

**FARM BUILDINGS TO
THE EAST OF
MIDTOWN FARM,
STANTON,
PENRITH,
CUMBRIA**

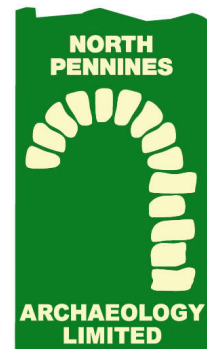


CP. No: 887/09

MAY 2009

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DOCUMENT TITLE: Farm Buildings to the east of Midtown Farm, Stainton, Penrith, Cumbria

DOCUMENT TYPE: Building Recording Report

CLIENT: Bruce Armstrong-Payne

CP NUMBER: 887/09

SITE CODE: -

PLANNING APP. NO: 3/05/0006

OASIS REFERENCE: northpen3-59077

PRINT DATE: 11/05/2009

GRID REFERENCE: NY 4863 2808

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 Bruce Armstrong-Payne to undertake an archaeological building recording project of redundant farm buildings consisting of two barns (Buildings 1 and 2) and a byre (Building 3) located to the east of Midtown Farm and to the north of The Mains, Stainton, Penrith (NY 4863 2808), prior to the proposed conversion to holiday accommodation (Planning Application No. 3/05/0006).

The farm 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: 40876).

A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken to place the property and site of Midtown Farm and The Mains into their 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 The assessment involved the consultation of historical mapping and published and unpublished material housed at Carlisle Record Office and Carlisle Local Studies Library.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 historical research was unable to identify a readily available map of Stainton which clearly showed the buildings prior to the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey in the 1860s. The listed building record of Midtown, however, describes the house and the adjoining barn as being late 18th century in date, so it possible that some of the buildings to the east may be contemporary.

The building recording project revealed that Building 1 has all the characteristics of being constructed as a threshing barn, with its possible large double doorway (although this may all be a modern creation), stone flagged threshing floor, winnowing door and limited ventilation. The arched head of the winnowing door may hint at an 18th century date for the earliest phase of this building, although that is purely conjecture as the building contains no dateable architectural detail, as is so often the case with traditional farm buildings. There is evidence for the building being partly rebuilt at some stage, as shown by the vertical construction break in the north elevation and change in masonry.

Building 2 also has characteristics of a threshing barn, with its large double doors, opposing winnowing door, stone flagged floor, relative lack of ventilation and open to the roof. It is possible that this building was constructed to replace an earlier version (Building 2), perhaps due to an increase in arable production, or if Building 1 was in need of repair. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map indicates that an apsidal gin-case was formerly located against the east wall of Building 2; the only archaeological evidence for this was the scarring of a roofline on the east wall.

There is archaeological evidence that Building 3 was in existence prior to the construction of Building 2 as shown by the doorway in the north gable of Building 2

and a partial vertical construction break. The original function of Building 3 is unclear; it may have been a two-storey structure, reduced in height through time, and may have acted as a byre or stables with hay loft above.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Bruce Armstrong-Payne for commissioning the project.

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 Frank Giecco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Frank Giecco.

1 INTRODUCTION AND SITE LOCATION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In April 2009, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Bruce Armstrong-Payne to undertake an archaeological building recording project of redundant farm buildings located to the north of The Mains, Stainton, Penrith, Cumbria (NY 4863 2808), prior to the proposed conversion of the buildings to holiday accommodation (Planning Application Ref: 3/05/0006).
- 1.1.2 The scheme affects three redundant farm buildings (two barns and a byre) 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: 40876). The HER entry at present simply records the site as *'Farmstead shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867'*.
- 1.1.3 Prior to the conversion of the buildings, Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council¹, had requested that a programme of archaeological building recording was to be undertaken in the form of a Level 2 Building Survey, as described by English Heritage.
- 1.1.4 The Level 2 building recording survey² was undertaken by Fiona Wooler on the 7th May 2009. During the survey a local resident mentioned to the author that the redundant farm buildings were historically associated with Midtown Farm, and not The Mains, consequently their relationship with Midtown Farm will be considered in this report.

1.2 SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1 The village of Stainton is located approximately three kilometers to the west of the market town of Penrith, on the south side of the A66 and to the north of the River Eamont (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.2.2 The redundant farm buildings are situated to the east side of Midtown and Barn Harrow, and to the north of The Mains. Access to the buildings was via a single-track road from the village which now leads to the playground and sports field, but which historically led to fields. The village is located to the

¹ Parsons, J, 2009

² English Heritage, 2006

west of the buildings, whilst to the east fields enclosed with drystone walls slope gently down towards the Kirk Sike (Figure 3).

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 Bruce Armstrong-Payne, for an archaeological building recording of the redundant farm buildings³. 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, 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*⁴.

³ Giocco, F.O, 2009

⁴ IfA, 2008a

2.3 BUILDING RECORDING

2.3.1 A Level 2 building survey of the redundant farm buildings to the east of Midtown Farm and to the north of The Mains, Stainton, Penrith was undertaken, according to the standard and guidance set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008b) 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 use⁵.

2.3.2 The survey includes:

- a written description of the buildings, including their plan, form, function, age, development sequence and construction material. The buildings' 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 showing the location of the buildings in relation to the surrounding properties (Figure 3).

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*⁶. 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-59077**.

⁵ English Heritage, 2006, Page 14

⁶ Brown, D.H, 2007

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 3.2.1 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 Stainton at this date, with properties shown lining the road to Newbiggin, although none of the buildings are shown in any detail. No notable properties are annotated within the village itself, although Dacre Castle and Dalemmain are labeled to the west and south-west. A watermill is shown close to Dalemmain, whilst another is shown to the south of Stainton; this is possibly the snuff mill shown on later mapping (Figure 4).
- 3.2.2 Enclosure Maps and Awards were produced from c.1770 as land which had previously been waste or common was taken into cultivation. The Enclosure Map for Stainton, which also includes Newbiggin and Blencow, dates to 1775 (CRO Ref: QRE1/38), however it does not provide an accurate information regarding the properties within the settlement in 1775, instead representations of houses are shown, with what appears to be a barn at one end of the linear arrangement (Figure 5).
- 3.2.3 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. There is, however, no tithe map for Stainton at Carlisle Record Office, which is unfortunate as this would have provided useful information on the size of the farm, and whether it was a tenant farm, in the middle of the 19th century.
- 3.4.4 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 proposed development in greater detail) is reproduced here as Figure 7.
- 3.4.6 The 6" version of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (which was surveyed in 1860 and published in 1867) clearly shows the layout of Stainton at this date, with the majority of the properties lining the road through the settlement (Figure 6). At this date there was a Post Office, Endowed School, smithy and the Crown Inn within the village, with only properties such as Ash Cottage (now known as the Brantwood), Keldhead, Bottoms, Megbank and Zerubbabel Place labeled. Several lime kilns are located close to Stainton, particular to the north side of the railway line, and close to Barons

Hill to the west. The site of St John's Church is annotated to the north of Stanton close to Kirk Rigg.

- 3.4.7 The 25" version of the First Edition Ordnance map also dates to c.1865 and provides a clearer picture of the buildings in Stanton at this date (Figure 7). The road through the settlement appears to be shown as a track with grassed areas to either side. Fairybead Sike, a water course which flows into the village from the north-west, appears to be culverted in sections beneath the village green and reappears to the south of The Mains. The buildings which are the subject of the proposed development all appear to be shown to the north of The Mains and to the east of Midtown Farm, with Ash Cottage to the north. An apsidal feature against the east elevations of one of the farm buildings may be a gin-case which would have housed a horse-engine for threshing cereals. A list of the plot numbers which correspond to those shown on this map is housed at Carlisle Record Office⁷. Plot numbers in and around the proposed development area are listed here:

Plot 358 – House and Gardens (1acre)

Plot 360 – Occupation road

Plot 359 – Pasture

Plot 318 – House and Gardens etc (1.174 acres)

Plot 319 – Pasture (0.792 acres)

Plot 320 – Pasture (0.727 acres)

Plot 321 – Pasture (0.755 acres)

Plot 322 – Pasture (1.998 acres)

- 3.4.8 By the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map in 1900 the Crown Inn is no longer labeled suggesting it may have ceased to be an inn by this date. Ash Cottage is now named Ash Villa, and Brooklyn is annotated to the south of The Mains. The buildings which form Midtown Farm and The Mains appear to remain the same as they were on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, apart from the construction of a small building on the south side of what is now known as The Mains (Figure 8).
- 3.4.9 The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map shows no changes in the form of the buildings which made up Midtown Farm and The Mains in 1925 (Figure 9).
- 3.4.10 The Ordnance Survey map of 1971 shows that by this date the apsidal structure, presumed to have been a gin-case, has been demolished and replaced by other buildings. The building to the south of Midtown is labeled

⁷ Clarke, G, Undated

as Barn Harrow, and Mains House is shown on the opposite side of The Mains. Ash Villa is now known as 'Brant-wood' (Figure 10).

3.5 PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

3.5.1 The earliest source consulted during the rapid desk-based assessment was Thomas Denton's *Perambulation of Cumberland 1687-1688*, in which he noted that '*Stainton, or the stony town (it being a perfect blew limestone rock) stands halfe a mile higher southward [of Newbiggin] and is likewise parcel of the barony of Greystock; this township, Newbiggin and Blencow falling to the coheirs of the last Lord Dacre of the North*'⁸. In 'The Place Names of Cumbria', Joan Lee notes that the place name Stainton derives from the Old Norse⁹ *stein* and *tun* meaning 'stony hamlet'¹⁰.

3.5.2 Writing at the end of the 18th century, Hutchinson made the following comments about the land and buildings around Stainton:

'Soil and produce: the soil in general is a red loam, along the side of the Eamont is rather lighter. The general produce is oats and barley, and pretty good grass ground. About Newbiggin and Stainton, good crops of wheat are raised, and some rye; but the coldness of the climate renders harvest very backward. About 1/3 of the land of this parish has lately been enclosed and answers the owners labours and expenses pretty well'.

'Buildings etc: the tenements in general are good, of 30l. or 40l. a year, held chiefly by the proprietors. Stone-built houses covered with blue slate; limestone and red and white freestone abounds'.

*'Stainton is a pleasant neat village, remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants; it is a member of the barony of Greystoke, the manor of mixed tenure, part freehold and part customary'.*¹¹

3.5.3 In their 1829 History, Gazetteer and Directory, Parson and White described the village of Stainton in the parish of Dacre:

*'Stainton, a large well-built and pleasant village, situated partly on the Keswick road. The school was endowed in 1758 by Mark Scott and Jane Wilson, with the interest of £200 for which the master teaches nine free scholars'*¹².

⁸ Denton, T, 1687-1688, Page 312

⁹ Old Norse = the language spoken by Norwegians who colonised Iceland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Hebrides and north west England from the 9th to the 12th centuries (Source: Lee)

¹⁰ Lee, J, 1998, Page 80

¹¹ Hutchinson, W, 1794-1797, Pages 472 and 476

¹² Parson, W and White, W, 1829, Page 470

The trade directory lists farmers and other inhabitants within Stainton at this date, however there are only a few farmers listed with farm name attributed, as is often the case until directories which are later in date. The only farms named in Stainton township in 1829 are 'Megg Bank', 'Red hills', 'Bottoms' and 'Stead head'. There is no reference to Midtown Farm or The Mains, although this does not mean they did not exist at this date, they simply are not named. The directory lists other trades in and around Stainton, such as a blacksmith, shoemaker, carpenter and wheelwright, lime burners, schoolmaster and two inns, the Board and the Crown¹³.

- 3.5.4 Several trade directories dating to the 19th and 20th centuries were sampled for any reference to either The Mains or Midtown Farm. A full list of farmers at Stainton from each directory sampled is provided in Appendix 1. The earliest directory to refer to Midtown Farm is Bulmer's 1901, when Andrew Bellas is listed there¹⁴. The first reference to The Mains or Mains House is in 1925, when Edmund Dixon Lowthian was listed as resident there¹⁵.
- 3.5.5 Writing in 1860, Whellan noted that around Stainton were extensive deposits of limestone, which contained large quantities of fossil remains. He also referred to the site of a chapel on rising ground to the north of the village, at 'Kirkgarth'. Human remains were discovered close to the site in the middle of the 19th century, when a supposed female skeleton was found. Whellan recalled a local story regarding the site of the chapel: *'Shortly after the Reformation the lands fell into the hands of a certain baron, a man of reckless violence, who lived somewhere in the neighbourhood. He had a number of men employed in the removal of the church, or what ruins remained thereof, probably with the intention of making an addition to Dacre church, which would appear from the stone corresponding; and one day, in consequence of some scruples of his workmen, or some hesitation in the execution of his commands, he came himself to the ground. His orders were very positive; and having delivered himself of these, he rode off in the direction of Penruddock and had gained the summit of this rising ground, looking backwards as he went, when his horse fell under him, and he broke his neck. The place is still called Baron's Hill and the Baron's Cross'*. In 1860, the principal landowners in Stainton were W H Whelpdale, Thomas Scott, Messrs John G Dawson, John Thompson, Thomas Thompson, Thomas Allinson, William Walton, J Watson, Thomas Harrison, T B Allison and Mrs Bell¹⁶.
- 3.5.6 In the 1991 publication 'The Cumbria Village Book' reference is made to Stainton being the site of an old Roman settlement built on limestone. It was

¹³ Parson, W and White, W, 1829, Page 471

¹⁴ T Bulmer & Co, 1901, Page 363

¹⁵ Kelly's Directory 1925

¹⁶ Whellan, W, 1860, Pages 530-531

also noted that the inhabitants of the village had to attend Dacre church, as the church at Stainton, St John's, was no longer extant. Apparently a cottage on St John's Road had floors paved with gravestones¹⁷.

3.5.7 As far as the standing buildings in Stainton are concerned, Pevsner makes no mention of any of the properties in his publication 'Buildings of England'¹⁸. There are, however, several listed buildings within the village which are included in the table below¹⁹:

Building Name	Date	Grade
Walton's Place and barns adjoining	Late 18 th century with early 19 th century barn extensions	II
Ashview	House, early or mid 18 th century	II
Ash Cottage	House, mid 18 th century	II
Sycamore House and barn/stables adjoining	Probably early 18 th century with late 18 th century alterations	II
Barn and domestic range adjoining right of Stainton Hill	Late 18 th century	II
Barn/stable adjoining left of Stainton Hill	Dated and inscribed J & D M 1789	II
Midtown	House and barn late 18 th century	II
Hopland House	House, late 18 th century	II
Walnut House	Farmhouse, dated and inscribed over entrance 'WG Ag 55 DG Ag 54, 1754' with 19 th century alterations	II
Barn adjoining rear of Walnut House	Mid or late 18 th century	II

¹⁷ CFWI, 1991, Page 222

¹⁸ Pevsner, N, 2002

¹⁹ <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk> and Dept of Environment List of Buildings (CRO)

Building Name	Date	Grade
Hall Bank and barn adjoining	Dated and inscribed over entrance W & A D 1769	II
Woodlands	House, early 19 th century	II
Andrew House	Farmhouse, mid 18 th century	II
Brooklyn	An early C19 remodelling and enlargement of a late C17 farmhouse	II
Greystone House and barn adjoining	Dated and inscribed over entrance ROBERT DAWSON 1752	II

4 BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The present building survey is concerned with three redundant agricultural buildings located to the north of The Mains and to the east of Midtown Farm. For ease of reference the three structures will be referred to as Building 1, Building 2 and Building 3, as shown on Figure 3.

4.2 BUILDING 1 - EXTERIOR

4.2.1 Building 1 is located to the eastern side of the site, and is separated from Buildings 2 and 3 by a gateway. This building is orientated south-west to north-east and measures approximately 6.40m wide at its western end, and c.11m in length. There is a single-storey outshut against the south facing elevation which measures c.3m out from the main structure (Plate 1). Building 1 and the outshut are constructed of uncoursed masonry, consisting of a mixture of rubble limestone and red sandstone. The quoins of the south-west corner are constructed from alternating blocks of dressed red sandstone, a stone which is much easier to work compared to limestone, hence its use in dressings such as quoins, door jambs and window surrounds. The roofs are laid mainly in diminishing courses of local slate, although there are four courses of sandstone tiles at eaves level on the outshut, and a single course at eaves level of Building 1. Skylights have been inserted into the south facing side of the roofs, although there are none in the north facing side (Plate 2).

4.2.2 In the south-east elevation of Building 1 is a large doorway which appears to have been enlarged in modern times as shown by the brickwork either side of the entrance. It is therefore not possible to know if this is in the place of an original large doorway characteristic of a barn for the processing and storage of crops. There is a doorway in the south-west wall of the outshut although this may be an insertion as suggested by the modern brickwork above (Plate 3). The external face of the timber beneath the roof of the outshut has been covered with slate presumably to protect the wood from the elements (Plate 4).

4.2.3 The south-west elevation of Building 1 is interesting as it has alternating blocks of well-dressed red sandstone masonry for the quoins of the south-west corner compared with blocks of limestone for the north-west corner (Plate 5). Thin rectangular pieces of red sandstone have been used in sections of this elevation, possibly to level up the masonry. It is possible, given that

one set of quoins is different to the other, that at least part of this elevation has been rebuilt; the masonry to the northern side of the wall does appear to be less well laid compared. Set above mid-height in this elevation is a small window with sandstone surround which may not be an original feature. Above this window, close to the apex of the roof, are two small apertures which presumably acted as owl holes to allow owls to enter the barn and control vermin. As with the outshut, the exposed timber of the roof structure has been protected by pieces of slate nailed to the wood (Plate 5).

4.2.4 The north-west elevation of Building 1 displays evidence for some rebuilding of the structure, as already suggested above. Mid-way along the elevation is a vertical construction break, the western side of which projects slightly outwards from the eastern side (Plate 6). Immediately to the east of this vertical break is a blocked doorway with alternating blocks of masonry making up the jambs, the internal edge of which is chamfered, and a single rectangular piece of masonry for the lintel, the inside edge of which is also chamfered (Plate 7). From the difference in stonework and that the western part of this elevation has been built around the jambs of the blocked doorway, it is possible to suggest that the earliest section of the building is the eastern half.

4.2.5 The north-east elevation of Building 1 has four ventilation slits, two at a lower level and two above, each measuring approximately 10cm in width by 60cm high. Close to the apex of the gable is a square owl hole. Several through-stones were noted in this elevation; these are a common feature of traditional buildings constructed from limestone²⁰, and were presumably used to provide some stability to the walls. The north-east elevation of the outshut has a blocked doorway (Plate 8).

²⁰ Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 155



Plate 1 – South-east facing elevation of Building 1 showing the outshut to the eastern side



Plate 2 – Detail of the south facing roofs of Building 1 and the outshut



Plate 3 – South-west elevation of outshut against Building 1 showing possible inserted door (Scale = 2m)



Plate 4 – Detail of slate nailed to timber below roof, outshut against Building 1



Plate 5 – South-west elevation of Building 1 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 6 – North-west elevation of Building 1 showing blocked doorway and vertical construction break (Scale = 2m)

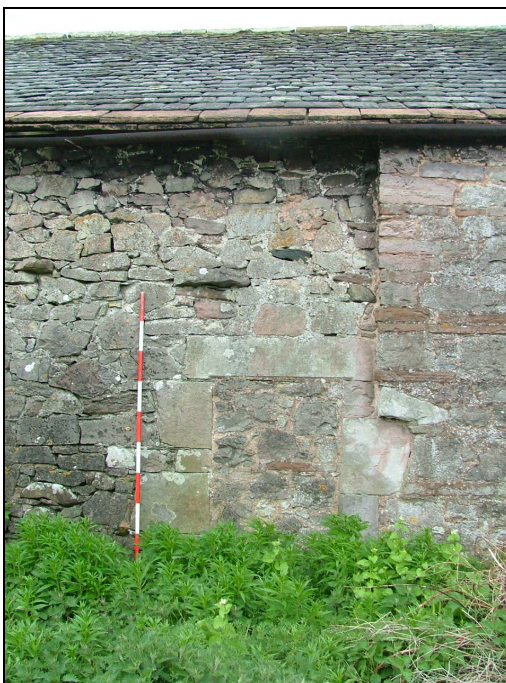


Plate 7 – Blocked doorway, north-west elevation of Building 1 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 8 – North-east elevation of Building 1 and the outshut (Scale = 2m)

4.3 BUILDING 1 - INTERIOR

- 4.3.1 The interior of Building 1 was accessed via the large doorway in the south-east elevation, where it was noted that the walls were c.56cm thick. This building contained no internal divisions and was open to the roof. The roof structure consisted of three trusses of machine-sawn timber, with struts creating four bays (Plate 9). The ends of the principal rafters cross at the apex to provide support for the ridge beam (Plate 10).
- 4.3.2 The lower half of the internal walls of this building have been limewashed indicating that at some point animals were housed, as limewash is a common wall coating on Cumbrian farmsteads which acted as a disinfectant and allowed the walls to breathe (Plate 11). There was no evidence noted at the time of survey for any joist holes which may have indicated the former presence of a first floor.
- 4.3.3 In the north-west elevation of Building 1, the blocked doorway already noted externally was clearly visible. Internally, however, the head of this doorway is quite different from the exterior, being arched with rough voussoirs (Plate 12). It is interesting to note that it would presumably have been easier to use a single piece of masonry for the lintel when the building was constructed; the use of rough voussoirs may suggest some form of architectural detail. At Westlands Farm, Crosby, Maryport, a doorway with a similar head was noted during an archaeological survey in 2005²¹. The bank barn in which this doorway was located is associated with the farmhouse which has a date stone of 1743, which may imply a mid-18th century date for the barn there. It is of course not possible to accurately assess if a similarity in door heads can provide some indication of date, especially as there is no dateable architectural detail.
- 4.3.4 The floor surface of Building 1 was noted to consist of stone flags to the central section, and cobbled to either side (Plates 13 and 14). The occurrence of a central threshing floor made from stone flags with cobbled surfaces to either side, has also been noted at Brackenthwaite Farmhouse, near Wigton²² and at School House, Raughton Head near Carlisle²³. The presence of a stone flagged floor, in line with a large central doorway and possible opposing winnowing door, is characteristic of a threshing barn where the process of beating crops to separate the grain from the stalk was undertaken. The stone floor would have been required to provide a hard clean surface for threshing using a hand-flail; the large doorway provided plenty of light, space and height as well as controllable ventilation, and the opposing small door (now

²¹ Wooler, F, 2005a

²² Wooler, F, 2005b

²³ Cracknell, P.M, 2005

blocked) would have been used during the winnowing process to allow the wind to blow through the building to separate the chaff from the valuable grain. To either side of the central threshing floor are storage areas where the unthreshed sheaves would have been stored, with one side for the threshed crop²⁴. It is possible that the grain, whether from wheat, barley or perhaps more likely from oats, may have been stored in the outshut located against the south-east elevation of Building 1. It is therefore possible that Building 1 may have originally been constructed as a barn for the hand threshing and storage of crops, but like so many traditional farm buildings has been used for other purposes such as housing cattle or tractors, as it became redundant for its original purpose.



Plate 9 – Detail of roof structure, Building 1

²⁴ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 43



Plate 10 – Detail of apex of principal rafter, Building 1



Plate 11 – South-west internal wall of Building 1 showing part limewashed walls and window (Scale = 2m)



Plate 12 – Blocked doorway with arched head, north-west internal elevation of Building 1 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 13 – Remains of the stone flagged floor, central section of Building 1 (Scale = 1m)



Plate 14 – Remains of cobbled floor to the west side of Building 1 (Scale = 1m)

4.4 BUILDING 2 - EXTERIOR

- 4.4.1 Building 2 is located to the west of Building 1, and is orientated north-south (Figure 3 and Plate 15). This building is constructed of uncoursed rubble masonry and measures c.7.5m wide and c.15m in length. The roof is laid in corrugated sheeting, a material which replaced the traditional roof covering of slate or sandstone tiles in the 20th century, and which gave an industrial character to the farmstead.
- 4.4.2 In the east elevation of Building 2, which is partly obscured by a modern structure, is a large double doorway located centrally (Plate 16). The jambs of this doorway are constructed of well-dressed sandstone blocks with tooling marks which provide a decorative effect to the stonework. It would appear that these blocks have either been used from elsewhere or originally this large entrance had an arched head as shown by a stone on either side of the doorway (Plate 17).
- 4.4.3 To the left-hand side of this large doorway is the scarring of a former roofline showing on the masonry (Plate 18). This may relate to what has been suggested may have been an apsidal gin-case which is shown on historical mapping against this elevation (see Figure 7 for example). Gin-cases, sometimes referred to as horse-engines or gin-gangs, were structures on the farmstead which housed a rotary mechanism turned by horses which

powered a threshing machine located in the barn. An axle from the horse-engine to the threshing machine would have pierced the wall of the barn (Plate 19), which was in most case extant prior to the construction of the gin-case. The threshing machine was invented at the end of the 18th century, therefore they did not become common on the farmstead until the early 19th century; consequently gin-cases were generally constructed in the first half of the 19th century, becoming obsolete with the introduction of portable cast-iron versions and steam power. They are therefore a rare survival on the farmstead but their former presence, as shown from historical mapping and/or archaeological evidence, provides valuable information on the historical agricultural economy of an area. There was no evidence at the time of survey for a blocked axle hole which drove the threshing machine within the fabric of the east elevation of Building 2, although sections of the wall were heavily mortared externally and internally.

- 4.4.4 At the south end of the east elevation of Building 2 is a section of modern block work wall, which partly obscures a blocked doorway which belongs to the former agricultural building adjoining the property known as The Mains (Plate 20). It has already been noted that a local resident has mentioned that the redundant farm buildings related to Midtown Farm and not The Mains, however the presence of a doorway in the north wall of farm building at The Mains suggests that access from that property to the land to the north was obviously possible at one time.
- 4.4.5 The north elevation of Building 2 is partly obscured by a privy and the east end of Building 3, however it was possible to note an owl hole close to the apex of the gable (Plate 21). The privy is located in a small outshut with pitched roof. The sandstone support for the seat is still visible although the holes have been filled in (Plate 22). The length of the privy seat suggests that this may have had two holes, indicating that using the privy was not regarded as a totally private activity. A two-seater was recently noted at Greystone House, Skelton²⁵, with both holes of the same size cut into a wooden seat. A two-seater with a child and adults size hole was also recently recorded at Mill Farm, Corbridge²⁶. A hole for clearing out the privy was noted at the base of the east elevation (Plate 23).
- 4.4.6 The west elevation of Building 2 could not be observed as the land to the west is in separate ownership and there was no access possible at the time of survey.

²⁵ Wooler, F, 2009

²⁶ Wooler, F, 2008



Plate 15 – View looking north-west showing Building 1 to the right of photograph and Building 2 to the left



Plate 16 – East elevation of Building 2 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 17 – Detail of the masonry blocks which make up part of the left-hand jamb with one block showing evidence for a former arched head, Building 2



Plate 18 – Diagonal line of a former roof against the east elevation of Building 2

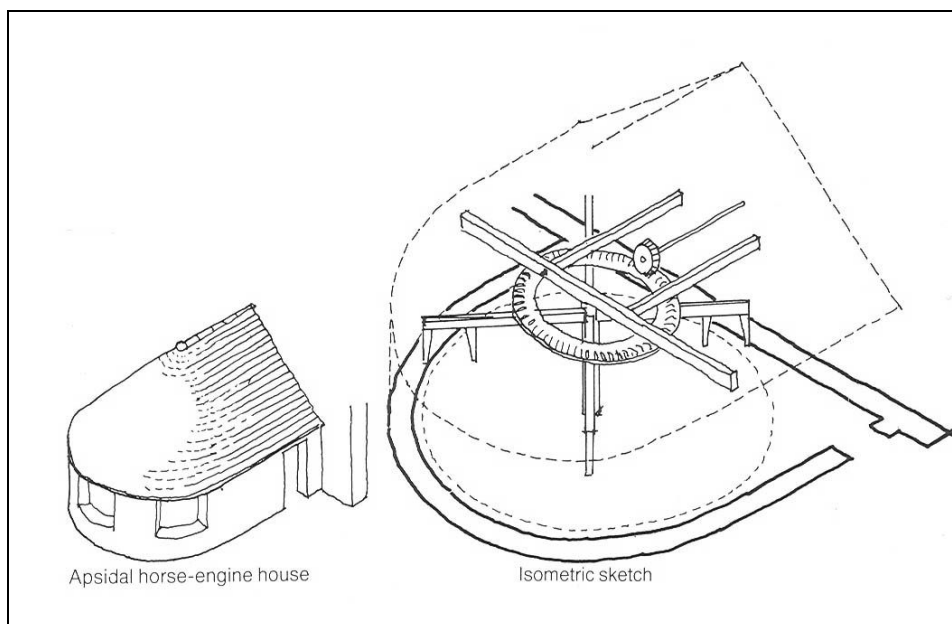


Plate 19 – Sketch of an apsidal gin-case and an isometric sketch (after Brunskill 1999)



Plate 20 – Blocked doorway in the north wall of The Mains as seen from the east elevation of Building 2 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 21 – North elevation of Building 2 partly obscured by a privy and the east end of Building 3 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 22 – View into the privy showing the sandstone support for the seat partly hidden by the door, and the limewashed walls (Scale = 1m)



Plate 23 – Hole at the base of the privy wall (Scale = 2m)

4.5 BUILDING 2 - INTERIOR

- 4.5.1 The interior of Building 2 could be accessed via the large doorway in the east elevation, or from a doorway in the north gable from Building 3 (see Plate 25 below).
- 4.5.2 There were no internal divisions within this building, and the space was open to the roof with no evidence for any former first floors or separate rooms. The roof structure is constructed from four metal trusses which create five bays (Plate 24). In the south elevation is a square owl hole close to the apex of the gable.
- 4.5.3 The north gable of Building 2 has a doorway to the western side which now provides access to Building 3 (Plate 25). The jambs and lintel of this doorway are constructed from squared blocks of masonry, the inner edge of which are chamfered, and the left-hand jamb is obscured by the west wall of Building 2 (Plate 26). This suggests that the wall in which this doorway is located (i.e. the south wall of Building 3) was in existence prior to the construction of Building 2. The author has noted on other farmsteads that a chamfered edge to a doorway, such as that noted here, is generally on the external side which suggests that Building 3 had no buildings against this part of the wall when it was constructed. That Building 3 was in existence

prior to Building 2 can also be suggested by a vertical construction break visible in the masonry of the north elevation (Plate 25).

- 4.5.4 In the centre of the west internal elevation of Building 2 is a doorway, which is in line with the large double doorway in the east elevation, indicative of a winnowing door, as already noted in Building 1. To the right-hand side of this doorway is a niche which may have been used to house a candle or oil light (Plate 27). A further niche was noted to the right-hand side of the large doorway in the east elevation (Plate 28).
- 4.5.5 The floor of Building 2 was covered in straw and debris at the time of survey, however it was possible to note that the surface in line with the large double doors was covered in stone flags (Plate 29). This evidence, along with the possible winnowing door in the west elevation, the open space to the roof and the large double doors, suggests that this building was also used for threshing crops, possibly replacing the smaller Building 2.



Plate 24 – View looking south of the interior of Building 2 showing the modern roof structure (Scale = 2m)



Plate 25 – View looking north of the interior of Building 2 showing a doorway to Building 3 and a vertical construction break in the north gable (Scale= 2m)



Plate 26 – Doorway in north gable of Building 2 which has chamfered edges to the jambs and lintel suggesting Building 3 was in existence prior to Building 2 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 27 – Doorway in west elevation of Building 2, with a niche for a candle or oil lamp to the right-hand side (Scale = 2m)



Plate 28 – Niche in east wall, Building 2 (Scale is in 20cm graduations)



Plate 29 – Detail of part of the stone flagged floor in Building 2 (Scale = 1m)

4.6 BUILDING 3 - EXTERIOR

- 4.6.1 Building 3 is located to the north side of Building 2 and is orientated roughly east-west, with Barn Harrow to the western side (Figure 3). It is a single-storey structure constructed of uncoursed rubble masonry. It is possible that this was originally a two-storey structure as shown by a gable wall between Building 3 and Barn Harrow (Plates 30 and 31). The roof of Building 3 is pitched and laid in corrugate sheeting.
- 4.6.2 In the north elevation, which is largely obscured by foliage, it was possible to note one doorway and a blocked doorway (Plates 32 and 33). The inner edges of the jambs of both these doorways are chamfered similar to the doorway noted in the south elevation and shown on Plate 26.
- 4.6.3 The east elevation of Building 3 has a large aperture, which is possibly a relatively modern insertion (Plate 34). The south elevation could not be observed due to the area to the south being in separate ownership and no access was possible at the time of survey.



Plate 30 – View looking west along the north elevation of Building 3 towards Barn Harrow



Plate 31 – View looking west along the north elevation of Building 3



Plate 32 – Doorway in north elevation of Building 3 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 33 – Blocked doorway in north elevation of Building 3 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 34 – East elevation of Building 3 (Scale = 2m)

4.7 BUILDING 3 - INTERIOR

- 4.7.1 The interior of Building 3 could be accessed via the large entrance in the east elevation (Plate 34), or from Building 2 (see Plate 26).
- 4.7.2 This building has more latterly been used as a byre as shown by the stalls along the south wall. The floor of the building is of concrete with a central manure channel which allowed for the clearance of animal waste. The walls are plastered up to mid-height, a common feature in agricultural buildings that housed cows (Plate 35). Along the south wall are concrete stall divisions which create five double stalls and two single stalls, providing accommodation for a maximum of 12 cows. Metal tethering bars, stanchions and water troughs, along with ceramic feeding troughs remain *in-situ* (Plate 36). The metal water troughs, which bear the name 'Dickies', were fed from a water tank located on the east wall of the byre (Plate 37). The water tank has some form of wording on it, although it was only possible to make out the words 'GRADE B', and no makers name could be read.
- 4.7.3 In the south wall of the byre are two possible former doorways or windows as shown by lintels which are visible above the plaster (Plate 38). These blocked features could not be noted externally due to lack of access. The

presence of these blocked features does suggest that the ground floor of this building, as it was originally, may not have been used as a byre in the way it is presently with the stalls against the south wall. Along the top of the south wall are a series of square apertures with sections of circular pipe set in the wall, presumably to provide ventilation (Plate 39).

- 4.7.4 The blocked doorway already noted in the north wall (see Plate 33) was only visible internally as a wooden lintel (Plate 40).



Plate 35 – View looking west of the interior of Building 3 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 36 – Detail of one of the double stalls showing metal stanchion, water troughs and feeding troughs (Scale is in 20cm graduations)



Plate 37 – Water tank on the east wall of the byre, Building 3



Plate 38 – South internal wall of Building 3 showing the lintels of a former doorway/window (Scale = 2m)



Plate 39 – Detail of one of the ventilation holes along the top of the south elevation, Building 3



*Plate 40 – Wooden lintel of the blocked doorway in the north elevation, Building 3
(Scale = 2m)*

4.8 MIDTOWN FARM

- 4.8.1 The only evidence that the redundant farm buildings formed part of Midtown Farm historically came from verbal information given to the author by two local residents. Therefore, reference is made here to the former farmhouse, which would have formed an integral part of the farmstead.
- 4.8.2 Midtown and adjoining barn are grade II listed buildings, described in the listed building record as: *'House and barn, late 18th century. Painted stucco walls with V-jointed quoins under graduated greenslate roof with red sandstone ashlar chimney stacks. Barn of red sandstone rubble with V-jointed quoins, 2 storey's, 2 bays with right barn under common roof and rear right-angled, 2-storey, 2-bay extension, forming overall L-shape. Panelled door and fanlight in painted stone surround. Sash windows with glazing bars in raised painted stone surrounds, each window with 20th century external shutters. Blank wall to barn. Right return wall has plank door in stone surround and triangular gable vents. Extension has plank door and casement windows in stone surrounds'*.
- 4.8.3 The main elevation of Midtown faces the road, with the west elevation of the adjoining barn featureless (Plate 41). The property now known as Barn Harrow appears to be shown on historical mapping and it is assumed that

this building also formed part of Midtown Farm in the 19th century, although its conversion to a dwelling and the external render does not allow for an accurate interpretation as to what this building was used for (Plate 42).

- 4.8.4 To the east side of Midtown is a two-storey building which may also have formed part of the farm historically, but now appears to form part of the house known as Midtown. To the east side of this building is the remains of a single-storey range which consisted of two rooms (Plates 43 and 44). From the north side of Building 3, looking west, it was possible to note that the east elevation of the barn adjoining the house at Midtown (see Plate 41) has what appears to be a row of square apertures at the upper level; these may have been nesting boxes. The barn appears to now be in use as residential.

4.9 THE MAINS

- 4.9.1 The Mains is located to the south side of the redundant farm buildings and the building which make-up the property are noted here due to their close proximity to the survey site. The property is now two dwellings, one of which is apparently a holiday let. The house is to the western end and the former barn is to the east (Plate 46). Local tradition says that the barn at The Mains was where animals were brought to be slaughtered at one point in its history.
- 4.9.2 Located on the south side of the track which provides access to the redundant farm buildings that are the subject of the present survey, is a detached farm building which is also redundant. Above the main double arched doorway in the north facing elevation of this building is the inscription 'P G 1751' carved into the keystone (Plates 47 and 48).



Plate 41 – West elevation of Midtown and adjoining barn



Plate 42 – View looking east showing the gable of Barn Harrow, Midtown is to the left of the archway and the corrugated roof in the background belongs to Building 2



Plate 43 – View looking west showing a two-storey building, which may now form part of Midtown, and the remains of a single-storey range, all located to the north of Building 3 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 44 – East gable of two-storey building to the east of Midtown and the scarring of the roofline of the single-storey range



Plate 45 – View looking west to the north of Building 3 showing the former barn adjoining Midtown, with the upper floor containing a row of possible nesting boxes for birds



Plate 46 – View looking north of The Mains



Plate 47 – View looking east showing the detached farm building on the south side of the track opposite The Mains



Plate 48 – Doorway with keystone containing the inscription 'P G 1751', redundant farm building opposite The Mains

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The present archaeological building survey was concerned with three redundant farm buildings located to the north of The Mains, and to the east of Midtown, Stainton. Information from local residents has suggested that these farm buildings were historically associated with Midtown Farm and not The Mains.
- 5.2 The historical research was unable to identify a readily available map of Stainton which clearly showed the buildings prior to the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey in the 1860s. The listed building record of Midtown, however, describes the house and the adjoining barn as being late 18th century in date, so it possible that some of the buildings to the east may be contemporary.
- 5.3 Building 1 has all the characteristics of being constructed as a threshing barn, with its possible large double doorway (although this may all be a modern creation), stone flagged threshing floor, winnowing door and limited ventilation. The arched head of the winnowing door may hint at an 18th century date for the earliest phase of this building, although that is purely conjecture as the building contains no dateable architectural detail, as is so often the case with traditional farm buildings. There is evidence for the building being partly rebuilt at some stage, as shown by the vertical construction break in the north elevation and change in masonry.
- 5.4 Building 2 also has characteristics of a threshing barn, with its large double doors, opposing winnowing door, stone flagged floor, relative lack of ventilation and open to the roof. It is possible that this building was constructed to replace an earlier version (Building 2), perhaps due to an increase in arable production, or if Building 1 was in need of repair. If that is the case, then it is clear that orientation of the building, to utilise the prevailing winds, was not necessarily a concern as each barn is on different alignments. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map indicates that an apsidal gin-case was formerly located against the east wall of Building 2; the only archaeological evidence for this was the scarring of a roofline on the east wall. The former presence of a gin-case shows continuity of an agricultural process from hand-threshing to horse power.
- 5.5 There is archaeological evidence that Building 3 was in existence prior to the construction of Building 2 as shown by the doorway in the north gable of Building 2 and a partial vertical construction break. The original function of Building 3 is unclear; it may have been a two-storey structure, reduced in height through time, and may have acted as a byre or stables with hay loft above.

- 5.6 It is difficult to assess the original functions of all of the buildings that were associated with Midtown Farm, as several of them have already been converted to residential use. It is therefore hard to relate the three redundant farm building with the rest of the farmstead. The presence of a two threshing barns, although potentially unlikely to have operated together, and the gin-case provides evidence that at least in the 19th century, arable production formed an important part of the economy of the farm. It is unfortunate that no tithe map exists for Stainton as this would have provided information on the extent, acreage and amount of fields under arable in the middle of the 19th century. Trade directory evidence does not appear to list Midtown Farm as being over 150 acres in the early 20th century.
- 5.7 Traditional farm buildings are notoriously difficult to date when documentary evidence and architectural detail is scarce. The listed buildings in Stainton appear to predominantly date to the 18th century, and there are other buildings in close proximity to the survey buildings which have date stones of the 18th century, such as the farm building on the south side of the track from The Mains (Plate 47) and Gibson Cottage to the north of Midtown which has a date of 1724. Clearly the 18th century was an important period in the history of Stainton's buildings. Brunskill has noted that the great wave of investment in yeoman's houses and farm buildings took place from the 18th century until around 1880, with rebuilding or the raising of new structures. This investment was stimulated by factors such as the enclosure of fields, some created from old open fields and some from previously undivided water, and more scientifically-based farming²⁷.
- 5.8 What is interesting about the three buildings to the east of Midtown and north of The Mains is their separation from the farmhouse itself, which is unusual for Cumbria, as, according to Brunskill, most farmhouses physically form part of the farmstead²⁸. This scattered arrangement may suggest that some of the buildings, in particular Building 1, may relate more to the fields to the east, or that the development of the farmstead was restricted by property boundaries and siting them all close to the farmhouse was not physically possible.

²⁷ Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 95

²⁸ *Ibid*, Page 101

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APPENDIX 1: TRADE DIRECTORY ENTRIES

History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland 1829 – Parson and White [those shown with a * are yeomen]

Farmers listed at Stainton:

Anthony Allinson*	John Allinson*
Thos Allinson, Megg bank*	Thomas Allinson*
John Bell	Wm Brown, Red hills
John Dawson, senior*	John Dawson, junior
Thos Dawson, Bottoms*	Charles Johnston
John Nichol	William Preston
John Sewell*	John Smith (and butcher)
Thomas Thompson, Stead head *	William Thompson*
William Walton	Joseph Watson*
Thomas Watson*	

Cumberland Directory 1847 – Mannix and Whellan [those shown with a * are yeomen]

Farmers listed at Stainton:

Anthony Allinson*	Mary Allinson, Bank*
Wm Armstrong (and cattle dealer)	Thos Carlyle
J Collin (and butcher)	John Gibson Dawson*
John Dennison	Francis Irving, Stainton leses
Wm Preston	Wm Slee, Ash Cottage*
John Stockdale*	Thos Swinburn, Red hills
Geo Thompson	John Thompson, Keld head*
Thos Thompson, Keld head*	Thos Thompson, Low house
William Walton	Joseph Watson*
Thomas Watson*	Edward Wilson

Slater's Directory of Cumberland 1876

Farmers listed at Stainton:

Isaac Bell	Isaac Burn
Thomas Carlisle, Town End Fm	John Dawson
John Gill	William Harker
Thomas Harrison	Joseph Mounsey
John Preston	Thomas Preston, Thorn Lodge
Joseph Sewell	John Thompson, Keld Head
William Walton	Joseph Watson

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1897

Farmers listed at Stainton:

Andrew Bellas, Walnut House	Mrs Sarah Bellas, Belmont
Christopher Brown, cattle dealer	Isaac Burne (and landowner) Stainton Bottoms
John Burne	John Gill
Arthur Graham (and landowner), Red Hills	
James Kindleysides, farmer and Kings Arm PH	
Richard Milne	John Mounsey (and landowner)
Mrs Mary Ann Mounsey (and landowner)	
Thomas Oldcorn	Thomas Robinson
George Sisson	James Thom, Red Hills
Thomas Allinson Watson, Meg Bank	
George Waugh	Charles Woof

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

Farmers listed at Stainton:

John Atkinson (yeoman), Brooklyn House	
Andrew Bellas, Mid Town Farm	John Blacklock, Meg Bank
Chris Brown (and cattle dealer), Bank House	
Wm Dawson (and horse dealer), Greystone House	
John Gill, Thorn Farm	John Hetherington, Town Head

John Milner (and cattle dealer), Croft House

Richard Milner, The Larches John Mounsey (yeoman), Stainton Hill

Mrs M A Mounsey (owner) Walton's Place

Thomas Oldcorn John Porter, Redhills

Thomas Robinson Thomas B Robinson (yeoman), Keld Head

John Tinniswood, Allinson House Charles Woof, Stainton Bottoms

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland 1910

Neither The Mains nor Midtown Farm named

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland 1914

Neither Midtown Farm nor The Mains named

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland 1921

Farmers listed at Stainton:

John Blaiklock, Megg Bank	William Dawson & sons, Greystone House
Frances M Dent, Woodlands	John Gill & Sons [farm over 150 acres]
Hubert Graham, The Limes	John Harrington (and cattle dealer), Red Hills
William Harrison, Belmont	Joseph Hethington
A J Ingledeew Croft House	Paul Lancaster & Cons, Aldby
Henry Oldcorn	Joseph Oldcorn
Isaac Rawe, Brooklyn	John Rodgers, asst overseer and parish clerk
George Seymour, threshing machine owner	
Fred Tinniswood, Midtown Farm	Jn Tinniswood, Sycamore House
Thomas Allinson Watson	Thomas Weir, Walton House
Charles Woof	

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland 1925

Joseph Cooper, farmer, Midtown Farm [not listed as a farm over 150 acres]

Edmund Dixon Lowthian, Mains House

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1929

Joseph Cooper, farmer, Midtown Farm [not listed as a farm over 150 acres]

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1934

Joseph Cooper, farmer, Midtown Farm [not listed as a farm over 150 acres]

Mrs Lowthian, Mains House

Cumberland and Westmorland Milk Recording Society (Edmund Lowthian recorded),
Mains House

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1938

Joseph Cooper, farmer, Midtown Farm [not listed as a farm over 150 acres]

'Stainton, the site of a Roman settlement, is a picturesque village in the parish of Dacre, 2½ miles SW from Penrith; here is a Methodist Chapel built in 1877, and seating 126 persons. The Stainton Institute which consists of a public hall, reading room etc was erected by public subscription and opened in 1920 by the Rt Hon J W Lowther. Near here is Baron's Cross; various sepulchral relics and a silver fibula were found near Fluskew Pike in this township in 1875, and at Yamondside, Fluskew Hill are megalithic remains of stone circles. Capt Bernard Henry Esme Howard MC JP is lord of the manor, John Harrington Esq. is the principal landowner. The soil is clay and sand, the crops chiefly oats, roots and potatoes'.

Cumberland Directory 1954

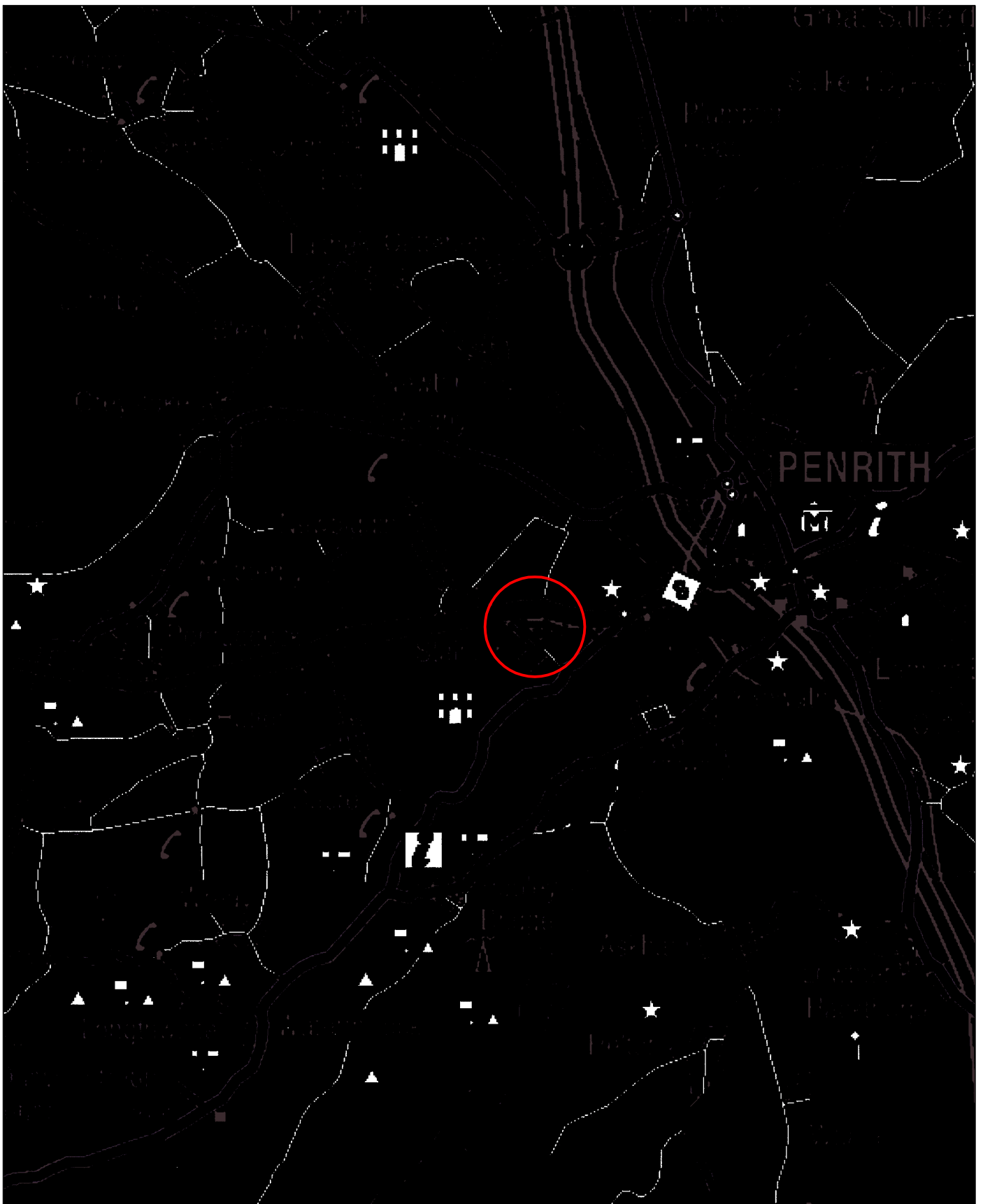
H Cooper, Midtown Farm

Frances J Lowthian, Mains House

A Noble, The Mains

Margaret Rodgers, Mains Cottage

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

PROJECT: Farm Buildings to the east of
Midtown Farm, Stainton
SCALE: 1:75 000 at A4
REPORT No: CP887/09
CLIENT Bruce Armstrong-Payne
DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: May 2009
FIGURE: 1

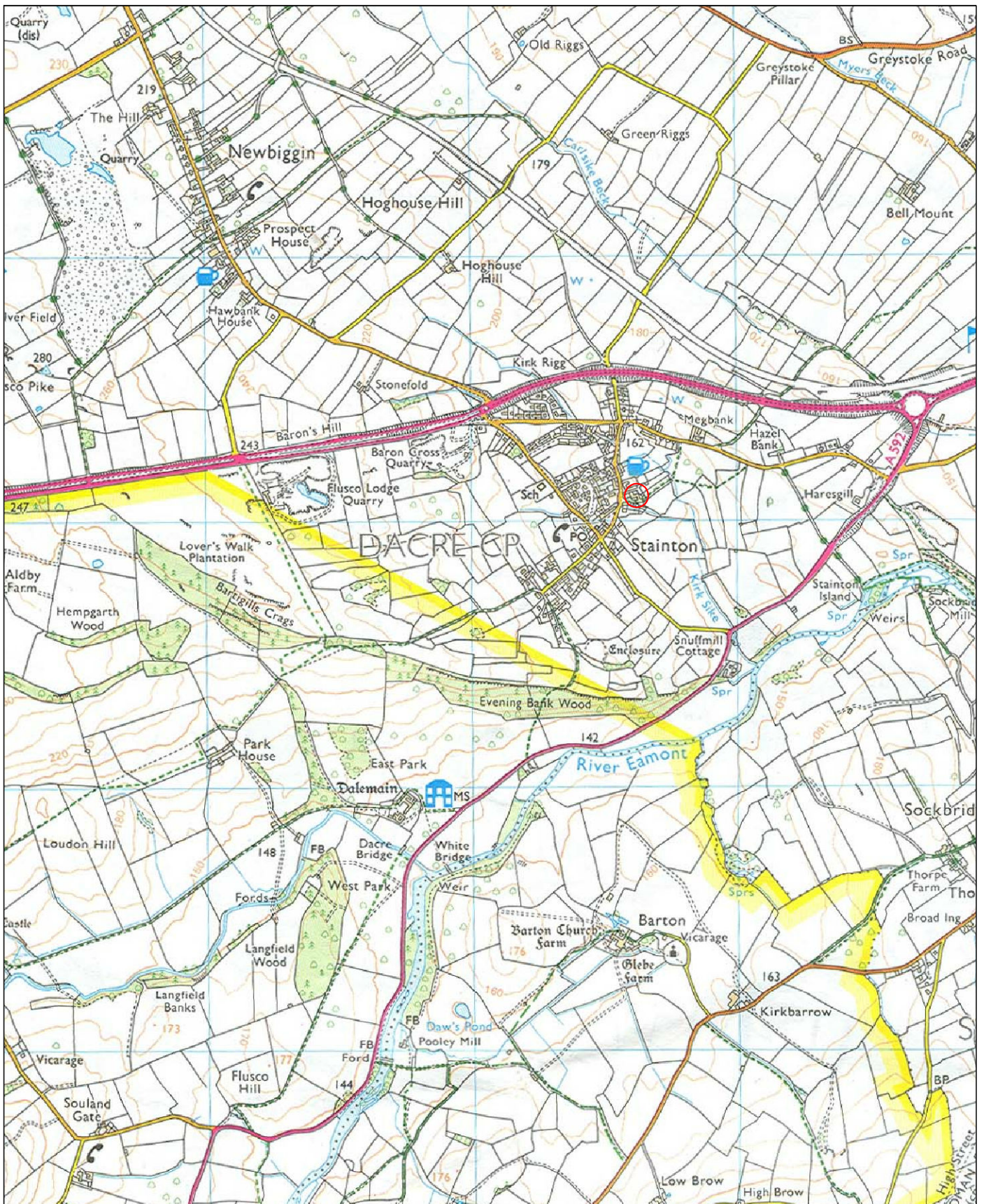
KEY:

 Site Location



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Figure 1 : Site Location



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

PROJECT: Farm Buildings to the east of
Midtown Farm, Stainton
SCALE: 1:20 000 at A4
REPORT No: CP887/09
CLIENT Bruce Armstrong-Payne
DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: May 2009
FIGURE: 2

KEY:
 Site Location



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Figure 2 : Detailed Site Location



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

Farm Buildings to the east of
Midtown Farm, Stairton

CLIENT:

Bruce Armstrong-Payne

SCALE: 1:500 at A4

DRAWN BY: FW

DATE: May 2009

KEY:

— Outline of
Survey
Buildings



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REPORT No:

CP887/09

FIGURE:

3

Figure 3 : Site Plan

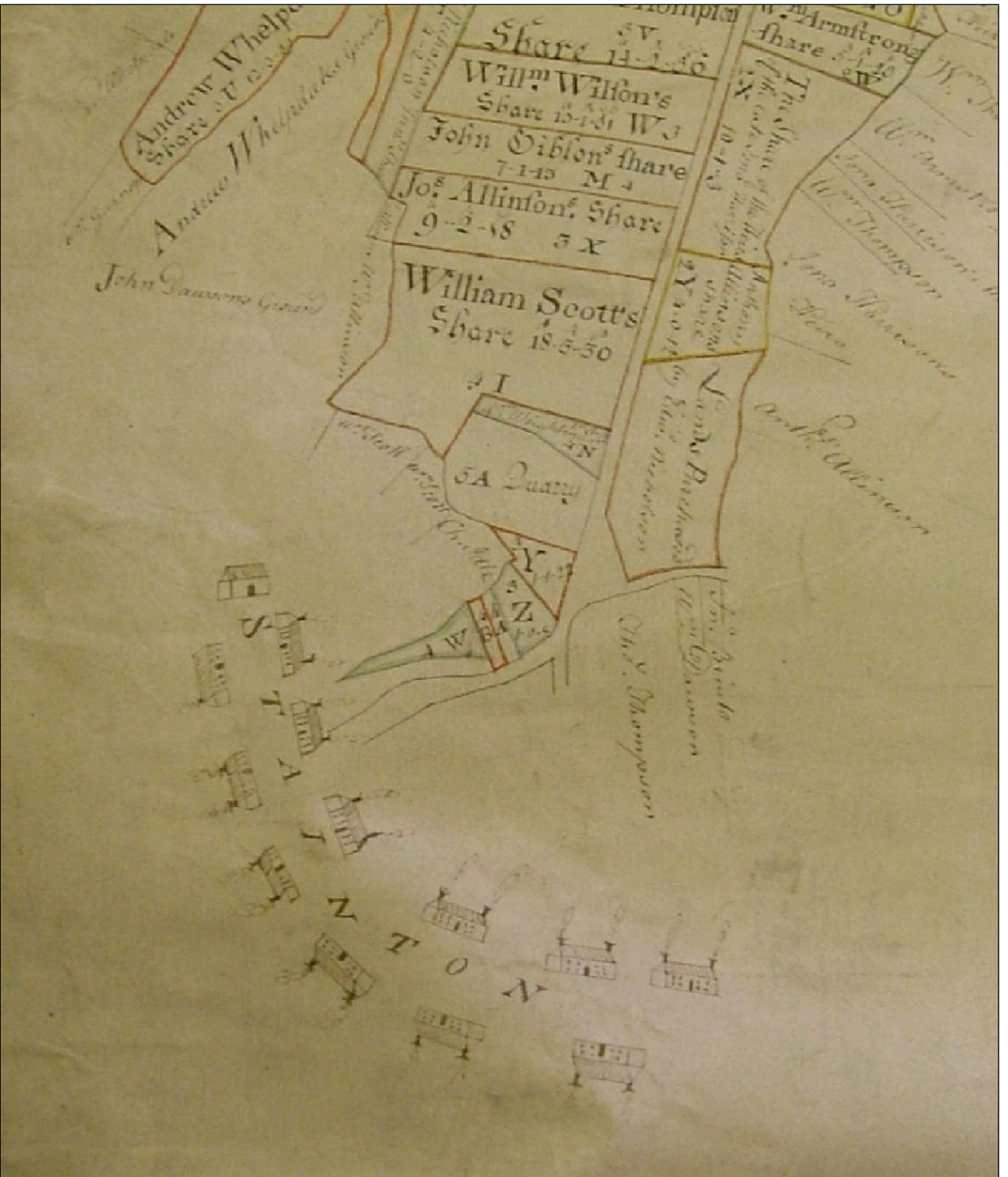


North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

PROJECT: Farm Buildings to the east of
Midtown Farm, Stainton
SCALE: Not to Scale
REPORT No: CP887/09
CLIENT: Bruce Armstrong-Payne
DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: May 2009
FIGURE: 4



Figure 4 : Extract from Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland 1774



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

Farm Buildings to the east of
Midtown Farm, Stainton

CLIENT:

Bruce Armstrong-Payne

SCALE: Not to Scale

DRAWN BY: FW

DATE: May 2009



REPORT No:

CP887/09

FIGURE:

Figure No

Figure 5 : Extract from Stainton Enclosure Map 1775



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

PROJECT: Farm Buildings to the east of
Midtown Farm, Stainton
SCALE: Not to Scale
REPORT No: CP887/09
CLIENT: Bruce Armstrong-Payne
DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: May 2009
FIGURE: 6



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



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Farm Buildings to the east of
Midtown Farm, Stanton

CLIENT:
Bruce Armstrong-Payne

SCALE: Not to Scale

DRAWN BY: FW

DATE: May 2009

KEY:

 Site Location

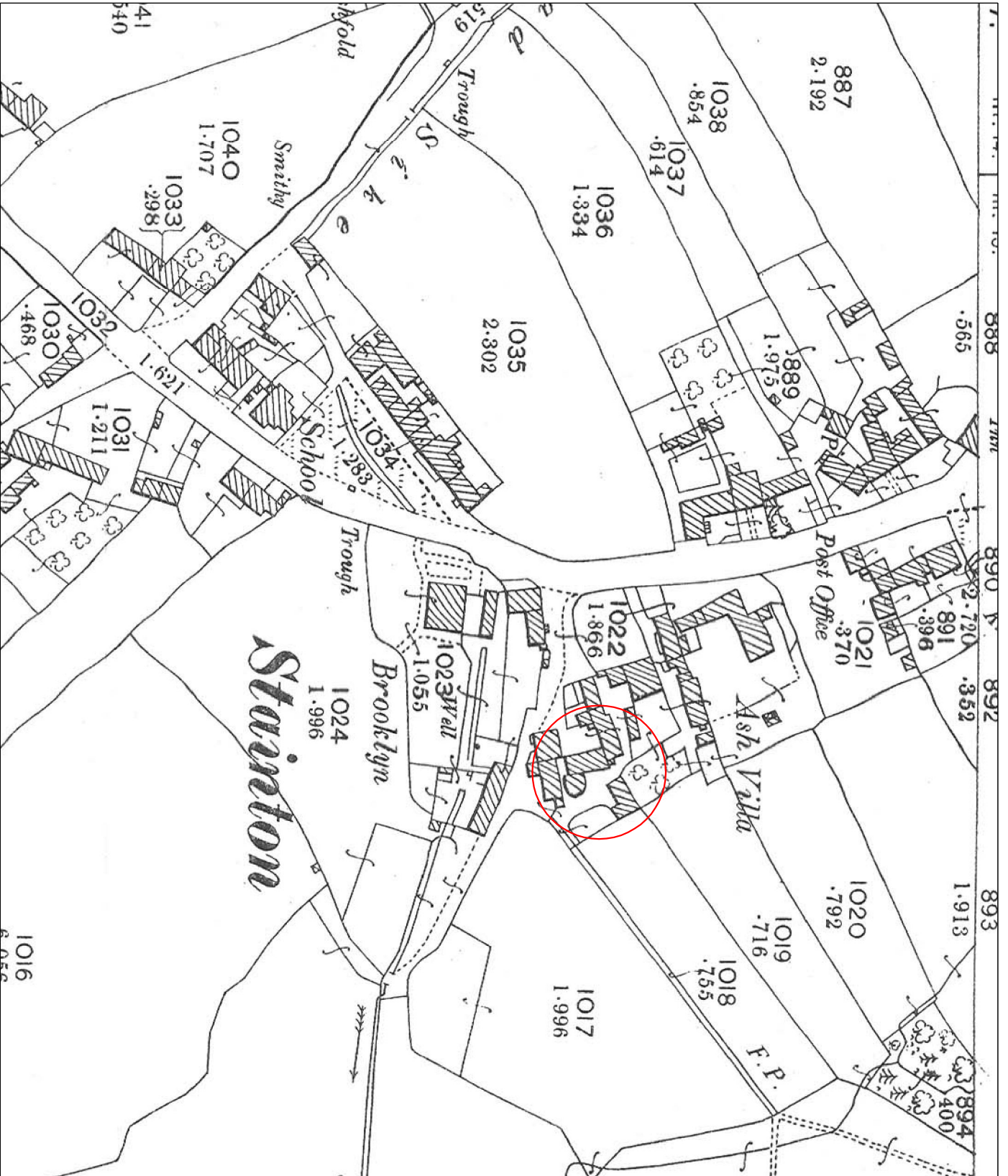


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REPORT No:
CP887/09

FIGURE:
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Figure 7 : First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1865 (25" scale)




North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Farm Buildings to the east of
Midtown Farm, Stainton

CLIENT:
Bruce Armstrong-Payne

SCALE: Not to Scale

DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: May 2009

KEY:
 Site Location

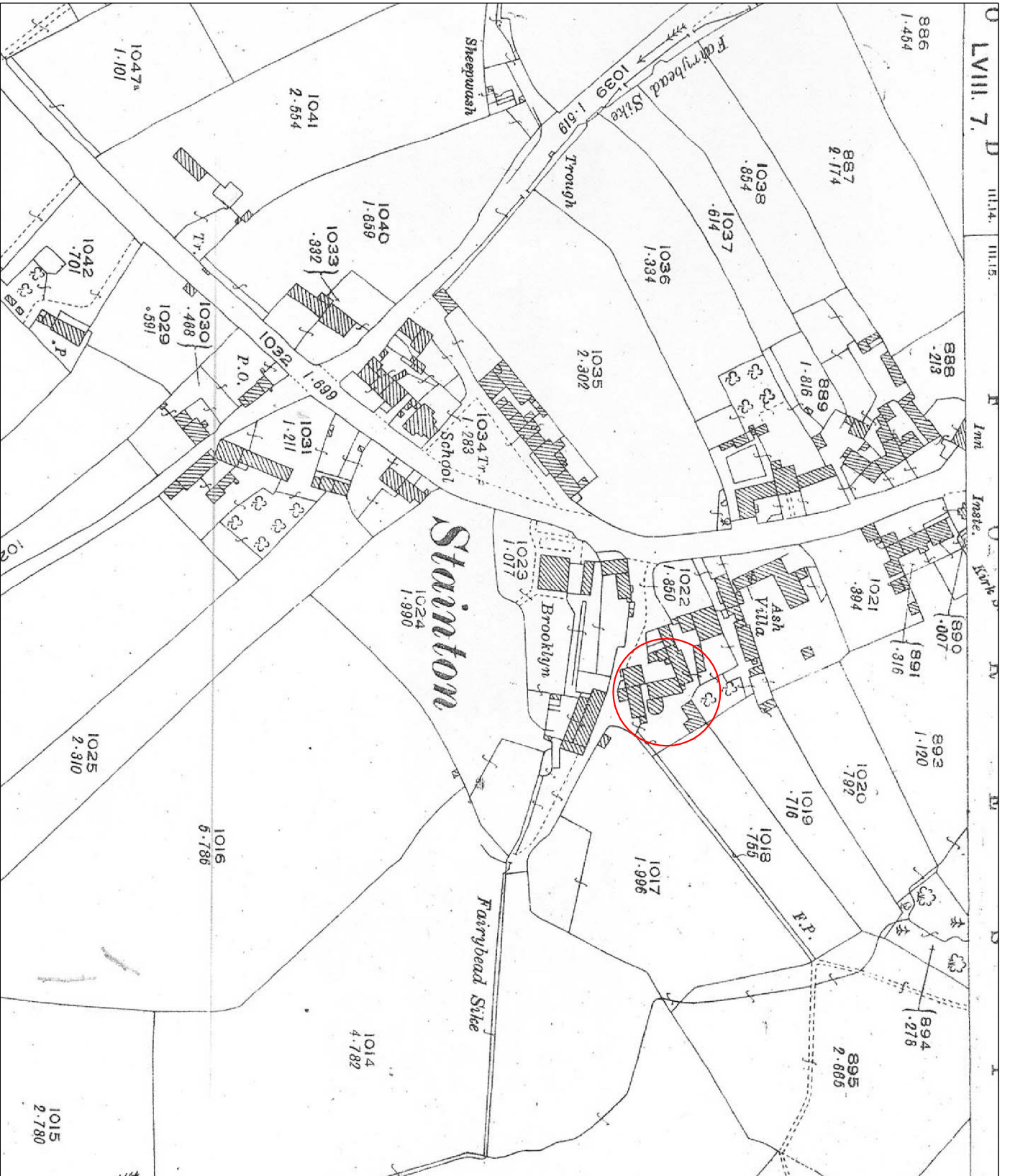


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REPORT No:
CP887/09

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



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Farm Buildings to the east of
Midtown Farm, Stainton

CLIENT:
Bruce Armstrong-Payne

SCALE:
Not to Scale

DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: May 2009

KEY:
 Site Location

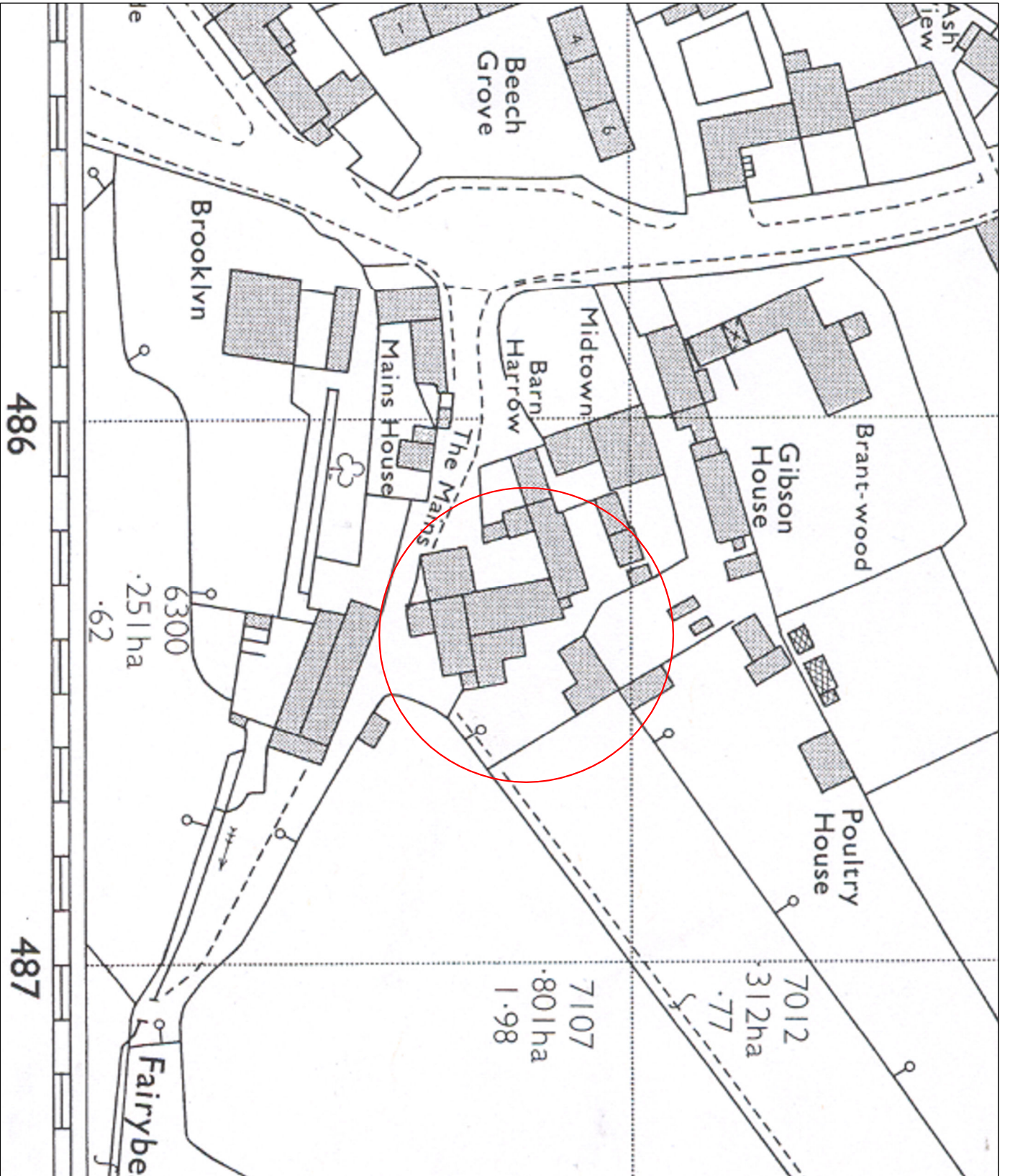


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REPORT No:
CP887/09

FIGURE:
9

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




North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Farm Buildings to the east of
Midtown Farm, Stanton

CLIENT:
Bruce Armstrong-Payne

SCALE: 1:1000 at A4

DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: May 2009

KEY:
 Site Location



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REPORT No:
CP887/09

FIGURE:
10

Figure 10 : Ordnance Survey Map 1971