

**GREENHOLME LODGE
FARM
CORBY HILL
CARLISLE**



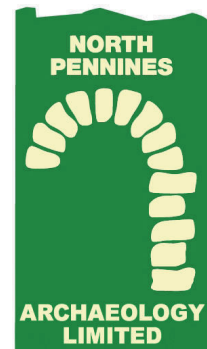
BUILDING RECORDING REPORT

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JULY 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 July 2009, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by W Bimson & Son to undertake an archaeological building recording project of redundant farm buildings at Greenholme Lodge Farm, Corby Hill, Carlisle (NY 4857 5764), prior to the proposed conversion to seven live/work units (Planning Application No. 1/06/0993).

The agricultural buildings at Greenholme Lodge Farm are Grade II listed and are considered to date to around 1824 (HER Ref: 20698). Located on the opposite side of the road to the farm buildings is Greenholme Lodge, a former gatehouse for Edmond Castle, also believed to date to c.1824, and probably designed by Sir Robert Smirke who undertook renovations at Edmond Castle.

Prior to the building survey a rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken to place the property and site of Greenholme Lodge Farm 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 The assessment involved the consultation of historical mapping and published and unpublished material housed at Carlisle Record Office and Carlisle Local Studies Library.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 Greenholme Lodge and Greenholme Lodge Farm may have formed part of renovations and new builds relating to the Edmond Castle Estate which began in 1824 by Sir Robert Smirke. Although an exact date for the construction of the lodge and the farm buildings is unclear, they were certainly in existence by 1839. The original form of the buildings was U-shaped in plan, and located on the opposite side of the road from the lodge which guarded one of the entrances to Edmond Castle. By the 1920s the farm had been extended, with new buildings added to two of the ranges. Further buildings were also constructed by the 1960s although these have since been demolished. Trade directory and census records show that the farm was occupied by the Lawson family from at least the 1840s up until the 1900s. The farm formed part of the sale of the Edmond Castle Estate in 1937 along with several other farmsteads in the area around Corby Hill, Hayton and Newby. By this date Greenholme Lodge Farm was occupied by the Frith family who continued to farm there until its sale in 2006, when the farm ceased to function.

The building recording project revealed that the earliest buildings on the farmstead consisted of a brick-built barn (Building 1), two shelter sheds and a possible bothy (Buildings 5 and 6), and a range containing a byre, cart shed, granary and hayloft (Building 3). These buildings would have provided all the accommodation needed for the functions of a farm of mixed economy.

By 1925 two new buildings had been added to the original structures, these included a large stable and loose box with hayloft above, and two further loose boxes.

The building survey also recorded graffiti on the walls of the granary, some of which may have related to some of the farm workers who are listed in the Census records.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank W Bimson & Son for commissioning the project, Anthea Jones of Planning Branch Ltd, and Swarbrick Associates 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 Frank Giocco, Technical Director 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 July 2009, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by W Bimson & Son to undertake an archaeological building recording project of redundant farm buildings at Greenholme Lodge Farm, Corby Hill, Carlisle (NY 4857 5764), prior to the proposed conversion of the buildings to seven live/work units (Planning Application Ref: 1/06/0993).
- 1.1.2 The scheme affects redundant farm buildings which are listed (Grade II) as buildings of special architectural and historic interest. The buildings are considered to date to around 1824. The listing for the farm buildings at Greenholme Lodge describes them as: *'Byres south of Greenholme Lodge, formerly part of the Edmond Castle Estate. Probably 1824, the same date as the Lodge opposite. Snecked red sandstone ashlar facing with raised quoins to front, English garden wall brickwork for inner walls; slate and corrugated iron roofs. Buildings on three sides of farmyard of one and two storeys. Plank doors to ground floor and loft, have red sandstone surrounds, external stone steps to loft. Boarded windows and slit vents. Listed partly for group value with the nearby Greenholme Lodge'*. Greenholme Lodge (and flanking walls) located opposite Greenholme Lodge Farm is described as a house, formerly a lodge to Edmond Castle, built circa 1824, probably by Sir Robert Smirke: *'snecked red sandstone ashlar on chamfered plinth, with pilastered angles, moulded cornice and battlemented parapet. 1½ storeys, single bay on either side of carriageway with joining pointed arch. Large windows with pointed moulded surrounds; replacement glazing bars date from c1953. Entrances to each building from carriageway have plain stone surrounds. Gates removed 1940 and drive now closed (no longer entrance to castle). A similar gatehouse nearer the castle has been demolished'*¹.
- 1.1.3 Prior to the conversion of the buildings, Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council², had requested that a programme of archaeological building recording was to be undertaken in the form of a Level 3 Building Survey, as described by English Heritage.
- 1.1.4 The Level 3 building recording survey was undertaken by Fiona Wooler on the 17th July 2009.

¹ Information provided by Cumbria County Council HER, Ref No's 20967 and 20968

² Parsons, J, 2009

1.2 SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1 The village of Corby Hill is located approximately eight kilometres to the east of Carlisle, and six kilometres to the south-west of Brampton. The settlement is located on the east side of the River Eden, with the River Irthing situated to the north of Corby Hill. The main A69 trunk road, between Carlisle and Newcastle upon Tyne, runs through the village (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 Greenholme Lodge is situated approximately one kilometre to the east of Corby Hill at a height of *c.*36 metres above mean sea level. The former farmstead is located on the south side of the A69, with Greenholme Lodge East and West, a former gatehouse for Edmond Castle, situated immediately opposite the farm on the north side of the road. The Greenholme Beck, from which Greenholme Lodge Farm, Greenholme Lodge and Greenholme Farm presumably takes their names, flows into the River Gelt close to Greenholme Farm to the north-east of the survey site (Figure 2).

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 W Bimson & Son, for the archaeological building recording of redundant farm buildings at Greenholme Lodge Farm, Corby Hill. Following acceptance of the project design by Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, 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 3 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 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.

2.3 BUILDING RECORDING

2.3.1 A Level 3 building survey of the redundant farm buildings at Greenholme Lodge, Corby Hill was undertaken according to the standard and guidance set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008b) and English Heritage (2006). A Level 3 survey is an analytical record which comprises an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use⁴.

2.3.2 The survey includes:

³ IfA, 2008a

⁴ English Heritage, 2006, Page 14

- 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.
- scaled ground plans of the buildings noting the location of structural features of historic significance.
- architects scaled drawings of the principal elevations of the buildings.

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-62102**.

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 character of settlements in the area at the end of the 18th century, such as Warwick Bridge, with Warwick Hall located on the west side of the River Eden, and the small villages of Little Corby and Newby, with Hayton shown to the east. The principal roads between the various settlements are shown, including the route of the modern A69 from Warwick Bridge heading towards Brampton past properties such as Greenholme, Low Moor and Gelt Side. The property at Greenholme would appear to be the present Greenholme Farm, located to the east of Greenholme Lodge Farm. No buildings are shown in the general location of Greenholme Lodge or Greenholme Lodge Farm, suggesting they did not exist at this date, although the accuracy of this map with regards to individual properties needs to be considered (Figure 4).
- 3.1.2 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. The Tithe Map for Little Corby Township, in the parish of Hayton, dates to 1839 and appears to show Greenholme Lodge on the north side of the road, and an L-shaped range of buildings in the location of Greenholme Lodge Farm. Unfortunately there are no plot numbers associated with these buildings at Greenholme Lodge, presumably as tithes were not payable, consequently there is no information in the accompanying Award of landowner, occupier and acreage. Plot No. 19, which is the wooded area to the west of the farm buildings, was at this date owned by Thomas Henry Graham Esq., occupied by James Foster and was described as '*Tofts and Doghill*'. Strangely this plot is listed in the Award as being under arable at this date, although it is clearly shown as wooded, as is still the case (Figure 5).
- 3.1.3 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.
- 3.1.4 The 6" version of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map dates to 1868 and clearly shows symmetrical buildings at on either side of the road at

Greenholme Lodge. The farm buildings on the south side of the road are shown as two L-shaped ranges, with the lodge as two small buildings either side of a track which formerly provided access to Edmond Castle by a scenic route through wooded areas and close to the River Irthing. To the south of Greenholme Lodge is 'Show House', located on the back lonning to Hayton. To the north-east of Greenholme Lodge is another farm, Greenholme, located just to the north of Greenholme Beck. The grounds around Edmond Castle are shown as including lakes, wooded area and formal gardens, with further lodges (Figure 6).

3.1.5 The 25" version of the First Edition Ordnance map dates to 1866 and provides a clearer picture of the buildings at Greenholme Lodge at this date. The two L-shaped buildings of the farm are visible on the south side of the road, with a small building at the south end of the western range, possibly representing two pig sties. Accompanying the 25" version of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map is a Book of Reference which lists the plot numbers and provides information on state of cultivation and acreage⁶. The following describes some of the plot numbers in and around Greenholme Lodge (Figure 7):

- Plot No. 141 = Houses, yard etc
- Plot No. 142 = Orchard
- Plot No. 144 = Wood
- Plot No. 143 = Pasture
- Plot No. 140 = Houses, orchard etc
- Plot No. 147 = Arable

3.1.6 By the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map in 1901, very little has changed in the form of the buildings at Greenholme Lodge. Buildings have, however, been added to Show House, located to the south, with the site of a pump labelled (Figure 8).

3.1.7 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps formed the basis for the mapping associated with the Land Valuation Tax of 1910 (consequently there are no changes shown in the form of the buildings). The Finance Act 1910 imposed a tax on the profits made from sales of property in England and Wales if that profit arose from amenities provided at public expense (such as roads or drainage). The Act also provided for property to be valued so that tax could be assessed. Although the tax was withdrawn in 1920, the Inland Revenue had by then undertaken surveys and valuations of most

⁶ Ordnance Survey of England, Book of Reference to the Plan, 1864, Parish of Hayton

houses and property. The records associated with this programme of assessment are useful to the historian and family researcher as they describe (and value) each property and list the name of the owners and tenants (but not necessarily the actual occupiers of the property)⁷. The Land Valuation Tax records for Hayton parish consist of an annotated map showing plot numbers which correspond to an accompanying ledger. The plot number associated with Greenholme Lodge Farm is 76 (Figure 9), the following information for which is:

- Landowner = T H Graham
- Occupier = J Smith
- Description = Farm, Greenholme, 121 acres
- Gross Annual Value = £132
- Rateable Value = £119

This is useful information as it provides a name for the owner and occupier of the farm in 1910, as well as the acreage of 121. Greenholme, the farm to the east of Greenholme Lodge, is recorded as being owned by Brown's Trustees, occupied by Geo Hutchinson and consisted of 112 acres in 1910⁸.

3.1.8 The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map, published in 1925, shows that several small buildings have been added to the south end of both the L-shaped ranges, and a further building has been constructed along the south side of the farm buildings orientated east-west, partly creating a courtyard plan form. A small building has also been erected to the east side of the western range, in the courtyard (Figure 10).

3.1.9 The Ordnance Survey map of 1968 shows that several buildings have been constructed to the east of the main farm buildings; these were presumably constructed of modern materials such as steel framing, timber and corrugated sheeting (Figure 11). These modern buildings are no longer extant.

⁷ Herber, M, 2004, Page 306

⁸ CRO Ref No. TIR OS 17/15 (map) and TIR 4/64 (ledger)

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 Little Corby: '*lyes a mile lower down Eden, at the east end of Warwick-bridge. Here the riverett Kerne [Cairn] runs into Eden. The tenants between those two rivers in Little Corby belong to Corby mannor, and soe doth a double wheeled milne which stands upon Kerne here.* With reference to Hayton, he also noted that the place name means the *high town*⁹.
- 3.2.2 In 'The Place Names of Cumbria', although Joan Lee does not refer specifically to Greenholme, using the separate elements *Green* and *Holme*, Green is noted to have derived from the Old Norse¹⁰ words *groenn* and *holmr* meaning *green island*¹¹. The earliest documented use of the place name *Greenholme* is Greenholme House shown on a map dating to 1710¹².
- 3.2.3 Writing at the end of the 18th century, Hutchinson made the following comments about the Parish of Hayton: '*Population is much increased within the last 30 years owing to the agriculture being much improved; although there are no manufactories carried on, for want of water for mills. The inhabitants are, in general, very industrious; a great number of them are employed in Lord Carlisle's collieries, and in carrying coals to Carlisle market; they are lately become much improved in their manners, mode of living, and dress. The estates are, upon an average, about 30l. per annum, though there are some from 100l. to 300l. particularly Mr. Graham's of Edmond Castle situated on the banks of the Irthing. The soil and produce vary greatly. In the manor of Talkin it is dry and gravelly, the surface bare, hilly and in a cold situation. In the manor of Hayton, the land is in many parts very fertile, yielding excellent crops of wheat and all other kinds of grain; the soil a deep blackish loam, especially about Heads Nook, Fenton, in the vicinity of Hayton and Little Corby; in the latter it is luxuriant, and produces early crops. Roads – no public roads, but those leading to Brampton, to the lime-works, at Castle Carrock and the coal-pits. Quarries – of slate and freestone on the river Gelt*'¹³.
- 3.2.4 In their 1829 History, Gazetteer and Directory, Parson and White described Edmond Castle as being '*the much improved and beautiful seat of Thomas Henry Graham Esq.*'. In the trade directory there is only one entry for 'Green Holm', listing Isaac Brown as the farmer there. This is more likely to be Greenholme

⁹ Denton, T, 1687-1688, Page 354

¹⁰ 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 1998)

¹¹ Lee, J, 1998, Pages 39 And 44

¹² Armstrong, A.M *et al*, 1950, Page 89

¹³ Hutchinson, W, 1794-97, Pages 150-151

located to the east of Greenholme Lodge. The lack of entry for Greenholme Lodge may suggest that the farm had not been constructed at this date, although these directories, like modern versions, did not necessarily list every occupant or trade in a particular locality¹⁴.

- 3.2.5 Writing in 1860, Whellan noted that the principal landowners in Hayton parish at that date were Thomas Henry Graham, Esq., of Edmond Castle, Sir H Dalrymple Ross, George Head Head, Esq. and John Ramshay, Esq. Whellan referred to buildings in Hayton, which were the property or were established by Thomas Henry Graham of Edmond Castle, these included the reading room, the school and the school masters house in the village¹⁵.
- 3.2.6 Several trade directories dating to the 19th and 20th centuries were sampled for any reference to Greenholme Lodge, the results of which are provided in *Appendix 1*. The earliest trade directory entry for Greenholme Lodge was in Mannix and Whellan's 1847 Cumberland Directory, when Robert Lawson is listed as a farmer at 'Holme Lodge Green'¹⁶. The Lawson family were still resident at Greenholme Lodge in 1901, when another Robert Lawson is listed as farmer there¹⁷, indicating a long occupancy by one family of a tenant farm. By 1914, Joseph Smith is listed as a *Glenholme Lodge*¹⁸, which is presumably a misspelling of Greenholme, and by 1934 Thomas Frith was listed as the farmer there¹⁹.
- 3.2.7 Census Returns for each decade from 1841 to 1901 were examined for information relating to Greenholme Lodge Farm. As already noted with the trade directory entries, the Lawson family are recorded in the Census Returns from 1841 until 1901 (the latest available Census Returns which could be viewed), indicating a long occupancy by the same family. From this source it was possible to note that there were two Lawson families residing in two properties at Greenholme Lodge in 1841, Robert Lawson (aged 75) seemingly being the farmer at this date. By 1851, Robert Lawson appears to have either moved away or died as his two sons are listed as joint farmers of 111 acres. By 1861 the farm is listed as being 128 acres, although only one house is referred to, with both John and Thomas Lawson and relatives listed there. The Census Returns are an interesting source as they show the changes from father to son, and the occupancies of the children throughout the years. It is also interesting to note that all the occupants were born locally, although some of the servants were born further afield, for example

¹⁴ Parson, W and White, A, 1829, Pages 427-428

¹⁵ Whellan, W, 1860, Page 678

¹⁶ Mannix and Whellan, 1847, Page 608

¹⁷ T Bulmer & Co, 1901, Page 205

¹⁸ Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland, 1914, Page 174

¹⁹ Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland, 1934, Page 168

Nancy Cochran is listed as a servant in 1891, when it was noted she was born in Scotland.

3.2.8 Edmond Castle was noted by Pevsner to have been constructed by Smirke, although older parts survive. Smirke's work was started in 1824 and is dated 1829. *'It is a Tudor job. Ashlar-faced. Three-bay entrance side with Tudor porch of three narrow bays and two shaped gables. Round the corner a larger front with two bay windows and also shaped gables. The south-west gate [presumably referring to Greenholme Lodge] has a tall two-centred arch and lodges left and rights. Straight, embattled top'*²⁰. Sir Robert Smirke had already worked on buildings such as Carlisle Cathedral and the British Museum. He came up to Cumberland in 1824 and drew up plans for the eastern part of Edmond Castle. He decided to adopt a design, the Tudor style, which was just emerging about this time. Work started in 1824, with the main entrance into Edmond Castle being constructed in 1844. This main entrance was noted by Morris to have been the 'Field Gate'; this lodge was dismantled in the early 1950s²¹. This lodge was noted to have been of the same construction as Greenholme Lodge near Corby Hill²², suggesting a fairly contemporary date, although it has already been noted that at least some of the buildings at Greenholme Lodge were in existence in 1839 as they are shown on the Tithe Map of that date (see Figure 5).

3.2.9 Carlisle Record Office has within its collection several documents referring to Greenholme Lodge Farm, largely from the early 20th century. The following documents are referred to as they provide some interesting information on the property:

- Certificate of the Contract for the Redemption of Land Tax 1897 (CRO Ref No. D GE 1/66/13 – relates to farm buildings called Greenholme Lodge, name of proprietor listed as Reginald John Graham, occupier – Isa Lawson and described as 'house and land'.
- Copy Agreement dated 1932 between Thomas Henry Boileau Graham (landlord) of Edmond Castle and Thomas Frith of Low Rigg Farm, Kirkclinton (tenant), 'whereby it is agreed to let to the tenant who agrees to take all that farm known as Greenholme Lodge Farm situate in the parish of Hayton in the county of Cumberland and containing 129 acres 3 roods 12 perches'. A total of 18 different plots of land are listed in the agreement, eight of which were arable at this date, three were meadow, one orchard and one pasture (CRO Ref No. D GE 1/26).

²⁰ Pevsner, N, 2002, Page 137

²¹ Morris, A, 2003, Pages 27 and 32

²² Lefley, M, 1999, Page 13

- Documents referring to the Edmond Castle Estate 1937 (CRO Ref No. D GE 2/5). Reference to Thomas Frith, Greenholme Lodge Farm *'We hereby request you to permit Messrs S and M Cartmell or their representatives to inspect your property of which you are tenant from the late Thomas Henry Boileau Graham or Mr Eric Charles Graham'* (dated 14th Sept 1937).
- Conveyance dated 1st December 1937 between Eric Charles Graham of Edmond Castle and Henry Studholme Cartmell of Heads Nook and Stanley Walton of The Hill, Gilsland for £38, 500 which includes the Edmond Castle park wood etc, High Park, Low Park, water, Bygill Farm, Gelt House Farm, Broomrigg Cottage, Geltside Farm and Hayton fields, Greenholme Lodge Farm, Shaw house, Newby Hall Farm, Newby Demense Farm, Newby Farm, Rye Close Farm, Hott Farm, Hayton Farm, Norman House, Hayton Cottages. Total of 1366.203 acres, with Greenholme Lodge Farm totalling 128.893 acres (made up of 20 plots of land). Thomas Frith listed as tenant of Greenholme Lodge Farm in this sale document (CRO Ref No. D GE 2/5).
- Documents referring to Mr. Frith's claim against the War Department which includes a Form of Requisition dated 23rd August 1939 in which the War Department took possession of land (field no. 1344) situated north of the Carlisle-Hayton road (Plate 1). In a letter dated 29th September 1941 from the War Department to H S Cartmell regarding the land at Greenholme Lodge Farm: *'This department have been occupying a small area of land being part of the above farm, which I understand you own and appropriate Requisitions Notices are forwarded herewith. Would you please sign these and return that copy, already signed by the occupier, together with the Schedule of Condition and plan to this office at your earliest convenience. The tenant is allowed to graze the area and at present the site is not used extensively'*. A further letter dated 27th June 1942 from J M Richardson, land agent, to H S Cartmell, solicitor, Carlisle regarding Thomas Frith's claim against the War Department. A lump sum is referred to as being payable to Mr. T Frith for rent and use of the field (pt 1344), with £4 payable to Mr. Cartmell for repairing damage to pasture gates, gate posts and damage to seeds (CRO Ref No. D GE 2/23).

The reason why the War Department requisitioned this particular plot of land, and what it was used for, is unclear. There was no reference in any of the documents consulted for its use during this period. Morris does refer to Edmond Castle being occupied by Czechoslovak refugees between 1939 and 1945, with the building and

around 55 acres of the estate being purchased by the Home Office²³, although it is not clear if the land at Greenholme Lodge Farm relates to this.

- In a letter dated 13th January 1940 to Messrs Cartmell, Brampton, the Cumberland War Agricultural Executive enclosed a copy of a Cultivation Order which it intended to serve on Mr T Frith, Greenholme Lodge, Corby Hill. The Cultivation Order reads as follows: *'The Cumberland War Agricultural Executive Committee being the body authorised to exercise on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries within the Administrative County of Cumberland the powers in that behalf conferred by Regulation 62 of the Defence Regulations, hereby direct you to carry out in respect of the lands described in the Schedule hereto the works of cultivation specified in the said Schedule. Failure to comply with this direction or any part thereof is an offence under the Defence Regulations – Plot No's 1926 and 1307, totaling 13.558 acres, required cultivation to be ploughed and cropped with oats. Landowners: Messrs Cartmell and Walton (CRO Ref No. D GE 2/14).*

This Cultivation Order does not appear to apply to the field requisitioned by the War Department, as different plot numbers are given.

- In a bundle of correspondence dating to 1947 reference is made to the supply of electricity to Greenholme Lodge Farm. This work appears to have been undertaken by December of that year, as the City Treasurer's Office sent an invoice to H & H S Cartmell for £73 5s for *'your proportion of cost of laying services cable in respect of Greenholme Lodge'*. A further invoice to Mr. S Walton, Boothby Estate Office from the City treasurer's for £47 was for *'wiring lighting at Greenholme Lodge Farm'* dated May 1948 (CRO Ref No. D GE 2/42).

3.2.10 As already observed from the documents at Carlisle Record Office, the Edmond Castle Estate, which included Greenholme Lodge Farm, was sold in 1937 to a consortium following the death of Thomas Henry Boileau Graham, whose only legitimate son, Eric Charles, did not wish to live in the north of England²⁴.

3.2.11 In the 1970s Greenholme Lodge was threatened by demolition due to a plan by the Department of the Environment to straighten the road to the east of Corby Hill. It would appear, however, that objections to this plan by preservationists including Carlisle Civic Trust, were considered and reference was made to Greenholme Lodge, described as having been *'built*

²³ Morris, A, 1965, Page 26

²⁴ *Ibid*

more than 150 years ago by architect Sir Robert Smirke [and] now tenanted as a farm', being considered for listing²⁵.

3.2.12 Greenholme Lodge Farm ceased to function as a working farmstead in 2006, with the last occupant being a Mr. Frith²⁶.

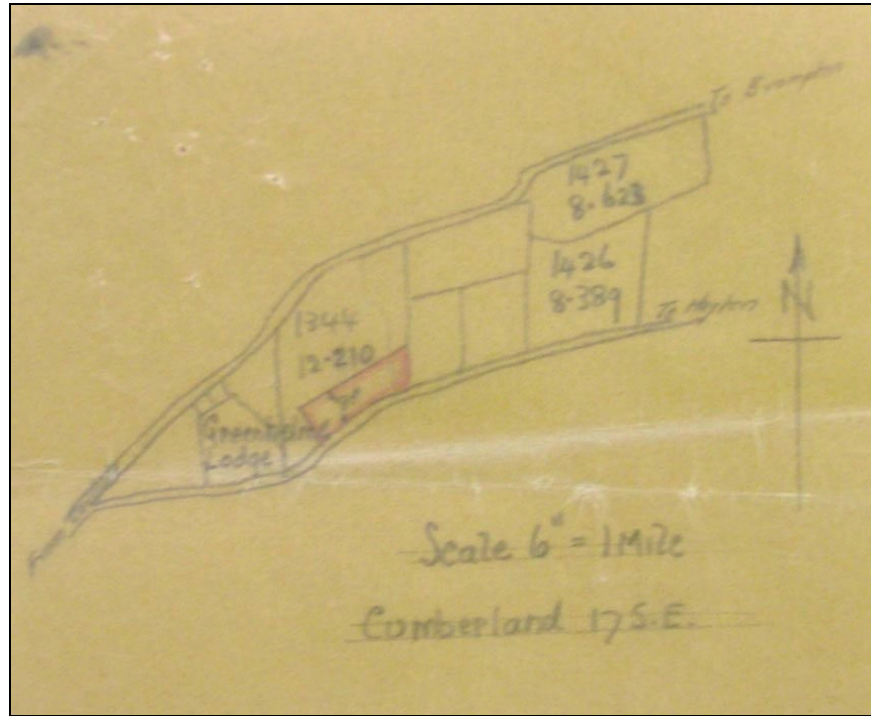


Plate 1: Sketch map showing plot land requisitioned by the War Department in 1939 although for what purpose is unclear (CRO Ref No. D GE 2/23)

²⁵ Cumberland News 5th December 1975, Page 1

²⁶ Pers. Comm. Mr Bimson

4 BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The building survey is concerned with three ranges of farm buildings at Greenholme Lodge Farm. For ease of identification these will be referred to as Ranges A, B and C, and numbered Buildings 1 to 6 as shown on Figure 3. At the time of survey the buildings were clear of any obstructions and the interiors were easily accessed. It was not possible, however, to access the first floors of the buildings due to the removal of floorboards.

4.2 RANGE A – BUILDINGS 1 AND 2

4.2.1 Range A forms the western side of the farmstead and is orientated roughly north-south (Figure 3). This range consists of two buildings, Buildings 1 and 2, which will be considered separately as there is evidence they are of different construction phases.

4.2.2 Building 1 forms the north end of Range A (Plate 2). This is a two-storey building constructed of handmade brick laid in English Garden Wall Bond. This type of bond consists of more than one course of stretchers (the long edge of the brick) between two sets of headers (the short end of the brick), usually either three or five courses of stretchers between the headers. It was a cheap bond to lay and was particularly common in the north of England²⁷. The quoins are constructed of alternating long and short blocks of dressed red sandstone on all four corners, and the north elevation (which faces the road) is constructed externally in coursed well-dressed sandstone masonry (Plate 3). The roof of Building 1 is laid in diminishing courses of local slate, i.e. larger slates are used at eaves level and the slates reduce in size heading upwards towards the ridge line.

4.2.3 In the east elevation of Building 1, which faces the courtyard, there is a large double doorway set in a projecting porch (Plate 2 and Figure 12). The jambs of this doorway are constructed from squared blocks of sandstone masonry to the height of the timber lintel (Plate 4). To the right of this doorway is a window located, unusually for a barn, at first floor level suggesting the presence of a first floor internally, although this may be a later insertion (Plate 5). There are several vertical ventilation slits in the east elevation of Building 1 which have been blocked up (Plate 6). The large double doorway and the ventilation slits are characteristic of a barn for the processing and storage of cereals. The large doorway allowed for easy access for loaded

²⁷ Brunskill, R.W, 1990, Page 88

carts, with the projecting porch providing some protection for the internal threshing floor. The ventilation slits provided a limited amount of ventilation for the barn as corn was stored dry and needed much less ventilation than hay²⁸. There are a series of holes within the east elevation of Building 1, to the south of the large doorway, which may relate to the pitched roof of a former building located against this elevation, as shown on Figure 10.

- 4.2.4 The west elevation of Building 1 faces a wooded area to the west of the farmstead (Plate 7). This elevation contains a further large double doorway set in a projecting porch, with sandstone masonry making up the jambs (Plate 8). The presence of opposing double doors such as these in Building 1 is a common feature of the barn. According to Brunskill many barns had equally tall doors at both ends of the internal threshing floor and it is usually assumed that these were intended to allow carts to be hauled in, unloaded and hauled out again through the other set of doors²⁹. The west elevation of Building 1 also contains several blocked ventilation slits as noted in the east elevation.
- 4.2.5 The south end of Range A is formed by Building 2 which is a continuation of Building 1 (Figure 3 and Plate 9). This is also a two-storey building constructed of brick, but in this case machine-manufactured rather than handmade, but still laid in English Garden Wall Bond, with five courses of stretchers between the single courses of headers. There is a clear vertical construction break between Buildings 1 and 2, where the difference in brickwork is easily observed (Plate 10). This construction break, and the difference in brickwork, suggests that Building 2 was constructed after Building 1 and this is confirmed by the cartographic evidence which appears to only show Building 1 in 1866 (Figure 7) but by the publication of the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map in 1925, Building 2 appears to have been constructed (Figure 10). The roof of Building 2 is also different compared to Building 1; being laid in regular Welsh slate rather than the diminishing courses of the local variety.
- 4.2.6 In the east elevation of Building 2 there are two standard doorways and three windows at ground floor level, all with vertical brickwork for the heads (Plate 11). At first floor level there is a doorway which presumably allowed for the transference of hay or straw to the first floor loft. There was no evidence visible for a former external staircase to this doorway, therefore it is assumed hay was transferred straight from the cart or from a conveyor, or access was by ladder. The doorways into this building have split doors, with decorative handles and latches (Plates 12 and 13). The interior of one of

²⁸ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 43

²⁹ *Ibid*, Page 40

these doors had a horse shoe nailed to its upper half, providing some evidence that this part of the range was used as stables (Plate 14).

- 4.2.7 At the south end of the east elevation of Building 2 is the scarring of a former monopitch roofline (Plate 15). This scarring may relate to a building shown on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10), however the fact that it would have obscured one of the windows relating to Building 2 may suggest it was constructed after Building 2 rather than being contemporary. This may also be suggested by the brick wall of this former building partly obscuring some of the quoins of Building 2 (Plate 16).
- 4.2.8 The south gable of Building 2 contains a window at ground floor level, with a pitching door at first floor level (Plate 17). Despite Building 2 being a later addition to the farmstead, well-dressed sandstone blocks have been used for the quoins, mirroring those of Building 1. It is possible that these are in fact reused from the former south gable of that building.
- 4.2.9 In the west elevation of Building 2 there are six regularly-spaced small windows located just below mid-height along this wall, all with concrete lintels (Plates 18 and 19). At first floor level there is a window with only six of the nine-panes remaining (Plate 18). The domestic appearance of this window may suggest that this first floor room was intended for human use, possibly as a farm workers room, rather than as a hayloft. In which case the door noted in the east elevation, which provides access to this room, must have had to be accessed by ladder. The west elevation of Building 2 has four sections of circular pipe inserted within the wall, two at an upper level and two at ground floor level; these presumably provided a degree of ventilation.



Plate 2: East elevation of Range A



Plate 3: North gable of Range A (Building 1) showing coursed masonry compared to the brickwork of the rest of the building



Plate 4: Large doorway in east elevation of Building 1 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 5: First floor window in east elevation of Building 1

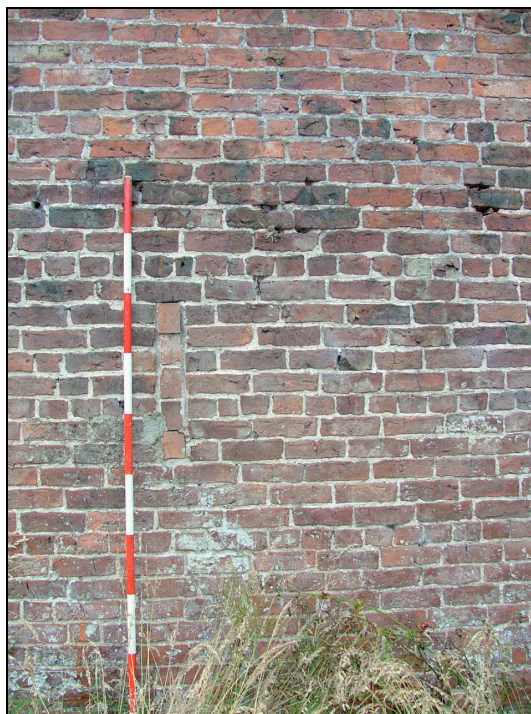


Plate 6: Detail of blocked ventilation slit and English garden Wall Bond brickwork, east elevation of Building 1 (Scale is in 20cm graduations)



Plate 7: West elevation of Range A as seen from the A69



Plate 8: Large doorway in west elevation of Building 1 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 9: East elevation of Building 2, Range A



Plate 10: East elevation of Range A showing vertical construction break (Scale = 2m)



Plate 11: Detail of doorway and window with vertical brickwork for the heads, east elevation of Building 2 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 12: Detail of door handle, Building 2



Plate 13: Detail of door latch, Building 2



Plate 14: Detail of slit door with horse shoe, Building 2 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 15: South end of east elevation of Building 2 showing scarring of a former roofline (Scale = 2m)



Plate 16: South end of the east elevation of Building 2 showing brick wall of a former building against the quoins of Building 2 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 17: South gable of Building 2 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 18: West elevation of Building 2



Plate 19: Detail of one of the windows in the west elevation of Building 2

4.3 BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 - INTERIOR

- 4.3.1 The interior of Building 1 could be accessed by either of the two large doorways in the east and west elevations (Figure 15). Internally, this building is undivided and is open to the roof, as is characteristic of a barn for the storage and processing of cereal crops. The door itself consists of one half which extends the full height, whilst the other half is split. There is some graffiti incised into the internal and external sides of the door in the form of initials such as 'W H' and 'T ?I' (Plates 21 and 22). The door latch into the barn is unusual, being in the form of a 'push button'; this type of door latch has only been observed once in a farm building by the author, located in a stable door at a farm near Cartmel in south Cumbria³⁰ (Plate 23). The floor of the barn is laid with sandstone flags, although there is an area to the south which is laid in brick, although the reason for this is unclear (Plates 24 and 25). It is a common feature of the barn to have a stone-flagged floor: Brunskill notes that such a floor surface was necessary for hand flail threshing as it had to be hard enough to withstand the beating of the flail but springy enough to help with its rhythm³¹. In the case of the barn at Greenholme Lodge Farm, however, it is unlikely that this floor surface was necessary for hand-flail threshing as by the period which the earliest phases of the farmstead date to, possibly the 1830's, the mechanisation of threshing was already well established. It is likely that the use of sandstone flags was simply the material of choice, as used in domestic accommodation.
- 4.3.2 It has already been noted that the external side of the north gable of Building 1 is constructed of coursed well-dressed sandstone (see Plate 3). Internally, however, this wall is constructed of brick, with three rows of masonry blocks acting as through-stones to keep the brickwork and external masonry bonded together (Plate 26). The use of brick for the interior suggests that the external masonry was mainly used 'for show'. In the opposing south gable wall, ventilation slits are visible showing that Building 1 was in existence prior to the construction of Building 2. A doorway present at first floor level of this elevation is likely to have been inserted when Building 2 was constructed (Plate 27). In the south-east corner of the barn, holes in the wall betray the former location of a structure, possibly a timber platform providing an area of lofting, or it may relate to some form of machinery such as a threshing machine (Plate 28).
- 4.3.3 The roof structure of Building 1 consists of the three roof trusses of principal rafters and tie beams, all constructed from machine-sawn timber, creating four bays (Plate 26).

³⁰ Wooler, F, 2008

³¹ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 40

- 4.3.4 The interior of Building 2 is divided into two rooms at ground and first floor level (Figure 15). The ground floor adjoining Building 1 had no evidence for stall divisions, and is separated from the rest of the building by a brick cross-wall also laid in English Garden Wall Bond. The lack of evidence for stall divisions may suggest that this room had been used as a loose box possibly for sick horses, or foaling mares. In the north wall of this room is the scarring of a former single-storey building with gabled roof (Plate 29). This is presumably the roofline of the small building located against the external south elevation of Building 1 as shown on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1866 and 1901 (Figures 7 and 8), and suggested above to possibly have been pig sties as shown by the small yards which appear to be shown to the east side of the building. The edges of the doorway for this room were noted to be rounded, which as well as providing a hint of architectural detail to the building, would have also served the practical function of preventing animals hurting themselves on sharp corners (Plate 30). The same curved edges were noted in the jambs of the first floor doorway, in the wall which separates Buildings 1 and 2, indicating that this doorway does appear to have been inserted when Building 2 was constructed.
- 4.3.5 To the south of the loose box is a room which appears to have been constructed as stables to house the farms horses. This is suggested by the surviving timber stall partitions, of which three of the four remain *in-situ* (Plate 31). These are substantial stall partitions constructed of timber, with higher sections towards the west wall to prevent the horses biting each other. Horses began to replace oxen on the farmstead from the early 19th century; they were used to pull the plough, the harrow and the seed drill, as well as every cart and wagon. The introduction of the horse-powered threshing machine during the same period ensured that the horses were needed not only for spring, summer and autumn work, but also during the winter to thresh the years produce. As horses were expensive to buy and feed they tended to be provided with better accommodation compared to the cattle. During the winter the stable provided comfort, safety, health and security for the horses, with spacious stalls, tall floor to ceiling heights and controllable ventilation³². At the end of each of the stalls there are two curving hooks, presently used for supporting a ladder, but which presumably were used for hanging oil lamps (Plate 32). The floor of the stable is constructed from concrete which has been scored to create squares, and contains a channel to allow for the drainage of urine (Plate 33). The stall floors are all set slightly higher to allow for waste to drain away. As a material on the farmstead, concrete became increasingly used from the early

³² Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 75

20th century. It used as foundations, yard bottoms and floors, in particular floors for the cowhouses in which sanitary inspectors were increasingly demanding impervious, easily-cleaned surfaces and property formed and laid manure channels³³. Its use here fits in with the construction period of between 1901 and 1925 for Building 2, although it may cover an earlier surface of cobbles as shown by an exposed area of cobbling in one of the stalls (Plate 31). Set against the east wall of the stable, at the south end, is the remains of a Jacobs's ladder which would have provided access from the stable to the hayloft above (Plate 34).

- 4.3.6 The first floor space over the stable is likely to have been used as a hayloft, with hatches in the floor to allow hay to be dropped into the stalls below. Writing in the middle of the 19th century, Caird noted that *'the hay barn is a large loft over the cowhouse and contains the whole of the hay given to the cows throughout the winter. Over the stable, for the farm horses, is a similar large loft in which their winter supply of rye grass hay is stored in the same manner'*³⁴. The roof structure of Building 2 consists of two machine-sawn trusses with collars rather than tie beams which provide greater head height. The collars are fastened to the principal rafters with iron bars (Plate 35).

³³ Harvey, N, 1970, Page 197

³⁴ Caird, J, 1852, Page 364



Plate 20: Internal view of doorway into barn, east elevation of Building 1 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 21: Initials 'W H' carved into the barn door, Building 1



Plate 22: Initials 'T' and possible 'Y', door to barn, Building 1



Plate 23: Detail of 'push button' door latch, large doorway to barn, Building 1 (Scale is in 1cm graduations)



Plate 24: Detail of sandstone flagged floor, Building 1 (Scale = 1m)



Plate 25: Detail of brick section of barn floor, Building 1



Plate 26: North internal gable of Building 1 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 27: South internal gable of Building 1 (Scale = 2m)



*Plate 28: Joist holes and blocked ventilation slits in east wall of barn, Building 1
(Scale = 2m)*



*Plate 29: Scarring of a former single-storey building, north internal wall of Building 2
(Scale = 2m)*



Plate 30: Detail of curved edges to the brickwork, loose box, Building 2

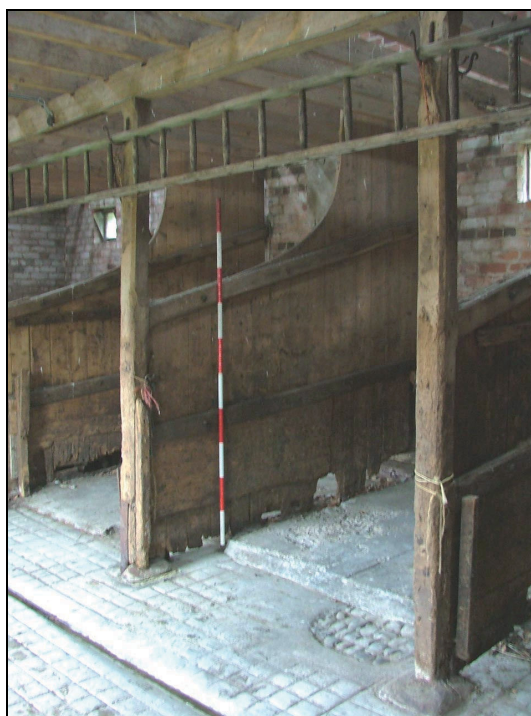


Plate 31: Stall partitions, stable, Building 2 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 32: Iron hooks at the end of each stall, stable, Building 2



Plate 33: Concrete floor and drainage channel, stable in Building 2 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 34: Remains of a Jacobs ladder, east wall of stable, Building 2



Plate 35: One of the two trusses over the hayloft, Building 2

4.4 RANGE B – BUILDING 3 AND 4

- 4.4.1 As with Range A, for the purposes of this report Range B is split into two buildings as there is evidence the two are not contemporary. Building 3 forms the majority of the range, with Building 4 at its southern end (Figure 3 and Plate 36).
- 4.4.2 Building 3 is a two-storey structure constructed from handmade brick laid in English Garden Wall Bond (five courses of stretchers to one of headers). Most of the roof is laid in profile sheeting, with the southern section laid in local slate in diminishing courses (Plate 37). At eaves level there is a single course of sandstone tiles, a common feature of agricultural buildings in Cumbria possibly used to provide some stability to the roof in windy conditions.
- 4.4.3 In the west elevation which faces the cobbled courtyard there is, working from the south end, a large doorway possibly for a former cart shed, the jambs of which consist of alternating long and short blocks of squared sandstone masonry, and with a horizontal timber lintel. Above this doorway at first floor level is a window in a dressed stone surround. The window itself is a wooden louvre which is characteristic of a granary. Similar louvered windows were recorded at Tithebarn Hill Farm, Warwick-on-Eden in 2004. These were also located at first floor level and were interpreted as belonging to a granary which was located over some loose boxes³⁵. To the north of this window with possible cart shed door below is an external staircase constructed from brick with stone dressings and stone treads. The space beneath the staircase is a void which was presumably utilised for storage (Plates 38 and 39). The presence of an external staircase is also characteristic of a granary, a place on the farm where processed grain was stored. Grain needed to be kept in secure, dry and well-ventilated conditions as well as protected from vermin until sold, consumed or sown³⁶. The granary was often located at first floor level over a cart shed which aided ventilation, as would appear to have been the case here. Brunskill has noted that in Cumbria the granary is often mistaken for a bedroom due to the external stairs and sometimes the presence of a fireplace in the room itself³⁷.
- 4.4.4 To the north of the stone staircase is a doorway at ground level with a pitching door directly above both with alternating blocks of masonry making up the jambs (Figure 13 and Plate 40). The doorway at the upper level has a handle on the external side suggesting it was intended to be opened from the outside, however there was no evidence of a former stone

³⁵ Williams, A, 2004

³⁶ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Pages 89-90

³⁷ Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 98

staircase to this door; therefore it is possible that a ladder was used as for the door in the east elevation of Building 2. There are four vertical ventilation slits at the upper level of this elevation, suggesting this space was used for storing hay or straw. At the north end of the west elevation of Building 3 is a further doorway with a window to the right-hand side, which has a concrete sill which may suggest that this may not be an original feature

- 4.4.5 The north elevation of Building 3 is largely obscured by the eastern portion of Range C, however from the road it was possible to note that this gable, like that in Building 1, is constructed externally of coursed square sandstone masonry (Plate 41). The south elevation of Building 3 is also largely obscured by Building 4; however it was possible to note the alternating quoins as observed on Building 1 (Plate 42).
- 4.4.6 The east elevation of Building 3 has, starting from the southern end, two windows at ground level to the left of a doorway (Plate 43 and Figure 13); one of these windows replaces an earlier version (Plate 44). To the right of the doorway are a further three windows at ground level, with a blocked doorway towards the northern end of the elevation (Plate 45). All of these windows at ground level appear to be relatively modern insertions as shown by the concrete sills and lintels and metal frames. At first floor level there are two windows with well-dressed stone surrounds, the same as the window already referred to in the west elevation, with the louvered shutters remaining *in-situ* (Plate 44). Central to the elevation is a pitching door used to transfer hay or straw to the first floor. Either side of this pitching door are vertical ventilation slits. At the northern end of the elevation it was possible to note that the brickwork relating to Building 3 continued, and formed the east elevation of Building 5, indicating that Buildings 3 and 5 are contemporary i.e. were built at the same time.
- 4.4.7 Building 4 is located against the south elevation of Building 3 (Figure 3). This is a single-storey structure constructed from machine-manufactured brick laid in English Garden Wall Bond, similar to Building 2. The roof is laid in Welsh slate on the western side, but the eastern is covered in corrugated sheeting (Plates 46 and 47). There is a metal flue located towards the northern end of the ridge line, however there were no features surviving internally to indicate what the flue was used for. In the west elevation which faces the courtyard there are two doorways with matching split doors and a symmetrical row of short ventilation slits. The door fittings are the same as those already noted in Building 2, suggesting the two buildings are contemporary. There are no features of note in the south gable of Building 4 (Plate 42), and the east elevation is also featureless apart from six short ventilation slits (Plate 47).



Plate 36: View looking north-east showing Range B, Buildings 3 and 4



Plate 37: West elevation of Building 3, Range B



Plate 38: South end of the west elevation of Building 3 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 39: Void beneath the stone staircase, west elevation of Building 3 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 40: West elevation of Building 3 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 41: View from the A69 of the eastern portion of Range C with the stone-built north gable of Build behind (Scale = 2m)



Plate 42: View looking north showing the south gables of Building 4 (in the foreground) and Building 3 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 43: East elevation of Building 3



Plate 44: Window in south end of east elevation, Building 3, replaced an earlier window (Scale = 2m)



Plate 45: Blocked doorway, north end of east elevation, Building 3 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 46: West elevation of Building 4 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 47: East elevation of Building 4 (Scale = 2m)

4.5 BUILDINGS 3 AND 4 - INTERIOR

- 4.5.1 The interior of Building 3 is divided into two by an internal brick cross wall (Figure 16). The room to the south could be accessed via the large doorway in the west elevation, which may originally have provided access for a cart. This room has more latterly been used as a byre as shown by the surviving ceramic troughs and scarring in the concrete of a former stall division (Plate 48). The four troughs suggest this byre provided accommodation for a maximum of four cows. The floor of this byre is of concrete with a manure channel to allow the animal waste to drain away. One tethering bar remains *in-situ* within this small byre, which unusually is constructed of roundwood rather than metal which is more common (Plate 49). A doorway in the internal cross wall provides access from this small byre to a larger byre to the north.
- 4.5.2 The large byre in Building 3 could be accessed from the outside by either of the two doorways to the north of the stone staircase in the west elevation (Plate 37). This byre has five concrete stall dividers along the eastern wall, creating five double stalls providing accommodation for a maximum of 10 cows (Plate 50). The floor of this byre is of concrete, with scored squares as already noted in the stables (Building 2), with a central manure passage. The stalls themselves are set at a higher level to allow manure to drain into the channel. Ceramic feeding troughs remain *in-situ* along with iron tethering bars, and some metal water troughs which appear to be the self-filling versions, with the makers or suppliers stamp 'Fordham'. The walls have been plastered to the height of the stall dividers, although the upper halves of the brick walls still display limewash, a traditional wall covering in farm buildings which acted as a disinfectant. In the north-west corner of this byre some machinery survives, which may relate to a former milking system (Plate 52). On the wall is an electrical box with the name plate 'The Gascoigne Electronic Controller' (Plate 53).
- 4.5.3 The first floor of Building 3 is divided into two rooms by an internal brick cross wall (Figure 16). The external staircase provides access to the smaller of the two rooms, suggested by the staircase and the louvered windows to have been a granary. The handle of the granary door is quite decorative, and is clearly not purely functional, providing some architectural detail (Plate 54). Some of the walls in this room still retain plaster; a feature that Brunskill notes is also a characteristic of granaries³⁸. Of particular interest in this room is the amount of graffiti which has been drawn on the areas of plastered walls. Due to the lack of a first floor it was difficult to note and photograph

³⁸ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 90

this graffiti, however it was possible to note several names and some dates (Plates 55-57):

James Anderson, Greenholme Lodge; Ernest Wilson; ? Bell Hetherington, Hethersgill; T Beattie; W Howe; R L 1897; Isaac Hetherington 1884; Joseph Blair, Warwick Bridge; George Hope, Robert Hewitson 1908

Some of these names may relate to individuals who are listed in the Census Returns as being resident at Greenholme Lodge, for example a Thomas Beattie is listed in 1901, however many of these names may relate to farm workers who did not live on site, or who were resident between the dates of the Census Returns. The roof structure over this room consists of a single roof truss of tie beam and principal rafters. The underside of the roof over the granary has been 'torched' with what appears to be plaster, but which traditionally would have been a mixture of clay and hair, to reduce draughts and the penetration of snow³⁹ (Plate 58).

- 4.5.4 The first floor over the large byre could not be accessed due to the lack of floorboards, however it was possible to note the roof space was divided into four bays by three machine-sawn roof trusses of principal rafters and tie beams.
- 4.5.5 The interior of Building 4 is divided into two equal spaces by an internal brick cross wall. The floors of both of these rooms are of concrete with channels close to the western walls to allow for the drainage of waste. There was no evidence for stall partitions in either of these rooms suggesting these spaces were used as loose boxes. It was noted that the internal jambs of the doorways were rounded, the same as those noted in the stables (Building 2), providing further evidence that Buildings 2 and 4 are contemporary (Plate 59).

³⁹ Brunskill, R.W, 2000, Page 90



Plate 48: Interior of small byre, Building 3 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 49: Detail of wooden tethering bar and ceramic feeding trough, small byre in Building 3 (Scale is in 20cm graduations)



Plate 50: View looking south of the interior of large byre, Building 3 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 51: Detail of one of the double stalls in the large byre, Building 3 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 52: Machinery remaining in-situ in north-west corner of large byre, Building 3 (Scale = 2m)

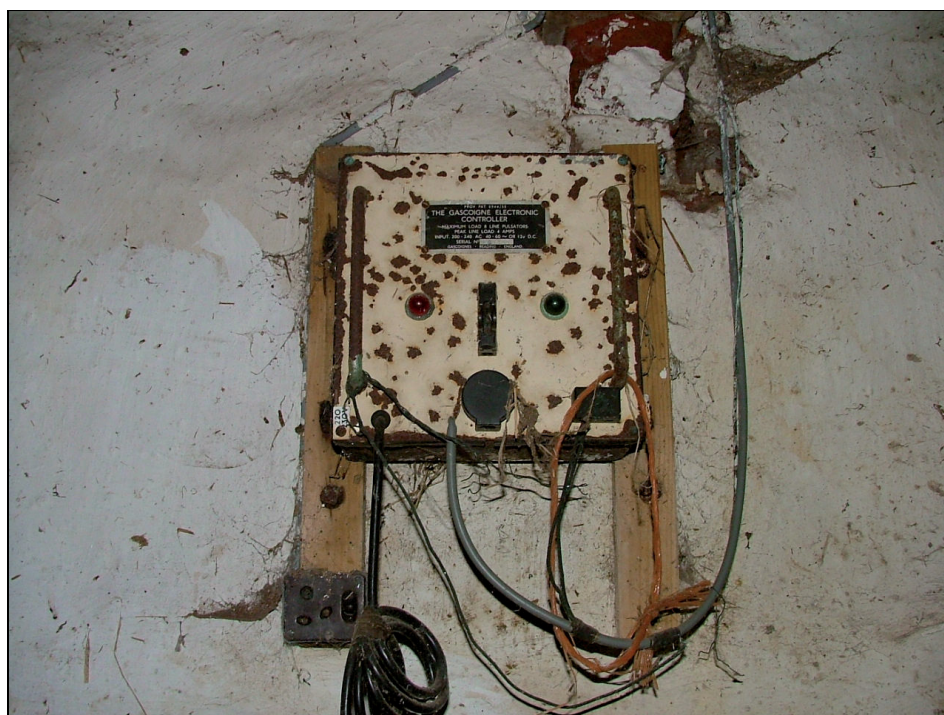


Plate 53: The Gascoigne Electronic Controller, large byre, Building 3



Plate 54: Detail of door handle to granary, Building 3



Plate 55: East wall of first floor granary, Building 3 showing louvered windows and graffiti

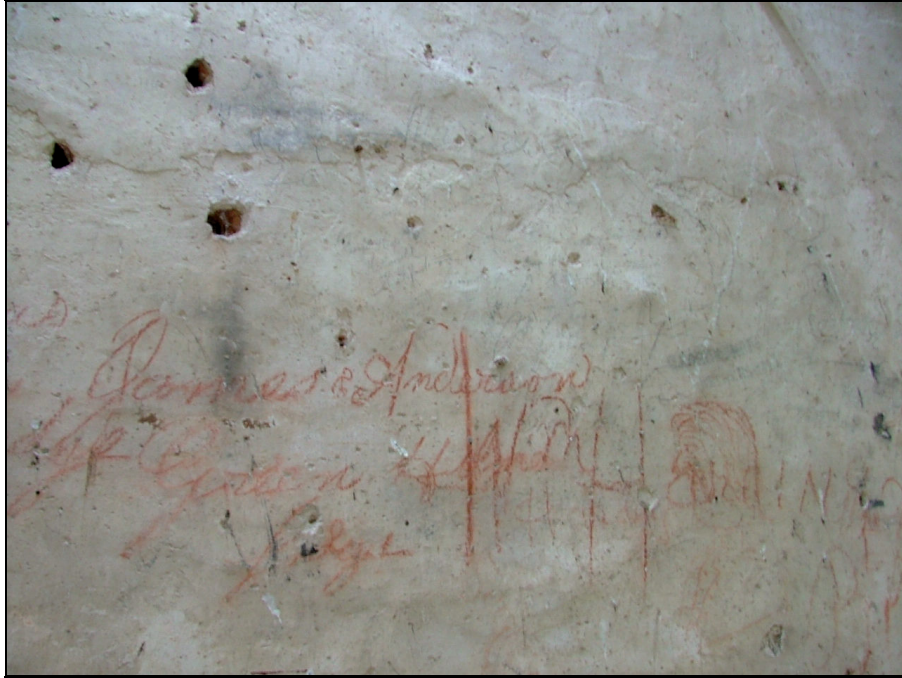


Plate 56: Some of the graffiti on the north wall of the granary, Building 3



Plate 57: West wall of granary, Building 3



Plate 58: Roof truss and 'torching' to underside of roof, granary, Building 3



Plate 59: Interior of Building 4 showing concrete floor, ventilation slits and curved edge to the door jamb (Scale = 2m)

4.6 RANGE C – BUILDINGS 5 AND 6

- 4.6.1 Range C forms the northern boundary of the farmstead, is orientated roughly east-west and consists of two single-storey buildings separated by a gap which is symmetrical with the arched opening between the two cottages which make up Greenholme Lodge on the opposite side of the road (Plate 60 and Figure 14).
- 4.6.2 Building 5 is the eastern building in this range and has a Welsh slate roof with a single course of stone tiles at eave level. The south elevation, which faces the farmyard, consists of three vertical sandstone pillars, with the gaps between having been infilled with timber doors and corrugated sheeting, which do not appear to be original features (Plates 61 and 62). It is possible that originally this was an open-fronted shelter shed, used for cattle during the winter months. Shelters such as these provided protection from the worst of the weather and a place where cattle could be fed and their quality could be maintained. It was recommended by agricultural writers that the foldyard should face south to benefit from the sun and should be protected on the north by the barn, with at least one side of the foldyard protected by the shelter shed⁴⁰. Clearly at Greenholme Lodge Farm the barn does not form the northern side of the foldyard, however in its original form the farmstead did take the form of a U-shaped plan with the yard facing south, and protected on the north, west and east sides by buildings.
- 4.6.3 The west gable end and the north elevation of Building 5 are constructed from coursed well-dressed masonry blocks, as these were the elevations which could be easily seen from the road (Plates 63 and 64). It has already been noted that Building 5 appears to be contemporary with Building 3 as there is no evidence for a construction break between the two structures. It was noted that the east elevation of Building 5 is of brick in English Garden Wall Bond, but the brickwork has been laid on two visible courses of squared masonry. The quoins of the north-east corner of this building are of alternating blocks of squared masonry. There is a window in this elevation with sandstone surround. Extending from this elevation of Building 5 there is a boundary wall with semi-circular capping stones, which interestingly changes course to create a U-shape (Plate 65). It is possible that this change in the boundary wall may have been to accommodate a trough which is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866 (Figure 7).
- 4.6.4 Building 6 forms the western side of Range C and is of similar construction to Building 5, however there are only two sandstone pillars, with a door and window to the eastern end of the building, both with sandstone surrounds (Plates 66 and 67). This room may have been a bothy for farm workers.

⁴⁰ Brunskill, R.W, 1999, Page 70

4.6.5 As with Building 5, the east and north elevations of Building 6 are constructed of coursed red sandstone masonry (Plates 68 and 69). The west elevation is of brick and is a continuation of Building 1 indicating that the two are contemporary. A window in this elevation matches that already noted in Building 5 (Plate 70).

4.7 BUILDINGS 5 AND 6 - INTERIOR

4.7.1 The interior of Building 5 could be accessed through one of the openings in the south elevation (Plate 61). Internally this building has more latterly been used as a byre as shown by the stall divisions, feeding troughs and water bowls (Plate 71). The timber stall dividers create five double stalls which would have provided accommodation for a maximum of ten cows, with a separate loose box at the western end of the building. The ceramic water troughs in this building have the makers stamp 'E R & Coy' and the self-filling metal water troughs have the name 'Fordham'. As already noted in the interior of Building 3, this byre has the unusual feature of roundwood tethering bars remaining *in-situ* (Plate 72). An interesting feature of Building 5, which also continues in Building 6, is the assembly marks on the roof trusses. Rather than the ends of each tie beam having the same number, as is generally the case, each end of each beam has a separate number (Plates 73 and 74). It was noted that the interior of both Buildings 5 and 6, despite being masonry externally, were of brick (Plate 75).

4.7.2 The interior of Building 6 is divided into two rooms by a brick cross wall. The eastern side of the building is accessed via the doorway in the sandstone surround shown on Plate 66. This room may have been used as a farm workers bothy, as there is evidence for a possible chimney stack against the eastern gable (Plate 76), although externally there is no evidence for the chimney (although this could have been removed when the roof was re-laid at some point). The majority of Building 6 has more latterly been used as a byre, with stalls located against the north wall (Plates 77 and 78). Only two concrete stall dividers remain, however it was possible to note due to the presence of all the semi-circular ceramic feeding troughs, that this byre would have provided accommodation for a maximum of 12 cows during winter months. One of the ceramic troughs has the makers or suppliers stamp 'W & S Co Ltd, Gill Head', and the metal water troughs have the makers or suppliers stamp 'Fordham'. The floor of the byre is of concrete with the stall floors set at a slightly higher level, and sloping, to allow manure to flow into the drainage channel along the south side of the room (Plate 78).



Plate 60: View looking north showing the two single-storey buildings which form Range C with Greenholme Lodge in the background



Plate 61: South elevation of Building 5 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 62: Detail of sandstone pillar, south elevation of Building 5 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 63: West elevation of Building 5 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 64: North and west elevations of Building 5 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 65: East elevation of Building 5 showing masonry plinth, quoins and window and boundary wall (Scale = 2m)



Plate 66: South elevation of Building 6 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 67: East end of Building 6 showing door and window to possible bothy (Scale = 2m)



Plate 68: East gable of Building 6 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 69: East and north elevations of Building 6 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 70: West elevation of Building 6 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 71: View looking east of the interior of Building 5 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 72: Detail of one of the stalls in Building 5 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 73: Assembly mark 'XIII', Building 5



Plate 74: Assembly mark 'XIV' on the same truss as Plate 73, Building 5



*Plate 75: View of loose box, west end of Building 5, showing brick interior walls
(Scale = 2m)*



Plate 76: Possible remains of chimney stack, east room in Building 6



Plate 77: View looking east of the interior of Building 6 (Scale = 2m)



Plate 78: View looking west showing the interior of Building 6

4.8 GREENHOLME LODGE

- 4.8.1 Although it does not form part of the present survey, Greenholme Lodge will be referred to here as it was apparently constructed around the same time as the farm buildings, and it appears this was essentially the farmhouse. The lodge is located on the opposite side of the A69 trunk road from the farm buildings (Plate 79).
- 4.8.2 Its main façade which faces the road is constructed of coursed red sandstone ashlar with a battlemented parapet, a central pointed arch which provided access to the carriageway to Edmond Castle, and two large Gothic-style windows, one to each of the two cottages. The cottages themselves are 1½ storey high and constructed of brick (a cheaper material to build with than masonry), which is largely obscured by the flanking walls (Plates 80 and 81). The lodge was clearly designed to impress those passing or visiting.
- 4.8.3 It is interesting to consider that the lodge and farm buildings appear to have combined two roles for the family living at Greenholme Lodge, which for around 60 years was the Lawson's, that of farmer and gatekeeper.



Plate 79: View looking east showing Greenholme Lodge to the left of photographs with the farm buildings to the right



Plate 80: View looking east showing the west and south elevations of Greenholme Lodge



Plate 81: View looking west showing the main elevation of Greenholme Lodge

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The rapid desk-based assessment revealed that Greenholme Lodge and Greenholme Lodge Farm may have formed part of renovations and new builds relating to the Edmond Castle Estate by the architect Sir Robert Smirke which started in 1824. Although an exact date for the construction of the lodge and the farm buildings is unclear, they were certainly in existence by 1839. Cartographic evidence shows that the original form of the buildings was U-shaped in plan, located on the opposite side of the road from the lodge which guarded one of the entrances to Edmond Castle.
- 5.2 By the 1920s the farm had been extended, with new buildings added to two of the ranges. Further buildings were also constructed by the 1960s although these have since been demolished. Trade directory and census records show that the farm was occupied by the Lawson family from at least the 1840s up until the 1900s. The farm formed part of the sale of the Edmond Castle Estate in 1937 along with several other farmsteads in the area around Corby Hill, Hayton and Newby. By this date Greenholme Lodge Farm was occupied by the Frith family who continued to farm there until its sale in 2006, when the farm ceased to function.
- 5.3 The building survey revealed that the surviving buildings at Greenholme Lodge Farm consisted of three ranges, forming a U-shape around a cobbled farmyard. The earliest buildings on the site appear to have been Building 1 (barn), Building 3 (byre, cart shed, granary and hayloft) and Buildings 5 and 6 (single-storey shelter sheds and possible bothy). These buildings would have accommodated all of the processes of a farm of mixed economy, i.e. for the cultivation of crops and animal husbandry.
- 5.4 There was no evidence for the mechanisation of the threshing process associated with the separating of the grain from the stalk of the cereal crop. During the period when the farm buildings were constructed, possibly the 1830s, the use of the threshing machine on the farmstead was already well established. Initially, horse-power was utilised, with the construction of horse engine houses, or gin-gangs, against the existing barn wall. By the middle of the 19th century portable metal horse engines were available, which would not necessarily have left any archaeological evidence within the fabric of the building. There was no evidence cartographic or archaeological for a horse engine house at Greenholme Lodge Farm; therefore it is worth considering if initially at least the process of threshing and winnowing was undertaken manually using hand flails, prior to the advent of portable machines.

- 5.5 Cartographic evidence showed that buildings had been added to the existing structures at some point between 1901 and 1925 (Buildings 2 and 4); this was noted in the buildings themselves through a vertical construction break and the difference in brickwork. A large stable with hayloft above was constructed to the south of the barn (Building 1) during a period when the use of horses on the farmstead rose considerably. Harvey notes that in 1881 there were 844,000 horses being used for agricultural purposes in England and Wales, this number increased to 937,000 in 1911 '*as the ancient combination of sickle, scythe or rake and human muscles finally yielded to the horse drawn reaper and binder, the horse drawn mower, swath-turner and side-delivery rake*'. By 1939 there were still 11 horses to every tractor on the farm⁴¹.
- 5.6 Of particular interest at Greenholme Lodge Farm was the graffiti on the plastered walls of the granary in Building 3. Graffiti such as this is common on the farmstead, although more often than not it is in the form of initials carved into the soft sandstone of door jambs or on the backs of doors. The graffiti at Greenholme Lodge Farm provides an interesting insight into those who lived and worked on the property, providing a tangible link with its past, particularly when some of the names are recorded on Census returns during the 19th century.
- 5.7 There is a degree of architectural detail in the farm buildings at Greenholme Lodge, although clearly they did not mirror the lodge on the opposite side of the road. The use of sandstone masonry for the elevations facing the road and the decorative door handles and fittings suggest that there was a sense of pride in these buildings, despite serving utilitarian functions.
- 5.8 Unlike many Cumbrian farmsteads where the house forms an integral part of the steading, the 'farmhouse' in this case appears to have been the two cottages which make up Greenholme Lodge on the opposite side of the road. It is interesting to consider the relationship between the two sets of buildings, and that the family, in particular the Lawson's who occupied Greenholme Lodge for at least 60 years, acted not only as farmers but as gatekeepers for the lodge leading to Edmond Castle.

⁴¹ Harvey, N, 1970, Page 194

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APPENDIX 1: TRADE DIRECTORY ENTRIES AND CENSUS RETURNS

Trade Directories

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

Hayton Parish:

'Is circumscribed by the parishes of Farlam, Brampton, Castle Carrock, Cumwitton, Wetheral, Warwick and Irthington, and includes the two manors of Hayton and Talkin, both within the barony of Gilsland, and belonging to the Earl of Carlisle. It is watered by the rivers Irthing and Gelt which unite here, and are augmented by several smaller streams. It is about ten miles in circumference, and possessed a varied soil, some portions of which are loamy and fertile, and others gravelly, cold, hilly and unproductive, especially in Talkin, where there are extensive coal mines. On the river Gelt are quarries of free-stone, lime, and slate.'

Isaac Brown, farmer, Green Holm

[No entry for Greenholme Lodge]

Cumberland Directory 1847 – Mannix and Whellan

Thomas Henry Graham, Edmond Castle

Robert Lawson, farmer, Holme Lodge Green [may actually refer to Greenholme Lodge]

Several farmers listed with no farm name attributed

Slater's Directory of Cumberland 1876

Thomas H Graham, Edmond Castle

Isabella Lawson, Green Holme Lodge

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1897

Rt Lawson, farmer, Greenholme Lodge

Thos Hutchinson, farmer, Greenholme

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

George Hutchinson, farmer, Greenholme

Robert Lawson, Greenholme Lodge

Thomas H Boilau Graham, Esq., J.P, Edmond Castle

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1914

George Hutchinson, farmer Greenholme

Joseph Smith, farmer, Glenholme Lo [misspelling of Greenholme?]

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1921

'The principal landowners are Rosalind Countess of Carlisle Thomas Henry B Graham, Esq, the trustees of the late R O Lamb and the trustees of the late Neil MacInnes, Esq. The soil is carious, but above Hayton Manor is very fertile: the subsoil is a deep blackish loam and exuberant in growth, and in other parts light and sandy. The parish abounds with game; the chief crops are corn, turnips and potatoes'.

George Hutchinson, farmer, Greenholme

Joseph Smith, farmer, Greenholme Lodge

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1929

Mrs Mary Ann Hutchinson, farmer, Greenholme

Mrs Mary Ann Smith, farmer, Greenholme Lodge

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1934

Mrs Mary Ann Huchinson, farmer, Greenholme

Thomas Frith, farmer, Greenholme Lodge

Cumberland Directory 1954

George L Hutchinson, farmer, Greenholme Farm

[No entry for Greenholme Lodge]

Census Returns (examined on microfiche at Carlisle Library)**1841 Census**

Greenholme Lodge:

Robert Lawson, farmer, age 75

John Lawson, 45

Sarah Lawson, 35

John Atkinson, 20, agricultural labourer

Frances Ward, servant

Greenholme Lodge:

Thomas Lawson, 35, agricultural labourer

Isabella Lawson, 25

Robert Lawson, 7 months

Greenholme:

Isaac Brown and family

1851 Census

Greenholme Lodge:

John Lawson, head, 59, farmer of 111 acres (joint), born at Warwick

William Harding, 23, farm servant, born at Wetheral

Frances Ward, 26, general servant, born at Irthington

Greenholme Lodge:

Thomas Lawson, head, 45, farmer of 111 acres (joint), born at Warwick

Isabella Lawson, wife, 35, born at Kirklington

Robert Lawson, son, 10, born at Greenholme Lodge

Margaret Lawson, daughter, 8, born at Greenholme Lodge

Wilfred, son, 4, born at Greenholme Lodge

Isabella, daughter, 2, born at Greenholme Lodge

1861 Census

Greenholme Lodge [only 1 house listed as Greenholme Lodge in this Census]:

John Lawson, 70, farmer of 128 acres (joint)

Thomas Lawson, brother, 57, farmer of 128 acres (joint), employing 2 men and 1 boy

Isabella Lawson, wife, 49

Robert Lawson, son, 20, farmer's son

Margaret Lawson, daughter, 17, farmer's daughter

Wilfred Lawson, son, 14, scholar

Isabella Lawson, daughter, 11, scholar

Greenholme:

R Brown, 46, landed proprietor + wife

1871 Census

Greenholme Lodge:

Thomas Lawson, head, 66, farmer of 140 acres

Isabella, wife, 57

Robert Lawson, 30, ploughman

Margaret Lawson, 27, kitchen

Wilfred, 24, shepherd

Isabella, 21, house maid

William ?, 21, farm servant indoors, born at Wetheral

William Thorburn, 15, farm servant indoor, born at Wetheral

Greenholme:

Marg Brown, widow, 52, farmer of 17 acres, born at Wetheral

Catherine Armstrong, servant, 21, born at Lanercost

1881 Census

Greenholme Lodge:

Isabella Lawson, widow, 68, farmer of 133 acres

Robert Lawson, son, 40, farmer's son
Margaret Tiffen, daughter, 38, farmer's daughter
William Tiffen, son in law, 34, born at Cote Hill
Edward Atkinson, servant, 22, born at Carlisle
Wilfred Tiffen, grandson, 5 months, born at Hayton
? Graham, servant, 17, born at Penrith
Christine Dixon, servant, 18, born at Longtown

Greenholme:

John Little, 25, farmer of 96 acres, born at Hutton in the Forest
Wife, daughter and servant

1891 Census

Greenholme Lodge:

Isabella Lawson, widow, 75, farmer
Robert Lawson, son, 50, farmer's son
Margaret Tiffin
Wilfred Tiffin, grandson, 10, scholar
Nancy Cochran, servant, 20, born in Scotland
Matthew ?, 17, farm servant, born at Carlisle
Robert Hetherington, 20, farm servant, born at Carlisle

Greenholme:

Thomas Hutchinson, 50, farmer + 2 sisters, 2 brothers and 1 servant (born in Liverpool)

1901 Census

Greenholme Lodge:

Robert Lawson, head, 60, farmer
Margaret Tiffin, sister, 57, worker
Wilfred Tiffin, nephew, 20, on farm worker
William Tiffin, nephew, 18, on farm worker

Thomas Beattie, 27, farm servant, born at Hayton

Jane Watson, 29, general servant, born at Hayton

Greenholme:

George Hutchinson, 46, farmer + wife, daughter, 4 sons and 3 servants

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

PROJECT: Greenholme Lodge Farm,
Corby Hill, Carlisle
SCALE: 1:50 000 at A4
REPORT No: CP964/09
CLIENT W Bimson & Son
DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: July 2009
FIGURE: 1

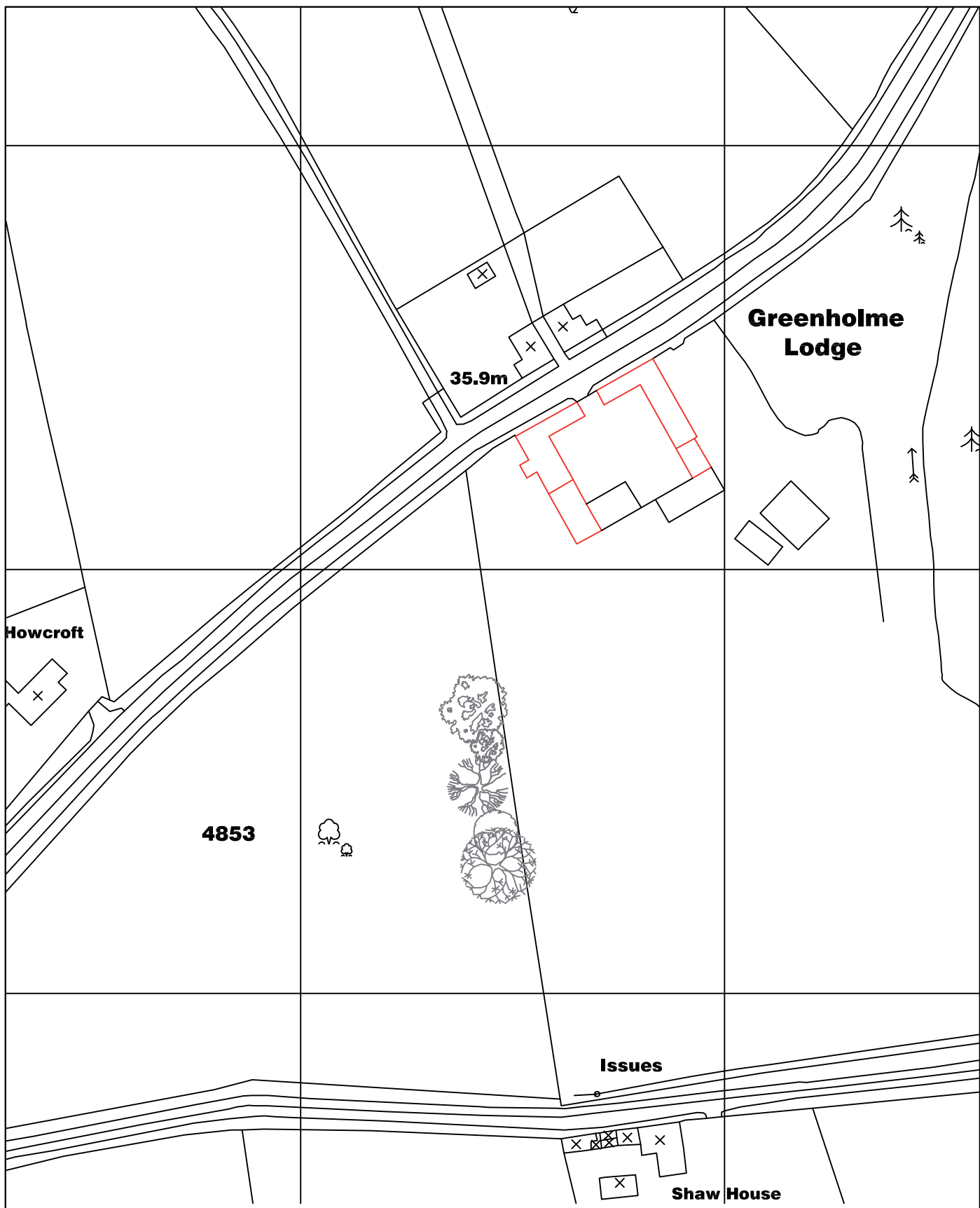
KEY:

 Site Location



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Figure 1 : Site Location



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PROJECT: Greenholme Lodge Farm,
Corby Hill, Carlisle
SCALE: 1:1250 at A4
REPORT No: CP964/09
CLIENT: W Bimson & Son
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DATE: July 2009
FIGURE: 2

KEY:

— Survey Buildings



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Figure 2 : Detailed Site Location



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Greenholme Lodge Farm,
Corby Hill, Carlisle

CLIENT:
W Bimson & Son

SCALE:
1:250 at A3

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FW

DATE:
July 2009

KEY:
— Survey Buildings

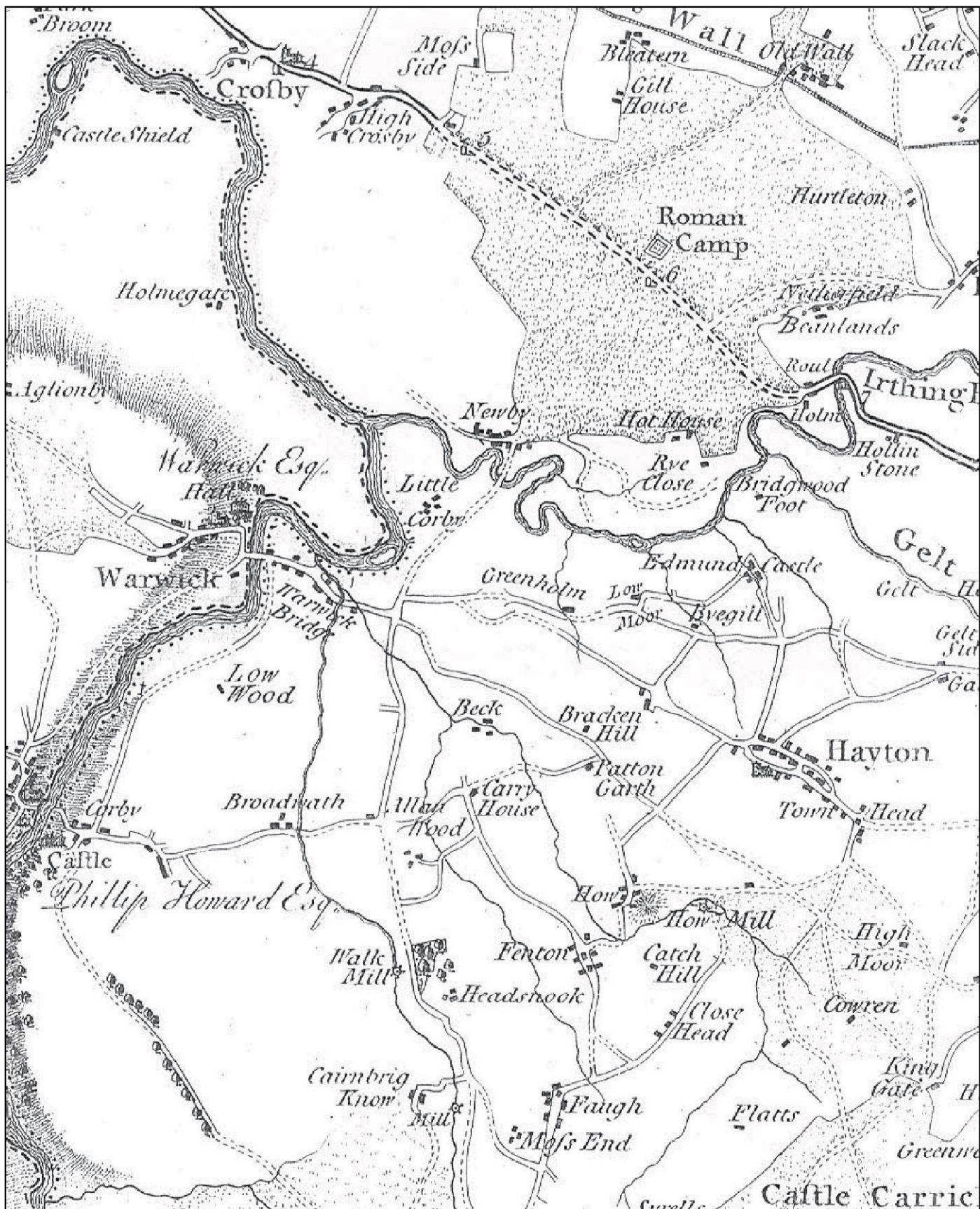


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FIGURE:
3

Figure 3 : Site Plan

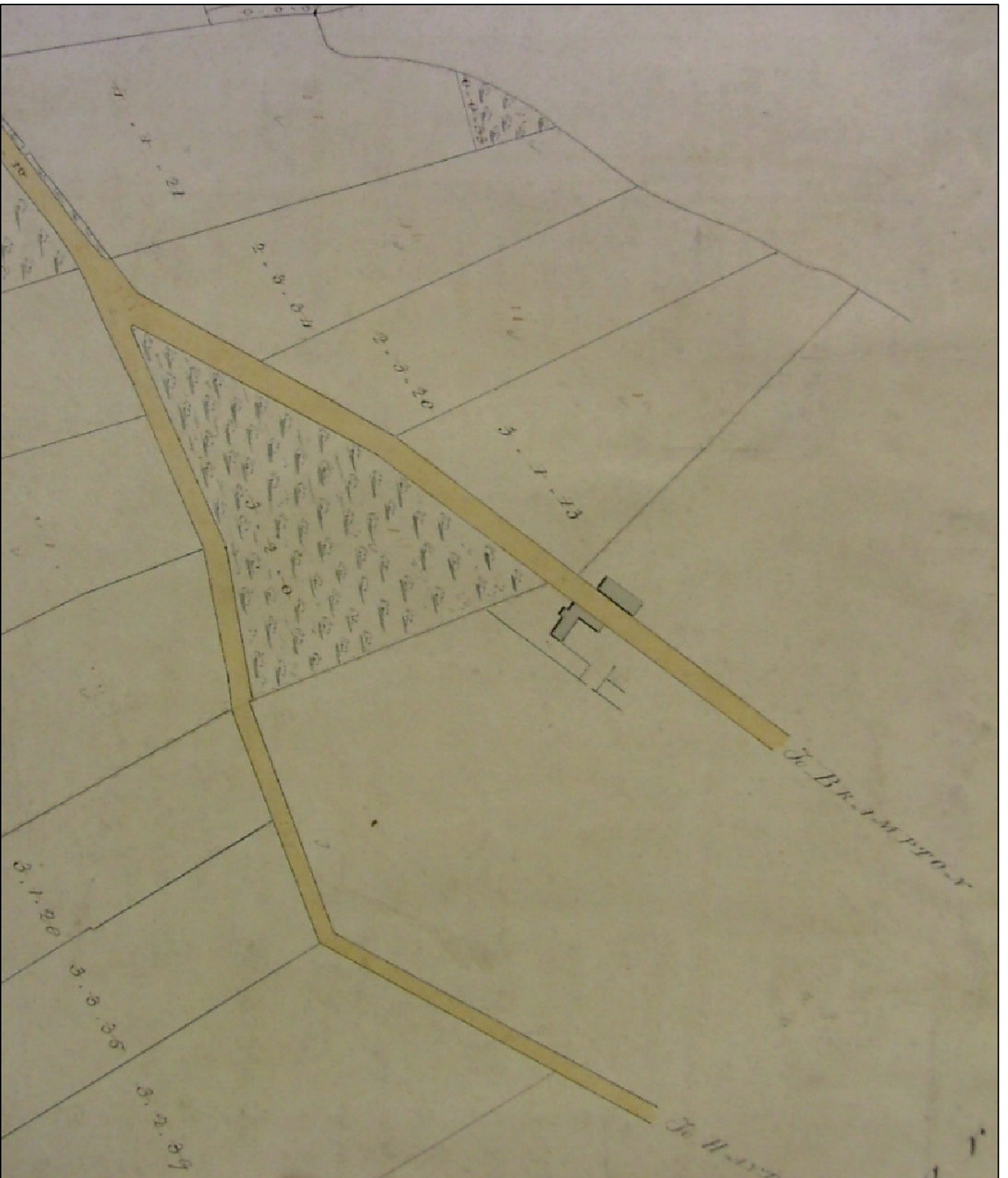


North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

PROJECT: Greenholme Lodge Farm
 SCALE: Not to Scale
 REPORT No: CP964/09
 CLIENT: W Bimson & Son
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 FIGURE: 4



Figure 4: Extract from Hodkinson and Donald 1774 (Surveyed 1770)



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CLIENT:
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FIGURE:
5

Figure 5 : Extract from Little Corby Tithe Map 1839



Figure 6 : First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1868 (6" to 1 mile scale)



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Corby Hill, Carlisle

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KEY:



Site Location



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FIGURE:

6



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Greenholme Lodge Farm,
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FIGURE:

7

Figure 7 : First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1866 (25" to 1 mile scale)



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Greenholme Lodge Farm,
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FIGURE:
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Figure 8 : Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1901 (25" to 1 mile scale)



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FIGURE:
9

Figure 9 : Land Valuation Tax Map 1910



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FIGURE:

10

Figure 10 : Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1925 (25" to 1 mile scale)



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FIGURE:
11

Figure 11 : Ordnance Survey Map 1968



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SCALE:
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FIGURE:
12

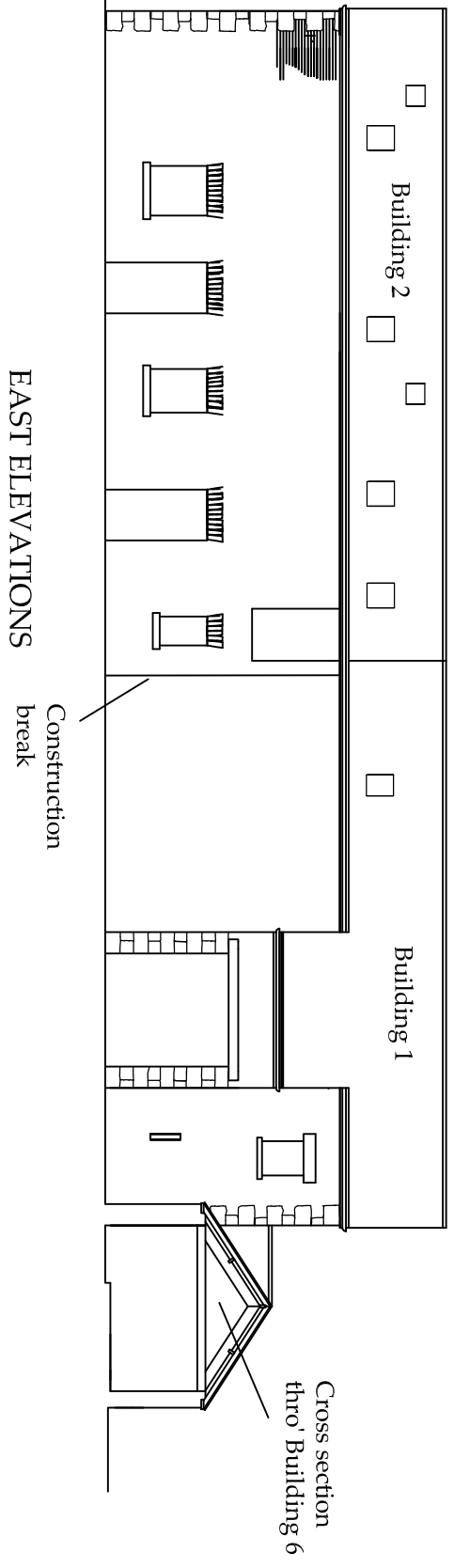
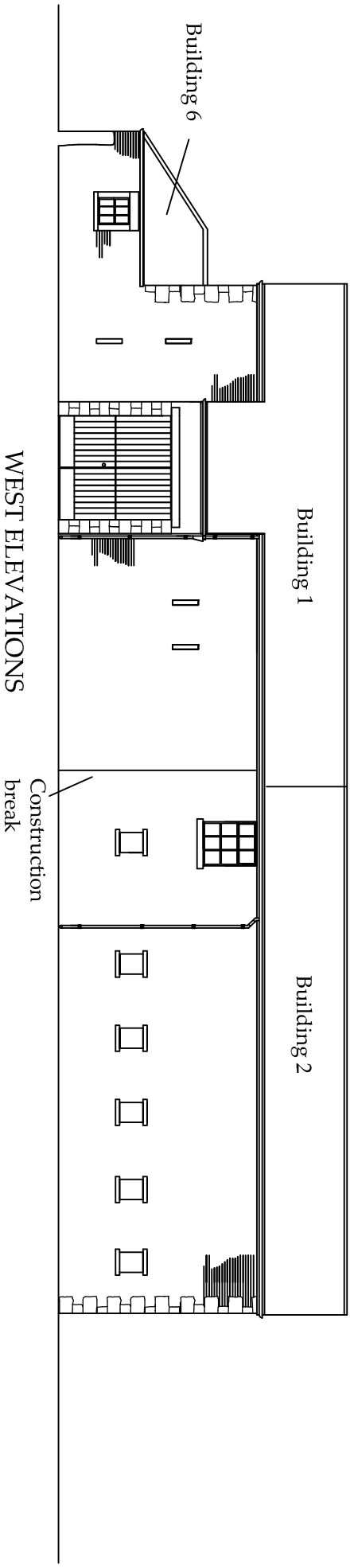


Figure 12 : East and West Elevations of Range A (Buildings 1 and 2)

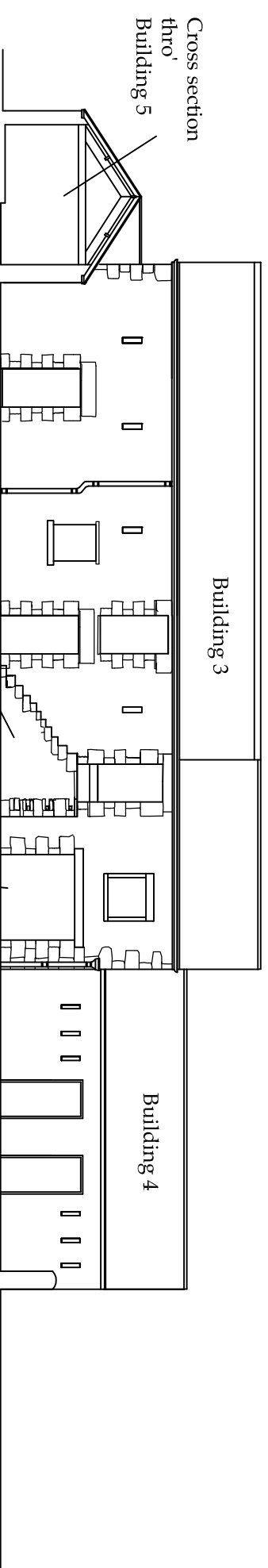


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Corby Hill, Carlisle

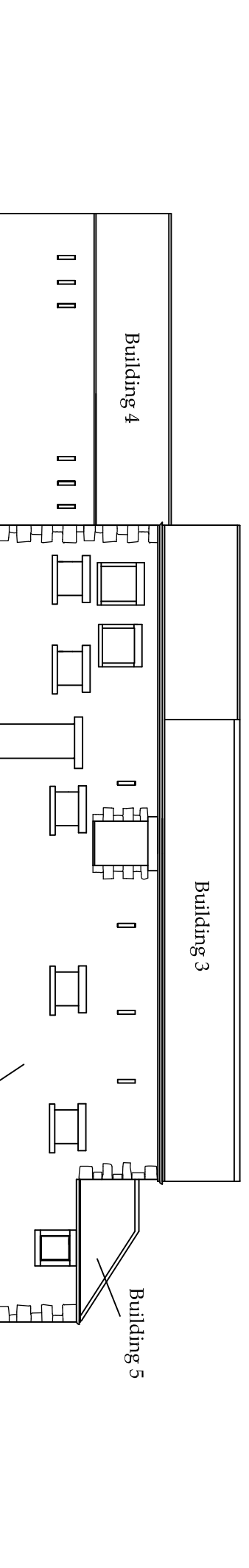
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SCALE:
1:150 at A3

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DATE: July 2009



WEST ELEVATIONS



EAST ELEVATIONS

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FIGURE:	13

Figure 13 : East and West Elevations of Range B (Buildings 2 and 3)

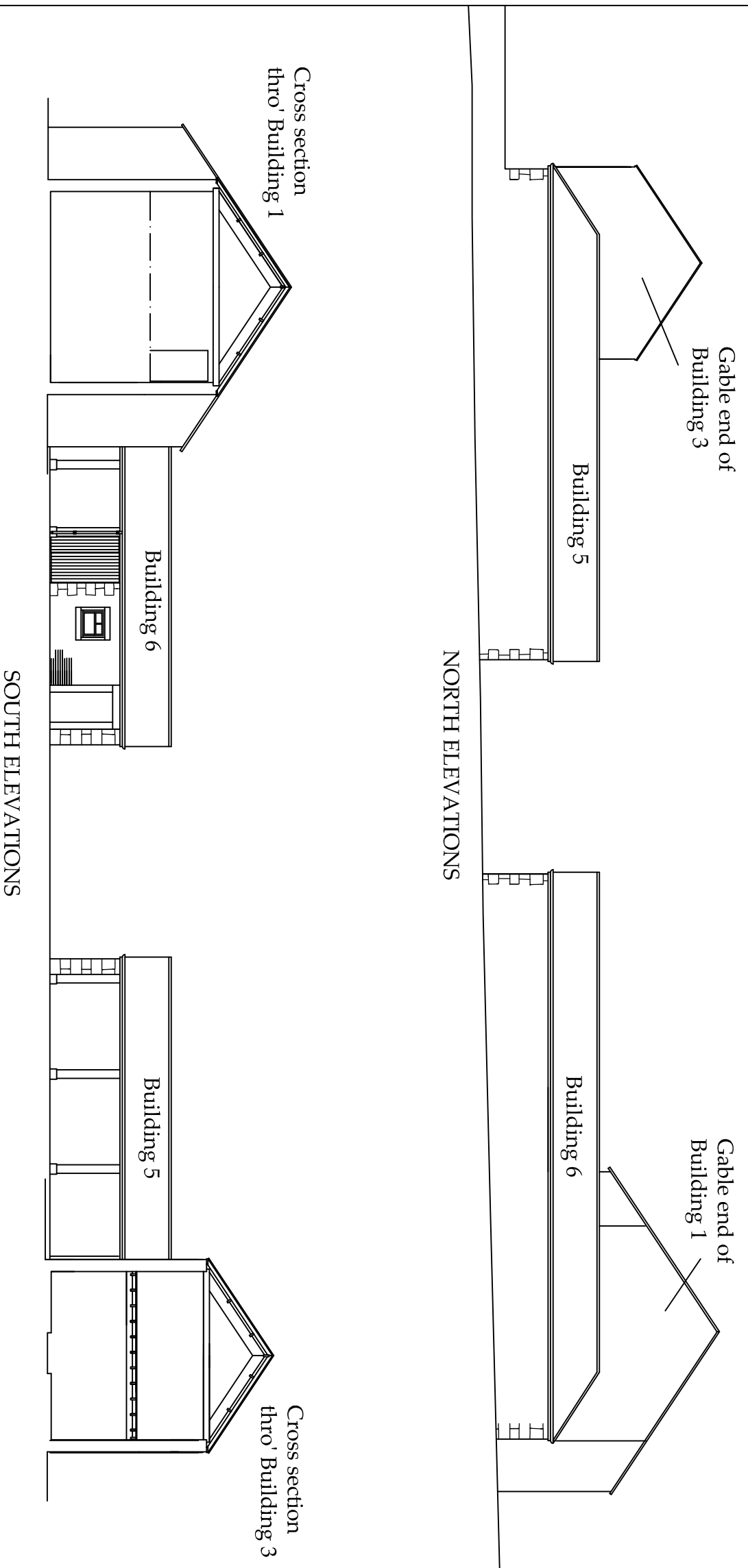


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1:150 at A3

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FIGURE:	14
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Figure 14 : North and South Elevations of Range C (Buildings 5 and 6)



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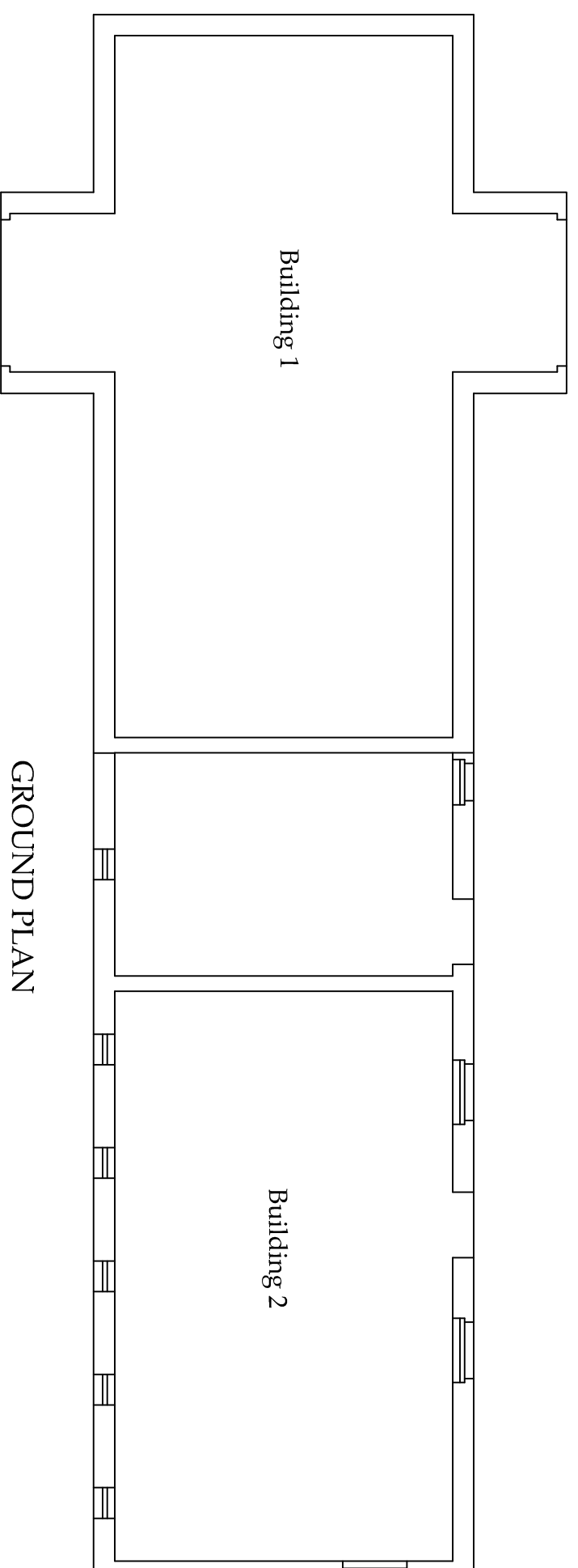
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DATE: July 2009

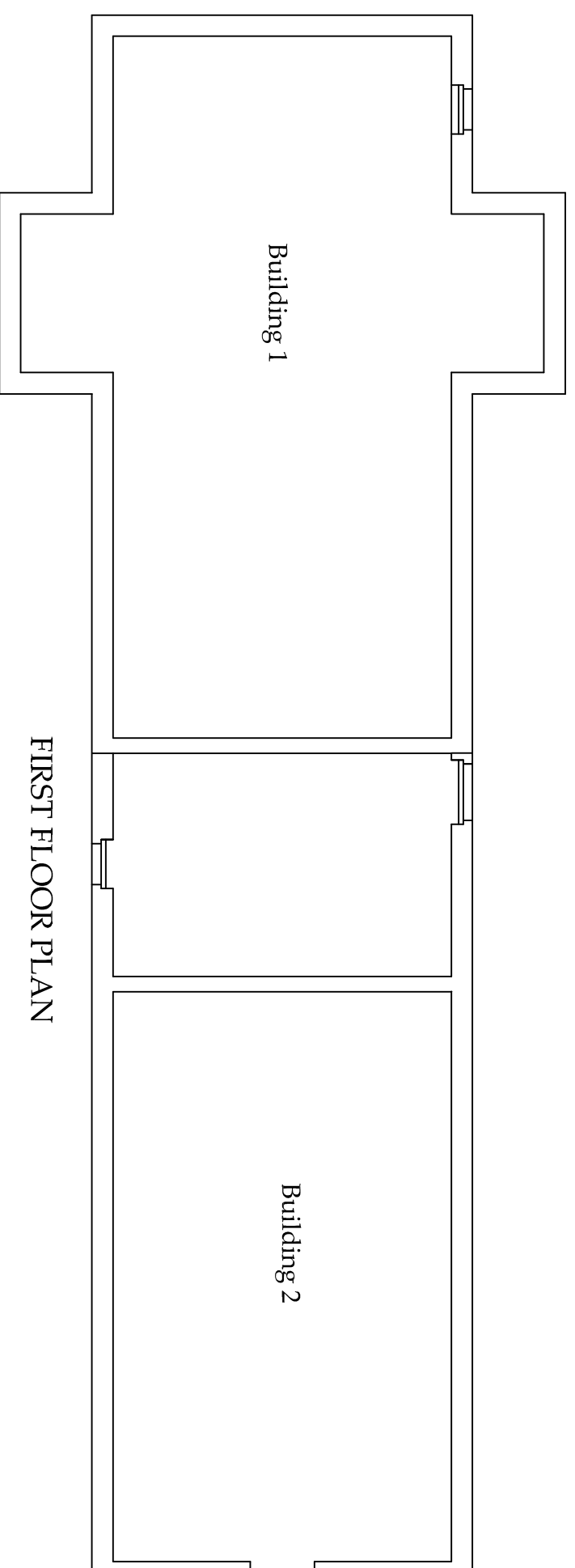


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FIGURE:
15



GROUND PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Figure 15 : Ground and First Floor Plans of Range A (Buildings 1 and 2)



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Greenholme Lodge Farm,
Corby Hill, Carlisle

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W Bimson & Son

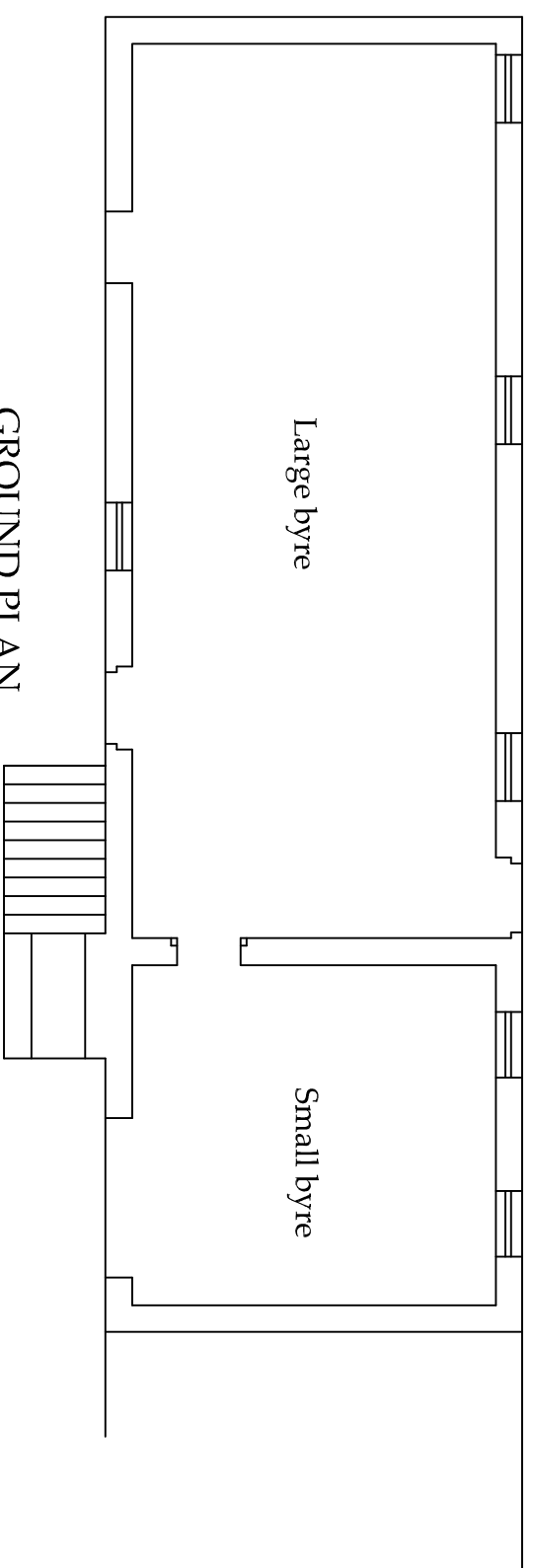
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DATE: July 2009

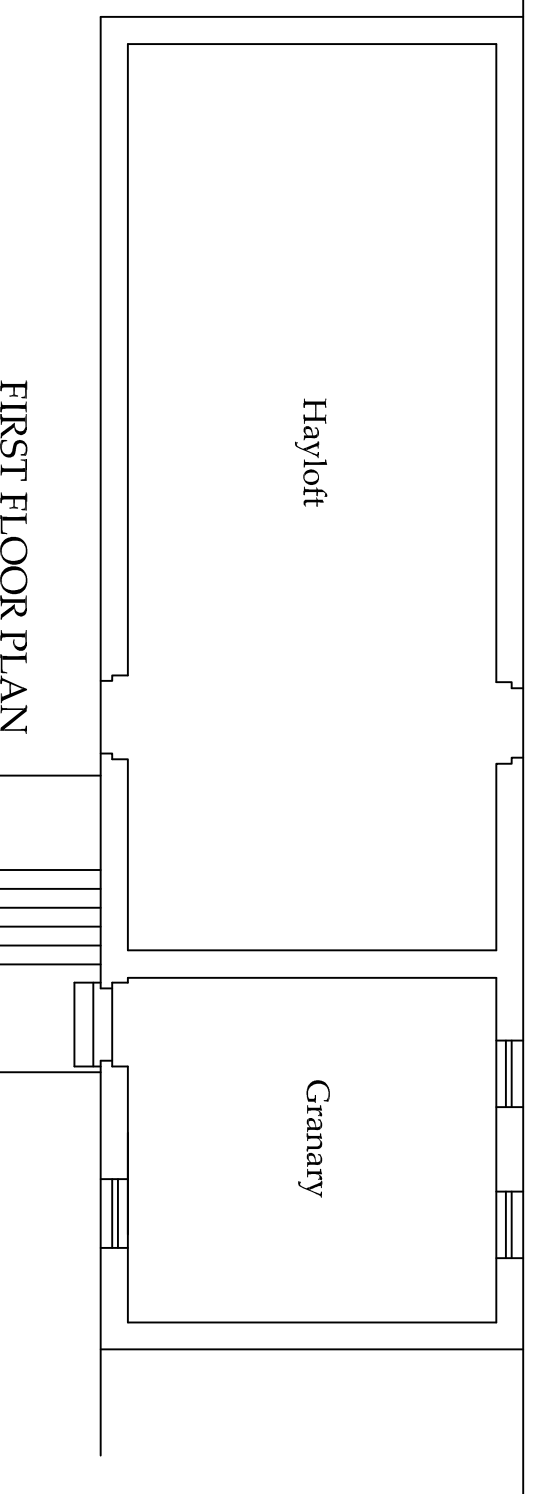


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FIGURE:
16



GROUND PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Figure 16 : Ground and First Floor Plan of Building 3 (Range B)