
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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Fiona Wooler BA, MA, AIFA
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre
Nenthead
Alston
Cumbria CA9 3PD
Tel: (01434) 382045
Fax: (01434) 382294
Mobile: 07920105819 (M. Town)
Email: m.town@nparchaeology.co.uk

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Green Design Group to undertake an archaeological building recording project of two barns at The Heugh, Walton, Brampton, Cumbria (NY 5361 6511) in advance of a proposed redevelopment, which would involve the demolition of one barn and the conversion of the other to residential and holiday use.

Traditional farm buildings are notoriously difficult to date when documentary evidence is scarce; no direct reference to the farm is made before 1829, though the property may be shown on the Hodkinson and Donald map of 1770. The survey demonstrated that the farm buildings are well built and display signs of architectural detail. The farm buildings display several periods of reconstruction and addition, in particular Building A. The masonry section of this building appears to be the earliest part of the structure, with the brickwork to the north replacing earlier stone-built walls. Building B is of single-phase construction, with no sign of addition or removal to its main fabric. The rusticated nature of the masonry used for the door jambs, lintels and voussoirs may hint at a mid-19th century date. Building C can be seen to have been constructed some time between the c.1865 and 1901. It is difficult to suggest a date for the establishment of a farm on the site. The presence of the cottage hints at occupation from at least the 18th century, but it is not known if there were any agricultural buildings associated with it.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Sandy Johnston of Green Design Group for commissioning the project, and for her assistance throughout the fieldwork.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), and all the staff at the Cumbria County Record Office in Carlisle for their help during this project.

The building survey was undertaken by Fiona Wooler. The report was written by Fiona Wooler. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matthew Town.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In May 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Green Design Group to undertake an archaeological building recording project of two barns at The Heugh, Walton, Brampton, Cumbria (NY 5361 6511) (Figure 1) prior to the demolition of one (Building A) and the conversion of the other to residential and holiday use (Building B) (Planning Application Reference No. 1/05/1356).
- 1.1.2 Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service produced a brief for a building recording project, which was to be undertaken prior to the commencement of building work. A 'Level 2' Building Survey was carried out as described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*¹.
- 1.1.3 The buildings are present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and therefore date to at least the mid 19th century. The barns are considered to be of archaeological interest and are recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (Reference 40838).
- 1.1.4 The brief issued by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service is concerned with two barns (Buildings A and B), however there is a further smaller building situated against the north-eastern wall of Building B. This building was also surveyed and will be referred to as Building C throughout the text.
- 1.1.5 The survey was carried out on 6th May 2006 by Fiona Wooler.

¹ Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice, 2006, English Heritage



Figure 1 – Site Location

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1.2 SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1 The Heugh (Plate 1) is a former farmstead located approximately four kilometres north of the market town of Brampton and approximately one and a half kilometres north-east of the village of Walton (Figure 1). The stream known as King Water flows just to the west of the farm and continues southwards to join the River Irthing below Walton. The course of Hadrian's Wall runs just under half a kilometre to the south of the farm, and gives its name to farms such as 'Low Wall' as well as the village of 'Walton' or 'Walltown' itself. The Heugh is situated at a height of *c.*90 metres above mean sea level.
- 1.2.2 The Heugh is a fairly isolated farmstead accessed via a long track way from the east (Figure 1). Several farmsteads around The Heugh, such as King Hill to the north, Hill Field to the north-west and Howgill to the south, are also accessed via tracks off the minor roads (Figure 2). The site commands fine views southwards towards the Irthing Valley and westwards towards the village of Walton.



Plate 1 – The Heugh, as seen from the road between Walton and Garthside looking north

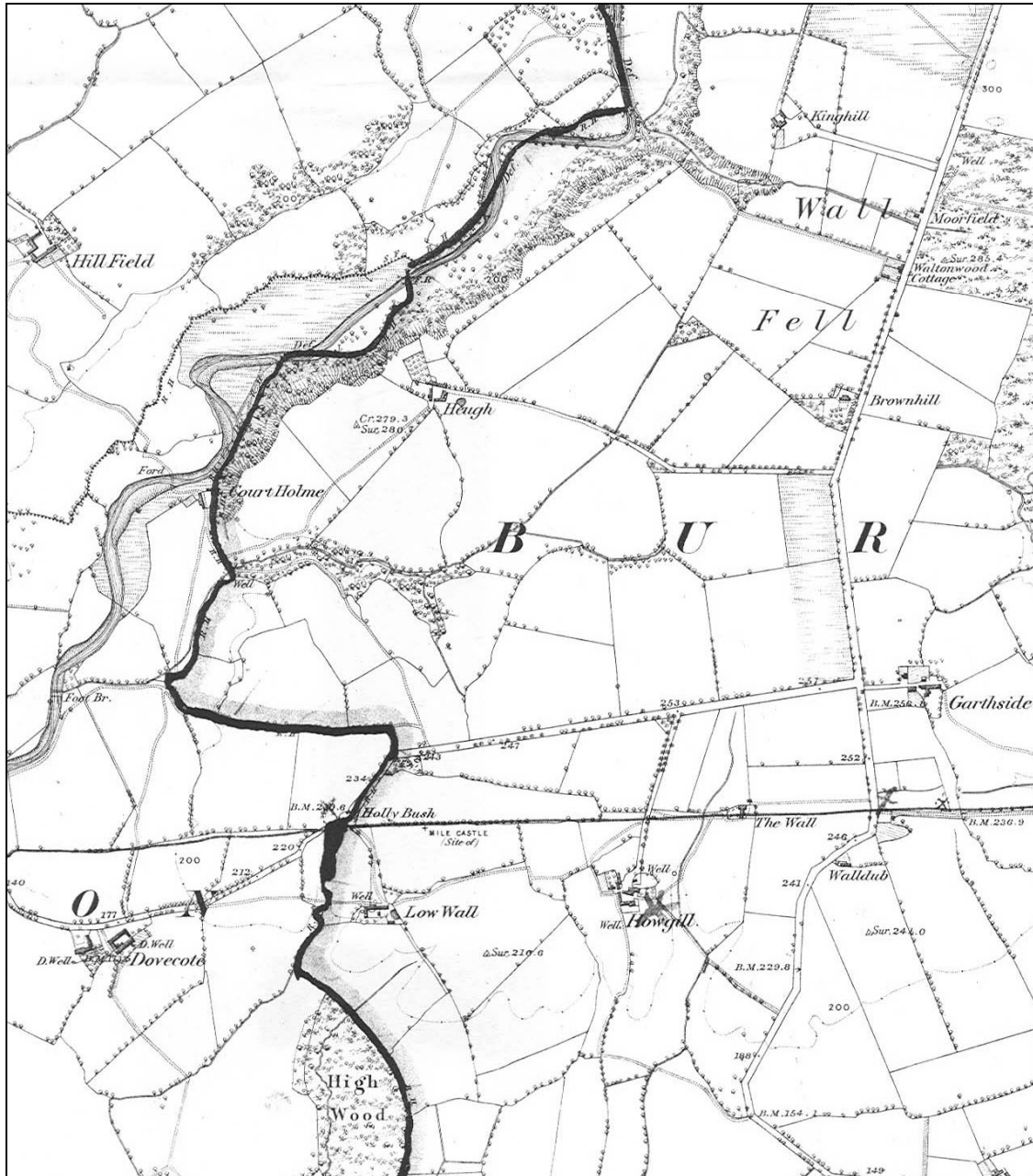


Figure 2 – First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of c.1865 (6" to 1 mile)

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 THE BUILDING SURVEY

2.1.1 The survey consists of three basic elements:

- A written account, which includes information derived from documentary research.
- A measured survey with accompanying architects drawings.
- A photographic record.

2.2 THE WRITTEN ACCOUNT

2.2.1 The written account is included in this document together with a selection of photographs, plans and appendix of documentary information.

2.3 THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

2.3.1 The photographic archive consists of the following:

- A series of 35mm colour prints showing general views of the exterior of the buildings and their setting.
- A series of digital views of the exterior of the buildings, the interior of the buildings and specific internal details (e.g. roof structure) supplied on CD-Rom.

2.4 PROJECT ARCHIVE

2.4.1 The full archive of the desk-based assessment and Level 2 building survey has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP 2nd Edition 1991). The archive will be deposited within the County Record Office and a copy of the report given to the County Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available on request.

3. PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.1 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the site.

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 4.1 The farm at The Heugh may have been in existence in 1770, when Hodskinson and Donald's map was surveyed, and published four years later (Figure 3). There is a property shown located between King Hill and 'Harley Bank', and just to the north-west of Garth Side, which, when compared with the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865 (Figure 2) and the modern OS maps suggests that this is the site of the present farmstead, although the reliability of the 1770 map needs to be considered.
- 4.2 The 1807 Enclosure map of Askerton, Lanercost and Walton Wood sadly does not show the property known as The Heugh (Figure 4). It does, however, show Garth Side and How Gill, with the present track to The Heugh shown as a footpath. Whether this means that The Heugh was not in existence at this date or that the footpath led to the site of the present farmstead is difficult to say. The land towards The Heugh (west side of the red line) is shown as in the ownership of a John Elliot and a Mrs Gilbanks, but is not possible to know from this map if either of these people owned land at The Heugh.
- 4.3 The Heugh was certainly in existence by 1829 when a Robert Dobson is listed as a farmer in Parson and White's Directory of that date under Lanercost Abbey Parish (Burtholme Township)².
- 4.4 The farm is not shown on either the Walton or Lanercost Tithe maps of mid-nineteenth century date (CRO Ref No's DRC 8/193 and DRC 8/112/1, 2).
- 4.5 The first map to show the buildings at The Heugh in a recognisable form is the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865 (25" to 1 mile) (Figure 5).
- 4.6 By the date of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1901), the form of both the farm buildings and the farmhouse has changed slightly (Figure 6).
- 4.7 The word 'heugh' can be defined as 'a crag; a cliff or a glen with overhanging sides'³. There is a property called 'Heugh Brae' located to the north-west of The Heugh near West Hall; therefore these are two quite distinct places which should not be confused.

² Parson and White, 1829, Page 441

³ www.thefreedictionary.com/heugh

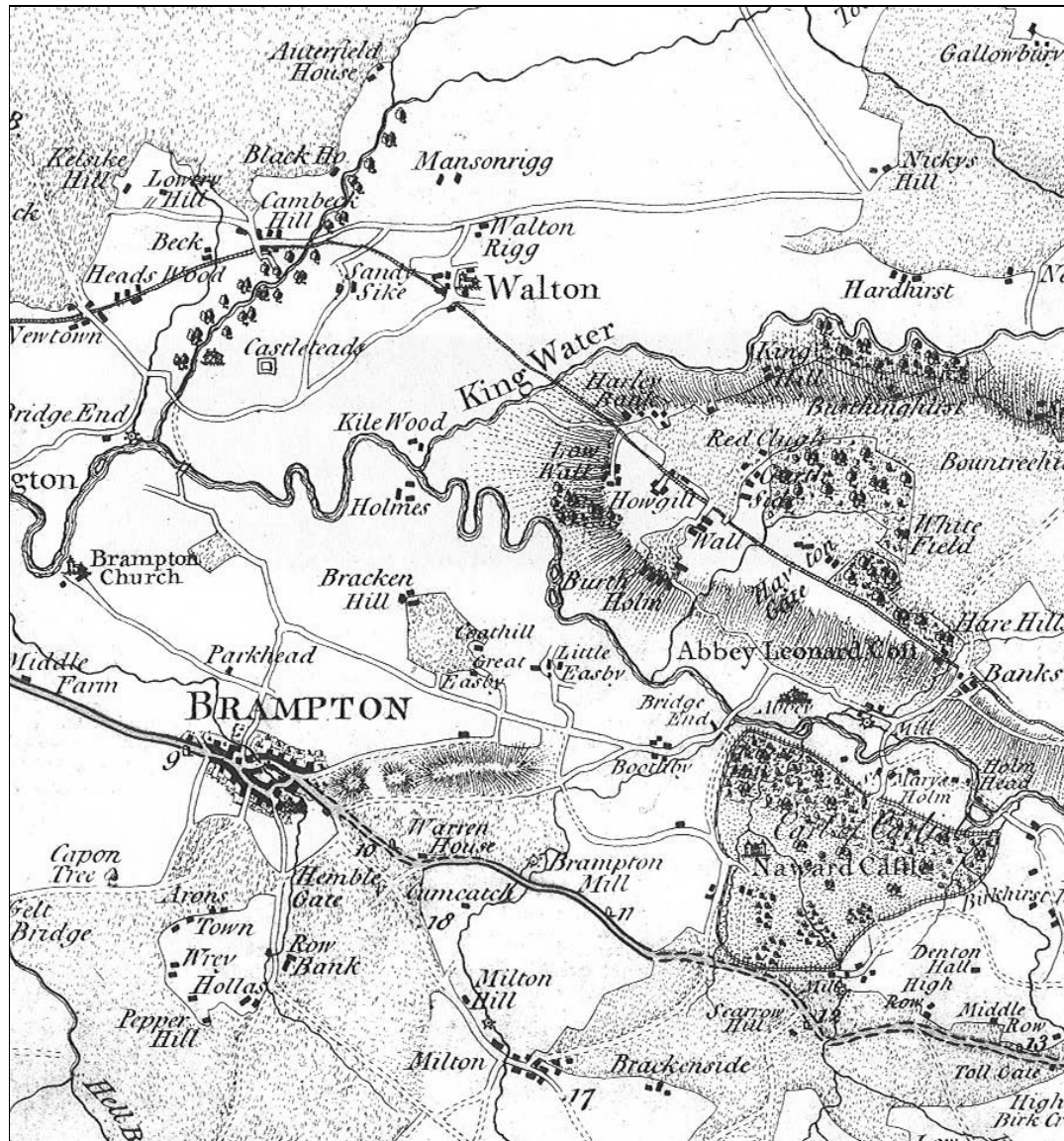


Figure 3 – Hodkinson and Donald’s map of 1774 (surveyed 1770)

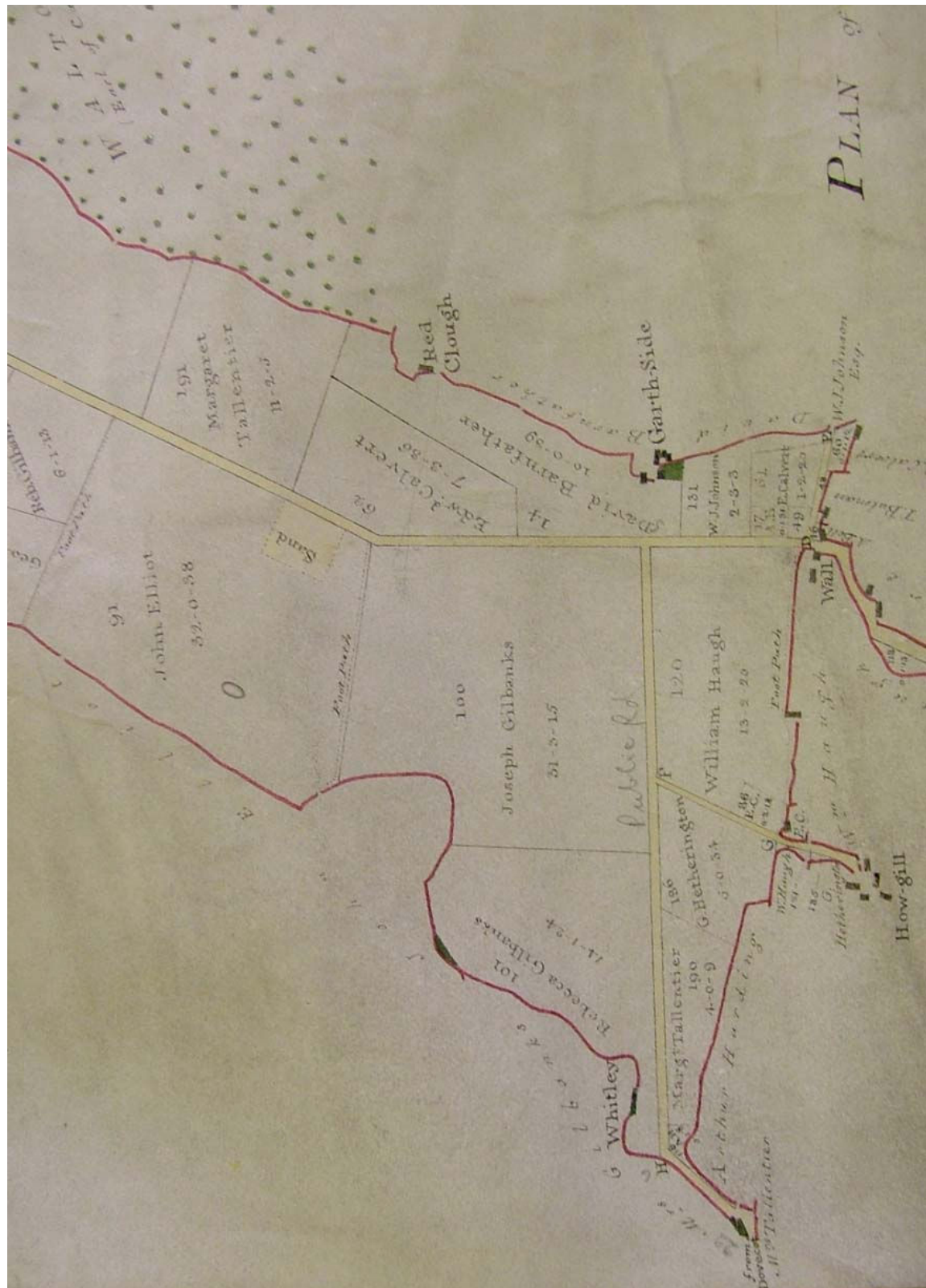


Figure 4 – Enclosure Map 1807 (CRO Ref No. QRE/1/75)

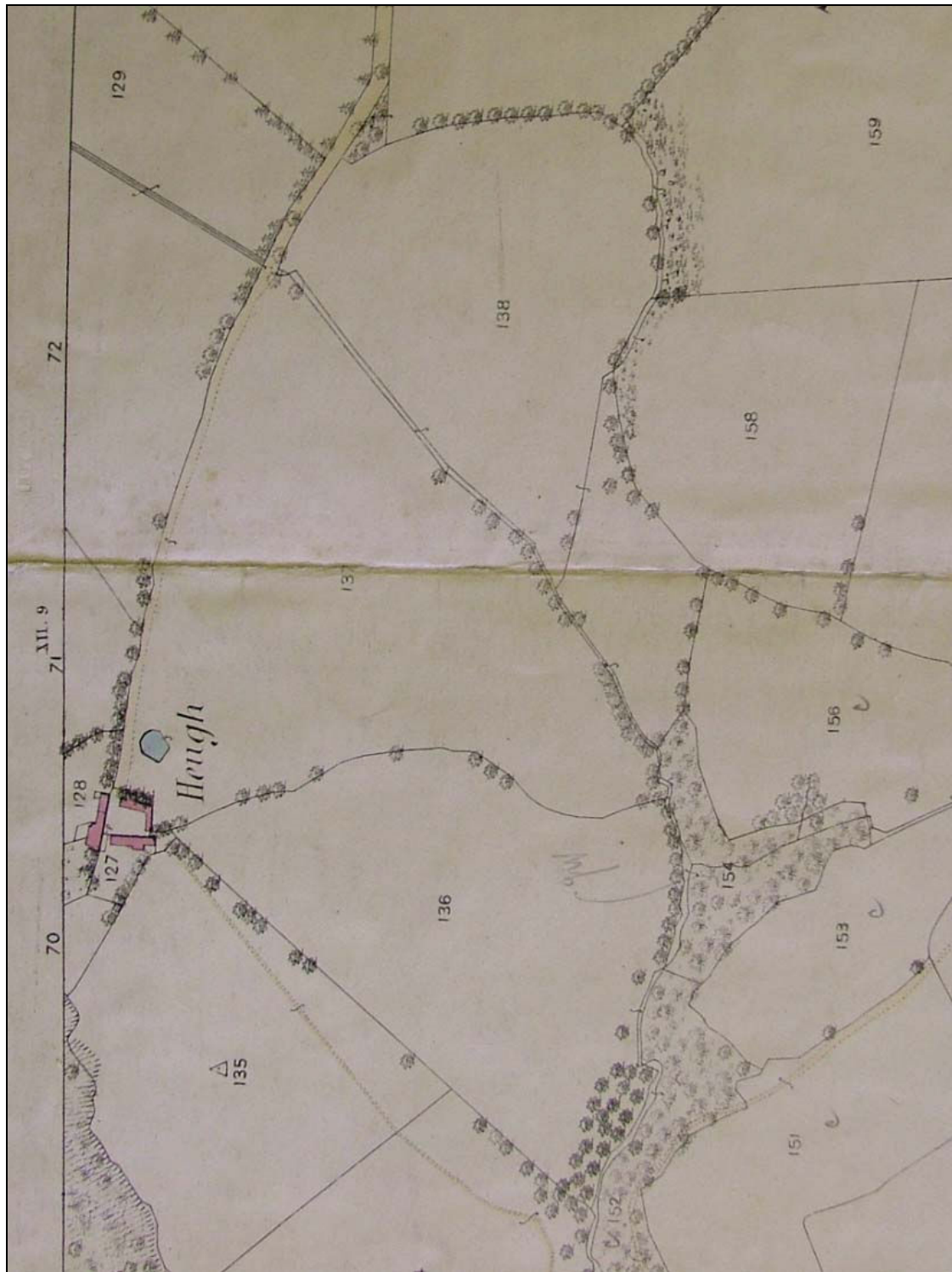


Figure 5 – First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865 (25" to 1 mile)

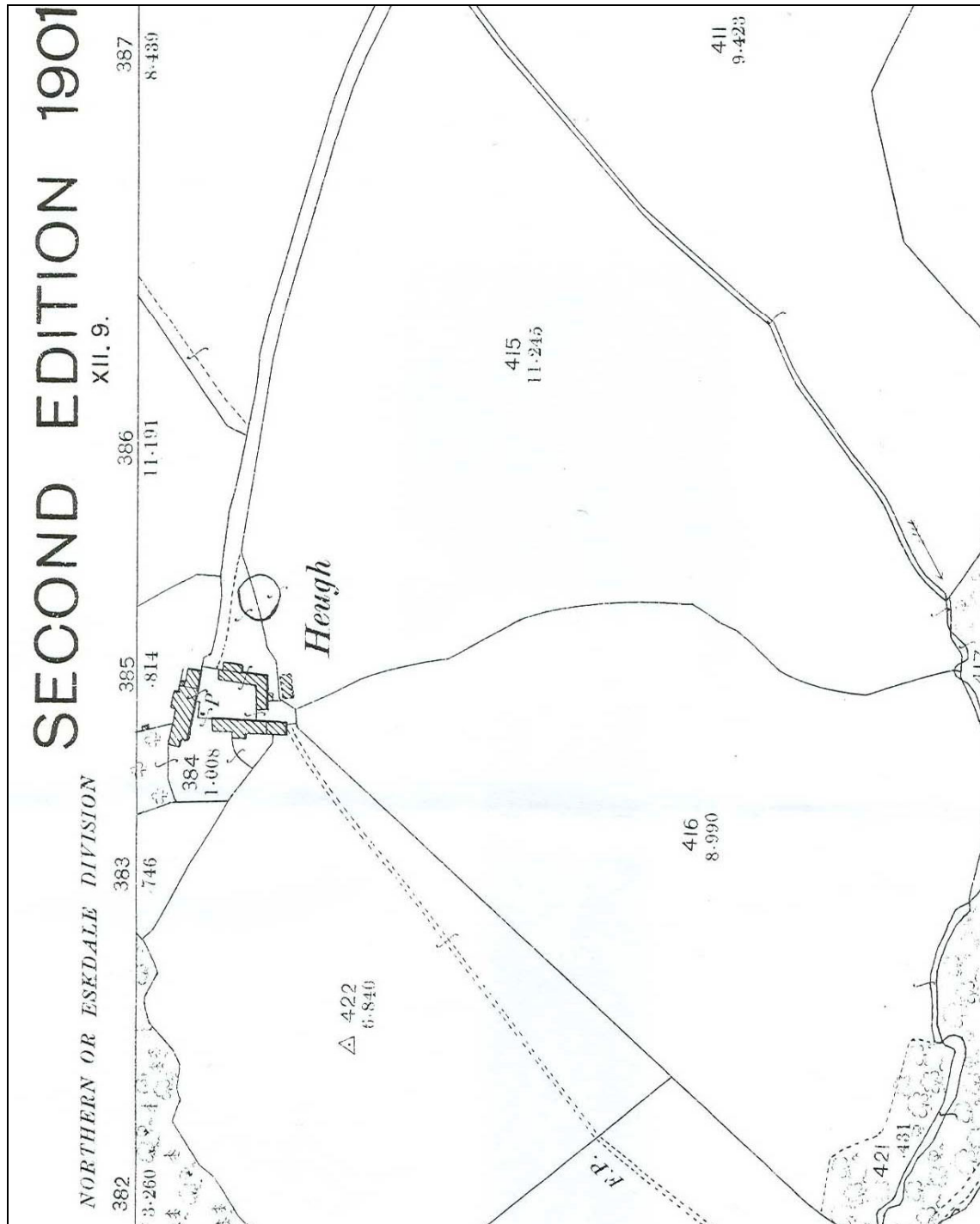


Figure 6 – Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901 (25" to 1 mile)

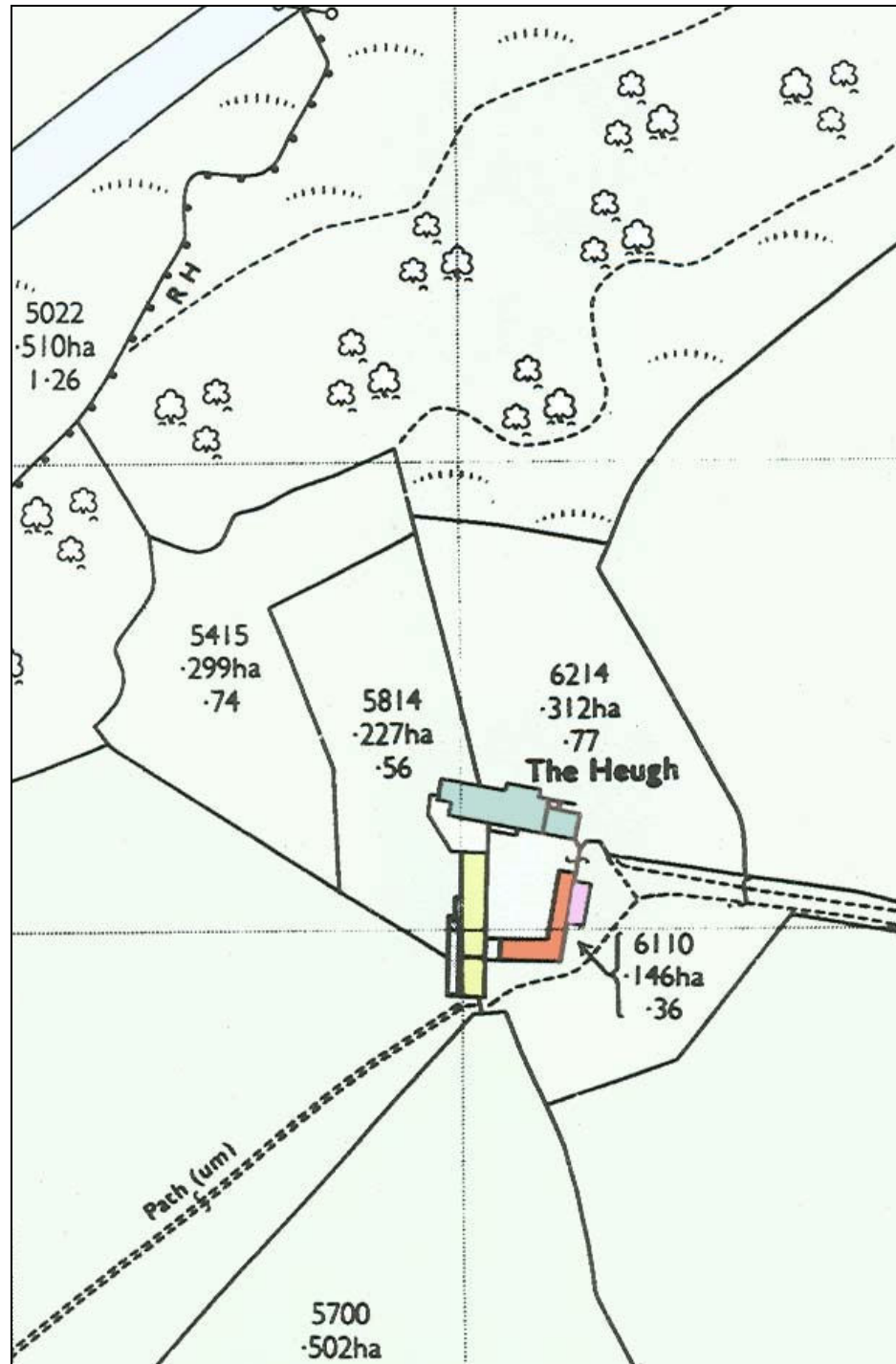


Figure 7 – Site plan (based on the 1975 1:2500 OS map): Building A is coloured yellow, Building B is coloured orange, Building C is pink and the farmhouse is shown blue

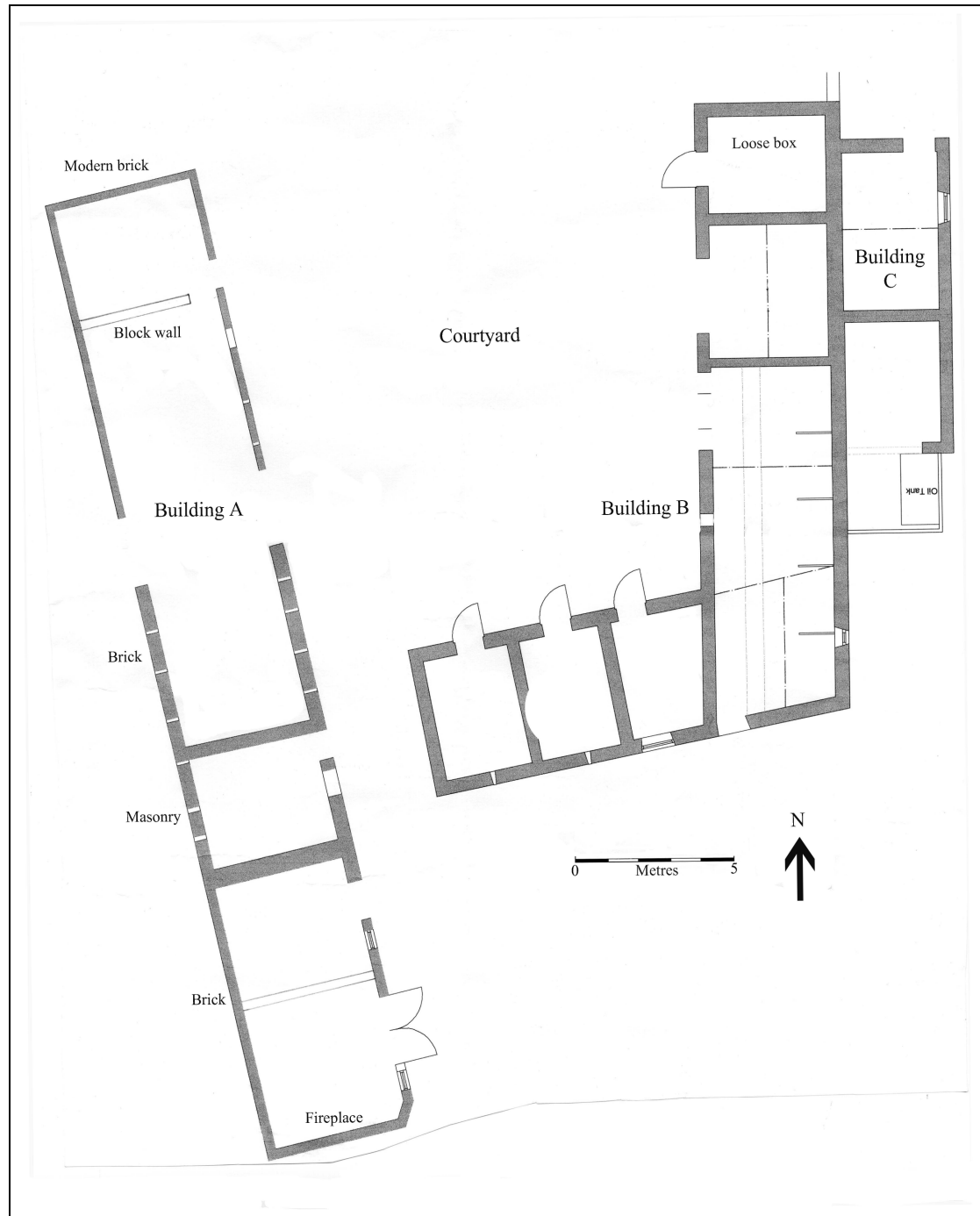


Figure 8 – Ground plan (Data captured at 1:100)

5. RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The buildings which are the subject of the present survey form a U-shaped arrangement with the farmhouse to the north enclosing the cobbled farmyard (Figure 7). Access to the farm is via a track way from the east. For ease of reference the buildings will be referred to as A, B and C.

5.2 BUILDING A

- 5.2.1 Building A is aligned north-south, measures c.30.5 metres long by c.4.90 metres wide and is of two storeys at c.3.50 metres to eaves level (Figure 8). This building has obviously undergone several periods of reconstruction and addition, with sections constructed of masonry and others of brick of varying date. The roof is entirely of asbestos profile sheeting with a mixture of ceramic and sandstone ridge tiles. The northern end of the roof is hipped compared to the gabled southern end.
- 5.2.2 The northern end of the west elevation is of modern brick to the large doorway (Plate 2 and Figure 9), from the other side of this doorway for a length of approximately seven metres, the wall is constructed of an earlier, less regular brick (Plate 3). This brickwork has been laid in English garden wall bond, i.e. one row of headers (the short end of the brick) and five rows of stretchers (long edge). This type of bond was much cheaper to lay than bonds such as English bond, and consequently it was the most common of all the brickwork bonds, and is especially common in the north of England⁴. This section of brickwork has been laid on a slight plinth of squared masonry. Within this brickwork there were originally eight ventilation slits, one of which has been blocked up. Set in the wall between the southern pair of ventilation slits is a circular iron tie plate (Plate 4). Tie plates were used on either external end of a tie rod which went through the brick or clay wall. These tie plates and rods were used to prevent the wall 'bellying out'⁵. The tie plates and rods observed in this building may not have been original features, but rather as a result of repair work. Brick, as a building material, is perhaps not as common as stone for vernacular farm buildings, especially in areas where there were plenty of quarries, and in the case of the area around Walton, a ready supply of recyclable stone from Hadrian's Wall. It is therefore interesting that parts of Building A have been constructed with this material.
- 5.2.3 To the south of this stretch of brickwork is a section of the elevation constructed in coursed and squared masonry. This section measures c.2.50 metres and the construction breaks between this section and the brickwork described above could easily be observed (Plate 5). Set within this stonework is a window at first floor level, the surround of which is made from dressed masonry. The window head has been lightly tooled at the top. The southern side of this section contains dressed blocks of squared masonry; these are the remains of quoins from the corner of a building, and

⁴ Brunskill, R.W, 1990, Page 88

⁵ Brunskill, R.W, 1990, Page 110

the alternating nature of the remaining blocks are due to the shorter blocks having been removed to allow for the next section of the wall to be bonded in. This stonework has also been laid upon the slight plinth mentioned in 5.2.2, which suggests that the masonry section of the elevation was earlier, and the brickwork replaced a stone wall.



Plate 2 – Northern end of the west elevation of Building A



Plate 3 – Mid-section of the west elevation of Building A

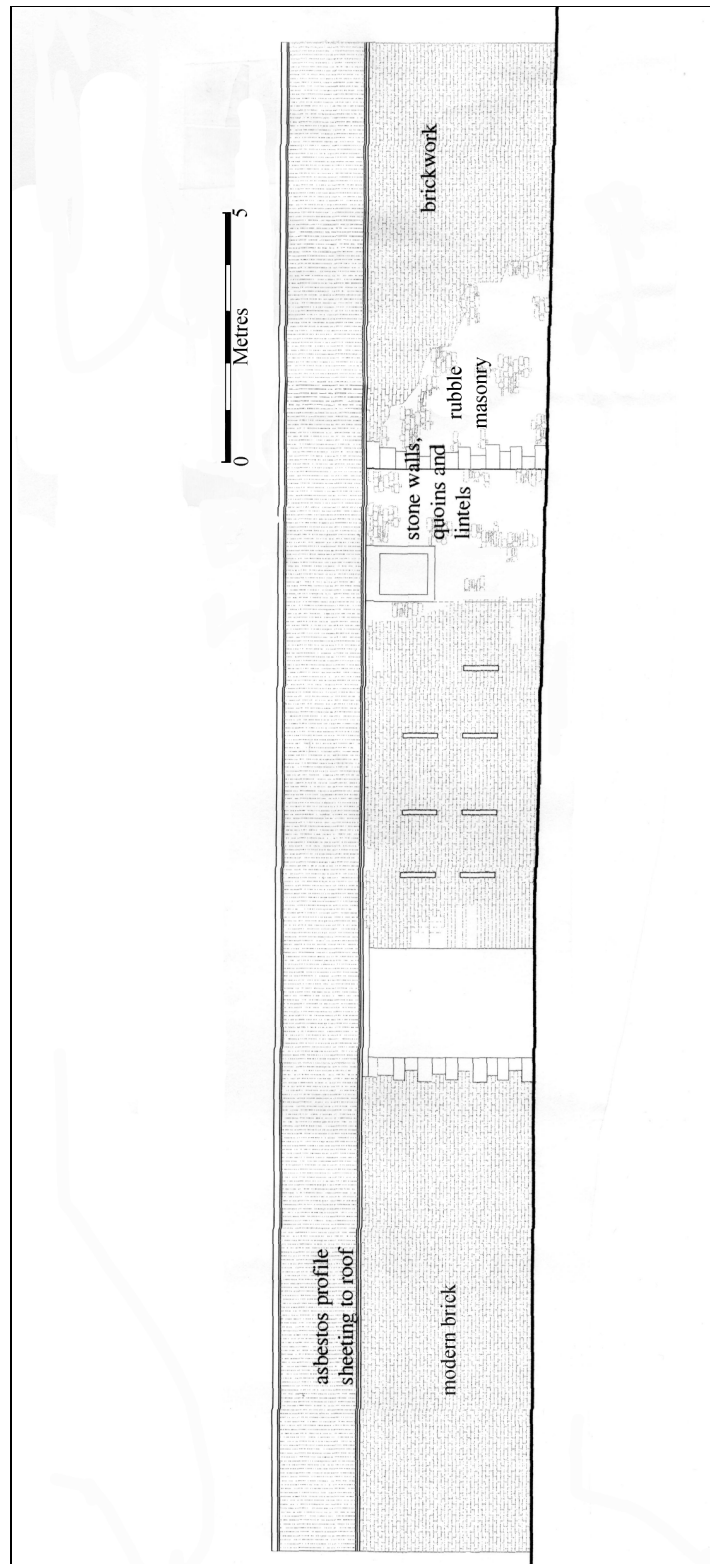


Figure 9 – West elevation of Building A



Plate 4 – Circular iron tie plate, western elevation of Building A (the ranging pole is divided into 20cm sections)



Plate 5 – Stonework section of west elevation of Building A

- 5.2.4 To the southern side of this masonry section there is a part of the wall that has been constructed of a mixture of brick similar to the brickwork observed on Plate 3 and roughly squared masonry (Plate 6). This patchwork of walling measures *c.*3.0 metres along the length of the elevation; it measures *c.*3.0 metres in height at the point where it bonds with the masonry section, yet only *c.*2 metres in height at the other side, where there are the remains of some quoins of squared masonry. Set within this section of walling are three pieces of ceramic pipe, placed into the wall so as to look pyramidal; these would have been to provide ventilation. This section of wall appears to be the remains of a lean-to which had been constructed against the earlier masonry building. The difference in height of this section of the wall is probably due to the pitched roof of the lean-to.

**Plate 6 – Possible lean-to, west elevation of Building A**

- 5.2.5 The remainder of the west elevation of Building A is constructed of regular red brick also laid in English garden wall bond, however in this case there are four rows of stretchers between each row of headers. The smoothness and regular nature of this brickwork suggests a date of construction which ties in with the mass production of bricks to meet the demands of railway structures and housing from the mid-nineteenth century. A comparison between the First and Second Editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of *c.*1865 and 1901 (Figures 5 and 6) shows that Building A was extended between the dates of these two maps, which gives a construction date for this end of the building to sometime 1865 and 1900. Set within part of this brickwork is a decorative iron ventilation plate (Plate 8).



Plate 7 – Southern end of the west elevation of Building A



Plate 8 – Decorative iron ventilation plate, southern end of west elevation of Building A (red section of ranging pole measures 20cm)

- 5.2.6 Along the whole of this elevation, just below eaves level, there are regular spaced holes which suggest that there was a modern shed or lean-to against this elevation at some point. The ground at this side of the building is of concrete, which may have been the floor of a former structure.

- 5.2.7 The southern gable end of Building A is featureless apart from the fact that the eastern side has a chamfer, almost as if the corner of the gable end has been ‘cut-off’ (Plate 9). The reason for this appears to be due to the interior of this end of the building, and will be noted in 5.3.5 below.



Plate 9 – Southern gable end of Building A

- 5.2.8 The eastern elevation of Building A (Figure 10) displays the similar differences in construction as the western elevation. Over half of this elevation is of the rougher and less regular brick noted on the opposing wall; this white-washed brickwork section extends for c.17 metres. Contained within this section of wall, starting from the north end and working south, is a blocked window, a doorway with rusticated masonry blocks making up the jambs and lintel, and a further window. The door has a horse shoe attached to it and this may hint at the original function of this room as a stable. There remains two sets of ventilation slits to the northern side of the large doorway, however there were originally a further seven, three of which were smaller and located above the ‘stable’ door lintel, all of which have been blocked-up. The large doorway has the same rusticated masonry blocks as the stable door making up the jambs, which are rebated internally; therefore the large doors would have opened inwards. This large doorway is in line with the large doorway observed in the western elevation, and these two opposing doorways may originally have defined a threshing area in the barn, where the cereal crops were beaten with a hand-flail to separate the grain from the stalk, while the two large doorways also allowed for a through-draught for the process of winnowing, where the wind blows the chaff from the valuable grain.



Plate 10 – Northern end of east elevation of Building A

- 5.2.9 Within the brickwork to the southern side of this large doorway, there are eight ventilation slits, four to ground floor and four to first floor level (Plate 11 and Figure 10). A further circular iron tie-plate, the same as that observed on the western elevation, is located just to the left of these ventilation slits. At this point the construction material changes to squared and coursed masonry for a length of *c.*4.70 metres; this section corresponds (although it is a longer section) with the masonry on the western elevation. There is a doorway with dressed blocks of masonry making up the jambs and lintel; however these blocks do not have the same rusticated dressing as those that make up the large door surround and the stable door. There is a window at first floor level, the surround of which is made of four rectangular blocks of dressed masonry (Plate 12).

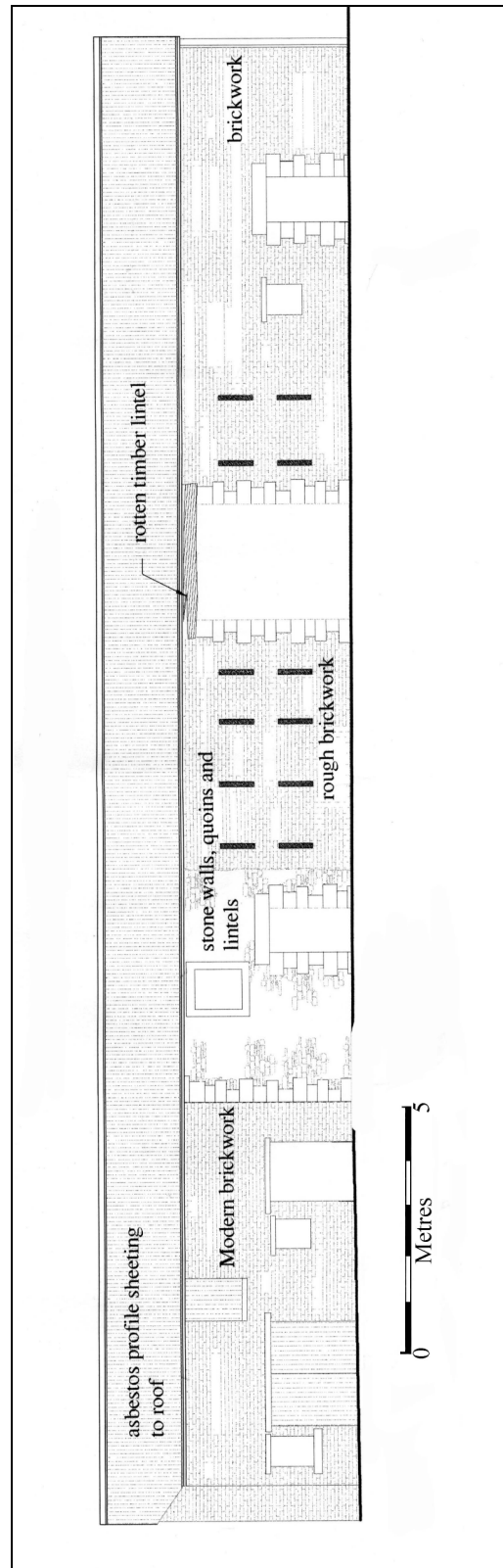


Figure 10 – Eastern elevation of Building A



Plate 11 – Ventilation slits and tie-plate, eastern elevation of Building A



Plate 12 – Masonry section of east elevation of Building A

- 5.2.10 The construction material of this wall changes again to brickwork for the remainder of the elevation, and the quoins of the earlier masonry wall are clearly visible on Plate 13. The remains of the lean-to with pitched roof was not observed along this elevation, therefore it must have been removed prior to this brick addition. Within this part of the elevation there are two doorways, two ground floor windows and an upper ‘pitching’ door, used for pitching hay into the first floor loft.



Plate 13 – South end of eastern elevation, Building A

- 5.2.11 The northern gable end of Building A is constructed of modern brick and is a continuation of the brick noted at the northern end of the west elevation (Plates 2 and 14); apart from the remains of earlier brickwork on the north-eastern corner (Plate 14).



Plate 14 – Northern gable end of Building A

5.3 BUILDING A - INTERIOR

- 5.3.1 The interior of Building A is divided into five rooms at ground level. At the northern end, a ground floor modern block wall with a doorway presumably replaced an earlier wall on a similar alignment to separate the stable from the main body of the barn, providing a hayloft above (Plate 15).
- 5.3.2 The central section of the barn, which may have been the original threshing area, is open to the roof as would be expected to allow for the swing of the hand-flail. This part of the barn measures approximately 13.5 metres in length from the block wall described above to the next internal division (Plate 16). This internal wall has undergone some alteration, the lower half being of roughly coursed masonry, whilst the upper half is of brick, with a doorway to one side and a larger opening to the western side. This doorway would have originally provided internal access to the hayloft above the next room as there was no evidence of there having been an upper floor in the main section of the barn.



Plate 15 – Modern block wall, northern end of Building A



Plate 16 – Internal division, Building A

- 5.3.3 The next ground floor room is accessed via the doorway in the only masonry section of the building (Plate 12). This room had the remains of a cobbled floor and joist holes were observed in the walls, providing evidence for a former first floor hayloft, as mentioned in 5.3.2.
- 5.3.4 The remaining two rooms of Building A make up the brick extension to the southern end. The first is accessed through the smaller of the two doorways (Plate 13). Internally, this room has a concrete floor but little else in the way of features. The original southern wall of the masonry-built building was clearly observed however, and it was noted from the hayloft above that this masonry wall has been built up in brick to create a gable (Plate 17).
- 5.3.5 The final room in the range was accessed via the double doors on the eastern elevation (Plate 13). Against the southern wall there is a brick-built fireplace with a sandstone lintel (Plate 18), and in the south-eastern corner there is a wooden work bench, which is located where the corner of the building has a 'chamfer' as mentioned in 5.2.7. A wooden staircase in the north-east corner of this room allows access to the hayloft at first floor level.
- 5.3.6 The roof structure of Building A consists of principal rafters and tie beams, the two northernmost of which are of reused timbers (Plate 15); the remainder are of modern machine-sawn timber.



Plate 17 – Interior of Building A, heightened wall between masonry section and brick extension



Plate 18 – Fireplace and work bench at southern end of Building A

5.4 BUILDING B

- 5.4.1 Building B is L-shaped in plan and is located to the east of Building A (Figure 8). This is a single storey structure of roughly coursed, squared red and yellow sandstone (or limestone). All the jambs, voussoirs and lintels for the doorways are made up from squared, rusticated masonry similar to that observed on parts of Building A, and all the doorways are rebated externally therefore the doors would all have opened outwards. Most of the roof covering for the southern range of this building has gone, with only a few sections of profile sheeting remaining. The eastern range still retains its roof covering of Welsh slate.
- 5.4.2 The south-facing elevation of Building B has two doorways, one of which has been blocked in at the base to create a window (Plate 19 and Figure 11), and three ventilation slits.
- 5.4.3 The east elevation of Building B is largely obscured by Building C which has been built up against it (Figure 12). There is a small window at the southern end which has been partly blocked up and a further blocked window located halfway along the elevation.
- 5.4.4 The northern gable end of Building B is mostly covered in ivy but it was possible to note that there were six ‘nesting boxes’ arranged in a pyramidal form close to the apex of the roof. These were presumably a simplistic type of dovecote, which according to

Brunskill, were often set into the walls of ordinary farm buildings in the late 18th and 19th century⁶ (Plate 21).

- 5.4.5 The north-facing elevation of the southern range of Building B has three doorways (providing access to three different rooms) all with split doors, the top half of which would have been opened to provide light and ventilation for the animals inside (Plate 22 and Figure 13).
- 5.4.6 The west facing elevation has two large doorways with arched heads made up of dressed voussoirs, a window and a smaller doorway at the northern end (Plate 23 and Figure 14). The guttering for this elevation and the north-facing elevation is held up by stone supports, rather than the more common iron brackets.

⁶ Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 99

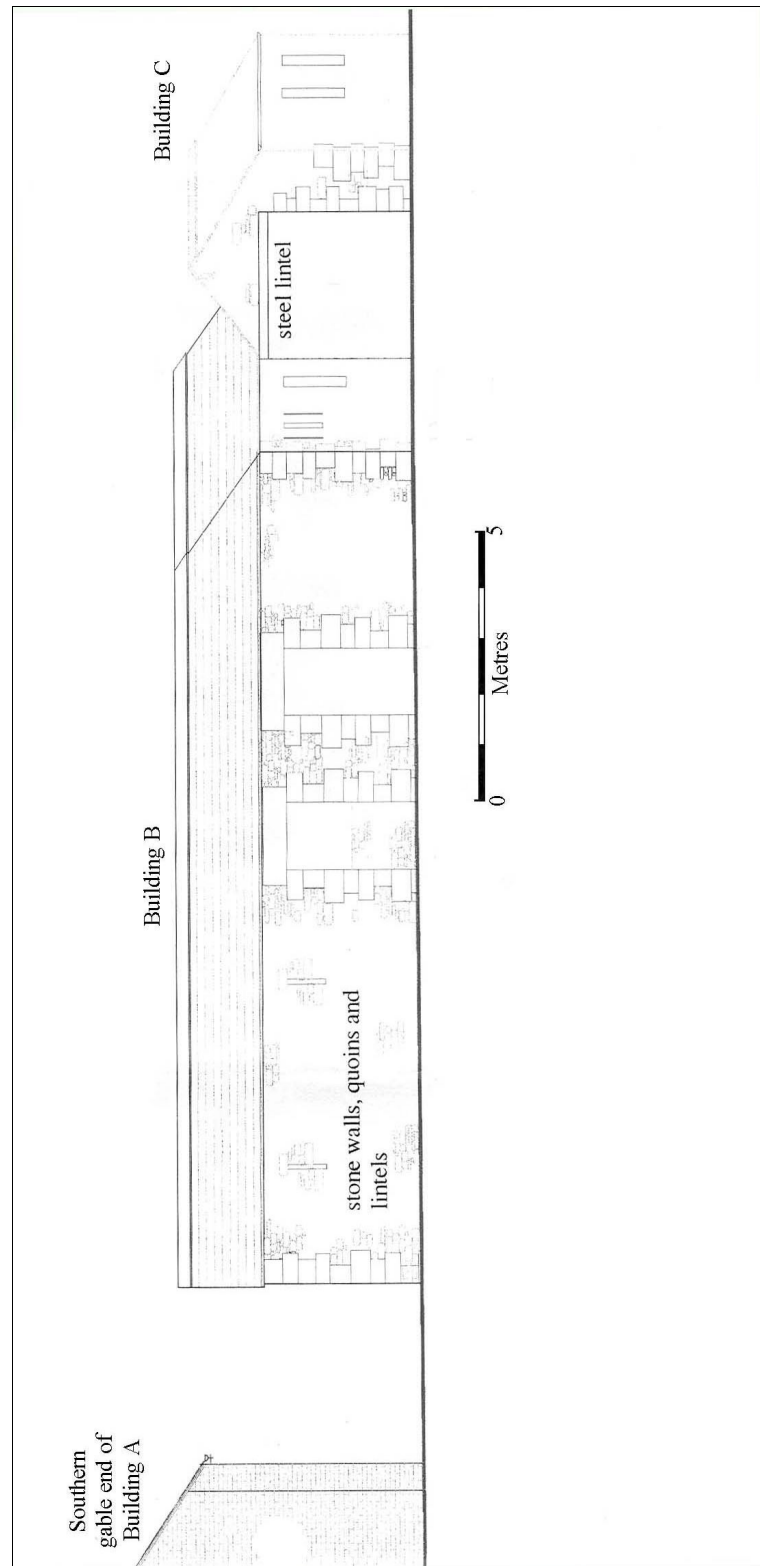


Figure 11 - South elevation of Building B



Plate 19 – South facing elevation of Building B as seen from the first floor of Building A



Plate 20 – East elevation of Building B with the south end of Building A in background

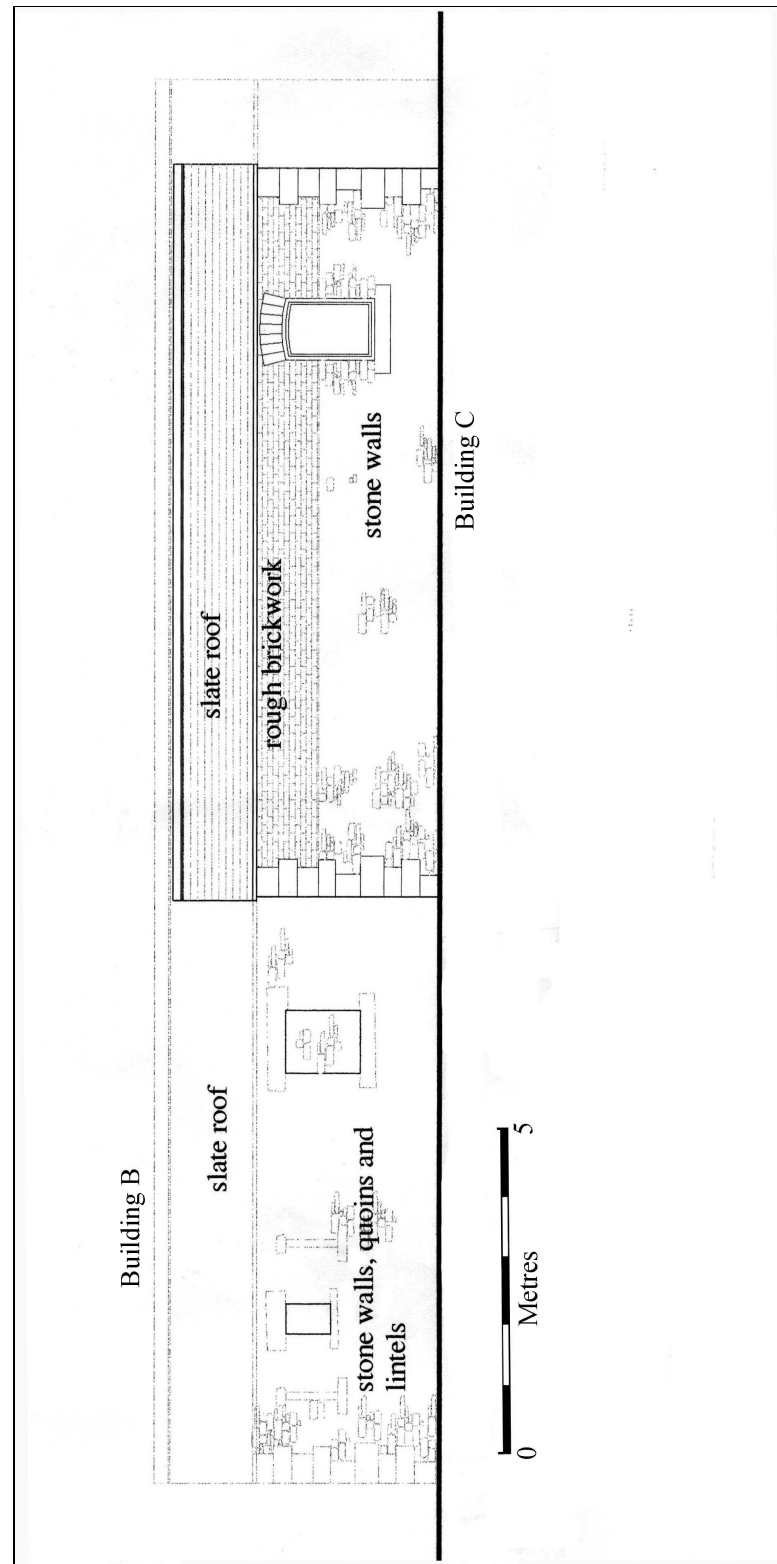


Figure 12 - East elevations of Buildings B and C



Plate 21 – North gable end of Building B showing ledges of nesting boxes under ivy



Plate 22 – North facing elevation of Building B

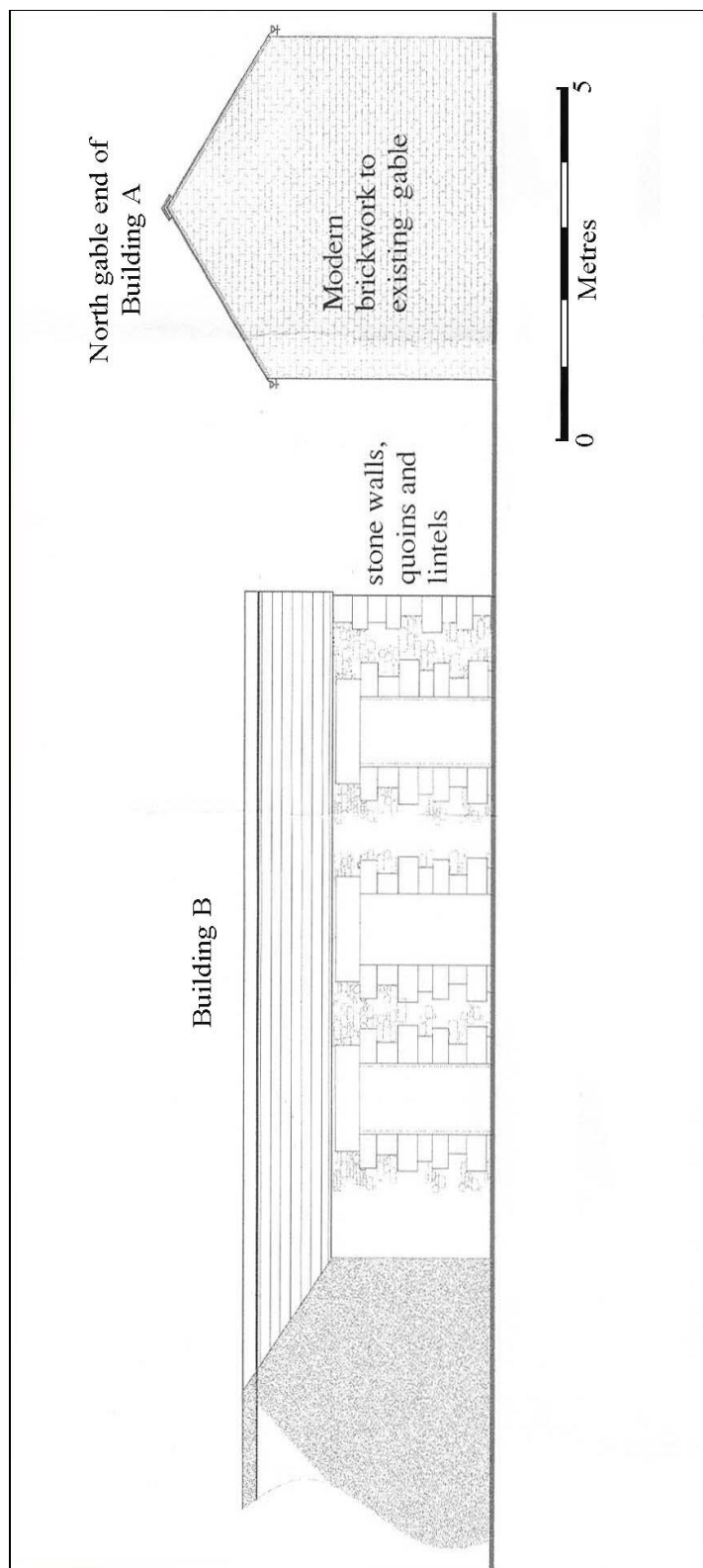


Figure 13 - North facing elevations of Buildings B and A

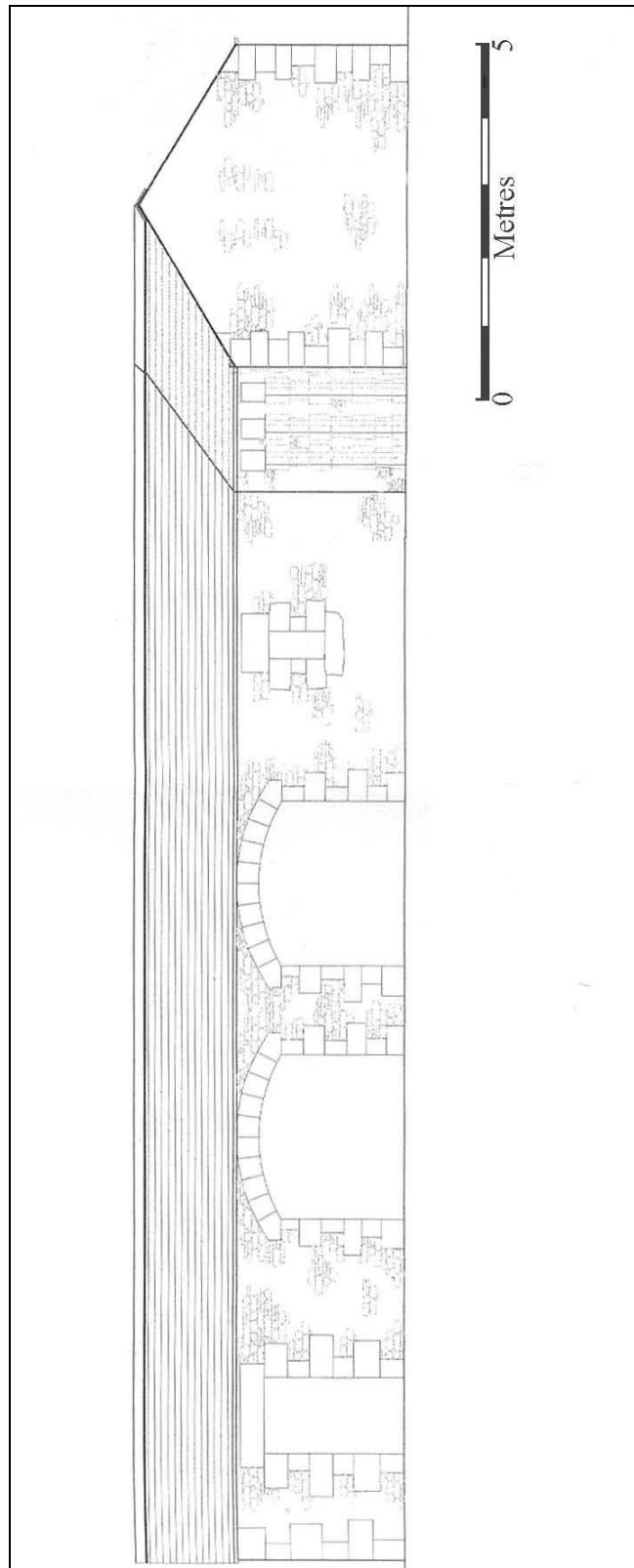


Figure 14 - West facing elevation of Building B



Plate 23 – West facing elevation of Building B

5.5 BUILDING B - INTERIOR

- 5.5.1 The southern range of Building B is divided into three rooms each with its own doorway accessed from the courtyard (Figure 8). These appear to have been used as byres for cattle, as the middle room retains its ceramic feeding troughs and timber tethering posts complete with iron fittings (Plate 24).
- 5.5.2 The eastern range of Building B, which is aligned north-south, is divided into three rooms. The northernmost appears to have more latterly been used as a loose box, as no tethering poles or stall divisions were visible. A wooden hay rack remains *in-situ* (Plate 25). Loose boxes were used for housing sick cattle or horses or foaling mares/calving cows.
- 5.5.3 Beside the loose box is a room which has more recently been used as a byre which could have housed a maximum of four cattle. Four ceramic troughs and two tethering poles remain *in-situ*, and a scar on the wall provides evidence for a former stall division. The large arched doorway leading into this room, however, suggests that the original function of this room was a trap house or cart shed.



Plate 24 – Interior of byre, southern range of Building B



Plate 25 – Interior of loose box, Building B

- 5.5.4 The largest room in this range of Building B has also more recently been used as a byre or milking parlour (Plate 26). The floor is of concrete with a central manure passage. There are four concrete stall dividers, which would have provided accommodation for a maximum of 10 cows (five double stalls). Ceramic troughs and iron tethering bars remain *in-situ*. The walls have been plastered to a height of *c.*1.30 metres presumably for hygienic reasons, the remainder of the walls having been lime-washed, a traditional form of disinfectant that also absorbs moisture. The roof trusses in this part of the building are of king-post construction in machine-sawn timber. Assembly marks were visible on the three trusses in this part of the building and on the single truss observed in the room to the north. Heading from north to south these trusses were marked IIII, III, I and II; these marks would presumably have aided in the construction of the roof by indicating the order in which the trusses should be erected, although the trusses marked I and II have obviously been mixed up. The presence of a large arched doorway into this room also suggests that the original function of this part of Building B was as a cart shed or trap house. It is possible that this was originally a stable, as horses were generally provided with lighter and better ventilated accommodation compared to cattle⁷. Horses were held with higher regard than cattle; they were expensive to buy and feed, they were fragile and temperamental, yet by the end of the eighteenth century horses were replacing the ox as the main power source on the farm⁸. It is possible that the concrete stalls that remain in this building replaced earlier timber stall divisions for horses, which would have become obsolete as tractors replaced the horse on the farm.

5.6 BUILDING C

- 5.6.1 Building C is located against the eastern elevation of Building B and measures *c.*9.80 metres by *c.*4.0 metres (Figures 8 and 12). It is a single storey structure which is divided into two internally. Like Building A, this structure has also undergone periods of reconstruction and addition. The bottom section of the eastern wall is constructed of coursed and squared masonry, whilst the upper half is of brick (Plate 27). There is also, however, a difference in the masonry half way along the elevation, suggesting that there was originally a small stone-built structure which was extended at some point but it is difficult to assess which section was built first. Brickwork has been added to both sections of masonry, to increase the height from *c.*1.90 metres to *c.*2.80 metres. A window has been included within this brickwork, possibly in place of an earlier aperture as the sill is of masonry (Plate 27).

⁷ Brunskill, R.W, 2000, Page 164

⁸ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 75



Plate 26 – Interior of Building B



Plate 27 – East elevation of Building C, the change in masonry can be observed close to the ranging pole

- 5.6.2 On the northern elevation it was possible to note the gable end of the earlier stone-built building (Plate 28). A doorway in this elevation has jambs and lintel of blocks of

dressed masonry. At the apex of the roof there is a chimney which has been constructed of nicely dressed blocks of red sandstone, and an air vent set into the ridge (Plate 29). The roof is laid in Welsh slate with sandstone ridge tiles.

- 5.6.3 The southern elevation of Building C displays the different construction materials already mentioned, as well as part of the gable end having been rebuilt in modern brick (Plate 30). This elevation has a large doorway with a steel girder for a lintel.



Plate 28 – Northern elevation of Building C showing earlier gable end, doorway and chimney



Plate 29 – Chimney and air vent, Building C



Plate 30 – Southern gable end of Building C

5.7 BUILDING C - INTERIOR

- 5.7.1 Building C is divided into two internally by a transverse masonry and brick wall (Figure 8). The gable end of the earlier stone-built structure could easily be observed onto which brick has been added to heighten the wall. Columns of brick were used to support the ridge beam and the purlins (Plate 31). The floor of this room is of concrete, which is slightly sloped upwards either side of a central channel, presumably allowing some form of drainage. In the northern internal wall there is a niche which measures 44cm wide by 22cm deep and 46cm high and a further 'niche' to the left which appears to have an internal flue rising at an angle to join the chimney (Plate 32). This 'niche' may be a ventilation flue for an oil or gas heater, which would tie in with the chimney and air vent mentioned in 5.6.2. The roof structure in the northern room of Building C consists of a single collar beam truss, which has been made from reused timbers as shown by the slots for purlins and mortice holes for struts from an earlier roof.



Plate 31 – Interior of Building C showing masonry and brick dividing wall



Plate 32 – Niche (beside doorway) and flue for heater? (left)



Plate 33 – Collar beam truss, northern room of Building C

- 5.7.2 The southern room of Building C was relatively featureless apart from the change in wall construction already noted. The guttering of Building B was observed within Building C (Plate 34), therefore Building B obviously was constructed prior to Building C, this is confirmed when the First and Second Edition OS maps are compared (Figures 5 and 6). Building C is not shown on the First Edition map of c.1865, but it is visible on the Second Edition map of 1901.



Plate 34 – Interior of southern room of Building C, guttering visible to left

5.8 THE FARMHOUSE

- 5.8.1 The farmhouse is an integral part of any farmstead and, in Cumbrian farms at least, more often than not forms part of the enclosed farmyard (Figure 7 and Plates 35 and 36). This is quite interesting generally as it suggests, as Brunskill describes, that *'the degree of relationship and the status of the attached farm buildings seem to reflect a social bond between the farmer and his farmstead'*⁹. Although the farmhouse does not form part of this survey it is worth noting that the eastern end was originally a farm building as shown by the ventilation slits in the eastern elevation (Plate 35). Therefore it is necessary not to assume that the farm buildings which form the present survey, were the only structures used by the farmer, and that the eastern end of the farmhouse may have originally been a stable block or byre.

⁹ Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 103



Plate 35 – South facing elevation of the farmhouse, showing former farm building now converted



Plate 36 – South elevation of farmhouse

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Traditional farm buildings are notoriously difficult to date when documentary evidence is scarce. The rapid desk-based survey undertaken at Carlisle Record Officer and Carlisle Library revealed no direct references to The Heugh that could date the farmstead to before 1829, when an entry in Parson and White's Directory names Robert Dobson as the farmer¹⁰.
- 6.2 Farmsteads located away from settlements and at the centre of compact groups of fairly regular fields are often associated with being the product of the enclosure of common land and waste in a locality during the late 18th and 19th centuries, although this could have occurred at any time from the medieval period onwards¹¹. Enclosure maps and awards are known to exist for the area around Walton and Burtholme, one dating to 1742 and the other to 1807 (See Appendix). It is on the 1807 Enclosure map for Askerton and the surrounding area that the track to The Heugh is shown as a footpath (Figure 4), so it is difficult to know whether there was a property on the site at this date, and if there was as may be shown on the Hodkinson and Donald map of 1770 (Figure 3), then what form did this property take, it may have simply been a single structure.
- 6.3 The farm buildings display several periods of reconstruction and addition, in particular Building A. The masonry section of this building appears to be the earliest part of the structure, with the brickwork to the north replacing earlier stone-built walls. The use of bricks in farm buildings is generally seen in those areas where building stone was scarce, for example around Carlisle and on the Solway Plain, so it is perhaps rather surprising that brickwork of the late 18th or 19th century should have been used around the Irthing Valley; it is hoped future survey work may provide more information. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows a porch on the west elevation of Building A (Figure 5), which was no longer extant at the time of survey, presumably removed when the northern end of the building was rebuilt in modern brick. This porch or canopy would have provided some protection against rain and wind for the unloading of carts with cereals ready for threshing, as well as the threshing floor itself (of which there was no evidence as the floor has been concreted over). By the date of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1901) the southern end of Building A has been extended and this is shown by the brick extension (compare Figures 5 and 6). The presence of a work bench and fireplace in this brick extension suggests that this was a work shop.
- 6.4 Building B is of single-phase construction, with no sign of addition or removal to its main fabric. The rusticated nature of the masonry used for the door jambs, lintels and voussoirs may hint at a mid-19th century date; openings for a bull pen at Cumcatch Farm, Brampton display similar stonework on a building that dated to between 1850 and 1863¹². It is unfortunate that no Tithe Map of mid-nineteenth century date shows The Heugh, as this may have aided in providing a clearer date for the construction of this building.

¹⁰ Parson and White, 1829, Page 440

¹¹ Brunskill, R.W, 2000, Page 152

¹² Ryder, P.F, 2004

- 6.5 Building C can be seen to have been constructed some time between the c.1865 and 1901 (See Figures 5 and 6). This building also underwent several periods of construction. Possible starting with a small single storey stone-built structure, extended possibly at its southern end, then built up in brick with a chimney added. The function of this building is not known, the presence of a chimney and possible flue for a heater suggests it was used for human habitation, possibly as a bothy for farm workers.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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8. APPENDIX 1: PRIMARY SOURCES

CRO = Carlisle Record Office

CL = Carlisle Library

Maps

Enclosure Award 1742 Walton (CRO Ref No. QRE/1/160)

This does not include a map, it is simply a list

Enclosure Map 1807 Askerton including Lanercost, Walton Wood etc (CRO Ref No. QRE/1/75)

Does not show the location of The Heugh

Tithe Map of Walton (CRO Ref No.DRC/8/193)

The Heugh is not shown on this map

Tithe Map of Lanercost (CRO Ref No.DRC/112/1, 2) c.1842

This map has very patchy coverage for the area. The Heugh is not on this map.

Hodkinson and Donald's map of 1774 (surveyed 1770) (CL)

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of c.1865, 6 inch to 1 mile

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of c.1865, 25 inch to 1 mile

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1901, 25 inch to 1 mile

Ordnance Survey map of 1975, c.1:2500 (CL)

Histories and Directories

A History, Gazetteer and Directory of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire – Parson and White 1829

Lanercost Abbey Parish *'Is a large picturesque district, 5 miles in length and 4 in breadth, bounded on the south by Bewcastle parish, and on the west by Walton and Stapleton parishes;*

being intersected by the Kingwater and other smaller streams. It consists of the four manors of Lanercost, Askerton, Walton Wood and Trodder-main, or Tryer-main, of which the Earl of Carlisle is lord; the three latter being within the custom of the Barony of Gilsland, which gives name to the much-frequented Spas in the parish, which was crossed by the great Roman wall, and contained the station of Amboglana. The lower lands have generally a fertile loamy soil mixed with sand. The steep bank lands, which shut in the vales of the Irthing and Kingwater, rest upon limestone, and are very fruitful in the production of grain, except in the eastern part of the parish bordering upon Northumberland, where the soil is cold and uncharitable. Juniper trees grow here in little spots of barren soil, composed of clay and cankering gravel, which hardly admits of any other vegetation’.

Listed under Burtholme Township: - Robert Dobson, farmer, Heugh [not listed as a yeoman]

Mannix and Whellan 1847 Cumberland Directory

‘Burtholme Township contains 380 souls and its rateable value is £2896.15s. The earl of Carlisle, John Addison Esq., Hugh Patrickson Esq., and Mr Joseph Bell are the principal owners of the soil’.

Listed under Burtholme Township: - John Bell, farmer, Heugh [listed as a yeoman]

History and Topography of Cumberland and Westmorland – W Whellan 1860

‘Burtholme – The population of this township in 1801 was 279; in 1811, 202; in 1821, 223; in 1831, 239; in 1841, 340; and in 1851, 347. The principal landowners are the Earl of Carlisle, the trustees of the late Hugh Patrickson, Esq., and Mr Joseph Bell’.

Slater’s Directory of Cumberland 1876

Thomas Watson, farmer, Heugh

Directory of East Cumberland – T F Bulmer 1884

Mary Brown, farmer, Heugh, How gill [not listed as a yeoman]

T Bulmer & Co 1901 History, Topography and Directory of Cumberland

‘The parish was formerly divided into four townships, viz., Askerton, Burtholme, Kingwater and Waterhead, but these have been, according to the Local Government Act of 1894, constituted distinct civil parishes; but for all ecclesiastical matters the first three mentioned and part of the fourth remain united under the name of the old parish’.

‘Burtholme – The principal owners of the soil are the Earl of Carlisle, John Joseph Addison, Esq., J.P., the Hill, Gilsland; George Bell Routledge, Esq., J.P, Tarn Lodge; and William Martin, 41 Chiswick Street, Carlisle’.

Walter Andison, farmer, The Heugh

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland 1910

Burtholme Parish: - Thomas Ritson, farmer, Heugh

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1921

'Burtholme is a township, 2 miles north from Brampton; it comprises a portion of the village of Banks, and contains several good farms. The area is 2649 acres of land and 34 of water; the population in 1911 was 241'.

Thomas Ritson and George Armstrong, farmers, Heugh [not listed as a farm over 150 acres]

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1934

Thos Wilfred Teasdale, farmer, Heugh

Cumberland Directory 1954

Listed under Walton; - J Robinson, Heugh Farm