



July 1999

**ARTLEGARTH FARM
RAVENSTONEDALE
CUMBRIA**

Fabric Survey Report

Artlegarth Farm, Ravenstonedale
Cumbria

Fabric Survey Report

Report no 1998-99/069/AUA7895

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SUMMARY

Lancaster University Archaeological unit (LUAU) undertook a mitigative archaeological fabric survey of four farm buildings (two barns and two domestic buildings) at Artlegarth Farm, Ravenstonedale, Cumbria, (NGR NY 72670232) in May 1999 on behalf of Mrs Hodgson. The work was carried out as a condition of granting planning permission imposed by Eden District Council, for the conversion of two derelict houses back to residential use.

The survey involved an external rectified photographic survey of two domestic buildings (A and B), and an internal rectified survey of Building B, the other was in too dangerous a state to allow internal access. An oblique photographic record was also generated. Ground plans were produced for both buildings, and for two barns associated with the present farmhouse. An analytical assessment was also undertaken of the structures to establish their significance, development, function and chronology.

Building A comprised two elements a farmhouse, and a bank barn which was a later addition. The construction of the bank barn was dated by a lintel datestone of 1742. The original farmhouse was a two-unit small house, a type which can date back to the mid seventeenth century, and it is probable that this example was of late seventeenth or early eighteenth century date.

Building B comprised two adjoining single unit cottages, with domestic accommodation on the ground floor and loft space on the first floor. At the time of survey both the eastern and western units of the building were in use as a barn. The eastern unit displayed little evidence of domestic occupation apart from a blocked mullion window, whereas the western unit had a very substantial fireplace, multiple mullion windows, with drip courses set above them. Such cottages typically date from early-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries, although the mullions would point to the earlier end of the date range.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks go to Mr and Mrs Hodgson for commissioning the project, and for providing the infrastructure to enable the fabric survey. We would also like to thank Helena Smith of Cumbria County Council for her assistance in the setting up and design of the archaeological programme. We would particularly like to thank Bette Hopkins, Cumbria County Council, for making available her documentary research on Artlegarth Farm.

The fieldwork was carried out by Chris Wild, Peter Redmayne and Neil Wearing. The drawings were prepared by Andrea Scott and Mark Tidmarsh. The report was written by Peter Redmayne, and was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Rachel Newman. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Lancaster University Archaeological unit (LUAU) undertook an archaeological fabric survey of four farm buildings at Artlegarth Farm, Ravenstonedale, Cumbria, (NGR NY 72670232) in May 1999 on behalf of Mrs and Mrs Hodgson, the owners of the farm. Two of the buildings were initially constructed as domestic structures, and the other two were built as barns. The work was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Eden District Council, for the conversion of two derelict houses to residential use.
- 1.1.2 A project design was produced by LUAU in response to a brief provided by Cumbria County Council, Economy and Environment Planning Division. The work involved the generation of an oblique photographic record of the two domestic buildings (Building A and B) (Fig 2), the production of a rectified photographic record of the external and internal elevations the Building B and the external elevations of Building A, the creation of ground plans of Buildings A and B and Barns 1 and 2. It was also required that an analytical assessment of the buildings fabric be presented as a written report.

1.2 BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 **Site Location:** the site is located about 1.5 km to the south of Ravenstonedale, on the edge of Ravenstonedale Common, and lies on relatively flat ground to the east of Artlegarth Beck (Fig 1). The modern farm buildings consist of a substantial stone built farmhouse, two barns (Barns 1 and 2), and a large silage store. The earlier buildings (Buildings A and B) lie to the north, and north-east of the existing farm buildings and have latterly been used as housing for livestock.
- 1.2.2 The site is registered on the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR 15436; Statutory Instruments 1988 no 1813). The earlier dwellings on the site are connected with Artlegarth Hamlet, and in their present state are a rare survival in Cumbria of buildings connected with a shrunken settlement.
- 1.2.3 **Historical Background:** the manor of Ravenstonedale was granted to the Gilbertine priory of Watton during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). The dissolution of the priory occurred in 1539 and the church and manor were granted to the Archbishop of York by Henry VIII, only to be passed to Sir Thomas Wharton six years later. It was then subsequently sold to Robert Lowther, with the exception of some individual tithes which were sold to the respective inhabitants (Nicholson and Burn 1777, 521-3).
- 1.2.4 The name Artlegarth possibly derives from the Norse name Arnkill/Arkil and *garor* meaning enclosure (Hopkins 1995), but the earliest documentary reference to Artlegarth is from 1608, which is the first mention of the occupants of Artlegarth within the parish register. Lanclat Townson was described as coming from Artlegarth in the parish records of 1665 and the tax for a single hearth in 1669 was in his name, and undoubtedly corresponds to Artlegarth. In the 1841 census returns three households are mentioned at Artlegarth, but by the time of the 1881 census returns only two houses are listed as inhabited.

- 1.2.5 A will of James Townson of Artlegarth, proved in 1730, refers to '*Bedding & Bedsteads in the low room*' and a separate entry for '*Bedding & Bedsteads in the loft*'; no other chambers or elements of a farm are mentioned. The total value of the estate was only £62 5s (Hopkins 1995). This may perhaps suggest that the will pertained to a simple house containing only an upstairs loft and a ground floor domestic chamber.
- 1.2.6 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" map (1863) shows the layout of the farm much as it is today. Building A includes the barn, and adjacent outshuts. Building B has its northern extension in place; both Barns 1 and 2 are in place and the present farmhouse is also in existence.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted by LUAU in response to a request from Mrs Hodgson for a fabric survey of buildings at Artlegarth Farm (two domestic buildings (A and B) and two barns (1 and 2)). It was designed in accordance with a project brief (*Appendix 1*) by Helena Smith, Development Control Officer, of Cumbria County Council.
- 2.1.2 The project design provided for a Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (RCHM(E)) level 3 fabric survey of the building. The fabric survey comprised three main elements: rectified and oblique photography, drawn ground plans, and a written record. The photographic survey consisted of an external rectified photographic survey of Building A, internal and external rectified photography of Building B, and general oblique photography of all four buildings. Ground plans were required for all these buildings and as there was no safe access into Building A, the survey was to be undertaken using a reflectorless instrument from the outside. An analytical description of the buildings was also required.
- 2.1.3 The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted as best practice. The results are presented within this report and the archive, including photographic originals, will be submitted to the Cumbria Record Office.

2.2 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

- 2.2.1 **Oblique Photography:** a full record was created of the internal and external elements of each building, where safe access allowed. Internal views of Building A were taken through apertures (doors and windows) from the outside. The photography was undertaken with 35mm SLR cameras in monochrome, colour print, and colour slide formats.
- 2.2.2 **Rectified Photography:** the external elevations of Buildings A and B and the internal elevations of Building B were recorded using rectified photography; photographs were taken using a Mamiya medium format camera, with an 80mm lens, and also a 35mm camera. It was not, however, possible to take rectified photographs of the western gable of Building B as the view was obscured by a large tree and static caravan. An oblique photographic record was created of this elevation instead (Plate 4).
- 2.2.3 Control for the rectified photographs was provided in the form of targets attached to the elevations which were measured by reflectorless instrument for Building A and by hand survey for Building B.
- 2.2.4 The rectified photographs were scanned into a computer and were digitally scaled and superimposed onto the survey control and merged with adjacent photographs using AutoCAD 14 Computer Aided Draughting (CAD) system. This has the effect of providing a scale-corrected montage of the component photographs for each elevation.

2.3 PLANS

- 2.3.1 The ground plans of the two barns and Building B (Fig 3) were produced by hand measured survey, the plans were then digitised and completed using a CAD system (Autocad 14). Due to the unsafe condition of Building A it was not possible to gain access and it was therefore surveyed from the outside of the building using a reflectorless total station. This instrument measures distances to architectural detail by reflecting a laser beam from the surface of each element; consequently it does not require the placement of a prism on the detail. The survey was undertaken with respect to a series of accurately surveyed control stations established by traverse around the outside of the building. The digital data from the instrument was superimposed into a CAD system and field plots were created which were enhanced by manual survey, where appropriate. The final drawing was created within the CAD environment and was superimposed onto an overall survey of the plan digitised from a 1:2500 map base.

2.4 WRITTEN RECORD

- 2.4.1 **Analysis:** a visual inspection of the site was undertaken and a general descriptive record was maintained of the structure utilising appropriate LUAU *pro-forma* record sheets to the using RCHME level 3 standard. It involved the internal and external examination of the extant fabric, where health and safety allowed, and resulted in a description and assessment of the period, character and development of the buildings (*Section 3*).

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full archive of the desk-top study and the fabric survey has been produced in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines (1991). The archive will be deposited with the Cumbria Record Office (Kendal) and a copy of this report will also be deposited with the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record.

3. SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 BUILDING A

- 3.1.1 Although the long axis of Building A is north-north-east/south-south-west, for ease of description the building was defined as being orientated north/south. Building A (Fig 4) comprised a bank barn at the southern end and the farmhouse at the northern end. A single key relationship indicated that the barn butted onto the house.
- 3.1.2 **Farmhouse:** the house was constructed with medium-sized blocks of local stone with door and window details in a coarse-grained sandstone, and used similar materials to that for the bank barn. However, the size of stone used in the construction of the farm walls was noticeably smaller than that used for the barn, and there was an inconsistency in the form of lintels and frames used for the windows and doors, which may suggest that these were not all contemporary.
- 3.1.3 The farmhouse had a two-unit small house form (Brunskill 1978, 53), and the main facade was on the eastern side of the building. A central outshut extended from the western wall ((ii) Fig 4), and the observed evidence would suggest that this was bonded with the main western wall of the farmhouse. A second cell (iii) had been constructed to the south of the outshut, which was also bonded to the farmhouse wall and was, by implication, contemporary with the central outshut. These outshut cells were only single storey and had a lean-to roof, marked by an extant drip-course set into the western wall of the main farmhouse.
- 3.1.4 A principal inglenook-type hearth was set into the southern wall and a single small fireplace at ground and first floor level were in the northern gable. Originally there was a door in the centre of the eastern elevation, which has been partially blocked and converted into a window; there was a wide extant slate drip-course hood over this window, which is much wider than the widow and demonstrates the width of the former door. The present wide entrance and the large window directly above it were clearly later insertions; they contrast clearly with the original character of the facade (Fig 5). Above the former entrance is a further, now blocked, window. A secondary entrance was set through the original southern gable to the west of the hearth. There was no evidence of a cross-passage, and although there would have been a partition wall dividing the building into two cells, the condition of the building was such that only limited evidence for such a wall survived in the interior. However, the line of the partition is possibly reflected in the external line of quoining on the northern side of the central door and window.
- 3.1.5 The farmhouse had three storeys, as evidenced by surviving elements of windows in the eastern, northern and western walls; however, originally the building was probably only of two storeys. The top element of the northern gable is of a different build from the lower section and the interface between the two corresponds to a short string course set into the north-eastern corner of the building. Although the lower section of the eastern wall of the farmhouse clearly predated the bank barn, the upper section of the same wall butts onto the bank barn wall, indicating that the raising of the farmhouse structure occurred after the construction of the bank barn.
- 3.1.6 **Bank barn / farmhouse extension:** the bank barn comprised three cells (iv, vi and viii), the southernmost of which (vi and vii) were cattle pens, and the northernmost cell (iv) was a domestic extension to the farmhouse. A drip course running the full length of this construction, coupled with a uniform construction style, confirms that

both elements were constructed as part of a single build (Fig 5). The construction of the domestic cell also incorporated a rectangular outshut stair-turret (v), that extended from the western wall. The barn and domestic cell were constructed with medium-sized blocks of local stone and were similar to those used for the farmhouse. The construction utilised large dressed, coarse-grained sandstone blocks for the quoins and the window and door surrounds, which are in marked contrast to the coarse poorly dressed quoins of the farmhouse.

- 3.1.7 **Farmhouse extension:** the partition wall between the domestic and barn elements of the building was very substantial incorporating a chimney flue with fireplaces at first and second floor level. The first floor fireplace has a carved sandstone mantel supported on small corbels. The principal access to the new build was from an entrance through the west wall and was set between the stair-turret of the farmhouse extension (v) and the earlier outshut (iii). Over the doorway was a datestone with the letter S above 17 W I 42, and a lower chamfered edge and rebate (Plate 2). The arrangement of letters on the stone was a traditional convention, where the upper letter represented the family name, and the two other letters the christian names of the owners (also used on silver pewter, and furniture of the period). It is significant that the principal access to the structure, warranting the establishment of a dated lintel, was on the western facade, suggesting that the orientation of the building had been reversed during this later adaptation.
- 3.1.8 The domestic cell of the later build (iv) had large windows at ground and first floor levels in the east elevation (Fig 5); the rear lintel above the first floor window had a *fleur-de-lys* motif on its inner face (Plate 3). A similar motif, above a series of shallow semicircular notches, was carved on the lintel above a doorway into the bank barn through the west wall; the lintel does not precisely fit the doorway surround and had clearly been reused. The use of reused masonry displaying similar inscriptions further reinforces the supposition that this southernmost domestic cell and the bank barn were of the same contemporary build.
- 3.1.9 **Barn layout:** the lower floor of the barn consisted of two large rooms (vi and vii) accessed from a pair of doorways at the southern end of the west elevation which appear to have been used for housing animals (Fig 4). The southernmost of these two doorways had a wooden lintel, irregular quoins to the south, and was irregularly defined on the northern side. Its design contrasts with the more systematic design of the adjacent doorway and it is possible that the northernmost doorway was a later insertion. The upper floor consisted of a large open wooden-floored space accessed from a ramp built up against the south-eastern corner of the building. The ramp led up to a wide tall doorway framed by coarse-grained sandstone quoins, with a shallow rebate and hinge settings for a double door.
- 3.1.10 Some putlog holes were visible in the outer walls, there were also narrow ventilation slots, and a small window at ground floor level in the east wall adjacent to the ramp. There were two well-made stone corbels in the east elevation, one set below roof level in between the quoins on the north side of the large door, and the second to the north of the lintel of the ground floor window. There was also a similar corbel towards the northern end of the west wall.
- 3.1.11 The barn and southernmost domestic cell were roofed with stone slates capped by stone ridge tiles and were supported on two pairs of principal rafters secured by tie beams and pegged together at the apex. The timbers were formed from roughly

shaped sections of tree trunk (probably oak) with bark still attached in places. The farmhouse has no extant roof.

3.2 BUILDING B

- 3.2.1 Building B (Fig 3) was situated to the south-east of Building A, and comprised what appears to be a pair of single-celled cottages, with a later outshut against the north elevation. The building incorporated local stone with large roughly shaped blocks forming the quoins, and several courses of thin stones which project from the outer walls. The south elevation (Fig 12) had two doorways in the centre, and a blocked two-light mullion window at either end. The western doorway had a substantial sandstone lintel, with a course of projecting slates above forming a drip course, as did the southern mullion window. The southern doorway had a simple slab-type lintel, and neither this door nor the window had a drip course above. Although the two doorways have differing lintel designs, they were of uniform size and in a similar location, and there is no reason to suggest that they were not of the original build. The two ground floor mullion windows have both uniformity of location and design and were almost certainly contemporary. A further mullion window was constructed over the westernmost doorway.
- 3.2.2 The division between the two cells was a thick partition wall which extended to roof height and butted against the side walls of the building. This partition contained a flue, but although the western side of the wall had a large fireplace with a very substantial monolithic lintel (Fig 15), there was only a possible blocked fireplace set into the base of the partition wall in the eastern cell. Despite the fact that the partition wall butted the main build, it is difficult to conceive of the building operating at any stage without it. The two doors through the southern wall would not have been constructed so close together if there had been no divide between them. Also, the only heating in the building derives from the central flue and there is no evidence of any alternative heating arrangement within either cell. It must therefore be concluded that the partition wall was constructed at a broadly contemporary date to the main walls, and it is probable that the building was always intended to have a central partition with the associated flue.
- 3.2.3 The north elevation of the western bay had a window which was clearly inserted at the east end of the ground floor with a doorway to the north and a substantial stone lintel above. At first floor level, is a small arched aperture with a slate drip course above. The only access to the first floor of the eastern cell was via a hatch. With the exception of the first floor gable in the southern wall of the western cell, there was no illumination for the first floors although there was a series of access hatches to each. There was no evidence of stair access to the first floor of both units which probably served as lofts, rather than as domestic accommodation.
- 3.2.4 The roof is supported by trusses (one in each bay) constructed with pairs of principal rafters secured with a tie beam, and on the gable ends and central partition wall. The roof was covered with sandstone slates, and stone ridge tiles on the apex. Although the flue in the central partition provided the primary heating for the building, the building has clearly been re-roofed subsequent to the reversion of the building to a barn as there is no chimney stack on top of the extant flue.
- 3.2.5 The later outshut butted against the wall appears to have been a two storey structure with ground floor access in the west wall and access to the first floor in the east.

There was originally access from the eastern cell of the main build, but not from the west cell and it would therefore appear to have in part served the eastern cottage. The internal area was obscured by collapsed masonry. There was a modern cattle trough inserted into the northern corner of the west bay of the main building, and a small square window opening into the western corner of the east bay.

3.3 BARN 1

- 3.3.1 Barn 1 (Fig 3 and Plate 4) was a small, two storey barn at the north-western corner of the modern farmyard, with three rooms on the ground floor for housing livestock. The upper floor was accessed from a flight of stone steps butted to the south wall. The east elevation had a lean-to greenhouse built against it, and the northern end was obscured by a modern building.

3.4 BARN 2

- 3.4.1 Barn 2 (Fig 3 and 5) was a substantial bank barn at the north-western end of the modern farmyard. An outshut has been added to the north of the ramp to the upper floor, which was accessed through a wide double door, and consisted of a single large open space. The lower floor was divided into two large spaces with individual access doors. The one to the south was used as a storage area while that to north retained the original stall divisions.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 CHRONOLOGY OF BUILDING A

- 4.1.1 Building A had two principal phases of the construction, that of the farmhouse, followed by the later bank barn and domestic extension. The extension and bank barn were dated by the 1742 date stone over the entrance to the farmhouse extension, which would indicate that the original farmhouse was of an earlier build. The form of the original structure conforms to the basic two-unit type of house, which was one of the earlier vernacular forms, and typically dated from the period 1650 to 1810 (Brunskill 1974, 52). Assuming that the extension was not constructed shortly after the original construction, it is possible to suggest that the farmhouse dated from the second half of the seventeenth century, or early eighteenth century.
- 4.1.2 The earliest available mapping was the OS 1st edition 6" map (1863) which shows that Building A was in place with all outshuts, and barn by this date.

4.2 CHRONOLOGY OF BUILDING B

- 4.2.1 Building B was originally a pair of single unit cottages, with domestic accommodation on the ground floor and lofts on the first floor. There were, however, some differences of form between the two cottages. The loft of the western unit was illuminated by a mullion window but included no fireplace, while that of the eastern cell had no illumination or heating. The windows and doors of the west bay were provided with drip courses above them while the matching window in the east cell had none (Fig 15). Similarly the fireplace in the western cell is more substantial than that in the eastern unit. Either the domestic function of the eastern cell was short lived and did not see the same level of domestic development as that to the west, or the eastern cell did not serve the same, domestic function as the western cell.
- 4.2.2 Simple vernacular cottages typically date between the mid-eighteenth century and the mid-nineteenth century, and the present example, being single unit and incorporating crude mullions and tie-beam trusses, was more likely to be at the beginning of this period. There is some consistency of stone type (coarse gritted sandstone) used for window and door details in both the barn of Building A and Building B, which may suggest that they were constructed at broadly the same period (mid-eighteenth century).
- 4.2.3 The will of James Townson (proved 1730) (Hopkins 1995) refers to the furnishings and contents of a dwelling, and refers to the bedding within 'the low room' and a separate entry for the bedding in 'the loft'. This would perhaps suggest a simple one-up and one-down building, such as one of the cottages of Building B. If this could be demonstrated then it would imply that Building B was in existence prior to 1730.
- 4.2.4 The earliest available mapping was the OS 1st edition 6" map (1863) which shows that the northern extension of Building B was in place by this date.

4.3 CHRONOLOGY OF BARNS 1 AND 2

- 4.3.1 The form, and overall construction would suggest that both barns were of late eighteenth or nineteenth century date (Brunskill 1974). Both barns are shown on the OS 1st edition map (1863) and so were evidently constructed before the mid nineteenth century.

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APPENDIX 1 PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 2 PROJECT DESIGN

April 1999

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

ARTLEGARTH FARM, RAVENSTONEDALE CUMBRIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FABRIC SURVEY

Proposals

The following design is offered in response to a request from Mrs Hodgson for an archaeological fabric survey as a planning condition for the conversion of two houses at Artlegarth Farm, Ravenstonedale, Cumbria.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Mrs Hodgson has requested that Lancaster University Archaeological Unit submit proposals for archaeological recording at Artlegarth Farm, Ravenstonedale, in advance of a house conversion.

1.1.2 The archaeological condition has been applied to the present planning application by the Cumbria County Council, in line with PPG 15 (section 2.15) and PPG 16 (Section 30), because of the archaeological potential of the locality. Artlegarth farm is a residual element of an earlier hamlet. There are documentary references to Artlegarth from the parish register of 1608 and the visible fabric is of seventeenth/eighteenth century date. Because of this archaeological potential it has been considered that a fabric survey would be required to record the affected structures in advance of the conversion.

1.2 LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

1.2.1 LUAU has considerable experience of fabric survey of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small- and large-scale projects during the past 18 years. LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct. LUAU has considerable experience of the recording of vernacular buildings, in particular a series of farm complexes at Keekle, West Cumbria have been extensively recorded in advance of open cast coal development and Box Tree Farm Barn, Barbon, Cumbria, has been subject to a fabric survey. A major fabric survey has been undertaken of the medieval / post-medieval farm house at Risley, in Cheshire. Other recent building recording projects include a number of churches and public houses throughout Lancashire, the First White Cloth Hall in Leeds commissioned by English Heritage and an ongoing project at Wigmore Castle (Hereford) also for English Heritage.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed, in accordance with a brief from Helena Smith, Economy and Environment, Cumbria County Council, to provide a fabric survey of the old farmhouse, a former cottage and two barns incorporating ground plans and a photographic survey. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

2.2.1 To provide a basic survey record of the extant fabric of the old farmhouse (Building A), Building B and the two barns, in accordance with Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments (England) (RCHME) Level 1 survey.

2.2.2 This would provide a basic investigation of the fabric and would result in a brief textual description, coupled with a combined oblique and rectified photographic record of the internal and external elevations of the buildings as defined in the project brief

2.3 SITE SURVEY

2.3.1 Ground plans will be drawn for each building, and a general site plan will be generated.

2.4 SURVEY REPORT

2.4.1 A written survey report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will present the survey results and would make an assessment of the development of the buildings.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

3.1.1 A rapid investigative survey will be undertaken of the old farmhouse (Building A), Building B and the two barns in accordance with the RCHM(E) Level 1 recording.

3.1.2 **Oblique Photographic Recording:** an oblique photographic survey will be undertaken of the internal elevations of the old farmhouse (building A), where safe access allows. If possible this

will be undertaken through the main door and by use of a ladder set up outside the building to gain visibility over the decayed wall tops. All investigation will be subject to safe working practices, and there may be areas of the building which cannot be recorded because there is not safe access. A photographic record will also be undertaken of the external views of the two barns. A general oblique photographic record will be generated for Building B, which will include any elements of detail not covered by the rectified photographic record (*Section 3.1.3*). Oblique photography will be undertaken using both monochrome and colour (35mm) and/or digital photography in order to provide a general record of these buildings.

- 3.1.3 **Rectified Photographic Recording:** a rectified photographic record will be generated for the external elevations of Building A and Building B, and eight internal elevations of Building B. The rectified photography will be undertaken by in-house survey specialists and will be undertaken in black and white using a medium format camera. A medium format camera will be taken of all the internal elevations of the main walls where safe access allows. The photography will be output at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20), and will also be scanned into a computer to allow for the creation of elevation drawings if required in the future.

3.2 SITE SURVEY

- 3.2.1 A ground plan will be created for all four buildings, which will be related to an overall site plan. The site plan will be created by digitising into a CAD system the OS map base provided by Cumbria County Council, and this will be enhanced by manual survey to show additional significant topographic detail. The final site plan will be output as a scaled drawing from the CAD system. A further more generalised plan of the farm within the context of the overall locality will be presented utilising an OS 1:10,000 map base.
- 3.2.2 **Ground Plan:** the ground plan for the two barns and Building B will be created by manual survey techniques onto a film base. Diagonal distance measurements will be taken through the interior of the buildings to ensure that an accurate ground plan is produced. The survey will record all significant, extant structural elements but will not reproduce individual stones.
- 3.2.3 There will not be safe access into Building A and consequently it will not be possible to create an internal plan of the building using manual techniques. Two options for the creation of the ground plan are therefore proposed, and the costs are presented in the project costings. The cheaper Option A is that a manual survey be undertaken of the external ground plan of the building, but this will not allow for any internal detail and it will not be possible to 'brace' the survey by internal diagonal measurements. The more expensive option (Option B) is that the ground plan be created by the use of a reflectorless total station. The reflectorless total station is capable of measuring distances to architectural detail by reflection from the surface of that detail element; consequently it does not require the placement of a prism on the detail. It is therefore an ideal tool for the recording of detail where there is no physical access, particularly those elements of the internal ground plan that can be observed from outside the building. The survey will be undertaken with respect to a series of accurately surveyed control stations established by traverse around the outside of the building.
- 3.2.4 The graphic results of the survey will be digitised into an industry standard Computer Aided Draughting (CAD) system to enhance the manipulation and presentation of the results.

3.3 INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 A visual inspection of the site will be carried out and a descriptive record maintained of the structure utilising the appropriate LUAU pro forma record sheets to the Royal Commission on Historic Buildings in England (RCHME) Level II standard. The visual inspection will allow for the interpretation and analysis of the building. It will involve the internal and external examination of the extant fabric, where health and safety allows, and will generate a description and assessment of the period and significance of the building. Where possible it will define the form and character of the building within a regional context.

3.4 EVALUATION REPORT

- 3.4.1 **Archive:** The results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context. The deposition of a properly ordered and

indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's Code of Conduct. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files, and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be included in the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the archive can also be made available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record. LUAU practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum, in consultation with the County Museums Service.

- 3.3.2 **Evaluation report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and further copies submitted to the Cumbria County Council SMR. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and present an assessment of the architectural significance of the vernacular structures on the site and will include photographs of any significant features. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail.

- 3.3.4 Illustrative material will include a location map, site map and building plans, and also pertinent photographs. It can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" disk (IBM compatible format).

3.4 OTHER MATTERS

- 3.4.1 **Health and Safety:** LUAU conforms to all health and safety guidelines as contained in the Lancaster University Manual of Health and Safety and the safety manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers. The work will be in accordance with Health and Safety at Work Act (1974), the Council for British Archaeology Handbook No. 6, *Safety in Archaeological Fieldwork* (1989).

- 3.4.2 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the excavation of the trenches, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. LUAU provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. A risk assessment will be completed in advance of the project's commencement. There is no provision for safe access to the interior of Building A and all recording will be undertaken through apertures from outside the structure.

- 3.4.3 **Confidentiality:** the report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

3.5 PROJECT MONITORING

- 3.5.1 LUAU will consult with the client regarding access to the site. Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist will be kept fully informed of the work and its results. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with Cumbria County Council in consultation with the Client.

4. WORK PROGRAMME

- 4.1 The following programme is proposed:

4.2 **Photographic Survey**

A two day period is required to undertake the photographic survey.

4.3 **Site Survey**

A two day period is required to undertake the site survey.

4.4 **Prepare Evaluation report**

An four day period will be required to complete this element.

- 4.5 LUAU can execute projects at short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. LUAU would be able to submit the report to the client within four weeks from the commencement of the project.
- 4.6 The project will be managed by **Jamie Quartermaine BA Surv Dip MIFA** (Unit Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. LUAU adheres by the IFA's Code of Conduct and the Code of Approved Practice for the regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

PLANS AND RECTIFIED PHOTOGRAPH ELEVATIONS

- Fig 1 Artlegarth Farm, Ravenstonedale location map
- Fig 2 Artlegarth site plan
- Fig 3 Building B, Barns 1 and 2 Plans
- Fig 4 Building A plan
- Fig 5 East external elevation of Building A
- Fig 6 North elevation Building A
- Fig 7 West facing elevation of Building A outshut
- Fig 8 West elevation of Phase 2 outshut - Building A
- Fig 9 West elevation of Building A barn - central
- Fig 10 West elevation of Building A barn - southern end
- Fig 11 Southern gable of building A bank barn
- Fig 12 South external elevation of Building B
- Fig 13 East external elevation of Building B
- Fig 14 North external elevation of Building B
- Fig 15 East internal elevation of Building B
- Fig 16 North internal elevation of Building B
- Fig 17 West internal elevation of Building B

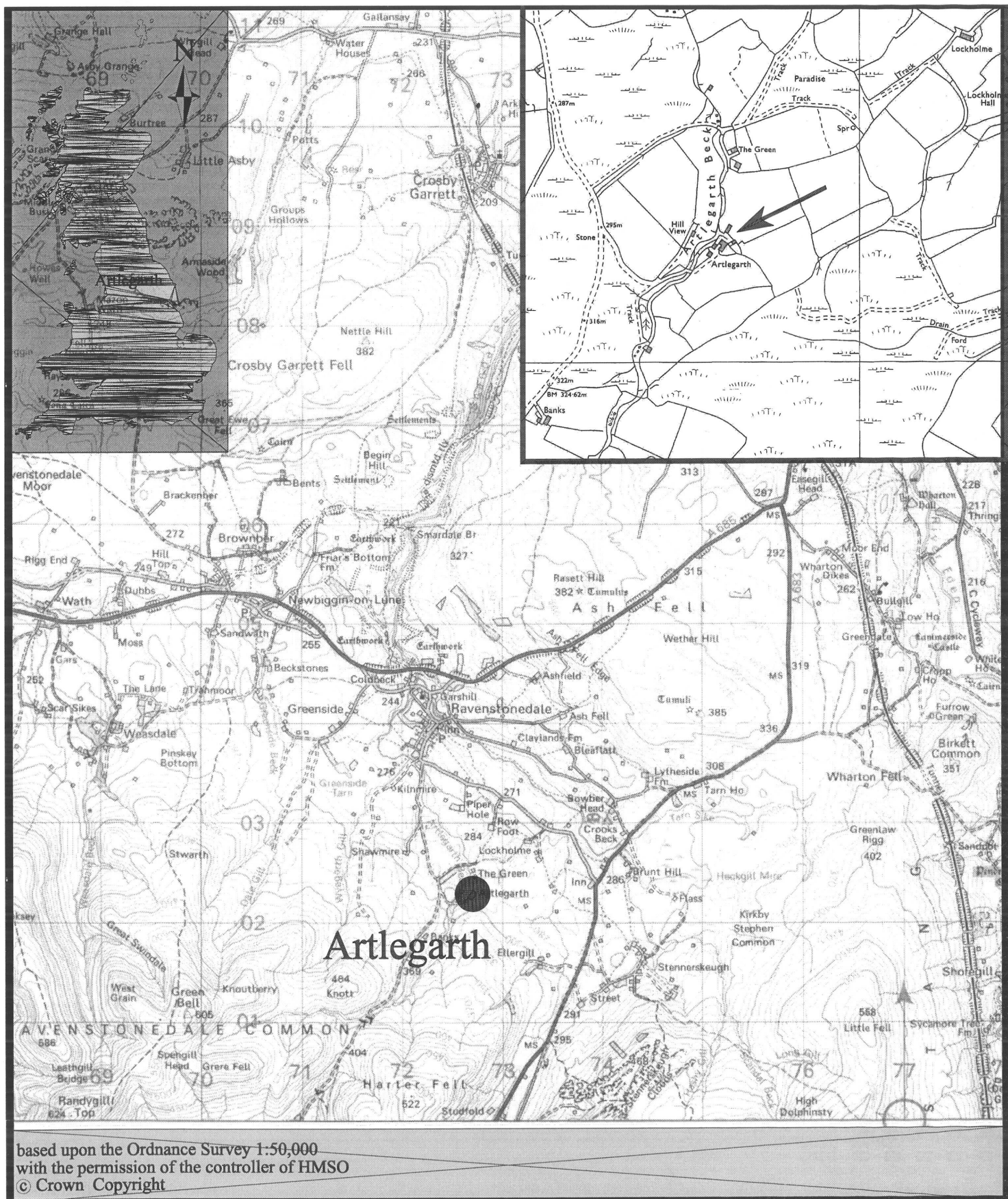
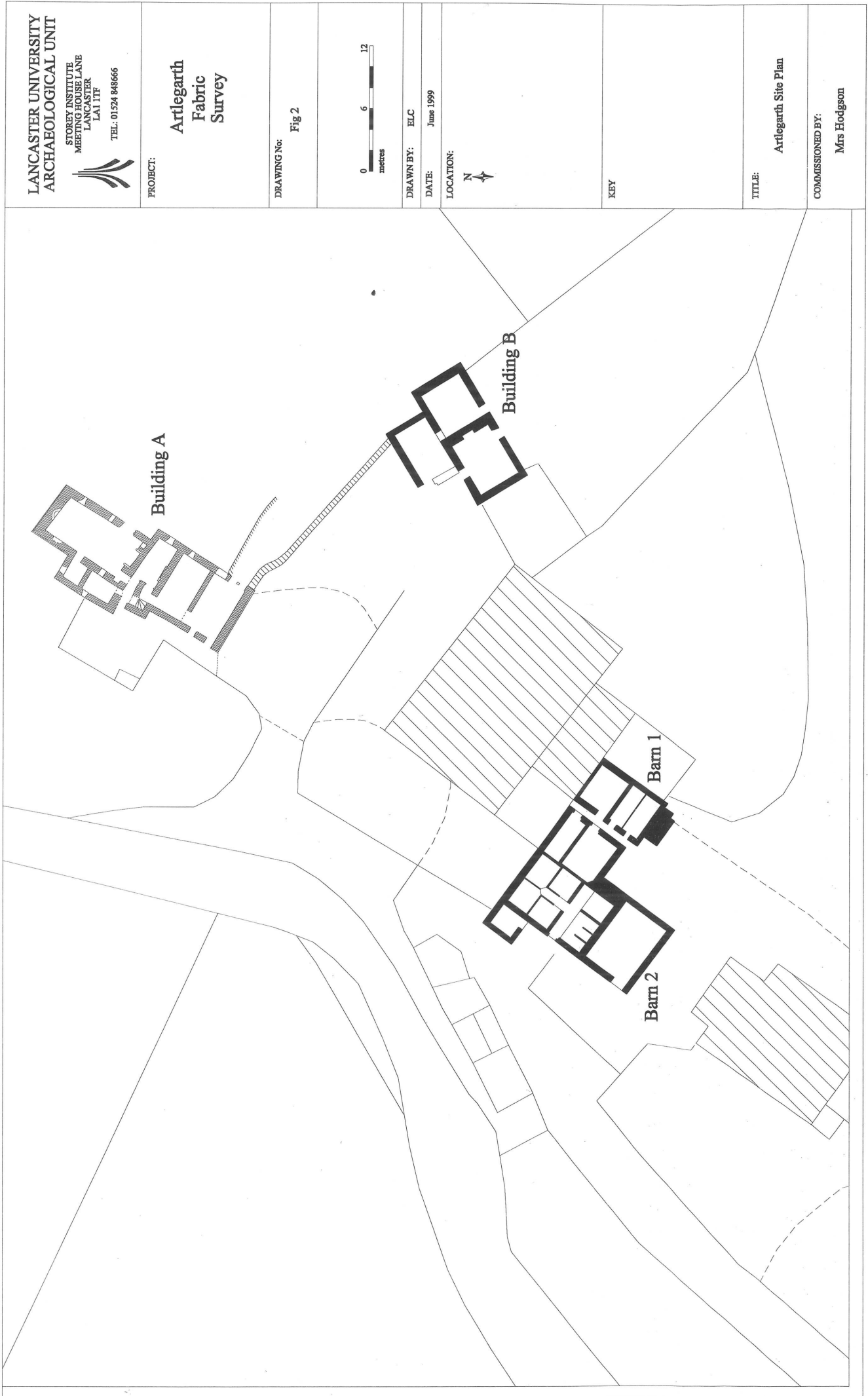


Fig 1: Artlegarth Farm, Ravenstonedale, Location Map



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PROJECT:
**Artlegarth
Fabric
Survey**

DRAWING No:
Fig 2



DRAWN BY: ELC
DATE: June 1999
LOCATION:
N

KEY

TITLE:
Artlegarth Site Plan

COMMISSIONED BY:
Mrs Hodgeson

Fig 2 Artlegarth Site Plan

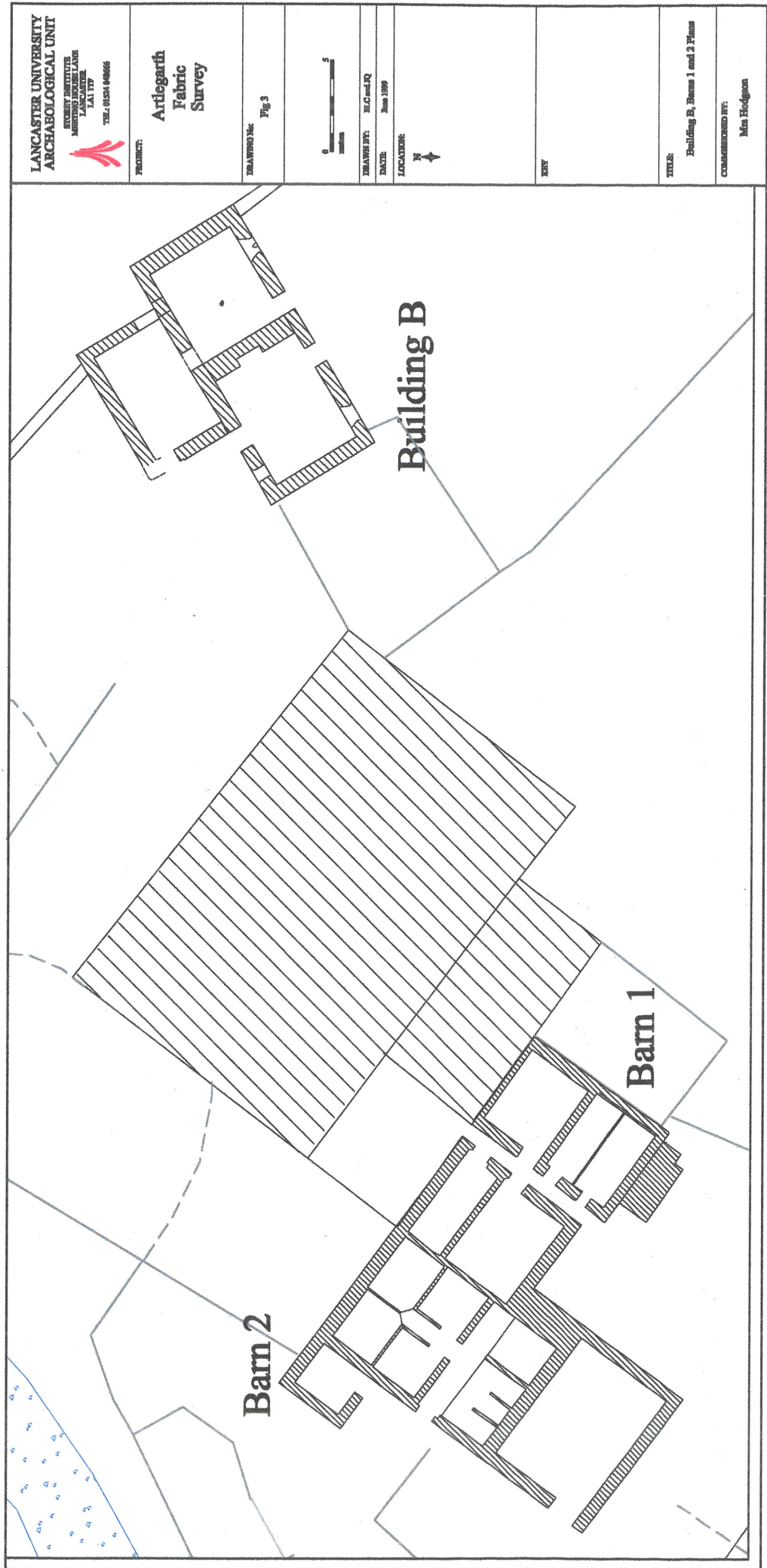


Fig 3 Building B, Barns 1 and 2 Plans

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Survey

DRAWING No:

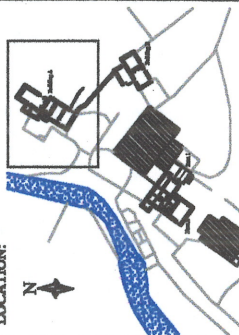
Fig 4



DRAWN BY: ELC/JQ

DATE: June 1999

LOCATION:



KEY

TITLE:

Building A Plan

COMMISSIONED BY:

Mrs Hodgson

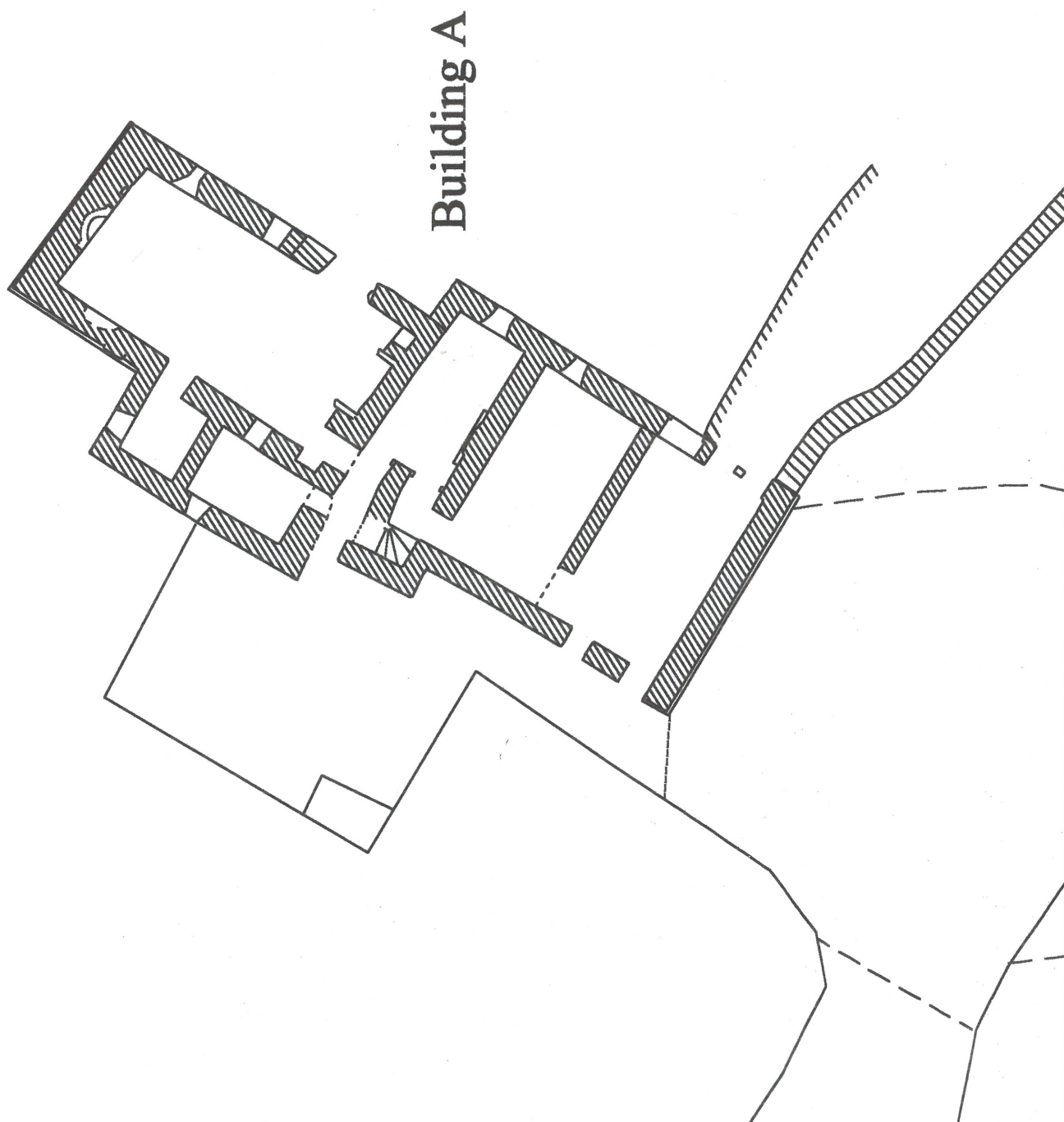


Fig 4 Building A Plan

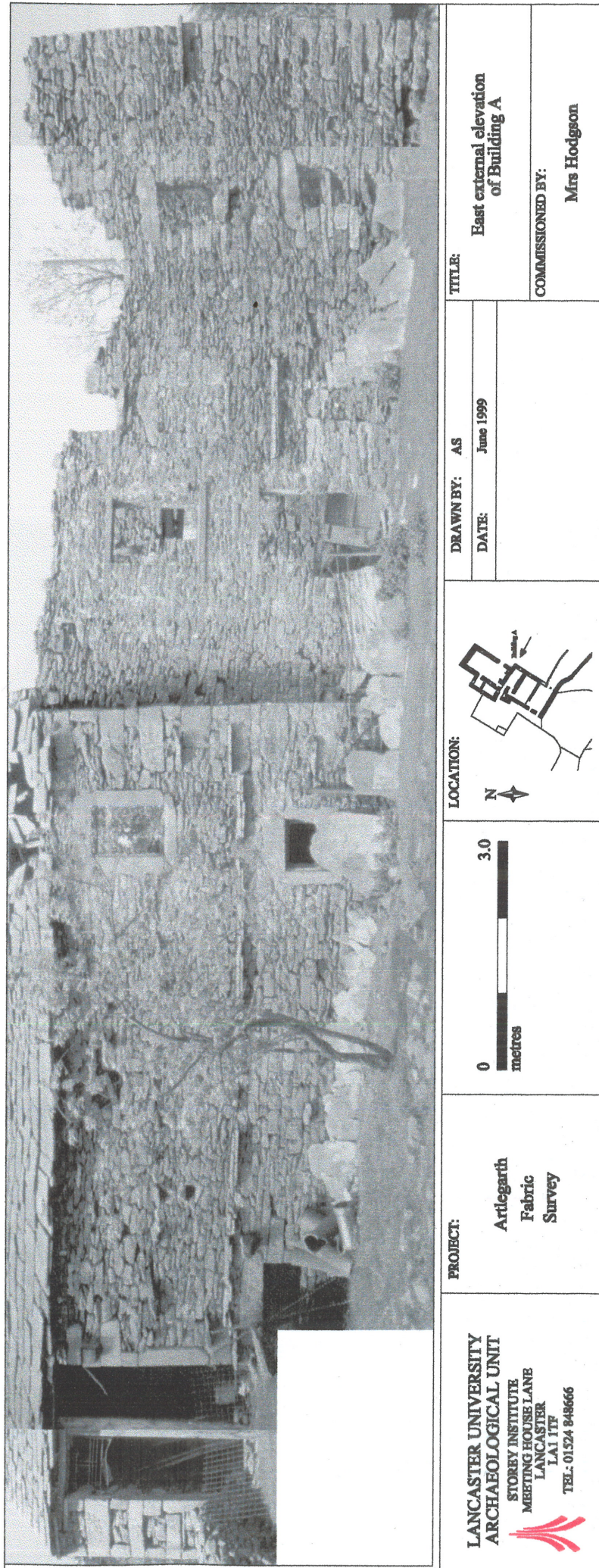


Fig 5 East external elevation of Building A



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PROJECT:

Artlegarth
Fabric
Survey

DRAWING No:

Fig 6



DRAWN BY: AS

DATE: June 1999

LOCATION:

N



KEY

TITLE:

North Facing External Elevation

COMMISSIONED BY:

Mrs Hodgson

Fig 6 North Elevation of Building A

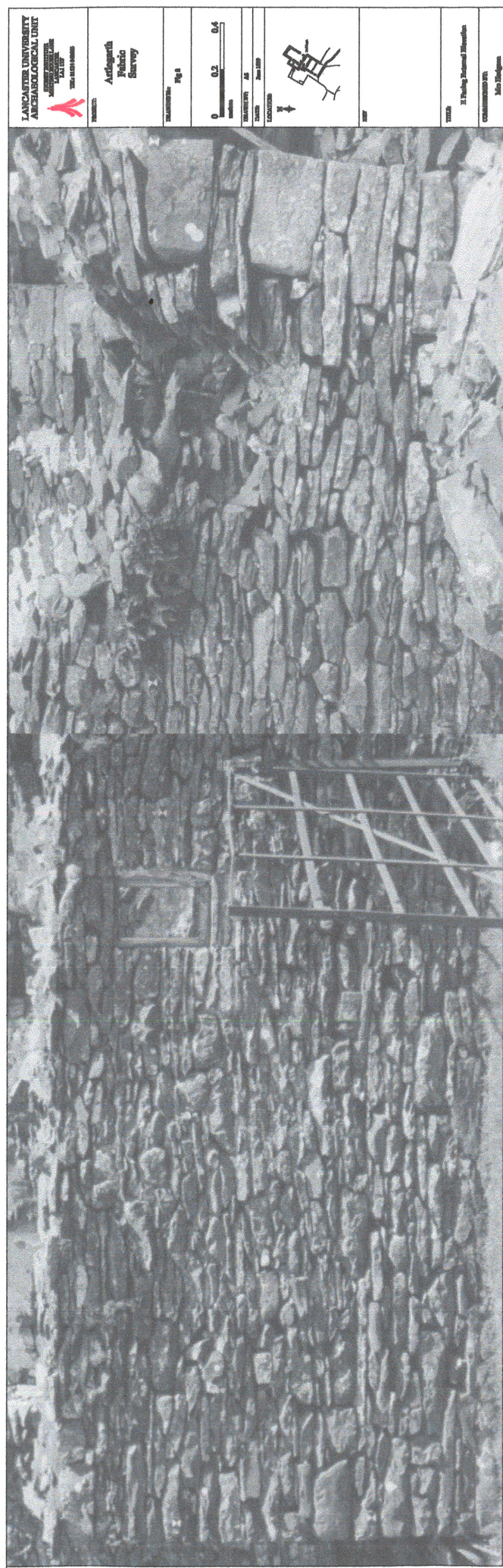
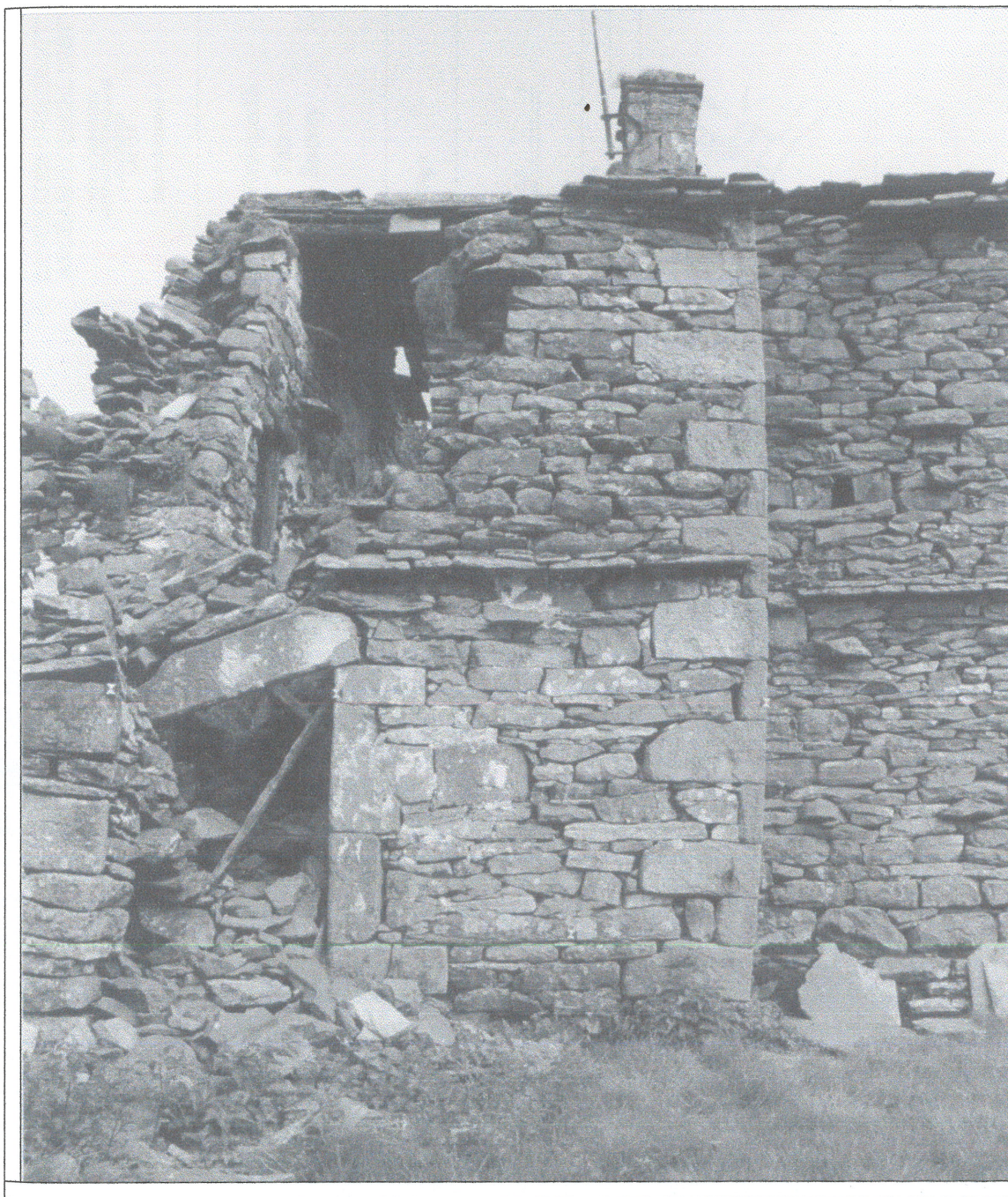


Fig 7 West facing elevation of Building A outshut



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PROJECT:

**Artlegarth
Fabric
Survey**

DRAWING No:

Fig 8

0 0.5 1
metres

DRAWN BY: AS

DATE: June 1999

LOCATION:



KEY

TITLE:

**West external elevation of Phase 2
outshut - Building A**

COMMISSIONED BY:

Mrs Hodgson

Fig 8 West elevation of Phase 2 outshut - Building A



PROJECT:

Artlegarth
Fabric
Survey

DRAWING No:

Fig 9



DRAWN BY: AS

DATE: June 1999

LOCATION:



KEY

TITLE:

West external elevation of
Building A barn

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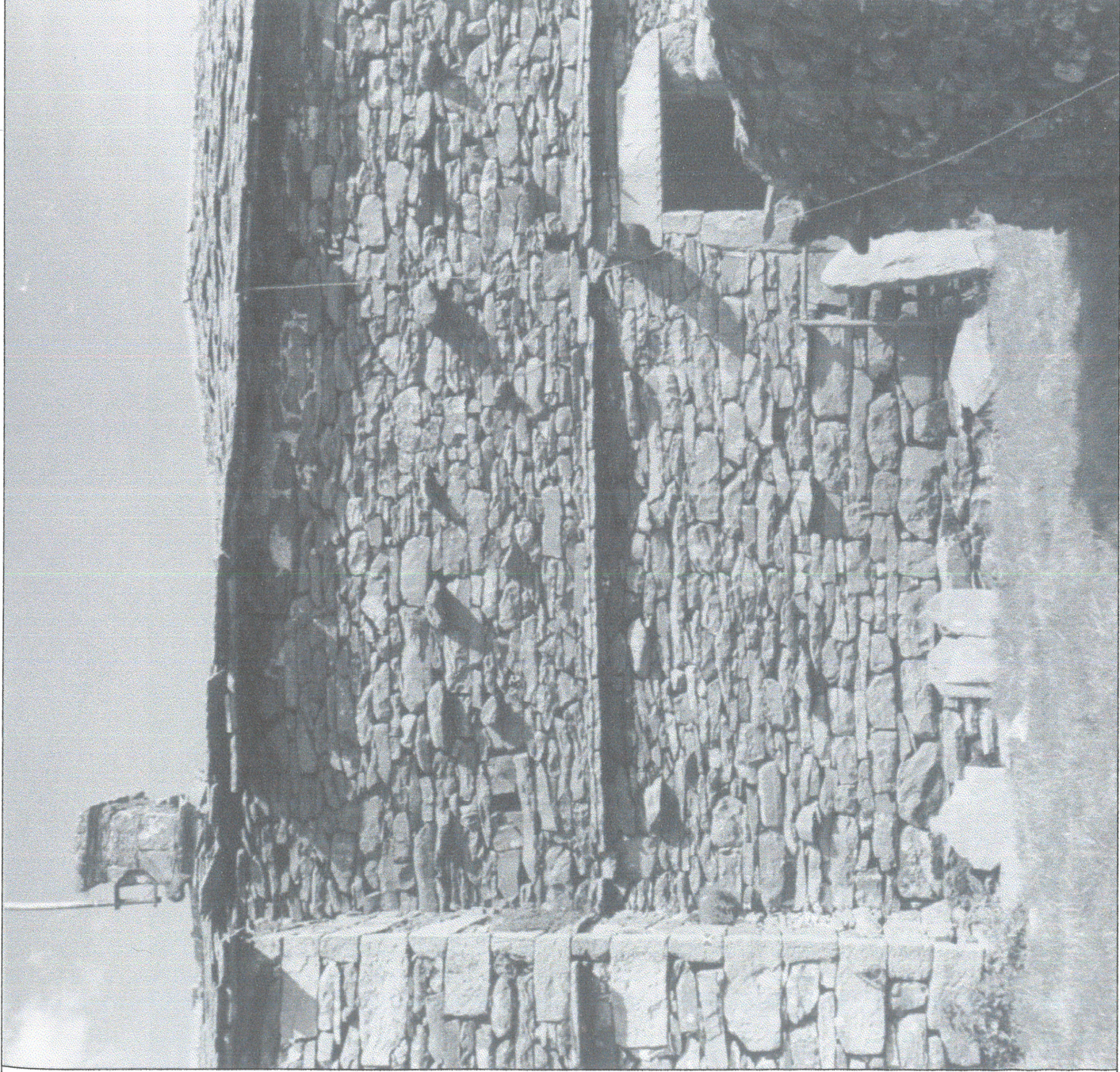


Fig 9 West elevation of Building A barn - central

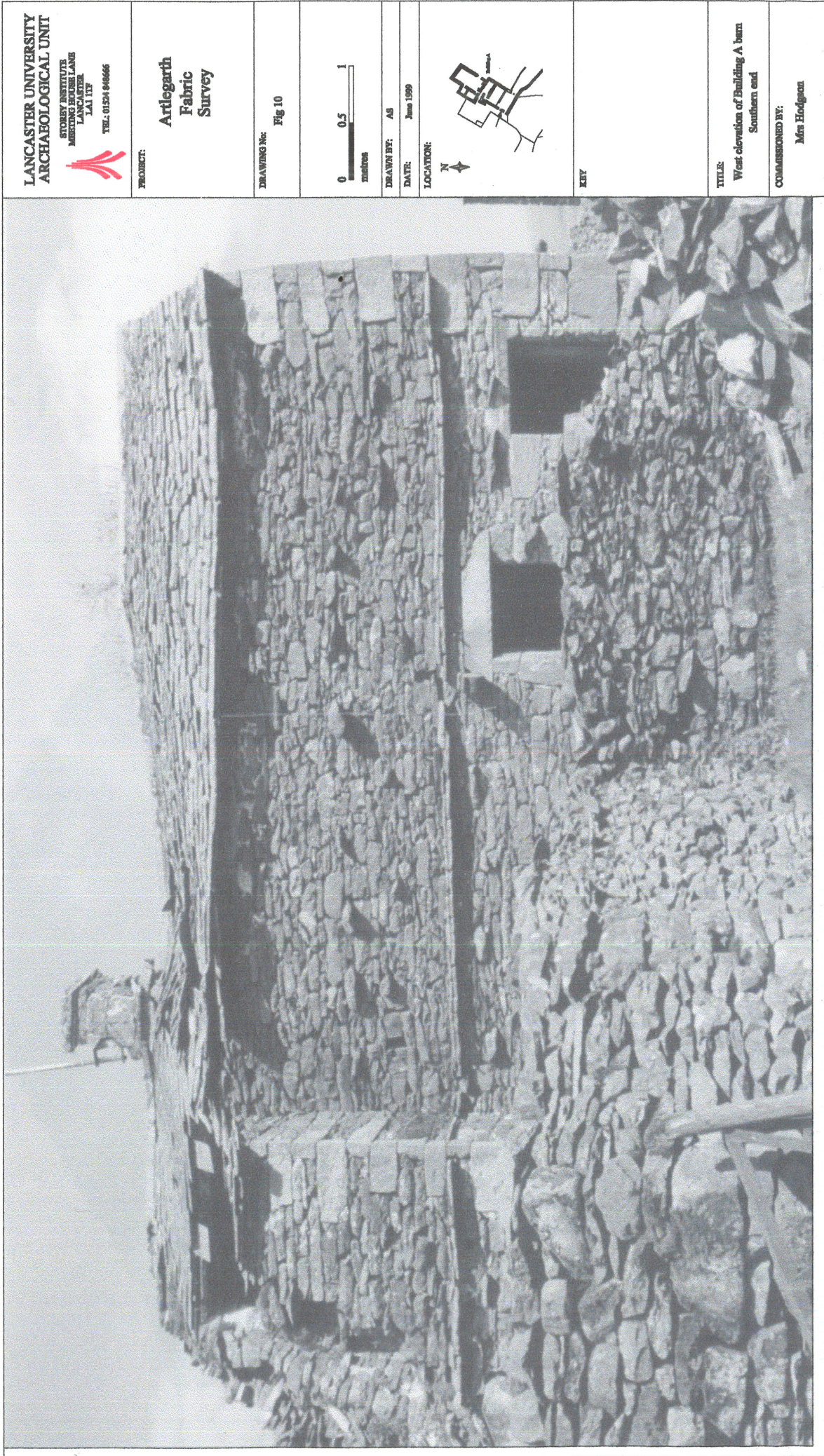


Fig 10 West elevation of Building A barn - southern end



PROJECT:

Artlegarth
Fabric
Survey

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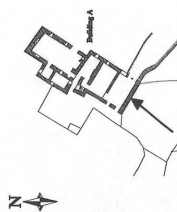
Fig 11

0 0.5 1
metres

DRAWN BY: AS/JQ

DATE: June 1999

LOCATION:



KEY

TITLE:

Building A barn - southern gable

COMMISSIONED BY:

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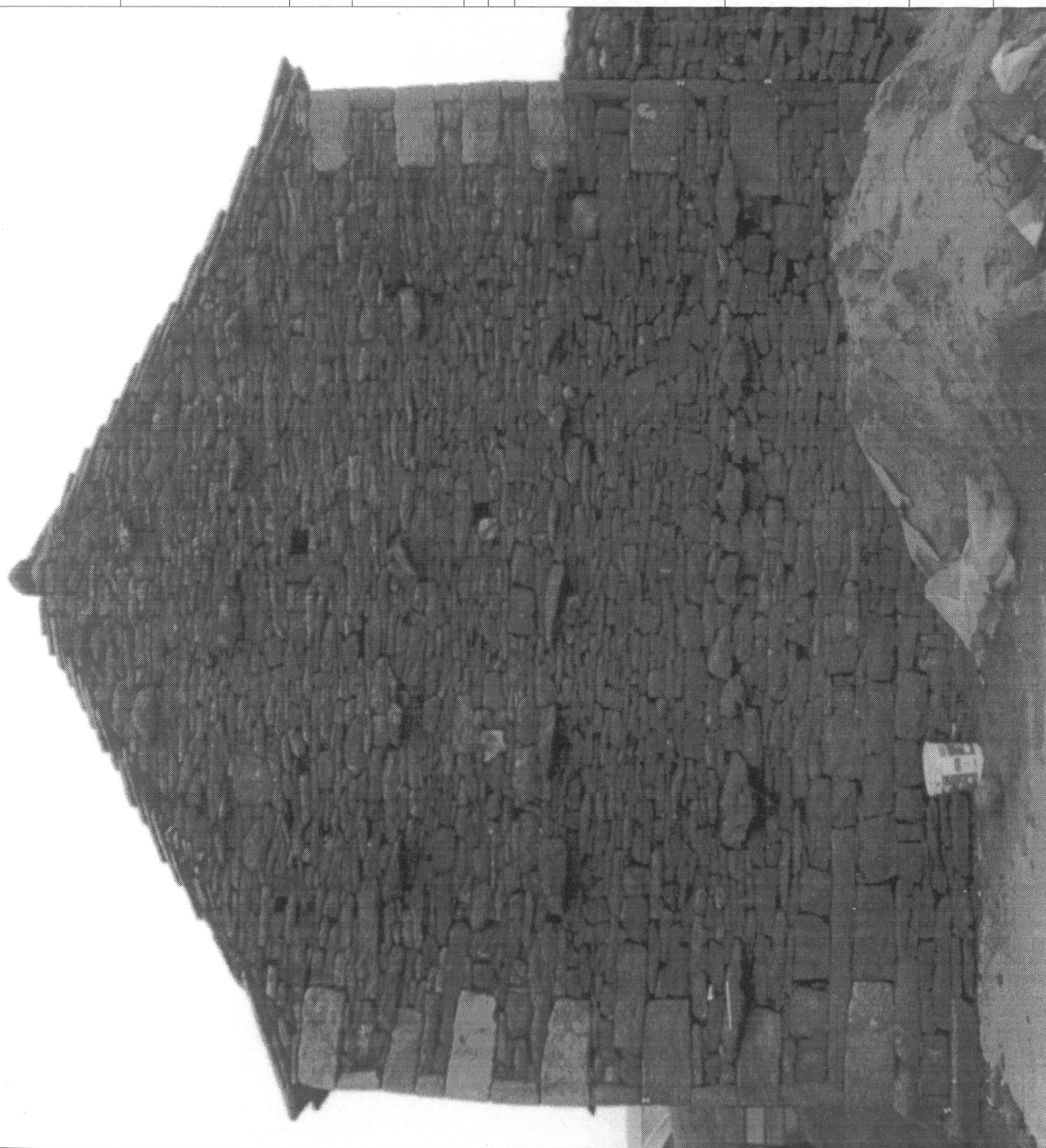
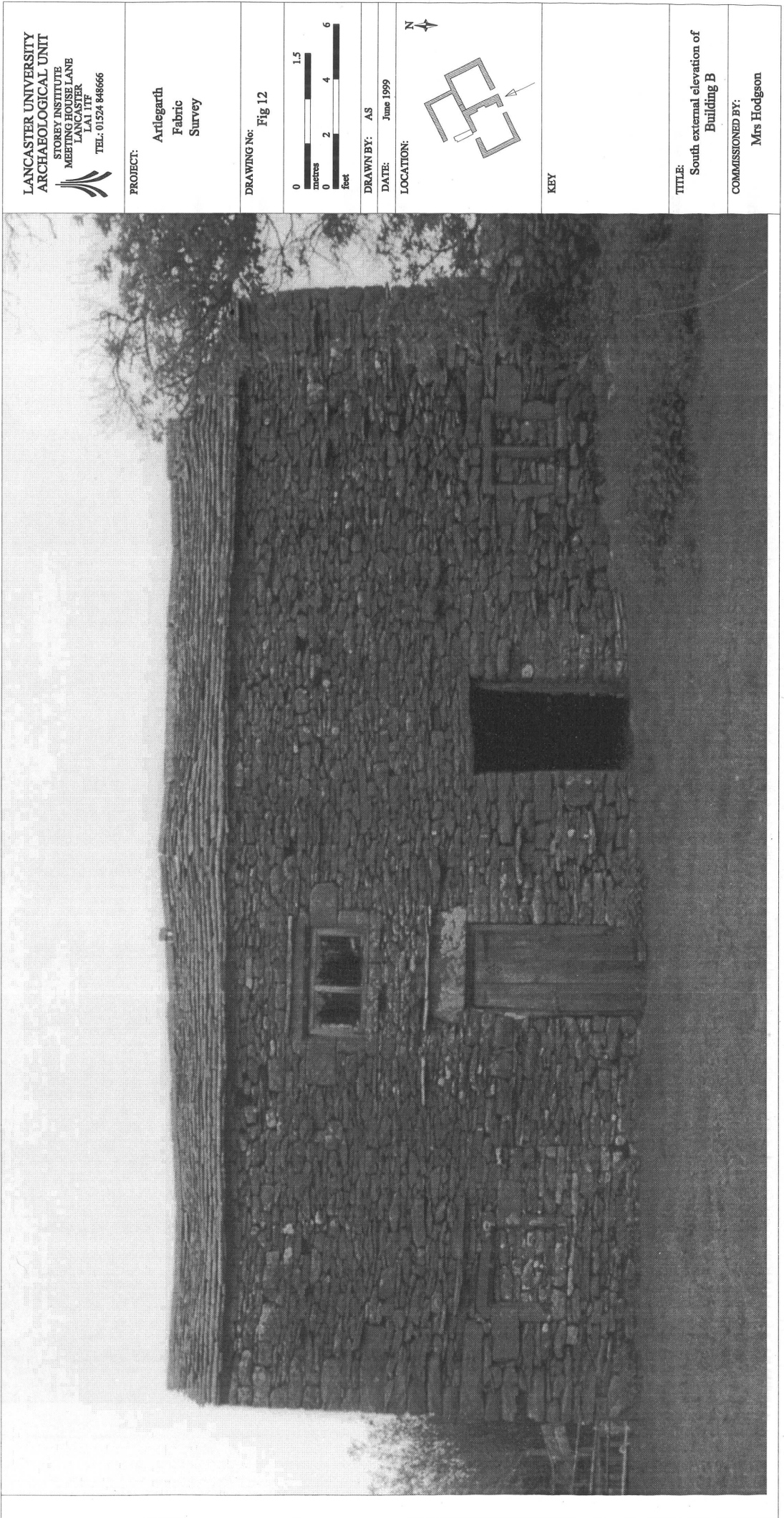


Fig 11 Southern gable of Building A Bank Barn



| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT STOREY INSTITUTE MEETING HOUSE LANE LANCASTER LA1 1TF TEL: 01524 848666</p> | <p>PROJECT: Artlegarth Fabric Survey</p> | <p>DRAWING No: Fig 12</p> <p>0 1.5 metres 0 2 4 6 feet</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AS DATE: June 1999 LOCATION:</p> <p>N</p> <p>KEY</p> | <p>TITLE: South external elevation of Building B</p> <p>COMMISSIONED BY: Mrs Hodgson</p> |
|---|--|--|--|

Fig 12 South external elevation of Building B

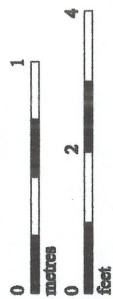
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Artlegarth
Fabric
Survey

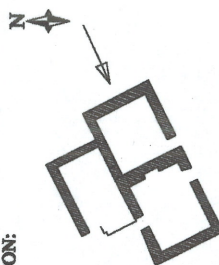
DRAWING No: Fig 13



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DATE: June 1999

LOCATION:



KEY

TITLE:

East external elevation Building B

COMMISSIONED BY:

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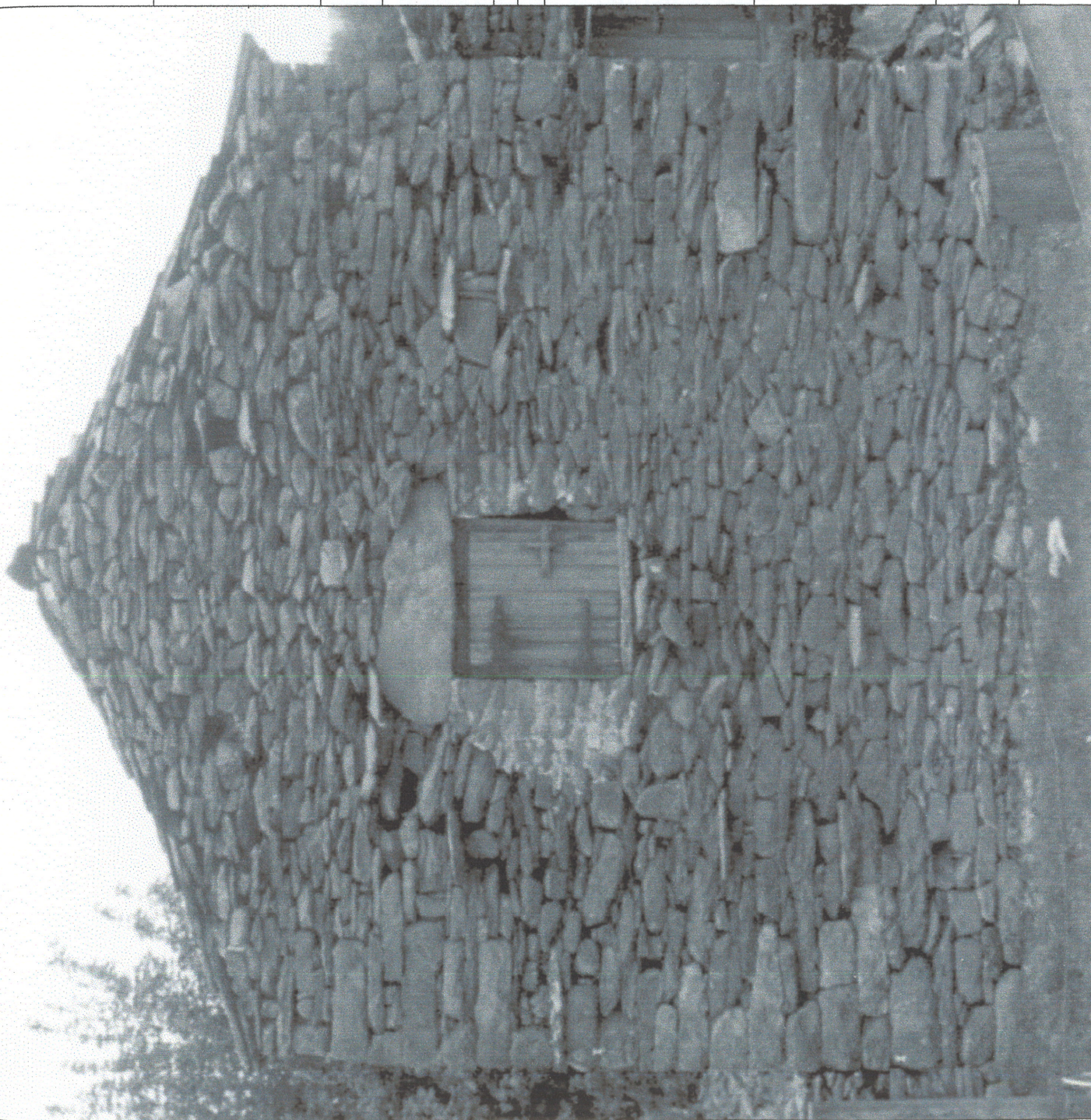


Fig 13 East external elevation of Building B

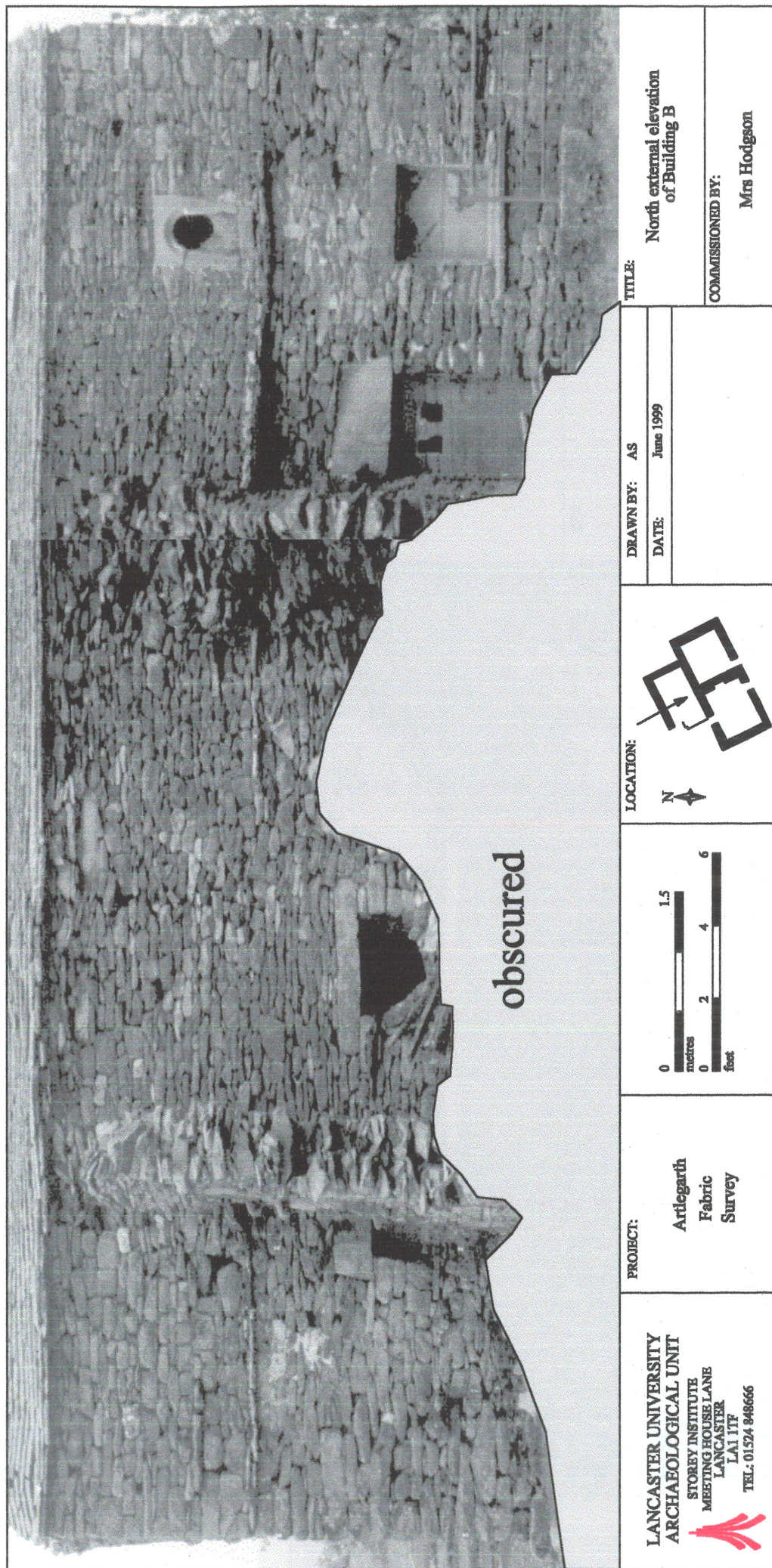


Fig 14 North external elevation of Building B

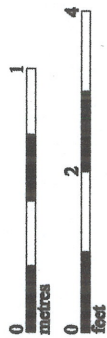
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PROJECT:

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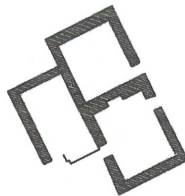
DRAWING No: Fig 15



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DATE: June 1999

LOCATION:



KEY

TITLE:

East Internal elevation Building B

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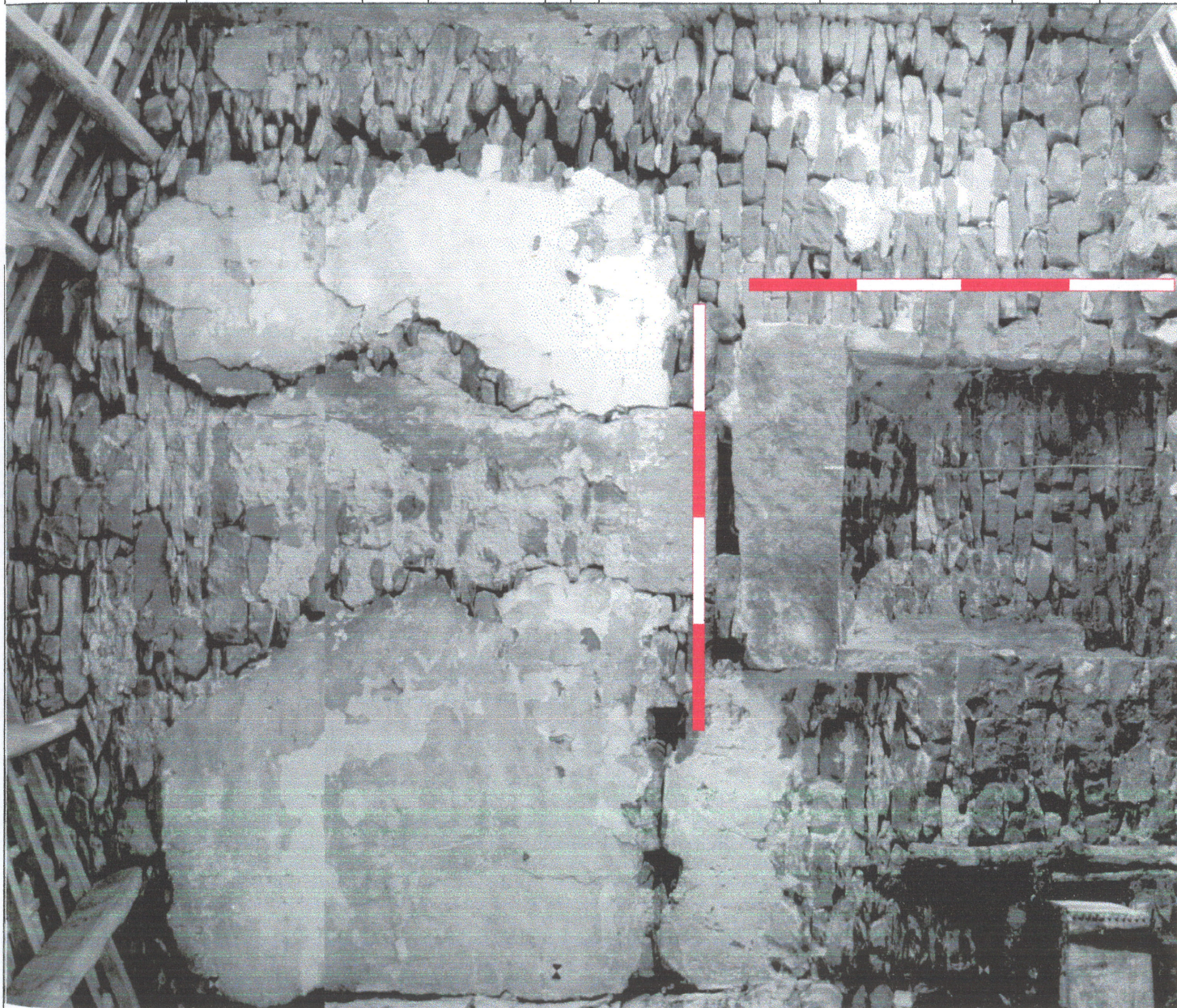


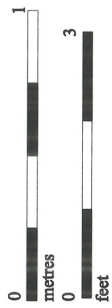
Fig 15 East internal elevation Building B



PROJECT:

Artlegarth
 Fabric
 Survey

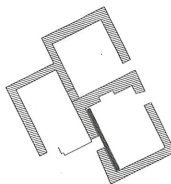
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DATE: June 1999

LOCATION:



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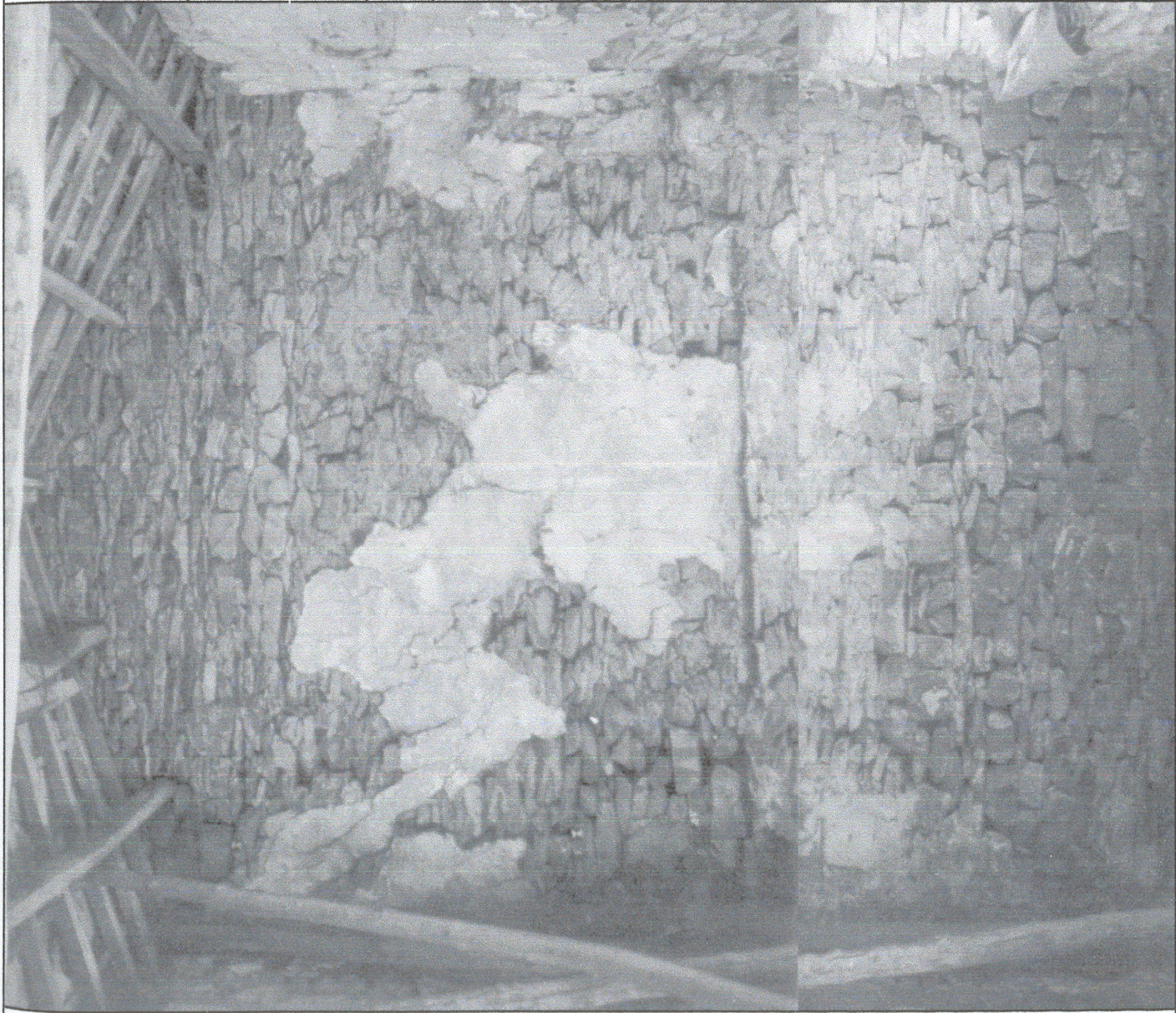
North internal
 elevation of building B

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Fig 16 North internal elevation of Building B



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Survey

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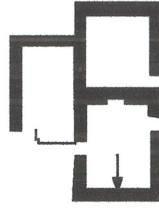
Fig 17

0 0.5 1
metres

DRAWN BY: AS

DATE: June 1999

LOCATION:



KEY

TITLE:

West Internal Elevation

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Fig 17 West Internal Elevation of Building B

OBLIQUE PHOTOGRAPHS

- Plate 1 Oblique view of Building A from the north
- Plate 2 Dated lintel over the entrance to the Building A extension
- Plate 3 Fleur de Lys engraving on a stone re-used as a lintel over the south-eastern entrance to the Building A barn
- Plate 4 Western gable of Building B
- Plate 5 Barn 2 from the south-east
- Plate 6 Barn 1 from the south-west



Plate 1 Oblique view of Building A from the north



Plate 2 Dated lintel over the entrance to the Building A extension

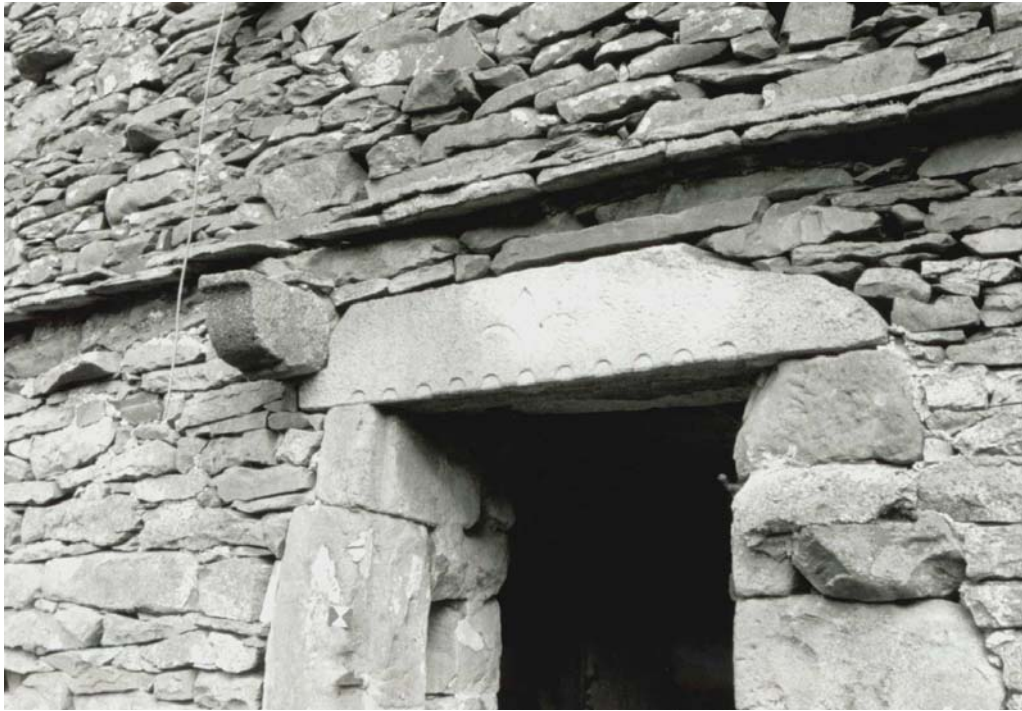


Plate 3 Fleur de Lys engraving on a stone re-used as a lintel over the south-western entrance to the Building A barn



Plate 4 Western gable of Building B



Plate 5 Barn 2 from the south-east



Plate 6 Barn 1 viewed from the south-west