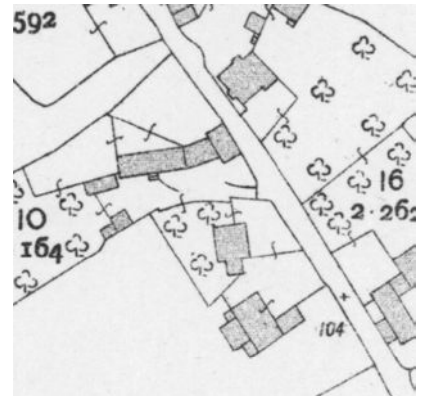


# BARNS AT CAUTLEY FARM, WHASSETT, MILNTHORPE, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Matthew Howson

Planning ref: SL/2015/0989

NGR 350782 481096

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June 2018



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## Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the conversion of a group of barns at Cautley Farm, Whassett, Milnthorpe, Cumbria, into dwellings, a condition was placed requiring an archaeological building recording. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the work, which was carried out in May 2018, and was intended to form a permanent record of the structures as well as providing an understanding of their development and significance.

The origins of the site are uncertain. While Whassett is a settlement of at least medieval origin there are seemingly no early references to the farm by its current name. The buildings are, however, shown on the tithe map of 1839 at which time they were owned and occupied by a Richard Dennison, who is also named as a yeoman farmer in contemporary trade directories. The available maps show that all three buildings existed by at least 1839, although two were differently sized, only taking their present form by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The building recording revealed that of the three buildings the earliest is probably the central one, which was constructed as a variant bank barn in the 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The two other buildings were built shortly after and are somewhat different in form, the west have been constructed to form a small dwelling, probably for itinerant farm labourers, the east either further accommodation for cattle or calves or a stable. The bank barn and dwelling saw a number of alterations during the later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, the former being subject to considerable building along the east end of the south wall, probably due to structural problems, and the corresponding reorganisation of the animal housing and replacement of the trusses. The dwelling was extended to the west, but was later converted to provide additional animal housing.

The bank barn represents a good example of this form of building, although it has been subject to considerable alteration. The other two buildings are more unusual, and the small dwelling represents a relatively rare example of what is known as a 'paddy house', although others are recorded in the wider region.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Matthew Howson for commissioning the project and for providing information about the site.

The work for the project was carried out by Dan Elsworth, Tom Mace, and Jo Dawson, who all contributed to the report, the illustrations for which were produced by Tom Mace. The final report was edited by Jo Dawson and the project was managed by Dan Elsworth.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following to the submission of a planning application (ref. SL/2015/0989) for the conversion of a group of disused barns at Cautley Farm, Whassett, Milnthorpe, Cumbria (NGR 350782 481096) into dwellings, a condition (No. 3) was placed on the decision notice requesting a programme of archaeological building recording. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Matthew Howson (hereafter 'the client') to carry out the building recording, which was intended to provide a record of the buildings and outline their historical development and significance.

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Cautley Farm is located within the hamlet of Whassett, less than a 1km south-east of Milnthorpe. The barns are now detached from the farm and to the north of it, on the west side of Whassett at around 15m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2008; Figure 1).

1.2.2 Whassett is located within the Cumbria High Fells, surrounding Morecambe Bay, which ranges from flat coastal plains running into areas of higher ground with outcropping limestone pavement with deposits of glacial till in the form of boulder clay obscuring this in most places (Countryside Commission 1998, 69-71). The solid geology comprises Carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1) that has been shaped by the overlying till but also the use of the landscape, which is typically pasture grazed by sheep and cattle but with areas of woodland and an industrial influence, primarily in the form of iron mining, in the wider area (Countryside Commission 1988, 73).

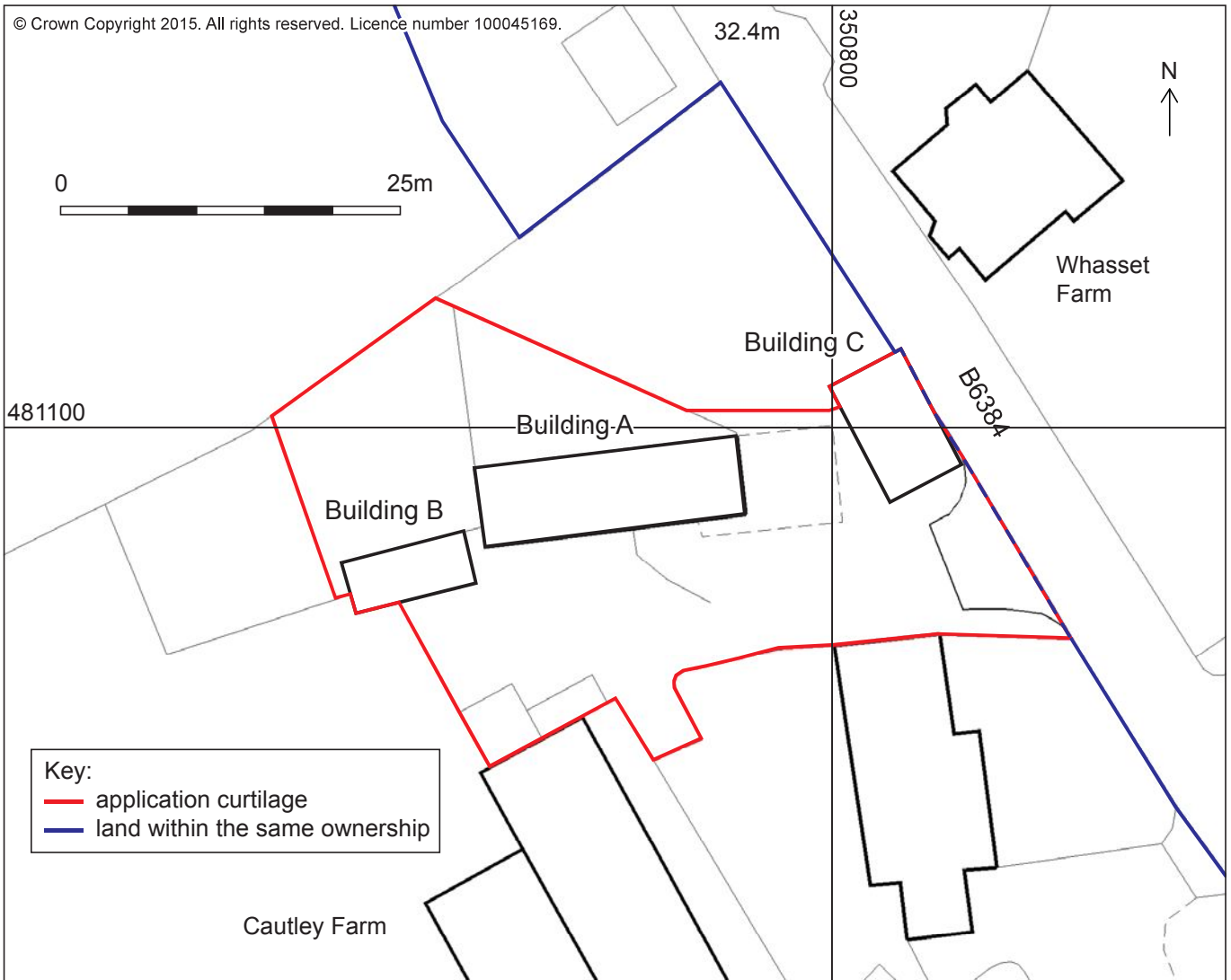
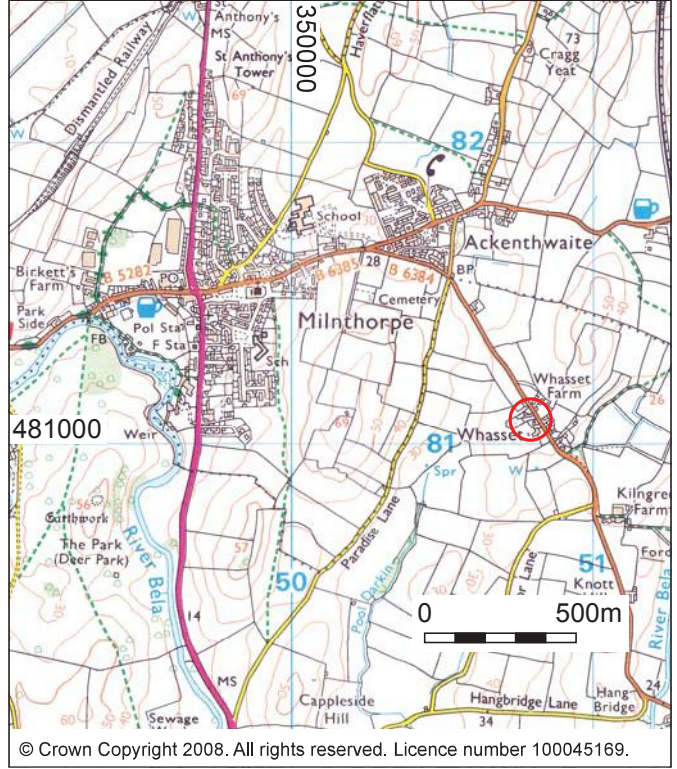
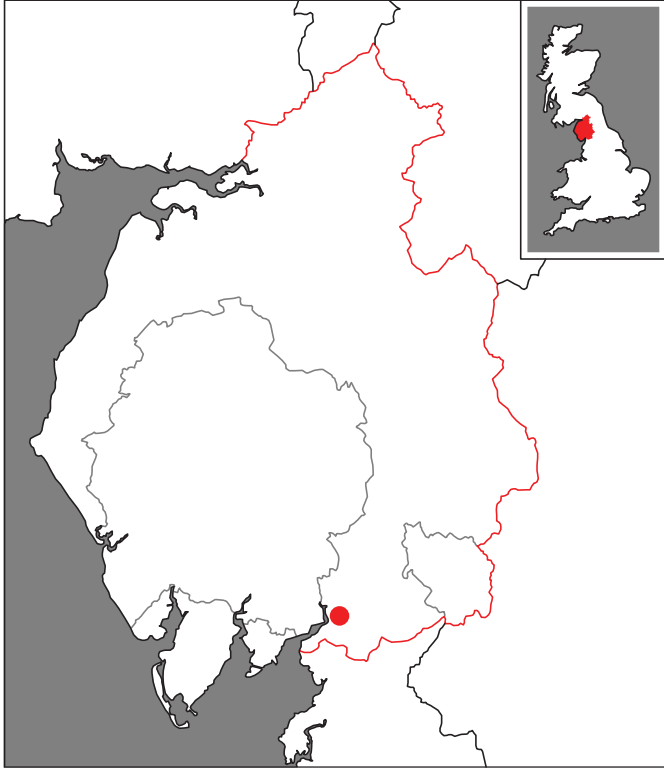


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Matthew Howson



## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological building recording is intended to provide a suitable record of the structure equivalent to Level 3 survey as defined by Historic England (Historic England 2016). The building recording was carried out according to the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b). A suitable archive has also been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results, also in accordance with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

### 2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Online resources:** typically, the main source of information for a study of this type would be the relevant archive centre, in this case in Kendal. However, this is currently closed until November for refurbishment so a range of online resources were used instead to collect as much of the necessary information as possible, primarily early maps and plans of the site and relevant primary and secondary sources;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** additional primary and secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library were also examined to provide information for the site background and map regression.

### 2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to Historic England Level-3 type standards (Historic England 2016), which provides a relatively detailed record of the building, incorporating the results of the desk-based assessment in the discussion of its development. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour digital format (as both 12meg jpegs and RAW files) were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings:** 'as existing' architect's drawings were provided by the client. These were plotted at a scale of 1:100 and annotated by hand with additional detail. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
  - i. 'as existing' elevations at 1:100 (Figure 2 and Figure 3);
  - ii. 'as existing' floor plans at 1:100 (Figure 4 and Figure 5);
  - iii. cross-sections at 1:50 (Figure 3).

### 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building, will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Kendal. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c). A copy of this report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital record of the project will be made on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) scheme.

### 3. Desk-Based Assessment

#### 3.1 Map Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** the available maps and plans relating to the site are very limited. Early county wide maps exist but they are not detailed enough to show any useful information about the development of the buildings. The earliest detailed map is therefore the tithe map for the area, which also provides information about the owners and occupiers of the property as well as a description of it and its use. Following that there are the various editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping from c1857 onwards.

3.1.2 **Tithe Map, 1839:** this shows the site comprises three buildings, with Building A and Building C easily distinguishable, although the latter is somewhat longer than it is now. Building C only comprises a small square block and it is not clear how much this relates to the current building or represents something that was there before it. More significant is the building immediately to the south of Building C, which no longer exists, and the building to the south-east of that, which has either been subsequently rebuilt or substantially modified. The accompanying schedule lists Plot 99 as owned and occupied by Richard Dennison and describes it as 'house, outbuildings & yard'.

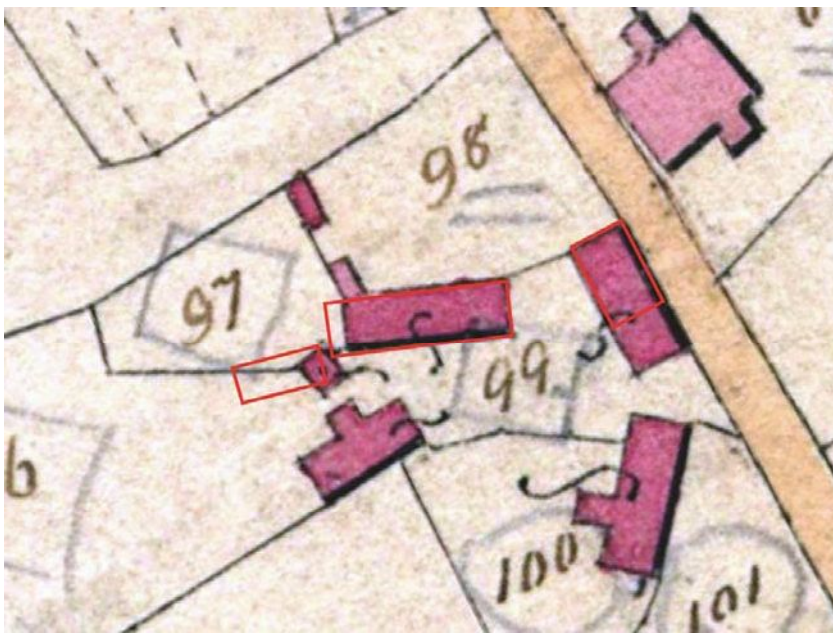


Plate 1: Extract from the tithe map of 1839 (NA IR 30/37/10 1839) showing the site

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey c1857:** this 1:10,560 scale edition of the Ordnance Survey map was surveyed in 1857 and presumably published shortly thereafter (Plate 2). It shows a similar arrangement to the earlier tithe map, with a small square building to the west on the site of Building C, a long east-west building in the centre (Building A), and a long north-west/south-east aligned building along the side of the road to the east (Building C). These broadly correspond to the three buildings as they are now although Building B is slightly shorter than it now is and Building C is slightly longer.



Plate 2 (left): Extract from Ordnance Survey map c1857

Plate 3 (right): Extract from Ordnance Survey map 1898

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey 1898:** the first available 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey map, revised in 1897, shows that Building B has become more rectangular in plan by this date but Buildings A and C are closer to their current form although they have also been joined by the construction of another building in between (Plate 3). An internal division is shown west of centre of Building A and what appear to be east/west steps are shown attached to its south side.

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey 1934:** the 1934 edition of the Ordnance Survey map was revised in 1911, but shows the same layout as the previous edition (Plate 4). No internal divisions are shown within Building A and the 'steps' to the south side of it are marked north/south as opposed to east/west (as they were on the previous edition).

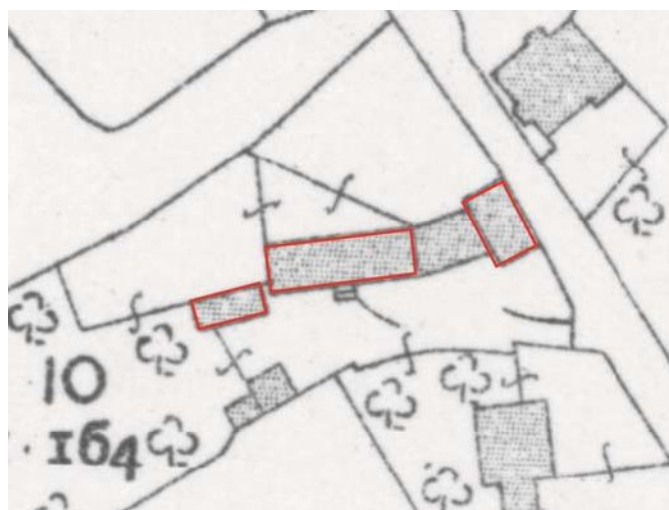


Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1934

3.1.6 **Summary:** while there are buildings shown in the location of the barns at Cautley Farm beforehand it is only from the date of the tithe map (1839) that structures corresponding with those now on the site can be identified. Building B was clearly extended to the west between c1857 and 1897 (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2) while Building C was apparently foreshortened in this period and the space between Buildings A and C was apparently infilled by another building at around the same time. The section filling this gap was still present in 1911 but it has been demolished since (Plate 4; cf. Figure 1).

## 3.2 Site History

3.2.1 The origins of the farm with which the barns are associated is uncertain. It is not specifically named on the available early maps and it is not clear when the current name came into use. The tithe map shows that it was owned and occupied by a Richard Dennison, who is named as a yeoman farmer in Whassett in the directories for 1829 (Parson and White 1829, 613) and 1849 (Mannex 1849, 251). The wider settlement of Whassett is recorded from the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century and is thought to derive from an Old English or Old Norse word referring to a temporary settlement situated at a sharp or pointed headland (Smith 1967, 71).

## 4. Building Recording

### 4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The site comprises three separate buildings: a large bank barn in the centre (Building A), a smaller building to the west of this of essentially domestic origin (Building B), and a small building set against the eastern boundary along the road, which was clearly used for additional animal housing (Building C) (Plate 5). Buildings A and B are orientated essentially east/west, while Building C is orientated north-west/south-east. All three are constructed from locally derived limestone and volcanics, with slate roofing finished with ceramic bonnet ridge tiles. The timber is typically of sawn types, although within Building A there is lots that is hand finished and also reused. In addition the remains of a fourth building were observed incorporated into the west end of the southern boundary wall (Plate 6).



**Plate 5: General view of the site from the south-east showing the relationship of the three buildings**





**Plate 6: Remains of a building incorporated into the west end of the southern boundary wall, viewed from the north-east**

## 4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **Building A, north elevation:** there are two storeys at the east end with rough quoins at either end. There are two small windows in the lower section at the east end, one with a grill, and the other with a single light casement. Both windows have timber surrounds and projecting stone lintels (Plate 7). There is a blocked doorway between, with a projecting lintel, numerous through stones and three rows of square vents two per row in the centre upper level. There is a window or pitching door at the east end, with a stone lintel and sill. The west end has a wagon door with a rough timber lintel, no rough quoins, and a plank and batten double door. The west end beyond has two more rows of two vents.



**Plate 7: North elevation of Building A, from the north-west**

4.2.2 **Building A, west elevation:** this is a gable end with two main rows of throughstones and two rows of square vents. There is a slate drip course, and a stone finial base on top. There is a large slab for a gate post butting onto the south side and a large boulder projecting at the south-west corner.

4.2.3 **Building A, south elevation:** at the west end there were three rows of three square vents to the west of the wagon doorway, which had a canopy over, made of slate on hand-finished timber (Plate 8). The doorway has a rough curved timber lintel – possibly a reused cruck blade. There were no real quoins. The east side of the elevation is two storeys, and the lower level has two small windows either side of the doorway with a dressed jamb with rounded quoins on the east side and a dressed lintel with drill holes from where it has been quarried (Plate 9). There are three rows of two square vents above, the lowest row only having one, and throughstones below the west window and above. The east window has a timber lintel. Both windows are gridded. The east end has clearly been rebuilt at least once, possibly from the doorway but certainly beyond a deep and jagged step in the wall line (Plate 10). Beyond this the wall is flat with no throughstones. There is a window and door on the lower floor, with dressed lintels and quoins, with a plank and batten door.



Plate 8: South elevation of Building A, from the south





**Plate 9 (left): Detail of door in south elevation of Building A, from the south**

**Plate 10 (right): East end of south elevation of Building A, from the south**

4.2.4 **Building A, east elevation:** this is a gable end. The south end of it has been rebuilt, with dressed quoins with detailed edges, and a tall plinth (Plate 11 and Plate 12). There are two to three rows of throughs and two rows of square vents. There is a blocked opening in the centre, with a limestone lintel. The quoins at the north side are much rougher, and there is the concrete scar of a former lean to.





Plate 11 (left): East elevation of Building A, from the south-east

Plate 12 (right): East elevation of Building A, from the north-west

4.2.5 **Building B, north elevation:** this is a largely plain side wall. There are quoins at either end and there are also some quoins west of the centre showing that the west end is an extension (Plate 13). This contains a single small window, with a two-light casement, a rough stone sill and lintel.



Plate 13: North elevation of Building B, from the north

4.2.6 **Building B, west elevation:** this is a gable end. South of the centre on the upper floor is a narrow doorway or window, with small quoins and a thin stone sill and lintel (Plate 14). There are quoins to either end.





Plate 14 (left): West elevation of Building B, from the west

Plate 15 (right): South elevation of Building B, from the south

4.2.6 **Building B, south elevation:** this drops down to the east. There is a narrow window on the west side, with a thin stone sill and a slate drip course over the lintel (Plate 15). There is a larger window to the east with a heavy dressed limestone lintel and a projecting thin stone sill with the remains of a timber casement, possibly six-light. There are dressed quoins at either end.

4.2.6 **Building B, east elevation:** this is a gable end, with a doorway on the ground floor, with a heavy dressed limestone lintel, and dressed quoins at either end (Plate 16). There is a small window on the upper level, with dressed (reused?) blocks in the south jamb and brick in the north jamb. The window has a projecting sill and a thin lintel.



Plate 16 (left): East elevation of Building B, from the east

4.2.7 **Building C, north-west elevation:** this is a plain gable, with quoined ends, which are sat on a larger boulder on the south-west side, and there is an X-shaped tie rod off centre (Plate 17).



Plate 17: North-west external elevation of Building C, from the north-west

4.2.8 **Building C, north-east elevation:** this elevation faces onto the road, and is plain, and incorporated into the boundary wall at the south-east end at least; the north-west end is largely obscured by vegetation. There is a doorway at the north-west end with quoined jambs running into the corner, with a machine-cut timber lintel and a plank and batten door. There is a row of three small square vents below the eaves, the north-west one is blocked with stone (Plate 18).



Plate 18: North-east external elevation of Building C, taken from the east

4.2.9 **Building C, south-east elevation:** this is a gable end. There is a doorway on the south-west side, with quoined jambs running into a quoined corner and quoins at the opposing end (Plate 19). The



doorway has a split plank and batten door, with the battens fixed to the centre with an iron pole attached and an X-shaped tie rod end off centre.

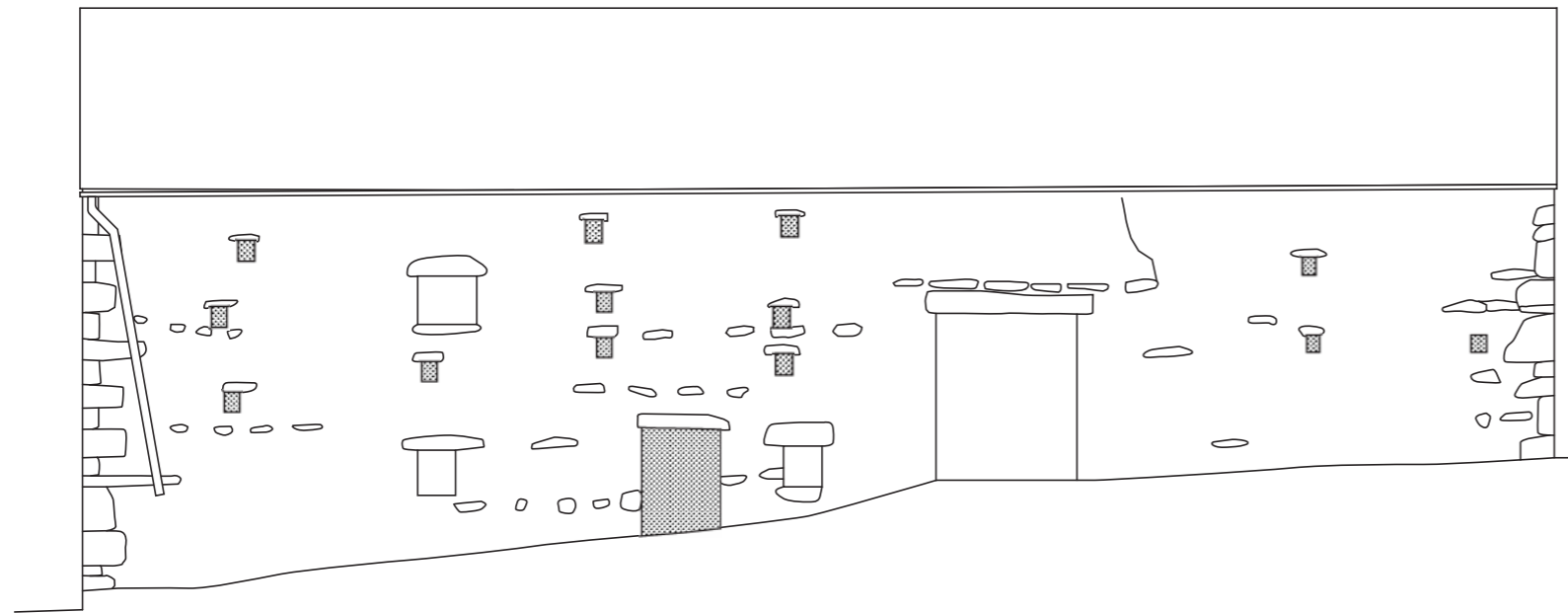


**Plate 19: South-east external elevation of Building C, from the south**

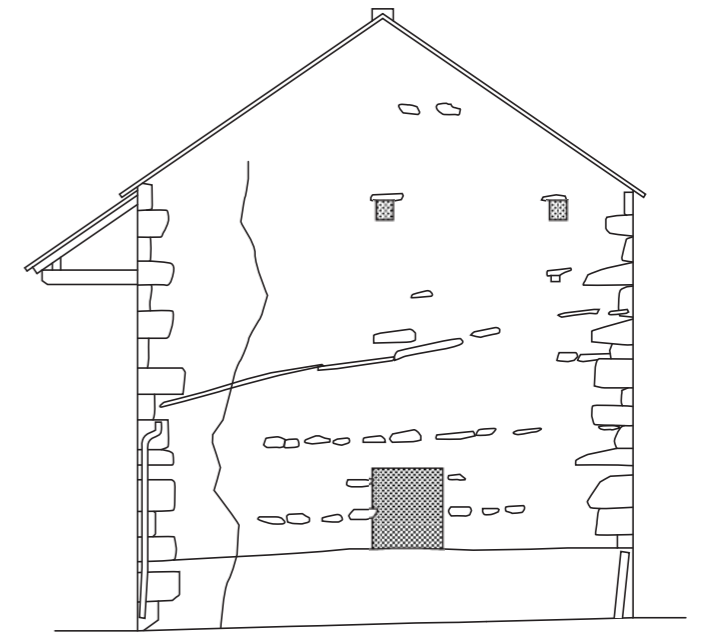
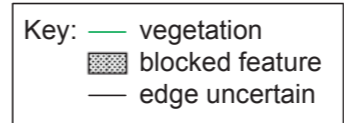
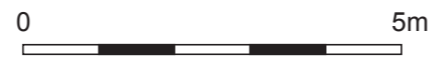
4.2.10 **Building C, south-west elevation:** this is a side elevation, and is fairly plain. There is a row of small square vents along the top, perhaps three of them, but there are various points of collapse hiding them. The elevation is quoined at the north-west end and there is a doorway at the south-east end with quoined jambs, a machine-cut timber lintel, and quoins running into the corner (Plate 20).



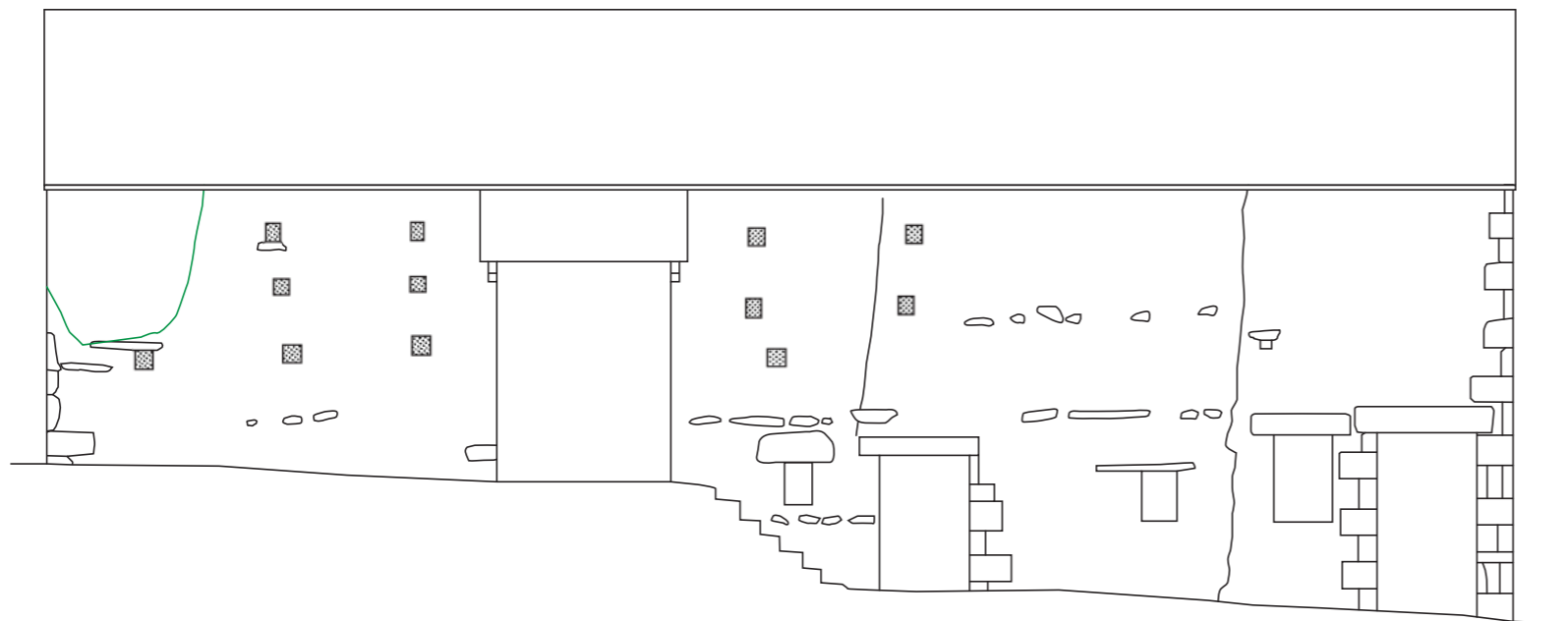
**Plate 20: South-west external elevation of Building C, from the west**



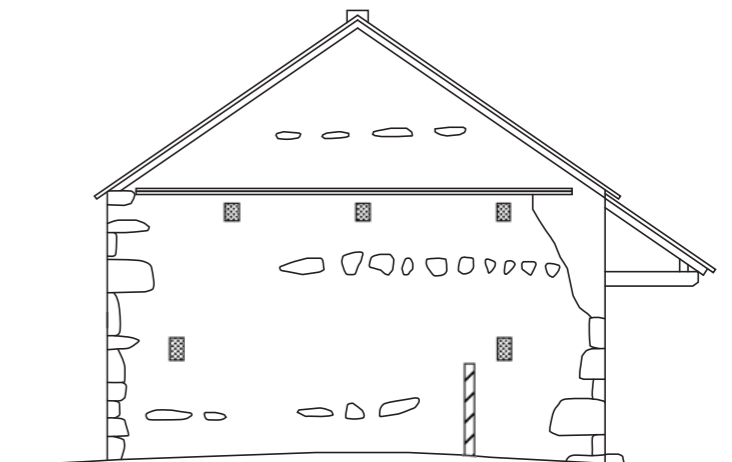
NORTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION (BUILDING A)



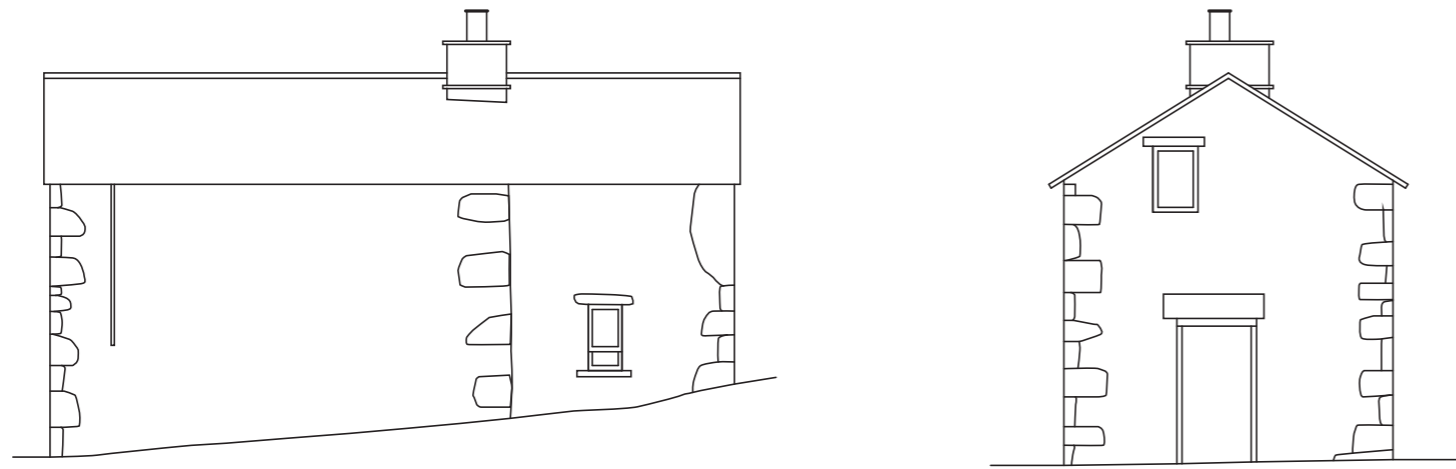
EAST EXTERNAL ELEVATION (BUILDING A)



SOUTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION (BUILDING A)



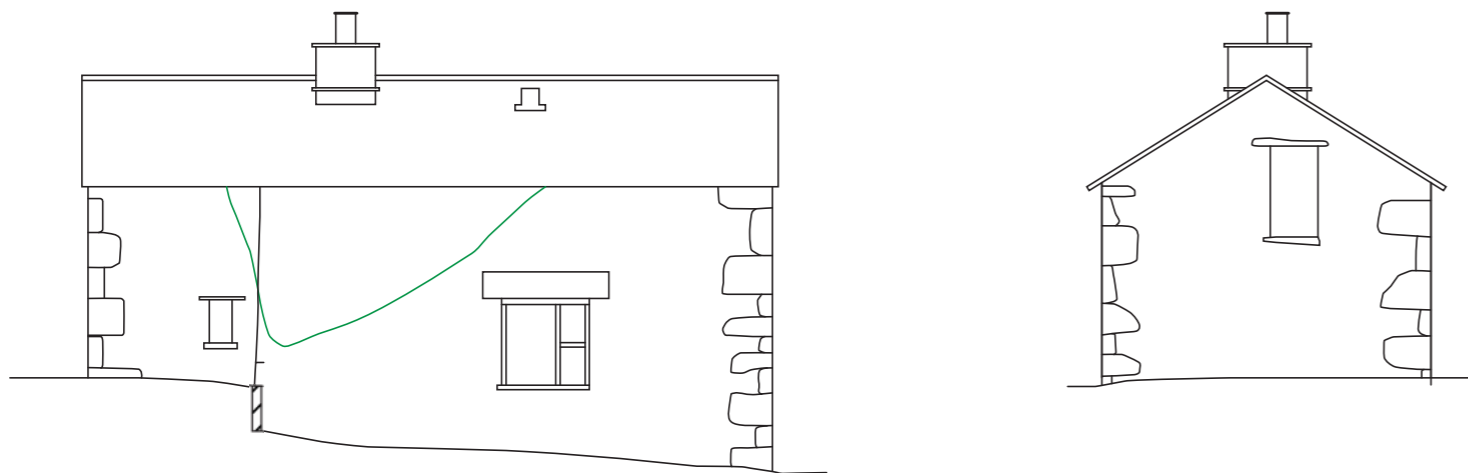
WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION (BUILDING A)



NORTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION (BUILDING B) EAST EXTERNAL ELEVATION (BUILDING B)

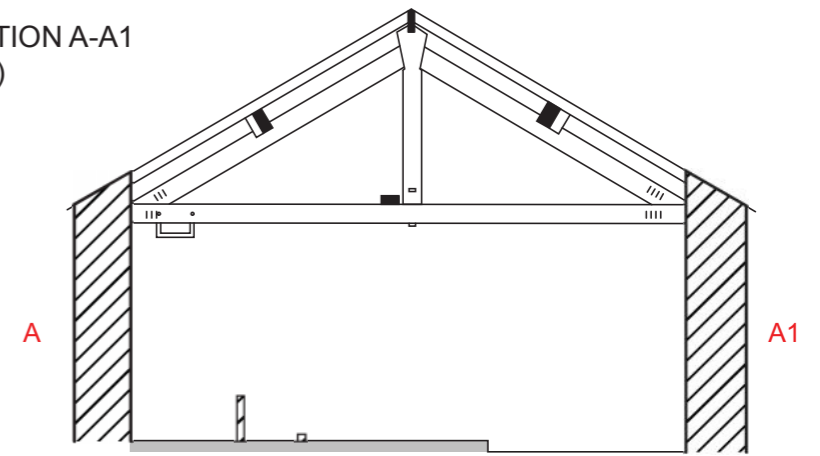


Key: — vegetation  
 ■ blocked feature  
 - - - edge uncertain



SOUTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION (BUILDING B) WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION (BUILDING B)

CROSS-SECTION A-A1 (BUILDING C)



Key: ■ cross-sectional timber  
 ▨ cross-sectional wall  
 ▩ concrete  
 - - - projected line

CROSS-SECTION B-B1 (BUILDING A)

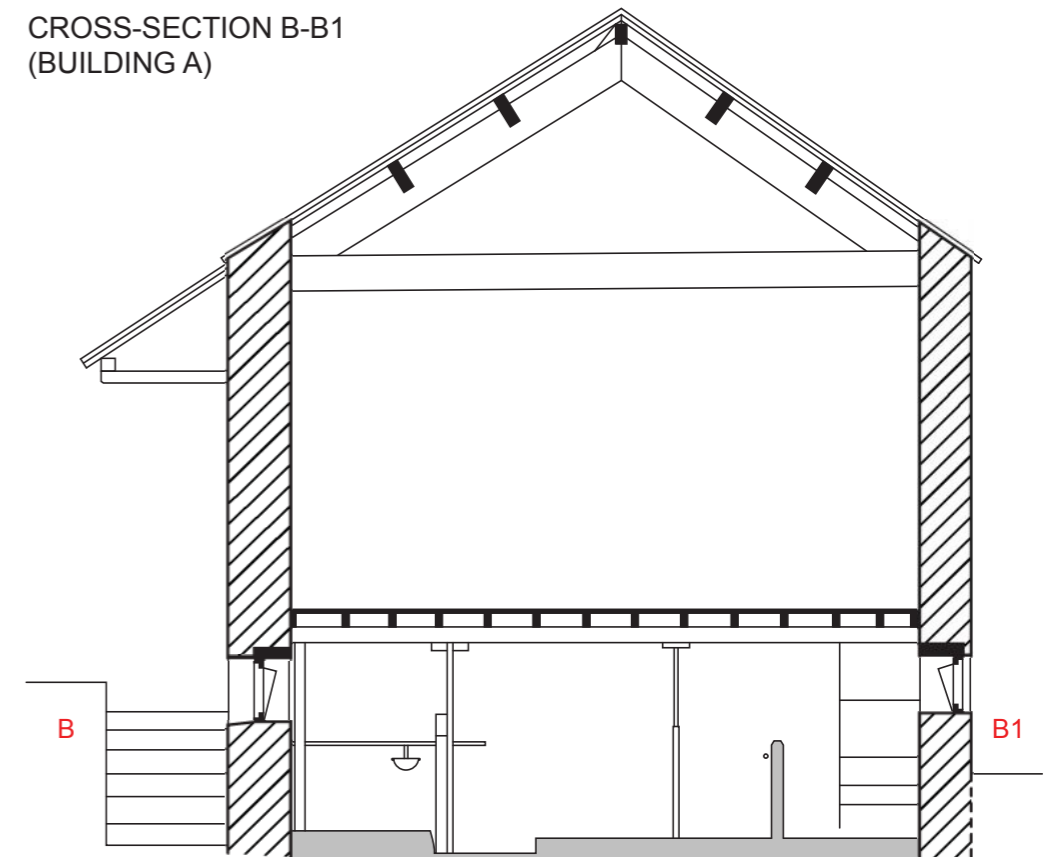


Figure 3: External elevations of Building B and cross-sections A-A1 and B-B1



### 4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Building A, lower floor, Room 1:** this has a concrete floor, divided along the west side by concrete stalls with timber plank and batten doors, with posts from the stalls supporting the ceiling which comprises a chamfered beam running north/south supporting the floor boards directly (Plate 21). There is a further beam against the east wall on timber corbels with small wedges between. The walls are finished with lime wash over stone, with some patching in concrete. The north and east elevations are plain. The south elevation has a doorway on the east side with a sawn timber lintel and a plank and batten door. There is a window to the west with a timber lintel and a stone sill, with a two-light timber casement with a slatted timber vent above (Plate 22). The west elevation has stalls set against it.



Plate 21: Stalls and ceiling in lower floor Room 1 of Building A, from the south



Plate 22: Door and window in lower floor Room 1 of Building A, from the north



4.3.2 **Building A, lower floor, Room 2:** this room has a concrete floor with a dung channel running east/west connecting to a narrower drain to the door to the south (Plate 23). There are concrete stalls to the north, east, and west with a large bay to the east (Plate 24 to Plate 26), and a feed channel along the north side (Plate 29). The ceiling is supported by two main chamfered beams running north/south to which two extra beams have been added, all supported by timber, concrete, and iron elements of stalls. The walls are limewashed stone, some with a concrete skim. The north elevation has two small windows, with rough timber lintels (Plate 27). There is a grill over the east windows, and a single light to the west, with a fitting for a tilting timber casement. The east elevation is plain. The south elevation has two windows, one either side of a plain doorway (Plate 28), with rough timber lintels and grills and with the west window with a tilting opening. The west elevation is plain except for a doorway high on the north side, which is narrow, with a stone sill. It has no lintel, and extends into the room above (Plate 29). There are two or three stone steps down to the feed channel.



Plate 23: Dung channel in floor in lower floor Building A, lower floor Room 2, from the north-west



Plate 24: Stalls on the north side of Building A, lower floor Room 2, from the south-east





**Plate 25: Stall partition on the east side of Building A, lower floor Room 2, from the west**



**Plate 26: Stall on west side of Building A, lower floor Room 2, from the east**



**Plate 27: Window on the east side of the north elevation in lower floor of Room 2 of Building A, from the south**



**Plate 28: South elevation doorway and window in lower floor Room 2 of Building A, from the north**





**Plate 29: West elevation door in lower floor Room 2 of Building A, from the east**

4.3.3 **Building A, upper floor, Room 1:** this room has an earth and manure floor on the west side, stepped up to the east over the lower floor. The floor on the east side is boards, with a section cut out in the north-west corner accessing steps to the feed channel below (Plate 30). The roof is supported by four tie beam trusses, all sawn and bolted between the tie beam and the principal. The principals meet at a simple flat joint (Plate 31). The walls are exposed stone with lime mortar. The north elevation has three rows of square vents with a wagon door west of the centre with a rough timber lintel, and a plank and batten door (Plate 32). In front of the wagon doorway there are the remains of a concrete block wall incorporating an iron post, which turns and is set into concrete within a former alcove, which has a timber lintel. To the east is a single pitching door or window, with a timber lintel, the still collapsed (Plate 33). The east elevation is a gable end, with two rows of two square vents, probably originally three but some lost to later rebuilding (Plate 34). The south elevation is mostly plain but is stepped at the east end then stepped back again, although not as far, and coming to a jagged end where it has been rebuilt (Plate 35). Beyond this, to the west, there are two further rows of two vents, then a wagon door with a curved timber lintel. There is a small alcove in the wall to the west of this, with a stone lintel and a thin timber sill. The west elevation is a gable, with a row of through stones but otherwise fairly plain (Plate 36).



**Plate 30: Access to steps in upper floor of Building A, from the west**



**Plate 31: Trusses in upper floor of Building A, from the west**





**Plate 32: North elevation door in upper floor of Building A, from the south**



**Plate 33: East side of the north elevation of upper floor of Building A, from the south-west**





**Plate 34: East elevation of upper floor of Building A, from the west**



**Plate 35: South elevation of upper floor of Building A, from the north-west**



**Plate 36: West elevation of upper floor of Building A, from the east**

4.3.4 **Building B, ground floor, Room 1:** this has a concrete floor stepped up on the south side with bases for a post and stalls (Plate 37) and an iron tether in the west elevation. The ceiling has sawn timber joists running north/south, supporting wide floor boards (Plate 38). There is a stair case in the north-east corner, with a machine cut, very plain thin hand rail, a beaded edge board, and a chamfered newel and skirting (Plate 39). There are thin square cross-sectioned spindles on the upper part and spray painted graffiti “K ♡ R 2K13” is present underneath the south side (Plate 40). The walls are finished with plaster and limewash and distemper, which has come away in various places. The north elevation is plain, with a scooped section on the west side and stairs attached on the east. The east elevation has stairs attached running over the doorway (Plate 41), which has a plain timber surround, with graffiti “KT” spray painted and scratched and in pencil “K. He B[??]ness”. The south elevation has a large central window with the remains of a timber casement, with splayed jambs, partially bricked up internally with red machine-made brick laid on the sill (Plate 42). The plaster the west has the imprint of an attached bracket or shelf. The west elevation has a central projecting chimney breast, with the fireplace largely collapsed but some evident brick infill (Plate 43). The bricks are marked ‘CLAUGHTON’ and one ‘GINDRILS’(?) and ‘ACCRINGTON NORI’ and ‘CLAUGHTON MANOR BRICK CO’. There is a doorway to the north, with a beaded timber surround, but no door. To the south of the chimneybreast is a projecting section of brickwork and concrete blocks to which has an iron tether post is attached (Plate 44).





**Plate 37: Floor of lower floor Room 1 of Building B, from the east**



**Plate 38: Ceiling in lower floor Room 1 of Building B, from the east**





**Plate 39 (left): Stairs in lower floor Room 1 of Building B, from the south-west**

**Plate 40 (right): Stairs in lower floor Room 1 of Building B, from the south**



**Plate 41 (left): East end of lower floor Room 1 of Building B, from the west**

**Plate 42 (right): Window in the south elevation of lower floor Room 1 of Building B, from the north-east**



**Plate 43: West elevation of lower floor Room 1 of Building B, from the east**



**Plate 44: Added bricks on south side of west elevation of lower floor Room 1 of Building B, from the north-east**

4.3.5 **Building B, ground floor, Room 2:** this has a concrete floor, stepped up on the west side, with timber bases for stalls, and upright posts, and an engine with a fan sat on the north end (Plate 45). The ceiling is sawn timber finished with limewashed comprising mainly joists running east/west, with a beam along the east wall with iron meat hooks (Plate 46). The walls are finished with plaster and limewash or distemper, except this was mostly gone from the west. The north elevation has a window on the west side, with splayed jambs, a lower stone sill, and a plain two-light hinged casement (Plate 45). The east elevation has a doorway on the north side, and a plain surround and sawn timber lintel (Plate 46). The



south elevation has a metal pipe attached, a small window with splayed jambs and sill, and a timber lintel with battens over (Plate 47). The west elevation is plain apart from scars for two stalls.



**Plate 45: North elevation of lower floor Room 2 of Building B, from the south**



**Plate 46: East elevation of lower floor Room 2 of Building B, from the west**



**Plate 47: South elevation of lower floor Room 2 of Building B, from the north**

4.3.6 **Building B, first floor, Room 1:** this has a wide board floor with the boards running east/west, and it is open to the roof, finished with plaster and limewash with a ridge purlin exposed and a single small skylight to the south. There is an iron loop fixed to the north face of the west end of the west purlin (Plate 48). The walls are all finished with plaster and limewash. The staircase comes up in the north-east corner and has added timberwork to support wire mess has been added (Plate 49). The north and south elevations are plain, with graffiti to the north “HS GD HS TA CD GA”. The east elevation has a small window on the south side, with a timber lintel and sill, and a chamfered single light casement with the remains of an iron frame (Plate 49). The west elevation has a central chimney breast, with a step on the south side, and no evident fireplace (Plate 50). There is a door to the south in a sloping topped gap in the wall, with a plain surround and a step down to the west.



**Plate 48: Loop in first floor Room 1 of Building B, from the north**





**Plate 49: East end of first floor Room 1 of Building B, from the west**



**Plate 50: West end of first floor Room 1 of Building B, from the east**



**Plate 51: West elevation of first floor Room 2 of Building B, from the east**

4.3.7 **Building B, first floor, Room 2:** this has a narrower board floor, with the boards running north/south. It is open to the roof, which is finished with plaster, and has a ridge purlin. The walls are finished with plaster and limewash. The north and south elevations are plain. The east elevation has a doorway up a step to Room 1, with a plain surround. The west elevation has a tall narrow opening, possibly a window, with a sill lower than that outside and forming a seat, although the lintel is obscured by ivy (Plate 51).

4.3.8 **Building C, Room 1**: this has a concrete floor with a dung channel on the south-east side, stepping up on the north-west side. It has a row of stone troughs and upright divisions (Plate 52). The roof is supported by two trusses of simple king post type, with a joggled top where it is met by the principal rafters (Plate 53). A set of carpenter's marks running from I to IIII from the west corner to the east is cut into the each junction of the tie beam and principal rafters (Plate 54). There is a single purlin per pitch and a ridge plank. The king post is bolted to the tie beam and there are the remains of a thick plank or thin beam sat on the top of the tie beam running the full length of the building. A single large square iron bracket hangs from the south-west end of each truss. The walls and trusses are finished with limewash over stone. There is a concrete skim over the lower part of all except the south-west. The north-west elevation has a post on the south-west side forming part of the stall and one row of posts to the north-east, and projecting end of timber lining up with the piece extending over the top of the tie beams. The north-east elevation has a doorway on the north-west side, with a machine-cut timber lintel and a plank and batten door partly covered by modern timber sheet along the south-east with machine-cut timber lintel and thin timber sill. There is a row of three vents along the top and a small alcove near the centre with a timber lintel and thin timber sill (Plate 55). The south-east elevation (Plate 56) has a doorway on the north-east side, with a machine-cut timber lintel and a split plank and batten door (Plate 57). There is projecting timber near the centre, which has been sawn off, and there are bolts above that evidently support the post evident on the outside. The south-west elevation has a doorway on the south-east side, with a machine-cut lintel and a plank and batten door. There is a row of three square vents along the top and a horizontal timber bracket extending to north-west elevation (Plate 58).



**Plate 52: Stone divisions for troughs in Building C, from the south-east**





**Plate 53: Trusses in Building C, from the south-east**



**Plate 54: Carpenter's mark III in Building C, from the south-east**



**Plate 55: North-east elevation of Building C, from the south**





**Plate 56: South-east elevation of Building C, from the north-west**



**Plate 57 (left): Door in south-west elevation of Building C, from the north-east**



**Plate 58 (right): North-west end of the south-west elevation of Building C, from the east**



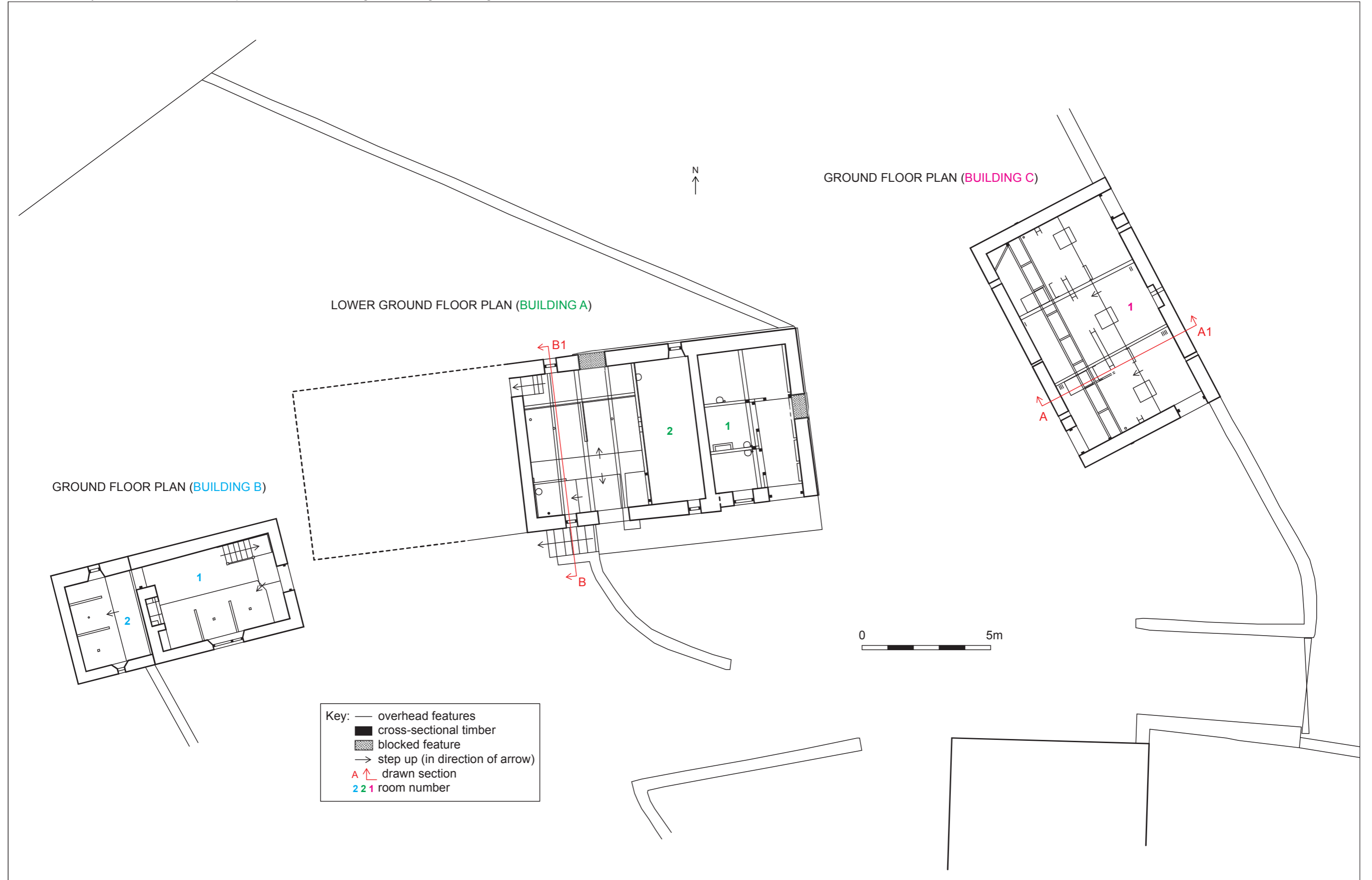


Figure 4: Lower ground floor and ground floor plans

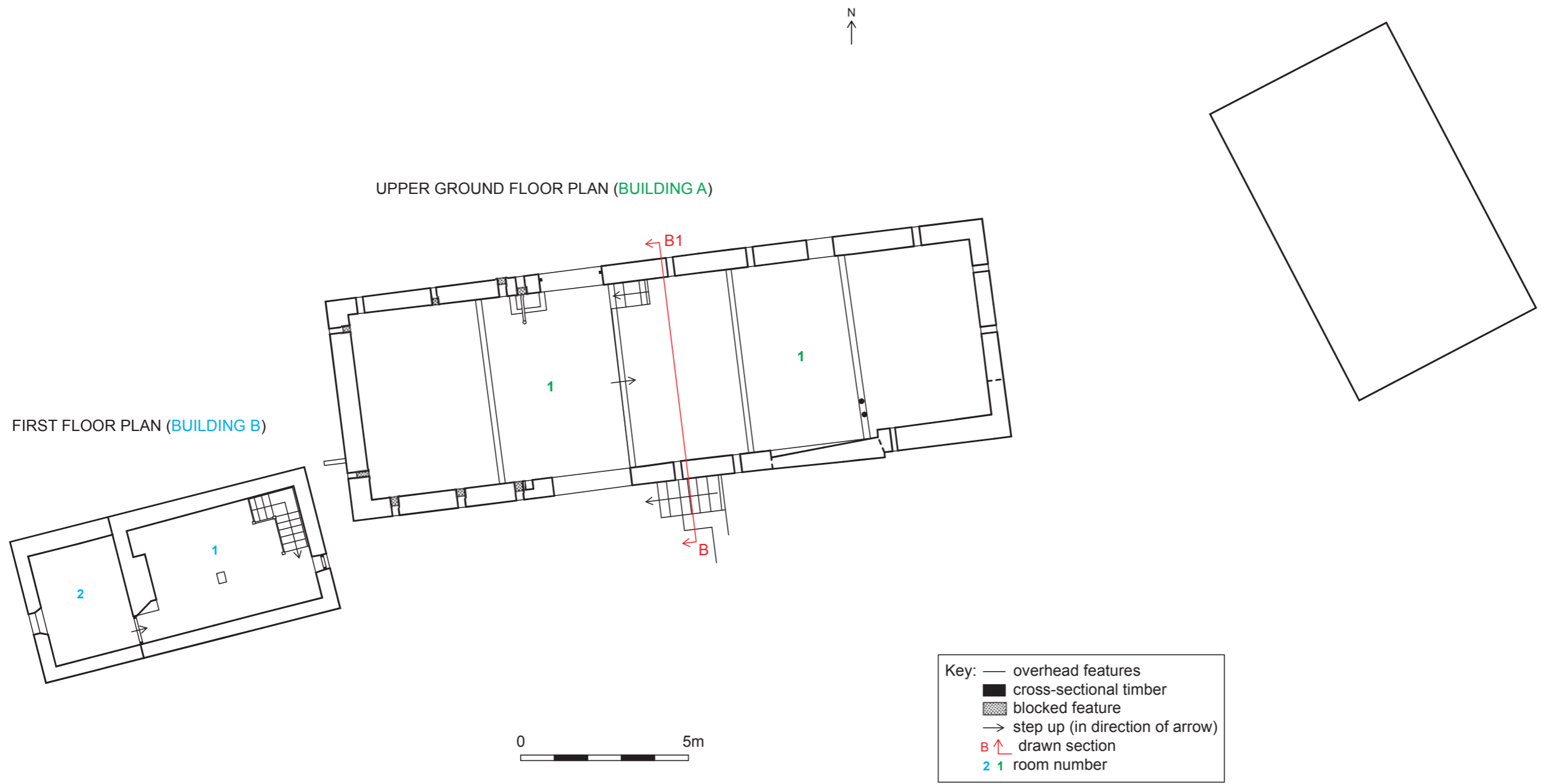


Figure 5: Upper ground floor and first floor plans



## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 It is apparent from the remains present on site that the three buildings were constructed at quite different times, although the available map evidence is of little use in terms of understanding this. Each has its own phases of development but these can be combined into a number of broader periods covering the whole site. It is clear that the earliest building on the site is Building A, which probably predates the others by some time, but it is difficult to be sure when it was initially constructed because it has seen so many alterations, which have led to the loss of important features such as the original roof.

### 5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 **Introduction:** the evidence present within the buildings, combined with the documentary evidence, has allowed four phases of development to be identified.

5.2.2 **Phase 1 (18<sup>th</sup> – early 19<sup>th</sup> century):** although the map evidence is not able to demonstrate when the three buildings were constructed, other than showing that Buildings A and C, and probably also part of Building B, were built before 1839, it seems likely that Building A is the earliest of the three. This clearly comprised a bank barn of the variant type whereby the end is set into the slope (in this case at the west end) rather than the side (Brunskill 2002, 105; see also Whittaker 2001). In buildings of this type the lower floor was used for housing cattle, the upper level as a threshing barn, with the threshing floor between the two sets of wagon doors and ventilation slots used in the winnowing of grain. The blocked doorways in the east and north side indicate that the original internal arrangement of the lower floors was quite different, with both rooms probably having had central feeding channels. Such buildings were primarily constructed from the later 18<sup>th</sup> century until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, although earlier examples are known (*op cit*, 109). The roof structure, usually another good method of dating the building, probably belongs to a later phase, based on the machine cut nature of the timber.

5.2.3 **Phase 2 (early 19<sup>th</sup> century):** Buildings B and C seem likely to have been constructed slightly later, but the map evidence indicates that both were present, albeit not exactly on the same footprint, by 1839. The purpose of these buildings is less easy to determine. Building C was undoubtedly to provide additional animal housing, perhaps for calves, although its proximity and direct access to the road might suggest it was a stable for horses working on the farm. It was clearly built onto an existing field boundary to the south-east or as part of the building of it and, according to the earliest maps, originally extended further to the south-east. Assuming this doesn't relate to an earlier building that was totally rebuilt, this section must have been an addition to an originally smaller structure, as there is now no trace of it. Building B was probably constructed to form accommodation for farm workers and initially only comprised a single room on each floor at the east end (Room G1 and F1), probably accessed by a ladder between. Such small dwellings, often known as 'paddy houses' due to the large numbers of itinerant Irish labourers that came into the region during harvesting time, are relatively rare survivals, with most constructed directly onto the end of a barn or other agricultural building (Elsworth and Mace forthcoming). However, larger free-standing examples are known from the wider region (e.g. Greenlane Archaeology 2015).

5.2.4 **Phase 3 (late 19<sup>th</sup> century (1857-1898):** after the initial phases of construction this represents more a period of alteration, which occurred between the production of the earliest two Ordnance Survey maps. Building C was apparently shortened to its present size, unless an earlier building was totally replaced by the present one at this time. Meanwhile, Building B extended to the west at which time the current staircase was presumably added. The purpose of this extension is unclear and while the upper floor may have been to provide additional accommodation, the lower floor looks more like it was for storage. Building A was also subject to substantial rebuilding at the south-east corner, presumably because of structural failure, as well as further along the south elevation, although this clearly took place at different times. This must have taken place before the addition of a lean-to linking Buildings A and C but presumably still in this general phase. It seems likely, based on the type of timber in the roof, which is all machine-cut, that Building A also had its roof replaced, either in this phase or the next, perhaps in association with the rebuilding that was evidently carried out to the south wall.

5.2.5 **Phase 4 (20<sup>th</sup> century)**: this is represented by even less substantial alterations, primarily connected with how the buildings were being used. In Building A the blocking of the doors to the north and east may have occurred in Phase 3, but it probably led to the installation of the present arrangement of stalls in Phase 4. This would have also necessitated the insertion of a means of access through the ceiling and into the threshing barn, with the corresponding addition of new steps. This, and the remains of a concrete block structure blocking the northern wagon doorway, indicates that the threshing barn had effectively gone out of use in this period, although the cattle housing in the lower floor had not. Building B clearly stopped being used to accommodate people and instead was used either for housing animals or as a cold store, or perhaps both, or as a slaughter house, with the upper floor used to house poultry. Building C saw relatively little change in this phase.

### 5.3 Significance

5.3.1 The buildings at Cautley Farm represent a relatively typical collection of buildings often associated with a farmstead in this part of Cumbria. The bank barn (Building A) is a good example of such a building, although it has been much altered. More unusual are Buildings B and C, the former detached animal housing, which is more often added as an outshut to a larger barn, or perhaps a stable. The latter was clearly built to form domestic accommodation, presumably for farm workers, and as such represents an unusual extant example of a 'paddy house'. The most significant element is perhaps the loss of the original farmhouse associated with these buildings, which, according to the evidence of the tithe map, was evidently in the location of the building remains recorded in the boundary wall to the south. These farm buildings must therefore have been amalgamated with what was originally a separate farm to the south, something that is again demonstrated by the tithe apportionment, as this has a different owner and occupier.



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