NEWSLETTER No. 29 – AUTUMN 2020

1. From the Chairman

In the present unpredictable situation, as we all try to work out what is and is not safe to do, welcome to another CVBG Newsletter. As all events from March up to the end of the year have been cancelled, it is again compiled from contributions by the committee, with an interesting addition from Bruce Bennison. Thank you, Bruce. Members' observations and queries are always welcome.

AGM 19 September, via Zoom, 22 members joined the meeting. The committee as elected is shown at the front of this Newsletter. We now have a Vice Chairman, Paul Lewis, and a Minutes Secretary, Rose Lord. Both these appointments will greatly help Mike Turner and myself with our work. Thank you, Rose and Paul.

Provisional programme for 2021. This will be sent out with the December Newsletter. It will include most events cancelled from March 2020 to the end of the year, with revised dates. We hope to arrange outdoor events in January and February, so scarves at the ready! All events will depend on government rules current at the time. You will find enclosed, your free copy of **Occasional Paper Number Two,** which we hope you enjoy. It will be especially interesting for those members who could not attend the study day last November, to hear the excellent speakers – all members of CVBG. Thanks to them for being willing to allow us to publish their work.
Order forms for extra copies are also enclosed, but hurry, because stocks are limited and Christmas is coming soon.

Calendar for 2022 We intend to produce a calendar for 2022, with your help.
With a page for each month and a cover image, we are inviting entries. Photographs may show a vernacular building in Cumbria – the whole building, a detail or the building in its setting. Prizes for those selected will be -
cover image, free subscription for 2022/3 and for the rest, one free event, excluding the Christmas lunch. Entries will close at the AGM **next** September, giving you plenty of notice to take seasonal pictures in the remaining months of this year. A caption should be included, maximum 20 words. Thank to Fran Halfacree for the idea.

Library. Our books and journals now have a permanent home at Brougham Hall, thanks to Paul Lewis who has organised space in his office – Lewis Surveyors. If you wish to borrow items, or to go there to read, please contact - jackie.lewis@lewisconservation.co.uk to make arrangements. The current list of holdings, compiled by Claire Jeffery, our Librarian, is included with this newsletter. Note that we are short of certain issues and would appreciate copies, any suitable books are welcome.
Once again, thank you to all those who have renewed their **subscription** promptly. If you have not done so yet, we hope that you will. It remains the same as when we started in 2013 - £10 single and £15 for two ■

Keep well and stay safe,

June L Hill

2. The Bank Barn at Dunthwaite House:

(On the Cusp of Tradition and the Industrial Age of Farming)

Owned by the Harrison family for over 250 years, Dunthwaite House was at the centre of a large ham production operation in the 19th century. When the bank barn was rebuilt in 1823 by David Harrison it was built to an impressive style with cart shed, cow houses and stables on the ground floor and a huge threshing floor above. Even the walls of the threshing floor were finished in lime plaster for improved hygiene.

In 1847 the building was extended at the rear to accommodate a wheel pit for a water-driven grinding mill and threshing machine, all of which remain intact today. Threshing machines had been invented in South Australia by John Ridley in 1834 and Avey and Pitts took out a patent on a similar horse-driven machine in America in 1837. Within 10 years the Harrisons of Dunthwaite had harnessed waterpower to drive their threshing machine and were clearly progressive in their approach towards the industrialisation of agricultural processes. Steam driven threshing machines were to be come more common from the mid-19th century and the technology employed at Dunthwaite would become outdated, although there is evidence it was still in use in the early part of the 20th century.

1. The 1847 wheelhouse

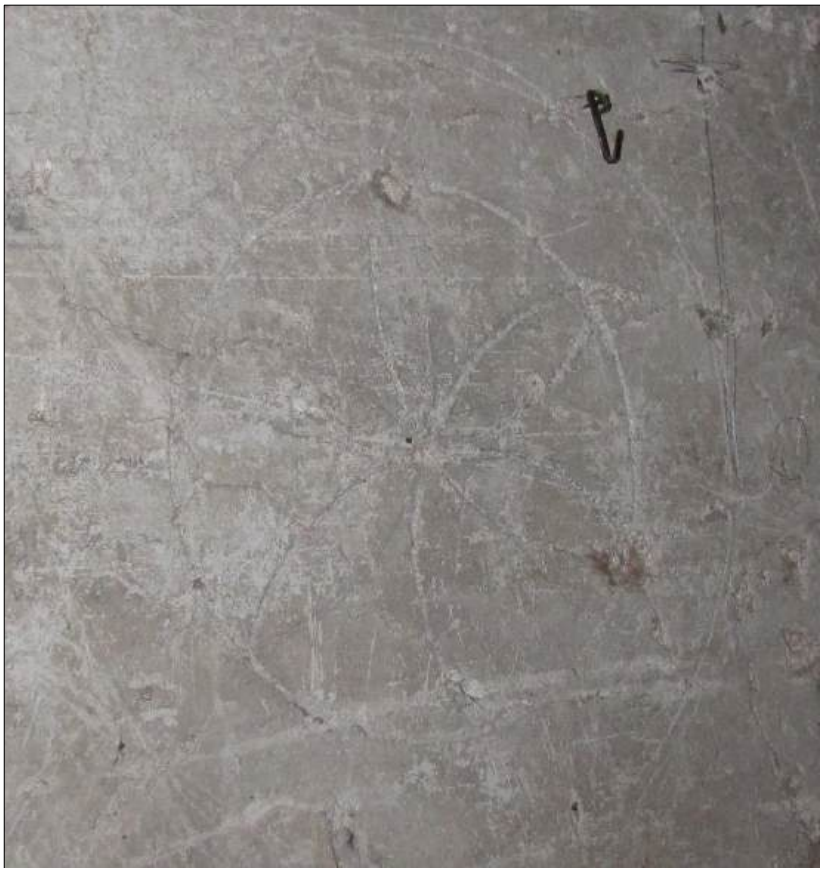
The drainage systems in the fields to the south on Setmurthy Common were adapted to supply water to a mill pond that remains today in the woods nearby, complete with its sluice gate and spillway. The leat ran north to the wheelhouse where water was discharged over the wheel in an 'under-shot' configuration. The wheel shaft passes into the milling room and rises from there to drive the threshing machine on the floor above (see photos 1 & 2).

Perhaps just as remarkable, is that the lime plaster walls of the threshing floor bear witness to an ancient tradition of

2. The 'under-shot' supply pipe and main drive shaft

protecting the building and its crops. The signs scribed into the plasterwork may have been for 'good luck' or a good harvest and not for protection against evil spirits, as some may believe. Whilst the debate continues on apotropaic marks, in this case the marks are present at each of three doorways onto the threshing floor, implying strongly that their purpose was to protect the points of entry into

For many reasons, Dunthwaite is an exceptional Yeoman's farm, not just as an example of early mechanisation of farming practices, but also that there is hard evidence that some ancient rural traditions survived in Cumberland to a late date. Soon after the bank barn was adapted with its water driven threshing machine, the lanes of Cumberland would thunder to the sound of steam engines that would plough the land and thresh the crops. And yet, here in this quiet backwater on the banks of the River Derwent, echoes of much earlier times and beliefs have left their mark ■



3. One of 3 sets of possible apotrapaic marks at doorways

Paul Lewis BSc(Hons)MRICS
RICS Accreditation in Building Conservation,

3. Thatched Properties in North Cumbria by John McDowell

The recent period of restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic has at least coincided with fine weather and encouragement towards daily exercise. When out cycling not far from home in Carlisle I have been struck by some fine examples of thatched roofs and decided to find out more about some of these particular vernacular buildings. A few examples may be well known to members of CVBG from site visits in recent years to Burgh by Sands and to those of you who attended the VAG Conference in 2015.

I will give some named examples and the sources I used for further information. The website www.thatchinginfo.com gives over 100 pages of information on the history and various working methods employed in the craft of thatching. Various sections include basic diagrams of timbers and various parts of a thatched roof, aspects of the history of the craft, thatching traditions throughout Britain and in particular for this article includes Cumberland. There are many illustrations throughout and more pictures of local examples than could be included here along with much technical detail and a large glossary on the craft up to present times.

Vernacular buildings of the Lake Counties until around 300 years ago included many rough huts of turf and rubble walls with turfed or heather thatched roofs. There are many buildings in Cumbria where the thatch has been replaced by slate but where thatch survives it may be visible or concealed by corrugated roofing, 'wriggly tin'. Brunskill mapped the distribution of roofing materials and in Cumbria he indicated use of Welsh slate and thatch in the Solway Plain, NE Cumberland and Eden Valley areas. Where Welsh slate has been used at a steep pitch this is likely a replacement for thatch on older buildings. Straw thatch was most common along with heather or ling being found also in surviving examples, but their condition has given little information on thatching techniques. The stems of wheat were the most widely used cereal straw thatch but oats, barley & rye are used too. Reed and bracken may also have been used for temporary thatching.

The Scottish rather than English influence applied in this area and turf (usually consisting of heather) was in general use as an underthatch with straw covering and a stappling technique, turf also formed the ridge for many roofs. Stapples were bunches of wheat straw about 3 feet long bent double pushed into the turf bent end first. Locally the rushes from Bassenthwaite Lake were an alternative material. Courses of sandstone flags at the eaves over tops of clay or slate walls have remained when Welsh slate replaced the thatch. On those with existing thatch and where they have been restored, the new thatch rarely follows previous working methods or materials.

The Northern Tradition: is a distinctive style & standard method of thatching, with an angular finish. Mortar, tile, timber, and turf, as well as straw, are used as ridging materials. Boarded gables; along with the historical use of the stobbing method, also sets this area apart. Water reed and ornate ridges may not be traditional but look much better than a corrugated covering.

Basically pairs of naturally curved crucks or curved tree principals (as opposed to using principal rafters or A frames), carried the weight of the roof, straight to the ground or if set on a wall when these are known as raised crucks. They were traditionally 16 feet apart supporting a ridge board and one or more horizontal purlins.

Common rafters were fixed 16 inches apart with their bases on a wide wall plate. The battens have a wider spacing than that used in tile or state roofs. A fascia board is fixed around the wall plates, but details vary. Wood for spars (split and pointed length of wood, usually hazel or willow, twisted in the middle, used to hold down thatching material) are known locally as spelks.
In her book on Clay Dabbins, Nina Jennings discusses the early roof coverings including thatch as used on the Solway Plain and lists fifteen standing clay buildings with their thatched roofs present around 1980, of which nine have since been stripped and re-roofed (several in a southern style) & one or two have since collapsed / been demolished.
Below are some examples of properties I know giving the address/parish, national grid reference & the list entry number (latter if listed). The list is not comprehensive and there are other more contemporary thatched properties locally also.

The Farm II – Baldwinholme, Orton, CA5, NY 3377 5191 ID: 1379960
A longhouse dating from 1572 the thatch had been predominately of heather about 0.6 m thick with laths supporting it as well as rafters. This was covered with corrugated sheet until replacement on restoration. Of clay wall construction with render and brick facing and a cruck-framed interior structure. It is a substantially complete farmhouse

of cross-passage plan with attached buildings at both ends. The front elevation is of 5 bays with an off-centre doorway with narrow fire window to right. Originally the range was single storey but subsequently enlarged by raising. The listing description is detailed & states that despite modifications the building retains important vernacular constructional detailing. Its large cruck barn was illustrated by Pevsner (Fig.7 in the Cumberland & Westmorland volume published in 1967). This and some other farm buildings as illustrated in a plan in Nina Jennings' book Fig. 64 have gone. Matthew Hyde has described The Farm in the Buildings of England series as being 'an awful lesson of the effect of C21 suburbanization, daintily re-thatched with Home Counties eyebrow dormers'.

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Cottage North-East of Town Head Farmhouse II - St Cuthbert Without, Ratten Row, CA5, NY 3941 4964, ID: 1087753

Within a small hamlet on SW side of Carlisle. Crucks date to 1505 and 1586. Single storey & of 6 bays. It was likely built as a 3 bay parlour & firehouse with gable entry and an open hearth. A clay byre/service end added in 1586 was rebuilt in 1689 (datestone) and incorporating the cross passage. Contemporary with that were the stone facing at the front and a lath & plaster firehood. Nina Jennings' book illustrates the layout in Fig. 20. The tin roof was upgraded with new thatch in 2005. A barn to the west of the cottage is also listed, clay walls repaired with sandstone, it also dates from 1689 but has a slate roof.

Ratten Row photographed in 2012

Ona Ash II* - High Bankhill, Kirkoswald, CA10, NY 5602 4213, ID: 1137312

A photograph of this cross-passage house with attached single storey farm buildings was used as an illustration by Brunskill in his Traditional Buildings of Cumbria book. The house was probably raised to two storeys in the C18, there is a stone spiral staircase. A lintel dated 1693 is above the studded oak door into the cross passage. There is a pair of upper crucks supporting the roof. There are oak beams and an ancient hornbeam joist spanning the hearth of the inglenook which has a small fire window and wall recesses both there and throughout the cottage. It was sympathetically restored around 1985 with re-thatching at that time having had a spell covered with corrugated iron sheeting.

Meadow Bank Farmhouse II* - Westward, West Curthwaite, CA7, NY 3238 4893 ID: 1144410

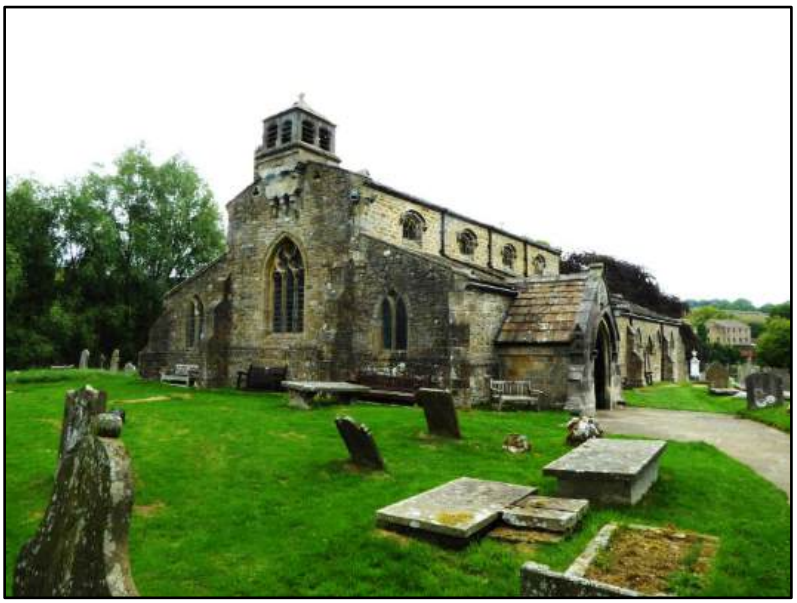
Probably originally two houses, later one farmhouse. Dated and inscribed over entrance 1666 I.LD.L. (John & Dorothy Losh). Clay walls on projecting stone plinth, repaired with red sandstone and supported by three buttresses. There are stone walled bays at either end likely used as service or store rooms rather than barns. A single pair of full crucks near the centre of the house consist of reused timbers being fixed at the ridge by a saddle. The inglenook has a firebeam and stone heck with associated spice and salt cupboard recesses. There is a small plain stair window & two small attic windows above. The rear elevation has a central stone outshot with Welsh slate roof, also a small fire window in chamfered surround.
There is a good account of the observations of Ian Laval (a previous owner) on the roof of Meadowbank both of the woodworking expertise and nature of the coverings. It's turf roof (still a common finding in parts of Scandinavia) may reflect ongoing tradition from Viking times. The original thatch was of turf laid like slates with stapples pushed into or under the turves. The ridge was covered with a capping of mud. It was re-thatched in 1990 and this has been completed again this year. It is one of the properties which like Lamonby Farm have been re-thatched in a southern style ■

Sources and acknowledgements: https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk
https://thatchinginfo.com/thatching-in-cumberland-westmorland-furness/
D Ford, The Buildings of Burgh by Sands, 2002 and More Buildings of Burgh by Sands, 2003
R W Brunskill, Traditional Buildings of Cumbria, 2002
Nina Jennings, Clay Dabbins Vernacular Buildings of the Solway Plain. Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archeological Society, Extra Series Vol XXX., 2003
N Pevsner, The Buildings of England Cumberland and Westmorland, 1967 & M Hyde and N Pevsner, Cumbria, 2010
VAG Conference Handbook, 2015 for added information on Meadow Bank and Lamonby Farm.

4. Abbeytown and Kingside Hill: Text and images by Barbara Grundy

Leo Irving was a remarkable woman. She taught in Carlisle for a while and then embarked on a journey to South America to teach. Before leaving South America, she hired a guide and canoed many miles up the Amazon. There were many other exploits, all recorded in journals which her nephew now holds.

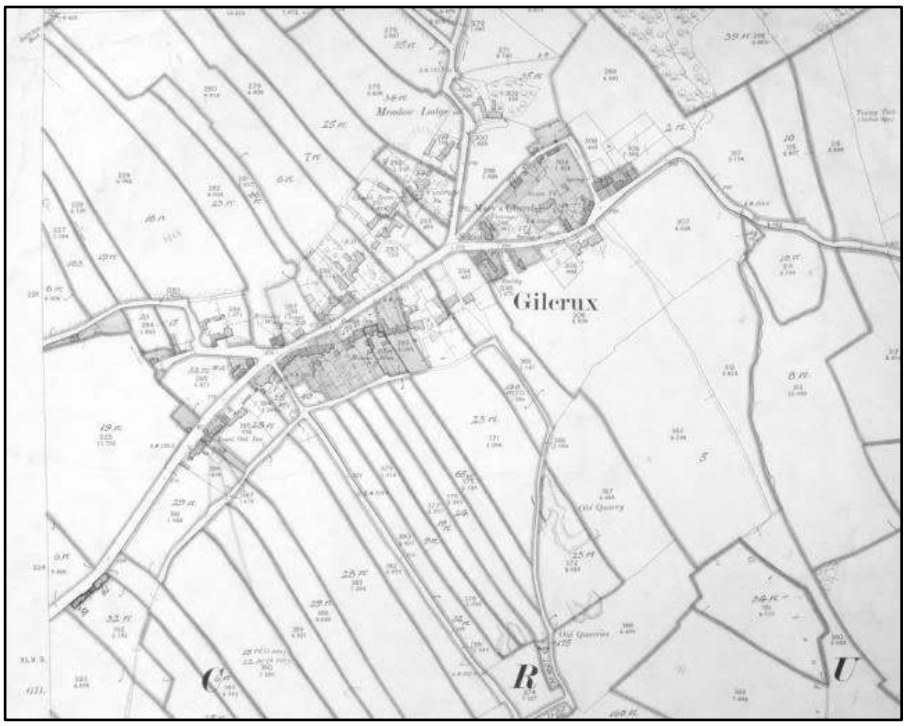
My husband and I met Leo when she accepted a post teaching German at the Lytham St Anne's school where my husband taught. Leo had a variety of projects but the one we found most interesting was the construction of a model of her childhood home, a 17th century Cumbrian farmhouse. Leo would seek advice from my husband, an artist, on how to achieve certain colours and textures. She furnished and decorated the house, replicating exactly her much loved family home. Several years after Leo passed away, a mutual friend told us that Leo's niece had commissioned a memorial stone to be placed in Leo's parish church in Abbeytown on the road from Wigton to Silloth. I suggested that I would visit and forward photographs. We went expecting perhaps a Norman church but we found much more!
Holme Cultram Abbey was founded in 1150 by the Cistercian Monks from Melrose Abbey. In the 15th Century the abbey was much larger than it is today, in fact it was bigger than Carlise Cathedral. After the dissolution of the monasteries the land passed to the Crown. The centre of the Abbey has survived as the Parish Church of St Mary with the rest of the Abbey falling into disrepair. The Abbey is built of Scottish sandstone with roofs mainly of green slate and some Welsh slate. There is a Norman Arch at the west doorway and a fine arcade of pillars in the side wall. On the west gable of the nave is a twin bellcote. It is a scheduled monument.



Unfortunately, the church was severely damaged by arson in 2006, when original records of the monastery, including the cartulary, were destroyed. It took over 9 years to complete the repair work and re- opened to the public in 2015. This is only part of the story of Holme Cultrum. Go and visit and find out more!
And so to Leo's farmhouse. It is a listed building but no longer a farmhouse. The house and outbuildings were extended in 1734 and at later dates. The buildings are in mud, sandstone and brick and have roofs of stone and Welsh slate.
Above the doorway is a dated lintel. In line with the house is a shippon that contains doorways, one with a moulded canopy, a hayloft and ventilation slits. Inside the building are 4 cruck trusses.
What about Leo's model? No-one knows. Hopefully it is resting in a relative's home in Cumbria to be passed onto future generations ■

5. Elements of landscape survival: fields, buildings and custom

Whilst being locked up sorry locked down, it's difficult to know which is which these days, I found this example of why recording, when we get the chance, is really important. The message being that when it's gone, it's gone. It starts with maps and documents which show how features that are centuries old survived into the twentieth century and how the pace of landscape change could vary within quite short distances. The map below of the village of Gilcrux in north Cumbria shows that the fields to the west still retain their medieval strip fields whereas those to the east are much larger and more rectangular in shape. Indicating where those landowners have been able to acquire and reorganise adjoining strips. Part of the process agricultural improvement.



Copy of Inland Revenue map IR 135/1/472 held at the National Archives.

What is just as significant is shown by the pink boundary lines which represent the extent of individual property ownership. The strip fields survive where adjoining owners have been unable to acquire adjoining strips (for whatever reason) well into the twentieth century. A not uncommon situation found in many Cumbrian villages. The difficulty of acquiring adjoining land to enable the creation of large fields to improve agricultural productivity has its origins in the organisation and distribution of land on the medieval manor. Tenants were usually given several of pieces of land that could be widely separated across the manor. The general idea being that these plots included some of the good land and some of the poor. Again there are many examples in Cumbria where farms with such dispersed land survived into the twentieth century and odd pieces of land well away from the home farm can still be found today. An example in Gilcrux is High Green Farm.

The map overleaf survived in one of the Inland Revenue Field Books for that Inland Revenue Parish. (IR58/19082). The reason for its inclusion was the sale of

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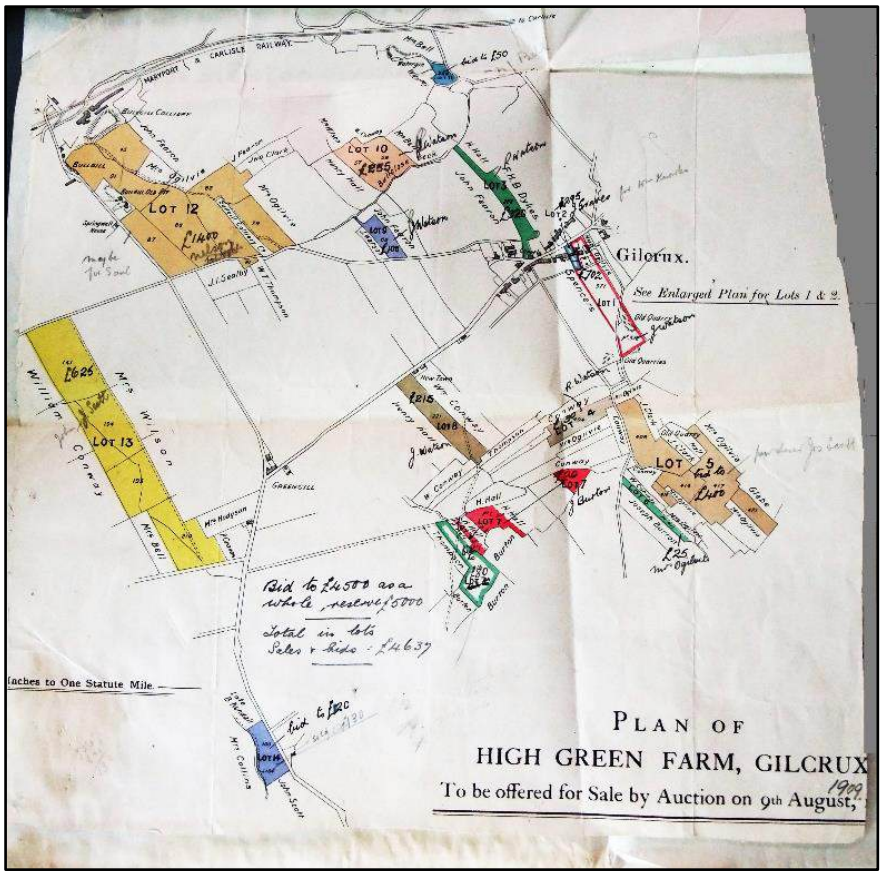
the farm had occurred in 1909 when Lloyd George's 'Domesday Survey' was initiated. Simply put the survey was to obtain information on the value of each property within the British Isles with a view to being able to tax any increase in value that was not attributable to improvements done by the owner. This particular plan shows the scatter of land that belonged to the farm which must have made making a living off it a very demanding task.

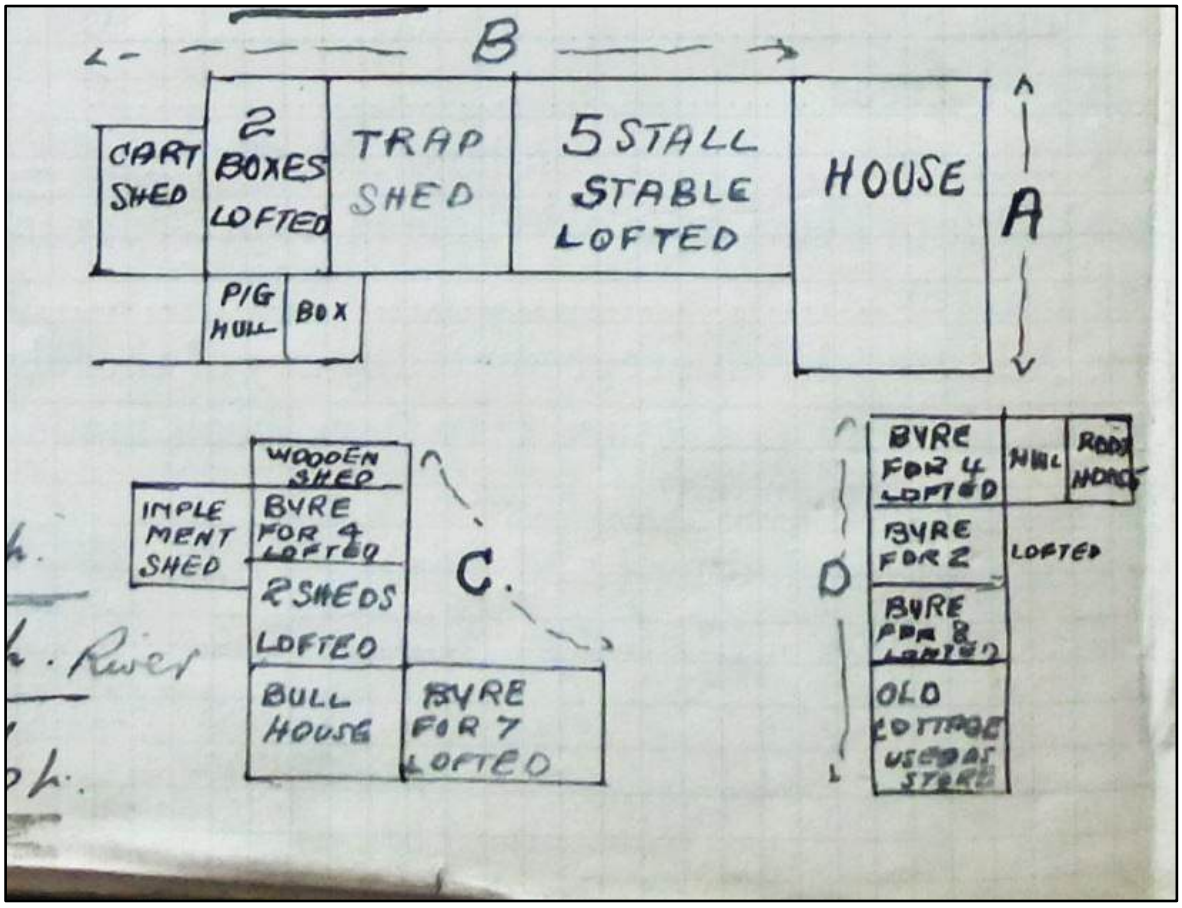


Sale plan of High Green Farm sold at Auction Aug. 1909. (TNA ref. IR58/19082/23)

As the hand-written note on the plan states the bid for the whole (£4,500 did not manage to reach the reserve of £5,000 and the 15 lots (lot 7 was divided into two) were sold off individually for a total of £4,637. It is perhaps understandable why, with such widespread holdings, it was not likely to attract much interest as an easily run farm. There were ten separate purchasers but the record in the Field Book treats the property in its original form as a 166 acre mixed farm, the owner being the executors of John Smith.

Another reason why the farm may not have been of interest to a prospective farmer is to be found in its description as a 'part freehold, part customary farm'. This meant that John Smith had 'owned' the farm by having the right to inherit the tenancy granted by the custom of the manor. By 1900 the customary property that his family held at High Green Farm covered three manors: Gilcrux, Tallentire and Arkleby. Customary rents and 'boons' were still due to the Lord of the Manor and the Field Book lists in detail how much each field (or part of) was due to which Lord, These were Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr Dykes and a Mr Duffield who were owed 4/-; £1/19/1d; and ½d. respectively in customary rents. In order to obtain the freehold of the property it was necessary to compensate the lord of the manor and the estimated valuation of this enfranchisement is given as £240. Even this did not extinguish all of the rights of the lord of the manor who

could stipulate that he/she retained the rights to minerals, timber, fishing and hunting. Some of these manorial rights survive today.



Surveyor's sketch plan of High Green Farm, Gilcrux.

The land and buildings of High Green had to be itemised by the surveyor's gathering this information, as each item had to be valued.

The quality of the descriptions do vary, but those for High Green are quite full and this example also provides a sketch plan of the farm relating the building groups with the notes.

As an initial survey drawing this can be very helpful in trying to determine the various stages of development of the farm and identifying what is significant. What immediately stands out is the mention of an 'old cottage' (outlined in blue) that is now used as a wood store. This would be remarkable survival if it still exists. As this survey is a century old, none of these buildings may survive today. Comparing the sketch with the first edition of the OS map would help to establish what had been added between 1860 and 1900. Similarly examining it with the 1901 OS map suggests that the drawing is a reasonable match.

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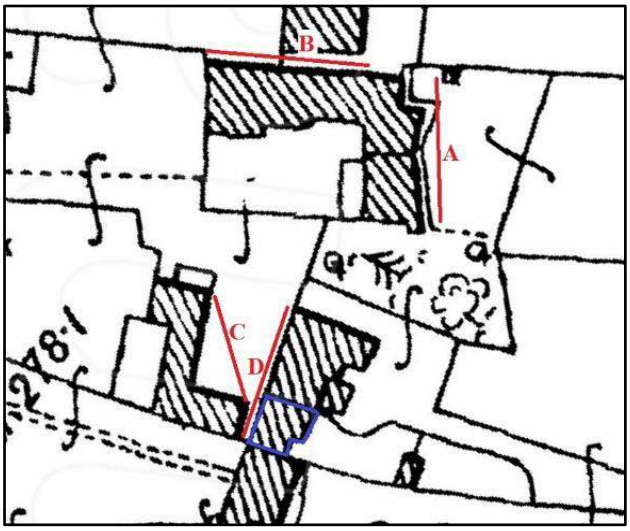


Annotated 1901 edition OS map of High Green Farm,

Later additions to the farm could be identified from later editions of the OS. In this case little seems to change, minor additions only, up to the 1960s. Today however the farmstead plan has been altered with some demolition. The aerial view suggests that part of the left hand end of B has been removed and all of C has gone. The remainder of B looks as if it has been converted to residential.

Current state of the former High Green Farm, A & B above, D below.
D is another residential conversion and the image below from Google shows that the range of lofted byres is now a dwelling. The blocked first floor door suggests that this was a winnowing door and the lofts may have been a barn over. The old cottage could be the rendered dwelling on the right, it looks like a conversion. But has anything survived of the earlier dwelling? I don't know but when I finish my sentence I will go and see. Don't forget, WIGIG. With thanks to the National Archives and Google ■

Peter Messenger

6. Mr Thomson's Stonehouse……. By Bruce Bennison

Just to the east and above the fellside village of Newbiggin, near Cumrew, at a height of some 240m lie the remains of a single unassuming 19th century cottage; nameless, roofless and decaying (NGR NY563493).

Closer examination will reveal that it sits amongst the grass covered stone foundations of a small farmstead. This farmstead is clearly older than the cottage and indeed on investigation can be dated back to at least the early 17th century. The evidence for

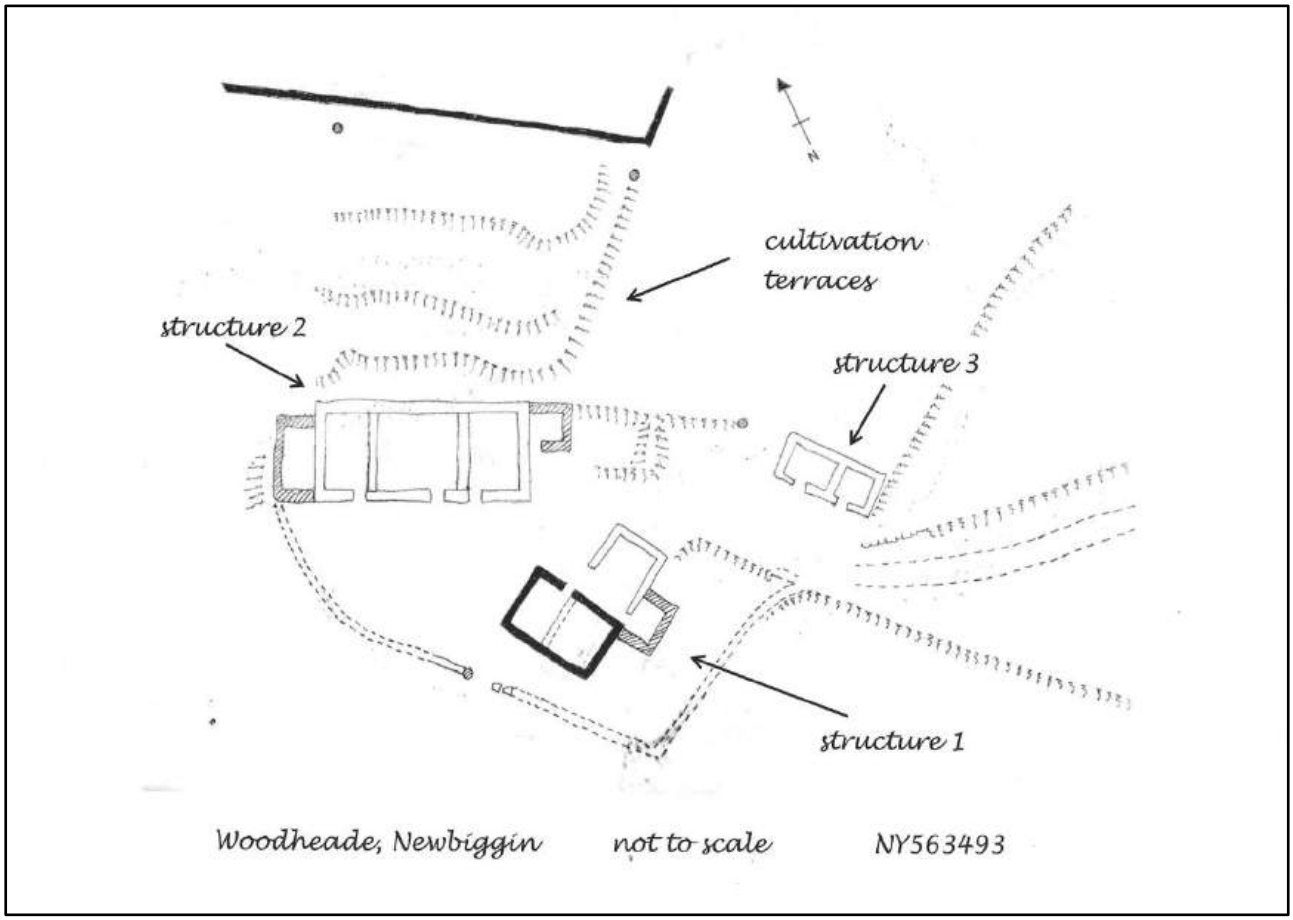
this is contained within the records of Lord William Howard's Survey of the Barony of Gilsland dating to 1603, in that Survey the location is referred to as Woodheade. The remains may represent a relatively rare example of a 'stonehouse', referred to as 'enigmatic' by R.W.Brunskill, potentially representing, during the period of border raids, what Brunskill refers to as a third level of domestic security – below that of a pele tower and bastle but more than an ordinary farmhouse[1].

The site sits upon gently sloping ground, part of a shelf of relatively level ground above the villages of Newbiggin and Cumrew, running parallel to the north west/south east orientation of the main valley of the Cairn Beck, a tributary of the river Eden. The underlying solid geology is St Bees Sandstone but immediately to the east is the distinctive Melmerby Scar Limestone escarpment. The superficial deposits sitting on top of the sandstone are predominantly sedimentary sand and gravel, laid down at

[1] Traditional Buildings of Cumbria, the County of the Lakes, R W Brunskill 2002, p44

the end of the last glaciation. These have provided a free draining, slightly acidic, sandy soil capable of sustaining arable production but requiring irrigation for any sustained success, today the agriculture is purely pastoral. The adjacent limestone along with its interleaved coal measures has provided a source of lime for reducing the acidity and there is evidence of small scale clamp kilns along the fell boundary of the adjacent fields.

Description:
Today the site consists of the aforementioned roofless 19th century cottage and the foundations and low walls of three distinct sets of structures (see sketch plan below) –



Structure 1 – the remains of the 19th century cottage (6.6m x 4m), sitting atop and perpendicular to an earlier rectangular building underneath (10.5m x 5m), this earlier structure is orientated NE to SW.

Structure 2 – a three room rectangular building (14.5m x 6m) with annexes at both ends, orientated roughly NW to SE. Each room appears to have its own external entrance on the SW facing wall.

Structure 3 – a small (7.5m x 4m) two compartment structure with two external entrances into the compartments from the SW facing wall. Probably a small implement store or barn.

All these buildings sit inside what appears to be a stone walled enclosure, the wall being at least 0.6m wide at its footings. Two surviving upright stones (?gate stoups) both c 1.4m high, mark entrances into the main enclosure, a further terraced area to N, immediately behind Structure 2 is also marked by two further upright stones at the N upslope boundary.

The 1603 Survey

The history of and background to the eventual repurchase of the Howard inheritance (which included the Barony of Gilsland) has been very ably described by Richard Brockington[2]. It was a consequence of that repurchase by the Howards that the Survey of the Barony was carried out, the Field Book which accompanied the Survey plans was published by the CWAAS in 1934[3]

The Field Book entry for Woodhead is as follows:
'Wm Tomson a tenement beinge a stonehouse and a close of arable and pasture adjoyninge more easte; called the Woodhead: by the common Felles on the north and easte: and at the south ende it extendeth westward with a narrow tounge, between Thomas Heviside on the north and Perse and Jo Dod on the south 22acres, 1rood and 15 perches'.

The Thompsons appear to have continued as tenants at Woodhead at least until 1679 when we find the Will and inventory of Thomas Thompson, of Cumrew Woodhead (or Above Wood, an alternative name at that point), held at Carlisle Record Office[4]. Subsequently the farmstead was taken on by one Joseph Bird whose own will and inventory is held at the Record Office and dated 1735[5].

The Bird family were also recorded at the adjacent Boonwood (now Bovewood) farm which lies only 140m to the north, some 20 years earlier and assuming there is not an error in location, some relatives presumably also occupied the nearby Woodhead (Above Wood)

The subsequent history of the site becomes more intertwined with Bovewood as the years pass. The census returns from 1841 onwards tend to group the two properties together for recording purposes and identifying who actually lived at Woodhead becomes difficult.

[2] https://www.cumbriacountyhistory.org.uk/township/dacre
[3] 'The Barony of Gilsland: Lord William Howard's Survey, taken in 1603', ed T.H.B. Graham (Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Extra Series XVI, 1934). Woodheade is listed on p108.
[4] PROB/1679/WINVX91 Cumbria Archive Service
[5] PROB/1735/WINV21

Mapping a decline

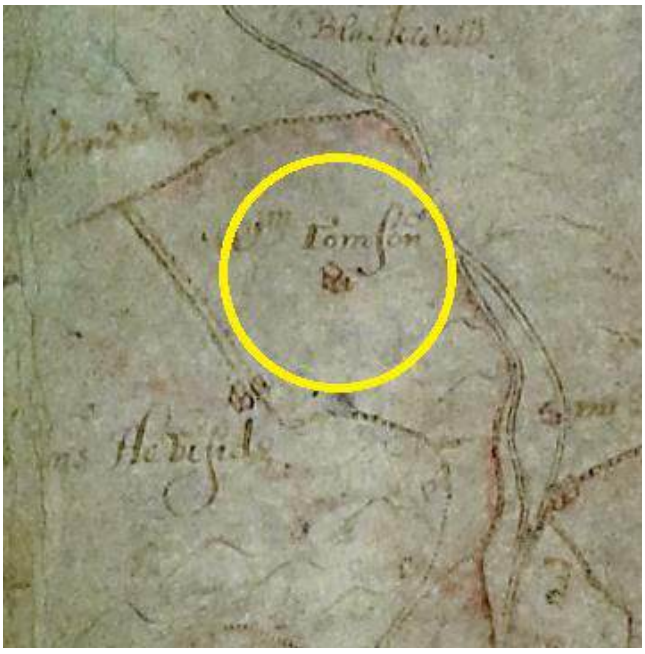


Fig. 1

Woodhead can be identified on a series of maps from the original 1603 survey (Fig 1), Bowman's Survey of the Barony of Gilsland 1830 and into the First Editions of the Ordnance Survey 6 inch and 25 inch maps of 1861 (Fig 2). By 1861 it is clear that the small sub rectangular two storey cottage, whose ruins can still be seen, had been built on the site of an earlier structure. When the next OS survey maps were published in 1901 the previously roofed buildings, forming the original footprint of the farmstead were shown as roofless walls, only the small cottage is shown as roofed. The cottage was reputedly occupied up to the 1940's. The site was identified as part of the review of aerial survey in the wider Eden Petteril Air Photo and LIDAR Mapping Project funded by Historic England[6]

Conclusion

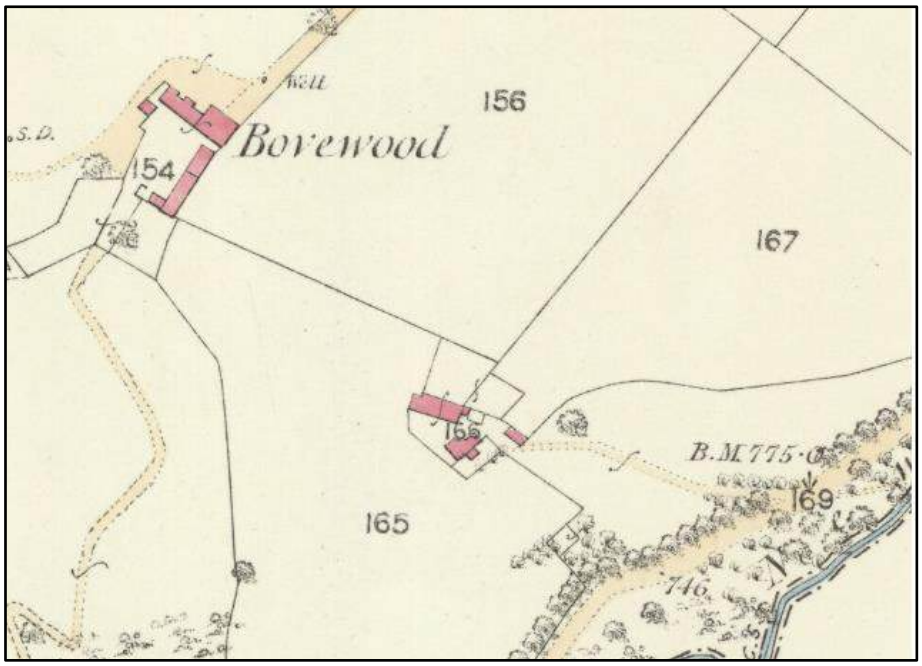


Fig. 2

Woodhead represents an interesting opportunity to view a relatively undisturbed setting dating back at least to the late 16th century, supported by a simple documented history which starts at that period. As a 'stonehouse' site it provides an insight into the layout of an upland farmstead, occupied at the end of an extended period of constant Border raiding which would probably still have reflected a precautionary, architectural response as regards the nature of the buildings and the enclosure within which they sat. It is a site which deserves a more detailed survey ■

[6] Eden Petteril Caldew Transect Air Photo and Lidar Mapping and Interpretation, Alison Deegan Historic England Research Report Series No 5 2019, p39 Fig. 18