The house at Craig Hill forms the western end of the linear range of buildings which includes a two-storey agricultural structure (Plate 2). The dwelling is of two stories and is constructed of masonry with slate roofs. In its main south facing elevation, there is a central doorway with a ground floor window to each side, and three windows at first floor level (Plate 4). This elevation is white-washed and the surrounds of the openings and quoins have been painted red, clearly showing the difference between the dwelling and the farm building to its eastern side. There is a vertical break in the masonry between these two structures, which may indicate that the two are not contemporary; it is possible, however, that the vertical break is simply due to the desire to have quoins on the house, rather than a continuation of the stonework into the farm structure (Plate 5).
- 5.2.2 The west elevation of the house consists of two gables, which suggests that at some point there has been an addition to the structure, although any evidence for this is now obscured behind the rendering (Plate 6). Features of note in this elevation consist of a first floor window, tall brick-built chimney stacks and a small stone built lean-to which appears to have been added to the main house at some point between 1900 and 1926 (compare Figures 9 and 10). It was noticeable that the north of the two gabled sections was not as wide as the south gable, possibly indicating that a former 'outshut' (single-storey lean-to) may have been heightened at some point.

- 5.2.3 The north elevation of the house certainly appears to contain archaeological evidence that a single storey outshut or extension has been heightened at some point as shown by the horizontal line in the masonry, the difference in the quoins either side of this line, the blocked window between the ground and first floor windows, and the difference in the window surrounds themselves, with the first floor being surrounded by brick (Plates 7-9). The brick windows surrounds, along with the brick chimney stacks may suggest a late 19th or early 20th century period for these alterations, although this could not be confirmed from any readily-available documentary sources. It would appear that the earlier house may have been an of an 'outshut plan' common in Cumbria in the late 18th century. The floor plan of this particular style of property would have consisted of four rooms at ground floor level used as a living room and parlour to the front (in this case the south side), with a small scullery and pantry to the rear in the outshut (or lean to), separated by a staircase which provided access to the first floor bedrooms. The first floor may have had two or three bedrooms to the front, as suggested by the windows, with storage spaces in the loft section of the outshut roof to the rear.
- 5.2.4 The east elevation of the house is largely obscured by the stone-built farm building which continues from this wall, however it was possible to note the double gables resulting from the heightening of the outshut. Part of this elevation is cement rendered, hiding the diagonal line of the outshut roofline (Plate 10). It was noticeable that the roof of the agricultural building (Building A) did not share the roofline of the house, possibly indicating that the two were not necessarily constructed at the same time, although there may have only been a short period of time between the two.
- 5.2.5 The interior of the house was inspected for any features of note which may potentially be affected by future redevelopment. The house is interestingly still relatively un-modernised, and retains fireplaces and features of 19th and early 20th century date. The present floorplan consists of a living room/kitchen and parlour to the front, with pantry and bathroom to the rear separated by the staircase. The present users of the house for holiday accommodation have noted that the bathroom was formerly used for slaughtering pigs, and sandstone shelves existed along the walls. Located within the pantry is a brick-built set-pot or copper used for washing clothes (Plate 11). Heat would have been created from a small fire at the base of the structure, the opening for which still retains a small iron door. This heat would have heated the metal bowl, hence the name 'copper', within which the clothes could be washed. The bowl is apparently still *in-situ*, now covered by a wooden lid.

- 5.2.6 At first floor level there are four bedrooms, the two to the rear (north side) being set at a slightly lower level than the other two, due to the heightening of the outshut. These two bedrooms have 19th century fireplaces set in a corner of the room, indicating that the flues are diagonal to led up to the chimney. The front two rooms have fireplaces in their end walls (Figure 12).



Plate 1: View looking north-east showing the wooded area on the west side of Craig Hill



Plate 2: View looking north showing the house and agricultural building at Craig Hill



Plate 3: View looking south showing the view from the south side of Craig Hill towards the Irthing Valley



Plate 4: South elevation of the house at Craig Hill



Plate 5: *South elevation of Building A and the house showing the vertical join between the two (Scale = 2m)*



Plate 6: *West elevation of the house (Scale = 2m)*



Plate 7: North elevation of the house showing the horizontal line in the stonework where a single-storey section has been heightened (Scale = 2m)



Plate 8: Detail of change in quoins and stonework, north elevation of house



Plate 9: North elevation of house showing small blocked window between the ground and first floor openings



Plate 10: East elevation of the house with Building A to the left of photograph



Plate 11: Detail of 'set-pot' or copper, interior of house

5.3 BUILDING A

- 5.3.1 Building A is aligned east to west and is a continuation from the east side of the house (Plate 2). This is a two storey building with a single-storey lean-to at its eastern end, all constructed of roughly coursed masonry with stone slate roof, which has two ventilators along the ridge line, also constructed of stone slates (Plates 12). It would appear that the lean-to at the eastern end is contemporary with the rest of the building as there is no vertical break between the two.
- 5.3.2 The north elevation of Building A at its western end two standard sized doorways each with jambs constructed of alternating long and short blocks of masonry, and single blocks of stone for the lintels (Plates 13 and 14). The doors are rebated internally, meaning that the doors would have opened inwards, and each door provides access to a separate room at ground floor level. There is a single window to one side of each of these doorways, each with stone lintel, but the sills are of concrete and there is some disturbance in the masonry around the openings suggesting that they are later insertions or in the location of earlier windows (Plate 15). Each of the two windows still retains its wooden frame with fixed 8-pane light over a louvred base, often characteristic of stables. Carved into the soft sandstone of one of the door jambs are the possible initials 'D H' (Plate 15).
- 5.3.3 To the eastern end of the south elevation there is a further doorway, in this case with an arched head and with double doors, characteristic of a cart shed

- (Plates 12 and 16). The surround of this doorway is constructed of well-dressed masonry blocks, with the arch consisting of 17 voussoirs including a central keystone. The jambs are rebated externally showing that the original and subsequent doors opened outwards.
- 5.3.4 At first floor level, the south elevation has a large door-like opening with dressed stone surround, characteristic of a pitching door used to transfer hay or straw to a first floor loft, or alternatively it may have been used as a winnowing door (Plates 12 and 17). The stonework of the surround is not as regular as the blocks used for the ground floor doorways, and it has been considered if some of this masonry has been reused from elsewhere. It was noticeable at the base of this opening that at some point it was much lower, but with no definable sill; it is possible that the opening was lowered to accommodate a mechanical conveyor for transferring bales, although the logistics of getting such machinery to this remote and site has been considered, given the lack of access road. To the eastern end of the south elevation there is a blocked window with stone surround; this would have lit a separate room at first floor level, possibly a granary for the storage of processed crops (Plates 12 and 18).
- 5.3.5 At the east end of Building A there is the lean-to or outshut already noted to be contemporary with the rest of the building, with alternating quoins defining its east edge (Plate 12). This section of the structure has a small opening at its upper level, possibly used for allowing birds to access the roof space for nesting. There is a metal tie plate just to the west of this lean-to indicating that there may have been a need for some structural stability at some point (Plate 19).
- 5.3.6 The east elevation of Building A consists largely of the lean-to already described (Plates 20 and 21). In this elevation there are two ground floor doorways with sandstone surrounds, which are rebated externally indicating that the doors formerly opened outwards (Plate 22). Above these doors is a first floor window, presumably utilised to allow light into the roof space of the lean-to. The roof of the lean-to has been covered in stone slates, although the timbers of the roof have fallen away and most of the covering has been lost. A horizontal line in the elevation indicates where the roof butted up against the main wall of the building (Plate 21). Near the apex of the gable of the main structure there are three holes set in a triangular shape, with projecting ledges; these would have allowed birds to access the building, and are a common feature of agricultural structures in Cumbria (Plate 23).
- 5.3.7 Internally, the lean-to at the east end of Building A is divided into two spaces by a stone wall. The walls retain the remains of white wash,

indicating that animals were housed in these spaces, as limewash traditionally acted as a disinfectant as well as allowing the stone walls to breathe (Plate 24). Set at the base of this wall there is a small square opening which retains two metal hinges at its top, indicating that there was formerly a hatch; such an opening is generally characteristic of pig sties, and may suggest that these two spaces were used for housing pigs (Plate 25). The upper roof space of this lean-to may have been used as a hen roost, as suggested by the small access holes in the north and south elevations. It is a common arrangement on the farmstead to have pigs and hens within the same structure. Allowing hens to roost at the upper level meant that they were safe from predators, and there may have been wooden boxes placed in this space to provide warm conditions for laying hens¹⁹. The window in the east elevation would have allowed light into the space for the collection of eggs, which presumably undertaken by a ladder from the ground floor, although no evidence of this survives.

- 5.3.8 The north elevation of Building A has a further small opening into the lean-to at its eastern end which, as already noted, appears to have been used for hens to access the roof space for nesting (Plates 26 and 27). To the west of the lean-to there is a further iron tie plate, connecting an iron rod through the wall to connect the tie plate on the south elevation (Plate 27).
- 5.3.9 It is noticeable on the north side of this building that the ground level is much higher than the south side, and this change in ground level has allowed for access to the first floor to be possible directly from the north side of the building. At the east end of the structure there is a window, which as with those on the south side, appears to be a later insertion, or in the location of an earlier window, as shown by the concrete sill and disturbance in the stonework around it. The window itself is of the same form of those on the south elevation, with 8-panes over a wooden louvre (Plates 27 and 28). To the west of this window there is a doorway with sandstone surround consisting of alternating blocks of masonry, and with a sandstone lintel. This doorway is rebated externally, therefore the original and subsequent doors opened outwards (Plate 28). The base of this doorway is set at a slightly higher level than the ground level outside, suggesting that it may not have been used for housing animals (given the step up), although internally it certainly has been used for housing animals at some point due to the presence of limewash on the walls, and surviving straw on the floor.
- 5.3.10 Towards the west end of the north elevation of Building A there is a large doorway with double doors, with arched head and jambs constructed of well-dressed masonry blocks (Plates 26 and 29). The archway consists of 17

¹⁹ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 88

voussoirs including a central keystone, the same as the arched opening in the south elevation; this provides a hint of architectural detailing to the structure. The doorway is rebated internally, therefore the double doors open inwards.

- 5.3.11 To the west of the arched doorway, set at a low level, is a small opening in the wall which could be easily interpreted as simply a loss of a stone. The stones around this opening, however, appear to be slightly worn (Plate 30). Located immediately opposite this hole, there is a purpose-built circular platform, clearly defined on its western side by a stone retaining wall (Plates 31 and 32). This platform is characteristic of the location of a 'sweep type horse-engine' which was a device which utilised horse power (Plate 33). According to Brunskill this form of engine consisted of cast-iron gearing with one, two or four poles attached leading to a wrought iron shaft with universal jointing. The horses trod a circular path pulling the poles which drove a drive shaft at ground level, with the horses stepping over the shaft by way of a removable ramped bridge, as shown on Plate 33. This type of engine was invented in 1841, and was displayed at the Great Exhibition of 1851; it was relatively cheap to produce, reliable, suitable for small farms, and could even be made portable, to be carried from farm to farm²⁰.
- 5.3.12 Internally, Building A is divided into three separate spaces at ground floor level (not including the lean-to at the east end), each with its own access door (see Plate 12 and Figure 12). The western room, closest to the house, appears to have, at least more latterly, been used as a stable as suggested by the presence of a substantial single-wooden stall division (Plate 34). Usually, historically at least, horses were housed in individual stalls; the stall partition was strong and heavily boarded to prevent horses biting each other. This room also retains wooden hooks for hanging horse tack, and the remains of a wooden water or feeding trough (Plates 35 and 36). Set in the south wall of this space is a small recess which may have been used to house a candle or oil light, or even grooming equipment (Plate 37).
- 5.3.13 The interior of the central room at ground floor level in Building A could not be accessed at the time of survey, however it was possible to note through the door that all that survives in this space is a wooden feeding trough and hay rack on the east wall (Plate 38). There was no evidence for internal divisions; therefore it is possible that it was used as a loose box for single cows when sick or calving, or for small groups of bullocks or heifers when there was no provision of a foldyard²¹.

²⁰ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 56

²¹ *Ibid*, Page 75

- 5.3.14 The eastern room, which also could not be accessed due to a locked door, would have possibly originally have been a cart shed. Internally all that survives in this room is the remains of a possible hay rack against the north wall, indicating that it may have more latterly also been used as a loose box. Of interest in this room is the ceiling which is not boarded, as is the case of the other rooms, but is constructed of concrete and metal beams, possibly of late 19th or early 20th century date (Plate 39).
- 5.3.15 The first floor of Building A could be accessed by either of the two doorways in the north elevation (see Plate 26). At first floor level this building is divided into two internal spaces, one small space over the former cart shed, and a larger space over the stables and loose box (see Figure 12). The room over the former cart shed was noted to have white washed walls, which suggests at some point it was used to house animals (Plate 40). The iron rod tying together the two tie plates noted externally was visible against the east wall, and the roof truss was noted to be of king-post construction of machine-sawn timber (Plate 41). In the west wall of this space, close to the apex of the gable, is a square 'owl hole' which would have allowed owls to access the building and aid in controlling vermin.
- 5.3.16 The interior of the largest first floor space of Building A was accessed through the arched doorway shown on Plate 29. This space is open to the roof and there was no evidence for internal divisions. The roof structure consists of four king post roof trusses of machine-sawn timber, with the trusses set slightly lower than the wall place on which they sit (Plate 42). The space was in use for storage at the time of survey, therefore it was not possible to comprehensively observe all features which may have been present. The floor is boarded, and the first floor doorway previously observed in the south elevation was noted to be level with this floor. It has already been noted that the door in the south elevation may have been a winnowing door; from the interior of this part of the building it was observed that the door was in line with the larger arched doorway in the north elevation, which is a characteristic of winnowing doors, which allowed the wind to blow through the structure aiding in the 'winnowing' of grain, where the chaff could be separated from the valuable arable crop. It is therefore possible that this large open space (the barn) may have been utilised, originally at least, for the hand-flail threshing of arable crops, with a later change in mechanisation in the form of the horse engine against the north wall. It is certainly known from Ordnance Survey mapping that some of the fields to the east of Craig Hill were under arable cultivation, and the resulting crops would have needed to be threshed, winnowed and bagged for use on the farm or for sale.

5.3.17 Still *in-situ* in the barn is an apparent turnip chopper, which is located in line with the hole in the north wall which is apparently associated with the circular horse engine platform (Plate 43).



Plate 12: South elevation of Building A



Plate 13: Detail of stone ventilator, roof of Building A



Plate 14: Detail of one of the doorways in the south elevation, Building A (Scale = 2m)



Plate 15: Detail of one of the ground floor windows, south elevation of Building A



Plate 16: Detail of arched doorway, south elevation of Building A (Scale = 2m)



Plate 17: Detail of first floor pitching door, south elevation of Building A



Plate 18: Detail of first floor blocked window, south elevation of Building A



Plate 19: East end of Building A showing the lean-to or outshut with possible bird access hole



Plate 20: East elevation of Building A (Scale = 2m)



Plate 21: East elevation of Building A



Plate 22: Detail of doorways in east elevation of Building A (Scale = 2m)

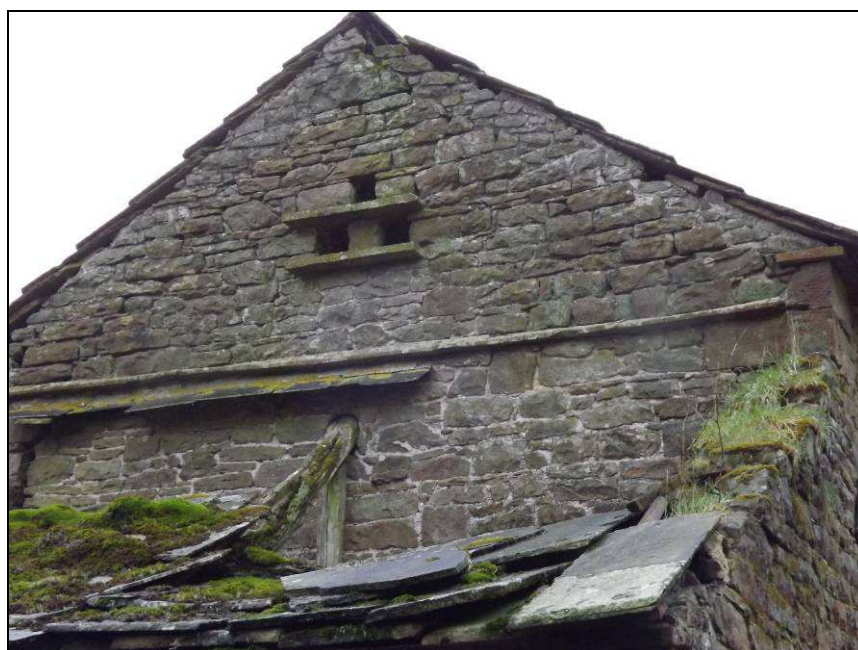


Plate 23: Detail of nesting boxes, east elevation of Building A



Plate 24: Interior of lean-to, east end of Building A



Plate 25: Detail of small opening at base of wall, lean-to in Building A



Plate 26: North elevation of Building A



Plate 27: East end of the north elevation of Building A (Scale = 2m)



Plate 28: East end of the north elevation of Building A (Scale = 2m)



Plate 29: Detail of arched doorway, north elevation of Building A (Scale = 2m)



Plate 30: Detail of small hole in north elevation of Building A (Scale = 2m)



Plate 31: View looking south-east showing the circular platform to the north side of Building A



Plate 32: Detail of circular platform, north side of Building A

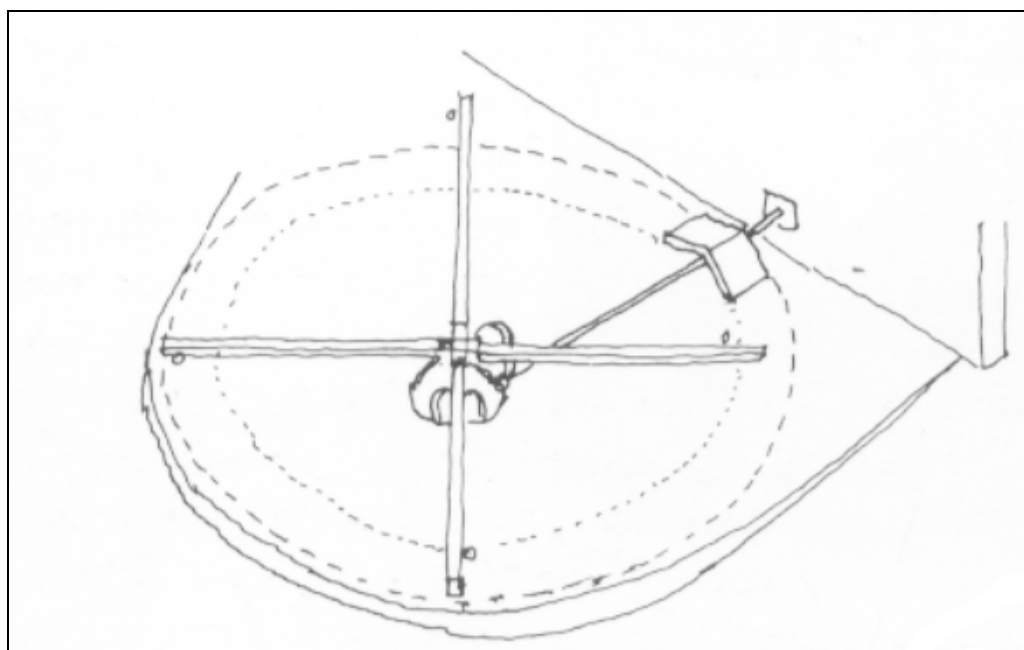


Plate 33: Sketch of a 'sweep type horse-engine' (After Brunskill 1999)



Plate 34: Detail of wooden stall division, ground floor, west room, Building A



Plate 35: Detail of wooden hooks for possible horse tack, west room in Building A



Plate 36: Detail of possible water or feed trough, stables in Building A



Plate 37: South wall of stable with evidence for wooden hooks and recess in wall



Plate 38: Interior of central room, ground floor of Building A



Plate 39: Interior of the east room, ground floor of Building A



Plate 40: Interior of first floor room over former cart shed



Plate 41: Detail of roof truss, east end of Building A



Plate 42: View looking east showing the interior of the first floor, Building A



Plate 43: Possible turnip chopper, interior of barn, Building A

5.4 BUILDING B

- 5.4.1 Building B does not form part of the present planning application, however it will be considered here as it has been in existence since at least the 1860s and historically formed part of this isolated farmstead. This structure is located to the east of the house and adjoining agricultural building, but is aligned slightly differently from the other structures, although it is still orientated roughly north-east to south-west (Figure 2).
- 5.4.2 This is a two storey building constructed of roughly coursed masonry with alternating quoins, and stone slate roof laid in diminishing courses (Plate 44). The north elevation has an apparent blocked doorway on the ground floor, although it is possible that the ground level has risen and part of this former opening may be obscured, and at first floor level there is a further blocked doorway, which still retains some of the masonry blocks of its jambs, and the blocking infill shows that it formerly had a lintel (Plates 45 and 46). There was no discernable evidence for a former staircase which may have led to this doorway, as may be characteristic of a granary. As with Building A, this structure has also had tie plates and tie rods inserted through the walls to counteract structural instability (Plate 45).
- 5.4.3 The east elevation of Building B is gabled and has interesting features which suggests it contains sections of an earlier structure. Just visible are two diagonal lines in the masonry of this gable, which indicates an earlier roof line which is quite steeply pitched compared to the present roof structure, possibly suggesting it may have been laid in heather, reeds or thatch. This former roof line does not continue to the quoins, which suggests that when the building was heightened, the quoins were replaced. A window has been inserted into the heightened gable, which still retains a two-pane window which opens in the middle. Below this window there is evidence for a former smaller window. At the apex of the gable there is a section of ceramic pipe which has been inserted into the masonry to provide a degree of ventilation; similar ventilation holes were also noted in Building A (Plates 47-49).
- 5.4.4 The west elevation of Building B does not contain the same evidence for a steeply pitched roof as noted in the east elevation, which may suggest that the present building was not the same length as the earlier structure. The scarring that is visible on this wall relates to a later building, which has been demolished, but which was present between 1900 and 1926 as shown from historical mapping (Figures 9 and 10), but was not present in the 1860s (Figure 8). The base of this now lost building was still surviving to the west of Building B. The window in the west elevation of Building B is of the same form as that in the east elevation, although it has lost its frame (Plate 50).

- 5.4.5 The south elevation of Building B was difficult to photograph due to the collapsed remains of a relatively modern Dutch barn (Plates 51 and 52). This elevation contains two standard sized doorways, both with dressed stone lintels although the jambs are not well defined and may indicate that they are both later insertions (Plates 53 and 54). There is some disturbance in the stonework of this elevation, although there are not apparent blocked features which clearly indicate the location of former windows or doorways, 1900, 25" to 1 mile scale

Figure 10: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1926, 25" to 1 mile scale

Figure 11: North and South Elevations of the House and Building A

Figure 12: Existing the metal tie plates also present in this wall (Plate 55).

- 5.4.5 The interior of the building could not be accessed at the time of survey as the doors were locked, however it was possible to note that in its most recent use, this building appears to have been used for housing animals as suggested by the white washed walls, and the hay racks. The internal space is divided into two by a stone cross wall, although this does not extend the full height, suggesting that the upper floor may have been used as a hayloft (Plate 56). There was no evidence internally for any features which may have belonged to an earlier building that may have been used as a dwelling, for example fireplaces. It would appear that whatever the earlier building was, only part of it survives in the present structure. It has been considered, given the known history of the site of Craig Hill, that the steeply pitched roof may have belonged to an earlier house on the site, possibly even a bastle or 'bastle-derivative', however not enough survives of this earlier building to substantiate this.

5.5 BUILDING C

- 5.5.1 Building C is a small structure located just to the north side of the house, and, as with Building B, does not form part of the present planning application, however it is of interest and is worth noting here.
- 5.5.2 This is a single-storey structure constructed of well-dressed masonry blocks which are roughly coursed, with alternating quoins and Welsh slate roof (Plate 57). There is a door in its south elevation, and another in the west elevation, indicating that internally it is split into two rooms, although there was only access into one at the time of survey, and it was noted that this has been used as a privy, with its wooden seat still surviving (Plate 58). It is presumed that the other room may have been used as a coal store or ash house. This building was constructed at some point between 1900 and 1926 as shown by historical mapping (compare Figures 9 and 10).



***Plate 44:** View looking south showing Building B to the left of photograph with part of Building A to the right*



***Plate 45:** North elevation of Building B (Scale = 2m)*



Plate 46: Detail of the blocked openings, north elevation of Building B



Plate 47: East elevation of Building B



Plate 48: Detail of former roof line of an earlier structure with inserted window and blocked window below, Building B

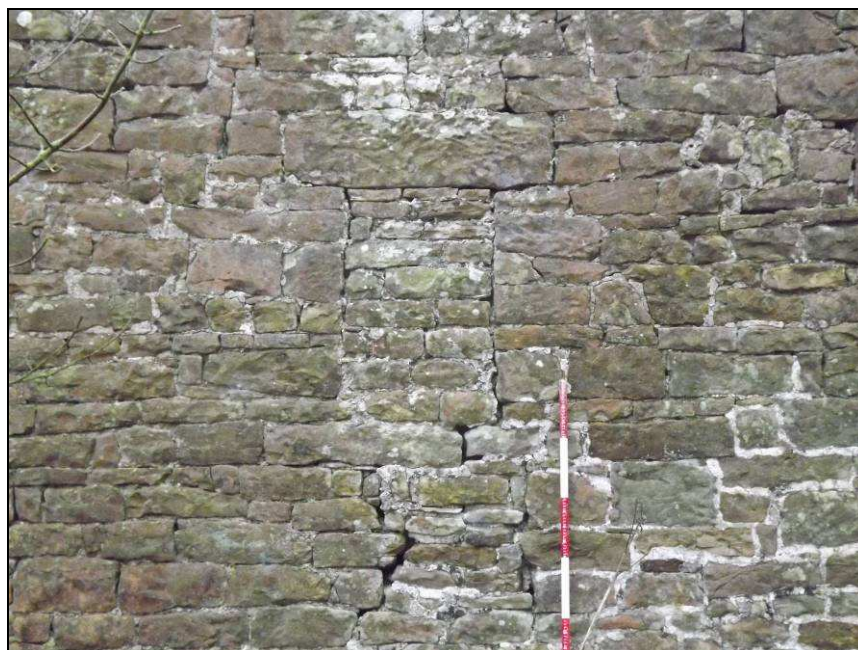


Plate 49: Blocked window in east elevation of Building B



Plate 50: West elevation of Building B (Scale = 2m)



Plate 51: South elevation of Building B (Scale = 2m)



Plate 52: Building B as seen from the east with the remains of a Dutch barn to its south side



Plate 53: Detail of western door, south elevation of Building B (Scale = 2m)



Plate 54: Eastern doorway, south elevation of Building B



Plate 55: View looking east showing the buttress against the south elevation of Building B (Scale = 2m)



Plate 56: East room in Building B showing the remains of a hay rack



Plate 57: south and east elevations of Building C (Scale = 2m)

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 This research revealed that there appears to have been a property known as '*The Cragghill*' since at least the early 17th century, as a site of that name is mentioned in the Survey of the Barony of Gilsland. The property is mentioned in parish registers in the 17th and 18th centuries, and trade directories contain entries relating to the former farmstead through the 19th and early 20th century. Of particular interest are the maps which accompany the Barony of Gilsland Survey 1603, which although difficult to interpret, do appear to show that Craig Hill was located in a distinct area of enclosed land, surrounded by waste or common.
- 6.2 The Enclosure Map of 1803 clearly shows Craig Hill as an isolated farmstead set in its own area of presumed improved land, surrounded on the north and west sides at least by land which at that date was being considered for bringing into useful agricultural use. The Enclosure Map shows the buildings at Craig Hill as being of a 'T'-shape, but it is unclear how accurate this map is with regards to the exact form of the structures on site.
- 6.3 The buildings which form the present survey appear to have been in existence since at least the 1860s, as they are shown on historical mapping from that date. Little in the way of additions was seemingly made apart from the construction of a small structure against Building B, a lean-to against the west elevation of the house, and a separate building to the north side of the house.
- 6.4 The building survey has revealed that the structures which form the present study consist of a two-storey, double-pile house, originally an outshut house which has been heightened to the north side to its present form. The house may date to the second half of the 18th century or the early 19th century, as suggested by information provided by Brunskill²², although there were no date stones present to provide any clue as to its origins, and there was no information gained from documentary sources as to a date of construction, although this is not uncommon for vernacular buildings in Cumbria. Internally there has been little in the way of modernisation, with the 19th century fireplaces and a set-pot or copper still *in-situ*. No features of particular interest were noted in the east wall of the house, apart from fireplaces, which would be adversely affected by the proposed works to extend into the building to the east.
- 6.5 The agricultural building to the east side of the house (Building A) forms a continuation of the dwelling, and may be contemporary with it. Building A

²² Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Pages 78-79

appears to originally have consisted of a first floor barn, a 'bank barn' and a possible small granary, with a stable, loose box, cart shed and pig sties with hen coop above, providing all the accommodation needed for a small farmstead. Of particular interest with regards to Building A is the presence of the circular stone-built platform located to the north side of the barn where there was a sweep type horse-engine, which would have been used to power machinery in the barn. As with many traditional farm buildings, Building A is difficult to date due to lack of documentary evidence, and there is no apparent date stone (although they should always be considered with caution as they can be reused). It is possible that Building A is contemporary with the house, and may therefore date to the second half of the 18th century or early 19th century.

- 6.6 Building B is of interest due to the presence of the steeply pitched gable in its east elevation. This may be all that survives of an earlier building, the function of which was unclear. It is possible it may have been an earlier dwelling on the site, but there were no domestic features surviving, if they ever existed. It may simply have been an earlier farm structure, the remains of which have been incorporated into a later agricultural building.
- 6.7 Craig Hill is an interesting site, not just due to its buildings and that fact that it is known to have been the site of a 'tenement' since at least the early 17th century. It also appears to have been a prominent landmark, and consideration may be given to the site having been utilised much earlier than the 17th century due to its topographical features.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brown, D.H, 2007, *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum
- Brunskill, R.W, 1999, *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and Their Conservation*, London: Victor Gollancz/Peter Crawley
- Brunskill, R.W, 2002, *Traditional Buildings of Cumbria*, London: Peter Crawley/Cassell
- Curwen, J.F, 1913, *The Castles and Fortified Towers of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North-of-the-Sands*, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Extra Series Volume XIII, Kendal: Titus Wilson
- English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, Swindon
- Graham, T.H.B, 1934, *The Barony of Gilsland, Lord William Howard's Survey taken in 1603*, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Extra Series, Volume XVI
- Hutchinson, W, 1794-1797, *The History of the County of Cumberland, Volume I*, First published in Carlisle by F Jollie, Republished 1974 by E P Publishing Ltd/Cumberland County Library
- IfA, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, Reading: Institute for Archaeologists
- IfA, 2011, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, Reading: Institute for Archaeologists
- Parson, W and White, W, 1829, *History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland*, Republished by Michael Moon, Whitehaven in 1984
- Town, M, 2012, *Project Design for an Archaeological Building Recording Project at Craig Hill, Banks, Brampton, Cumbria*, Unpublished Document, NP Archaeology Ltd
- Willis, T.W, 1908, *The Register of the Parish of Lanercost: Baptisms, Weddings and Burials 1666-1730* [copy housed at Carlisle Library, local studies]
- Willis, T.W, 1912, *The Registers of the Parish of Lanercost, Cumberland: Baptisms, Weddings and Burials*, Beverley: Wright and Hoggard

Maps

Maps accompanying the Survey of the Barony of Gilsland 1603 (Carlisle Library, digital versions)

Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland 1774 (Carlisle Library)

Lanercost Enclosure Map 1803 (Carlisle Archives Centre, Ref QRE 1/75)

Greenwood's Map of Cumberland 1823 (Carlisle Library)

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 6" to 1 mile scale, Surveyed 1862, Published 1868, Cumberland Sheet XII (Carlisle Archives Centre)

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 25" to 1 mile scale, c.1865, Cumberland Sheet XII.10 (Carlisle Archives Centre)

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 25" to 1 mile scale, 1900, Cumberland Sheet XII.10 (Carlisle Archives Centre)

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 25" to 1 mile scale, 1926, Cumberland Sheet XII.10 (Carlisle Archives Centre)

APPENDIX: FIGURES
