

SINKFALL FARM, RAKESMOOR LANE, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Brian Armistead

NGR: SD 2123 7359

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March 2009



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Non-Technical Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application relating to the renovation of a Grade II Listed building at Sinkfall Farm, Rakesmoor Lane, Barrow in Furness, Cumbria, following a serious fire in 2008, a programme of archaeological investigation was carried out following a request by Charles Wilton, Principal Planning Officer at Barrow Borough Council. This was to comprise an English Heritage Level 3 recording of the building to be affected in order to provide a permanent record of the structure, provide information about its historical development, and assess the significance of the surviving fabric. The work was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in March 2009.

The historical and documentary evidence concerning the site of Sinkfall was surprisingly sparse; however, the study has revealed that the farmstead has been in existence since at least as far back as 1805. The site is possibly related to the earlier settlement of 'Bouth' or 'Booth' that is mentioned in the records of Furness Abbey and appeared to have been cleared to make way for 'Synkefall'. Hennet's map of 1830 shows a full array of farm buildings at the site by this date and it would seem likely that the earliest buildings date from the late 18th century.

The building recording revealed at least seven distinct phases of building and alteration at the farm, the earliest phase represented the construction of the original linear range of farmhouse and attached threshing barn. Other buildings recorded at the site included a horse gin, shippon, a stable or loose box and a 'Paddy House'. Numerous moulded stones were evident built into the earliest structures, along with six dressed stones with masons marks. It seems likely that these stones were taken from buildings at Furness Abbey, or possibly one of its lost granges; these would pre-date the dissolution in the 1530s and may well have been incorporated in other buildings between their origins there and their re-usage at Sinkfall Farm.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Brian Armistead for commissioning the project and David Barrett for providing existing drawings of the site. Additional thanks are due to the staff of Cumbria Record Office in Barrow in Furness for help with accessing their archives. Further thanks are also due to Charles Wilton, Principal Planning Officer at Barrow Borough Council, for providing the brief and approving the project design.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Steve Clarke and the building recording was carried out by Sam Whitehead and Tom Mace. The report was compiled by Sam Whitehead and Steve Clarke and edited by Dan Elsworth and Jo Dawson. Dan Elsworth managed the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

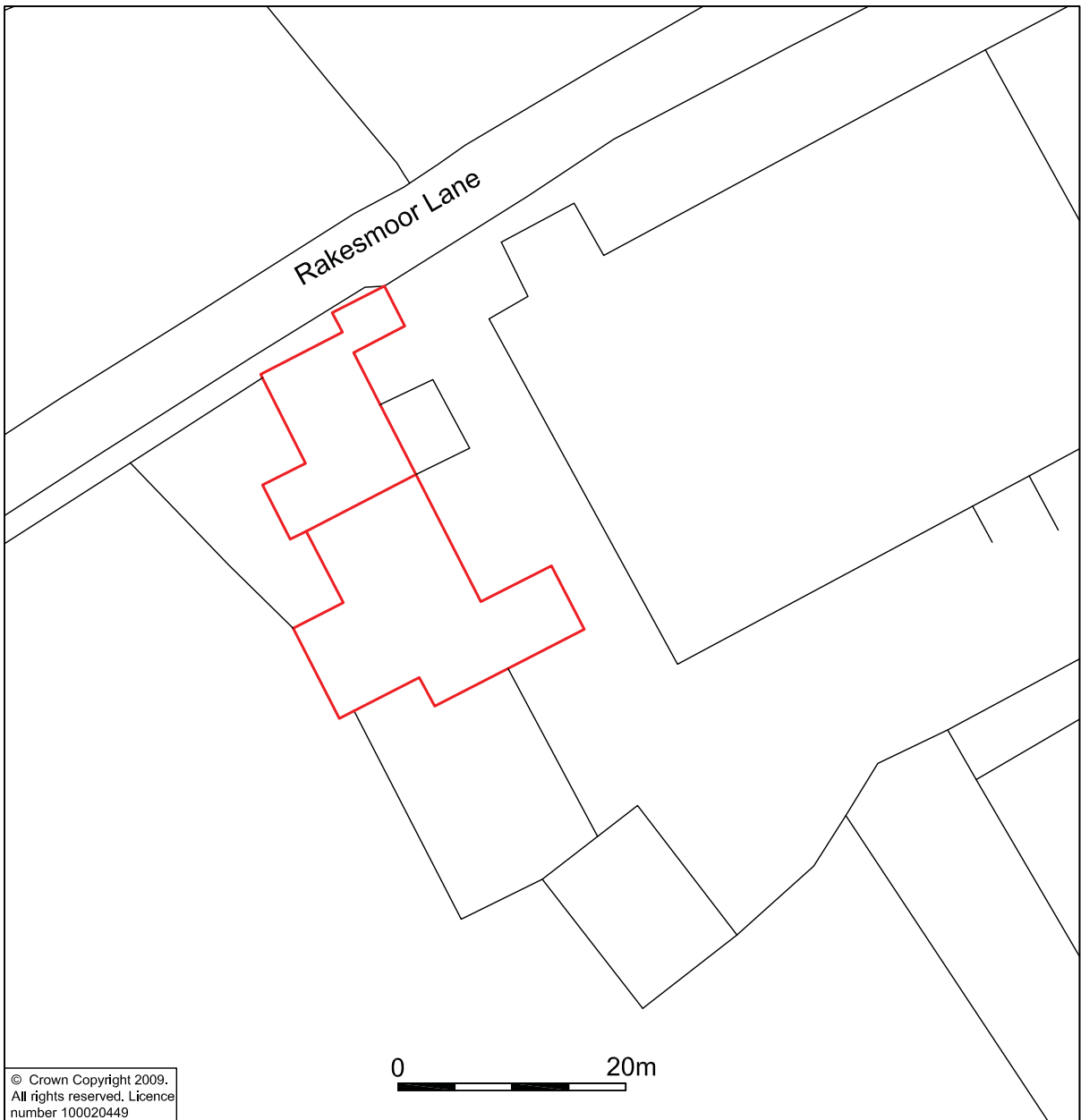
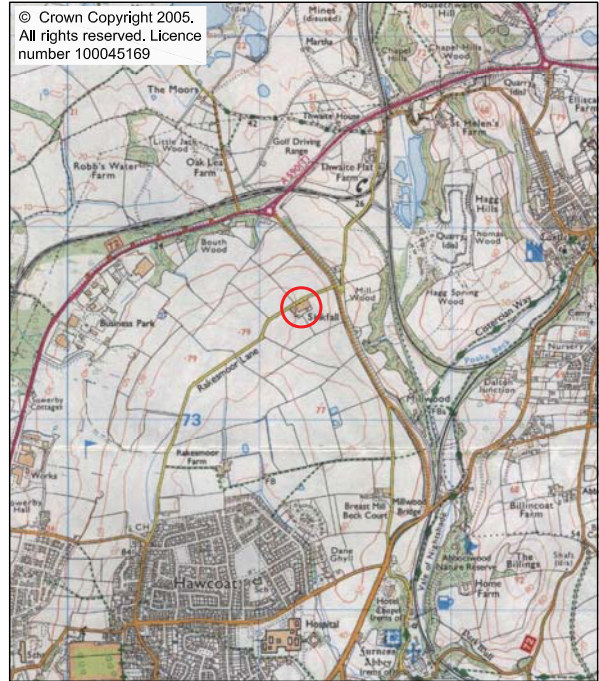
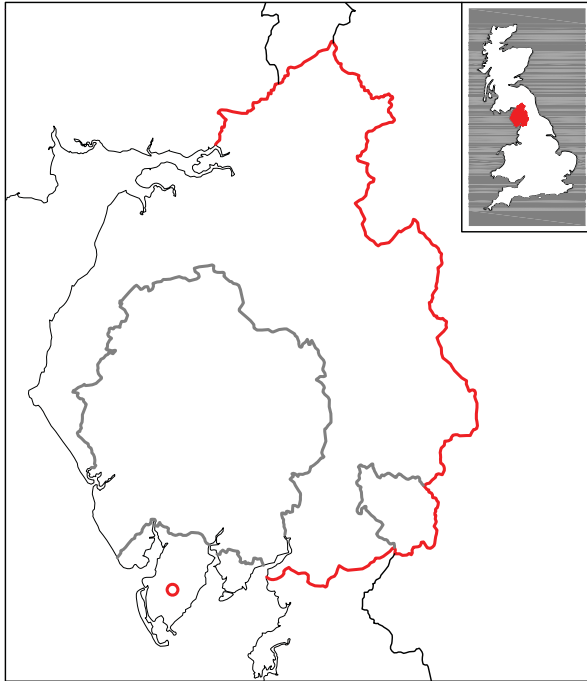
1.1.1 Prior to the submission of a planning application by Brian Armistead (hereafter 'the client') for the renovation of the Grade II Listed farmhouse and attached buildings at Sinkfall Farm, Rakesmoor Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria (NGR SD 2123 7359) following a serious fire in 2008 a programme of archaeological recording was requested by Barrow Borough Council. After consultation with Charles Wilton, Principal Planning Officer at Barrow Borough Council, this was confirmed as an English Heritage Level 3-type recording (English Heritage 2006).

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Sinkfall Farm is situated on the northern edge of the Furness Peninsula on Rakesmoor Lane just north of Hawcoat, Barrow in Furness (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The site lies on the side of a hill which slopes gently down to the north at approximately 55m above sea level; Goldmire Beck is some 400m to the west (Ordnance Survey 2002). The stream springs from Chapel Wood Hill just to the north and flows south, eventually draining into Morecambe Bay at Roose Sands. The Duddon Sands are a kilometre to the west.

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



2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structures, in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006), and the guidelines of the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA 2001a). In addition a desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the project design (*see accompanying CD*) prior to the building recording, and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with IfA guidelines (IfA 2001b). 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 desk-based assessment:

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

2.3 Building Recording

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

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the buildings were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs**: photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the buildings, their general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are presented on the accompanying CD;
- **Drawings**: drawings were produced by hand-annotating 'as existing' drawings provided by the architect. Cross sections of buildings with surviving roofs were also created from measurements made on site. The drawings produced comprised:
 - i. 'as existing' ground, first, and second floor plans of the building at 1:100;
 - ii. 'as existing' elevations of all accessible external aspects at 1:100.
 - iii. cross-sections of Buildings 10 and 6 at a scale of 1:50.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*see accompanying CD*), and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-

Furness on completion of the project. A copy of this report will be deposited with Charles Wilton at Barrow Borough Council, one with the client, one with the client's architect, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Background History

3.1.1 **Introduction:** Sinkfall has been a subject of interest to local historians for some time, in particular because of its connections to Furness Abbey and a lost settlement known as Bouth or Booth. Much of the evidence is, however, speculation, and it is not until the post-medieval period that certain details about the site become available. The place-name of Sinkfall probably combines both Norse and Middle English elements and refers to a hollow in the ground next a clearing (Ekwall 1922, 204).

3.1.2 **Early History:** the first documented evidence of Sinkfall is found in the Coucher books of Furness Abbey. An entry mentioning 'Synkefall' dated 1539 is given in a list of properties formerly paying rent to the Abbey (it having been closed in the Dissolution in 1536) (Evans 1990). Following the dissolution in 1537 the estates of Furness Abbey passed to the crown, although parts of it were granted to individuals at different times (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 299). It has been suggested that Sinkfall is on the site of an earlier settlement, known as Bouth; perhaps corresponding to Fermerybouth, which is mentioned in the Furness Abbey Coucher Books from as early as 1336 (Barnes 1968, 30; Evans 1990). While the correlation of Bouth and Fermerybouth is somewhat debatable there is some evidence that a settlement known as Bouth was situated on or near the present Sinkfall Farm; Bouth Wood is still present a short distance to the north-west, and in 1805 William Close stated that '*On the north side of a hill, about a mile to the west of St. Hellen's chapel, there was formerly a place called Bouth, but its foundations were raised when the modern farmhouse, called Sinkfall was erected, and there are now no visible remains of habitations*' (Close in West 1805, 360).

3.1.3 **Post-Medieval:** following the Dissolution the land which is now occupied by Sinkfall Farm along with much of the land formerly belonging to the Abbey in Low Furness was bought by the Preston family from the crown (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 276). Through inheritance ownership eventually passed to Sir William Lowther in 1697 (*ibid*). In 1701 William leased parcels of land including 'Sinkfall Close' along with other parcels of land, to farmers from Newbarns for a period of 21 years for £88 (LRO DDCA 10/60 1701). In 1723 Sinkfall Close was again leased (for nine years) to farmers from Newbarns, this time by William's son Thomas (LRO DDCA 10/33 1723). In 1748 Sir William granted the right to dig for iron ore on his estate at 'Park Farm and Sinkfall' to George Rigg of Aynsom, John Coward of Staveley, William Crossfield of Broughton, Thomas Askew of Upper Newton, William Preston of Nether Newton, and William Richardson of Churchtown Cartmel; the location of their pits, if any were in fact excavated at Sinkfall, is unknown (Fell 1908, 43).

3.1.4 Whether any dwellings known as Sinkfall existed prior to the 18th century is uncertain. The documentary evidence seems to indicate that until at least the early 18th century the name Sinkfall was applied to a piece of land rather than a property. It is also apparent that a farm, presumably including at least some part of the present one, was constructed shortly before 1805 (Close in West 1805, 360). The window tax details of 1816 state that it paid for six windows and details relating to the amount of land farmed around that time show that it was relatively modest in size (CRO(B) BMH 2/47 n.d.). There is little other information available relating to the physical development of the site during the 20th century although two modern photographs are known to exist; one from c1990 (Evans 1990; Plate 1) and one from 2007 (English Heritage 2007; *Appendix 1*). The most dramatic event to affect the structure of the buildings on site was the serious fire that damaged a considerable amount of the farmhouse in December 2008 (Anon 2008).

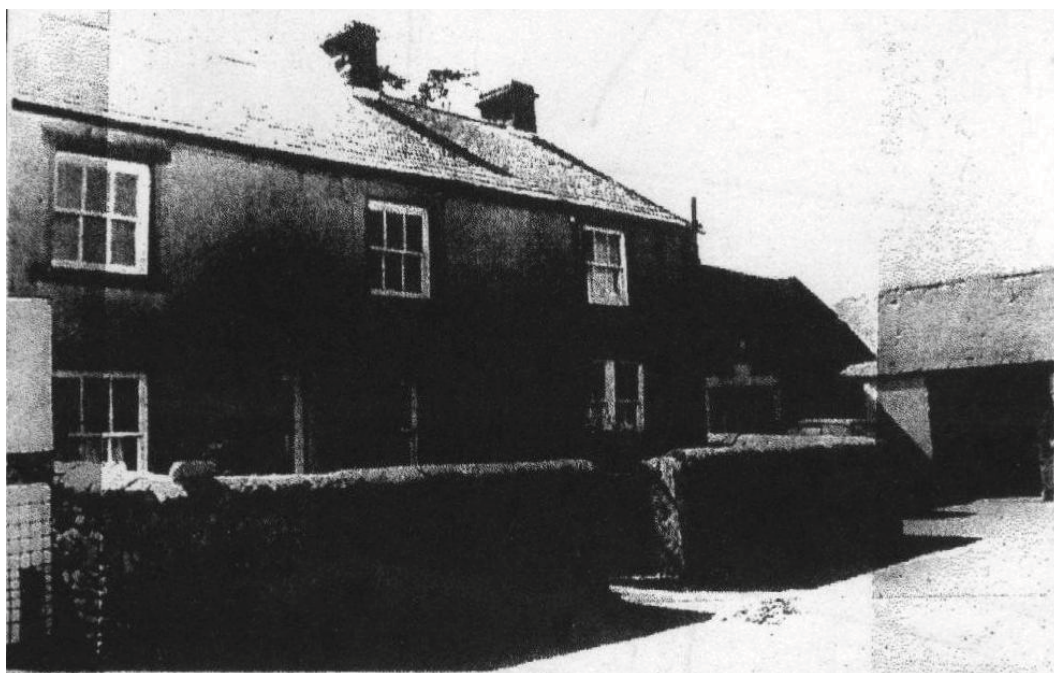


Plate 1: Photograph of Sinkfall Farm c1990 (after Evans 1990)

3.2 Tenants of Sinkfall Farm

3.2.1 The land on which Sinkfall farm is situated has probably been farmed by tenant farmers since the dissolution of Furness Abbey. The earliest recorded tenant is John Hartley, who is listed in the Hawcoat Land Tax Bill for 1815 (CRO(B) BMH 2/47 n.d.). Also, the certificate of his marriage to Jane Coward in 1815 gives Sinkfall as his place of residence (BPR 12/1/16/26 1815). John died in 1844, drowned while attempting to cross the Duddon Sands (Rollinson and Harrison 1986, 62). The census of 1851 (*Appendix 2*) lists his wife Jane as head of the family. In 1871 the census lists her eldest son Thomas as head of the family and Jane is now retired. By 1881 Jane had died and the Hartley family consisted of Thomas, his wife Mary, and son John. By 1891 the Hartleys had two more children before Thomas Hartley died some time before 1901, when Mary was now head of the family. By 1911 their son John J Hartley was the head of the family and farmer at Sinkfall (Bulmer 1911), and remained so until at least 1938. The 1938 Electoral Register lists John Hartley and a Bridget Hartley, who is probably his wife. The next documentary evidence is found in the Electoral Register after the war in 1945, where Bridget Hartley is listed, along with Albert Coward. This was the last year the farm would be occupied by a Hartley after more than 130 years. From 1946 to 1997 the tenants that followed did not settle for more than ten years, and the majority only a year or two (Parliamentary Borough of Barrow in Furness 1938-1999).

3.3 Map Regression

3.3.1 **Hennet 1830:** although Hennet's map is not very detailed (Plate 2), the outline of the buildings is similar to the later Ordnance Survey maps.

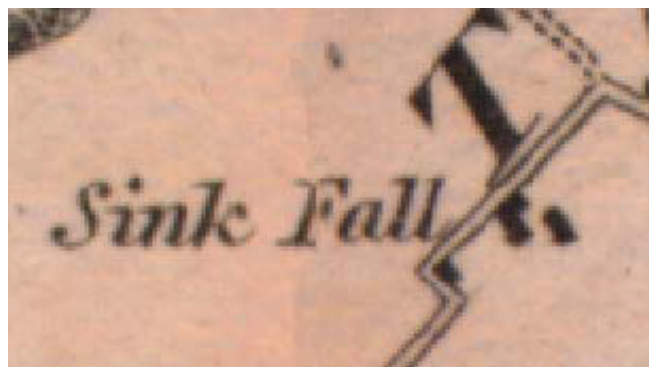


Plate 2: Extract from Hennet's map of 1830

3.3.2 **Ordnance Survey 1850 and 1889:** these maps although forty years apart show no discernable change to the farm buildings (Plate 3 and Plate 4). They comprise a main range orientated approximately north/south evidently with numerous outshuts, and associated outbuildings attached at either end plus a detached building to the east.



Plate 3: (left) Ordnance Survey map of 1850



Plate 4: (right) Ordnance Survey map of 1889

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** this is the map showing details of the land valuation tax of 1910, although these were unfortunately not available (Plate 5). The red numbers refer to the owners of the property; unfortunately the records for this map could not be located. Again, the farm appears unchanged.

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey 1970:** this map shows that there have by this date been some noticeable changes at the site (Plate 6). While the main farmhouse has remained largely unchanged, the outbuildings on the north side have been altered. In addition, a new outbuilding has been constructed to the south and a large building has been constructed to the east, replacing the buildings that previously stood in this area.

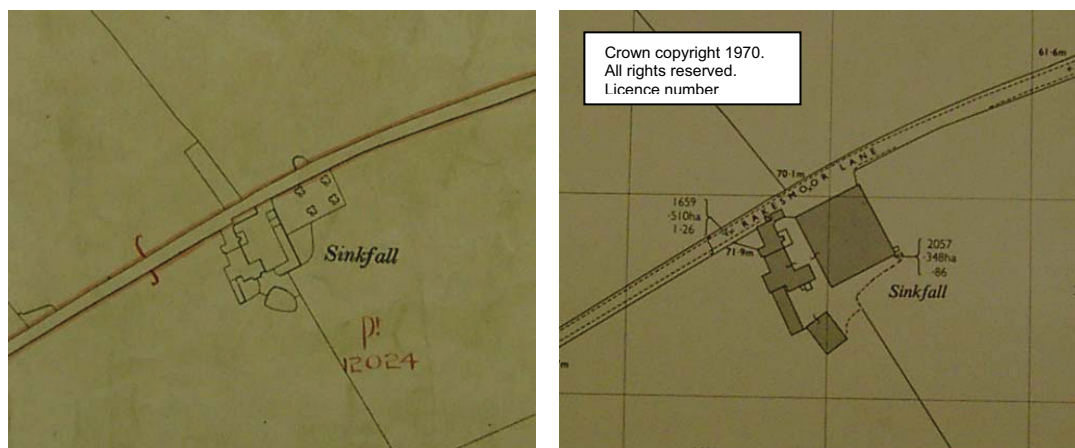


Plate 5: (left) Ordnance Survey map of 1913 with land valuation details

Plate 6: (right) Ordnance Survey map of 1970

3.4 Planning Applications

3.4.1 Only a single planning application is apparently lodged in the records held at Barrow Town Hall. This is for a group of agricultural buildings that were to be added to the east of the large building shown in 1970 and is dated 1995 (Ref. 6/95/0392/156 1995).

3.5 Conclusion

3.5.1 While there is documentary evidence connecting the site of Sinkfall Farm with an earlier settlement known as Bouth or Booth that is likely to have formed a grange for Furness Abbey, the present farm has its origins in the late 18th or early 19th century. It was certainly in existence immediately prior to 1805 and was occupied by members of the Hartley family from at least that date into the 19th century. The site had apparently seen little alteration until the addition of modern farm buildings in the late 20th century and the devastating fire of 2008.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 **Introduction:** the farm at Sinkfall comprised ten separate buildings which were based around a double pile farmhouse and a six-bay barn that formed an elongated range orientated roughly north/south (Figure 1). Three small domestic extensions had been added to the north end of the farmhouse, and a further extension had been added to the west side. Two further farm buildings had been added to the west side of the original threshing barn, and a shippon with loft had been added to the east.

4.1.2 The original farmhouse and barn were constructed entirely from the locally sourced Triassic red sandstones. The masonry included a number of well dressed and moulded stones that were undoubtedly re-used, amongst the rubble courses, and some stones carried masons marks that suggest they were sourced from Furness Abbey (see *Appendix 3*). The quoins were substantial and fairly well dressed and the lintels and sills were a mixture of red sandstone, grey gritty sandstone and slate slabs. The roof was clad in graduated slate with sandstone bonnet tiles; this had largely been destroyed at the time of recording due to fire damage. The one surviving tie-beam truss at the south end of the threshing barn suggested a late 18th century date for this building, and therefore presumably the attached farmhouse also. The later agricultural buildings and the extension to the north of the farmhouse were constructed from a mixture of red sandstone, limestone rubble and boulders from the fields, typically the quoins were red sandstone and the sills and lintels were a mixture of sandstone and slate. The most recent phase of building (Building 1) used machine cut sandstone with a rustic finish as facing, and along with the porch on the east side of the farmhouse and Building 2, the roof was clad in un-graduated slate. Three phases of internal brickwork and blockwork show modern alterations which include the insertion or replacement of partition wall and windows and the blocking of fireplaces.

4.2 External Detail (Figure 2)

4.2.1 **Building 1:** this was the most recent building that was butted on to the north-east corner of the main range (hence no west elevation description) and fronted the roadside. This single storey building has most recently been used as a store room, the walls were constructed from well dressed irregular sized red sandstone blocks and the roof clad in grey slate (Plate 7).

4.2.2 **North elevation:** this elevation was un-rendered and plain except for two windows. The matching windows were modern, double glazed and held two lights, and they were set within red sandstone jambs. The lintels were also red sandstone and the sills were thin slabs of gritty grey sandstone. Treated timber ran along the roofline onto which a plastic gutter was attached, and this was set beneath even sized slates under sandstone ridge tiles.

4.2.3 **East elevation:** the bargeboard continued round this gable end of the building which was entirely plain except for a centrally located name badge which took the form of a millstone set into the wall at the height of the wall tops (Plate 7). The 'millstone' was formed by cement render onto which had been painted the name 'Sink Fall Farm', it had a circular red sandstone central projection into which ears of corn were inscribed. The west elevation was identical to the east only without the name badge, and the south end was formed by the earlier Building 2.

4.2.4 **South elevation:** this elevation butted the east elevation of Building 2, and the west end of the elevation was effectively part of the porch of Building 2. The

elevation housed two doors; both were stained hardwood with four panels below a clear glass fanlight with four panes. Both doors had well dressed sandstone lintels and grey gritty sandstone steps. The doorway at the east end of the elevation accessed the toilet cubicle and there was a skylight in the roof above to provide further lighting.



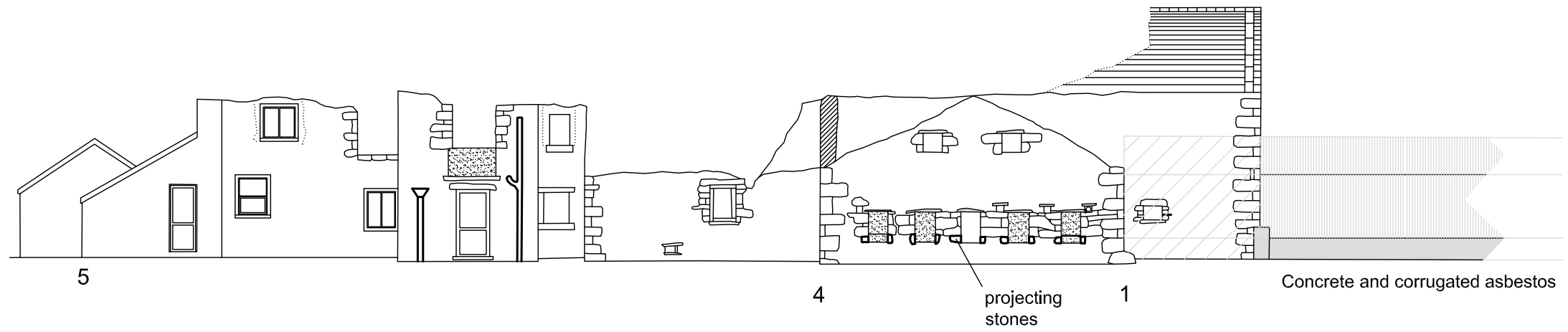
Plate 7: Building 1 from the east

4.2.5 **Building 2:** this building was a single storey outshot on the north end of the earlier farmhouse extension - Building 3. The walls were covered in roughcast render and the monopitch roof was clad in modern un-graduated slate tiles (Plate 8).



Plate 8: Building 2 from the north-west

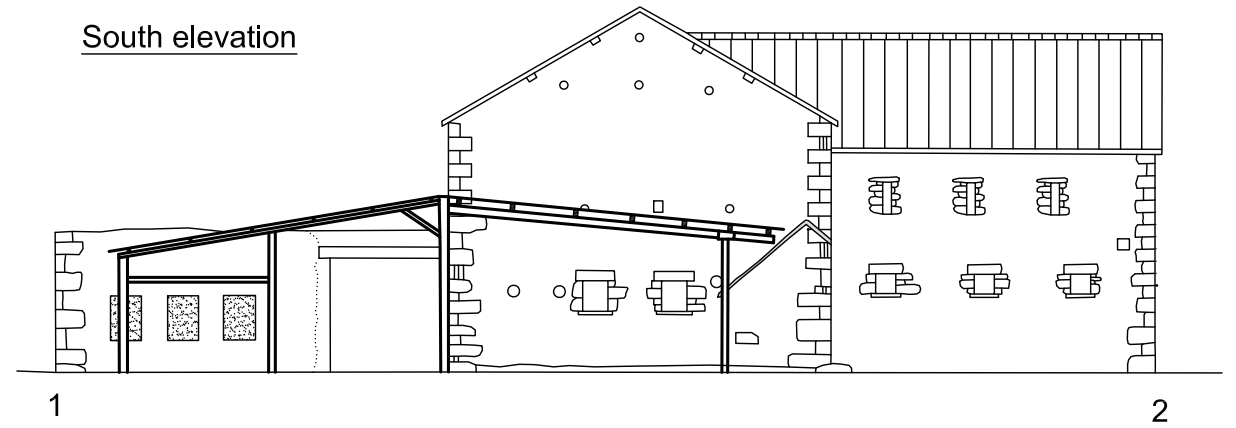
West elevation



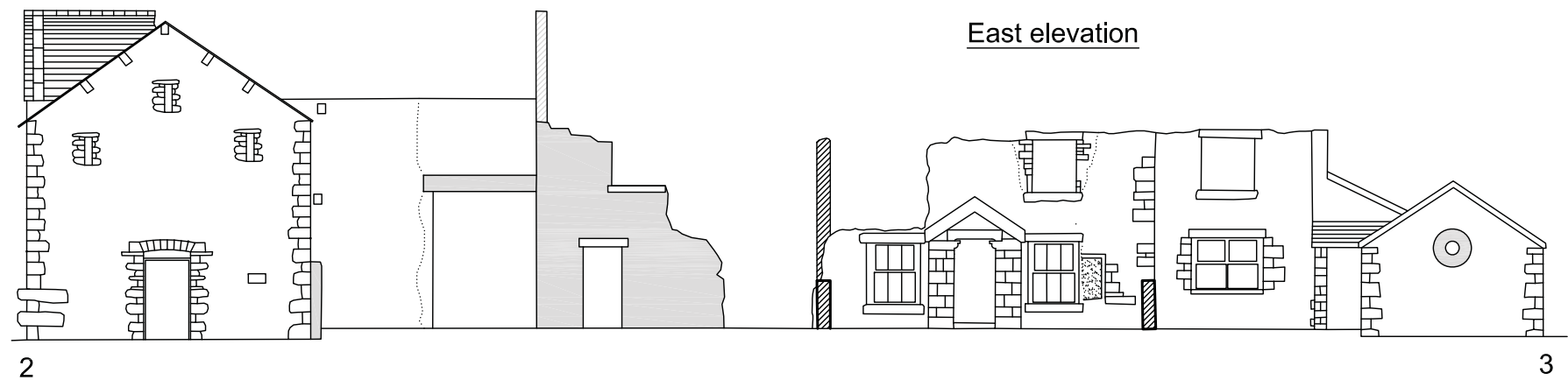
North elevation



South elevation



East elevation



	blocked aperture
	concrete blocks/cement
	cross sectional wall
	re-build/damage
2	Building number

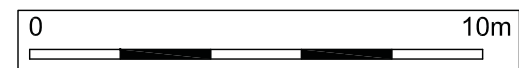


Figure 2: Elevations

4.2.6 **North elevation:** this elevation contained two modern white-painted uPVC windows with two lights, the upper forming a top hung ventilator. The jambs were formed by concrete blocks, as was the sill of the western window, the eastern window sill was grey sandstone, and the lintels were hidden behind modern treated bargeboard that housed plastic guttering.

4.2.7 **East elevation:** the small element of this elevation that was not obscured by the addition of Building 1 was the porched entrance at the southern end. The porch was formed by the southern elevation of Building 1 and a small east/west wall that butted the north end of Building 3. This small wall obscured any quoins that may have been present there and was contemporary with the construction of Building 1. It was evident that the red sandstone quoins on the south porch wall were just a facing over the concrete blockwork from which it was constructed. The door was a modern hardwood design with two small lower square panels beneath two tall faux leaded lights arranged side by side. The bargeboard over the doorway and the gabled tile roof used identical materials to those described for Building 1 (see *Section 4.2.2*).

4.2.8 **West elevation:** this was plain except for a doorway at the southern end that accessed a small cloakroom cubicle. The modern uPVC door was white and had a thin concrete surround which was similar to those of the windows in the north elevation.

4.2.9 **Building 3:** this was a two storey addition to the north of the original farmhouse (Building 4), hence no south exterior elevation. The north elevation was also largely obscured by Building 2 to the north, the short surviving strip over the roofline of Building 2 was plain and roughcast rendered. The roof had been removed at the time of this recording, along with the windows of the first floor. All the exterior render had also been removed at this time from the east and west elevations.

4.2.10 **East elevation:** this formed the northern end of the main farmhouse range, a line of quoins at the south end of this Building clearly showed it to have been butted on to the northern end of the pre-existing farmhouse (Plate 9). The ground floor had a single window which was a four light uPVC insert which was set between a grey sandstone sill and slate lintel, the north jamb was quoined (see Plate 10). The upper floor also had a window aperture but no casement, the jambs were splayed and quoined suggesting that it was original, the lintel was slate and the sill was sandstone.

4.2.11 **West elevation:** as with the east elevation this one was plain other than a ground and upper floor window, both of these apertures appear to have been inserted or represent the widening of earlier apertures. The lower window was a modern uPVC two-light casement with a top hung lower ventilator. The upper window lacked a casement and had brick work in the jambs and over the concrete lintel; there were no sandstone quoins evident around any of the jambs (see Plate 29, *Section 4.3.16*). Just to the south of the ground floor window a square grill vent slot had been recently inserted through the wall.



Plate 9: (left) Building 3 butting Building 4 to the left

Plate 10: (right) South window in east elevation of farmhouse, Building 3

4.2.12 **Building 4:** this was the original double pile farmhouse building, the buildings directly to the south were also contemporary with this and together they formed the original range. Once again the roof was missing from this building, which evidently originally had a second storey/attic (English Heritage 2007a; *Appendix 1*). As with Building 3 all render had been removed from the exterior, there was a porch added on to the east side of this building and a two storey extension to the west (Building 5). For a description of the north exterior elevation see Building 3, interior, south elevation, *Section 4.3.15*.

4.2.13 **East elevation:** the ground floor had a porched central doorway that was flanked by a pair of windows, with another pair on the first floor. The lower northern window housed a uPVC two light casement set within un-quoined jambs, and between a substantial red sandstone lintel and a thick grey sandstone sill with a rusticated face. This window had been inserted and this insertion had truncated the south side of the original window surround that was plain sandstone and appeared to be 18th century in date (Plate 11). The lower southern window was identical to that north of the porch; it too had un-quoined jambs and had been inserted. It is possible that this window is an enlargement of the original aperture which may well also have had a plain sandstone surround. Between the windows a modern porch had been added (Plate 12), the walls were constructed from concrete blocks and faced with rusticated machine cut sandstone blocks. These cut sandstone blocks were of a similar style to those that were used to construct the porch on Building 2 and the quoins of Building 1. Two red sandstone ovolo-moulded corbels supported the lintel which had a concave underside; these sandstones were probably re-used from elsewhere. The gable over the lintel was built up in red sandstone and supported a roof finished with Welsh slate, as present on Building 1; the same treated bargeboard was also used beneath the slates. The first floor elevation had been lost to the south of the upper southern window, leaving only the sill and the northern jamb. This northern jamb was un-quoined and it is possible that if an original window existed in this area that it was further to the south. The northern upper window of this elevation also appeared to be inserted, the casement had been removed and the jambs were

un-quoined. This window had a well dressed red sandstone lintel and a grey sandstone sill with a rusticated finish.



Plate 11: (left) Original window in east elevation of farmhouse, Building 4

Plate 12: (right) Modern porch of farmhouse

4.2.14 **West elevation:** the original west elevation was partially hidden behind Building 5 which had been added to form an entrance hallway, the addition of Building 5 hid the original entrance from the west side of the house. The doorway had substantial quoins that were visible as the render had been removed; the oak lintel was also visible. To the south of the doorway there was a tall stair light that ran from approximately 1.20m above the floor up to the top of the first floor, there was no lintel and the splayed jambs were quoined (Plate 13). Further south there was an additional window on the ground floor and one above it on the first floor. The ground floor window was a single light uPVC insert with a rusticated sandstone surround; the window was located in a small area of this elevation that was still rendered. It seems possible given the surround that this window was in an original location. The upper window was inserted, it had a concrete lintel and brickwork in the jambs, there was no casement. A second pair of windows was located to the north of the doorway in this elevation; the lower of these had a stone mullion (Plate 14) and a red sandstone surround. The sill was grey sandstone and there appeared to be jambs on the northern side, the southern surround was obscured by the addition of Building 5. The upper window lacked a casement and lintel but the splayed jambs were clearly quoined on the north side, once again the south jamb was obscured by the proximity of Building 5. To the north of these windows a clear join could be seen where Building 3 had been butted on to the quoins of the pre-existing Building 4.



Plate 13: (left) Stair light on west elevation of Building 4

Plate 14: (right) Mullioned window at rear of farmhouse

4.2.15 **Building 5:** this two storey extension to the west side of the farmhouse became the new entrance way into the building from the west. Roughcast cement render had survived on the lower part of the west and south elevation but had been removed on the upper parts. The gable end and roofing had also been removed above the first floor wall height.

4.2.16 **North elevation:** this elevation was plain except for a window at the east end, adjacent to the west wall of Building 4. This window had a plain sandstone surround except for the east side where the casement was flush with the west side of Building 4. The casement was a two-light uPVC insert, below which there was a grey sandstone sill. Some re-build in grey brick was evident immediately above the window.

4.2.17 **South elevation:** this elevation was rendered and plain, it was evident on the upper and un-rendered part of this elevation that it butted onto the west elevation of Building 4 and was a later addition.

4.2.18 **West elevation:** this elevation housed a doorway with a window above; the walls were removed at the level of the top of the window. The ground floor door was a modern uPVC replacement, the surrounds of this door had been rendered but quoins were evident on the interior. The window above the door lacked a casement, sill and lintel, the jambs were quined and the lower half of the window had been blocked with red sandstone rubble. Before the lower part of the window was blocked this aperture would have been large enough to accommodate a door.

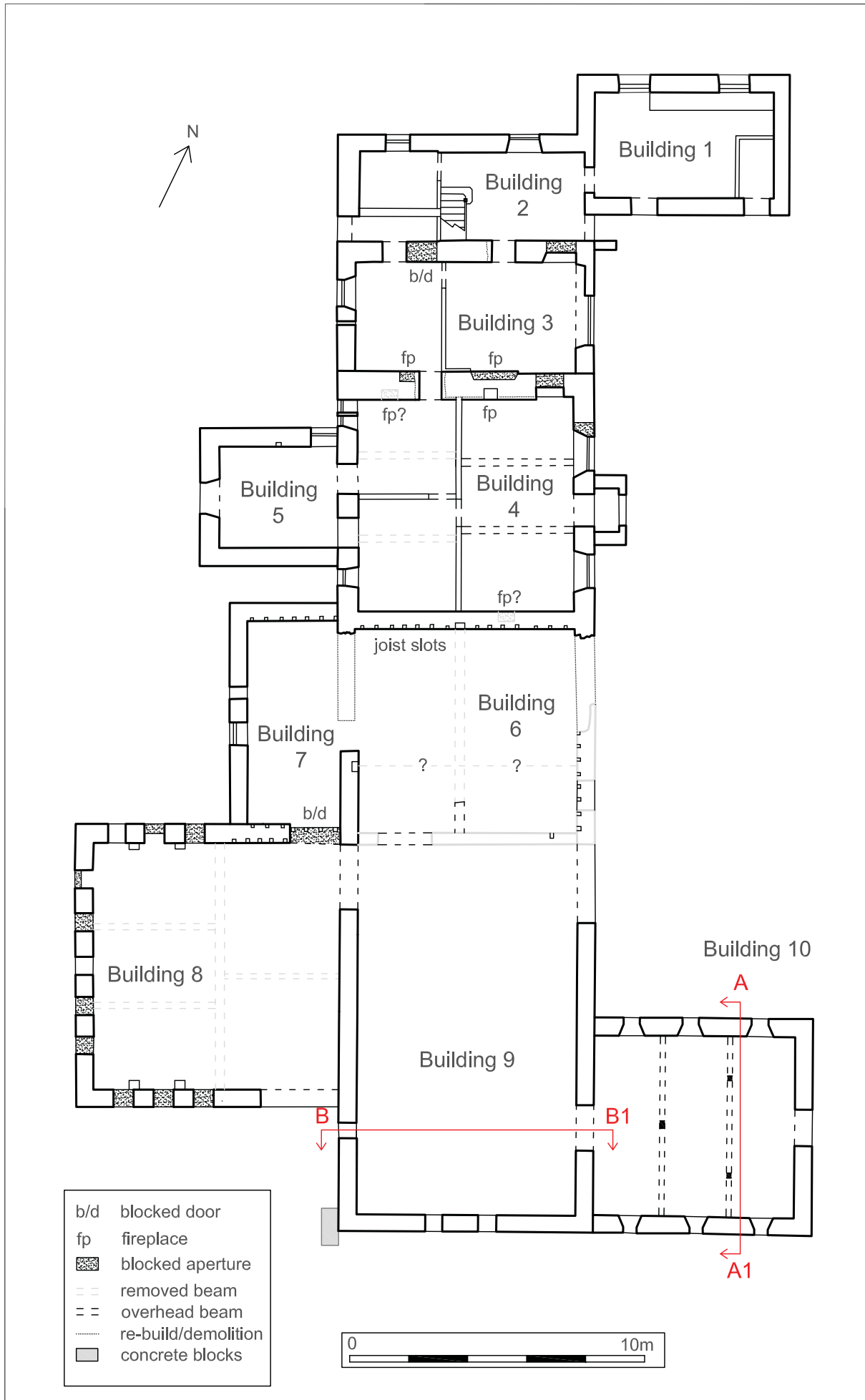
4.2.19 **Building 6/9:** for the purposes of the external elevations these have been combined as they are different ends of the same barn, though the area of Building 6 has largely been re-built. Together these buildings originally formed a single barn that was 20m long by 8m wide, and would have had six bays. The only part of the barn that was rendered was the northern end of the east elevation (Building 6) this had been re-built in concrete blocks and apparently had the appearance of a domestic property before the recent fire damage (see photograph in *Appendix 1*).

4.2.20 **North elevation:** this was formed by the south elevation of Building 4, it is thought that these two buildings were part of the same construction and shared the same east and west walls (see *Section 4.2.21*; Plate 15).



Plate 15: North-west end of Building 6

4.2.21 **East elevation:** the north end of this elevation has been knocked down due to fire damage (Plate 15). It appeared from the lack of quoins at the south ends of Building 4 and the wall stub remaining at the junction with Building 4 that one continuous wall formed the entire range of the original farmhouse (Building 4) and threshing barn Building 6/9). There was pedestrian doorway into the north part of this barn (Building 6) which has a substantial red sandstone lintel with a chamfered underside, this had been re-used and inserted into the blockwork construction of this part of the elevation. Above this doorway were the remains of a window which comprised the southern jamb and red sandstone sill which was chamfered on the upper edge of its face (Plate 16). South of the pedestrian doorway was a wagon door that may have originally been the entrance to the threshing floor as it had an opposing door of a similar width on the west elevation. This access led into the part of the barn that is Building 9 and this has been divided off from Building 6 internally by a concrete block wall. The part of the original elevation into which this door was set has been entirely re-built as it has been widened and raised in height to facilitate access for more modern farm machinery. A concrete lintel has been added above the doorway which is keyed into the blockwork partition on the north side of the doorway. South of the wagon doorway the original elevation has been preserved although much of it has become obscured by the addition of Building 10. Inside Building 10 there was a pedestrian doorway into Building 9, this appeared to be an original entrance for the south-east corner of the main barn. The jambs of the doorway were well faced and there was a large oak lintel over the doorway which was roughly squared. Within the hayloft of Building 10 more of the southern part of the eastern elevation of Building 9 could be seen, and in this area two mason's marks were recorded in the red sandstone (Plate 17 and Plate 18).



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Figure 3: Ground floor plan



Plate 16: Rendered west elevation of re-built part of Building 6

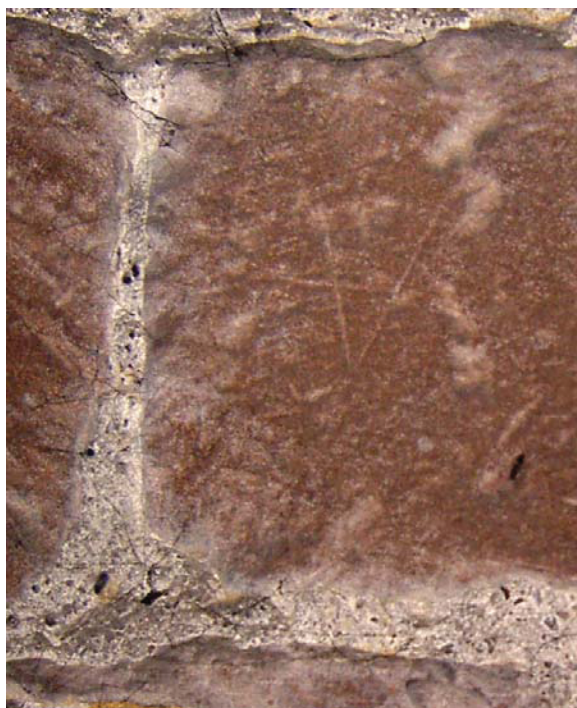


Plate 17: (left) Mason's mark on west elevation of Building 9, within loft of Building 10



Plate 18: (right) Mason's mark on west elevation of Building 9, within loft of Building 10

4.2.22 South elevation: this elevation ran flush with the south elevation of Building 10, it was clear that Building 10 had been added on at a later date (Plate 19). Numerous examples of moulded stonework were located at the east end of the south elevation, close to Building 10 (see Plate 19). These stones were generally column pieces, engaged column pieces or door and window surrounds, which are assumed to come from Furness Abbey. The fluted column fragment (Plate 20) has a very

similar form to one recorded at Sowerby Lodge Farm some 1.5 miles to the south-west (Whitehead and Elsworth 2008). The scar of an outshut was also visible at this end of the elevation this would appear to correspond with the structure shown in this part of the site on from the 1889 Ordnance Survey plans onwards (see Plate 4, 5 and 6). In the central lower part of the elevation there were two square windows, both appeared to be original and had quoined jambs with sandstone lintels and sills. Three ceramic pipes had also been inserted in the wall at a similar height for extra ventilation. There were two more ceramic pipe vents midway up the elevation along with a single original square vent. Three further vents were located midway up the apex of the gable and a further vent close to the apex of the roof. A further moulded stone was located amongst the quoins at the west side of the elevation.

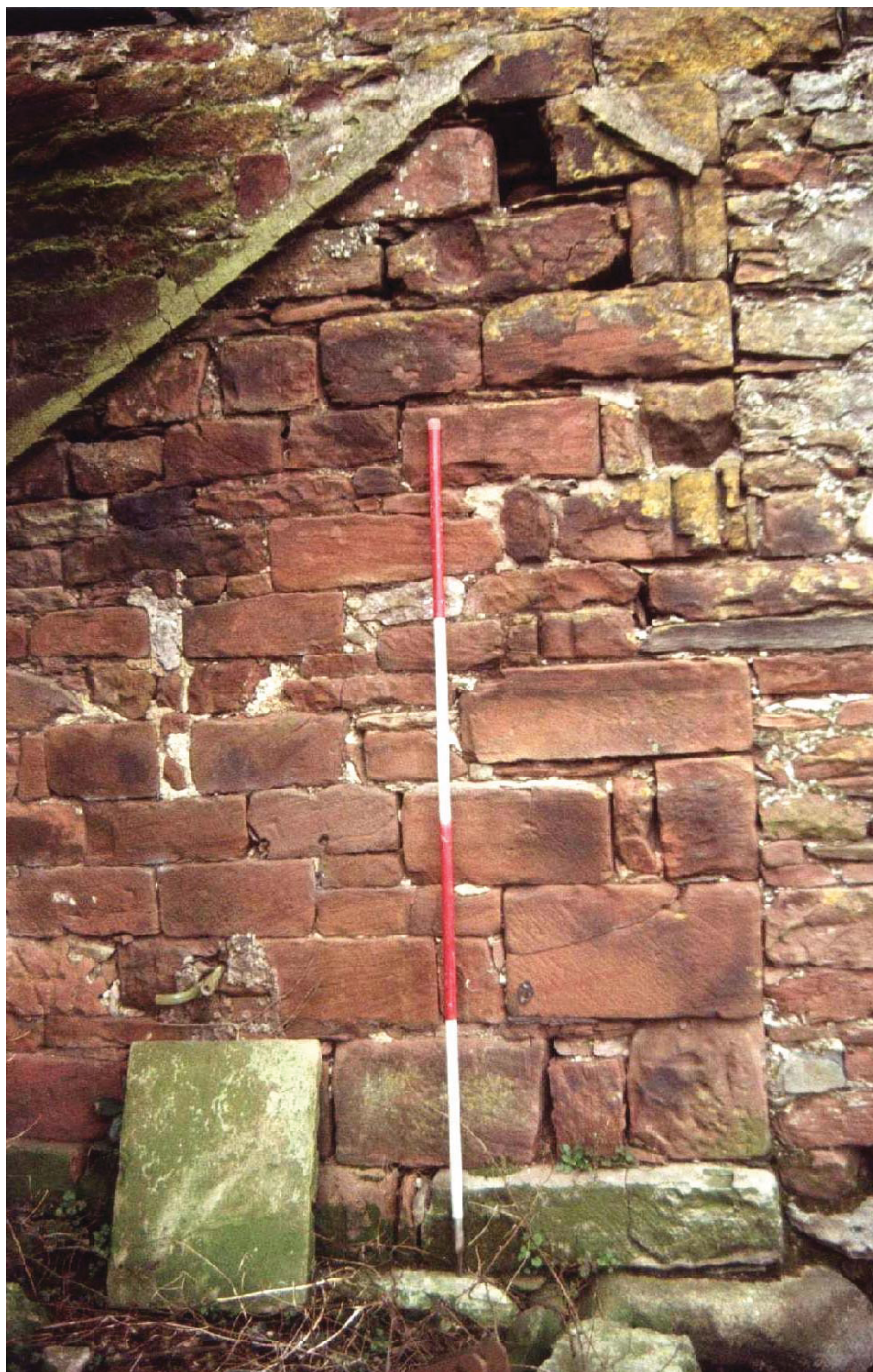


Plate 19: Moulded stonework on south side of Building 9



Plate 20: Detail of a moulded stone shown in Plate 18, south side of Building 9

4.2.23 **West elevation:** this elevation had a square window close to the south end which was identical to those on the south elevation, with quoins, a red sandstone lintel and a grey gritty sandstone sill. A short distance to the north a gable scar is evident where Building 8 was added to this elevation, features related to that Building shall be described under internal east elevation for Building 8 (see *Section 4.3.41*). Within the imprint of Building 8 there were two further stones with mason's marks which originally were on the exterior of Building 9 (see Plate 21 and Plate 22). Towards the northern end of this elevation there was a wagon doorway that opposed the one in the east elevation (see *Section 4.2.21*). This doorway was original and unaltered and probably hints at the original size of the opposing door, the lintel was formed from an unshaped oak timber. A few centimetres to the north of the northern door jamb the north elevation of Building 8 butted this elevation; this corresponded with the division of Buildings 9 and 6. The part of this elevation that was north of Building 8 shall be further described as the internal elevation of Building 7 (see *Section 4.3.36*) as many of its features pertain to that building. The exception is the southern jamb of the pedestrian doorway that had well quoined jambs and was undoubtedly original to barn 6/9. The remaining part of this elevation beyond the doorway up to Building 4 has been demolished, but scars in the concrete floor would suggest that the doorway was for pedestrian access only. Once again a wall stub joining Building 4 shows this elevation to be continuous with that of the farmhouse to the north (Plate 15).



Plate 21: (left) Mason's mark on west elevation of Building 9

Plate 22: (right) Mason's mark on west elevation of Building 9

4.2.24 **Building 7:** this small one and a half storey outshot made use of the walls of three pre-existing Buildings (6, 8 and 4), and the west elevation is its only complete external elevation (Plate 23). This elevation was constructed largely from limestone

rubble and had a single window in the centre of the elevation. The window was close to the roofline at the base of the now destroyed monopitch, and set under a slate lintel. The jambs were quoined in roughly dressed red sandstone and held a simple timber frame to which a pane of Perspex had been affixed. Just to the north of the window and at ground level there was a square aperture that was lined with slates, both this and the window appeared to be original features. A partial northern elevation was also present, that ran up to meet the wall of the farmhouse (Building 4). This northern elevation was plain. A partial southern elevation was also evident as a triangular piece of wall that had been added to the top of the north elevation of Building 8, this had been added to support the pitched roof that ran down westwards from the top of the west elevation of Building 9. This part of the elevation was never external as such and shall be described as the north internal elevation of Building 8 (*Section 4.3.40*).



Plate 23: West elevation of Building 7

4.2.25 **Building 8:** this 2 storey structure was added to the west side of Building 9, hence no east elevation, and in turn was partly utilised in the construction of Building 7. The construction of this building utilised red sandstone for quoins and the surrounds of apertures, and limestone rubble for the main walls. The roof had been removed but the west gable end survived.

4.2.26 **North elevation:** the east end of this elevation was now within Building 7, and many of its features pertain to its later role as an internal elevation (see *Section 4.3.35*). There was, however, a doorway at the east end of the elevation that had been blocked up. This doorway permitted access into the building from the north, and the west side of the main range. The doorway had quoins on the west side and the east side utilised the quoins of the Building 9 west wagon doorway. The lintel had been removed to facilitate the insertion of joists for the Building 7 half floor. It was clear from the east end of this elevation that it butted the earlier Building 9. West of Building 7 the elevation housed three square windows, the east two had been blocked by red bricks and the west one had a wire grill blocking. These windows were midway up the elevation, were neatly quoined and had slate lintels.

4.2.27 **South elevation:** this elevation was a mirror image of the northern elevation except for a wagon doorway at the eastern end. The whole area surrounding the

doorway had been re-built in concrete block and red brick so its original size and shape remain unknown.

4.2.28 **West elevation:** this elevation had the same windows as were found on the north and south elevations (Plate 24); there were five on the ground floor and two further up in the gable which would have served the first floor. The windows were evenly spaced along the elevation, the central aperture was unblocked, either side of that the windows had been blocked by red sandstone and limestone. The north end window had been part blocked with red brick and board over that and the south window had a blocking of loose limestone rubble. Each window featured a slate sill and over each corner of the sill there was a square vent, into some of these ceramic pipes had been inserted. At the lower corner of each aperture a projecting stone had been built into each of the jambs. The upper windows were constructed in a similar fashion although they were more widely spaced apart and the projecting stones at their lower corners were less pronounced and the southern of these two windows had been glazed. In all there were three phases of blocking evident in the windows of this elevation. The first phase removed two of the central lower windows entirely, the lower portions of the end lower windows were later blocked, and then these windows were fully blocked. The lower corners of this elevation had been built directly on to large boulders and appeared to lack foundations. It was also evident that some landscaping had occurred prior to the construction of this building, as there was a drop from the field height to the west to the base of the west and north elevations.



Plate 24: West elevation of Building 8

4.2.29 **Building 10:** this cow house with a hay loft over was added to the east side of Building 9 which was essentially a threshing barn. The walling was a mixture of red sandstone and limestone rubble, although the red sandstone is far more prevalent. This is especially the case on the north elevation faces onto the farmyard area.

4.2.30 **North elevation:** this elevation had three ground floor windows which served the shippon; each square window had a substantial red sandstone lintel and quoins, with a thinner grey sandstone sill (Plate 25). The upper floor had a central loading door either side of which was a slot vent. The loading door had a large red sandstone lintel and a slate sill; the timber frame had been damaged by a fire. The roof was clad with slate laid in diminishing courses and yellow sandstone coping ran down the east side, the bonnet tiles were also cut from yellow sandstone.



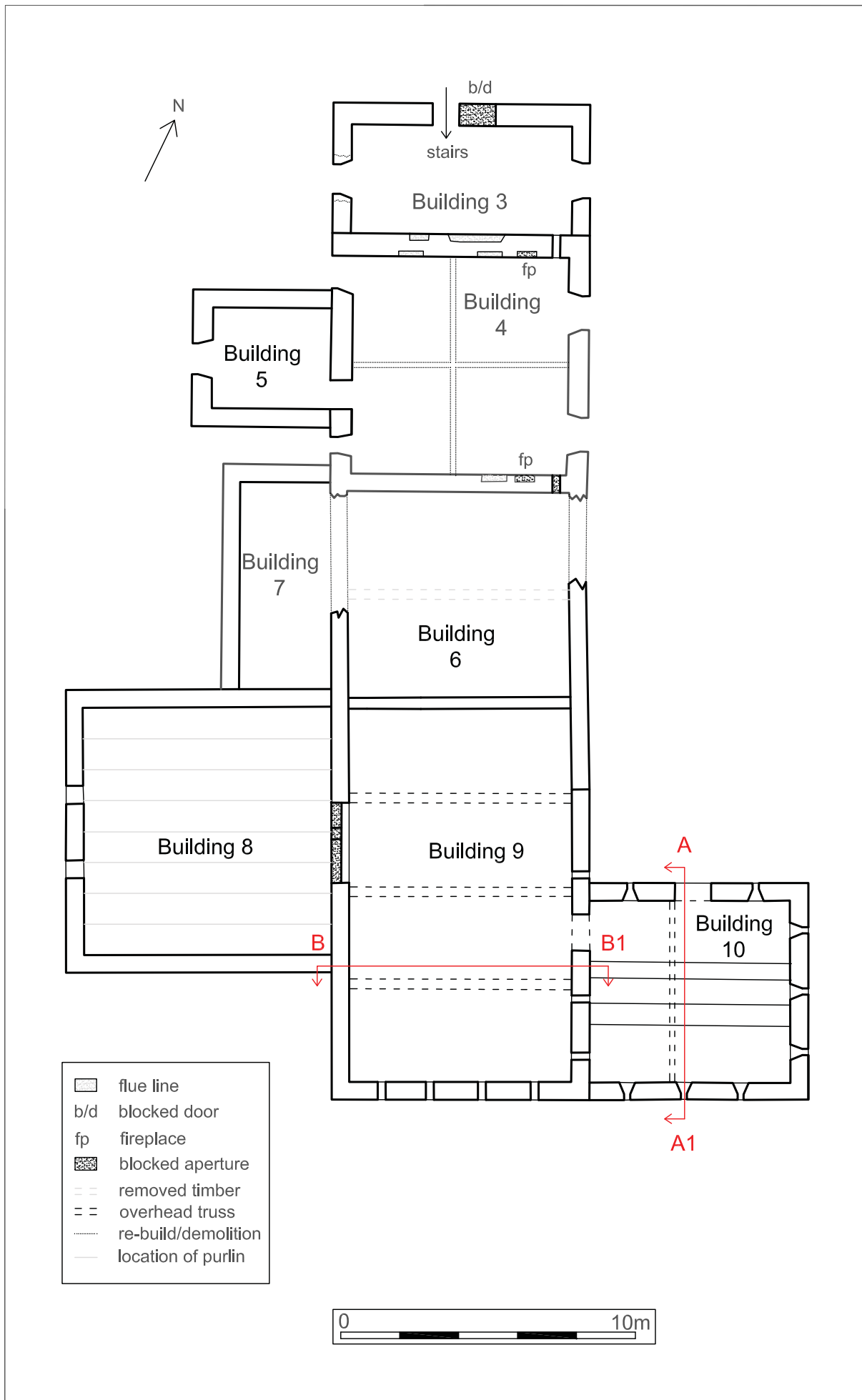
Plate 25: Building 10 from the north

4.2.31 **East elevation:** this elevation had a central pedestrian door with a red sandstone voussoir arch with red sandstone springers. The upper part of the elevation had a pair of slots vents at the top of the wall height, further up in the gable end there was a central slot vent, and at the apex an owl hole had been blocked by a red brick.

4.2.32 **South elevation:** this elevation had three lower windows to provide light and ventilate the shippon; these were identical in form to those on the north elevation (Section 4.2.30). The upper floor had 3 evenly spaced slot vents, and the roof on this side of the apex was clad in corrugated iron (Plate 26).



Plate 26: Building 10 from the south-east



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Figure 4: First floor plan

4.3 Internal Detail (Figures 3 and 4)

4.3.1 **Building 1:** this building was modern throughout and was being used as a utility room. There was a toilet cubicle in the south-east corner that was accessed through its own external door. The walls of this building were painted magnolia along with the plastered ceiling and the floor was finished with green slate.

4.3.2 **North elevation:** there was a window at the west and the east ends, both of which were of a uPVC double glazed sash design. A long modern counter ran most of the length of this elevation and housed a sink at the east end, matching wall hung cabinets were located over the counter.

4.3.3 **East elevation:** the southern part of this elevation has a rebate to accommodate the toilet cubicle; this rebated part has some racks attached to the wall over a low bench designed for changing shoes.

4.3.4 **South elevation:** the low bench continued around this elevation below a row of coat hooks fixed to a wooden rail. The door at the west end was a modern hardwood effort that had four panels below a fanlight with spoked astragals.

4.3.5 **West elevation:** there was a doorway at the south end that was a modern softwood design with four panels; the rest of the elevation was plain except for a chest freezer located against the wall.

4.3.6 **Building 2:** this building was probably the last addition to the main range of the farmhouse, and was a mono-pitched one and a half storey outshot. From this building access was available to Building 1, and to both floors of Building 3, it had its own external entrance and a bathroom on the west side. It was painted magnolia throughout and had brown ceramic floor tiles. While the building appears modern throughout it seems to appear on the 1889 Ordnance Survey edition, and possibly on the 1850 edition also (see Plate 3 and Plate 4).

4.3.7 **North elevation:** there was a modern top 2-light uPVC window with a top hung ventilator in the centre of the elevation, which was otherwise plain, plastered and painted magnolia.

4.3.8 **East elevation:** there was a doorway to Building 1 at the north end with a modern moulded surround. The entrance from outside was located at the southern end of the elevation, the door was modern with two tall narrow lights side by side over 2 small square panels. The same door was used in the main farmhouse entrance through the east porch.

4.3.9 **South elevation:** there was a door to Building 3 in the centre of the elevation that had a modern softwood four-panel design. Stairs ran up the west side of the elevation adjacent to the bathroom cubicle, the underside of these had been boxed off to form a cupboard. The stairs ran up to the aperture in the wall between Buildings 2 and 3 and then had been removed.

4.3.10 **West elevation:** at the northern end there was a doorway into the bathroom, the stairs to Building 3 ran along this elevation from the south of this doorway. The stairs were a modern design and finish with hardwood banisters, treads and string remaining.

4.3.11 **Bathroom:** this room was entirely modern and had brown ceramic floor tiles. There was a sink below the modern window on the north elevation, a shower cubicle in the south-east corner, a toilet at the south and a bathtub along the west wall.

4.3.12 **Vestibule:** to the north of the bathroom there was a small enclosed passage way that allowed access to Building 3 from the west side of the farm range, this room was being used as a cloakroom at the time of the recording.

4.3.13 **Building 3:** this was an earlier two storey addition to the main farmhouse (Building 4). At the time of the recording it had no ceilings or roof and a concrete floor. All the internal plaster had been removed and none of the original flooring remained. The three main walls were constructed from red sandstone rubble with the occasional boulder included.

4.3.14 **North elevation:** there was an inserted doorway at the west end that allowed access from the west side of the farm via the vestibule, this doorway had an inserted grey brick surround and a concrete lintel; there was no evidence of any original quoins. Immediately to the east of this doorway there was what appeared to be an original doorway that had been blocked with red sandstone rubble, a curved and roughly squared oak lintel was still in place above the blocking and some basic quoins were apparent on the east side of the doorway (Plate 27). Immediately above the east side of the blocked doorway was the truncated staircase that rose from Building 2 to the north. The stairs had been inserted and lacked any quoins; the original access to the upper floor of this building was immediately to their east. East of the inserted staircase there was a blocked door with clearly defined quoins on the east side and the original oak lintel still in place. The blocking was red sandstone rubble and it would seem likely that the stair replaced this entrance when Building 2 was built, prior to that the upper floor of Building 3 was probably accessed via an external ladder. Below this upper door there was a second ground floor door that also appeared to have been inserted when Building 2 was constructed (Plate 28). The door lacked any quoins and had re-build in grey brick around the jambs and over the concrete lintel. To the east of this doorway was a second part blocked aperture at ground floor level, the eastern jambs of this aperture suggest that it was an original window. The west side jamb was damaged, the red sandstone blocking was on the exterior side (north) and this has left a recess in the wall under the roughly squared oak lintel. It is probable a window existed here before Building 2 was added to the north. An earlier photograph of this end of the farmhouse range indicates that there was a chimney on this elevation (*Appendix 1*), no evidence for this was discovered and it must be assumed that the modern staircase had been inserted through the flue.

4.3.14 **East elevation:** there was a large oak lintel over a narrower window at the north end of this elevation; a recess in the wall spanned the width of the lintel. The window held a modern uPVC four-light casement with two top-hung ventilators. The south side of the recess was roughly quoined and splayed, the north side of the window exhibited neat and substantial quoins. A red sandstone sill was present under the window itself and did not extend to the full northern limit of the recess. It was unclear if the area beneath the window that included the sill had been re-built. From the exterior this window bore the appearance of an original feature and there was no evidence to suggest that it had replaced an earlier doorway. Above this window there was a first floor window with quoined and splayed jambs that was an original feature, the lintel was slate and the sill fashioned from gritty grey sandstone.



Plate 27: (left) Inserted door and blocked window in north elevation of Building 3

Plate 28: (right) Inserted staircase and blocked door in upper north elevation of Building 3

4.3.15 **South elevation:** at the east end of this elevation the quoins of the farmhouse building were partly evident showing that this elevation was originally the exterior of Building 4. Many of the features of this elevation pertain to its later function as an interior however, and that is why it has been included in this section. On the upper east side of this elevation there was a square socket in the wall that ran through into Building 4 to the south; this socket would have been about 1m of the floor on the second storey. On the ground floor just to the west of the socket there were the remains of a fireplace and flue (Plate 29) which had largely been bricked up, this was apparently hidden beneath the plaster and unknown to the owner (Brian Armistead *pers comm.*). Due to the removal of the ground floor ceiling the flue was evident all the way up the elevation, some of the flue appeared to have been constructed from red brick as well as limestone rubble; some more recent repair in grey brick was evident. Part of this elevation had been covered in a skim of grey brickwork up to first floor height, this returned to the north sub-dividing the room in two. This was a very recent phase of building and has presumably been carried out to stabilise the flue bearing wall and to create the revised layout of the property. To the west of the brick partition there was an inserted doorway with a concrete lintel and blockwork in the jambs. This doorway had been inserted through the east half of the second fireplace on this elevation (Plate 30), which had been blocked with grey bricks. Part of the arch in red brick was still evident over the blocked fireplace, there were no quoins or jambs evident on the west side of aperture however. Red bricks in the elevation indicated the line of the flue in the wall which met the flue at the east end of the elevation and would have been served by the same chimney that was located in the roof apex (*Appendix 1*). Directly above the blocked fireplace there was a stone with a masons mark (see Plate 31). Running the entire length of this elevation there was a row of joist holes indicative of the now removed first floor.

4.3.16 **West elevation:** this elevation housed two windows, one for each floor. The upper window looked to be inserted with grey bricks entirely surrounding the aperture, the lintel was concrete. The lower window had a re-used oak lintel but the

jambes were finished with quoins on the interior, the window itself was a modern uPVC insert. There was a region of re-build below the window that appeared to be recent; this incorporated some pipe work associated with plumbing.

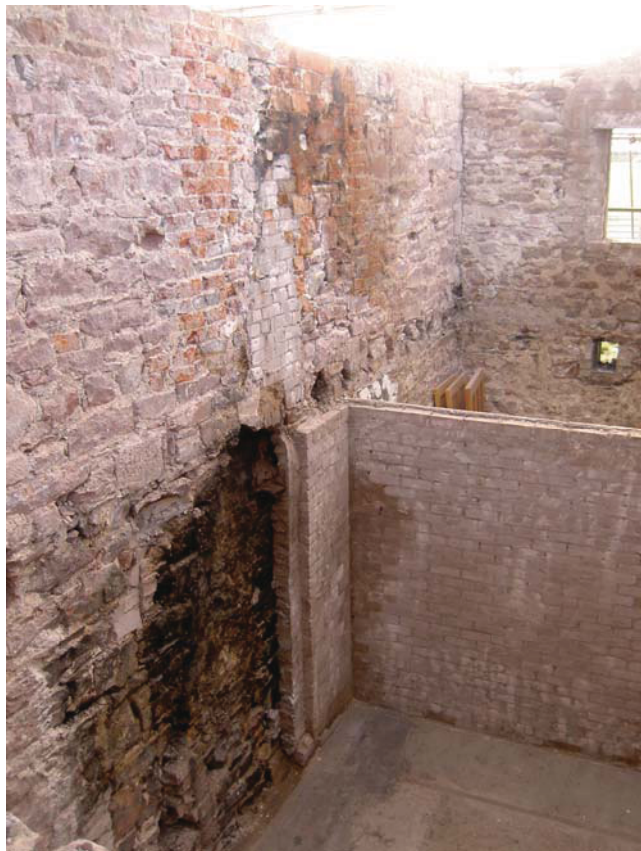


Plate 29: Blocked fireplace and flue lines, South elevation of Building 3



Plate 30: Doorway inserted through blocked fireplace, South elevation Building 3



Plate 31: Masons mark over blocked fireplace, South elevation of Building 3

4.3.16 **Building 4:** this building was the original farmhouse, a porch has been added to the east elevation, a reception area to the west (Building 5) and further domestic extensions to the north (Buildings 3 and 2). Once again a majority of the plaster had been removed along with the roof and first floor ceiling, the floor was concrete. The ground floor was divided into three by red brick walls; it would appear that these partitions were also replicated on the first floor from partition scars higher up the elevations. Two oak beams ran from either side of the doorway in the east partition across to the north south central partition, two further timbers spanned the west part of the room but had been removed leaving sockets in the west wall and in the central partition.

4.3.17 **North elevation:** the ground floor was clad in grey brick that was rendered and plastered; a doorway had been inserted at the west end. Above the first floor level the stonework was exposed and was featureless except for the inclusion of red bricks picking out the line of the flue from the other side of the wall, within Building 3. To the east of the central brick partition there was a modern fireplace in the lower brick clad part of the elevation, this has probably been installed within an original flue of which there is evidence higher up the elevation in the form of brickwork. East of the fireplace the block and brickwork cladding stops and there is an ornamental recess that may have been a blocked window (Plate 32). The blocked aperture has a re-used and irregular shaped worm treated oak lintel that has a number of pegs inserted, the red sandstone blocking and jambs are well cut stones that are similar to those used on the exterior of Building 1. There was no evidence for this being a window on the opposite side of this wall (Building 3). Re-building was evident above and below the aperture and the sill appeared to be a re-used table top. Above the blocked aperture there was a blocked fireplace on the first floor, the blocking was executed by grey bricks under a strange shaped red sandstone lintel that may well be re-used. Once again a line of red brick led from the top of this blocked fireplace westwards to the apex of the roof. To the east of the blocked fireplace a square socket was evident under a triangular shaped oak lintel.



Plate 32: North elevation of Building 4

4.3.18 **East elevation:** this elevation housed the porched front door of the farmhouse which was flanked by windows, two per floor. The northern ground floor window had splayed jambs that were rendered and a square cut oak lintel. The timber sill was modern as was the casement which was an uPVC insert. As mentioned in *Section 4.2.13* this window had been inserted just to the south of its original position. The upper window also had splayed and rendered jambs that supported a red sandstone lintel, the grey gritty sandstone sill had a rusticated finish. The jambs of this window suggested that it too had been inserted, along with its counterpart to the south of which only the northern jamb survived. The southern ground floor window was almost identical to its northern counterpart with a wide uPVC casement set above a modern timber sill and below a re-used oak lintel. From the exterior jambs it was obvious that this window had also been inserted or replaced one that was much narrower. The doorway was housed below a re-used oak timber lintel and housed a modern door; there was no evidence to suggest that this was the original position of the doorway into the farmhouse. Above the doorway there was a partition scar running up the first floor of this elevation suggesting that this space was partitioned east-west on that floor. Two overhead beams exited this elevation and extended across to the brick partition midway across the farmhouse, to the west. The oak beams had chamfered edges and the notches cut for the removed floor joists were clear.

4.3.19 **South elevation:** this elevation was divided centrally on the ground floor by a north-south brick partition; a scar on the wall above showed that this partition would have carried on to through the first floor. The lower half of the elevation was entirely rendered as was the western upper part. The upper east part of the elevation had a fireplace that had been blocked by grey bricks, above which the line of a red brick flue was evident running westwards towards the apex of the roof. The fireplace had a substantial stone lintel, and some sandstone quoins were visible at its sides, this fireplace mirrored that of the north elevation. Running parallel to the flue and just to the west was a second flue that served a fireplace on the ground floor which was hidden beneath the render (Plate 33). Just east of the blocked fireplace and slightly

above it there was a small square aperture that had been blocked with red brick, once again this mirrored the slot on the opposing elevation. The very east end of this elevation had been lost as with the south end of the east part of this building, this would have occurred when the north end of the east elevation of Building 6 was demolished after being damaged by fire.



Plate 33: South elevation of Building 4

4.3.20 **West elevation:** this elevation was also divided by a roughly central brick partition; to the south of this partition were the original stairs and perhaps a buttery or utility type room. To the north was the access from the original rear door of the farmhouse which led into what may have been a kitchen area (Plate 34). The upper and lower parts of this elevation were largely rendered. At the south end there were two windows, an original ground floor window below an inserted upper window. The ground floor window had uPVC single-light casement inserted into the splayed jambs and an irregular shaped but roughly squared oak lintel, the sill was a modern timber board. The window above had no casement, a concrete lintel and the splayed jambs had been built up in grey brick and lacked the red sandstone quoins associated with the original windows of this house. Above the lower window there was a square socket that would have housed a ceiling timber; this may have also formed a partition for the stairwell. Immediately to the north of these two windows was the stair light aperture which was quoined and undoubtedly an original feature (see also *Section 4.2.14*). To the north of the stair light the elevation was partitioned by a east-west red brick wall that may also have been part of the original construction, it appeared that this partition originally extended to the top of the first floor from the partition scar above. North of the partition was the original rear entrance to the farmhouse, this doorway was quoined and had a very thin oak lintel on the interior side, on the north side of the lintel there was a socket for another east-west ceiling timber which had been removed. A small ground floor window to the north of the doorway appeared to be the only original mullioned window left on the site, although the double casement was a modern uPVC insert. The jambs and lintel of this window were rendered over, the sill was modern white-painted timber-presumably to match the new casement and the window surrounds that had been painted. The upper window in this area of the elevation had a splayed and rendered south jamb; the north jamb was not

splayed but was quoined on the exterior showing that it was original. There was no casement, lintel, or sill in this window.



Plate 34: West elevation of Building 4

4.3.21 **Building 5:** this two storey extension has been added to the west side of the farmhouse which was to the rear. It is possible this extension was constructed to form a larger kitchen over which there would have been an added bedroom. The render had been removed from all the elevations on the ground floor; the upper floor was rendered on all but the east elevation. The east elevation has already been described as it is formed by the west elevation of Building 4 (see *Section 4.2.14*).

4.3.22 **North elevation:** this elevation was plain except for a window at the east end which contained a white uPVC casement. There were brick forming the west jamb and the east jamb was flush with the west elevation of Building 4. There was concrete blockwork under the window which appeared to be replacing a domestic appliance such as a washing machine. Above the window there was an electric meter which may at least account for some of the re-build around this modified aperture.

4.3.23 **South elevation:** this elevation was plain, with exposed stonework below a row of joist slots above which the elevation was rendered. The render stopped at the junction with the west elevation of the farmhouse and a clear line was visible where this build butted that one.

4.3.24 **West elevation:** this elevation housed the door on the lower floor with a window above. The south side of the doorway was splayed and quoined which suggests that it was original, the north side was also splayed but if quoins were present they were hidden beneath some cement render. The door itself was a modern insert in keeping with the windows and was set beneath an inserted concrete lintel. The floor above was entirely rendered, the central window had splayed and rendered jambs, no casement or sill or lintel remained.

4.3.25 **Building 6/9:** as previously mentioned in the external elevation description (*Section 4.2.19*) these two building numbers essentially refer to one large barn to the south of the farmhouse, the entire build forming the original range. Building 6 later become sub-divided from Building 9 by a concrete block wall, and had a residential appearance before it was fire damaged (*Appendix 1*).

4.3.26 **North elevation:** the upper part of this elevation was enclosed in a scaffold canopy as was the entire upper floor of Building 4 which made it more problematic to photograph and interpret. The elevation was covered in a patchy plaster that had been whitewashed; the two walls forming the main range could be seen at either side of this elevation projecting a short distance to the south before they had apparently been truncated to facilitate the erection of scaffolding (*Plate 15*). It was evident that the build of the barns (Building 6/9) were part of the same east and west elevations of the farmhouse and had not been butted on at a later date. In the central part of the ground floor there was a large beam slot that supported the first floor; this would have run north-south. This slot incorporated concrete block in its sides and appeared to be contemporary with the concrete block wall forming the southern elevation and the joist slots in the re-built concrete block east elevation. It is unlikely that this was the original design as there was a complete row of joist holes either side of the beam slot which would also have run north/south, it is probable these slots relate to the beam slot in the west elevation. The upper part of the elevation was largely plain except for some copper pipe work exiting the west end at first floor level. Also at the west end there appeared to be a gap in the main ranges north-south wall between the first floor and about head height on that floor, this may have related to a window but as mentioned this whole area was rather difficult to access and photograph.

4.3.27 **East elevation:** there was a stub of the original east elevation in red sandstone attached to the south end of Building 4, after a short gap the elevation continued in concrete block up to the block partition between Building 6/9. It is assumed that the break at the north end related to demolition caused to facilitate the erection of scaffolding. The blockwork of Building 6 incorporated a doorway at the south end and the southern jamb and sill of a first floor window just to the north of the doorway. The pedestrian doorway was simply an aperture in the blockwork under a concrete lintel. There were eight joist holes in the remaining wall over the doorway; it is likely that these ran the whole length of the elevation. Immediately to the south of the concrete partition there was a widened and raised wagon doorway (*Plate 35*), the south jamb was re-built in concrete block and supported a concrete lintel that was keyed in to the block partition wall. A large horizontal timber attached to the wall or lintel held a metal runner and sliding timber door which was constructed from modern softwood planks. To the south of the wagon door there was a door at first floor level which allowed access to and from Building 10, and a pedestrian door at ground level which accessed its lower level. The access way to and from the upper level of Building 10 had been inserted after it had been butted on to the east side of Building 9, the doorway had a squared oak lintel and a board sill, there were no obvious quoins in the jambs. Under this doorway there were joist holes in the wall indicative of a half loft, permitting the easy movement of goods between Building 9 and 10. The ground floor door at the south end of this elevation appeared to be the original pedestrian entrance to the barn, the jambs were roughly quoined and the oak lintel looked suitably fatigued. On the north side of doorway there was a cattle trough attached to the wall which suggests cattle may have been sheltered under the half loft. There were two rows of square vent slots on this elevation, one approximately mid-way up the first floor level and a second near the top of the wall.



Plate 35: Eastern doorways of Building 9

4.3.28 **Block Partition between Building 6/9:** this concrete block elevation formed the gable end of Building 6/9 and was presumably added into the original 6 bay barn to partition off the north end and would therefore have replaced a truss. It was clear that this blockwork had been built up inside the barn and under the existing timbers; breaks in the gable show the location of the purlins.

4.3.29 **North side:** (Plate 36) the blockwork was un-rendered and un-plastered; there was a double width doorway at the western end and a large charred timber exiting the centre of the elevation at first floor height. The doorway was a simple aperture in the blocks under a concrete lintel, there was no evidence of a doorframe. The charred central timber had been sawn off about 1m from the wall, this overhead beam would have related to the joist holes in the east elevation, rather than those in the north elevation. There was also a single joist hole located close to the east end of this elevation.

4.3.30 **South side:** this elevation was plain except for the double width doorway at the west side, as described above, and two timber battens that formed a 'T' shape in the centre of the elevation. The purpose of the attached battens was presumably to carry electrical cabling.

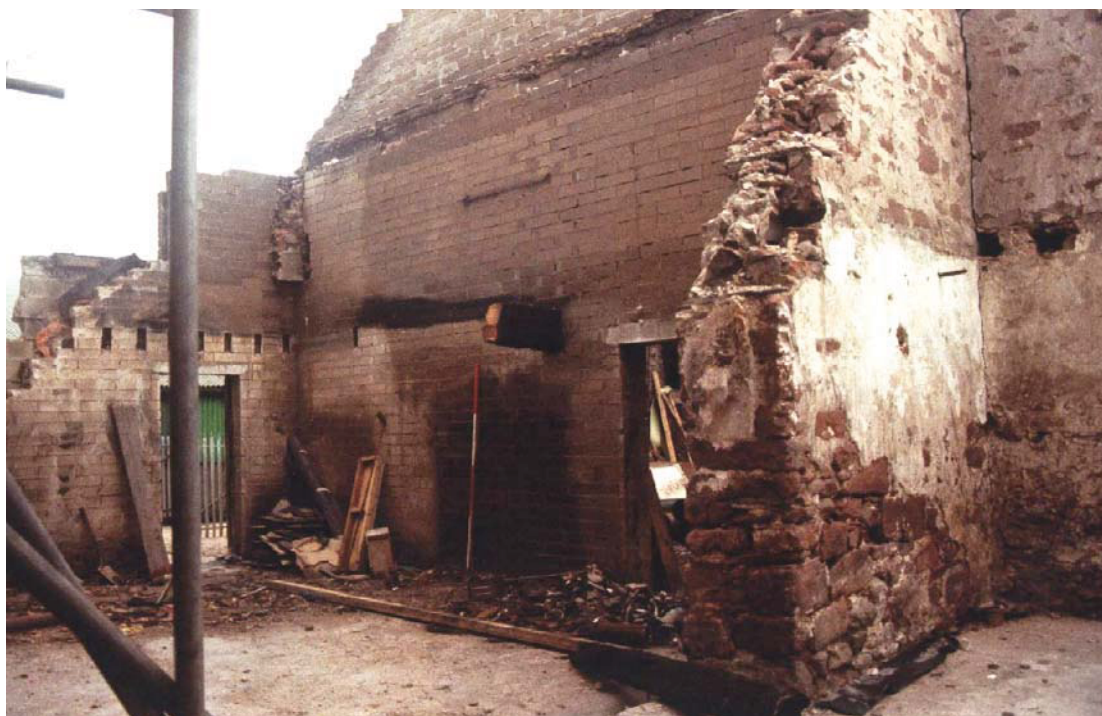


Plate 36: South elevation of Building 6

4.3.31 West elevation: this elevation was red sandstone and entirely original but had been truncated at the far north end (Plate 15 and Plate 36), as with the eastern elevation. The north end of the remaining elevation was the south jamb of a pedestrian doorway which appeared original as was quoined. While the north side of this doorway was missing a scar in the concrete floor indicated its width. The truncated elevation then rose from the top of the doorjamb at an angle before reaching its full height at the junction with the concrete partition between Building 6/9. To the north of the partition the only feature on the elevation was a timber socket that was located just above the doorway and just to the south. South of the concrete partition there was the western wagon doorway, this was entirely original with clearly quoined jambs and square cut oak lintel with a chamfered underside. The south side of the doorjamb had a moulded stone at the base which looked to be part of a door or window surround (Plate 39), some graffiti was also evident approximately midway which appeared to represent the initials 'TEK'. To the south of the doorway there was a large blocked aperture in the wall set beneath a substantial oak lintel, this was probably an unglazed window that may have been divided centrally by a vertical timber, and probably had wooden shutters. It seems that this aperture went out of use when the adjacent Building 8 was added on to the west side of this barn (see Plate 37). Within the blocking of this aperture two smaller square apertures had been included, these had subsequently also been blocked. It is probable that these housed the drive shaft of a horse powered threshing machine, the horse gin being located in Building 8. The English Heritage listing (*Appendix 1*) states that timber framing on the floor of Building 8 was suggestive of a horse gin, and a similar arrangement with an overhead drive was recorded at Elliscale Farm some 1.5 miles to the north-east (Greenlane Archaeology 2007a). The overhead type of horse engine utilised up to 6 horses who trod a circular path, their tethering turned a central crown wheel on a vertical axle, the slow revolution of this axle was converted via a pinion to a fast revolving horizontal shaft that projected through the barn wall and powered the threshing machine or indeed any other barn machinery (Brunskill 2007, 55-56). These overhead engines were invented in the latter part of the 18th century, and were generally replaced by the sweep type engine by the mid 19th century; here the horses stepped over an axle at ground level as they trod their circular path (*ibid*).

The buildings which housed the horses (horse gins) came in a variety of shapes and sizes and were often attached to earlier threshing barns, a common feature was that they were all well ventilated. Below the centre of the blocked window there was a re-used piece of re sandstone with a masons mark (see Plate 38). Immediately to the south of the blocked window there was a square slot vent or 'breather' which appeared to be the only one on this elevation. Further south the remains of a cement scar were visible at a height of about two metres, this extended to the south end of the barn and was related to a series of joist holes that indicated the presence of a half loft at the south end of the barn. Beneath this loft there was a small square window which had a timber lintel and regular looking quoins suggesting that it was original, this also corresponded with two similar windows on the south elevation (*Section 4.3.32*). The remainder of this elevation was plain except for a timber batten running the full length at a height of about 4m which was a modern addition to affix electrical cabling to.



Plate 37: Blocked window and horse gin shaft housing in West wall of Building 9



Plate 38: Masons mark south of West doorway, Building 9



Plate 39: South side of West wagon doorway, Building 9

4.3.32 South elevation: this gable end elevation housed two square windows in the centre of the ground floor, these would have been below the half loft and along with the identical window towards the south end of the west elevation (*Section 4.3.31*) indicate that this barn may have originally been a combination barn, housing cattle as well as processing and storing cereal crops. There were two ceramic pipe vents on the west side of these windows, and a single vent to the east. These ceramic pipes appear to have been inserted through the wall and did not merely fill pre-existing square 'breather' vents. The timber batten evident on the west elevation continued around this elevation at a height of approximately 4m, below this level the walls had been plastered. Above the level of the battens there were four more vents (*Plate 40*) which were the original square types with neat sandstone lintels, ceramic pipes had also been inserted into some of these slots. An additional square slot was located just above this row at the east end of this elevation; some of these may well have been blocked as they were not so evident on the exterior of the elevation. A further row of three vents were evident further up the elevation close to the apex and above that a solitary vent just beneath the apex. All these upper vents appeared to comprise of ceramic pipes inserted through the wall and it was unclear if earlier breathers existed in these locations. The upper vent would correspond with the usual position of an owl hole however there was no evidence that this existed before the pipe was inserted.



Plate 40: South elevation of Building 9

4.3.33 Roof timbers: only the southern truss of the 5 original trusses has survived the recent fire and earlier modern alterations. The tie-beam truss had an upper brace and was formed from hand finished oak. The principle rafters had been re-used and were formed from inverted cruck blades that displayed the slots for the pegged lap joints and notches on the underside that would have originally accommodated the purlins (see *Figure 5*; *Plate 41*). There were three purlins per pitch and these were also fashioned from hand finished oak, most were round wood although some were squarer in section and may represent replacements. The rafters were square in section suggesting that the building had been re-clad at some point.

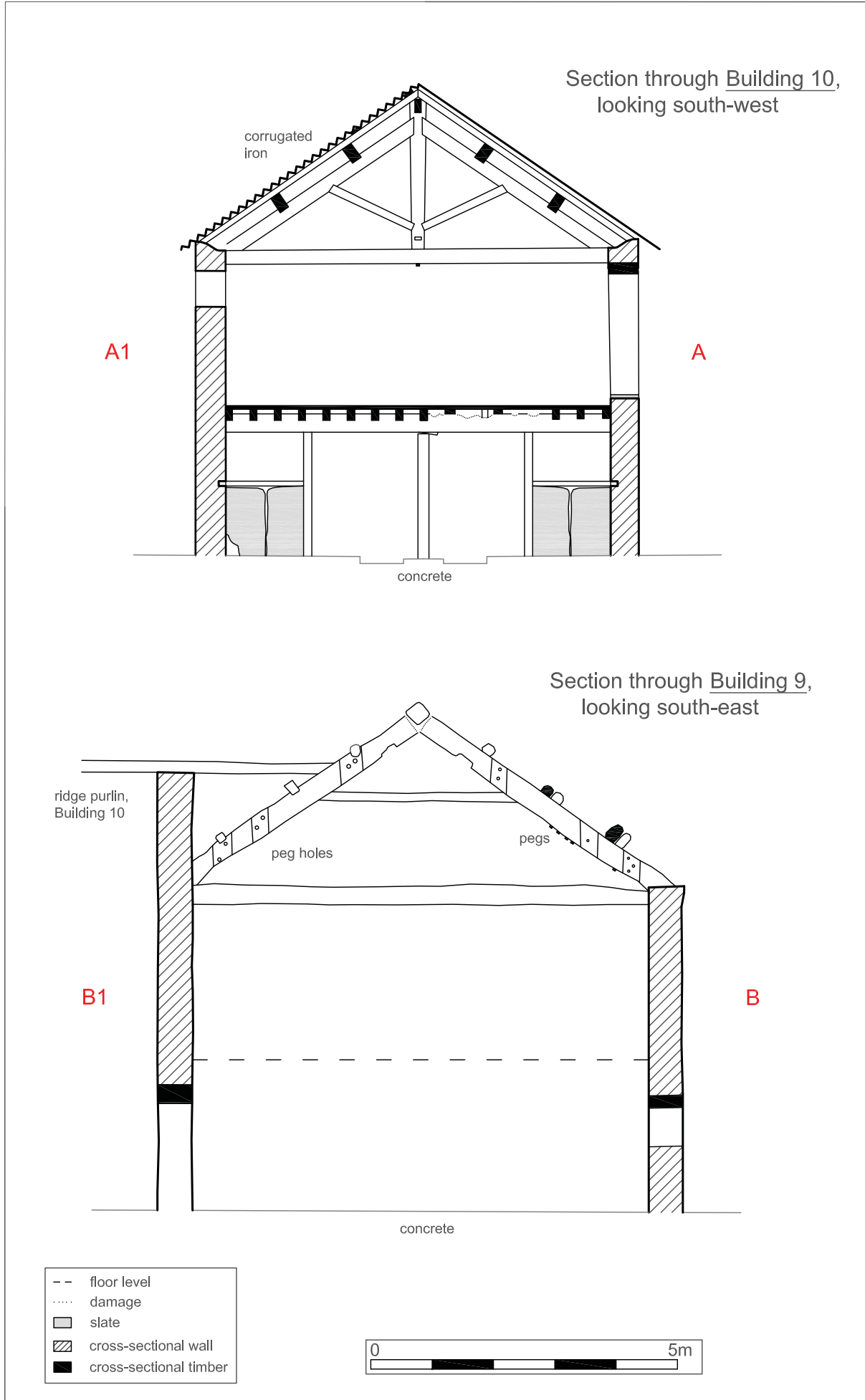




Plate 41: Southern roof truss, Building 9

4.3.34 **Building 7:** this one and a half storey outshot was butted onto Buildings 8, 6 and 4, the north part of the east elevation was formed by the north end of Building 6/9 and had been part demolished.

4.3.35 **North elevation:** there was a row of joist slots at first floor level on this elevation which was plastered and whitewashed but otherwise plain.

4.3.36 **East elevation:** this survived south of the pedestrian doorway (plate 36); the ground floor level had been plastered and whitewashed. This elevation was originally the exterior of the large barn at the south of the farmhouse.

4.3.37 **South elevation:** this elevation was largely formed by the earlier Building 8. There was a blocked door at the east end (Plate 42); the quoins at the west end of this doorway were still visible beneath the plaster and whitewash. The doorway was originally an entrance to Building 8 from the north-west side of the farmhouse, it had been blocked with red sandstone rubble that had then been plastered and whitewashed. Above the doorway there was a row of joist holes that matched those on the north elevation. Above the joist holes the only part of the elevation that belonged to Building 7 rose in a triangle from the west to the east and facilitated the mono-pitched roof. This part of the elevation formed the half loft and was plastered but plain. There was a timber at the west side of the doorway that was presumably a tethering post, and a single trough was located on the wall to the west. It seems likely that this building had functioned as a loose box or stable, given that it had a trough, whitewashed walls and a half loft to store hay or straw.



Plate 42: Blocked door of Building 8 in South elevation of Building 7

4.3.38 **West elevation:** this elevation housed a single square original window with quoined jambs and a squared oak lintel, a basic timber frame held a sheet of Perspex. Below the window and to the north there was a small slate lined square aperture in the wall at ground level. The hole may have been for drainage, and combined with the square window adds further weight to the idea of this building being a stall for an infirm or calving animal.

4.3.39 **Building 8:** this building was added to the west side of the main barn (Building 6/9), it was square in shaped and would have had a large attic space among the roof timbers. As discussed previously (*Section 4.3.31*) it seems likely that this building was originally constructed as a horse gin.

4.3.40 **North elevation:** this elevation was covered in a skim of cement render up to the blocked door at the east end; there were two windows visible at the west end, and two stone corbels indicating the level of the attic space. The window at the west end was a rendered un-glazed aperture; the second window was blocked but not completely so appeared as a rendered recess in the wall. There was another window on this elevation but it was not evident from the inside having obviously been completely blocked and then rendered over. Located near to the west end there were two red sandstone corbels projecting from the wall which would have supported timbers. To the east of the corbels, in the centre of the elevation, there was an area of damage to the wall which was caused by the removal of the central tie-beam truss; a corresponding area of damage was evident on the opposing elevation. Between the truss socket and the blocked door at the east of the elevation a row of four or five joist slots were visible in the wall, these corresponded with the part of this elevation that had been raised when Building 7 had been added to the north. Over the blocked door a fuse box or electric meter had been affixed to the wall. It seems evident that the door in this elevation was blocked, and the wall height raised at the east end, to facilitate the addition of Building 7 to the north. It also seems likely that this building had ceased to function as a horse gin by this time as some of the windows had been blocked and rendered over, this appears to have occurred before the door was

blocked as it was not rendered. It is also possible that the half loft or attic space indicated by the joist sockets could only have been added when the mechanisms of the horse gin had been removed.

4.3.41 **East elevation:** this elevation was essentially part of the western exterior of the large barn Building 6/9. Purlin sockets forming the original gable were evident on the exterior of Building 9; the north part of this pitch was then later modified when Building 7 was added (see Plate 43). There was a large doorway at the north end of this elevation which related to the threshing floor of barn Building 6/9; over the doorway three purlin sockets were evident indicating the original roof structure. Just east of the doorway there was a socket in the wall containing a broken timber at first floor height, above this there was a distinct line rising up the elevation to the roofline, to the south of this the wall had been well plastered and whitewashed. To the south the blocked window of Building 9 was not evident but the smaller blocked apertures within it were (see also *Section 4.3.31*), it seems likely that the unblocked irregular aperture in this area would relate to the more recent removal of a timber relating to the attic flooring in this building. Further south the square breather vent that was original to the construction of Building 9 was evident. The southern pitch of the roofline was very clear with a row of slates still embedded in the wall slanting down to the south over the three purlin sockets.



Plate 43: Gable scar of Building 8 on West elevation of Building 9

4.3.42 **South elevation:** there was a wide a re-built, modified or inserted doorway at the east end of this elevation which utilised the existing exterior of Building 9 as its eastern jamb. The west jamb had been constructed from concrete blocks and red brick, it would seem likely that there would have been a doorway at this end of the building and that it has just been widened perhaps to permit the storage of vehicles or machinery. The lintel of the doorway was keyed into the west side of Building 9 and was a squared timber that was sagging under its weight of brick and blocks. West of the doorway the elevation was rendered and none of the blocked windows were evident, two stone corbels supported a timber that ran along the elevation at first floor height. Just to the west of the doorway the wall was heavily damaged, this was probably caused by the removal of the single, central truss. The small height of wall above the attic floor level had been plastered and whitewashed suggesting it had a storage function.

4.3.43 **West elevation:** in this gable end elevation two ground floor windows were visible along with the two attic windows; two large cavities in the wall presumably indicated the former location of beams. As with the north and south elevations the lower part had a concrete skim and the upper part was plastered. It was evident that three of the five ground floor windows had long since been blocked before the elevation was rendered, presumably this occurred after the building was used as a horse gin and plenty of ventilation was required.

4.3.44 **Building 10:** this two storey outshot on the east side of the south end of the main barn range had a shippon on the ground floor and storage space above, probably a hayloft.

4.3.45 **Shippon – floor, stalls and ceiling:** the shippon had three stalls along the north and south elevations with a drainage channel to the rear in the concrete floor, the two respective channels were separated by a central walkway. The only complete stall partitions to survive were those at the east end (Plate 44); the heel post at the rear of the stall was braced under the east of two north south beams. A horizontal timber was braced between the heel post and the main wall to form the partition frame which contained large slates about 1m in height that had been whitewashed. The timber framing of the stall was fashioned from oak; this had been hand finished, chamfered on all sides and then whitewashed for hygiene purposes. The western partitions had been removed due to fire damage and to support the overhead beam a central post had been inserted which was seated on the walkway between the two channels. The beams were narrow deep section oak timbers which originally held 17 joists, both beams and joists were machine sawn and whitewashed. Five joists on the north side were absent due to an earlier fire, and planks had been inserted in their place to support the boards above. A large diesel tank had been housed in this shippon which had a flow gauge.



Plate 44: Stall partitions in shippon of Building 10

4.3.46 **North/south lower elevation:** this elevation, along with all the others, was cement rendered below chest height and whitewashed above that. There were three square windows evenly distributed along the elevation that had splayed and quoined red sandstone jambs under square cut oak lintels. Each window would have served two tethered cows, and typically a pair of metal troughs were evident either side of each window.

4.3.47 **East lower elevation:** this elevation housed the pedestrian doorway which provided access to the shippon from the farmyard. A new doorframe and replacement door had been added beneath the original square cut oak lintel. The door was a well braced hardwood plank and batten design that was red painted on the interior, there were four horizontal battens with three diagonals between them. The planks of the door were tongue and grooved, and the door was hung on basic strap hinges. There was a tap on the wall to the south of the door to help clear the drainage channel, and a modern safety switch for the electric strip lights located above this.

4.3.48 **West lower elevation:** this elevation also housed a pedestrian doorway located at the end of the drainage channel; this door was double width, quoined, and original to the main barn. The shippon had effectively been constructed around this door which had a roughly squared whitewashed original oak lintel. The elevation was otherwise plain.

4.3.49 **First floor – roof/floor timbers:** the roof structure of this hay loft or granary was based around a single king post truss with angled braces; there were two purlins per pitch which were keyed into the eastern gable end and the west wall of the pre-existing main barn (Plate 45). All the timbers were machine sawn stained softwood, no timber marks were evident. The roof was slated on the north side and corrugated iron sheets were attached to the rafters of the south side. The floorboards were largely hidden from view as this room was used for the storage of timbers and pipes, which ran north/south and appeared to be a variety of widths and ages.



Plate 45: East side of truss in hayloft, Building 10

4.3.50 **Upper North elevation:** this elevation housed a central pitching or loading doorway which was quoined, had a large slate sill and oak lintel. There was no door to the aperture, however the charred timber frame suggested a simple latched timber door was once present. On either side of the door there was a tall narrow vent with splayed inner jambs.

4.3.51 **Upper East elevation:** this gable end had three tall narrow vents, one was located high up under the apex and the other two were on the north and south sides close to the wall tops. These vents were all original and had splayed jambs. There was a small water tank against the south elevation.

4.3.52 **Upper South elevation:** Three vents were evenly distributed along this elevation; the butt join against the earlier main barn was clearly evident at the west end.

4.3.53 **Upper West elevation:** three slot vents were evident that were original to the construction of the main barn whose exterior formed this elevation. Two were located near to the south end of the elevation, one at the height of the top of the south elevation, one below at knee height; the third was at waist height near to the doorway .at the north end. Close to the south end of the elevation two mason's marks were discovered (see Plate 17 and Plate 18). The access to this loft was at the north end of this elevation and had clearly been inserted, it lacked quoins and there was re-build surrounding the aperture. The sill was timber board and the lintel was a well squared oak timber.

5 Discussion, Phasing and Significance

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 The buildings at Sinkfall Farm form an interesting group which compliment a number of similar studies in the vicinity (Whitehead and Elsworth 2008). Even though the buildings have suffered fire damage and subsequent remedial work to ensure their stability, a number of interesting features have survived such as the re-used timbers and re-used medieval masonry. A fairly clear picture of the farm's development can be re-constructed in spite of the condition of the buildings and paucity of documentary information available.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 **Phase 1:** this phase relates to the original construction of the farmhouse and six-bay barn to the south which formed a single range. It is probable that there were other buildings constructed at this time that have not survived, and it is possible that these buildings replaced earlier buildings at the site. The earliest plan of the site is that of Hennet from 1830, this also indicates a range of buildings to the east of the farmhouse and a long building running parallel to the roadside. It would seem unlikely that the current farmhouse is considerably older than that depicted by Hennet due to the incorporation of red brick within the construction of the flues and some of the internal partitions, which may be original. The one remaining truss in the main barn suggests an 18th century date and this corresponds with a number of other farm buildings in the area which seem to have been constructed, or replaced, in the latter part of the 18th century (Whitehead and Elsworth 2008). A more accurate date for the farmhouse and buildings would be possible if more documentary evidence was readily available and if more of the farmhouse itself had survived the fire.

5.2.2 **Phase 2:** this phase relates to the expansion of the farm in terms of crop yield and processing power, hinted at by the addition of Building 8 to the west side of the main barn. This structure appears to be a purpose built horse gin, the primary function of which would have probably have been to provide power to a threshing machine. As mentioned in *Section 4.3.31* the configuration seems to relate to the overhead type engine which had largely been superseded by the sweep type by the mid 19th century. The threshing machine enabled faster processing of the arable harvest which meant less wastage of crop through decay and rodents in the winter months. It also enabled farms to retain fewer labourers throughout the winter months when traditional hand threshing would still be an ongoing process. Sometime before the 1850 Ordnance Survey was produced Building 5 was added to the west side of the farmhouse. The purpose of this addition is somewhat mysterious, especially given the original size of the window in the upper west elevation over the doorway. If this indeed was a full length window then it would be quite unusual although as the new build would have obscured the earlier stair light perhaps necessary. Another possibility is that this was a loading door of some kind.

5.2.3 **Phase 3:** the addition of Building 3 to the north of the farmhouse is also indicative of an increased arable output as this building appears to be temporary accommodation for agricultural labourers, the slang term for which is a 'Paddy House'. Such buildings enabled farms to put up itinerant seasonal workers at harvest time, typically they were a single bay wide, butted onto the end of a range of pre-existing buildings and had separate entrances from the main farm dwellings. Paddy houses tended to date from after the 1840s when there was an influx of Irish labourers seeking to escape poverty caused by the potato famines back home. There is little available information regarding paddy houses, and much of this information has been taken from the study of a farm at Eltonhead, Sutton, Lancashire (Lewis and

Warhurst 1987, 4). Similar structures have been recorded at other Cumbrian farms by Greenlane Archaeology, Low Fell Gate Farm, Cartmel and Black Yeats Farm, near Milnthorpe (Greenlane Archaeology 2007b and c). The addition of this building to the main farmhouse range appears to have occurred by the time the first edition Ordnance Survey was produced in 1850 (Plate 3).

5.2.4 Phase 4: this phase sees the addition of a shippon or cow house to the east side of the main barn, and indicates an increased emphasis on dairy farming. This is a common trend in this area, industrialisation creating larger urban populations which in turn upped the demand for dairy produce. Building 8 is typical of a later 19th century shippon, having a slightly higher ceiling and more windows than some of the earlier examples. Earlier shippons were often poorly lit and dank, work carried out at Sowerby Lodge farm to the south-west revealed that windows had been inserted into the shippon during the latter part of the 19th century, possibly in response to agricultural reforms (Greenlane Archaeology 2008). It appears that this shippon was constructed between 1850 and 1889 (Plate 3 and Plate 4). It is probable that around this time Building 7 was added to the west side of the main barn, this building is likely to be a loose box or stable for foaling or infirm animals, or perhaps just stabling for a hack.

5.2.5 Phase 5: at some time before 1970 the building to the north-east of the farmhouse range, and those shown on the east of the farmyard were removed. These buildings had been present on the site from the time of Hennet's map of 1830. It is assumed from the long narrow outlines of these early structures that they represent either piggeries or stables and probably a cart shed. It is unclear if Buildings 1 and 2 were added at this time or not, the 1970 Ordnance Survey map (Plate 6) would suggest that this was the case. Conflicting evidence is presented by Evans (1990, 14) whose article contains a photograph of the site appearing to show the north end of the farmhouse range with original windows in place and older looking buildings in the place of Buildings 1 and 2 (Plate 1). It is possible (though rather unlikely) that this is an older photograph than the article's publication, or more likely that intermediary buildings of similar dimensions existed before the addition of Buildings 1 and 2 in the 1990s.

5.2.6 Phase 6: sometime post-1976 (when the listing description was compiled) there have been several developments including the removal of the outshot to the rear of Building 9 and Building 10 which dated back at least as far as 1898. The construction of the current Buildings 1 and 2 also appear to belong to this phase and may post date 1990. The porch shares similar stonework to that of Building 1 and this suggests that it also dates from this phase. It is likely that the removal of the mullioned windows mentioned in the 1976 listing (English Heritage 2007) occurred at this time as the uPVC replacements evident in Buildings 3, 4 and 5 appear to be very modern, as do all of the ground floor doors. It is also likely that the doorways inserted between Buildings 2/3, and 3/4 date from this period along with the partitioning of the barn (Building 6/9), the bricking up of fireplaces in Buildings 3 and 4 and other internal re-arrangements such as the Building 3 ground floor partition. In every way this phase has been the most destructive to the overall integrity of the farmstead, and has made its recording rather confusing.

5.2.7 Phase 7: the latest phase of activity relates to the fire at the farmhouse and the subsequent remedial work that was ongoing at the time of this building recording. It is unfortunate that the fire destroyed the roofs of Buildings 3, 4, 5, 8 and much of the roof of the main barn (Building 6/9). A more accurate date for the construction of all these buildings may well have been possible had their roof timbers survived; this would have been particularly useful in the case of Building 8.

5.2.8 **Undated:** at some point a building in the location of the current Building 2 was added to the north end of the farmhouse range. It would appear from the map evidence that there has always been a building in the location of Building 2, although with the earliest maps it is always difficult to be sure of the accuracy and scale of what is depicted. The addition of Building 3, the 'paddy house' appears to have occurred by the first Ordnance Survey edition of 1850, and it would seem that for a period of time it was the most northerly building in the farmhouse range. This is suggested by the fact that it had a ground floor window and a doorway to the upper floor, these were often served by an external ladder. When the current Building 2 was added it seems that a modern staircase was introduced to permit access between the two buildings, the staircase also allowed access to a second floor room above the main farmhouse which clearly illustrates all these buildings were part of the farmhouse by this point. It is probable that an earlier lean-to existed in the area of Building 2 as it does appear that some construction features on all the Ordnance Survey maps available, as well as in the photograph from c1990 (Evans 1990, 14; Plate 1).

5.3 Significance

5.3.1 The Grade II listing status of the farmstead at Sinkfall clearly demonstrates its significance, and despite its somewhat neglected and ruinous condition a majority of the original buildings and layout do survive to some extent. It is unfortunate that the poor condition of the existing structures is a result of fire damage and alterations that have occurred subsequent to its listing in 1976, but it seems clear that as much as possible of the historic fabric that remains should be preserved. What follows is a list of points that illustrates the building's interest and significance, some reference has been made to the criteria by which agricultural buildings are considered for listing (English Heritage 2007b):

- The construction of the farmhouse and threshing barn form a single continuous range which gives the farmstead regional characteristics, adding to this are the local materials used in its construction;
- The development of the farmstead can be re-constructed which helps to illustrate the region's changing farming needs through time, with an increasing emphasis on dairy production in the 19th century. The 'paddy house' is also a relatively rare example and reflects the social conditions and historical events of the day;
- Early examples of the use of technology are illustrated by the horse gin, and while none of the machinery still exists the structure still remains;
- The incorporation of moulded stonework and stonework with individual masons marks is significant, especially when the provenance of this stone is known. Such stonework can be found at other farmsteads in the vicinity (Whitehead and Elsworth 2008) and has been recorded in large numbers at Furness Abbey (Ferguson 1883; Melville 1970);
- The history of the site of the farm is somewhat confusing (see *Section 3.1.4*) although evidence is presented for earlier occupation in the locale, further evidence of earlier structures is suggested by the re-used cruck blades in the threshing barn and the moulded and marked masonry.

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HO107/Piece 2275/Folio 228/Page 20, 1851 *Census*

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LRO DDCA 10/30, 1723 *Lease for 9 years at £30 rent: Sir Thomas Lowther to Thomas Fresh, Abraham Slater, Edward Lesh, & John Stamper of Newbarns, husbandmen: - closes called Sinkfall Close, Whinney Close, Great Brow, & Hartbank*

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6.3 Planning Applications

6/95/392/156, 1995 *Erection of Agricultural Buildings, Applicant Mr J Taylor*

Appendix 1: Listed Building Details



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IoE Number: 388559

Location: SINK FALL FARMHOUSE WITH ATTACHED FARM BUILDINGS, RAKES
MOOR LANE (south side)

BARROW IN FURNESS, BARROW IN FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Photographer: Mr Alan Francis Polaine

Date Photographed: 23 August 2007

Date listed: 06 May 1976

Date of last amendment: 06 May 1976

Grade II

BARROW IN FURNESS SD27SW RAKES MOOR LANE 708-1/4/106 (South side)
06/05/76 Sink Fall Farmhouse with attached farm buildings II Farmhouse and cottage with attached farm buildings. C18 altered C19. Red sandstone partly roughcast; graduated slate roof partly replaced by corrugated sheets. L-shaped, elongated range: 2-storey house and cottage have 2:1 windows to 1st floor; 6-bay barn under same roof on left; later 2-storey cow house wing to front left. Both farmhouse and barn have 2- storey wings to rear. House: C20 door within gabled, sandstone porch flanked on each floor by 6-pane sashes with projecting sills and stone lintels. Cottage to right has panelled door and paired 4-pane sashes beneath 6-pane sash. Right gable with ashlar copings and C19 stone stack; 2 matching ridge stacks. Barn: altered waggon entrance with doorway to right. Cow house front gable has segmentally-arched door beneath 3 slits; its right return has 3 small openings and loft door flanked by slits. Rear of house: wing lit by 2-light, square-faced mullioned window to each floor; 3 similar windows to main range on left. INTERIOR of farmhouse: fielded 2-panel pine doors off landing. Barn has C18 roof of principal-rafter trusses with double purlins. Cow house: pattern-book, king-post truss. Floor framing of rear wing to barn suggests former use as horse gin.

Appendix 2: Occupants of Sinkfall Farm 1841 -1901

1841 Census HO107/Piece 529/Folio 3/Page 1		
Name	Age	Occupation
John Hartley	45	Farmer
Jane Hartley	45	
John Hartley	20	
Margret Hartley	20	
Ann Hartley	15	
Thomas Hartley	14	
Elenor Hartley	10	
William Hartley	9	
Bridget Hartley	6	

1851 Census HO107/Piece 2275/Folio 228/Page 20		
Name	Age	Occupation
Jane Hartley	57	Farm 200 acres employing four labourers
Thomas Hartley	23	Agricultural labourer
Hannah Hartley	18	
Bridget Hartley	15	
Dorothy Hartley	5	Visitor
Thomas Kellat	3	Visitor
Hannah Hughes	18	House servant
Isaac Seward	25	Agricultural labourer
William Pattinson	23	Agricultural labourer
Josh Bragbank	18	Agricultural labourer
Anthony Benson	13	Agricultural labourer

1861 Census RG 9/Piece 3169/Folio 4; Page 1		
Name	Age	Occupation
Jane Hartley	69	Farmer of 180 acres employing four labourers
Thomas Hartley	32	Farmer's son
Eleanor Hartley	30	Farmers daughter
Bridget Hartley	24	Farmers daughter
Elizabeth Fargeary	14	General servant
George Clark	26	Farm servant
William Stephenson	25	Farm servant
William Woodburn	18	Farm servant
William Gibson	16	Farm servant

1871 Census RG10/Piece 4243/Folio 99/Page 13		
Name	Age	Occupation
Thomas Hartley	41	Farmer of 186 acres employing four labourers
Jane Hartley	79	retired
George Kellet	10	Scholar
Thomas Hunter	65	Retired
Ann Millar	18	General servant
William Jane	50	Farm servant
Richd Hadwin	20	Farm servant
James Gibson	21	Farm servant
William Herges	14	Farm servant

1881 Census RG11/Piece 4290/Folio 83/Page 23		
Name	Age	Occupation
Thomas Hartley	48	Farmer of 140 acres employing four labourers
Mary Hartley	36	
John J. Hartley		
William Robinson	26	Farm servant
John Pickthall	22	General servant
John Nickleson	15	General servant
Sarah Taintam	16	General servant

1891 Census RG12/Piece 3486/Folio 36/Page 25-26		
Name	Age	Occupation
Thomas Hartley	61	Farmer
Mary Hartley	50	
John J. Hartley	11	Scholar
William T Hartley	7	Scholar
Hannah J Hartley	5	
Agnes Vickers	24	General domestic servant
Robert Parker	25	Farm servant
Thomas Simpson	18	Farm servant
William Chapman	17	Farm servant

1901 Census RG13/Piece 4015/Folio 19/Page 29		
Name	Age	Occupation
Mary Hartley	60	Farmer
John J. Hartley	20	Farmers son
William T Hartley	17	Farmers son
Hannah J Hartley	15	
Myles Wright	38	Maid on farm
James Haile	23	General servant - domestic

Appendix 3: Masons Marks Recorded at Furness Abbey

After: Ferguson 1883, plate 2

