

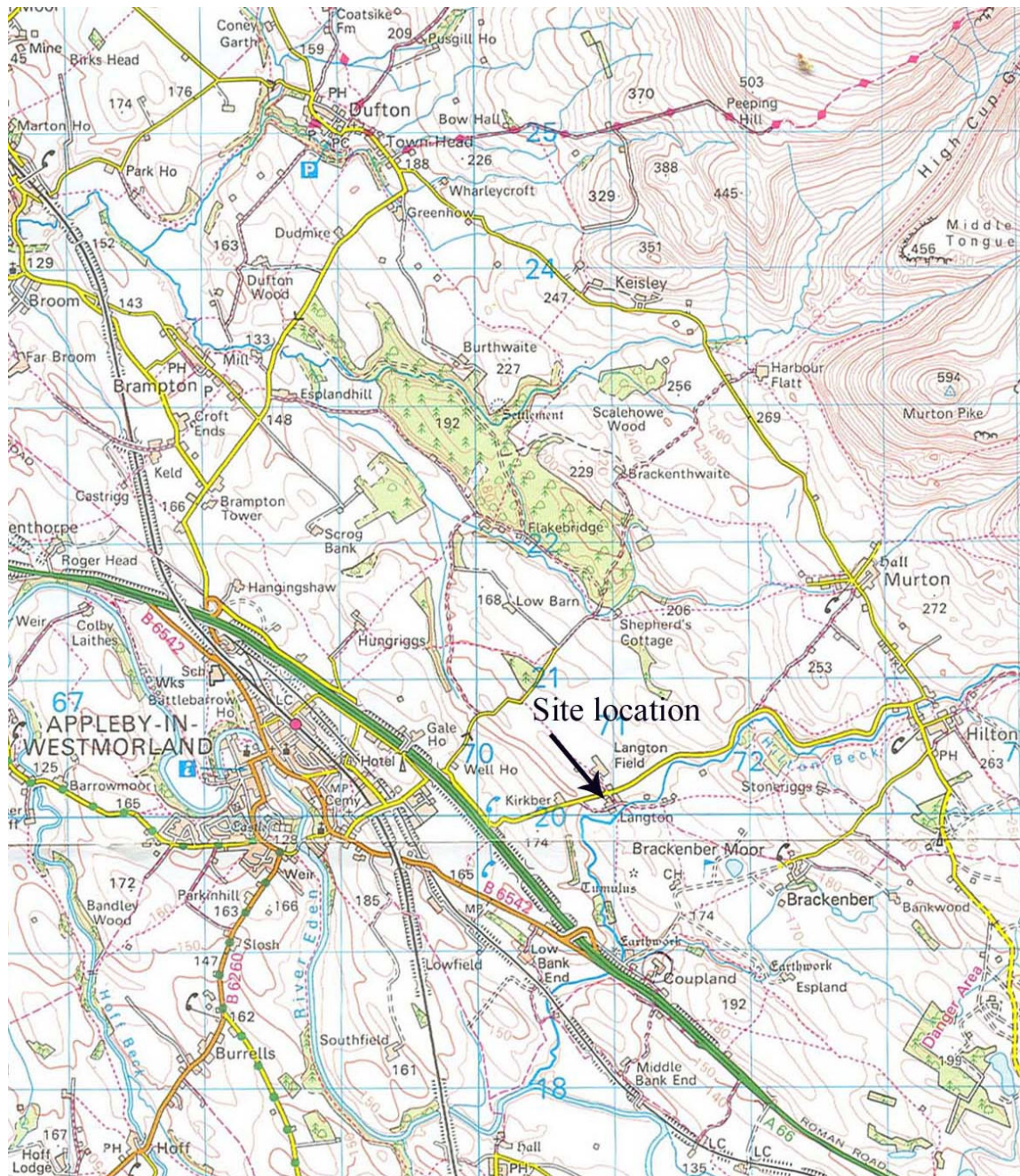
## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In December 2005 North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Graham K Norman, to undertake an archaeological building recording project of a range of agricultural buildings at Langton Farm, Langton, Appleby-in-Westmorland, Cumbria prior to their conversion into two holiday lets (Planning application reference no. 3/05/0357).
- 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*<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.3 The buildings are present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and therefore date to at least the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The farm buildings are considered to be of archaeological interest and are recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (reference 40296).
- 1.4 The building survey is concerned with a range that consists of four different structures, therefore for ease of reference they will be referred to as A, B, C and D throughout the report.
- 1.5 Langton Farm ceased to function as a working farm of c.110 acres in 1972, when Mr Armitage bought the farm buildings along with c.five acres of land. The economy of the farm had more latterly been dairy, sheep and pigs.
- 1.6 The survey was carried out on 12<sup>th</sup> January 2006 by Fiona Wooler.

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<sup>1</sup> Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification, RCHME, Third Edition, 1996, Swindon

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**Figure 1 – Site Location**

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## 2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 Langton Farm is located in the small hamlet of Langton which is approximately two and a half kilometres east of the market town of Appleby-in-Westmorland. Langton is situated only three kilometres from the base of the western Pennines, where the villages of Murton (to the north-east) and Hilton (to the east) are located (figure 1).
- 2.2 The farm is situated at a height of *c.* 150 metres above mean sea level on the northern side of Hilton Beck, which flows westwards past Langton then turns southwards to Coupland before joining the River Eden.
- 2.3 The hamlet of Langton consists of four farms; Kirkber, Langton Field, Langton Gate and Langton Farm. In the various directories and histories sampled for entries for Langton Farm, the hamlet is included in St Michael's, Appleby, which is sometimes referred to as Bongate parish.
- 2.4 Immediately to the south of Langton Farm is Brackenber Moor (figure 2), which has served as Appleby Golf Course for at least 85 years<sup>2</sup>. The golf course site contains the remains of several burial mounds or *tumuli*, as well as a Roman signal station (See Appendix). The main Roman road from Brough to Penrith was located to the west of Langton and sections are now the route of the modern A66 trunk road.

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<sup>2</sup> Ordnance Survey map of 1920 (6" to 1 mile)

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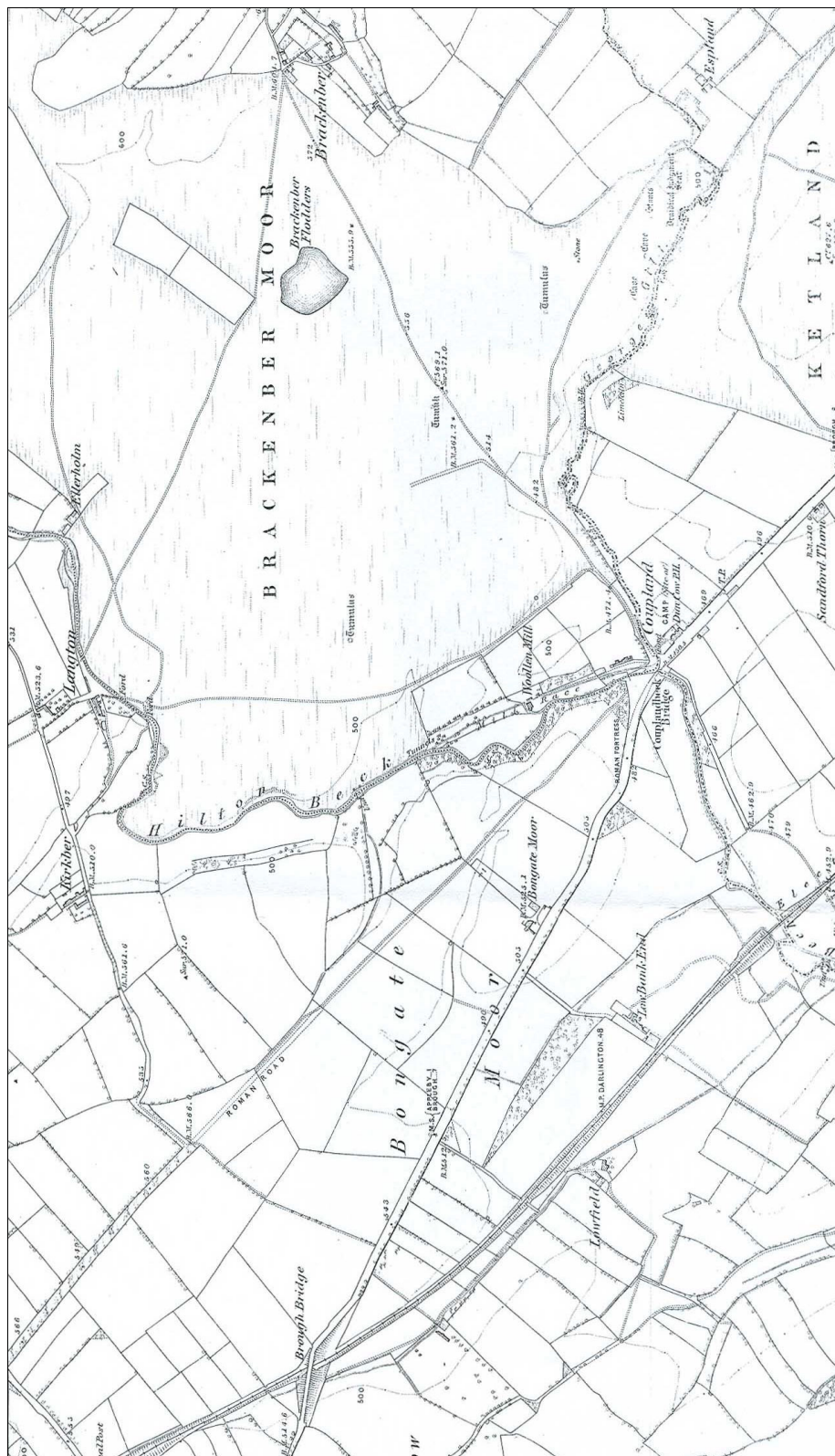


Figure 2 – First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863 (6'' to 1 mile)



### **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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 The hamlet of Langton was once the site of a village which was destroyed by the Scots in 1318 (HER Ref No.3950). The village is described by Nicolson and Burn as having been '*anciently well inhabited; and the name itself implies it, Long-town*'<sup>3</sup>. The current farm of Kirkber is believed to be, from place name evidence, the site of the village church which was also raised to the ground by the Scots. The element *Kirk* is from either the Old Norse *kirkja* for church or Old English *circul* for circle, while the element *ber* is Old Norse for hill<sup>4</sup>.
- 5.2 The Medieval Village Research Group visited the site in 1971 and recorded excellent earthwork survival, however during a site visit in 2000, very few earthworks were observed (HER Ref No.3950). It is possible that Langton Farm is located at the southern extremity of the village site, and that the settlement extended northwards towards Flakebridge on a raised area of land which currently has streams either side, this possibly provided a good defensive position (figure 1).
- 5.3 From an inquisition taken after the death of Roger Lord Clifford in 1327-8, Langton is described as '*the site of a certain manor burned by the Scots, [which] was worth nothing yearly for want of tenant*'. *There being only four cottages and a water-mill in the whole manor*'<sup>5</sup>.
- 5.4 In the 1420's, after the death of John Lord Clifford, a further inquisition found that at Langton there were '*10 messuages [dwelling houses with adjoining buildings and land], 40 oxgangs of land, fourscore acres of meadow, water mill, one fulling mill and one hundred and fourscore acres of pasture*'<sup>6</sup>.
- 5.5 Langton Farm appears to be shown on Jeffrey's map of 1770 along with Langton Gate and Langton Field (figure 3). Interestingly, Kirkber does not appear to be shown, therefore the farm may not have been in existence at that date. It is, of course, necessary to be cautious about the reliability of this map for individual farmsteads.
- 5.6 There is a date stone of 1701 within the farmhouse and a further date stone of 1785 and the names Henry and Hannah Day set in the southern exterior wall of the farmhouse.
- 5.7 There is a copy of a will for Henry Day of Langton dated 1703 at Carlisle Record Office (CRO Ref No. P/1703/DAY).

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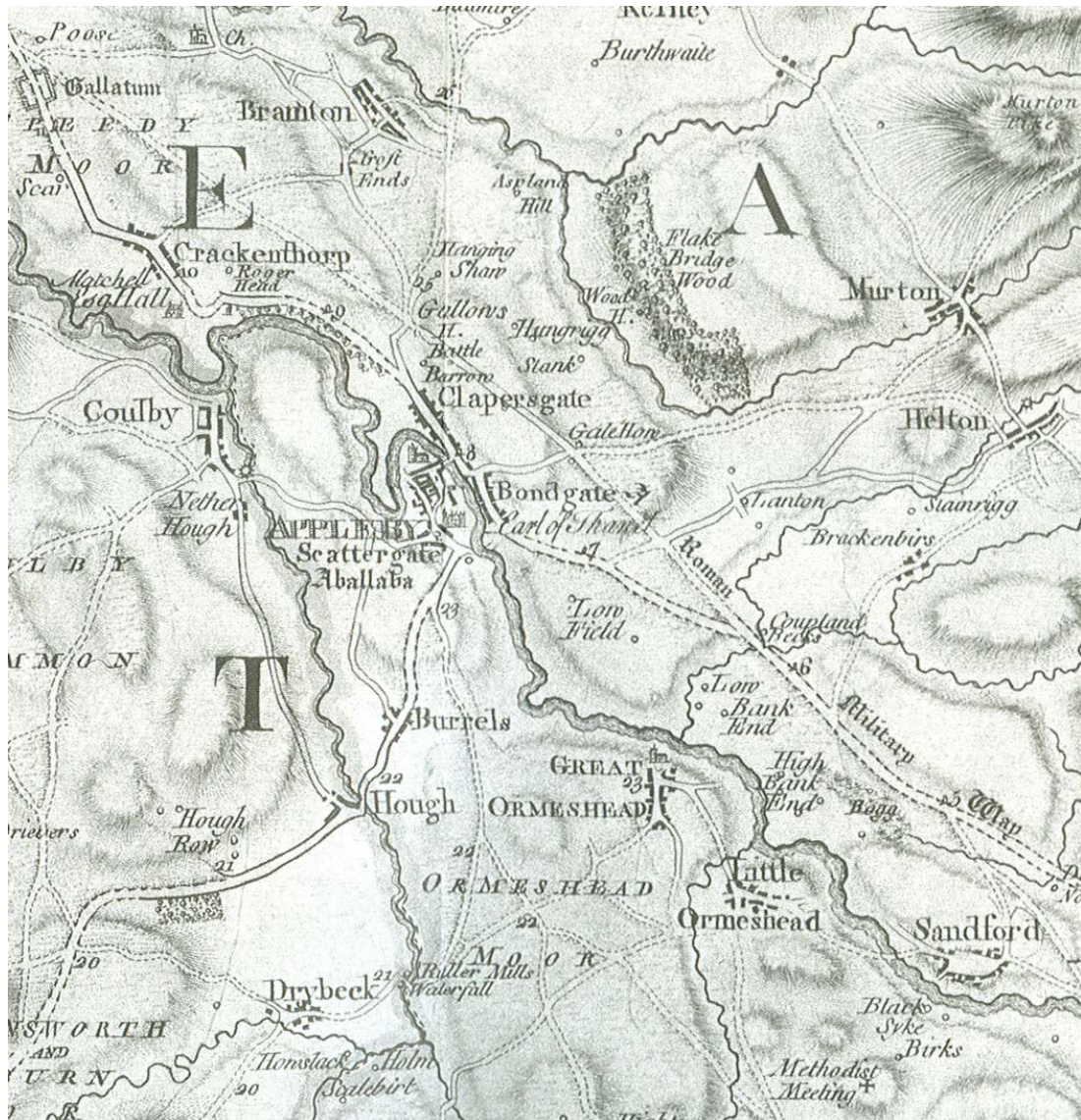
<sup>3</sup> Nicolson, J and Burn, R, 1777, Page 355

<sup>4</sup> Lee, J, 1998, Pages 8 and 49

<sup>5</sup> Whellan, W, 1860, Page 722

<sup>6</sup> Nicolson, J and Burn, R, 1777, Page 355

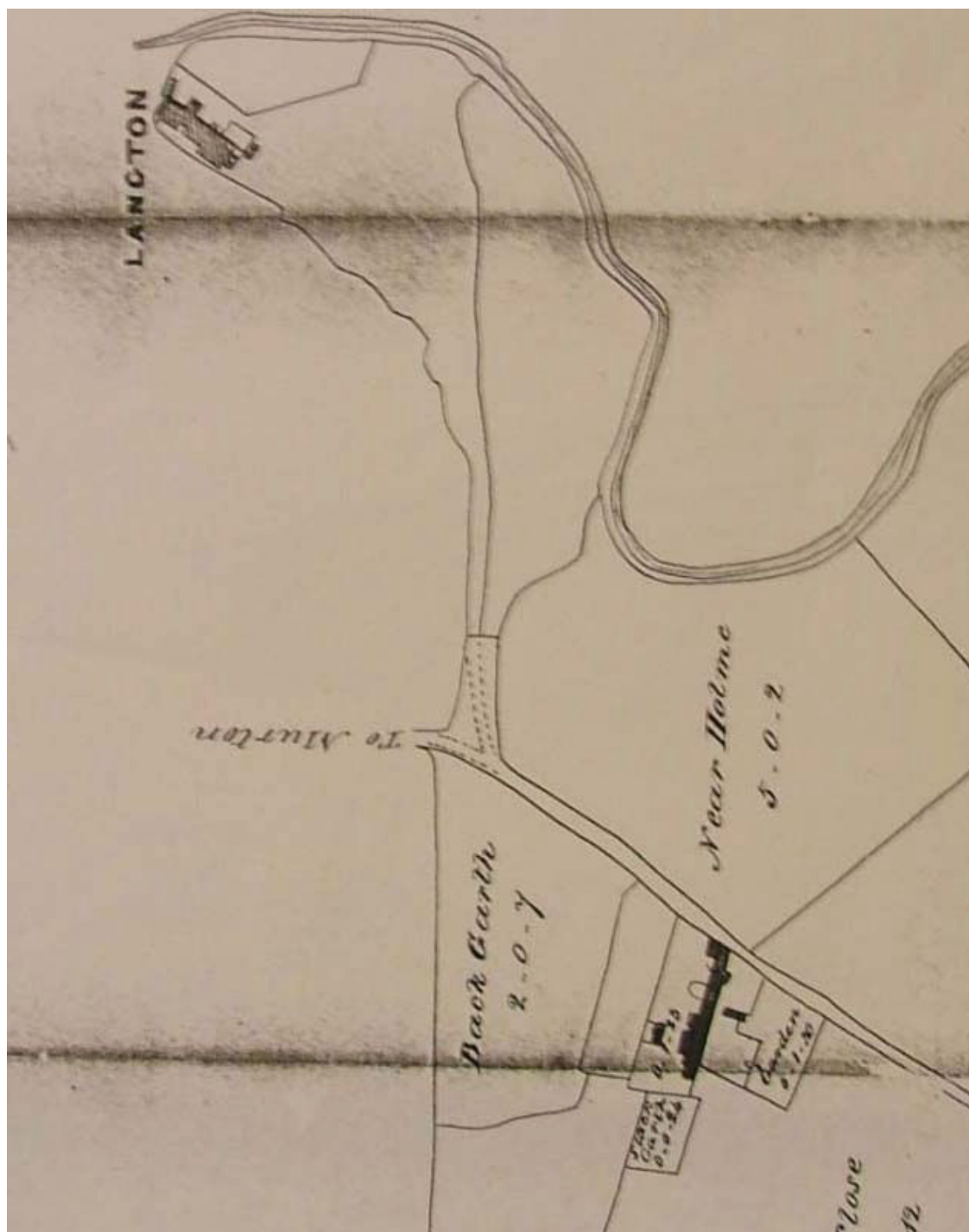
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**Figure 3** – Extract from Jeffrey's map of Westmorland 1770

- 5.8 Mrs Armitage has in her possession a copy of a map of c.1840 which shows the farm buildings and farmhouse at that date (figure 4).
- 5.9 The farm buildings that are the subject of this survey appear to have been in existence in their present form by 1898, the date of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (See figures 5 and 6).





**Figure 4** – Map of c. 1840 (Unknown reference)



Figure 5 – First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c. 1865

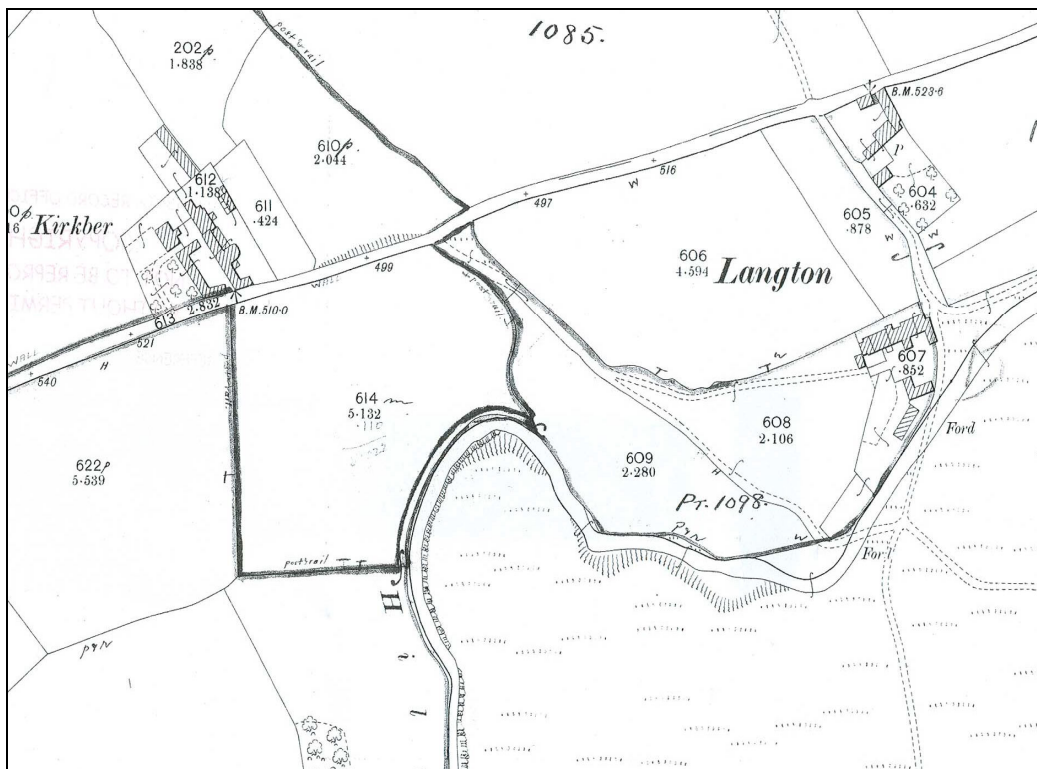
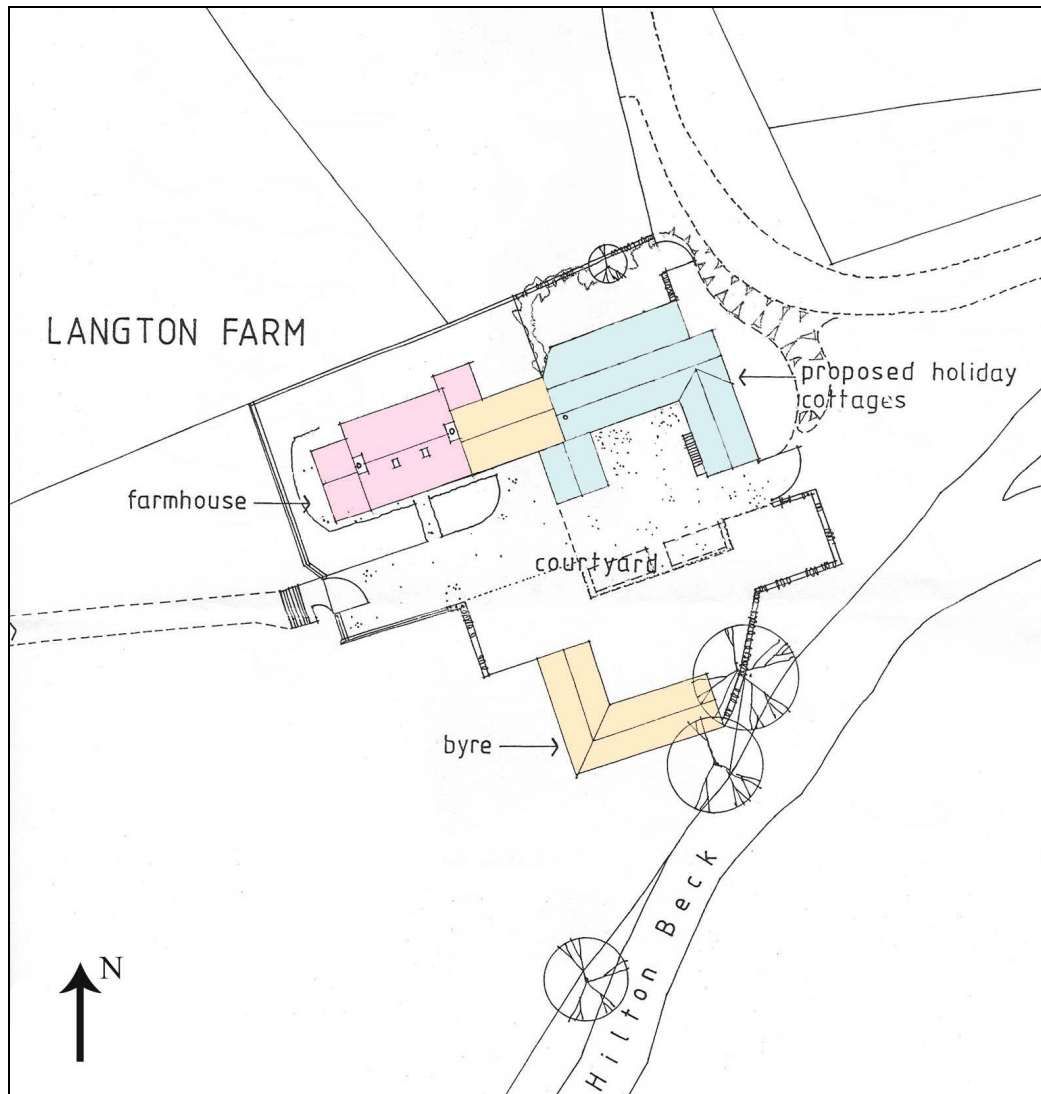


Figure 6 – Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898



**Figure 7 – Site plan (data captured at 1:500)**

The farm buildings that are the subject of the present survey are coloured blue, the farmhouse is pink and farm buildings not being converted are coloured yellow



## 6. RESULTS

- 6.1 The buildings at Langton Farm consist of a long range that includes the farmhouse at the western end, a barn, and the farm buildings that are the subject of the present survey at the eastern end (figure 7). A further byre is located to the south of these buildings, beside Hilton Beck. This byre, the farmhouse and the central barn do not form part of the present survey.

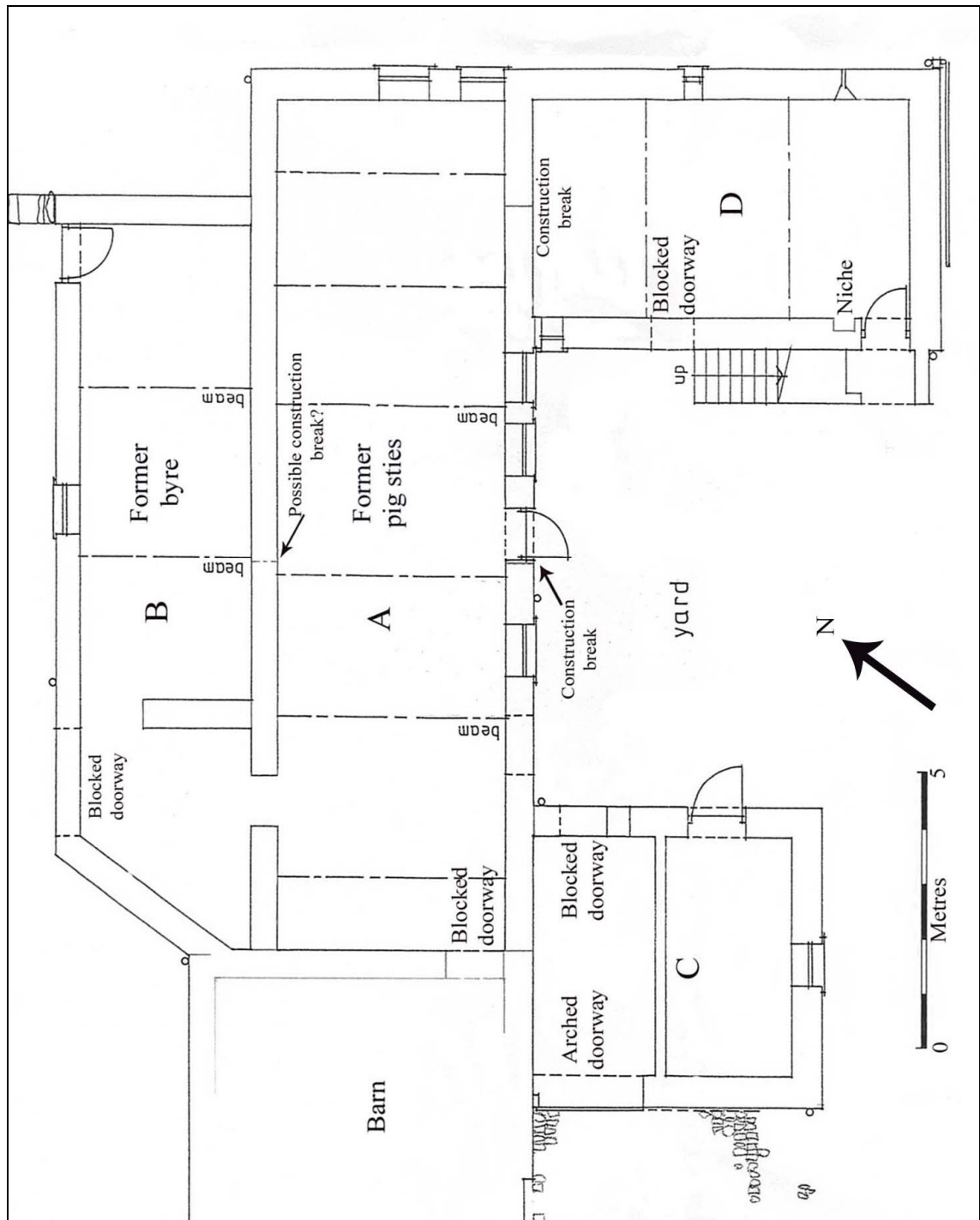
### 6.2 Building A (figure 8)

- 6.2.1 Building A forms the eastern end of the linear arrangement that includes the farmhouse and barn (figure 7), although a straight construction break between Building A and the Barn shows that the two buildings were not constructed at the same time. Building A measures *c.*16.10 metres in length by *c.*5.40 metres wide, is two storeys in height and is constructed of uncoursed and roughly dressed sandstone masonry, very different from the adjoining barn which is constructed of coursed and squared sandstone and granite masonry (plate 1).

- 6.2.2 The roof is laid mainly in Welsh slate; however, the upper three courses on the northern side are of Westmorland slate. Most of the southern and northern elevations of Building A were obscured by other structures; therefore it was not possible to observe all features clearly. It was, however, possible to note that Building A was originally two buildings as shown by the quoins and clear construction break on the southern elevation (plate 2). The alternating quoins, which are of dressed red sandstone masonry, terminate at a height of *c.*3.70 metres from ground level; this may have been the original height of the earlier building as the stonework above is more evenly coursed. It is also possible, however, that the original height was just above the window heads, and that some of the upper courses of stonework were re-built when the building was heightened. If this was the case, then the original height of the two separate buildings that make up Building A, would have corresponded to the Barn (figure 9).

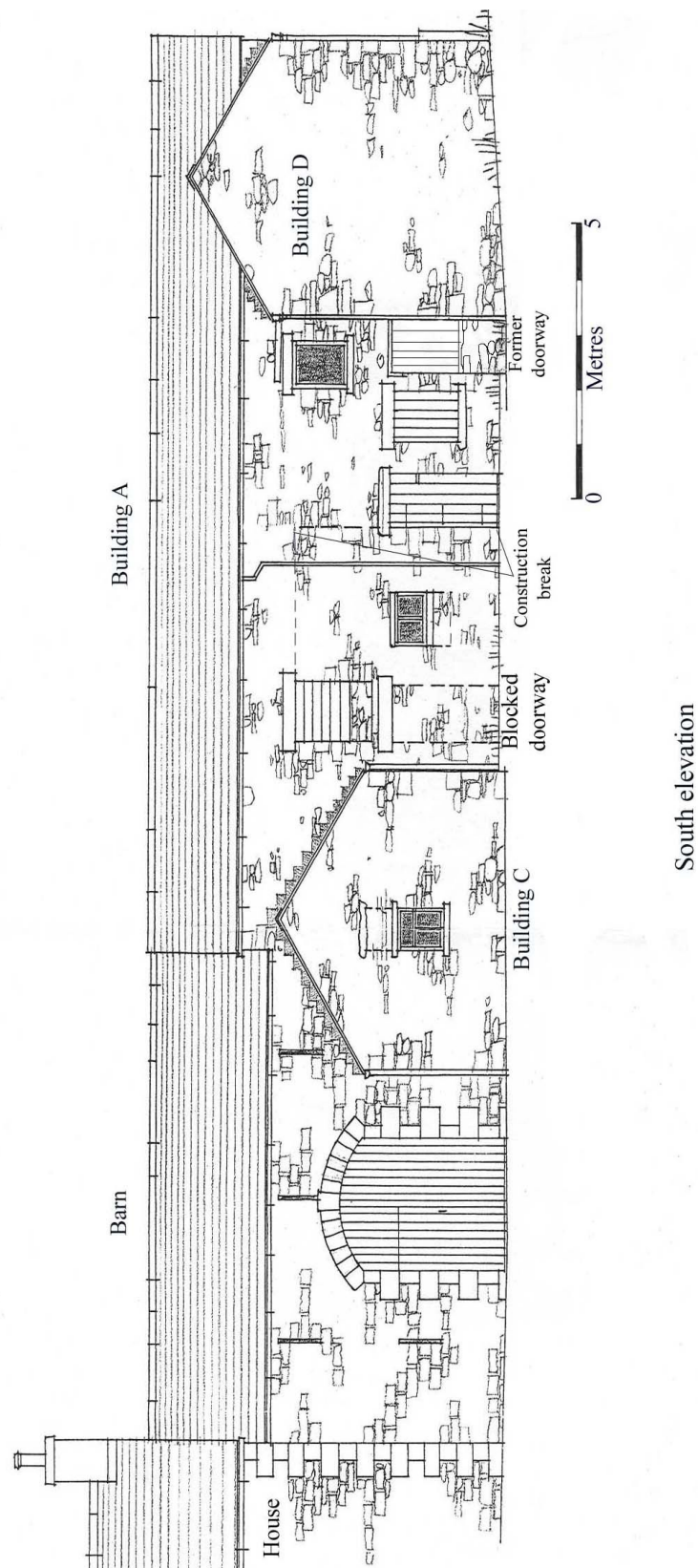
- 6.2.3 The western end of Building A (to the left of the construction break) has a blocked doorway with dressed sandstone lintel, a window at ground level which may have been a later insertion (and which has subsequently been partly blocked up), and a window at first floor level with a dressed sandstone lintel (figure 9 and plate 2). To the right of the construction break on the southern elevation, there is, at ground level, a doorway, which may be a later insertion, a window and a further doorway which has been partly blocked-up; this doorway has a

false four-centered arched head<sup>7</sup>. There is a further window at first floor level (figure 9).



**Figure 8 – Ground Plan**

<sup>7</sup> Brunskill, R.W, 2000, Page 141



**Figure 9 – Southern elevation of farm buildings**





**Plate 1** – South elevation of barn (left), Building C (middle) and part of Building A (right)



**Plate 2** – Southern elevation of Building A showing quoins of an earlier building (just to the right of the drainpipe)





**Plate 3** – The eastern end of south elevation of Building A, construction break is in line with the ranging pole



**Plate 4** – False four-centered arched head, southern elevation of Building A

- 6.2.4 There is a further construction break in the southern elevation of Building A, which could be observed from the interior of Building D (figure 8). This second construction break effectively means that Building A consists of two buildings each measuring approximately seven metres in length, with an additional *c.*2.30 metres on the eastern end of the range. Corresponding construction breaks for these two buildings on the northern elevation were not as easily observed due to the presence of Building B and the fact that the interior walls were heavily lime-washed. It was possible, however, to note a straight joint that roughly corresponds to that on the southern elevation; this is shown on Figure 8. Along the top of the southern elevation of Building A, just below eaves level, is a row of ventilation holes that have been created by using sections of ceramic pipe (plate 3), compared to the traditional vertical ventilation slits of the barn (plate 1).
- 6.2.5 The eastern elevation of Building A has two windows at ground floor level, one of which was originally a doorway with sandstone lintel and alternating sandstone squared blocks making up the door jambs (plate 5).



**Plate 5** – Eastern elevation of Building A



### 6.3 Building B (figure 8 and plate 6)

- 6.3.1 Building B butts up against the northern elevation of Building A (figure 8) and therefore must have been constructed later. This single storey building is constructed of roughly coursed rubble masonry with squared red sandstone blocks making up the door and window jambs and quoins. It has a pitched roof, which consists of regular-sized blue Welsh slate for the lower half and diminishing courses of the greener and less regular sized Westmorland slate for the top half (plate 6). There is a domestic sized doorway at the eastern end, a window and a larger 'cart' door at the western end which is now blocked-up (plate 6).



**Plate 6** – Northern elevation of Building B

### 6.4 Building C (figure 8)

- 6.4.1 Building C butts up against the southern elevation of Building A and the Barn (figure 8 and plate 1). This is a single-storey gabled building constructed of a mixture of coursed and squared masonry on the western elevation (plate 7), similar to the barn, and uncoursed rubble masonry for the southern and eastern elevations (plate 8). This mixture of construction suggests that Building C may have been rebuilt.
- 6.4.2 The roof is laid to diminishing courses of Westmorland slate with sandstone ridge tiles. On the western elevation there is a large doorway with an arched head consisting of 13 voussoirs. Internal hinges indicate that the original doors opened inwards. What is slightly curious about this door surround is the way the northern jamb is bonded into the wall of the barn, rather than the stonework simply butting up against it. It is possible that the barn and the western wall of Building C are contemporary. The western wall was constructed on a boulder plinth.



**Plate 7** – Western elevation of Building C



**Plate 8** – Eastern elevation of Building C

6.4.2 The southern elevation of Building C displays a mixture of construction materials. The western side is of coursed and squared masonry, with some squared stonework in the eastern side, however a



majority of this elevation is of uncoursed rubble masonry. In the centre of the elevation is a window, although some brickwork and horizontal lengths of timber indicates that there was either a large window, or that the position of the window has been moved (plate 9).



**Plate 9** – Southern elevation of Building C

6.4.4 The eastern elevation of Building C (plate 8) has a doorway providing access to a log store. A further doorway has been blocked up; this doorway has a horizontal length of timber at its head which forms part of a niche to the left-hand side.

## **6.5 Building D (figure 8)**

6.5.1 This two-storey building is located at the eastern end of Building A and is orientated north-south. Clearly this building was constructed after Building A as shown by the way the western elevation obscures part of a door jamb and the way that part of the roof overlaps part of the roof of Building A, yet like Building C, it is possible that Building D has undergone some rebuilding. The western elevation is constructed of uncoursed rubble masonry, the blocks of which reduce in size towards the top of the wall (plate 10).

- 6.5.2 There is a doorway with dressed sandstone lintel and jambs at ground level which has been bricked-up, to the left of which is a niche, possibly used to hold a candle or gas light. There is a flight of stairs, constructed of a mixture of concrete and sandstone, which gives access to the first floor. A doorway at ground level, to the right side of the stairs, provides access to the ground floor interior. There is a small window at first floor level. The roof on the western side is of Welsh slate. There is a projecting piece of timber beside the first floor doorway which may have been used as a hoist for lifting sacks of grain.



**Plate 10** – Western elevation of Building D

- 6.5.3 In contrast to the western and eastern elevations, the southern gable end of Building D appears to be of one construction phase, being of roughly coursed rubble masonry. Four horizontal rows of rectangular pieces of sandstone may have been used by the builders at certain heights up the wall to act as string courses; these level the wall up during construction. The quoins are of alternating blocks of red sandstone.





**Plate 11** – Southern gable end of Building D

6.5.4

The eastern elevation also displays signs of a rebuilding. The lower half of the elevation, between the first floor window and the gable end of Building A (plate 12) is of larger uncoursed rubble masonry compared to the southern end and upper half of the wall, which is very similar to the southern gable end. There is a small window and vertical ventilation slit at ground level and a window at first floor level, which retains some of its four-pane casement. The roof on this side of the building is all of sandstone tiles.



**Plate 12** – Eastern elevation of Buildings D and A

## **6.6 Building A - Interior**

- 6.6.1 Building A has been more latterly used for housing pigs and six brick-built pig sties remain (plate 13). The first floor has been removed with only the floor joists still *in-situ*. At the western end there is a blocked doorway which would have given access to the barn (figure 8). In the northern wall there is a doorway that provides access to Building B, and at first floor level in this wall there is a pitching door, used for transferring hay or straw into the loft and vice-versa. This may have been inserted when Building B was added to the northern elevation, to allow for the easier transference of hay or straw to the byre (Building B).
- 6.6.2 The construction breaks for the two ‘cottages’ were not as obvious internally due to lime-washed walls and lack of light and, however it was possible to note a change in wall thickness where the walls of the building had been heightened by approximately one metre (plate 14). At the eastern end of the building are two windows, one of which was originally a doorway (See 6.2.4). Carved into the cement of this window surround is the date ‘1897’. The roof is modern with six trusses creating seven bays. In the southern wall there is a doorway at first floor level, which would have provided access to the first floor of Building D. The northern wall, which externally is now obscured by Building B, has several vertical ventilation slits which would have been level with the first floor when it was still *in-situ* (plate 16).





**Plate 13** – Interior of Building A looking west



**Plate 14** – Change in wall thickness, southern wall of Building A





**Plate 15** – Date '1897', window (originally a door), eastern end of Building A



**Plate 16** – Ventilation slits, northern wall of Building A



## 6.7 Building B - Interior

6.7.1 Building B has more latterly been used as a byre. The walls are lime-washed and the floor is of concrete, although the kerbs of the stall floors are of sandstone. The southern length of the building originally had three timber stall divisions, however only two remain (plate 17). There is a wall at the western end with a doorway (figure 8). This end of the building may have been used as a trap-house, due to the now blocked large doorway on the northern elevation (plate 6).

6.7.2 The roof timbers are modern. It was possible to observe a discreet vertical line in the northern wall of Building A, which when measured in, appears to correspond to the construction break on the southern elevation, this possible feature has been noted on Figure 8. It was not possible, however, to observe a further construction break further east, to correspond with the one noted from the interior of Building D (See 6.2.3). This break may be hidden behind the eastern wall of the byre and it could not be positively observed from the interior of Building A.



**Plate 17** – Interior of Building B (byre) looking west

## 6.8 Building C - Interior

6.8.1 The interior of Building C is divided into two by a wall which is the same height as the exterior walls (figure 8). The southern room is currently being used as a log store. The construction break between the

Barn and Building A could be observed from the northern room. The roof timbers are modern.

## 6.9 Building D - Interior

6.9.1 The interior of Building D is divided into three bays by two principal rafters and tie beams, with two rows of purlins either side (plate 18). The first floor has been removed although some of the joists remain. The floor is of concrete. The doorway that gives access into the interior of Building D is rebated externally, therefore the door opens outwards. Within the western interior wall, just beside this doorway, is a niche which measures c.43cm wide by 30cm high by 25cm deep. This may have been used for lighting or for housing grooming equipment or medicines for the animals.

6.9.2 It was possible to note, from the interior of Building D, the vertical construction break mentioned in 6.2.3 (plate 19). There also appears to be a blocked window mid-way up the elevation just to the right of the construction break, as well as the scarring for a possible pitched roof (plate 19). The projecting piece of timber noted on the western external wall of this building, continues internally; this may have aided in the lifting of bags of grain suggesting that the first floor of Building D may have been used as a granary at some point, with a stable loose box below.



**Plate 18** – Roof detail of Building D





**Plate 19** – Southern elevation of Building A as seen from interior of Building D  
(Arrows mark the location of vertical construction break and blocked window)

## **6.10 The farmhouse (plate 20)**

- 6.10.1 The farmhouse is an integral part of any farmstead, and despite the fact that it does not form part of the present survey it is worthy of note. The house is constructed of coursed and squared red sandstone masonry with rusticated quoins. The house is double-pile in plan; that it is consists of four rooms on each floor, two to the front and two to the back, and is symmetrical in appearance, with two windows to each floor either side of a central doorway (plate 20). According to Brunskill, the front two ground floor rooms would have been the living room and the parlour, with the front door opening into the living room.
- 6.10.2 The two rooms at the rear of the house would have been the back kitchen and the dairy, with a central staircase separating the two<sup>8</sup>. At first floor level, the double-pile house would have had four bedrooms. One adjustment made to the plan of double-pile houses throughout the nineteenth century was the creation of a hallway by adding a partition wall at ground level<sup>9</sup>; this adjustment has been made at Langton Farm. The construction of houses in the double-pile form for small houses in Cumbria started around the 1770's and continued into the nineteenth

<sup>8</sup> Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 83

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid*, Page 83

century, often replacing earlier buildings. The presence of a date stone of 1701 within the house and the date stone of 1785 on the southern exterior wall, fits in with this period of rebuilding, which Brunskill suggests is caused by a wave of investment in farm buildings due to agricultural development such as the more scientifically based farming of enclosed fields<sup>10</sup>. On the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps of c.1865 and 1898, there are further buildings shown at the western end of the farmhouse (figures 5 and 6). These buildings consisted of a smithy, a wash-house and privies, but had been demolished by 1974 (pers.comm. Mr Armitage).



**Plate 20** – Southern elevation of farmhouse and adjoining barn

## **6.11 The Barn (plate 21)**

- 6.11.1 The barn is situated between the farmhouse and the range of farm buildings that are the subject of the present survey, but like the farmhouse, it does not form part of the proposed development. The barn is constructed of coursed and squared sandstone and granite with a central large double doorway with arched head. The door jambs are rebated internally, therefore the doors open inwards. There are vertical ventilation slits on both southern and northern elevations. The ridge line of the barn is slightly lower than both the farmhouse and Building A, suggesting that it was not constructed at the same time as either, this

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<sup>10</sup> Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 95



is also confirmed by vertical construction breaks. On the northern elevation there is a central smaller doorway, which may originally have been a winnowing door (plate 22): these allowed the wind to blow through the building to remove the lighter chaff from the threshed cereals. On the eastern gable end of the barn there are coping stones which terminate at a single kneeler on the northern side (plate 22).



**Plate 21 – The barn**



**Plate 22 – Northern elevation of barn and house**

## **6.12 The Southern Byre (figure 7 and plate 23)**

- 6.12.1 To the south of the main farmhouse and adjoining buildings there is an L-shaped single storey range, constructed of roughly coursed rubble masonry which has courses of red sandstone similar to those observed in the southern elevation of Building D (plate 11). Along the northern elevation there are three doorways, two of which have been converted to windows, and there is a cart door in the northern gable end (plate 23). Cartographic evidence shows that this building was constructed between 1865 and 1898 (figures 5 and 6). Two Dutch barns stood to the west of this building, close to Hilton Beck (one is shown on figure 6). These have both now gone.



**Plate 23** – Southern byre

## **6.13 Graffiti**

- 6.13.1 Many farmsteads have graffiti carved into the soft sandstone that make up door and window jambs and lintels. This graffiti is often in the form of initials, presumably of those who lived and worked on the farm. There are three instances of carved initials at Langton Farm, firstly in the left-hand door jamb of the barn are the initials 'J.H.' (plate 24), possibly those of John or Joseph Hebson (See Appendix). Carved into the doorjamb of the eastern doorway on the southern elevation of Building A are the initials 'LTLH', these presumably belong to 'Luke Thomas Leslie Hebson', who is listed as being at Langton Farm in the Commons Register (See Appendix). And carved into the rebate of the door jamb into the ground floor of Building D (doorway beneath stairs), are the initials 'J C? W' (plate 26), possibly those of James



Wills who is listed as being a farmer at Langton in 1858<sup>11</sup>, although they could just as easily be those of an unknown farm worker.



**Plate 24** – Initials ‘J.H.’, door jamb of barn



**Plate 25** – Initials ‘LTLH’, door jamb south elevation of Building A

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<sup>11</sup> Post Office Directory of Westmorland and Cumberland, 1858





**Plate 26** – Initials 'J C? W', door jamb of Building D

## 7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The farm buildings at Langton Farm show signs of re-use and rebuilding, not least in the southern elevation of Building A. It would appear that this building was originally two ‘cottages’, built separately, each of approximately seven metres in length by approximately five and a half metres wide. These cottages may relate to an earlier use of the site as a fulling mill<sup>16</sup>. Fulling was the process in which cloth was beaten, or walked on, in tubs to clean and thicken it. Water-powered fulling mills are known to have been in existence in Westmorland since the 13<sup>th</sup> century<sup>12</sup>, and along with other activities such as forging iron, and making paper, would have been very much part of the local economy undertaken by individuals who often also farmed<sup>13</sup>. The form that these fulling mills took would have been fairly basic, but what would have been required was a power-source and the location of Langton Farm would have been ideal.
- 7.2 The current farmstead is situated close to Hilton Beck and it is quite easy to see how a mill-race could have been created from the beck slightly further upstream where the footbridge stands today, to carry water to a wheel housed in buildings on the farm site, then to rejoin Hilton Beck as it loops round and heads southwards towards Coupland (See figure 5). No sign of a mill-race was observed at the time of survey and it was not possible to note a former channel on air photographs held by the Cumbria Historic Environment Service at Kendal<sup>14</sup>, although these did show that the fields just to the west of the farmstead have been under the plough in the past as shown by the ridge and furrow.
- 7.3 Further clues to Langton Farm having been the site of a fulling mill include the Inquisitions of 1327 and 1423<sup>15</sup> which mention a water mill and a fulling mill at Langton, and the Will of Henry Day dated 1703 lists four pairs of fulling shears<sup>16</sup>; the Day family are known to have lived at Langton Farm. It is, however, not possible to know if these two ‘cottages’ relate to a former fulling mill without the existence of documentary evidence. The conversion of fulling mills and corn mills into barns is not uncommon. For example, Rutter Mill at Hoff near Appleby, a plain rectangular two-storied building was a corn mill certainly between 1829 and 1851, but was being used as a barn by 1969<sup>17</sup>.
- 7.4 It is difficult to assess the date at which the farm buildings were constructed. Clearly the farmhouse was remodelled in the 1780’s as

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<sup>12</sup> Watts, D.G, 1967, Page 200

<sup>13</sup> Trinder, B, 1997, Page 12

<sup>14</sup> CCCHES, Ref No’s NMR NY7019, 2 frame 413

<sup>15</sup> Nicolson, J and Burn, R, 1777 – See Appendix

<sup>16</sup> CRO, Ref No. P 1703 DAY

<sup>17</sup> Marshall, J.D, and Davies-Shiel, M, 1969, Page 223

shown by the date stone, and it is not unreasonable to suggest that the threshing barn was constructed at a similar date as there may have been an increase in the amount of cereal production in the area by this date due to enclosure. Areas of land to the south of Appleby and the east of the town around Hilton and Murton were the subject of Parliamentary Enclosure between 1770 and 1789<sup>18</sup>.

- 7.5 The buildings that are the subject of the present survey appear to have been in existence by the date of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865 (figure 5), although there is a slight anomaly with Building D. The First Edition OS map shows this building as projecting slightly beyond the eastern end of Building A, yet by 1898 the eastern elevations of both of these buildings are in line with each other (compare figures 5 and 6). It is possible that Building A was extended and that Building D was re-built at some point between these dates, and that the wall containing the blocked window and scarring of a pitched roof visible on Plate 19 belongs to an earlier structure.
- 7.6 The mixture of stonework in this building would certainly suggest that this was the case, and the similarity of the masonry between sections of Building D and the southern byre, hints at the building work being undertaken at the same time. Perhaps the date of 1897 carved into the cement beneath the window in Building A provides a date for this construction period (plate 15).

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<sup>18</sup> Whyte, I, 2003, Page 19



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## 9 APPENDIX

CRO = Carlisle Record Office

The census information and the farm names in brackets [-----] in the directory listings has been very kindly provided by Mr and Mrs Armitage.

**‘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**

*‘Bondgate Parish is the next [parish], 3 miles lower upon the east side of Eden, opposte to Appleby. This is the manor of the earl of Thanet. Slapestones, part of Bondgate, is within the bounds of the burgh of Appleby, where the beast fair is kept at the north end therof every Whitson-Eve and every fortnight after till Martinmas. This parish is bounded by Copeland-beck on the south; Eden on the west; Lanmartin and Dufton beck on the north; and by the county boulder on the east. The parish is a vicarage endowed, worth 100li a year. The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle are patrons; the tythe of Bondgate town is worth 20li a year’.*

*‘Langton Tarn lyes a mile east of Bondgate, where the earl of Thanet hath a piscary and cony warren, and a demesn before mentioned. Flakebridge-wood stands half a mile further east under the mountains, being the largest in all this county (Whinfeild Park onely excepted). A mile further east stands another hamlet in this parish called Murton, or the moor-town, a mannor of the Hiltons of Hilton, being another village thereto adjoining. These two towns stand at the foot of a sharp-pointed hill called Murton-Pike, being a remarkable hill in this county, as Rosemary Toppin is in Cleeveland. This hill adjoynes to the high east mountains, which are stored with lead’.*

**The History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland – J Nicolson and Richard Burn Volume I 1777**

Langton in Parish of St Michael’s, Appleby

*‘Southwards again from Murton, and north-east from Bongate, is Langton which now lies chiefly in demesne. It was purchased by Robert de Veteripont of Ada daughter of John Tallebois and widow of Robert de Cliveland, unto whom it had descended from her mother’*

*‘It seems to have been anciently well inhabited; and the name itself implies it, Long-town. And there seems to have been a church or chapel here, so far as we may judge from names; for there is a place called Kirkbergh, which is, and from ancient time hath been, held free and independent of the manor, except only the payment of 2s cornage’.*

*‘By an inquisition after the death of Roger lord Clifford in the 1 Ed 3 [first year of Edward the Thirds reign i.e.1327] it was found as follows: At Langeton, the site of a certain manor burned by the Scots, worth nothing yearly for want of tenants, and by reason of the destruction made by the Scots. And there are 30 acres of demesne land, which lie untilld for the reason aforesaid, the herbage [the liberty or right of pasture*



in the forest or in the grounds of another] *whereof is worth yearly 18d. Thirty oxgangs [an ancient measure of land] of land, which lie untilled for the cause aforesaid, the herbage whereof is worth 15s 6d a year. Sixteen acres of demesne meadow, worth yearly 3s and no more, for the too great abundance of meadow and pasture in those parts. Four cottages, which yield yearly 2s. One water mill worth yearly 13s 4d. Pleas and perquisites of the court of Appleby and Langton, worth yearly 4s*.  
*'And after the death of John lord Clifford, in the 10 Hen 5 [1423] the inquisition finds that at Langton there are 10 messuages worth nothing in issues above reprises; 40 oxgangs of land at 3s 4d each; fourscore acres of meadow, at 6d each; water mill, 13s 4d; one fulling mill, 6s 8d; one hundred acres of pasture at one penny each*'.

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

Farmers listed at Langton: -  
George Brass [Langton Field]  
Ralph Brass  
William Brass  
John Sedgwick [Langton Gate]

#### **1841 Census**

Dodd family at Kirkber  
J Thompson and T Thompson (father and son) and 2 servants at Langton Farm  
J Sedgwick at Langton Gate

#### **Directory of Westmorland with Furness and Cartmel 1849**

Ralph Brass, farmer, Langton, Bongate [Langton Field]  
George Brass, farmer, Langton, Bongate [Langton Field]  
John B Sedgwick, yeoman, Langton [Langton Gate]  
Thos Thompson, farmer, Langton, Bongate [Langton Farm]

#### **History, Topography and Directory of Westmorland – Mannex & Co 1851**

*'The parish of St Michael, or, as it is commonly called, Bongate, is about five miles long and two and a half broad, is bounded on the east by the parishes of Warcop and Romaldkirk, in Yorkshire, on the south by the former and St Lawrence, and on the west and north by those of Kirby Thore, Marton and Dufton. It is divided into the townships of Bongate (which includes Langton), Crackenthorpe, Hilton and Murton, and its annual value is about £7000. The arable land in these parishes is generally fertile, and on the banks of the river Eden are many rich pastures and pleasant dwellings*'.  
*'Langton is a hamlet and joint township with Bongate, one mile and a half east of Appleby. There was once a populous village here which was burned by the Scots in the reign of Edward II [1307-1327], and also a church or chapel at a place still called Kirkbergh, a farm which is held independently of the manor, except the payment of 2s cornage. The Earl of Thanet is lord of the manor, which in 1327, was found by*

*inquisition to be worth nothing, for want of tenants, there being only four cottages and a water-mill in the whole manor'.*

Ralph Brass, farmer, Langton, Bongate [Langton Field]  
George Brass, farmer, Langton, Bongate  
John B Sedgwick, yeoman, Langton [Gate]  
Thos Thompson, farmer, Langton, Bongate [Langton Farm]

#### **1858 Post Office Directory of Westmorland**

This directory lists people by surname; therefore the names of those residing at Langton would be required.

J Sedgwick, farmer, Langton, Bongate [Langton Gate]  
No T Thompson listed in this directory at Langton

#### **Post Office Directory of Westmorland and Cumberland 1858**

Listed at Langton: -  
John Sedgwick, farmer  
James Wills, farmer  
[Kerr family at Langton Field]

#### **Slater's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1869**

No entries for Langton under Appleby

#### **1871 Census**

Hebson family at Langton Farm  
Susan Parsley and family at Langton Gate  
Kerr family at Langton Field

#### **Directory of Westmorland 1885**

J Hebson, Langton  
Anthony Metcalfe, Langton  
George Taylor, Langton field

#### **Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1897**

Gilbert Davidson, farm bailiff to Wm Scott Fulton esq., JP, Langton field  
Luke Parsley, farmer [Langton Gate]

#### **1891 Census**

Hebson family at Langton Farm  
Parsley family at Langton Gate  
Eccleston's at Langton Field



**Kelly's Directory of Westmorland 1906 – 1907**

Those listed at Langton: -

John Hebson, farmer [Langton Farm]

Luke Parsley, farmer

Threlkeld Bros, farmers, Langton field

Coupland Beck is a hamlet about 2 miles south-east of Appleby. On the Hilton side of the beck is a carding and spinning mill.

**Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1910**

*'Langton – is a hamlet, 1 ½ miles east of Appleby, in the civil parish of Murton, but in the ecclesiastical parish of St Michael's, Appleby, and once a populous village, but was burned by the Scots in the reign of Edward II. Lord Hothfield is lord of the manor and principal landowner'.*

Those listed at Langton: -

Henry Du Vernet Begbie, Langton-field

Hebson & Parsley, farmers

Luke Parsley

Threlkeld Bros, farmers, Langtonfield

**Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1921**

Thomas Ewin, farmer, Langtonfield

Joseph Hebson, farmer, Langton [Farm]

Harold Ward, farmer, Langton

**Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1929**

Jsp Waller Bell, farmer, Langton field [listed as a farm over 150 acres]

Albt Ewin, farmer, Langton

Joseph Hebson, farmer, Langton

**Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1934**

Listed at Langton: -

Jsp Waller Bell, farmer, Langton field [listed as farm over 150 acres]

Albt Ewin, farmer, Langton

Joseph Hebson, farmer, Langton [Farm]

**Commons Register – CL27 (Hilton Fell) and CL28 (Brackenber Moor)**

1968 – Lists Luke Thomas Leslie Hebson as having rights on the above commons for 30 ewes and followers, 4 horses and 4 foals up to one year old. The rights were

attached to a single field (OS plot no.391 on the OS map 1915 edition of the parish of Murton).

**Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society**

Second Series

Volume LXVI 1966

‘Cumberland and Westmorland Lay Subsidies for 1332’

Langton is mentioned in the Appendix

In 1332 there were seven taxpayers in Langton, total assessment of £13.10s.

Names of the householders with the highest assessment: -

David de Graystok and Bertram de Langton

Volume XCII 1992

‘Murton Great Field, Near Appleby’ – Blake Tyson

Mentions that a Mary Blackett married a John Day of Langton on 17<sup>th</sup> December 1794

**CRO – P 1703 DAY – Will of Henry Day of Langton 1703**

Included in the list of items are four pairs of fulling shears valued at £1s.10s.0d

The Hebson family were tenants of Appleby Castle. In c.1962 the farm was sold off and bought by a timber merchant from North Yorkshire. The farm was bought by Mr Armitage in 1972 with 5 acres of land. When Mr Hebson had the farm he had a dairy herd, sheep, pigs and provided riding facilities. The acreage of the farm was approximately 110 acres.

Historic Environment Records for Langton Farm and environs: -

<b>Ref No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
40296	Langton Farm
3950	Langton Deserted Medieval Village [site of]
3466	Brackenber Settlement Cropmark, Murton
6967	Field System/Cropmarks at Murton
3473	Appleby Golf Course Signal Station [Roman]
15896	Hilton Beck Barrow, Murton
16998	Murton Enclosure Cropmark, Murton
16929	Chisel Find, Brackenber Moor
15897	Coupland Woollen Mill, Murton [site of]