TYTUP FARM, NR LINDAL-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording

Client: John Rawlinson

Planning ref.: 41/2007/0400

NGR: 323818 475749

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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application to re-develop a range of farm buildings at Tytup Farm, near Lindal-in-Furness, Cumbria, a request was made by Barrow Borough Council, following advice from Cumbria County Council, for an archaeological building recording be carried out prior to the commencement of any building work. This was to comprise an English Heritage Level 2-type recording of the buildings to be affected in order to provide a permanent record of the structures and provide information about their historical development. A project design was produced by Greenlane Archaeology to meet this requirement and the work was carried out in January 2010.

The early historical and documentary evidence concerning the site was sparse although the name 'Tytope' is first recorded in 1537 in the Coucher Book of Furness Abbey. It seems likely that the farm was constructed as part of the Tytup Hall estate which is recorded from at least the late 16th century. An estate plan from *c*1780 reveals that the farm had not been built by this time while Hennet's map of 1830 shows two structures in the vicinity of Tytup Farm, although it is not clear whether they represent the current farm buildings or not. The first conclusive evidence of the farm buildings is from the tithe map of 1842 when the range seems to have been completed. A fire destroyed a large part of the site in around 1890 after which it appears to have been re-built to the same design and has changed very little since.

The building recording revealed five phases of building and alteration at the farm, although these could be simplified into two main phases relating to its origins, probably as a model farm for the Tytup Hall Estate, and its subsequent re-construction following a fire. There was initially a balance between arable and dairy farming at the farm but over time it would appear that dairy farming became slightly more prevalent. A bearing box in the wall of the threshing barn is perhaps the most unusual feature and suggests the use of steam power to thresh crops and produce animal feed. The buildings also included a cart shed and a granary, which might later have had an industrial function before becoming a mechanic's workshop.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank John Rawlinson for commissioning the project and John Coward Architects Limited for providing 'as existing' drawings of the site. Additional thanks are due to the staff of the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow in Furness for their help accessing the archives. Further thanks are also due to Jeremy Parsons, at Cumbria County Council, for approving the project design.

The building recording and illustrations were completed by Sam Whitehead and Tom Mace. Sam Whitehead compiled this report which was edited by Dan Elsworth, Jo Dawson and Tom Mace. Dan Elsworth managed the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref No. 41/2007/0400) to redevelop a range of farm buildings at Tytup Farm, near Lindal-in-Furness, Cumbria (NGR 323818 475749), a request was made by Barrow Borough Council in consultation with Cumbria County Council that a Level 2-type archaeological building recording (English Heritage 2006) should be carried out on the buildings prior to any work commencing. This formed Condition 7 of the planning permission, which stated that:

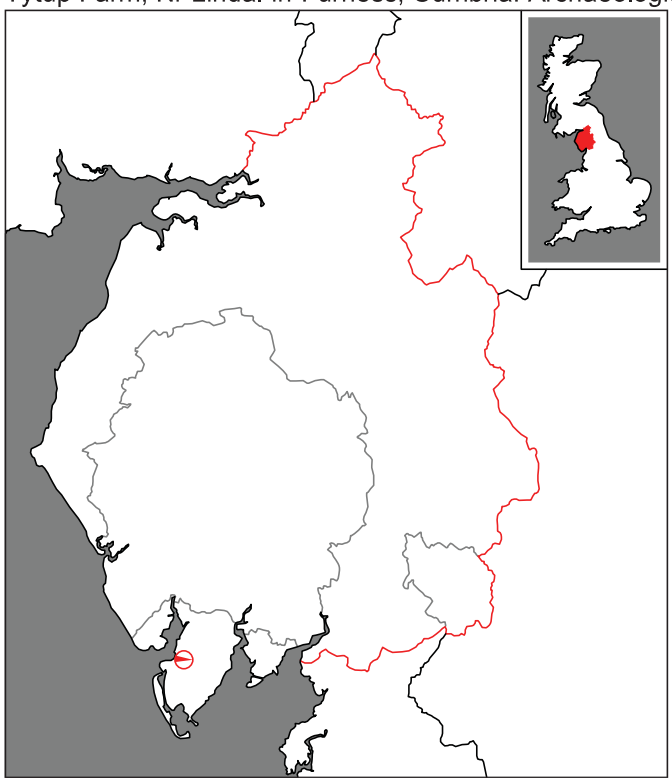
'No development shall commence within the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Planning Authority. If remediation measures are necessary they shall be fully implemented in accordance with the agreed details and to the written satisfaction of the Planning Authority'.

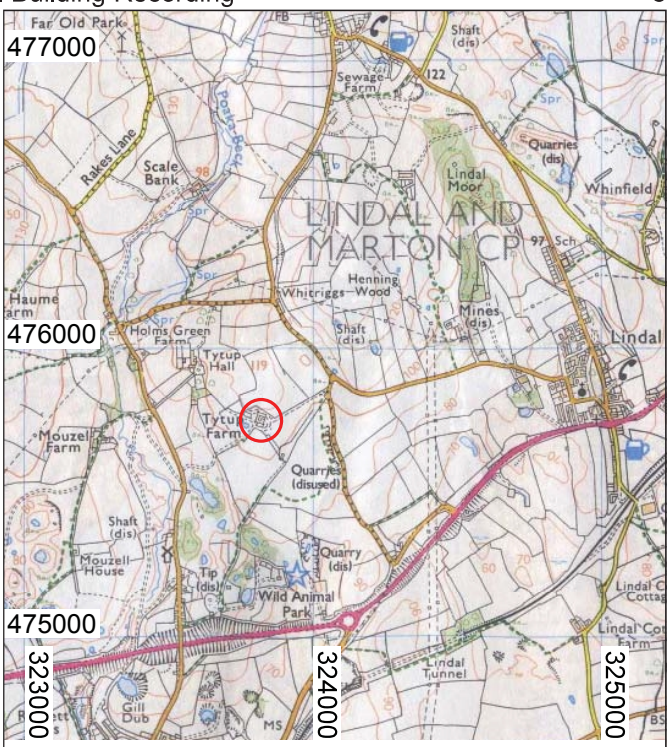
1.1.2 The building recording was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in January 2010.

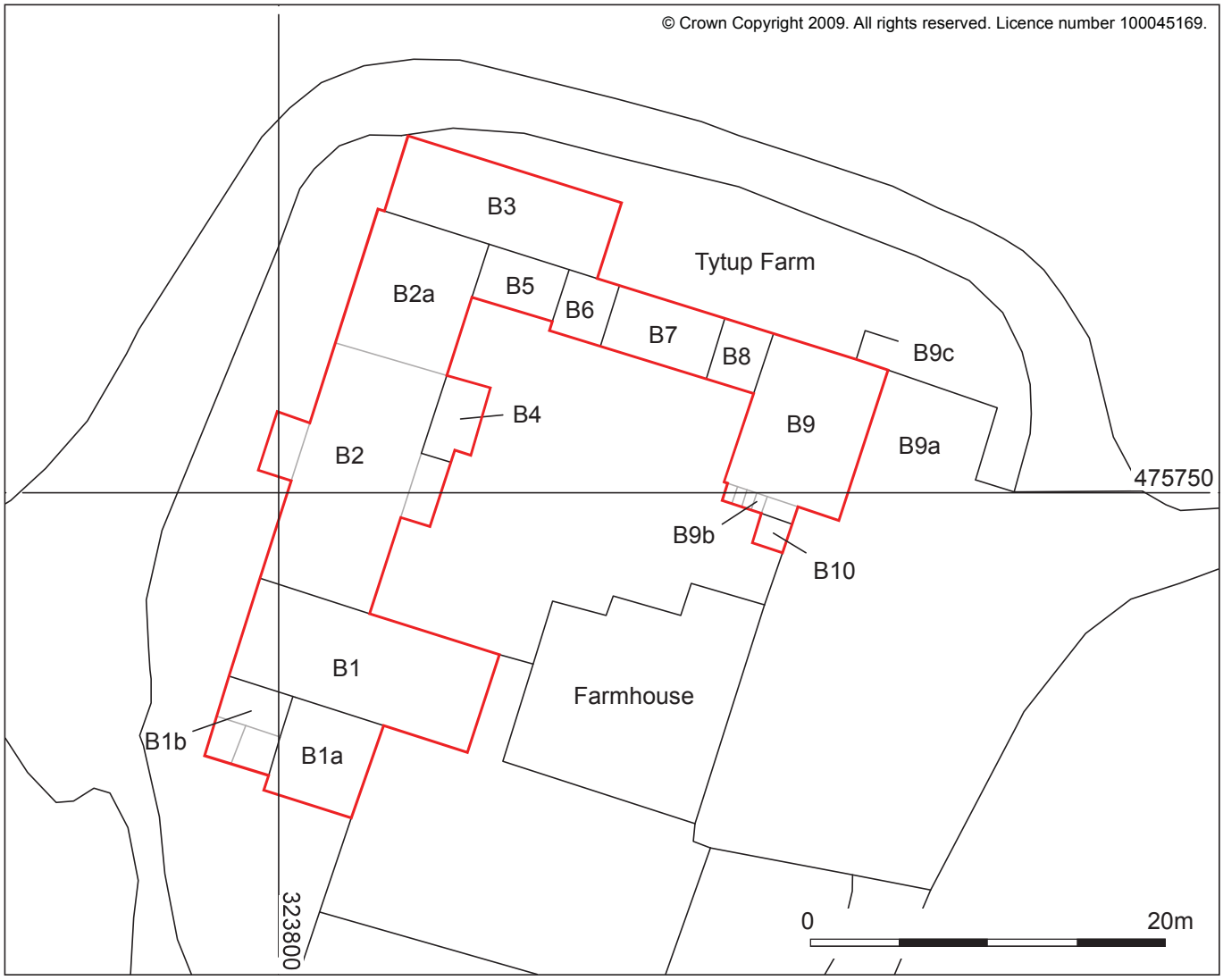
1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Tytup Farm is situated approximately 0.8km west of the centre of the village of Lindal-in-Furness, Cumbria, which is located a few kilometres to the south-west of Ulverston (Figure 1). The farm is situated at approximately 110m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2005). Tytup Hall, a Listed Georgian mansion (SMR no. 4877), is located approximately 0.2km to the north-west.

1.2.2 The site is located within the southernmost part of the West Cumbria Coastal Plain, which is typified by rich mineral deposits in this area, particularly iron ore (Countryside Commission 1998, 25), and the remnants of former mines are very evident in the immediate environs. The farm is situated in area characterised by undulating topography, with fields of improved pasture subdivided by hedgerows (*ibid*, 27). The underlying solid geology is dominated by carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1). The solid geology is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay within the valleys (Countryside Commission 1998, 72).







Client: John Rawlinson

Figure 1: Site location

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 for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a). 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; IfA 2008b).

2.1.2 The main focus of the building recording was the barns and associated outbuildings which surround the courtyard to the north of the farmhouse. The farmhouse did not form part of this survey.

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with IfA guidelines (IfA 2008b). 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 and other documentary sources;
- ***Greenlane Archaeology library***: additional secondary sources were used to provide information for the site background.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-2 type standards (English Heritage 2006). This is a relatively low-level form of investigation intended to record the form, function, and basic phasing of the building, with a minimal level of discussion of the results. 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. The drawings produced comprised:
  - i. 'as existing' floor plans of the building at 1:100;
  - ii. 'as existing' elevations of all accessible external aspects at 1:100;
  - iii. cross-sections 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 on completion of the project. Three copies of this report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record at the Cumbria County Council offices in Kendal, one with the client, a digital copy with the client's architect, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a digital record of the project will be made on the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Background History

3.1.1 The name 'Tytope' is first recorded in 1537 in the Coucher Book of Furness Abbey, and the name possibly comprises the Old English elements *hop* meaning a valley combined with an Old English personal name such as *Tyta* or *Tytel* (Ekwall 1922, 207). The origins of the farm at Tytup are unclear, but it seems likely that it was constructed as part of the Tytup Hall estate which is recorded from at least the late 16th century although the current building is 18th century (Butler 1942; Melville 1975). Tytup Farm is apparently shown on Hennet's map of 1830, although not on an earlier estate plan of *c*1780 (compare Plate 1 and Plate 2); Hennet's map appears to show several buildings in the vicinity of the Hall and Farm, although the original extent of the settlement of Tytup remains unknown.

3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 ***Plan of Tytup Estate owned by Thomas Moreland Esq. (CRO(B) BD BUC plan 15 c1780)***: several plans of the site were examined; the earliest was an estate plan of *c*1780 which was produced for the then owner of Tytup Hall, Thomas Moreland. This early plan (Plate 1) shows that Tytup Farm has yet to be constructed, and only the Hall is illustrated. Tytup Farm was constructed in open fields to the east of a piece of land shown as covered by trees. This field is numbered 23 and labelled 'old Iron Ore pits call'd Coppy'. The remains of former iron mines are still visible to the south-west of the farm.

Plate 1: Plan of Tytup Estate for Thomas Moreland *c*1780

3.2.2 ***Hennet's Map of 1830***: this map (Plate 2) clearly shows at least two buildings to the south-east of 'Titup Hall' at the end of a track which was possibly a remnant from the mining activities in this area. It seems likely that this map depicts a secondary range of buildings that no longer exists at the farm and this range of buildings does not appear to be shown on any other plans.

Plate 2: Hennet's map of 1830

3.2.3 ***Tithe map (CRO(B) BPR/1 I3/2 1842)*** (Plate 3): this is the first detailed depiction of the farm buildings, and the layout appears to have changed very little since. The accompanying schedule describes the property as 'Homesteads, fold' and it was owned by Myles Sandys and occupied by James Wilson.

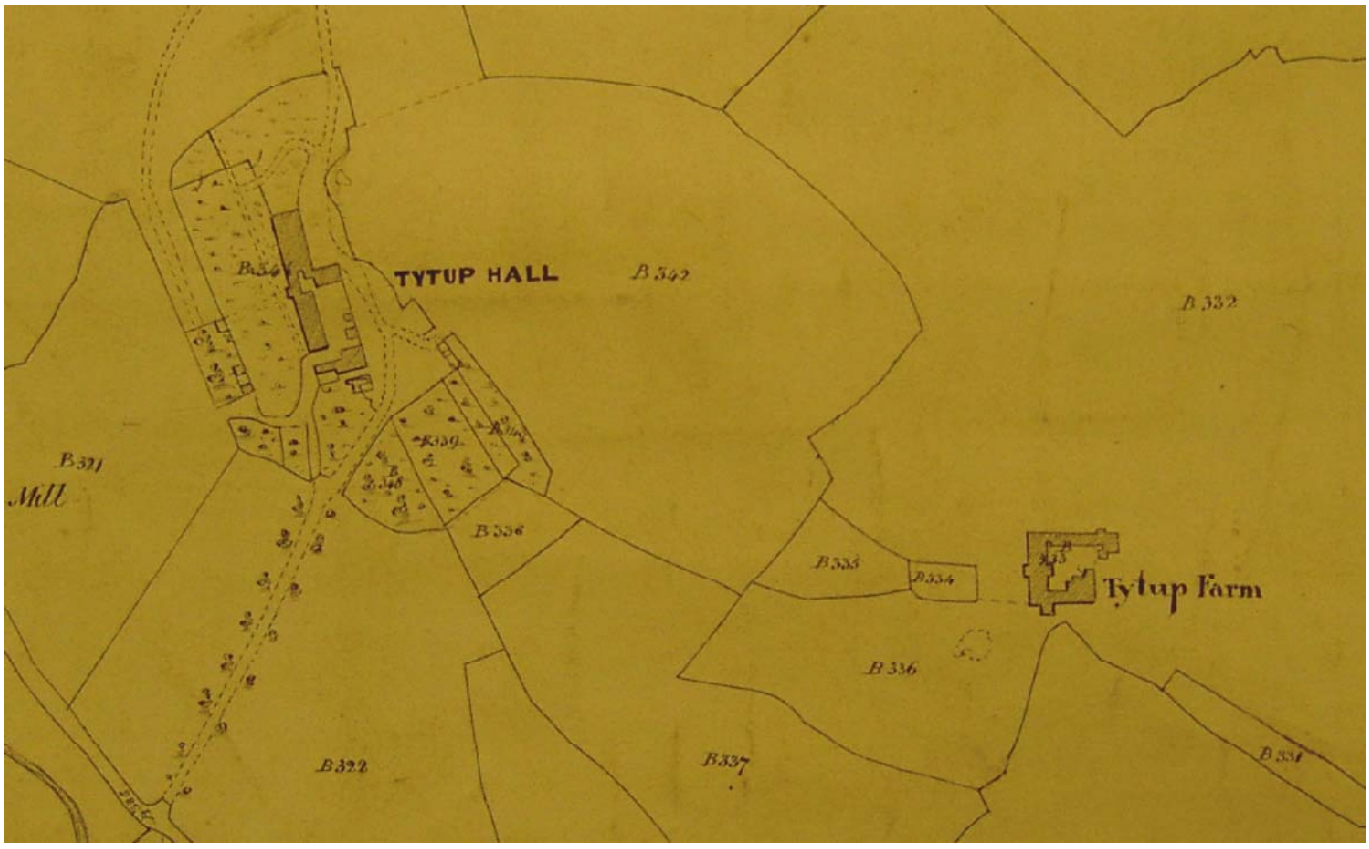


Plate 3: Tithe map of 1842

3.2.4 ***Ordnance Survey map of 1851*** (Plate 4): this plan shows a very similar depiction of the farm buildings as the tithe map, and there is only five years between the dates these plans were surveyed. In that time the name has changed from 'Tytup' to 'Titeup', its third spelling thus far.

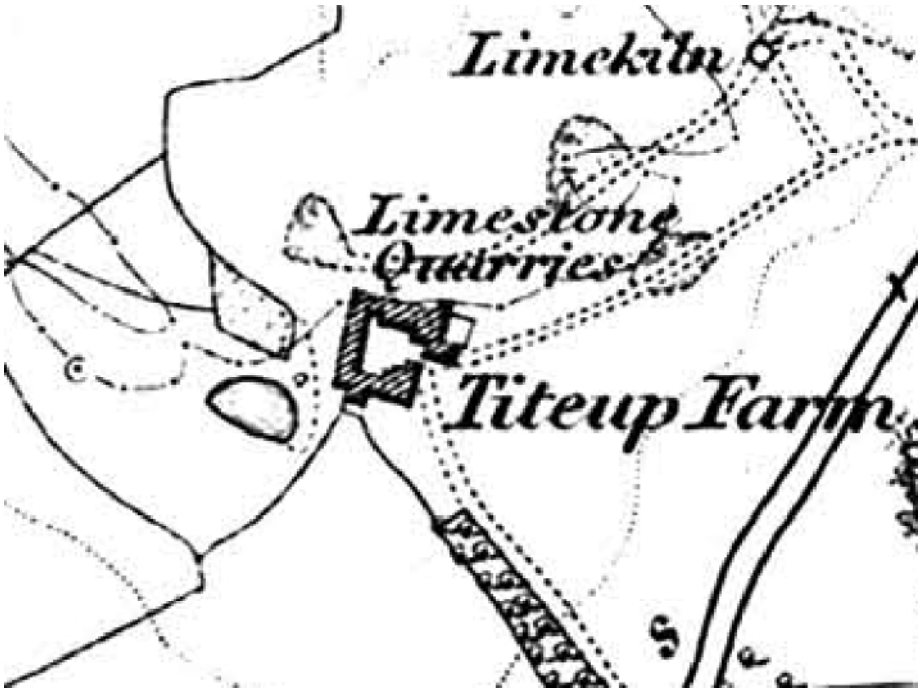


Plate 4: Ordnance Survey map of 1851

3.2.5 ***Ordnance Survey map of 1891*** (Plate 5): this map shows the subdivisions of the various buildings surrounding the courtyard, and the farmhouse can clearly be identified on the south-east corner of the block.

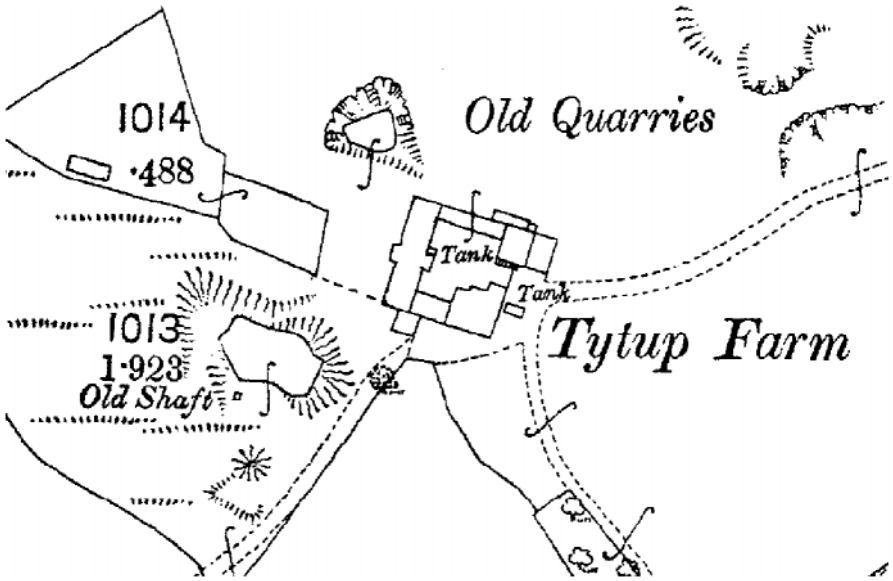


Plate 5: Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.2.6 ***Building plan of 1891 (CRO(B) BD BUC 22/12/13 1891)*** (Plate 6): this plan was evidently produced following a major fire at the site and shows the fire damaged buildings at the farm that are to be re-built, although it would seem that the original footprint is to be retained. The plan is useful in that it details the component parts of the farmhouse range, showing stables at the south end of the main barn and a shippon at the north.

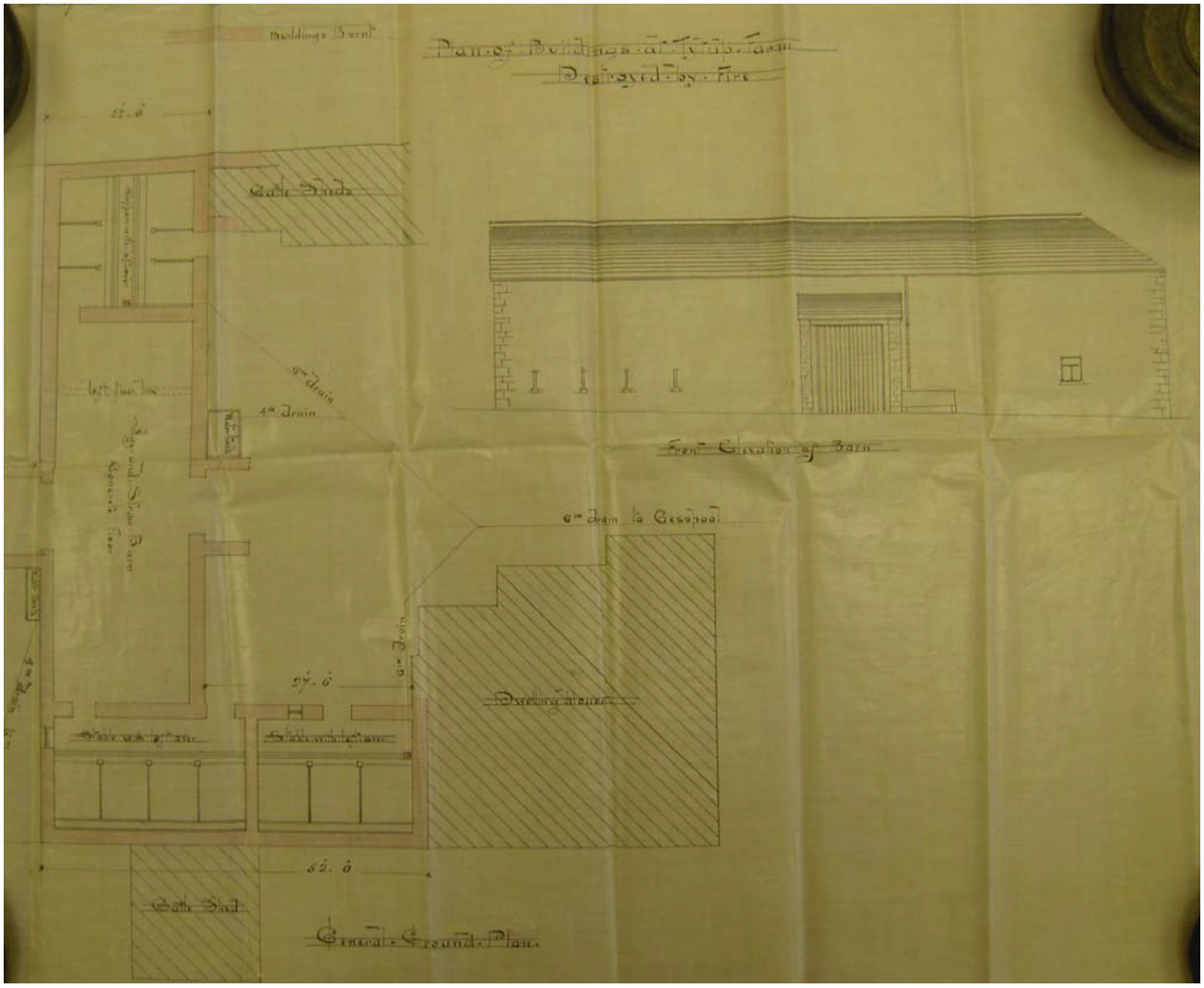


Plate 6: Plan of barns to be re-built after fire damage, dated 1891

3.2.7 ***Ordnance Survey map of 1913*** (Plate 7): this plan is also quite detailed and shows a further small outbuilding to the south which appears to be a greenhouse with a potting shed. There also appears to be a structure within the courtyard of the farm buildings which only appears on this plan.

Plate 7: Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.2.8 ***Estate plan of 1919 (CRO(B) BD BUC 40/4/6 1919)*** (Plate 8): this field plan shows the farm buildings have changed little by this date.

Plate 8: 1919 Plan showing damaged land and field acreages

3.2.9 ***Conclusion***: quite probably due to its proximity to and possible association with the Tytup Hall Estate there are several plans available depicting Tytup Farm. The earliest plan shows that the farm had not been constructed by *c*1780, but had possibly been built by the time of Hennet's map in 1830. Hennet's plan appears to show two separate ranges of buildings, so it would seem that the original layout of the buildings was different to the later courtyard arrangement, if indeed it is the farm that is represented here. By the time that the tithe map of 1842 was produced the courtyard arrangement of buildings at the farm was fully formed. A fire seems to have destroyed the majority of the southern and

western ranges in around 1890, however it would appear from the plans (Plate 6) that these were re-built to their original specifications or at least on the same footprint. The plans for this re-building are very useful in that they illustrate the functions of some of the farmyard buildings, which include stables, shippons, and a threshing barn.

3.3 Owners and Occupiers

3.3.1 ***Tytup Hall***: the origins and early occupiers of Tytup Hall have been reasonably well studied, and Melville's article (1975, 258-62) suggests that it may date back to the end of the 16th century. It is probable therefore that the owners of this Hall were also owners of the nearby Tytup Farm, which was constructed within the Estate grounds of Tytup Hall, and that the farm was built to allow tenant farmers to look after the land.

3.3.2 ***Owners***: the estate plan of *c*1780 (Plate 1) was drawn for Thomas Moreland, whose executors sold the Hall to Myles Sandys in 1794 (Melville 1975, 260). Myles Sandys was still the owner of Tytup Farm when it was first depicted on the 1842 tithe map (Plate 3) and schedule (CRO(B) BPR/1 I3 1/1 1842), so it would seem probable that Sandys was responsible for the construction of Tytup Farm between 1794 and 1842 at the latest.

3.3.3 ***Occupiers***: at the time of the Tithe apportionment (1842) the farm was occupied by a James Wilson who was evidently farming the estate grounds, a mixture of arable fields, pasture and meadows (*ibid*). Parish registers (Lancashire Online Parish Clerks n.d.) indicate that he may have been at the farm as early as 1827, when he married Mary Casson; both are listed as dwelling at Tytup. On the 6th May 1833 William Wilson was born to the couple (*ibid*), although the address of Tytup does not guarantee that they were living specifically at Tytup Farm itself. The 1910 ratings valuation shows that the farm was occupied by Thomas Holden by this time, but the schedule offers little further information, describing the property as homestead and buildings (CRO(B) BT/IR 1/17 1910). The owner of the property at this time was the Duke of Buccleuch (*ibid*) who was sold the estate by the Sandys family in 1872, thereby re-uniting the freehold and royalty after a separation of 265 years (Butler 1942, 182).

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The farmhouse and the associated outbuildings form a roughly square block of buildings arranged around a courtyard (Figure 1 and Figure 4). The buildings comprise an L-shaped block made up of three shippons, a threshing barn, a pigsty, and cattle shed (Buildings 1-4). These buildings were attached to an east/west range of single storey looseboxes and possible stabling with a larger building thought to be a cart shed with a granary over (Buildings 5-10). The farmhouse was detached from the associated buildings and situated in the south-east corner of the farm.

4.1.2 The buildings were largely constructed from locally-sourced limestone in random rubble courses, which were un-rendered. There was also some evidence of areas having been rebuilt in brickwork and brickwork was used in the construction of some of the more recent mono-pitched outshuts (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Softwood was generally used for the rafters, purlins, and trusses of the roof structures (Figure 5), although some re-used oak timbers were present including a possible cruck blade fragment in Building 7. The buildings were generally roofed with graduated local slates, capped with ceramic bonnet tiles and sandstone ridge tiles, although some corrugated iron and asbestos cement sheets were also employed. The flooring in most of the buildings was concrete, although cobbles and red bricks were also used.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 ***Building 1***: this building was constructed at the same time as Building 2 and formed the south part of that L-shaped range. This element comprised a shippon with a hayloft over. The roof was clad in neat grey slates under ceramic bonnet tiles, suggesting that it has been re-roofed at least once.

4.2.2 ***Building 1, north elevation***: the west half of this elevation is the south internal elevation of Building 2 and is discussed in *Section 4.3.11*. The east part contained two windows and a pedestrian doorway on the ground floor and a central pitching door on the first floor (Plate 9). The two ground floor windows were originally doorways, and the doorway in between was originally a window, which can be seen on the 1891 plans for the proposed re-build (Plate 6). The lintels for all these openings were made from local slate slabs and the jambs were quoined in limestone with the exception of the lower part of the doorway where the lower part of the jambs were created from red brick when it was converted from a window. The upper pitching door was original and had a sandstone threshold stone. The lower parts of the original doorways were blocked with limestone rubble.

Plate 9: North elevation of Building 1

4.2.3 ***Building 1, east elevation***: this gable end elevation was entirely plain.

4.2.4 ***Building 1, south elevation***: this elevation was partly obscured by Buildings 1a and 1b. It was entirely plain except for an extensive area of re-build in red brick at the east end.

4.2.5 ***Building 1, west elevation***: this elevation was continuous with the west side of Building 2/2a, and was not gabled as it formed part of a larger L-shaped range. At the south end the abutment of Building 1b was clearly visible against the quoins. To the north there was a single ground floor door and an upper floor pitching door. The upper door had a slate lintel and sandstone threshold stone, while the lower door had originally been a window and then been enlarged, as suggested by the height of its slate lintel and the red brickwork forming the lower half of the jambs.

4.2.6 ***Building 1a***: butting the south side of Building 1 this structure had only three external elevations. The south and west were entirely plain, and the east had a large wagon doorway. The doorway was quoined and original to the structure, the timber lintel had originally been clad with slate to help protect it from the elements and some of these had remained in place. The building was in a very poor state, and the west half of the roof had entirely collapsed.

4.2.7 ***Building 1b***: this structure utilised the south side of Building 1 and the west side of Building 1a, the main elevation on the west side sloped down to the south to form a low horizontal wall approximately midway along its length, which was the point where the mono-pitch roof ended. The southern half formed outdoor pens for two pigs living side by side. The walls were largely limestone rubble, although red brick had been used for the north/south orientated central division. At the south end of this division there was a short section of east/west orientated wall in the centre of the elevation that would have had a gate on either side. There was a single glazed window at the north end of the west elevation where red bricks had been used to form the north jamb, suggesting that it may have been altered. The roof was missing although it is presumed to have been nothing more complex than a sheet of corrugated iron or asbestos cement.

4.2.8 ***Building 2/2a***: this building was constructed at the same time as Building 1, and forms the north part of that L-shaped range. This element comprised a threshing barn (Building 2), and a shippon with a hayloft over (Building 2a) beyond a ground floor partition to the north. The north elevation of this building formed part of the south internal elevation of Building 3 (see *Section 4.3.16*).

4.2.9 ***Building 2/2a, east elevation***: there was a wide and tall wagon door in the centre of Building 2, which was flanked by two tall wall stubs. These supported the porch roof, which was clad in grey slate in keeping with the main roof. To the north of the doorway there were two upper level winnowing slots within Building 2, and three ceramic pipe vents within the portion of this elevation relating to Building 2a (Plate 11). There was a single pedestrian doorway accessing Building 2a with a slate lintel; the black painted timber door was not quite the full height of the aperture, presumably to provide some ventilation. Part of the lower elevation to the north of the wagon door was obscured by Building 4, and the part of Building 2a immediately north of the doorway was obscured by Building 5.

4.2.10 ***Building 2/2a, west elevation***: there was a large wagon doorway in the centre of Building 2 that opposed that in the east elevation; this was the same construction although the porch roof had recently collapsed (Plate 10). This collapse revealed the square sawn timber lintel that was set over the doorway and below a stone relieving arch. To the south of the doorway there were two upper floor level winnowing slots. Two of the three slots to the north of the doorway had been filled with brick and limestone rubble. Set immediately below these northern slots was a row of five ceramic pipe vents that were just under the ceiling level of Building 2a, two of which had been blocked with plastic sacks. Below the pipe vents there was a pair of inserted windows to permit light to the ground floor shippon (Building 2a); the brick infill and jambs had been cement rendered as had the sills. The lintels were stone, and set either side of a slightly higher slate lintel that suggested that there was originally a pedestrian doorway in this area. This doorway would have matched that on the east elevation, providing access through the central dung passage of the shippon.

Plate 10: West elevation showing Buildings 3, 2a, 2 and 1 from left to right

4.2.11 ***Building 3***: this building was a tall, mono-pitched, brick built, six-stall shippon (Plate 10). Its construction post-dates 1919 (see *Section 3.2.8*). The construction of this building had utilised the north gable end of Building 2a, as well as the north side of Buildings 5 and 6 whose rear elevations had been raised by approximately 1m. The roof of this structure was clad in neat slate tiles laid in diminishing courses, and that element of the roofline to the east of Building 2a was crowned with ceramic bonnet tiles.

4.2.12 ***Building 3, north elevation***: this elevation was entirely plain except for a row of evenly spaced small square breathers created by the omission of every tenth brick in the upper, end set, course.

4.2.13 ***Building 3, east elevation***: this elevation was plain other than a pedestrian doorway and a window. The doorway was at the south side and utilised the rear of Building 6 as its south jamb. Its lintel was concrete and the door comprised a metal gate. The window had an iron casement holding six-lights; it was set above a concrete sill and below a timber lintel. There was a second lintel five courses of bricks higher up, which showed that the window had been reduced in size at some time.

4.2.14 ***Building 3, south elevation***: this elevation comprised a small area of stonework added to the pre-existing north wall of Buildings 5 and 6, and the east side of Building 2a. This stonework was featureless and was capped by a single row of slates that opposed the main direction of the mono-pitch roof slope.

4.2.15 ***Building 3, west elevation***: this elevation contained a wide 10-light iron casement window, which had been inserted and had possibly replaced a smaller original. There was considerable re-build over the concrete lintel and around the jambs down to the concrete sill. This elevation was otherwise plain.

4.2.16 ***Building 4***: this building comprised a single storey mono-pitch which utilised the middle part of the east elevation of the pre-existing barn (Building 2/2a). The structure was constructed from brick and concrete block, which had then been coated in cement render, and the roof was corrugated asbestos sheeting (Plate 11). It would appear that the structure had been extended eastwards by one to two metres, and the roof over this part was almost flat. There was a pedestrian doorway in the north elevation with a simple timber plank latched door, and a double loading door in the east elevation. Both the doors were hinged to simple timber frames and hung below timber lintels.

Plate 11: Building 4 viewed from the east, with Building 2/2a in background

4.2.17 ***Building 5***: this building formed part of the range of mono-pitched cattle sheds running from Building 2a at the west, to Building 9 at the east (Plate 12). Each of these small individual sheds shared the same north elevation formed by a continuous wall that had stone built partitions running south from it. All but the south elevation of this building formed an internal elevation of other adjacent buildings, which will be discussed in *Section 4.3*. The only exterior elevation was to the south, which comprised a short stub of wall butting the east side of Building 2a. There was a doorway at the east end of this wall, before the dividing wall with a passageway (part of Building 6). The door was of simple plank and batten construction and the rest of the elevation was featureless, with corrugated iron sheeting used to roof the structure. The south elevation of this building was slightly further north than those of the rest of this range. This alignment appears to respect the doorway into Building 2a, which might suggest that Building 5 was constructed later than the main L-shaped barn range. However, as Building 5 was already apparently present when Building 2/2a was re-built during the *c*1890s (see Plate 6), it is possible that the buildings which had originally occupied the footprint of Building 2/2a also had a doorway located in a similar position; the re-build of Building 2/2a was evidently very closely similar to the original layout of the buildings which had stood before the fire. It seems likely that Building 5 was constructed after the original L-shaped barn range, but this cannot be confirmed by any of the early site plans.

4.2.18 ***Building 6***: this building comprised a passageway and a cattle shed to the east side. The only external aspects of this building were the south wall and a small part of the northern elevation that projected beyond the eastern limit of Building 3. This part of the north elevation was featureless. The west end of the elevation had been raised in height by a metre when Building 3 was added. The southern elevation of Building 6 was entirely plain, the quoined east end forming the west door jamb of Building 7. The gate separating Buildings 5 and 6 at the west end essentially belonged to the passage way (see *Section 4.3.19*). All the buildings along this range, except for Building 8, were roofed with corrugated iron sheeting.

Plate 12: Cattle sheds (Buildings 5, 6 and 7) viewed from the south-west

4.2.19 ***Building 7***: this was the only double bay building in the east/west range; it was located centrally and had a north and south exterior elevation. The north elevation was undifferentiated from the buildings to the east and west, although there was a single blocked feature at the east end at ground level. The feature was approximately 0.40m high and the same width, it had rudimentary quoins and an arch, which were all fashioned from limestone rubble. It seems most likely that this blocked aperture was to facilitate the egress of liquid manure from the building. The southern elevation had a quoined doorway at the west end, which housed a basic plank and batten door; there was also a wide window at the east end. The window had re-built jambs constructed from red brick and had been inserted, although it is possible that it replaced an earlier smaller window. The aperture contained a 10-light iron casement whose upper panes hinged opened inwards. The lintel was effectively the wall plate and there was a creosoted timber sill.

4.2.20 ***Building 8***: this single bay mono-pitched building was located between Building 7 and Building 9, and as such only had north and south external elevations. This was the only cattle shed in this range that had a slate roof, which was laid in diminishing courses under a row of ceramic bonnet tiles. At ground level the north elevation was one continuous build with its neighbours and had a small square slot in the centre whose jambs were formed by two end-set red bricks. Above this, at first floor level, there was a row of joist slots, which may have related to a building that is shown to exist to the north of this wall on maps between 1840 and 1891 (compare Plate 3 and Plate 5). Above this relict floor level there was a wide blocked aperture that incorporated almost the whole width of the upper floor level of this building. It seems evident that this opening did not relate to the current Building 8, as the quoins at each side of the aperture do not quite line up with the perpendicular partition walls running south inside the building, which appear to be butting this elevation. The wide aperture had been partially blocked to form a pitching door under a rustic oak lintel; this doorway occupied the east half of the original opening and was not quite the full height. The door appeared to have been subsequently half blocked to form a window, and then partially blocked again with red brick to form two narrow vertical slots before being completely in-filled.

4.2.21 ***Building 9***: this two bay barn was the most easterly building recorded at which time it was open to the rafters and had been used as a mechanics workshop. The steps (Building 9b) up the south

elevation suggest that it had originally been on two levels, and the double wagon doors on the east side suggest that it may have been a cart shed, possibly with a granary above. The roof was clad in thick slates laid in diminishing courses which were crowned with sandstone ridge tiles. There was a walled yard to the east (Building 9a), a small mono-pitch outshut (Building 9c) to the north, and Building 8 adjoined the west elevation.

4.2.22 ***Building 9, north elevation / Building 9c***: the north elevation of Building 9 appeared to be continuous with the entire of the north wall of the east/west range of buildings, although the quoins at the east side of the wide aperture in the north elevation of Building 8 do not quite line up with the north-west corner of this building as they are slightly too far west. In the centre of the elevation there was a wagon door that has either been inserted or at least widened and raised (Plate 13). There was considerable re-build above it and down the west side, which incorporated red brick, and the east side lacked quoins. There was a basic iron drip hood over the black painted tongue and grooved double doors; these were affixed to a basic timber frame by three hinges each. Directly above the doorway there was a small square window that had been inserted, it comprised a six-light casement in a plain timber frame set into red brick jambs. It seems likely that this window related to the more recent use of the building as a garage, this is perhaps also true of the double doors which were the only access point for vehicles. Building 9c comprised a north/south wall approximately 1.70m in length which returned to the east for a similar length, both these elevations were plain and it appeared that this structure represented a simple mono-pitch shelter. The 1891 plan (Plate 5) shows a building abutting the west side of this structure, although this had gone by 1913 and no visible traces of it could be detected.

Plate 13: North elevation of Buildings 9, 8 and 7 (to the right of the ranging rod)

4.2.23 ***Building 9, east elevation / Building 9a***: the east elevation of Building 9 housed two wagon doors on the ground floor level and two small square apertures on the upper floor, all of which had been blocked (Plate 14). The southern wagon door had been blocked by limestone rubble, both its height and width having been reduced to form a pedestrian sized doorway, which had subsequently also been blocked. The original lintel of the wagon doorway had been removed, but its original location could be detected below a slate drip course. The slate lintel of the pedestrian doorway was still in place within the blocking. The northern wagon doorway was identical except that the pedestrian doorway formed within it had subsequently been partially blocked to form a window. This too had also eventually been blocked, but the slate lintel and sill were still in place. The two square apertures at first floor level had been inserted, and then blocked at a later date with red bricks. The south aperture still had a rough timber

frame in the jambs and a slate lintel while the aperture to the north was brick lined. The position of these two apertures would suggest that they were added after the upper floor was removed. The construction of the yard wall was integral to the north and south elevations of Building 9a, and quoins were only present in the east elevation of Building 9 above the height of this wall (Plate 13). The south end of the yard wall was almost flush with the south elevation of Building 9 and although earlier maps show it as being continuous it appeared to have been truncated (Plate 4, Plate 5, Plate 7 and Plate 8).

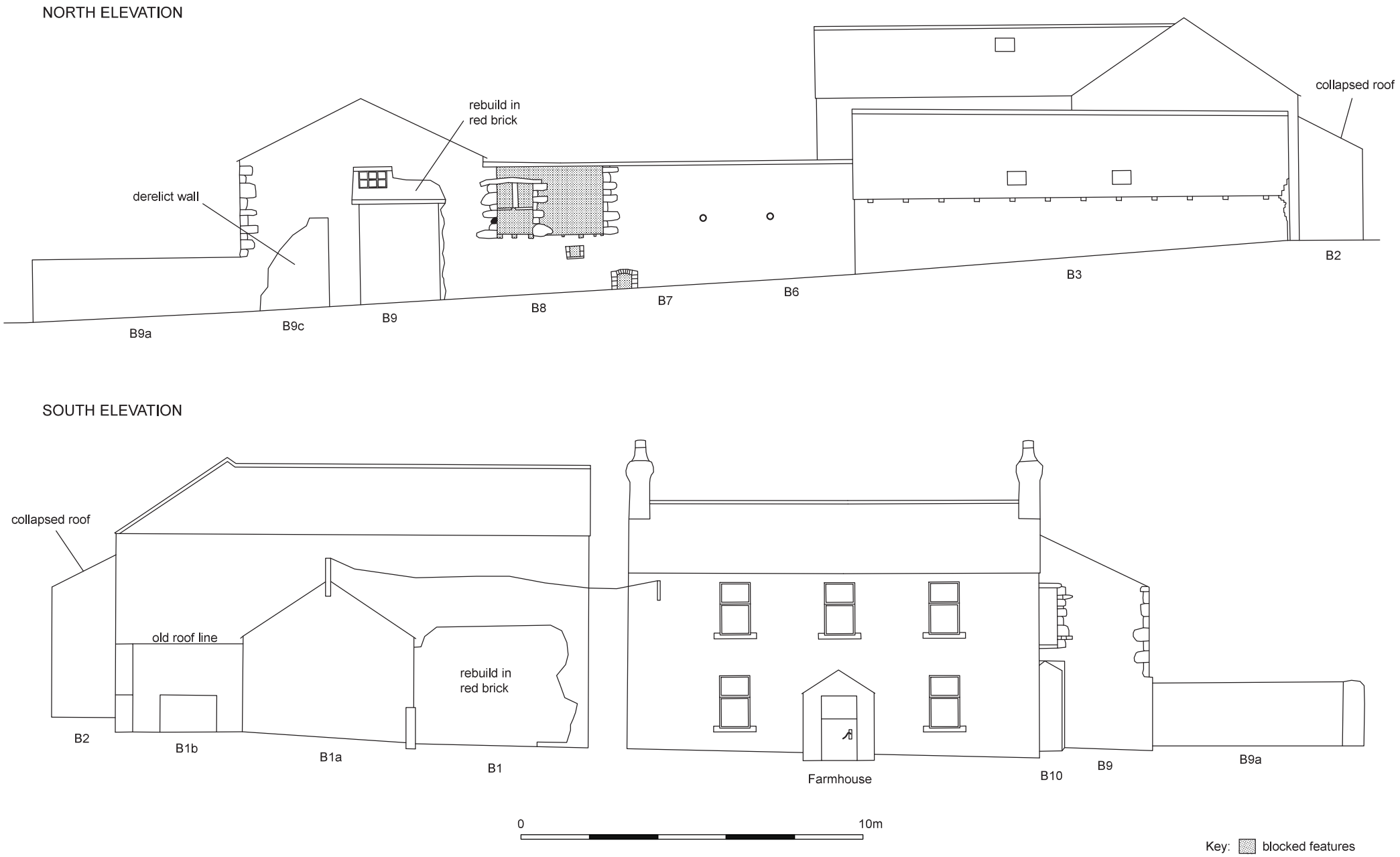
Plate 14: West elevation, Building 9

4.2.24 ***Building 9, south elevation / Building 9b***: the lower south-east part of this gable elevation was hidden by steps (Building 9b); the remaining part was plain except for a window at the top of the steps (Plate 15). The two lights had been added into what was a doorway, and they appeared to have come from a tractor cab and were bonded directly into the jambs in their black plastic or rubber casement. There was a slate lintel over the doorway, and occasional red and yellow brick in the doorjambs which suggests minor re-building. It seems probable that the steps are original to Building 9, and are clearly evident on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map (Plate 5). They had been constructed against the south side of Building 9 and at a later date a toilet had been added to their south side (Building 10).

4.2.25 ***Building 9, west elevation***: the north end of this elevation was obscured by Building 8. Immediately to the south of this there was an inserted doorway and window (Plate 15). The jambs of these apertures were constructed from red brick and concrete blocks and the lintels were modern creosoted timber. The original pedestrian doorway into this elevation was at the south end and this had been part blocked to form a window. The window had a timber lintel and a 10-light fixed casement.

Plate 15: South-west corner of Building 9

4.2.26 ***Building 10***: the elevations of this stone mono-pitched structure are all plain (Plate 15). It is not evident on any of the maps consulted so it was probably added in the mid part of the 20th century. The roof was clad in slates that were very similar to those on the roof of Building 8, and may therefore have been re-used from an earlier structure.



Client: John Rawlinson

Figure 2: North and south external elevations

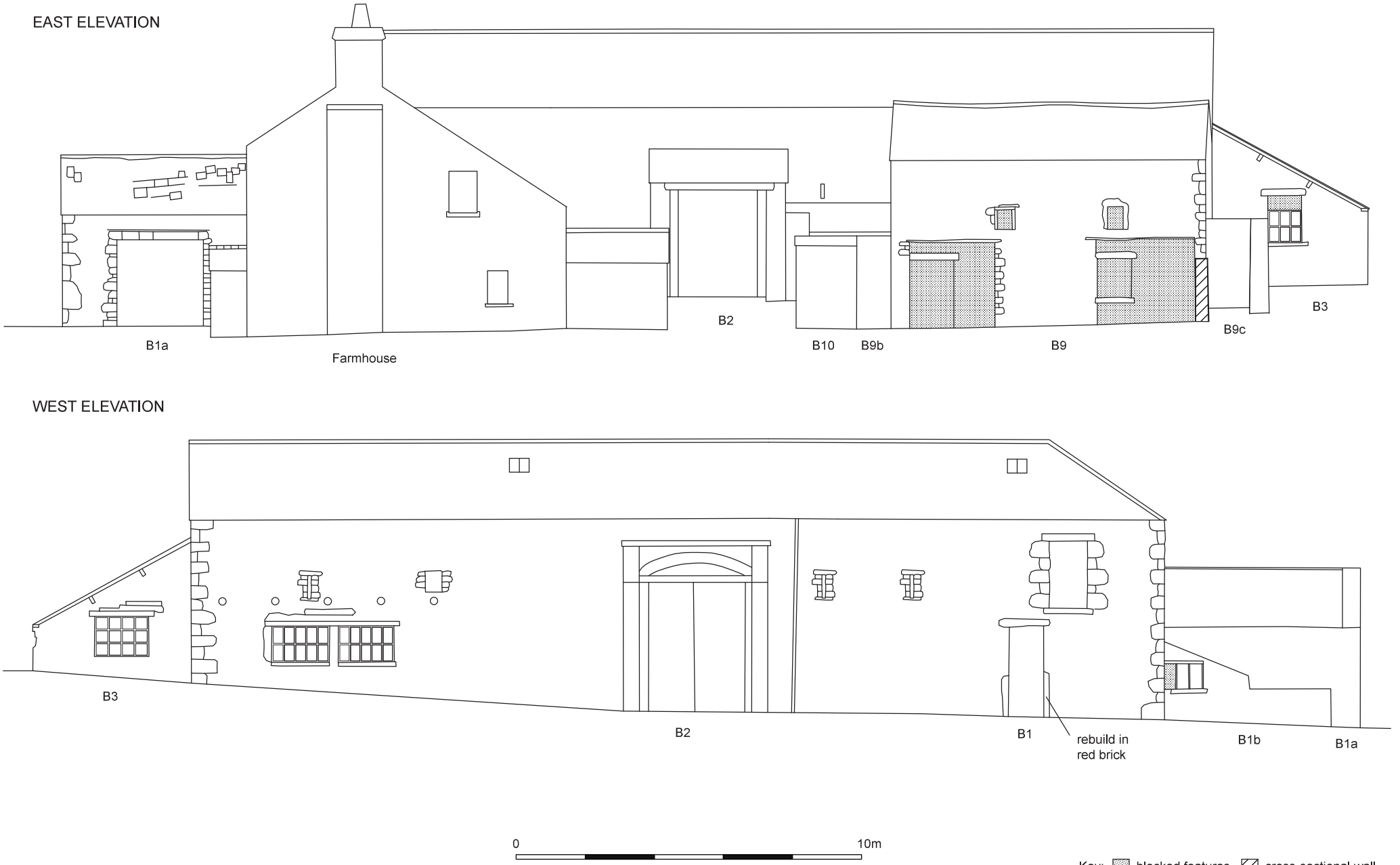
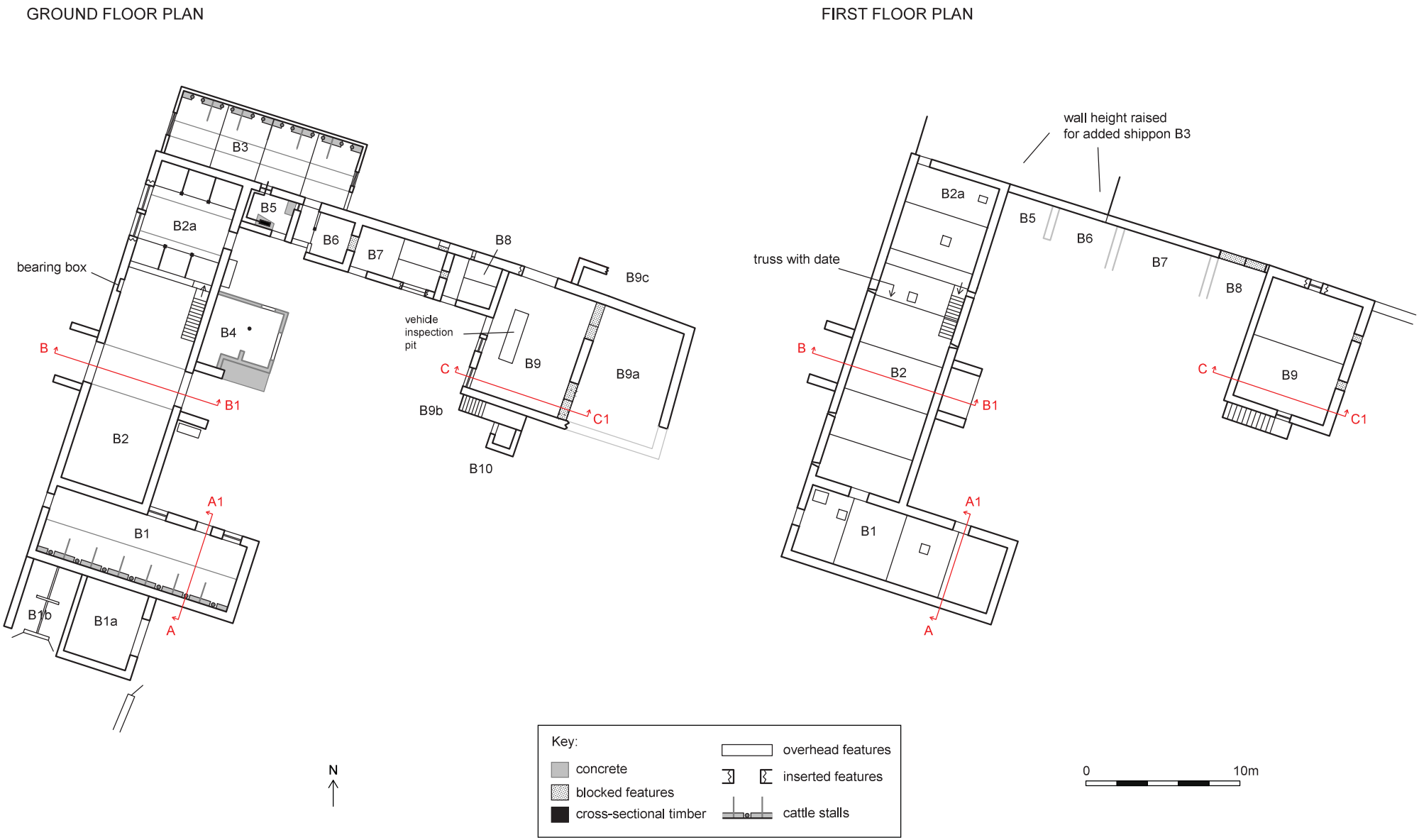


Figure 3: East and west external elevations

Client: John Rawlinson



Client: John Rawlinson

Figure 4: Floor plans

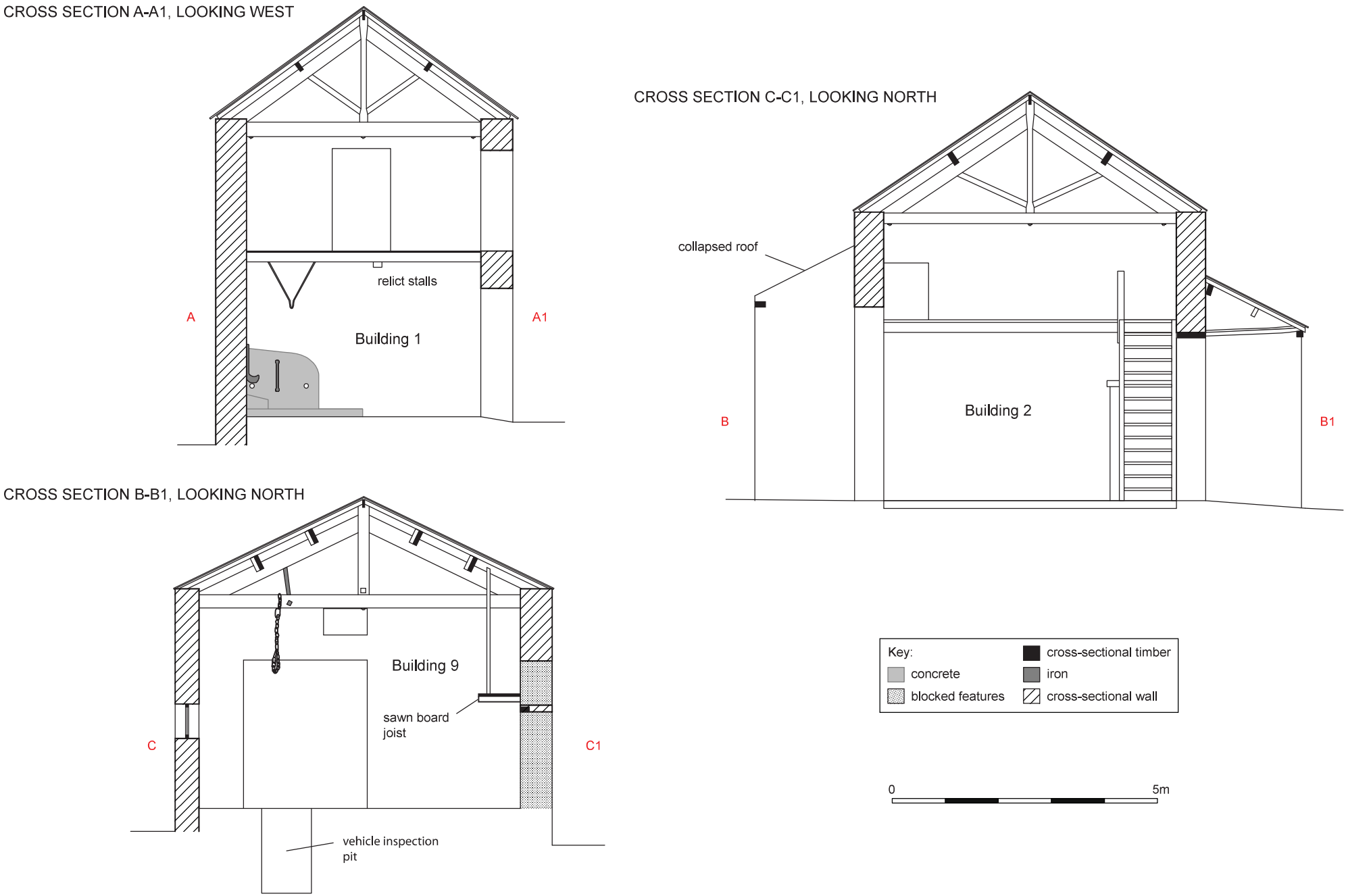


Figure 5: Cross-sections A-A1, B-B1, and C-C1

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 ***Building 1***, ***north elevation***: this elevation contained two windows with a doorway in between on the ground floor; these were all located towards the east end. The windows had originally been the doorways, and their lower halves had been blocked with limestone rubble. These windows contained iron casements holding two rows of four lights, the top row hinging down and inwards. The doorway had originally been the only window in the elevation and this was evident from the red bricks forming the lower part of the jambs, as well as its extreme height. All three apertures had identical white washed square cut softwood timber lintels. The first floor hayloft contained two pitching doors in this elevation, one at the east end to be accessed from the yard, and one at the west end linking Building 2, the threshing barn.

4.3.2 ***Building 1, east elevation***: this elevation was largely plain apart from three ceramic pipes for ventilation, located close to the ceiling level.

4.3.3 ***Building 1, south elevation***: this elevation had seven identical concrete stalls, each with a central water trough and two food troughs on the floor. The part at first floor level was featureless.

4.3.4 ***Building 1, west elevation***: there was a door at the north end (Plate 16), which only had quoins on the upper part, which suggests that it was originally a window. As with the converted window in the north elevation the lower jambs were fashioned from red brick and the door was unnecessarily tall. The first floor elevation housed a third pitching door, with a square cut timber lintel, which was accessed from the yard.

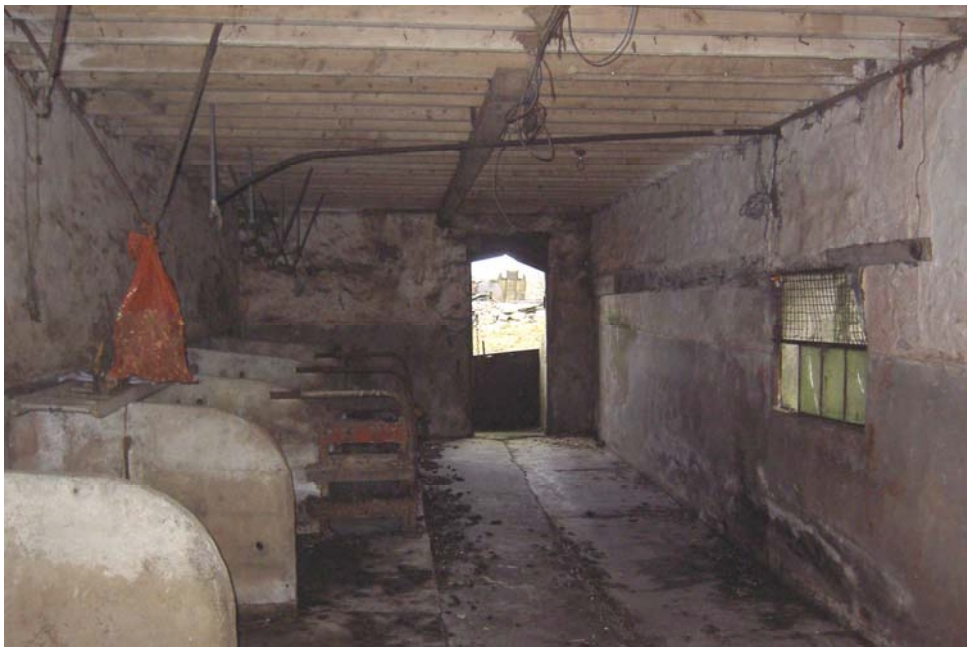


Plate 16: Building 1, looking west

4.3.5 ***Building 1, ceiling***: there was a single central east-west orientated beam of which only the west half remained. The beam was not necessary for supporting the first floor, and slots on its underside suggested that it once held the vertical posts integral to the original timber stalls. The beam was chamfered and fashioned from oak unlike the other ceiling timbers which were square cut softwoods. All the timbers were un-marked. The floor joists ran north/south and were very frequent; these supported quite narrow tongue and groove floorboards.

4.3.6 ***Building 1, roof timbers***: the roof was supported by three king post trusses that had joggled braces; there was a single purlin per pitch and a much smaller ridge purlin (Plate 17). All the roof timbers were machine sawn softwood and were in very good condition. The roof was clad in slates laid in diminishing courses.

Plate 17: Roof timbers in Building 1, looking west

4.3.7 ***Building 1a***: this building was appended to the exterior south elevation of Building 1. There was a single double cart door on the east elevation but the room was otherwise plain and open to the rafters. Most of the roof had collapsed in and the floor was covered in tiles and decayed battens, among the debris were hand cut red sandstone ridge tiles. It would appear that this building was a cart shed, although the plan (Plate 6) indicates that it was originally a cattle shed.

4.3.8 ***Building 1b***: this building was butted to the south side of Building 1, and the west side of Building 1a, it had a mono-pitch roof that covered the north half of the structure with the south part open to the elements. There was a central longitudinal brick partition, and a smaller transverse red sandstone partition at the point where the corrugated asbestos roof terminated. The structure is evidently quite late and must post-date 1919 (see *Section 3.2*). It would seem likely that the structure was designed to house two pigs.

4.3.9 ***Building 2/2a, partition***: the partition between Buildings 2 and 2a (see Figure 4) was entirely plain except for a doorway at the east end that accessed the shippon to the north (Building 2a). The door was constructed from tongue and groove boards and set below a square sawn softwood lintel, the jambs were clearly quoined and suggest the door was original even though the plan (Plate 6) suggested that it should be on the west side. The timber stairs that permitted access to the loft (Building 2a) also ran up against the east side of the partition (Plate 18).

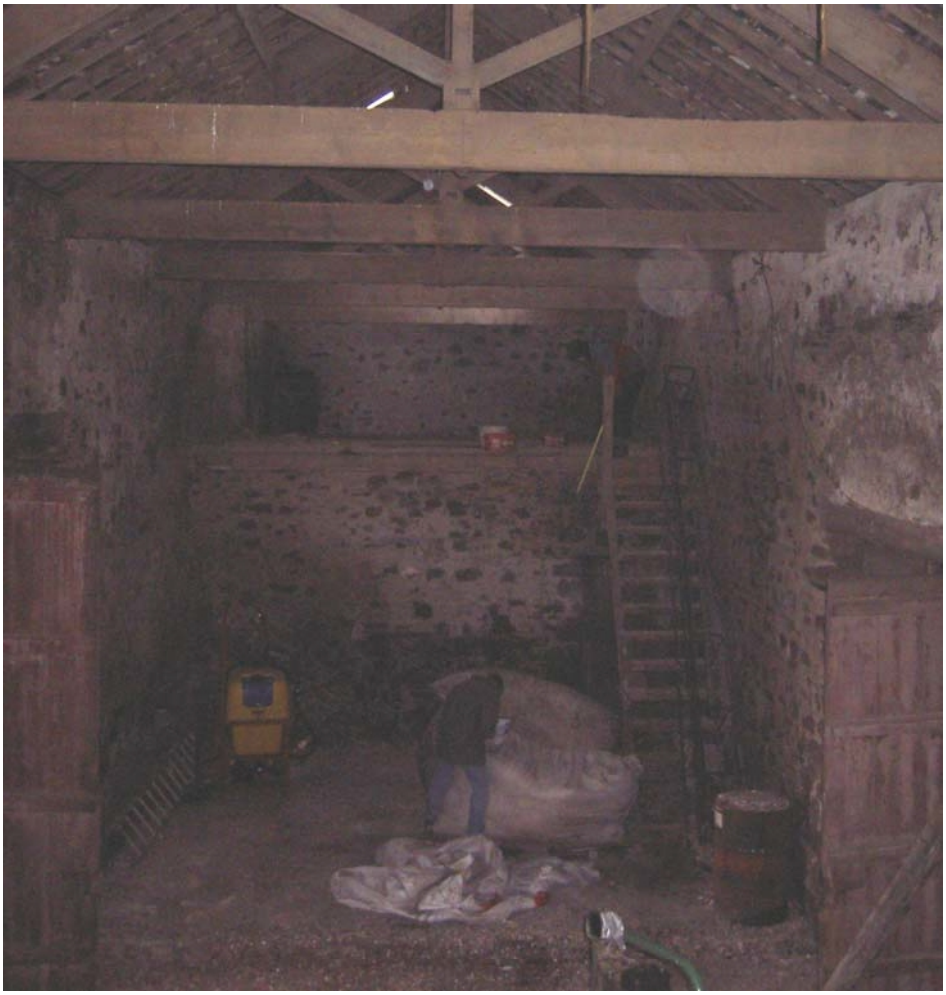


Plate 18: Building 2/2a, looking north

4.3.10 ***Building 2/2a, east elevation***: to the south of the wagon doorway the elevation was entirely plain, the doorway was very large at just over 3m high with a square cut sawn softwood lintel, which was set below a relieving arch constructed from two rows of end set bricks. There was a single upper winnowing slot in this part of the elevation that was between the wagon doorway and the shippon partition (see *Section 4.3.9*).

4.3.11 ***Building 2/2a, south elevation***: this gable end elevation was entirely plain except for an upper pitching door that accessed the hayloft over Building 1a.

4.3.12 ***Building 2/2a, west elevation***: this elevation had two higher level winnowing slots to the south of the wagon doorway, and one to the north. There was also a rectangular alcove in the wall between the wagon door and the partition that appears to have been a bearing box; this was probably part of a steam powered engine that may have been used to thresh crops and/or process feed. The alcove had a slate sill and was lined with iron sheets; there was also a similar sized alcove below, close to floor level (Plate 19).

Plate 19: Bearing box in the west internal elevation of Building 2

4.3.13 ***Building 2/2a, roof***: the roof structure of Building 2 was supported by six king post trusses that had joggled braces and a single purlin per pitch, these seemed to be identical to those in Building 1 which suggests that these two structures were part of the same build. All the roof timbers were machine sawn softwood and were in very good condition. The roof was clad in slates laid in diminishing courses. The truss located to the south of the loft/partition had painted graffiti on its north side featuring the initials 'J.G.' and 'T.T' with the date '14 JUNE 1892' (Plate 20); this is likely to represent the date that this structure was re-built after a fire destroyed the original building (see *Section 3.2.6*).

Plate 20: Graffiti on a truss in Building 2

4.3.14 ***Building 2a, upper floor***: this building was essentially part of Barn 2 and comprised the partitioned area at the north end that formed a shippon with a hay loft over. The loft floor was constructed with tongue and groove boards that all appeared to be original. There was a small square

aperture at floor level in the north elevation that had been inserted to allow hay to be dispensed into the shippon (Building 3) that had been butted onto the north of this building in the 20th century.

4.3.15 ***Building 2a, ground floor***: this building was being used as a wood store at the time the building recording was being carried out, but it did however retain the stalls and partitions indicative of its former use (Plate 21). There were three stalls against the north elevation, which were set on top of a concrete plinth; this arrangement was mirrored on the south elevation. The stall posts were fashioned from chamfered oak and were keyed into the underside of an east-west orientated beam, which was also constructed from oak; the partitions were constructed from slate slabs. There was a doorway in the east elevation that corresponded to the east-west dung channel; its lintel was square cut timber. There were two 10-light windows in the west elevation that had been inserted, possibly in the place of a second doorway; the casements were iron and the upper row of panes hinged open inwards.

Plate 21: Re-use of stalls in shippon, Building 2a

4.3.16 ***Building 3***: this brick built mono-pitch cow shed had been butted onto the north side of Buildings 2, 5 and 6, and it would appear that the north wall of Buildings 5 and 6 had been raised in height at this time to accommodate it. There were six stalls with concrete partitions along the north elevation; each had food and water troughs for two cows. There was a window in the centre of the east elevation, which had a metal casement housing six-lights, to the south side of which there was a doorway with a metal gate. The south elevation housed a doorway and a window, both of which appeared to pre-date the addition of the shippon. The window was square and had a slate sill and timber lintel, its function would appear to relate to Building 5 rather than Building 3, and the doorway accessed the yard via Building 6. The ground floor part of this elevation seemed to be contemporary with the gable end of Building 2, while the upper part of the wall clearly butted the north-east corner of that building (see Plate 22). The inserted square opening from the loft over Building 2a was also evident at the west end of this elevation and had a slate sill and a timber lintel. Various pipes associated with water supply were also located along this elevation along with those used to take milk out of the building into Building 5. The west elevation housed an eight-light metal casement window, which was the same design as that in the east elevation. The floor of the shippon was concrete and included a dung channel; the roof comprised three deep sectioned softwood half-trusses with overlapping purlins and was clad in slate laid in diminishing courses.

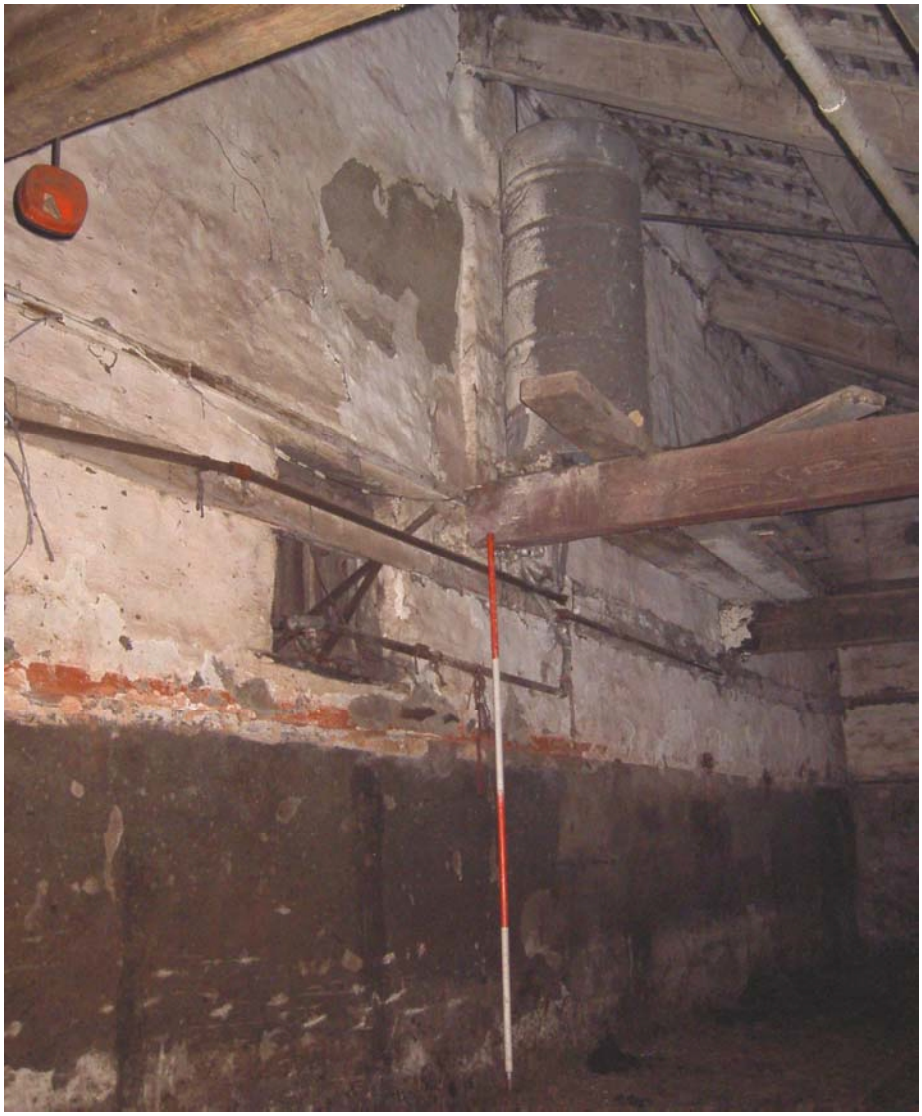


Plate 22: North-east corner of Building 2a viewed from inside Building 3

4.3.17 ***Building 4***: this brick and block structure was appended to the east side of Building 2, and appeared to have been extended beyond its original eastern limit. The floor was concrete and the walls had a uniform coating of cement render. This building had been used for the bulk storage of milk and numerous pipes and taps were evident in the west part of the north elevation, along with a fuse box. There was also a simple timber pedestrian door towards the east end of this elevation. The east elevation was plain except for a double doorway with two tongue and groove plank doors with horizontal and diagonal bracing. The south and west elevations were plain except for more pipe work. Corrugated asbestos sheets were affixed to the north/south orientated purlins.

4.3.18 ***Building 5***: this small outshut had utilised the east side of Building 2 in its construction and like Building 4 it also appeared to have been integral to the milking taking place on site. There was a small square unglazed window in the north elevation with a slate sill and oak lintel, above which was an oak timber built into the wall, which may be indicative of two phases of building within this elevation. There was a second window located in the upper part of the east elevation, which again was unglazed, and had an oak lintel and sill. There was a doorway with a simple timber door at the east end of the south elevation, which was otherwise plain as was the west elevation. The floor was red brick and had two concrete plinths, the plinth just inside the doorway held a motor for a pump which was attached to pipe work that exited the northern window into Building 3. The roof was clad in corrugated iron sheets that were attached to modern sawn softwood purlins that presumably replaced earlier timbers.

4.3.19 ***Building 6***: this outshut comprised a small loosebox or stable on the west side of a passageway that originally permitted access from the farmyard to fields outside. The north elevation housed the passage door and had a heavy square cut oak lintel, immediately to the east of this a gate ran north up to the elevation and defined the edge of the loosebox. The north elevation was whitewashed and housed a ceramic pipe that had possibly been inserted when Building 3 to the north was added. The east elevation had a pair of narrow timbers built into the wall, above which there appeared to be quite a large blocked aperture that had been white washed over. A third timber was visible half way up on the north side of this blockage. A blocked manure drain was also evident at ground level in the centre of this elevation. The south elevation was plain except for a short brick built return butted onto the east jamb of the door to help define the passage and permit a metal gate to be closed against the east side of Building 5. The west elevation of loosebox was formed by a rudimentary timber partition with the aforementioned gate at the north end. The west side of the passageway was formed by the east elevation of Building 5, which was whitewashed and had some graffiti relating to quantities of cattle feed. The floor of the stall and passage way was red brick, and the roof was clad with corrugated iron. The roof timbers were a mixture of old and new, with the older re-used purlins being rounder in section.

4.3.20 ***Building 7***: this twin bay room shared the same corrugated iron sheet roof as Building 6, and was also part of the same range as Buildings 5 and 8. The north elevation was white washed to the full height of the wall, which appeared to be a single phase of building. The tie-beam of the half-truss was keyed into the middle part of this wall, and sat upon a timber board that had been built into the wall. There was an oak lintel close to the floor at the east end of this elevation which related to a blocked aperture, possibly another manure drain. The east elevation appeared to butt the north wall, although it is possible that they were still a contemporary build. A vertical timber post was attached to the wall at the south end and this held a small water trough, suggesting this room was another loosebox. The south elevation appeared to be butted on to the north/south wall that formed the east elevation. There was a window at the east end that had brickwork in the jambs and had been inserted or widened, it contained a 10-light iron casement, the middle lights of the upper row hinging open inwards. There was a doorway at the west end of this elevation that was quoined and an original feature. There appeared to be a blocked window in the west elevation that was below a substantial re-used oak lintel, this feature was also evident in Building 6 to the west. At floor level the blocked manure drain was also evident; this feature would suggest that one of these rooms existed before the other, as would the blocked window. The drain had red brickwork in the jambs and a slate sill; it had also been blocked by red bricks. The flooring in this building was a mixture of red brick and cobbles, the cobbles occupying the north east quarter. The roof timbers were once again a mixture of old and new; the half-truss was oak and the principle rafter was a re-used cruck blade that had chamfered edges (Plate 23).

Plate 23: Re-used cruck blade in Building 7, viewed from the east

4.3.21 ***Building 8***: this single bay room had been whitewashed, and evidently had been used for the housing of an animal, possibly a horse. There was a blocked window at the east end of the north elevation; it would appear that an initial phase of blocking left two smaller windows, these were subsequently in-filled with red brick. The rustic oak timber lintel still remained over the original window; when viewed from the exterior (see Plate 13) and it is apparent that the original window was formed from a half blocked pitching door, which had in turn been formed from the blocking of a much larger quoined opening that encompassed the entire upper part of this elevation. This larger original aperture may have held double doors such as would be found on either side of a threshing floor; in total four phases of blocking were evident. There were a series of joists slots along this elevation at the top of the ground floor level; a corresponding row was evident at the top of the lower south elevation. These slots show that this room was originally two floors and may have been an animal house with a hayloft above. The east elevation was formed by the exterior west elevation of Building 9, and this was clearly a later phase of building than the north elevation of Building 8, as a clear line of abutment could be seen. This elevation was plain apart from a water trough mounted on a timber post, which was fixed to the wall. There was a wall mounted hay rack at the east end of the south elevation, and a doorway at the west end. The doorway had a chamfered oak lintel that was possibly re-used from an earlier structure and had been whitewashed in keeping with the rest of the elevation. The wall top had been capped with a row of brickwork, which sat on top of the relict joist slots. There was a blocked narrow window or slot in the west elevation that was partly obscured by whitewash, the window had a stone lintel, and an unnecessarily wide oak sill that had probably been re-used. The height of the aperture overlapped the level of the missing floor suggesting that it was a later addition to increase air flow at the time that this wall was added. The floor was divided into two areas, with a brick dung channel along the west side which was separated by a round wood timber from the concrete plinth on the east side which had an east/west orientated partition scar. The oak purlins supporting the tiled roof were roughly squared and chamfered and may have been re-used from an earlier building as the rafters and battens were softwood and machine sawn.

4.3.22 ***Building 9***: this large structure comprised a single space, which was open to the rafters, although it had evidently originally had a first floor; most recently it had been used as a vehicle workshop. Each elevation had a concrete skim up to approximately 1.5m in height and had been whitewashed above that. There was a large wagon door under a small square window in the north elevation; both of these apertures had been inserted and had red brickwork in the jambs and around the

lintels. The window frame was an iron fixed casement and held six-lights, this was situated below a whitewashed oak lintel that was possibly older. The doorway had a square sawn modern looking timber that had been creosoted. The walls of this elevation had been whitewashed and evidence for earlier phases may have been obscured. Four sawn joists extended 1m from the east wall and retained their sawn boards; the loose ends of this first floor were braced to the single east/west orientated truss (Plate 24). Its purpose seemed to be primarily to hold a strip light, as well as acting as a small shelf. Just above the first floor level the outlines of the two square blocked windows were evident through the whitewash, and just below them two large horizontal timbers that were the lintels of the two blocked wagon doors which were rather more evident on the exterior (Plate 14). The lower part of the south elevation was obscured by a continuous row of workbenches above which cables and a fuse box had been added to supply sockets and more strip lighting. In the centre of the upper part of this elevation there was a doorway that had been converted to a window that held two lights and appeared to have been taken from a tractor cab. This doorway was originally accessed by exterior stone steps (Building 9b) and may well have been an access way to an upper floor granary. The west elevation had a pedestrian doorway at the south end which had been part blocked to form a window that had 10 small lights in two rows of five. Further to the north, at the junction with Building 8, a doorway and a window had been inserted, the jambs being constructed from red bricks and concrete blocks. There were various cable ducts and switches running along the elevation just above door height, which may help explain, in combination with the whitewash, why there was no evidence for joist holes on this side of the room. The floor was concreted, and a deep vehicle inspection pit had been constructed just inside the west doorway. As well as motor repairs the room was also being used to store animal feed that was moved in and out by tractor through the inserted wagon door at the north end. The roof structure was supported by a single king post tie-beam truss fashioned from deep section sawn softwood timbers as were the two purlins per pitch that overlapped at the truss. The rafters and battens were also sawn softwood and the slates were laid in diminishing courses.

Plate 24: Relict upper floor, east elevation of Building 9

4.3.23 ***Building 9b***: this walled enclosure to the east of Building 9 is contemporary with that structure as there are no quoins on the eastern ground floor corners of Building 9. It would appear from the earlier

plans of the site that this wall had been more extensive on the south side than at the time of the study, and that it projected eastwards from the south-east corner of Building 9. It seems likely from the original double wagon doors on the east side of Building 9 that it was a wagon shed and that this enclosure offered additional storage space.

4.3.24 ***Building 9c***: this wall also appears to be contemporary with Building 9, and joist holes in the exterior north-east corner of that building indicate it was a simple mono-pitched outshot that has lost its east elevation. It is evident on all the plans back to the tithe map of 1842 (Plate 3, Plate 4, Plate 5 and Plate 7) although its function remains a mystery.

4.3.25 ***Building 10***: this building was an outdoor toilet which had been butted on to the south side of the steps (Building 9a); it would appear to be an early or mid-20th century addition as it is not obvious on any of the plans of the site. It was very basic inside with a single W.C.

5 Discussion and Phasing

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 The site saw development from at least 1830 (Plate 2) but the first detailed depiction of the main barn and its associated outbuildings, very much as they stand today, is on the tithe map of 1842 (see Plate 3; *Section 3.2*). The buildings appear to have been mostly destroyed by fire and subsequently re-built *c*1892, and in certain areas of the northern east/west range it is not entirely clear which, if any, elements are part of the original construction.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 ***Phase 1 - c*1780-1830**: it would appear that there were structures at the site in 1830 as can be seen on Hennet's plan of 1830 (Plate 2), but whether these relate to Tytup Farm, earlier mining buildings, or a combination of both, is unknown. It is not clear whether any elements of the surviving buildings relate to these structures.

5.2.2 ***Phase 2 - 1830-1842***: at some point before 1842 the farm buildings were constructed (Plate 3), possibly in a single phase as a 'model farm' created for the Tytup Hall Estate. It is difficult to be sure of the accuracy of this early map, but all the main buildings seem to be present and there are possibly additional outshuts which were later removed. Several later outshuts had not been constructed by this time including Buildings 1b, 3, 4, and 10.

5.2.3 ***Phase 3 - c1892***: at some point prior to this date many of the farm buildings were destroyed or badly damaged by fire and subsequently re-built. Judging by a plan of 1891 (see Plate 6) it would appear that the fire mostly just affected the L-shaped range of comprising Buildings 1, 1a, 2, and 2a, although the buildings to the north labelled cattle sheds may also have been partially or fully re-built. This rebuilding is likely to have included the addition of the bearing box in the west wall of Building 2, which presumably represents a relatively modern technological improvement in an otherwise standard form of barn.

5.2.4 ***Phase 4 - 1913***: by this date the building that is to the north of Building 8 has been removed, this narrow structure presumably accounts for features such as the blocked apertures and external joist slots in the north elevation of Building 8 (Plate 13).

5.2.5 ***Phase 5 – post-1919***: a number of additional outshuts were added after this date, Buildings 1b, 3, 4, and 10. These represent expansion of the existing farm and include a pigsty (Building 1b), a new shippon or milking house (Building 3), a new dairy store (Building 4), and a toilet (Building 10). The most structurally significant of these developments is the addition of the shippon, which necessitated the addition of approximately 1m in height to the north elevation of Buildings 5 and 6.

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 The five basic phases identified at Tytup Farm represent the initial construction, re-building after fire, and modification in terms of the removal and addition of some of the more minor outshuts. It would appear that the farm was originally built in a single phase, probably as a model farm for the Tytup Hall Estate. Initially there was a balance between arable and dairy farming but, in keeping with local trends, dairy farming eventually became more prevalent. It is clear that the farm is of relatively recent origin, and beyond being an attractive model farm based around a designed courtyard, does not represent anything particularly unusual or significant for the local area. The presence of the bearing box, presumably associated with the use of steam-powered machinery within Building 2, is of some interest and demonstrates the use on the site of what would at the time have been quite modern technology.

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