

Scarr House Farm, Muker, North Yorkshire

Historic Building Recording

Prepared for:	Griff Thomas GTEC Group GTEC House Charcoals Way Upper Wensleydale Business Park Hawes North Yorkshire DL8 3AU
Prepared by:	Chris Scott BA (Hons), MA, MCIfA Solstice Heritage Crabtree Hall Business Centre Little Holtby Northallerton North Yorkshire DL7 9NY
Checked by:	Jim Brightman BA (Hons), MLitt, MCIfA
Project Ref:	SOL1617-6
Document Ref:	DOC1617-18
Dates of Fieldwork:	July 2016
Date of Report:	July 2016



© Solstice Heritage 2016

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Solstice Heritage would like to thank Mr. G. Thomas for commissioning this work. Also deserving of thanks are the staff of the various repositories of information consulted as part of this study. Finally, thanks are expressed to Miles Johnson, Senior Historic Environment Officer at the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority for his guidance and assistance with the project. Where map data has been used in the preparation of the accompanying figures, this is derived from Ordnance Survey Opendata and is crown copyright all rights reserved.



CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
1. Introduction	2
1.1 Project Background	2
1.2 Site Location and Description	2
2. Methodology and Sources	4
2.1 Building Recording	4
2.2 Assumptions and Limitations	4
2.3 Copyright	4
3. Results of the Historic Building Recording	5
3.1 Building A - Exterior	5
3.1.1 External South Facing Elevation	5
3.1.2 External east facing elevation	5
3.1.3 External north facing elevation	7
3.1.4 External West-facing elevation	9
3.2 Building A – Interior Ground floor	9
3.2.1 Room G1	9
3.2.2 Room G2	12
3.2.3 Room G3	15
3.2.4 Room G4	18
3.2.5 Room G5	20
3.2.6 Room G6	21
3.3 Building A – Interior First floor	22
3.3.1 Room F1	22
3.3.2 Room F2	25
3.3.3 Room F3	27
4. Discussion and Recommendations	29
4.1 Discussion	29
4.2 Recommendations	29
5. Sources	30
5.1 Bibliography	30
Appendix 1 – Plans and Elevations	31
Appendix 2 – Photograph Register	34



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Site Location	3
Figure 2 South elevation of Building A, facing north-west. Scale 2x2m	6
Figure 3 South elevation of Building A, western extent. Scale 1x2m	6
Figure 4 Eastern extent of south elevation of Building A. Scale 1x2m	7
Figure 5 North elevation of Building A, looking south-west. Scale 2x2m	8
Figure 6 Western extent of North elevation of Building A. Scale 1x2m	8
Figure 7 West elevation of Building A, looking east. Scale 1x2m	9
Figure 8 Room G1, facing west. Scale 1x2m	10
Figure 9 Room G1, facing south-west. Scale 1x2m	11
Figure 10 Room G1, facing east. Scale 1x2m	11
Figure 11 Room G1, facing north-east. Scale 1x2m	12
Figure 12 Room G2, facing south-west. Scale 1x2m	13
Figure 13 Room G2, facing south-west. Scale 1x2m	13
Figure 14 Room G2, facing north-east. Scale 1x2m	14
Figure 15 Room G2, facing east. Scale 1x2m	14
Figure 16 Room G3, facing south. Scale 1x2m	15
Figure 17 Room G3, facing east. Scale 1x2m	16
Figure 18 Room G3, facing north. Scale 1x2m	16
Figure 19 Room G3, facing west. Scale 1x2m	17
Figure 20 Detail of floor of Room G3. Note central partition for stalling. Scale 1x2m	17
Figure 21 Room G4, facing north. Scale 1x2m	18
Figure 22 Room G4, facing south-east. Scale 1x2m	19
Figure 23 Room G4, facing west. Detail of blocked doorway. Scale 1x1m	19
Figure 24 Room G5, facing south-west. Scale 1x1m	20
Figure 25 Room G5, facing north-east. Scale 1x1m	21
Figure 26 Room G5, facing east. Scale 1x1m	21
Figure 27 Room G6, facing south. Scale 1x2m	22
Figure 28 Room F1, facing north. Scale 1x2m	23
Figure 29 Room F1, facing north-east. Scale 1x2m	23
Figure 30 Room F1, facing south. Scale 1x2m	24
Figure 31 Room F1, facing south-west. Scale 1x2m	24
Figure 32 Room F2, facing north-east. Scale 1x2m	25
Figure 33 Room F2, facing south-west. Scale 1x2m	26
Figure 34 Room F2, facing south. Scale 1x2m	26
Figure 35 Room F2, facing east. Scale 1x2m	27
Figure 36 Room F3, facing west. Scale 1x1m	28
Figure 37 Room F3, facing north-east. Scale 1x1m	28
Figure 38 Front and rear elevations	32
Figure 39 Side elevations and cross-section	33

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Solstice Heritage was commissioned by Mr G. Thomas to produce an Historic Building Recording in fulfilment of a condition of planning permission for the re-occupation of a former dwelling, incorporating an attached barn as additional living space, the conversion of a detached barn to form a garage and the removal of a general purpose building at Scarr House Farm, near Muker, Swaledale.

The building which is the subject of this study forms part of a typical small upland farm exhibiting a linear plan. Such an arrangement is the dominant farmstead layout within this part of Yorkshire (Edwards and Lake 2006, 8). The farmstead most likely developed from the 18th to the 19th century.

It can be seen from the study of the structural evidence carried out as part of this study that the existing farm building developed in four distinct general phases, with some smaller individual, generally later, alterations. Firstly, the later part of the 18th century saw the construction of a typically symmetrical farm cottage with a downstairs kitchen (Room G3) and reception room (Room G2). From the reception room a staircase or ladder led to two upstairs bedrooms (Rooms F1 and F2). This house was augmented most significantly by the construction of a linear two-storey barn against its western gable wall, which originally included a hayloft at first floor level. Equally, the cottage was further extended with the creation of a rear lean-to extension at its north side, although it is not possible to ascertain from the structural evidence, or historic mapping, whether the barn or the lean-to was the first addition. It is equally possible that both of these additions could have occurred at the same time. Although the order of their construction is uncertain what seems clear is that both of these major phases of extension date to the late 18th to early 19th centuries.

Later, an important alteration to the buildings, is represented by the re-use of domestic spaces within the cottage for the housing of stock on the ground floor, with further hay storage above in Room F2. The specific alterations to the ground floor rooms suggest that Room G3, which had been a kitchen, was re-used as a stable for horses and Room G2, built as a domestic reception room was re-used as a shippon for cattle.

Later again, predominantly late 20th century alterations to the farm building include the installation of a sheep dip within Room G6 and the renewal of much of the timberwork throughout the buildings. These changes particularly have removed some evidence which would have provided further information on the structural history of the buildings.

Whilst both the attached cottage and barn at Scarr House Farm are common building types on farmsteads generally, and particularly within the Yorkshire Dales, they are more unusual in terms of the change of use of spaces within the range from a domestic to agricultural purpose. Clearly, this alteration most likely reflects the later provision of more domestic space within the wider farmstead group, as well as, perhaps, the expansion or diversification of the farm in terms of its livestock holdings.

Due to the level of understanding that the study of the building has provided it is not considered necessary to recommend any further work to better understand the form or significance of the structures.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This Historic Building Recording (HBR) has been commissioned by Mr G Thomas to provide a thorough record of the built heritage resource in fulfilment of a condition of planning permission (R/06/233) for the re-occupation of a former dwelling, incorporating an attached barn as additional living space, the conversion of a detached barn to form a garage and the removal of a general purpose building at Scarr House Farm, near Muker, Swaledale.

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed development site is situated at Scarr House Farm, north of the B6270, c. 200m south-east of the hamlet of Thwaite, near Muker, Swaledale, North Yorkshire, centred at grid reference SD 89535 97959 (Figure 1). The building which is the subject of this study forms part of a typical small upland farm exhibiting a linear plan. Such an arrangement is the dominant farmstead layout within this part of Yorkshire (Edwards and Lake 2006, 8). The farmstead most likely developed from the 18th to the 19th century.

Figure 1 Site Location

2. METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

2.1 BUILDING RECORDING

An historic building survey to Historic England Level 2/3 standard (Historic England 2006) was carried out by Chris Scott MCIfA of Solstice Heritage in May 2016. This level of survey provides an introductory descriptive account of the building, together with a systematic account of its origins, development and use. The survey consisted of a written, drawn (measured) and photographic account involving the following:

- The written record comprised: the precise location of the building together with any statutory and non-statutory designations; the date of the survey and the location of the archive; a descriptive account of the form, function and phasing of the building. This element of the work also identified all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent uses of the site.
- The drawn record comprised: measured plans of each of the floors, together with drawings of the principal elevations. Existing plans and elevations, such as architect's drawings, were adapted for parts of the building, and their accuracy was checked. The plans show the form and location of features such as blocked windows and doors, and evidence for fixtures of significance.
- The photographic record comprised: photographs of the building's wider aspect together with general views of the external appearance of the building. These are normally oblique, but right-angle photographs of elevations containing complex detail were taken. The overall appearance of internal rooms and circulation areas was also captured, together with detailed views of features of significance. The photographic archive consists of digital colour photography at a minimum of 20 megapixels. All detailed photographs contain a graduated photographic scale. A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot was compiled.

2.2 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Data and information obtained and consulted in the compilation of this report has been derived from a number of secondary sources. Where it has not been practicable to verify the accuracy of secondary information, its accuracy has been assumed in good faith. The information accessed from the relevant HER and national lists of designated heritage assets represents a record of known assets and their discovery and further investigation. Such information is not complete and does not preclude the future discovery of additional assets and the amendment of information about known assets which may affect their significance and/or sensitivity to development effects. All statements and opinions arising from the works undertaken are provided in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

2.3 COPYRIGHT

Solstice Heritage will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

3. RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

The results of the photographic survey are presented with exterior elevations described first, followed by interior rooms. This account identifies all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent uses of the site. Phased construction plans, derived from architects plans, have also been produced and are included with elevations in Appendix 1.

3.1 BUILDING A - EXTERIOR

Building A is a stone-built, linear-plan, farm cottage and barn. The building consists of a two-storey range with a rear lean-to extension at its north side. There is significant evidence for alterations, with the building having been developed over time. The building was unused at the time of survey.

3.1.1 EXTERNAL SOUTH FACING ELEVATION

This elevation is the principal elevation of the building (**Error! Reference source not found.2**). The elevation is constructed in well coursed squared masonry. The elevation is made up of an earlier cottage at its eastern extent, which has been latterly adjoined by a barn to the west. The barn includes an original close-boarded doorway within a stone surround at ground floor level giving external access to Room G1 within (Figure 3). To the east of this a clear construction break marks the point at which the barn has been added to the earlier cottage. To the east of the barn, the earlier cottage includes a central, original, ground floor doorway with close boarded door (Figure 4). To the east of the central doorway an original window with a stone sill and lintel is present at first floor level, incorporating a replacement casement window. Below this is another window with replacement frame. This eastern ground floor window has been created by blocking the lower portion of a previous doorway to create the window opening; however, it seems most likely that the doorway itself replaced an original window, most likely of matching proportions to that above it. This would have formed an original 'two over two' arrangement of windows typical for the age of the building. The wide, higher, opening of the previous doorway is most likely to have been created when Room G3 within was converted into a stable, the doorway required to give access for horses to this previously domestic space. The awkward stonework at either end of the lintel, as well as the fact that it does not sit in line with the other ground floor lintels, suggests almost certainly that it has been raised.

To the west of the central doorway, the cottage has a further original ground floor window with replacement frame (Figure 3). Above this a first floor hayloft door has been created, giving access to Room F2 internally. This doorway seems certain to have been created from an original window by lowering the sill to create a threshold for the door at internal floor level. This was presumably undertaken to create a new hayloft in Room F2, which was presumably previously used as a domestic bedroom. Above this elevation, the roof is pitched and covered in traditional stone slates. The eastern extent of the roof has a simple stone stack with squared cornice. The other end of the cottage must have previously had a stack, which was presumably removed when the interior spaces were converted for agricultural use, or perhaps during the modern re-roofing of the building.

3.1.2 EXTERNAL EAST FACING ELEVATION

This elevation is attached at to an adjacent farm building, which is not included within the development and is therefore not described as part of this report.



Figure 2 South elevation of Building A, facing north-west. Scale 2x2m



Figure 3 South elevation of Building A, western extent. Scale 1x2m



Figure 4 Eastern extent of south elevation of Building A. Scale 1x2m

3.1.3 EXTERNAL NORTH FACING ELEVATION

This elevation is the rear elevation of the building (Figure 5). The elevation is generally constructed in roughly coursed masonry of a poorer quality than the principal southern facade. The elevation is made up of an earlier cottage, covered by a lean-to rear extension, at its eastern extent, which has been latterly adjoined by a barn to the west. The barn includes an original close-boarded doorway within a stone surround at ground floor level giving external access to Room G1 within (Figure 6). To the east of this a clear construction break marks the point at which the barn has been added to the earlier cottage. At first floor, the construction break between the barn and the cottage forms the left reveal of a boarded window, which itself has been formed from an original hayloft doorway by blocking the lower portion of the original opening (Figure 6). To the west of this another boarded window is located at first floor level.

The rear elevation of the original cottage has been covered by a lean-to extension, which includes a short section of west facing elevation including a wide door with wooden lintel over (Figure 6). The north facing elevation of the lean-to includes a large inserted opening giving access to Room G6, which was presumably inserted when that room was converted into a sheep dip. The opening is closed by plastic corrugated sheeting and a steel frame door. To the west of this an original doorway has a stone lintel and replacement close-boarded door. Two small windows illuminating Rooms G4 and F3 sit above a larger casement window to Room G5. All are original to the lean-to extension and have replacement frames and lights.

Above this elevation, the roof is pitched and both the main roof and the lean-to are covered in traditional stone slates. The eastern extent of the main roof has stone ridge tiles, whilst the western portion has later clay examples, illustrating the two main phases of construction within the linear range.



Figure 5 North elevation of Building A, looking south-west. Scale 2x2m



Figure 6 Western extent of North elevation of Building A. Scale 1x2m

3.1.4 EXTERNAL WEST-FACING ELEVATION

This elevation is the one visible gable elevation of the building (Figure 7). The elevation is constructed in squared rubble, well coursed, with occasional quoins. The elevation is generally featureless except for occasional projecting courses of stonework, presumably intended to provide a key for an additional building if one was ever added to the linear range.



Figure 7 West elevation of Building A, looking east. Scale 1x2m

3.2 BUILDING A – INTERIOR GROUND FLOOR

The ground floor of Building A comprises Rooms G1 to G6.

3.2.1 ROOM G1

Room G1 is accessed by opposing original entrance doorways at its south and north sides, leading to a single main space. All the walls within the room contain evidence, in the form of joist holes and a step in the stonework, to show that originally the double height space included a first floor hayloft. The west gable wall is featureless except for the aforementioned step (Figure 8). The south wall contains the entrance door mentioned above (Figure 9), as well as a construction break at its eastern extent, illustrating the join between this later barn and the earlier cottage to the east. The east wall is featureless except for an inserted doorway to Room G2 at its south extent (Figure 10). The insertion of the doorway shows that the barn was not joined to the cottage immediately when built, but later. This suggests that the alterations to accommodate stock within the domestic spaces of the cottage did not occur at the same time as the barn was built. The north wall of the room includes an original entrance

doorway at ground floor level, opposite that on the south wall (Figure 11). At first floor level the wall includes a boarded original window to the west and a window to the east, which was originally a hayloft door, but later partially blocked to form a window.

The room is open to the roof, which consists of a modern undercovering with replacement rafters over older purlins and two common trusses. consists of squared beams with boards above, whilst the floor is a later concrete insertion. The room as clearly created as accommodation for livestock at ground floor level, with a first floor hayloft above, as is common in this type of farm building.



Figure 8 Room G1, facing west. Scale 1x2m



Figure 9 Room G1, facing south-west. Scale 1x2m



Figure 10 Room G1, facing east. Scale 1x2m



Figure 11 Room G1, facing north-east. Scale 1x2m

3.2.2 ROOM G2

Room G2 sits within the earlier cottage phase of the range, accessed internally by an inserted opening from Room G1 at its west side and doorways at its north, east and south sides from Rooms G4, G3 and the exterior respectively. The south wall of the room includes an original splayed window opening with replaced frame as noted externally, and a wooden boarded exterior doorway to the east of this (Figure 12). The west wall includes a doorway inserted through the original end wall of the earlier cottage, at its southern extent, whilst to the north of this is a blocked fireplace (Figure 13). This original fireplace has been partially covered by the later insertion of two stone slates to act as a boskin, creating stalls within the western portion of the room. The boskin sits within an inserted raised area of stone flagging for the stalls, leaving an area of earlier flooring exposed to create a foddergang between the two doors in the north and south walls of the room (Figure 15). The stone floor of the foddergang is probably the original floor covering of the room. The stone slates themselves are possibly re-used in this context, given the presence of remnant holes for surrounding timberwork (Figure 14), which does not appear to have been present within their installation here. This evidence again clearly illustrates the change in use of this space from domestic to agricultural use during its history. The north wall includes an original doorway at its eastern extent and is otherwise featureless (Figure 14). The east wall contains an original doorway close to its southern extent and is also otherwise featureless (Figure 15). The ceiling in this room is formed of the recently replaced floor construction of Room F2 above. This is the case throughout Building A, where no original floors have survived to be recorded.



Figure 12 Room G2, facing south-west. Scale 1x2m



Figure 13 Room G2, facing south-west. Scale 1x2m



Figure 14 Room G2, facing north-east. Scale 1x2m



Figure 15 Room G2, facing east. Scale 1x2m

3.2.3 ROOM G3

Room G3 sits within the earlier cottage phase of the range, accessed internally by an original opening from Room G2 at its west side. The south wall of the room includes an inserted window opening with replaced frame as noted externally (Figure 16). The window has been created by blocking the lower portion of a previous doorway to create the window opening; however, it seems most likely that the doorway itself replaced an original window, most likely of matching proportions to that in the south wall of Room G2. This would have formed an original 'two over two' arrangement of windows typical for the age of the building. The wide, higher, opening of the inserted doorway is most likely to have been created when Room G3 was converted into a stable, the doorway required to give access for horses to this previously domestic space. The east wall includes an alcove, formerly shelved, within this original end wall of the earlier cottage, at its southern extent, whilst to the north of this is a blocked fireplace (Figure 17). This original fireplace was most likely blocked during the alteration of this room to accommodate two stalls within the northern portion of the room. The timber boskin separating the two stalls has been removed, however its position is visible as a beam slot and post setting within an inserted area of stone cobbling for the stalls, leaving an area of earlier flooring exposed to create a foddergang at the southern extent of the room, separated from the stalls by a stone drain gutter (Figure 20). The stone floor of the foddergang is probably the original floor covering of the room. This evidence again clearly illustrates the change in use of this space from domestic to agricultural use during its history. The north wall is generally featureless (Figure 18), whilst the east wall contains an original doorway close to its southern extent and is also otherwise featureless (Figure 19). The ceiling in this room is formed of the recently replaced floor construction of Room F1 above.



Figure 16 Room G3, facing south. Scale 1x2m



Figure 17 Room G3, facing east. Scale 1x2m



Figure 18 Room G3, facing north. Scale 1x2m



Figure 19 Room G3, facing west. Scale 1x2m



Figure 20 Detail of floor of Room G3. Note central partition for stalling. Scale 1x2m

3.2.4 ROOM G4

Room G4 is a rear entrance hall and stair within the lean-to extension to the north side of the earliest cottage. The hallway is accessed by a replacement close-boarded door within the north elevation of the building (Figure 21). Two steps lead down from the higher exterior ground level to an original stone floor. The short hall is accessed by a doorway within its south wall from Room G2, which is most likely the original rear door of the cottage (Figure 22), as well as giving access to Room G5 via a doorway in its east wall. The hallway also has an original doorway, now blocked, at its south-west corner, which would previously have given access to Room G6 beyond (Figure 23). The landing and stair are recent replacements, leading to an older, possibly original, stone corner step, a typical feature of stairs within agricultural buildings. At first floor level, the landing gives access to Rooms F1, F2 and F3, combining with the stone corner step to suggest that the layout of the replacement stair and landing is as original.



Figure 21 Room G4, facing north. Scale 1x2m



Figure 22 Room G4, facing south-east. Scale 1x2m



Figure 23 Room G4, facing west. Detail of blocked doorway. Scale 1x1m

3.2.5 ROOM G5

Room G5 sits within the lean-to extension to the north side of the earliest cottage. The room is accessed by an original door at its south-west corner (Figure 24). The north wall of the room has a square window with a replacement frame (Figure 25). The east wall includes horizontal raised stripes within the lime plaster, suggesting that this wall once hosted shelving (Figure 26). Such a typical feature would suggest that it was created as a pantry or scullery for the main cottage.



Figure 24 Room G5, facing south-west. Scale 1x1m



Figure 25 Room G5, facing north-east. Scale 1x1m



Figure 26 Room G5, facing east. Scale 1x1m

3.2.6 ROOM G6

Room G6 sits within the later lean-to extension to the north side of the earliest cottage. This room was accessed internally by a now blocked door from Room G4 at its south-east corner (Figure 27). The room also has a large inserted external opening at its northern side, which has removed most of its northern wall, as well as a probably original doorway at its south-west corner. The floor of the room has been raised and altered to include a modern sheep dip, cast mainly in concrete. This wholesale change, including the large modern opening in the north wall have removed a significant amount of the original fabric of this space, leaving it uncertain as to what purpose it was created to serve. Equally, it is possible that it may represent a further addition to the building after the construction of the rear lean-to containing Rooms G4 and G5.



Figure 27 Room G6, facing south. Scale 1x2m

3.3 BUILDING A – INTERIOR FIRST FLOOR

The first floor of Building A comprises three principal spaces (Rooms F1, F2 and F3). The layout of the spaces reflects in part the original layout of the earlier farm cottage, although altered by the rear lean-to extension including Room F3.

3.3.1 ROOM F1

Room F1 was an original bedroom within the earlier cottage phase of the range, accessed internally by an inserted opening from Room G4 at its north-west corner. Aside from this inserted door the north wall of the room is otherwise featureless (Figure 28). The room has an original stone fireplace at the centre of its eastern wall (Figure 29) and a replacement window frame in an original splayed opening within the south wall (Figure 30). The west wall contains an alcove with three inset wooden shelves that has been created within the blocked former opening of a doorway connecting Rooms F1 and F2 (Figure 31). This inserted shelving, and so the blocking of the door, must have been created after the construction of the rear lean-to extension to the north side of the original cottage, given that it would have previously been the only interconnection between the first floor rooms. As all the floors within the building have been replaced it is now no longer possible to be certain of the original access arrangements between ground and first floor before the construction of the rear lean-to extension. It is, however, considered most likely that a stair or ladder gave access between Rooms G2 and F2, as these are the larger rooms on both floors.



Figure 28 Room F1, facing north. Scale 1x2m



Figure 29 Room F1, facing north-east. Scale 1x2m



Figure 30 Room F1, facing south. Scale 1x2m



Figure 31 Room F1, facing south-west. Scale 1x2m

3.3.2 ROOM F2

Room F2 was an original bedroom within the earlier cottage phase of the range, accessed internally by an inserted opening from Room G4 at its north-east corner. Aside from this inserted door the north wall of the room is otherwise featureless (Figure 32). The room has a blocked fireplace at the centre of its western wall (Figure 33) and a hayloft door inserted into an original splayed window opening within the south wall (Figure 34). The east wall contains the blocked former opening of a doorway connecting Rooms F1 and F2 close to its southern extent (Figure 35). As all the floors within the building have been replaced it is now no longer possible to be certain of the original access arrangements between ground and first floor before the construction of the rear lean-to extension. It is, however, considered most likely that a stair or ladder gave access between Rooms G2 and F2, as these are the larger rooms on both floors.



Figure 32 Room F2, facing north-east, Scale 1x2m



Figure 33 Room F2, facing south-west. Scale 1x2m



Figure 34 Room F2, facing south. Scale 1x2m



Figure 35 Room F2, facing east. Scale 1x2m

3.3.3 ROOM F3

Room F3 sits within the lean-to extension to the north side of the earliest cottage. The room is accessed by an original door at its south-west corner (Figure 36). The north wall of the room has a small square window with a replacement frame, within a wider original splayed opening (Figure 37). The east and south walls are featureless. The room was most likely created as a small bedroom or store.



Figure 36 Room F3, facing west. Scale 1x1m



Figure 37 Room F3, facing north-east. Scale 1x1m

4. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 DISCUSSION

The historic building recording of the farmhouse and byre house at Scarr House Farm has provided an almost complete documentary record of the building, which has been analysed through this study.

It can be seen from the study of the structural evidence carried out as part of this study that the existing farm building developed in four distinct general phases, with some smaller individual, generally later, alterations. Firstly, the later part of the 18th century saw the construction of a typically symmetrical farm cottage with a downstairs kitchen (Room G3) and reception room (Room G2). From the reception room a staircase or ladder led to two upstairs bedrooms (Rooms F1 and F2).

This house was augmented most significantly by the construction of a linear two-storey barn against its western gable wall, which originally included a hayloft at first floor level. Equally, the cottage was further extended with the creation of a rear lean-to extension at its north side, although it is not possible to ascertain from the structural evidence, or historic mapping, whether the barn or the lean-to was the first addition. It is equally possible that both of these additions could have occurred at the same time. Although the order of their construction is uncertain what seems clear is that both of these major phases of extension date to the late 18th to early 19th centuries.

Later, an important alteration to the buildings, is represented by the re-use of domestic spaces within the cottage for the housing of stock on the ground floor, with further hay storage above in Room F2. The specific alterations to the ground floor rooms suggest that Room G3, which had been a kitchen, was re-used as a stable for horses and Room G2, built as a domestic reception room was re-used as a shippon for cattle.

Later again, predominantly late 20th-century alterations to the farm building include the installation of a sheep dip within Room G6 and the renewal of much of the timberwork throughout the buildings. These changes particularly have removed some evidence which would have provided further information on the structural history of the buildings.

Whilst both the attached cottage and barn at Scarr House Farm are common building types on farmsteads generally, and particularly within the Yorkshire Dales, they are more unusual in terms of the alteration of use of spaces within the range from a domestic to agricultural purpose. Clearly, this alteration most likely reflects the later provision of more domestic space within the wider farmstead group, as well as, perhaps, the expansion or diversification of the farm in terms of its livestock holdings.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the level of understanding that the study of the building has provided it is not considered necessary to recommend any further work to better understand the form or significance of the structures.

5. SOURCES

5.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014a. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014b. *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Historic England (HE). 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. London, Historic England.

Lake, J. 2013. *National Farm Building Types*. London, Historic England.

Lake, J. and Edwards, B. 2006. *Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: Yorkshire and the Humber Region*. Cheltenham, University of Gloucestershire in association with Historic England and the Countryside Agency.

Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA). 2016. *Traditional Farm Buildings Toolkit*. Bainbridge, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

APPENDIX 1 – PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

Figure 38 Front and rear elevations

Figure 39 Side elevations and cross-section

APPENDIX 2 – PHOTOGRAPH REGISTER

Shot No.	Direction of View	Scale	Description	Photo by
1	E	1x2m	W elevation	CS
2	NW	2x2m	S elevation	CS
3	N	1x2m	S elevation E extent	CS
4	NW	1x2m	S elevation W extent	CS
5	S	1x2m	N Elevation W extent	CS
6	SW	2x2m	N Elevation	CS
7	E	1x2m	G1 E Wall	CS
8	W	1x2m	G1 W Wall	CS
9	NE	1x2m	G1 N Wall	CS
10	SW	1x2m	G1 S Wall	CS
11	W	none	G1 Roof structure	CS
12	SW	1x2m	G2 S Wall	CS
13	W	1x2m	G2 W Wall	CS
14	NE	1x2m	G2 N Wall	CS
15	E	1x2m	G2 E Wall	CS
16	S	1x2m	G3 S Wall	CS
17	SW	1x2m	G3 W Wall	CS
18	N	1x2m	G3 N Wall	CS
19	E	1x2m	G3 E Wall	CS
20	N	1x2m	G3 Detail of floor	CS
21	NE	1x2m	G4, looking NE	CS
22	SE	1x2m	G4, looking SE	CS
23	NE	1x1m	G5, looking NE	CS
24	SW	1x1m	G5, looking SW	CS
25	E	1x1m	G5 E Wall	CS
26	W	1x1m	G4, blocked door	CS
27	S	1x2m	G6, looking S	CS
28	N	1x2m	F1 N Wall	CS
29	NE	1x2m	F1 E Wall	CS
30	S	1x2m	F1 S Wall	CS
31	SW	1x2m	F1 W Wall	CS
32	S	1x2m	F2 S Wall	CS
33	SW	1x2m	F2 W Wall	CS
34	NE	1x2m	F2 N Wall	CS
35	E	1x2m	F2 E Wall	CS
36	NE	1x1m	F3, looking NE	CS
37	W	1x1m	F3, looking W	CS