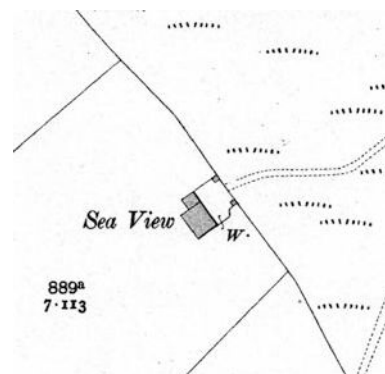


SEA VIEW FARM, RINGSTONES LANE, LOWGILL, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording



Client:
George Morphet

Planning Application Reference:
17/00466/CU;
APP/A2335/W/17/3181882

NGR: 366871 465723

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Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,
Lower Brook Street, Ulverston,
Cumbria, LA12 7EE

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

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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application, which was subsequently determined after an appeal, for the conversion of two barns at Sea View Farm, Ringstones Lane, Lowgill, Lancashire into a dwelling, a condition was placed on the decision notice by Lancaster City Council requiring that a record of the buildings at the site be made beforehand in order to provide a record of the structure and an account of their development. The buildings recorded at the site include the two barns to be converted and an older barn which they butt against, which was to be retained for storage. All three barns are currently used for storage and following the provision of a project design by Greenlane Archaeology the work on site was carried out in May and June 2018.

The map regression shows that the farm was formerly known as Cocklake but it has been known as Sea View since at least the 1890s. Census information shows it was occupied by several different farming families during the 19th century. The site comprises an L-shaped shippon to the south-west and south-east sides of an earlier threshing barn with the house to the north-west. The threshing barn and shippon were recorded in detail as part of the current survey, but the house was unrecorded. The earlier barn and the south-west end of the house at Sea View are shown on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1844, however, the L-shaped shippon was only added between 1890 and 1910. The addition of increased cattle housing in this manner is typical of the development of farmsteads and farming practices in the late 19th and early 20th century.

The threshing floor is still present in the barn, which retains its original stonework, and the stone flags used for the roof is probably also original. The style of truss is indicative of an 18th or 19th century date, however, various elements of the timber used in the roof structure have been replaced. Haylofts have been added at both the north-west and south-east ends for additional storage, but when these were added is uncertain: much of the timber used in their construction is clearly quite modern, although the hayloft at the north-west end may have replaced an earlier one.

The footprint of the L-shaped shippon has remained unchanged since its construction and the building retains its original stonework. In contrast the interior has been modernised extensively, with concrete floors and stalls, and modern timbers are used for the mono-pitched roof. The roof has been raised and one side has been reroofed more recently and the internal division between the two rooms is also a modern insertion. Other changes to the exterior have been relatively minor. Some repointing and redbrick repairs have been carried out, but the roof of the building and the top edge of some of the walls are now in need of repair.

The development of the site, from an earlier threshing barn to the addition of a shippon, in this case L-shaped and built around the initial barn, is characteristic of the way in which agriculture changed during the late 19th century. This led to an increased need for dairy products, rather than for grain, and Sea View, while not particularly unique, is another examples of these changes.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank George Morphet for commissioning the project and for his hospitality on site, and Harrison Pitt Architects who provided 'as existing' architect's drawings of the building.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Jo Dawson and the building recording was carried out by Tom Mace. The report was written by Tom Mace, who also produced the illustrations. The report was edited by Jo Dawson and Dan Elsworth, and the project was managed by Dan Elsworth.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. 17/00466/CU), which was subsequently determined after an appeal (ref. APP/A2335/W/17/3181882), for the conversion of two barns at Sea View Farm, Ringstones Lane, Lowgill, Lancashire (NGR 366871 465723) into a dwelling, a condition (No. 3) requiring an archaeological building recording was placed on the decision notice. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by George Morphet (hereafter 'the client'), via his agent Harrison Pitt Architects, to carry out the archaeological building recording. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design for the work (*Appendix 1*), and the building recording was carried out on the 2nd May and the 7th June 2018.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Sea View Farm is located approximately 3.3km south of High Bentham, which is one of a number of villages situated on the east side of the lower Lune Valley to the north-east of Lancaster. The site is between 210m and 220m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2005; Figure 1).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by Namurian millstone grit (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay on the higher ground and extensive alluvial deposits of gravel and silt within the wide Lune Valley (Countryside Commission 1998, 93). The site itself is situated within the lower part of the Lune Valley on the northern edge of the Bowland fringe, which is dominated by gently undulating topography, supporting lush pasture with occasional woodland (*op cit*, 91).

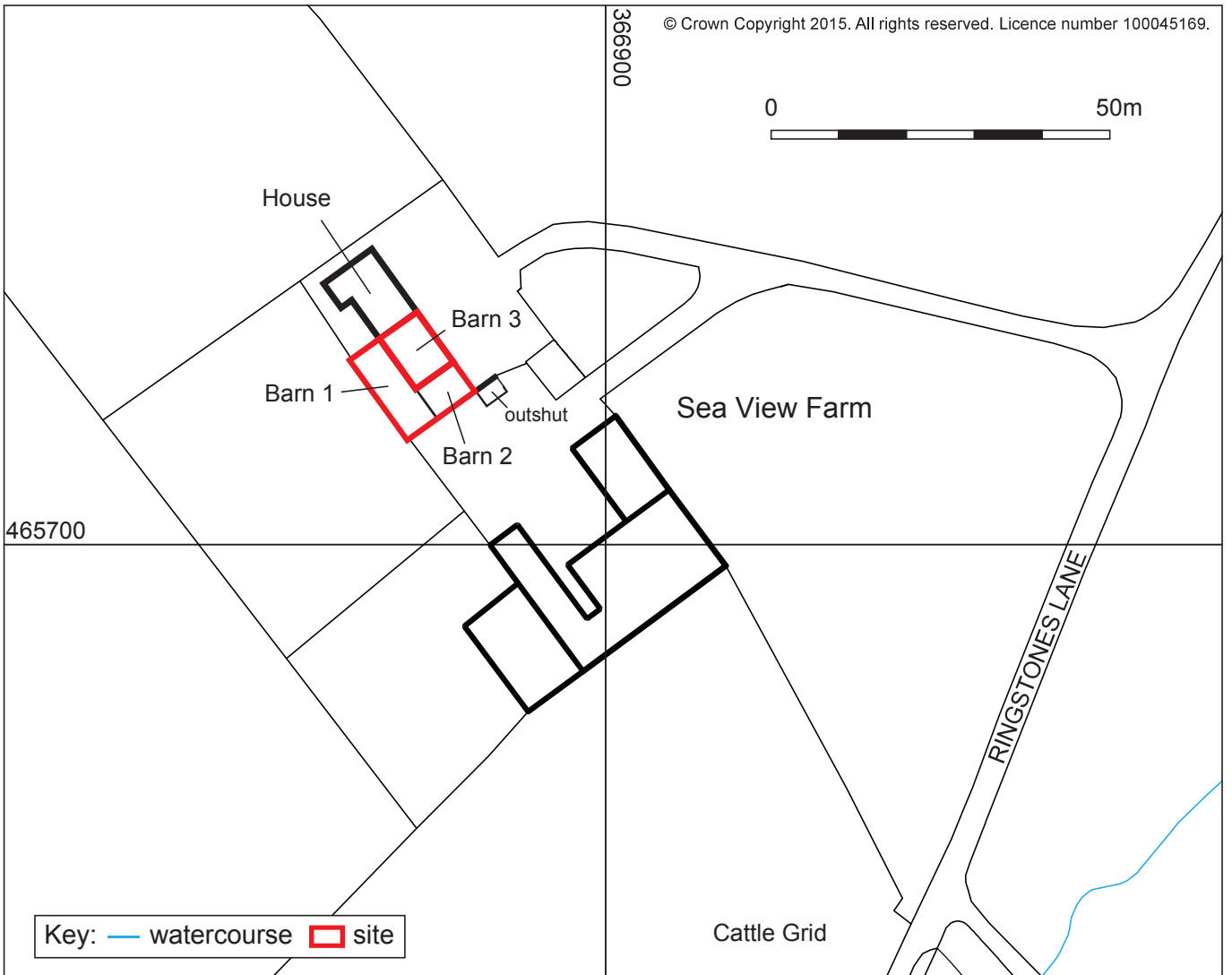
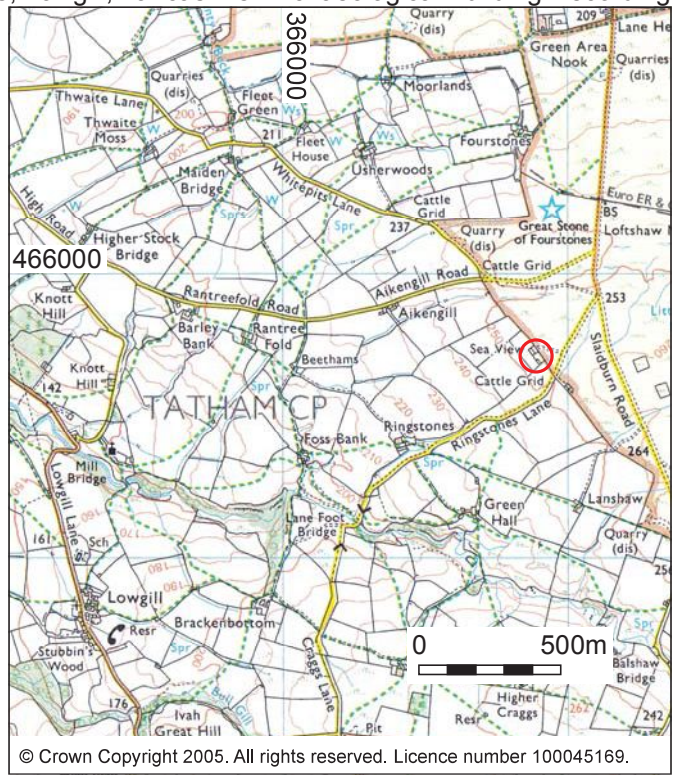
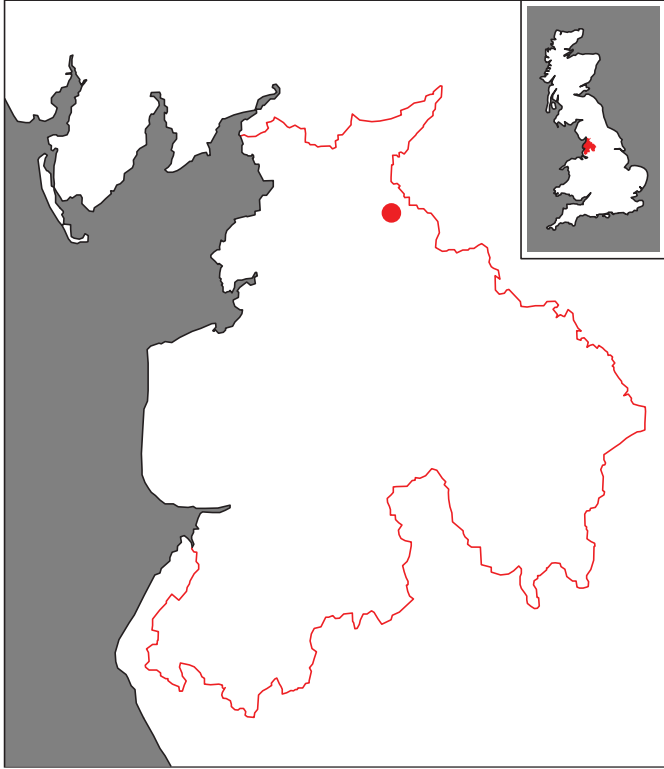


Figure 1: Site location

Client: George Morphet

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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised two separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structure in line with Historic England standards (Historic England 2016) and the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b). A suitable archive has been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

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

- **Online resources:** early maps and other historical information about the site were collected from a number of online sources;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** additional primary and secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library were also examined to provide information for the site background and map regression.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-2/3 type standards (Historic England 2016), which provides a relatively detailed record of the building, but discusses its development in terms of its historical context to only a limited extent. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both colour print and digital format, as both 12MB RAW files and jpegs, were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest (see *Appendix 2*). A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced by hand-annotation of printed plots of 'as existing' architect's drawings provided by the client. In addition, a cross-section was produced by hand. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
 - i. external elevations at a scale of 1:100 (Figure 2);
 - ii. a ground floor plan at a scale of 1:100 (Figure 3);
 - iii. an upper floor plan at a scale of 1:100 (Figure 4)
 - iv. a cross-section at a scale of 1:50 (Figure 5).

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building (see *Appendix 3*) will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c). A copy of this report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the Lancashire County Council Archaeological Service, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital record of the project will be made on the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Map and Image Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail and are not included in this section as they are not detailed enough to be useful in understanding the development of the property. Buildings are shown on the approximate route of Ringstones Lane between 'Force Bank' (Foss Bank) and 'Landshaw' (Lanshaw) on Yates's map of 1786, but these might relate to Ringstones, 590m to the west of the current site (see Figure 1), and the farm is not specifically named. Nothing is marked in the area to the east of Ringstones on Hennessey's map of 1830. The most useful maps for understanding the development of the site date from the mid-19th century onwards.

3.1.2 **Tithe Map 1848:** this map shows a meadow (plot 784) to the south-west of what will later be the property named Cocklake, as shown on the Ordnance Survey base mapping used in the tithe map transcript (Plate 1). Plot 784 is part of the landholding associated with Ringstones farm (to the south-west of the plot in question), owned by Miss Wildman, and occupied by Robert Blackburn.



Plate 1: Extract from the tithe map transcript for the parish of Tatham (Tatham History Society 2009-2015a)

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey 1848:** this map, surveyed in 1844, shows Sea View Farm was called 'Cocklake' (Plate 2). The central section of the building shown at the site appears to correspond to the Barn 3 while the L-shaped shippon (Barns 1 and 2) to its south-west and south-east sides had yet to be built.

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** this is the first 1:2,500 scale map of the area produced by the Ordnance Survey (surveyed in 1890) (Plate 3) and is therefore much more detailed than the previous map (1:10,560). Some alterations have been made to the buildings at Sea View, as the farm is now called, but the L-shaped shippon had still yet to be built. The farm is shown as a single north-west/south-east block.



Plate 2 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1848



Plate 3 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey 1895:** this map, which was surveyed in 1890, shows the same layout of buildings at the site as the 1891 edition (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3).

3.1.6 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** the L-shaped shippon had been built by this point, extending the rectangular block shown on the earlier editions on the south-west and south-east sides (Plate 5; cf. Plate 3).



Plate 4 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1895

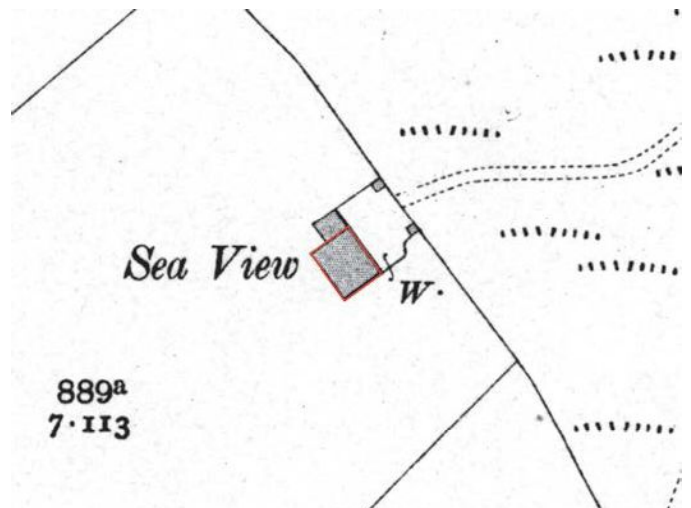


Plate 5 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 **Sea View Farm:** it is clear from the map evidence (see *Section 3.1* above) that the property was originally called Cocklake. Only one of the buildings being investigated is shown on the earliest available mapping of the area and the L-shaped shippon was not added until the very end of the 19th century or beginning of the 20th century. Sea View is an outlying part of the hamlet of Lowgill, in the parish of Tatham. While Tatham is first recorded in the Domesday survey Lowgill was originally a vaccary held by a junior branch of the Tatham family and is recorded from the 14th century (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 220-221). The original place-name, Cocklake, almost certainly derives from the Old English and refers to a nearby body of water on which wild birds were found (see other examples in Ekwall 1922).

3.2.2 **Owners:** the sources that were examined provide only limited information about the owners of the property, namely that it belonged to a Miss Wildman in 1848 (see *Section 3.1.2*).

3.2.3 **Occupiers:** details on the occupiers of Sea View Farm have been compiled primarily from the census information, although there are some gaps in the data. This information is summarised in Table 1, below, and recorded in full in *Appendix 4*. This shows that the property was known as Cocklake until the 1850s but it is not clear when it changed to its present name, although this must have been about 1891. The census returns show that it was originally occupied by farm labourers and then empty for a while before being listed as occupied by a farmer at the end of the 19th century.

Date	Name of occupier	Property	Source
1841	Nathaniel Bateson Margaret Bateson	Cocklake	1841 Census
1848	Robert Blackburn	Cocklake	Tithe map
1851	Henry Grimshaw Jane Grimshaw Thomas Grimshaw Mary Ann Grimshaw Henry Grimshaw John Grimshaw	Cocklake	1851 Census
1891	James Taylor Jane Taylor Elizabeth A Smith	Sea View	1891 Census
1911	Lawrence Dowbiggin Evelina Dowbiggin Agnes Dowbiggin Lancelot Dowbiggin Elizabeth Dowbiggin James Dowbiggin Christopher Dowbiggin William Dowbiggin Gilbert Dowbiggin	Sea View	1911 Census

Table 1: Occupiers of Sea View Farm

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 The main information on the farm building being investigated is presented in the map and image regression. The older barn (Barn 3) and the south-east end of the house at Sea View Farm are shown on the tithe map (Plate 1; cf. Figure 1) and the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map at a scale of 1:10,560 (Plate 2). The property was formerly known as Cocklake before it was called Sea View from the late-19th century. The census information shows that the farm was occupied by various farming families throughout the 19th century. The L-shaped shippon (Barns 1 and 2) was added to the south-west and south-east sides of the existing barn (Barn 3) between 1890 and 1910 (Plate 5; cf. Plate 3; Figure 1) and the footprint of the shippon is unchanged.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The site comprises an L-shaped shippon (Barns 1 and 2) around the south-west and south-east ends of an earlier barn (Barn 3) with a house at the north-west end (Plate 6 and Plate 7; Figure 1). The shippon is divided into two internally, in line with the end of the earlier barn (Barn 3). The room to the south-west side of Barn 3 is referred to throughout as Barn 1 and the room to the south-east is Barn 2 (Figure 3). Barn 3 is split over two floors with timber haylofts to the north-west and south-east ends.

4.1.2 Both the shippon and the earlier barn are predominantly stone-built. The white lime mortar is more apparent in Barn 3, whereas concrete render has obscured some of the stonework and parts have been repointed with concrete. The dividing wall between Barns 1 and 2 is a concrete block insertion and some red brick infill is noted. The floors in the shippon are concrete with concrete stalls throughout whereas the floor in Barn 3 is a mix of concrete, stone and earth. The lintels are a mix of timber and stone, as are the sills, and the windows are single-glazed with timber frames where present. There is a modern redbrick-built outshut to the east of Barn 2, which slightly overlaps the east corner of Barn 2, which was also examined, but the house was unrecorded.

4.1.3 The roof structure of Barn 1 is machine-cut timber with some I-beam supports and various other metal post and *ad hoc* timber props used to support it. The roof above, which is in a dilapidated condition, is a mix of slate and bonnet ridge tiles. The corrugated sheeting above Barn 2 is supported by a metal beam with machine-cut purlins. The timbers used in the roof structure of Barn 3 are a mix of old and new, some clearly being fairly modern replacements, and the majority of the timber used is machine-cut.



Plate 6: General view of the barns and house from the south-west



Plate 7: General view of the barns from the south

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North-east elevation:** the north-east elevation of Barn 2 is stone-built and the roofline rises from south-east to north-west where it butts the quoins at the south-east corner of Barn 3 (Plate 8 and Plate 9; Figure 2). The south-east end is butted and over-built by a modern redbrick structure, the roof of which slopes down to the north-west over the east corner of the shippon (Barn 2). The outshut has a single window set within a wider aperture, which is partially infilled to the north-west side (Plate 10). The doorway to the shippon (Barn 2) at the south-west end has a concrete lintel and there are possibly quoins in the jambs, but a lot of the stonework on this side is obscured by concrete render. There is a timber doorframe and a timber lintel internally, but no door. The high-level window to the north-west has a stone lintel and sill and timber surround. It was originally a three-light casement, but the bottom two are broken and boarded over. The top of this side of the shippon has a concrete skim and squared concrete edge to the corrugated sheeting. Barn 3 is also stone built, with large dressed quoins in the jambs of both doors (Plate 11; Figure 2). The stonework is mostly exposed with the white lime mortar showing, although there is some concrete render over the top in places. The plank and batten door to the south-east end of Barn 3 has a heavy stone lintel and timber surround and a mid-height frosted light (Plate 12). The central wagon door is a modern timber board door. The stone arch above is covered by board and obscured by concrete render behind that. The north-west end of Barn 3 overlaps the roof of the house and is slightly taller than the building to the north at the gutter line. Internally, it appears to butt the house, but this relationship is unclear outside where it is painted over. The roof of Barn 3 is stone flags and there is some repointing below the roofline.



Plate 8: North-east external elevation (Barn 2)



Plate 9: North-east external elevation of the barns and house



Plate 10: North-east external elevation of the outshut



Plate 11: The north-east external elevation of Barn 3



Plate 12: South-east doorway in the north-east external elevation of Barn 3

4.2.2 **South-east elevation:** the roof is slate above Barn 1 to the south-west and corrugated sheeting above Barn 2 to the north-east end (Plate 13). There is a frosted glass skylight to the south-west above Barn 1 and concrete edging to the corrugated sheeting on Barn 2. The stonework of the south-east end of Barn 3 is visible behind, although it is partially concrete rendered over. Barn 3 to the rear has a central owl hole at the top, with a stone lintel and sill, and a stone finial capping the stone flags on the roof. The shippon wall is stone-built and concrete with some re-pointing, especially to the north-east end. The wall is continuous across Barns 1 and 2 and there are quoins at both ends of the elevation (Figure 2). There is a wide wagon doorway to the south-west end (to Barn 1) with a heavy timber lintel and remnants of a timber surround but no door (Plate 14). The roughly central window to the north-east has a thin timber lintel and concrete sill (Plate 15). The window is top-opening, with a hinged casement (three-over-three) and timber surround. The north-east end of the elevation is butted and partially obscured by a modern redbrick structure with a sloping corrugated sheet roof (Plate 16).



Plate 13: South-east external elevations of the barns



Plate 14: South-east external elevation of Barn 1



Plate 15: South-east external elevation of Barn 2



Plate 16: Outshut against the south-east external elevation of Barn 2

4.2.3 **South-west elevation:** the south-west elevation is entirely stone-built with quoins at both ends (Plate 17; Figure 2). The slate roof of this end of the shippon (Barn 1) has a concrete edge to the north-west end and ridge tiles to the south-east at the corner. Barn 3 is visible above with a concrete skim and stone roof above. The shippon (Barn 1) extends slightly beyond Barn 3 to the north-west and parts of the roof of the shippon (Barn 1) and some of the stonework has collapsed, notably along the top at the front

but also revealing some of the stonework of Barn 3 to the rear. There are three windows in this side: the window opening to the north-west has a stone lintel and sill but no window frame (Plate 18); the central window opening has a timber lintel and concrete over the stones of the sill and no window frame (Plate 19); and, the window to the south-east, which is boarded from the outside, is missing its lintel and has a stone sill (Plate 19). There is a low-level blocked aperture to the south-east of that which has been infilled with modern brick. Three possible small beam slots were noted to the south-east end (Plate 20; Figure 2), so there was presumably another small structure added to this side at this end at one point which has since been removed. A concrete block wall butts and is partially tied-in to the south-east end of the elevation (Plate 20).



Plate 17: South-west external elevation



Plate 18: North-west end of the south-west external elevation



Plate 19: Centre of the south-west external elevation



Plate 20: South-east end of the south-west external elevation

4.2.4 **North-west elevation:** the outshut is visible to the north-east side of the house from the north-west. A stone wall extends from the east corner of Barn 2 to form its north-west elevation and the corrugated sheet roof is visible above (Figure 2; Plate 21 and Plate 22). The lintel of the door to the outshut overlaps the shippon (Barn 2) to the south-west. Internally, this wall is skimmed with concrete. The gutter line of Barn 3 is slightly taller than that of the house on both sides and the stone roof of Barn 3 overlaps the slates on the roof of the house on the north-east side. The pitch of roof of Barn 3 is slightly shallower than that of the house as the overall height of the roofs is approximately the same. The space above the line of the roof of the house to the barn roof is concrete rendered over. The north-west

elevation of Barn 1 is to the south-west side of the house (Plate 23). It is stone-built with concrete pointing over the lower part and more regular flatter stone courses above that to the existing roofline and there is some repointing to the roofline. The roof slopes upwards from the south-west to the north-east, where it butts the house, and there is a garden wall made from stone butting the south-west end (Figure 2; Plate 24). There are quoins in the wall at this end. The window opening at the north-east end of the elevation has a stone lintel and sill and no window frame and is partially in-filled with stone at the base. A smaller window to the south-west has a stone lintel and sill and a single-light, fixed timber casement. There is a small low-level opening between the two windows which has been infilled with brick.



Plate 21: Outshut to the east side of the barns



Plate 22: North-west external elevation of the outshut

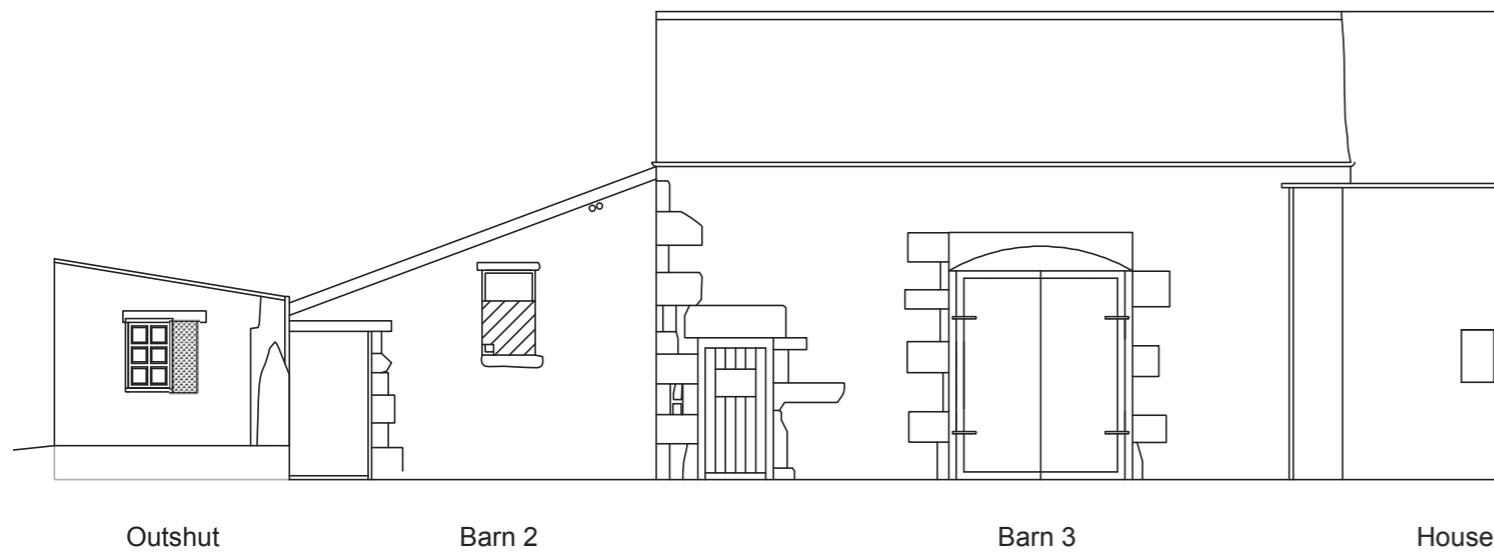


Plate 23: Barn 1 to the south-west side of the house

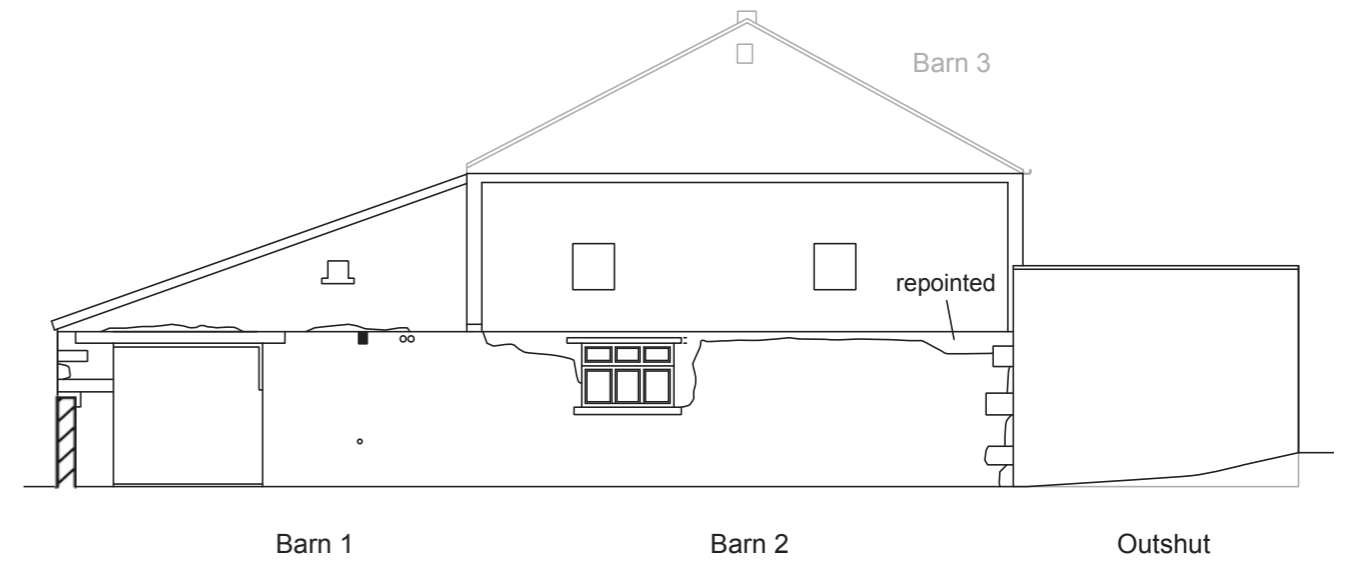


Plate 24: North-west external elevation of Barn 1

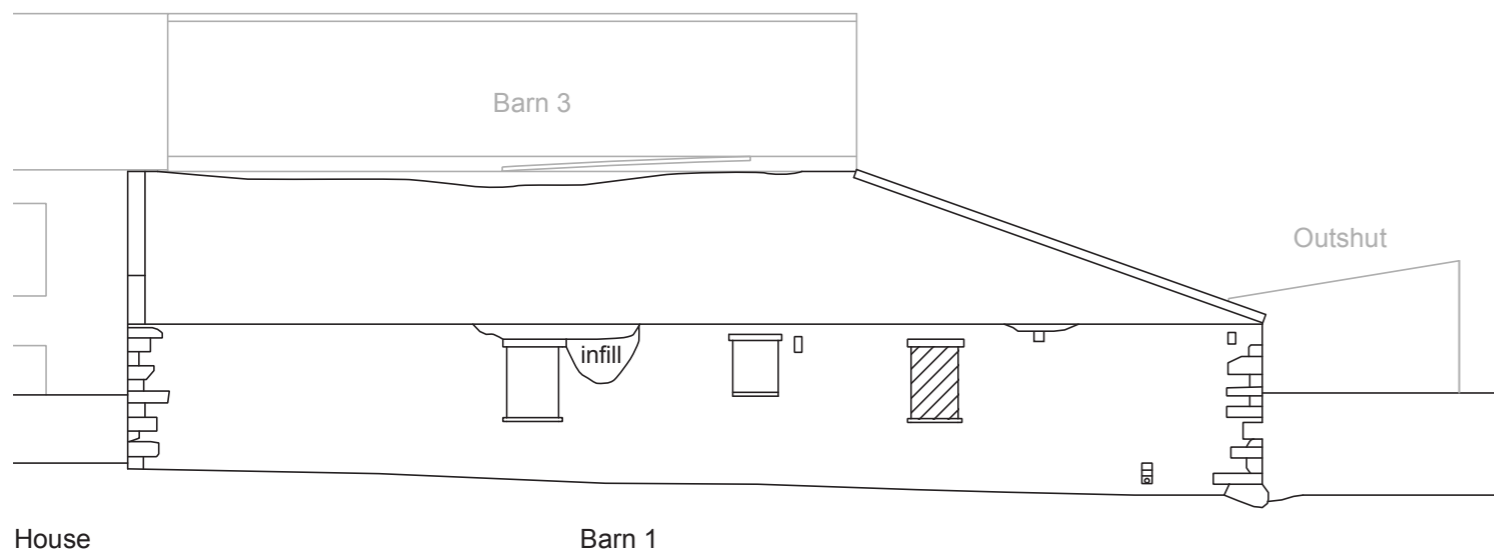
NORTH-EAST EXTERNAL ELEVATION



SOUTH-EAST EXTERNAL ELEVATION

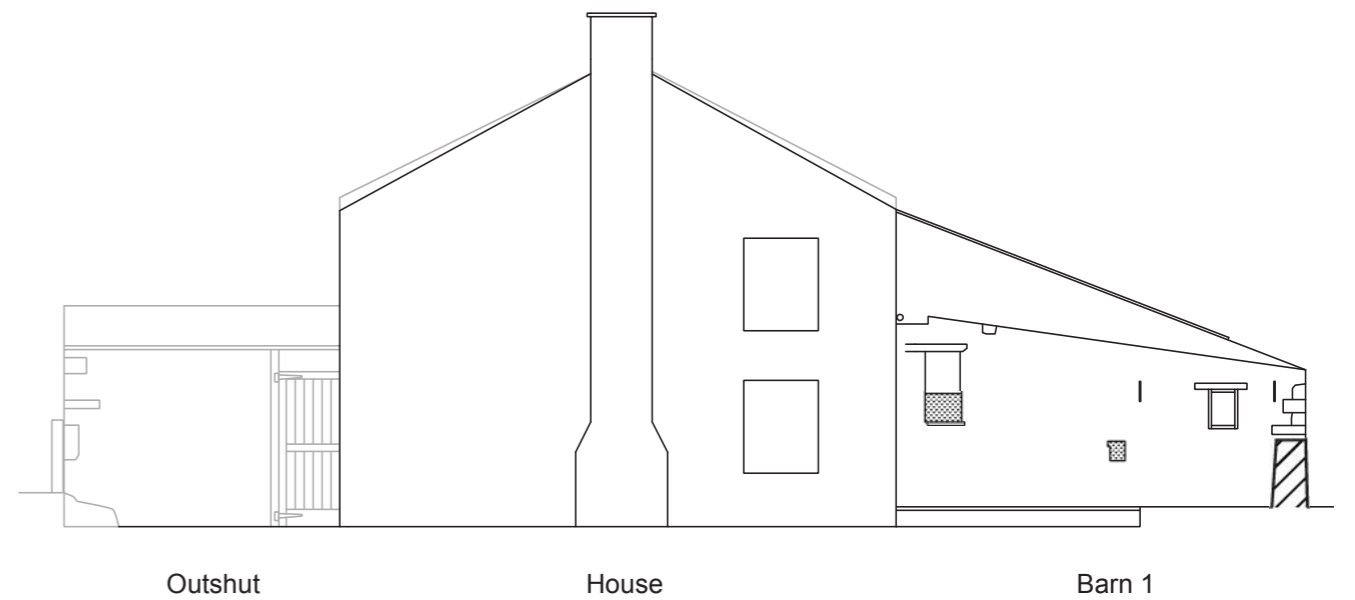


SOUTH-WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION



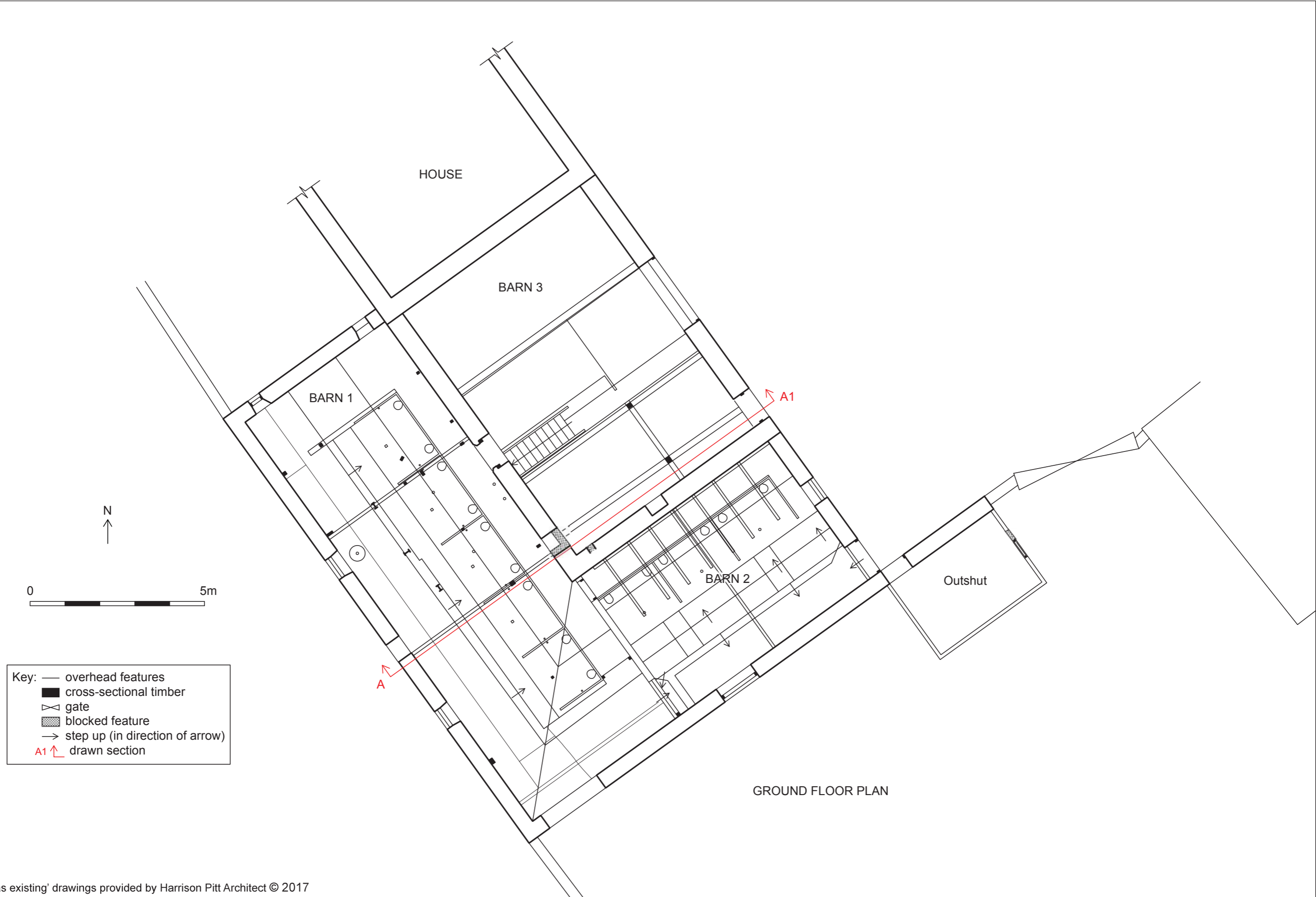
Key: — features to rear
 ■ blocked feature
 ▨ cross-sectional wall
 ▩ boarded
 - edge uncertain

NORTH-WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION



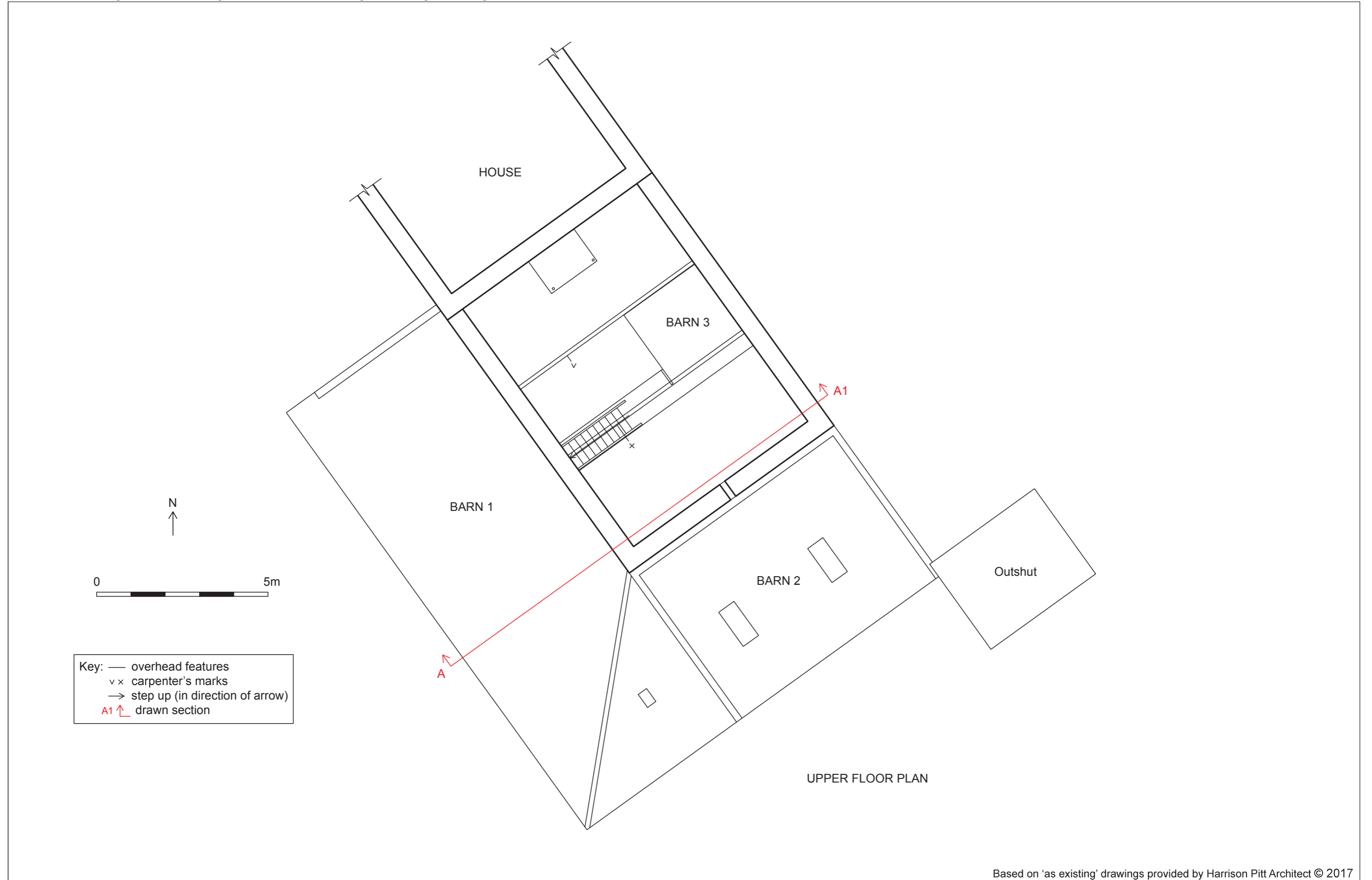
Based on 'as existing' drawings provided by Harrison Pitt Architect © 2017

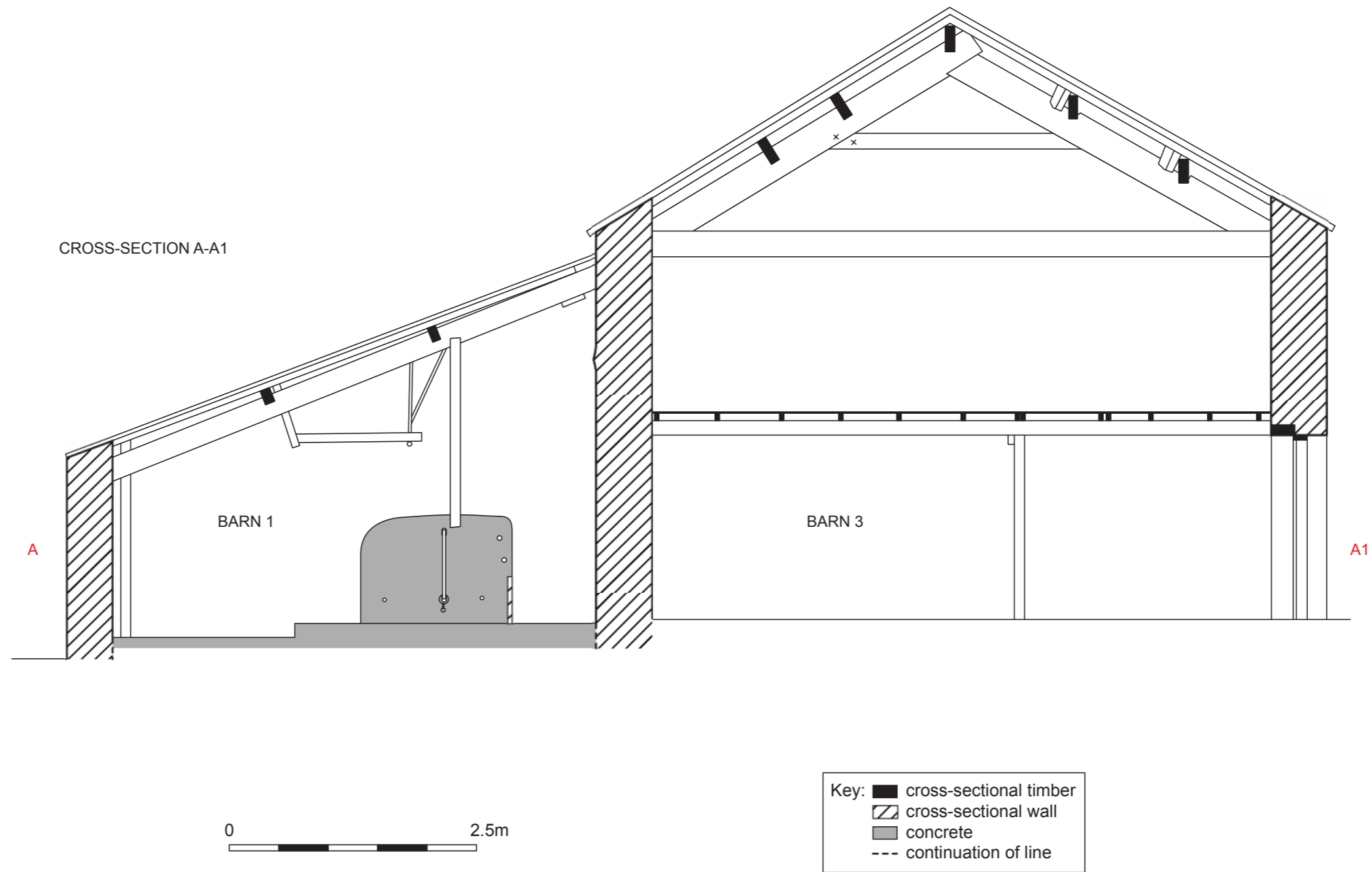
Figure 2: External elevations



Based on 'as existing' drawings provided by Harrison Pitt Architect © 2017

Figure 3: Ground floor plan





Based on 'as existing' drawings provided by Harrison Pitt Architect © 2017

Figure 5: Cross-section A-A1

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Barn 1:** Barn 1 comprises a large rectangular room, aligned north-west/south-east to the south-west side of Barns 2 and 3 (Figure 3). The mono-pitched roof slopes upwards towards the side of the other two barns (Figure 5) and the machine-cut timbers and slates are exposed (Plate 25). The roof is supported by two timber beams, aligned north-east/south-west, so the barn is effectively split into three bays from south-west to north-east. There are several metal props and additional timber and I-beam supports in place at the north-west end of the room in particular. The floor is a mix of grid-pattern and plain concrete, with a feed passage along the north-east side and a lower dung channel to the south-west side (Plate 26); both the feed passage and concrete stalls are raised relative to the dung channel. There are five stalls with troughs and tethering posts (Plate 27) and a low, modern redbrick wall partition at the north-west end of the most northerly stall.



Plate 25: General view of the north-west end of Barn 1



Plate 26 (left): Gridded concrete in the dung channel along the south-west side of Barn 1

Plate 27 (right): General view of the stalls in Barn 1

4.3.2 The north-west elevation is mostly exposed stone with some white plaster remaining (Plate 29). There are two window openings, both with stone sills and lintels (Plate 29). The one to the south-west has a single-light timber casement (fixed) (Plate 29) and the other is part blocked with stone and has no window frame (Plate 30).



Plate 28: Low redbrick partition wall at the north-west end of Barn 1



Plate 29: North-west internal elevation of Barn 1

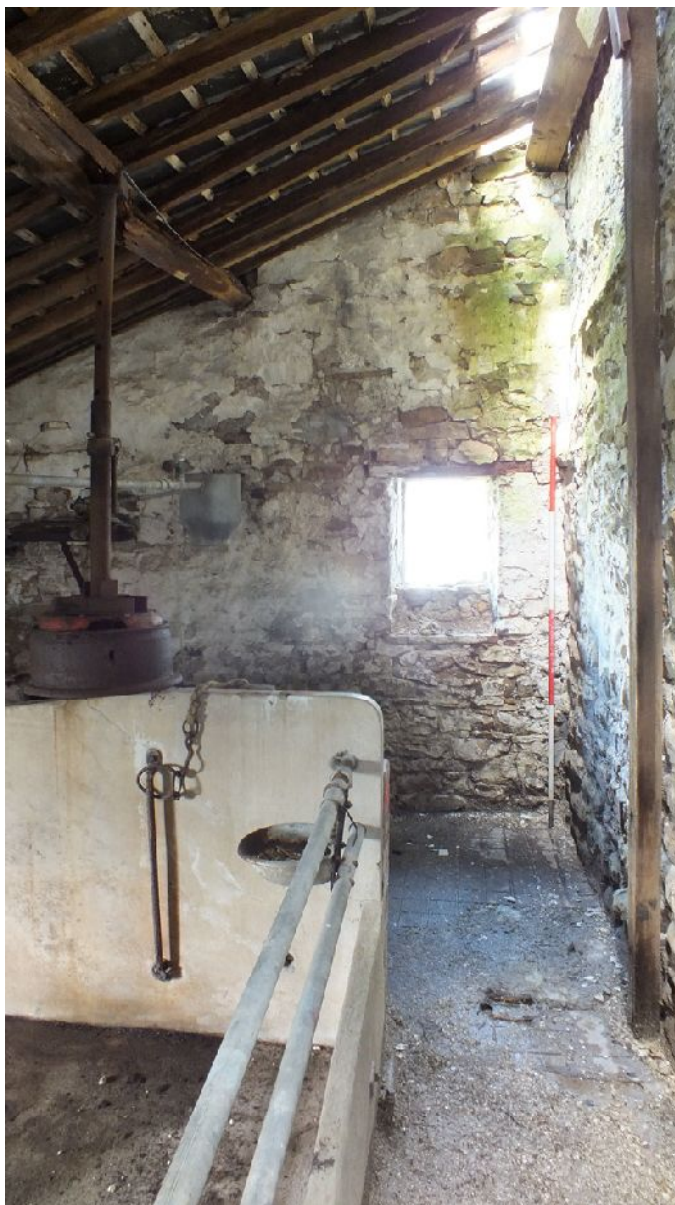


Plate 30: North-east end of the north-west internal elevation

4.3.3 The north-west end of the north-east elevation is stone and white plaster (Plate 31 and Plate 32). This section corresponds to the original outside wall of the earlier barn (Barn 3) before the addition of the L-shaped shippon (Barns 1 and 2). The feed passage runs along this side of the room (Plate 33). The old plank door to Barn 3 has a stone surround with chamfered quoins in the jambs and a stone lintel (Plate 34). The alcove to the south-east of that has a stone sill but the lintel is obscured. There is a prominent ridge along the north-east elevation at a high level, which probably corresponds to the original height of the shippon (Barn 1). The raised section is obvious on the north-west external elevation (see *Section 4.2.4* above). The end of the earlier barn (Barn 3) has quoins and some brick infill and the elevation to the south-east of that steps back to the north-east and is finished with concrete blocks (Plate 35 and Plate 36). The plank and batten stable door against the end of Barn 3 has a timber surround and concrete lintel (Plate 37). The concrete blocks are painted white, with a small area of concrete skim past the gate to the trough at the south-east end. The door at the south-east end has a timber lintel and a plank and batten door with long strap hinges (Plate 38).



Plate 31 (left): North-west end of the north-east internal elevation of Barn 1

Plate 32 (right): North-west internal elevation of Barn 1



Plate 33 (left): Feed passage along the north-east side of Barn 1

Plate 34 (right): Door to Barn 3 in the north-east internal elevation of Barn 1



Plate 35 (left): Step in the north-east internal elevation of Barn 1

Plate 36 (right): The south-east end of the north-east internal elevation of Barn 1



Plate 37 (left): Stable door against the south-east end of Barn 3 in the north-east internal elevation of Barn 1

Plate 38 (right): Plank and batten door at the south-east end of the north-east internal elevation of Barn 1

4.3.4 The south-east elevation is mostly stone and plaster in places (Plate 39). There is a wide opening to the south-west, which has a timber lintel and remnants of the timber door frame to the north-east side.



Plate 39: North-east side of the south-east internal elevation of Barn 1

4.3.5 The south-west elevation has a concrete skim along the base of the wall up to the brick partition at the north-west end of the room (Plate 40). The rest is exposed stone with lime mortar and plaster (visible to the left hand side of Plate 28). There are three window openings in this side: the one to the south-east is slightly splayed, has a timber lintel, stone sill and no frame, and is boarded over (Plate 41); the centre window opening has a timber lintel and concrete sill but no window frame (Plate 41); and, the one to the north-west has a stone lintel and sill, slightly splayed jambs, and no window frame (Plate 42).



Plate 40: South-west internal elevation of Barn 1



Plate 41: South-east end of the south-west internal elevation of Barn 1



Plate 42: General view of Barn 1 from the north-west end

4.3.6 **Barn 2:** the room is open to the mono-pitched corrugated sheet roof, which is supported by a central sloped metal beam, aligned north-west/south-east, and two machine-cut timber purlins (Plate 43 and Plate 44). There are two skylights. The floor is concrete, with a dung channel to the south-east side (Figure 3), and there are three wide concrete stalls with metal drinking troughs (Plate 45). There is a feed passage along the north-west side of the room (Figure 3) and concrete skim on each wall.



Plate 43: South-west side of the metal beam support in Barn 2



Plate 44: North-east side of the metal beam support in Barn 2



Plate 45: Stalls in Barn 2

4.3.7 The north-west elevation comprises the south-east end of the earlier barn (Barn 3) (Figure 3; Plate 46). There are throughstones or possible flags near the top of the elevation, above the hayloft on this side (Plate 47). This possibly represents the original height of the shippon roof (Barn 2). There are also two high-level vents above that in the end of Barn 3.



Plate 46: North-west internal elevation of Barn 2



Plate 47: Hayloft and throughstones in the north-west internal elevation of Barn 2

4.3.8 There is a high-level window on the north-east elevation with a stone sill and covered lintel. It was originally a three-light window, but the bottom two are broken and boarded from the outside. The doorway at the south-east end has a timber lintel internally and timber frame but the door is missing (Plate 48).



Plate 48: North-east internal elevation of Barn 2

4.3.9 The south-east elevation is mostly concrete skim and some red brick to the top edge (Plate 49). Externally this elevation is stone. The window to the south-west side is top-opening, with a hinged casement (three-over-three) and timber frame and lintel.



Plate 49: Window in the south-east internal elevation of Barn 2

4.3.10 The south-west elevation comprises mostly concrete blocks with some red brick infill above and slopes up to the south-east end of Barn 3, which it butts (Plate 50). There are two doors to Barn 1: the door at the end of the feed passage is a plank and batten stable door and the one to the south-east end is also a plank and batten door.



Plate 50: South-west internal elevation of Barn 2

4.3.11 **Barn 3:** this barn is effectively a single large room open to the rafters and stone roof above with haylofts to the north-west and south-east sides (Figure 3 and Figure 4). There are two north-east/south-west trusses, each of which comprises a tie-beam with a collar, central ridge purlin and two purlins per pitch (Plate 51 and Plate 52; Figure 5). Much of the timberwork is machine-cut, with some older, more roughly hewn purlins present to the north-east side in the north corner (Plate 53 and Plate 54), at least one of which is reused. The other purlins look to be fairly modern machine-cut replacements with repairs to the roof structure to the south-east end of the barn in particular where there is concrete repointing to the wall around the replacement purlins, which are set more vertically (Plate 54 and Plate 55; Figure 5). The north-west truss has a carpenter's mark 'V' on the south-west side of its south-east face (Plate 56) and the south-east truss is marked 'X' on the south-west side of its south-east face (Plate 57). There are stone slabs running south-west/north-east across the centre of the room, forming a threshing floor, with concrete to the north-west and an earth floor in the bay to the south-east of that (Plate 58 and Plate 59). The threshold to the yard is concrete. All of the walls are exposed stone with a white lime mortar.



Plate 51: The north-west truss in Barn 3



Plate 52: The south-east truss in Barn 3



Plate 53: Old purlins in the north corner to the north-east side of Barn 3



Plate 54: Old purlins above the wagon door and at the north end to the north-east side of Barn 3



Plate 55: Replacement purlins at the south-east end of Barn 3



Plate 56 (left): Carpenter's mark on the north-west truss in Barn 3



Plate 57 (right): Carpenter's mark on the south-east truss in Barn 3



Plate 58: Stone threshing floor in Barn 3



Plate 59: Stone threshing floor in Barn 3, viewed from above

4.3.12 The hayloft above the concrete floor on the north-west side of the room comprises modern machine-cut timber joists, which rest on a heavy duty south-west/north-east chamfered timber beam (Plate 60), with broad timber sheets for the floor, and there is modern concrete around the beam slots in the wall. The north-west elevation is plain, with some brick and concrete infill noted below the current hayloft (Plate 61), presumably in old beam slots for an earlier hayloft. The hayloft to this side of the room is therefore slightly above its original height, and there is a large water tank on metal props above that (Plate 62).



Plate 60: The north-west internal elevation of Barn 3 at ground floor level



Plate 61: Red brick infill in the north-west internal elevation of Barn 3 below the hayloft



Plate 62: The north-west internal elevation of Barn 3 at the upper floor level

4.3.13 The north-east elevation is plain (Plate 63 and Plate 64). The north-west end of the north-east elevation appears to butt the south-east end of the house when viewed from inside, while externally it was noted that the roofline of the barn overlaps the slates of the house and stands slightly taller than it, both of which suggest the barn probably post-dates the house. The large central wagon doorway in this elevation has dressed quoins in the jambs and a timber lintel internally and a stone voussoir arch to the outside, which is rendered over and covered by board externally. The door itself is modern timber board. South-east of the wagon door is a low door with a timber frame and an old timber lintel and there are quoins in the jambs. The door is a plank and batten door with strap hinges and a single mid-height frosted light. The north-east elevation is plain above and either side of the wagon door (Plate 65 and Plate 66).



Plate 63: The north-west end of the north-east internal elevation of Barn 3 at ground floor level



Plate 64: The south-east end of the north-east internal elevation of Barn 3 at ground floor level



Plate 65: The north-west end of the north-east internal elevation of Barn 3 at the upper floor level



Plate 66: The south-east end of the north-east internal elevation of Barn 3 at the upper floor level

4.3.14 The hayloft above the earth floor to the south-east side of the room has two round-section beams supporting it, aligned south-west/north-east, and there are additional square-section timber supports below and timber joists and narrow timber floorboards above (Plate 67). The beam to the south-east is certainly reused, and there is modern concrete around the beams in the beam slots. The south-east elevation is plain, with an alcove to the south-west of centre, with a stone sill and lintel (Plate 68), and possibly a blocked alcove to the south-west of that at ground floor level (Plate 69), and there is a central owl hole with a stone lintel and sill at the top (Plate 70).



Plate 67: The south-east internal elevation of Barn 3 at ground floor level

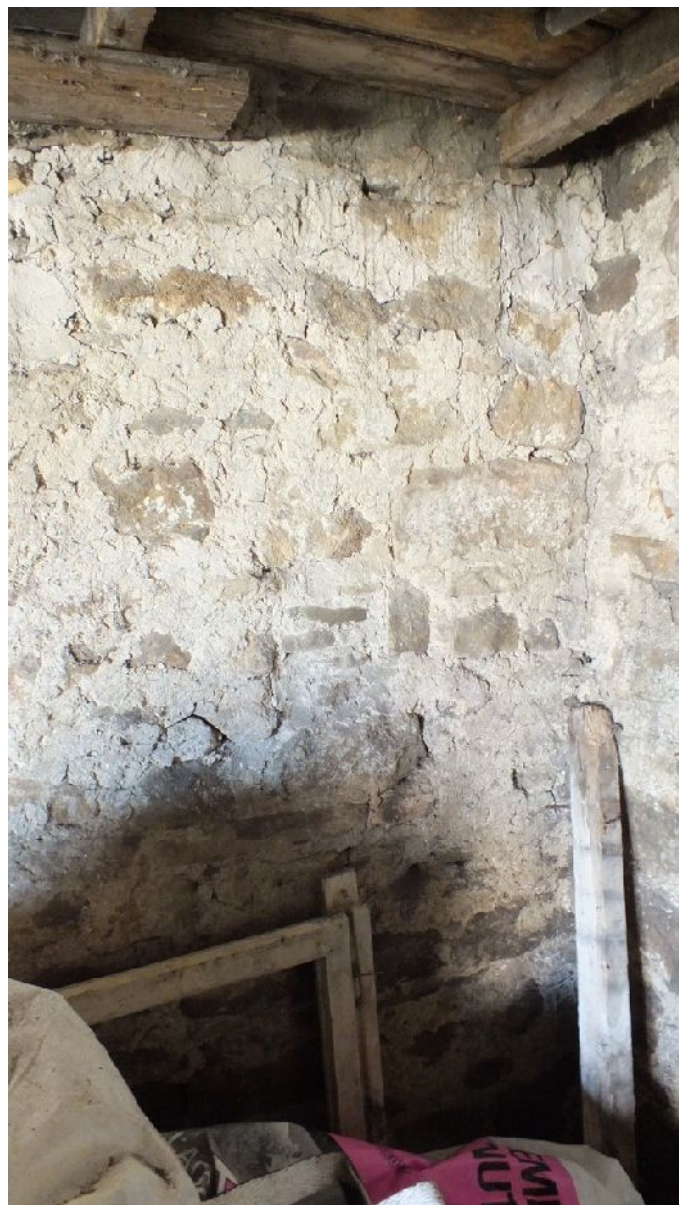


Plate 68 (left): Alcove in the south-east internal elevation of Barn 3 at ground floor level

Plate 69 (right): Blocked feature in the south-east internal elevation of Barn 3 at ground floor level



Plate 70: The south-east internal elevation of Barn 3 at the upper floor level

4.3.15 There is a blocked window at the south-east end of the south-west elevation with an old timber lintel and stone sill (Plate 71 and Plate 72). The doorway midway along this side of the room has quoins in the jambs and long strap hinges and a plank and batten door (Plate 73). Some but not all of the quoins are noted to be continuous through to this side from Barn 1 and the elevation is plain to the north-west of that. The upper floor level of this elevation is also plain (Plate 74 and Plate 75).



Plate 71: The south-west internal elevation of Barn 3 at ground floor level



Plate 72 (left): Blocked window at the south-east end of the south-west internal elevation of Barn 3

Plate 73 (right): Central doorway in the south-west internal elevation of Barn 3



Plate 74: South-east end of the south-west internal elevation of Barn at the upper floor level



Plate 75: North-west end of the south-west internal elevation of Barn at the upper floor level

5. Discussion

5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 **Introduction:** the results of the building recording provide a reasonably good understanding of the development of the site. Unfortunately, the available maps of the area do not allow many of the changes to the site to be closely dated. In total, five possible phases of development have been tentatively identified.

5.1.2 **Phase 1 (early to mid-19th century):** Barn 3 and certainly the south-east end of the house as it stands today were present in 1844 when the first Ordnance Survey map was surveyed. The style of truss within Barn 3 is suggestive of an 18th or 19th century date (see Brunskill 2002, 153), and it appears to butt the house, which suggests it is later. It was originally built as a threshing barn, with a stone threshing floor, and may have had a hayloft against the north-west elevation at a slightly lower level than the current one. The doorways in the north-east elevation have quoins in the jambs and look to be original features, while the central doorway on the south-west side is probably also not a later insertion. The chamfered quoins forming the door surround are most likely reused from an earlier building as the lintel for this door is not chamfered and, although some of the quoins are continuous from Barn 1 to Barn 3, the quoins too are perhaps a little mismatched from inside to outside. The barn originally also had a window on the south-west side. Most of the timberwork is machine-cut: only some of the purlins look to be old and at least one is reused.

5.1.3 **Phase 2 (late 19th – early 20th century):** the L-shaped shippon, comprising Barns 1 and 2, was added to the south-west and south-east ends of Barn 3 between 1890 and 1910; it first appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1913 (Plate 5), which was revised in 1910, and is not shown on the 1891 edition (Plate 3), surveyed in 1890. The window in the south-west elevation of Barn 3 was probably blocked as a result of the construction of this element. The outside wall of Barns 1 and 2 appears to be a continuous build: it is uniformly c0.45m thick, it has quoins at the three outer corners, and it clearly butts Barn 3. The windows in the north-west elevation of Barn 1 and the outer two windows in the south-west elevation, both of which have slightly splayed jambs, appear to be original, as do the wagon door in the south-east elevation and the high window in the north-east elevation of Barn 2. The doorway to the north-east from Barn 2 is also probably original as it has quoins in the north-west jamb. The stone-built north-east wall of the outshut is also perhaps mid-to-late 19th century: a building is shown to extend in this direction from the east corner of the earlier barn on the 1848 edition of the Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1844, but only an outlined plot boundary (possibly a garden wall?) appears on later editions.

5.1.4 **Phase 3 (?mid-20th century):** both sections of the L-shaped shippon (Barns 1 and 2) appear to have been raised in height, although the exact date when this occurred is unknown. Externally, the north-west end of Barn 1 is of a different build from above approximately 2m height from the garden and internally there is a pronounced ridge approximately 2.7m above the floor along the north-east elevation. This elevation corresponds to the outside wall of Barn 3, and the ridge is now slightly below the current roofline of the mono-pitched roof of Barn 1, which suggests the roof of the shippon was originally lower. The north-west internal elevation of Barn 2 has bare stone above a certain point up to the roofline, which suggests this end of the shippon was also once lower than it is now against the south-east end of Barn 3. None of the machine-cut timbers used in the roofing appear particularly early. The partition wall between Barns 1 and 2 is not original, although it may have replaced an earlier partition: it is made from concrete blocks with a red brick infill above. The window to the north-east at the north-west end of Barn 1 may have been partially blocked in this phase. The house was extended at least once to the north-west after 1910 (Plate 5; cf. Figure 1), but the house was not recorded as part of this survey.

5.1.5 **Phase 4 (?mid-to-late 20th century):** Barn 2 has a different roof to Barn 1: the roof to Barn 1 is slate, whereas the roof for Barn 2 is corrugated sheets, so Barn 2 has presumably been reroofed more recently. Some red brick is apparent internally in the south-east wall of Barn 2. This is not apparent from the outside; however, the wall has been heavily repointed externally along the top edge. This red brick infill and concrete repointing presumably relates to repairs carried out before the current roof was added. The wide window in this elevation, with a concrete sill, is also a late insertion, partially masked by

repointing. The concrete block wall tied in to the south corner of Barn 1 is obviously late. Internally, the concrete floors and stalls are also late, and were apparently inserted by the previous owner (George Morphet pers comm). It is uncertain when the current haylofts were added internally at the north-west and south-east ends of Barn 3; the one at the north-west end possibly replaced an earlier hayloft. Various elements of the haylofts have been repaired or replaced with modern materials, such as the machine cut joists and boards, and the steps up to the section on the south-east side of the barn were made by the client (George Morphet pers comm). Similarly, several of the purlins in Barn 3 have been replaced with modern timbers and some concrete repointing has been carried out. All three of the barns have most recently been used for storage.

5.1.6 **Phase 5 (late 20th century)**: the red brick outshut, which overlaps the east corner of Barn 2, is mostly constructed from late machine-made brick: only the stone-built north-west wall is earlier (see *Section 5.1.2* above). The lintel from the door to the outshut on this side is tied in to the barn but the brick-built section is clearly a later addition. The possible beam slots noted at the south-east end of the south-west external elevation suggest another structure (possibly a lean-to) may have been positioned here temporarily.

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 The earlier barn (Barn 3) at Sea View Farm was originally a threshing barn, this was then enlarged by the addition of an L-shaped shippon in the late 19th or early 20th century (Barns 1 and 2). This kind of development is frequently seen during this time, when the need for increased space for housing cattle and a move away from arable farming and grain processing towards cattle farming occurred as the demand for dairy products increased (Brunskill 2007, 140-141). The addition of an L-shaped shippon (Barns 1 and 2) to the earlier barn (Barn 3) at Sea View Farm epitomises this general shift in emphasis.

5.2.2 None of the windows or doors in Barn 3 are late insertions, however, the haylofts to either side are probably mid-to-late 20th century additions even if the one to the north-west perhaps replaced an earlier hayloft. It is uncertain when these were added. The stone used for the roof is presumably original; however, some of the timbers used in the roof structure are clearly modern replacements. The style of truss suggests an 18th or 19th century date although much of the timber is machine-cut. The older purlins may have been reused and, as noted in *Section 5.1.2*, the chamfered stone door surround in the south-west side of Barn 3 was probably also reused from an earlier building.

5.2.3 Externally, the shippons retain much of their original stonework and, apart from having been raised in height and reroofed, and the insertion or widening of a window in the south-east elevation, relatively little modification has been carried out. Internally, this is not the case: the timbers of the mono-pitched roof are all modern and the stalls and floors are concrete, and very little of its original fabric or character is retained. The concrete stalls are of no historic value.

5.2.4 The roof of Barn 1 is supported by several props, especially at the north-west end, and it is clearly in need of repair. The top edge of the south-west elevation and south-east elevation of Barn 1 in particular are also in need of repair. It appears that the south-east elevation of Barn 2 has had some repairs carried out with red brick infill and concrete repointing.

5.2.5 **Summary**: the addition of the L-shaped shippon is characteristic of general trends in regional agricultural practices and, while far from unique, is another demonstration of this phenomenon, although the use of an L-shaped addition to form the shippon is relatively unusual. Internally, the shippon retains very little of its original character and has been extensively modernised with concrete stalls and flooring for animal housing. Since the building itself is no longer in use for animal housing and it is not a functioning part of the working farm, the significance of the building lies primarily in its outward appearance.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

SEA VIEW FARM, RINGSTONES LANE, LOWGILL, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording Project Design



Client: George Morphet

NGR: 357863 472602

Planning application ref APP/A2335/W/17/3181882

April 2018

Client: George Morphet

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. 17/00466/CU), which was subsequently determined after an appeal (ref. APP/A2335/W/17/3181882) for the conversion of two barns Sea View Farm, Ringstones Lane, Lowgill, Lancashire (NGR 357863 472602) into a dwelling, a condition (No. 3) requiring an archaeological building recording was placed on the decision notice. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by George Morphet (hereafter 'the client') via his agent Harrison Pitt Architects to carry out the archaeological building recording and this project design was produced in response.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 30 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct. The desk-based assessment and building recording will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists.

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons)), ACIfA**, who will also carry out the building recording with appropriately experienced assistance as necessary. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has managed a number of recent projects in Cumbria and Lancashire including several archaeological building recordings. Recent projects include the recording of a former public house in Dalton-in-Furness (Greenlane Archaeology 2011a), lock keeper's cottage in Ulverston (Greenlane Archaeology 2011b), former school in Millom (Greenlane Archaeology 2011c) and industrial and commercial buildings in Barrow-in-Furness (Greenlane Archaeology 2009; 2011d). He is very experienced at building recording, having carried out numerous such projects, mainly in Cumbria and Lancashire, over the past 18 years.

2. Objectives

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 To examine early maps of the site and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand the dating and development of the building, and set it in its historic context.

2.2 Building Recording

2.2.1 To undertake a programme of archaeological building recording of the building to a Level 2/3-type standard (Historic England 2016). This will provide a relatively detailed record of the building, as well as providing outline information about its development, form and function.

2.3 Report

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the desk-based assessment and building recording, which will outline the character, form and development of the historic fabric of the building.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the building recording.

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk-based Assessment

3.1.1 A rapid examination of easily available sources, particularly maps, relating to the site will be carried out. These will include:

- **Lancashire Record Office:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. Of principal importance are early maps of the site, particularly Ordnance Survey maps. These will be examined in order to establish the date of the building, any periods of alteration, and, where possible, its function in order to set it in its historic context. In addition, any details of the building's architect(s), patrons and owners will be acquired where available;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps and local histories are held by Greenlane Archaeology. These will be consulted in order to provide information about the date of the building, and any obvious phases of alteration.

3.2 Archaeological Building Recording

3.2.1 A programme of archaeological building recording to Historic England Level 2/3-type standards is required (Historic England 2016). This is a moderate level of investigation intended to record the form, function, and phasing of the building, without incorporating the results of the desk-based assessment, in order to aid the interpretation of its development. It will comprise three types of recording:

- **Drawn Record:** plans of all of the principal floors will be produced, indicating alterations to the building and the location of each photographed feature of architectural or historic interest. These are compiled through hand measured survey techniques utilising 'as existing' plans and survey drawings. These are then drawn up to produce the final illustrations. In addition, a plan showing the location of the building in relation to other nearby buildings, structures and landscape features will also be produced;
- Elevations and cross-sections will be included where considered useful in explaining the relationship between different elements of the building or showing features of architectural or historic interest. Where photographs show adequate information these may be used instead;
- **Written Record:** descriptive records of all elements of the building will be made on Greenlane Archaeology standard *pro forma* record sheets. These records will describe the building's plan, form, function, age, and construction materials. They will then be used to provide an account of the development of the building. In addition, the landscape and historic setting of the building will be described, in particular its relationship with other nearby buildings, streets, settlements and other structures;
- **Photographic Record:** photographs in colour digital format (RAW files at 12meg resolution) will be taken. These will cover both general and detailed shots of the external elevations, individual rooms and circulation areas, but also scaled photographs of specific features of architectural or archaeological interest. In addition, a record of the associated landscape and nearby buildings will also be made. Digital photographs will also be used for illustrative purposes within the report, and a written record will be kept of all of the photographs that are taken.

3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of the building investigation will be compiled into a report, which will provide a summary and details of any sources consulted. It will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the desk-based assessment;
- Results of the building recording;
- Discussion of the results including phasing information;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including some or all of the following:
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;

- a plan showing the location of the building in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
- plans of all of the principal floors of the building showing the location of each photographed feature of architectural or archaeological interest;
- elevations of the building;
- a cross-section or cross-sections showing as a minimum the roof structure;
- photographs of the building, features of architectural/historic interest and its landscape, accompanied by appropriate descriptions;
- copies of selected historic maps and plans of the building.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, together with a copy of the report. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA (ClfA 2014b). In addition details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A paper copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the Lancashire Historic Environment Record. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from **30th April 2018**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the elements of the project will be carried out in the following order:

- **Task 1:** desk-based assessment;
- **Task 2:** on-site building recording;
- **Task 3:** production of draft report including illustrations;
- **Task 4:** feedback on draft report, editing and production of final report;
- **Task 5:** finalisation and deposition of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access and Clearance

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s). In addition, the building will be cleared by the client in order to allow internal photographs to be taken without obstructions. Greenlane Archaeology reserves the right to increase the price if the building has not been cleared at the time of recording, if this results in additional time on site to photograph the building's interior once it has been cleared. This also applies if the exterior is not accessible or obstructed to the extent that it prevents the building recording taking place as required.

5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£1,000,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally and ethically sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, and uses ethical telephone and internet services

supplied by the Phone Co-op. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

6. Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, revised edn, Reading

CIfA, 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, revised edn, Reading

Greenlane Archaeology, 2009 *Davey's Yard, Salthouse Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011a *Cavendish Arms, Market Place, Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011b *Lock Cottage, Canal Foot, Ulverston, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011c *Land Adjacent to the Millom Cricket Club, St George's Road, Millom, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011d *Oxford Chambers, 102 Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Historic England, 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, Swindon

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital
001	Exterior	Where Barn 3 butts the house	02-43
002	Exterior	Detail of the overlapping roofs where Barn 3 butts the house	02-44
003	Exterior	North-east external elevation of the earlier barn (Barn 3) to the north	01-15; 01-21; 02-41
004	Exterior	North-east external elevation of the barns and house	01-22
005	Exterior	North-east external elevation	01-19
006	Exterior	North-east external elevation of the barns and house	01-16
007	Exterior	Red brick outshut	01-57
008	Exterior	South-east external elevation	01-01; 01-17; 01-56
009	Exterior	South-east external elevation: north-east end	01-02
010	Exterior	South-east external elevation: south-west end	01-03
011	Exterior	General view of the south-west and south-east external elevations	01-53
012	Exterior	South-west external elevations of the house and barns	01-55
013	Exterior	South-west external elevation	01-04; 01-54
014	Exterior	South-west external elevation: south-east end	01-05
015	Exterior	South-west external elevation: centre	01-06
016	Exterior	South-west external elevation: north-west end	01-07
017	Exterior	North-west and south-west external elevations	01-08
018	Exterior	North-west external elevation	01-09; 01-11
019	Exterior	North-west external elevation and garden	01-10
020	Exterior	General view of the house and barns	01-59
021	Exterior	General view of the north-west external elevation of the house	01-58
022	Exterior	Door at the south-east end of the north-east external elevation (Barn 3)	02-42
023	Exterior	North-east external elevation and red brick outshut	01-14
024	Exterior	North-east external elevation	01-13
025	Exterior	North-west external elevation / stone wall of red brick outshut	01-20
026	Exterior	Wall from Barn 2 into red brick outshut	01-30
027	Exterior	North-east external elevation red brick outshut	01-18
028	Exterior	South-east external elevation and red brick outshut	01-12
029	Barn 1	Dung channel to the south-west side of the room	01-32; 01-33
030	Barn 1	General view	01-31; 01-52
031	Barn 1	South-west elevation	01-34
032	Barn 1	South-east elevation and door at the south-east end of the north-east elevation	01-51
033	Barn 1	South-east elevation	01-50
034	Barn 1	Step in the north-east elevation; junction Barn 2/Barn 3	01-47
035	Barn 1	North-west elevation	01-40
036	Barn 1	Stalls	01-37
037	Barn 1	General view	01-36
038	Barn 1	Windmill / turbine blade and rudder	02-47
039	Barn 1	Windmill / turbine blade and rudder	02-46
040	Barn 1	North-east elevation: north-west end	01-41
041	Barn 1	North-east elevation	01-42
042	Barn 1	Feed passage	01-43
043	Barn 1	North-west elevation	01-39
044	Barn 1	North-west elevation: north-east end	01-38
045	Barn 1	Door to the earlier barn (Barn 3)	01-45
046	Barn 1	Door to the earlier barn (Barn 3)	01-44; 02-45
047	Barn 1	South-west elevation: south-east end	01-35
048	Barn 1	North-east elevation: stable door to Barn 2	01-48
049	Barn 1	Door to the earlier barn (Barn 3)	01-46
050	Barn 1	North-east elevation: door at the south-east end (to Barn 2)	01-49

Photo ID No.	Location	Description	Colour digital
051	Barn 2	Stalls / north corner	01-24
052	Barn 2	North-west elevation	01-25
053	Barn 2	North-east elevation	01-26
054	Barn 2	Window in south-east elevation	01-61
055	Barn 2	'Hayloft' and throughstones	01-60
056	Barn 2	North-east elevation	01-27
057	Barn 2	Metal beam	01-28
058	Barn 2	Metal beam	01-29
059	Barn 2	South-west elevation	01-23
060	Barn 3	North-west elevation	02-01
061	Barn 3	North-west elevation	02-02
062	Barn 3	Brick infill below the hayloft at the north-west end	02-16
063	Barn 3	Concrete repointing below the hayloft at the north-west end	02-17
064	Barn 3	North-west end of the north-east elevation	02-03; 02-04
065	Barn 3	South-east end of the north-east elevation	02-05
066	Barn 3	Door at the south-east end of the north-east elevation	02-06
067	Barn 3	South-east elevation	02-07
068	Barn 3	Alcove in the south-east elevation	02-08
069	Barn 3	Possible blocked feature to the south-west end of the south-east elevation	02-14
070	Barn 3	Blocked window at the south-east end of the south-west elevation	02-13
071	Barn 3	Door in the south-west elevation	02-10; 02-12
072	Barn 3	Detail of the north-west jamb of the door in the south-west elevation (door shut)	02-48
073	Barn 3	Detail of the north-west jamb of the door in the south-west elevation (door open)	02-49
074	Barn 3	Door in the south-west elevation	02-11
075	Barn 3	Detail of the south-east jamb of the door in the south-west elevation	02-50
076	Barn 3	West corner	02-15
077	Barn 3	South-west elevation	02-09
078	Barn 3	Threshing floor	02-18
079	Barn 3	Threshing floor from above	02-38
080	Barn 3	Old purlins above the wagon door and at the north end	02-35
081	Barn 3	South-west side of the south-east truss	02-36
082	Barn 3	'X' carpenter's mark on the south-east truss	02-37
083	Barn 3	North-west elevation – upper floor level	02-32
084	Barn 3	North-west end of the south-west elevation – upper floor level	02-33
085	Barn 3	Water tank / truss at the north-west end	02-34
086	Barn 3	South-east face of the north-west truss	02-39
087	Barn 3	'V' carpenter's mark on the south-east side of the north-west truss	02-26
088	Barn 3	West corner – upper floor level	02-28
089	Barn 3	North-west end of the north-east elevation – upper floor level	02-27
090	Barn 3	South-east truss	02-23
091	Barn 3	North-east end of the south-east truss	02-24
092	Barn 3	South-west end of the south-east truss	02-25
093	Barn 3	Purlins at the north-west end on the north-east side	02-29
094	Barn 3	Purlins above the wagon door on the north-east side	02-30
095	Barn 3	Replacement purlins at the south-east end on the north-east side	02-31
096	Barn 3	South-east elevation above the hayloft	02-19
097	Barn 3	Top section of the south-east elevation	02-20
098	Barn 3	South-east end of the north-east elevation – upper floor level	02-22
099	Barn 3	South-east end of the south-west elevation – upper floor level	02-21
100	Barn 3	South-east truss	02-40



Figure 6: Ground floor plan and location plan, showing the location of photographs taken

Based on 'as existing' drawings provided by Harrison Pitt Architect © 2017

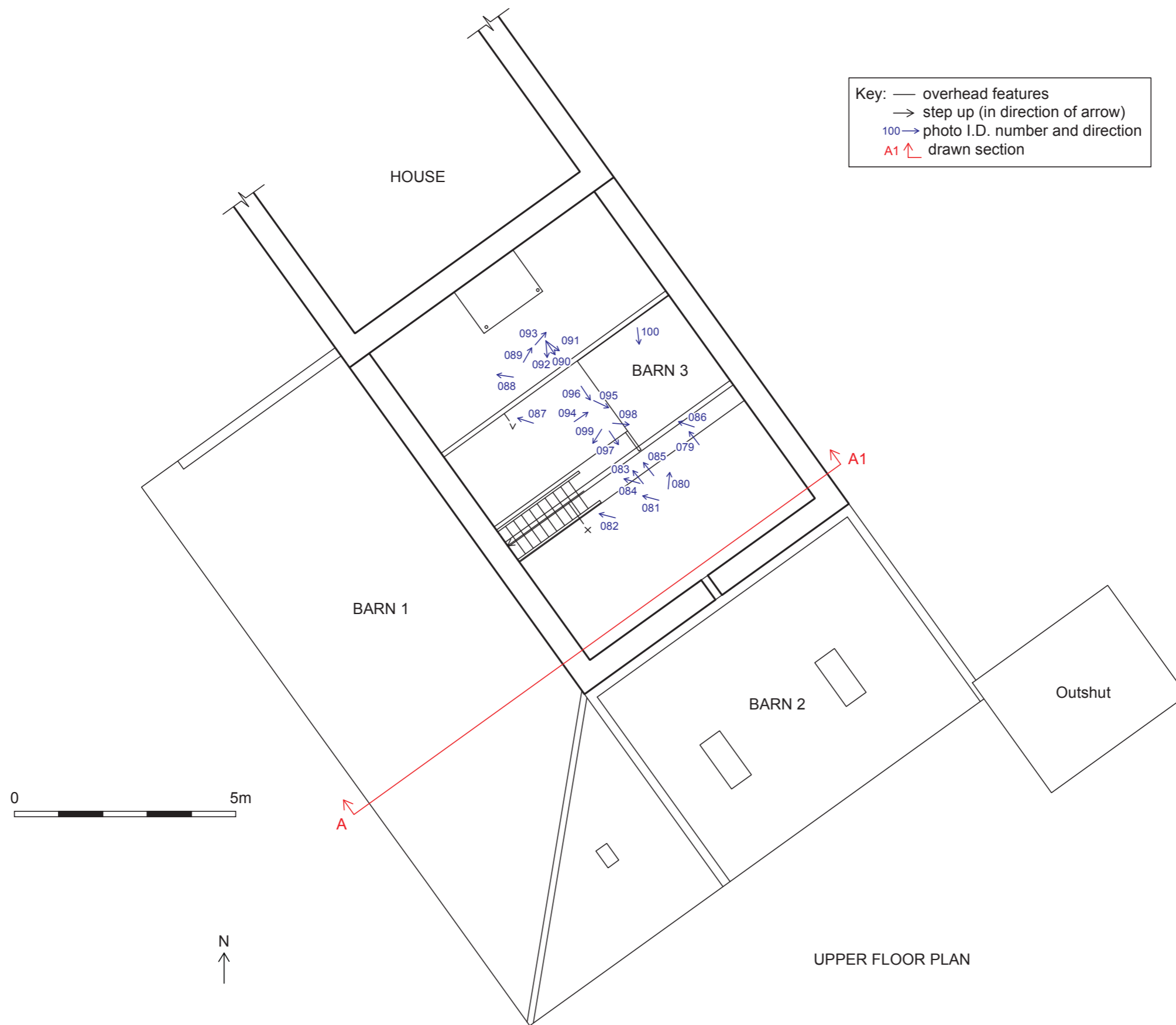


Figure 7: Upper floor plan, showing the location of photographs taken

Appendix 3: Archive Index

Project name:	Sea View Farm, Ringstones Lane, Lowgill, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording		
Project Code:	G1383	Site Code:	SV18
Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Report	Paper, comb-bound	A4 with A3 fold- outs	35 sheets printed double- sided
Building investigation fabric record sheet	Paper	A4	2 sheets, double-sided
Building investigation elevation record sheet	Paper	A4	5 sheets, double-sided
Building investigation room description record sheet	Paper	A4	4 sheets, double-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	2 sheets, double-sided
Drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Drawings	Paper	A4	8 sheets, single-sided
Drawings	Drafting film	29 x 32cm	2 sheets, single-sided
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	DVD	-	1

Appendix 4: Census Details

1841 Census

House	Name	Age	Profession	Born in Lancashire?
Cocklake	Nathanial Bateson	55	Agricultural labourer	No
	Margaret Bateson	45	Wife	No

1851 Census

House	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Cocklake	Henry Grimshaw	38	Head	Farm labourer	Slaidburn, Yorkshire
	Jane Grimshaw	35	Wife		Melling, Lancashire
	Thomas Grimshaw	11	Son	Scholar?	Tatham, Lancashire
	Mary Ann Grimshaw	10	Daughter	Scholar?	Tatham, Lancashire
	Henry Grimshaw	5	Son	Scholar?	Tatham, Lancashire
	John Grimshaw	1	Son		Tatham, Lancashire

1861 Census

Cocklake uninhabited

1871 Census

Neither Cocklake nor Sea View listed

1881 Census

Neither Cocklake nor Sea View listed

1891 Census

House	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Sea View	James Taylor	31	Head	Farmer	Clapham, Yorkshire
	Jane Taylor	24	Wife		Bentham, Yorkshire
	Elizabeth A Smith	13	Sister in Law		Bentham, Yorkshire

1901 Census

Sea View uninhabited

1911 Census

House	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Sea View	Lawrence Dowbiggin	43	Head	Farmer	Tatham, Lancashire
	Evelina Dowbiggin	43	Wife		Ingleton, Yorkshire
	Agnes Dowbiggin	14	Daughter	Farm worker	Tatham, Lancashire
	Lancelot Dowbiggin	13	Son	School	Tatham, Lancashire
	Elizabeth Dowbiggin	10	Daughter	School?	Tatham, Lancashire
	James Dowbiggin	6	Son	School?	Tatham, Lancashire
	Christopher Dowbiggin	4	Son		Tatham, Lancashire
	William Dowbiggin	2	Son		Tatham, Lancashire
	Gilbert Dowbiggin	9 months	Son		Tatham, Lancashire

All census details from Tatham History Society (2009-2015b)