

COACH HOUSE TO REAR OF MANSERGH HOUSE, BORWICK LANE, BORWICK, CARNFORTH, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Mr Ken Howson

NGR: 352500 473119

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June 2022



The Site	
Site Name	Coach House to rear of Mansergh House, Borwick Lane, Borwick, Carnforth
County	Lancashire
NGR	352500 473119

Client	
Client Name	Mr Ken Howson

Planning	
Previous phase of work?	Heritage Statement: Greenlane Archaeology 2020
Pre-planning?	No
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Desk-based assessment	Dan Elsworth
Report writing	Dan Elsworth
Report editing	Jo Dawson
Illustrations	Tom Mace
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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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Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the proposed conversion of a disused coach house to the rear of Mansergh House in Borwick, Lancashire, into ancillary accommodation, Greenlane Archaeology carried out a heritage assessment in 2020. This charted the history of the building and its development based on documentary sources and a site visit. Listed Building Consent for the proposed alterations was granted on the proviso that a record of the building be made beforehand. This report details the archaeological building recording carried by Greenlane Archaeology on 29th April 2022.

The origins of Mansergh House are uncertain, although a collection of documents held in the archives refer to properties forming part of the 'Mansergh Charity' as early as 1577. The charity was founded from a bequest by Thomas Mansergh in 1700 (or 1801) of various properties in Borwick, and was intended to raise revenue for the training of local apprentices. The house is thought to be late 18th century and the map evidence shows that the coach house had certainly been built by the middle of the 19th century.

The building recording was able to identify four phases of development within the building, from an initial small structure of perhaps 17th or 18th century date, which might have had a domestic function, and which was raised in height when it was made into a coach house in the late 18th or early 19th century. This was sub-divided into a number of rooms with a hay loft over connected to the stalls below by chutes incorporated into the stalls. A later monopitch addition was added to the north end, probably in the 1840s and to provide an additional cart shed. The building has remained remarkably untouched since that time, with only relatively minor repairs and other alterations in the 20th century.

While the building is of relatively low significance in itself its association with the Grade II Listed Mansergh House and associations with the Mansergh Charity make it of more importance locally. It has also seen a much more complex process of development than might be expected in such a small structure, and has an extremely well-preserved interior. The proposed development would help to preserve the building by providing a new use and this report records the current state of the building prior to any proposed alterations taking place.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Ken Howson for commissioning the project and for his assistance on site, and JMP Architects for providing 'as existing' drawings of the building.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The village of Borwick is located on the very northern edge of Lancashire, approximately 15km north-east of Lancaster and immediately east of the M6. The building is situated on the west side of Borwick and is located approximately 30m from the Grade II Listed Mansergh House (see *Appendix 1*), which faces onto the main road through Borwick, Borwick Lane (Figure 1). The site is at approximately 30m above sea level.

1.2.2 Borwick is located within the wider Morecambe Bay Limestones area, which is characterised by higher ground dominated by outcropping Carboniferous Limestone and lower valleys covered by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 71-72). The resulting landscape is largely used for grazing animals, with rough pasture bounded by stone walls and hedges a common feature (*ibid*, 73).

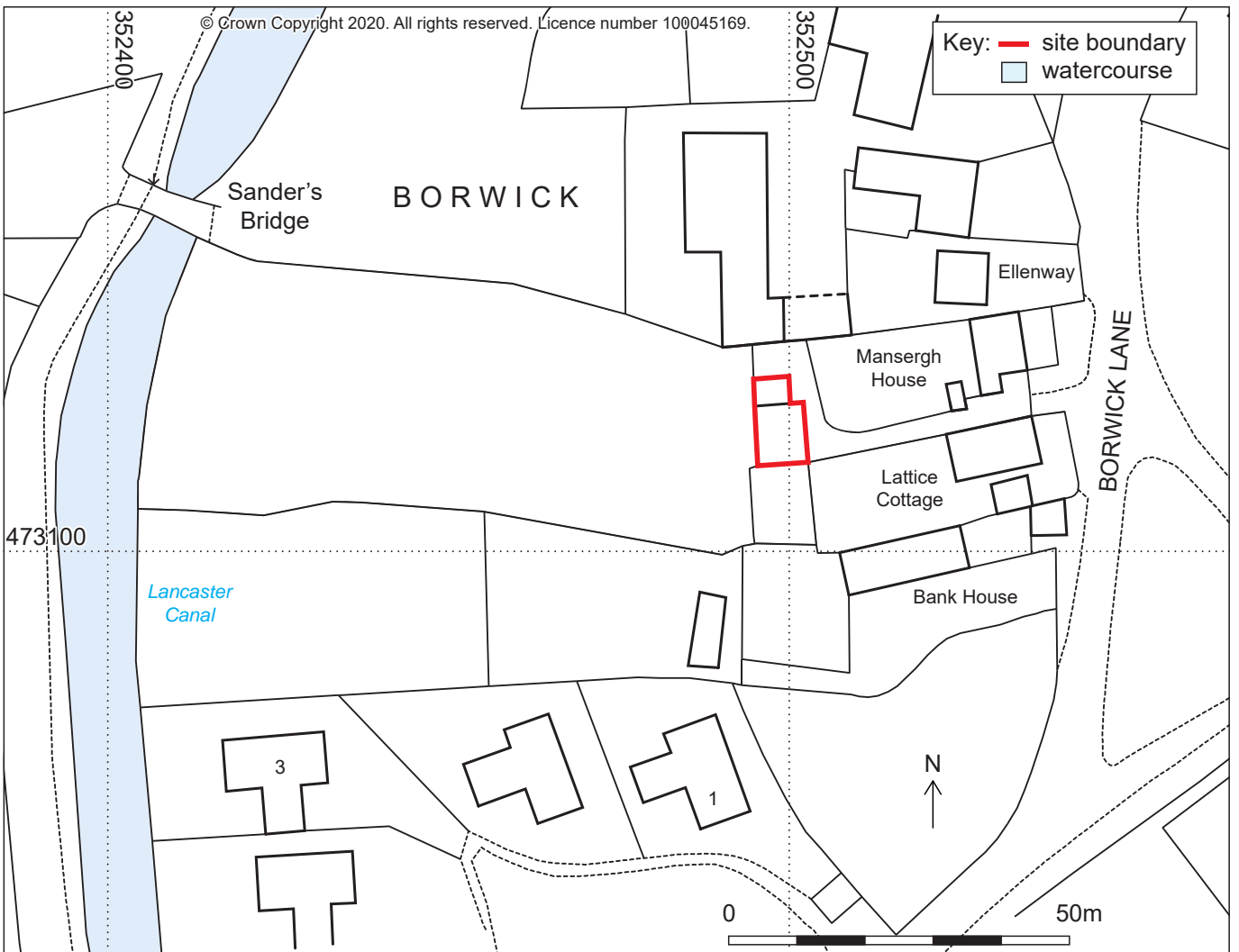
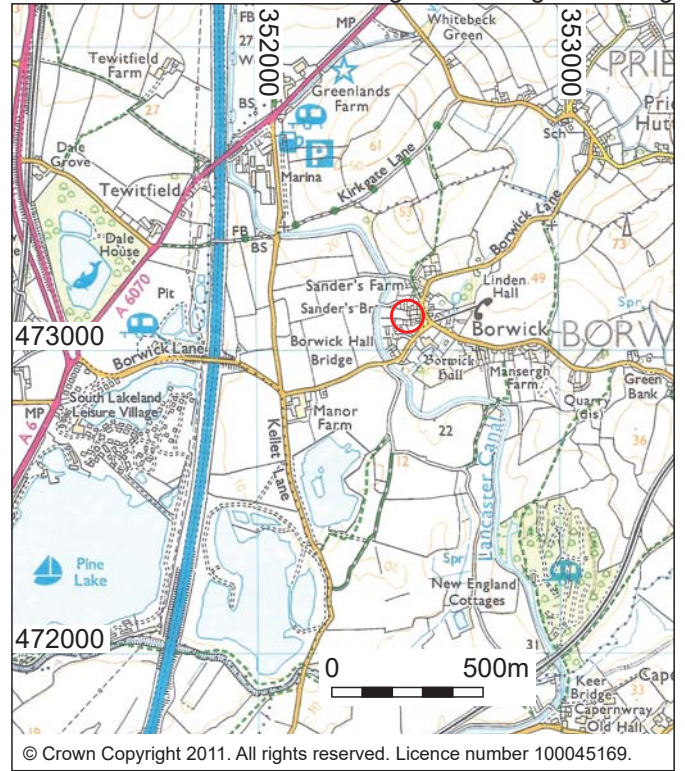
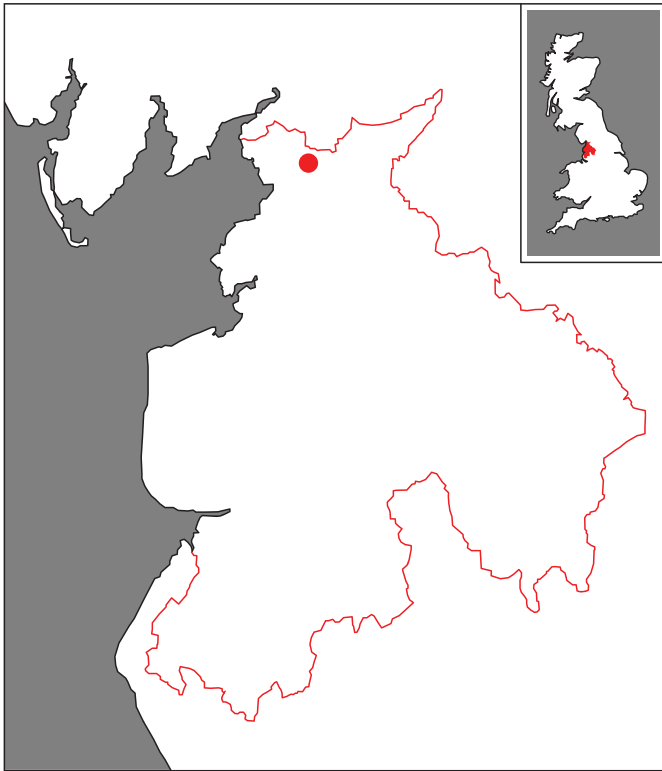


Figure 1: Site location

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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological building recording is intended to provide a suitable record of the structure equivalent to Level 2 survey as defined by Historic England (Historic England 2016). The building recording was carried out according to the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b). A suitable archive has also been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results, also in accordance with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 The background information for this report is taken from a desk-based assessment which was carried out as part of a heritage assessment of the building in 2020 (Greenlane Archaeology 2020); at that time some documents held in the Lancashire Record Office were not accessible due to COVID restrictions, but these were consulted as part of this project. The desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and relevant published sources were consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to Historic England Level 2 type standards (Historic England 2016), which provides a relatively detailed record of the building. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour digital format (as both 12meg jpegs and RAW files) were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings:** 'as existing' architect's drawings were provided by the client. Plans and elevations were printed out at a scale of 1:100 and the cross-section printed at a scale of 1:50 and these were annotated with additional detail on site by hand.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive of the project will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 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. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

3. Results

3.1 Map Regression

3.1.1 **Ordnance Survey, 1847:** this map was surveyed in 1844-1845; the building is clearly shown and is depicted as a single north/south orientated rectangle (Plate 1). This might be a result of the scale of this map, which tends to disguise details, but it does suggest that the small section to the north was not built until after this date.

3.1.2 **Tithe Map, 1846:** this is the earliest map of the area detailed enough to accurately show individual buildings (TNA IR 29/18/44 1846a), as well as provide information about the owners and occupiers (see *Section 3.4* below). It clearly shows the building with essentially its current footprint, which suggests that the smaller addition to the north end was constructed in the mid-1840s. The accompanying apportionment states that plot 47, which includes the coach hose, was owned by the Trustees of the Mansergh Charity and occupied by Margaret Gray (TNA IR 29/18/44 1846b).

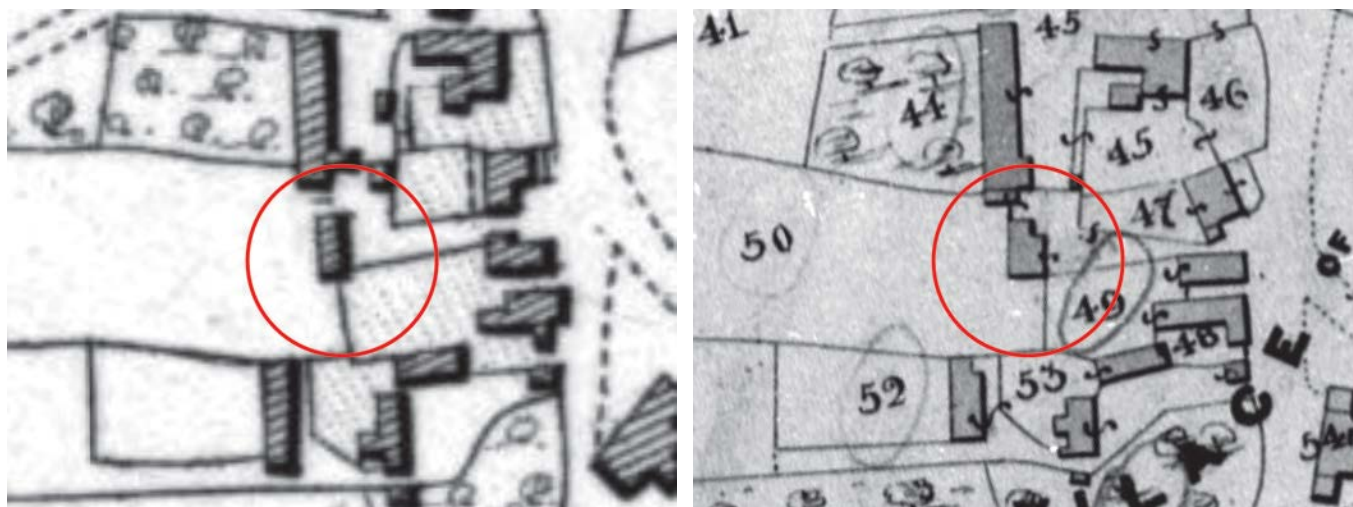


Plate 1 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1847

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the tithe map of 1846

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1891:** this is more detailed and clearly shows that the building had reached its current form by the end of the 19th century, the main part comprising a single rectangular block with a smaller section on the north end (Plate 3).

3.1.4 **Map, 1907:** this map shows the same site arrangement as the earlier Ordnance Survey map upon which it was presumably based (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3). It was compiled to accompany a conveyance of the same date of "The Mansergh Charity Farm" (LRO DDMa/Box 37/14 1631-1924) but is evident that properties highlighted in pink on the accompanying map, including Mansergh House, were part of this estate.

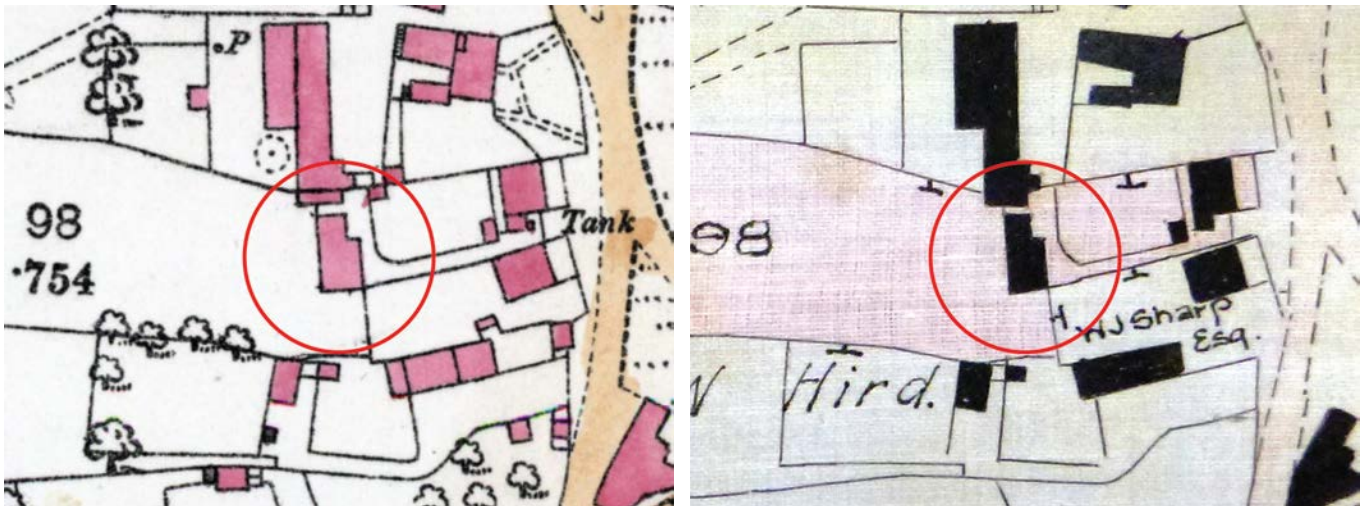


Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

Plate 4 (right): Extract from the map of 1907

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** the building is shown in the same form as on the previous map, but this time a division is marked between the main part and the smaller northern section (Plate 5). This clearly shows that the current arrangement was in place by at least the early 20th century.



Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 **Owners and Occupiers:** details of the owners and occupiers are difficult to ascertain, although it is evident from the map evidence that the property formed part of the property held by the "Mansergh Charity". A collection of documents relating to 'the Mansergh Charity Farm' in Borwick (LRO DDMa/box 37/4 1631-1924) provides some additional information. This includes deeds going back as far as 1577

dealing with properties passing to William Mansergh and later Thomas Mansergh and refer to a messuage or tenement named 'Bryan House' or 'Bryan Wormby's Tenement' but it is not clear where this property was. As early as 1677 there are references to outbuildings, barns and stables, but again it is not clear where these are and even as late as the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th references to a "*messuage and outbuildings with a garden*" in Borwick cannot be identified as Mansergh House with any certainty, although it is likely they are being referred to. The Mansergh Charity is said to have originated in 1700, when a Thomas Mansergh '*gave houses, lands, &c., in Burton, Warton and Borwick to provide fees for the apprenticing of six to eight boys yearly*'; the lands were sold by the end of the 19th century and the proceeds invested to serve the same end (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 160). An earlier account seems to suggest that it was actually established in 1801 (Anon 1815, 100-101).

3.2.2 **The Building:** with the exception of the map evidence, which shows that it had been constructed by at least the mid-1840s, there is little available historical information about the building. The tithe apportionment describes plot 47 as just 'Buildings & Yard' (TNA IR 29/18/44 1846b). The listed building details for the associated Mansergh House suggest that that that is late 18th century (see *Appendix 1*) and it is plausible that the coach house is the same date. The collection of title deeds relating to 'the Mansergh Charity Farm' begin in the late 16th century (LRO DDMA/box 37/4 1631-1924) and potentially indicate that earlier buildings were or are present on the site but it is difficult to know how relevant they might be to the building. These certainly refer to outbuildings of various types however, and an account of the Mansergh Charity also describes buildings comprising a '*dwelling-house, with the barn, stable, shippens and other outbuildings*' (Anon 1815, 100), although it is again not clear if this is referring to the building at Mansergh House.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 **Fabric:** the building is largely constructed from rough limestone in random courses with dressed blocks used for details such as quoins and lintels, although brick has been used for an internal dividing wall. It has a grey slate roof in graduated courses and sandstone ridge, with bases for finials at both ends, and plastic rainwater goods. Internally the walls are generally finished with limewash over lime plaster to varying degrees of fineness or stripped, exposing the stonework. The internal timbers are typically well-finished with a mixture of hand and machine finishes, although some in the main roof structure are rougher and perhaps reused.

4.1.2 **Arrangement:** the building comprises a single structure orientated north/south; the outshut butting the north end is smaller than the main part (Figure 1; Figure 4 and Figure 5). Both sections are the same height, although the northern end of the main section has an upper floor, and there is a further lower extension at the north end with a mono-pitch roof. There is a fireplace against the west internal wall of the main part of the building. The main part of the structure houses stall partitions and feed troughs for animals.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **East external elevation:** this is the front elevation of the barn, facing towards the house (Figure 2). It has a wagon door at the south end with a stone relieving arch over and a modern sliding plank and batten door in a recess, stepping out at the north end (Plate 6). The doorway has quoins in the jamb to the north side. The window to the north is a nine-light casement, the top three of which are hinged, and has a dressed gritstone sill and lintel (Plate 7). The doorway to the north has a dressed gritstone lintel and beaded plank and batten door and stop-chamfered surround (Plate 7). There is a return to the west at the north end of the main building. The corner has dressed quoins above c2m. The return to the north is a rougher build and butts the main building. There is a low wide door on the north side of this mono-pitch outshut, with a sandstone flag drip course over and plank and batten door on pivots (Plate 8).



Plate 6 (left): Doorway at the south end of the east external elevation

Plate 7 (right): Window and door in the east external elevation



Plate 8: East external elevation of the outshut

4.2.2 **North external elevation:** the lower part of the north elevation is covered by a mono-pitch outshut with slate roof (Plate 9; Figure 2), with some rough stone coping on the west side. The outshut has a small window on the west side, which is blocked with masonry and has a rough reused timber lintel with a notch (Plate 10). There are rough quoins at both ends. The gable end of the main elevation is visible behind, with the line of an earlier, lower and steeper pitch visible. The elevation has been raised, with dressed quoins visible above earlier pitch line, and there is an owl hole near the top in the raised section.



Plate 9 (left): General view of the north external elevation



Plate 10 (right): North external elevation of the outshut

4.2.3 **West external elevation:** the north end has been extended to the north by a mono-pitch outshut in a fairly rough build (Plate 11; Figure 3). The main part has quoins at the top of both ends but not the lower part. There is a small window to the north of centre with a dressed gritstone lintel and sill and two-light hinged casement (Plate 12 and Plate 13). The second window to the south is a similar style (Plate 14 and Plate 15). There is some recent repointing along the eaves.



Plate 11: Mono-pitch outshut to the north end



Plate 12 (left): General view of the south end of the west external elevation



Plate 13 (right): North window in the west external elevation



Plate 14 (left): General view of the west external elevation from the south-west



Plate 15 (right): Window at the south end of the west external elevation

4.2.4 **South external elevation:** this is the gable end of the building (Plate 16; Figure 3). The original roof line, which was steeper, has been raised with quoins in the raised section. A former window, with a stone arch lintel and blocked with stone, is visible low on the west side (Plate 17). There is modern repointing at the eaves.



Plate 16 (left): General view of the south external elevation

Plate 17 (right): Window to the west side of the south external elevation

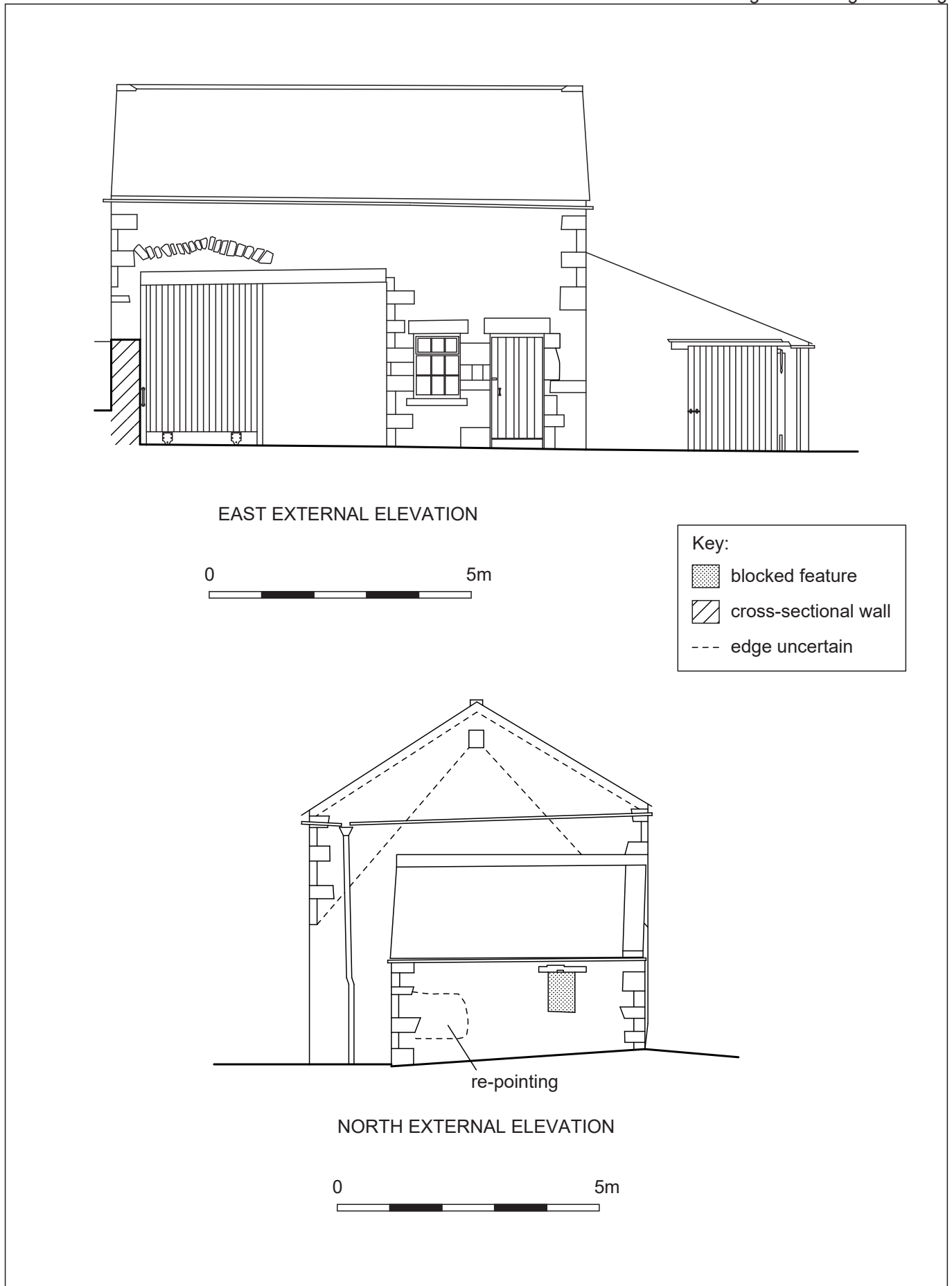
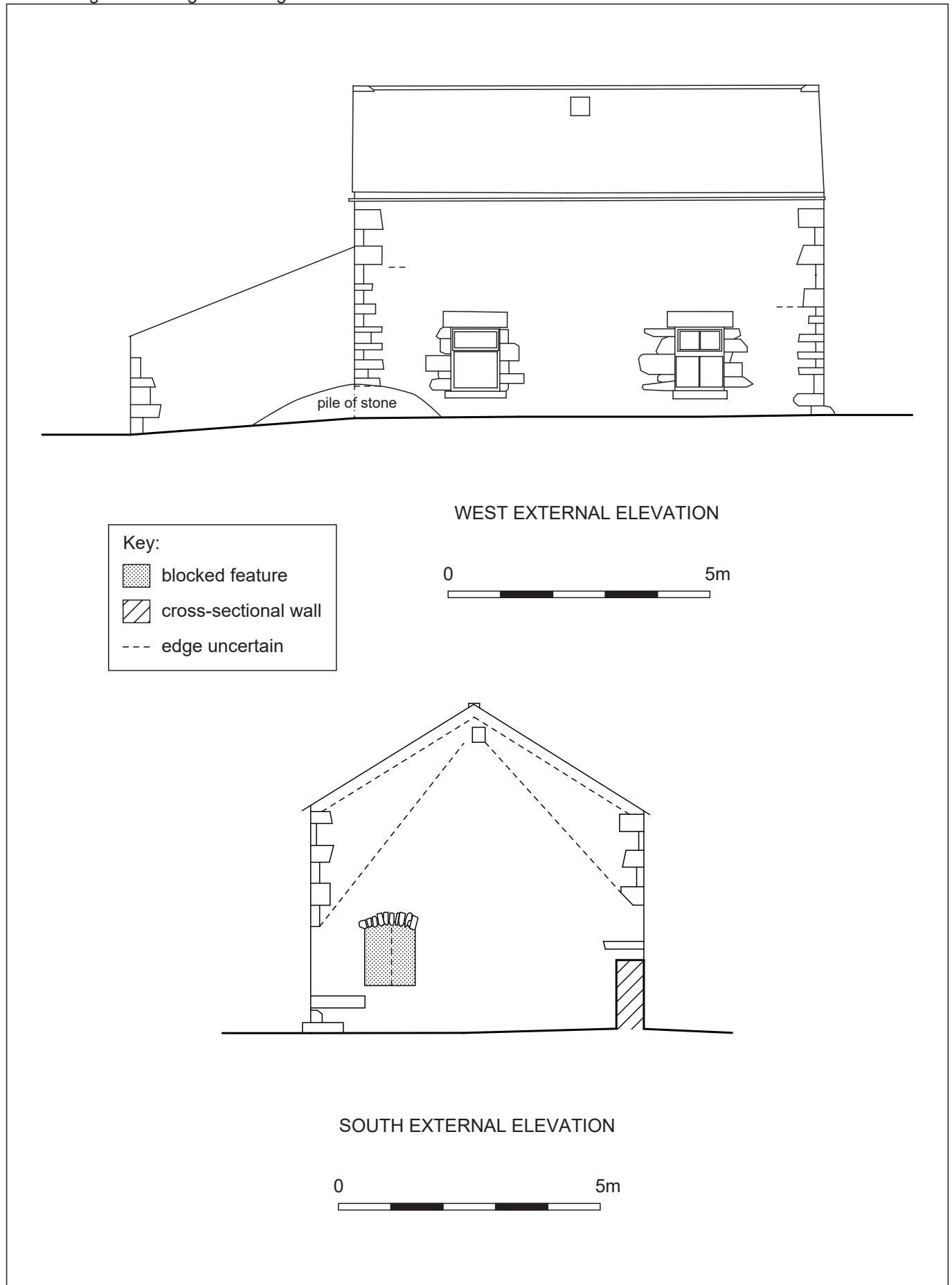


Figure 2: East and north external elevations



4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Ground Floor Room 1 (G1):** this room, at the south end of the building (Figure 4), has a very neat stone flag floor, which is original (Plate 18). It is open to the roof (described in Section 4.3.5). The walls are exposed stone with lime mortar to the east, north and most of the west. The south has modern repointing. The **north elevation** is handmade brick in English garden wall bond pattern, in a ratio of nine rows of stretches to one row of headers (Plate 19), each brick being 0.22m by 0.10m by 0.07m. The **east elevation** is plain apart from a doorway on the south side with a small alcove to its north side (Plate 20 to Plate 22). The door has a reused cruck timber lintel (Plate 21). The **south elevation** is plain, mostly repointed, with an arched window on the west side. The window has been fully blocked on the west side and partially blocked, leaving an alcove, on the east side (Plate 23). The **west elevation** has a low window on the south side, with an arched opening and narrow sill (Plate 24), but is otherwise plain to the north.



Plate 18 (left): Stone flag floor in Room G1

Plate 19 (right): North elevation of Room G1



Plate 20 (left): General view of the east elevation of Room G1

Plate 21 (right): Lintel above the wagon door in Room G1



Plate 22 (left): Alcove in the east elevation of Room G1



Plate 23 (right): Blocked window in the south elevation of Room G1



Plate 24: Window in the west elevation of Room G1

4.3.2 **Ground Floor Room 2 (G2):** this room has a cobbled floor running down to a brick drainage channel, aligned east/west (Plate 25). There is central stall partition on the south side and partitions

against the east and west walls (Plate 26 to Plate 30). The east partition is partly blocking the window on this side along with additional masonry (Plate 27 and Plate 33). The partitions are stop-chamfered. The timber posts and rails support beaded tongue and groove planks, built out on the south side to form feed chutes, with diagonally set timber grills, and a doorway on the east side (Plate 27). The doorway has small door, with strap hinges, that leads into a chute, and there are also timber mangers/troughs in front. The ceiling is lath and plaster and there is one north/south beaded covered beam. The walls are plaster and limewash. The **north elevation** has a slight step part way up and a blocked doorway in the centre now forms an alcove with a stone threshold (Plate 31 and Plate 32). The **east elevation** has a beaded plank and batten door on the north side, with a stone threshold and long strap hinges (Plate 33 and Plate 34). The window to the south is partly blocked. The **south elevation** is covered by stalls, with brick behind the plaster as detailed above. The **west elevation** has a doorway on the north side, with beaded plank and batten door and stop-chamfered surround (Plate 35).



Plate 25 (left): Cobbled floor and brick channel in Room G2



Plate 26 (right): Stalls to the east side of Room G2



Plate 27 (left): Easternmost stall in Room G2



Plate 28 (right): Central stall partition in Room G2



Plate 29 (left): Western stall in Room G2



Plate 30 (right): Detail of the stall and feeding trough in Room G2



Plate 31 (left): General view of the north elevation of Room G2



Plate 32 (right): Alcove in the north elevation of Room G2



Plate 33 (left): General view of the east elevation of Room G2

Plate 34 (right): Door in the east elevation of Room G2



Plate 35: Doorway in the west elevation of Room G2

4.3.3 **Ground Floor Room 3 (G3):** this room has the original, very neat stone flag floor (Plate 36). The walls are plaster and limewash and the ceiling is lath and plaster. The **north elevation** has a step in it like Room G2 (Plate 37). The **east elevation** has a beaded plank and batten door on the north side on strap hinges (Plate 38) and a shelf and batten with coat hooks to the south (Plate 39 and Plate 40). The **south elevation** is plain with brick beneath the plaster. The **west elevation** has a fireplace to the south side, with a square stone surround, beaded edge, iron back, hob grate with geometric design, and timber mantel (Plate 41). The window to the north has a timber sill and arched lintel (Plate 42).



Plate 36 (left): Stone flag floor in Room G3



Plate 37 (right): General view of the north elevation of Room G3



Plate 38 (left): Door in the east elevation of Room G3



Plate 39 (right): General view of the south end of the east elevation of Room G3



Plate 40: Coat hooks in Room G3



Plate 41 (left): Fireplace in Room G3



Plate 42 (right): Window in the west elevation of Room G3

4.3.4 **Ground Floor Room 4 (G4):** this room has a concrete floor on the north side and is stepped up on the south side with stone edging to cobbles that are partly covered by concrete (Plate 43). The walls are limewash over stonework and the room is open to the roof (Plate 44). The mono-pitch roof has two machine-cut, chamfered purlins, east/west, and some parging on the underside of the slate. The **north elevation** has two alcoves (Plate 45). The west one is taller and both have rough timber lintels (Plate 46 and Plate 47). The **east elevation** has a low wagon door with a machine-cut timber lintel and plank and batten door on a pivot (Plate 48). The **south elevation** is plain except for a blocked door on the east side, filled with brick (Plate 49), and there is some repointing to the west. The **west elevation** is plain.



Plate 43 (left): Floor in Room G4

Plate 44 (right): Roof to Room G4



Plate 45: General view of the north elevation of Room G4



Plate 46 (left): Alcove to the west side of the north elevation in Room G4

Plate 47 (right): Alcove to the east side of the north elevation in Room G4



Plate 48 (left): Wagon door in the east elevation of Room G4

Plate 49 (right): Blocked aperture in the south elevation of Room G4

4.3.5 **First Floor Room 1 (F1):** the walls are exposed stone with lime mortar. The south end of the space is open above Room G1 (Figure 5). There are two simple east/west tie-beam trusses of neatly hand-finished red pine, overlapping east-on-west at the ridge and bolted between the tie beam and the principals (Plate 50 and Plate 51; see Figure 6). There are two purlins per pitch, which are a mix of neatly finished and rough hand finished and reused timbers, and ridge plank. Above that is modern felt and battens, with a single skylight on the west side and original parging and earlier battens on the east. At the north end there is a boxed section attached to the eaves constructed from planks and with a small hinged doorway on the south side, possibly a dovecote (Plate 52). The floorboards are fairly narrow with

three hatches on the south side, one of which is missing its cover, assuming it ever had one, and has two hand holes(?) to the west, while the other two have hinged plank covers (Plate 53 and Plate 54).

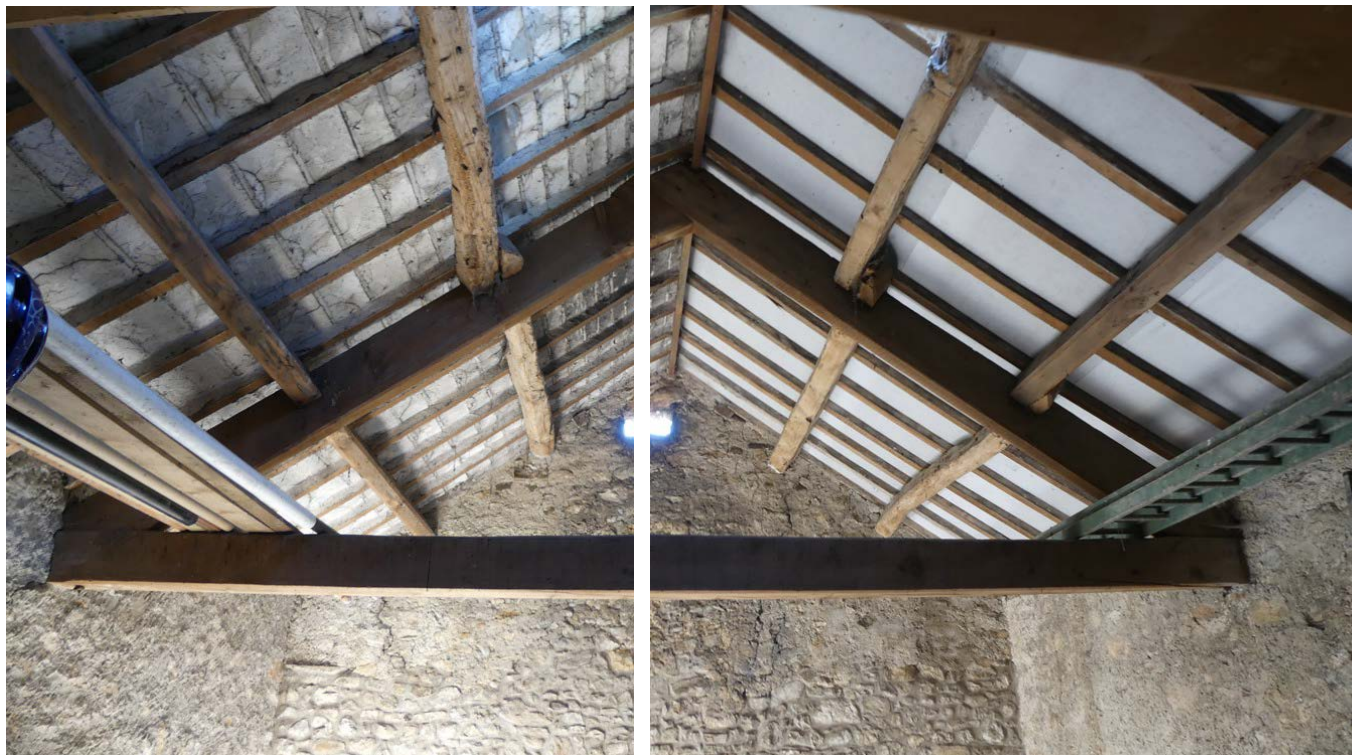


Plate 50 (left): East side of the south truss in Room F1

Plate 51 (right): West side of the south truss in Room F1

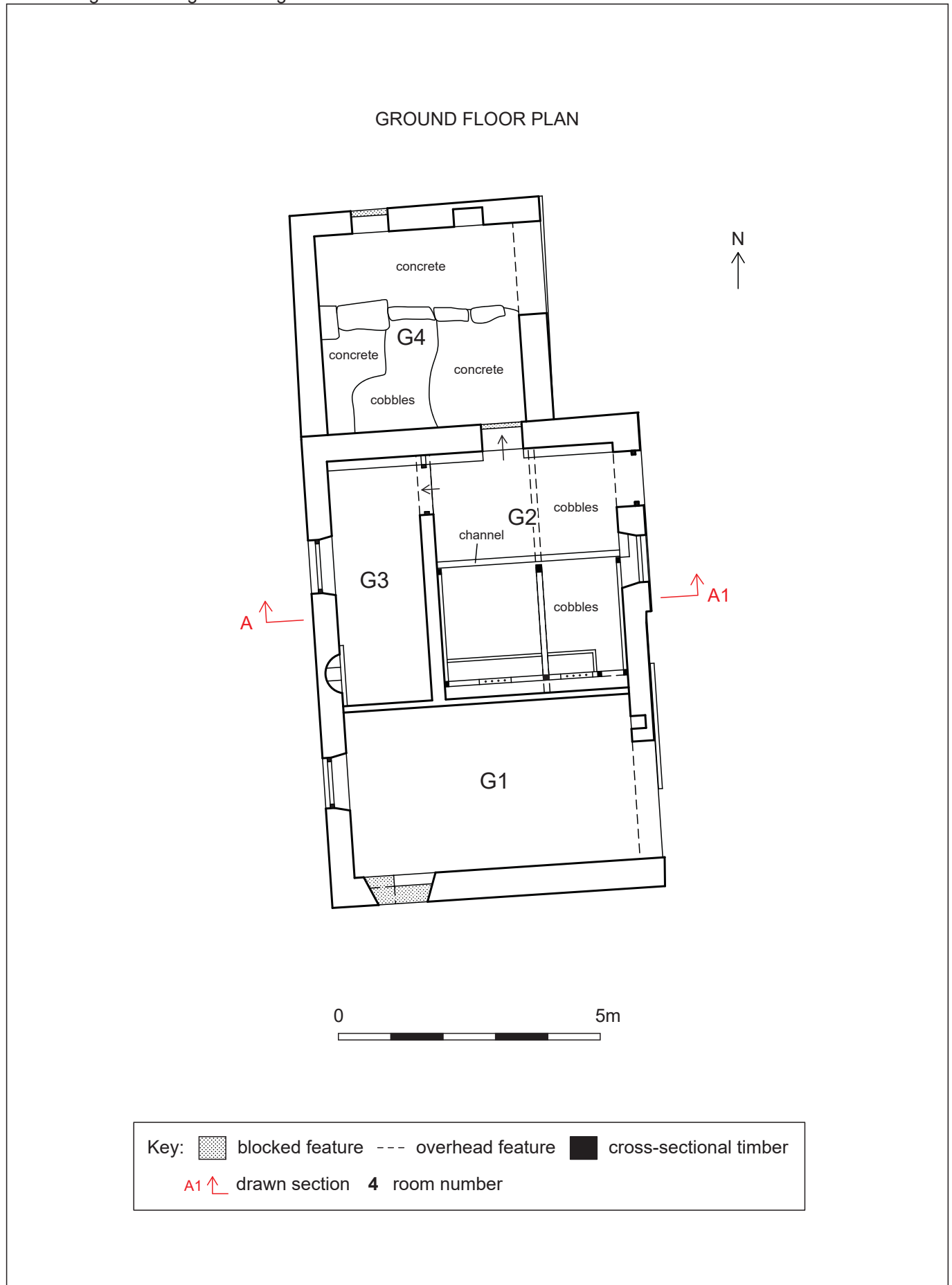


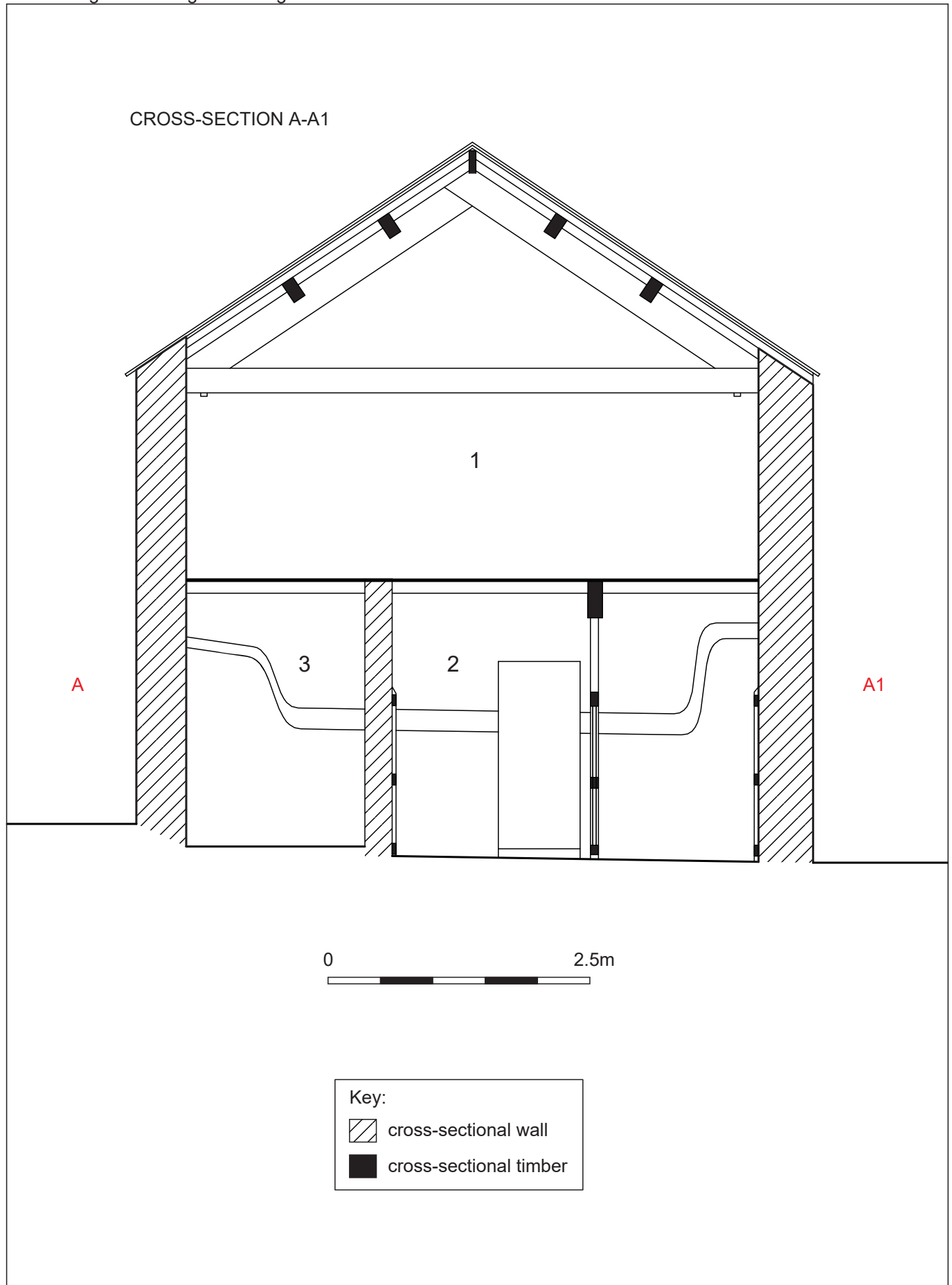
Plate 52: Probable dovecote to the north end of Room F1



Plate 53 (left): Two hatches to the east side of the floor in Room G1

Plate 54 (right): Hatch to the centre of the floor in Room G4





5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The available evidence already indicated that the building is probably of late 18th or early 19th century in date, and that it served as a coach house, perhaps with ancillary functions, for Mansergh House. The documentary records, however, potentially indicate that the site has origins in at least the 17th century, although it is difficult to connect the evidence to Mansergh House with any certainty and this is perhaps more likely to be a reference to the nearby Mansergh House Farm, which is a separate property in Borwick. The present Mansergh House is considered to be late 18th century in date (see *Appendix 1*). Documentary evidence shows, however, that it formed part of the Mansergh Charity from the beginning of either the 18th or the 19th century.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 **Introduction:** despite the uncertainty about the origins of the building due to the uncertainties of the documentary record and its small size, the building recording revealed four phases of evident development within its fabric.

5.2.2 **Phase 1 (17th -18th century?):** it is apparent that the building as it now stands has been raised in height from an earlier structure. Although the exact form of this is uncertain it had essentially the same footprint as Rooms G1-3 and F1. It seems likely that the, now blocked, window in the south elevation of Room G1 belongs to this building as well as the doorway in the north elevation of Room G2 and perhaps the fireplace in the west elevation of Room G3. The form of this would suggest an 18th century date but it is otherwise not obvious what function this building had. It was perhaps domestic, given the numerous windows and the fireplace (although this was undoubtedly used in the later coach house too); the evidently steep pitch of the roof perhaps also indicates that it was originally thatched or had a cruck frame. There must have been a chimney on the west side from at this this phase to serve the fireplace in Room G3, which has since been removed.

5.2.2 **Phase 2 (late 18th – 19th century):** the Phase 1 building was evidently converted into the current coach house before the middle of the 19th century; it is clearly shown on the first detailed maps of the 1840s and the most readily dateable part of the building is the roof trusses, which are a simple tie beam type, stylistically of probably late 18th to early 19th century date (Brunskill 2002, 153). The building clearly was converted for use as a coach house at this time, with internal divisions created by brick walls, and a large wagon door with rebate for a sliding door added in the east elevation, as well as a further door and window into a stable (Room G2), which probably essentially required the total rebuilding of the east elevation. The stable connected via chutes into a hay store above in Room F1, accessed through hinged hatches in the floor, incorporated into timber stalls. A small boxed area, presumably a dove cote, was also created in the roof and the former window in Room G1 was probably partially or total blocked at this time.

5.2.3 **Phase 3 (mid-1840s):** it is apparent from the fabric of the building that the north end, comprising Room G4, was added later. The map evidence seems to suggest that this was in the mid-1840s, although it is difficult to be certain due to the lack of detail of the available maps. Nevertheless, it was certainly added by the late-19th century. This appears to have been to provide a simple cart shed, with at least one window in the north elevation. This apparently resulted in the blocking of the doorway from Room G2.

5.2.4 **Phase 4 (20th century):** remarkably the building has seen very little change since the end of the 19th century. The only recent alterations have been largely concerned with minor repairs such a replacing external doors and window casements, and some repointing in the north external elevation, perhaps associated with the blocking of a second window. The window in the south elevation of Room G1 was also undoubtedly fully blocked by this time.

5.3 Significance

5.3.1 In itself, the building represents a relatively unusual and remarkably complex example of a small coach house, with an added cart shed, that served Mansergh House and possibly the wider Mansergh Charity Farm. It evidently had space for hay storage on the upper floor – connected via chutes to the stalls in the stable below, as well as domestic elements such as the fireplace. More remarkable is the evidence that the coach house developed from an even earlier building, albeit of uncertain function. The smaller mono-pitch outshut at the north end was probably constructed as an additional cart shed. The building is remarkable for its well-preserved interior, particularly the stalls in the stable, internal doors, fireplace, and dove cote. Its wider significance derives from its association with the Grade II Listed Mansergh House farmhouse and historically with the Mansergh Charity. The significance of the building is still, however, relatively low.

5.5 Conclusion

5.5.1 Conversion of the building would ultimately be beneficial in giving it a new lease of life. The archaeological building recording means that it has been suitably preserved 'by record', although it would be beneficial to retain as many original features as possible in such an extremely well-preserved building.

6. Bibliography

6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

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6.2 Secondary Sources

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Information for Mansergh House

Summary from Historic England (2019).

Heritage Category:	Listed Building
Grade:	II
List Entry Number:	1362426
Date first listed:	4 th October 1967
Statutory Address:	MANSERGH HOUSE, THE GREEN
County:	Lancashire
District:	Lancaster (District Authority)
Parish:	Borwick
National Grid Reference:	SD 52531 73130

Details: House, late 18th century. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. Double-pile central-entry plan with gable stacks. Two storeys with attics, two bays. Door and windows have plain stone surrounds, the windows being sashed with glazing bars. Front door has raised and fielded panels, with the upper panels glazed.

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

Photo ID No.	Area	Direction	Description
MC22_1_01	Exterior	E	East external, south end
MC22_1_02	Exterior	E	East external, south end
MC22_1_03	Exterior	SE	East external, south end
MC22_1_04	Exterior	SE	East external, south end; door/window
MC22_1_05	Exterior	NE	East external, north end
MC22_1_06	Exterior	N	North external: outshut
MC22_1_07	Exterior	N	North external: whole
MC22_1_08	Exterior	N	North external: upper part
MC22_1_09	Exterior	W	West external: north end
MC22_1_10	Exterior	NW	West external: whole
MC22_1_11	Exterior	NW	West external: main part
MC22_1_12	Exterior	W	West external: north window
MC22_1_13	Exterior	SW	West external: whole
MC22_1_14	Exterior	W	West external: south window
MC22_1_15	Exterior	S	South external
MC22_1_16	Exterior	S	South external
MC22_1_17	Exterior	S	South external: blocked window
MC22_1_18	Exterior	SE	Building to north
MC22_1_19	Exterior	S	Building to north
MC22_1_20	Room G1	S	Boarded section in roof
MC22_1_21	Room G1	W	East hatches in floor
MC22_1_22	Room G1	N	West hatch in floor
MC22_1_23	Room G1	N	North truss: east side
MC22_1_24	Room G1	N	North truss: west side
MC22_1_25	Room G1	N	North truss: east side
MC22_1_26	Room G1	N	North truss: west side
MC22_1_27	Room G1	S	North end: high
MC22_1_28	Room G1	SW	Dividing brick wall
MC22_1_29	Room G1	W	East elevation door
MC22_1_30	Room G1	W	East elevation door: lintel
MC22_1_31	Room G1	W	East elevation door: alcove
MC22_1_32	Room G1	N	South elevation: window
MC22_1_33	Room G1	E	West elevation: window
MC22_1_34	Room G2	NW	Stalls to south: east side
MC22_1_35	Room G2	NE	Stalls to south: west side
MC22_1_36	Room G2	N	Stalls to south: east side
MC22_1_37	Room G2	N	Stalls to south: east side
MC22_1_38	Room G2	NW	East stall partition
MC22_1_39	Room G2	NE	Central stall partition
MC22_1_40	Room G2	N	West stall
MC22_1_41	Room G2	N	West stall
MC22_1_42	Room G2	NE	West stall: partition
MC22_1_43	Room G2	SE	North elevation
MC22_1_44	Room G2	S	North elevation: door
MC22_1_45a	Room G2	W	East elevation: door
MC22_1_45b	Room G2	W	East elevation: door
MC22_1_46	Room G2	E	West elevation: door
MC22_1_47	Room G2	NE	Floor
MC22_1_48	Room G2	E	Floor
MC22_1_49	Room G3	S	North elevation
MC22_1_50	Room G3	SW	East elevation: door
MC22_1_51	Room G3	NW	East elevation: shelves, etc.
MC22_1_52	Room G3	W	East elevation: pegs

Photo ID No.	Area	Direction	Description
MC22_1_53	Room G3	E	West elevation: fireplace
MC22_1_54	Room G3	SE	West elevation: window
MC22_1_55	Room G3	E	West elevation: window
MC22_1_56	Room G3	N	Floor
MC22_1_57	Room G3	N	Floor
MC22_1_58	Room G1	E	Floor
MC22_1_59	Room G1	SE	Floor
MC22_1_60	Room G4	NE	Floor
MC22_1_61	Room G4	NE	Roof
MC22_1_62	Room G4	S	North elevation
MC22_1_63	Room G4	S	North elevation
MC22_1_64	Room G4	S	North elevation: west alcove
MC22_1_65	Room G4	S	North elevation: east alcove
MC22_1_66	Room G4	W	East elevation: door
MC22_1_67	Room G4	N	South elevation: blocked door

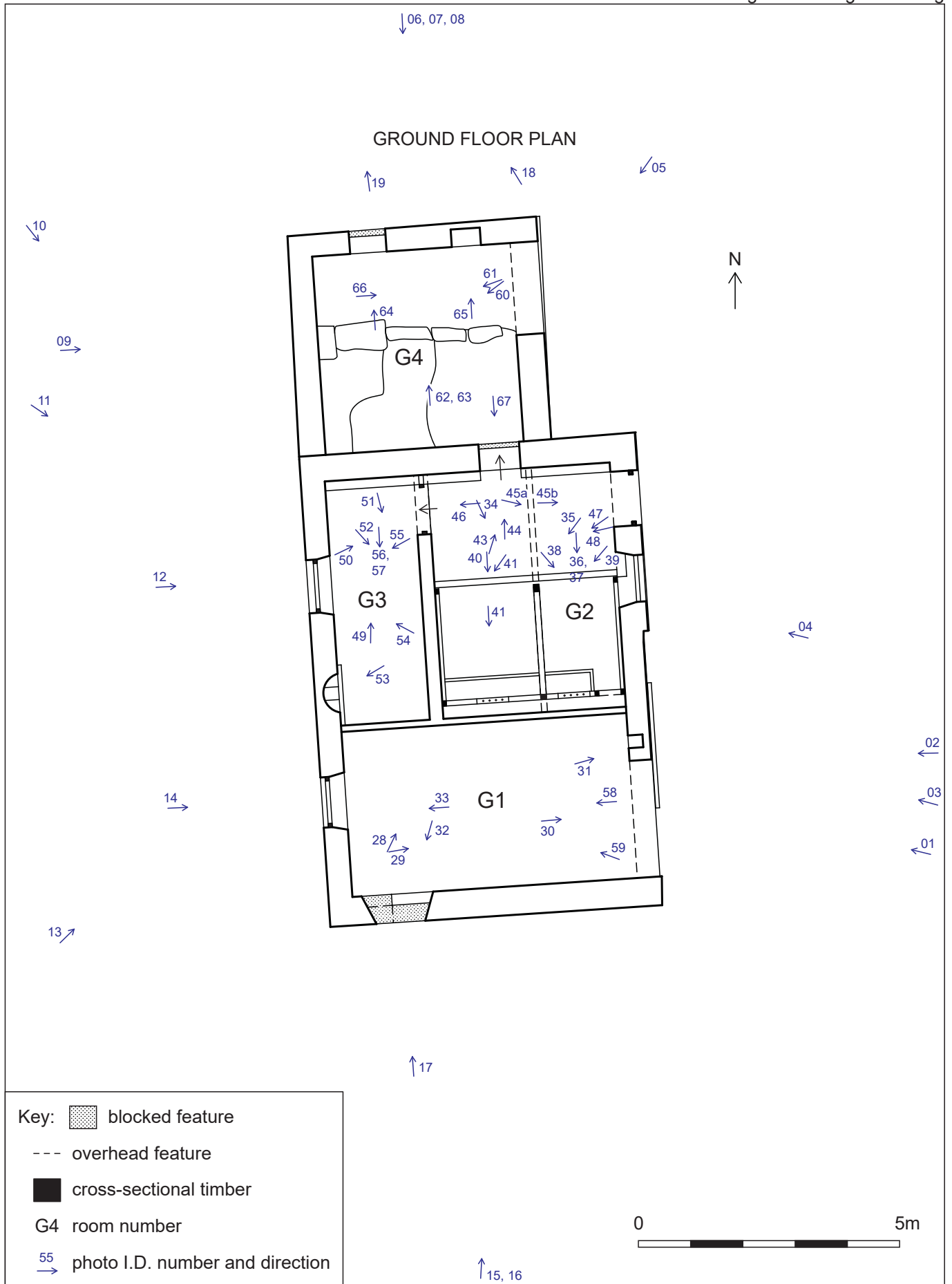


Figure 7: Ground floor plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken

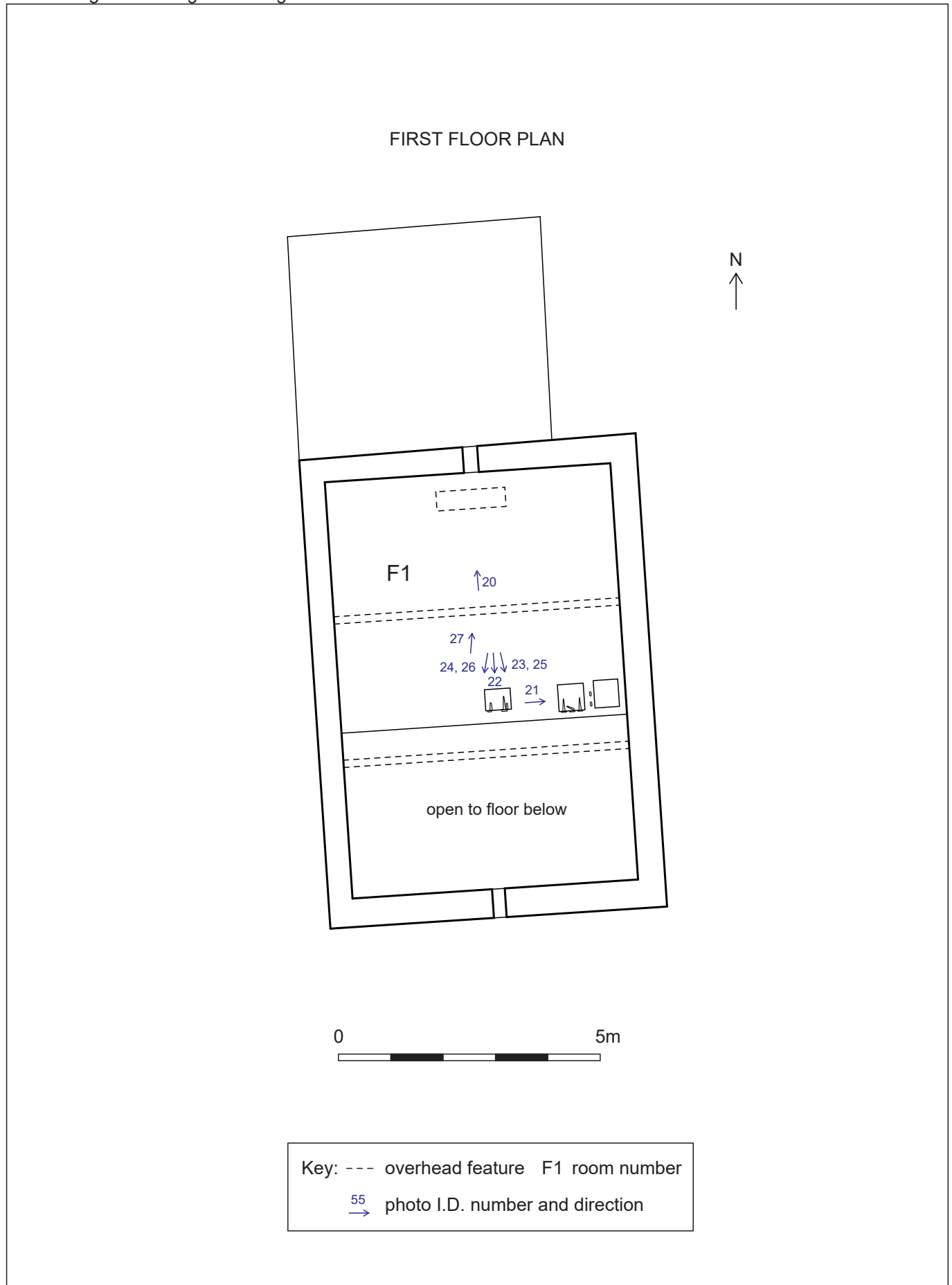


Figure 8: First floor plan, showing the location and direction of photographs taken

Appendix 3: Archive Index

Project name:	Coach House to rear of Mansergh House, Borwick Lane, Borwick, Carnforth, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording		
Project Code:	G1509	Site Code:	MC22
Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Report	Paper, comb-bound	A4	20 sheets printed double-sided
Building investigation fabric record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Building investigation elevation record sheet	Paper	A4	3 sheets, double-sided
Building investigation room description record sheet	Paper	A4	4 sheets, double-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Annotated drawings	Paper	A4	5 sheets, single-sided
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	DVD	-	1