

# DRYBECK FARM, KILLINGTON, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

## Archaeological Building Recording



Client:  
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NGR: 361709 486945

Planning Application Ref:  
SL/2008/1213

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## Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the demolition of the farmhouse and partial demolition of the outbuildings prior to new building at Drybeck Farm, Killington, Kendal, Cumbria, a condition was placed for an archaeological building recording. This was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in August 2010.

Drybeck is recorded from the late 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> century, although it is not apparent in the earliest references to it at what date the settlement was established. Certainly by the late 14<sup>th</sup> century there were named residents at Drybeck, so a farmstead of some form is likely to have existed by this time. The parish registers provide some detail of the occupants during the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and the census does the same for the later 19<sup>th</sup> century; it is notable that many of the families remained at the site for some considerable time. The site formed part of the Dalton Hall estate from at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and remained so until the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. The cartographic evidence reveals that the site was already well developed before the first detailed maps were produced in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and that a number of additions were subsequently made during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, there is a remarkable amount of information about the site during the 1870s contained in the diaries of one of its occupants, William Pooley Blacow.

The building recording examined both the house and barns, but also a small pigsty and an outbuilding of uncertain function. The central part of the house formed a small two-unit dwelling with an upper floor, with the original stud wall sub-divisions forming a living room and pantry still remaining on the ground floor, and which included a projecting section on the north side. This was later extended to the east, with a further two storey section incorporating a cellar, and later still to the west, with the addition of a probable stable and extra pantry. The earliest phase of the barn comprised a variant bank barn, its west end built onto the slope, and its east end incorporating a lower level cow house. This too was subsequently enlarged with a second bank barn section, with further cow houses below, and smaller additions, probably loose boxes and the like were added. The pig sty and outshut were relatively late constructions, but they too had seen some later additions.

The building recording provided an unusual opportunity to examine an entire farmstead, including the farmhouse, although dating the initial phases is difficult and much of the extensive background information cannot be tied directly to buildings at the site. Nevertheless, several phases of alteration can be identified and it is apparent that the building contains some extremely interesting well-preserved historic fabric.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Joanne and Roger Holgate for commissioning the project and for information about the site, in particular allowing access to the deeds. Additional thanks are due to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, for approving the project design.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Dan Elsworth who carried out the building recording with assistance from Tom Mace, utilising as existing drawings and a topographic plan produced by DH Design North West Ltd. The report was written by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace and edited by Jo Dawson. The figures were produced by Tom Mace. Dan Elsworth managed the project.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application by Roger Holgate (hereafter 'the client') for the demolition and replacement of the farmhouse, redevelopment of other farm buildings, and erection of new buildings at Drybeck Farm, Killington, Kendal, Cumbria (Planning Application No. SL/2008/1213; NGR 361709 486945), an archaeological building recording was recommended by South Lakeland District Council after consultation with the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service. This was intended to provide a record of the buildings that would be affected and was placed as a condition on the planning consent:

Condition (5) Prior to any works of demolition of the house and barn the site and premises shall be recorded in accordance with a Level 3 survey as described by the English Heritage document "Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice, 2006" and following the completion of that record three copies of the survey report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

Reason (5) To ensure that a permanent record is made of these buildings of architectural and historic interest prior to their demolition as part of the development hereby permitted.

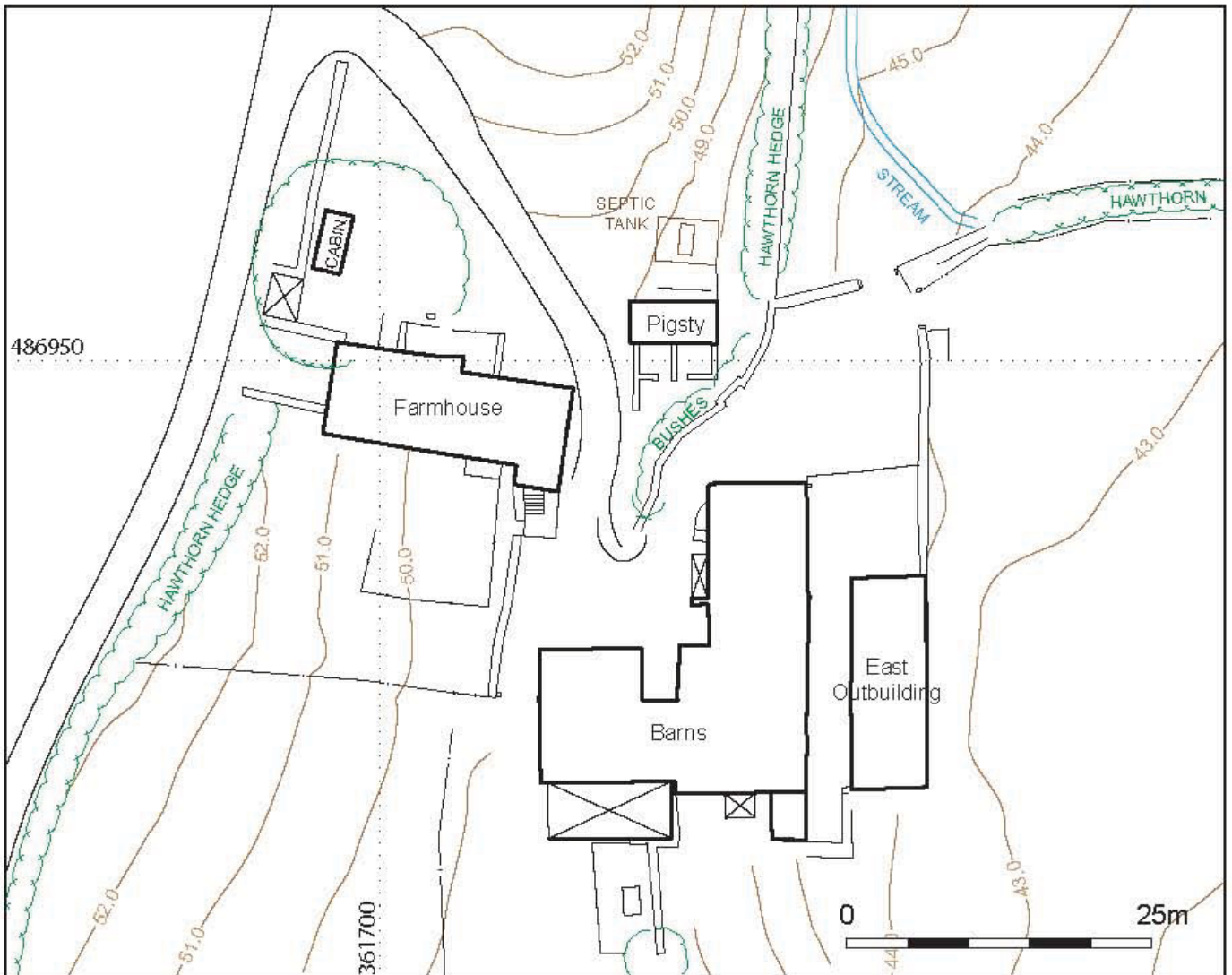
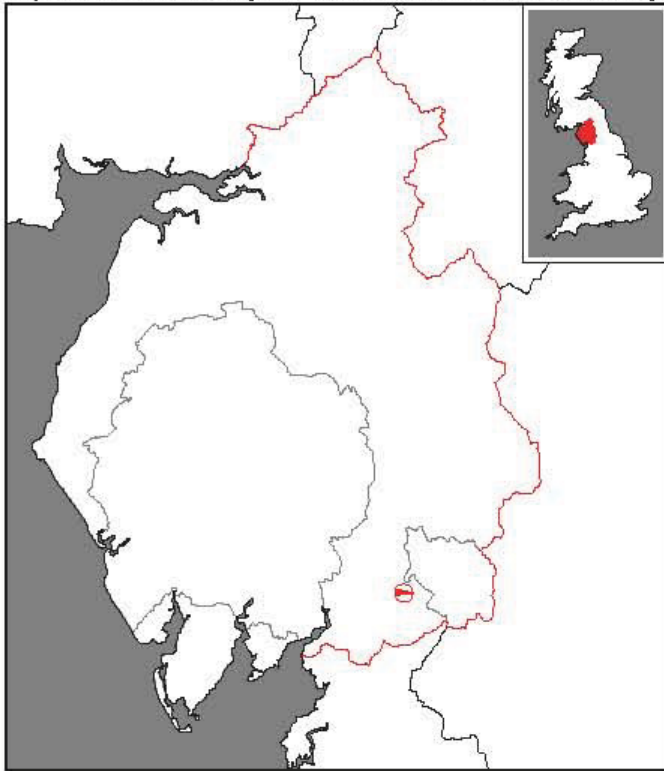
1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design for the project and carried out the site work during August 2010.

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Drybeck Farm is situated approximately 2km south of Killington and 8km north of Kirkby Lonsdale, on the west side of the River Lune at a height of approximately 80m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2005; Figure 1).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by Bannisdale slates, although there is a large area of Scout Hill Flags nearby to the south (Moseley 1978, plate 1). The solid geology is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay, which typically forms a hummocky landscape in the lower lying areas (Countryside Commission 1998, 66).





Client: Roger Holgate

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Figure 1: Site location

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structures in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006) and the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a). In addition, a desk-based assessment was carried out, in accordance with the project design and IfA guidelines (IfA 2008b), prior to the building recording, and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

### 2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A number of sources of information were used:

- **Cumbria Record Office, Kendal (CRO(K))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site and relevant primary and secondary sources;
- **Deeds**: the existing deeds for the site were kindly made available by the client;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library**: additional secondary sources were used to provide information for the site background.

### 2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-3 type standards (English Heritage 2006). This is a largely descriptive investigation, with a more detailed level of interpretation of the phasing and use of the building, making use of the available documentary information. For each building, the recording comprised several parts:

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs**: photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the 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**: The drawings produced comprised:
  - i. 'as existing' floor plans of the building at 1:100;
  - ii. 'as existing' elevations of all accessible external aspects at 1:100;
  - iii. two cross-sections at a scale of 1:50.

2.3.1 The north, east, and south external elevations of the farmhouse and the north and east elevations of the barns were produced by hand-annotating 'as existing' drawings provided by the architect. The west elevation of the farmhouse was produced by hand, while the west elevation of the barns was surveyed using a reflectorless total station coupled to a tablet computer running AutoCAD Lt at a scale of 1:1. This was then hand annotated with additional detail. Plans of the internal aspects of the buildings were produced on-site by hand-annotating an outline plan of the buildings from a topographic survey. The measured cross-sections were produced on site by hand.

### 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive has been produced in accordance with the project design and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal on completion of the project. Three copies of this report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record at the Cumbria County Council offices in Kendal, one with the client, a digital copy with the client's architect,



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 Background History

3.1.1 Drybeck Farm has a remarkably long history, although it is not clear when a property at the site was first constructed as the earliest sources do not provide enough information. It is first recorded in the records of Cockersand Abbey in Lancashire, in a grant of land dated 1190-1220. In this Adam de Lupton granted land to Cockersand '*of the homage and service of the land which Ralph de Beckley held of him*' and comprising 30 and a half acres (Farrer 1905, 990-992). Amongst the points used to describe the boundary of this land is Dry Beck, although it is not stated whether this is literally referring to a beck of that name or a settlement. A later reference, from 1379, mentions a Thomas Forester of Drybeck making a demand from one John Maymorne of Preston in Kendale (*sic*) for £8 (Curwen 1924, 302), which would seem to suggest that a settlement at Drybeck certainly existed by this time. There is then a distinct gap in the records until 1553, when a '*messuage and tenement*' at Drybeck, said to have belonged to the monastery of St Leonard in Yorkshire, was granted with other properties to an '*Edward Fines, K.G., Lord Clinton and Saye and Grand Admiral of England*' (*op cit*, 285). This reference is the first to confirm the presence of a property on the site, although it undoubtedly had earlier origins, and it further demonstrates connections between Drybeck and at least two religious houses.

#### 3.2 Owners and occupiers

3.2.1 **Owners:** it is likely that some of the people listed as occupiers (see *Section 3.2.1-3.2.2* below) were also the owners of Drybeck Farm, although there are few details to confirm this. The early history of the site indicates that it became the property of Cockersand Abbey between 1190 and 1220, although it is later said to have belonged to the monastery of St Leonard in Yorkshire (see *Section 3.1.1*). In 1553 it was evidently acquired by Edmund Fines following the Dissolution of the monasteries, but by at least 1760 it was owned by the Hornby family of Dalton Hall, near Burton-in-Kendal (CRO(K) WDX 450/6 1760). Certainly by the time the information was compiled for the tithe map in 1841 they still held it (see *Section 3.3.2* below) and they were still in possession of it in 1910 (see *Section 3.3.5*).

3.2.2 The details of the owners of the property are available in some detail from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to the early 20<sup>th</sup> through reference to the deeds, and also the Tithe Map of 1841 (see *Section 3.2.2* below), which demonstrates that it was owned by Edmund Hornby at this time. An abstract of title within the deeds shows that Edmund George Hornby, described as 'of Dalton Hall and Castle Park Lancaster', left his estate to his only son Edmund Geoffrey Hornby in his will dated 13<sup>th</sup> December 1857 (Deeds 1930a). Edmund Geoffrey Hornby's will, dated 4<sup>th</sup> January 1921 left the estate to his nephew Charles Windham Leycester Penryhn following Edmund's death on 13<sup>th</sup> January 1923, who took the name Hornby on the 9<sup>th</sup> October the same year (*ibid*). In 1930 Charles, now Penryhn-Hornby, conveyed the property at Drybeck to William Pooley Nelson, at that time the tenant farmer (Deeds 1930b).

3.2.3 **Occupiers:** as discussed above (see *Section 3.1.1*) Drybeck Farm has a very long history, and some details of occupiers are available from as early as 1379. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century more extensive information is available in the parish registers. A summary of recorded occupiers of Drybeck (in its various spellings), from the various available sources, is given in *Appendix 1*. In addition the details relating to Drybeck Farm available in the census between 1841-1901 were examined, and a summary of these is given in *Appendix 2*. These two sources show that it typically remained occupied by the same family for a considerable period of time: the Blands between at least 1661 and 1730, the Blacows between at least 1845 and 1861, and the Willans between at least 1880 and 1901 (they were still present in 1910: see *Section 3.3.5* below). It is also apparent that at least some of the families were related to each other and that the tenancy may have passed through this connection. For example, the diary of Agnes Anne Kendal of Killington Hall records that Grace Blacow, evidently the daughter of James and Alice Blacow of Drybeck, married George Willan who farmed at Westby, near Kirkham in Lancashire, in February 1876 (Robinson 2004, 19 and 28). They seem to have subsequently taken over the running of Drybeck; Grace's younger brother William is said to have taken over its management in 1862 following the death of their father (see *Section 3.2.4* below), even though he would have only been



11, but it is noticeable that it is Grace who listed as the head of the household in the 1871 census (see *Appendix 2*).

3.2.4 Details of the occupiers are relatively plentiful from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards, but these typically do not give any specific information about the property. Similarly, while the map evidence (see *Section 3.3* below) gives information about the physical development of the site it is not always clear what the alterations actually relate to or comprise. It is also fortunate that there is a detailed source relating to one particular occupier of Drybeck Farm in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, which also provides specific information about some of the buildings that existed on the site. William Pooley Blacow was born on the 3<sup>rd</sup> December 1850 and, shortly before his twelfth birthday, had to take responsibility for running Drybeck Farm when his father died prematurely of pneumonia on 18<sup>th</sup> October 1862 (Goulding 1989). He kept a diary between 1871 and 1875, which was found in a bookshop in Newcastle and transcribed by JA Goulding in the late 1980s before being published in four sections in the *Sedbergh Historian* (Goulding 1989; 1990; 1993; 1997). The diary is largely concerned with agricultural matters, specifically those relating to dealing with illness in animals and it is apparent that William's lack of experience due to his tragic circumstances led him to ask advice from any suitable party (Goulding 1989). However, throughout the diary there are brief references to buildings present on the farm, or items that might be relevant to them and these are summarised in *Appendix 3*.

### 3.3 Map Regression

3.3.1 **Introduction:** the most detailed early county map available, Thomas Jeffereys' of 1770, was examined but this gives little detail other than to name Drybeck, although it does show a road running to the east of it that does not now exist, which is also shown on subsequent maps (see below). The earliest map to show the site in any detail is therefore the Tithe Map of 1841, and it is clearly shown on the subsequent Ordnance Survey maps.

3.3.2 **Tithe Map 1841:** this shows the areas of land for which tithes were payable and is the first detailed map of the area (Plate 1). It shows the farmhouse as a simple linear block orientated east/west, with the barns to the south-east forming a simple L-shape, and another building to the north-west. The general field pattern is also indicated quite clearly and it is apparent that at this time the road to the north split just before Drybeck, with one arm turning south-east and running beyond the farm. This map has an accompanying schedule that gives details of the owner and occupier of each plot of land, as well as its name, and description. In this case Plot 2, which comprises the farm, is said to belong to Edmund Hornby and is occupied by John Bradshaw, although little specific detail about the buildings present is given.

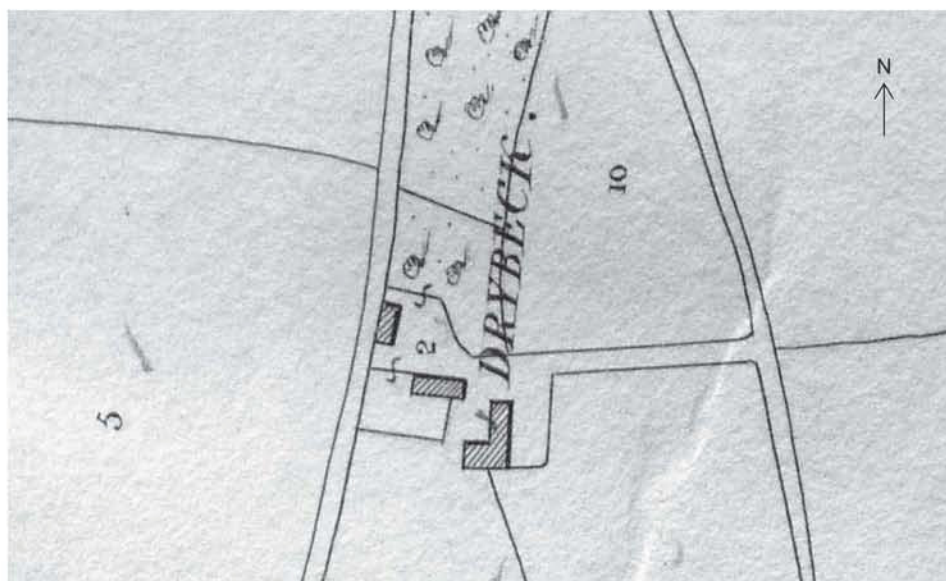
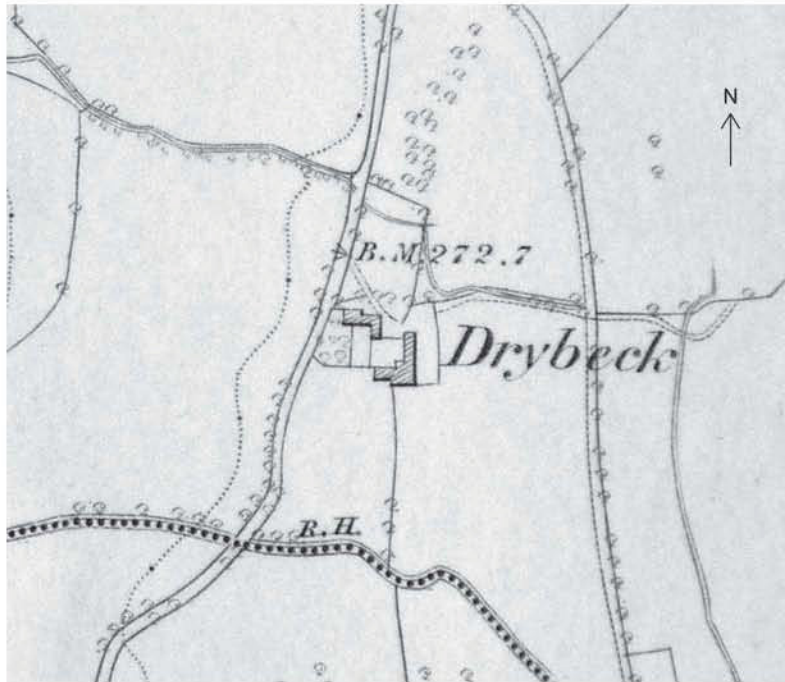


Plate 1: Extract from the Tithe Map of 1841 (CRO(K) WDRC/8/232 1841)

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey 1862:** this is the first detailed Ordnance Survey map of the area. It shows essentially the same features as the previous map but with more detail, and is perhaps more reliable (Plate 2). By this time the farmhouse is shown with projecting sections at the east end of the south side and the west end of the north side, while the barns have clearly had a number of additions made. The details of the associated field system are essentially the same, and the track to the east of the farm is still present, although the small building previously shown to the north-west of the house is gone and there is more detail shown in terms of gardens and tracks directly associated with the farm. In addition, a small stream is shown running roughly east/west to the north-west of the house, before crossing the enclosure immediately north of the house, turning south before continuing to the east and disappearing under the track. This is perhaps the beck from which the farm takes its name, although there is another stream to the south that forms the parish boundary, which is perhaps more likely (see *Section 3.1.1* above).



**Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1862**

3.3.4 **Plan with deeds, 1882:** this is a detailed plan that shows much of the same detail of the previous one, although an additional small outbuilding is evident to the north-east of the house. Divisions are shown within the barns, but these seem to be largely at odds with the actual building and were clearly not based on an actual survey of the site. The tracks around the farm seem to have been somewhat simplified by this time; the track to the east is not marked.



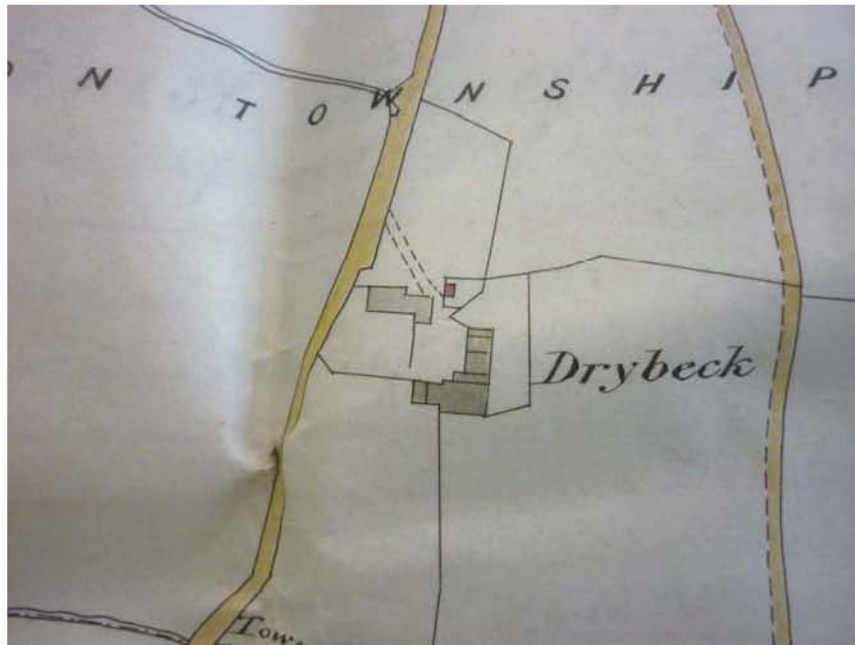


Plate 3: Extract from a plan with the deeds dated 1882

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey 1898:** this plan shows a similar layout to the farmhouse and barns, with some alterations (Plate 4); the house has a division shown at the west end, the barns have been extended on the west side, the building to the north-east has been enlarged to the east, and a new rectangular outbuilding has been built to the east. Interestingly, the stream to the north is no longer marked. The Ratings Valuation of 1910, which makes use of this map, states that at this time it was occupied by George Willan and owned by GGS Hornby Esq of Dalton Hall (CRO(W) WT/DV/2/51 1910).

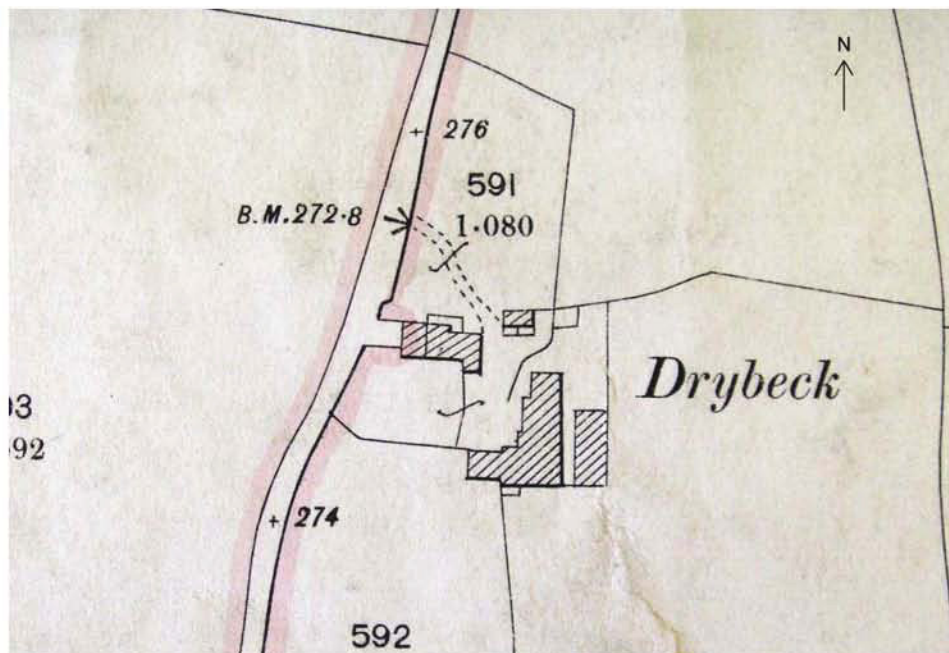


Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1898

3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey 1914:** this shows a similar arrangement to the previous plan, although there are some differences (Plate 5). An additional extension has been added to the north side of the west end of the barn and the stream to the north of the site is depicted again.

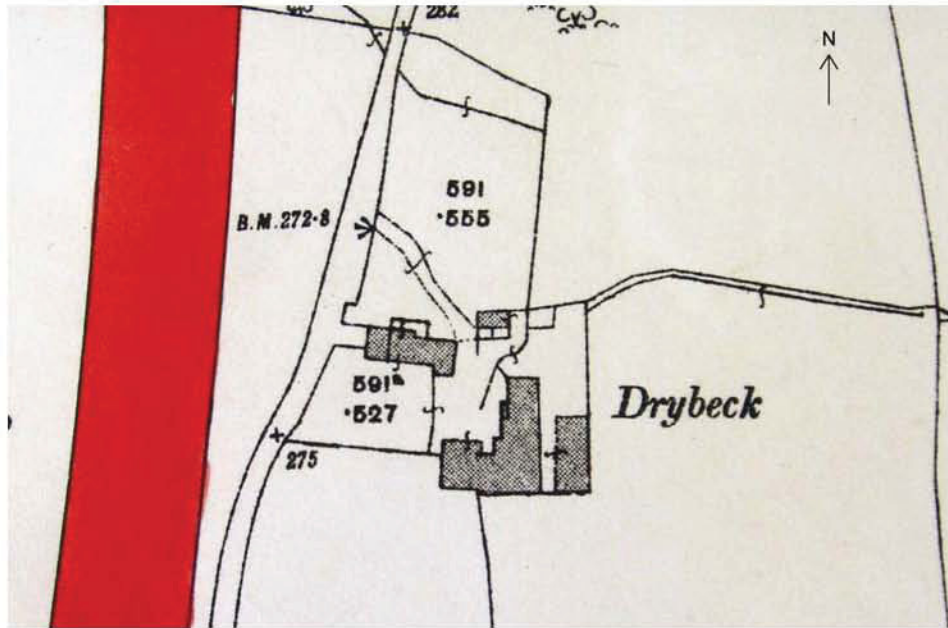


Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1914

3.3.7 *Plan with deeds, 1930*: this is a plan accompanying the abstract of title dated 1930 (Deeds 1930a). It is apparent, however, that it is based on the early plan of 1882 as it shows a number of features that had either been altered or did not even exist by this date, such as the outshut to the north-east of the house and the road to the east of the site. It cannot, therefore, be taken as being truly representative of the arrangement of the farm at this time.



Plate 6: Extract of a plan from the deeds dated 1930

### 3.4 Conclusion

3.4.1 Drybeck Farm certainly has its origins in the medieval period. A site of that name is mentioned in the late 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> century but it is not until the late 14<sup>th</sup> century that there is any clear evidence for a settlement or habitation there. By the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century there certainly was, and it is apparent that the early history of the site was connected to religious houses, so it is possible that Drybeck might have formed a grange of some form. By the 16<sup>th</sup> century it passed into private hands, becoming the property of the Hombly family of Dalton Hall by the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is apparent from the map evidence that the farm and barns had taken on essentially their present form by 1841 and were subject to a number of alterations after this, and at least some details about the arrangement of the buildings in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century is available in the diary of William Pooley Blacow.



## 4. Building Recording

### 4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The site comprised four buildings, all of which were disused at the time of the building recording, and are named after their presumed former use, where this is known. The two main blocks comprised the farmhouse and a pair of conjoined barns with associated outshuts. To the north of these was a former pigsty, although this evidently incorporated other elements, and to the east of the barns was a further outshut of uncertain use, which had been heavily modified.

4.1.1 **Farmhouse:** the two-storey stone-built farmhouse (Plate 7) was built into the hillside, which slopes down towards the east and means that the west end is built into the slope, with the lower rooms effectively below ground level (see Figure 1). Local stone was used in its construction, which was a mix of angular blocks of yellowish-white and some pinker gritstone, slate, and limestone, with a grey slate roof and iron rainwater goods. The gritstone was used for dressed details such as quoins, sills, lintels, and window surrounds. The roof had U-shaped stone ridge tiles with square section at the east end for finials, and two chimneys, both with a string course and a drip course; the east chimney was rough cast and had two ceramic pots, the west was smooth rendered with no pots (see Figure 2). The main section of the farmhouse was aligned east/west, with a projecting part on the north side at the west end, and it had been extended to the west and possibly also to the east (see Figure 5 and Figure 6). The timber used for the windows was machine cut but internally the timber was largely hand-finished.



Plate 7: View of the site from the north

4.1.2 **Barns:** the barns formed an L-shaped range to the south-east of the farmhouse, with a north/south arm extending over two floors (with the shippon below) and the east/west arm extending over two floors at the east end only (see Figure 1, Figure 7 and Figure 8). The range was a stone build with dressed gritstone quoins (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). The rest of the fabric was a mix of slates, volcanics, and limestone, with much water worn simple cobbles used for the floors. The range had a slate roof with V-shaped ridge stones and iron rainwater goods. Glass panes formed skylights. Machine-cut timber was used for the external doors and windows whereas hand-sawn timber was used internally.

4.1.3 **Pigsty:** the pigsty to the north-east of the farmhouse was orientated east/west and spread over two floors built into the slope on the north and west sides (Figure 5). It was built in fairly random courses of rock-faced stone with neatly dressed ashlar quoins and had a slate roof. Although some of the roof was original, it incorporated large stone flags on the south side and a single louvred slate on each side. V-shaped stone ridge tiles were used and the building had iron rainwater goods. The timber was largely hand-sawn. On the upper-level a boundary wall extended from the south-west corner of the sty and on the lower level outer walls formed small pens on the south side. The lower rooms did not extend the full



width to the west, below the toilet, which must empty into a midden area perhaps eventually via a chute visible in the base of the wall to the east.

4.1.4 **East outbuilding:** this comprised a single-storey linear block, the original function of which is uncertain, orientated north/south to the east of the barns (Figure 8). It was a mix of stone and rough cobbles built in random courses and concrete blocks, with a monopitch corrugated sheet-metal roof. Modern timber was used in the roof but slightly earlier machine cut timber had been used elsewhere.

## 4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **Farmhouse – north elevation:** the east end of the north elevation (Plate 8) had dressed quoins at the corner and traces of whitewash and occasional through stones in rows. There was a blocked window at the level of the cellar which had a thin stone lintel and recent cement pointing. There was a relatively early 16-light sash window, without horns, on the first floor with a timber lintel and stone sill and cement over the jambs. The central section of this elevation was finished with a smooth cement render and was butted by a garden wall with a small modern aluminium vent above. There was a 16-light fixed casement window on the first floor of the rendered section. There was a return wall to the north at the west end with a small monopitch porch, sloping down to the east. In the resulting corner there was a large doorway with an eight-panel door with three lights to the east on a short wall. The main wall to the west had quoins at the corner, which were more irregular than those to the east. There was a small four-light sash window to the east on the first floor, with a stone sill and timber lintel. There was a narrow window on the ground floor with a decayed timber lintel, covered with concrete, and a stone sill. There were two iron bars fixed across this single-light window. There was a boundary wall butting against this section of the elevation to the west of this window. The farmhouse had obviously been extended to the west and there were rough quoins at the junction. There was a large doorway in this extension, which had been reduced to form a 12-light sideways sash window, with a stone lintel, on the west side, and a plank door to the east in a beaded surround with planks over and a chamfered timber beam above (Plate 9). There were some through stones in this section and quoins at the west end.



Plate 8 (left): East end of the north external elevation of the farmhouse

Plate 9 (right): West end of the north external elevation of the farmhouse

4.2.2 **Farmhouse – east elevation:** the east elevation formed the gable end and extended to cellar level (Plate 10). It had a rough render, apart from the wall for the projecting porch which was not rendered. There was a butt joint and a slight plinth to the porch. The gable end had neat quoins at the corners and a plinth. There were three windows in this elevation, two at ground level, and the wall plate and the ends of the purlins were exposed below the roofline. Both of the ground floor windows had stone sills and lintels and fixed four-light casements, the window on the first floor was the same except that it was a six-light sash.





Plate 10: East external elevation of the farmhouse

4.2.3 **Farmhouse – south elevation**: the ground floor doorway on the west side of the south elevation had a timber lintel with a drip course above and a plank door. There was a butt joint evident between the west end and the central section, where there were some quoins and a piece of timber which had been re-used at the top of the central section (Plate 11). The east end of the elevation, including the porch, and part of the centre had a patchy render (Plate 12). The window on the first floor of the central section was split into two parts, with ill-fitting square stone surrounds and sills which were probably re-used. The east side of this window also had a groove cut into it. The casements were both six-light sash. There were two central windows on the ground floor with similar surrounds; the one to the west had square surrounds and a four-light sash casement, the one to the east was similar but had an eight-light sash and a drip course above it. The east end had a large bulge in the wall and a stone mounting block against it. There were two further windows to the east; the one on the first floor had plain reveals, a stone sill, and a four-light casement (one hinged), and the one on the ground floor had plain reveals, a slate sill, a four-light sash and an overlong drip course some distance above it, probably denoting the position of an earlier mullion window. The projecting gabled porch to the east was longer on the east side and plain, with a plank door with one light and a beaded surround (Plate 12). A flight of concrete steps led up to the porch and V-shaped stone ridge tiles were used on the roof with square ones at the end for finial.



Plate 11 (left): West end of the south external elevation of the farmhouse



Plate 12 (right): East end of the south external elevation of the farmhouse



4.2.4 **Farmhouse – west elevation:** the west elevation formed the gable end, which extended slightly further on the north side (Plate 13), and had a fairly plain patchy render. The ground to the west was built up against it and there were retaining walls running to the west on either side. Through stones and the ends of purlins and the ridge purlin were visible. There was a central doorway at first floor level (which is effectively the ground level on this side), which housed a beaded plank door which pivoted on the south side and had a rough timber lintel.



Plate 13: West external elevation of the farmhouse

4.2.5 **Barns – north elevation:** the east end of the north elevation formed the gable end of the north/south arm of the range (Plate 14). The lower part was covered by the side wall of a monopitch outshut, with rough quoins at the east side and which had a rounded corner to the west and a small window with a timber cover and a stone sill and lintel. Some through stones were present. The upper section, forming the gable end, had a rough cement render, two rows of through stones and a row of three square vents and an owl hole above. There was a slight step in the roof on the east side, possibly where there had been some damage. The west end of the elevation comprised the north side of the east/west arm of the range and was partially obscured on the east side by a porched entrance and outshuts against the west elevation of the north/south arm of the range (Plate 15). There was a large wagon doorway slightly recessed in the centre on the north side of the east/west arm of the range, which had a heavy timber lintel and double plank door (Plate 16). The wall returned to the north, to the west of the wagon door, to form a monopitch outshut with neat quoins at the corners and which was accessible via two split plank doors (Plate 15). The upper part of the wall, which was visible above the outshut, had cement render.





**Plate 14 (top left): East end of the north external elevation of the barns**

**Plate 15 (top right): West end of the north external elevation of the barns**

**Plate 16 (bottom): Wagon doorway in the centre of the east/west arm of the range**

**4.2.6 Barns – east elevation:** the south end of the east elevation was continued by a monopitch concrete block built outshut with a doorway on the north side which housed a plank door with a stop-chamfered surround. The first section of the wall to the north formed the gable end of the east/west arm of the range, which had two rows of three square vents, one above of two vents, and an owl hole above that and through stones. The gable end had a central doorway on the lower floor level, with a stone lintel, above which was a projecting concrete skim, and a pair of pipe vents either side (Plate 17). There were six-light, tilting casement windows flanking the doorway, both of which had stone lintels and concrete sills. Both of the windows had formerly been doorways, the lower parts of which were now blocked. There was a clear butt joint where the north/south arm of the range had been added to, to the north. The north/south arm had three rows of square vents and three rows of through stones and there were four doorways in this section (Plate 18), all with thick stone lintels and plank doors, all of which had vents or windows. Between the middle two doorways was an upper floor doorway, with a stone sill and lintel, which was blocked. There was a pair of pipe vents above the fourth door from the south in this section of



the range. The door to the north of centre in this row of four doors had extensive graffiti carved into its planks: 'JWB', 'BTS', 'TF', 'NP', 'EV', and others. The door had beaded planks and old hinges still attached which were unused. There was a three-light tilting casement window to the north of these four doors which had a stone lintel and concrete sill. There was a concrete skim over the upper part of the wall at the north end, but the quoins were still visible. The range had been extended further by a monopitch outshut to the north, which had quoins at the north end (Plate 18). The upper floor of this outshut had a four-light casement window, with a timber lintel and stone sill. There were two doors on the lower floor level, both had rough chamfered timber lintels and at least one of the split plank doors had been re-used.



Plate 17 (left): South end of the east external elevation of the barns

Plate 18 (right): East external elevation of the barns

4.2.7 **Barns – south elevation:** the south elevation was mostly obscured by modern additions at the west end and was fairly plain (Plate 19). There was a raised, narrow doorway near the centre (Plate 20), opposite the wagon door on the north side and blocked slit vent slots were evident in places and through stones (Plate 21). The doorway housed a roughly placed plank door and a thick rough timber lintel extending to the east (Plate 20), which had possibly been re-used, above which there was a square vent. Beyond this, the ground dropped away and the elevation was butted by a boundary wall. Unfortunately, there was a rough concrete render obscuring some detail. There was a window to the lower floor with a concrete lintel and a six-light casement and more through stones and attached outshuts to the east (Plate 22). One outshut had a timber monopitch roof, sloping to the south, the other had a concrete block construction sloping to the east. The timber monopitch outshut had a door to the east, which was constructed from planks and concrete blocks inside against the wall of the barn, and another to the south with an electric motor sat on top. There was another window between it and a concrete outshut. This window had a concrete lintel. The concrete outshut had an eight-light tilting metal casement window on the south side with a concrete sill and vent above.





Plate 19 (top left): West end of the south external elevation of the barns

Plate 20 (top right): Raised narrow doorway in the south external elevation of the barns

Plate 21 (bottom left): Blocked slot vents in the south external elevation of the barns

Plate 22 (bottom right): Outshuts at the east end of the south external elevation

4.2.8 **Barns – west elevation:** the west elevation had a monopitch outshut at the far north end, with a single doorway with a plank door and timber lintel (Plate 23). The door was slightly above ground level with a step and a projecting round block in front. The lower part of the door had a moulded rail. This outshut evidently butts onto the main north/south section of the range, which was dressed with quoins at the corner (Plate 24). There was a large pipe inserted in the wall at the lower ground floor level and two more windows to the south of this, one a six-light fixed casement with a timber lintel and the other a three-light tilting casement with a concrete lintel. Both windows were covered and enclosed by a lean-to with a slate roof on a basic timber structure supported by three timber posts the southernmost of which was a railway sleeper. In the area above this lean-to there were various square vents and through stones and a blocked square aperture below the roof line. The wall returned to the south of the lean-to and formed a canopy for a wagon doorway. One side wall to the north was dressed with quoins and the canopy roof was supported by a basic timber structure. The wagon door had a double plank door and stop-chamfered timber lintel flanking the wall to the north, which had a small alcove in it. The south side of the canopy was supported on an outshut which extended beyond it to the west with a monopitch roof and dressed quoins at the north-west corner. There was a small window in the north side with a two-light tilting casement and a stone sill and lintel. This outshut butted the wall of the north/south arm of the



range to the east and the return wall to the south had a split plank door, quoined jambs, and stone lintel. The south end of the elevation was the gable end of the east/west arm of the range (Plate 25); the monopitch outshut to the north was apparently part of the same build as there was no obvious butt crack. The northern end of the gable was plain, with dressed quoins at the corner and a group of six pipes as vents. The southern end had two rows of three slot vents and there were two more slot vents in a third row above, with an owl hole at the top, and two rows of through stones.



Plate 23 (top left): North end of the east external elevation of the barns

Plate 24 (top right): Centre of the east external elevation of the barns

Plate 25 (bottom): South end of the east external elevation of the barns

4.2.9 **Pigsty – north elevation:** there were two doorways on the east side of the north elevation of the pigsty, housing plank doors with stop-chamfered surrounds (Plate 26).

4.2.10 **Pigsty – east elevation:** the east elevation formed the plain gable end extending over both floors (Plate 27). The rafters and wall plate were visible along the top of the wall and the ridge purlin was exposed. There was a small aperture with a massive projecting stone sill.





Plate 26 (left): North external elevation of the pigsty

Plate 27 (right): East external elevation of the pigsty

4.2.11 *Pigsty – south elevation*: the pigsty had a ceramic pipe through the roof forming a flue and a single four-light casement window on the south side of the upper floor, of which the upper row of three were tilting (Plate 28). On the lower level there were two low entrances with heavy stone lintels.

4.2.12 *Pigsty – west elevation*: this west elevation was the gable end and the wall plate and rafters were exposed as well as the ridge purlin, which had a brick and another timber below (Plate 29).



Plate 28 (left): South external elevation of the pigsty

Plate 29 (right): West external elevation of the pigsty

4.2.13 *East outbuilding – north elevation*: the north end of the building was mostly open between a pair of rendered columns at either end (Plate 30). There was a rough timber cover over the upper part of the opening and a metal gate over the lower part.

4.2.14 *East outbuilding – east elevation*: the east elevation had a roughcast render throughout and plastic rainwater goods and was butted by the field boundary to the north (Plate 31).





Plate 30 (left): North external elevation of the east outbuilding

Plate 31 (right): East external elevation of the east outbuilding

4.2.15 **East outbuilding – south elevation:** the ends of the purlins were exposed in this elevation, which was built from concrete blocks and extended slightly to the west by a low concrete block wall.

4.2.16 **East outbuilding – west elevation:** there were two large openings in the west side of the building to the north, both of which were gated (Plate 32). There were another two doorways, each with red doors, at the south end with concrete render above, one with a split plank door and the other with a batten door (Plate 33). There were some 'quoins' in concrete blocks around these two doors but most of the rest of the wall was a rough stone build with cobbles.



Plate 32 (left): North end of the west external elevation of the east outbuilding

Plate 33 (right): South end of the west external elevation of the east building

### 4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Farmhouse – cellar:** the cellar had a patchy flag floor and cobbles in the north-east corner (Plate 34). The ceiling had hand-finished joists, aligned north/south, and some re-used timber and rough hand-sawn boards aligned east/west. The walls were all fairly plain, with lime pointing and rough stone build. The north elevation had a small aperture with a plank and batten hatch with strap hinges, below a large rough timber lintel and above a stone sill (Plate 35). The east elevation had some later concrete render over on the south side. The south elevation had a wall plate along the top. There was a large hatch on the west side which was accessed by a flight of stone stairs incorporated into the west elevation (Plate 36 and Plate 37).





Plate 34 (top left): Flag floor in the cellar, facing south

Plate 35 (top right): Hatch in the north elevation of the cellar

Plate 36 (bottom left): Cellar stairs

Plate 37 (bottom right): Hatch to the cellar in ground floor Room 2

4.3.2 **Farmhouse – ground floor Room 1:** the floor of the porch was flagged and augmented with stone and concrete by the door on the south side. It had a gabled roof built of just rafters and one joist on the east side, all of which were whitewashed and appeared to be machine cut. There was a slate shelf on blocks on the east side with a timber shelf above it (Plate 38) and a slate shelf built into the wall on the west side (Plate 39). The walls were all plastered and painted. The north elevation had a door through to Room 2, which had a beaded surround and a plank door with an early latch. The east elevation was plain, with shelves attached. The south elevation had a doorway to the outside with a plank and batten door and old as well as more modern strap hinges (Plate 40). There was a single light in the centre cutting through one of the sections. The west elevation was plain apart from the slate shelf and a small alcove (Plate 39).





**Plate 38 (left): East side of the porch**

**Plate 39 (centre): West side of the porch**

**Plate 40 (right): Detail of the porch door**

**4.3.3 Farmhouse – ground floor Room 2:** this room had a flag floor, apart from a section in the north-east corner which was boarded over, covering the area of the cellar; there was a hatch down to the cellar on the west side with large nails and strap hinges (Plate 37). The ceiling was finished with plaster and had two hand-finished chamfered beams, orientated east/west (Plate 41). The north beam was much wider at the east end where the timber originally forked. All the walls were finished with plaster and flowery wallpaper and had moulded skirting. The north elevation was fairly plain with a slight recess below the stairs at the west end and a 20<sup>th</sup> century cupboard at the east end. The east elevation was also plain with two plain windows with splayed jambs and timber boards over the sills. The doorway on the east side of the south elevation had a rough surround and an ill-fitting door made of double nailed planks with an early latch (Plate 42). The window to the west of this had splayed jambs and had probably originally been full length to the floor and now incorporated a butler sink and drainer with a tile surround (Plate 43). On the west elevation, the doorway on the south side had a beaded plank and batten door with strap hinges and an early latch. The central chimney breast had a stepping section to the wall at the top on either side. The projecting fire surround was chamfered on the inside, with a timber mantle shelf above and the fireplace incorporated a relatively late range (Plate 41). The wall was recessed to the north, beneath the stairs.



Plate 41 (top): Range in the west elevation of ground floor Room 2 of the farmhouse

Plate 42 (bottom left): Door to the porch of the farmhouse, viewed from ground floor Room 2 of the farmhouse

Plate 43 (bottom right): Sink and doorway in the south-west corner of ground floor Room 2 of the farmhouse

4.3.4 **Farmhouse – ground floor Room 3:** this room had a concrete floor, which perhaps covered flags, and the ceiling was finished with plaster. There was a north/south aligned bressummer beam at the east end, which was stop-chamfered at the south end and had a gouge cut on the south side (Plate 44). It was apparently cut through at the north end to incorporate a doorway to the stairs (Plate 45). There were two east/west beams attached to the bressummer, which were stop chamfered at each end (Plate 46). The walls were all finished with plaster, flowery wallpaper, and skirting board. The north elevation had a wide doorway on the west side with a heavy timber shelf over it which continued into the wall. The door had six moulded panels and a lock. The east elevation had a built-in cupboard below the beam on the north side. The cupboard had two plain doors with battens on the inside and brass knob



handles, and shelves inside and the remnants of a flag floor in the base. The door to the stairs, immediately to the south of the cupboard, had plank and batten construction with moulded edging, an early latch, and strap hinges on pins (Plate 45), and had moulded strips on the surround to the south. The wall then returned to the east to form a slight alcove next to the chimney breast (Plate 44). In the top of the wall the chimney breast had a modern timber surround with brick infill and grate. The door to the south, where the wall was noted to be particularly thick, had a plank and batten door. The south elevation had a window to the west side, with wide splayed jambs, a timber sill (stepping up at the window), and a beaded strip surrounding the top and sides. The west elevation had two doorways, the southern one had a beaded surround and a four-panel moulded door while the north one had a moulded surround and two-panel door with mouldings and a latch (Plate 46). The west door had chamfered wide battens and early strap hinges but now used later ones.



**Plate 44 (top left): East elevation of ground floor Room 3 of the farmhouse, showing the bressummer beam**

**Plate 45 (top right): Doorway to the stairs in ground floor Room 3 of the farmhouse**

**Plate 46 (bottom): General view of the north-west corner, ground floor Room 3 of the farmhouse**



4.3.5 **Farmhouse – ground floor Room 4:** this small room formed a porch on the north side of the house and had a concrete floor and a flat ceiling. The walls were plastered and painted and there was a stone shelf on blocks on the east side of the room. All the walls were plastered and painted. The north elevation had a wide door on the west side, with eight plain panels, and a three-light window to the east, which had a re-used timber lintel over. The east elevation was plain, apart from the stone shelves. The south elevation had a door with a beaded surround below a projecting beam. The door had a six-moulded panel door. The west elevation was plain.

4.3.6 **Farmhouse – ground floor Room 5:** this room had a flag floor with stone benches on the north and south sides on stone blocks and there was some concrete on the south side. The ceiling was finished with plaster board and paint and one area of hand-sawn joists was exposed. There were wide rough boards over the walls, which were all whitewashed. The north elevation had stone benches against the wall, and a narrow central window with splayed jambs and a timber plank sill and timber surround, and electrical fittings attached, including a fuse box, etc, and timber shelves (Plate 47). The east elevation was stone on the north side, then a thinner stud partition wall. The studs were visible below a rough hand-finished north/south beam, which had meat hooks attached. There was a rough plank and batten door on the south side (Plate 48). The south elevation had a similar stud wall below an east/west beam, which was fixed to a north/south beam at the east end and into the wall at the west. There was a stone shelf against it and a timber shelf attached. The west elevation was plain apart from a doorway, with splayed jambs, which might have been a window formerly. There was a step up to Room 7 through this doorway.



Plate 47 (left): Slate bench against the north elevation of ground floor Room 5 of the farmhouse

Plate 48 (right): Plank and batten door on the east elevation of ground floor Room 5 of the farmhouse

4.3.7 **Farmhouse – ground floor Room 6:** this room had a concrete floor and plastered ceiling. The east/west beam was plastered over and the north/south beam was visible against the east wall, which had also been plastered over. The walls were finished with wallpaper and a moulded skirting. The north and east elevations were plain stud walls. The door in the east elevation had four plain panels and a plain surround. There was a central window in the south elevation, which had splayed jambs and board over the sill. There was a modern fireplace in the west elevation with an elaborate timber surround with tiles and an art nouveau style iron grate and hood (Plate 49). The hood had perhaps been added to an existing fireplace as the surround and grate were plain; it had beaded decoration but the tiles evidently went behind it.



**Plate 49: Fireplace in ground floor Room 6 of the farmhouse**

4.3.8 **Farmhouse – ground floor Room 7:** the floor was flagged and there were stone benches against the north, south and west walls (Plate 50). The north elevation had a doorway on the east side, with a plank and batten door and a window on the west side (Plate 51). A crack the width of the original door was visible on the north side below the window, so the stone bench in front of it must have been added later. Unlike the other benches, which were gritstone and had holes in them, the bench against the north elevation was made from slate. The ceiling was plastered and whitewashed, as were the walls. The east elevation had a door on the south side with no surround. The south elevation had timber shelves on brackets above the stone bench whereas the west elevation was plain except for the stone bench.



**Plate 50 (left): Stone benches around the walls of ground floor Room 7 of the farmhouse**

**Plate 51 (right): Doorway in the north elevation of ground floor Room 7 of the farmhouse**



4.3.9 **Farmhouse – ground floor Room 8:** this room was only accessible from the south external elevation and had an earth floor and remnants of cobbles in the south-west corner. The ceiling was supported by two rough hand-finished north/south beams sat on top of the north wall, each with a slot for an upright post near the middle and a slot at the south end. The beams supported east/west joists, which were also hand-finished and had large boards on top. The walls were all lime pointed and fairly plain. The north elevation had a wall plate for the ceiling of the adjoining room and the south elevation had a doorway on the east side, which had a machine-cut lintel and a rough plank and batten door which pivoted on the east side. The planks appeared to be hand-finished and were perhaps re-used.

4.3.10 **Farmhouse – first floor Room 1:** the rough board floors of this room sloped down to the south and were stained along the east and west sides (Plate 52). They looked early and were aligned loosely east/west but had been oddly cut and patched, especially along the east side. The ceiling was plastered and the walls were finished with floral wall paper and moulded skirting. The north elevation housed a window with splayed jambs and a timber sill set below the base of the casement and perhaps forming a small window seat. The east elevation had a central window with splayed jambs and a timber sill. The south elevation was plain. The west elevation was a stud partition wall and had a door on the north side with a plain surround and a four-panel door.



Plate 52: North-west corner of first floor Room 1 of the farmhouse

4.3.11 **Farmhouse – first floor Room 2:** this room formed the east end of the corridor along the top of the stairs and had a single step midway down to the west. The plastered ceiling was in poor condition and had a hatch in the north-west corner. The walls were finished with floral wallpaper. The north elevation was plain. The east elevation had a four-panel moulded door with stop-chamfered surround. The south elevation had a four-panel moulded door on the east side with a stop chamfered surround. The doorway on the west elevation had a plain surround with pins for the door and hinges on the north side.

4.3.12 **Farmhouse – first floor Room 3:** the board floor in this room was early and hand-finished in several sections, which were nailed with hand-made nails. The ceiling was plastered and the beams had been plastered and wallpapered over. Against the east elevation there was a concrete hearth stone on west side (Plate 53) and the walls were finished with wall paper. A section of the north elevation had moulded timber panelling on the west side which had evidently been re-used and been fairly crudely nailed to the wall with early hand-made nails (Plate 54; see Figure 9). The door to the east had four plain



panels within a plain surround. The east elevation was plain. The south elevation had a window on the east side with splayed jambs and a timber sill. The west elevation was plain but had some cracking where the fireplace presumably was, but it had evidently been blocked some time ago as it had been whitewashed and wallpapered over.



**Plate 53 (left): Concrete hearth in the west elevation of first floor Room 3 of the farmhouse**

**Plate 54 (right): Wood panelling on the north elevation of first floor Room 3 of the farmhouse**

4.3.13 **Farmhouse – first floor Room 4:** the floor was tongue and groove boarded and was stained (and stained darker still along the east and west sides). The boards were aligned east/west apart from a section on the east side where the boards were aligned north/south. The ceiling was plastered and had a single north/south beam (tie beam or truss), which was hand-finished and stop-chamfered at the south end on the west side. The walls were finished with floral wallpaper. The north elevation was a stud wall and angled slightly with a slight return at the west end. There was a doorway at this end with a beaded plank and batten door and an early latch and plain surround. The east elevation had a fireplace on the north side with a cast iron grate and moulded mantle surround decorated with floral motifs (Plate 55). There was a projecting block above it, possibly for an earlier fireplace. The south elevation had a window on the west side, which had a splayed jamb on the east side and a timber sill, and the west elevation was a plain stud partition wall.

4.3.14 **Farmhouse – first floor Room 5:** this room formed a corridor from the stairs to the west. There was carpet over the timber stairs from the ground floor and to the east and west (Plate 56). There was a simple hand rail on the west side, with square spindles and newels with a slight stop-chamfer, and a modern cupboard against the south wall, beyond the stairs to the west. The ceiling was plastered and the north/south beam was evident on the west side and the walls were finished with floral wallpaper. The north elevation had a window on the east side with splayed jambs and a timber sill. There was a doorway with a plain surround and joints pegged at the corners in the east elevation, leading to Room 2. There was modern boxing in the centre of the south elevation and a cupboard to the west, the door to which had a beaded plank and batten door and the surround had some beading to the west. The west elevation had two doorways which both housed beaded plank and batten doors with plain surrounds and early latches.





**Plate 55 (left): Fireplace in first floor Room 4 of the farmhouse**



**Plate 56 (right): Stairwell in first floor Room 5 of the farmhouse**

4.3.15 *Farmhouse – first floor Room 6*: this room had wide boards for the floor, which was very neatly made, and incorporated a hearth stone on the west side (Plate 57). The ceiling was plasterboard on fairly modern joists where they were exposed. There was a single hand-finished north/south beam against the east elevation and the walls were finished with paint and floral wallpaper (Plate 58). The north elevation was plain. There was a doorway in the east elevation, to the north, with a plank and batten door and plain surround. There was a section of moulded panelling to the south, which was a little irregular and nailed on to the stud partition, suggesting it had been re-used (Plate 58; Figure 9). The south elevation had a window on the east side with a splayed jamb on the west side and a timber sill. The west elevation had a fireplace on the south side with an iron surround and mantle and beaded moulding which was lugged and shouldered (Plate 58).



**Plate 57 (left): Hearth in the west elevation of first floor Room 6 of the farmhouse**



**Plate 58 (right): Wood panelling on the east elevation of first floor Room 6 of the farmhouse**

4.3.16 **Farmhouse – first floor Room 7:** this was the bathroom. It had wide floor boards which were neatly finished and nailed. The ceiling was plastered and there was a single east/west purlin on the north side, sloping down to the north. The walls were plastered and painted. The north elevation had a window on the east side with splayed jambs and a timber sill. The east elevation projected to the north, beyond the line of the house to the east, where there was a 'TWYFORDS' sink attached (Plate 59). The south elevation was plain with a bath attached. Similarly, the west elevation was plain apart from where the bath and toilet were attached (Plate 60).



Plate 59 (left): Projecting section of the east elevation of the first floor Room 7 of the farmhouse

Plate 60 (right): West elevation of the bathroom, first floor Room 7 of the farmhouse

4.3.17 **Farmhouse – first floor Room 8:** the board floor was raised on the south side, which was covered by much larger and rougher boards; most of which were aligned north/south but some (possibly on top) were aligned east/west. The beams sat on the floor to the north, which had neat tongue and groove boards aligned north/south. The room was open to the roof and there were two purlins per pitch and a ridge plank. The timber was a mix of hand-finished and machine cut, the lower ones tended to be hand-finished. The walls were exposed stone with lime pointing. The north elevation was slightly lower than the south and the top of the wall was exposed. The east elevation was gabled and plain apart from some angled slabs for a possible flue on the south side (Plate 61). The south elevation was similar to the north elevation but set higher, with a small square vent(?) on the west side. The west elevation had a central doorway with a rough timber lintel and plank and batten door, which was very early and stop-chamfered (Plate 62). There were two small square vents/alcoves to the south of this door.





Plate 61 (left): East elevation of first floor Room 8 of the farmhouse

Plate 62 (right): West elevation of first floor Room 8 of the farmhouse

4.3.18 **Farmhouse – roof space:** although it was not possible to access the roof space above Rooms F1 to F3, it was possible to see some of the details of the structure through a hatch in the ceiling in F2. The joists appeared to be hand-sawn and open to the roof. There was a single tie-beam truss with a collar, which was hand-finished and pegged, with two purlins per pitch which overlapped at the truss, and there was a projecting timber in the west wall below a diagonally set ridge purlin (Plate 63). Above Rooms F4 to F7 the joists appeared to be modern machine cut timbers and the area was split into two bays. To the east there were some earlier timbers used and to the west they were all hand-sawn. There were two trusses of the basic tie-beam type with a basic lap joint at the junction of the principals (Plate 64 and Plate 65). There were two purlins per pitch, overlapping at the trusses, and a diagonally set ridge purlin. All the timber, including the rafters, was hand-finished and some of the principals were obviously re-used crucks. The tie-beam was also re-used. The east elevation had rough plaster in places and some trace of a window was evident in the other side (Plate 66). There was timber projecting below the ridge purlin and a large slab projecting below the purlin to the north, which also carried through to the roof space. The west elevation also had some patchy rough plaster on the north side and angled slabs for a flue were evident on the south side (Plate 67). The wall also returns slightly at the north end, corresponding to the stairs.



Plate 63: West wall in the roof space above first floor Rooms 1 to 3 of the farmhouse





**Plate 64 (top left):** Detail of lap joint in the truss above first floor Rooms 4 to 7 of the farmhouse

**Plate 65 (top right):** Roof structure in the roof space above first floor Rooms 4 to 7 of the farmhouse

**Plate 66 (bottom left):** East wall in the roof space above first floor Room 4 and 5 of the farmhouse

**Plate 67 (bottom right):** West wall in the roof space above first floor Room 6 and 7 of the farmhouse

4.3.19 **Barns – upper floor Room 1:** this formed the main east/west section of the range. The floor was a mixture of boards, aligned east/west, at the east end, flags in concrete, and cobbles in a raised area at the west end. The cobbled floor was raised again in the south-west corner and edged with rough boulders (Plate 75). The room was open to the roof and there were seven tie-beam trusses along the bay, which were mostly all the same, with collars and hand-finished (Plate 68), but the ones east of the returns in the north and south walls were sawn timber and had a collar bolted to them. Some of the timbers were evidently re-used and were probably re-used cruck blades in some cases. Two trusses at the east end sat on a block beam at the north end, across an open section into Room 2. This block beam was in turn supported by a later iron I-beam, supported by two upright iron beams, which ran across into the tie-beam of the southern truss in Room 2 (Plate 69). The eastern truss in Room 1 was also slightly different as the tie-beam had been cut out at both ends and the cut section bolted higher up. The 'block' to the north is actually the sawn-off north end of the tie-beam. The original collar had also been removed and a new one bolted on. All the walls were exposed stone with lime pointing. There were two purlins per pitch and a diagonal ridge overlapped at the trusses. The west end of the north elevation was relatively



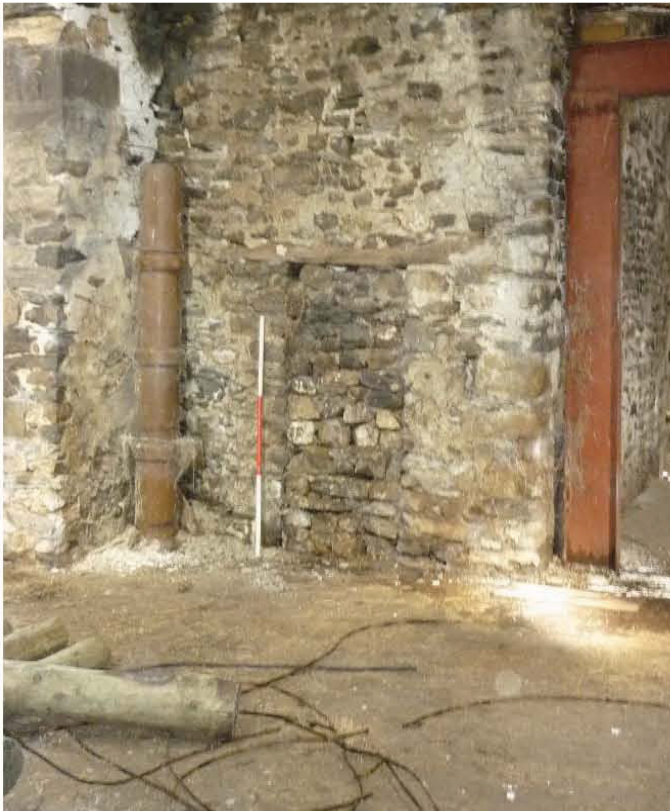
plain, apart from an aperture to the east, which meets the wagon doorway, which had a timber lintel and a timber plank and batten sliding door. The wagon doorway had neatly dressed quoins in the west jamb and a double plank and batten door on pivots. There were less obvious quoins in the east jamb. The wall then returned to the north where there was a large ceramic pipe set vertically into the floor (Plate 70). The wall continued with a blocked doorway with a timber lintel. The east end was open and was presumably knocked through and supported by a complete re-arrangement of the beams and trusses (see Plate 69). The east elevation was originally the gable end and had three rows of through stones, one vent slot visible, and an owl hole, which was still being used (Plate 71). The east end of the south elevation was plain with some modern cement render up to a 'chute' built in pallets near to the return wall (Plate 72). The wall returned to the north and then continued to the west where there was a partially blocked wagon door, below a very large re-used timber lintel (a re-used cruck blade), and a small door was included in the blocking (Plate 73). The west end of this elevation had at least three blocked vents, one leaving an alcove. The west elevation was the gable end and had three blocked vents at ground level, although these were covered with concrete pointing, and there more vent slots in a row above with timber lintels (Plate 74). There were two more open slots above that, and an owl hole near the apex.



**Plate 68: Roof structure of upper floor Room 1 of the barns**

**Plate 69: Iron I-beam structure supporting the east end trusses of upper floor Room 1 of the barns**



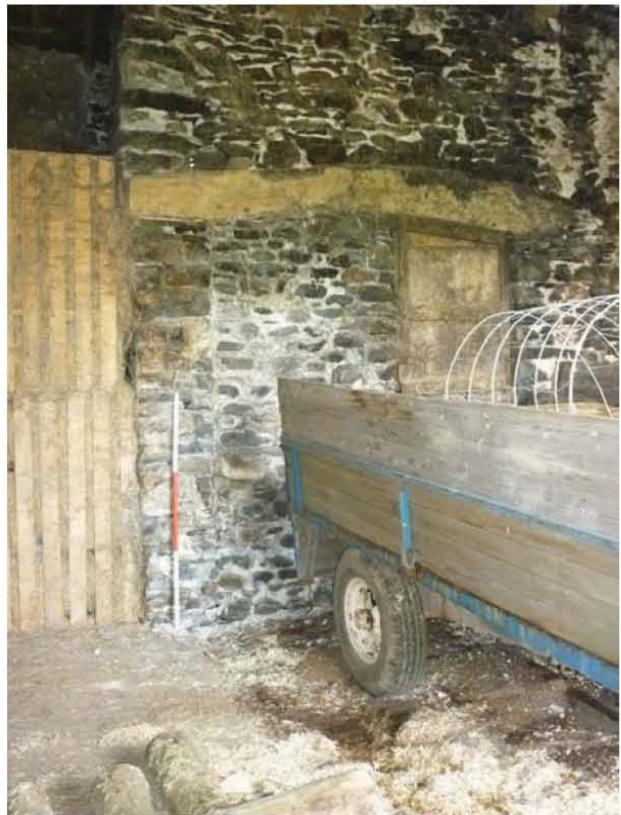


**Plate 70 (left): Blocked doorway in the north elevation of upper floor Room 1 of the barns**

**Plate 71 (right): East elevation of upper floor Room 1 of the barns**



**Plate 72 (left): 'Chute' in upper floor Room 1 of the barns**



**Plate 73 (right): Blocked wagon doorway in the south elevation of upper floor Room 1 of the barns**





Plate 74 (left): West elevation of upper floor Room 1 of the barns

Plate 75 (right): Detail of the cobbled surface in upper floor Room 1 of the barns

4.3.20 **Barns – upper floor Room 2:** the timber floorboards were orientated north/south at the north end and east/west at the south end of the room and there was a large step between the two sections. The room was open to the roof and there were at least four trusses in the bay (the north end of the room was obscured by hay bails). The trusses were of a tie-beam type with angled braces and bolted on collars. All the timber was hand-finished and much of it was re-used, although the collars were sawn. There was some evidence for blocked vents and a blocked pitching door, which had a rough re-used timber lintel, in the centre of the east elevation. The south end of the east elevation butts Room 1 with a very rough junction (there was no south elevation as such, which opened to Room 1). There was a large crack on the south side of the west elevation and a wagon door to the north with a stop-chamfered rough timber lintel and a double plank and batten door. The battens were stop-chamfered and the door was on pivots. There was a hatch made from planks with strap hinges in the floor next to the south side of this door. The north jamb had very neatly dressed quoins while the south side had none. The boards at the north end of the floor were much larger, rougher, and wider, and were tongue and groove jointed to the south.

4.3.21 **Barns – upper floor Room 3a:** this formed the east side of the outshut to the north of the main east/west section of the barn. The floor was concrete and raised on the south side, with a V-shaped and X-shaped grid impressed into the surface and a shallow channel running north/south on the east side. The north side sloped towards a ceramic pipe in the base of the wall. The room was open to the roof which ran across all three parts of the outshut and comprised a single half-truss, with two angled braces on the beam and principal, and three purlins. All the timber was machine cut. The north elevation had a split plank and batten door on the west side with a chamfered surround (Plate 76). Again, machine cut timber was used. There was a piece of timber across the north-east corner which formed a trough. The east elevation was plain apart from a square aperture at the top on the south side (this appeared triangular on the outside) and there was an iron pole against the wall. The south elevation had a small hatch on the east side, with a beaded plank and batten door and an iron ring set into a sloping sill. The west elevation had a timber plank construction, which was fixed below the truss, and a timber manger attached (Plate 77). There was an iron post against the wall to the south of the manger.





**Plate 76 (left): North elevation of upper floor Room 3a of the barns**

**Plate 77 (right): West elevation of upper floor Room 3a of the barns**

4.3.22 **Barns – upper floor Room 3b**: this formed the west side of the outshut to the north of the main east/west section of the barn. The west side of the room had a cobbled floor which was divided by a low wall (made of stone flags?) and topped with open stop-chamfered timber railings (Plate 78). There was a post with a swing gate at the north end. The room was open to the roof (see *Section 4.3.21* above). The north elevation had a central doorway with a split plank and batten door, with a chamfered surround, and there were timber troughs attached to the east and west (Plate 79). The east elevation was constructed from a plank wall with a rail along the bottom (see Plate 77). The south elevation was plain. The west elevation was plain except for a square vent at the top at the south, which was triangular towards the outside and filled with ceramic pipes.



**Plate 78 (left): Dividing wall in upper floor Room 3b of the barns**

**Plate 79 (right): East end of the north elevation of upper floor Room 3b of the barns**

4.3.23 **Barns – upper floor Room 4**: the floor was concrete and the room was open to the roof. There were two rough timber purlins, running north/south across the room, and an additional small piece of timber running parallel which was not part of the roof structure. The walls were whitewashed. The north elevation had a small two-light tilting casement window with splayed jambs and a stone sill and there were two timber blocks attached to the east. The east elevation was plain and had a water pipe



attached. The south elevation had the lintel and outline of a blocked door to the upper floor Room 1 of the barn. The west elevation had a small vent at a high level, which was partially blocked. The door to the north had a split plank and batten door and stop-chamfered surround and rough timber had been re-used for the lintel.

4.3.24 **Barns – upper floor Room 5:** the concrete floor of this room had scars for timber partitions across the centre which remained *in situ* at the east end (Plate 80). There were two half trusses in the roof, each with an angled brace and three purlins overlapping at the trusses, hand-finished throughout (Plate 81). A large plank shelf was supported on the tie beams at the north and south ends. The north elevation was fairly plain and had two timber posts attached with runners for removable plank partitions. There was a further horizontal batten to the west and a possible scar of another post at the west end. Graffiti was scored into the plaster here: 'E.V. Sept 3 1922', 'E.V. 1920 EV'; and written in pencil: "AW 1919", as well as a pair of hand prints impressed in the plaster to the east (Plate 82). The east elevation was plain apart from a small four-light casement window with a timber grill over it. The crane from the fire was hung above it over an iron spike. The east wall butted against the south elevation, which had been the external gable end of the barn. The lower part of the south elevation was part plastered and whitewashed but the upper part was not, where a row of projecting through stones and two square vents were visible. There was some graffiti painted at the west end, which read 'W.P. BLACOW 1866' (Plate 83). The door on the south side of the west elevation was a machine cut plank and batten door, with a plain surround and a machine cut timber lintel. There was a small alcove (possibly a vent?) and electrical fittings and an upright post for partitions attached north of the door.



Plate 80 (top left): Stall at the east end of upper floor Room 5 of the barns



Plate 81 (top right): Truss in upper floor Room 5 of the barns



Plate 82 (bottom left): Handprint impressions in the north elevation of upper floor Room 5 of the barns



Plate 83 (bottom right): Graffiti on the south elevation of upper floor Room 5 of the barns



4.3.25 **Barns – lower floor Room 1**: the floor was a mix of stone flags along the north side of the room, forming a channel to the door to the east, which stepped up to the south, with larger stones edging a brick floor (Plate 84). There were fairly small rough bricks within the stalls, with patchy plaster cover in places (Plate 85). There were cobbles on the south side of the room forming a channel to the door to the east and a run of four stall partitions down the centre of the room, each built from timber planks and posts and rails. The posts were square and stop-chamfered, with rounded tops, pegged joints, and an iron bar attached. There was another iron upright post (possibly a re-used scaffold bar?) in the centre, sub-dividing each stall. The ceiling was hand-finished, with hand-sawn beams, aligned north/south, and roughly chamfered joists. Additional timbers were used in places, including a very rough one at the west end on a timber corbel. There was a rail along the south side of the stalls, with a timber rail at the top and bottom and iron railings below, which formed a passage. The walls were finished with whitewash. The west elevation was plain, apart from a small plain window, with a stone sill and hand-sawn timber lintel. The window was filled by a timber grill. The doorway on the north side of the east elevation had a split plank and batten door and a fairly rough stop-chamfered timber lintel. The door on the south side had a rough plank and batten door with four vents. The post on the north side, with a stop-chamfer, was really part of the stalls. The south elevation was plain. The west elevation was plain apart from the timber against it on the south side and a small aperture/vent on the north which had a timber lintel.



Plate 84 (left): Timber stalls in lower floor Room 1 of the barns

Plate 85 (right): Detail of the stalls in lower floor Room 1 of the barns

4.3.26 **Barns – lower floor Room 2**: the floor was concrete with a lower east/west aligned drainage channel and a raised floor on the north side (Plate 86). There were three concrete stalls on the north side against iron posts, with bracketed tops, below an east/west iron I-beam. There was a narrow and shallow drainage channel, running north/south, within each stall. The ceiling was largely east/west joists and tongue and groove boards, all hand-sawn, but the three north/south beams appeared to have been added and were all re-used timber. At least one of the beams was a re-used cruck blade and another was a large rail from a stud wall with grooves for studs. There were various iron straps added and a large post below the central beam and an iron I-beam aligned east/west and another aligned north/south on top of this. There were additional brackets for water pipes on the north side. The walls were finished with a concrete skim. The north elevation was plain, with the stalls, water pipes and small metal troughs attached (Plate 87). The troughs were labelled 'BAMFORDS UTTOXETER'. The east elevation had a central three-light tilting casement window with a sloping sill and an iron bar across it, which continued to the north. There was a plank and batten door with a plain surround to the south. The south elevation was plain. To the south side of the west elevation there was a three-light tilting casement window with a concrete lintel. To the north there was a six-light fixed casement window, with a stone sill and re-used timber lintel. There was a pipe vent to the north just below the ceiling.





Plate 86 (left): Concrete stalls in lower floor Room 2 of the barns



Plate 87 (right): Detail of the stalls in lower floor Room 2 of the barns

4.3.27 **Barns – lower floor Room 3**: the floor was a mix of flags on the north side, forming a lowered drainage channel (Plate 88), and larger stones forming a stepped edge to the cobbled area within the stalls (Plate 91) and the central feeding channel (Plate 90). Scored concrete was used to the south, including in the drainage channel, although this also had stone edging (Plate 89). There were two lots of three stall partitions either side of a central feed passage (Plate 89 and Plate 90). The stall and passage walls were all timber-built using upright posts with stop-chamfered decoration and plank walls between the rails and timber fixing posts (Plate 91). The south side of the feed channel had sliding shutters, comprising plank and batten doors fitted to a grooved rail (Plate 89). The timbers were all hand-sawn, although some was more modern and some of it was hand finished: the joists on the north side in particular, and on the south side where the ceiling was raised, and the timber joists were all hand-sawn. The timbers were nailed together with hand-made nails. The walls were typically whitewashed. The north elevation was plain and had a blocked window at the west side, leaving an alcove below a rough timber lintel and the scars of the window in the jambs. The east elevation had three doorways, which each had a plank and batten door with vents or windows and rough timber lintels. The south elevation had the stubs of the original wall on the east and west sides with a massive east/west beam added across the top. The wall was built of brick in a stretcher bond. The west elevation was plain. The north beam was too short and extended with a corbelled and jointed piece at the west end and rested on a stone corbel.



Plate 88 (left): The north side of lower floor Room 3 of the barns



Plate 89 (right): The south side of lower floor Room 3 of the barns





Plate 90 (left): Feeding passage between the rows of stalls in lower floor Room 3 of the barns

Plate 91 (right): Detail of the timber stalls in lower floor Room 3 of the barns

4.3.28 **Barns – lower floor Room 4:** there were two channels in the concrete floor and four concrete stalls with iron fixing bars against both the north and south walls (Plate 92). The ceiling comprised two east/west beams, with slots for further posts and corresponding stop-chamfers, and there were Baltic marks on the north one. The joists appeared to all have been machine cut. The cross-beams were supported by two iron I-beams, which were in turn supported by upright iron posts. The walls were finished with a skim of concrete over the lower part and whitewashed over the upper section. The north elevation was plain apart from four ceramic pipe/drains at ceiling level at the west end. The metal troughs were marked 'BAMFORDS UTTOXETER' and had water pipes attached. The east elevation had a plain central door, which was flanked by a pair of windows and had water pipes and electricity cables attached. Each window had plain surrounds and a six-light tilting metal casement with two iron bars across and there was a pair of pipe vents either side of the door. The south elevation had a pipe vent either side of the two windows, which had sloping sills, one with a six-light casement the bottom three of which were tilting. The stalls each had similar troughs and pipes to the north elevation. The west elevation had a ceramic pipe through a gap in the ceiling to the space above in the south-west corner of the room. There was a central structure built with side walls built from brick and concrete against the west wall and a timber plank front with a sliding cover (Plate 93). There was a slight recess along the wall top in the centre.





Plate 92 (left): Concrete stalls against the south wall of lower floor Room 4 of the barns

Plate 93 (right): Detail of structure against the west elevation of lower floor Room 4 of the barns

4.3.29 **Pigsty – upper floor Room 1**: the floor of the west room of this small outbuilding was concrete with a brick-built ‘oven’ on the west side of the room (Plate 94). This low brick-built structure had an aperture towards its north end with an iron door and grill, and slightly projected on the south side with a hearth with an iron surround and grill and the remains of a door. The remainder of the west elevation was plain. The room was open to the roof, which was just rafters and ridge board and an additional north/south aligned timber, which was full of nails, and there were louvre slates on the west side. All of the timbers were hand-sawn. The walls were whitewashed and had concrete skirting. The north elevation was plain, with a doorway on the east side which had a plank and batten door and a plain surround. The central window in the south elevation had splayed jambs and a five-light tilting casement, a stone sill, and a thin timber lintel (Plate 95). The south-west corner of the room was angled, containing the flue, which was made of re-used ceramic pipes. This angled section was built from frogged machine-made bricks in angled section. The east elevation was a stud partition wall with a doorway on the south side, with a plank and batten door with wide planks and strap hinges. There was a small room beyond with a stud wall to the north, which was whitewashed (Plate 96). This small room had a timber floor, which was missing sections on the east side, and three timbers across at mid height. The walls were largely plain, with a small aperture with a stone sill to the east.

4.3.30 **Pigsty – upper floor Room 2**: the small room on the east side of this small outbuilding had an incomplete board floor with east/west tongue and groove boards. It had a raised shelf forming a toilet on the east side, which had a timber top and a stone flag side, with circular and rectangular holes in the top with covers (Plate 97). All the walls were plain and whitewashed. The south and west elevations were timber stud partition walls. The roof was the same as the room to the west (see *Section 4.3.29* above). There was a plank and batten door with a plain surround in the north elevation and the lintel was formed from the wall plate.





Plate 94 (left): Oven in the south-west corner of upper floor Room 1 of the pigsty

Plate 95 (right): South-east corner of upper floor Room 1 of the pigsty



Plate 96 (left): Aperture in the east elevation of upper floor Room 1 of the pigsty

Plate 97 (right): Toilet in upper floor Room 2 of the pigsty

4.3.31 **Pigsty – lower floor Room 1**: the floor of this room was earth and the ceiling was formed by the north/south joists and east/west boards of the room above. The joists were in poor condition and propped on the north side. The walls were all plain, with the entrance to the south leading outside to a yard with low walls topped with concrete.

4.3.32 **Pigsty – lower floor Room 2**: the east room had a concrete floor and the ceiling was formed by the hand-sawn joists and floorboards of the room above. The walls were plain and unfinished. There was a low doorway with a hand-sawn timber lintel on the west side of the south elevation and another rougher horizontal timber to the east of this. Outside, to the south, there was a yard with low walls, which had an entrance to the south and was partially roofed with corrugated metal sheeting.

4.3.33 **East outbuilding – Room 1**: this room had a concrete floor, lower than the yard, and a corrugated tin roof, sloping to the east, with modern timber purlins and a beam on the south wall. The north elevation comprised the remains of a timber door, used as a rough covering, and a gate. The east elevation was a concrete block construction with a buttress in the centre. The south elevation was made



from stone, with a rough cobble build, and the top was raised with concrete blocks. There was a timber manger attached. The west elevation was open and had a low stone wall along the base, which was at the same level as the ground on the west side. The wall comprised some large stones, which were probably thresholds for two doorways. There was a concrete block column at the north-west corner, with a gate over, and a manger attached to the timber section at the north end.



**Plate 98: Manger attached to the south wall of Room 1 of the east outbuilding**

**4.3.34 East outbuilding – Room 2:** this room had a concrete floor, at the same level as the yard to the west, and a corrugated sheet metal roof; the same as the rest of the east outbuilding (see *Section 4.3.33* above). The north elevation was rough stone and topped with concrete block, which was exposed on the east side and had some concrete skim up to the east elevation. The west end of the elevation was covered by chipboard partitions, forming a large ‘cupboard’, with a door on the west side and a corrugated sheet above it against the back wall. The lower part of the east elevation was partly concrete and was slightly thicker than the upper section, which was a single skin of concrete blocks with some set on edge to form vents. The south elevation was a rough stone build with some concrete skim on the east side. The window in the centre of the elevation was blocked with concrete blocks to form a slight alcove with a stone sill (similar to in the room to the north; see *Section 4.3.35* below). The wall was topped with concrete blocks and the west end was built-up with concrete blocks where the quoins had been removed. The west elevation was open and covered by a metal gate and an old plank and batten door. The upper part was covered by corrugated sheeting, which was attached to a large timber beam.

**4.3.35 East outbuilding – Room 3:** the flag floor had patchy concrete over it and the roof was the same as the rest of the east outbuilding (see *Section 4.3.33*). The walls were whitewashed apart from the east elevation. The lower part of the north elevation was part stone and was topped with concrete blocks. It had a large hole on the east side (Plate 99). There was a central window, which was blocked with concrete blocks, leaving an alcove (Plate 99), with iron bars across, and there were pipes attached to the west. The lower part of the east elevation had a plain concrete finish and the upper part was concrete blocks, some of which were set on edge to form vents. The south elevation was plain, the lower part built of stone with an iron ring attached on the west side, but this did not extend to the full height and was topped with concrete blocks. The west elevation had a doorway inserted on the south side (Plate 100). The south jamb was definitely rebuilt and concrete block ‘quoins’ were used on the north side. The remains of the surround with a stop-chamfer were visible, and it housed a split plank and batten door. The upper part of the wall was made from concrete blocks, as per the east elevation.





Plate 99 (left): North elevation of Room 3 of the east outbuilding

Plate 100 (right): West elevation of Room 3 of the east outbuilding

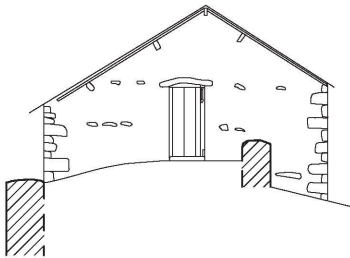
4.3.36 **East outbuilding – Room 4:** this room had a concrete floor and the roof was the same as the rest of the east outbuilding (see Section 4.3.33). The north and west walls were whitewashed and the north elevation was the same as the south elevation of Room 3 of the east outbuilding (see Section 4.3.35 above). There was an iron ring attached on the west side. The lower part of the east elevation was plain, covered with concrete, and the upper part was built from concrete blocks, some of which were set on edge to form vents. The south elevation was entirely constructed from concrete blocks. The lower part of the west elevation was stone, with a manger attached on the north side and a doorway on the south with the remains of a stop-chamfered surround that extended into concrete blocks above and which incorporated a timber lintel (Plate 101). The blocks were set on edge to form vents in the upper part of the wall.



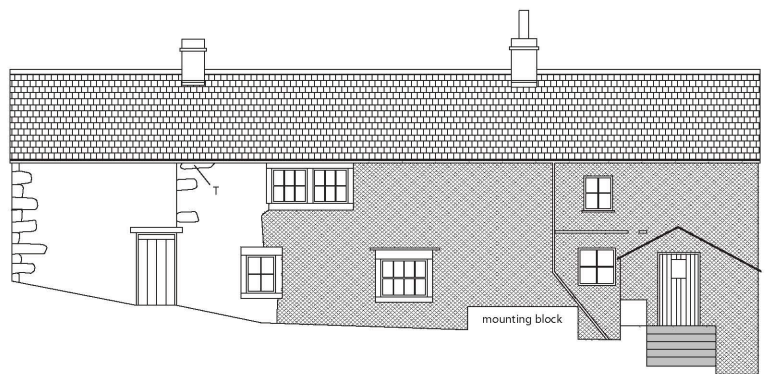
Plate 101: West elevation of Room 4 of the east outbuilding



WEST ELEVATION OF THE FARMHOUSE



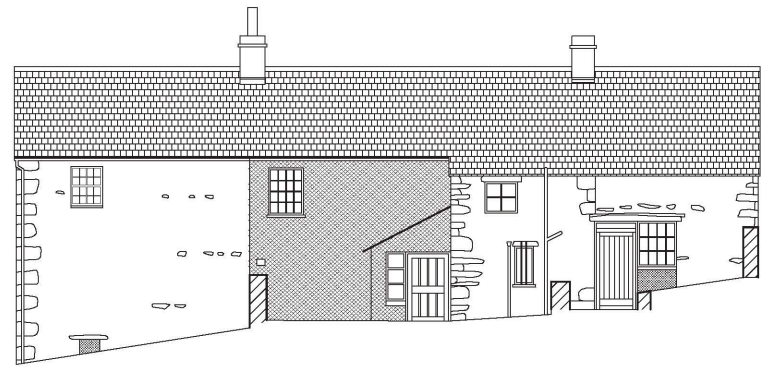
SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE FARMHOUSE



EAST ELEVATION OF THE FARMHOUSE



NORTH ELEVATION OF THE FARMHOUSE

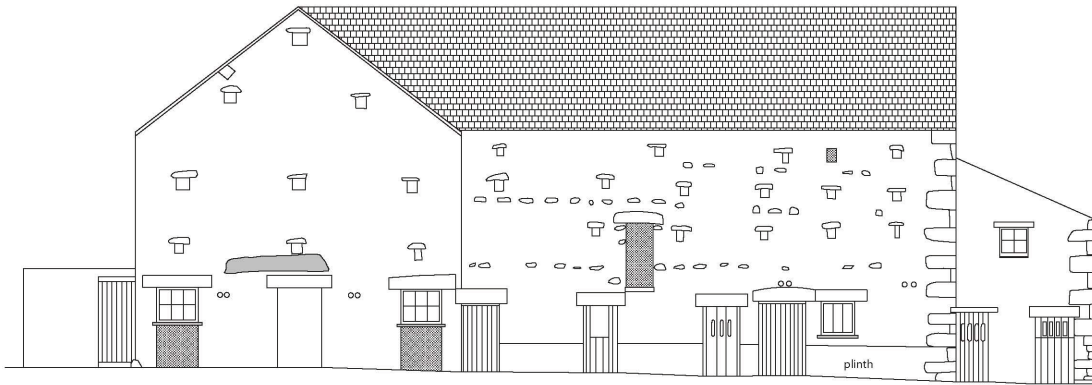


Key: ■ blocked features ▨ cross-sectional wall ▩ render T timber ■ concrete

Figure 2: External elevations of the farmhouse



EAST ELEVATION OF THE BARN



NORTH ELEVATION OF THE BARN

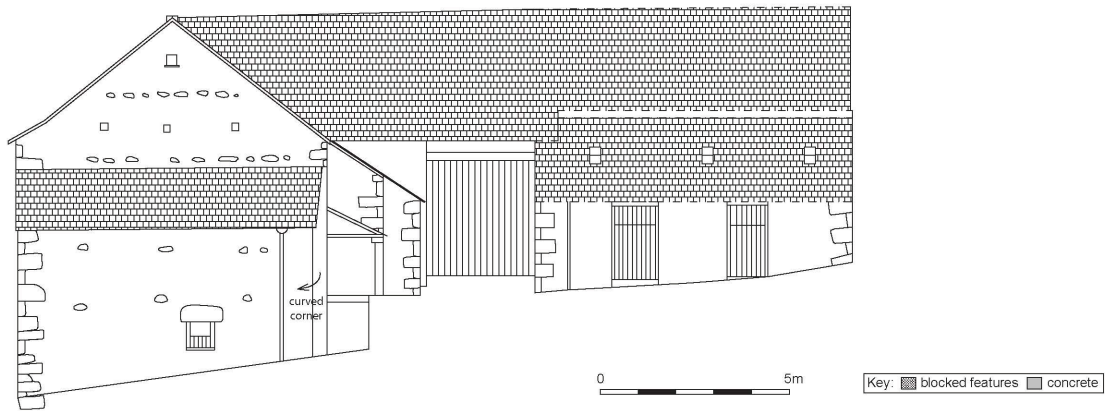
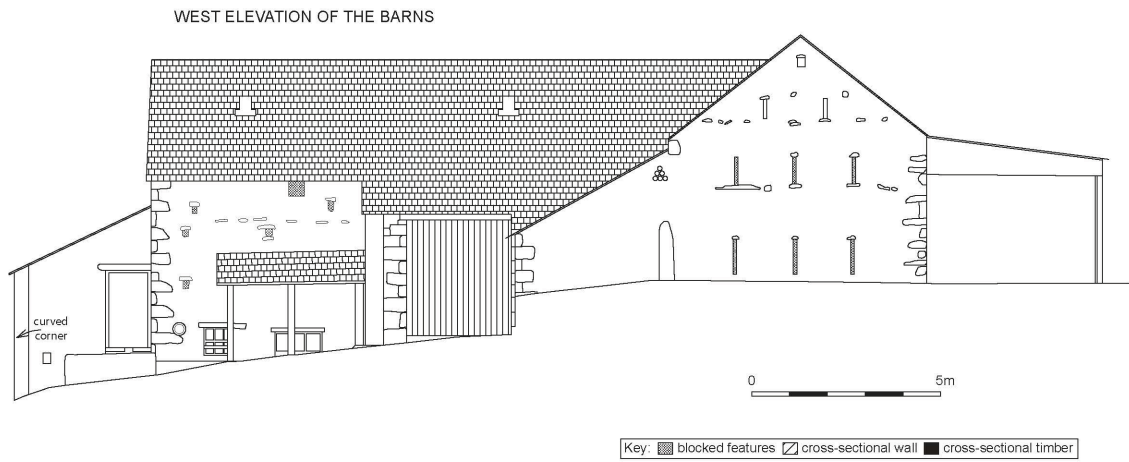


Figure 3: East and north external elevations of the barns

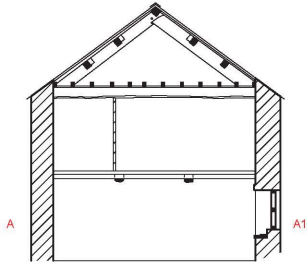
Client: Roger Holgate

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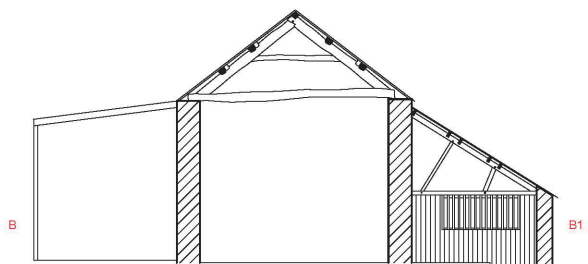




WEST-FACING CROSS-SECTION THROUGH THE FARMHOUSE



EAST-FACING CROSS-SECTION THROUGH THE BARNS



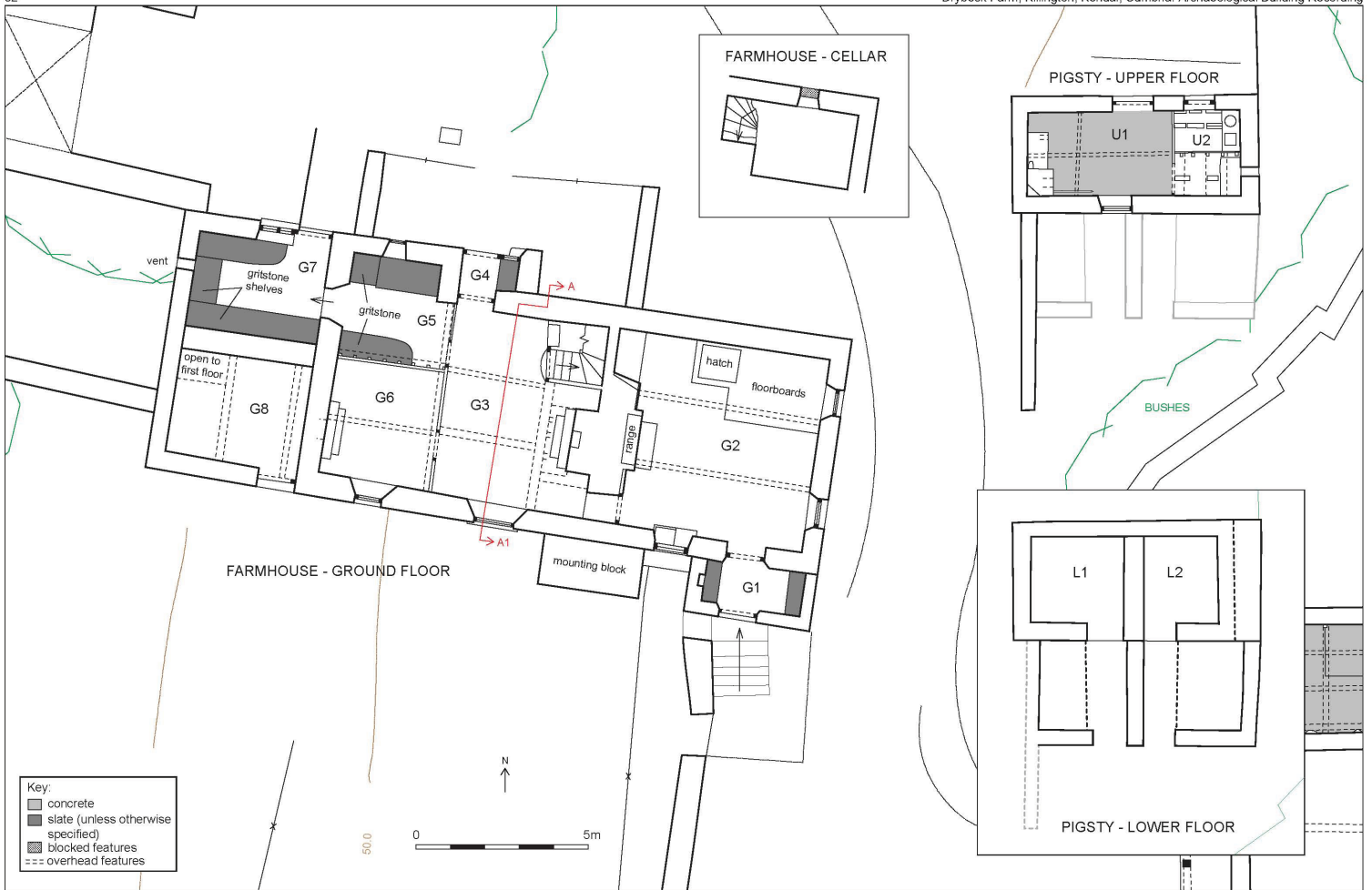


Figure 5: Ground floor and cellar plans of the farmhouse and upper and lower floor plans of the pigsty

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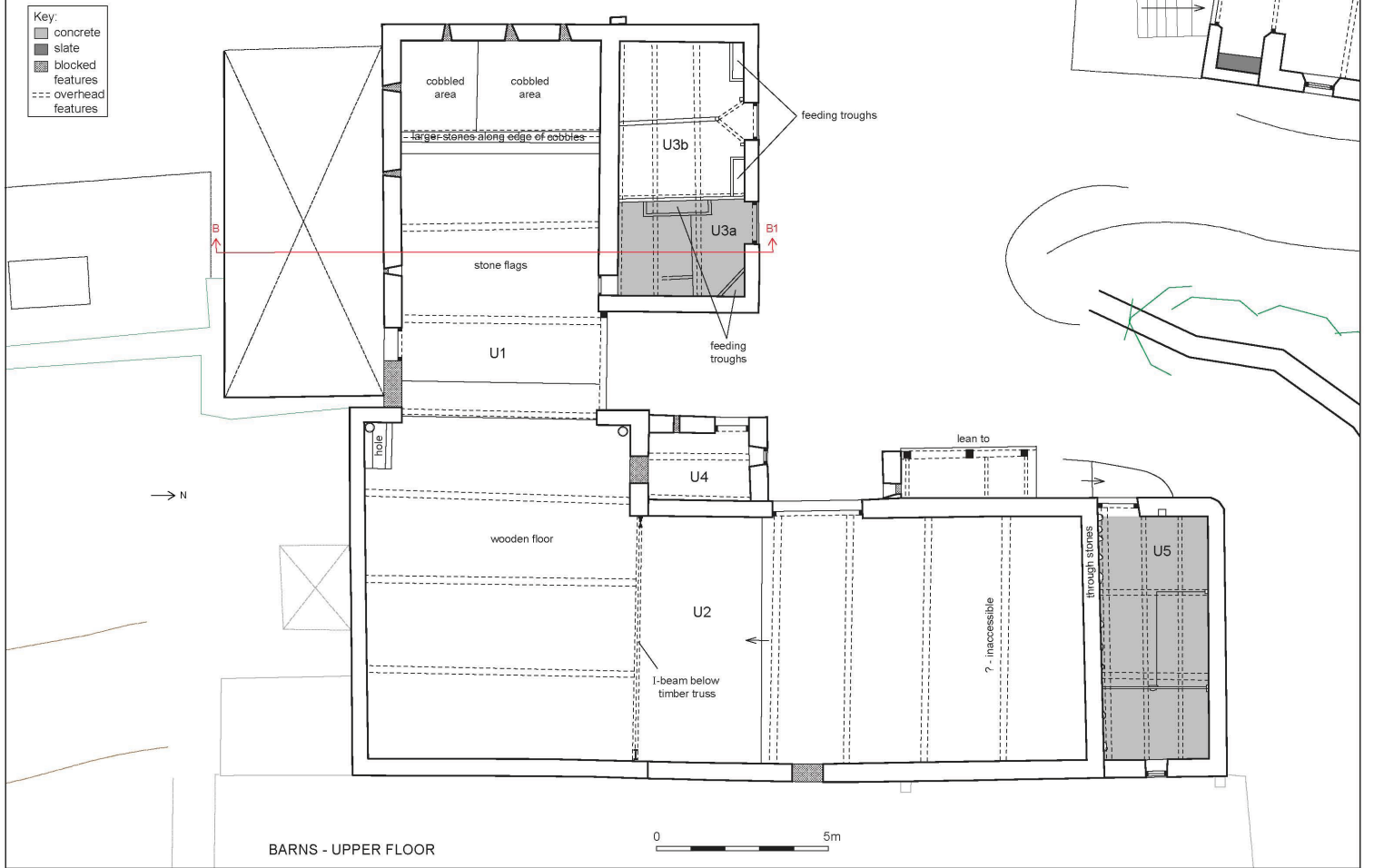




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Figure 6: First floor plan of the farmhouse



BARNs - UPPER FLOOR

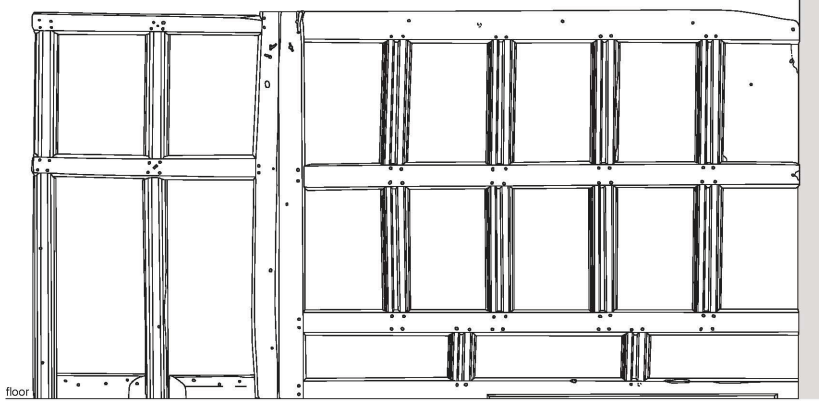
Figure 7: Upper floor plan of the barns

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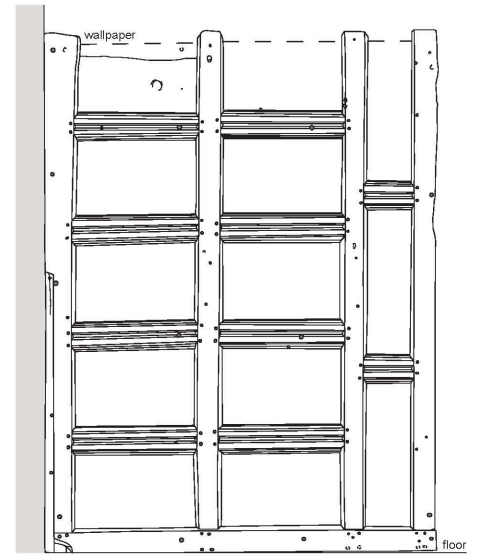
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TIMBER PANELLING ON THE EAST ELEVATION OF ROOM F6



TIMBER PANELLING ON THE NORTH ELEVATION OF ROOM F3

Key: □ return wall ■ metal

Figure 9: Timber panelling on the first floor of the farmhouse

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## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 **Introduction:** the various buildings recorded at Drybeck each have evidence for several phases of construction and alteration, but a series of site-wide phases can be identified. Some of these can be connected to recorded periods of alteration, typically as shown on early maps, but this is not possible for the earliest phases, which will have occurred long before the first maps were produced and the earliest maps are often lacking in detail, making interpretation difficult.

5.1.2 **Phase 1 (17<sup>th</sup> – early 18<sup>th</sup> century?):** the main elements of the farmhouse (comprising rooms G3, G5, G6, and F4-F7), appear to be contemporary and will have formed an effectively two-unit house (see Brunskill 2002, 66) sub-divided by internal stud partition walls. It most probably comprised a main living room (G3), parlour (G6) and pantry (G5), with what are probably the original stone shelves for cold storage still *in situ*. The plan is slightly unusual in having the projecting section on the north-west side adjacent to what must have been the original main entrance, but this is not entirely unknown (a similar example is known in Bolton for example; OA North 2004). It is uncertain how much if any of the east end of the building existed at this time; the build is sufficiently different to suggest that it was a later addition, but there is some possible continuation in the windows in the south elevation and the arrangement of the stairs to suggest that the farmhouse most likely originally extended to the east and was remodelled (see Section 5.1.4 below). There is evident re-used material within the house in the roof structure and in the form of the panelling in rooms F3 and F6, the latter of which has presumably been taken from somewhere of relatively high status, and is perhaps late 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century in date (Alcock and Hall 2002, 50), although this cannot have been added to the building until Phase 2 at the earliest because of its location in room F3. The re-used material might indicate the presence of an earlier building on the site, which would perhaps fit the documentary sources, but it could equally have been taken from a source some distance away; the re-use of material was widespread from at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Tyson 2000).

5.1.3 The earliest phase of the barn may well be contemporary with this, comprising an upper threshing barn (Room U1) with a cow house below (L4). Again this is a relatively unusual plan, wider at the east end, and therefore more like a so called 'Lancashire barn' (Brunskill 2007, 111-113). A very similar example was recorded at Thompson Fold in Lupton, although the wider section was a later addition that post-dated 1701 (Greenlane Archaeology 2008), and these two examples may represent a local 'Upper Lune Valley' style. The Phase 1 barn was a variant bank barn (Brunskill 2002, 105), with the west end at a higher level where it is built into the slope and the east end having a lower floor used as a cow house. Again there is re-used material within the earliest phase of the barns, but it is difficult to know where this might have come from or what its significance is.

5.1.4 **Phase 2 (late 18<sup>th</sup> – early 19<sup>th</sup> century):** it is apparent that the east end of the farmhouse was either added or substantially rebuilt before the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century; the build and form of the windows in the east gable is notably different and the truss in the associated roof space of a different form to those in the rest of the house. One window remains in the north side without horns, which indicates that it predates c1840 (The Victorian Society 1999). There is no noticeable junction in the external walls, but this is probably obscured by the later coat of render. The east section, comprising rooms G2, F1 and F2 and the cellar, extended over three floors, and must have involved the reorganisation of the stairs to the upper floor to provide access. The north/south wing of the barn, comprising rooms U2, L2, and L3, was also constructed during this period, with part of the north wall of the original barn removed to allow access between both. This was a true bank barn, with its side onto the slope (Brunskill 2002, 105), containing another upper level threshing floor and two lower level cow houses. The re-used timber panelling was probably added during this phase; this cannot have been done any earlier because of its being present within room F3, although it could have been added later. It potentially, with the addition of the new rooms to the east, represents an attempt at gentrification of the property to some degree.

5.1.5 **Phase 3 (mid-19<sup>th</sup> century):** the detailed phasing information and the beginning of the available map evidence demonstrates a clear phase at this date, although it largely comprised relatively minor additions. Porches were added to north and south sides of the farmhouse (G1 and G4) and the two-



storey addition (containing G7, G8, and F8) was added to the west end – this seems to have included a stable on the ground floor (G8) and an extension to the original pantry/cold store (G7), which initially had a much wider doorway on the north side. The small outshut (U4), perhaps forming a loose box, was added at the junction of the two main sections of the barns. In addition, a two storey extension was added to north end of the north/south wing of the barns (U5 and L1). The lower part undoubtedly formed another cow house, while the upper may have formed a granary as it had a sealed concrete floor with timber sub-division, perhaps for storage (although this is probably a later modification. It is possible that the upper section of this was the 'new granary' referred to by William Pooley Blacow in the 1870s (see *Appendix 3*); although by that date it would have already been quite old. Alternatively the upper level of the extension to the west of the house (F8), also apparently added during this phase, might have been the granary.

**5.1.6 Phase 4 (late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century):** a series of relatively superficial alterations were made to the farmhouse during this period, primarily changes to the fireplaces with the addition of new iron surrounds and grates and a large range in G2. Access to G7 was also remodelled, the original wide door being narrowed and a slate bench added across the blocking. A large outshut (U3), probably more loose boxes, was added the north side of the east/west section of the barns (although there is no evident butt joint demonstrating this within the building and it is only recognisable from the early mapping), and a lean-to was added on the west side of the north/south section. In addition, the pigsty and the east outshut were constructed at this time. The latter of these perhaps served as further loose boxes, with the former replacing a smaller building shown on the earlier maps that might have been the peat house referred to by William Pooley Blacow (see *Appendix 3*), which had perhaps fallen out of use with the reorganisation of the fireplaces. The map evidence shows that the pigsty and east outbuilding were built between 1882 and 1896. There was also some reorganisation of the lower level cow houses in the barn, with the roof level in L4 and on the south side of L3 raised slightly.

**5.1.7 Phase 5 (20<sup>th</sup> century):** the farmhouse was mostly subject to only minor alterations such as the blocking of the cellar window and some of the fireplaces during this period, as well as superficial alterations such as wall and floor coverings and finishes. The brick-built ovens(?) were perhaps added to the pigsty at this point, although they could have been added later in Phase 4, the function of which is uncertain. The barns were modernised, with the insertion of some windows, the replacement of original stalls with concrete ones and addition of concrete floors, and some blocking and reorganisation of the doors. Timber and concrete block additions were also butted against the south side of the east/west wing of the barns and the east outshut was extensively remodelled with concrete blocks and a new monopitch roof added.

## 5.2 Conclusion

**5.2.1** The building recording has provided a valuable opportunity to examine an entire farmstead in relatively high detail, which, while not in itself especially unusual, is important in this case because it included the farmhouse. The early history of the site is slightly obscure, and it is not evident when an actual property was first present on the site although it certainly was by the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The early phase of both the house and the barns is likely to date to this period, or perhaps slightly later. However, there is considerable evidence for the re-use of materials, perhaps from an earlier building on site, some of it of quite high status and thus perhaps from elsewhere. The form of both the house and barn in their earliest stages is unusual and quite distinctive, with at least some characteristics more common with sites in Lancashire than Cumbria, and perhaps hints of being part of an Upper Lune Valley vernacular tradition.



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## Appendix 1: Occupiers of Drybeck listed in various sources

Date	Name	Event	Occupation	Place	Source
1379	Thomas Forester	Demand against John Maymorne of Preston in Kendale	-	Drybek	Curwen 1924, 302
1553 3 <sup>rd</sup> May	John Bowskayle	Grant of land	-	Dribecke	Curwen 1924, 285
1661 2 <sup>nd</sup> March	Edward Bland	Baptism of son James	-	Drybeck	CRO(K) WDY/409 n.d.
1663 28 <sup>th</sup> Jan.	Edward Bland	Baptism of daughter Agnes	-	Drybeck	CRO(K) WDY/409 n.d.
1700 9 <sup>th</sup> Oct.	James Bland	Baptism of daughters Elisabeth and Mary	-	Drybeck	CRO(K) WDY/355 n.d.
1701 5 <sup>th</sup> Feb.	Edward Bland	Burial	-	Drybeck	CRO(K) WDY/355 n.d.
1730 2 <sup>nd</sup> Nov.	Richard Bland	Recognizance	Yeoman	Drybeck	CRO(K) WQ/SR/21/24 1730
1760 6 <sup>th</sup> Oct.	Richard Bond	Lease	-	Drybeck	CRO(K) WDX 450/6 1760
1799 14 <sup>th</sup> March	Henry Stubbs	Recognizance	Farmer	Drybeck	CRO(K) WQ/SR/558/7 1799
1845 23 <sup>rd</sup> Nov.	James and Alice Blacow	Baptism of daughter Grace	Farmer	Drybeck	CRO(K) WDY/355 n.d.
1851 12 <sup>th</sup> Jan.	James and Alice Blacow	Baptism of son William Pooley	Farmer	Drybeck	CRO(K) WDY/355 n.d.
1853 15 <sup>th</sup> Feb	James and Alice Blacow	Baptism of sons James and John	Farmer	Drybeck	CRO(K) WDY/355 n.d.
1855 16 <sup>th</sup> Sept.	James and Alice Blacow	Baptism of daughter Dorothy	Farmer	Drybeck	CRO(K) WDY/355 n.d.
1880 19 <sup>th</sup> Aug.	George and Grace Willan	Baptism of daughter Margaret Alice	Farmer	Drybeck	CRO(K) WDY/355 n.d.
1883 4 <sup>th</sup> July	George and Grace Willan	Baptism of daughter Edith	Farmer	Drybeck	CRO(K) WDY/355 n.d.
1948 10 <sup>th</sup> Oct.	Wilson and Edith Park	Baptism of son Thomas	Farmer	Drybeck	CRO(K) WDY/355 n.d.

## Appendix 2: Census Details

### 1841 Census HO107/1161/8

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
John Bordshaw	70	Farmer	Dry Beck	Not Westmorland
William Bordshaw	30	Agricultural labourer	Dry Beck	Westmorland
Henry Baynes	20	Servant	Dry Beck	Not Westmorland
John Graham	14	Servant	Dry Beck	Westmorland
Elizabeth Capstick	45	Servant	Dry Beck	Westmorland
Isabella Scafe	15	Servant	Dry Beck	Westmorland

### 1851 Census HO107/2441

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
James Blacow	36	Farmer of 112 acres no labourers	Dry Beck	Lancashire, Caton
Alice Blacow	34	Farmer's wife	Dry Beck	Yorkshire, Burton in Lonsdale
Grace Blacow	5		Dry Beck	Westmorland, Killington
William Pooley Blacow	4 months		Dry Beck	Westmorland, Killington
Eleanor Sharp	21	House servant	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Killington
John Walker	62	General servant	Dry Beck	Yorkshire, Burton in Lonsdale
Alexander Carradus	17	General servant	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Mansergh

### 1861 Census RG9/3967

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
James Blacow	46	Farmer of 119 acres no labourers	Dry Beck	Lancashire, Caton
Alice Blacow	45	Wife	Dry Beck	Yorkshire, Burton in Lonsdale
William Pooley Blacow	10	Son	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Killington
Dorothy Blacow	5	Daughter	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Killington
Elizabeth Seddon	38	House servant	Dry Beck	Westmorland, ????
Edward Shuttleworth	28	Carter	Dry Beck	Lancashire, Wyresdale
Elizabeth Edgar	14	Servant	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Mansergh

### 1871 Census RG10/5283

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Grace Blacow	25	Farmer, 140 acres	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Killington
William Pooley Blacow	15		Dry Beck	Westmorland, Killington
George Brewsby	22	Farm servant	Dry Beck	Yorkshire, Dent
William Sharp	15	Farm servant	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Killington



**1881 Census RG 11/5210**

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
George Willan	31	Farmer 117 acres employing 2 boys	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Kirkby Lonsdale
Grace Alice Willian	35	Farmer's wife	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Kirkby Lonsdale
Margaret Alice Willan	8 months		Dry Beck	Westmorland, Killington
Elizabeth Clark	33	Dairymaid	Dry Beck	Lancashire, Broughton in Furness
Abram Baucker [ <i>sic</i> ]	18	General servant	Dry Beck	Lancashire, Broughton in Furness
John Hewston	15	General servant	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Langdale

**1891 Census RG 12/4331**

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
George Willan	41	Farmer	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Kirkby Lonsdale
Grace Willian	45		Dry Beck	Westmorland, Kirkby Lonsdale
Margaret Alice Willan	10	Scholar	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Kirkby Lonsdale
Edith Willan	7	Scholar	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Kirkby Lonsdale
Hannah Helena Armer	17	Domestic servant	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Kirkby Lonsdale
Robert Strickland	19	Farm servant	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Kendal

**1901 Census RG 13/4910**

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
George Willan	51	Farmer	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Kirkby Lonsdale
Grace Willian	55		Dry Beck	Westmorland, Killington
Margaret Alice Willan	20		Dry Beck	Westmorland, Killington
Edith Willan	17		Dry Beck	Westmorland, Killington
Agnes Gilpin	18	Domestic servant	Dry Beck	Westmorland, Kentmere
Alfred Berham	29	Cow man	Dry Beck	

### Appendix 3: Farm buildings mentioned in William Pooley Blacow's diary

Date	Description/event	Source
10 <sup>th</sup> March 1871	Spreading potatoes on floor of 'new granary'	Goulding 1989, 33
30 <sup>th</sup> March 1871	'Shippon yard'	Goulding 1989, 34
6 <sup>th</sup> July 1871	'cleaned the top of the big barn'	Goulding 1989, 38
7 <sup>th</sup> July 1871	'cleaned the top of the little barn'	Goulding 1989, 38
24 <sup>th</sup> -26 <sup>th</sup> July 1871	'white-washed the stable and shippons. Put some wood spouting up to keep the water from running into the field bottom'	Goulding 1989, 38
3 <sup>rd</sup> January 1872	'Put a scaffolding up in the little hull besides the big barn door and laid two calves there'	Goulding 1990, 29
14 <sup>th</sup> February 1872	'middenstead'	Goulding 1990, 31
20 <sup>th</sup> March 1872	'new granary'	Goulding 1990, 32
28 <sup>th</sup> March 1872	'led a truck-load of tiles from Sedbergh station (7 carts)'	Goulding 1990, 32
19 <sup>th</sup> October 1872	'laid the bullock calves on the scaffold in the big hull for the first time'	Goulding 1993, 42
26 <sup>th</sup> -27 <sup>th</sup> November 1872	'middens'	Goulding 1993, 42
23 <sup>rd</sup> December 1872	'big barn'	Goulding 1993, 43
22 <sup>nd</sup> January 1873	'big barn'	Goulding 1993, 44
4 <sup>th</sup> February 1873	'middenstead'	Goulding 1993, 45
17 <sup>th</sup> February 1873	'Finished scaffold hay in the big barn'	Goulding 1993, 45
5 <sup>th</sup> July 1873	Mentions puddling 'a tank'	Goulding 1997, 32
4 <sup>th</sup> October 1873	'middenstead'	Goulding 1997, 34
4 <sup>th</sup> November 1873	'middenstead'	Goulding 1997, 35
10 <sup>th</sup> November 1873	'Had the steam thrashing machine at work'	Goulding 1997, 35
10 <sup>th</sup> December 1873	'middenstead'	Goulding 1997, 36
24 <sup>th</sup> December 1873	'Commenced a drain to take the water from the spout past the peat house door'	Goulding 1997, 36
30 <sup>th</sup> December 1873	'Finished the drain beside the peat house door'	Goulding 1997, 36