

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November 2005 North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Mr. M. Wilkinson, to undertake an archaeological building recording project of an agricultural building at Linney Brow Farlam, Brampton, Cumbria prior to its conversion to residential use (Planning application reference no. 03/0903).
- 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 specified in *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification*¹.
- 1.3 The building is present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and therefore dates to at least the mid 19th century. The barn is considered to be of archaeological interest and is recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (reference 40296).
- 1.4 The survey was carried out on 4th February 2006 by Fiona Wooler.

¹ Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification, RCHME, Third Edition, 1996, Swindon



Figure 1 – Site Location

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2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The barn that is the subject of the present survey originally formed part of Farlam Farm in Farlam, a village located approximately five kilometres south-east of Brampton, overlooking Talkin Tarn (figure 1). The village is situated at a height of *c.*140 metres above mean sea level.
- 2.2 Farlam Farm is situated at the northern end of the small village of Farlam (figure 2), a settlement that mainly consisted originally of farmsteads. The barn that is the subject of the present survey is on the western side of Farlam Farm, orientated roughly west-east with its western gable end facing the road from Talkin.
- 2.3 Historically, coal has been mined and limestone has been quarried and burnt in the parish of Farlam, certainly by 1901 coal was being extensively mined by Messrs Thompson and Sons². Several of the numerous amounts of lime kilns in existence in 1863 to the south-east of Farlam village are shown on Figure 3.

² History, Topography and Directory of Cumberland, T Bulmer & Co, 1901, Page 198

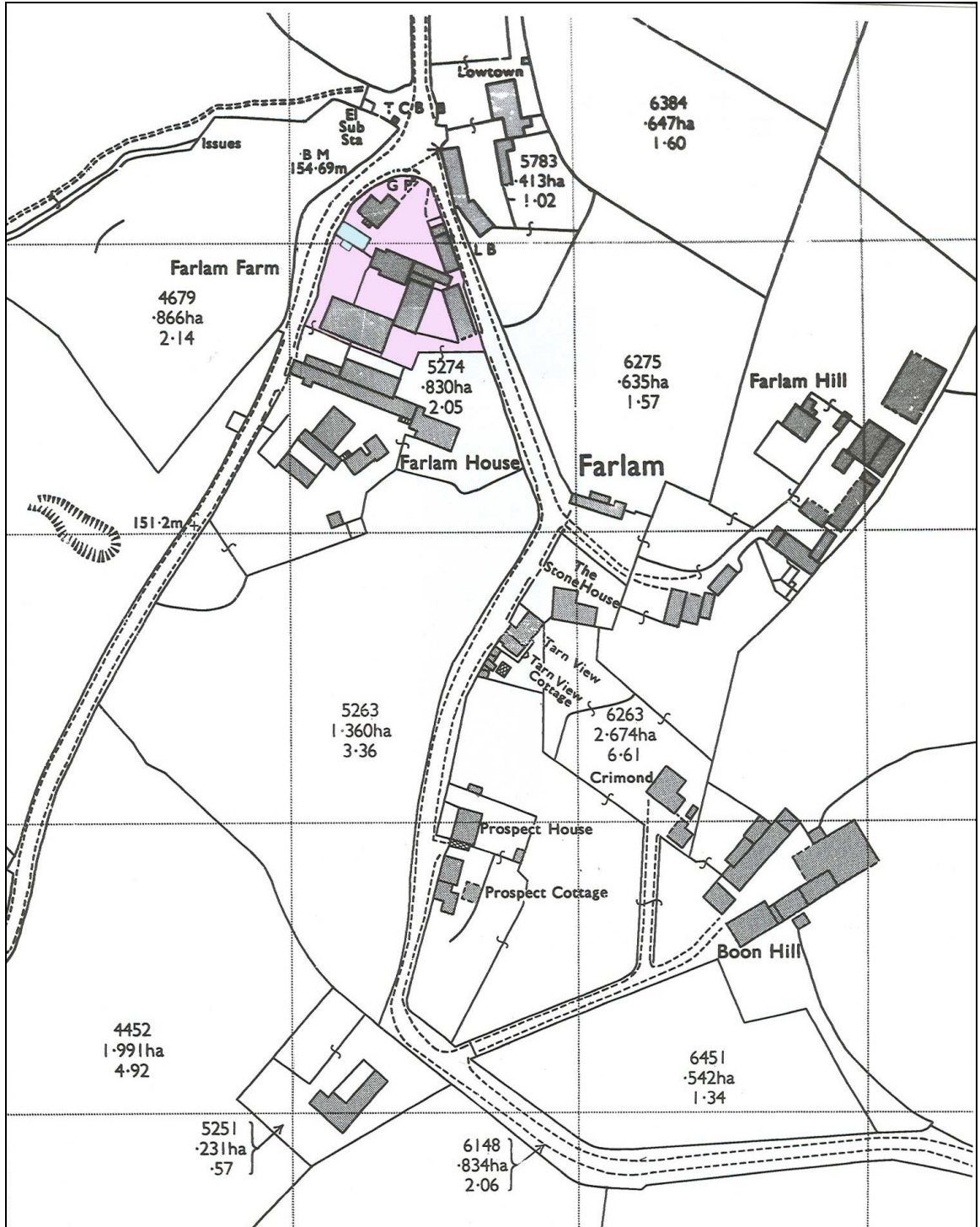


Figure 2 – Site plan (based on the 1974 1:2500 OS map)
The barn is coloured blue, the extent of the farmstead in 1974 is coloured pink

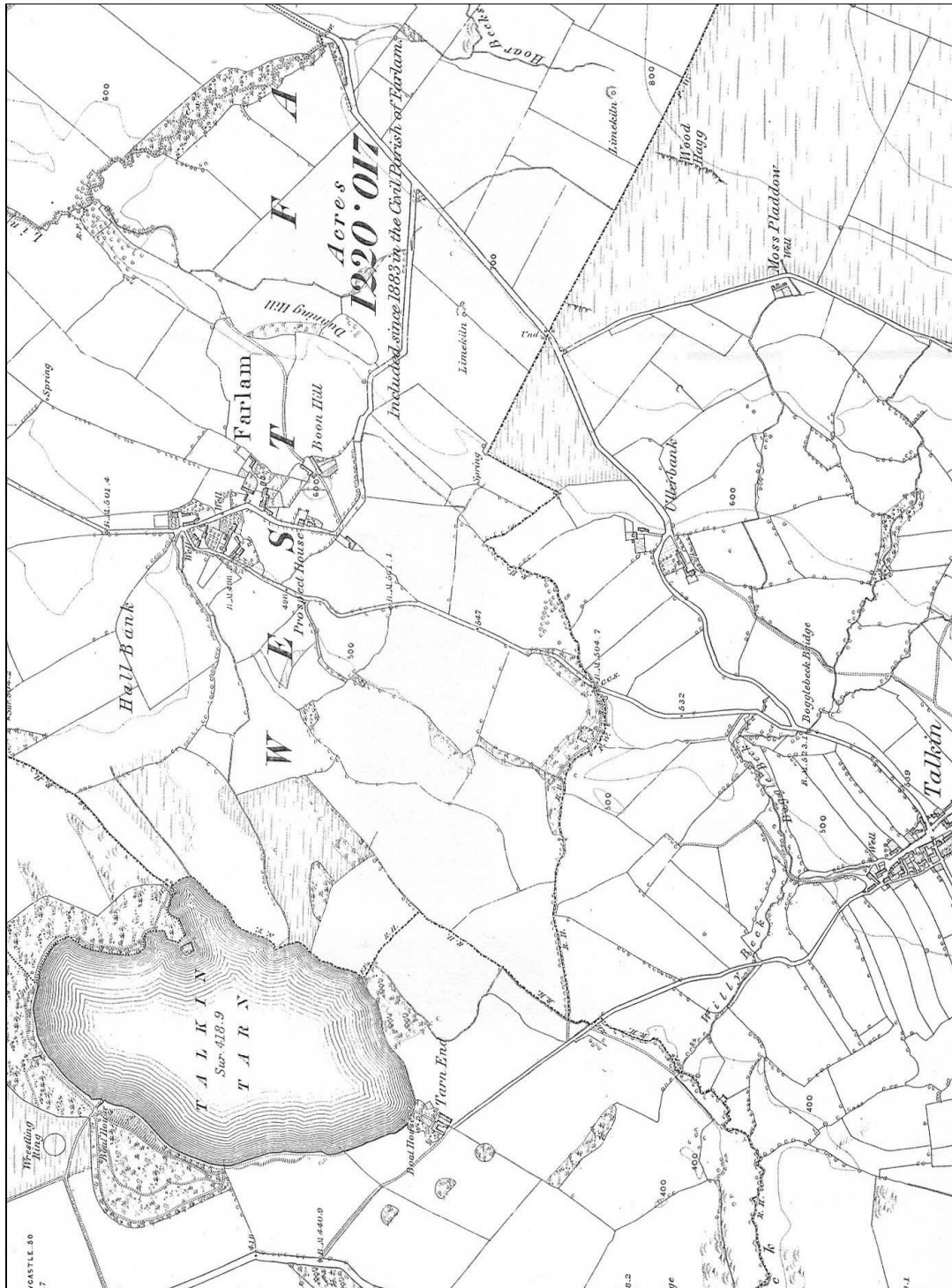


Figure 3 – First Edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed 1863 (Scale 6'' to one mile)

3. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Building Survey

3.1.1 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.

3.2 The Written Account

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

3.3 The Photographic Record

3.3.1 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.

3.4 Project Archive

3.4.1 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 Sites and Monuments Record, where viewing will be available on request.

4. PREVIOUS WORK

4.1 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the site.

5. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 5.1 Farlam Farm could have been in existence by 1770 as it appears to be represented on Hodskinson and Donald's map of 1774 (surveyed four years earlier) (figure 4).
- 5.2 By the date of the Enclosure map of 1780, there certainly appears to be a property shown on the site of Farlam Farm (figure 5). Enclosure maps with accompanying awards were produced from c.1770 as land that had previously been waste or common land was taken into cultivation. The maps themselves show the land which was to be enclosed while the awards recorded how much land was to be enclosed and by whom. The Farlam Enclosure map shows 'Calvert's Grounds, Lord Warwick's Grounds and Thirwall's Ground' around the village at Farlam. The land just to the west of Farlam Farm was included within 'Calvert's Grounds'.
- 5.3 There is no mid-nineteenth century Tithe map and award at Carlisle Record Office for Farlam Parish. This is not uncommon, not all townships and parishes were included. Tithe maps with the accompanying awards were produced following the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836; they record details of ownership, occupation, acreage and state of cultivation of plots of land, and are usually useful for showing the form that farm buildings took at this date. It is unfortunate that there is no Tithe map for Farlam as it would have provided details of who owed Farlam Farm and who lived there, as well as the economy of the farm.
- 5.4 The farm buildings at Farlam Farm appear to all be in existence by the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865 (figure 6). The form that these buildings took changed little by the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900, except for an addition to the northernmost building (figure 7).
- 5.5 A letter housed at Carlisle Record Office dated 29th August 1891 suggests that Farlam Farm had just been sold. The letter from Land Agent, Mr Tinning to James Thompson Esq. of Milton Hall, confirms that the amount paid for the farm by Mr Thompson was reasonable and notes that the *'Lower or arable part of this land is an excellent light loam and when put in condition will from anything you ask of it. The common land is good of its class, much of it very improvable, a considerable portion of it lying upon a limestone foundation'*³.
- 5.6 At some point within the last 50 years, the road which runs from Talkin towards Kirkhouse, has been straightened at the point where the barn that is the subject of this survey is situated (pers.comm. Mr Wilkinson). This is confirmed by comparing an OS map of 1926 (on

³ CRO Ref. No. D TH 2/106

which the farm buildings were unchanged from the Second Edition map shown on figure 7) and the 1974 OS map (figure 2), which shows that by this date the road had become straighter at this point.

- 5.7 The farmhouse and other farm buildings at Farlam Farm were redeveloped and converted to residential use approximately three years ago (pers.comm Mr Wilkinson). The barn that is the subject of the present survey is the only remaining traditional farm building on the site. The large buildings at the southern end of the site that are shown on Figure 2, which were fairly modern, have been demolished.

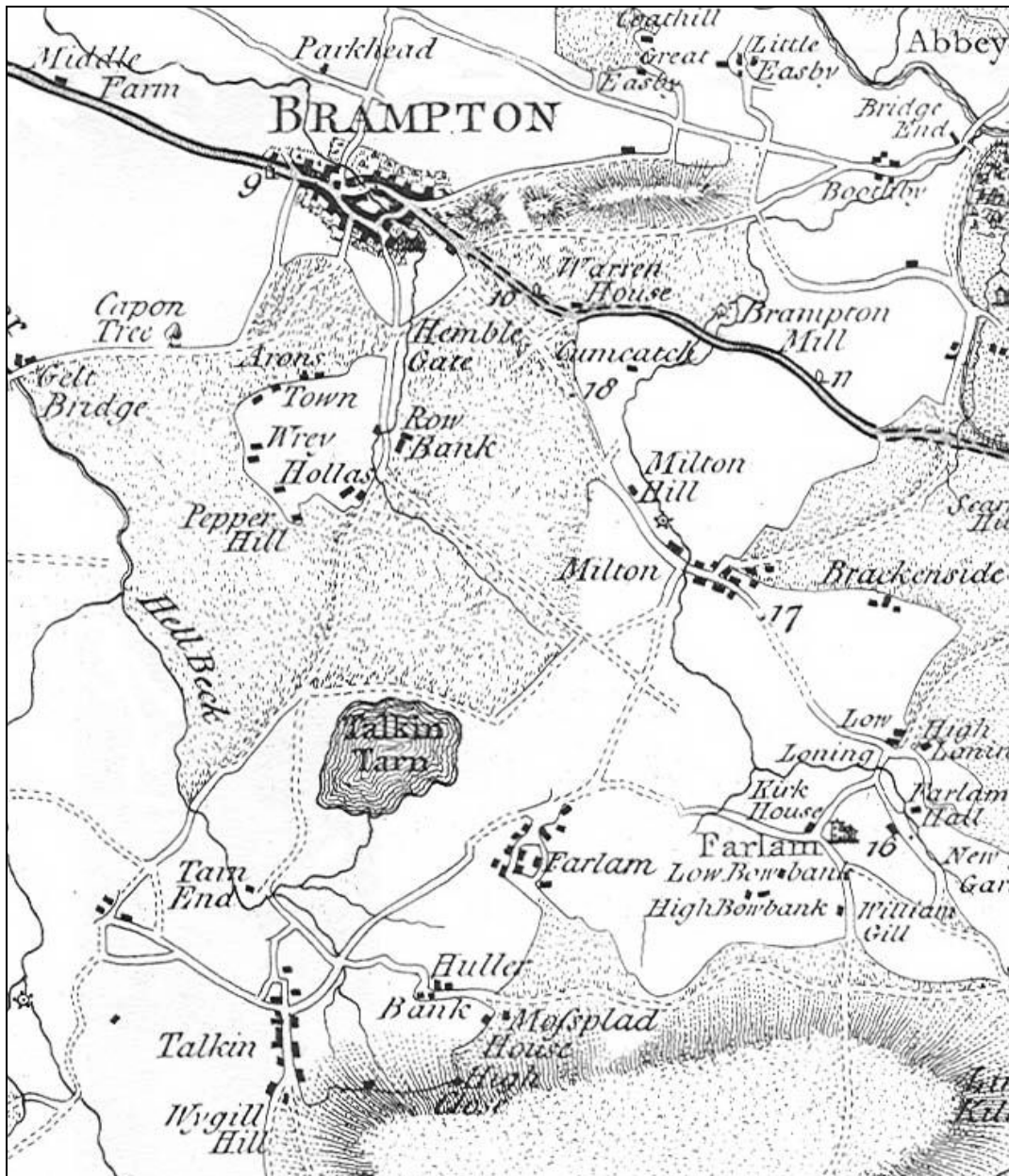


Figure 4 – Hodkinson and Donald map of 1774 (Surveyed 1770)



Figure 5 – Enclosure map of 1780 (CRO Ref. QRE/1/79)

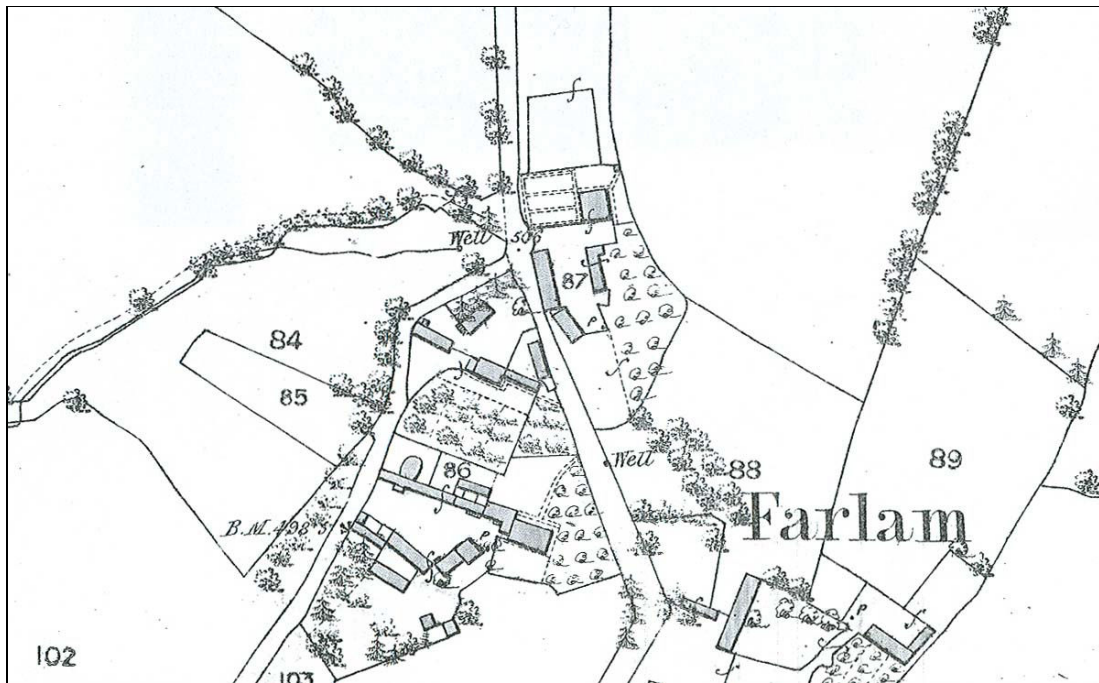


Figure 6 – First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865 (25" inch to one mile)

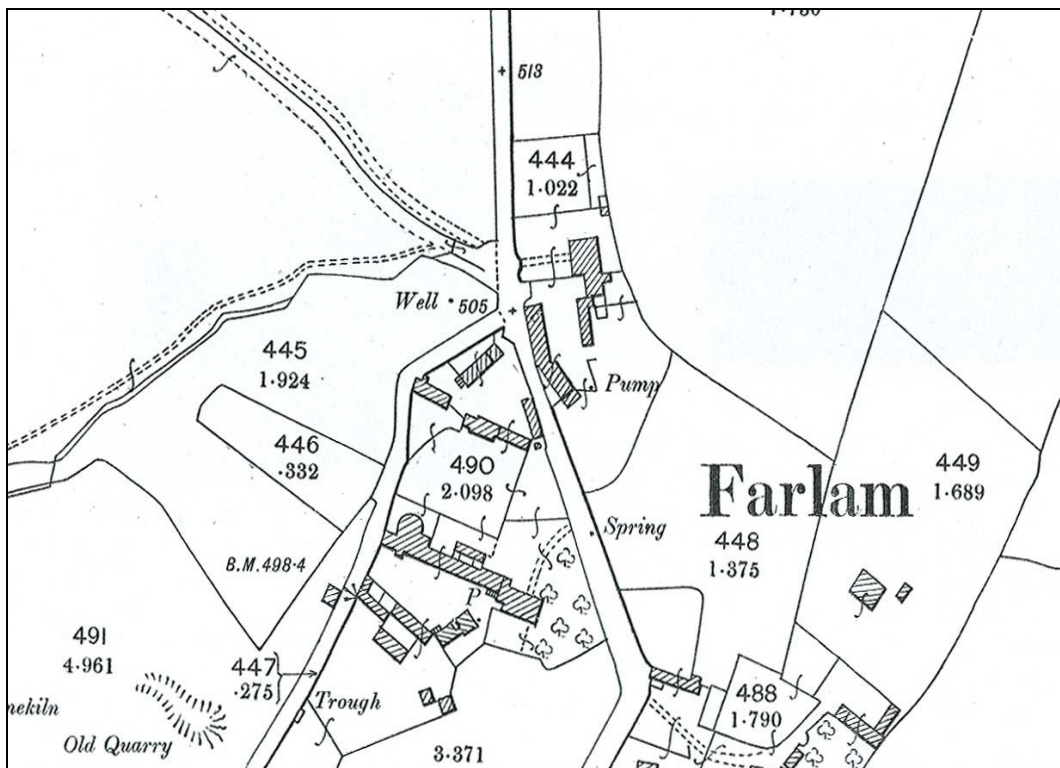


Figure 7 – Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 (25" to one mile)

6. RESULTS

- 6.1 The barn that is the subject of the present survey is located on the western side of the area of land that was originally the site of Farlam Farm (figure 2 and plate 1). It is orientated roughly west-east, with its western gable end facing the road from Talkin.
- 6.2 The barn (figure 8) measures *c.*11 metres in length by *c.*five metres in width and is constructed of roughly coursed rubble masonry. The roof is of Welsh slate with sandstone ridge tiles. On the northern elevation there is a large doorway close to the western gable end (plate 2 and figure 9) with a timber lintel. There are two rows of ventilation slits (two to each row) to the left of this large doorway. At the eastern end of this elevation there is a single-storey outshut which is a later addition as shown by the vertical construction break. This outshut has a doorway on the northern elevation. It was noticeable along this elevation that the wall has been heightened by *c.*60cm and that the western gable end has also been rebuilt, as there was a change in masonry at the western end of the northern elevation (plate 3). There is a wall plate consisting of thin rectangular pieces of sandstone.
- 6.3 The western gable end of the barn faces the road and has a single ventilation slit close to the apex (figure 10 and plate 4). The masonry of this elevation is quite heavily mortared and appears to be contemporary with the heightened sections of wall on the north and south elevations. Stone walls run north and south from this elevation.
- 6.4 The southern elevation (figure 11) has a former doorway, now converted to a window, and is one blocked and two open ventilation slits. There is a small roofless outshut against the southern elevation, which extends outwards for approximately two metres. The doorway for this single storey outshut is in the eastern elevation (figure 8). During recent ground works within the interior of this outshut, a substantial layer of compacted coal dust was excavated, suggesting that this building has been used as a coal shed (pers.comm. Mr Wilkinson). The change in masonry observed on the northern elevation was also noted on this elevation. There is a window in this elevation that belongs to the outshut at the eastern end of the barn. The roof of this outshut is of modern profile sheeting.

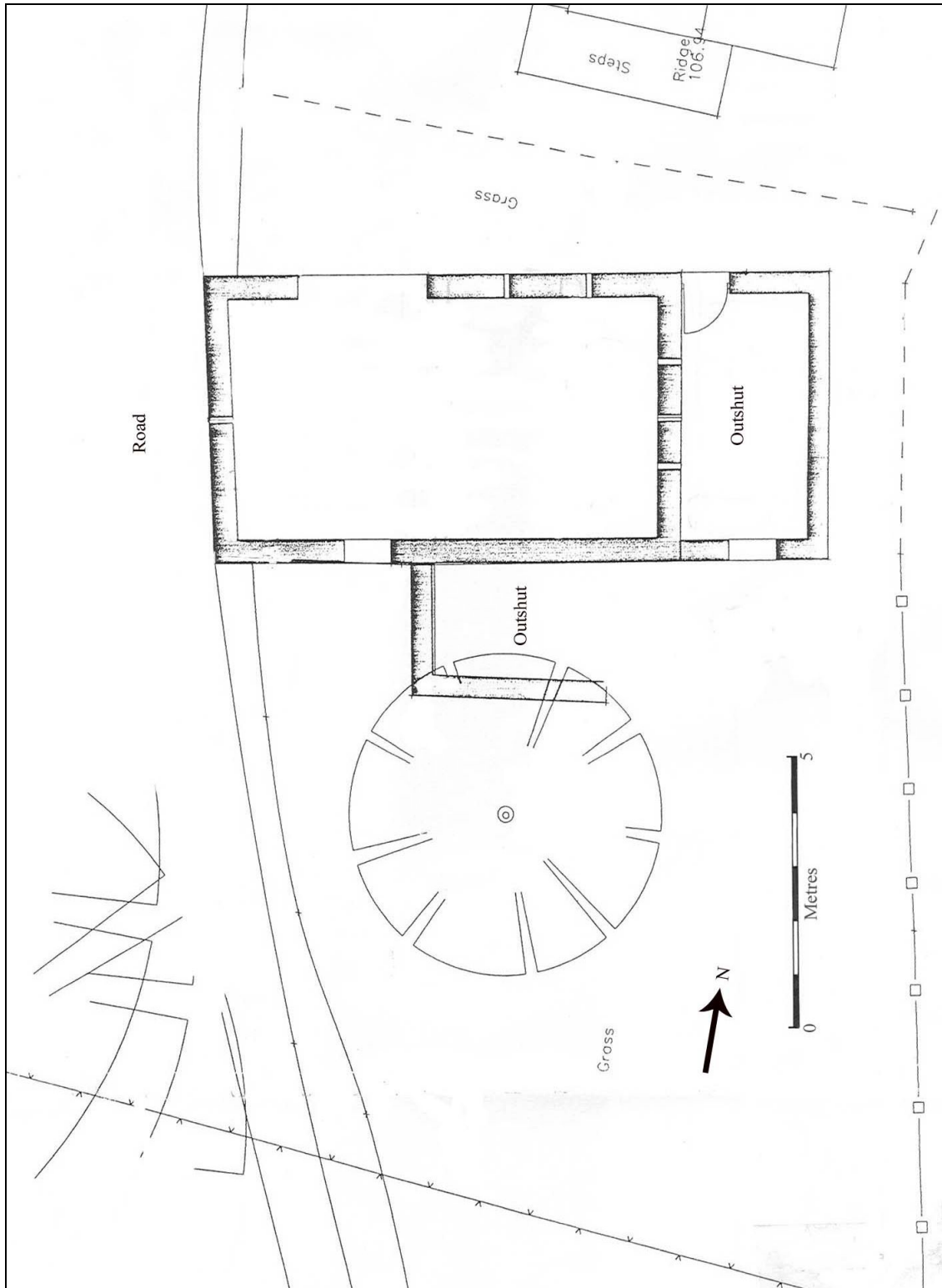


Figure 8 – Ground plan
(Data captured at 1:100)



Plate 1 – Linney Browe (formerly Farlam farm) looking south, the barn is to the right of photograph



Plate 2 – Northern elevation

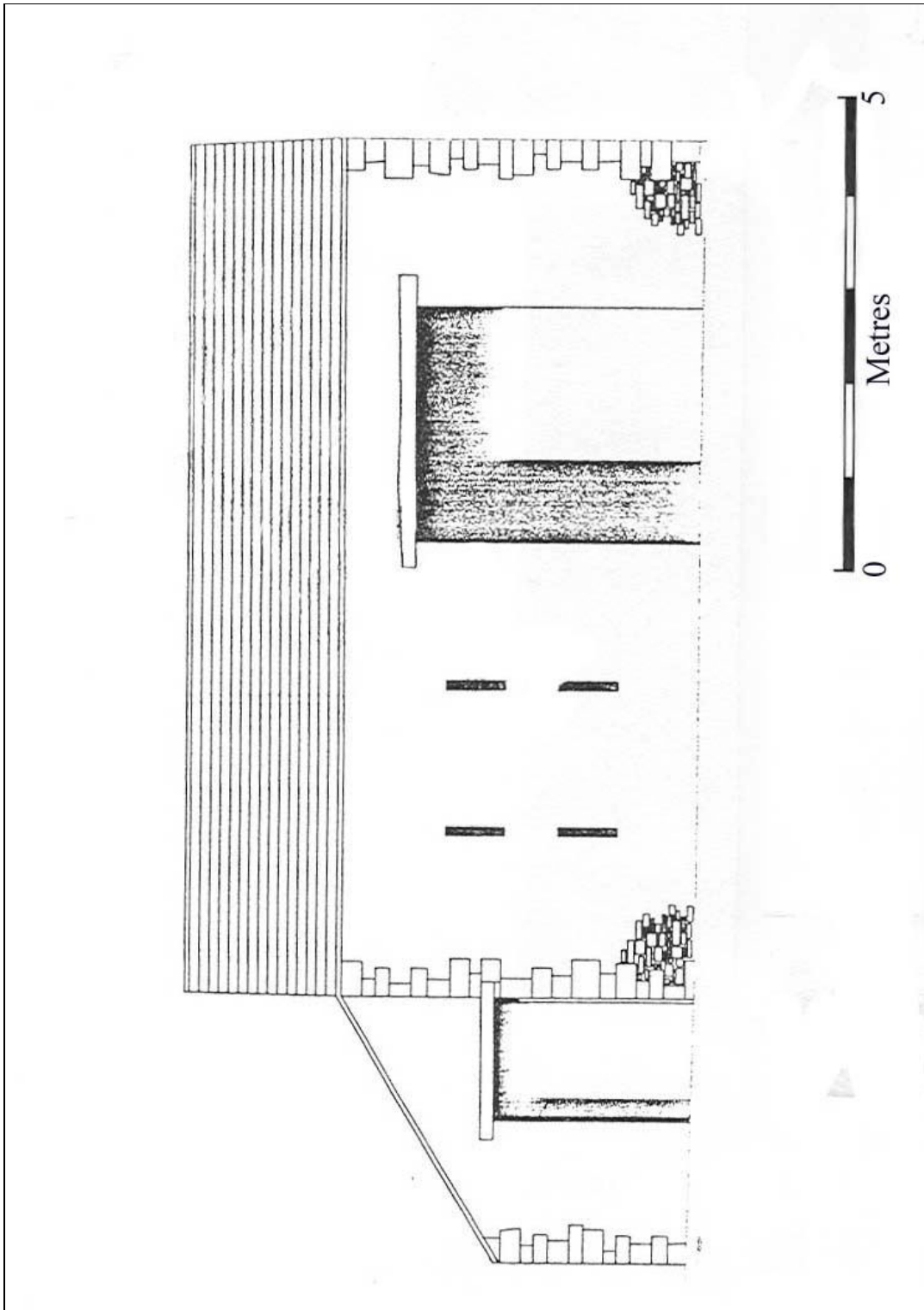


Figure 9 – Northern elevation



Plate 3 – West end of northern elevation showing change in masonry

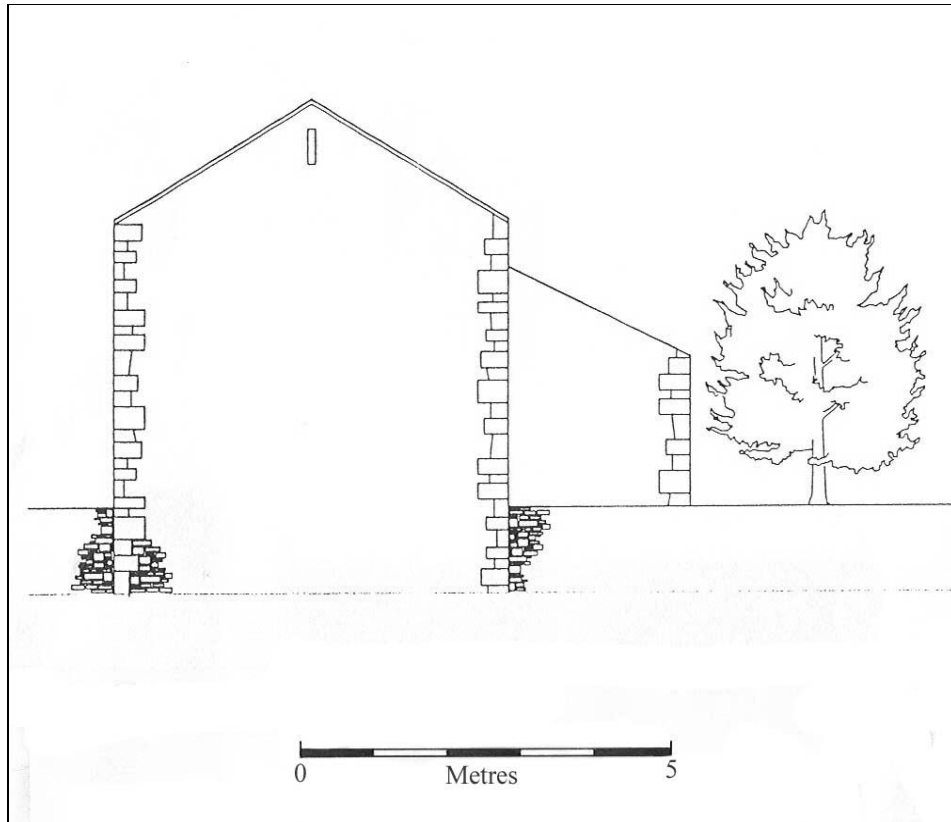


Figure 10 – Western elevation



Plate 4 – Western elevation

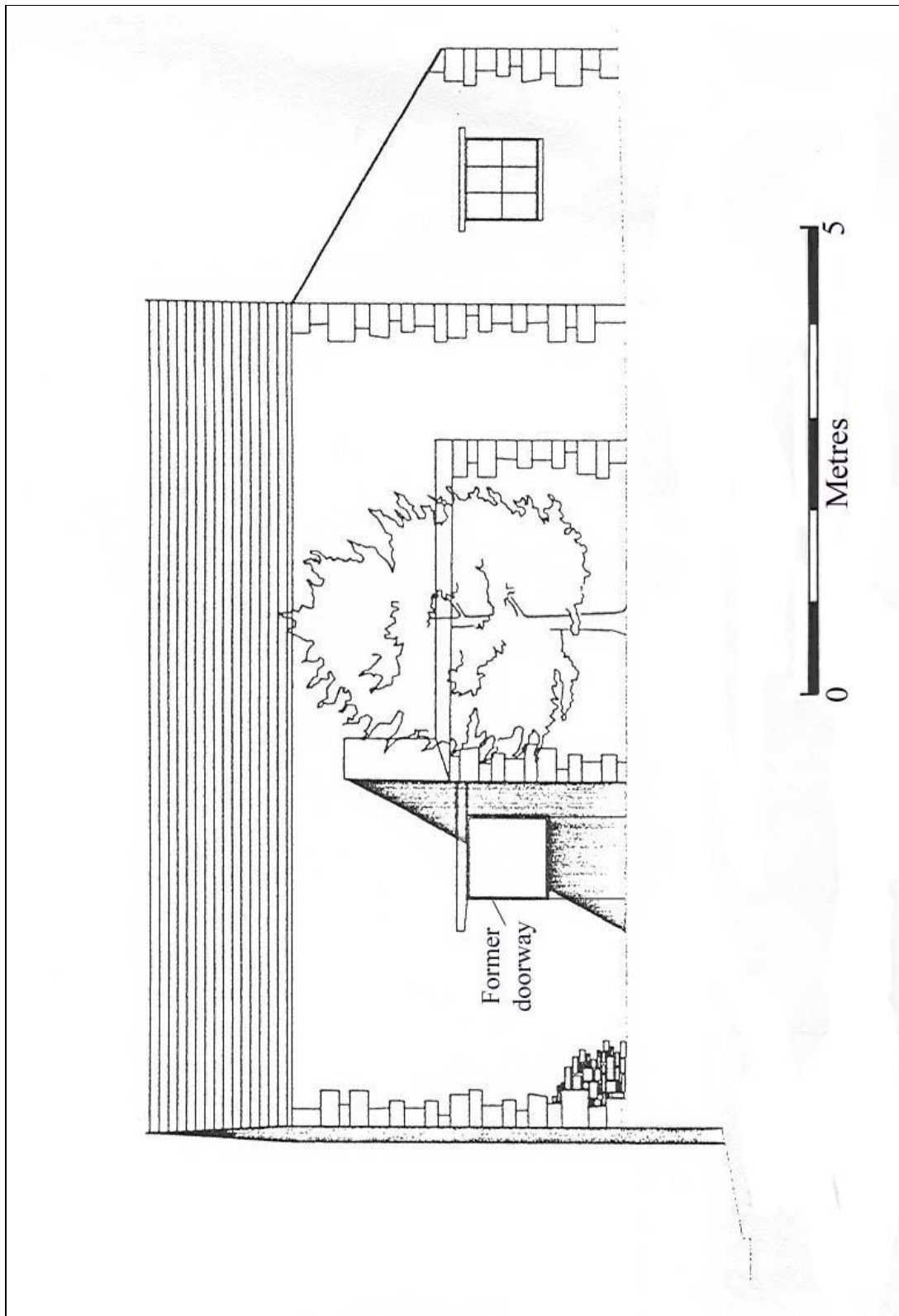


Figure 11 – Southern elevation



Plate 5 – Southern elevation

- 6.5 The interior of the barn could be accessed through the large doorway on the northern elevation (figure 9). Internally, the barn is divided into four bays by three principal rafter and tie-beam roof trusses. These roof trusses are constructed of round wood, quite different from the machine-sawn timber of most traditional farm buildings (plate 6). There are two rows of purlins on either side of the roof.
- 6.6 To the left of the large doorway into the barn there is a timber platform raised approximately two metres above ground level; it is supported by two vertical pieces of round wood, with the joists bonded into the wall (plate 7).
- 6.7 In the southern wall, located opposite the large doorway, there is a window which was originally a domestic-sized door. This may have been a ‘winnowing door’, used after the threshing process to utilise a through-draught to blow the lighter chaff from the valuable cereal grains. Just to the left of this window, set within the wall, there is a horizontal piece of timber with an iron housing; above which the wall has been refilled (plate 8). This may have held a drive-shaft between a diesel engine housed in the outshut on the southern wall, and a threshing machine located in the barn, although externally this iron housing could not be observed due to a raised ground level. Diesel engines were introduced onto the farmstead from the early twentieth century and they gradually replaced steam as the main source of

power⁴. A similar feature (iron housing) was recently observed at Islekirk Hall, Westward, Wigton, where a small building was located on the southern side of the main barn wall and was interpreted by the surveyor as having once housed a diesel or electric engine to drive the threshing machine⁵.

- 6.8 In the eastern gable end there are five ventilation slits, three at ground and two at the upper level (plate 6). The presence of ventilation slits at ground level in this wall suggests that the outshut located on the other side of the wall was constructed later. At ground level, there is a partly blocked aperture close to the southern wall (plate 9). The floor in the western side of the barn has been removed; however at the eastern side, beneath the timber platform, the floor is of concrete.
- 6.9 The interior of the outshut against the eastern wall of the barn was accessed via a doorway in the northern wall (figure 8). The roof timbers are machine-sawn and modern, and the floor is of concrete.



Plate 6 – Interior of the barn looking east

⁴ Weller, J, 1982, Page 161

⁵ Wooler, F, 2005



Plate 7 – Timber platform, eastern side of barn



Plate 8 – Housing for drive shaft for thresher?



Plate 9 – Partly blocked aperture, eastern gable end

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The barn at Linney Browe has clearly undergone a phase of rebuilding, and according to Mr Wilkinson, a local resident has mentioned that the barn was effectively cut in half when the road from Talkin was straightened approximately 50 years ago, consequently the western gable end was rebuilt and presumably the barn was also heightened at this time. The original size of the barn is shown on Figures 6 and 7, but by 1974 the barn has reduced in size and the road is straighter (figure 2).
- 7.2 The barn appears to have been used for the threshing and processing of cereals, although because the rest of the farm buildings on the site have already been converted, it is difficult to relate the barn to the other structures on the site.
- 7.3 Traditional farm buildings such as the barn at Linney Browe are extremely difficult to date due to a lack of documentary evidence and architectural style. The Enclosure map of 1780 (figure 5) appears to show a representation of buildings on the same site as Farlam Farm, however, it is not possible to know if this is simply the farmhouse. Many traditional farm buildings in Cumbria were reconstructed or new ones erected from between the end of the eighteenth century and about 1880⁶. This was due to, amongst other things, enclosure, a decline in border warfare and increased scientific knowledge which allowed farmers to be more efficient.
- 7.4 Since the date of survey, ground works to the south of the barn have uncovered two large sandstone slabs and some cast-iron machinery pieces which may have related to a threshing machine (pers.comm.Mr Wilkinson).

⁶ Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 95

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brunskill, R.W, 2002, *Traditional Buildings of Cumbria*, London: Cassell

Weller, J, 1982, *History of the Farmstead*, London: Faber and Faber

Wooler, F, 2005, *Report on an Archaeological Building Project of the Farm Buildings and Water Mill at Islekirk Hall, Westward, Wigton*, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

9. APPENDIX

CRO = Carlisle Record Office

'A Perambulation of Cumberland 1687-1688' – Thomas Denton, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society Record Series XVI/The Surtees Society, 2003, Edited by Angus J L Winchester

Farlam – Page 361

'Farleham – The demesne lands here are first Templegarth, which joynes upon Gelt-Forest, worth 50li a year. Here is a colliery at Windyates near Templegarth worth 60li a year. The lord of Kirkhouse near Farlam church hath a freehold estate here worth 30li a year, whose name is Milburn, whose ancestor did purchase the rectory of Sir Thomas Dacre, the inhabitants paying prescription money in lieu of tythe in kinde, the rectory being not worth above 30li. Part of Gelston Foreston lyes within this parish, whether the red-deer fall down in winter'.

'Inhabitants: 260'.

The History of the County of Cumberland – W Hutchinson Volume II 1794

'The Parish of Farlam lies in the extreme parts of Gilsland towards the east. The parish of Farlam was estimated, some years ago, to contain about sixty families. Population is increased lately by Lord Carlisle's employing several people in the coal-works. The families are now about eighty, three of which are Presbyterians. Number of inhabitants is 390'.

'Soil and produce – About Milton the soil is light and gravelly, producing slight crops of barley, oats and peas, where loamy; about Kirkhouse, Farlam Hall etc, some whet. The upper land cold and unproductive; corn very late in ripening. The meadows and pastures there are meagre. The commons were lately divided, so no sheep are kept. Turnips do not succeed'.

'Situation – High the surface hilly, the aspect bare and unpleasant to the eye'.

'Wood – Of wood it is almost destitute, some late plantations of firs, in Lord Carlisle's estate are an ornament'.

'Fuel – Coal from Tindale Fell, about three miles distant'.

'Tenements – Small, except in Lord Carlisle's property – average 13s per acre'.

'Agriculture – Not attended to with any assiduity, but by some of Lord Carlisle's farmers'.

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

'Farlam Parish – Forms another manor of Gilsland Barony, belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, and is bounded by Brierthwaite Forest, Talkin and Brampton, from which latter the small village of Farlam is distant 3 miles ESE. Large quantities of limestone are got and burnt here; and here is also coal, but none is wrought in the parish, though there are several collieries in the adjoining township of Talkin. The two townships of this parish, called East Farlam and West Farlam, unite for the maintenance of the poor, and contained, in 1821, a population of 663 souls, of whom

491 resided in the former, and 172 in the latter. The soil about Milton is light, gravelly and fertile, but the upper lands are cold and unproductive. The church, dedicated to St Thomas, was given by Robert de Vallibus to Lanercost Priory, but, after the Dissolution, was granted to Sir Thomas Dacre, and is now in the patronage and impropriation of the Earl of Carlisle, who allows the curate £4 13s yearly; but the benefice has been twice augmented with Queen Anne's Bounty, and received a bequest of £200, left by Lady Gower. The curacies of Farlam, Upper Denton and Lanercost are all in the incumbency of the Rev. George Gilbanks, and the tithes etc are impropriated by the Earl of Carlisle, who, like the Lowthers and some other families, holds much of the spoils of the dissolved monasteries that had swallowed up the revenues of so many of the churches in this county'.

Farmers listed at Farlam (few farm names are given):

Joseph Barker	James Bell, yeoman
Joseph Bell, yeoman	Adam Bird, yeoman
Thomas Charlton, yeoman	Henry Proud, yeoman
John Teasdale	Samuel Walton
Thomas Thompson, Farlam Hall	

Mannix & Whellan 1847 Cumberland Directory

Farmers listed at Farlam:

Thomas Beckton	John Bell, yeoman
Joseph Bell, yeoman	John Bird, yeoman
Henry Proud, yeoman	John Teasdale, yeoman
Chas Thompson, Farlam Hall	

Slater's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1869

Farmers listed at Farlam:

John Bell	James Mitchell
John & George Proud	Henry Proud
John Teasdale	

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1897

Farlam Farm not mentioned, farmers listed at Farlam with no farm name given:

John & George Proud, yeoman
Rickerson Teasdale, farmer

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

Michael Dolan	Mrs Hannah Mitchell
George John Proud	Rickerson Teasdale
Charles Lacy Thompson, Farlam Hall	

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1914

William Bell	Jsp Forrester, Farlam Farm
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John Adam Bird, cowkeeper Messrs Mitchell, yeoman
Messrs Proud, yeoman William Watson, yeoman

Cumberland Directory 1954

Farmers listed under Brampton and District that mention Farlam:

J W Elwen, Boon Hill, Farlam

J Harding, Farlam Farm, Hallbankgate

Maps

Enclosure Award 1780, CRO Ref. No. QRE/1/79

[yellow = roads, houses are shaded purple and the 'out boundary of the common as perambulated is shaded round with red']

Not Tithe Map for Farlam at CRO

Letter dated 29th August 1891 – CRO Ref. No. D TH 2/106

From Mr Tinning, Land Agent and Valuer to James Thompson Esq. of Milton Hall,
Carlisle Re: Farlam Farm:

Dear Sir

I now beg to send the valuation of this. I am sorry I have been longer than I intended, but I have been under the Doctor's hands The lower or arable part of this land is an excellent light loam and when put in condition will form anything you ask of it. The common land is good of its class, much of it very improvable, a considerable portion of it laying upon a limestone foundation. Altogether, I consider you bought the place very reasonable and worth the money.

I am

Faithfully yours

Mr Tinning

Farm Account Book for Farlam Farm 1848 – CRO Ref. No. D CLP 8/89

An account book of 1848 supposedly for Farlam Farm. Notebook full of figures and entries relating to the acquisition of heifers etc. The writing is fairly illegible and there were no entries which appeared to relate to the farm buildings.