

SOWERBY LODGE FARM, BANK LANE, BARROW- IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Dave Armer, C.A.W. Ltd
Planning Ap. Ref.: 41/2006/1581
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Contents

Non-Technical Summary.....	2
Acknowledgements	2
1. Introduction	3
1.1 Circumstances of the Project	3
1.2 Location, Geology and Topography	3
2. Methodology.....	4
2.1 Introduction.....	4
2.2 Desk-Based Assessment	4
2.3 Building Recording	4
2.4 Archive	5
3. Desk-Based Assessment.....	6
3.1 History of Sowerby and Area.....	6
3.2 Sowerby Lodge	7
3.3 Map Regression	12
4. Building Recording	13
4.1 Arrangement and Fabric.....	13
4.2 External Detail	13
4.3 Internal Detail	19
5. Discussion.....	25
5.1 Introduction.....	25
5.2 Phasing	25
6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources	29
6.2 Secondary Sources	29
7. Illustrations	33
7.1 List of Figures.....	33
7.2 List of Plates.....	33

Non-Technical Summary

An application was made by Dave Armer of C.A.W. Ltd to restore a farmhouse and to create five dwellings by converting existing outbuildings at Sowerby Lodge Farm on Bank Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria. A programme of archaeological building recording was recommended by Barrow Borough Council, and after consultation with the Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council this was confirmed as a Level 3-type survey of the outbuildings. The earliest reference to Sowerby is in the Domesday Book, which suggests some form of settlement existed here prior to 1086. The name itself is of Norse origin and means a farm by muddy or marshy ground. It is evident from historical sources that Sowerby Lodge has existed since 1509 and the parish records show occupation of Sowerby Lodge from 1660. The current farmhouse is thought to have a datestone, dated 1676.

The building recording revealed that the largest barn is probably the oldest building on the site other than the farmhouse itself which will be recorded separately at a later date. It seems likely that this barn dates from the mid to late 18th century. Re-used cruck blades in the roof structure of another of the buildings raise the possibility of older farm buildings on the site, which seems likely given the 17th century date for the current farmhouse. A period of expansion saw four more buildings constructed, probably in the early 19th century. At least one of these buildings suggests that cattle farming may have begun at this time, in combination with the established arable/wheat farming. Modifications to the existing buildings from the late 19th century onwards indicate a shift to cattle farming that continued into the 20th century. This change seems to be a response to cheap flour imports and the increasing demand for milk in the recently industrialised and hugely expanding urban populations of the north-west. Without doubt the greatest change in the farm's long history is its recent decline, and current conversion of the buildings into residential properties.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Dave Armer of C.A.W Ltd for commissioning and supporting the project, and his agent, Mark Gadsden of M & P Gadsden Consulting Engineers for providing copies of the architect's drawings. Further thanks are also due to the staff of the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness for their help.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Daniel Elsworth, and the building recording was carried out by Daniel Elsworth and Sam Whitehead, who also wrote the report and produced the illustrations. The project was managed by Jo Dawson, who also edited the report, which was additionally edited by Daniel Elsworth.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following a proposal by Dave Armer of C.A.W. Ltd (hereafter 'the client') to restore a farmhouse and to create five dwellings by converting existing outbuildings at Sowerby Lodge Farm on Bank Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria (Planning Application 41/2006/1581; NGR SD 1917 7231), a programme of archaeological building recording was recommended by Barrow Borough Council. After consultation with the Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council this was confirmed as a Level 3-type survey of the outbuildings (English Heritage 2006). Sowerby Lodge is listed Grade II (English Heritage 2001c), as is the barn to the north-east of the house (Building 2; English Heritage 2001d), and so the site is considered to be of historical and archaeological importance. A project design was produced by Greenlane Archaeology and following this the recording took place on the 14th, 15th and 18th June 2007.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 Sowerby Lodge is situated on the northern edge of the Furness peninsula, just to the north of Barrow (Fig 1). Sowerby is made up of two farms; Sowerby Hall and Sowerby Lodge, which are separated by the A590, with Sowerby Lodge on the coastal side, down Bank Lane and over the railway line (Fig 2). The site is opposite the north end of Walney Island and is approximately 16m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2002).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by the Triassic Sherwood sandstone group and is just north and east of an area of Mercian Mudstones (Moseley 1978, plate 1). The solid geology is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 72). The immediate landscape is typical of the west Cumbrian coastal plain, in this area made up of small to medium fields with rocky limestone outcrops on the higher ground.

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 of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001). In addition a rapid desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the project design (*see accompanying CD*), 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; Ferguson and Murray n.d.).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was carried out. This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site, which could demonstrate the basic phasing and development of the building. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria Record Office, Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(B))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps of the site, and other primary and secondary sources;
- **Greenlane Archaeology**: additional secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library, used to provide information for the site background, were also examined.

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 relatively detailed level of interpretation of the phasing and use of the buildings, incorporating evidence compiled during the rapid desk-based assessment. 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 black and white 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 presented on the accompanying CD;
- **Drawings**: drawings were produced by hand-annotating 'as existing' and 'proposed' illustrations of the building drawn by the client's architect, provided by the client's agent in digital form at a scale of 1:1. These comprised:
 - i. 'as existing' ground and first floor plans, at 1:100;
 - ii. cross-sections, at 1:50;
 - iii. 'as existing' elevations of all external aspects, at 1:100;
 - iv. In addition, cross-sections were also drawn from scratch on site at a scale of 1: 50.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (see *accompanying CD*), and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Ferguson and Murray n.d.; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness on completion of the project. Three copies of this report will be deposited with the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, one with the client, and a digital copy with the client's agent, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital copy will be offered to the NMR and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 History of Sowerby and Area

3.1.1 The area around Sowerby has been one of considerable interest to historians and archaeologists since at least the late 19th century and, as a result, there is a considerable amount of information relating it. Much of this is connected to the supposed site of the lost village of Selligarth (or Solergarth), which was destroyed under the orders of Furness Abbey in 1516, but there are a number of other references to medieval activity that also make the area of importance.

3.1.2 **Prehistoric – Early Medieval:** while there is no direct evidence for prehistoric settlement in the area a relatively large number of Neolithic polished axes have been found in the general vicinity (Spence 1937; Stables and Gabbatt 1939; Robinson 1985; Headland Archaeology 1999a). None of these have been found in connection with any evidence of settlement, however, so their significance remains uncertain. Other finds from the area include a Roman coin or coins found in Sowerby Woods (Barnes 1968, 12), but these again do not positively identify settlement of this period in the area. The earliest reference to Sowerby is in the Domesday Book, which suggests some form of settlement existed here prior to 1086 (Ekwall 1922, 203). The name itself is of Norse origin, and means a farm by muddy or marshy ground (*ibid*).

3.1.3 **Medieval – Post-Medieval:** as mentioned above, Sowerby is first recorded in the Domesday Book and was rated as having three carucates of land (Barnes 1968, 19) (one carucate was the amount that could be ploughed by a team of eight oxen in a year, and therefore varying between 60 and 180 acres depending on soil quality (Richardson 1989, 10)). Following this there are frequent references to the woods at Sowerby: in 1336 Furness Abbey was given free warren within them, allowing the keeping and hunting of game (Richardson 1881, 43), and in 1338 this right was extended with the granting of a licence to impark the woods at Sowerby (Barnes 1968, 35). During the medieval period the history of Sowerby becomes entangled with that of Soler, a grange of Furness Abbey listed as early as 1194 (*op cit*, 19). Soler is repeated mentioned in this context, again in 1247 (Beck 1844, 208) and in then in 1292 (*op cit*, 231). In 1336 it is described as a demesne holding of the Abbey (Barnes 1968, 26). In 1509, however, a list of properties expected to provide troops in defence of the Abbey and its lands lists 'Solergarth with Sowerby Lodge' (West 1805, 132-133; Beck 1844, 304; Barnes 1968, 36). This has led to the conclusion that Sowerby and Soler or Solergarth were one and the same, a suggestion first made by Thomas Beck who considered a reference in 1292 to Soler to be a mis-transcription of Sowerby (Beck 1844, 231). This theme was further developed in the 19th century by Richardson, who considered Sowerby Hall to be '*anciently called Solergarth*' (Richardson 1881, 42). During the early 20th century tombstones were apparently uncovered during ploughing north of Sowerby Hall (within the present golf course), and these were considered to be remains from Solergarth (CRO(B) Z227/1 c1904).

3.1.4 More recently opinion on the matter has changed a little, however. James Melville considered Solergarth's position to be close to the western gateway of Furness Abbey, in proximity to a field named '*Sellar Butts*' (Hobbs 1950a; Rollinson 1963b, 165; this field is just visible on a plan of the Abbey from 1775, reproduced in Wood 1998, 31). The destruction of Selligarth, as it is referred to at that time, in 1516 (recorded in Fishwick 1896, 68-69), was probably carried out as part of an enclosure movement intended to provide more grazing for sheep (Rollinson 1963b, 164). It was, however, an illegal act and may have resulted in the establishment of Hawcoat and Newbarns to house the displaced tenants (*op cit*, 165). The position of

Soler/Solergarth/Sellergarth has still not been confirmed, however, and the most recent studies have been cautious in attempts to locate it (see Rollinson 1963a). The fact remains, however, that the only document that links it to Sowerby is a single line from 1509, while the supposed archaeological evidence remains unsubstantiated. Further evidence following the Dissolution of the Abbey and relating to the sale of some of its lands to the Earl of Salisbury in 1607 suggests that Solergarth was situated near the Abbey. At this date a piece of pasture named Solergarth was said to be '*at the west gate of the Abbey*' and within the walls, while another account of about the same date states that it was '*placed on the east side [of the Abbey] within the walls*' (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 312n). This, perhaps, provides conclusive evidence that Solergarth and Sowerby are not one and the same place.

3.1.5 There are several references to Sowerby during the 16th century: at the Dissolution Sowerby Meadow is listed as held by Furness Abbey (Barnes 1968, 30), a subsequent survey of woods in 1567 includes those at Sowerby (*op cit*, 55), and the woods are also specifically named and highly valued in an Abbey rental (CRO(B) ZK205 n.d.). In 1607 the herbage of Sowerby Woods was granted to John Preston (Richardson 1881, 43), further demonstrating that it was the woods at Sowerby that were considered most important. There are several further references to their management during the 16th and 17th centuries as a source of coppiced wood for producing charcoal for use in the iron industry (Fell 1908, 118 and 121), and they are considered to be one of the last surviving remnants of the once extensive medieval woods that must have existed in the area (*op cit*, 100). During the 19th and early 20th centuries they continued to provide coppiced wood (Evans 1982). In most other respects the general area was relatively unremarkable during the post-medieval period. A Civil War skirmish is thought to have been fought at nearby Hawcoat, but this has never been confirmed, despite the presence of a cannon ball found in a garden there (Hobbs 1950b). The biggest development in the area, prior to the 20th century, was the construction of the railway in 1846 (immediately east of the site), which led to the development and growth of Barrow-in-Furness during the later 19th century (Barnes 1968, 89).

3.1.4 **Previous archaeological work:** several archaeological investigations have already been carried out in the area around Sowerby Lodge. These include desk-based assessments and walkover surveys (Headland Archaeology 1999a; 1999b; Headland Archaeology 2000) and an evaluation (OA North 2003). Little of any archaeological interest has been discovered as a result of this work, however, although a possible settlement site is recorded a short distance to the north of Sowerby Lodge (Headland Archaeology 1999a).

3.2 Sowerby Lodge

3.2.1 **Background history:** as shown above the earliest specific reference to Sowerby Lodge is from 1509, although there are several earlier references to Sowerby beginning with the Domesday Book. As with several other former Furness Abbey properties, including the Abbey itself, it is likely that, following the Dissolution, Sowerby Lodge initially passed to John Preston, via his father-in-law Sir Thomas Curwen (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 311-312; Wood 1998, 30), who would have rented it out. There are other references following this one, two of which specifically relate to flooding in the area and efforts to prevent it. The earliest of these is from 1553 when a complaint was heard by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster regarding land lost to the sea in '*tempestuous rages, surges, and higher springs of the sea*' (Rollinson and Phillips 1971, 3). Among those affected were the occupiers of Sowerby Lodge (*ibid*). Previously Furness Abbey had been responsible for the maintenance of sea defences for its properties (Barnes 1968, 56), but following the Dissolution the former tenants initially had to fend for themselves. By 1577 they were

instead expected to contribute labour to the upkeep of dykes on Walney, and the occupiers of Sowerby Lodge are listed amongst those required to do so (CRO(B) BD HJ 174/2 1577).

3.2.2 Through an examination of the parish registers for Dalton it is possible to gain a relatively comprehensive list of occupiers of Sowerby Lodge from the late 17th century to the early 19th century and therefore gain some understanding of the size and status of the site and the uses to which it was put, as well as the changes to its name (see Table 1 below):

Date	Name	Event	Location	Source
1660	Agnes Richardson	Burial	Sarby Lodge	Dickinson 1965, 132
1664	Peter Richardson	Baptism of son	Sarby Lodge	Dickinson 1965, 44
1668	Peter Richardson	Burial	Sarby Lodge	Dickinson 1965, 138
1668	John Parke	Burial	Sarby Lodge	Dickinson 1965, 138
1675	Peter Richardson	Baptism of daughter	Sarby-Lodge	Dickinson 1965, 54
1678	Peter Richardson	Baptism of son	Sarby Lodge	Dickinson 1965, 57
1681	Peter Richardson	Baptism of son	Sourbie Lodge	Dickinson 1965, 60
1693	Nehemiah Richardson	Baptism of son	Sarbie Lodge	Dickinson n.d.a
1708	Nehemiah Richardson	Baptism of daughter	Lodge	Dickinson n.d.a
1718	Nehemiah Richardson	Burial of son	Sarby Lodge	Anon n.d.a
1722	Nehemiah Richardson	Burial of wife	Sarby Lodge	Anon n.d.a
1728	Nehemiah Richardson	Burial	Sarby-Lodge	Anon n.d.a
1728	Robert Simpson	Burial	Sarby-Lodge	Anon n.d.a
1733	Widow Simpson	Burial	Sawrby Lodge	Anon n.d.a
1770	Thos. Berry	Baptism of daughter	Sourby Lodge	Dickinson n.d.b
1774	Thomas Berry	Baptism of son	Sowerby Lodge	Dickinson n.d.b
1776	Thomas Berry	Baptism of daughter	Sawrby-Lodge	Dickinson n.d.b
1776	Thomas Berry	Burial of daughter	Sawrby Lodge	Anon n.d.a
1782	William Slater	Baptism of daughter	Sowerby-Lodge	Dickinson n.d.b
1784	William and Ester Slater	Baptism of daughter	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.b
1785	William and Ester Slater	Baptism of daughter	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.b
1786	William and Ester Slater	Baptism of son	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.b
1787	William and Ester Slater	Baptism of daughter	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.b
1789	William and Ester Slater	Baptism of daughter	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.b
1791	William and Ester Slater	Baptism of son	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.b
1792	William and Ester Slater	Baptism of son	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.b
1793	William and Ester Slater	Baptism of son	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.b
1795	William and Ester Slater	Baptism of daughter	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.b
1797	William and Ester Slater	Baptism of daughter	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.b
1799	William and Ester Slater	Baptism of daughter	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.b
1806	William Slater	Burial of daughter	Sarby Lodge	Anon n.d.c
1810	Mary Slater	Baptism of illegitimate daughter	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.b
1814	William and Sarah Hunter, farmer	Baptism of daughter	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.d
1815	William and Sarah Hunter, farmer	Baptism of son	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.d

Date	Name	Event	Location	Source
1819	Edward and Margaret Garnett, husbandman	Baptism of daughter	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.b
1826	James and Elizabeth Slater, labourer	Baptism of son	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.e
1826	Ester Slater	Baptism of illegitimate son (father reputed to be Abraham Monnroe, servantman)	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.e
1828	James and Elizabeth Slater, labourer	Baptism of son	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.e
1828	Miles and Mary Walmsley, labourer	Baptism of son	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.e
1833	James and Elizabeth Slater, labourer	Baptism of daughter	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.e
1834	James and Elizabeth Slater, labourer	Baptism of son	Sowerby Lodge	Anon n.d.e

Table 1: Occupiers of Sowerby Lodge recorded in the parish registers

3.2.3 The parish registers show that although several families were resident at the site over this period, it is dominated by two families – the Richardsons from at least 1660 to 1728 and the Slaters from 1782 to 1826 (although their occupancy is broken between 1814 and 1819). Details about the Richardson family are lacking, although a memorial tablet to Peter Richardson, who died in 1710 at the age of 88 (CRO(B) Z2427 1710) might suggest that the family had been at the site since the early 17th century. Rental agreements with the Prestons and then their successors the Lowthers (Wood 1998, 31) show that they were taking on land around Sowerby Lodge, and suggest that they were the tenants of the local landowner (LRO(P) DDCA 10/28 1689; LRO(P) DDCA 10/29 1695; LRO(P) DDCA 10/84 1725/6). The datestone of 1676 with the initials 'PR' indicates that Peter Richardson rebuilt or extensively altered the house during his tenancy (see *Section 3.2.9* below). During its occupation by the Slater family the house was evidently quite large as they had 13 children between 1782 and 1799. They are initially recorded as farmers (although registers do not give details of occupations before the beginning of the 19th century), but by the 1820s they are described as labourers, perhaps suggesting a change in emphasis at the site, or a loss of economic status of some form. A directory of 1829 does, however, list William Slater of Sowerby Lodge as a farmer (Parson and White 1829, 712).

3.2.4 It was not possible to identify the occupier of the site at the time of the 1841 census, but by 1849 it was occupied by James Jackson, another farmer (Mannex 1849, 418), and he is listed in the census of 1851, along with another family:

Name	Occupation/relationship to head of household	Age	Place of birth
James Jackson	Farmer of 160 acres employing 5 men	44	Lune?
Mary Jackson	Wife	47	Kirkby Ireleth
John King	-	16	Mosside
Elizabeth Brnton	House servant	24	Dalton
Mary Turner	House servant	13	Hawcoat
Edward Pool	Agricultural labourer	34	Newton
Edward Nicholson	Agricultural labourer	18	Gleaston
Christopher Goad	Miner	42	(Westmorland)
Mary Goad	Wife	23	Kirkby Ireleth
Richard Goad	Son	6 months	Sowerby Lodge

Table 2: Occupiers of Sowerby Lodge according to the 1851 census (Cumbria Family History Society 1995, 119)

3.2.5 The house was still clearly quite large by this date as it could accommodate not only the agricultural workers and servants, but also a miner and his family. The directory of 1849 also lists Armstrong and Hodgson, drain tile manufacturers at Sowerby Lodge (Mannex 1849, 417), but this is probably a mistake as the kiln, established by the Earl of Burlington, was in fact based at Sowerby Hall (Keates 1998, 29). By 1861 the occupiers had changed again, with the King family listed, and again there is an iron miner living nearby although he is said to be living at Sowerby Cottage. John King would appear to have been living at the site in 1851, although it is not clear what his relationship to the Jacksons was (see Table 2):

Name	Occupation/relationship to head of household	Age	Place of birth
John King	Farmer of ... acre employing 3 labourers	27	Dalton
Sarah King	Wife	30	Dalton
William King	Son	5	Dalton
Mary King	Daughter	2	Dalton
John Knight	Farm servant	27	Whicham, Cumberland
Joseph Heavyside	Farm servant	18	Egton Newland
Jane Brocklebank	General servant	18	Dalton

Table 3: Occupiers of Sowerby Lodge according to the 1861 census (RG 9/Piece 3169/Folio 5/Page 4 1861)

3.2.6 Remarkably, by the time of the 1871 census the only occupiers of Sowerby Lodge appear to be a miner and his family, although by 1881 it appears to have returned to agricultural use:

Name	Occupation/relationship to head of household	Age	Place of birth
George Seward	Miner	33	Ulverston
Mary Ann(?) Seward	Wife	28	Newbarns
Elizabeth Jane Seward	Daughter	4	Dalton

Table 4: Occupiers of Sowerby Lodge according to the 1871 census (RG 10/Piece 4243/Folio 99/Page 14 1871)

Name	Occupation/relationship to head of household	Age	Place of birth
John Elland	Farm bailiff	42	Lancashire, Dacre?
Ann Slater	Housekeeper	27	Urswick
Robert Rigg	Farm servant	23	Cartmel
John Howler	Farm servant	19	Lancashire, Brendale (?)
John Smith	Farm servant	16?	Dalton

Table 4: Occupiers of Sowerby Lodge according to the 1881 census (RG 11/Piece 4290/Folio 68/Page 41 1881)

3.2.7 Sowerby Lodge is said to be in the occupation of Mr R Brownrigg of the Furness Abbey Hotel in 1881 (Richardson 1881, 42). Robert Brownrigg is described in the census of that year as an innkeeper and farmer of 210 acres (RG 11/Piece 4290/Folio 85/Page 27 1881) and is listed in a directory of c1882 as running the Furness Abbey Hotel (Mannex and Co c1882, 149). It is therefore likely that John Elland was managing the farm at Sowerby Lodge on his behalf. This situation may have continued for some time, as the 1891 census also lists a single farmer and several farm servants, and the 1901 census lists a farm bailiff:

Name	Occupation/relationship to head of household	Age	Place of birth
William Waiting	Farmer	56	Westmorland, Penrith
Robert Postlethwaite	Farm servant	65	Barrow
William Barnes	Farm servant	22	Kirkby
John Preston	Farm servant	16	Barrow
Richard Slater	Farm servant	14	Barrow
Jane Stevenson	Farm servant	30	Ulverston

Table 5: Occupiers of Sowerby Lodge according to the 1891 census (RG 12/Piece 3486/Folio 16/Page 24 1891)

Name	Occupation/relationship to head of household	Age	Place of birth
Richard Hollywell	Farm bailiff	43	Westmorland, Witherslack
Mary A Hollywell	Wife	43	Lancashire, Grisedale
Thomas Hollywell	Widower/retired farmer	79	Cumberland, Bassenthwaite
Joseph Gibson	Agricultural labourer	59	Westmorland, Kirkby Lonsdale

Table 6: Occupiers of Sowerby Lodge according to the 1901 census (RG 13/Piece 4015/Folio 43/Page 141 1901)

3.2.8 The Hollywell family do not appear to have remained at Sowerby Lodge for long as a John Blackett, farmer, is listed approximately ten years later (Bulmer c1910, 163). During the 20th century the site was occupied by at least three generations of the Dawson family, and was, as a result, also known as 'Dawson's Farm' (Evans 1992). A 'W Dawson' is listed in a directory of 1960 (Barrett's Publications Ltd 1960, S70).

3.2.9 **Previous Investigation:** as outlined in Section 3.1.4 there has been a relatively large amount of archaeological work carried out the general are around Sowerby Lodge, although this has concentrated largely on the identification of below-ground remains and documentary studies. In addition to this, however, some research has been carried out into farm buildings in the local area, including Sowerby Lodge. The earliest description of Sowerby Lodge, perhaps inevitably, concentrates its attention on the house, of which it is said '*nothing of the old structure remains*' apart from a 'Tudor' chimney and long drip moulds over stone-mullion windows (Richardson 1881, 42). These are thought to relate to a period of restoration; however, perhaps belonging to the late 17th century as a datestone of 1676 with the initials 'P & E R' was at that time visible (*ibid*). During the first half of the 20th century members of the Barrow Naturalists' Field Club visited Sowerby Lodge as part of an attempt to identify the locations of 'travelled' stone from Furness Abbey (Hobbs 1948, 9). At Sowerby Lodge part of a fluted column was recorded built into the wall of a barn, which had been used as a rack for farm implements (Anon 1948, 15). This was initially considered to be part of a pillar from the Chapter House of the Abbey, but was subsequently considered to be too small and more likely to be from the Parlour, where similar stone remained *in situ* (*ibid*). This stone also features in a short film about Furness Abbey currently showing at the Dock Museum.

3.2.10 At around the same time investigations were also carried out into a barn at Sowerby Hall Farm (which is now listed Grade II* (English Heritage 2001b), the house is a later construction and only listed Grade II (English Heritage 2001a)), and while not specifically relevant it acts as a useful comparison. It is recorded as being '*77 feet long, 25ft wide, 14'-6" tall walls, total height 28'-0" walls c2'-4" thick*' with six buttresses against the west wall (CRO(B) Z1506/1 1951). The internal timber roof structure comprises an exceptionally complete raised cruck construction with braces supporting the tie beams, and collars and windbraces attached to the purlins (English Heritage 2001b). It is considered to be of perhaps late 16th to early 17th century origin

(*ibid*) although an earlier date has been suggested (Anon 1948, 14). It is thought to have been constructed for the use of Furness Abbey (*ibid*) and is said to have some resemblance to medieval tithe barns elsewhere in the country (CRO(B) Z1506/1 1951).

3.2.11 Of further interest with regard to re-used stones from Furness Abbey from the area is an account of relating to Hawcoat, which states that during the demolition of an old shippon several such stones were identified (Hobbs 1950c). Unfortunately, and despite efforts to preserve them and transfer them to the Abbey, all but one were accidentally destroyed (*ibid*).

3.3 Map Regression

3.3.1 Several early maps of the site were examined, and were able to reveal a number of pieces of information about its development.

3.3.2 **Tithe Map 1842 (CRO(B) BPR 1/13/2 1842)**: the land around Sowerby Lodge is not depicted on the Tithe Map, which suggests it was exempt from tithes, perhaps as a result of its former connections to Furness Abbey. Only the associated roads are shown, and, as a result, a small part of the north-east side of the house and one of the buildings opposite are also depicted. The accompanying apportionment (CRO(B) BPR 1 1844) does not list the property.

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey 1851**: by the time the first Ordnance Survey map was surveyed (1847) the site is clearly well developed (Plate 1). All of the buildings included in the investigation are present and the house forms a roughly L-shaped block.

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey 1891**: by the time this map was surveyed in 1889 the site has developed very little (Plate 2). A small extension has possibly been added to the north-west end of Building 1, and a bench-mark is shown at the south-east end of Building 2.

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey 1913**: by the time the revisions to the 1:2500 map have been carried out in 1910-1911 the site has been dramatically enlarged (Plate 3). Several outshuts have been added to Buildings 3, 4, and 5, principally on their south and west sides. The bench mark in Building 2 is not shown.

3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey 1933**: by the time the second revisions to the 1:2500 map have been carried out in 1931 the site has changed relatively little (Plate 4). A small building has been constructed to the east of the site in an adjoining field and a bench mark has been added to the north end of Building 4.

3.3.7 **Ordnance Survey 2007**: the most recent maps of the site show that several extensive modifications have taken place in the 20th century (Fig 3). At least three additional large buildings have been constructed to the south and west of Buildings 3-5. An outshut has also been added to the north end of the west elevation of Building 4 and a smaller one has been added onto the east side. In addition, an extension to the north-west end of Building 1 has been demolished.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The farm is formed by two groups of buildings, one on an approximately north-west/south-east axis (Buildings 1-2), the other approximately north/south (Buildings 3-6), and are separated by a yard that can be accessed from either end, reflecting the fact that there used to be a road through it that led to the nearby coast. The farmhouse is on the south-east side of the yard, opposite Buildings 1 and 2 (Plate 21) and butted by Building 5 (Plate 22).

4.1.2 All of the farm buildings, except Building 6, are constructed from roughly dressed or undressed red 'rubble' sandstone that has been laid in rough/irregular courses. The substantial quoins are invariably the best dressed stones along with those forming the door arches. All buildings incorporate some degree of modern re-building using red bricks and concrete blocks; the outshut (Building 6) is entirely brick built. Occasional pieces of re-used sandstone have been incorporated in the walls and blocking; these stand out due to their fine finish and angular shapes. The walls also incorporate varying quantities of well rounded granite pebbles, presumably sourced from the nearby beach and local fields. All the buildings have a timber roof structure, and re-used cruck blades are used in Building 2 (see Plate 16) as the principal rafters. The only buildings with complete roofs are 1 and 5, which are finished with grey slate laid in diminishing courses, topped with sandstone v-shaped ridge stones and some sandstone coping stones at the gable ends. With the exception of Building 6, all the modern outshuts have recently been removed. For the purpose of this report a south-west exterior elevation is one that faces that direction; a south-west interior elevation is the same wall.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **Building 1:** this is the northwesternmost building and has been most recently used as a cow shed (see Plate 5 and Fig 3). The building is orientated north-west/south-east and is 10.90m x 6.00m. The building has been divided by a block wall over a ground floor wall, leaving the south-east end is open to the roof, while the north-west end has a first floor above.

4.2.2 *South-west elevation:* the north-west side of this elevation around the doorway is built of red sandstone with large dressed quoins. The north-west side of the doorway shows signs of re-build (Fig 4). A metal water pipe runs from the roof to the floor on the north-west side of the doorway. The doorway has a hand finished and re-used timber lintel. The rest of this elevation to the south-east is brick built on top of two courses of concrete blocks. There is a mixture of handmade mid-orange bricks measuring 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.075m and dark red bricks with a smoother finish that measure 0.22-0.23m x 0.105m x 0.075m. The brickwork is largely stretcher bond though occasional headers are used. There is a long timber lintel across the top of the brickwork which is re-used and contains joist holes, attached to which is an iron gutter. A central doorway has been partially blocked to leave a window with a concrete lintel and timber sill. There are two further windows, one on each side of this blocked doorway; both contain fixed casements with three small lights above one larger light.

4.2.3 *North-west elevation:* the gable of this elevation has dressed quoins, and the first floor window has a dressed but irregularly shaped lintel. The scar of an outshut is evident rising above the window level and there is a lot of re-pointing, particularly below the eaves (see Fig 5).

4.2.4 *North-east elevation*: this elevation has dressed quoins and while the wall has a few dressed blocks the coursing is generally irregular and incorporates many small sandstone pieces (Fig 6). A small blocked aperture is visible near the roofline to the south-east of this elevation; above this two planks forming the wall plate is visible.

4.2.5 *South-east elevation*: this gable was plain (see Fig 7), with occasional dressed and re-used blocks. Re-pointing work under the eaves incorporated some bricks.

4.2.6 *Roof*: the roof was finished with grey slate in diminishing courses with v-shaped sandstone ridge tiles and sandstone coping slabs on top of the slates on the north-west gable end. A smaller amount of coping was evident at the south-east end which included a reused block of moulded sandstone (see Fig 22).

4.2.7 **Building 2**: this large barn has recently been used as a cow shed, is orientated north-west/south-east, and measured 21.90m x 6.60m (Fig 3).

4.2.8 *South-west elevation* (see Plates 6 and 10, Fig 4): this elevation exhibited roughly dressed slightly irregular quoins and plastic guttering. The south-east end contains a blocked doorway with a flattened voussoir arch made of well dressed stones above which is a slate drip course. Above this part of a re-used fluted column projects from the wall (see Fig 21). Mid-way along the elevation is a large wagon doorway with dressed ashlar limestone quoins and a re-used railway sleeper for a lintel. The sleeper has been inserted and there are signs of re-build around the doorway. Still around the centre of the elevation, but to the north-west of the wagon door, is a smaller ground floor doorway with neat quoins and a flattened arch all in red sandstone. A second ground floor doorway is located at the north-west end of the elevation; this has rougher quoins and a yellow sandstone lintel with a slight hint of beading along the bottom edge. It is accessed by a shallow ramp built of cobbles set in concrete. The elevation also houses three ground floor winnowing slots, all of which are partly blocked, and an inserted window with a concrete sill. The window is a six light fixed casement with a dressed red sandstone lintel that has a shallow u-shaped groove cut along its length near the bottom edge.

4.2.9 *North-west elevation* (see Fig 5): this gable elevation has quoins at the corners with large boulders at the base, and the purlin ends project below the eaves. There is an inserted door on the first floor above which a hoist beam projects. The door has a dressed red sandstone lintel with a u-shaped channel along its lower edge. There is a blocked door on the ground floor with a rough timber lintel (Plate 10) and a slate drip course; the blocking contains some neatly dressed blocks of red sandstone.

4.2.10 *North-east elevation* (Fig 6): as with Building 1, this elevation is largely uncoursed and less attractive than the elevation facing the yard. The north-west end houses two vent slots on the first floor and four inserted pipe vents on the ground floor and a blocked slot. There is also a brick platform butting the wall in this area, the bricks are marked 'FURNESS BRICK ASKAM IN FURNESS'. Towards the centre of the elevation is a pair of windows, one per floor. The ground floor window is a six light fixed casement with a concrete sill and a re-used wedge shaped timber for a lintel. The first floor window has a timber lintel and is boarded with a corrugated tin sheet. Both windows have concrete blocks incorporated into the jambs and show signs of re-build. A large blocked door was located to the south-east end of the elevation along with a possible slot vent on the first floor. The doorway features a tall arch constructed from tall narrow stones below a slate drip course (Plate 11).

4.2.11 *South-east elevation* (Fig 7): the corners of this gable have dressed quoins, and there is a blocked doorway on the first floor with bricks where the lintel should

be. The purlin ends are covered by slate and there is a slate lined owl hole near the apex.

4.2.12 **Building 3:** this is the least well preserved building of the six; no roof remains and some walls were actively being rebuilt during the recording (Plates 7 and 19). The building is orientated north-north-east/south-south-west, is 9.70m x 9.00m, and is butted onto the larger barn, Building 4 (Fig 3).

4.2.13 *South-south-west elevation:* (Fig 8) this elevation has fairly regularly shaped quoins on the west corner and the blocks look generally quite evenly sized in what remains of the original elevation. There is a blocked window, a blocked door, and a recently inserted door in the centre. The blocked window has a flattened arch which has been truncated by the modern doorway to the east. Below the blocked window two well dressed triangular stones are side by side; they measure 0.20m along the base by 0.10m to the apex. The blocked door has also been truncated by the modern doorway and once again only about half of the flattened arch remains. Once again the construction of this building utilises a reasonable quantity of granite pebbles away from corner, doors, and windows.

4.2.14 *West-north-west elevation:* (Fig 9) this gable displays neat well dressed quoins and shows extensive re-building. On the ground floor there are two blocked windows; at the northern end the original window had a flattened arch that has been truncated by a later inserted window further to the north, and no sill remains. Towards the south of this elevation is a similar blocked window with the same truncated arch and no sill; here the inserted window has truncated the southern part of the original. The inserted windows have well dressed grey flaky sandstone block sills and lintels; a third inserted window in the centre of the elevation has now become a doorway. Render on the inside of the unfinished doorway denotes the position of this window as does the grey sandstone lintel which has been retained above the doorway. Around the lower half of the doorway there is some re-build to the stonework where the insertion has been made. Most of the first floor is currently being re-built, but in the centre above the doorway there is another window whose sill and jambs remain but with no lintel or arch; there are no signs that it is a later insertion. The sill for this window is a pinkish-yellow sandstone and is thicker at the two ends (that are held within the wall) with a shallow vertical recess in the central part to house the window frame.

4.2.15 *North-north-east elevation:* (Fig 10) this elevation is perhaps the most extensively re-built, with very little original stonework remaining. The original quoins at the western end are well dressed and regular, and there are three blocked doorways. As with the other two elevations the remaining original stones are larger and better finished than those in the other buildings. The large central entrance has been recently blocked and all the original stonework above its height has been lost, so no lintel survives. The smaller doorway at the western end has a cement beam rising to the lintel which is a well dressed yellowish-grey sandstone block. The cement beam is gritty greyish pale-yellow with white and grey flecks. The other smaller doorway at the eastern end of the elevation is adjacent to the west wall of Building 4 although there appears to be no access between the two buildings at this point. This doorway has no cement beam but does have the same well dressed sandstone lintel as its counterpart. The only original surviving stonework is that between the two blocked doors and the large central entrance; the eastern half of this has patches of plaster which probably relate to an outshut previously located in this area.

4.2.16 *Roof:* there is no roof remaining on this building, but the gable scar left on the west side of Building 4 shows a relatively shallow pitch. A truss from the roof is described in *Section 4.3.8*.

4.2.17 **Building 4:** this very large barn is orientated north-north-east/south-south-west and is butted by Buildings 3 and 5 (see Fig 3). It measures 17.30m x 8.50m and its maximum wall height is 7.00m, although the gables are not present. The barn appears to have been fire damaged and the roof subsequently converted into a monopitch, the eastern elevation being 2.40m lower than the west (Plate 19). The barn has been partitioned with the northern part divided off by a brick wall that continues inside the stone to form a lining that may suggest it was used as a silage store or tank. The southern part has no floor and has apparently been used as a store and general workshop.

4.2.18 *South-south-west elevation:* (Fig 8) this gable displays impressively sized, roughly dressed, ashlar quoins at the western end; the east end of the elevation is mostly obscured by Building 5. The sandstone blocks are roughly sneaked away from the quoins and are a good mixture of sizes. There are no windows or doors although an area of dirtier greener stone near the roofline indicates the existence of a recently removed outbuilding or lean-to. Further evidence of an additional construction is evidenced by two holes in the wall roughly filled by unmortared bricks and concrete block pieces which are vertically aligned and near to the western end of the elevation. A slate drip course is present at a height of about 6m, below which four through stones can be observed just east of the centre of this elevation. The newer sloping roofline has re-build along its extent; two courses of bricks have been used on top of which a wooden board has been attached.

4.2.19 *West-north-west elevation:* (Fig 9) the majority of the southern end of this elevation has been obscured by Building 3, the top half of the northern corner has been re-built with concrete blocks, and a single course of blocks runs along the roofline. The rebuild of the roofline is more extensive around the three modern roof timbers that have been inserted and project out from the wall, with bricks having been used in these areas. The three timbers are all telegraph poles that act as beams that probably supported a fairly lightweight roof structure. A slate drip course is present about two thirds of the way up the wall, although it is truncated by the rebuild to the northern corner and obscured by the plaster added to what was the upper floor of Building 3 within the gable scar to the south. Approximately 1m above and below the slate course are rows of through stones, again truncated at one end and obscured at the other. The pitch of the gable scar of Building 3 rises to the same height as this elevation; the gable scar is highlighted by interior painting and shows holes for three sets of purlins and a ridge purlin (Plate 7). A second gable scar is evident running northwards from the northern edge of Building 3's gable; this gable scar represents a shallow monopitch that has left holes for three roof timbers. The outshut with the monopitch roof appears to have been another cow shed and cow troughs were still attached here as well as guttering. The plinth on the north-north-east elevation of this building (see 4.2.20 below) is evident in profile, but does not extend round this elevation. Close to the lower northern corner of this elevation, at ground level, a small square hole penetrates through the wall but not the brick lining behind it.

4.2.20 *North-north-east elevation:* (Fig 10) this elevation has been substantially re-built around an inserted entrance (Plate 12). The doorway is capped with an iron girder and the re-build in concrete blocks extends to the roofline. Only the lower western corner and a column at the eastern corner remain of the original stonework. The quoins on the western corner appear rather mixed in size and shape and considerably smaller than those on the opposing elevation; they do incorporate a stone that forms a waist-level dressed chamfered plinth on this elevation. The plinth is again apparent on the other side of the modern doorway and runs unbroken to the eastern corner. There is a wall scar evident on the western corner which relates to the cowshed described in the west-north-west section. Just below the plinth on the

eastern corner of the elevation a benchmark symbol is cut into the stonework. Seven horizontal roof timbers can be seen cut into the blocking at the roofline; these overly the three telegraph poles that follow the pitch of the roof. These are modern timbers, probably 4" x 2", which may have had corrugated iron or asbestos nailed to them.

4.2.21 *East-south-east elevation:* (Fig 11) this elevation is partly obscured by a brick outshut (Building 6) and by Building 5, both of which butt it. The roughly dressed quoins at the corners of this elevation are substantial and regular, but the main wall is largely uncoursed and contains a wide mix of stone sizes and materials including granite pebbles/boulders, slate, and sandstone. Several through stones occur near the roof at the southern end of the elevation but there is no drip course or plinth. The roofline has been re-built with concrete blocks and red bricks, once again more substantially around the modern roof timbers as well as above the single large entrance. The quoins on the north side of the entrance are well dressed and appear not to have been altered, except at the level of the lintel which has been inserted. The southern side of the entrance appears not to be original; there are no decent quoins and bricks have been used to even up the aperture width, so perhaps a smaller door has been widened. The lintel is a modern treated timber that displays a modern health and safety sign in plastic announcing 'danger! Fragile roof'. There is no original wall above the lintel, only two courses of bricks and a course of concrete blocks before the roofline.

4.2.22 At the northern end of the elevation there is also a blocked doorway that is built adjacent to the quoins; above the doorway is an elegant four-centred arch above which is a slate drip course. Some of the quoins have actually been shaped to be built around northernmost stones of the arch showing they are contemporary. Graffiti can be seen in the cement between the quoins next to the blocked door; this seems to comprise an 'A' below a 'C' that has been rotated backwards through 90 degrees - it looks to be in a patch of relatively late re-pointing. More graffiti (Plate 20) can be found on the northern quoins of the large central entrance; this appears to say 'SAM STEEL' below which the surname 'DAWSON' can be read. Three generations of Dawsons lived at the farm in the 20th century, so the name is not a surprise to find. At the east end of the elevation a cleaner, redder area of stone reveals the location of a recently removed outshut.

4.2.23 *Roof:* the original roof structure has evidently been destroyed by fire, and has been replaced by a modern roof. In order to accommodate this, the east wall has been lowered 2m-2.50m to create a monopitch roof which is supported on three telegraph poles inserted into the wall tops (Fig 20). It would appear seven horizontal timbers ran lengthways down the barn on top and perpendicular to the three sloping telegraph poles; the seven timbers are covered in nails which presumably held corrugated iron or asbestos sheets.

4.2.24 **Building 5:** this building is orientated west-north-west/east-north-east and has been inserted between the farmhouse and Building 4, utilising existing walls in its construction (Fig 3). It measures 8.10m x 4.70m and has been used most recently as a workshop and storeroom on the ground floor; the roof space above is empty.

4.2.25 *South-south-west elevation:* (Fig 8) this rather plain elevation shows sturdy and roughly dressed quoins at the west end, along with a general build of uncoursed but solid looking stonework that does have two horizontal levelling courses of slate. There is one inserted three-light fixed casement window at ground level, which has a concrete lintel. Plastic guttering runs the length of the elevation and the remains of a down pipe are visible at the western end.

4.2.26 *West-north-west elevation:* (Fig 9) this elevation has sturdy roughly dressed quoins at the southern end and similar sized but slightly better dressed quoins on the south side of the doorway. Above the door is a flattened voussoir arch with a slate

drip course above. Evidence for an outshut can be seen in the line between clean and dirtier stone that occurs near the roofline, which is accompanied by two rows of parallel slots in the wall. There are three well cut square slots running from a position 1m above the southern edge of the doorway across to the southern edge of the elevation, dropping gradually as they go. At the southern edge two quoins have been cut to form one hole. Below this line of slots is a row of cement patches that are probably infilled timber slots; there are four of these running right across the elevation. These slots probably correspond with those on the south-south-west elevation of Building 4. A piece of timber is attached to the southern edge of the wall and has an electric cable attached that appears to run over into Building 4.

4.2.27 *North-north-east*: (Fig 12) this elevation features two entrances; at the eastern edge there is a doorway into the building. This doorway has substantial, roughly dressed quoins and a flattened arch above (see Plate 9). The door arch is constructed from well dressed and shaped sandstone blocks, the east most of which has been partially set into the farmhouse wall. There is a slate drip course above this doorway which is fitted with a sliding wooden door. Graffiti was present on the inside of the quoins of the doorway spelling out 'TAM', and on the wooden frame 'GEOFF' was constructed in dots, presumably with a hammer and nail. The stonework is coursed at this doorway but becomes uncoursed by the large entrance to the west.

4.2.28 Within the stonework are a number of interesting features: above the door arch there is a square section of timber embedded into the wall, and in the central area there is a section of cast iron pipe that is cut flush with the wall on the outside and angles down through the wall emerging on the interior. Below the pipe is a well worn piece of red sandstone that is round in section and has been marked with two parallel oblique lines running from the top right to bottom left with one line crossing through them running from the top left to bottom right (Plate 13). Above and just to the east of the large entrance is a square hole in the wall approximately 0.25m across that houses a rounded section of timber that extends from the wall 0.10m; this appears to have been packed into the hole with many small stone fragments. The diameter of the timber is approximately 0.10m and it appears to be unprocessed greenwood. Above that and near to the roofline is another square hole approximately 0.10m across which may be original to the building's construction. The large entrance at the west end of the elevation comprises a wide ground floor aperture that leads to an area covered over by the first floor; from this entrance direct access could have been gained into Building 5 though the main room is now partitioned off from this end by a concrete block wall. Above this doorway is a timber lintel which supports some modern concrete blocking that shields the first floor from the elements. There is a window in the blocking which is partly closed by a wooden hatch manipulated from the inside. Guttering runs across the roofline of this elevation and the down pipe feeds troughs outside the farmhouse just to the east.

4.2.29 *Roof*: the roof is tiled in diminishing courses that are tucked under the tiles of the farmhouse at the east end. The v-shaped ridge tiles are of yellow sandstone as are the copings front and rear on the western end. There is a small skylight in the centre of the roof of the north-north-east elevation.

4.2.30 **Building 6**: this brick built monopitch outshut butts onto the external eastern wall of Building 4 (Fig 3) just to the north the large entrance (Plates 8 and 12). The south-south-west and east-south-east elevations are plain brick with a patchy cement render except for one small iron attachment about mid-way up and to the west side of the south-south-west elevation. The iron plate is flat and rectangular and attached by three bolts or screws; it would appear to have no external function. The north-north-east elevation has retained its render, and contains one doorway and one window. The doorway is located adjacent to the east wall of Building 4 and has a concrete

lintel, a wooden doorframe, and a wooden panel door. The window has eight lights, the upper row of four can be tilted outwards on a hinge, the frame is metal that has been painted black, and the sill and lintel are concrete. The roof has three purlins which are modern machine sawn treated timbers that support corrugated asbestos cement sheets.

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Building 1, north-west end** (Figs 13, 14, and 17): the barn is divided into two unequal halves, the north-west section having a first floor. The ground floor of the north-west part has a concrete floor with an iron drain cover that can be removed; drained liquid emerges via a channel from under the doorstep on the south-west side. There are raised concrete areas against the north-east side and in the west corner. The ceiling is made from flat boards of various sizes one of which has beading along its edge, and these are supported by hand cut joists running north-west/south-east. The walls are all whitewashed stone. The north-west wall has attached timber battens to secure troughs. On the south-west side there is a timber post against the doorway. Access into the south-east half of the building is through a doorway in the dividing wall; this may have been knocked through at a later date and on the north-east side has bricks re-built into the jamb. The lintel of this doorway is formed by the base of the roof truss. There is a small hatch to provide access to the first floor/loft which has a window in the north-west gable with a re-used timber lintel that has two joining v-shaped slots cut into it.

4.3.2 **Building 1, south-east end** (Figs 13, 14, and 17): the south-eastern part of Building 1 also has a concrete floor which is raised on the north-east and south-west sides to form a dung channel down the centre. Three concrete partitions forming stalls are located on the north-east side. This part of the building is open to the roof which has three trusses, one of which is hidden above the dividing wall. Each truss is a basic tie-beam type with collar and slots for a lower collar (see Plate 14). Some of the roof timber is evidently re-used cruck blade. There are two purlins per pitch, which are round section timbers that overlap at the trusses; the ridge purlin is similar. The rafters are more recent and machine cut. The walls are all whitewashed, with a concrete skim over the lower part. The north-east wall has concrete stalls against it and timber battens for the attachment of mangers. The north-west elevation is the dividing wall and doorway, with re-build on the north-east side and a machine cut timber lintel. Above this lintel rock-face type concrete or cinder blocks have been built up to the roof. The south-east elevation is plain. The south-west elevation has two buttresses supporting trusses; the windows on either side have sloping sills and battens for manger attachment.

4.3.3 **Building 2, north-west end** (Figs 13 and 17): this room has been most recently used as a cow house; the concrete floor is raised on the north-east side leaving a dung channel along the south-west side. On the south-west side remnants of concrete block walls and vertical timbers indicate the location of stalls. Some of these timber uprights have chamfered edges. This room is divided from the central room by a brick wall at the south-east end; the bricks are dark red, typically 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m, set in grey mortar and laid in stretcher bond. This wall has a doorway at the south-west end with machine cut timber jambs and lintel. The north-east elevation has a water pipe attached to metal troughs marked 'utility'; there is some brick re-build in the north corner and four ceramic pipe vents in the wall. The north-west elevation has a manger attached on its south-west side and two dressed blocks projecting from the wall and supporting a beam for the ceiling. A heavily re-used timber acts as a lintel over the blocked door in this elevation.

4.3.4 The south-west elevation has a doorway on its north-west side with a machine cut timber lintel that has been re-used. There are two winnowing slots either side of the central window that have splayed jambs and re-used timber lintels. The window also has splayed jambs and a machine cut timber lintel that has probably been inserted. The ceiling of this part of the building is made entirely from machine sawn timber; four beams run north-east/south-west which support joists and thin tongue-and-grooved floorboards. The beam to the north-west of the centre is supported by a square section iron post.

4.3.5 **Building 2, central section** (Figs 13 and 17): this consists of a small, ground floor room. A dung channel has been created by raising the concrete floor on the south-east side where there are three concrete partitions forming stalls against the south-east wall. There is a small concrete block in the north corner that supports a water tank. The ceiling is the same as that described above (*Section 4.3.4*) and the walls are also whitewashed. The north-west elevation is a brick wall laid in English garden wall bond at a ratio of six rows of stretchers to one row of headers, with a doorway on the south-west side. The north-east elevation features a six-light window and is otherwise plain. The south-east elevation has three concrete stall partitions, and concrete and metal troughs marked 'utility'. Behind the troughs there is a concrete block wall housing a glassless window frame that originally held two lights, now a corrugated tin sheet has been placed in the aperture. The south-west elevation is plain; there is a doorway on the north-west side with a re-used timber lintel that contains large joist slots.

4.3.6 **Building 2, south-east end** (Figs 13 and 17): this open roofed room (Plates 15 and 16) has an earth floor with a small area of cobbles and brick in the south corner. One brick is marked 'J & M.../ KILM...', and was probably manufactured at the brickworks of J & M Craig Limited, Kilmarnock (c1855-1918; Douglas and Oglethorpe 1993, 73). The north-west elevation is constructed from concrete blocks which support the joists for the first floor and house a window. On the north-east side of this elevation timber steps lead up to the first floor. The north-east elevation contains a blocked winnowing or ventilation slot that has a re-used timber lintel. There is also a blocked doorway with a voussoir arch made from tall thin stones. Just to the south-east of the blocked door a sawn timber projects from a slot in the wall which is probably the remains of a fixture for a hay loft which would have covered the south-east end of the barn. The south-east elevation has two blocked apertures on the north-east side, both of which have re-used timber lintels. The aperture to the far north-east may have only been blocked on the external side, with brick and stone, and an alcove has been created internally as a result, although this may have originally been constructed as an alcove (the exterior was obscured by vegetation). Above the blocked windows a row of 14 infilled joist slots are evident, again probably relating to a hay loft. The south-west elevation houses a blocked doorway at the south-east end with a timber lintel. The rest of the elevation is plain apart from a possible partition scar and an inserted or enlarged wagon door with jambs built from ashlar limestone blocks and a machine cut timber lintel. Behind this lintel is a central timber lintel that has been re-used.

4.3.7 **Building 2, first floor** (Fig 14): this covers the north-west and central area of the barn and has a timber floor. The roof is supported by six trusses, all re-using cruck blades (Plate 16, Fig 18). The trusses are a simple tie-beam type with a notched joint where the principal rafters meet. The north-west side of the trusses have faint carpenters' marks; 'III', 'IIII', 'Λ', and 'ΛI' are all visible running from south-east-west to north-west, which would suggest that 'I' and 'II' were present on the two south-western most trusses. The timbers contain numerous empty joist and peg holes, there are two purlins per pitch and a ridge purlin, and the rafters are modern and machine sawn. The purlins are largely re-used; although one has Baltic mark 'VI'

and is evidently not re-used. The floor space is divided up by two tongue and groove plank partitions built against trusses, one of which rises up to the roof and one halfway. Both partitions have doorways and additional supporting posts and timbers and there is a timber rail at the south-east end of the floor. The walls are generally unremarkable; the north-east elevation contains three blocked ventilation slots and a small two light window. The north-east and south-west walls are covered by concrete render at the north-west end and there is a doorway in the north-west elevation which has a clearly inserted and heavily re-used timber lintel. The south-east elevation contains a blocked doorway with a re-used timber lintel, and a square owl hole.

4.3.8 **Building 3, internal** (Figs 15, 16, 19, and 20): this building has been fully re-developed inside and is lined with modern concrete blocks. A roof truss from this building had been removed, along with the roof, prior to the recording and was lying nearby and has been illustrated (Fig 19). The truss has a king post with sloping joggles for raking braces, which never appear to have been fitted, and a housed ridge plate. An un-jointed collar has been fixed between the two principal rafters, and has notches for two pairs of purlins; a wedge on one side hints at the way the lower and third pair of purlins may have been attached.

4.3.9 **Building 4, south-south-west elevation** (Figs 15, 16, and 20): this elevation is plain except for some traces of patchy render on the stonework. There are also three rolls of cable hanging from the wall and some fire blackening of the stonework near the roof.

4.3.10 **Building 4, west-north-west elevation** (Figs 15, 16, and 20): the ground floor contains a blocked window just to the south of the centre, the lintel is a re-used piece of machine sawn timber that is slightly charred. A stone sill is evident for this window but later plastering in this area hides any detail. Just to the north of this window is a large blocked doorway/entrance (Plate 17) which is approximately 3m high and 2m wide. This doorway has a four-centred arch constructed from well dressed red sandstone blocks that are rectangular above the door and wedge shaped on the sides. The doorway has been blocked in two phases; with the addition of Building 3 to the west the need for a wagon door on this side of the barn was lost.

4.3.11 There are various timbers built into the wall that do not appear to have a specific function; these are largely located around the blocked window and have the appearance of lintels, and all are charred. A more substantial horizontal timber is located mid-way up, and adjacent to the north side of the blocked door, and runs behind the brick lining that covers the interior of the northern part of the barn. There are also the ends of two modern timber beams inserted into the blocked doorway, one central and just below the arch, and the other through where the northernmost stone of the arch would have been. These timbers are a pair, they have been sawn off flush with the wall, are 0.20m-0.30m x 0.10m, and are orientated alongside the brick partition wall i.e. west/east. A narrow metal water pipe runs southwards from behind the brick partition for approximately 5m before terminating in a tap.

4.3.12 As already mentioned the northern part of the barn wall has been hidden behind a brick lining with a concrete skim, presumably added to create a tank or store that retains liquid while protecting the main walls from excess moisture. The upper part of this elevation has two rows of winnowing/ventilation slots, one within half a metre of the roofline and one approximately 1m below that. The upper row consists of four well spaced slots running from the southern corner to above the central doorway. Beyond the doorway to the north there is another probable blocked slot containing a granite cobble; this slot is beneath one of the substantial, inserted modern roof timbers and could have been blocked to strengthen the wall in this area. The spacing for the location of the blocked slot is in keeping with the slots to the

south and if a similar spacing was adhered to there may well have been another slot further to the north where the upper wall has been re-built using concrete blocks.

4.3.13 The lower row of slots consists of two near the southern end of the elevation, a large gap, and two with a similar spacing above and to the north of the blocked doorway. Immediately above the upper row of slots are three burnt timbers built into the wall, there may have been more but they are around the level of re-build that runs along the top of this elevation. The timbers are evenly spaced, approximately half a metre long and presumably relate to the original roof structure. As already mentioned there is re-building along the top of this elevation which varies in depth between one and six courses of red brick; the entire top half of the northern corner has also been re-built in concrete blocks.

4.3.14 **Building 4, north-north-east elevation** (Figs 15, 16, and 20): very little of the original stonework on this elevation remains, there is extensive re-building of the upper northern corner of this barn (Plate 12), and the lower interior has been clad in brick. The entire doorway has been re-built in concrete blocks with a steel lintel and all that remains is a small column to the east of this where the brick cladding is missing. The stonework is roughly coursed and consists of small, flattish undressed sandstone pieces and appears to have been re-pointed in places. To the east of the doorway at about head height a timber has been incorporated into the wall which is approximately 1.50m long and between 0.05m and 0.10m thick.

4.3.15 **Building 4, east-south-east elevation** (Figs 15, 16, and 20): this very plain elevation houses the centrally located wagon door. The brick cladding around the inside of the stonework at the northern end obscures the only other feature, the blocked doorway which is visible on the exterior elevation.

4.3.16 **Building 4, ceiling/roof** (Figs 15, 16, and 20): the building was without a roof at the time of this survey; the remains of the modern roof structure have been described in *Section 4.2.23*.

4.3.17 **Building 5, interior south-south-west elevation** (Figs 15 and 16): on the ground floor this elevation contains one window which has been inserted, it is a fixed casement six light design with a timber lintel and sill that slopes down on the inside. The window is towards the east end of the building. A concrete skim runs round the lower half of the east end of this building and extends westwards along this elevation as far as the window; the whole wall has been whitewashed. A concrete block wall butts perpendicularly towards the west end of the elevation which encloses this space more effectively; west of this wall is effectively outdoors and the stonework is only roughly rendered.

4.3.18 On the first floor the walls are short as the floor has been added, forming more of a roof space or loft. The south-south-west elevation is entirely plain with a thin rough application of render and whitewash.

4.3.19 **Building 5, west-north-west elevation** (Figs 15 and 16): this elevation is shortened by the fact that part of the earlier barn, Building 4, has been used in the construction of Building 5. It is a plain elevation on the ground floor, except for a doorway built at the junction with Building 4. The doorway has a timber lintel and regular, roughly dressed quoins a number of which have rounded holes on their internal faces which may be the housings for gate bolts or hinges. To the north of the lintel and at the same height is a small electrical light with associated cabling.

4.3.20 On the first floor the elevation is again plain, and the northern third incorporates Building 4. There is a clear division between the two buildings as Building 5 is rendered and whitewashed and Building 4 has plain stonework.

4.3.21 **Building 5, north-north-east elevation** (Figs 15 and 16): originally this was a short elevation as it runs from the farmhouse westwards to Building 4 but stops short creating a large entrance way between the two buildings and into Building 5. This entrance would have originally been the full height of the roof and given the building a very open feel; this is now on the west side of the block wall that closes the west end of the building off, and currently houses a timber pedestrian door. To the east of the block wall a cast iron pipe projects downwards through the wall at an angle of about 30° penetrating through to the inside space; there is considerable iron staining on the whitewash of the internal wall in this vicinity. To the east of the pipe a timber loft ladder allows access to a hatch in the ceiling. The concrete wall skim runs east from this point, only interrupted by a doorway at the east end of this elevation. The doorway has a wooden lintel and is closed by a sliding wooden door that has a frame with rollers mounted to the wall.

4.3.22 On the first floor the west end of this elevation is constructed from concrete blocks built over a void and seated on a railway sleeper. The blocks butt against the east wall of Building 4 and the stonework of this elevation, some 2.50m to the east. A gap in the blockwork forms a rudimentary window that has no frame and is closed by the positioning of an ill-fitting hatch; presumably this is to allow larger items in or out of the loft as the floor hatch is very small. The rest of this elevation was plain whitewashed stone.

4.3.23 **Building 5, east-south-east elevation** (Figs 15 and 16): this elevation is essentially the external west end of the farmhouse, although it has been modified to some extent. A doorway at the northern end of this aspect allows access to the farmhouse via a small stone step and a timber panel door painted green. The door lintel is recessed and heavily whitewashed; it is probable that this is a replacement and it appears to be timber. The concrete skim extends across the whole of the lower half of this elevation although here it is rather obscured by workbenches.

4.3.24 The first floor is plain except for a blocked window just to the north of the roof apex line. To the south of the apex the wall is rendered and whitewashed but around the window and to the north it is not rendered just whitewashed. A small area of modern re-build surrounds the replaced upper south purlin; it consisted of brick pieces and cement.

4.3.25 **Building 5, ceiling** (Figs 15 and 16): the loft floor is supported on two beams and a block wall. At the east end adjacent to the farmhouse the joists are keyed into the wall and sit on a small beam that is keyed into the north and south walls. The central beam looks like a railway sleeper, it is machined, stained, and 0.30m wide x 0.12m deep. The modern block wall to the west also supports the roof although this may have replaced a beam. The joists are roughly cut 4" x 2" timber which is machined and stained; they support modern pine floor boards. A small hatch has been cut into the floor to allow access to the loft space; it is located in the centre of the north side of the floor.

4.3.25 **Building 5, roof** (Figs 15 and 16): in the loft the tie beams of the two trusses are at waist level (Plate 18) and restrict movement around this space, further suggesting this floor is a later addition. The trusses are simple tie-beam types with no collars. There are two purlins per pitch and a ridge purlin; the purlins are round section softwood that overlap at the trusses, and some have been replaced by modern treated cut poles, possibly re-used telegraph poles. The rafters again are softwood and from the bark present appear to be untreated birch.

4.3.26 **Building 6, interior** (Figs 15 and 20): this building has a concrete skim up to 1.20m around all the interior elevations, and above this the walls are plastered and painted white. There is a toilet in the north-east corner and the room is being used for

storing building materials. On the walls are chalked measures for animal feed such as '...4 barley...', 'cows 2 oats = 112lb', and '3 scoops...'.

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The phasing and discussion of the farm buildings is largely reliant on the results of the physical survey undertaken. It is evident from historical sources that Sowerby Lodge has existed since 1509 (see *Section 3.1*). The parish records show occupation of Sowerby Lodge from 1660 and Richardson (1881, 42) suggests the current farmhouse has a datestone dated 1676. As expected there are no early descriptions of farm buildings and the first known detailed plan of the site, the Ordnance Survey of 1851, shows all the current buildings were present at that date. Several outbuildings are constructed from the late 19th century onwards and the Ordnance Survey maps show details of these phases (see Plates 1-4). The maps also reveal that the layout of the buildings and yard is related to the fact a road used to pass through the farm, leading to the coast nearby, something that is not currently obvious when visiting the site.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 The earliest evidence for farm buildings on the site may come from the re-used cruck blades used in the roof structure of Building 2; although there is no evidence to suggest that these timbers have come from an earlier building on this site. In total, four main phases have been identified; the first phase appears to relate solely to crop production, storage and processing, presumably wheat given this relatively fertile coastal location. This may be contemporary with the rebuilding or renovations to the house (1676) or slightly later century and only includes Building 4. The second phase relates to expansion of the farm which appears to combine cattle and arable farming. It incorporates the construction of Buildings 1, 2, 3, and 5; the design of the roof trusses, Baltic timbers marks (Greene 1995; 1996) and the style of the door arches suggest a late 18th to early 19th century date. The third phase sees the transformation of existing structures, reflecting a change in farming practices from arable to cattle. Within this phase there seems to be a period of activity from the mid to late 19th century and considerable activity around the mid 20th century, the introduction of concrete blocks being an important element in this phase. The only new construction occurring in this phase is Building 6, which is post-1933 according to the Ordnance Survey maps referred to in the map regression (*Section 3.3.7*). The fourth phase represents the farm buildings fulfilling new functions, with the ultimate change of function imminent as they become residential dwellings.

5.2.2 **Phase 1:** the oldest farm building on the site would appear to be Building 4; this is butted by Buildings 5 and 3. The fact that Building 4 has a blocked cart door on its west side and a slate drip course would suggest that for a period of time it stood alone before Building 3 was built. Building 4 also has certain architectural features that separate it from the other buildings. One such feature is the plinth running along the northern elevation; while this may not help date the building accurately it sets the building apart stylistically. A second stylistic difference can be found in the four-point arches above the two original doors. These arches are distinctly different from the flattened voussoirs of Buildings 2, 3, and 5. A third difference is the continuous slate drip course that can be found on the western and southern elevations. A fourth difference is the through stones evident in two neat rows on the western elevation but also present on the southern and eastern elevations; there are some protruding stones on the north-west elevation of Building 2, however they are far more random.

5.2.3 While none of these features can accurately date the building, these stylistic differences can help to separate it from the later buildings on the farm. The two large

opposing entrances, the height of the barn, and the winnowing/ventilation slots suggest that this building was constructed as a threshing barn and originally had a purely arable function.

5.2.4 **Phase 2:** it is proposed that the next phase involved the construction of Buildings 1, 2, 3, and 5, all of which are thought to be roughly contemporary. It is clear that Building 4 is older than 3 and 5 as they butt this already existing structure, however it is not immediately clear how Buildings 1 and 2 relate in date. It is evident that there are certain architectural similarities between Buildings 2, 3, and 5 suggesting that they may be contemporary; they have the same flattened voussoir arches and they all include re-used stone which may have been sourced from the same location or batch of stone. Building 1 also includes re-used stone on its south-east elevation. There are no arches but it has sandstone coping and ridge tiles that are similar to those on Building 5 plus the size and composition of walling materials are very similar to those used in Building 2.

5.2.5 This phase probably also corresponds with the blocking of half of the large wagon doorway in the west elevation of Building 4 and the small window to the south (Plate 17) and the blocking of the farmhouse window that is now in the loft of Building 5 (Plate 18). Building 2 was originally built as a threshing barn; it is tall, was evidently originally open to the roof, and has ventilation/winnowing slots on its north-east and south-west elevations. There also appears to have been an original half loft and upper loading door at the south-east end. The addition of another threshing barn to the farm suggests a period of expansion and the emphasis on wheat as a crop. Building 1 appears to have been open-fronted originally and was probably used as a cart shed; the open fronted design probably necessitated the collaring of the trusses to reduce the outward load on the walls. Again the need for this building may be a reflection of the expansion in crop production. It is alternatively possible that Building 1 may have been a shelter shed for cattle with a loose box occupying the north-western end.

5.2.6 The original function of Building 5 is something of a mystery; before the loft existed there would have been a very high and open entrance to the west end of this building, and this would have been useful for the storage of something tall but would presumably have allowed the wind and rain a certain amount of access - there was no evidence for any door in this area. The fact that Building 5 butts the farmhouse and there is interior access between the two buildings may suggest a storage function. The original function of Building 3 is also difficult to establish, largely because most of it has been re-built and the original interior has been completely re-developed. It appears that originally Building 3 would have had a doorway and window on the south side, two windows on the west side and a large doorway and/or one or two small doorways on the north side. Interestingly, the interior of the gable scar left by this building on the west side of Building 4 is plastered or rendered and painted or whitewashed; if this is original it would perhaps suggest the building housed cattle. This may fit with the doorway through into Building 4 which would allow the passage of hay into Building 3.

5.2.7 **Phase 3, Building 1:** this phase relates to alterations and changing usage of existing buildings and is necessarily general. The open frontage of Building 1 was blocked by brick and blocks which would correspond with its recent function as a cow house. This work was presumably carried out at the same time as the introduction of a concrete floor with dung channel and drain, concrete partitions for stalls, and access from the north-west to the south-east end. The loft in the north-west end of this building has also been blocked up to the roof for some reason. An outshut had also been added to the north-west end of this building by the time the 1891 Ordnance Survey map was published.

5.2.8 **Phase 3, Building 2:** changes occurring to Building 2 include the blocking of many apertures, namely the large entrance on the north-east side and a winnowing/ventilation slot close by, the central door on the north-west gable end, the door on the southern end of the south-west elevation along with the winnowing slots on this elevation, and the two windows on the south-east elevation along with the upper loading doorway. In addition, the half loft at the south-east end of the barn was removed during this phase, and the joist holes were in-filled with cement and brick.

5.2.9 There are other changes evident, including the insertion of other apertures and structural elements, namely the large central wagon doorway to the south-west, a window to the north, and a doorway at the northern end of the south-west elevation with associated ramp, a loading door and hoist on the upper level of the north-west gable end, four pipe vents and two windows plus an external brick platform on the north-east elevation, the internal brick and block partitions, cattle stalls and dung channels, and the upper floor in the central and north-west region of the barn.

5.2.10 It is likely that not all these changes are contemporary with each other, but they all relate to the changing function of the building and hence to Phase 3. The insertion of the current loft and the cow house below were both reliant on concrete blocks and modern timbers, and suggest a change of emphasis as winnowing slots were blocked and ceramic pipe vents introduced in the walls, along with a reduction in doorways and an increase in windows to allow light for the cattle. The only original window was below the half loft at the south-east end where light would have been needed most. The window in the south-west elevation is undoubtedly older than those inserted in the north-east elevation, and is probably late 19th century. The insertion of this earlier window is probably indicative of the beginnings of a change to a more dairy related function for this building. The half loft was replaced by a larger loft and the loading door changes to the opposite end of the barn where a hoist has been fitted (Plate 10). The removal of the half loft, along with the inserted or widened entrance on the south-west side, allowed room for larger farm vehicles (tractors) in the south-east end of the barn; as a consequence all other apertures in this area were blocked.

5.2.11 **Phase 3, Building 3:** changes occurring to Building 3 are largely current and belonging to Phase 4, exceptions being the blocking of a doorway and window in the southern elevation, and the blocking of two windows and insertion of three others on the ground floor of the western elevation. The inserted windows are probably mid to late 19th century, a time when many cow houses were converted to allow more light for the benefit of the cattle (Brunskill 1987, 66-67), and presumably to increase yield. By 1911 outshuts had been added to the north and south of this building; considerable evidence for the function of the northern outshut was left on the eastern elevation of Building 4 to which cattle troughs were still attached.

5.2.12 **Phase 3, Building 4:** two main changes occur to Building 4 in this period; one is that the interior of the northern end is enclosed in brick to form a tank of sorts, with the brick having a concrete skim suggesting it was presumably a silage tank. This again highlights the changing emphasis of the farm from arable to dairy. A second change is the addition of an outbuilding at the southern end, as evidenced by slots in the exterior of this elevation as well as a clear line between the 'cleaner' and 'dirtier' stonework. The early maps show that this outbuilding was added between 1891 and 1911. A second outshut was added to the eastern elevation after 1933, but this is discussed separately (*Section 5.2.15*). All of these changes probably took place after a serious fire, which probably destroyed the original roof structure and any internal features, and led to the construction of the present roof and to considerable rebuilding.

5.2.13 **Phase 3, Building 5:** changes occurring in this phase included the insertion of a window with a concrete lintel in the southern elevation, the construction of a block partition at the west end of the building, the insertion of a first floor/loft, and the extension of the northern elevation westwards to Building 4 at first floor level with concrete blocks. The addition of an outshut to the western elevation by 1911 is evidenced by clean and dirty stone and two rows of slots in the stonework, and outshuts were also added to the northern elevation, one of which is clearly demarked by cleaner stonework and a timber filled slot. These outshuts do not show on the Ordnance Survey maps by 1933, although they may well have been too small or temporary to have been included.

5.2.14 The first floor would seem to be an early 20th century addition as the westernmost beam is formed by the block partition. It is possible the partition replaced an earlier beam in this area, but the central beam looks like a re-used railway sleeper and the floorboards are modern looking pine. Whatever the original function of this building, at some point it has been used as an animal shelter - the walls are whitewashed and have a skim of concrete at the eastern end. Perhaps the insertion of a window is contemporary with that function, and later after the blocking and floor went in it became a store and workshop.

5.2.15 **Phase 3, Building 6:** this building was not subject to alterations during Phase 3, but it is part of it. It has not appeared on the Ordnance Survey maps by 1933, though it is possibly too small to have been included. The interior is painted white and has a concrete skim up to 1.20m around all the walls suggesting it was designed to keep animals in; it seems likely that it was originally constructed as loose box or calf pen. Once again this building illustrates the increasing importance of cattle in this area and the production of milk.

5.2.16 **Phase 4:** this phase relates to the recent period of time that sees the farm buildings undergoing their most dramatic change of function, from farming to housing. All of the outshuts built in Phase 3 have now been removed, except for Building 6. Building 3 is in the process of change into a residential property and is undergoing extensive re-building. Building 4 has been used as a garage and workshop and Building 5 has been used as a workshop and general storage space. The small outshut, Building 6, is now being used as a store for builders supplies such as cement.

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 The farm buildings at Sowerby Lodge appear to be built in three stages, the enormous and grandiose Building 4 being the first barn which would seem to have been devoted entirely to the processing and storage of wheat. Four more buildings follow shortly reflecting the expansion and success of the farm; at least one of these shows the farm starting to move away from purely arable farming and into a combination of arable and dairy. By the end of the 19th century the growing population of the Furness peninsula and nearby industrialised urban conurbations produced a greater demand for milk. A distinct move to cattle farming at the site can clearly be seen in modifications made to the farm buildings described. By the end of the 20th century the farm has declined and the last phase of activity sees the farm buildings undergoing conversion into residential properties, their greatest change to date.

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7. Illustrations

7.1 List of Figures

- Figure 1: General site location
- Figure 2: Detailed site location
- Figure 3: Detailed site plan showing buildings recorded
- Figure 4: South-west elevation of Buildings 1 and 2
- Figure 5: North-west elevation of Buildings 1 and 2
- Figure 6: North-east elevation of Buildings 1 and 2
- Figure 7: South-east elevation of Buildings 1 and 2
- Figure 8: South-south-west elevation of Buildings 3, 4, and 5
- Figure 9: West-north-west elevation of Buildings 3, 4, and 5
- Figure 10: North-north-east elevation of Buildings 3, 4, and 6
- Figure 11: East-south-east elevation of Buildings 4 and 6, and east-south-east facing cross section of Building 5
- Figure 12: North-north-east elevation of Building 5
- Figure 13: Ground floor plan of Buildings 1 and 2
- Figure 14: First floor plan of Buildings 1 and 2
- Figure 15: Ground floor plan of Buildings 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Figure 16: First floor plan of Buildings 3, 4, and 5
- Figure 17: North-west cross facing section of Building 1
- Figure 18: North-west cross facing section of Building 2
- Figure 19: Roof truss, removed from Building 3
- Figure 20: North-north-west cross facing section of Buildings 3, 4, and 6
- Figure 21: Re-used moulded stone from Building 2
- Figure 22: Re-used moulded stone from Building 1

7.2 List of Plates

- Plate 1: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 showing Sowerby Lodge and Sowerby Hall
- Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 showing Sowerby Lodge
- Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913 showing Sowerby Lodge
- Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933 showing Sowerby Lodge
- Plate 5: Building 1, from the west
- Plate 6: Building 2, from the south
- Plate 7: Building 3 and west elevation of Building 4, from the north-west
- Plate 8: East-south-east elevation of Building 4, and Building 6
- Plate 9: Building 5, north-north-east elevation

Plate 10: Building 2, from the west

Plate 11: Rear of Building 2, from north-east

Plate 12: Building 4 from the north-north-east showing plinth

Plate 13: Marked stone in the north-north-east elevation of Building 5

Plate 14: Collared trusses in south-east end of Building 1, looking south-east

Plate 15: Evidence of half loft and blocking in south-east end of Building 2

Plate 16: Inserted floor on top of blocking and re-used cruck blades in roof trusses of Building 2, looking north-west

Plate 17: Interior of Building 4 showing original wall height and blocked double door and window, looking west

Plate 18: Detail of Building 5 roof structure and blocked window in west-north-west gable end of farmhouse

Plate 19: View of Buildings 3, 4 and 5 from the south-south-east

Plate 20: Graffiti on door quoin on the east-south-east elevation of Building 4

Plate 21: View of the Building 2 in relation to the farmhouse, from the south

Plate 22: View of Buildings 4 and 5 in relation to the farmhouse, from the west

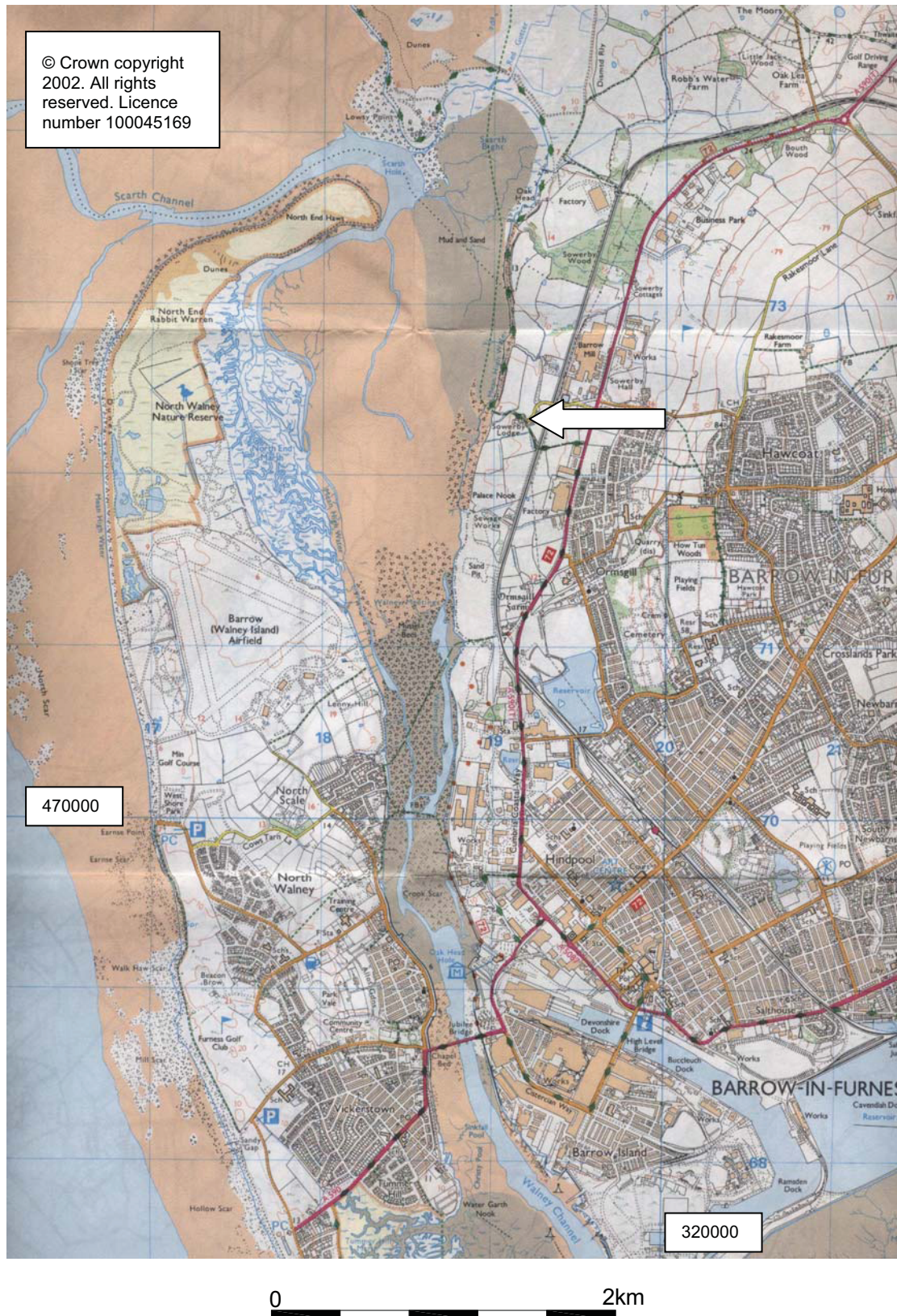
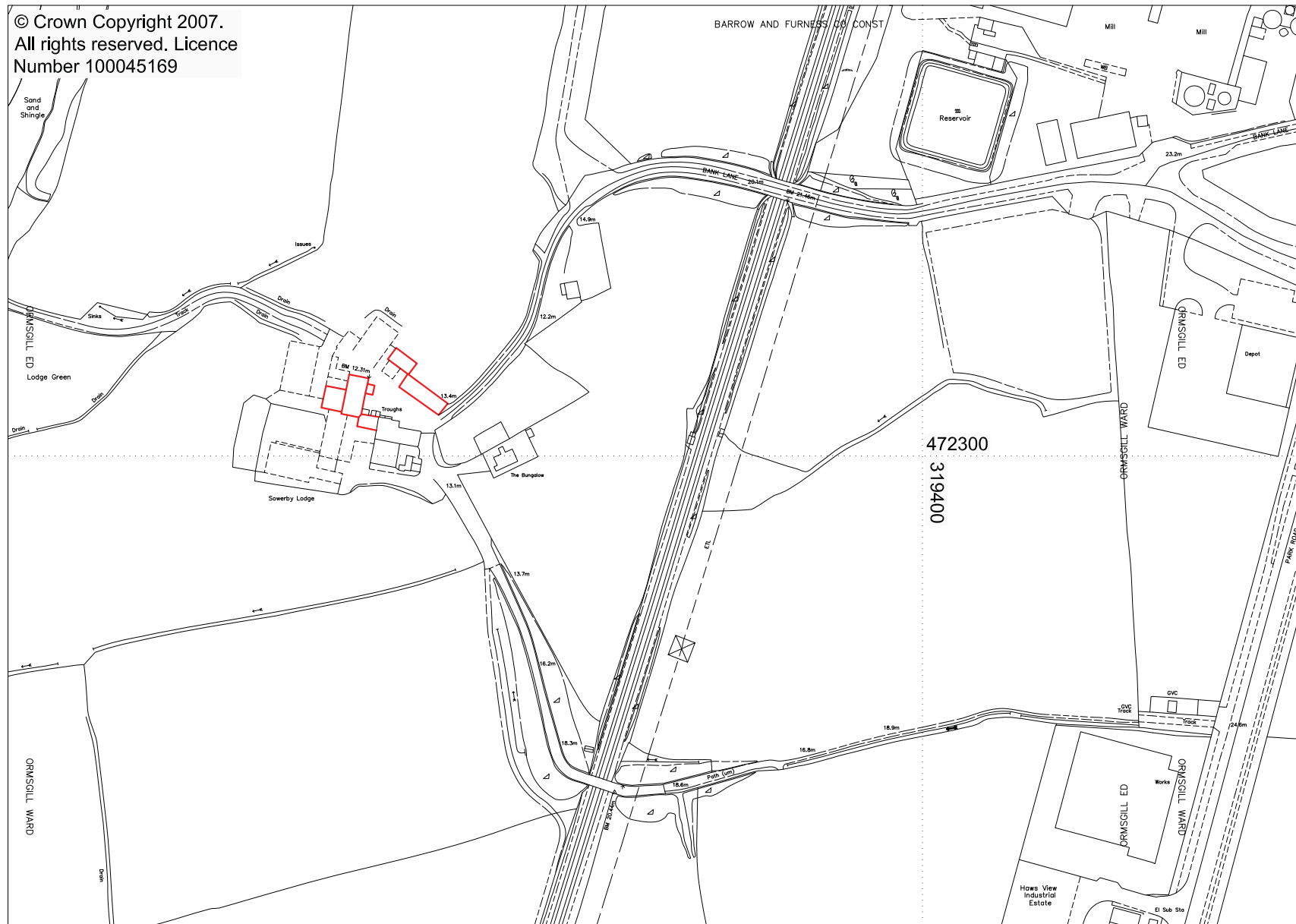
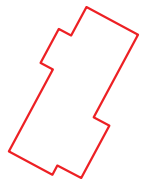


Figure 1: General site location

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Key:

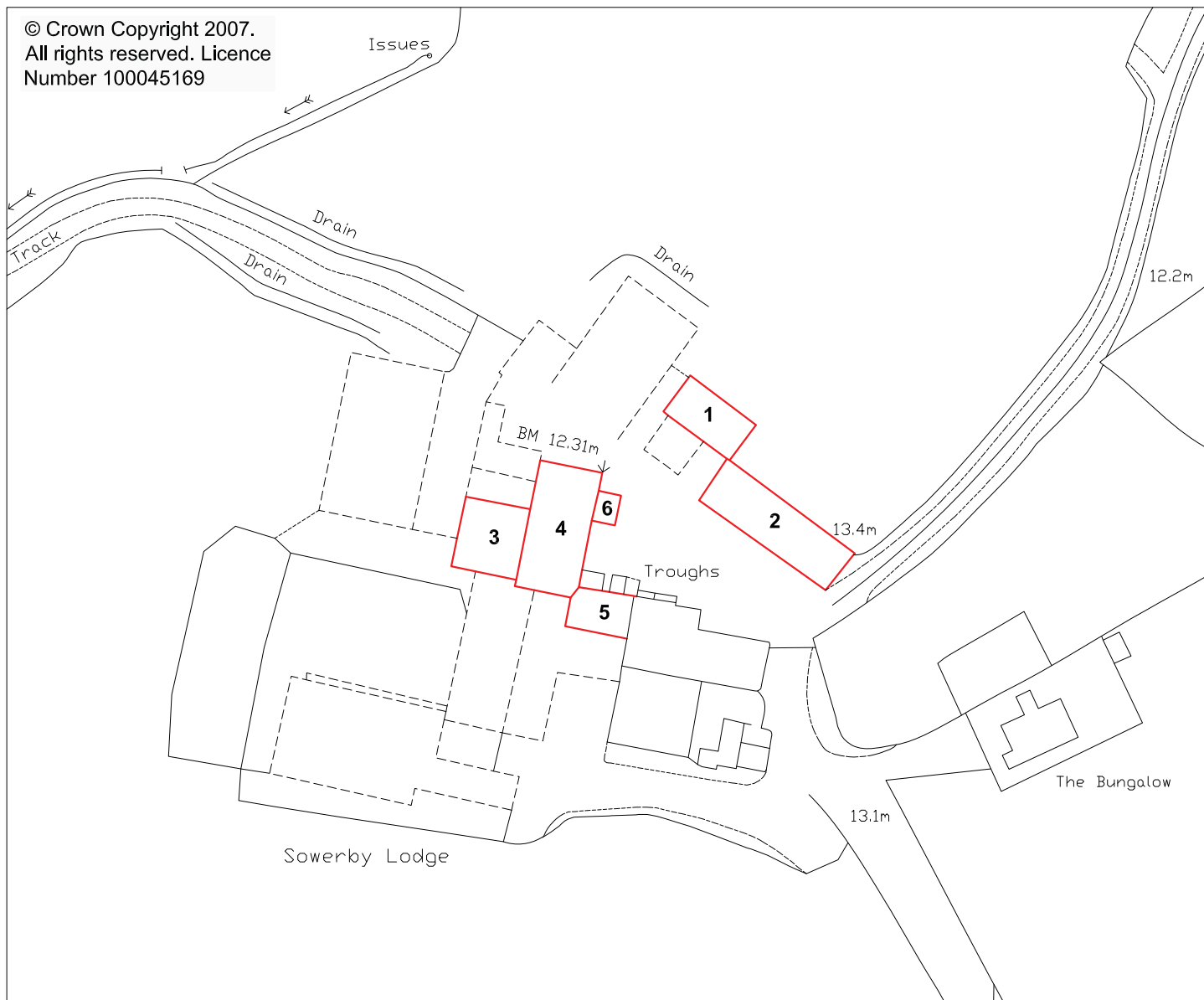


Proposed development site



Figure 2: Detailed site location

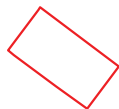
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Number 100045169



Key:



Building demolished
prior to recording



Building subject to
development

0



100m

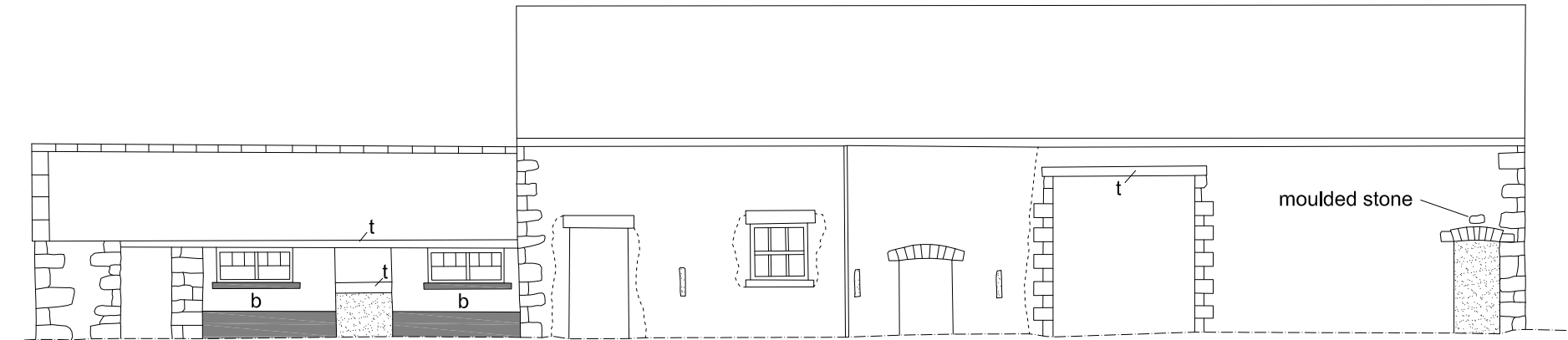
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Figure 3: Detailed site plan showing buildings recorded

Building 1

Building 2



Project:
Sowerby Lodge Farm

Project Code: G1051

Site Code: SL07

Key:

-----	re-build
	blocking
	concrete
b	brick
t	timber



Date: July 2007



Figure 4: South-west elevation of Buildings 1 and 2

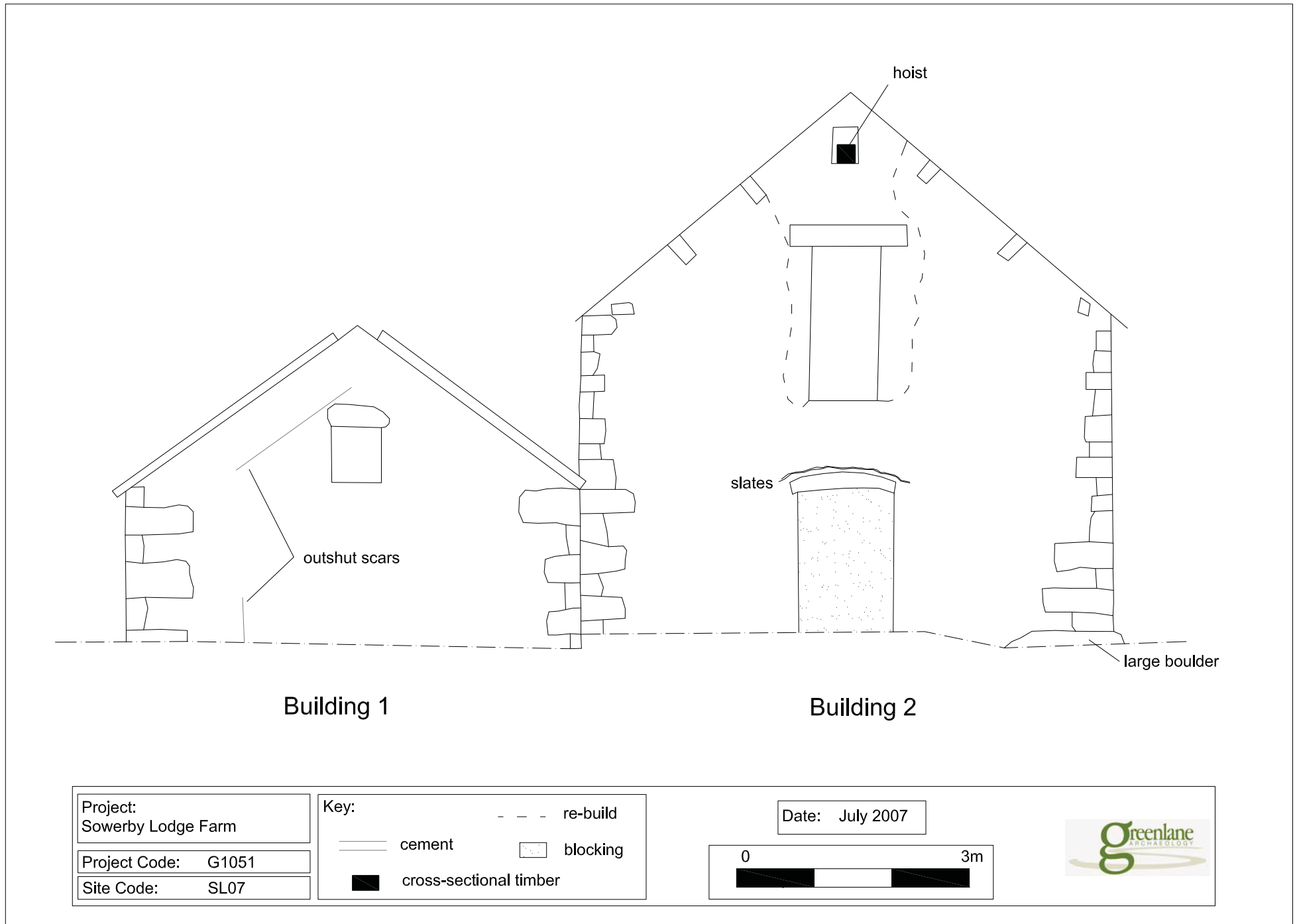


Figure 5: North-west elevation of Buildings 1 and 2

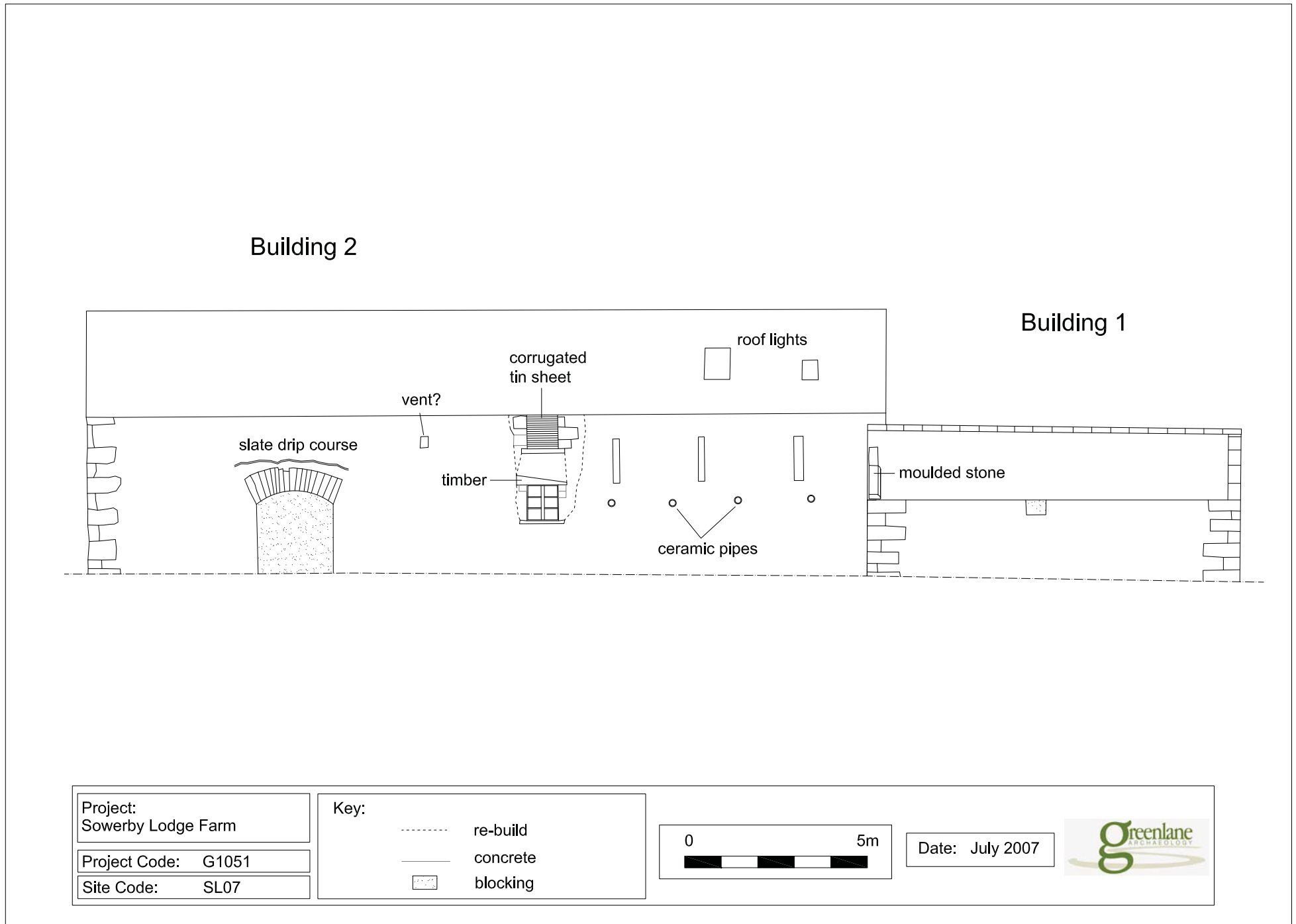
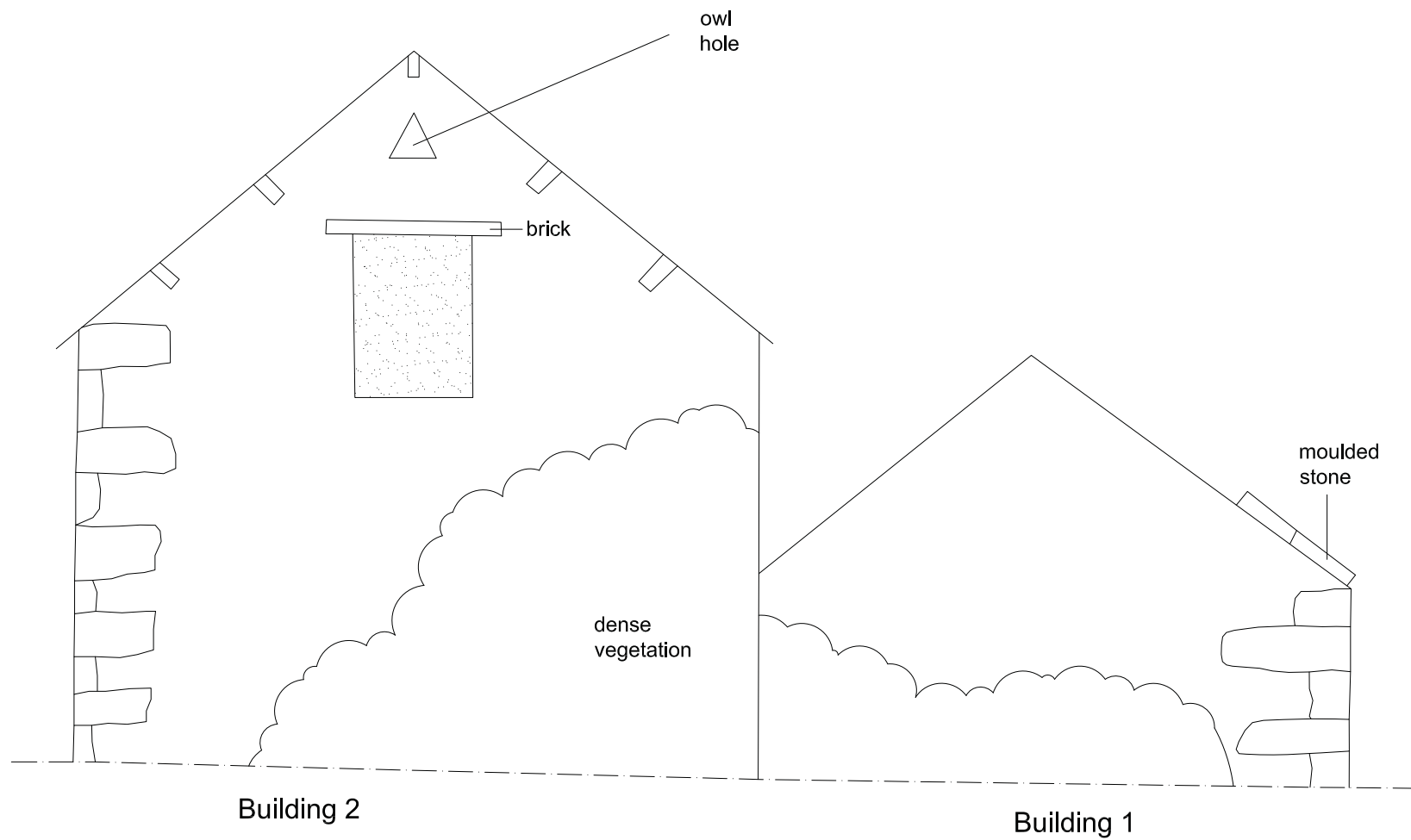


Figure 6: North-east elevation of Buildings 1 and 2



Project: Sowerby Lodge Farm	Key: - - - re-build vegetation cement blocking cross-sectional timber	Date: July 2007	
Project Code: G1051		0 3m	
Site Code: SL07			

Figure 7: South-east elevation of Buildings 1 and 2

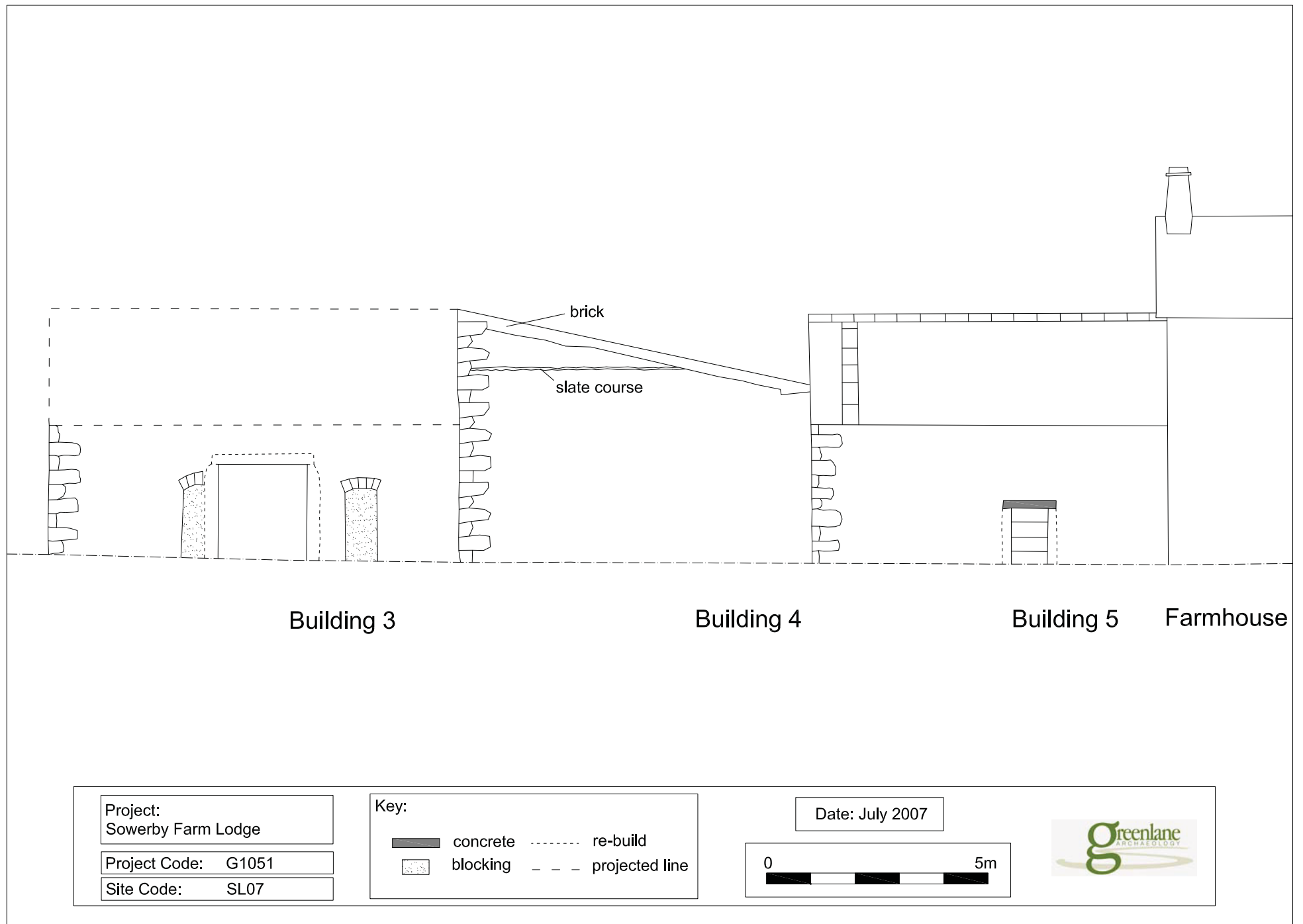


Figure 8: South-south-west elevation of Buildings 3, 4, and 5

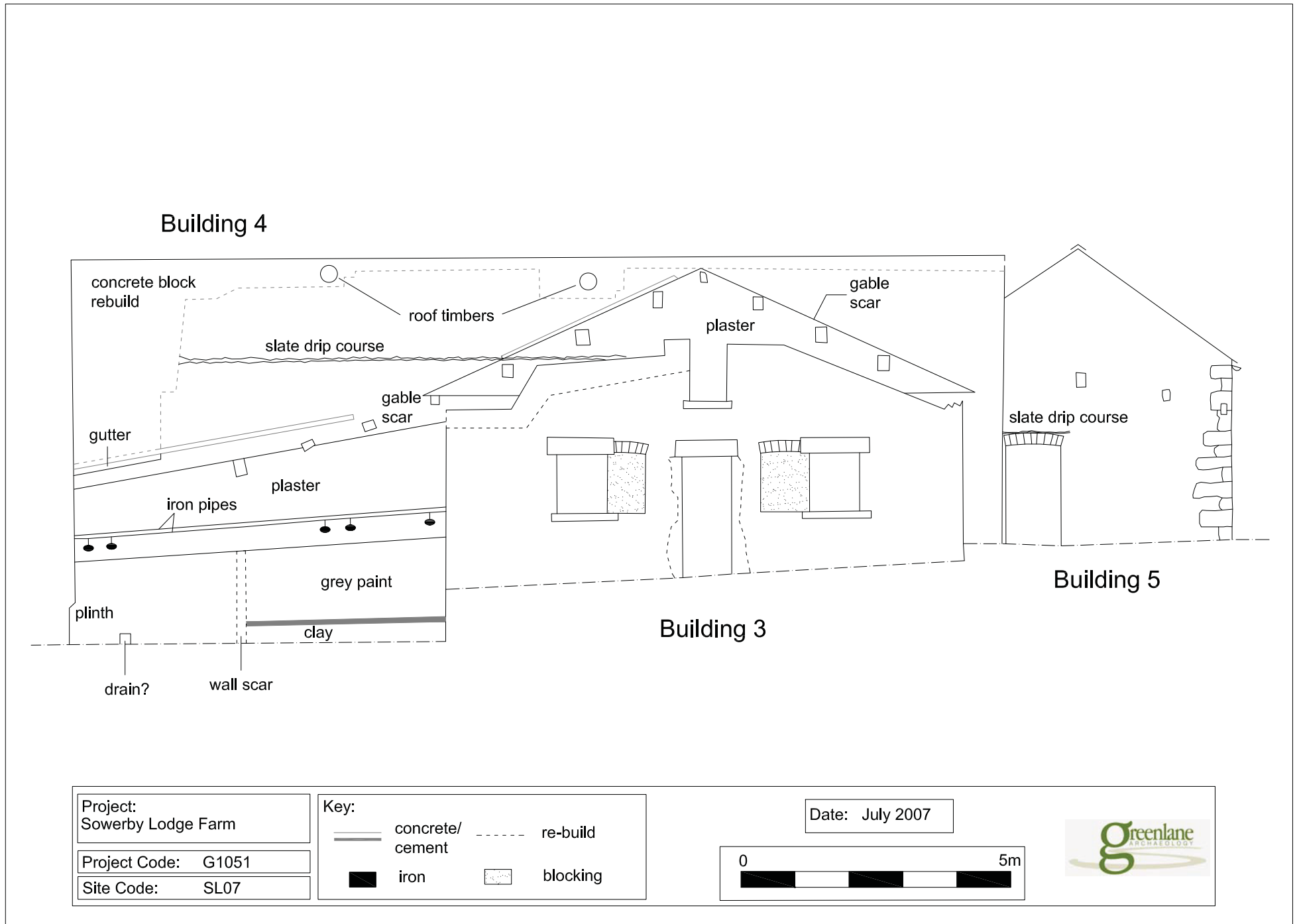
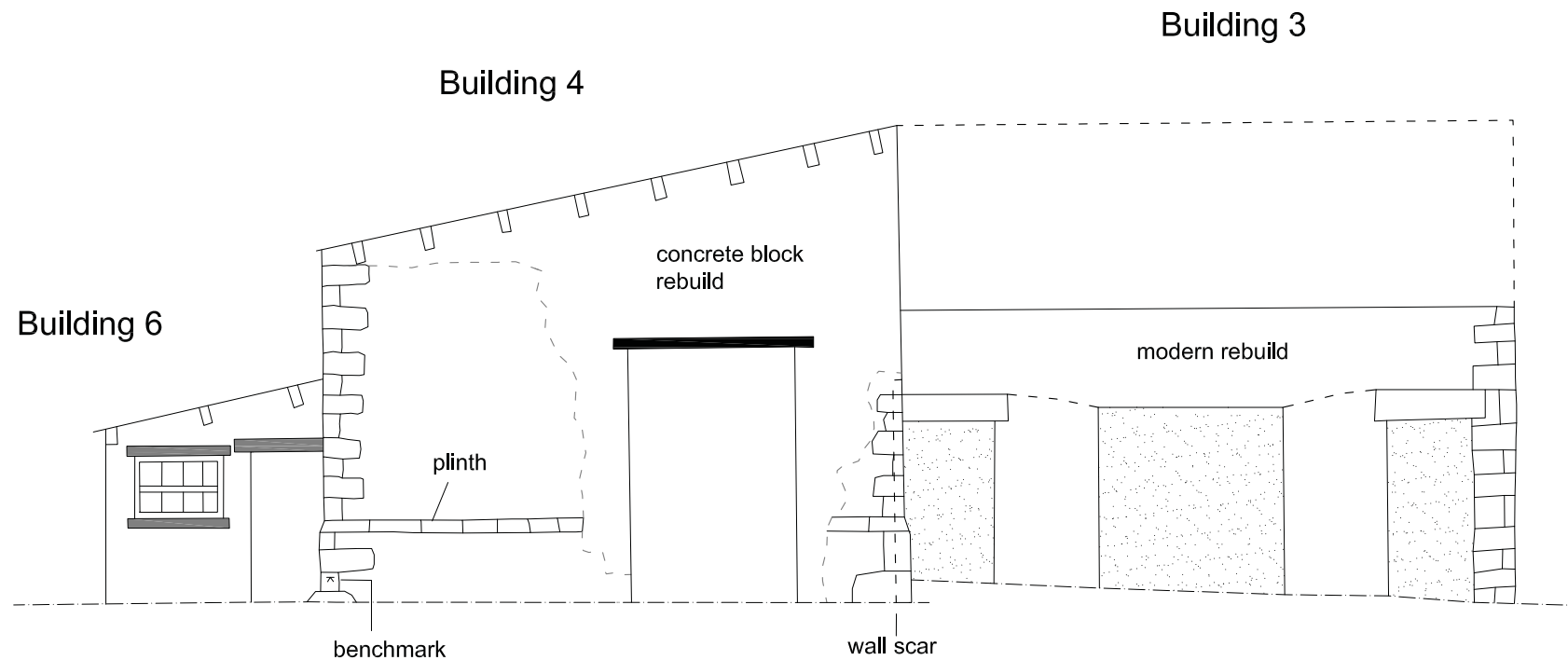
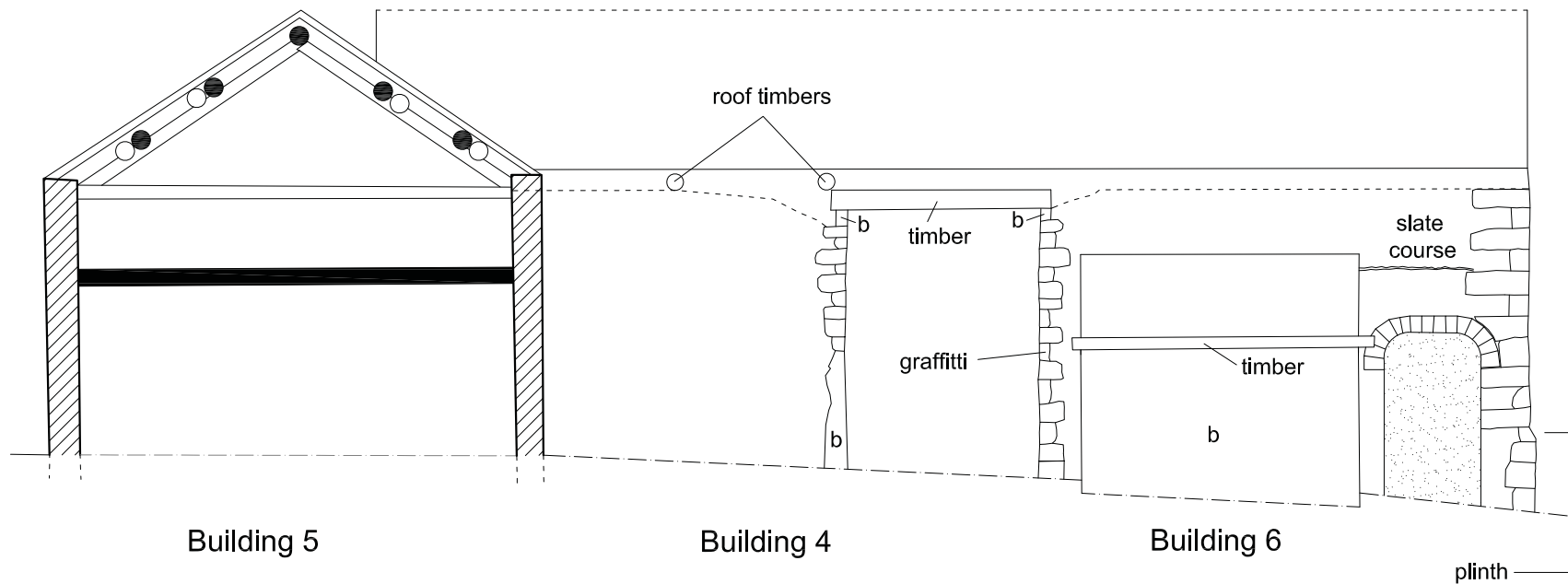


Figure 9: West-north-west elevation of Buildings 3, 4, and 5



Project: Sowerby Lodge Farm	Key: iron blocking concrete re-build/ projected line	Date: July 2007		
Project Code: G1051				
Site Code: SL07				

Figure 10: North-north-east elevation of Buildings 3, 4, and 6



Building 5

Building 4

Building 6

plinth

Project: Sowerby Lodge Farm	Key: b brick — concrete cross-sectional wall cross sectional timber - - - re-build blocking		Date: July 2007	
Project Code: G1051				
Site Code: SL07				

Figure 11: East-south-east elevation of Buildings 4 and 6, and east-south-east facing cross section of Building 5

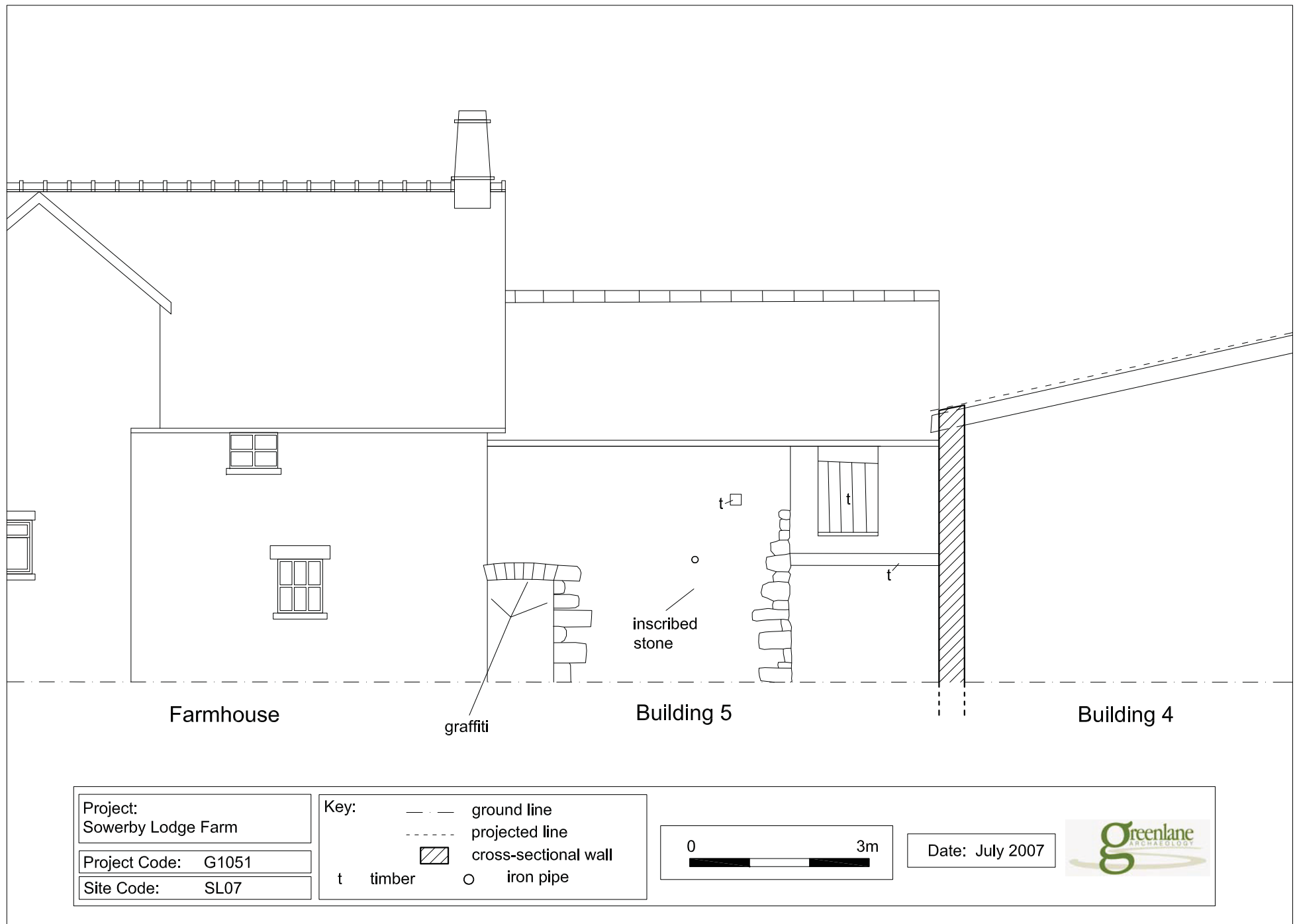
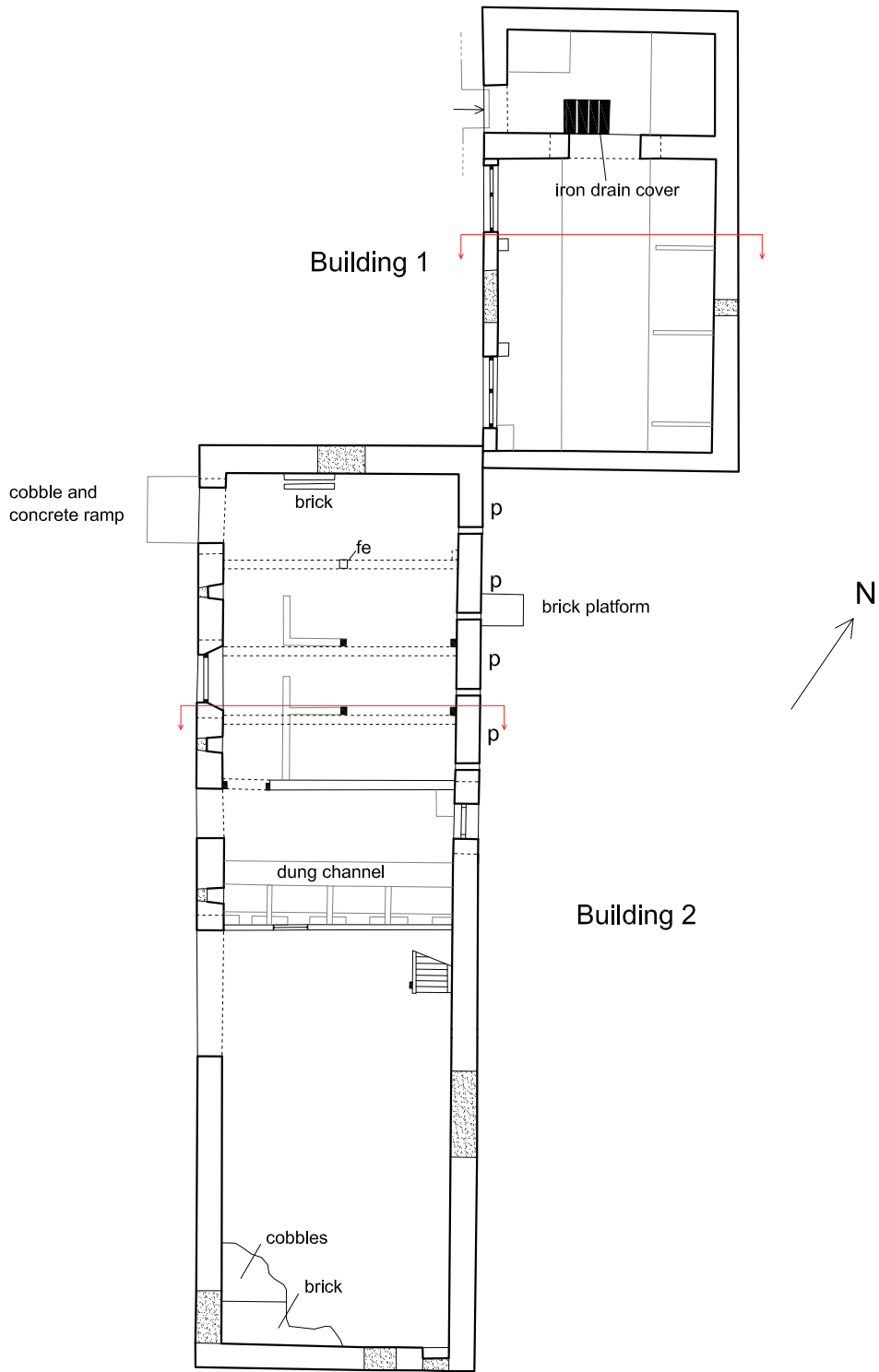
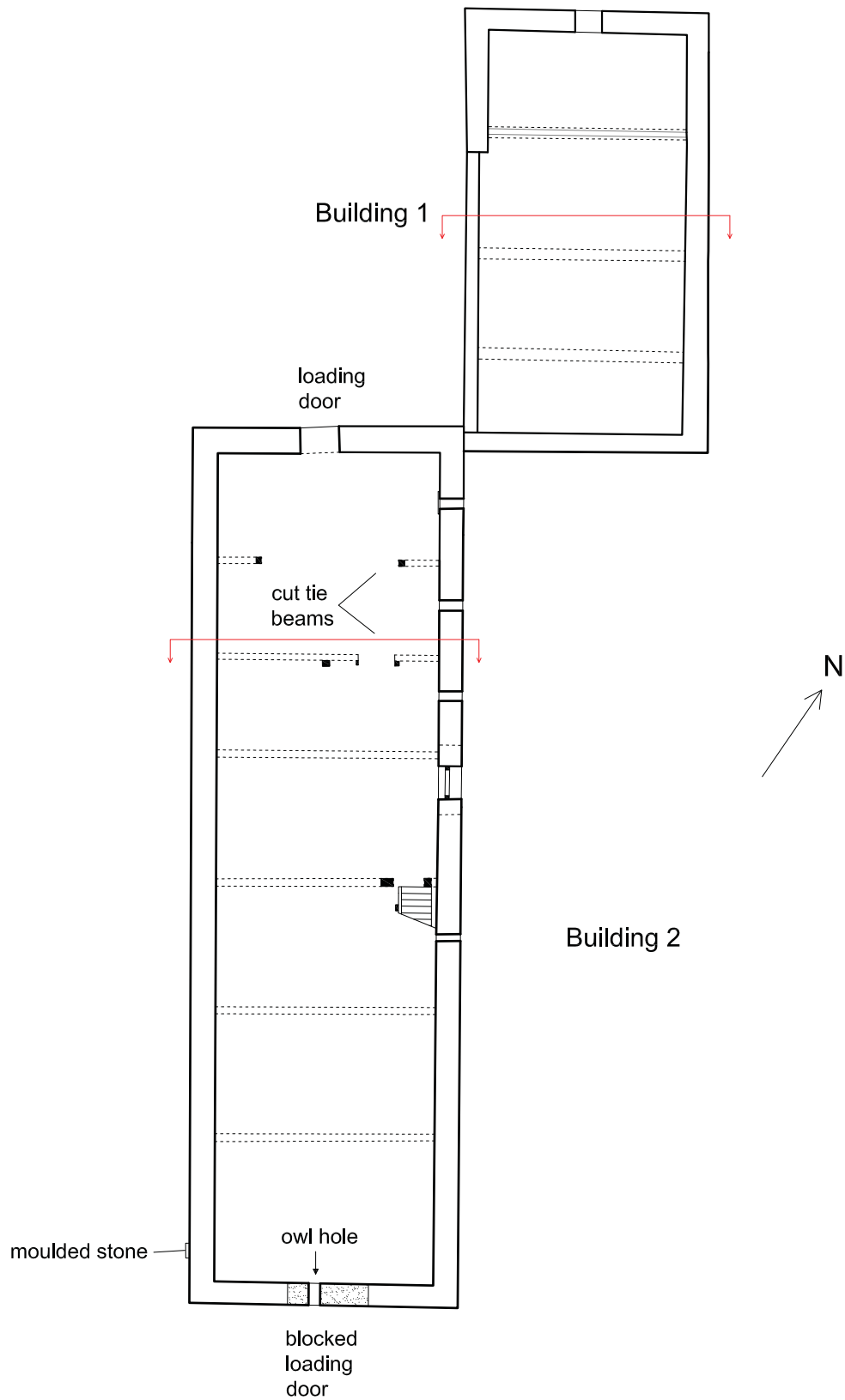


Figure 12: North-north-east elevation of Building 5



Project: Sowerby Lodge Farm	Key: Blocking main wall concrete cross-sectional timber re-build external door internal door P = ceramic pipe	
Project Code: G1051		
Site Code: SL07		
Date: July 2007		

Figure 13: Ground floor plan of Buildings 1 and 2







Project: Sowerby Lodge Farm	Key: ——— main wall - - - - - roof timber ——— concrete - - - - - external door  blocking ——— window  cross sectional timber	0  5m 
Project Code: G1051 Site Code: SL 07 Date: July 2007		

Figure 14: First floor plan of Buildings 1 and 2

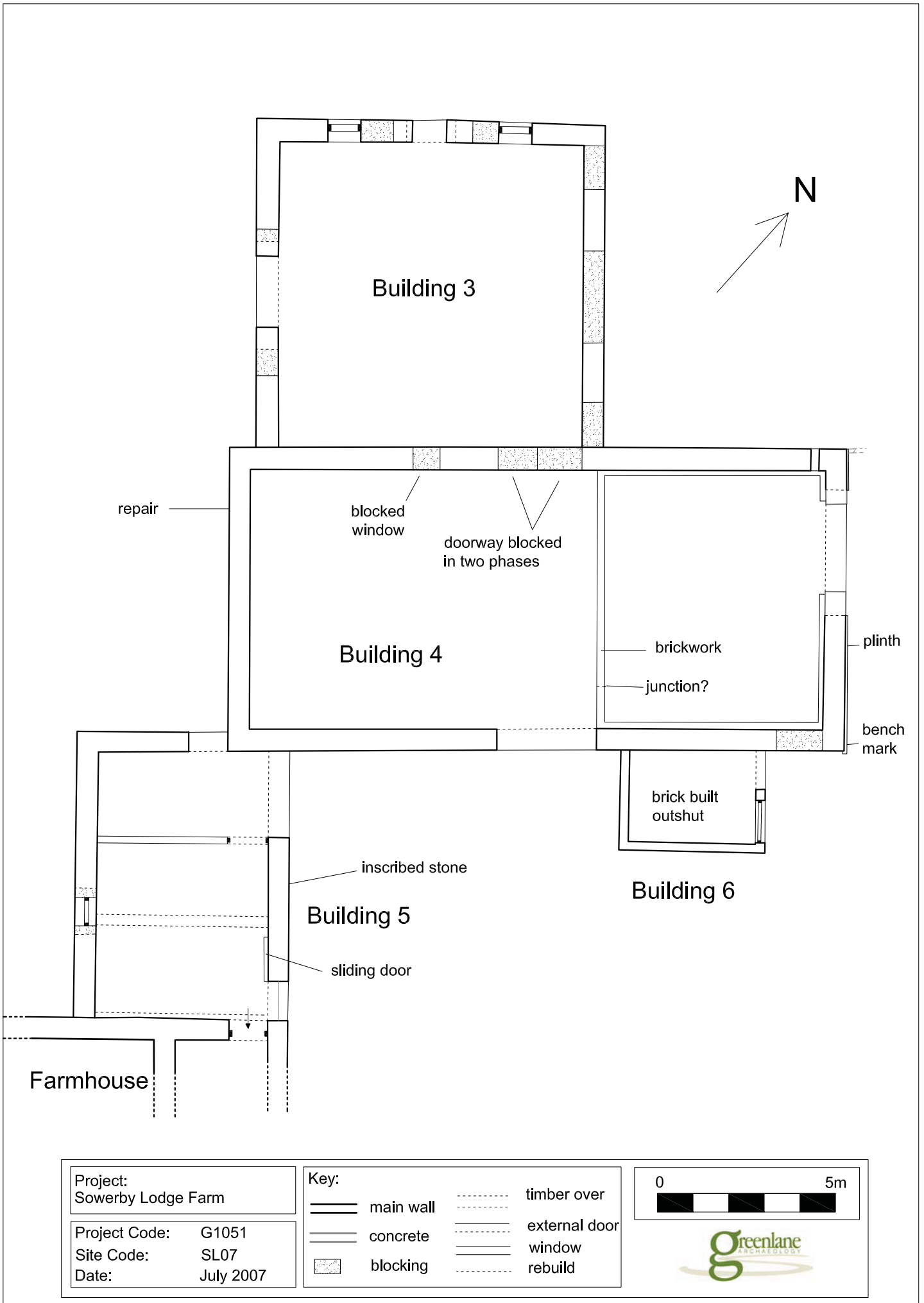


Figure 15: Ground floor plan of Buildings 3, 4, and 5

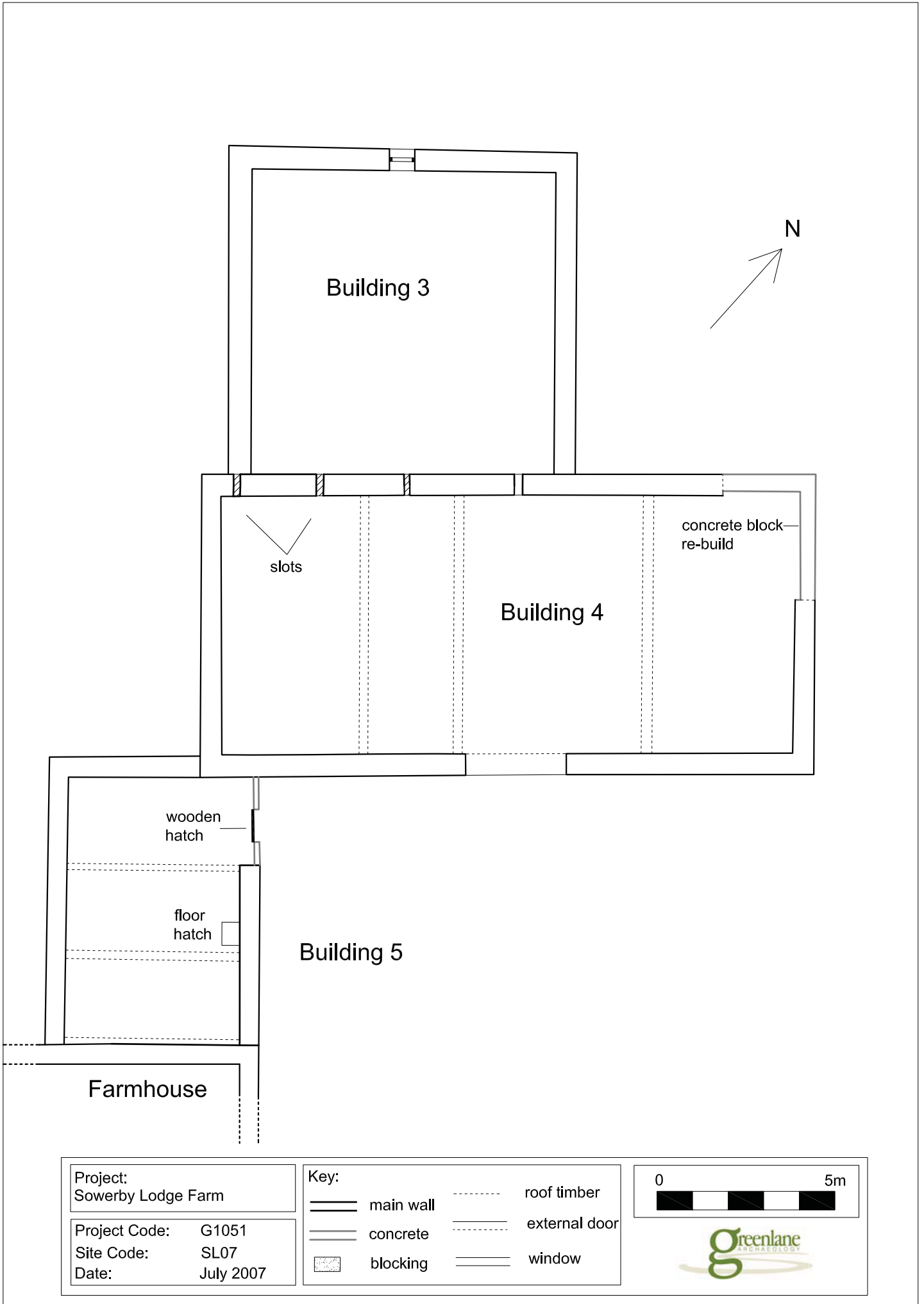
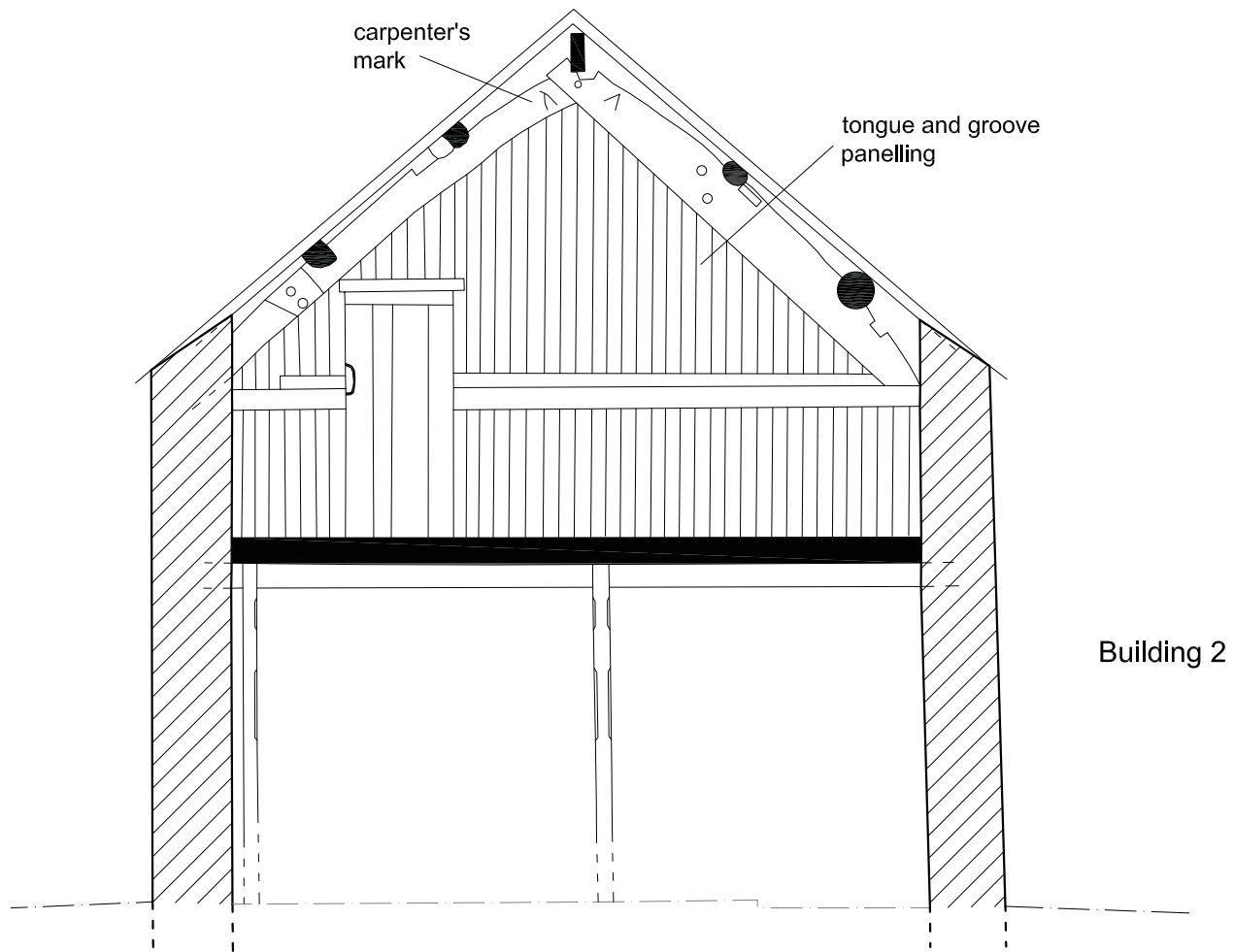


Figure 16: First floor plan of Buildings 3, 4, and 5










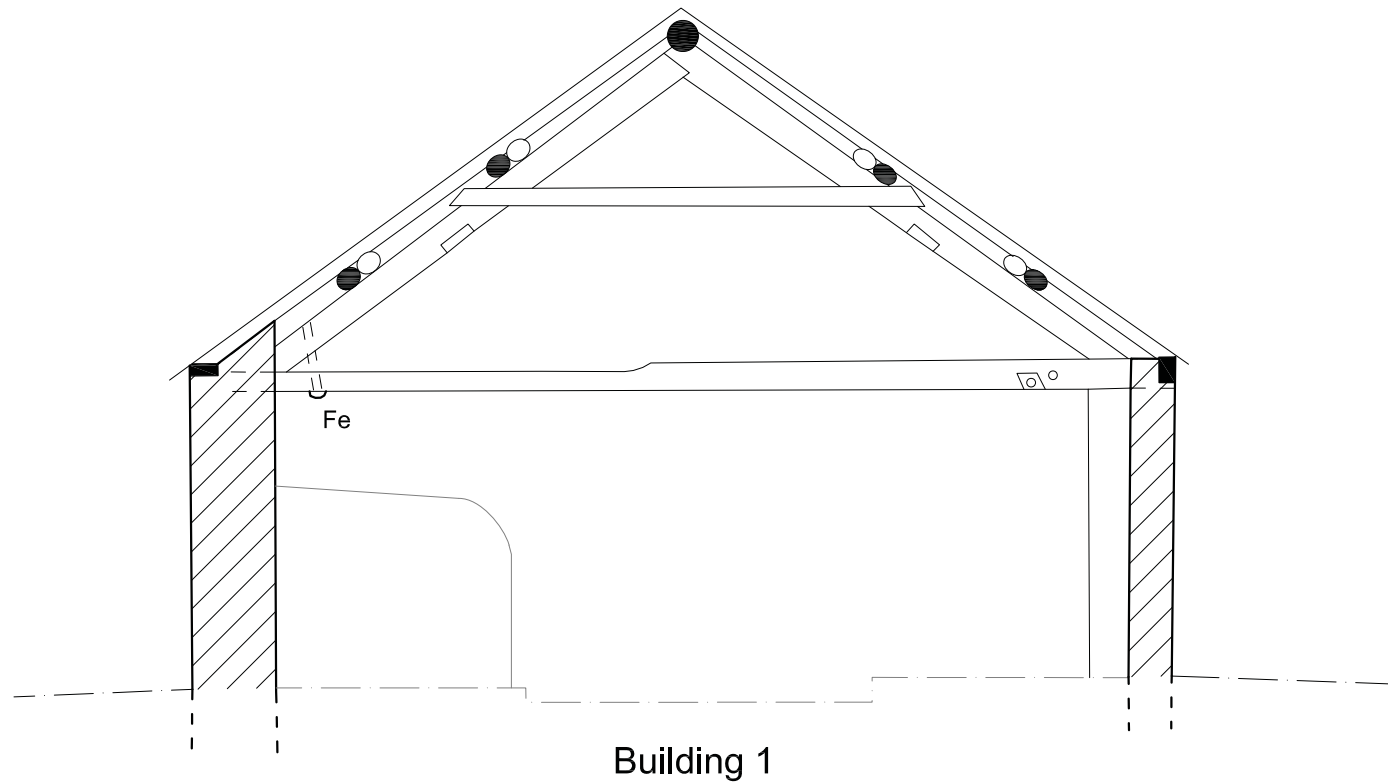
Project: Sowerby Lodge Farm	Key:  main wall  concrete  concrete  projected line  cross-sectional timber		Date: July 2007	
Project Code: G1051				
Site Code: SL07				

Figure 17: North-west facing cross section of Building 2









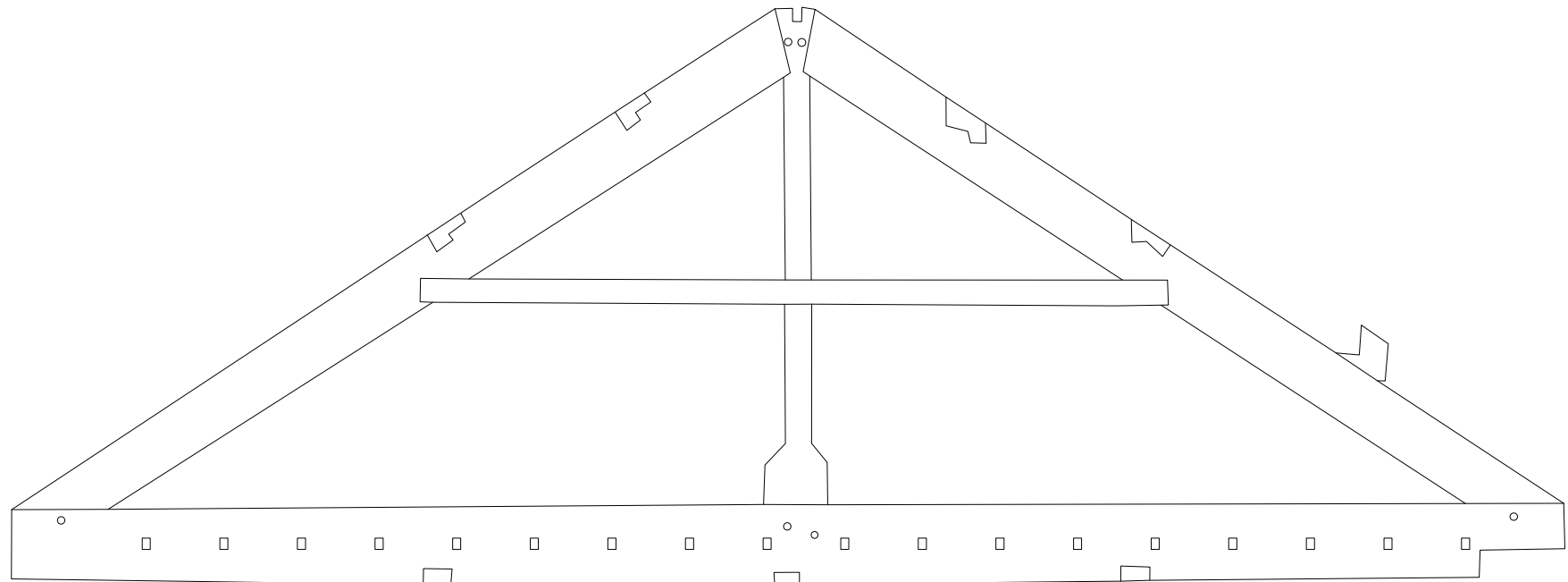
Project: Sowerby Lodge Farm	Key:  main wall  concrete  projected line  cross-sectional timber		
Project Code: G1051			
Site Code: SL07			
		Date: July 2007	

Figure 17: North-west facing cross section of Building 1



Project:
Sowerby Lodge Farm

Project Code: G1051

Site Code: SL07

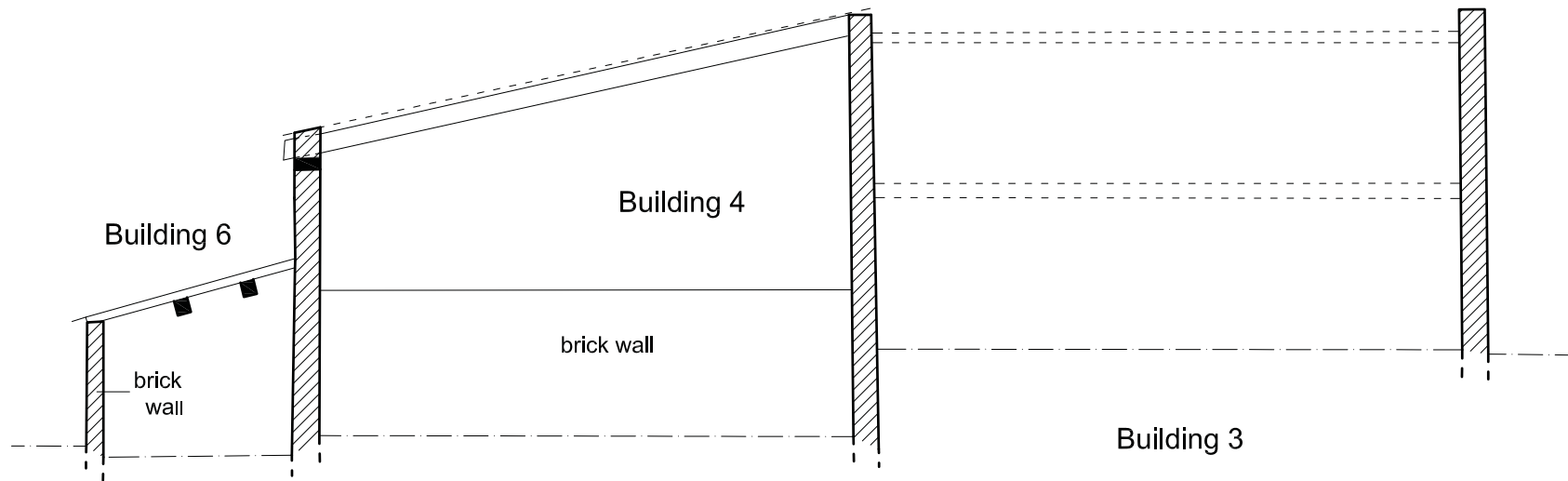
0 1m 2m



Date: July 2007



Figure 19: Roof truss, removed from Building 3



Project:
Sowerby lodge Farm

Project Code: G1051

Site Code: SL07

Date: July 2007

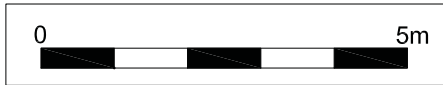
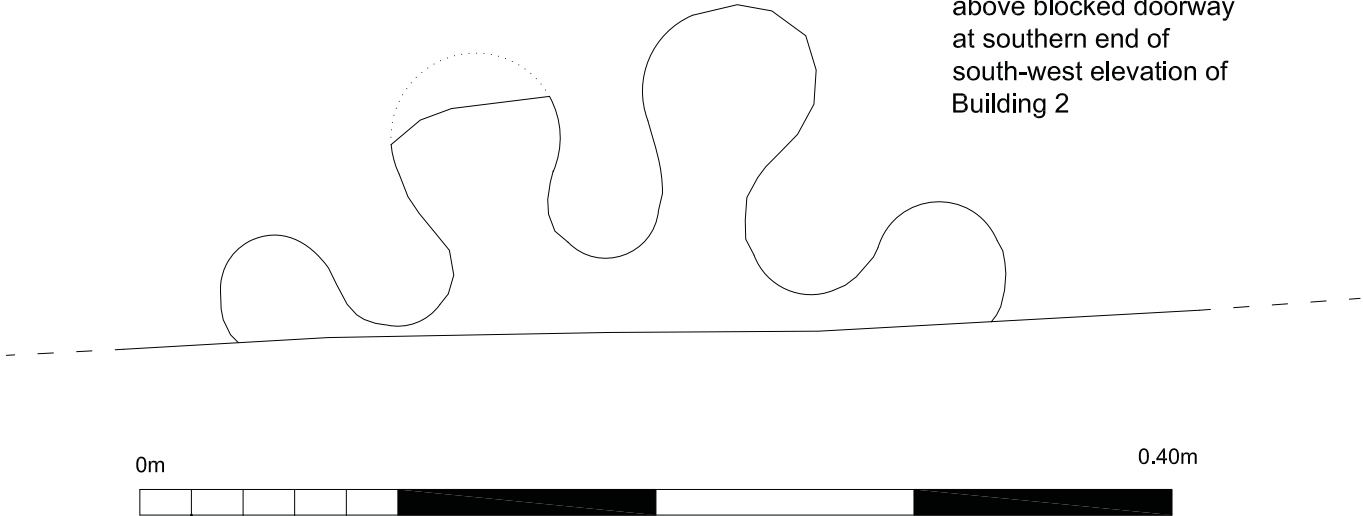


Figure 20: North-north-west facing cross section of Buildings 3 and 4

Profile of moulded stone
above blocked doorway
at southern end of
south-west elevation of
Building 2

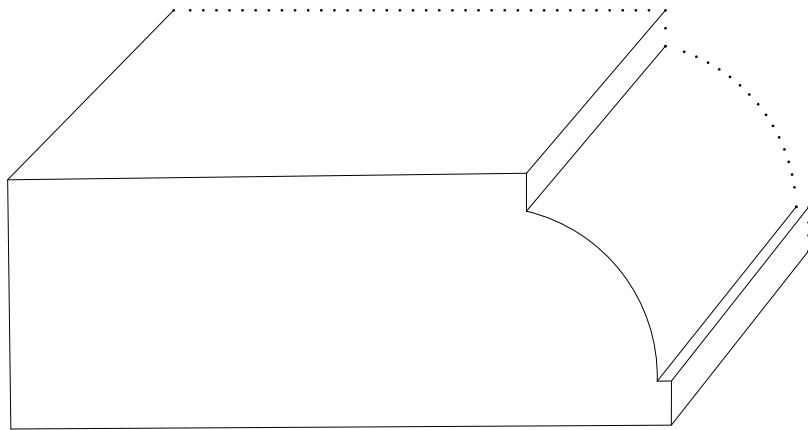


Project Code: G1051
Site Code: SL07
Date: July 2007

Project:
Sowerby Lodge Farm



Figure 21: Re-used moulded stone from Building 2



Detail of moulded stone
on the roof of Building 1.
Actual length 0.70m



Project Code: G1051
Site Code: SL07
Date: July 2007

Project:
Sowerby Lodge Farm



Figure 22: Re-used moulded stone from Building 1

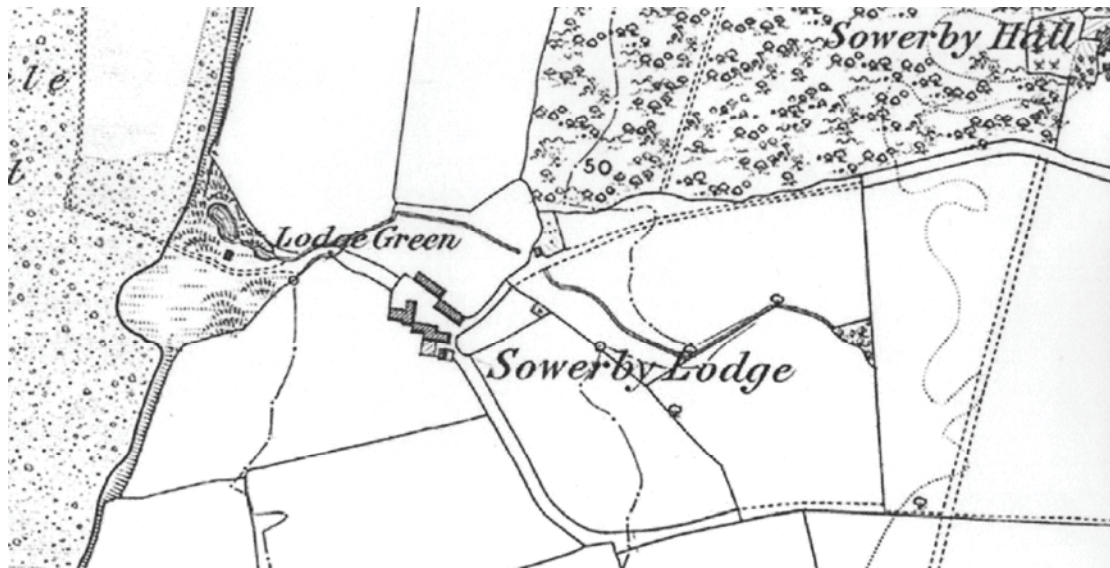


Plate 1: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 showing Sowerby Lodge and Sowerby Hall

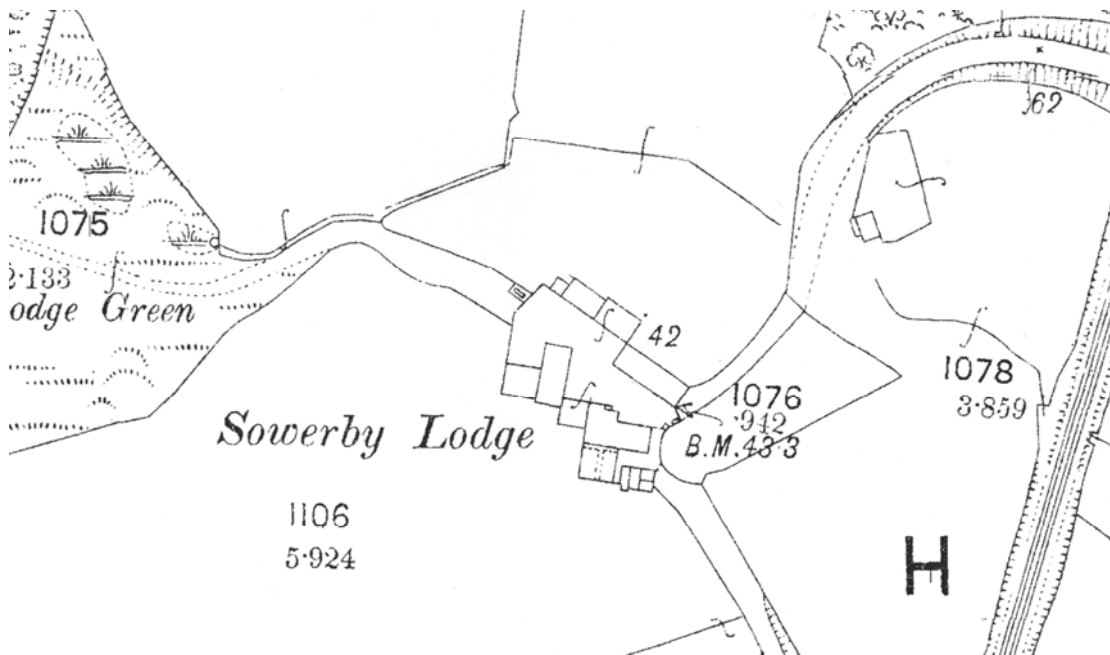


Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 showing Sowerby Lodge

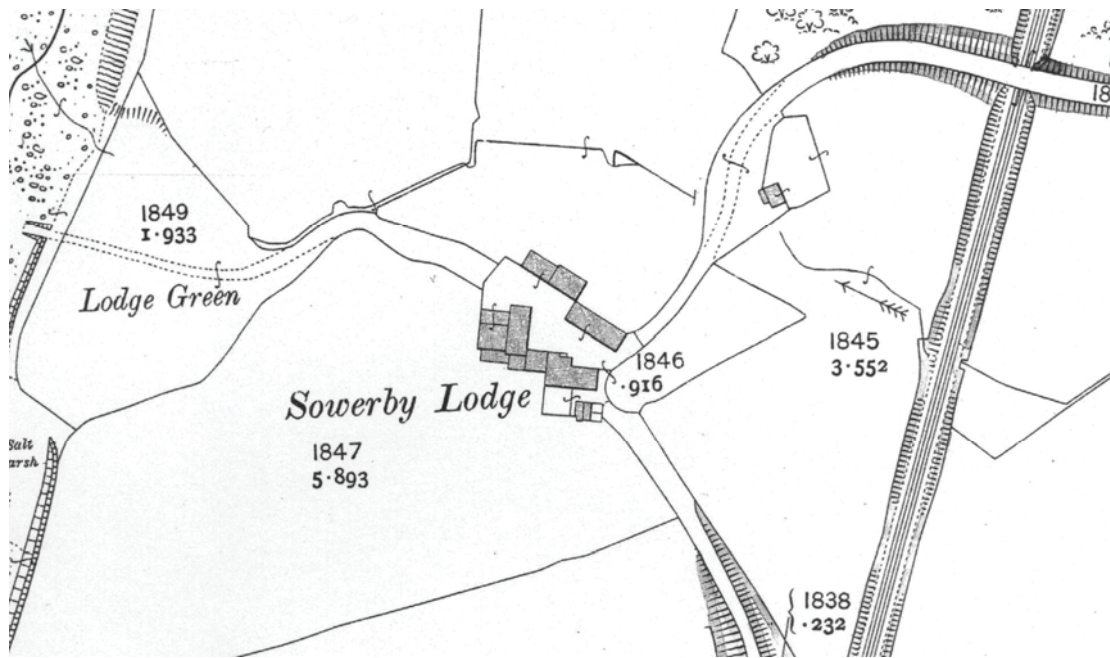


Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913 showing Sowerby Lodge

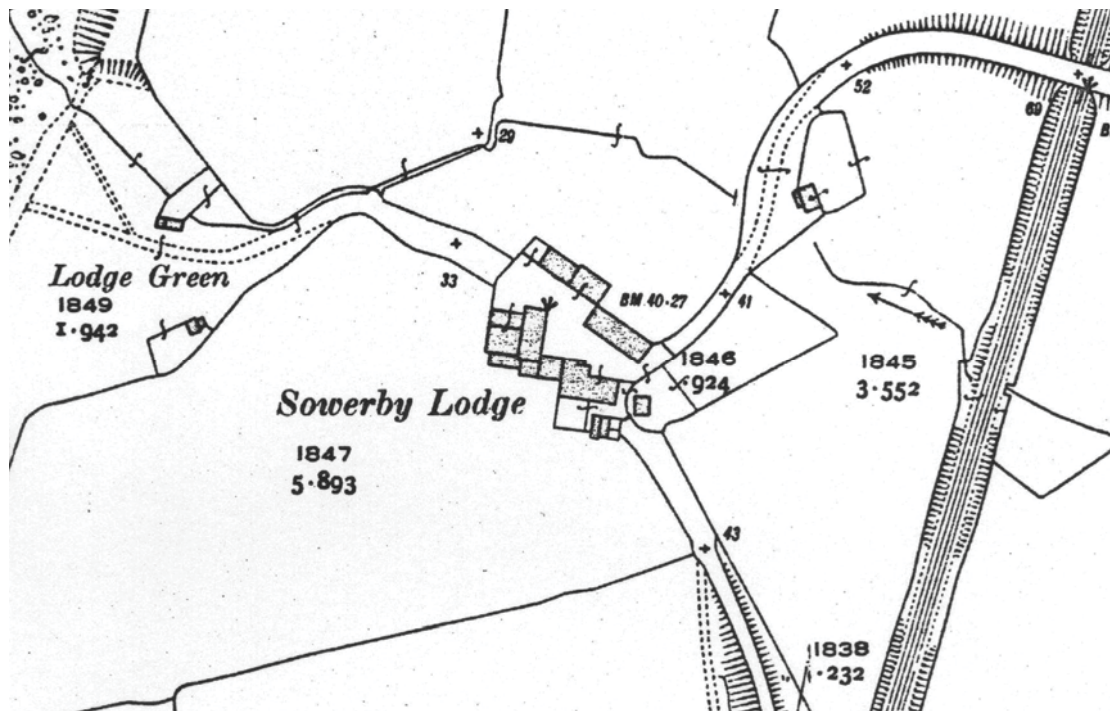


Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933 showing Sowerby Lodge



Plate 5: Building 1, from the west



Plate 6: Building 2, from the south



Plate 7: Building 3 and west elevation of Building 4, from the north-west



Plate 8: East-south-east elevation of Building 4, and Building 6



Plate 9: Building 5, north-north-east elevation



Plate 10: Building 2, from the west



Plate 11: Rear of Building 2, from north-east



Plate 12: Building 4 from the north-north-east showing plinth



Plate 13: Marked stone in the north-north-east elevation of Building 5



Plate 14: Collared trusses in south-east end of Building 1, looking south-east



Plate 15: Evidence of half loft and blocking in south-east end of Building 2



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Plate 20: Graffiti on door quoin on the east-south-east elevation of Building 4



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