LOW FELL GATE FARM, CARTMEL ROAD, GRANGE-OVER-SANDS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording

Client: Mr and Mrs Wilkin
Planning Ap. Ref.: SL/2007/0668
NGR: SD 39907 76942

August 2007

Greenlane ARCHAEOLOGY

Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,
2 Albrights Yard, Theatre Street,
Ulverston, Cumbria, LA12 7AQ

Tel: 01229 588 500
Email: info@greenlanearchaeology.co.uk
Web: www.greenlanearchaeology.co.uk

Contents

Non-Technical Summary

An application was made by John and Carol Wilkin to convert existing outbuildings into holiday units at Low Fell Gate Farm on Cartmel Road, Grange-Over-Sands in Cumbria. A programme of archaeological building recording was recommended by South Lakeland District Council, after consultation with the Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council this was confirmed as a Level 2 survey of the outbuildings. The farm forms part of a group of houses around the crossroads in an area formerly known as Cart Lane, which is mentioned as early as 1603. The earliest direct evidence for the farm appears to be Yates' map of 1786. For most of its lifetime the farm was known as Cart Lane Farm, only becoming known as Low Fell Gate Farm sometime after 1934. The current farm buildings would suggest the site dates from the mid 18th century.

The building recording revealed that the largest barn, (Building 4), is probably the oldest building on the site other than the farmhouse, and is a good example of a variant bank barn. It seems likely that it dates from the mid 18th century although it is quite possible that earlier structures could have existed on the site. A sustained and gradual evolution of the farm included the addition of a further five stone farm buildings and at least six timber or corrugated sheet metal buildings. The widespread emphasis on dairy farming in the region was eventually realised at this farm in the early 20th century with the construction of the large and modern shippon with milking facilities (Building 5).

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank John and Carol Wilkin for commissioning and supporting the project, and for providing background information about the farm. Additional thanks are due to John Coward Architects for providing copies of the 'as existing' drawings. Further thanks are also due to the staff of the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness and Ulverston Library for their help.

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following a proposal by John and Carol Wilkin to convert barns into holiday units at Low Fell Gate Farm, Cartmel Road, Grange-Over-Sands, Cumbria (NGR SD 39907 76942), a programme of archaeological building recording was recommended by South Lakeland District Council. After consultation with the Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council this was confirmed as a Level 2 survey of the outbuildings (English Heritage 2006). A project design was produced by Greenlane Archaeology and following this the recording took place on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of July 2007.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 Low Fell Gate is situated on the eastern edge of the Cartmel peninsula, less than 1km south-west of the centre of Grange-over-Sands (Ordnance Survey 2002). It is on the south-west side of Cartmel Road (Plate 36), immediately north-west of a crossroad formed with Kents Bank Road (the B5277), running north-east/south-west and Cart Lane running south-east towards Kents Bank (*ibid*). The site is at approximately 40m above sea level (*ibid*).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by Dinantian Carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is overlain by glacial deposits, typically boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 72). The local landscape forms part of the gently undulating coastal pasture common in this area, although this is broken in places by more dramatic rises and cliffs as a result of the underlying geology (*op cit*, 70-71).

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structure, 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 buildings. 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;
- ***Ulverston Library***: this was consulted for information relating to Lucie Carr, one of the previous owners of Low Fell Gate Farm;
- ***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-2 type standards (English Heritage 2006). This is a largely descriptive investigation, with only a limited level of interpretation of the phasing and use of the buildings, which incorporates evidence compiled during the rapid desk-based assessment. The recording comprised several parts:

- ***Written record***: descriptive records of all parts of the buildings were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- ***Photographs****:* photographs in both colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are presented on the accompanying CD;
- ***Drawings***: drawings were produced by hand-annotating 'as existing' illustrations of the buildings drawn by the client's architect, who provided them in digital form at a scale of 1:1. These comprised:
    i. 'as existing' ground and first floor plans, at 1:50 and 1:100;
    ii. 'as existing cross-sections, at 1:50 and 1:100;
    iii. 'as existing' elevations of all external aspects, at 1:50 and 1:100.

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 one with the client's architect, 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 Low Fell Gate Farm

3.1.1 There is little information regarding the early history of Low Fell Gate Farm, and it is evident that the site has only relatively recently been known by this name. The earliest references that can be connected with any confidence to the property, name it only as part of a group of houses around the crossroads formed by the present Cartmel Road (formerly Fell Gate and Cart Lane) and Kents Bank Road (the B5277) known as Cart Lane. 'Cartlayne' is mentioned as early as 1603 in the registers for Cartmel (Brierley 1907, 146), and while this cannot be directly associated with the site it may have existed at this time. The farm is apparently shown on Yates' plan of 1786 and the enclosure plan of 1807 (see *Section 3.2* below), and so was clearly present from an early date.

3.1.2 During the 19th century there are considerably more records relating to the site, which appears to have continued to be known as just Cart Lane for some time. The 1851 census reveals that a Thomas Rowlandson, a farmer of 110 acres employing one labourer, and his family were living at the farm (Cumbria Family History Society 1991, 93). He is still present when the 1861 census was compiled, although he is described as only farming 59 acres while employing two men (RG 9/Piece 3165/Folio 1/Page 4 1861). The name of the farm was evidently not fixed at this time, however: in 1871 Thomas Rowlandson is said to be at 'Spire Head', although from its position in the census listing this appears to be the same property (RG 10/Piece 4238/Folio 1/Page 4 1871). Thomas Rowlandson is also listed in a directory of 1876, at Cartlane (Mannex and Co 1876, 252), and the earliest named owner of the property, a Jane Helme, is recorded in 1878 (CRO(B) BD/TB/SP 2/17 1920).

3.1.3 By 1881 the farm is occupied by George Rigg, a farm bailiff, suggesting it was being managed on behalf of an absent landlord, and family, and is apparently named 'Low Fell Gate' (RG 11/Piece 4275/Folio 1/Page 4 1881). A directory of 1882 also lists George Rigg, farm bailiff, but he is described as living at Cart Lane (Mannex and Co 1882, 332). By 1891 it has returned to being called 'Cart Lane Farm', and is occupied by a Richard Lewis, also a farm bailiff, and family (RG 12/Piece 3474/Folio 4/Page 1 1891). In 1901, however, it is being called High Cart Lane Farm and is occupied by George Brockbank, a farmer, and his family (RG 13/Piece 4000/Folio 10/Page 12 1901). George Brockbank continues to be listed in subsequent directories, by which time the farm is being consistently named 'Low Fell Gate' or 'Low Fell Gate Farm' (Bulmer *c*1910, 216; The Barrow News and Mail Limited 1916, 322).

3.1.4 At some point in the late 19th century the farm was acquired by the Wilkinson family of Grange and Kendal, although they appear to have owned the property until approximately 1904, at which time it formed part of the 'Yew Tree Estate' (CRO(B) BD/HJ/309/244 1904), formerly the 'Low House Estate' (CRO(B) BD/HJ/308/124 n.d.). In 1904 it appears to have become the property of 'Moser and Sons' (*ibid*), although by 1914 the owner is described as the executors of 'Albert Moser Esq' (CRO(B) BD/HJ/309/203 1914). It was apparently a relatively profitable farm, initially comprising a considerable amount of land (CRO(B) BD/HJ/309/159 n.d.). A letter describing the 'Cart Lane property' from 1904 states that it is '*an extremely nice estate, all in grass and in very fair order. There are two houses, one a farm house, and the other a residence, which are, unfortunately very much mixed… The tenants* [presumably George Brockbank and family] *seem thoroughly respectable people*' (CRO(B) BD/HJ/309/244 1904). Some improvements were, however, considered

desirable, in particular the clearing of some '*terrible yew trees that block the light and the air from the whole place*', and it was considered probable that more benefit could be made from the land than was at that time (*ibid*). The possibility of dividing up the estate into building plots was also considered, but was not thought profitable enough although it was considered something that might be done in the future (*ibid*). The estate changed size slightly during this period, however: a small area was acquired from the council following alterations to the road in 1910, while another area was purchased by Grange Urban District Council for housing prior to 1920 (CRO(B) BD/TB SP 2/17 1920).

3.1.5 In 1920 the farm was sold along with properties in Flookburgh. There are few details about the buildings included in the sale although the farm is said to be about 79 acres in area and occupied by George Brockbank (CRO(B) BD/TB/SP 2/17 1920). There were, however, a number of temporary buildings at the site, which were erected by the tenant and remain their property, as well as a bath and bathroom fittings within the house (*ibid*). One of the most recent owners was a Ms Lucie Carr from Flookburgh, who apparently owned a number of properties in the area (John Wilkin pers comm.); she is listed as living in Kents Bank in 1975/76 (Wadsworth Ltd 1976, 31). She is said to have been a friend of Beatrix Potter, and was presumably the same Lucie Carr, daughter of the vicar of Newlands, who was the inspiration for a character in the *The Tale of Miss Tiggy Winkle* (Taylor 1986, 96 and 100), published in 1904. She too became interested in preserving old farm buildings, but she disagreed with the manner in which the National Trust subsequently dealt with Potter's properties and so never left her farms in their care as originally intended (*ibid*). This may account for the relatively well-preserved condition of many of the buildings. She is thought to have died in 2001 at the age of 101 (John Wilkin pers comm.)

3.2 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 ***Yates' Map of Lancashire 1786***: although not detailed by comparison with later maps, this is the earliest map of the county to indicate individual buildings. A building is marked in the position of Low Fell Gate Farm, showing that it certainly existed by this time (Plate 1).

3.3.3 ***Cartmel Enclosure Map 1807 (CRO(B) WPR/89 Z3 1807)***: this is the earliest map to show the site in detail and it clearly depicts two buildings on the site (Plate 2), which can be identified as the current farm house and the large barn to the north-west (Building 4).

3.3.4 ***Ordnance Survey 1851***: by the time the first Ordnance Survey map was surveyed (1847) the site is more clearly shown (Plate 3). The two buildings depicted on the previous map are still present, as is a smaller building to the south-west (Building 2). It is probable, judging by the length of the whole structure and its plan compared to later maps, that the small extension to the large building opposite the farmhouse (Building 4) had been constructed by this time (Building 6).

3.3.4 ***Undated Plan, post 1851 (CRO(B) BD/HJ/308/47 n.d.)***: this plan, produced to show land adjoining Cart Lane Farm (Plate 4) is undated but appears to have been produced between the publication of the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 and the surveying of the map of 1891 (1889). It only shows the farmhouse and large farm building to the north-west (Building 4), although a small porch has been added to the south side, as well as a smaller building to the north-west of this (Building 3). It is also potentially the earliest plan to actually name the site.

3.3.6 ***Ordnance Survey 1891***: by the time this map was surveyed in 1889 the site has become a little larger (Plate 5). The farmhouse and original farm building (Building 4) are still present and shown in more detail. In addition smaller structures are shown to the west and south-west, including Buildings 1-3. This is the earliest accurately dateable plan to name the site.

3.3.7 ***Undated plans post 1891 (CRO(B) BD/HJ/309/163 n.d.; CRO(B) BD/HJ/308/124 n.d.; CRO(B) BD/HJ/310/314 n.d.)***: three plans relating to land associated with the site and probably dated to the early 20th century show essentially the same information as the Ordnance Survey plan of 1891 (Plates 6-8). It is likely that they are all based on the earlier plan; one is a direct tracing.

3.3.8 ***Ordnance Survey 1913***: by the time the revisions to the 1:2500 map have been carried out in 1910 the site has been enlarged (Plate 9). Additional structures (forming Building 5) have been added to the large building to the north-west of the farmhouse (Building 4), and around the smaller building to the south-west (Building 1).

3.3.9 ***Sales Particulars Plan 1920 (CRO(B) BD/TB/SP 2/17 1920)***: this shows much of the same detail as the previous plan (Plate 10).

3.3.10 ***Ordnance Survey 1933***: by the time the second revisions to the 1:2500 map have been carried out in 1932 the site has changed relatively little (Plate 11). A large extension has, however, been added to the west side of Building 1.

3.3.11 ***Plan of 1934 (CRO(B) BD/HJ/310/308 1934)***: this plan, drawn up by the Barrow Corporation Electricity Works and dated 1934, shows essentially the same detail as the 1933 Ordnance Survey map and is probably based on it (Plate 12). However, the large extension added to the west side of Building 1 appears to be slightly reduced in size; this may be due to a genuine reduction in size, inaccuracies in the mapping/copying or because the plan is actually based on the Ordnance Survey map of 1913 (see Plate 9).

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The farm buildings surveyed were grouped to the south and west of the farmhouse, forming a roughly square yard with the farmhouse at the eastern side. Access to the farmyard was gained from the road to the north and from the fields to the south-west. All of the farm buildings were constructed from roughly dressed or undressed uncoursed limestone rubble. The stonework is well pointed inside and out with a cream coloured cement containing small limestone gravel inclusions. Internally the stonework has also been plastered and whitewashed, and some of the timbers have also been whitewashed. The best dressed stones are the quoins and the later stone lintels; there appears to be very little re-used stone incorporated. The use of limestone is surprisingly uniform with only occasional usage of slate and sandstone. All buildings had timber roof structures and were finished with slate.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 ***Building 1***: this was the southernmost building and was somewhat isolated from the main yard buildings. It consisted of two rooms - A and B, and was perhaps most recently used for stabling. The building was orientated north-north-east/south-south-west and measured 7.90m x 3.60m. It appeared to have butted onto the east side of an existing wall, from which a slated monopitch roof extended to the east. Immediately behind Building 1 there was a large corrugated iron shed/barn and an outshut of similar construction had been added to the north end of Building 1.

4.2.1 *East elevation* (Plates 13-14; Fig 3): the southern end of this elevation had a four-light iron framed fixed casement window in a white painted, machine sawn timber frame. The upper and lower halves of this window opened outwards, and re-pointing around the window suggests that it had been inserted. An iron downpipe was also located at this end of the elevation, beside which was a vertical iron water pipe with a tap. The downpipe was attached to the wall by metal pins and the guttering was held by metal brackets attached to the timber wall plate. The two central doorways to the separate halves of the building were divided by a single set of fairly well dressed quoins, and both had horizontally split doors constructed from treated tongue and groove board with large strap hinges. Under each of the doorways was a concrete step containing a groove for channelling liquid into a ceramic drain housed within the step. The bolts for both the lower doors were angled downwards into holes in the narrow timber doorframes. There was also a partially blocked aperture at the north end of the elevation which was somewhat lower than the window; it had a roughly dressed yellow sandstone sill and was part blocked by a sandstone block and un-mortared red bricks. This aperture, unlike the window, was an original feature and probably a former feed chute. The quoins at the northern end of the elevation were large and as well finished as any on the site.

4.2.3 *South elevation* (Fig 4): this was a plain elevation except for a breather/vent formed by a ceramic pipe with an internal diameter of 0.18m that appeared to have been built into the wall. A clear junction between this wall and the earlier wall to the rear of the building could be seen; the look and size of the limestone blocks used as well as the pointing also confirmed that these were separate walls. The earlier rear wall also rose several feet higher than the roofline of Building 1.

4.2.4 *West elevation*: this elevation was entirely hidden behind corrugated iron sheets used in the construction of the later barn/shed to the rear of Building 1.

4.2.5 *North elevation* (Plates 15-16; Fig 4): this butted the north end of an earlier wall to the rear of Building 1 and was enclosed by a more recent outshut constructed from timber and corrugated iron sheets. The elevation contained a low blocked doorway at the western end which had a thin, well finished limestone slab as a lintel. Directly above the blocked doorway was another blocked aperture roughly 0.40m square and containing red brick. These two apertures have been re-pointed with different cement and had been blocked at different times. Above the blocked apertures a horizontal timber ran between the rear wall and the purlin in the centre of the elevation; this timber is an addition to house the south end of a drive shaft, which is part of a winch or other motorised mechanism. This whole construction is of a later date, unrelated to Building 1 and contemporary with the outshut that has probably been added to its northern end.

4.2.6 ***Building 2***: this tall approximately square building was located on the southern side of the farmyard and measured 6.40m east/west and 5.55m north/south. It consisted of one large room which appeared to have recently been used as a storeroom and workshop.

4.2.7 *East elevation* (Fig 5): this gable end had large, roughly dressed, regular quoins at both ends, between which the uncoursed limestone rubble appeared to be in a poor state with large cracks either side of the centre line. Cement had cracked away under the eaves showing some of the timber rafters and the pointing was missing in the cracked areas of the wall. The elevation was entirely plain excepting a metal cable housing that entered the elevation close to the gutter at the north end and exited in a similar place at the south end.

4.2.8 *South elevation* (Fig 6): this was again a plain elevation with regular roughly dressed quoins at either end; an iron gutter remained on the east half of the elevation. Two separate lengths of rusty chain hung from the gutter bracket in the centre of the elevation and a further length of chain was loosely nailed to the wall at the western end. A small broken base of a red earthenware vessel (probably a panchion or crock) had been built into the wall west of the centre and there was a noticeable patch of un-pointed stonework near to the eastern end. This elevation followed the slope of the land and was taller by 0.80m at the east end where the ground was lower.

4.2.9 *West elevation* (Plate 17; Fig 6): this gable end contained a window just north of the centre; it had no frame and the glass had been cut to match the aperture and cemented into place. The window sill comprised a rough piece of limestone built into the wall suggesting this aperture was original as was the enormous limestone lintel. It is possible that the lintel had been re-used as it had a hole drilled into either end of the face, though this may have been from when it was originally quarried. A second window was located centrally and higher up under the ridge purlin; this aperture had no lintel or sill and was blocked by a sheet of woodchip board. There was a simple timber frame for the window which was painted green and cemented into the jambs so it presumably held glass at one time. A third small aperture was located just above the top north corner of the lower window; it was blocked with brick and measured 0.25m square. This gable was in considerably better condition than the eastern end, with no cracks or missing pointing.

4.2.10 *North elevation* (Fig 5): the large double doors to the east, which were painted red, were constructed from tongue and groove boards with strap hinges and a bolt to secure one door to the other. Above the door was a roughly hewn and re-used oak lintel that was badly wormed. This was roughly protected from the elements by a row of red painted slates that were nailed to it, covering its outer surface. To the east of the door was a cast iron downpipe, again painted red a succession of times, which led from the red cast iron gutter to a brown ceramic drain. To the west of the doorway

a timber trellis had been attached to the wall with timber pegs that held horizontal battens.

4.2.11 *Roof*: the roof was clad in blue-grey slate hung in diminishing courses and capped by red sandstone ridge tiles, as already mentioned the guttering was cast iron and painted red.

4.2.12 ***Building 3***: this small field barn was the most northerly and westerly of all the buildings and was outside the farmyard area. It had the same orientation as all the other buildings (approximately north/south) and measured 4.40m x 4.20m. At the time of survey the barn was in a very poor state of repair.

4.2.13 *East elevation* (Plates 18-19; Fig 7): there was a stable doorway on the south side of this elevation of which only the lower half remained, which was attached to a square section softwood timber in the north jamb. The door featured a substantial bolt and strap hinges, and was constructed from tongue and groove boarding nailed to either side of central horizontal boards. On top of the lintel was a plank that formed the wall plate. At the top of the south side of the door jamb re-build in brick was evident, to the north of the door and about half way up the wall was a rectangular iron tie-rod plate. Further to the north a buttress had been added to the east wall; it was 0.50m deep at the base and was given shape with the use of machine moulded red bricks on each side with limestone rubble filling the central area. The bricks used were frogged and measured 0.225m x 0.105m x 0.075m. To the north of the buttress the elevation became confused with the roadside wall, with some re-building of both structures likely. Here the elevation incorporated concrete blocks and red bricks but the render on the wall made it hard to determine the area of re-build.

4.2.14 *South-elevation* (Fig 8): this plain gable elevation was pointed and roughly rendered in places; the eastern end was collapsing outwards. The quoins were smaller than those present in the other buildings surveyed, and some slate had been included in this elevation.

4.2.15 *West elevation* (Plate 20; Fig 8): this was again a very plain elevation excepting two pieces of possibly re-used red sandstone acting as quoins in the top south corner. The northern end of this elevation was covered with dense ivy and obscured completely.

4.2.16 *North elevation* (Plate 21; Fig 8): this was a rather complex elevation, which showed evidence of re-build, and the western half was entirely obscured by ivy. There was no obvious join between the boundary wall and this building, and both incorporated concrete blocks around their junction. A row of orange ceramic tiles were incorporated into the elevation above the height of the boundary wall. Above the tiles the elevation comprised the same pointed stonework found on the other elevations of this building although it incorporated further part-rendered concrete blocks at the upper north-east corner.

4.2.17 *Roof*: the roof had a noticeable kink due to the ridge purlin being broken in the middle. It was finished with slate, which was laid in diminishing courses and capped by grey ceramic bonnet tiles, and there was no guttering.

4.2.18 ***Building 4***: this was perhaps the oldest and most interesting farm building on the site, and comprised two small shippons under the east end with a threshing barn above. The barn had been extended twice (Buildings 6 and 5) but other than that had been altered very little and was a typical Cumbrian variant bank barn. It was orientated east/west and measured 18.50m x 7.80m.

4.2.19 *East elevation* (Fig 9): this featured a simply constructed plinth or footing that had been constructed by building the lower 0.50m of the wall 0.10m wider than that above. The quoins at the south end of this elevation varied considerably in shape,

size and finish incorporating some regular limestone blocks, pieces of rough limestone pavement and the occasional piece of slate. The elevation was well pointed with yellowish cement including fine white limestone gravel inclusions. One two-light fixed casement window was located just to the north of the centre, it had no sill but a huge limestone lintel which was square faced but also rough and pecked. At the north end of the elevation was a mounting block accessed by three steps, constructed from stone but with concrete covering the upper surfaces. The quoins at the northern end of the elevation were neater than those at the south, and one was formed from yellow sandstone and may have been re-used. Higher up the elevation through-stones were located under the purlins and a row was also present running the width of the building at the height of the roofline. There was an owl hole under the ridge purlin with a slate sill or perch beneath.

4.2.20 *South elevation* (Fig 10): the west end of this elevation had been obscured by the addition of Building 5, (see *Section 4.2.28*). To the east of the elevation there was a large double doorway about 2.50m high, the doors were constructed from timber boards which were braced diagonally and horizontally on the internal side. The quoins around the doorway were irregular sizes and shapes and roughly dressed but did suggest this door was an original feature. Above the door was a roughly shaped lintel made from re-used timber, this had an iron attachment which proved to be the housing for the door bolt. The lintel was partly hidden by an arch of limestone that spanned the doorway and comprised twenty five stones, one of which was yellow sandstone and may have been re-used. Above the door arch was a course of slate but this did not protrude to form a drip course, which may suggest that the barn was originally built with a porch. A later porch was in place over the doorway, the construction of which utilised a cheek to the east side of the doorway and the roof of Building 5 to the west to support the lower horizontal timber. The timbers supporting the roof of the porch were treated softwood and appeared to be quite modern. The upper beam by the wall of Building 4 was supported by the cheek on the east side and iron hooks in the wall on the west side. The cheek comprised a 0.50m wide limestone wall that was butted onto Building 4 and extended 1.50m to the south, and there was a small square alcove built into its west (internal) side. The lower courses of the cheek contained occasional hand-moulded red brick, but were otherwise of the same limestone construction as all the other walls on the site with cream cement pointing including fine white limestone gravel inclusions.

4.2.21 To the east of the porch was an inserted four-light fixed casement window at ground level, which had red brick built into the jambs and a concrete lintel. A short distance to the east of this window the ground level dropped 1.40m, at which level two doorways to the shippons were located. The door into the western of the two shippons was a tongue and groove board stable door with iron bolts and strap hinges. The doorway had small and roughly dressed quoins and a massive dressed limestone lintel that had a slightly irregular shape, but a reasonably square face. Located just above this door were a row of four through stones that ran eastwards for about three metres, a further row of six were located about 1.50m above these and slightly further to the east. There were three more of these projecting stones nearer the roofline in the part of this elevation between the two shippon doors.

4.2.22 About midway between the two shippon doors were two slots, one at ground level to ventilate the western shippon and a taller winnowing slot (0.50m x 0.15m) above in the wall of the upper threshing barn, which had a rough limestone lintel. To the east of the slots were four steel tie plates, which had been painted red and were arranged vertically in the area of a noticeable outward bulge in the wall. Close to the roofline and in line with the tie-rod plates the end of the tie-beam projected through the stonework and some three metres to the west the end of another truss was also visible. East of the tie-rod plates there was a plastic downpipe leading from a plastic

gutter. The doorway to the eastern shippon had a simple board door that had been weatherproofed; it was hung on strap hinges and furnished with a modern galvanised bolt and padlock. Above the door was a narrow galvanised metal sheet screwed to the wall, presumably designed to keep rain from running down the door. The quoins at the eastern end of this elevation improved in quality with height; those at the bottom were less well-shaped but of a consistent size, while the upper quoins were larger and squarer though still a little roughly dressed. The plinth that ran along the eastern elevation extended round to the east end of the east shippon doorway.

4.2.23 *West elevation*: this elevation was hidden behind the western elevation of Building 6 (see *Section 4.2.33*), the extension that had been added to the western end of Building 4. For this elevation see Building 6 internal east elevation (*Section 4.3.46*).

4.2.24 *North elevation* (Fig 11): at the east end of this elevation the north end of the mounting block (see *Section 4.2.19*) was located. The quoins at this end were reasonably uniform and the yellow sandstone quoin (see *Section 4.2.19*) was particularly apparent. Just above the sandstone quoin was the first in a row of seven projecting stones running to the west, located 1.10m above these was another row of 12 projecting stones, nine to the east of the double doors and three to the west. A further row of projecting stones ran across the elevation about 1m below the roofline, three on each side of the doorway. Again close to the sandstone quoin there were two ceramic pipe breathers ventilating the eastern shippon on the lower ground floor, these had a diameter of 0.10m and were close to the ceiling height of that room. A winnowing slot was also present above the junction of the two lower shippons, and this winnowing slot opposed the slot in the southern elevation, and had a rough limestone lintel. Two further smaller squarer slots were present in the east and west upper corners of the western shippon on the ground floor level. The east slot corresponded with the slot in the opposing elevation and the western slot was blocked and opposed the inserted window in the southern elevation. There was a large wagon doorway approximately in the centre of this elevation, which was 3.50m high. The upper metre was boarded over below which were two doors made from tongue and groove pine boards, and all the timber was weatherproofed. The lintel over the doorway was a large piece of re-used oak which was thicker at one end and contained numerous peg holes. The western end of this elevation had regular quoins, typically roughly shaped and dressed, and to the west of these the junction where Building 6 had been added could clearly be seen.

4.2.25 *Roof*: the roof was clad in slate tiles laid in diminishing courses and capped with sandstone ridge tiles, in three places these ridge tiles had been raised above the roofline (forming louvres) to allow light into the threshing barn beneath in lieu of skylights.

4.2.26 ***Building 5***: this shippon had been added to the south side of Buildings 4 and 6, it was orientated north/south and measured 12.50m x 10.60m.

4.2.27 *East elevation* (Fig 9): the limestone quoins at the south end of this elevation were of a regular size and shape and roughly dressed. There were two windows at either end of the elevation; both had substantial red sandstone lintels and harder, thinner grey sandstone sills. At the north end of the elevation a cast iron down-pipe drained water from the remnants of the modern plastic guttering, and empty wall mounted brackets in iron showed the line of the original guttering.

4.2.28 *South elevation* (Fig 10): this gable end contained three identical doorways, one adjacent to each set of quoins at the west and east ends and one in the centre of the elevation. All the doors were stable doors made from tongue and groove boards and painted black. The lintels were substantial and made from dressed red sandstone with a pecked finish, and each had a smooth and slightly recessed margin

along their lower edge. Patchy whitewash was still evident around the door jambs and lintels; the yellowish pointing was in good condition and exhibited the fine white limestone gravel inclusions common to many of the buildings on this site. In the centre of the elevation under the ridge purlin were four ceramic pipe vents set in a diamond configuration. Just to the east of the centre an iron pipe ran vertically up the elevation from ground level to above the roofline, presumably to ventilate a below-ground tank or drain. On either side of the central doorway narrow iron pipes exited the wall horizontally before finishing in taps or attachment points, which probably corresponded to some of the milking equipment located inside the building. Amongst the quoins at the northern end of the elevation were pieces of fragmented red brick, which were part of the original construction. Just next to the gutter at this end was a long iron bracket holding a lamp that contained a standard light bulb.

4.2.29 *West elevation* (Fig 12): this elevation was hidden by the hillside that Building 5 had been cut into, and only the roof was evident. There were three skylights incorporated into this.

4.2.30 *North elevation* (Fig 11): the north elevation of Building 5 was largely formed by the southern elevation of Building 6 and part the southern elevation of Building 4. About 1.20m of this elevation was built above the roofline of Building 6; this contained the four pipe vents that opposed those in the southern elevation. A small part of this elevation was also constructed to the west of Building 6 (approximately 2.50m) most of which was below ground level. The small part above ground formed part of the gable and was quite unremarkable except for the obvious line where this building butted Building 6.

4.2.31 *Roof*: the roof was clad in slate laid in diminishing courses, and was capped with red ceramic bonnet tiles. On each side of the ridge there were three matching iron framed skylights, each held six narrow panes in a three over three arrangement. The original iron guttering was all gone except for a down-pipe on the southern elevation and the plastic replacements were largely missing.

4.2.32 ***Building 6***: this formed an extension to Building 5, and butted onto its west end. The ground floor of this two level addition could only be accessed from Buildings 4 and 5, and the only access to the first floor was from the fields to the west where it was at ground level. The building was orientated north/south and was 7.30m x 3.50m. It was perhaps most recently used as a storeroom. The only external elevations that could be recorded were the north and west.

4.2.33 *North elevation* (Fig 11): on the lower floor there was a window on the east side and a slot on the west side close to ceiling level. The window was inserted, as evidenced by the re-build below and to the west. The re-build contained red brick and yellow firebricks and evident re-pointing. The window had a timber board sill, no lintel and three tall and narrow lights arranged side by side in a timber frame. To the east of the window at lintel height was a ceramic pipe vent, which was apparently blocked and could not be located inside. The pipe was at roughly the same height as the square slot to the west side of the elevation although this was not blocked. This ventilation slot had a slate lintel and red brick built into its east side. There was also a window on the upper floor, which was basic but judging from the limestone jambs and sill it appeared to be original. It had a single glass pane held in a simple timber frame that was cemented into the jambs, although this element had obviously been replaced. Above the window in the lower floor there was extensive and recent re-pointing in a brownish pale-grey cement, which continued to the roofline. There was a projecting stone to the west of the lower window and a plastic down-pipe from a plastic gutter at the west end of the elevation. Quoins were absent at the junction with Building 4 to the east but present at the west end where a roadside/boundary wall butted the building.

4.2.34 *West elevation* (Fig 12): this formed the gable of the range of buildings comprising Buildings 4 and 6. It was largely obscured by ivy, although the ends of two purlins were visible projecting below the roofline on either side and there was a central doorway accessing the ground floor of Building 6 via a single slate step. The tops of windows looking into the lower ground floor of Building 6 were also visible; the one to the south had a stone lintel while the one to the north had a timber lintel and there were bricks built into its jamb. The north side was butted by the boundary wall running along the road.

4.3 Internal detail

4.3.1 ***Building 1 – Room A*** (Fig 13): the eastern, or west-facing elevation had a stable door at the south end with a basic, modern timber frame. There was a cement trough to the north of the door at ground level that had two bowls, 0.50m above which a blocked aperture had been rendered over with cement (Plate 22). Beneath the blocking two sandstone blocks protruded forming a rough sill, and above the blocking a sandstone lintel was evident through the render. The walls were whitewashed and rendered.

4.3.2 The south elevation was heavily whitewashed, and to the east, inside the door there was a metal light switch with metal cable housing. To the west there was a timber protruding horizontally from the wall which formed part of the manger on the west elevation. A second timber stub further to the east corresponded with another on the north elevation and may have marked the position of an earlier manger.

4.3.3 The west elevation housed a simple manger on the south side; it was made from two horizontal timbers joined by vertical metal struts. This was attached to the wall at the bottom via a vertical batten on the wall, and the top end was braced outwards with a horizontal timber. A scar in the whitewash behind this manger probably denoted the position of its predecessor, which ran the full width of this elevation, two plugged holes in the scar revealed the attachment points and it was also braced into the north and south walls. At a height of about two metres the wall receded backwards, the line was quite distinct as the stonework above this line was a lot rougher despite being also whitewashed (Plate 23). At the top of this elevation the upper purlin of the monopitch roof was visible, although the wall carried on up behind this. The purlin was hand finished, whitewashed, and keyed into the side walls.

4.3.4 The northern elevation was again heavily whitewashed and there were no obvious traces from the inside of the blocked door and the smaller square aperture which were evident from the exterior. As already mentioned a square-ended sawn timber projected a short distance from the wall in this elevation which appeared to be part of an earlier and wider manger; this was associated with an iron hook.

4.3.5 The floor of this room was concrete in the eastern part and the west end was raised by 0.10m and finished with tongue and groove boards typically 0.30m wide. The ceiling was a simple construction of a rear wall-mounted purlin and a central north/south purlin to which rafters and laths were attached to support the slate tiles. Both purlins were keyed into the later east/west walls and the undersides of the tiles were plastered between the laths. All the roof timbers in this room were whitewashed, but modern and machine sawn, the only exception being the rear purlin.

4.3.6 ***Building 1 – Room B*** (Fig 13): the east elevation had a stable door to the north, which had a modern machine sawn timber frame that was stained black. There was no lintel to this door as it reached the full height of the wall. To the south of the entrance there was a trough which was constructed from brick and cement and had two bowls, and was quite degraded. Above the trough there was a simple shelf on

the wall that consisted of two dowels in the wall with a board resting on top. Mid-way along the elevation there was a wall stub in red brick that ran to the west for approximately 0.40m; it was also 0.4m high and one stretcher wide. There was a single window to the south of the elevation which appeared to have been inserted but could conceivably have been a replacement for an earlier one. The glass was positioned near the outside of the wall, there was no sill other than the rendered stonework of the wall, and the lintel was a rough timber board, whitewashed and badly wormed. An iron grill hung in front of the window, attached to the wall at the north end but no longer fixed at the south side.

4.3.7 The south elevation was whitewashed and plain except for the ceramic pipe vent which was blocked by a rag. It was clear that this wall butted the pre-existing rear wall of this building.

4.3.8 The west elevation was well whitewashed but a crack was evident towards the south end where it appeared two walls met, which occurred where the floor level changed from concrete to a higher boarded area. This change in the wall also corresponded to the wall stub on the opposing elevation and a concrete pillar at the base of this elevation. The northern portion of this wall was similar to the wall in Room A where the upper part was recessed and appeared to be a different wall, to the south the wall was uniform from top to bottom and more closely resembled the upper recessed part of the elevation.

4.3.9 The northern elevation was whitewashed and plain except for one metal light switch and associated metal cable housing located close to the door.

4.3.10 The floor of this room was concrete in the northern part and the southern end was raised by 0.10m and finished with tongue and groove boards typically 0.30m wide laid on top of bricks. The ceiling was a simple construction of a rear wall-mounted purlin and a central north/south purlin to which rafters and laths were attached to support the slate tiles. Both purlins were keyed into the later east/west walls and the undersides of the tiles were plastered between the laths. All the roof timbers in this room were whitewashed, but modern and machine sawn.

4.3.11 ***Building 2*** (Fig 14): the internal east elevation had been repeatedly whitewashed although this was patchy in places, as with all the elevations in this building. A metal cable housing from the electric light ran horizontally across the elevation under the purlins. Two projecting stones were positioned, one beneath each purlin, while only the north purlin sat directly upon its stone.

4.3.12 The south elevation housed four metal hooks with ‘o’ rings or light chains attached – presumably to hang tackle on.

4.3.13 The west elevation had some recent pointing on the south side at about shoulder height; the cement had housed two modern timbers which had been sawn off flush with the wall. The upper ‘loft’ window had slightly splayed jambs and a timber lintel. There was no sill but the window was on the outer edge of the wall creating a flat area upon which rested a timber ‘ladder’. One end of this ladder was seated in the window and the other stretched horizontally to rest on top of the tie-beam of the single, central truss. The ladder was constructed from what appeared to be a longitudinally split railway sleeper, and the two parts were joined by short lengths of tongue and groove boards nailed to the upper surface of the long timbers forming a light-weight platform designed for horizontal use. The lower window towards the north end had splayed jambs, a heavily whitewashed lintel in re-used timber that had many nail holes, and thin modern pine boards nailed to its underside. There was no sill but the wall sloped down towards the inside. The three irregular sized overlapping panes were held into the wall by modern battens cemented above and below and just cement on the sides. There was also a small square aperture

under the northern purlin that was blocked on the outside only; it had a lintel that appeared to be made of stone but the degree of whitewashing made this hard to verify.

4.3.14 The north elevation housed two projecting stones that were above head height near the western end. West of the central truss there was a square section of modern timber in a socket in the wall; it was sawn flush with the wall and had a nail in it. To the west of the doorway there was an ornamental iron post with a rounded head fixed in the ground. Between the post and the wall a 0.40m wide tongue and groove partition had been constructed, which had been whitewashed. Some of the boards in this partition had coat hooks attached. The large doorway to the east end of the elevation had a solid square section lintel, which was roughly stop chamfered and had a slot cut into the base with some shallow hole drilled into it, possibly the original door bolt housing. The lintel was whitewashed and also had five nails on the east half of the internal face. The double doors were mounted on square section modern timbers, all of which were painted red.

4.3.15 The floor was concrete except for two large limestone flags in the entrance. The concrete had a scored rectangular section giving the appearance of stone setts, which extended from the west side of the entrance eastwards and back to the south elevation.

4.3.16 The roof had a single central tie-beam truss (Plate 24; Fig 14), the tie-beam being a roughly rounded, hand finished and heavily whitewashed timber. The principal rafters were flattened and curved in a way that suggested they were riven from the same timber. The northernmost of these rafters overlapped the other and they were pegged, both were whitewashed and had sockets to house the purlins. Whitewashed boards on the east side of these timbers covered the join of the rafters and truss as far as the purlins. The purlins overlapped at the truss and appeared to be roughly quartered and whitewashed oak, and an additional purlin was added in the north-east corner, which still had bark attached. The ridge purlin was rounded and formed from a single timber. Many of the rafters and laths were hidden from view by a layer of fertiliser bags, those that were visible appeared to be hand finished with the rafters bridging purlin to purlin or purlin to wall plate.

4.3.17 ***Building 3*** (Fig 7): the internal east elevation had a doorway at the southern end with a whitewashed timber frame constructed from modern square-sectioned softwood. The lintel was formed by a plank that was also the wall plate. There was a bolt to the north of the door that corresponded with the iron tie-plate on the exterior elevation. Part of the manger was socketed into this wall at the northern end but the main body of it was attached to the north elevation. The wall was rendered and whitewashed and glimpses of red brick could be seen in the north-east corner from waist height upwards.

4.3.18 The southern elevation was plain except for some cracks infilled with cement, the three-sectioned concrete trough on the floor, and a T-shaped configuration of iron pipes in the south-west corner. These metal pipes appeared to be a wall brace or a platform. One pipe had one end keyed into the south elevation and one in the west elevation, the second pipe ran from the mid-point of the first pipe to the junction of the elevations. This structure had evidently replaced a higher and wider timber version whose angled sockets were visible in the south and west elevations.

4.3.19 The west elevation was otherwise plain except for a mass of ivy and cracks infilled with cement that had not been whitewashed. It is possible that these repairs were carried out in 1953 as this date and the initials ‘RC’ were inscribed into the cement used to attach the newer iron wall brace/platform to the west elevation, and this is similar to the cement that was used to point up the cracks.

4.3.20 The north elevation housed the timber manger at the east end, which was constructed from an assortment of timber, some modern and machine finished (Plate 25). A row of orange ceramic tiles could be seen in the wall at a height of 1.25m, which was visible on the outside also. Red brick could be seen under the east purlin and in the top half of the north-east corner of the elevation.

4.3.21 The floor was a deep and loose mixture of dung, and plaster from the roof. The purlins consisted of two halved and whitewashed timbers that were roughly finished, along with a ridge purlin, which was broken in the centre despite being a modern timber. It was a square-sectioned softwood as were the rafters and laths, which had remnants of plaster between them.

4.3.22 ***Building 4 – upper threshing barn*** (Fig 15): the east elevation of this large barn was rendered and whitewashed, and the render had horizontal score marks across its surface that were typically 0.20m apart. There was some modern and un-whitewashed cement infilling cracks. An owl hole was located under the ridge purlin and had a timber board lintel. Under the hole and just to the south a horizontal timber was present, laid among the courses of stone.

4.3.23 The south elevation had a re-used timber at waist height that had been laid amongst the stone coursing; it had a roughly squared face, some bark, and housed a timber peg. There were two additional timbers lower in the wall, both of which were only roughly flat and had probably been riven rather than sawn. To the west a steel I-beam girder ran from the floor of the shippon below to the underside of the truss to which it was bolted. The girder was attached to the wall by welded metal plates, and a bolt passed through these plates and the wall to exterior plates. Immediately west of the girder was a winnowing slot, which narrowed to the exterior and had a re-used oak timber for a lintel. Further to the west the floor level dropped approximately a metre denoting the western end of the shippons below. Immediately west of this was the large porched entrance (Plate 26). The doorway had a massive and re-used oak timber for a lintel that contained two slots and seven pegs or peg holes. Brickwork was in evidence to the west of the lintel as well as half way up the western jamb, and cracking from the base of the fourth truss led down to the west side of the door lintel.

4.3.24 At the west end of the elevation there was an area of cleaner, cream coloured render, where two boards had been built into the wall at about waist height perhaps indicating the position of a blocked window. In the extreme south of the western elevation, beyond the doorway, there was a small square area of possible blocking at about head height, although this was obscured by render and whitewash. The doorway in this area appeared to be inserted as there was brickwork in the northern jamb, and the height of the doorway fitted with the modern concrete ramp that it sat above. The doorway had a square cut whitewashed oak lintel. To the north of the door was an area of relatively recent cement render under a square-section oak lintel, perhaps indicating the position of a blocked door. The rest of the elevation was plain apart from the owl hole under the ridge purlin, which had a timber lintel.

4.3.25 The north elevation contained a large double door entrance that directly opposed the one in the southern elevation. The large and roughly squared oak lintel had five joist holes cut into it. Further to the east on the raised floor level above the shippons there was a winnowing slot, which opposed its counterpart in the southern elevation and also had a timber lintel. Two further timbers were built into the wall at the east end of the elevation, one at a height of 0.90m and the other 2.20m. Both timbers were roughly squared oak and were in poor condition.

4.3.26 The raised floor of the barn above the shippons was boarded with timbers either 0.18m wide or 0.30m wide that exhibited rough saw marks and were held down by round headed nails. There were several damaged areas where doors had been laid on the floor to cover broken boards, and in other places hatches permitted

the passage of hay to the cattle in the stalls below. The lower level of flooring in this barn, between the doors, was presumably the place where the threshing and winnowing took place. Here the boards were very worn and of various sizes; there was also a small area of limestone flags just inside the southern entrance. A ramp constructed of bricks and concrete ran along the southern wall up to the doorway in the western elevation. This doorway was raised due to the higher floor level of Building 6, the upslope addition to this end of the barn.

4.3.27 The roof of the barn was very simple in design and consisted of four tie-beam trusses (Plate 28; Fig 16), and this has probably led to the bowing out of the southern wall where the wall ties were located; the wall was also cracked beneath the western truss. The tie-beams and principal rafters had corresponding carpenters' marks on their western sides, the south ends bearing curved chisel imprints (Plate 29) and the north end flat chisel imprints, and numbered 'I' to 'IIII' from west to east. The timber of the truss was very straight grained and was a rich almost orange colour, with the appearance of a softwood. The trusses were very neatly finished and looked machine sawn, although it was noted that the eastern side of the principals of truss two had adze marks near to the ridge purlin. The principal rafters were notched to accommodate the overlapping machine cut softwood purlins. The rafters and laths also appeared to be modern machine cut softwood timbers, and the undersides of the slates were well plastered.

4.3.28 ***Building 4 – lower ground floor, east shippon*** (Fig 15): the east elevation of the eastern shippon was plastered and whitewashed and contained a large two-light fixed casement window which had a whitewashed plank lintel. The window had a basic timber frame with a modern, red painted, square-cut softwood batten dividing the two vertically-set panes. There was also a timber board for a sill, and as the glass was on the outer side of the wall a large alcove was formed. There was a vertical timber on the southern side of the aperture, at the top of which was mounted an electric lamp. Whitewashed timber boards were attached to the wall in horizontal rows below the window. To the south of the window there was a row of whitewashed timber pegs set into a plank running horizontally across the wall just below the height of the beams. There were five timber pegs or dowels and one made of iron; the timber pegs had been turned on a lathe. The plank was whitewashed and had been hand finished with a basic chamfer along the top and bottom.

4.3.29 The southern elevation contained a doorway at the eastern end which had a whitewashed timber lintel and a timber frame. The vertical iron girder to which the wall ties were attached was located next to this elevation which was otherwise plain.

4.3.30 The west elevation housed three vertical timbers which formed the west end of three partitions making the four stalls of this shippon (Plate 30). The timbers were all positioned below the beams supporting the ceiling and were whitewashed and stop chamfered. The wall was plastered and whitewashed to approximately 0.30m below the ceiling, while above this level it was just whitewashed. Within the whitewashed area there were iron tethering rings set in whitewashed timbers built into the wall. The mangers were set against the wall of this elevation at a height of about 1m and consisted of a bowl and hay rack made from a single iron unit, one per stall. Two hatches were located in the floor of the threshing barn above that would have allowed hay to be directly fed into the troughs.

4.3.31 The north elevation was plastered and whitewashed and plain except for a horizontal plank attached to the wall at the east end, onto which a light fitting had been attached. The plank was whitewashed and chamfered at the top and bottom. The two ceramic pipe vents that were visible on the exterior elevation were not apparent on the inside, and had presumably been blocked.

4.3.32 The floor of the shippon was made of concrete, with the stalls on the west side of the entrance and passageway. The layout of the stalls meant the cattle were fed from behind or above, the dung passage was aligned with the doorway at the eastern end, and the troughs were attached to the west wall. The stall partitions were each constructed between two posts, one against the wall at the west end and the second at the east end near the passageway. All the posts were socketed into or attached against the three overhead beams. A timber ran horizontally at a height of 0.75m between the two posts of each partition, and a second timber ran obliquely from a height of 1.50m at the east end to 2.00m at the west (head) end. The oblique timber set the height of the partition which was panelled from this height down with tongue and groove boards set vertically. The partitions formed solid structures with well finished timbers that were whitewashed and chamfered or rounded at the corners.

4.3.33 The ceiling of this room was constructed from whitewashed boards on top of solid joists which were socketed into the top of three beams orientated east/west. Two of the beams were definitely re-used and had neat rows of empty joist sockets that had a similar spacing to the current joists. The joists and beams were roughly hand finished whitewashed oak, and had chamfered edges.

4.3.34 ***Building 4 – lower ground floor, west shippon*** (Fig 15): this shippon had a double row of four stalls separated by a central dung channel. The east elevation was plain except for two whitewashed and stop chamfered vertical oak posts which formed the east end of the two remaining stall partitions on that side. Concrete troughs were present at floor level, and the wall had an un-whitewashed concrete skim up to a height of 1.20m, above which it was plastered and whitewashed.

4.3.35 The south elevation had a central doorway that led straight into the central dung channel; at the east end of the elevation, close to the ceiling there was a ventilation slot. At the west end of the elevation there was an inserted window with brickwork in the jambs that had probably replaced another ventilation slot.

4.3.36 The west elevation mirrored the east with an additional post for a third stall partition (Plate 31).

4.3.37 The north elevation had two ventilation slots, one at the east end, and one at the west end that had been blocked and was only visible from the exterior. In the centre of this elevation there was an inserted four-light window, with a hinged upper half that opened inwards.

4.3.38 The floor was concrete which was either formed from blocks of square setts or had been scored to make for safer footing. The stalls were of a very similar construction to those described in the eastern shippon, the main difference being the floor mounted concrete troughs along the eastern side of this room.

4.3.39 The ceiling was essentially the same as that of the eastern shippon with whitewashed hand finished timber. The beams were apparently not re-used in this case, and the northernmost of the three had an additional inserted central supporting post as it was showing signs buckling under the weight of the room above.

4.3.40 ***Building 5*** (Fig 15): the east elevation was fully cement rendered, with a thicker lower skim up to a height of 1.50m. There was a window near the north end with two rows of three lights, the upper row opening inwards. The timber frame was whitewashed and had decoratively moulded mullions perhaps suggesting it had originally been designed for a residential property. The jambs were splayed and the sill sloped downwards and appeared to consist of just the wall fabric with a cement render. The window to the south had the same sill and jambs, and it had a rendered board lintel. It had four-lights, with the top two opening outwards, and a utilitarian, whitewashed timber frame. There was a galvanised metal cable housing running the

full length of the elevation that had branches leading down to lights housed on the undersides of the two trusses.

4.3.41 The south elevation had three stable doorways; those at the east and west ends were presumably for cattle and aligned with the dung channels, with the central doorway servicing the feeding passage. These doorways had whitewashed, square cut timber lintels and there was a small aperture in the wall at floor level adjacent to these outer doors to facilitate the egress of liquid waste. There was a double light switch to the west of the eastern door and the wall had a concrete skim up to 1.50m, and was whitewashed above. On either side of the central passage way there was a timber tethering post mounted to the wall within the southernmost stalls; attached to the post was a vertical iron rail. Above the central doorway under the roof apex were four blocked ceramic pipe vents set in a diamond formation.

4.3.42 The west elevation had a window at the south end with a sill and splayed jambs, a rendered timber lintel and a decorative frame painted red. There were two lights and an iron grill, and as the window was located below ground level there was an external bay or light well. At the north end of this elevation there was a second external 'walk-in' bay that housed milking machinery set on a red brick base. This bay was roughly roofed with leaking timber boards and as a consequence was in a poor state of repair. Remnants of a doorframe were evident against the southern jamb.

4.3.43 The north elevation also had a concrete skim around the lower 1.50m of the wall, with plaster and whitewash above. There was a central doorway, again giving access to the feeding passage. The door itself was made from red painted oak panels and had a square cut timber lintel. There was also a blocked window in this elevation which was effectively located at the top of the south elevation of Building 6. The window was blocked by a woodchip board that was nailed to the lintel of the window; the lintel comprised a narrow timber board, which also formed the wall plate of Building 6. Above the window the stonework was added to Building 6 to complete this elevation of Building 5, and this extended section housed four blocked ceramic pipe vents which mirrored the vents in the southern elevation. Again electric cabling ran along this elevation, housed in a metal sleeve.

4.3.44 The floor had a central feeding passage flanked by stalls, to the outsides of the stalls were narrow dung channels, the floor then rose slightly towards the north and south elevations (Plate 32). The dung channel stepped up slightly into the stalls and at this point there was a row of red sandstone curbs; all other areas of the floor were concrete that was scored for grip in places. Each stall had two red ceramic troughs at floor level which were set into concrete. The stalls were separated by a timber frame with thin sandstone partitions in lieu of planking, although some were partly planked. The stalls were in good condition, and all the timber used was chamfered or rounded and generally well finished.

4.3.45 The roof comprised two king post trusses that were through-bolted and constructed from whitewashed Baltic timbers (Plate 33; Fig 17). The feet of the king posts had sloping joggles and the raking braces were tenoned into the principals. Baltic timber marks were evident on the south side of the southern truss and the purlin ends were printed with the name 'KEMI' (a Finnish timber supplier (Kumpulainen 2001; Plate 34). The principal rafters had wedges attached that supported the purlins. The rafters and laths were also whitewashed, machine cut softwood timbers. The underside of the roof slates had the stains from removed plaster and were therefore re-used or possibly re-laid. The roof contained three skylights per pitch (see *Section 4.2.29*).

4.3.46 ***Building 6, lower ground floor*** (Fig 15): the east elevation was originally the exterior west elevation of the threshing barn. It was plastered and whitewashed up to

a height of 1.50m, above which it was rendered and whitewashed. There was an inserted doorway from Building 4 at the southern end that had a timber frame and a whitewashed timber lintel. There was also a metal pipe that ran along the top of this elevation.

4.3.47 The southern elevation had a door at the east end that led into Building 5. The door was whitewashed oak and had a blue painted frame and a whitewashed timber lintel. There was a light switch to the east of the doorway.

4.3.48 The west elevation housed a small upper window at the south end which was just below the outside ground level. The window was a four light fixed casement and had a timber lintel. There was a second window at the north end with a timber sill and lintel, which was also below the outside ground level at that end of the building. The window frame was simple and attached to the inside wall rather than being set inside the jambs.

4.3.49 The north elevation had a small square slot in the west end near to the ceiling, presumably for ventilation (Plate 35). At the east end there was no evidence for the corresponding vent that was evident on the external elevation as a ceramic pipe. There was also a window at the east end with a slightly splayed east jamb and a limestone sill that sloped downwards internally. The window was a fixed casement and had three lights, the frame being whitewashed.

4.3.50 The floor was concrete. The ceiling had sixteen floor joists which were set into the walls, but as the room was narrow no beams were needed. The joists supported whitewashed tongue and groove boards that were typically 0.18m wide.

4.3.51 ***Building 6, upper floor*** (Fig 15): the east elevation was originally the outside of Building 4. It was well rendered and whitewashed below 2m, and above this height it was whitewashed and roughly rendered, the render containing horizontal lines. The owl hole visible inside Building 4 was positioned under the ridge purlin, and had a broken slate perch. Lower down and to the north a rounded timber projected from the wall, it stuck out 0.20m and had a diameter of 0.10m. A whitewashed cement render skirting ran around all the elevations up to a height of 0.20m.

4.3.52 The south elevation had a centrally located window that utilised the wall plate as its lintel. It contained a single pane of glass cemented into the aperture in the wall and had no sill.

4.3.53 The west elevation had some areas of newer cement render that had not been whitewashed, which were largely filling cracks in the wall. The doorway had a frame of pegged square cut pine along with an earlier looking lintel that was roughly squared. The lintel still had some bark in places and occasional axe marks could be seen; it also had a modern looking nail in the centre of the internal face. The door itself was constructed from weatherproofed tongue and groove boards; it was re-used as it had three key holes but no lock. The bolt that secured the door was the same type as seen on the stable door of the nearby field barn.

4.3.54 The north elevation had a central window with a slightly splayed east jamb, it had no sill or lintel and just a single light in a basic timber frame that was cemented into the jamb.

4.3.55 The floor had tongue and groove pine boards that were typically 0.18m wide. The roof was supported by two machine sawn softwood purlins either side of a narrower ridge purlin. The rafters and laths were similarly modern looking and most of the plaster was in place under the slates.

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The process of phasing and discussion is benefited considerably by the map regression, with other historical sources adding little to our understanding of the development of the site. The area has been well mapped and as some of the outbuildings are relatively late in date the growth and development of the farm can be easily followed. The history of the site is hard to establish, this is in part due to the fact that all the buildings in the area seem to just be referred to as Cart Lane and it is difficult to decide which records relate to the farm itself. The earliest reference to Cart Lane (Cartlayne) is from 1603, so it is evident that the area was settled at that time. The first reference to Low Fell Gate is from the 1881 census, although confusingly by 1891 the site is known as Cart Lane Farm. Yates' map of Lancashire of 1786 seems to be the best source, showing the farm to exist nearly a century earlier.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 ***Phase 1***, ***18th century***: this phase represents the establishment of the farm. The earliest building on the farm is Building 4, apparent on Yates' map of 1786, along with the farmhouse. At this date it appears to be the only barn on the site and was presumably built in conjunction with the farmhouse. Such a date for Building 4 is quite likely; the plinth at the eastern end and the voussoir arch over the southern entrance were both features recorded on another late 18th century threshing barn at Sowerby Lodge (Greenlane Archaeology 2007). Building 4 is also a variation of the traditional bank barn, which is typically built along the contour of the land, and this allows for a complete lower floor. According to Brunskill far fewer variant bank barns have been dated than traditional bank barns, and those that have range from 1730 to 1839 (Brunskill 2002, 108).

5.2.2 ***Phase 2***, ***early 19th century***: the next phase of building occurs after the production of the 1807 enclosure map and prior to the 1851 Ordnance Survey. This phase includes the construction of Building 2 on the south side of the farmyard, which is likely to be stabling for working carthorses. It also seems likely that at this time Building 6 was added to the west end of Building 4. The addition of Building 6 is suggested by the increased length of Building 4 relative to the farmhouse on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map. The lower level of Building 6 appears to be a storeroom of some description, the upper part is possibly a 'paddy house'; temporary accommodation for seasonal workers. The windows in this upper floor are original features and the skirting board on the wall all suggest a function beyond mere storage. In addition, an outshut is also evident on the maps at the west end of Building 6 at this date, which has since been removed. The doorway from Building 4 into Building 6 would have been added at this time along with the blocking of an original and lower level doorway in the same elevation and some degree of re-roofing may have occurred within Building 4: it is hard to imagine that the square cut timbers especially the rafters and laths are over two hundred years old. The trusses in Building 4 also look very well finished for an 18th century date, though their style would suggest this is possible (Brunskill 2002, 152).

5.2.3 ***Phase 3, late 19th century***: the undated plan (CRO(B) BD/HJ/308/47 n.d.) suggests that the next development was the construction of the field barn, Building 3, to the west of Building 4. It is likely that Building 1 was constructed at the same time, its location next to the wooded area and the blocked swill chute in the wall suggests a pigsty. On a small or moderate sized farm a pair of neighbouring pigsties was often common (Brunskill 2007, 78). Building 2 appears to have grown by this date and it

seems likely that a temporary building was added to its eastern end at this time. A further outbuilding was constructed around this time in the south-west corner of the farmyard which did not last for long. In addition, several further alterations were made to Building 4. A porch was added to the south side. The one remaining porch cheek clearly butts the southern elevation of Building 4, showing that it is a later addition. Two windows were inserted into the westernmost of the two lower ground floor shippons; this probably coincided with the insertion of the pipe vents on the northern elevation of the eastern shippon. Such alterations were common in the late 19th century, as Brunskill states:

'*Agricultural theorists from the mid-nineteenth century onwards deplored the use of the hay loft. They believed that light and ventilation were good for cattle and rather than have the cows wallowing in the dusty fug of the old cow-house they should be more hygienically accommodated in airy cow-houses which were lit by roof lights as well as by windows in the walls.'* (Brunskill 2007, 66-67).

A window was also inserted into the north elevation of Building 6 at its lower level. It seems logical that this was done at this time, although presumably for different reasons.

5.2.4 ***Phase 4, early 20th century***: this phase is dominated by the construction of Building 5, a large and modern cow shed which was built between 1889 and 1910. The presence of timber marked KEMI and Baltic timber marks is also significant in understanding the dating. Baltic timber tends to suggest a late 18th to early 19th century date (Greene 1995; 1996), however Kemi, a port in Finland, became the focal point of the Finnish timber industry after 1893, when the first company was founded there (Kumpulainen 2001, 48). This fits remarkably well with the evidence from the map regression and indicates that this extension was added between 1893 and 1910. Most of the northern elevation was provided by Buildings 4 and 6, and certain other changes give away this addition. The porch of Building 4 was renewed, the western cheek having been removed to accommodate the new build. The building in the south-west of the farmyard was also removed to accommodate it. The window in the south side of the upper level of Building 6 went out of use and was covered over and a possible window in the south elevation of Building 4 was also blocked as it no longer looked outside. The removal of the short-lived structure in the south-west of the farmyard hints at some dramatic overhaul of the farm's administration, which may well coincide with its sale in 1904 from the Wilkinsons to Moser and Sons. A letter from Moser and Sons' solicitor describes to them that although the estate was profitable, better use could be made of the land, (see *Section 3.1.4*) this may have prompted them not only to buy the farm in the first place but to subsequently construct the new shippon in order to increase its productivity. The large tin shed to the rear of Building 1 also appears on the 1913 Ordnance Survey map for the first time, although it does not appear to have reached its full size at this point.

5.2.5 ***Phase 5***: between 1920 and 1933 the large tin shed to the rear of Building 1 was enlarged and the timber stables were constructed to the south. After 1934 the outshut containing the elevated driveshaft was added to the north end of Building 1, bringing this building flush with the northern end of the tin shed to the west. The shed housing the driveshaft was next to an area of woodland so it seems plausible that it may have housed a powered saw. The addition of this outshut would coincide with the blocking of the doorway and the smaller aperture above it in the northern end of Building 1. This may also coincide with the conversion of the pigsties into stables and the addition of the metal framed window in the southern sty. These alterations complete the present day layout of the farm as recorded at the time of survey.

5.2.6 ***Anomalies***: there are several aspects of the buildings recorded that have proved difficult to interpret from the evidence collected:

- The function of the building in the south-west of the farmyard that was demolished to make way for Building 5 remains unknown; it was possibly a loose box;
- The pre-existing wall to which Building 1 butted against remains a mystery, it seems to relate to the boundary wall that is shown on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map, although its height in the area of Building 1 rises from 1m to approximately 4m. The height of the wall is greater than the height of the roof of Building 1 and it is also marginally longer to the south and north. Like the boundary wall it incorporates it is not pointed or rendered;
- The inclusion of concrete blocks and ceramic tiles in the northern elevation of Building 3, the field barn, is also difficult to interpret. The 1891 Ordnance Survey map shows the field boundary running up to the west end of Building 3, but apparently not in the region between Buildings 3 and 6. The wall is not apparent on the 1933 Ordnance Survey map either; its addition after this date would fit with the use of the concrete blocks and the row of ceramic tiles. The difficulty lies in the fact that the wall does not butt the existing Building 3 but seems to form its northern elevation suggesting the end of Building 3 was re-built. There is no evidence for this in the west or east elevations and the stonework above the wall is rendered in the same material as the original parts of the building suggesting a careful restoration. The buttress and wall tie on the east elevation of Building 3 suggest every effort has been made to conserve this building.

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 Low Fell Gate Farm has seen a gradual and sustained evolution from its creation some time prior to the late 18th century. The site exists on Yates' 1786 map but is not named on any plan until after the 1851 Ordnance Survey. The first name is Cart Lane Farm which endures until sometime after 1934. The survey revealed five broad phases, perhaps the most dramatic being the construction of the new shippon at the start of the 20th century. This response to an increasing emphasis on dairy farming occurs perhaps a little later than on many farms in this region but highlights growing populations in the area, a result of the Industrial Revolution in the North-West. The farm fulfilled a variety of functions on a fairly modest scale and includes a good example of a variant bank barn.

6. Bibliography

6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

CRO(B) BD/HJ/308/47, n.d. *Plan of Part of Grange Showing Lands to Northwest of Main Road and Near Cart Lane Farm*

CRO(B) BD/HJ/308/124, n.d. *Plan of Yew Tree Estate, Cart Lane, Grange-over-Sands*

CRO(B) BD/HJ/309/159, n.d. *Valuation of Cart Lane Farm*

CRO(B) BD/HJ/309/163, n.d. *Plan of Yew Tree Estate, Cart Lane, Grange-over-Sands*

CRO(B) BD/HJ/309/203, 1914 *Duties of Land Values Forms for Cart Lane Farm*

CRO(B) BD/HJ/309/244, 1904 *Letter from Stephen Hart Jackson to Moser and Sons re Cart Lane Property of Charles Wilkinson Deceased [Yew Tree Estate]*

CRO(B) BD/HJ/310/308, 1934 *Plan of Part of Grange Showing Cart Lane Farm for Barrow Corporation Electricity Works*

CRO(B) BD/HJ/310/314, n.d. *Tracing from 25" OS Map of Cart Lane Farm, Giving Acreages of Fields and Cost*

CRO(B) BD/TB/SP 2/17, 1920 *Particulars, Plans, and Conditions of Sale of Valuable Freehold Farm at Cart Lane, Small Holding at Flookburgh, and Residence at Flookburgh*

CRO(B) WPR/89 Z3, 1807 *A Plan of the Division of Lower Allithwaite and Part of the Allotments in the Parish of Cartmel*, microfilm copy

Ordnance Survey, 1851 *Lancashire Sheet* **17**, 1: 10560, surveyed 1847-8

Ordnance Survey, 1891 *Lancashire Sheet* **17.8**, 1: 2500, surveyed 1889

Ordnance Survey, 1913 *Lancashire Sheet* **17.8**, 1: 2500, revised 1910

Ordnance Survey, 1933 *Lancashire Sheet* **17.8**, 1: 2500, revised 1932

Ordnance Survey, 2002 *The English Lakes: South-Eastern Area, Windermere, Kendal & Silverdale*, 1: 25,000, **OL7**

RG 9/Piece 3165/Folio 4/Page 1, 1861 *Census*

RG 10/Piece 4238/Folio 4/Page 1, 1871 *Census*

RG 11/Piece 4275/Folio 4/Page 1, 1881, *Census*

RG 12/Piece 3437/Folio 4/Page 1, 1891 *Census*

RG 13/Piece 4000/Folio 10/Page 12, 1901 *Census*

6.2 Secondary Sources

Barrow News and Mail Limited, The, 1916 *The Barrow and District Year Book*, Barrow-in-Furness

Brierley, H (trans), 1907 *The Registers of the Parish Church of Cartmel in the County of Lancaster: Christenings, Burials, and Weddings 1559-1661*, Lancashire Parish Register Soc **28**, Rochdale

Brunskill, RW, 2002 *Traditional Buildings of Cumbria*, London

Brunskill, RW, 2007 *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain*, 4th edn, London

Bulmer, T, (ed) *c*1910 *History, Topography, and Directory of Furness and Cartmel,* Preston

Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham

Cumbria Family History Society (comp), 1991 *Transcript and Index for he 1851 Census for Allithwaite Upper and Lower, Cartmel Fell, Staveley, Broughton East, Upper Holker (HO107/2274 Folios 5-96)*, no location

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, Swindon

Ferguson, LM, and Murray, DM, n.d. *Archaeological Documentary Archives*, IFA Paper **1**, Reading

Greene, JP, 1995 An Archaeological Study of the 1830 Warehouse at Liverpool Road Station, Manchester, *Industrial Archaeology Review*, **17:2**, 117-128

Greene, JP, 1996 Enigmatic Marks on Timbers, *IFA Buildings Special Interest Group News*, **9**, 4-5

Greenlane Archaeology, 2007 *Sowerby Lodge Farm, Bank Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

IFA, 2001 *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, revised edn, Reading

Kumpulainen, R, 2001 *Timber and Herring: Modernisation and Mobility in Finnish Lapland and the Western Isles of Scotland, 1770-1970*, University of Helsinki, research rep **237**, Helsinki

Mannex, P, and Co, 1876 *History and Directory of Barrow-in-Furness and the Whole of North Lonsdale*, Preston

Mannex, P, and Co, 1882 *History and Directory of Furness and Cartmel*, Preston

Moseley, F (ed), 1978 *The Geology of the Lake District*, Yorkshire Geol Soc, occ pub **3**, Leeds

Taylor, J, 1986 *Beatrix Potter: Artist, Storyteller and Countrywoman*, Middlesex

Wadsworth, J, Ltd, 1976 *Grange & District 1975/76 Redbook: Local and General Information*, Grange-Over-Sands

7. Illustrations

7.1 List of Figures

7.2 List of Plates

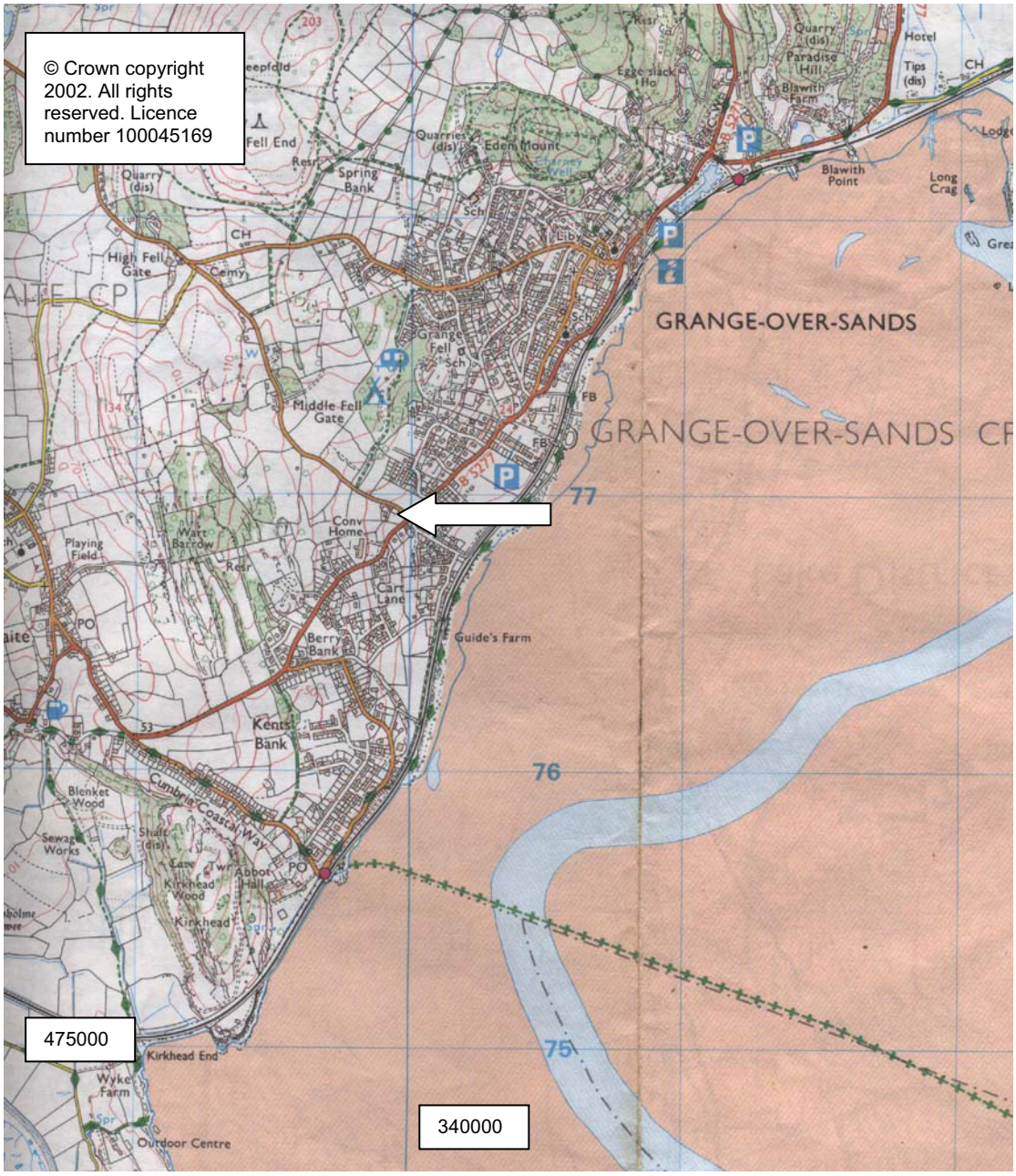


Figure 1: General site location

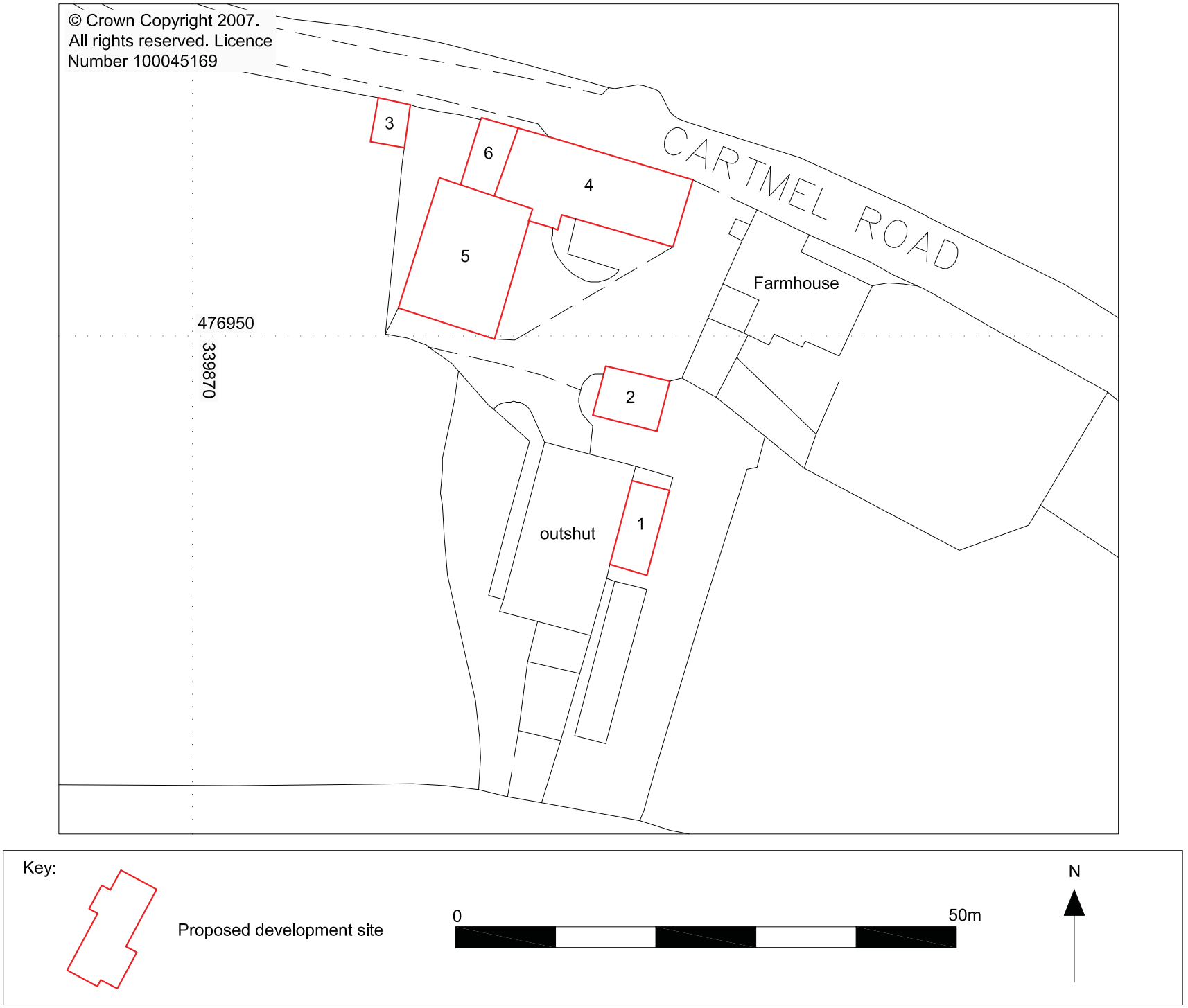
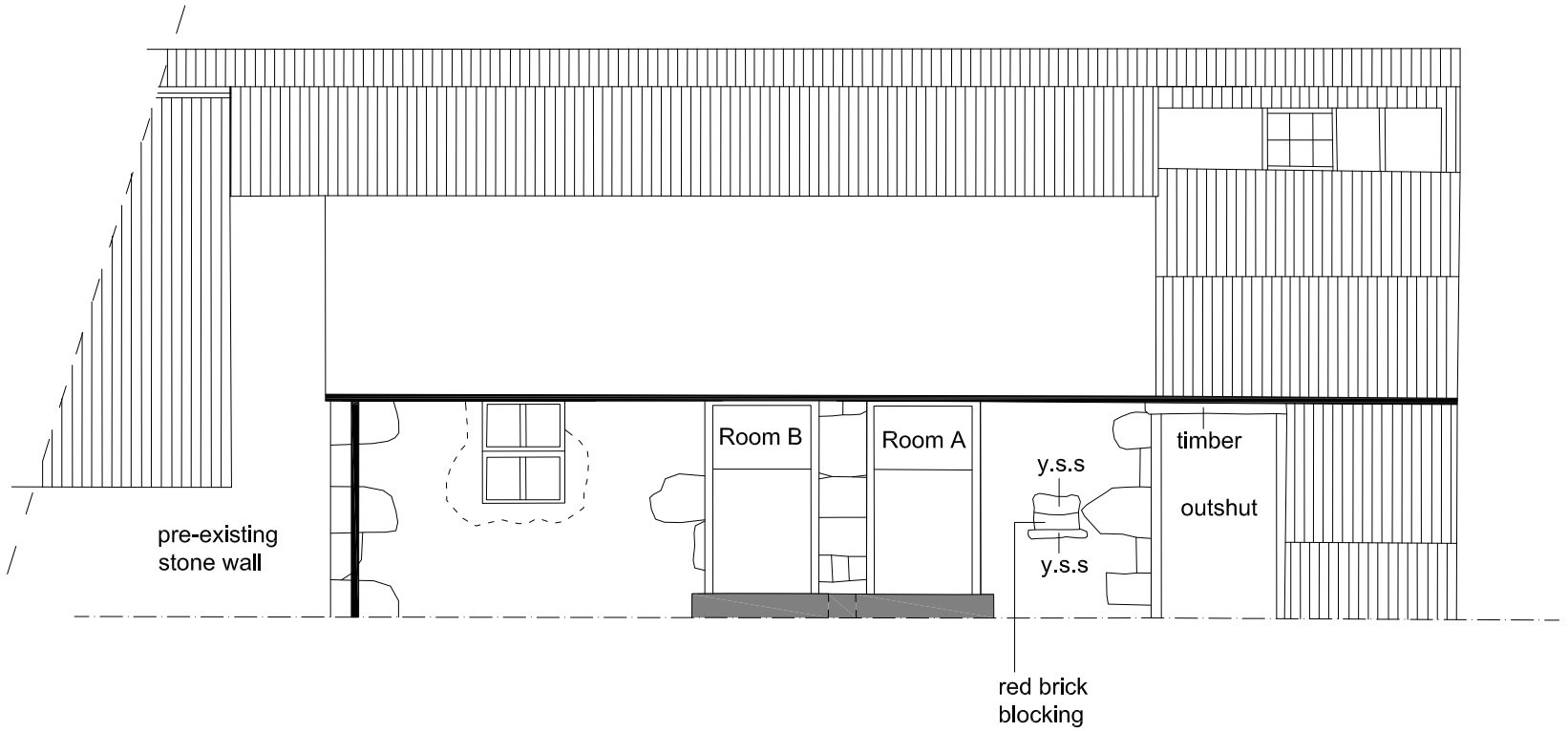


Figure 2: Detailed site location



Project: Low Fell Gate Farm

Project Code: G1055

Site Code: LF07

Key:
y.s.s yellow sandstone
iron
concrete
corrugated iron
ground line
projected line / re-build

0 3m

Date: August 2007

Figure 3: East elevation of Building 1

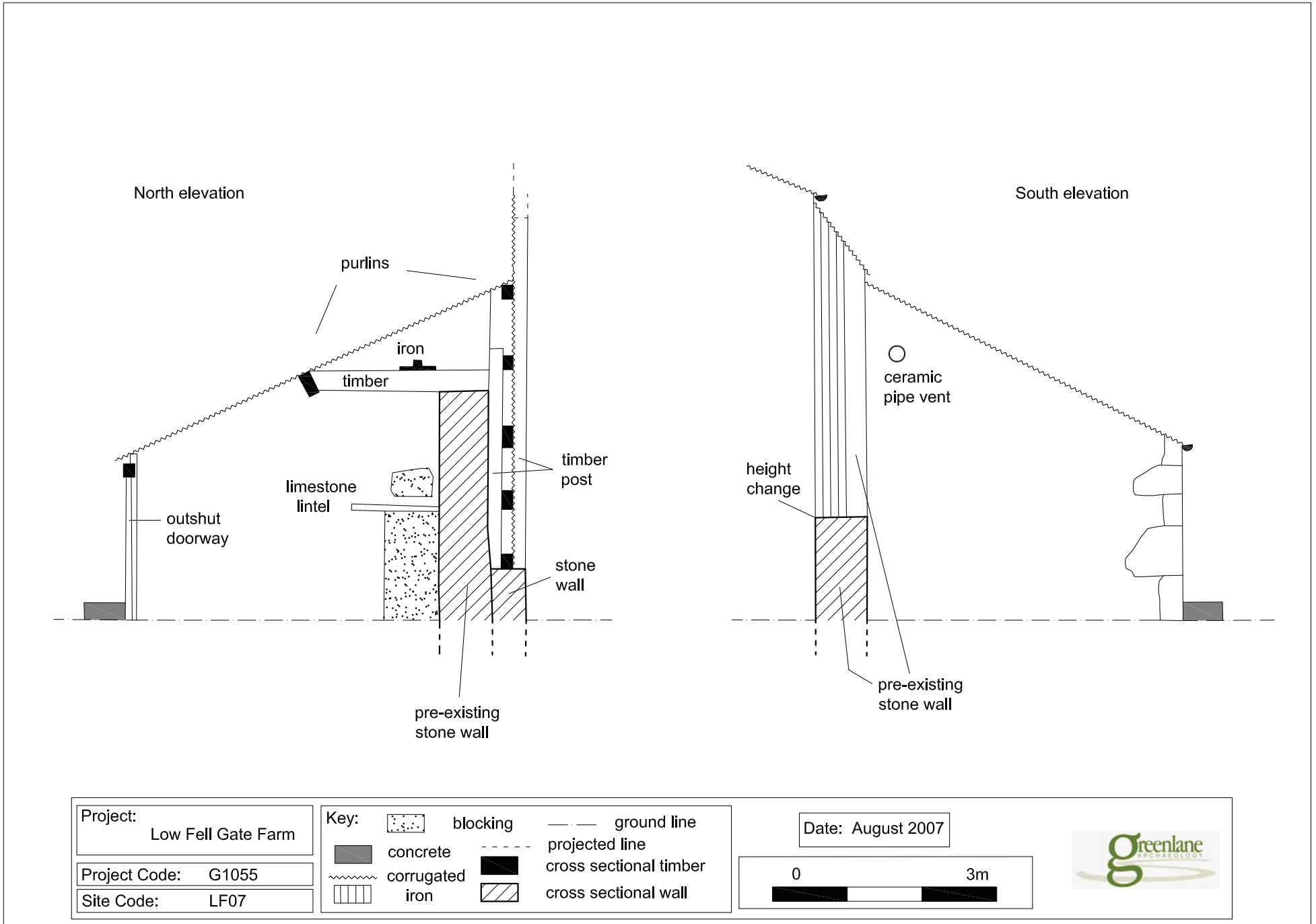
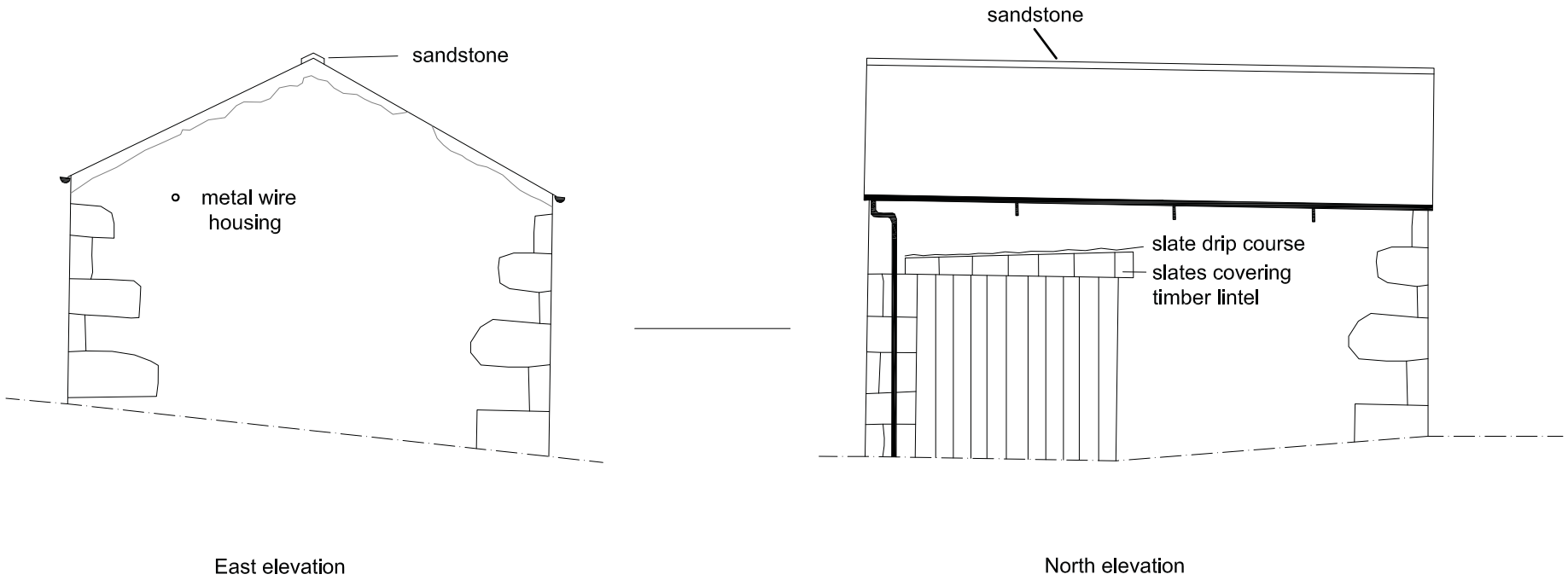


Figure 4: North and south elevations of Building 1



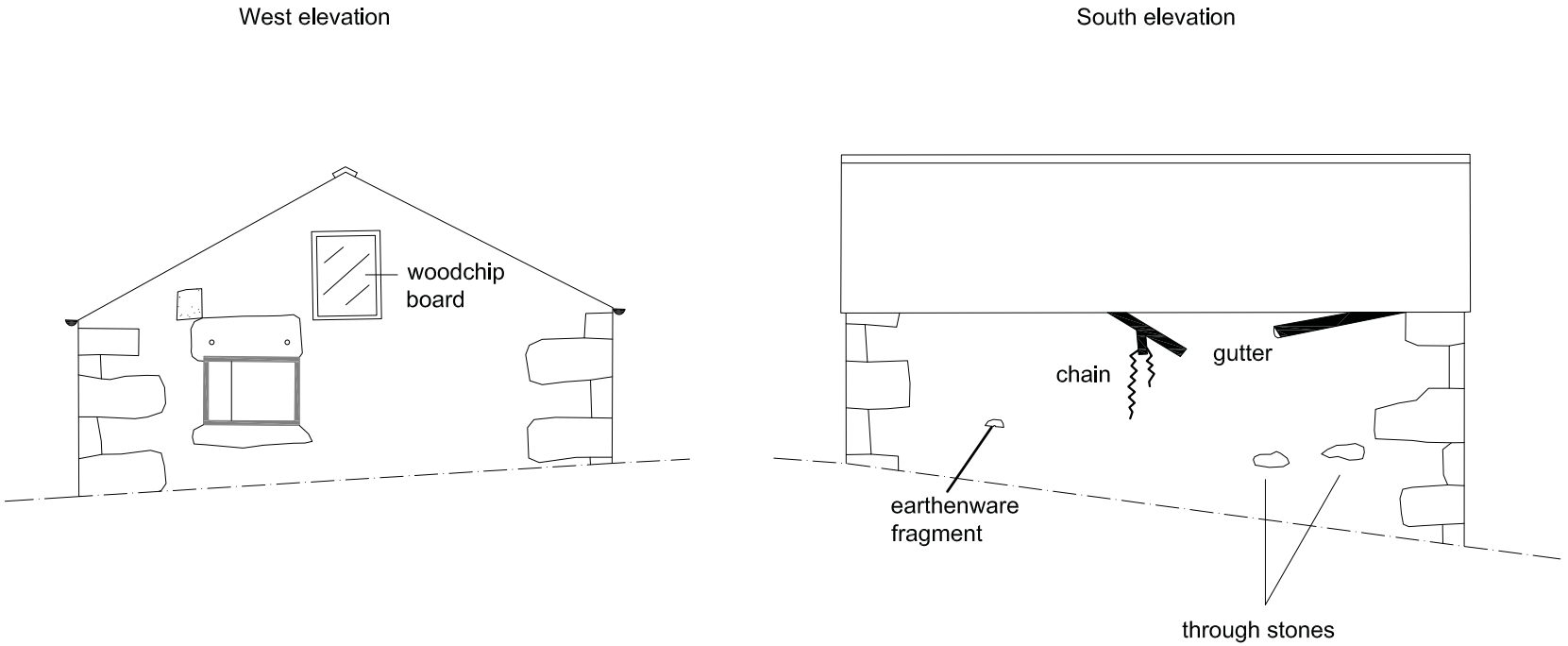
Project:	Low Fell Gate Farm
Project Code:	G1055
Site Code:	LF07

Key:
- iron
- ground line
- concrete

0 — 3m

Date: August 2007

Figure 5: East and north elevations of Building 2



Project:	Low Fell Gate Farm
Project Code:	G1055
Site Code:	LF07

Key:

iron
blocking
concrete
ground line

0 3m

Date: August 2007

Figure 6: West and south elevations of Building 2

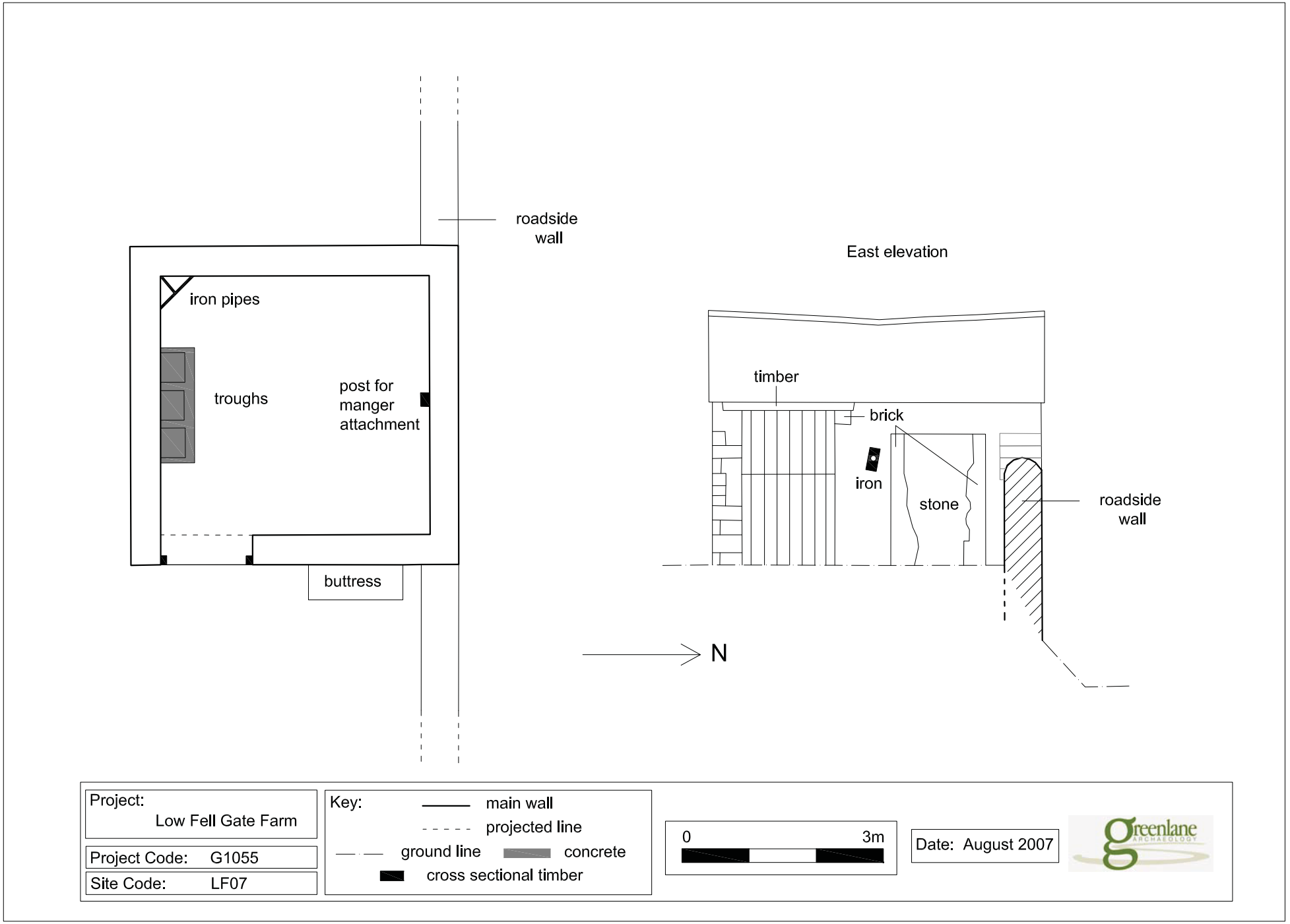


Figure 7: Ground floor plan and east elevation of Building 3

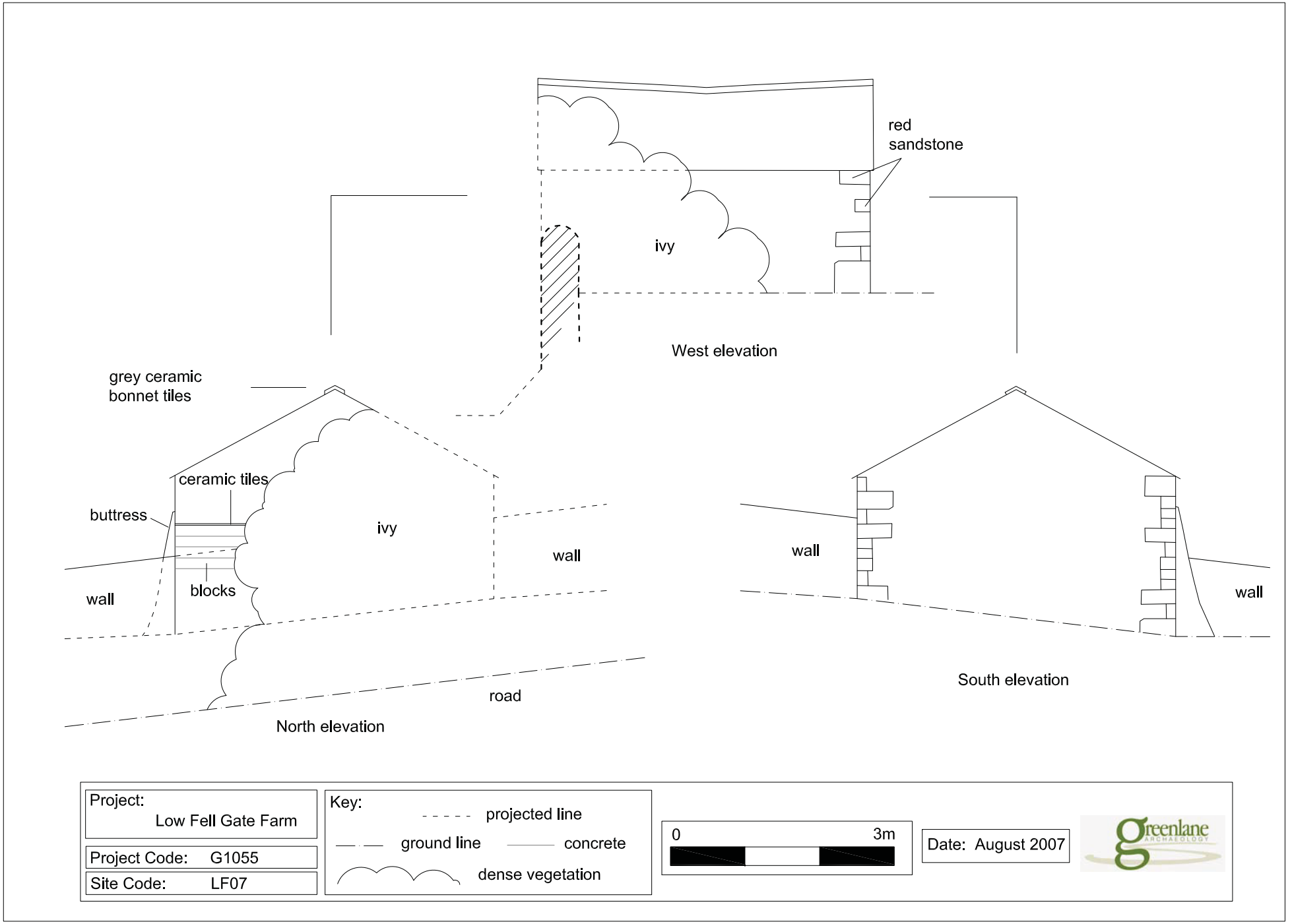
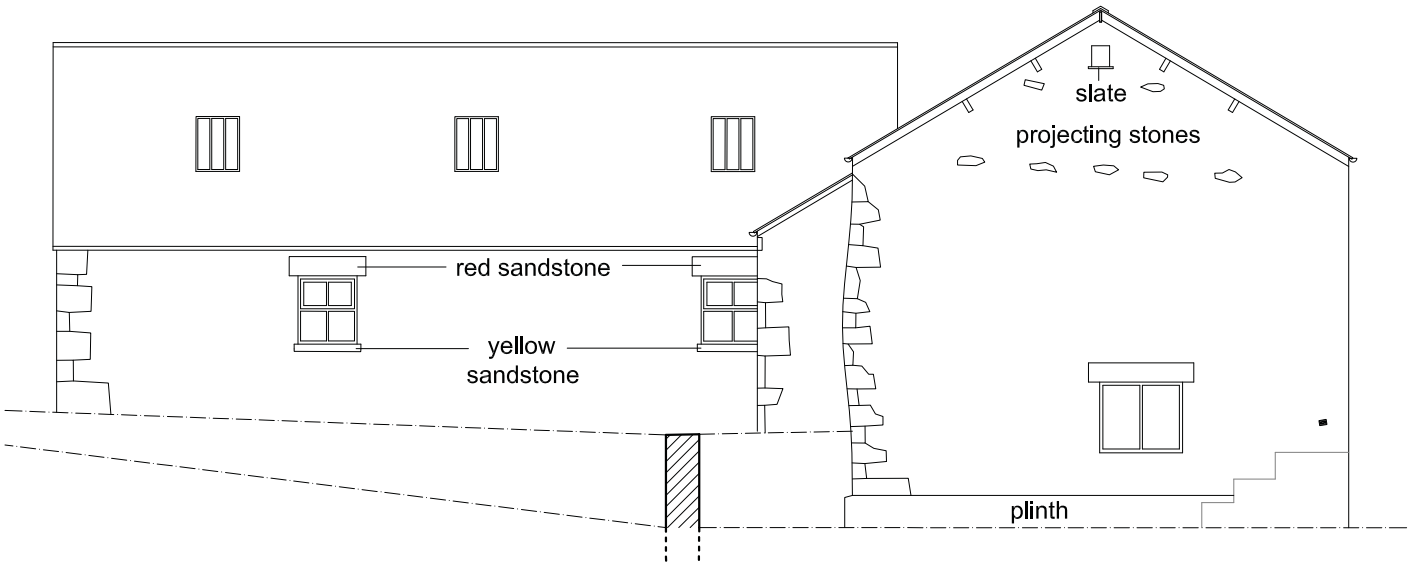


Figure 8: North, south and west elevations of Building 3



Project:	Low Fell Gate Farm
Project Code:	G1055
Site Code:	LF07

Key:

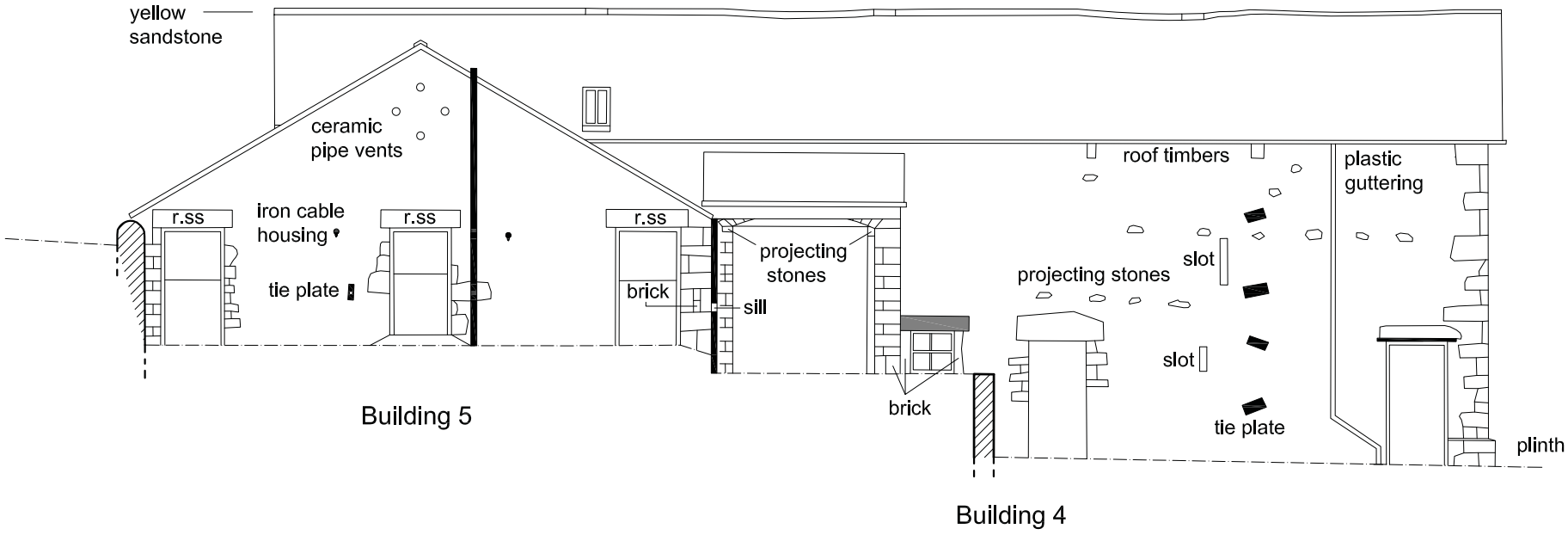
iron — ground line

concrete - - - - - - projected line

0 5m

Date: August 2007

Figure 9: East elevations of Buildings 4 and 5



Project:	Low Fell Gate Farm
Project Code:	G1055
Site Code:	LF07

Key:
cross-sectional wall
iron
r.ss red sandstone
ground line
concrete
projected line

0 5m

Date: August 2007

Figure 10: South elevations of Buildings 4 and 5

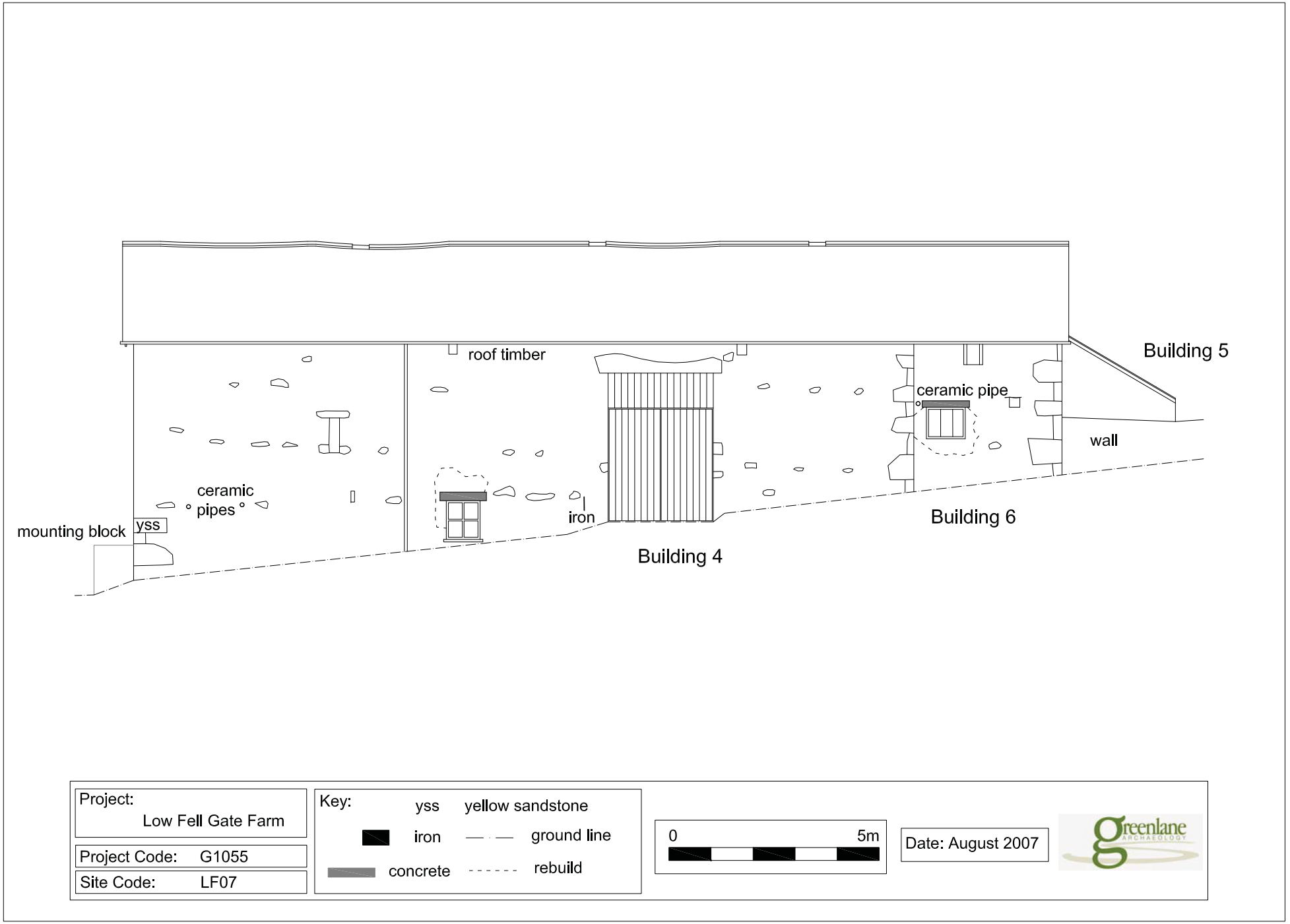
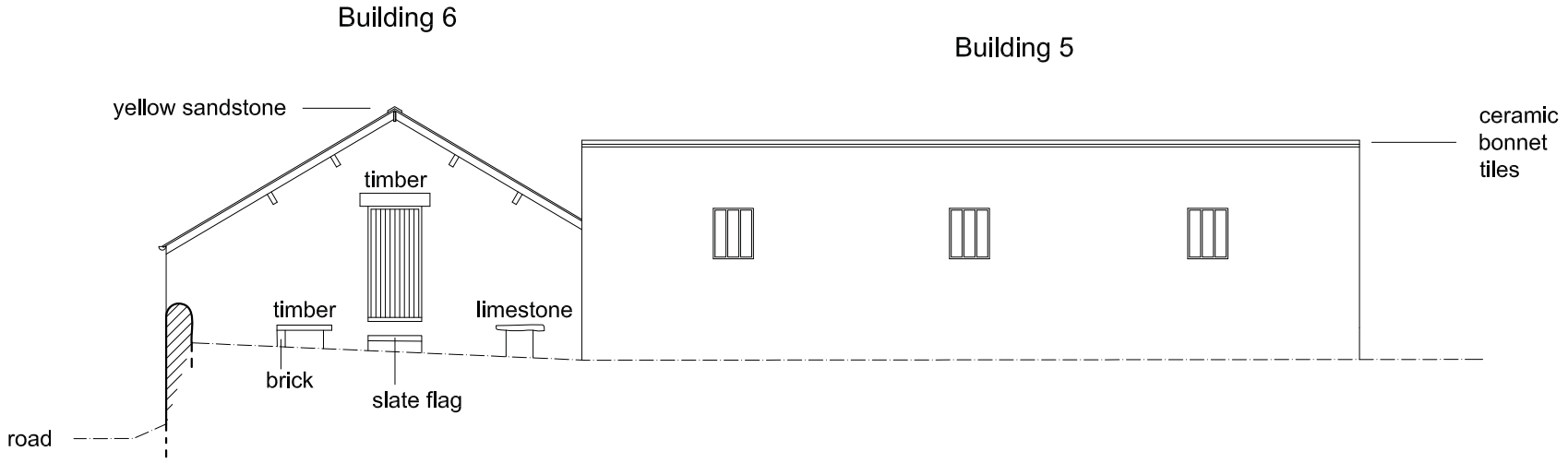
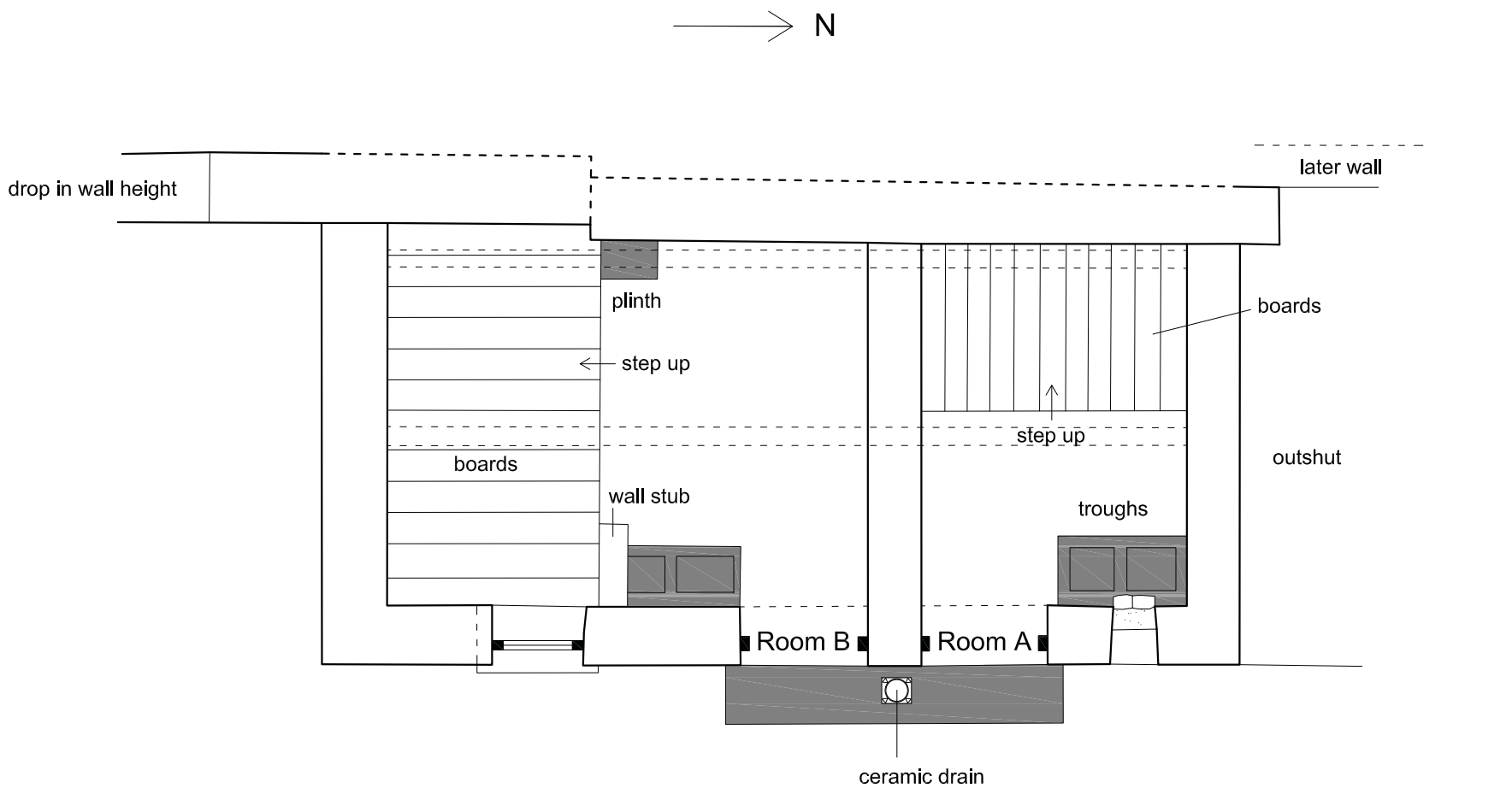


Figure 11: North elevations of Buildings 4, 5, and 6



Project: Low Fell Gate Farm	Key: cross-sectional wall	0 5m
Project Code: G1055	ground line	Date: August 2007
Site Code: LF07	projected line	

Figure 12: West elevations of Buildings 5 and 6



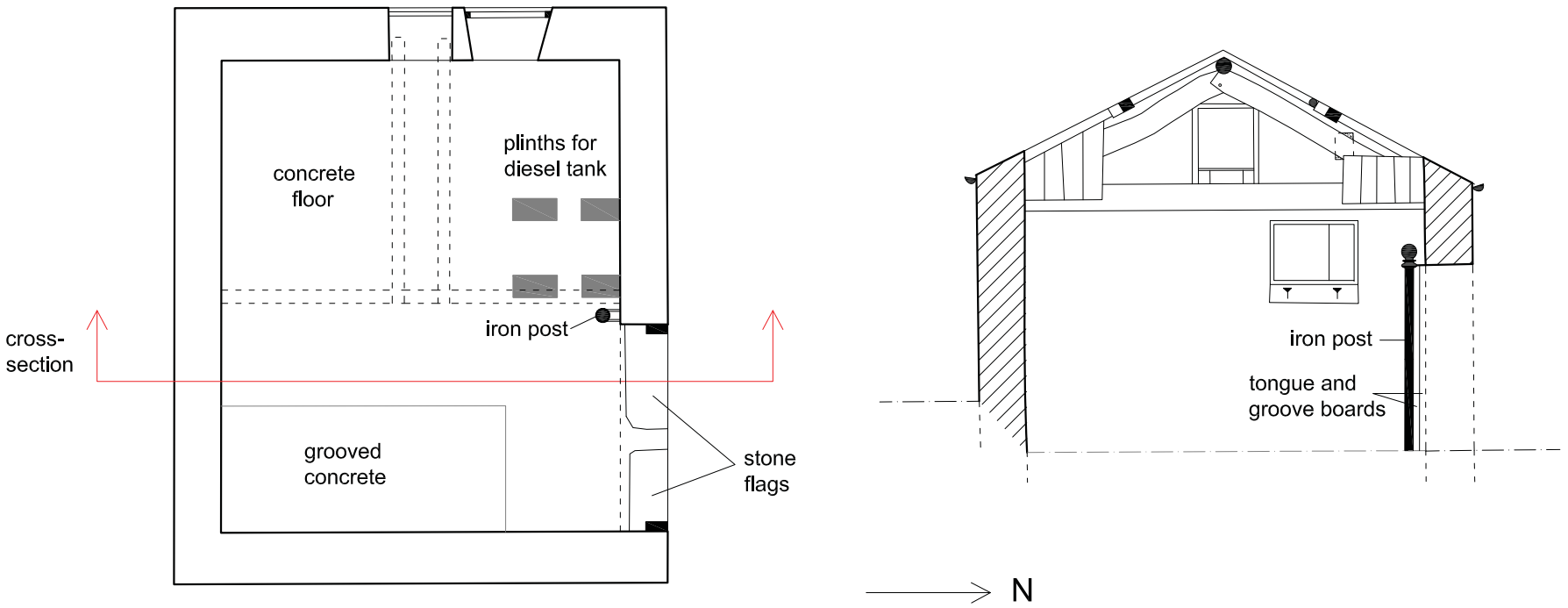
Project:	Low Fell Gate Farm
Project Code:	G1055
Site Code:	LF07

Key:
- cross sectional timber
- main wall
- concrete
- projected line / re-build / overhead timber
- blocking

0 — 2.50m

Date: August 2007

Figure 13: Ground floor plan of Building 1



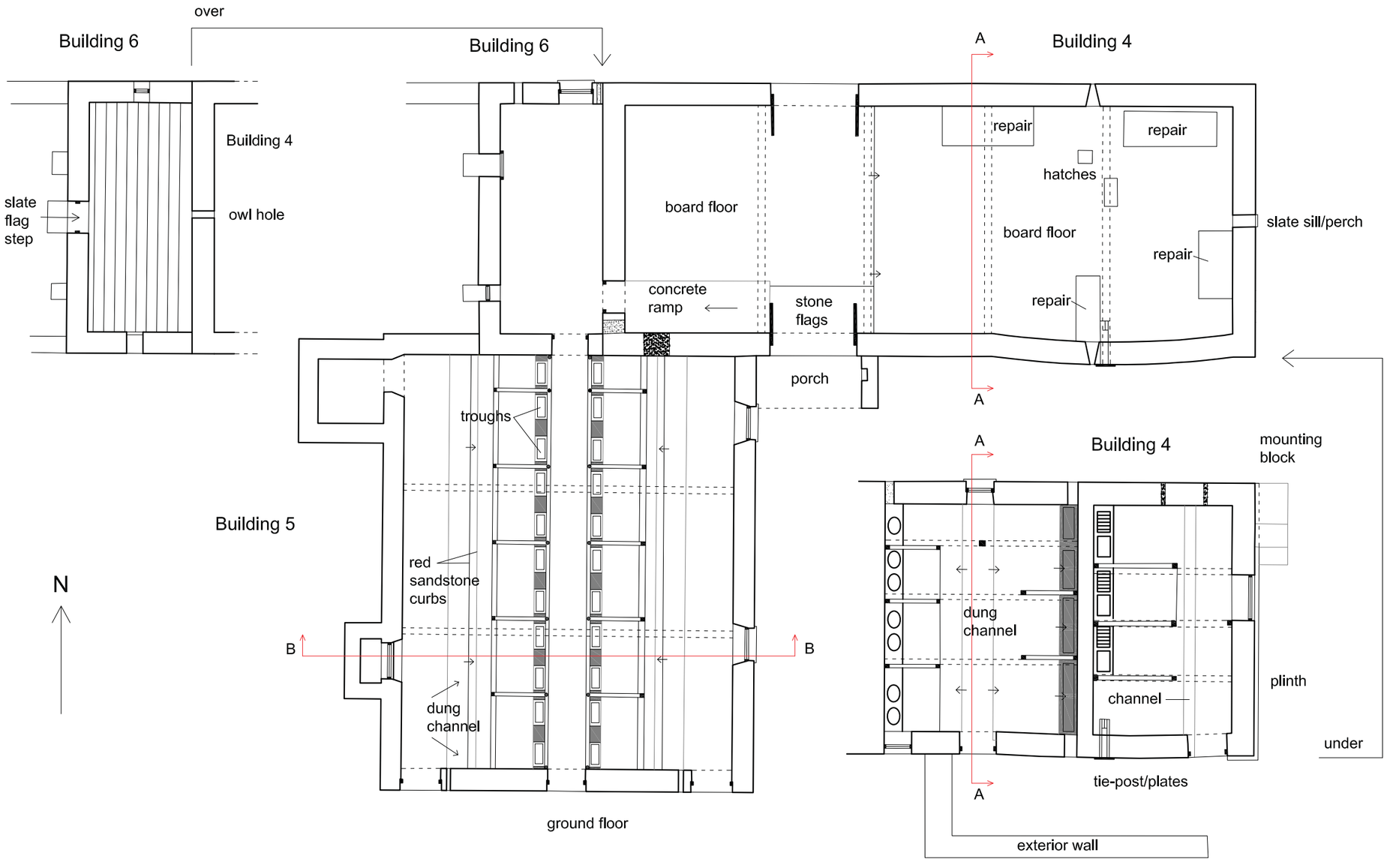
Project:	Low Fell Gate Farm
Project Code:	G1055
Site Code:	LF07

Key: cross sectional timber/iron; blocking; ground line; overhead timber/projected line; concrete; cross sectional wall

Date: August 2007

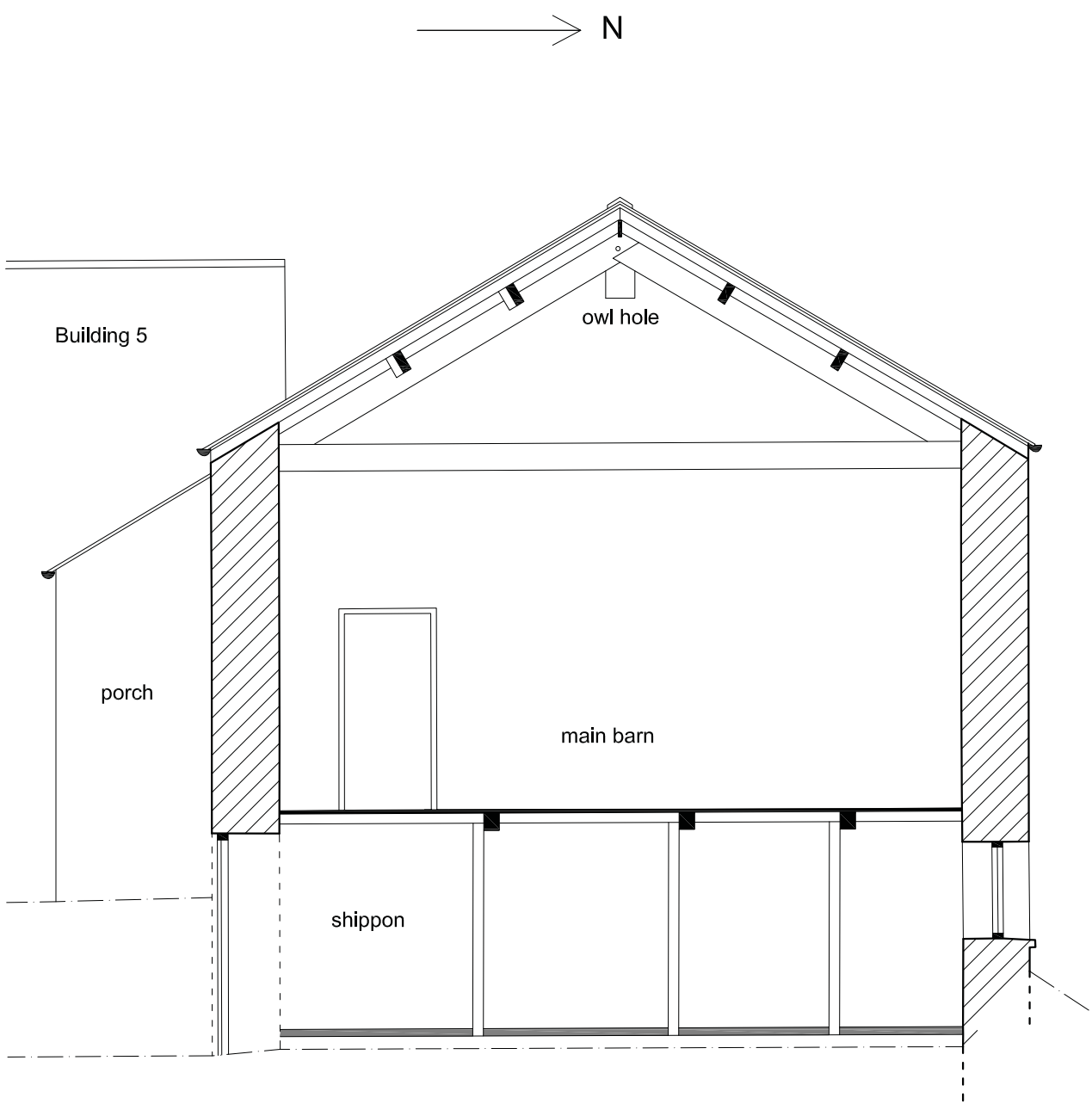
0 3m

Figure 14: Ground plan and east facing cross-section of Building 2



Project: Low Fell Gate Farm	Project Code: G1055 Site Code: LF07	Key: → step up main wall / blocking / beam over / projected line A location of cross sections concrete	0 5m	Date: August 2007	greenlane archaeology

Figure 15: Floor plans of Buildings 4, 5, and 6



Project:	Low Fell Gate Farm
Project Code:	G1055
Site Code:	LF07
Date:	August 2007

Key:
main wall
concrete
cross-sectional wall
cross-sectional timber
ground line
projected line

0 2m

Figure 16: West facing cross-section of Building 4 (A-A)

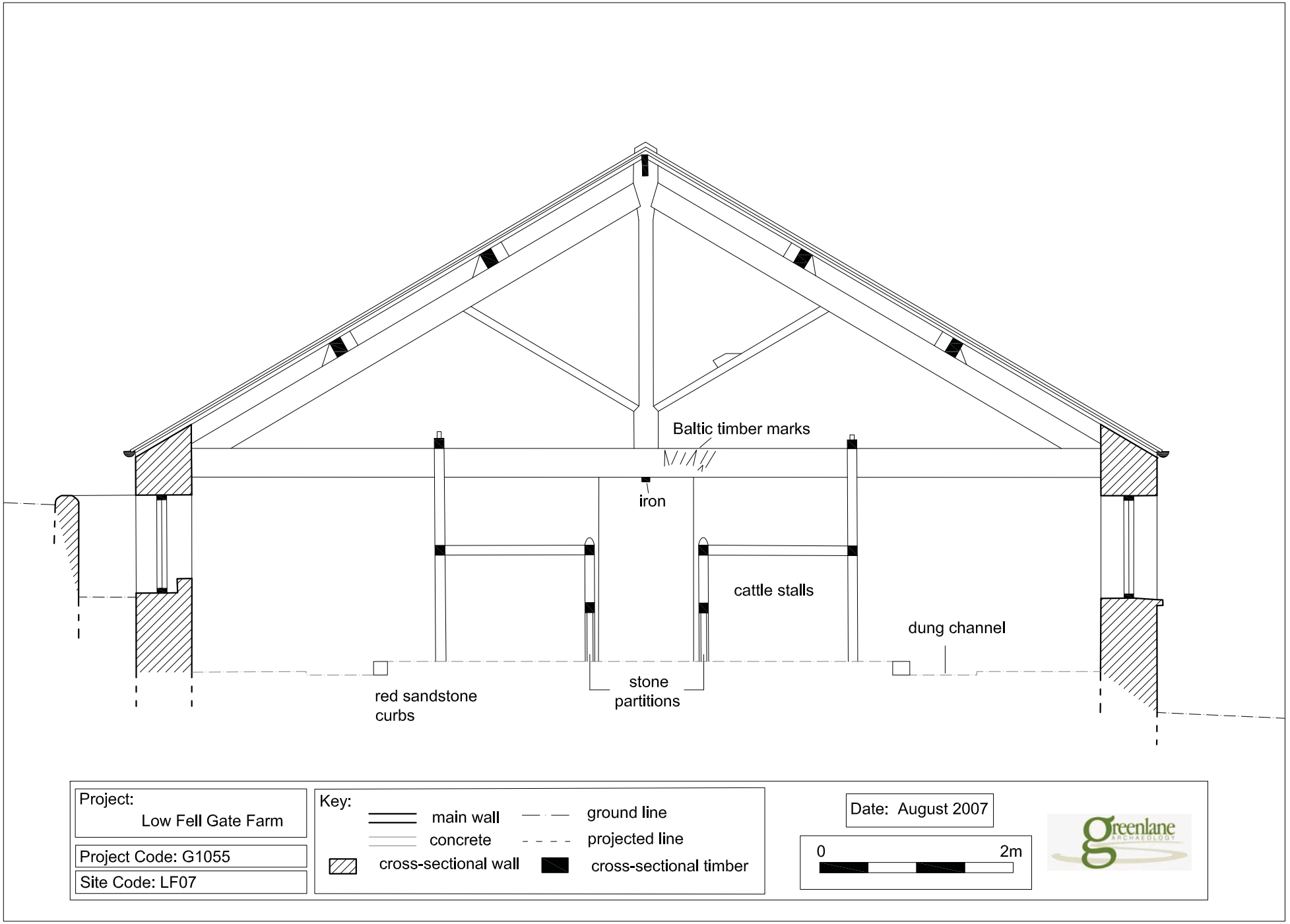


Figure 17: South facing cross-section of Building 5

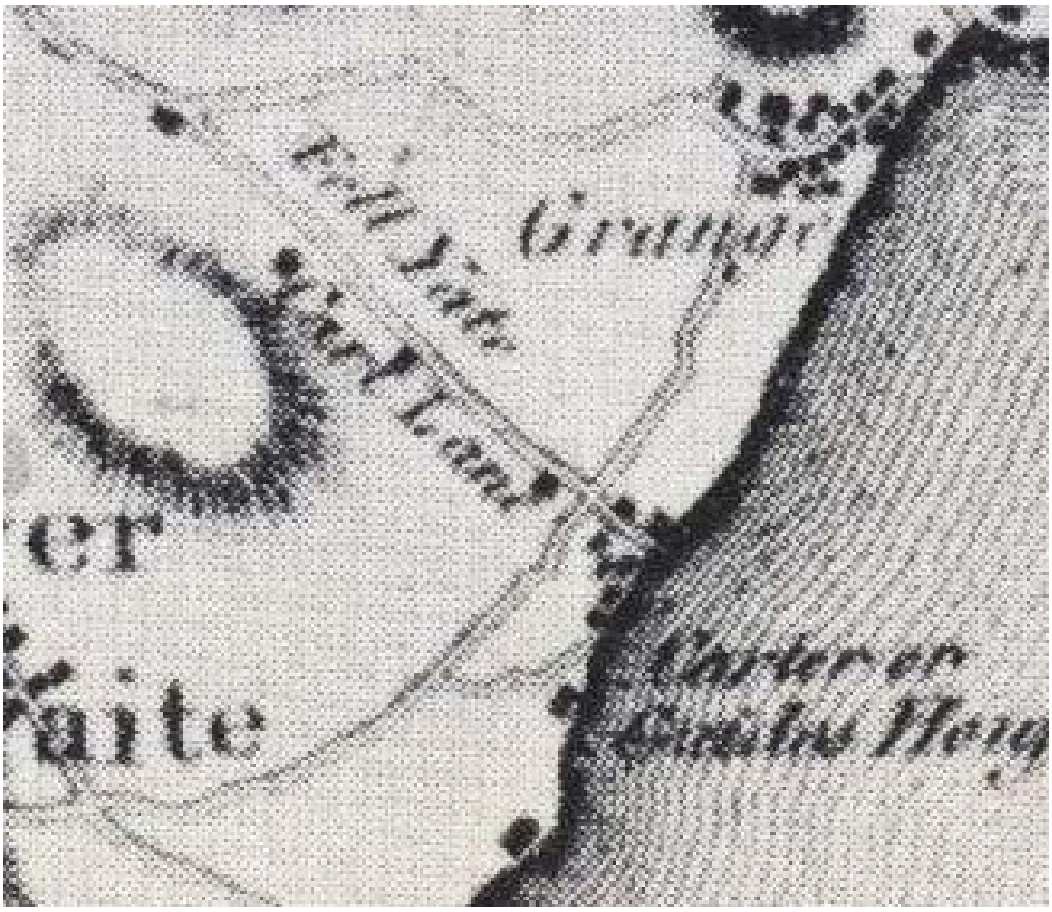


Plate 1: Extract from the Yates' map of 1786 showing the site immediately north-west of the crossroads

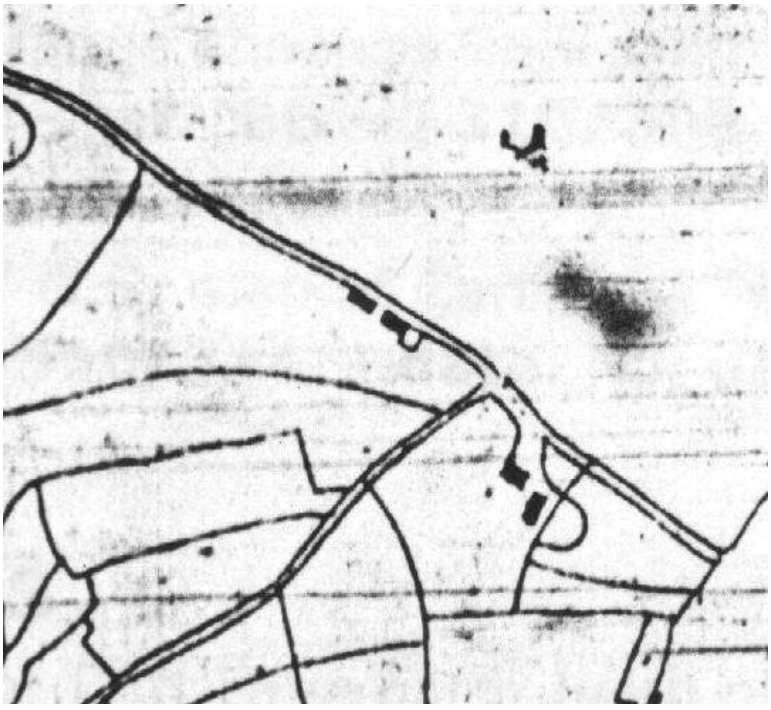


Plate 2: Extract from the enclosure map of 1807 (CRO(B) WPR/89 Z3 1807) showing the two buildings comprising the site immediately north-west of the road junction

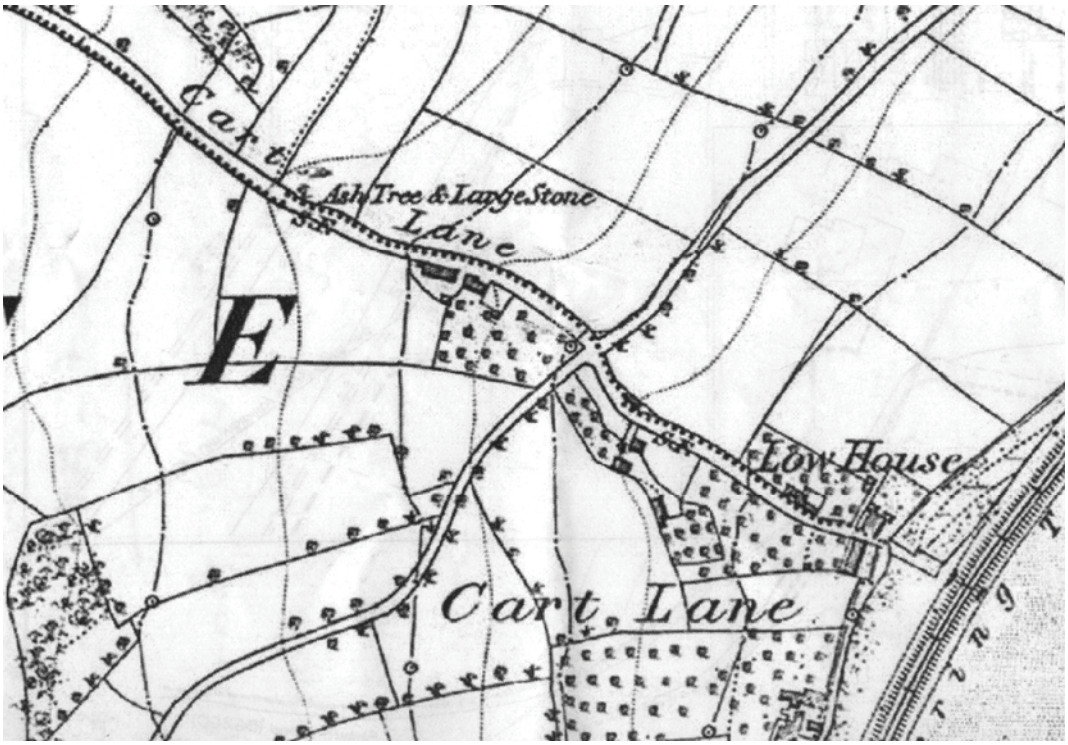


Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 showing the site north-west of the crossroads

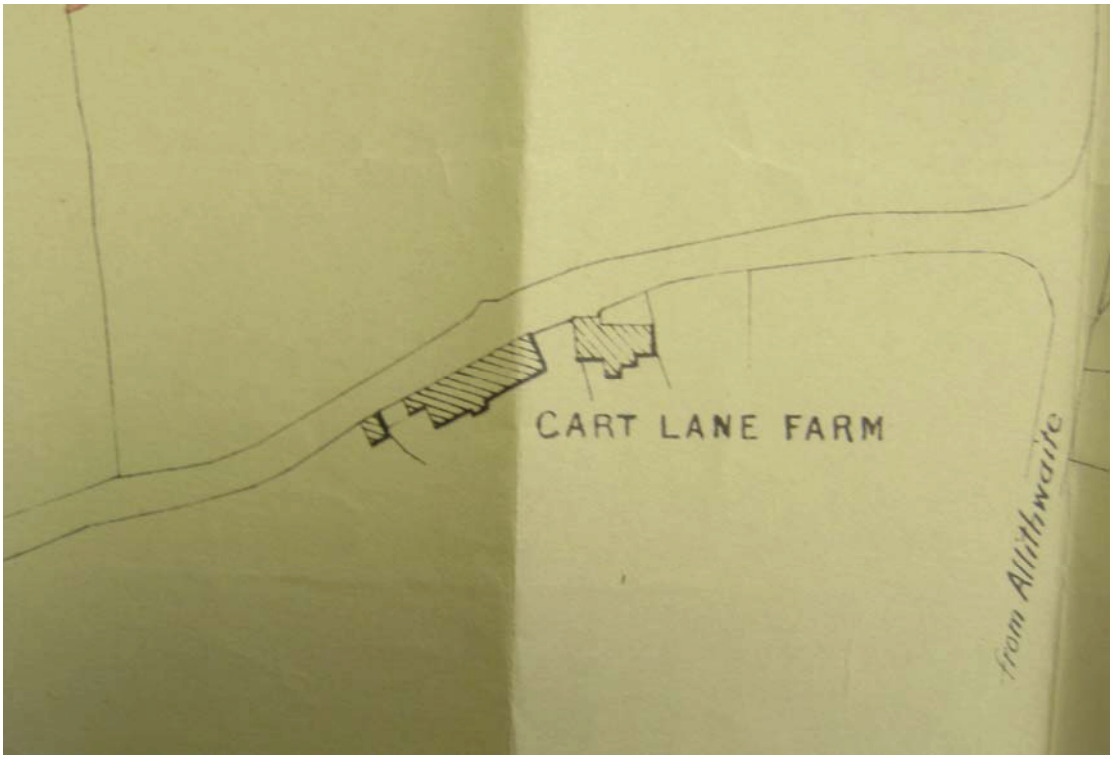


Plate 4: Extract from an undated plan, produced between 1851 and 1889, showing 'Cart Lane Farm' (CRO(B) BD/HJ/308/47 n.d.)

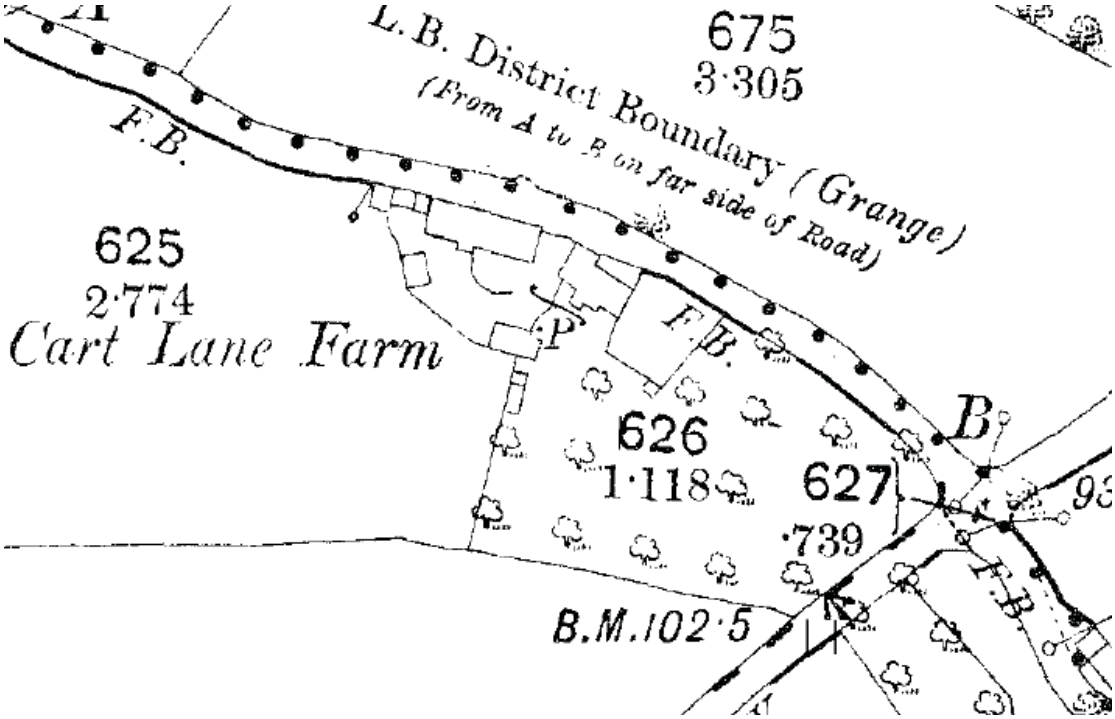


Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 showing the site named 'Cart Lane Farm'

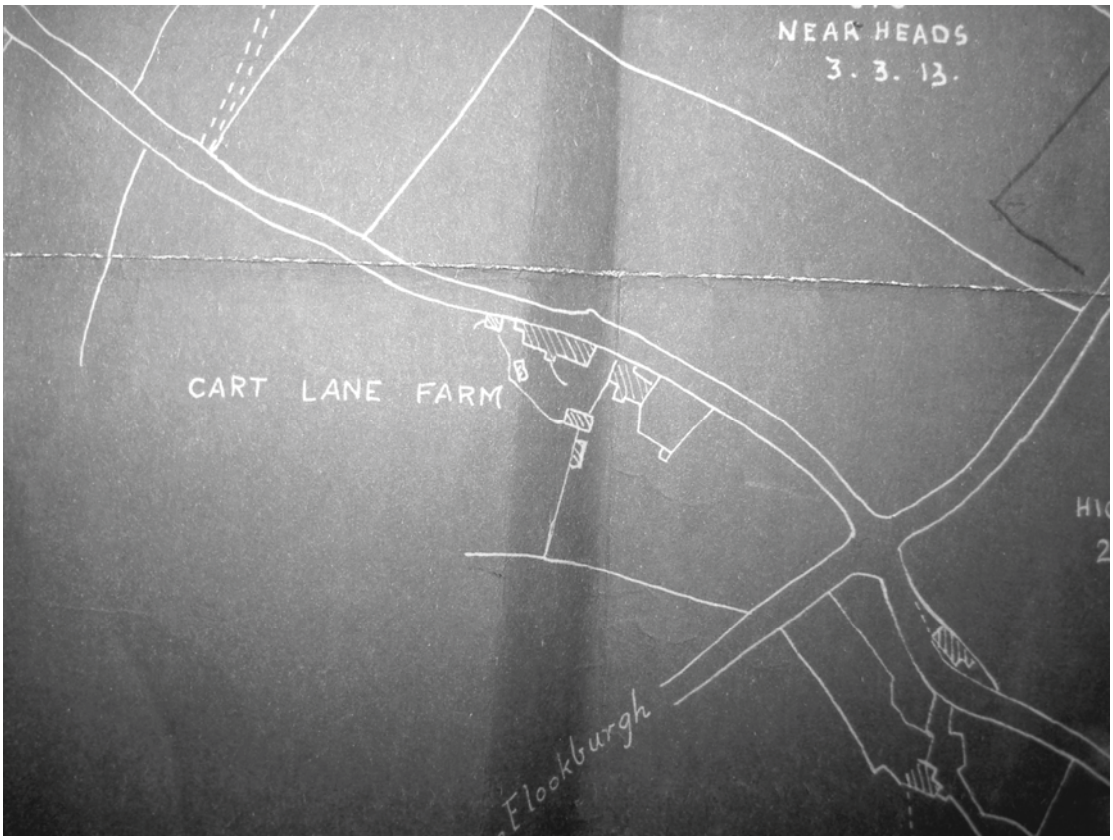


Plate 6: Extract from an undated plan of post-1891 showing 'Cart Lane Farm' (CRO(B) BD/HJ/309/163 n.d.)

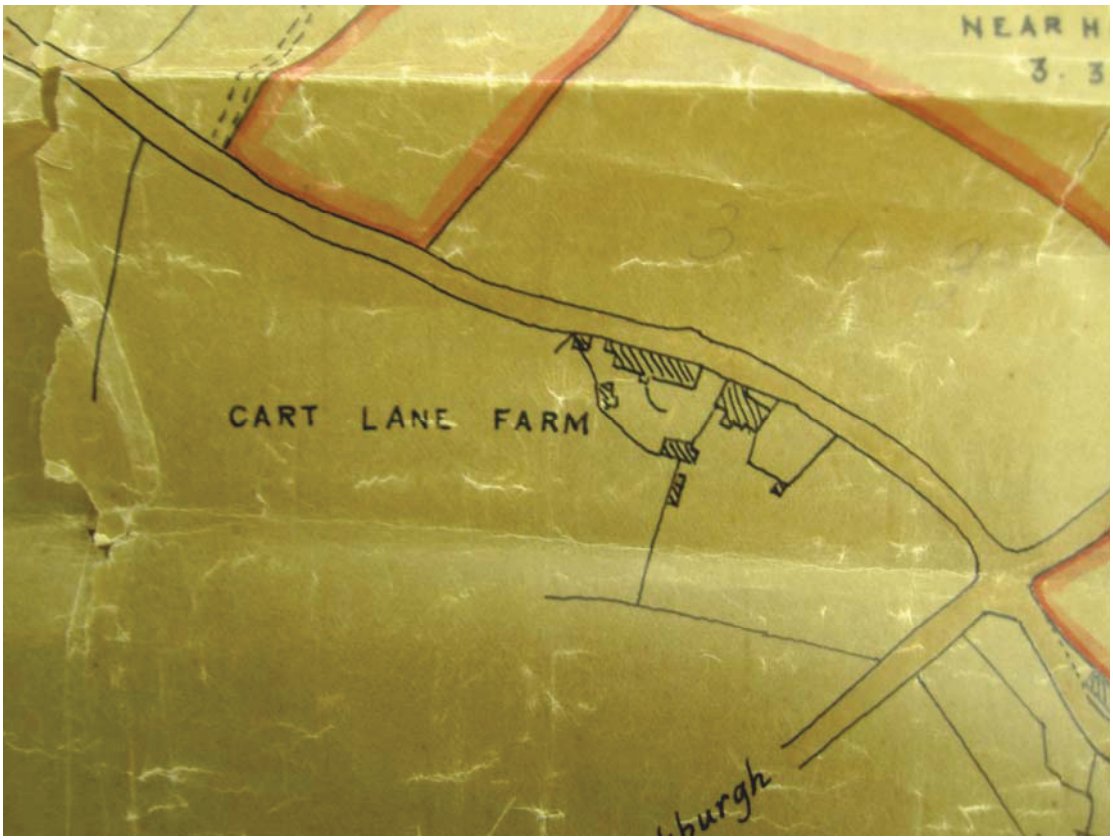


Plate 7: Extract from an undated plan of post-1891 showing 'Cart Lane Farm' (CRO(B) BD/HJ/308/124 n.d.)

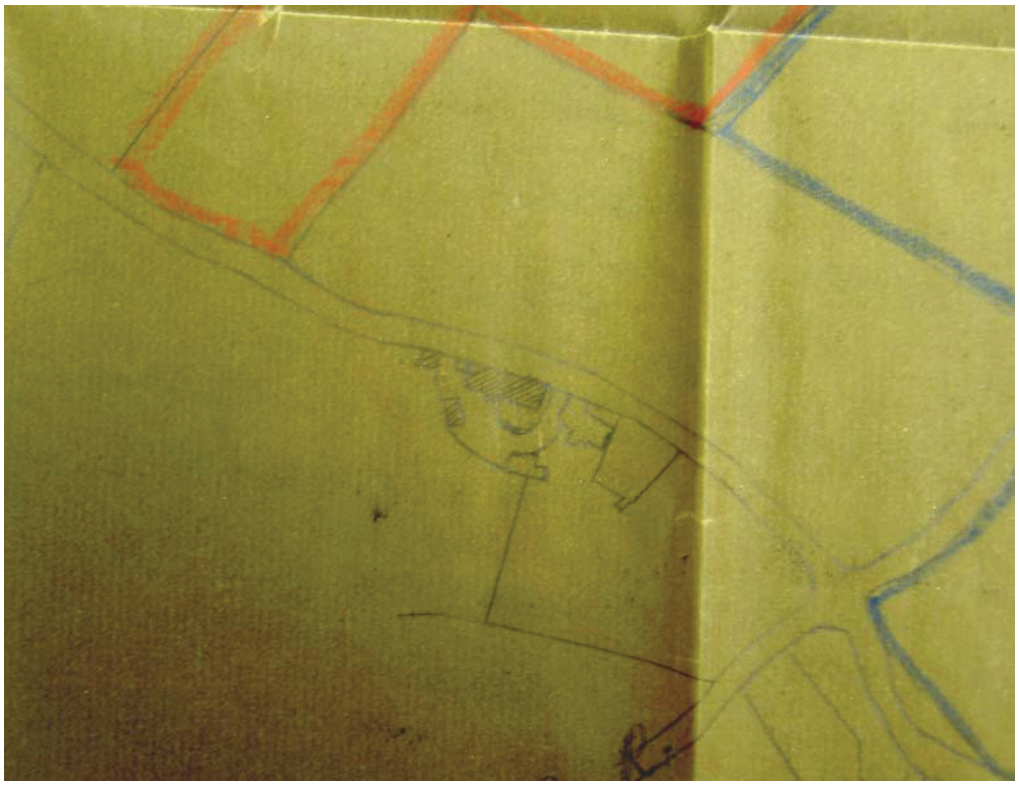


Plate 8: Extract from an undated plan, probably traced from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 showing the site (CRO(B) BD/HJ/310/314 n.d.)

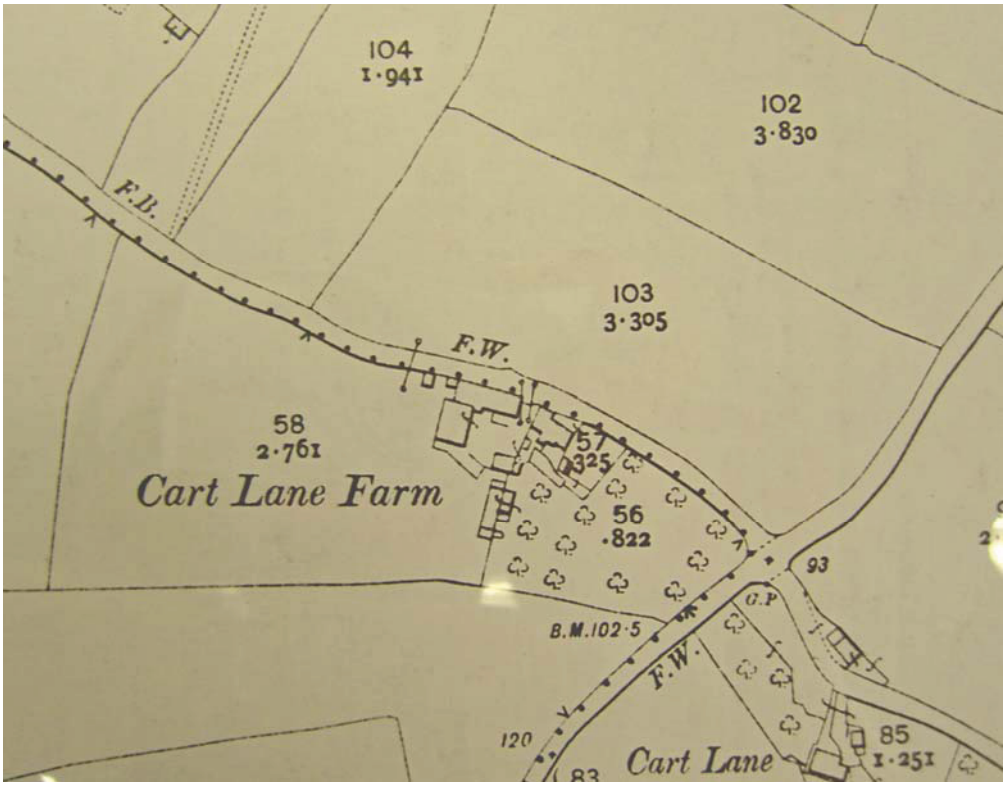


Plate 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913 showing the site named 'Cart Lane Farm'

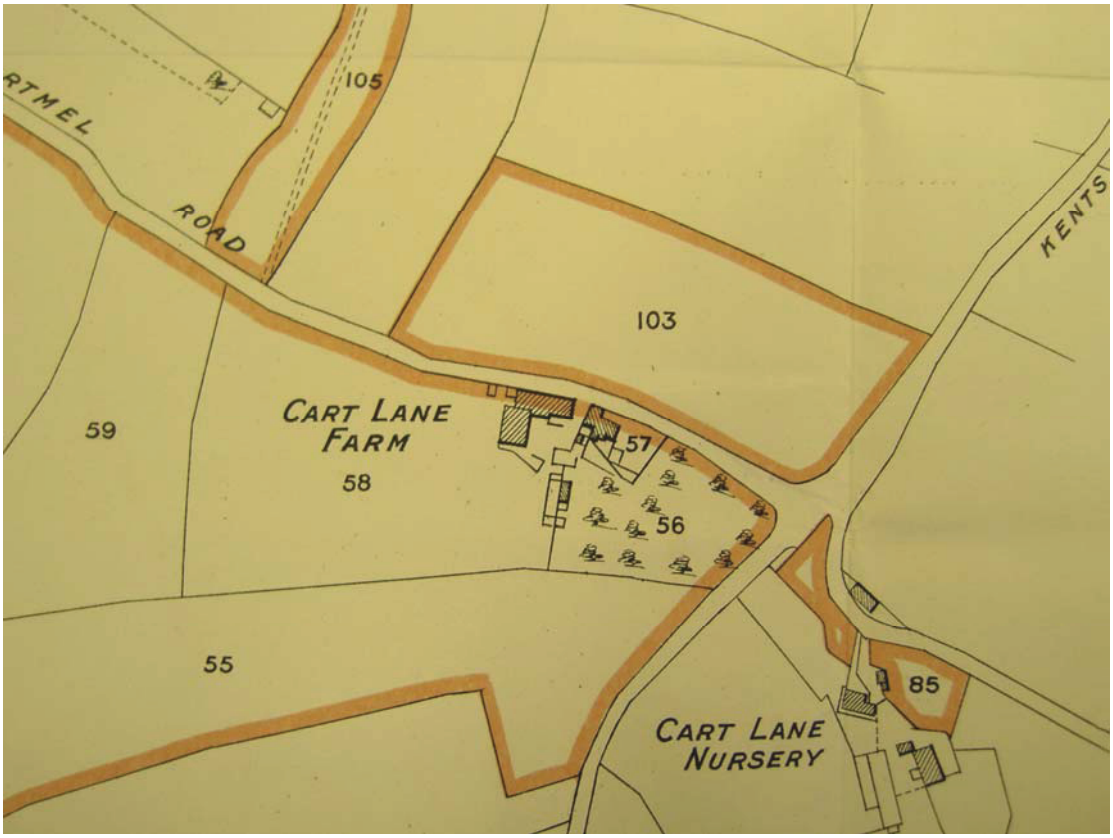


Plate 10: Extract from a plan accompanying sales particulars of 1920 showing 'Cart Lane Farm' (CRO(B) BD/TB/SP 2/17 1920)

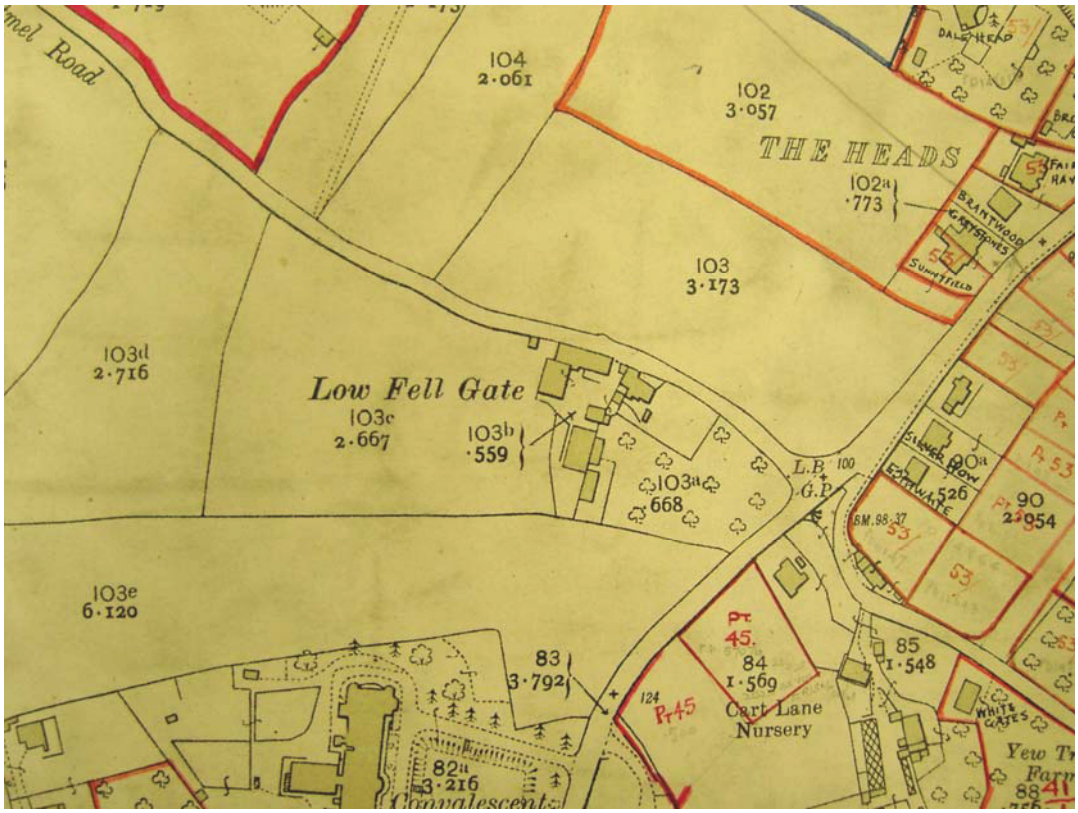


Plate 11: Extract from the Ordnance Survey plan of 1933 showing 'Low Fell Gate'

Plate 12: Extract from a plan of 1934 drawn up by the Barrow Corporation Electricity Works showing 'Cart Lane Farm' (CRO(B) BD/HJ/310/308 1934)

Plate 13: Southern part of Building 1, from east

Plate 14: Northern part of Building 1, from east

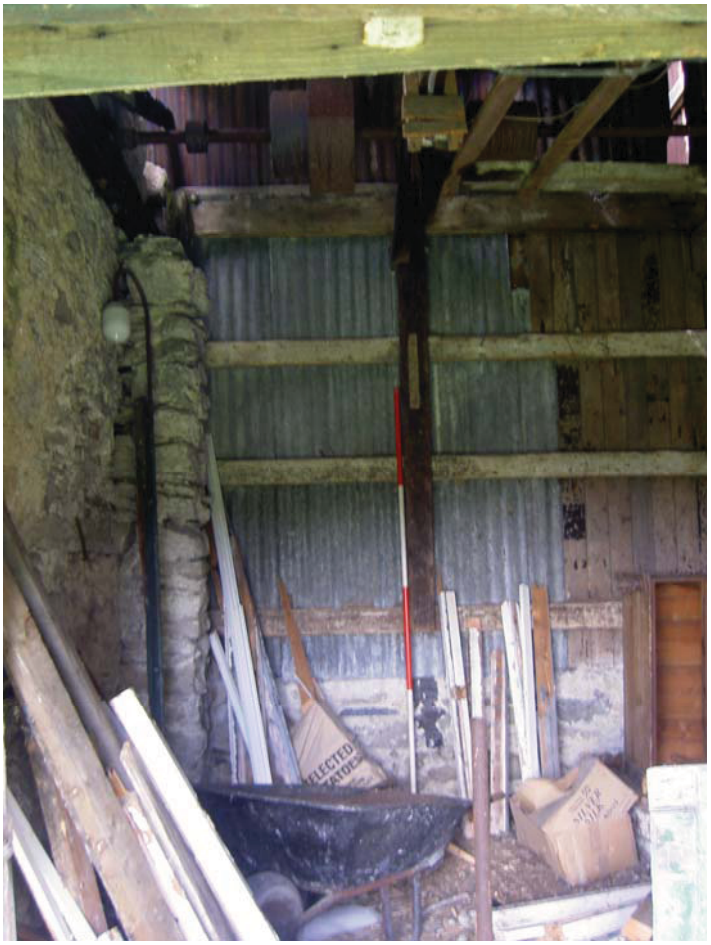


Plate 15: Interior of outshut at north of Building 1, from east

Plate 16: Blocked doorway in north elevation of Building 1, from north

Plate 17: West elevation of Building 2

Plate 18: East elevation of Building 3, from south-east

Plate 19: Buttress and wall at north-east corner of Building 3

Plate 20: West elevation of Building 3

Plate 21: North elevation of Building 3, showing tiles

Plate 22: Blocked swill chute in north half of Building 1, from west

Plate 23: 'Receding' wall, north half of Building 1, from east

Plate 24: Internal west elevation of Building 2, showing 'ladder'

Plate 25: Interior north elevation of Building 2, showing row of orange ceramic tiles

Plate 26: Southern doorway to ground floor of Building 4

Plate 27: Northern door to ground floor of Building 4

Plate 28: Roof trusses in ground floor threshing area of Building 4

Plate 29: Carpenters' marks on end of eastern truss, ground floor of Building 4

Plate 30: Stalls in eastern shippon, lower ground floor of Building 4

Plate 31: Stalls in western shippon, lower ground floor of Building 4

Plate 32: Western stalls in Building 5, showing stone and plank partitions

Plate 33: Roof truss in Building 5, from south

Plate 34: Marked purlin in roof of Building 5

Plate 35: Building 6, ground floor from south

Plate 36: View of the site from the north-east