

GREYSTONE HOUSE, SKELTON, CUMBRIA



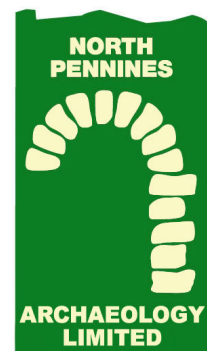
BUILDING RECORDING REPORT

CP. No: 864/09

16/04/2009

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

In April 2009, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Mr D Hodgkinson to undertake an archaeological building recording project of two redundant farm buildings at Greystone House, Skelton, Cumbria (NY 4373 3562), prior to the proposed conversion to holiday cottages (Planning Application No. 3/08/0925).

The two buildings are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, and therefore date to at least the mid-19th century. Consequently the structures are considered to be of some architectural and historical interest and are recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER Ref: 43147).

A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken to place the property and site of Greystone House into its historical context. The assessment involved the consultation of historical mapping and published and unpublished material housed at Carlisle Record Office and Carlisle Local Studies Library.

The rapid desk-based assessment revealed that Greystone House appears to have been known historically as the Salutation Inn. The property is shown on historical mapping from the 1860s as such, although a Salutation Inn existed in Skelton from at least the 1820s. By the early 20th century the Salutation Inn appears to have ceased to exist, and the property reverted to a small farm. The farm buildings (West Barn and East Byre) are present on the 1840 Tithe Map along with a north range and small structures close to the house. After 1925, the South Range was constructed forming the southern boundary of the farmyard. Greystone House historically was owned by the Cowper family who initially lived at Unthank, but later at Carleton Hall near Penrith.

The building recording project revealed that the West Barn is a typical example of a small threshing barn, constructed for the hand-flail threshing of crops, with storage bays to either side of a central threshing floor. The East Byre consists of two separate cow houses with hayloft above, typical of a small farmstead. Although they did not form part of the present survey other buildings on the site were photographed and surveyed to provide a more comprehensive account of the property. To the north of the farmyard is a cart shed, or shelter shed for cattle, with loose boxes to one end. The possibility that these may have been used for horses and carts using the inn has been considered. The South Range consists of a byre constructed in the 20th century, with an earlier privy to one end and wash-house to the other. The house is an example of a double-pile dwelling typical of the period between 1770 and 1850. A building located between the main house and the West Barn (now forming part of the house) was noted to have been agricultural in original possibly serving as a stable with granary above, although again the possibility that it was utilised by patrons of the inn has been considered.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr and Mrs D Hodgkinson for commissioning the project and for their assistance and hospitality during the fieldwork, and Graeme Rae of GR Architects for providing the drawings.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Stephen White, Carlisle Library Local Studies, staff at Carlisle Record Office and Jo Mackintosh and Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service.

The building survey was undertaken by Fiona Wooler. The report was written by Fiona Wooler. The project was managed by Matthew Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matt Town.

1 INTRODUCTION AND SITE LOCATION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In April 2009, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Mr D Hodgkinson to undertake an archaeological building recording project of two redundant farm buildings at Greystone House, Skelton, Cumbria (NY 4373 3562), prior to the proposed conversion of the buildings to holiday cottages (Planning Application Ref: 3/08/0925).
- 1.1.2 The scheme affects two ranges of redundant farm buildings (east and west barns) which are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, and therefore date to at least the mid-19th century. Consequently they are considered to be of some architectural and historic interest and are recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER Ref: 43147). The HER entry at present simply records the site as '*Un-named farmstead shown on the 6" First Edition Ordnance Survey map 1867*'.
- 1.1.3 Prior to the conversion of the buildings, Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council, had requested that a programme of archaeological building recording was to be undertaken in the form of a Level 2 Building Survey¹, as described by English Heritage².
- 1.1.4 The Level 2 building recording survey was undertaken by Fiona Wooler on the 14th April 2009.

1.2 SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1 The village of Skelton is located approximately 8km to the north-west of Penrith and c.4.5km to the north of Greystoke, to the south side of the main road from Penrith to Wigton (B5305) (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 Greystone House is situated to the north side of the village of Skelton, on the east side of the road between Swinburn Farm to the south, and Townend Farm to the north (Figure 2).

¹ Parsons, J, 2009

² English Heritage, 2006

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Mr D Hodgkinson, for an archaeological building recording of the existing agricultural buildings, and a rapid desk-based assessment of the study area. Following acceptance of the project design by Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Office, Cumbria County Council, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standard and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Prior to the commencement of the Level 2 building survey at Greystone House, a rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to establish the buildings historic context and to provide details, where known, on the building's architects, builders, patron and owners.

2.2.2 The rapid desk-based assessment also involved the consultation of historical maps, unpublished material and published sources housed at Carlisle Record Office and Carlisle Library Local Studies. Local historical journals were also consulted, in particular the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*.

2.2.3 The rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*³.

³ IfA, 2001a

2.3 BUILDING RECORDING

2.3.1 A Level 2 building survey of the two redundant farm buildings at Greystone House, Skelton was undertaken, according to the standard and guidance set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2001b) and English Heritage (2006). A Level 2 survey is a *descriptive record* of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record, or to gather data for a wider project. This level of survey requires the inspection, description and photography of the exterior and interior of the buildings. The record will present conclusions regarding the buildings development and use⁴.

2.3.2 The survey includes:

- a written description of the buildings, including their plan, form, function, age, development sequence and construction material. A description of the building's landscape and historic context will also be considered.
- a digital photographic record of the buildings, and their relationship with other structures and the surrounding landscape. A selection of the digital photographs are included within this report for illustrative purposes.
- a ground plan of the buildings noting the location of structural features of historic significance.
- elevation and cross-section drawings provided by the architects.

2.4 THE ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, transfer and Curation*⁵. Arrangements will be made for the long-term storage of the archive in an appropriate repository.

2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and Cumbria County Council, supports the **Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project under the unique identifier **northpen-57986**.

⁴ English Heritage, 2006, Page 14

⁵ Brown, D.H, 2007

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 3.1.1 The earliest map consulted during the desk-based assessment was Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland 1774 (surveyed 1770). This map shows the general layout of Skelton as it was at this date, with properties fronting two roads, and the church located to the south-east. No notable houses are annotated within the village of Skelton at this date, although small vignettes of houses are shown at 'Hardrigg Hall' to the north and 'Allanby Hall' to the west of the village. To the west of Skelton is 'Graystock Park', with the village of 'Graystock' and 'Graystoke Castle' (with the name Sir Charles Howard Esq) annotated to the south. To the east of Skelton is 'Hutton Hall' shown with the name 'Fletcher Esq'. No major water courses are shown to flow through the village of Skelton; the closest is located to the west and flows southwards to join the River Petteril close to Blencow. The nearest water mill to Skelton is shown to be at Leathes. Although one property is shown on the east side of the road leading into Skelton from the north, it is not possible to note from the scale of this map if this represents what is now known as Greystone House (Figure 4).
- 3.1.2 Enclosure Maps and Awards were produced from c.1770 as land which had previously been waste or common was taken into cultivation. Although an Enclosure Map does exist at Carlisle Record Office, the index notes that it does not show the village; therefore the map was not consulted during the rapid desk-based assessment.
- 3.1.3 The earliest map consulted which provides any detail regarding individual properties in Skelton is the Tithe Map and Award which dates to 1840 (Figure 5). Tithe Maps and the accompanying Awards were produced following the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836. They are useful for providing information on land ownership, occupancy, field names, acreage and state of cultivation. On this map it would appear that several buildings are shown in the location of Greystone House, and are allotted the Plot No. 355. John Cowper Esq. owned this plot at this date, the occupier was John Warwick and the plot is described as 'homestead'. What is interesting about the information provided by the Tithe Map is that the farm (Greystone House) appears to have very little land associated with it, as is often noted elsewhere. The only plots listed under the occupancy of John Warwick are No's 355, 352, 350 and 351, all located within close proximity to each other. The following table lists the various plot numbers around what is now known as Greystone House:

Plot Number	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Acreage
355	John Cowper Esq	John Warwick	Homestead	0a 1r 20p
352	"	"	Garth	0a 1r 30p
351	"	"	Garth	0a 1r 30p
350	"	"		
354	"	John Smith	Cottage and garden	0a 0r 11p
353	"	Thomas Bainbridge	Croft	5a 2r 7p
358	"	John Harrison	Cottage and garden	0a 0r 26p
348 and 349	Richard Hartness	Richard Hartness	Croft and homestead	

Further information provided in the Award shows that in 1840 John Cowper Esq. owned several farms and land in and around Skelton, although interestingly few are over 50 acres in size. The following table details the farms owned by John Cowper, although in most cases they are listed in the Award by occupier names rather than the names by which they are now known:

Schedule of farms and land owned by John Cowper Esq. as listed in the Tithe Award 1840

Name	Acreage (acre, rood and perch)
Un-named farm at Skelton	10a 0r 34p
Un-named farm at Skelton	19a 3r 17p
Un-named farm at Skelton	3a 2r 0p
Skelton - Jollifees	22a 2r 33p
Skelton - Turners	2a 2r 12p
Skelton - Nelsons	14a 1r 28p
Pearson's Aldby	3a 2r 0p
Kirkrigg	4a 2r 0p
Graham's Aldby	1a 0r 0p

Name	Acreage (acre, rood and perch)
Middleton Hall	26a 1r 33p
Skelton Lands	26a 1 r 33p
Skelton Inn	33a 0r 0p
Skelton	11a 2r 13p
Skelton Inn	25a 1r 0p
Skelton	62a 1r 20p
Skelton	50a 2r 20p
Lamonby	54a 3r 7p
Unthank	9a 3r 32p
Unthank – Railton’s	2a 2r 24p
Unthank – Smith’s	7a 1r 34p
Unthank – Nelson’s	4a 3r 38p
Unthank – Story’s	10a 1r 23p
Unthank – Howson’s	17a 1r 4p
Skelton	6a 1r 30p

The two ‘Inns’ referred to in the above list presumably include the Salutation Inn, although the acreage for each of the ‘Inns’ is far greater than the acreage listed for what is now known as Greystone House, under the occupancy of John Warwick. The Tithe Award includes information regarding the total amount of land subject to Tithes in 1840, with 2000 acres of arable land in the parish, 950 acres of meadow or pasture land and 50 acres of wood land. Glebe land belonging to the Reverend John Dayman totalled 33 acres in 1840.

- 3.1.4 The First Edition Ordnance Survey maps, which date to the 1860s, are the first cartographic source to provide accurate information on the topography of an area. The 6” scale of the First Edition Ordnance Survey is reproduced here as Figure 6 and the 25” (which shows the site of Greystone House in greater detail) is reproduced here as Figure 7.
- 3.1.5 The 6” version of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (which was surveyed in 1860 and published in 1867) clearly shows the distinctive triangular layout of the roads around Skelton, with the centre of the village

itself located in the south-east corner. The church is shown as slightly separated from the settlement to the east, and set within an oval enclosure. Other annotated features within Skelton at this date include an Endowed School, Phoenix Hall, The Rectory and several 'wells'. The property now known as Greystone House appears to be labeled 'Salutation Inn' with buildings fronting the main road from the north, and further buildings to the north and east, characteristic of a courtyard farmstead. The Dog and Gun public house is not labeled on this map, however to the north of Skelton at Skelton Road Ends, the Sun Inn is shown (Figure 6).

- 3.1.6 The 25" version of the First Edition Ordnance map dates to c.1865 and provides a clearer picture of the buildings at Greystone House at this date (Figure 7). On the opposite side of the road to the property the site of a 'well' is shown. To the south of the Salutation Inn, and to the west of the Endowed School, one of the farm buildings at Musgrave Hall has what appears to be an apsidal gin-case or horse-engine house against its south elevation, confirming that arable production formed part of the agricultural economy of the area at this date. A smithy is annotated within the triangular area to the north of the Endowed School. Located in a separate source at Carlisle Record Office is a Schedule which lists the various plot numbers shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Plot 210 (0.498 acres) is listed as a 'house, gardens etc'. Plots 208, 209, 211, 212, 214 and 215 (all located within close proximity to Greystone House) are all listed as being under arable production in the 1860s⁶.
- 3.1.7 By the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map in 1900 the small building to the north of the Salutation Inn is annotated as 'Methodist Chapel (Primitive)'. Very little appears to have changed in the form of the buildings at the Salutation Inn since the 1860s. A further 'Inn' is shown to the south of Greystone House, which is presumably the 'Dog and Gun' (Figure 8).
- 3.1.8 By 1925 the buildings which now form Greystone House are no longer labeled as the 'Salutation Inn' suggesting it had ceased to function as an inn by this date. An 'Inn' is labeled to the south, west of Musgrave Hall, which is still presumably the 'Dog and Gun' although it is not referred to as such. The Toppin Memorial Hall has been constructed by this date on the opposite side of the road to Greystone House. The buildings at Greystone House appear to remain the same as they were in 1900 (Figure 9).
- 3.1.9 The Ordnance Survey map of 1972 shows that further buildings, presumably prefabricated, have been erected to the east and north of the existing structures at Greystone House (which is labeled as such on this map). Part of

⁶ Clark, G, Undated (CRO)

the north range of buildings is annotated at 'Chapel Cottage', with a benchmark recording a height above sea level as 221.42m. (Figure 10).

3.2 PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

- 3.2.1 The earliest source consulted during the rapid desk-based assessment was Thomas Denton's *Perambulation of Cumberland 1687-1688*, in which he noted that Skelton, was also referred to as '*scales or shields town where in former times the country people had their sheep, swine and milk-beats adjoined within the forest and had severall shields and cottages to rest in whilest they gather of them the summers profits*'⁷. The place name 'Skelton' may have derived from several sources; according to Bulmer's Directory of 1901, Skelton was probably a contraction of *Scaletown* which is supposed to have derived its name from the Norse word signifying a cattle shed or shepherd's hut⁸. Writing in 1915, however, Sedgfield suggested that the name derived from the Old English⁹ to mean 'crag' or 'precipice', with the second element, the Old English *tūn* meaning 'enclosure'¹⁰. Lee suggests the place name may probably mean '*farm on a ledge or ridge from a dialectal work skelf, related to the Old English scylfe*'¹¹. In the 14th century shielings (*skalinga*), i.e. temporary shelters occupied by herdsmen during the summer grazing of stock, are known to have existed in Skelton Wood¹², therefore it is possible that Bulmer's suggestion may be correct.
- 3.2.2 On its early history, T H B Graham noted that the village of Skelton, located in Inglewood Forest, was parcel of the barony of Levington (Kirklington) granted by Henry I to Richer de Boivall, subject to the yearly payment of £4. 8s. 2 ½ d for cornage. There is reference in the 13th century to a manor house with gardens at Skelton, however Graham also quotes from a document of 1299 '*there is neither chief messuage, garden nor pigeon-house there*'.
- 3.2.3 In the 12th century Henry II created Inglewood as one of the largest royal forests in the country, which included what is now the parish of Skelton. As a hunting ground the area was probably uninhabited, except for a few settlements around the edges. The Law of the Forest was rigidly enforced to protect the deer and other animals. In the reign of Henry III, 200 harts and 200 hinds were killed in successive years and in 1279 Edward I and his party

⁷ Denton, T, 1687-1688, Page 293

⁸ Bulmer, T & Co, 1901, Page 476

⁹ Old English = the language spoken by the Anglo-Saxons from the 6th to the 12th centuries (Lee 1998)

¹⁰ Sedgfield, W.J, 1915, Page 101

¹¹ Lee, J, 1998, Page 77

¹² Graham, T.H.B, 1930, Page 38

killed 400 harts and hinds in one day. No forest land could be cultivated and the felling of trees and the construction of huts was not allowed¹³.

- 3.2.4 St Michael's Church at Skelton has a 14th century west tower, with a nave containing thin round-arched windows dating to 1794, and an east window of 1879¹⁴. Also of medieval origin in the locality is the pele tower which forms part of Hardrigg Hall, to the north of the village. According to Salter the tower was built by the Southaik family in the late 14th or early 15th century¹⁵. With regard to inhabitants at Skelton in the medieval period, Winchester refers to a malster and a weaver listed in the parish in the 13th century¹⁶.
- 3.2.5 By the 16th century the interest in royal hunting preserves had declined and the open land between the Petteril and the Caldew rivers became open common grazing land. This continued up until the second half of the 18th century when the land to the north of Skelton consisted of 4000 acres of common¹⁷. In 1767 and 1787 the enclosing of this land took place, a major consequence of which was the massive conversion to enclosed fields and the creation of new farms. One new estate created at this time was the Carleton-Cowper estate at Skelton (Unthank House), which through the purchase of newly enclosed land acquired 2199 acres in the first half of the 19th century. Joseph Cowper, grandson of a Skelton farmer and elder son of the steward at Hutton-in-the-Forest, prospered as a partner in Curtis and Cowper Warehousemen in London. Through family inheritances the estate passed to Frederic along with the Carleton estate. Unthank House is located on an allotment created from the Skelton enclosure, and was constructed in 1832 by Joseph Cowper¹⁸.
- 3.2.6 The newly enclosed lands around Skelton were producing crops such as wheat, barley, peas although oats was the main production according to Hutchinson writing at the end of the 18th century. He noted that the soil in the area was cold and wet, rising from clay, and that it was not suitable for turnips or potatoes. With regard to animals, he noted that 600 sheep were summered on Patterdale and Penrith fells, and wintered within the parish and that '*about 220 cows are kept, 180 young cattle and 30 foals on an average yearly*'. The following are observations on several aspects of the parish as noted by Hutchinson:

Fuel – Chiefly coals from Warnell Fell

¹³ Skelton Parish Council, c.2000, Page 3

¹⁴ Pevsner, N, 2002, Page 189

¹⁵ Salter, M, 2002, Page 57

¹⁶ Winchester, A.J.L, 1987, Page 67

¹⁷ Hutchinson, W, 1794-1797, Page 515

¹⁸ Skelton Parish Council, c.2000, Page 6

Game – Hares and partridges

Roads – The principal one leading from Penrith to Wigton

Rivers – None, some small brooks

Quarries – Red and white freestone, but will not dress well, also limestone

Wood – About 20 acres of ash and birch wood

Tenures – Parcel of the parish is of customary tenure, the rest freehold under the Duke of Devonshire and Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane

Antiquities – About 20 years ago a cairn was opened at Loaden How, in which two urns were found, containing bones and ashes, with a small cup in each, some of the remains of an enormous size

Buildings – IN general good, about 12 new houses on the inclosed wastes

'This parish, in the year 1781, contained 135 houses and 687 inhabitants'¹⁹

- 3.2.7 Writing in 1829, the parish of Skelton was described by Parson and White: *'[The parish] is about 5 miles long and 2 broad, and is bounded by Hutton, Newton-Reigny, Greystock and Castle-Sowerby parishes. The soil is cold and wet, rising from clay. The common, containing nearly 4000 acres, was enclosed in the year 1767. Limestone and coarse red and white freestone are found here, and the road Penrith to Wigton traverses to the north side of the parish. Some of the farms are of customary tenure and the rest are freeholds, held under Sir F F Vane the Duke of Devonshire and the Hon. Henry Howard, to whom the manorial rights belong, the manor being divided in the 12th century between the three heiresses of the Boywill family'²⁰*. Within the directory in this publication John Warwick is listed as 'victualler', Salutation. Neither him, or indeed anyone else are listed as a farmer at Greystone House, therefore it appears firstly that the farm did not have the name Greystone House at this date (as already noted from historical mapping) and secondly that John Warwick was not classed as a farmer as well. There are several farmers listed in Skelton who have no farm name attributed to them, therefore it is possible that the farm buildings were being used by a different person, although this could not be confirmed from trade directory evidence. There is another public house listed at Skelton in 1829, this is the Weary Sportsman, run by Richard Hogg (also listed as parish clerk). According to the Skelton Parish Histories, the Dog and Gun was previously known as The Weary Sportsman²¹.

- 3.2.8 Several trade directories dating to the 19th and 20th centuries were sampled for any reference to the Salutation Inn or indeed to Greystone House, these

¹⁹ Hutchinson, W, 1794-1797, Page 516

²⁰ Parson and White, 1829, Page 513

²¹ Skelton Parish Council, c.2000, Page 18

are listed in Appendix 1. It would appear from trade directory evidence that the Salutation Inn ceased to exist between 1901 when it is listed with Miss M Wetherall as victualler, and 1910 when it is not referred to (although it must be noted that the trade directories were similar to modern 'Yellow Pages' and consequently not every business may have included themselves). Greystone House is not named until the 1954 Cumberland Directory.

- 3.2.9 As it was known from historical mapping and trade directory evidence that Greystone House was formerly an inn, the licensing records housed at Carlisle Record Office were consulted for any reference to the Salutation Inn. There were only two sets of records for Leath Ward, one dating to the years 1822 and 1823 and the other to the years 1872-1873. In the years 1822-23, there are several 'Salutation Inns' listed in Leath Ward (in which Skelton was historically located). None of these were specifically noted to have been located at Skelton, however an entry listed in 1822 and 1823 refers to a John Warwick as victualler at the Salutation Inn, with a 'place of abode' listed as Skelton (CRO Ref: QL 3/6). It has already been noted that a John Warwick ran the Salutation Inn at Skelton in 1829, and is listed as being the occupier of the property on the 1840 Tithe Map; therefore it is likely that John Warwick was the occupant in 1822 and 1823. The list of licenses dating to 1872-1873 refers to three public houses at Skelton in 1872 (CRO Ref: QPL/28):

Guide Post House, Skelton – John Hartness

Salutation, Skelton – Thomas Bell

Dog and Gun – Ann Robinson

The Guide Post House is not referred to in any of the trade directories around this period; John Hartness is however listed at the Sun, Skelton Road Ends in Slater's Directory of Cumberland 1876. It is not known if this is the same establishment (referred to by two different names) or if a John Hartness moved to the Sun from the unidentified 'Guide Post House'.

- 3.2.10 Census Records were sampled for any reference to the Salutation at Skelton; information was also kindly provided by Mrs Hodgkinson from previous consultations of the Census. The 1861 Census records a Thomas Bell aged 43 as a victualler at Skelton; although it does not mention the name 'Salutation' it is known from trade directory evidence that a Thomas Bell was the occupier of the Salutation in 1847 and 1869 (see Appendix 1). At this date Thomas Bell (who was born at Skelton) occupied the property along with his wife Ann, and his four children Thomas (13), Jane (11), Uriah (10) and Ann (5). The 1871 Census records Thomas Bell at the Salutation Inn, aged 53, licensed victualler and labourer, along with his wife Ann, son Thomas (23) and daughter Ann. By 1881, Thomas appears to have died, as Ann is described as a widow aged 64, innkeeper. Also occupying the property at

this date was her son Uriah, aged 30 and described as a gardener, daughter Ann (25) and Thomas Warwick, aged 45, brother to householder (agricultural labourer). In 1891, John Dick aged 30 (born in Scotland) is recorded as 'innkeeper' at the Salutation Inn along with his wife Francis (born at Morland). William Young and his family are listed as being occupants of the Dog and Gun Inn at this date. No record could be found in the 1901 Census for the Salutation, although it may not necessarily have been listed as such as many properties are simply listed as 'Skelton'. The Dog and Gun is referred to with Thomas Simpson noted as innkeeper and agricultural labourer.

- 3.2.11 Writing in 1860, Whellan noted that the principal landowners in the parish of Skelton at that date were Sir H R F Vane; Messrs Frederic Cowper, Carleton Hall; John Toppin, Skelton; George Dawson Armstrong, Unthank; Thomas Hutton of Penrith and Mrs Jackson²². In the 1873 Return of Owners of Land (Cumberland), F Cowper of Penrith is listed as owning 2199 acres of land²³; he was therefore a major landowner in the county during this period.
- 3.2.12 In the Skelton Parish Histories, it is noted that older residents of the village remembered the Salutation Inn at Greystone House, and that the Sun Inn at Skelton Road End closed in 1920. It also refers to a further inn at Barethorne Cottage, beside the former Police House²⁴, although the only as yet unidentified 'inn' is the Guide Post already mentioned. It is possible that an inn or possibly a beer house may have existed which may not necessarily have been listed in any trade directories.
- 3.2.13 Greystone House ceased to function as a working farm approximately 50 years ago²⁵.

²² Whellan, W, 1860, Page 623

²³ Authors Own CD-Rom entitled '1873 Return of Owners of Land'

²⁴ Skelton Parish Council, c.2000, Page 18

²⁵ *Pers. comm.* Mr D Hodgkinson

4 BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The present building survey at Greystone House is concerned with two redundant farm buildings; the 'West Barn' and the 'East Barn'. As the 'East Barn' was actually historically used as a byre with hayloft above, it will be referred to within this report as the 'East Byre'.
- 4.1.2 Two further ranges exist at Greystone House, which although they do not form part of the present proposed development, they were an integral part of the former farmstead and consequently they will be considered below and referred to as the North Range and the South Range (see Figure 3). Access to the house was kindly provided by Mr and Mrs Hodgkinson, therefore the plan form of the present house will be considered along with a former stable and possible granary to the north, which was incorporated into the dwelling in the 1970s.

4.2 THE WEST BARN - EXTERIOR

- 4.2.1 The West Barn is orientated north-south and is aligned with the house (Plate 1 and Figure 11). The west elevation faces the main road into Skelton from the north, whilst the east elevation faces into the former farmyard. The building measures c.12.20 metres in length, 5.50 metres in width and the walls measure c.0.50 metres thickness.
- 4.2.2 The West Barn is a two-storey structure constructed from roughly coursed rubble sandstone masonry, with alternating long and short quoins on the corners of the north elevation. The roof is laid of slate on the west facing side, with three courses of sandstone tiles at eaves level, whilst the east facing side of the roof is mainly of sandstone tiles apart from three courses of slate at the top of the roof, below the ridge tiles. Sandstone tiles are a common roofing material observed on traditional Cumbrian buildings. Stone tiles were generally pegged by an oak peg (or sheep bones in the Lake District) to a stout lath, which was in turn pegged to the rafters. The tops of the tiles were generally rounded, presumably to help reduce weight, and the size of the tiles reduced further up the roof. They were used on simple broad surfaces, such as those on the roof of the West Barn at Greystone House²⁶. Brunskill notes the prevalence of sandstone tiles for roofing in the Eden Valley and the Solway Plain, compared to slate in the Lake District or the

²⁶ Brunskill, R.W, 2000, Page 90

gritstone flags of the Pennine regions²⁷. It was only with the coming of the railways in the middle of the 19th century, that slate could be more easily distributed and gradually replaced the traditional stone flags.

- 4.2.3 The west elevation of the West Barn faces the road into Skelton. It contains a central doorway with surround of well-dressed masonry blocks (Plate 3 and Figure 11). This doorway is positioned almost in line with the large doorway in the east elevation (see Figure 3), suggesting it may have acted as a winnowing door. Also along this elevation are ventilation slits, four at ground floor level, and five at the upper level. These ventilation slits measure *c.*10cm in width externally, *c.*84cm high and *c.*24cm internally. Ventilation slits such as these are a common feature of Cumbrian farmsteads constructed from masonry. They were used to allow ventilation into the building; although Brunskill notes that this was only necessary to a limited extent, with corn generally being stored dry and requiring much less ventilation than hay²⁸. Most of the ventilation slits in the West Barn have been blocked up with bricks (Plate 4). The west elevation of this building retains some evidence of having been whitewashed. It was noted that there was no evidence observed at the time of survey for a vertical construction break between the West Barn and part of what is now the house, although such a break could be concealed beneath the render of the house. It was also noticeable that the roof height of the adjoining section of the house was higher (Plate 2).
- 4.2.4 The north gable of the West Barn contains four blocked ventilation slits, and close to the apex of the gable is a square aperture characteristic of an owl hole (Plates 5 and 6). Owl holes are a common feature in Cumbrian farm buildings, they were included to allow owls to freely enter the structure and control the levels of mice²⁹. It was noticeable at the base of this elevation that larger cobbles have been used to compensate for the decrease in ground level (Plate 5). At the top of this gable sections of the masonry have been replaced with brick with modern mortar suggesting that the roof has had some form of repair recently (Plate 6).
- 4.2.5 The east elevation of the West Barn faces into the former farmyard, and opposes the East Byre (Figures 3 and 11). A modern brick-built single-storey structure was located to the north side of this elevation, but this had been partly demolished by the time of survey, and a further modern structure has recently been located to the south side of the double doorway, although all that betrays the existence of this building is the holes in the east elevation of the barn for the former rafters.

²⁷ Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 191

²⁸ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 43

²⁹ *Ibid*

- 4.2.6 This elevation is dominated by the large double doorway set within a projecting porch or canopy with cheeks, characteristic for a threshing barn (Plate 7). Following the harvesting of cereals from the fields, the cut crop needed to be stored prior to the process of threshing to separate the grain from the stalk. The unprocessed crop would be stored in the barn, or sometimes in a stack close to the barn (often known as a stackyard or rickyard). Until the advent of mechanisation following the invention of the threshing machine in the 1780s, the process of separating the grain from the stalk was undertaken by hand using flails. This process required adequate light, space, height and controlled ventilation, the double doors provided much of this as well as allowing access for loaded carts. The double doors, set within the projecting porch (or canopy with cheeks as described by Brunskill³⁰), protected the internal threshing floor from the elements and provided the maximum length of floor space possible. The double doors in the West Barn appear to be relatively modern and are rebated internally, indicating that they open inwards. The roof of the canopy over the doors is laid in sandstone tiles (Plate 7).
- 4.2.7 To either side of the large double doors are ventilation slits, four to the south (two at ground and two at upper level) with a possible further four to the north, although only two at the upper level could be observed externally due to the remains of the former modern brick-built building (Plate 7). It was noticeable that there was no vertical construction break visible between the West Barn and part of what is now the house, suggesting that the lower section of the dwelling may originally have been agricultural in nature, and contemporary with the barn. Features noted within the exterior and interior of this part of the property will be referred to below (see 4.8 below).

³⁰ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Pages 40-41



Plate 1 – View looking north showing Greystone House with the West Barn at its northern end and the whitewashed walls of Chapel Cottage in the background



Plate 2 – View looking south-east of the north gable and west elevation of the West Barn



Plate 3 – Doorway, west elevation of West Barn (Scale = 2m)

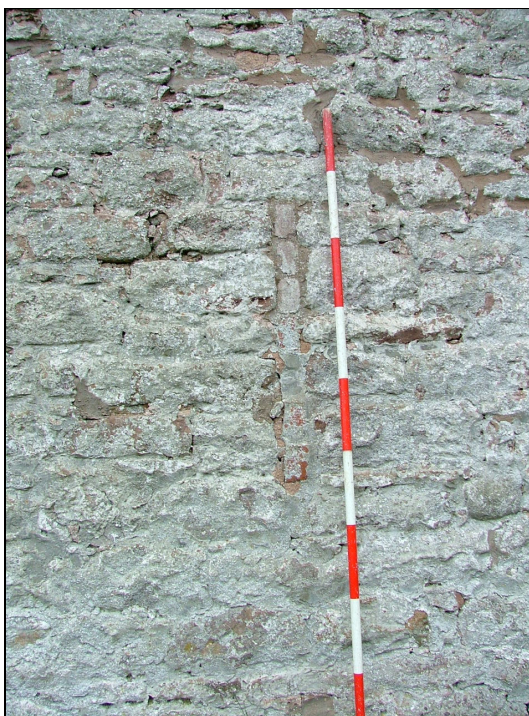


Plate 4 – Detail of one of the ventilation slits, west elevation of West Barn (Scale is in 20cm graduations)



Plate 5 – North gable of West Barn (Scale = 2m)



Plate 6 – Detail of owl hole, north elevation of West Barn



Plate 7 – East elevation of West Barn (Scale = 2m)



Plate 8 – Large double doorway set in a projecting porch, east elevation of West Barn (Scale = 2m)



Plate 9 – East elevation of West Barn and part of the house which appears to be contemporary with the barn (Scale = 2m)

4.3 THE WEST BARN - INTERIOR

4.3.1 The interior of the West Barn could only be accessed via the large double doors in the east elevation at the time of survey. Internally, the West Barn is open to the roof with no internal divisions apart from a fairly ephemeral first floor inserted to the south side. The interior of the building is divided into five bays by four tie-beam roof trusses which sit on top of the walls (Plate 10). To each side of the roof trusses are two rows of purlins which are either trenched (set within a notch in the rafter) or the purlins themselves have had notches cut into them which sit over the rafters. At least one of the purlins displays evidence for re-use from elsewhere (Plate 11). Wooden pegs which fix the principal rafters together were visible in at least one of the roof trusses (Plate 12). There was no evidence for assembly, or carpenter's marks, which are often visible at the ends of tie-beams and rafters although not all of the trusses could be easily observed. The sandstone tiles which cover the majority of the east side of the roof were clearly visible from the inside and it was noted that the tops of the tiles were rounded, with redundant peg holes noted possibly suggesting re-use (Plate 13). There was no evidence of the underside of the roof (beneath the sandstone tiles) having

been torched, i.e. covered to reduce draughts and the penetration of snow (traditionally done with a mixture of clay and hair³¹), however the underside of the slate on the west side of the roof has been covered with a modern mortar (Plate 11).

- 4.3.2 The floor of the West Barn still retains its sandstone flagstones to the central section, whilst the areas to the north and south have no floor covering (Plate 14). This area of flooring, which is in line with the large double doors in the east elevation and the smaller doorway in the west elevation, is characteristic of a threshing floor. The surface needed for threshing by using a hand flail (Plate 15) had to be hard enough to withstand the beating of the flail as well as the weight of a loaded cart, and smooth enough to make sure that the grains could be swept without loss.
- 4.3.3 In the west internal wall is the doorway already noted externally and shown on Plate 3 (Plate 16). It has already been noted that this may have been a winnowing door, which were generally located opposite the double doors. Winnowing was the process in which the grain which had been separated from the stalk by threshing was separated from the chaff using a through draught created from opposing doors, although many barns have no opposing door in which case the winnowing process may have been undertaken outside³². Winnowing involved repeatedly tossing the grain into the air, ideally in a cross breeze, until the lighter unwanted chaff had been blown away leaving the valuable grain to fall to the floor, consequently the direction of the prevailing winds may have influenced the orientation of a threshing barn³³. A recently recorded small threshing barn at Skelton Wood End was also orientated north-south, similar to the West Barn at Greystone House, and also had a possible winnowing door opposing the large double doors³⁴. And a threshing barn at the former Swinburn Farm located just to the south of Greystone House was noted by the author to also be orientated north-south, although its large doorway is in the west elevation and it was not possible to note if there was a winnowing door in the opposing wall.
- 4.3.4 Located within the internal walls of projecting porch which contains the large doorways are niches, one in each side (Plates 17 and 18). It is possible that these niches held candles or oil lights.
- 4.3.5 Located at the apex of the south internal gable of the West Barn is what appears to be the support for a chimney stack (Plate 19). There was no evidence that this related to a fireplace or flue located within the barn itself;

³¹ Brunskill, R.W, 2000, Page 90

³² Lake, J, 1989, Page 23

³³ Kenworthy, A.T, 1988, Page 19

³⁴ Walker, J, 2004

it was therefore presumed to relate to a fireplace within the building to the south which now forms part of the house (see 4.8 below).



Plate 10 – Detail of roof trusses, interior of West Barn



Plate 11 – Detail of one of the purlin ends showing evidence of re-use, West Barn



Plate 12 – Detail of wooden pegs at apex of one of the roof trusses, West Barn



Plate 13 – Detail of east side of West Barn roof showing rounded tops of sandstone tiles and redundant peg holes



Plate 14 – Detail of sandstone flagged floor, central section of West Barn (Scale = 1m)

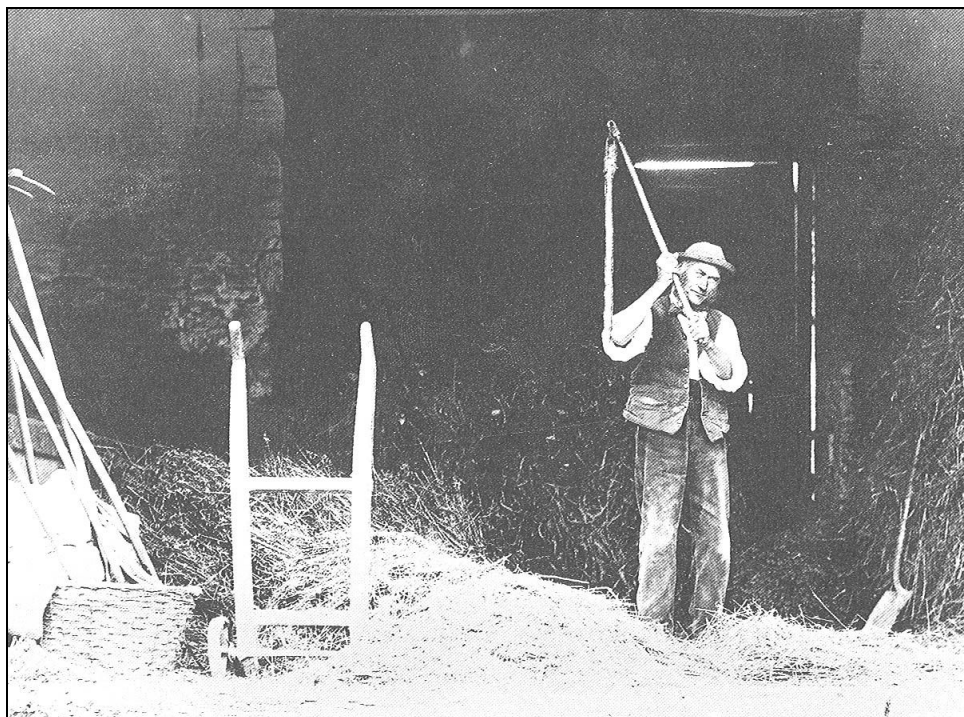


Plate 15 – A man hand threshing in South Cumbria c.1900 (After Denyer, 1991)



Plate 16 – Blocked doorway in west elevation, West Barn (Scale = 2m)



Plate 17 – Niche in projecting porch way, West Barn (Scale is in 20cm graduations)



Plate 18 - Niche in projecting porch way, West Barn (Scale is in 20cm graduations)



Plate 19 – Projecting masonry at apex of south internal gable of West Barn indicative of chimney stack located in the building to the south

4.4 THE EAST BYRE - EXTERIOR

- 4.4.1 The East Byre is a two-storey structure, orientated north-south and which forms the eastern range of the farmyard (Figure 3). To the east of this building are modern farm structures which do not form part of the proposed development and are in different ownership. Consequently it was not possible to photograph and observe the east external elevation of this building.
- 4.4.2 The East Byre is constructed of roughly coursed and squared masonry blocks with alternating long and short quoins, measures c.14.5 metres long, 5.5 metres wide and has a wall thickness of c.0.50 metres (Plate 20). The masonry in this building appears to be laid more regularly than that of the West Byre, suggesting it may not be contemporary. The roof is laid in slate with a single course of sandstone tiles at eaves level on both sides.
- 4.4.3 In the west elevation there are two doorways providing access to two separate byres. The northernmost of these doorways has a surround consisting of alternating long and short blocks of sandstone, which are nicely dressed (Plate 21). Carved into one of the blocks which make up the left-hand jamb are the letters 'T Y'; possibly the initials of a farm worker (Plate 22). Graffiti is common in agricultural buildings, whether carved into the

soft sandstone of a door surround, or scribbled on the back of a door; these initials were, however, the only piece of graffiti observed at Greystone House. The southern doorway appears to be a later enlargement of an existing doorway, now with a sliding door. There are two windows either side of this doorway with four-pane window frames remaining in-situ. These windows have cemented surrounds and appear to be fairly modern, possibly mid-20th century in date. Located beneath the southernmost window is a large concrete water trough (Plate 23).

- 4.4.4 At first floor level in the west elevation of the East Byre there is a doorway with a surround consisting of alternating long and short masonry blocks (Figure 11). This is characteristic of a pitching door, used to transfer hay or straw to the first floor loft over the byres below. The storage of hay or straw over the cow byres provided warmth and insulation for the cows which were housed during the winter months. It has been considered that there may have been an external stone staircase to this first floor doorway; however no scarring was noted which suggests that it may have been used for loading hay into the loft rather than as a granary.
- 4.4.5 The north elevation of the East Byre was difficult to photograph due to the presence of a caravan. The only feature of note was a triangular owl hole of which there is another example in the south gable (see Plate 24). It is interesting that the owl holes in the East Byre are different in form to that already noted in the West Barn, and it may be worth considering (as already suggested by the difference in masonry) if these two buildings are not contemporary.
- 4.4.6 The south gable of the East Byre is largely obscured by the presence of the single-storey South Range; however it was possible to note the triangular owl hole as already observed in the north gable (Plate 24). Just visible on some of the quoins of this elevation is the diagonal line of a former pitched roof (Plate 25). This may have been part of the roofline of a building which was once located against the south gable, possibly the small structure shown on the First to Third Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 7 to 9), in existence prior to the erection of the South Range sometime after 1925. The Second and Third Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 8 and 9) show what appears to be two small defined spaces to the west side of this building, characteristic of pig pens. Therefore it is possible that two pig pens existed against the south gable of the East Byre prior to the construction of the South Range in the 20th century.



Plate 20 – West elevation of East Byre



Plate 21 – Detail of north doorway, west elevation of East Byre (Scale = 2m)



Plate 22 – The initials 'T Y' carved into the left-hand jamb of doorway, west elevation of East Byre



Plate 23 – One of the windows in the west elevation of the East Byre (Scale = 2m)



Plate 24 – View looking north of the south gable of the East Byre with part of the single-storey South Range in the foreground



Plate 25 – The faint line of a former roof just visible on the quoin of the south gable, East Byre (the block work shed in the foreground is in separate ownership)

4.5 THE EAST BYRE - INTERIOR

- 4.5.1 The interior of the East Byre could be accessed via either of the two doorways in the west elevation (Plate 20 and Figure 11). Internally, the East Byre is divided into two by a masonry wall at ground floor level (Figure 3). The north side of the building is presently open to the roof although redundant joist holes in the walls and in the beams indicated that the first floor had extended the full length of the byre at one time. The ground floor walls are limewashed, a common traditional wall covering in agricultural buildings in Cumbria which acted as a disinfectant but which also, as it was not completely impervious to water, allowed the walls to breathe³⁵. The location of the former first floor can easily be observed by the difference of the limewashed walls of the byre and the uncovered walls of the first floor hayloft (Plate 26). Close to the apex of the north internal gable is the triangular owl hole noted above (Plate 27). There was no floor surface at the time of survey, although the remains of cobbling were noted close to the doorway.
- 4.5.2 There is some evidence for the stalls of the north end of the byre in the form of scarring and the presence of water troughs. Five water troughs remain *in-situ* with the site of another shown by scarring in the limewash, suggesting that the north end of the East Byre latterly housed a maximum of six cows. The water troughs have the makers stamp which reads 'Fred Hogg & Son, Engineers Ltd, Superloy, Stockton/Tees' (Plate 28). A cursory on-line search for Fred Hogg & Son did not reveal any information regarding the company.
- 4.5.3 In the east wall of the north section of the East Byre there was a blocked window (Plate 29). Against the internal masonry dividing wall there is a wooden ladder which would have provided access to the hayloft above through a hole in the first floor (Plate 30).
- 4.5.4 On the evidence of the position of the water troughs, it is possible to note that the north end of the East Byre consisted of a central manure channel (which is generally set lower in the floor to the stalls) with stalls either side providing accommodation for a maximum of six cows more latterly. There were no stall dividers remaining *in-situ* in this part of the byre at the time of survey.
- 4.5.5 The south end of the East Byre consists of a central manure channel with cattle stalls to either side set at a higher level to allow for the drainage of manure. The use of concrete in agricultural buildings became increasing prevalent from the late 19th and into the early 20th century. Harvey noted that mass concrete was suitable for basic purposes such as foundations, yards and in particular the floors of the cowhouses 'in which sanitary

³⁵ Jennings, N, 2003, Page 143

*inspectors were increasingly demanding impervious, easily-cleaned surfaces and properly formed and laid dung-channels*³⁶. One concrete stall division remains *in-situ* (Plate 31), with the scarring for another visible in the opposite wall. Redundant mortice holes in the joists for the first floor suggest that the concrete stall dividers replaced timber versions in the same location. Eight ceramic water troughs also survive along each wall, suggesting that, more recently at least, this byre provided accommodation for a maximum of eight cows, two to each stall. In the east wall of this part of this byre is a central blocked doorway, suggesting that land to the east was associated with the farm at one time, and two blocked windows, one either side of the door (Plate 32).

- 4.5.6 A narrow wooden staircase provides access from this byre to the first floor hayloft (Figure 3). At first floor level the pitching door was noted to consist of vertical planks with horizontal battens (Plate 33).



Plate 26 – North internal wall of East Byre showing limewashed walls and redundant joist holes for a former first floor (Scale = 2m)

³⁶ Harvey, N, 1970, Page 198



Plate 27 – North internal gable of East Byre showing triangular owl hole and uncovered walls for former hay loft



Plate 28 – Detail of one of the metal water troughs in the East Byre



Plate 29 – Blocked window, east wall of East Byre (Scale = 2m)



Plate 30 – Wooden ladder against masonry wall which divides the ground floor of the East Byre, formerly provided access to the hayloft above (Scale = 2m)



Plate 31 – Concrete stall divider, south end of East Byre (Scale = 2m)



Plate 32 – Blocked window and doorway, east wall of East Byre (Scale = 2m)



Plate 33 – First floor of East Byre showing pitching door (Scale = 2m)

4.6 THE NORTH RANGE

4.6.1 The North Range forms the northern boundary of the farmyard, with its buildings orientated east-west (Figure 3). It consists of a single-storey building which relates to Greystone House, and Chapel Cottage which is under separate ownership. The North Range appears to be shown on historical mapping from at least 1840, as a building is shown in this location on the Tithe Map of that date (Figure 5). Plot 354 on the Tithe Map appears to represent Chapel Cottage, which in 1840 was also owned by John Cowper but which was occupied by John Smith, and described as ‘cottage and garden’. The North Range was difficult to photograph due to the presence of a caravan and building material. The north side of this range could not be observed as this land is under separate ownership.

4.6.2 The North Range (excluding Chapel Cottage) consists of five equally spaced openings, characteristic of either cart sheds or a cattle shelter shed, with two smaller rooms at the east end (Figure 3). The openings along the south elevation are divided by nicely-dressed sandstone columns (Plates 35 and 36). From the mid-18th century onwards the rapidly increasing number of cattle housed in byres was matched by the increasing number of cattle who spent the whole year in the open. Brunskill notes the cattle included young heifers which were not yet old enough to calve, and young bullocks which were not old enough to be fattened for slaughter. He suggests that there was

no need to house these cattle; however they could not be kept in the fields during the winter as there was no grass and the cold wet ground would not have been of benefit to the stock or the land. Consequently, shelter sheds were used to keep the animals in the farmyard where they were sheltered from the weather and food and water was easily accessible. Shelter sheds were long single-storey buildings which were open-fronted with solid end walls, and one solid long wall. Within the shed were troughs usually arranged along the rear wall, but there were no stall divisions as there were in byres³⁷. The North Range at Greystone House is similar to shelter sheds as described by Brunskill, although there was no evidence at the time of survey for feeding troughs along the rear wall. It is also possible that this range was used for storing carts, especially when it is remembered that Greystone House was formerly the Salutation Inn.

4.6.3 At the east end of the North Range are two rooms, both of which are limewashed internally and contain evidence for housing animals. Both of these rooms have doorways which are rebated internally indicating that the doors opened inwards (Plate 37). The easternmost of these two rooms has a concrete floor, and feeding troughs against the rear wall. Iron tethering bars remain *in-situ* to either side suggesting that this room was used to house a maximum of two animals. The other room also has feeding troughs against the rear wall, but a hay rack also remains *in-situ* against its western wall (Plate 39). This room has evidence for a former doorway which connected it to the shelter/cart shed to the west (Plate 40). It is possible that these rooms were used as stables, or as loose boxes for single cows when sick or calving, or sick or foaling horses. The presence of two tethering bars in each room however does suggest that secure housing of a maximum of two animals, although this may not have been the original function. The evidence for a former doorway between one of these rooms and the shelter/cart shed to the west does suggest a relationship between the two.

4.6.4 In the north wall of the North Range is what appears to be a blocked doorway as noted from the interior (Plate 41). It is not known if this is an original feature or a later insertion; however there is a small building shown against the north side of this range on historical mapping (see Figure 7 for example) and this aperture may have provided access to this structure.

³⁷ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Pages 68 and 70



Plate 34 – View looking east from entrance to farmyard showing Chapel Cottage (whitewashed) with the North range beyond



Plate 35 – External view of one of the sandstone columns, south elevation of North Range (Scale = 2m)



*Plate 36 – Internal view of one of the sandstone columns, south side of North Range
(Scale = 2m)*



*Plate 37 – View looking west along the south elevation of the North Range showing
one of the door surrounds to a stable/loose box*



Plate 38 – Easternmost stable/loose box, North Range (Scale = 2m)



Plate 39 – Hay rack, loose box, North Range



*Plate 40 – Blocked doorway between loose box/stable and shelter shed/cart shed
(Scale = 2m)*



Plate 41 – Possible blocked doorway in north wall of North Range (Scale = 2m)

4.7 THE SOUTH RANGE

- 4.7.1 The South Range is orientated east-west and forms the southern boundary of the farmyard (Figure 3). This range consists of a single-storey byre with a privy at its eastern end and a wash-house containing a set-pot at its western end, close to the house.
- 4.7.2 The byre in the South Range is constructed from roughly coursed rubble masonry and is largely covered in corrugated sheeting, a building material which, along with concrete, became increasingly used on the farmstead from the early 20th century initially as corrugated iron sheeting then asbestos-cement sheeting, which by the early 1930s was '*assuming very great importance in agricultural work*'³⁸. The only sections not laid in corrugated sheeting are the privy and the wash-house at the west end which houses the set-pot, both of which are covered in slate.
- 4.7.3 The byre in the South Range has two windows in the north elevation, similar to those in the East Byre, either side of a sliding door (Plate 42 and Figure 12). The presence of these windows in a building which was constructed at some point after 1925 (as shown by historical mapping) indicates that the windows in the East Byre must have been inserted after this date as well.
- 4.7.4 The south elevation of the South Range faces towards the garden of Greystone House. There is one doorway located approximately mid-way along this elevation (Plate 43). At the eastern end of the range is a further doorway with well-dressed masonry blocks creating its surround, which provides access to a privy. The roof over this privy is not a continuation of the main roof over the byre in this range; therefore it is possible that the privy was in existence prior to the construction of the byre after 1925 and has been incorporated into the newer building. The privy, or what is now known as the toilet, was commonly situated away from the main house, often on a downward slope to allow for easier cleaning, and presumably located to reduce foul odours blowing towards the house. Prior to the advent of mains water supply, the separate earth-closet (privy) was a common feature on the Cumbrian farmstead. Denyer has suggested that there was a relationship between the location of a privy and pig sties, and refers to a 1798 document which mentions a '*pig-sty, necessary [privy] and ashes house*' at Knipe Fold, Hawkshead³⁹. Dawson also refers to the occurrence of pig sty and privy together although the reason for this relationship is not clear. He also notes that pig-sties and privy were also associated with a hen house⁴⁰. It is interesting to note that up until 1925 pig

³⁸ Harvey, N, 1970, Page 199

³⁹ Denyer, S, 1991, Page 108

⁴⁰ Dawson, J, 1997, Page 36

sties may have been in existence at the south end of the East Byre as already noted. Consequently the privy which survives today may have formed part of the small group of buildings prior to the construction of the South Range after 1925. The privy at Greystone House consists of two holes set in a wooden bench, each with their own lid, and set over a sandstone base. What is interesting about the privy is that both the holes are the same size; some privies have an adult and child-sized hole together as noted by the author at Mill Farm, Corbridge⁴¹. Dawson suggests that the occurrence of two holes together did not indicate that visiting the privy was a social occasion. He does however refer to privies with more than one hole on 'bed and breakfast' farms in Cumbria, suggesting that the concept of privacy when visiting the toilet may not have been as apparent compared to the present day⁴². Privies would have needed to have been cleaned out, and in many cases a clearance hole was located in the rear. It was not possible to note if there was a clearance hole for the privy at Greystone House. Set within the east wall of the privy there is a niche which would have been used to house a candle or oil lamp when using the facility, or alternatively cut squares of newspaper used as toilet paper (Plate 45).

- 4.7.5 The interior of the South Range no longer retains any of its stall divisions, although the scarring of the locations of a possible five divisions were observed along the south wall, which would have allowed housing for a maximum of ten cows (two for each stall). The floor of this byre has been removed, although presumably it was more latterly laid in concrete, and the walls are plastered up to mid-height with the upper half covered in limewash (Plate 46). In the north wall the quoins of the earlier East Byre are visible (Plate 47).
- 4.7.6 At the west end of the South Range is a small building which appears to be shown on historical mapping as a stand-alone structure just to the east of the house (see Figure 7 for example). On the south elevation, there is no evidence of a vertical construction break which would indicate that the byre in the South Range has been added to this existing structure, suggesting that either the wash-house was constructed at the same time as the byre or that part of the wall of the wash-house was rebuilt when the byre was added some time after 1925 (Plate 48). This section of the range has a slate roof compared to the corrugated sheeting over the byre, and at the join between the two is the remains of a masonry chimney stack. The door into the wash-house is located within the west gable, set within a surround consisting of alternating long and short blocks of masonry (Plate 49).

⁴¹ Wooler, F, 2008

⁴² Dawson, F, 1997, Page 59

- 4.7.7 The north elevation of the wash-house has a window with two-panes of glass. It was noticeable that the west gable of the byre, which projects beyond the wash-house, appears to have been constructed after the wash-house as some of the quoins belonging to the wash-house are partly obscured by the byre. A masonry plinth is located between the wash-house and the byre; this is characteristic of a ledge for milk churns suggesting that at some point dairy production formed part of the farms economy (Plate 50).
- 4.7.8 In the interior of the wash-house is a stone-built square surround which houses a circular metal 'set-pot' (Plates 51 and 52). At the base of the surround is a square aperture presumably used to light the fire to heat the water within the pot (Plate 53). Set-pots, sometimes referred to as wash-boilers or coppers, were used for washing clothes often on a set day of the week. The water was heated by a fire located beneath the metal pot and the washing would be (as remembered by a resident on the Solway Plain indicating that set-pots were in use until comparatively recently) '*boiled, scrubbed, blued and starched*'⁴³. The chimney stack on the roof would presumably have acted as a flue for the fire beneath the pot.



Plate 42 – North elevation of South Range (Scale = 2m)

⁴³ Jennings, N, 2003, Page 20



Plate 43 – View looking north-west of the south elevation of the South Range



Plate 44 – Privy at east end of the South Range showing two holes with lids (Scale = 1m)



Plate 45 – Niche in the east wall of the privy (Scale is in 20cm graduations)



Plate 46 – View looking east of the interior of the South Range (byre) (Scale = 2m)



Plate 47 – North wall of South Range showing the quoins of the south gable of the East Byre (Scale = 2m)



Plate 48 – West end of South Range (south elevation) showing slate roof over wash-house and remains of chimney stack (Scale = 2m)



Plate 49 – West gable of wash-house (Scale = 2m)



Plate 50 – North elevation of wash-house with a possible plinth for milk churns to the left of photograph (Scale = 2m)



Plate 51 – Stone-built surround for a set-pot, interior of the wash-house (Scale = 1m)



Plate 52 – Detail of metal set-pot set in a stone surround (Scale =1m)



Plate 53 – Hole at base of set-pot for lighting the fire

4.8 THE POSSIBLE FORMER STABLE AND GRANARY

- 4.8.1 Located between the West Barn and the main house is a building which appears to have been agricultural in origin, although it was incorporated into the house in the 1970s (Figure 3).
- 4.8.2 From the main elevation facing the road (west elevation) this section of the building was noted to be higher than the West Barn, however it is shorter than the main house (see Plate 1). The west elevation contains four large modern windows, with the wall now covered with render; therefore it was not possible to note any earlier features or evidence for the heightening of the wall. It is likely that any earlier windows may have been obliterated by the insertion of the modern windows.
- 4.8.3 The east elevation shows that this building was a continuation of the West Barn as no vertical construction break between the two could be observed (see Plate 9). This elevation has two small windows now blocked, one at ground level and the other immediately above at first floor level, with a blocked doorway now hidden by wooden sheeting (Plate 54). To the south of these blocked windows is a stone staircase which is located against the north gable of the main house (Plates 55 and 56). The presence of a stone staircase is characteristic of a granary which were commonly located over the stable. When describing a Cumbrian granary, Brunskill noted *'the*

*granary is sometimes mistaken for a bedroom in Cumbria as it was always on the first floor and reached by an external stone staircase, had domestic-sized windows and sometimes boasted a fireplace*⁴⁴. He goes on to note that the granary was often associated with the house (in particular the first floor), dating from a period when grain, fleeces and other valuable items of farm produce were kept in the house⁴⁵. Often granaries were sited over a cart shed, although possible granaries have been recorded by the author above a small cow byre at Buskrigg, near Renwick⁴⁶ and over a ground floor room with a fireplace at Tracentree Low House, Rosley near Wigton⁴⁷. It also needs to be considered that this building, located between the main house and the West Barn, may have provided accommodation for those staying at the property when it was the Salutation Inn.

- 4.8.4 Extending from the possible former granary/stable are the remains of an outshut which was in the process of being demolished (to be rebuilt) at the time of survey (Plate 55). What survived of this wall contained two windows, one at ground floor and one at first floor level (Plate 57). This outshut appears to be shown as present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865 (see Figure 7). It is presumed that this building has been roofless for some time as the render which covers the north and east elevations of the main house, is also located on the back wall of this structure. The ground floor window has a wooden door remaining *in-situ*, reminiscent of a door for a fuel store.
- 4.8.5 The interior of the possible former stable with granary above now forms part of the house. The owners kindly allowed access to photograph any features which may have aided in confirming if this part of the house was agricultural in origin. The ground floor is now in use as a lounge however within the beams, redundant mortice holes were observed, regularly spaced within each timber (Plate 60). These are reminiscent of mortice holes for stall divisions, and it has been suggested by Mr Hodgkinson that this was originally a stable. In the east wall of this room is a blocked doorway which would have provided access into the farm yard (Plate 61). The blocked windows were not visible internally.
- 4.8.6 At first floor level, it was noticeable that the first floor of the main house was on a different level to this section of the building, indicative of a building which may not have been part of the main house originally. The only feature which could be observed that may provide evidence for a former use was a possible fireplace at first floor level (Plate 62) ; this would appear to relate to

⁴⁴ Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 98

⁴⁵ *Ibid*, Page 100

⁴⁶ Wooler, F, 2005

⁴⁷ Wooler, F, 2007

the chimney stack support noted on the south internal gable of the West Barn (see Plate 19).



Plate 54 – Detail of two blocked windows to possible former stable with granary above (Scale = 2m)



Plate 55 – North gable of main house showing stone stairs and remains of extension with windows (Scale = 2m)



Plate 56 – Detail of stone staircase to possible former granary (Scale = 2m)



Plate 57 – View looking south of the remains of an outshut with two windows (Scale = 2m)



Plate 58 – View looking north-west of the remaining section of wall of the outshut showing the render on the back wall and above the location of a former lean-to (Scale = 2m)



Plate 59 – Detail of the wooden door of the ground floor window to outshut



Plate 60 – Beams in ceiling of lounge showing redundant mortice holes for possible stall divisions



Plate 61 – Blocked doorway in east wall of possible former stable (Scale = 1m)



Plate 62 – Possible fireplace, first floor or stable/granary (Scale = 1m)

4.9 THE HOUSE

- 4.9.1 Although the house does not form part of the present proposed development, it is an integral part of the former farmstead and will be referred to here for completeness. The house is not presently undergoing any major renovation works, therefore only features of historical interest which are visible were noted by kind permission of Mr and Mrs Hodkinson, and the possible dating of the property from the plan form and visible architectural features was considered.
- 4.9.2 From the main elevation facing the road into Skelton, Greystone House has little in the way of architectural features which provide a clue to its history. The windows are all modern insertions, and the walls are covered in render so any earlier features have either been obliterated or concealed, as is so often the case. It is possible that the central upper window may not be original, as the typical first floor plan as described by Brunskill for a double-pile house has an internal partition wall in this location⁴⁸. Hidden behind the modern porch, however, is the main entrance which has a decorative triangular pediment, characteristic of a doorway found at the vernacular level from the middle of the 18th century onwards⁴⁹. Set beneath the pediment there is a slightly projecting central section which may have been the location of a licensing notice, as would be expected on a public house (Plate 63). It is unfortunate that this impressive door surround is now hidden from view from the road, as it is clearly a strong characteristic of the property.
- 4.9.3 The main house is double-pile in plan, i.e. it is of two rooms deep, with two rooms to the front, and two rooms to the rear separated by a dog-leg staircase. The double-pile plan consisted of four rooms at ground level; a living room and a parlour to the front, and a back kitchen and dairy to the rear. On the first floor there was generally four bedrooms or three bedrooms and a cheese room. The main entrance was commonly straight into the living room, with a back door leading from the back kitchen. At Greystone House, a stud wall separates the hallway from a dining room; this stud wall may be a later insertion and the dining room may have originally been the living room. The double-pile plan in Cumbria was common in houses dating from the around 1770 up until the middle of the 19th century⁵⁰.
- 4.9.4 The present kitchen may retain its original function as shown by the presence of a bread oven, which was presumably located to one side of a fireplace which is no longer visible (Plate 64). During the course of the 18th

⁴⁸ Brunskill, R.W, 1997, Page 85

⁴⁹ Brunskill, R.W, 2000, Pages 142 and 143

⁵⁰ *Ibid*, Pages 82 and 83

century, as wheat bread came to be more regularly baked, some farms had their large, wide hearth fires adapted for cooking wheat bread more easily by the insertion of beehive-shaped ovens into the back wall of the fire, or in a projection from the wall. They were lined internally with brick, or in some cases red sandstone, but had no flue. The bread oven at Greystone House appears to be located beneath the external stone staircase against the north elevation of the house. Denyer provides an interesting description dating from 1800 of how a bread oven operated:

'Lay a quantity of shavings of light dry fuel in the centre of the oven and some small branches of faggot wood upon them; over these place as many of the larger branches as will make a tolerably large fire, and set light to it. From one to two hours will be required to heat the brick oven thoroughly. When the fire is burnt out and the red pulsing ceases, scrape out the charcoal, letting it drop down through the slot at the oven door. Then take a large clean mop, dip it in hot water, and mop over every part of the inside of the oven, clearing out the last of the dust, and leaving a little steam within the oven. Leave the oven closed for some little time, to even the heat, before you open it and fill it. Once the bread is packed in, do not open the oven door till two hours have elapsed'⁵¹.

Bread ovens such as this at Greystone House are an interesting survival, as they became redundant with the introduction of iron ranges and fireplaces.

- 4.9.5 The possible presence of a subterranean cellar at Greystone House has been considered by the present occupiers. Locating a cellar, or dairy below ground level allowed the contents to stay cool: a precursor to the refrigerator. In several examples of farmhouses surveyed recently by the present author, all have been located on the same level as the rest of the ground floor, for example Whitrigg Hall near Wigton, Tracentree Low House, also near Wigton, Adams Ghyll near Aspatria and Midtown Farm, Blencarn, near Penrith, all of which have retained some or all of the sandstone shelving characteristic of a dairy or pantry. It is possible that the present utility room was originally the pantry/dairy, and that there is no subterranean cellar. It has, however, to be considered that Greystone House was formerly an Inn and storage space would undoubtedly be required for beers, wines and spirits. It is possible that the storage space beneath the dog-leg staircase may have been utilised for this purpose, and that the present floor depth beneath the stairs, which is slightly lower than the rest of the house, may provide evidence for a former cellar located below ground.
- 4.9.6 It is known from historical mapping that Greystone House was formerly an inn known as the Salutation Inn in the 19th century. According to Haydon, the interior of inns varied little from domestic properties, operating at a time

⁵¹ Denyer, S, 1991, Page 27

when the coaching era was at its height. A serving hatch is more likely to have been present rather than the bar 'counter' which was an innovation of the gin palaces⁵². It is therefore difficult to assess from the present house what may be features of the inn as compared to a private dwelling, as there may have been little separation between the two.

4.9.7 The roof space of the house was observed during the survey. The roof trusses were noted to consist of machine-sawn king-posts with chamfered edges and struts, reminiscent of Victorian industrial buildings of the 19th century (Plate 65). In the north gable of the house, within the attic space, is a window suggesting that this space may have been used for human habitation, unless it is a much later insertion, possibly for servants, although equally it could have been used for storage (Plate 66).



Plate 63 – Detail of triangular pediment over main entrance to house

⁵² Haydon, P, 1994, Page 186



Plate 64 – Interior of the brick-lined bread oven still surviving in the present kitchen of Greystone House



Plate 65 – One of the roof trusses of the house (Scale = 1m)



Plate 66 – Window in north gable of house as seen from the attic

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The rapid desk-based assessment revealed that the house, the West Barn, the East Byre and the North Range appear to have been in existence since at least 1840 as shown by the Tithe Map of that date. The property is shown as the Salutation Inn on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865, however a Salutation Inn is known to have existed at Skelton as early as 1822, although up until the 1820s pub signs traditionally changed with the landlord⁵³. At some point between 1900 and 1925, the Salutation Inn appears to have ceased to exist, reverting presumably to a farmhouse. After 1925, the South Range was constructed possibly to house a dairy herd, or extra cattle, and this building may have incorporated an earlier wash-house and privy shown on historical mapping.
- 5.2 It is known that the enclosure of common land and waste was undertaken around Skelton in 1769 and 1787, and it is possible that the distinctive straight roads to the north of the village are a result of this enclosure. The process of enclosure allowed new farms to appear in the landscape, and it is possible that Greystone House was constructed following this process, although an exact date for construction of the property was not revealed during the rapid desk-based assessment as is common with vernacular buildings. The Tithe Map and Award of 1840 are interesting as they provide information on the owner of Greystone House at that date, John Cowper Esq. and list the occupier as John Warwick. There is, however, seemingly very little land associated with the farm (as suggested from the Tithe Award), with only one field listed under John Warwick. It is therefore possible that the farm buildings at Greystone House in this period were used on a self-sufficient basis, providing food for the occupant to supplement income from the inn.
- 5.3 The building survey revealed that the West Barn was a typical example of a threshing barn constructed for the process of hand-flail threshing, with a possible winnowing door in the west elevation. The sandstone floor survives, on which the cereals would have been threshed. There was no evidence in the West Barn for the adoption of mechanisation in relation to the threshing process; it is possible that the threshing was undertaken by itinerant contractors with the appropriate machinery rather than by the proprietor themselves once mechanisation became readily available.
- 5.4 The East Byre may not be contemporary with the West Barn as shown by the slightly different stonework and owl holes, although they both appear to

⁵³ Haydon, P, 1994, Page 186

have been in existence by 1840. The East Byre is typical of a cowhouse with hay loft above.

- 5.5 The North Range also appears to have been in existence as early as 1840 at a building, or range of buildings, is shown on the Tithe Map of that date. This may have been used as stabling and housing for carts, or as a shelter shed for cattle during the winter months.
- 5.6 The South Range, which consists mainly of a single-storey byre, appears to have been constructed after 1925, although it incorporates a privy at its eastern end and a wash-house at its western end, both of which may have been earlier in date.
- 5.7 The building located between the West Barn and the main house, which is referred to within the report as a possible stable with granary above, does appear to have been agricultural in origin as shown by its relationship between it and the West Barn and the possible evidence for stall divisions internally. The fireplace at first floor level is characteristic of a granary, used to dry out the grain which was either spread on the closely-boarded floor or in wooden cists. There is also the possibility, however, that this may have been a lodging room accessed via the external stone staircase.
- 5.8 The main house is characteristic of a farmhouse constructed in Cumbria between around 1770 and 1850, based on the plan of a double-pile house. The triangular pediment over the main entrance also dates to 18th century, and it is therefore possible that the building was constructed following the enclosure of land in the vicinity at the end of the 18th century. It is possible, however, that an earlier dwelling exists within the fabric of the present house; this could be confirmed by the removal of external render, and future renovation work on the interior.
- 5.9 Traditional farm buildings are difficult to date, especially when documentary sources are scarce. The rapid desk-based assessment has only provided some information regarding the history of the property, and it is likely that any future research may uncover more about the history of Greystone House. From the available documentary sources and the archaeological evidence it is perhaps possible to suggest that the house at least may date to the end of the 18th century or the beginning of the 19th century. The farm buildings, or at least some of them, may also date to this period as a response to enclosure around Skelton which allowed more land to be productive.

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First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet XLX, 6" Scale, Surveyed 1860 Published 1867 (CRO)

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet XLX.5, 25" Scale, Not dated c.1865 (CRO)

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet XLIX.5, 25" Scale, 1900 (CRO)

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet XLIX.5, 25" Scale, 1925 (CRO)

Ordnance Survey 1972, Plan NY4235-435, 1:2500 Scale (CL)

6.2 PRIMARY SOURCES

CRO Ref: QL 3/6 1822 and 1823

The first page of this ledger reads:

'At a general meeting of his majesty's justices of the peace acting in and for the ward of Leath held at Penrith in the ward and county aforesaid on Tuesday third day of November 1822 for the purpose of authorising and empowering persons to keep common inns, alehouses and victualling houses'.

CRO Ref: QPL/28 Register of Licences granted in the Division of Leath Ward in the County of Cumberland 1872-1873

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APPENDIX 1: TRADE DIRECTORY ENTRIES

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

Richard Hogg, parish clerk and victualler, Weary Sportsman

John Warwick, victualler, Salutation

Farmers listed at Skelton (most of which have no farm attributed to them), those marked with a * are yeomen:

William Dent

George Fent

Joseph Grinsdale*

John Hewetson, Pasture

Joseph Horsley

William Nicholson*

William Thomlinson

John Toppin*

Elizabeth Walker, Fawress

John Whitelock, Askrigg Hall*

Cumberland Directory 1847 – Mannix and Whellan

Thomas Bell, victualler, Salutation

Jno Hartness, Sun, Road Ends

Wm Jackson, victualler, Sportsman

Farmers listed at Skelton, those marked with a * are yeomen:

Thomas Bainbridge

Joseph Grindall*

Richard Hartness*

John Holliday

John Horn, Town Foot

Thomas Jack

Jph Nicholson*

Slater's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1869

Listed under Taverns and Public Houses:

Thomas Bell, Salutation, Skelton

[he is not listed as a farmer under 'farmers']

Slater's Directory of Cumberland 1876

Listed under Taverns and Public Houses:

Ann Bell, Salutation, Skelton

William Young, Weary Sportsman, Skelton

John Hartness, Sun, Four Road Ends, Skelton

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1897

Miss Margaret Wetherell, Salutation Inn

Alexander Thompson, Dog and Gun Inn

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

Listed as farmers at Skelton:

Joseph Atkinson (and roadman)

Albert Bell, Priestfold

Mrs Fleming

Joseph Grindal, junior (yeoman)

John Irvin, Skelton Green

Philip Jackson & Son (John), Askrigg Hall

James Murray (farm bailiff), Glebe Farm

Joseph Robinson, Skelton Town End

William and Thomas Thompson, Brow Farm

Oswald Whigram, Fowras

John Wilson (farm bailiff), Grizebeck Hall

John Wilson, Rose Cottage

James Richardson, victualler and farmer, Sun Inn, Road Ends

Thomas Simpson, victualler, Dog and Gun
Miss M Wetherell, victualler, Salutation Inn

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland 1910

Jn Hartness Sun Inn, Skelton Road Ends
James Richardson, Dog and Gun Inn
[No entry for the Salutation Inn]

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland 1914

Farmers listed at Skelton:

A Atkinson and Sons
James Bainbridge
Albert and Robert Bell, Priestfold
Joseph Blaylock, Brow Top
Grindal Brothers
Mrs Barbara Holliday, Phoenix Hall
George Howson, farmer and joiner
Robert Irving & Sons, Askrigg Hall
Robert Johnson, Hardrigg Hall
Edward Johnston, Crown Point
Jsph Robinson, Town End Farm
Thomas Salkeld, Church House
John Toppin, farmer and landowner, Musgrave Hall
Jn Wallace, Skelton Glebe Farm

Thomas Walker, Sun Inn, Skelton Road Ends
Lancelot Jopson & Son, blacksmiths
William Scott, Dog and Gun Inn

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland 1929

Farmers listed at Skelton:

Wm Bainbridge, Swinburn Farm

Albert & Robert Bell, Priestfold

Jn Callander, Wood End

James Hamilton, farmer and breeder of British Friesian cattle, Skelton Pasture [over 150 acres]

Richard Hartness, Yew Tree Farm

John Holliday, Phoenix Hall

Jn Edward Holliday, Fowrass [over 150 acres]

George Howson

Anthony Irving, Ashrigg Hall

Wm Johnston, Hardrigg Hall [over 150 acres]

Edwd Johnstone, Crown Point

Arth Mounsey, Town End Farm

Jsph Purdham, Skelton Wood End

Stephen Thompson & Sons, Auldby

Wm Todd, Greengill Farm

John Watson, Town Foot

Jn Watt & Sons, Brow Top

Edward Gibson Wilson, farm bailiff to W G Harrison Esq, Grizebeck

Mrs Jane Scott, Dog and Gun Inn

[no mention of Greystone House or the Salutation Inn]

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1934

No mention of Greystone House or the Salutation Inn

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1938

Farmers listed at Skelton:

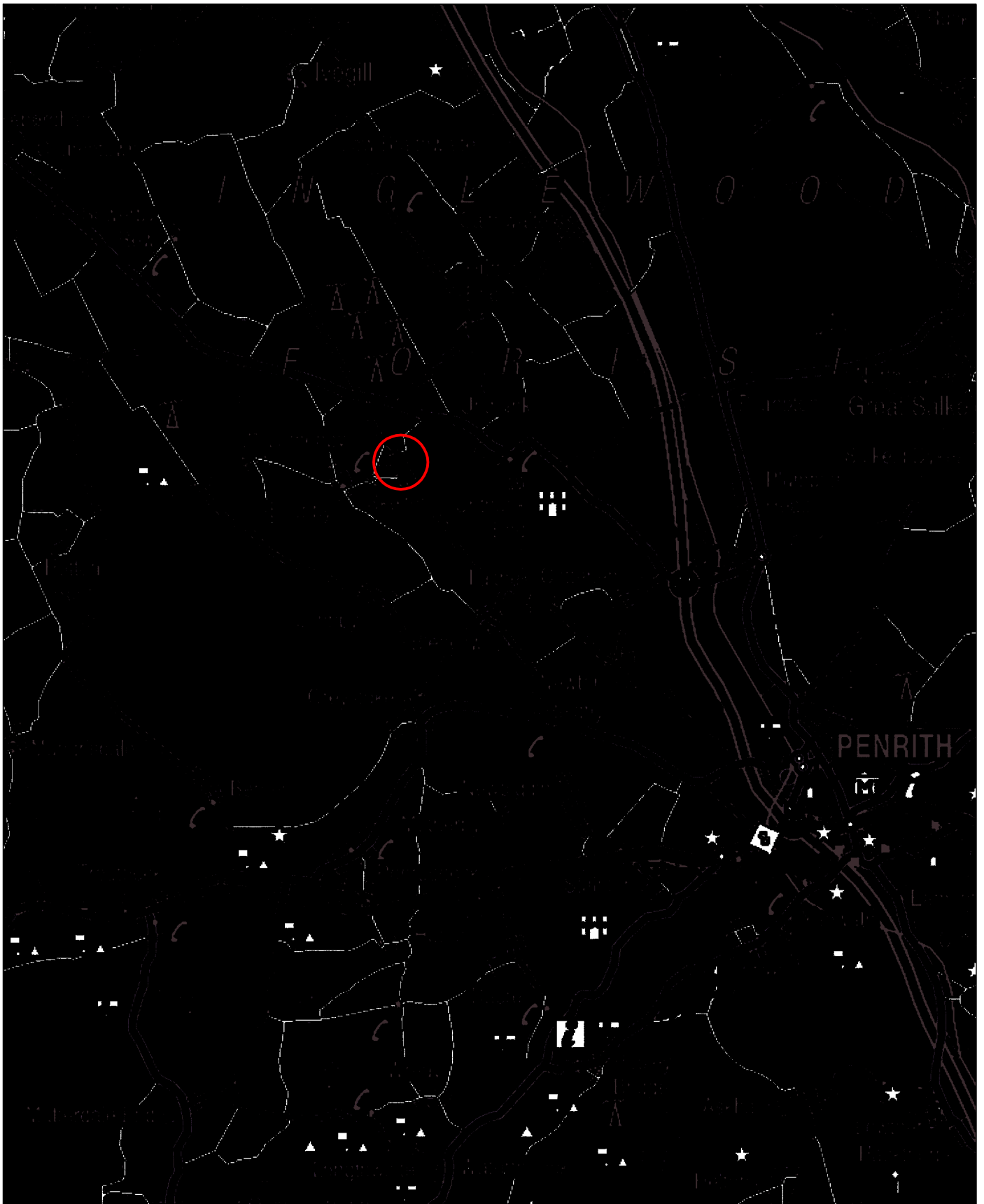
Christopher Armstrong, Holly Hill

Mrs Johanna Arnison, Wood Close
Wm Bainbridge, Swinburn Farm
Jn Callander, Wood End [over 150 acres]
George Lancelot Greenop, Town Foot
Rt Grindal, Skelton Wood End
Richard Hartness, Yew Tree Farm
John Holliday, Phoenix Hall
Jn Holliday, Fowrass [over 150 acres]
R Holliday, Skelton Pasture
Anthony Irving, Askrigg Hall
Edward Johnston, Crown Point
Wm Johnstone, Hardrigg Hall [over 150 acres]
Arthur Mounsey, Town End Farm
Jsph Purdham, Skelton Wood End [over 150 acres]
Jsph Robinson, Priestfold
Stephen Thompson and Sons, Auldby [over 150 acres]
J Watt and Sons, Brow Top
? Wilson, Grizebeck [over 150 acres]
Harvey Wilson, smallholder, Hole House
[no mention of Greystone House or the Salutation Inn]

Cumberland Directory 1954

Joseph Bird, Greystone House

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

PROJECT: Greystone House, Skelton
 SCALE: 1:100 000 at A4
 REPORT No: CP864/09
 CLIENT: Mr D Hodgkinson
 DRAWN BY: FW
 DATE: April 2009
 FIGURE: Figure No

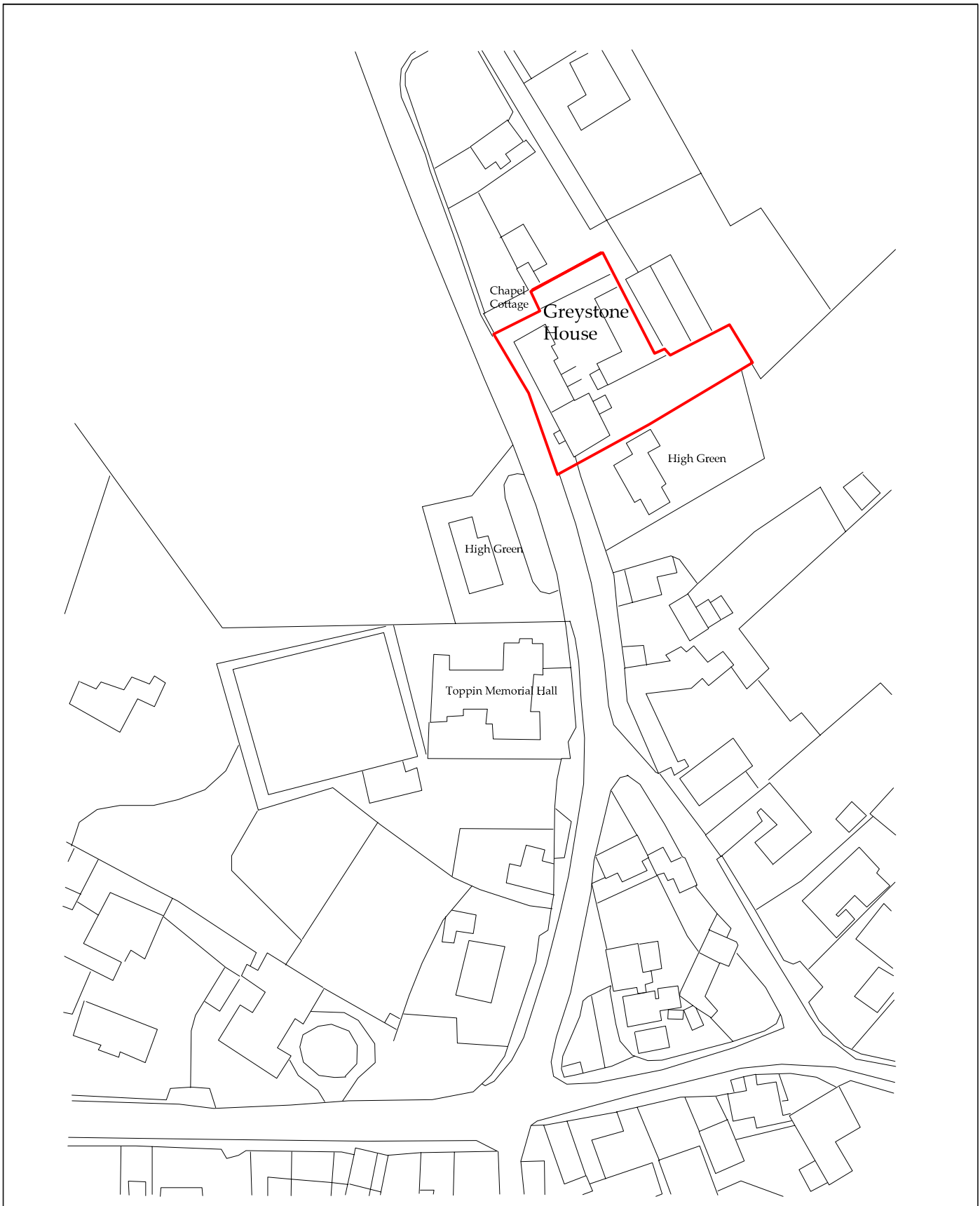
KEY:

 Site Location



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Figure 1 : Site Location






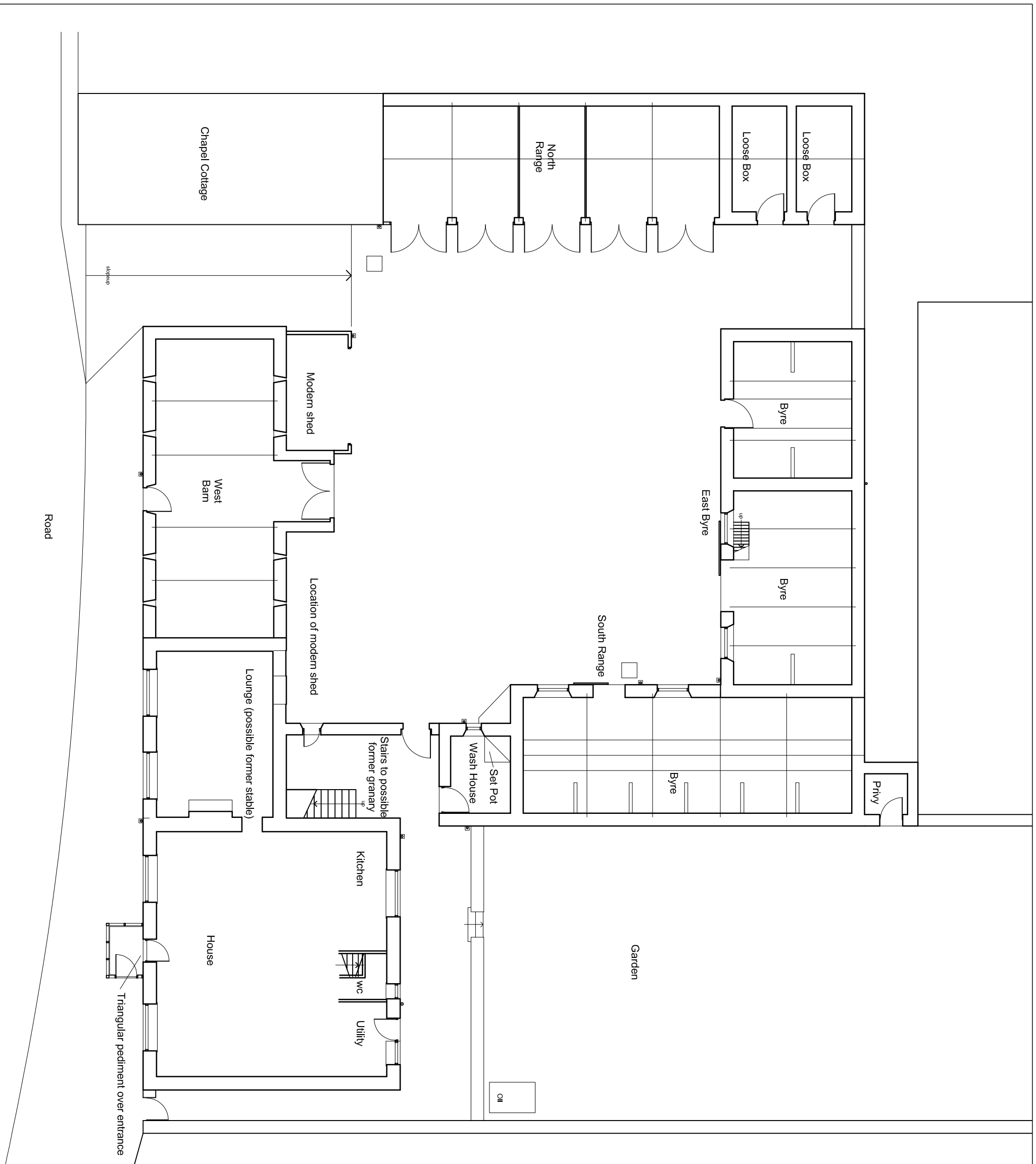
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2009</p>	<p>PROJECT: Greystone House, Skelton SCALE: 1:1000 at A4 REPORT No: CP864/09 CLIENT Mr D Hodgkinson DRAWN BY: FW DATE: April 2009 FIGURE: 2</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site Boundary</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 2 : Detailed Site Location

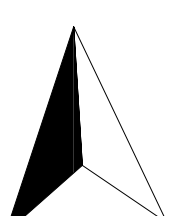


North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
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Greystone House, Skelton

CLIENT:
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SCALE:
1:150 at A3

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FIGURE:
3

Figure 3 : Site Plan



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SCALE: Not to Scale

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FIGURE:
4

Figure 4 : Extract from Hodgkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland 1774 (surveyed 1770)



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

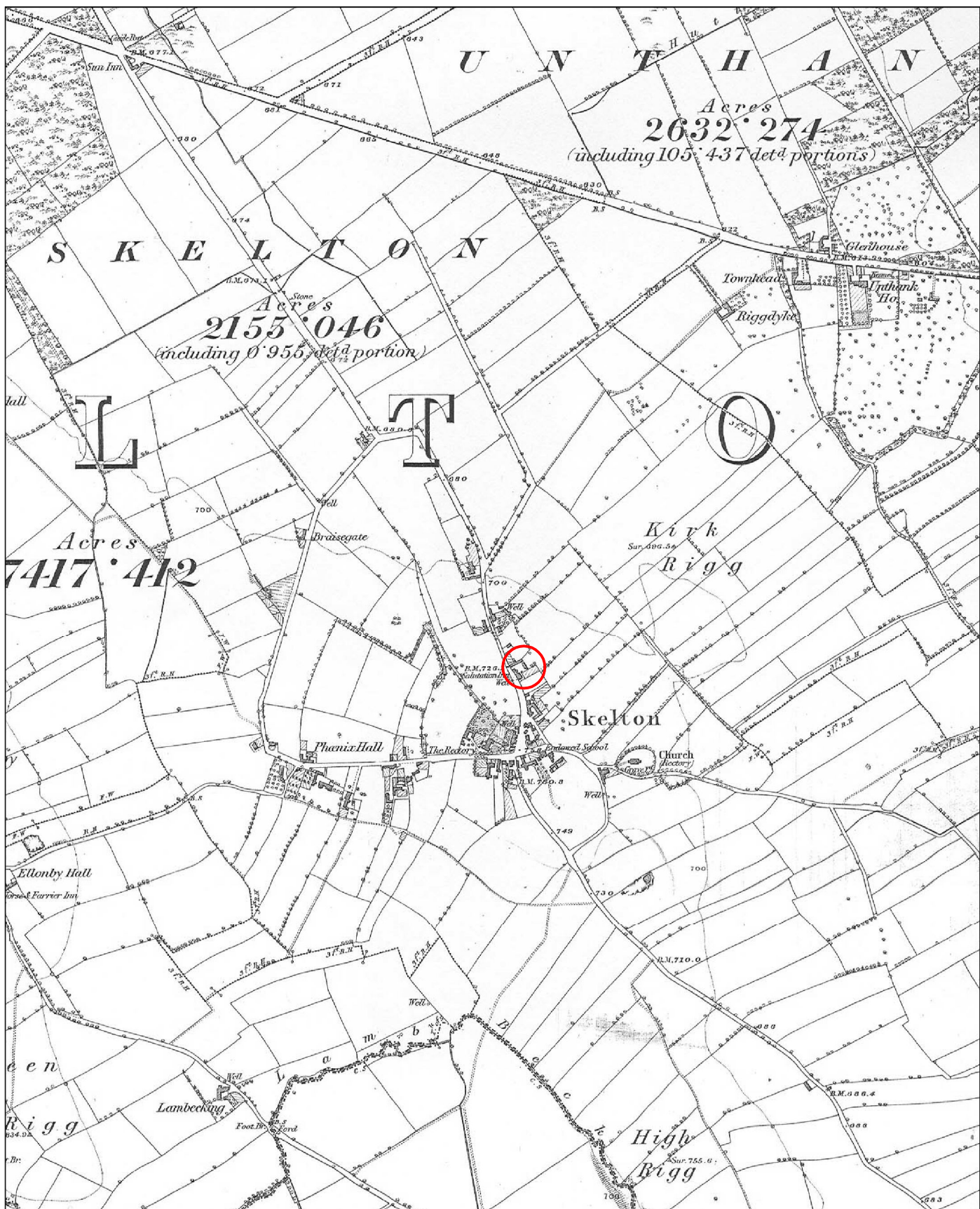
PROJECT: Greystone House, Skelton
 SCALE: Not to Scale
 REPORT No: CP864/09
 CLIENT: Mr D Hodgkinson
 DRAWN BY: FW
 DATE: April 2009
 FIGURE: 5

KEY:

 Site location



Figure 5 : Extract from Skelton Tithe Map 1840



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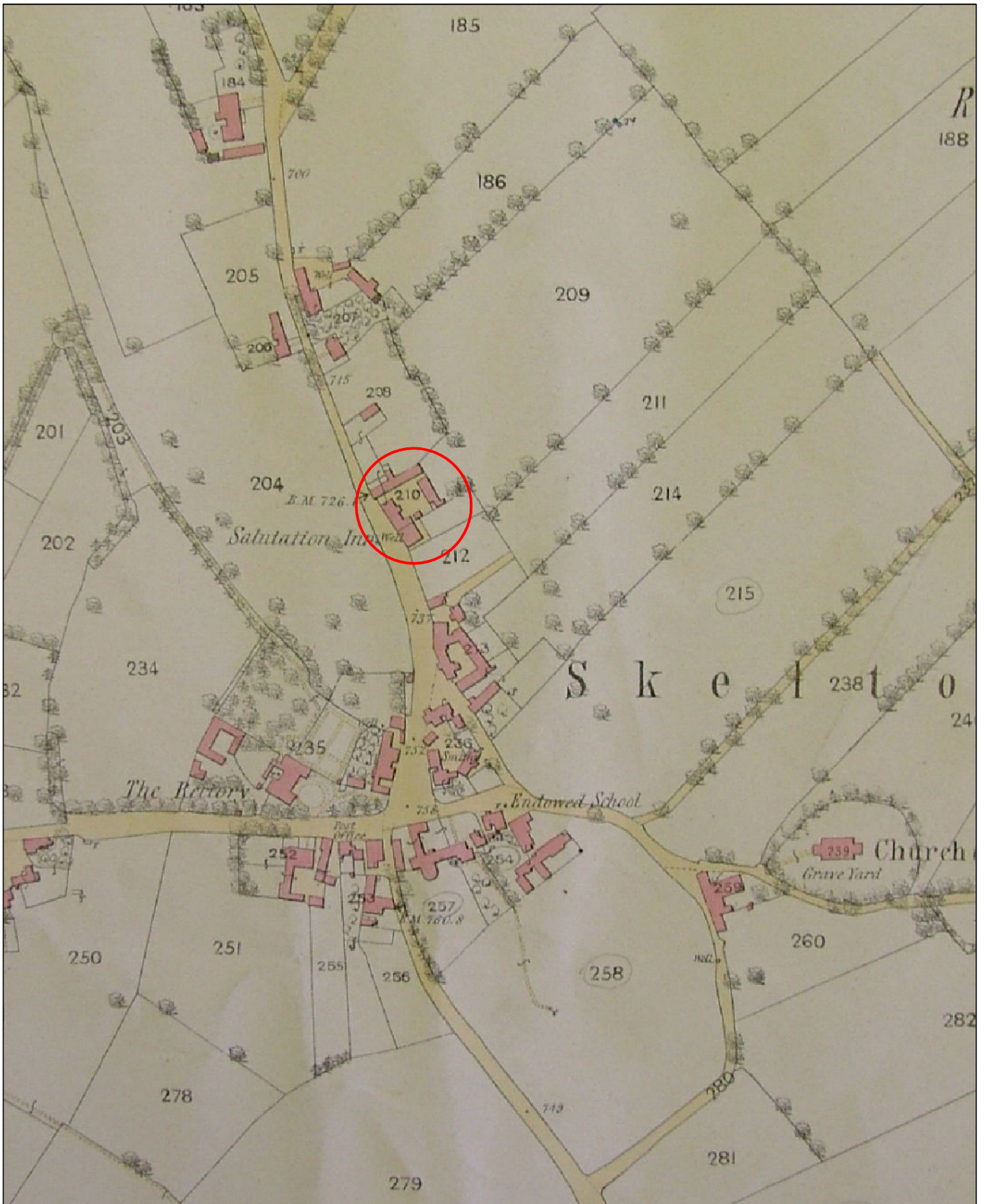
PROJECT: Greystone House, Skelton
 SCALE: Not to Scale
 REPORT No: CP864/09
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 FIGURE: 6

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 Site Location



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Figure 6 : First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867 (surveyed 1860) (6" scale)






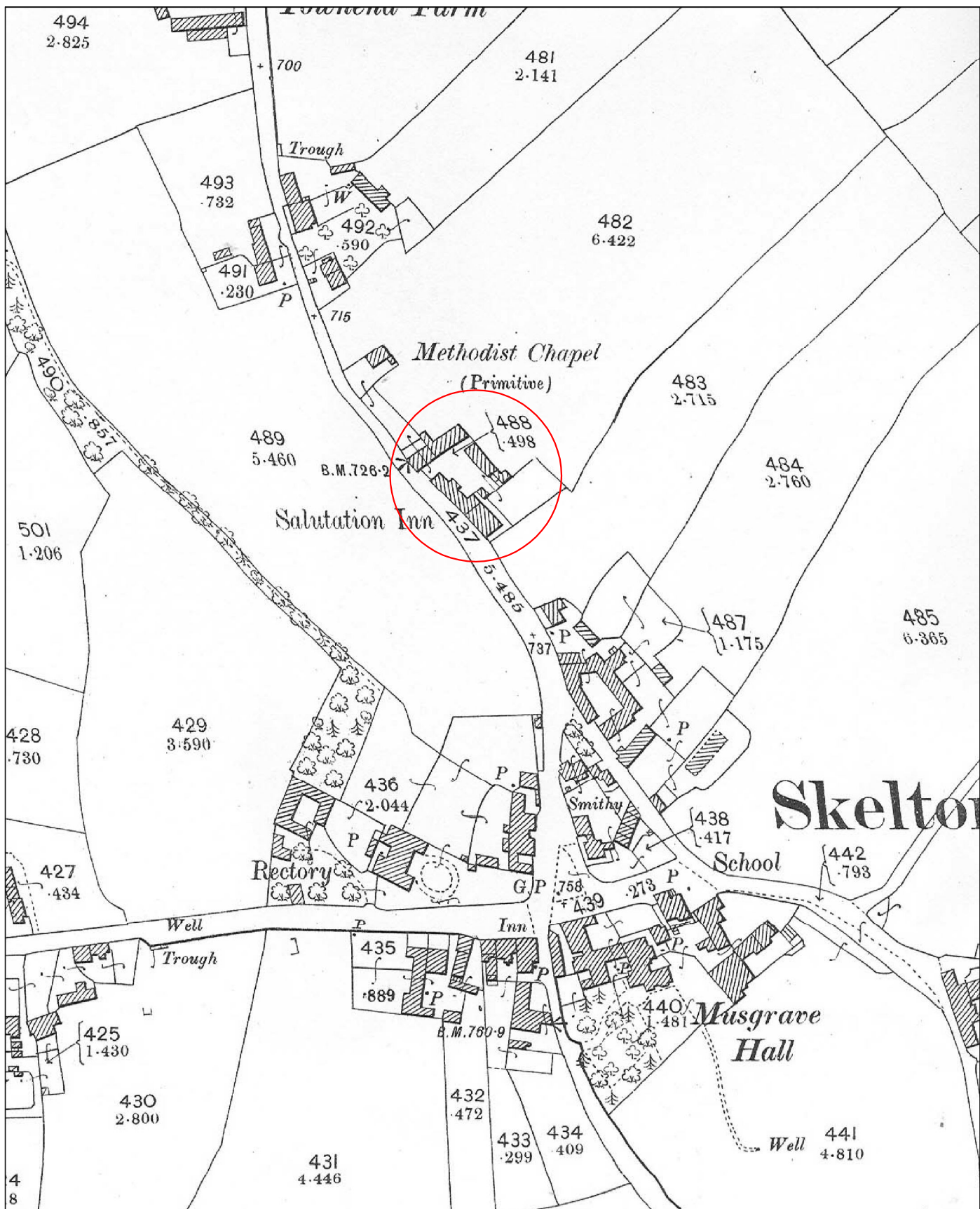

 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2009</p>	<p>PROJECT: Greystone House, Skelton</p> <p>SCALE: Not to Scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP864/09</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr D Hodgkinson</p> <p>DRAWN BY: FW</p> <p>DATE: April 2009</p> <p>FIGURE: 7</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site Location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 7: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1865 (25" scale)



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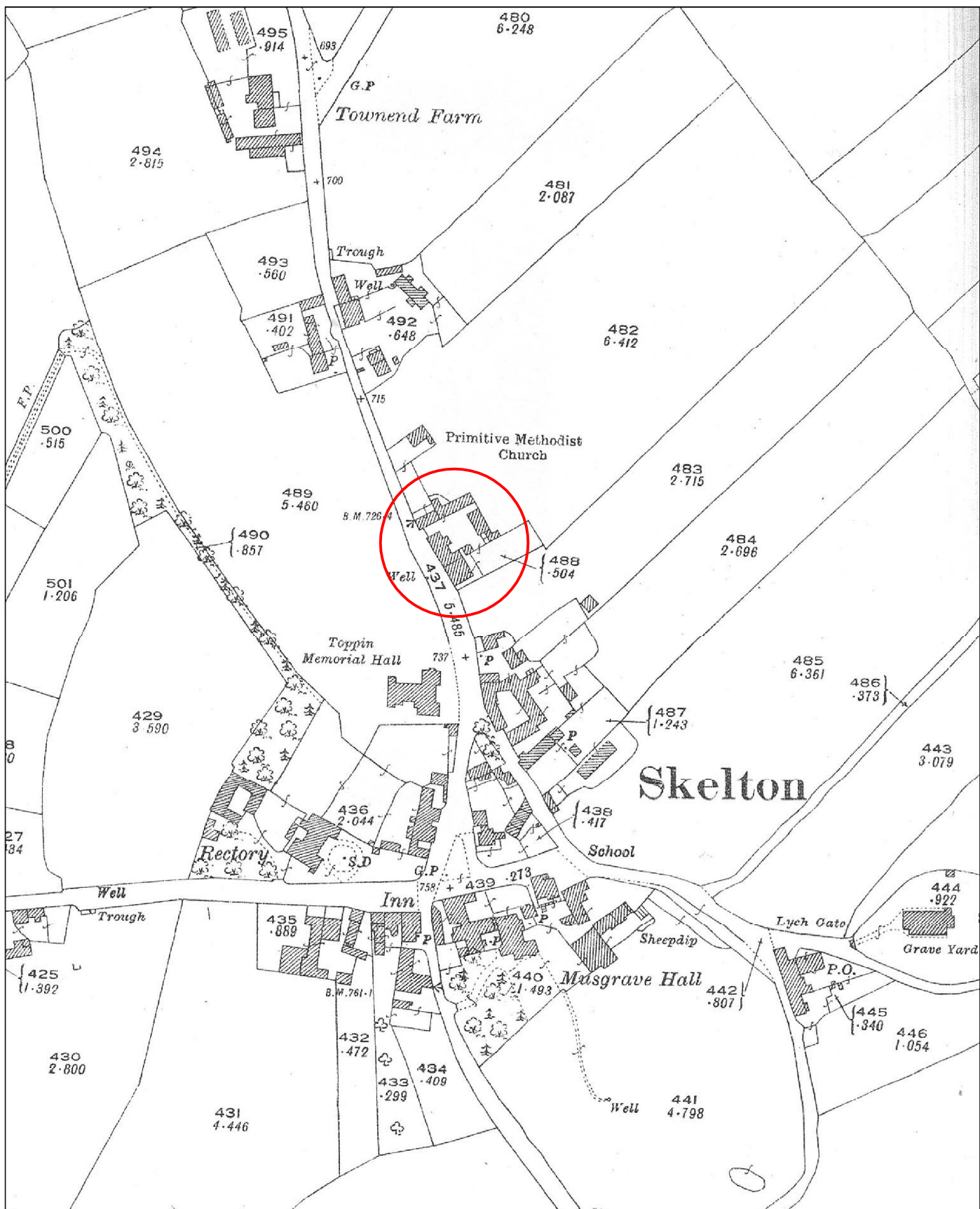
PROJECT: Greystone House, Skelton
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 FIGURE: 8

KEY:
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Figure 8 : Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1900 (25" scale)



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 FIGURE: 9

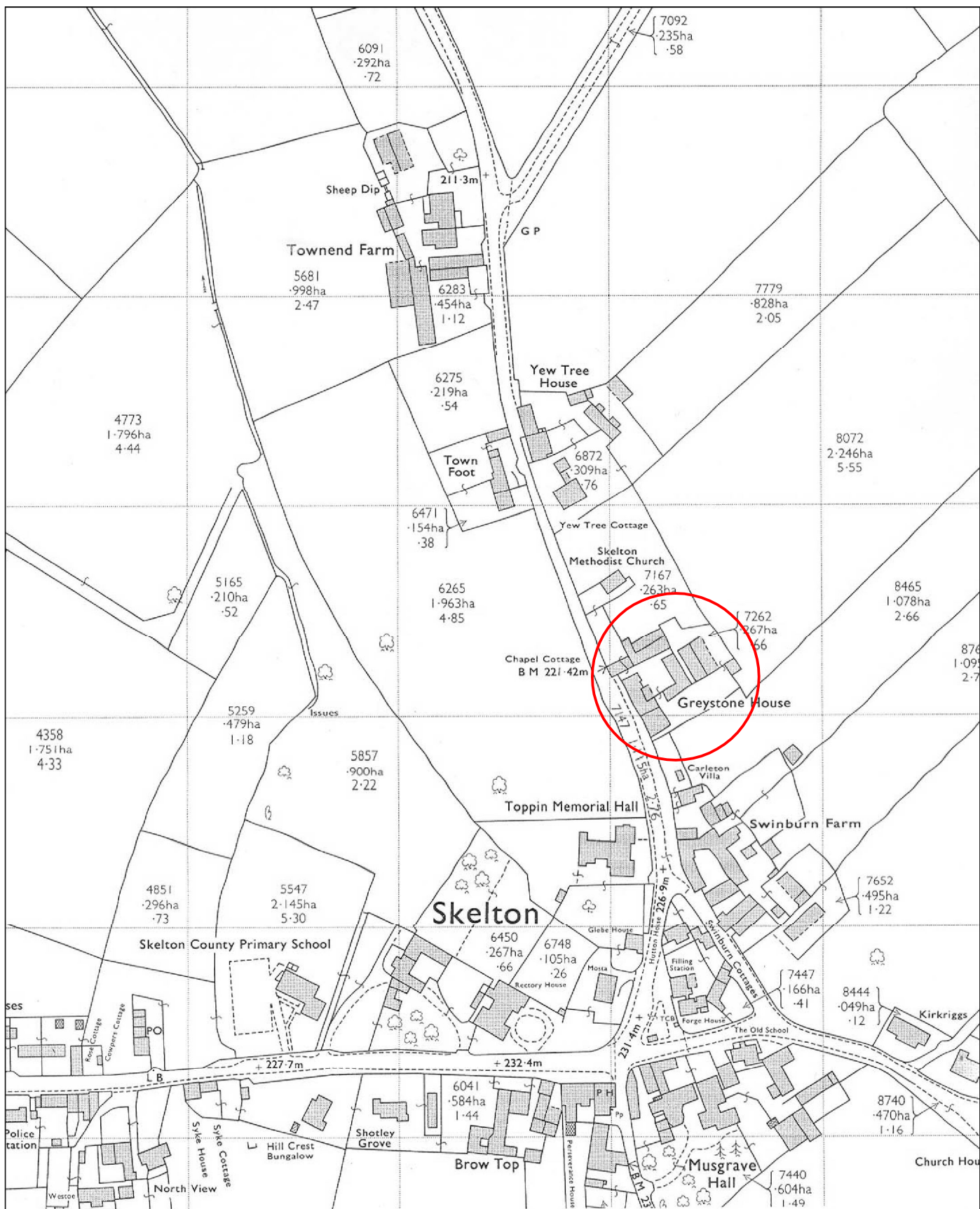
KEY:

 Site Location



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Figure 9 : Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1925 (25" scale)






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Figure 10 : Ordnance Survey Map 1972 (1:2500 scale)



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FIGURE:
11

Figure 11 : Elevations and Sections

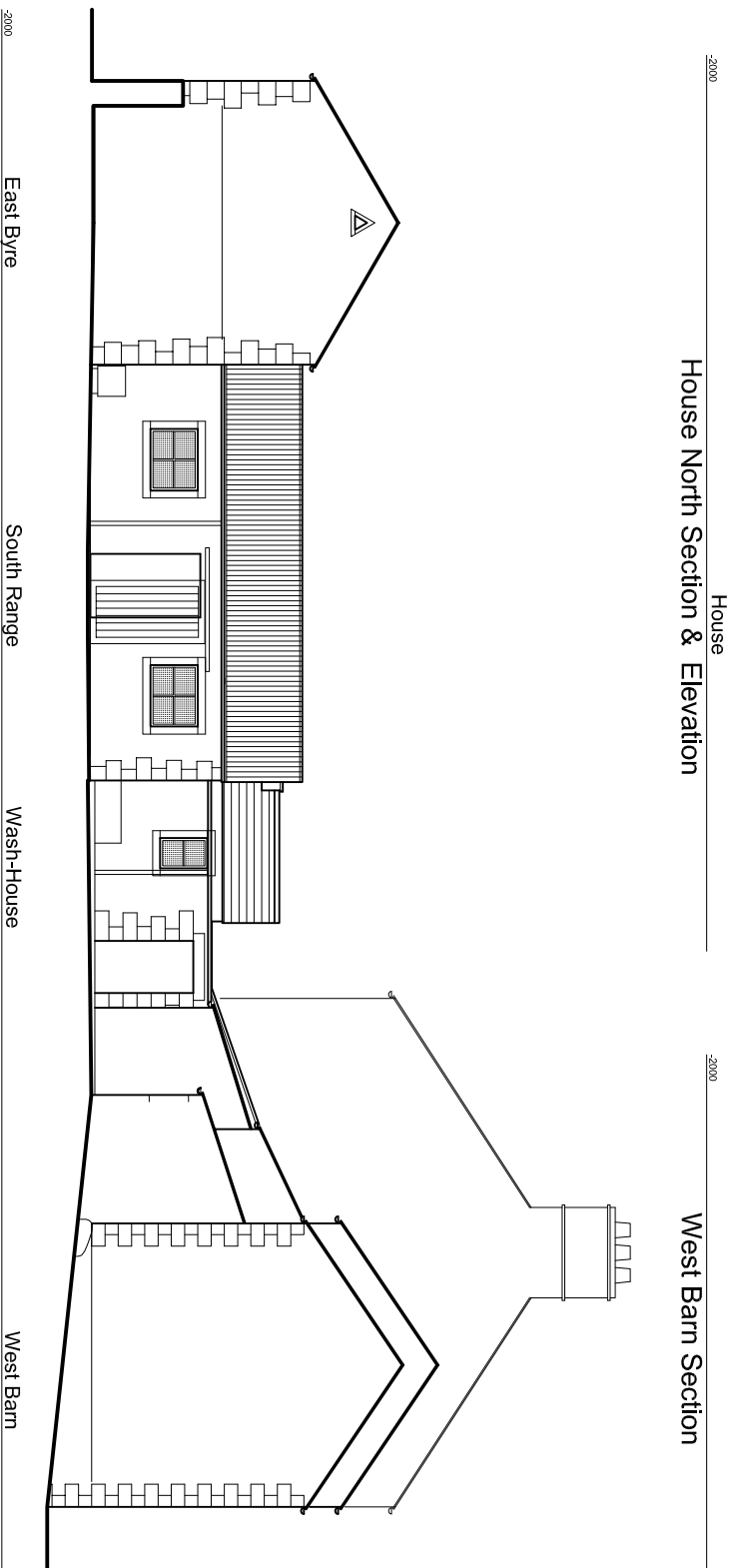
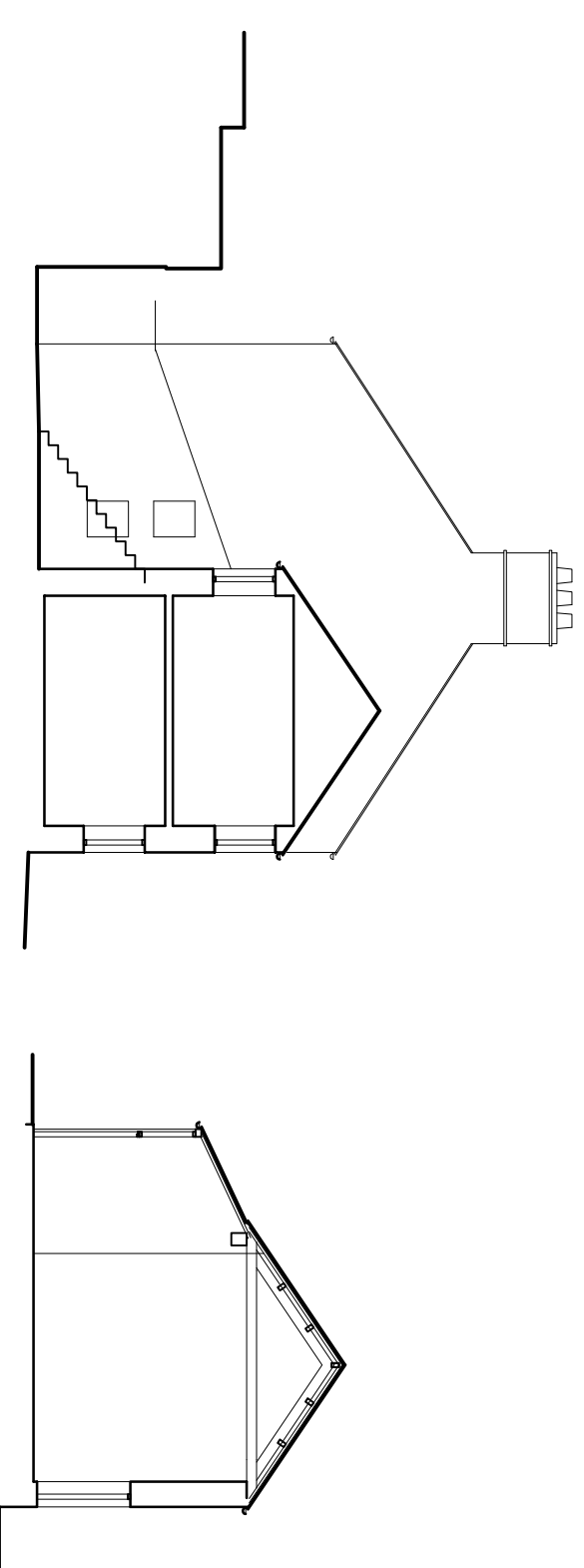


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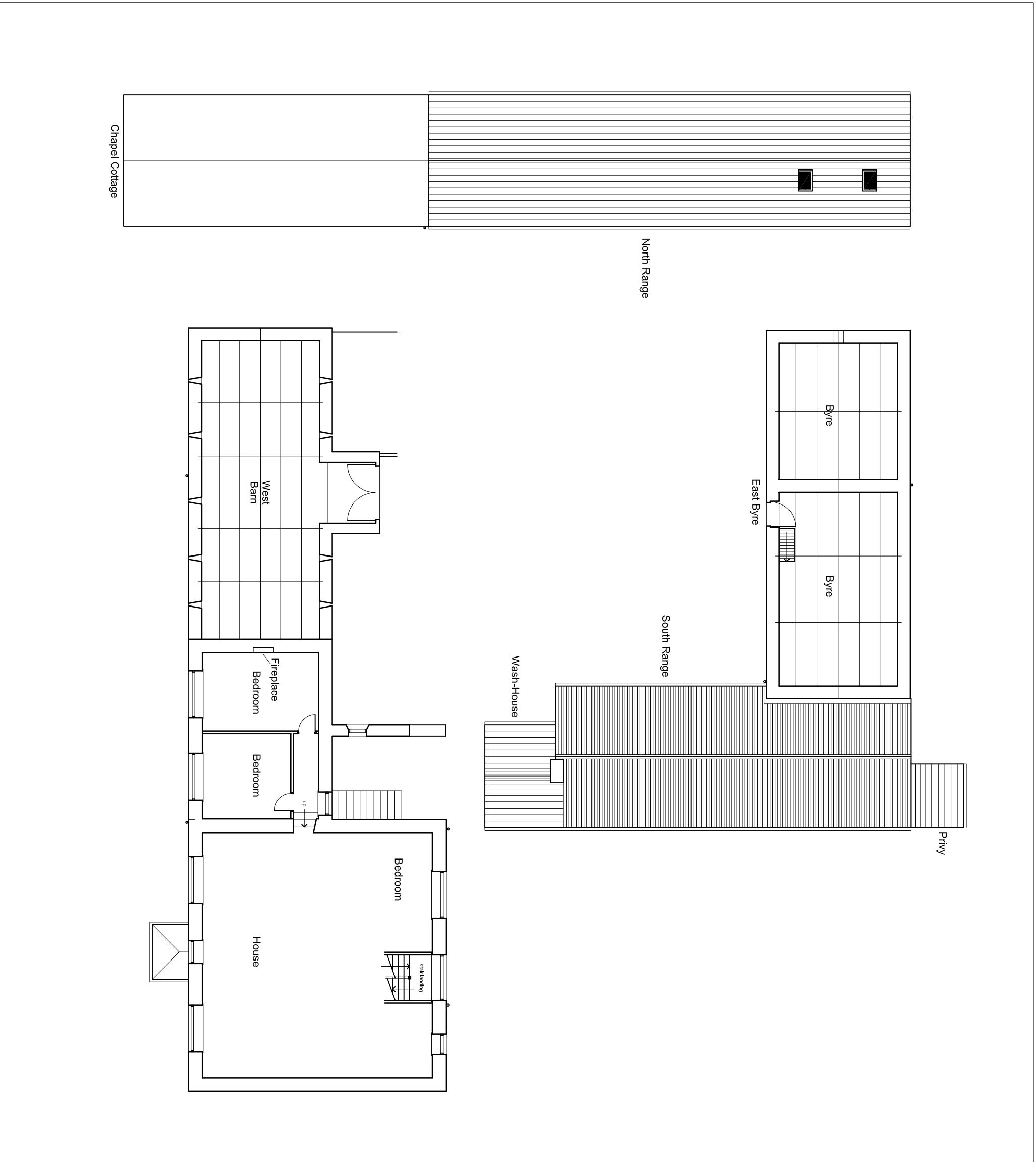
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DATE: April 2009



REPORT No:
CP864/09

FIGURE:
12

Figure 12 : Elevations and Sections

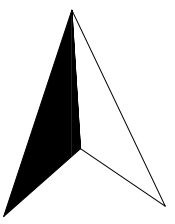


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DATE: April 2009



REPORT No:
CP864/09

FIGURE:
13

Figure 13 : First Floor Plan