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WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



MR STEVE RILEY

FOULSYKE FARM, SILLOTH, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording

May 2015

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PLANNING APPLICATION REF: 2/2013/0785

MR STEVE RILEY

Foulsyke Farm, Silloth, Cumbria

Archaeological Building Recording

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ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES
LAND AND PROPERTY
MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING
MINERAL ESTATES AND QUARRYING
WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) were commissioned by CDL Architecture, on behalf of their client Mr S Riley, to undertake a programme of archaeological building recording of two agricultural buildings at Foulsyke Farm, near Silloth, Cumbria. The work was required as a condition of planning consent. The building recording covered two agricultural buildings known as units 4 and 5.

Unit 4 originated as a barn, possibly soon after the building of the existing farmhouse, which is likely to have been in the later 17th century. Unit 4 certainly has pre-19th century origins and its physical character and some dated graffiti may indicate a late 17th century origin. The building of an adjoining byre to the west of the barn, and integrated with it under a cat slide roof, appears to have taken place between 1847 and 1868.

Unit 5 is a composite building of differing periods of construction and is only a remnant of a much larger multi-period range in existence in 1900. The northern end consists of a stone-built building forming farm worker's accommodation on the ground floor with a storage loft above. This was erected before 1847. The adjoining brick built byre with hayloft above and attached store/office, was built to the south between 1868 and 1900.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SITE LOCATION

1.1 Project circumstances and planning background

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by CDL Architecture, on behalf of their client Mr S Riley, to undertake a programme of archaeological building recording of two agricultural buildings at Foulsyke Farm, near Silloth, Cumbria, CA7 4LX (centred on OS grid reference NY 1335 4940), in advance of the conversion of the buildings to residential use (Planning Application Ref: 2/2013/0785). The two buildings are referenced as units 4 and 5 within the planning application.

1.1.2 The grant of planning permission by Allerdale District Council, dated 20th December 2013 stated that, “prior to the carrying out of any construction works units 4 and 5 shall be recorded in accordance with a Level 2 survey as described in English Heritage's document Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice, 2006. Within two months of the commencement of construction works three copies of the resultant Level 2 survey report shall be furnished to the Local Planning Authority. Reason: to ensure that a permanent record is made of the buildings of architectural and historic interest prior to their alteration as part of the proposed development”.

1.1.3 This planning condition was in line with advice provided to Allerdale District Council by Cumbria County Council's historic environment service in a letter dated 15th November 2013 (ref no. JNP/2130785).

1.1.4 The buildings proposed for conversion are part of a farmstead at Foulsyke, near Silloth. Units 4 and 5 were considered by the Cumbria County Council historic environment service to be barns that date to at least the mid 19th century. They were further considered to retain the majority of their original features and to be reasonable examples of vernacular architecture. Consequently, the barns were considered to be heritage assets of local historic and architectural significance.

1.2 Location

1.2.1 Foulsyke is located in the Solway Plain 4km to the south-west of Abbeytown and 0.75km to the west of the hamlet of Highlaws (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The farm is situated at a height of approximately 20m aOD on a small low ridge within an otherwise relatively level landscape (Figure 2).

1.2.3 The present-day farm buildings consist of five units which have been numbered 1 to 5 within planning application 2/2013/0785. Numbers 1 and 2 have been converted, number 3 is the existing farmhouse and numbers 4 and 5 are unconverted farm buildings. Units 4 and 5 are the subject of the current building survey.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and Guidance

2.1.1 A Level 2 Historic Building Survey, as described by English Heritage (now Historic England), is a descriptive record of a building or buildings, which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use (English Heritage 2006, 14). The survey was also undertaken following the appropriate standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

2.2 Level 2 Building Survey

2.2.1 The archaeological building recording consists of digital photography that includes:

- General views of the buildings;
- The external appearance of the buildings, typically as a series of oblique views which show all external elevations and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate;
- The overall appearance of the internal areas, where accessible, including any evidence for historic fixtures and fittings.

2.2.2 The written record comprises:

- The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form;
- The location of the project archive;
- An historical background to set the site into its historical context, with information derived as a result of an assessment of documentary and cartographic sources at Carlisle Archives.
- A description of the form of the buildings, date and construction phases.

2.2.3 The purpose of the archaeological building recording is to produce a photographic and written record of the existing structures prior to redevelopment.

2.3 Reporting and Project Archive

- 2.3.1 Three paper copies of the report will be submitted to the client's agent for submission to Allerdale District Council within two months of the commencement of on-site construction works as per the planning condition 11 of the grant of planning permission of the 20th December 2013.
- 2.3.2 A digital copy of the report will be deposited with the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record at Kendal.
- 2.3.3 An archive will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in '*Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*' (Brown 2011). The project archive will be deposited with Carlisle Archive Centre.
- 2.3.4 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project (<http://www.oasis.ac.uk>). The aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of developer-funded fieldwork. Details of this project have been included on the OASIS database under the identifier **wardella2-211202**.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This historical background has been compiled from information derived from historical mapping consulted at Carlisle Archive Centre as well as readily-available documentary sources such as local histories.

3.2 Foulsyke

3.2.1 A settlement called Foulsyke was in existence by 1538 (Armstrong et al 1950, 296) when it was within the tithing of Holme St Cuthbert. It lay within Holme Cultram parish and the former core area of the monastic estate of Holme Cultram Abbey, which was known as the island (holm derives from the Norse for island), as it was an area of slightly raised ground surrounded for the most part by wet mosslands. Foulsyke would appear to have been in existence as a settlement before the 'Dissolution of the Monasteries' and the parcelling out of the former monastic lands to secular owners. It is perhaps most likely that Foulsyke originated in the late medieval period when the abbey moved away from direct farming of their lands to leasing tenements. The settlement's unappealing name relates to a small watercourse that was either unpalatable for drinking or it may be a reference to the likely peaty nature of the water.

3.2.2 For much of its history Foulsyke appears to have consisted of two properties rather than the one present today. Wills from the 17th and early 18th centuries, which make reference to Foulsyke, name two families living there, the Langcake and Barwise families (CA PROB/1638/WX74; PROB/1723/WIN VX64; PROB/1740/WIN V197). Unsurprisingly, by at least the early 18th century these two neighbouring families were related through marriage (CA PROB/1723/WIN VX64). The 17th and 18th century wills indicate that Foulsyke's occupants were yeoman farmers, which fits with the nature of the main earliest buildings on the site, a substantial stone-built farmhouse and barn (units 3 and 4 on Figure 1).

3.2.3 The tithe map of 1847, on the basis of buildings depicted, indicates that there were two separate farmstead complexes at Foulsyke, the existing Foulsyke Farm and a courtyard farmstead to the north (CA DRC8/93/2). This is not supported by the ownership and occupational details in the tithe apportionment which records Foulsyke as entry 1849, a homestead owned by John Grainger and tenanted by James Armstrong (CA DRC8/93/5). Physically the two seemingly separate groups of

farm buildings were partially demolished and extensively modified during the course of the later 19th century (OS 1868 1st ed sheet XXVII.8 and OS 1900 2nd ed sheet XXVII.8, Figures 3-5).

- 3.2.4 At Foulsyke what appears to have happened is that the two separate farms were amalgamated tenurially before 1847, with physical amalgamation taking place between 1847 and 1900. During the course of the later 19th century what had been a courtyard farm in the north with a separate non-courtyard farm in the south becomes one much larger courtyard farm through the removal of some buildings and the addition of others (see Figures 3-5). The building of Unit 5 appears to be part of this process. The combination of tenements in Holme Cultram was considered to be the reason for later 18th century population decline within the parish and was clearly recognised as a local phenomenon (Hutchinson 1797, 345-6).
- 3.2.5 The present-day Foulsyke Farm was in existence in 1847 when it consisted of the present units 3 and 4 but only part of Unit 5 (CA DRC8/93/2). Unit 3 is the farmhouse and unit 4, a large stone built barn with stone built extension to the west. Unit 5, a brick built byre with attached stone built farmworker's dwelling, was in existence by 1900, though with now demolished extensions (OS 2nd ed sheet XXVII.8). Its oldest surviving part was the farmworker's dwelling which appears to be depicted in 1847 and again in 1868 with an addition to the south which appears to be later replaced by the brick built byre (CA DRC8/93/2, OS 1st ed sheet XXVII.8). The brick built byre was part of a building range that by 1900 extended further to the south than it does today.
- 3.2.6 Clearly on map evidence, unit 5 would appear to be multi-period with the northern part, the farmworker's house dating to before 1847 and the southern brick built extension dating to between 1868 and 1900. Unit 4 was largely in existence by 1847, though it was extended to the west between 1847 and 1868.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological building recording was undertaken on the 22nd February 2015. Unit 4 consisted of a stone-built barn with stone-built extension with a cat-slide roof added to the west (Figure 2). The extension forms a byre and detailed study of the 19th century map evidence indicates that it was added between 1847 and 1868, when the unit noticeably increased in width (CA DRC8/93/2; OS 1868 1st ed sheet XXVII.8). Unit 5 consists of three distinct parts (Figure 7). The central section consists of a brick built byre divided into two cells (5b). The southern part is a brick built store/office which is derelict and the roof has collapsed into it (5c). The northern part is a stone –built former domestic dwelling which was in an advanced state of collapse at the time of the site visit (5a).

4.1.2 At the time of survey the interior of both units 4 and 5 were largely unused and all parts, other than those in a state of collapse, were accessible, except for the northern portion of the barn which forms the eastern side of unit 4 and which was in use for storage.

4.2 Unit 4

4.2.1 This consists of two now joined but clearly distinct structures, a barn (4a) to the east with a byre (4b) to the west. The byre was built against the rear flanking wall of the barn and incorporated into it under a cat slide roof. Map evidence indicates that the byre was added between 1847 and 1868 (CA DRC8/93/2; OS 1868 1st ed sheet XXVII.8). The barn is built of crudely-coursed roughly-shaped sandstone rubble with occasional large boulders, whereas the byre is built of quite well coursed shaped sandstone blocks. Both have alternate long and short sandstone quoins at the corners (see Plates 1 and 2).

4.2.2 The eastern elevation of structure 4a, the barn, is lime washed. It has a central double width doorway with a porch. The porch front elevation is made of possibly reused sandstone quoins with clear tool marks. To the north is another double-width doorway with a hand-made brick surround and an arched brick lintel formed of stretchers (Plate 1). This doorway is clearly an insertion and probably relates to a change of use of the northern end of the barn which is also evidenced by the internal insertion of a half height hand-made brick partition wall, which blocks the north end of the barn from the rest of structure 4a (see Figure 6 and Plate 3). The space

created was floored over, creating a half loft above and storage below. This portion of structure 4a is currently used for storage (Plate 4). It is likely that the doorway and partition wall date to the mid-19th century. The southern third of structure 4a has been recently rebuilt along the eastern elevation in block work with a stone outer skin to match the original stone wall. There are no window openings in the eastern elevation of the barn. The western elevation contains seven ventilation slits. The northern gable end has a windowless window opening and an owl hole in the apex (Plate 5). The southern gable end has two recently inserted window openings and has been partially rebuilt recently in conjunction with the southern end of the eastern elevation.

- 4.2.3 Internally structure 4a has a stone flagged floor in its central section that may be original. The roof, however, is a recent replacement with machined timbers and a corrugated metal roof covering.
- 4.2.4 Despite a number of phases of alteration from the mid 19th century onwards the main core of structure 4a remains a barn of pre-19th century date. Map evidence shows that the barn was in existence by 1847. The appearance of the building, however, suggests a much earlier date, possibly later 17th century. There is graffiti on the southern side of the eastern elevation of the porch of structure 4a. Within a panel appear to be the initials W.C. above a date that looks like 1660. The graffiti is not easily legible. Below are the undated initials J.C. (Plate 6). The two sets of initials may be from the same family but they do not tie in with the known occupiers at Foulsyke, the Langcake and Barwise families. It is also entirely possible that the graffiti was inscribed on a sandstone block that was later reused from elsewhere, indeed perhaps this is likely on the basis of the condition of the inscribed sandstone block and the break that seems to have occurred in the top right hand corner (as inscribed) of the panel (see Plate 6). Nevertheless, a later 17th century date would be consistent with the likely date of the farmhouse. As Brunskill notes in Cumbria, “generally, the rebuilding of a yeoman’s house in the late 17th century seems to have been followed shortly afterwards by some reconstruction of farm buildings or raising of new ones” (2002, 95).
- 4.2.5 Structure 4b, a byre, has an off centre doorway in its western elevation with sandstone surrounds and a wooden lintel. To the south, in the south-west corner of the building is another doorway with machine-made brick surrounds and a wooden

lintel (Plate 7). This more southerly doorway is clearly not original to the structure. The northern and southern gables both have doorways in their eastern corners which allowed unhindered movement and airflow directly through the byre. The northern gable doorway has a sandstone surround and is likely to be part of the original build (Plate 5). The southern gable doorway, however, appears to be a later insertion or replacement with machine made bricks forming the western side of the doorway but with a seemingly uninserted sandstone lintel above (Plate 2).

4.2.6 Internally structure 4b has a concrete slurry floor with sandstone slabbed cattle stalls. Lead piping and integral earthenware feeding/drinking troughs may be part of the original design (Plate 8). The roof is relatively modern and made of machined timbers though the slate roof covering is in a poor condition (Plate 9).

4.3 Unit 5

4.3.1 Unit 5 is located to the north-west of the farmhouse and unit 4, and is orientated north-west to south-east (Figure 2). The Byre (5b) is a two-storey structure constructed of handmade, unfrosted bricks which measure approximately 22cm in length, 6.5cm in height and are 11cm deep, laid in 'Common Bond' (see Plate 10). This consists primarily of overlapping courses of stretchers (the long edge of the brick), but with an occasional course of headers, in this case at around every ten courses. The store (5c) is single-storey and built of similar brick in the same bond as 5b, whilst the domestic dwelling (5a) is two-storey, originally built of local sandstone but with a 20th century rebuild in machine made brick at the northern end of the eastern flanking wall (Plate 11). These bricks were again coursed in 'Common Bond'. The original stone work was roughly coursed mainly of cobbles but with occasional larger roughly squared blocks. The upper storey at the southern end of the eastern flanking wall appears to have been rebuilt using coursed and squared blocks of stone. The bonding matrix for all of unit 5 is a lime mortar except for the machine-made bricks which are fixed with a more modern sandy cement-based mortar.

4.3.2 The store (5c) is narrower than the byre to which it is attached to the north, being offset on its eastern elevation by about 1m. It is roofless. Its eastern face contains a wooden framed door in the northern corner and a wooden window frame surrounding a sliding sash window (Plate 12). The store has little to distinguish it as a structure other than the sash window which indicates a function that was not purely agricultural. Whilst it may have been used in more recent times as a store, it may

have originated as an office. The western flanking wall shows structure 5c to be integrated seamlessly with structure 5b with the brick courses interlocked and made of the same materials and the foundations consisting of crudely coursed large rubble (Plate 13). A foundation trench stretching to the south indicates that structures 5c and b were once part of a larger structure stretching to the south for an additional 25m (Plate 14). The map evidence shows this larger now demolished building to the south of 5c as in existence by 1900 (OS 2nd edt sheet XXVII.8). The map evidence shows that structures 5b and 5c were erected between 1868 and 1900 (OS 1st edt sheet XXVII.8; OS 2nd edt sheet XXVII.8; Figures 4 and 5).

- 4.3.3 Structure 5b, the byre, consists of a ground-floor byre divided into two rooms with a hay loft above (Figure 7). The eastern flanking wall has on the ground floor two doorways with wooden surrounds and brick alternating header and stretcher built arches above the lintels, as well as a six light wooden framed window with brick stretcher built arch above the lintel (Plate 10). The second floor hay loft has two taking in doors with no surviving surrounds and a sandstone sill visible on the southern of the doors. Internally the ground floor consists of two rooms with five animal stalls in the northern room. The stalls are on both gable walls and are made of concrete (Plates 15). They are divided by a concrete slurry floor and feature ceramic and stone feed/water troughs. The northern room also has a concrete floor but with two, probably original 19th century plank built animal stalls (Plate 16). The loft is accessed by a fixed ladder formed of a notched plank. For reasons of safety the loft was not accessed but the roof structure was visible from the ground floor and seems to be a relatively recent replacement with new purlins attached to the original 'A' frames (Plate 17). The roof covering is small slates.
- 4.3.4 In structure 5a the alternating long and short quoins of the northern gable end wall, as well as the ground floor entrance door window surrounds, are constructed of dressed sandstone (Plate 11). The quoins have clear tool marks. The red sandstone which makes up the jambs and lintel of the entrance doorway in the eastern elevation appears to be a reused door surround. Structure 5a is roofless with a flue on its southern partition wall with structure 5b (Plate 18). The ground floor on the eastern flanking elevation features a windowless window opening with a wooden window surround. This window lights a front room. On the western elevation are two similar window openings containing six light wooden windows within wooden frames (Plate 19). Each window lights a separate rear room. These were probably

bedrooms. It would appear that domestic accommodation was only on the ground floor because the first floor was accessed via a taking in door on the eastern elevation which, along with the lack of windows to the first floor, suggests that the first floor was used as a hay loft. Rather than a farmhouse, as labelled on the CDL Architectural plan (Figure 7), structure 5a was an agricultural building that incorporated domestic accommodation for a farm worker. This type of accommodation is sometimes colloquially known as a 'paddy house' because it was the type of accommodation used to house poor immigrant Irish farm workers in the mid-later 19th century. This interpretation fits with the documentary dating evidence that indicates that it was probably in existence by 1847 (CA DRC8/93/2). The structural evidence contained in the western elevation suggests that structure 5a was built before structure 5b and that the building of 5b necessitated the rebuilding of the uppermost levels of 5a (see Plate 19).

- 4.3.5 A wall fragment to the north of 5a (Plate 19) indicates that it was abutted by a further stone constructed building that has since been removed. This building is clearly shown to be in existence in both 1847 and 1868 (CA DRC8/93/2; OS 1st edt sheet XXVII.8, Figures 3 and 4). Its demolition post-dates 1900 (OS 2nd edt sheet XXVII.8, Figure 5).



Plate 1: Unit 4 the barn



Plate 2: Unit 4; southern gable of the barn with attached byre to the west



Plate 3: Brick partition wall within barn section of Unit 4



Plate 4: Interior of northern portion of barn Unit 4



Plate 5: Northern gable of Unit 4



Plate 6: Graffiti on porch of barn of Unit 4



Plate 7: Western elevation of the byre, Unit 4



Plate 8: Stalls within the byre, Unit 4



Plate 9: Interior of cat slide roof of byre, Unit 4



Plate 10: The byre, Unit 5 showing brick bonding style



Plate 11: Farm worker's dwelling with hay loft above, Unit 5



Plate 12: Store/office, Unit 5



Plate 13: The bonding of structures 5c and 5b, Unit 5



Plate 14: Foundations of building to the south of structure 5c, Unit 5



Plate 15: Northern room of structure 5b showing stalls, Unit 5



Plate 16: Southern room of structure 5b showing possible 19th century stalls, Unit 5



Plate 17: Interior of roof of structure 5b, Unit 5



Plate 18: Base of flue in structure 5a, Unit 5



Plate 19: Western elevation to structure 5a, Unit 5



Plate 20: Unit 5

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 It would appear that there had been a settlement at Foulsyke since the later medieval period. The present farmhouse is likely to be a yeoman's farm of later 17th century date. The two buildings that have been recorded are farm buildings that relate to that farmhouse. Unit 4 appears to have originated as a barn, possibly soon after the building of the existing farmhouse and certainly has pre-19th century origins. It is a good example of late 17th or 18th century main barn situated within the home closes of the steading. It has suffered from repeated periods of alteration and refurbishment but still retains its historic character. The building of a byre to the west of the barn, and integrated with it under a cat slide roof, appears to have taken place between 1847 and 1868.
- 5.2 During the period 1847 to 1900 the farmstead underwent a number of changes, perhaps associated with expansion occasioned by the merger of the present Foulsyke farm with another farm to the immediate north. Unit 5 evolved its current composite form at this time. Initially it consisted of a stone built building, structure 5a, which was part of a range that extended northward and has now been demolished. This range was extended southward with the addition of a brick built byre with hay loft above and attached store/office to the south between 1868 and 1900.
- 5.3 Unit 5 in 1900 was part of a long range of buildings built at different periods and using a variety of construction materials. Unit 5 today is a composite remnant of this building range (Plate 20).

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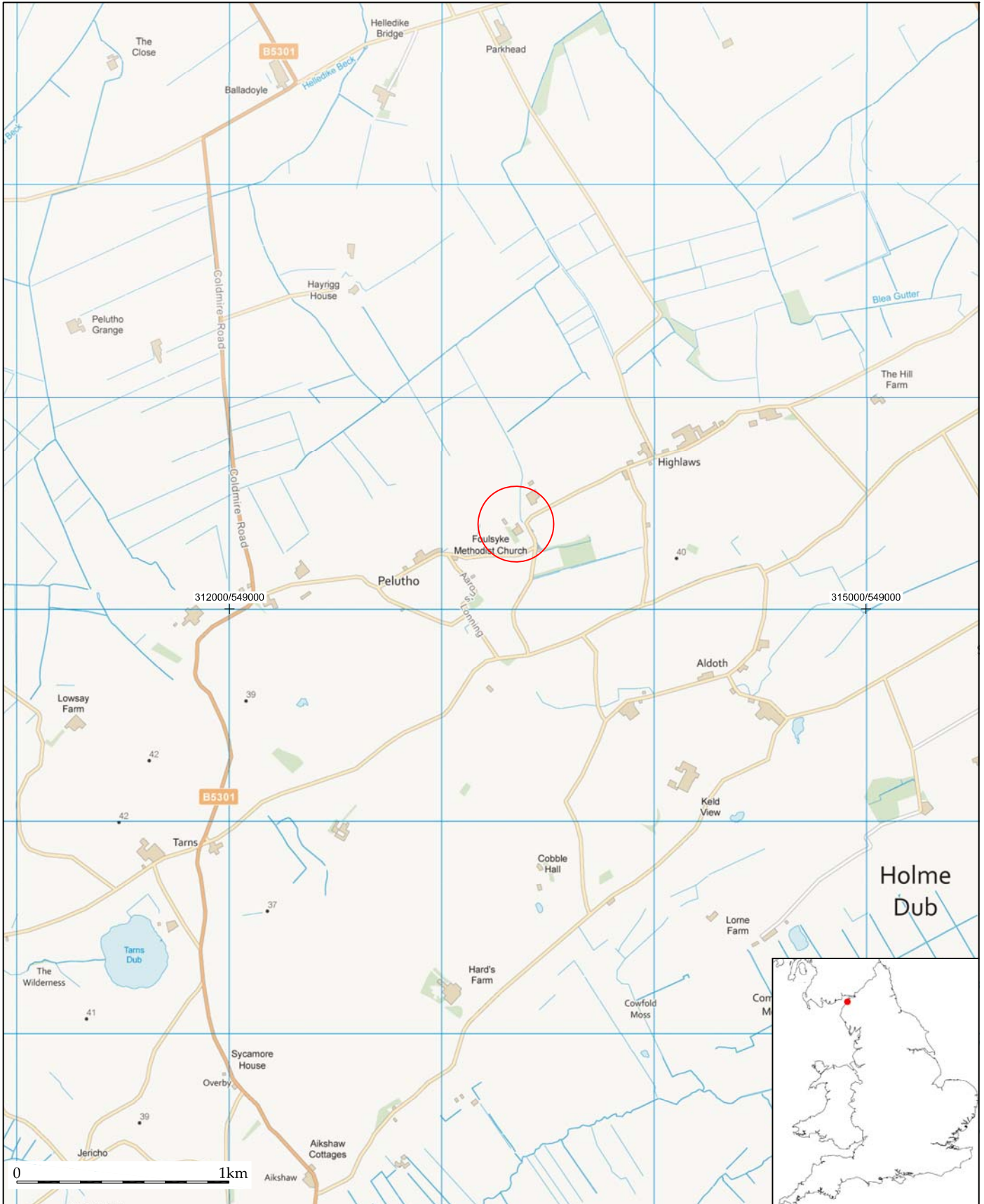
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FIGURES






 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015</p>	<p>PROJECT: Foulisyke Farm, Silloth, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11302</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr S Riley</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.






 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015</p>	<p>PROJECT: Foulsyke Farm, Silloth, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11302</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr S Riley</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 2</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Buildings recorded during archaeological survey</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 2: Detailed site location.






 <p>wardell armstrong <i>archaeology</i></p>	<p>PROJECT: Foulsyke Farm, Silloth, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11302</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr S Riley</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 3</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Buildings recorded during archaeological survey</p>	
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Figure 3: Extract from Holme Abbey Tithe Map, 1847.






	<p>PROJECT: Foulsyke Farm, Silloth, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11302</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr S Riley</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 4</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Buildings recorded during archaeological survey</p>	
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Figure 4: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1868 (25" to 1 mile scale).






 <p>wardell armstrong <i>archaeology</i></p>	<p>PROJECT: Foulsyke Farm, Silloth, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11302</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr S Riley</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 5</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Buildings recorded during archaeological survey</p>	
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Figure 5: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900 (25" to 1 mile scale).

PROJECT:

Foulsyke Farm, Silloth,
Cumbria

CLIENT:

Mr S Riley

SCALE: 1:125 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

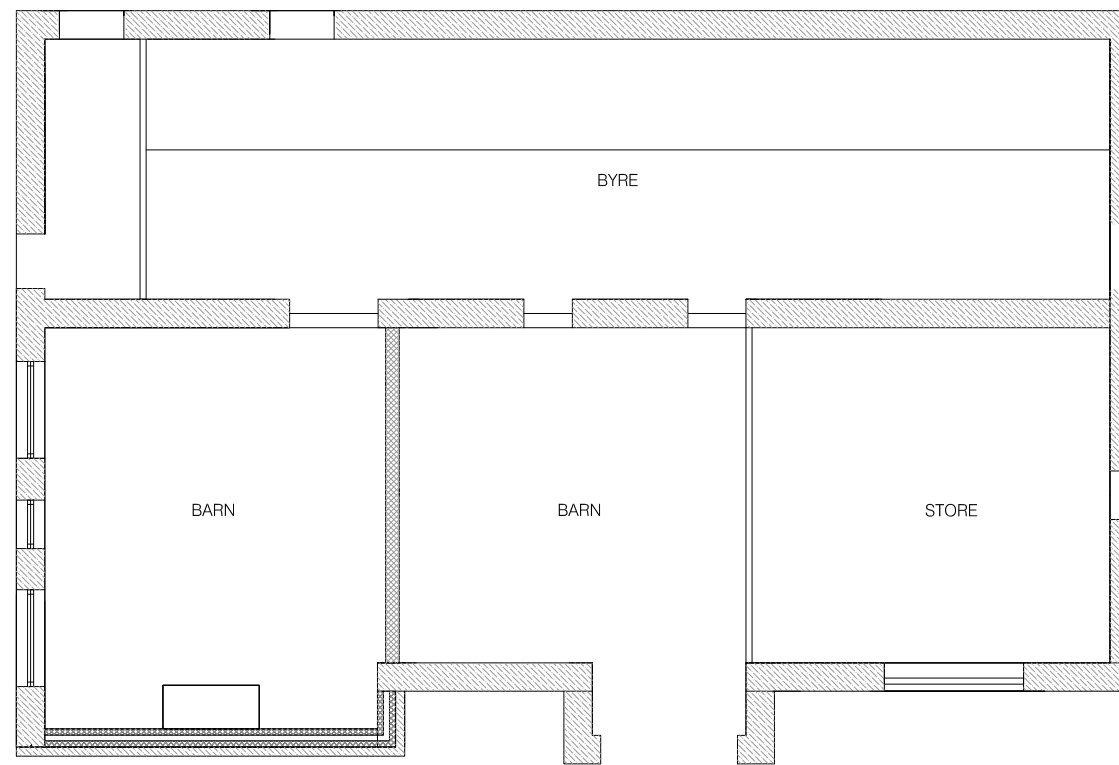
DATE: May 2015

REPORT No:

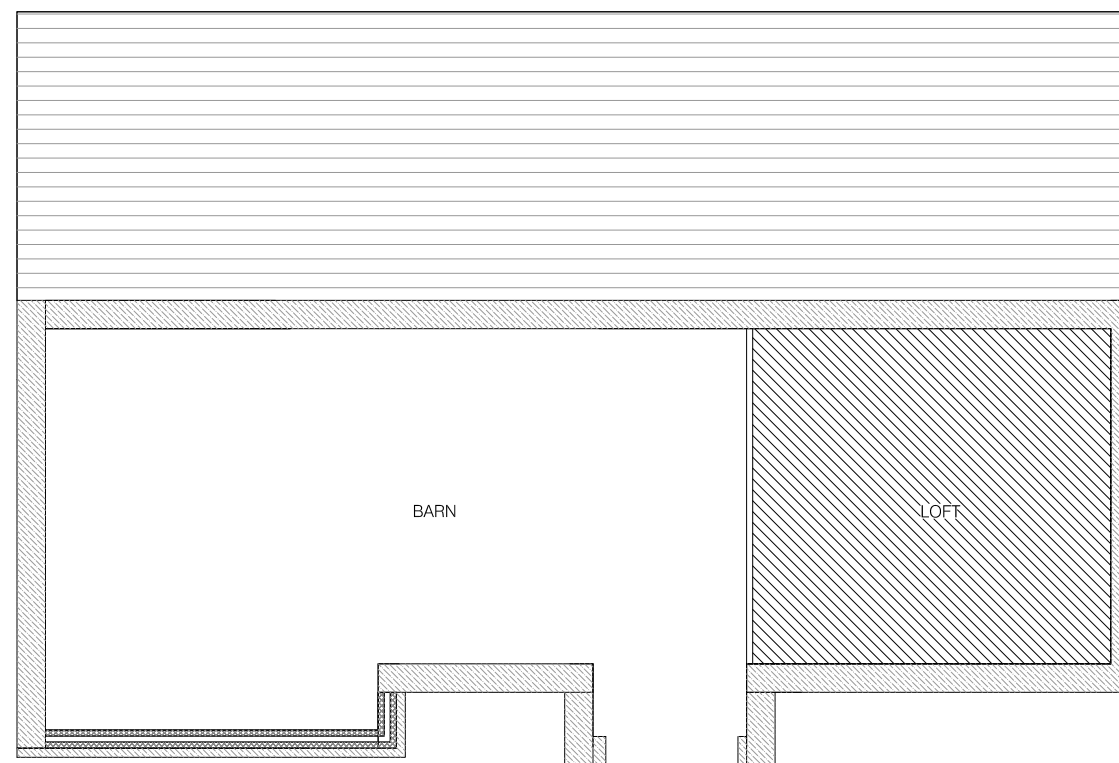
CP11302

FIGURE:

6



Existing ground floor plan.



Existing first floor plan.

0 ————— 5m

Figure 6: Architect's Plan of Unit 4.

PROJECT:

Foulsyke Farm, Silloth,
Cumbria

CLIENT:

Mr S Riley

SCALE: 1:125 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

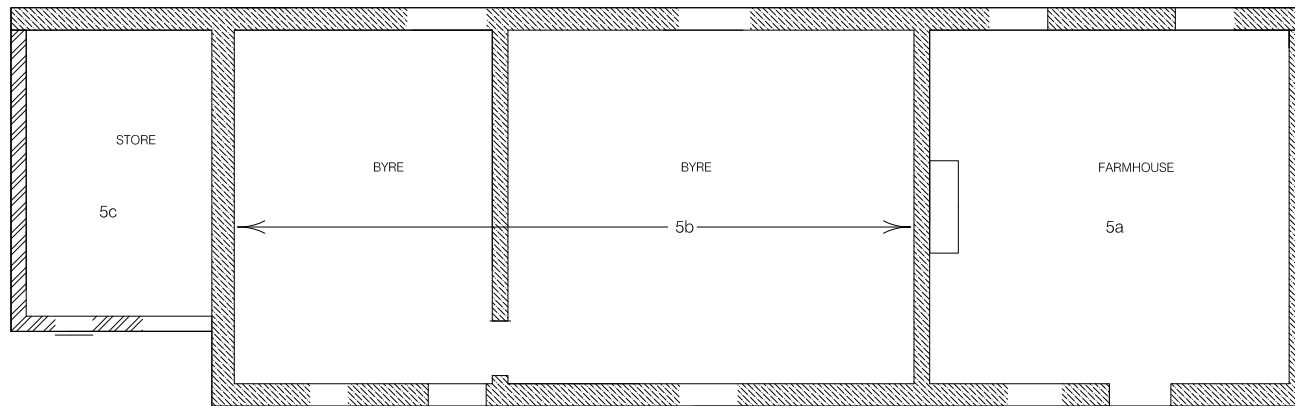
DATE: May 2015

REPORT No:

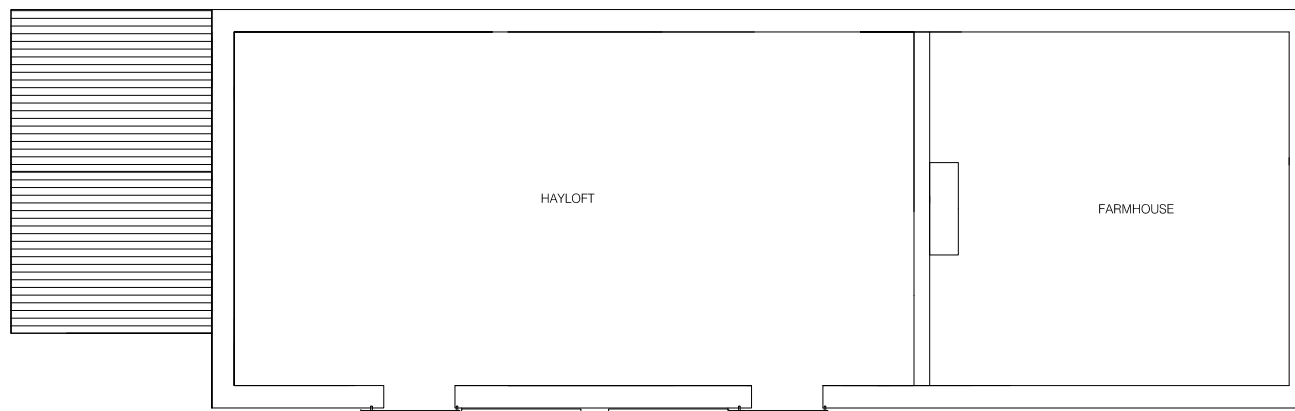
CP11302

FIGURE:

7



Existing ground floor plan.



Existing first floor plan.

0 5m

Figure 7: Architect's Plan of Unit 5.

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