



# **FORMER STABLES AT NATLAND HALL FARM, NATLAND, CUMBRIA**

## **Archaeological Building Investigation**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

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**Mr and Mrs Bennett**

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## SUMMARY

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Following an application to convert the former stables at Natland Hall (SD 5197 8925) for residential use the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service requested a programme of archaeological recording, comprising a RCHME Level II-type recording of the building.

A limited amount of documentary research was also carried out as part of this, which revealed that Natland Hall, which was still referred to as the court of the manor in the eighteenth century, was granted to Ralph de Eyncurt in 1246, with the right to construct a chapel. This chapel was still present in the seventeenth century, having apparently been rebuilt in c1687 and used as the schoolroom for Richard Frankland's non-conformist academy. During the early eighteenth century the chapel was in a ruinous condition and was rebuilt close to the position of the present church in 1735. After this date Natland Hall was used as a farmhouse, and there are references to a barn and then stables in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The hall continues to be used as a farmhouse to the present day, although in c1960 a serious fire destroyed the roof.

The building investigation revealed a number of phases of use of the site, which seem to coincide with much of the historical evidence. Encased within the stables were the remains of an earlier, probably seventeenth century structure, which included two large beams, decorated with a lamb's tongue chamfer. These are thought to be the remains of the chapel, rebuilt in c1687, which had been incorporated inside a large threshing barn, which was probably built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. This had subsequently been converted into stables, with the addition of stalls and an upper floor. A small outshut had also been added to the north end, a porch to the west side, and new doorways and walls had been inserted, much of which re-used timber from an earlier building on the site. Following the fire of c1960 the entire roof structure of the stables was replaced, although many of the original charred timbers were retained.

The investigation of the former stables at Natland Hall has potentially confirmed the position of the earliest chapel in Natland, and therefore also Frankland's academy; a location that has only been suggested before. It is recommended that prior to the completion of the development of the building, the beams be assessed for dendrochronological dating in order to confirm their position in the assumed chronology of the site.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Mr and Mrs Bennett for commissioning and supporting the project, and Mrs Dodgson of Natland Hall for her help during the investigation. Further thanks are also to Jo Mackintosh at the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record and the staff of the Kendal Local Studies Library, Lancaster City Library and Lancaster University Library. Special thanks are also due to the staff of the Cumbria County Record Office (Kendal), in particular Richard Hall, for their continual help and patience, and Blake Tyson for his help in finding suitable references.

Daniel Elsworth undertook the building investigation and wrote the report. Mark Tidmarsh produced the illustrations, and Daniel Elsworth, Jo Dawson, Ian Miller and Stephen Rowland examined the finds and Christine Howard-Davies commented on the finds report. Alison Plummer managed the project and edited the report, which was also edited by Alan Lupton.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Following an application by Mr and Mrs Bennett (No. SL/04/1556) to convert a former stables attached to the north end of Natland Hall, Natland, Cumbria (SD 5197 8925), Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCHES) recommended a programme of archaeological recording. A project brief for a Level II-type recording (RCHME 1996) was issued (*Appendix 1*) in response to which OA North produced a project design (*Appendix 2*). Following the acceptance of the design OA North carried out the work in August 2005.

### 1.2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.2.1 The former stables at Natland Hall are situated in the north-west corner of the village of Natland (Fig 2), which is approximately 3km south of the centre of Kendal (Ordnance Survey 2002) (Fig 1). The topography in the general area typically comprises undulating pasture, dominated by the geology, which is predominantly carboniferous limestone (Countryside Commission 1998, 70). This in turn is overlain by glacially derived deposits of boulder clay (*op cit*, 72) and typical brown earths of the Denbigh 1 association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 The investigation comprised a number of elements including both fieldwork and documentary study. These elements were intended to provide a comprehensive understanding of the stables and provide additional detail when considering the phasing and function of the building.

### 2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was carried out. This principally comprised an examination of cartographic sources, which could demonstrate the general phasing of the building. In addition, deeds relating to the property were also examined in order to identify the date of origin of the former stables and provide information about their original use, and relationship to the hall. Natland Hall was evidently a building of some significance in the village and a number of records relating to some of its owners were also discovered and, where relevant, examined. Secondary sources relating to the village and surrounding area as well as building types and forms were also examined. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- ***The Cumbria County Record Office in Kendal (CRO(K))***: was visited in order to examine early plans, original documents, local and regional histories;
- ***The Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER)***: for Listed Building details and other information about sites in the local area;
- ***Kendal Local Studies Library***: for local and regional histories;
- ***OA North library***: for unpublished reports and comparative studies;
- ***Personal libraries***: for secondary sources such as local and regional histories.

### 2.3 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

- 2.3.1 The building investigation was carried out to RCHME Level II-type standards (RCHME 1996). This is essentially a descriptive survey, with only limited interpretation of the phasing and use of the building. The investigation comprised several parts.
- 2.3.2 ***Written records***: descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using OA North *pro forma* record sheets;

- 2.3.3 **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour slide and black and white contact sheets were taken of the main features of the building, its general surrounds and any areas of architectural or historical interest;
- 2.3.4 **Drawings:** plans of all of all of the main floors were produced at 1:100 and detail of any features of particular interest was draw at 1:10 or 1:20. A cross-section was produced at 1:50 and existing elevations were annotated at 1:200.

## 2.4 FINDS

- 2.4.1 Prior to the building investigation an area adjacent to the east side of the former stables had been excavated to a depth of approximately 0.4m (Fig 5). Although it was not possible to identify any features of archaeological interest a number of finds were recovered from the trench and spoil. These are commented on in *Sections 4.4* and *5.2*.

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### 3. BACKGROUND

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#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The background history of the site is largely compiled from secondary sources and is intended to place the building in its local context. In addition, primary sources were also examined in order to identify specific details about the building, particularly recorded periods of alteration and use. In this case a large amount of information was available, particularly relating to the manorial history of Natland, to which Natland Hall was closely linked, and this provided a more detailed understanding of the site than might be expected.

#### 3.2 BACKGROUND HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 **Natland:** while evidence for prehistoric activity is not plentiful in the general area it is evident that people were active in the vicinity from an early date. A Neolithic flint end-blade scraper was found near the river Kent at Watercrock (Fell 1974, 4), which might suggest that a settlement was positioned nearby. A short distance to the north-east there is an enclosure on the Helme, which is probably of Iron Age date, although it has never been studied in detail (Collingwood 1908). Natland is close to the Roman fort at Watercrock, probably first occupied by the end of the first century AD (Shotter 2004, 61), and coins have been discovered closer to Natland itself (Shotter 1998, 304). Although it is not known exactly when the village was first founded its name comes from the Norse for Nati's wood or sacred grove (Smith 1967, 112). The plan of the village, organised around a square green, suggests an Anglo-Saxon origin (Hoskins 1960, 53), and some of the earliest written references to it suggest that it may have been the same as, or associated with, a settlement called Bothelford (Curwen 1923, 167-175). The manor was held by Gilmichael at the time the Domesday Book was compiled, before being passed to Gervase de Ainecurt (*op cit*, 167). It was acquired by the Strickland family by the middle of the thirteenth century, and they held it until the end of the sixteenth century (*op cit*, 174). The freehold of much of the manor was sold to the tenants by Sir Thomas Strickland in the early seventeenth century (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 104), and Natland Hall would appear to have been included.
- 3.2.2 Natland's most noteworthy feature during the seventeenth century was a non-conformist school, established in 1673-4 by Richard Frankland (Nicholson and Axon 1915, 123). Frankland apparently taught classes in the local chapel (Anon n.d.), and in its earlier days his academy had very few pupils, '*probably fewer than a dozen*' (Nicholson and Axon 1915, 124). Within a few years numbers had grown, however, but by 1683 Frankland was forced out of the village because of his religious views (*op cit*, 153). The school apparently continued, but by 1715 the chapel was in a ruinous condition and in 1735 a new church was built (Butler 1998, 120 and 210), probably on the site of the old one (Parson and White 1829, 652). This was again replaced in 1825 by a church built 100 yards away (*ibid*), which had a school built alongside it,

teaching having continued until this date inside the church (Anon n.d.). During the nineteenth century Natland changed very little, although the coming of the canal, completed in 1819, and mainline railway in 1846 (Hindle 1988) will have had some impact on the area, despite its rural character, although this was likely to have been quite indirect.

- 3.2.3 **Natland Hall:** Natland Hall has a remarkably complex and interesting story, one that places it at the centre of the history of the village. It is clear from later documents (CRO(K) WD/CW/Natland/Box 2/24 1733-1789) that Natland Hall was the seat of the customary court of Natland (see *Section 3.2.7*). This would appear to connect it directly to the establishment of the first chapel in Natland in 1246:

*‘Henry III...granted that Ralph [de Eyncurt] and his heirs should henceforth have a chapel in their court at Natelund for the celebration of divine service. For this agreement Ralph gave to Roger [Pepyn, parson of Kendal church] a messuage and 10a of land in Whynnefel which Richard Prat sometimes held and 10a of the said Ralph’s land next to the said messuage’* (Curwen 1923, 167).

- 3.2.4 Assuming that the site of the court had not moved in the following 500 years this suggests that a house existed on the site as early as 1246, and that the first chapel in Natland was established at Natland Hall. This theory has already been put forward by Mrs EM Maples (CRO(K) WDX/91 c1964).
- 3.2.5 The earliest direct references to Natland Hall link it to Allan Prickett, recorder for Kendal between 1672/3 and 1677 (Nicholson 1861, 116; The Editors 1865, viii; Bulmer 1885, 513). Members of the Prickett family seem to have been present in Natland for some time and they are recorded in the area by at least the early sixteenth century (Curwen 1923, 172). An Allan Prickett, son of Roger of Natland, was born in 1587 (Brierley and Birley 1921, 98), and is listed as a tenant of Thomas Strickland in 1597 (Curwen 1923, 174), although it is not certain what relation he might have been to Allan Prickett, the recorder of Kendal. During the sale of the Strickland estate in Natland in the early seventeenth century (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 104) it seems that an Allan Prickett purchased the title to the manor of Natland and Natland Hall. He is described as a gentleman in 1611 (CRO(K) WD/CW/Natland/Box 1/Bundle 8/17), and there are several references to him purchasing property and land during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century in the area (CRO(K) WD/CW/Natland/Box 1/1 1598-1682; CRO(K) WD/CW/Natland/Box 1/16 1611). Allan Prickett had a son, named William, who was born in 1611 (Birley 1952, 119) and presumably inherited the estate on the death of his father in 1614 (Birley 1960, 296). He in turn had a son, also called Allan, who was born in 1631 (*op cit*, 214). Allan Prickett II appears to have had two daughters, and after his death, possibly sometime before 1692 (Tyson 2000a, 190), the estate became divided leading to a complicated state of ownership by the eighteenth century (CRO(K) WD/CW/Natland/Box 2/27 1771).
- 3.2.6 There is little detail in the deeds about the hall and attached buildings at this time, and nothing confirming the presence or absence of a chapel. Thomas

Machell, visiting in 1691 states that the chapel had been ‘*lately rebuilt*’ and provides some additional information:

*‘There was a chapel [here] formerly which was fallen into decay, to the repairing of which Miles Troughton, a burgess of Kendal, cordwainer, gave 3 [?].... Five years since it was repaired [i.e. in 1687] and now some living can remember prayers... in the old chapel read by the schoolmaster, having [no] vic[ar]. [It has] one little bell. [It is] nine yards long and almost five broad. [There is] no chapel yard now, nor formerly... A school [is] sometimes taught in the chapel but [there] is no salary’* (Ewbank 1963, 9-10).

3.2.7 The reference to a schoolmaster at the chapel connects it to Richard Frankland’s academy (Anon n.d.), and although the location of this has never been proven Natland Hall has been suggested (Oldham n.d.). There is some doubt about this, however, as the hearth tax for 1674 lists a Mr Franklin’s house (perhaps a misspelling of Frankland) as having six hearths, while Allan Prickett has two (Cumbria Family History Society 1998, 46). This might suggest that there was no connection between the two. It also seems unlikely that the recorder for Kendal would be openly accommodating a school run by a non-conformist minister, although he was a governor of a school in Old Hutton in 1676 (Wallis 1967, 181).

3.2.8 The earliest documentary sources to refer to Natland Hall by name date to the late eighteenth century, when the property is described as one of an unknown number of ‘*Capital messuages or chief mansion houses in Natland and Old Hutton... with all ye Barns, Byers, Stables, Edificies, Gardens, Orchards, Backsides and appurtenances*’ (CRO(K) WD/CW/Natland/Box 2/4 1719-1790). It is not clear whether all of the outbuildings listed were actually present at this time, or whether this is a standard legal description of property. At this time Natland Hall is also referred to as the ‘customary court’ for the Manor of Natland (CRO(K) WD/CW/Natland/Box 2/24 1733-1789) and it is considered likely that it was raised in height in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries (CRO(K) WDX/91 c1964). By the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, it seems to have become a farmhouse; a list of those living there is presented in Table 1 below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Source</i>
1829	Thomas Read (not specifically listed at Natland Hall)	Farmer	Parson and White 1829, 672
1849	Thomas Read	Gentleman	Mannex 1849, 329
1855	James Reed	-	CRO(K) WPR/35/I/11 1855
1885	William Dalton	Farmer	Bulmer 1885, 596
1897	Thomas Gibson	Farmer	Kelly and Co Ltd 1897, 107



1912	George Chapman	Farmer	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1912, 114
1925	Chapman Brothers	Farmers	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1925, 108
1938	Lilly and Nellie Chapman	Farmers	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1938, 104

Table 1: Residents at Natland Hall

3.2.9 It is not until the nineteenth century that details of the actual barn begin to emerge. The earliest map to show it in any detail is the Corn Rent map of c1836, which depicts the building much as it appears today, including the outshut on the north end (CRO(K) WQ/R/C/12 c1836). Curiously, the first Ordnance Survey 6": 1 Mile plan of 1863, surveyed in 1858, shows a simple rectangular structure without the outshut to the north. The 25": 1 Mile map, also published in 1863, shows the same features (Plate 1), although there is a small enclosure on the north end, perhaps the one shown in c1836. Subsequent maps demonstrate that the building had taken its present form by 1897 (Plate 2), which it retained into the twentieth century (Ordnance Survey 1898; 1899; 1912; 1920).

3.2.10 Sales particulars from 1885 describe in some detail the hall and attached outbuildings:

*'A superior farm house (stone and slate) containing four bed rooms and attic, Two Parlours, Kitchen, Scullery, Pantry and first-class dairy... Adjoining the house is a potato house, 5 stall stable with loft over, and Duck and Fowl house at end'* (CRO(K) WDX/91 c1964).

3.3.9 Similar particulars from 1938 describe it in much the same way, although there is less detail given regarding the arrangement of the stables and associated rooms (CRO(K) WDB/35/SP/115 1938). In c1960 the stables were severely damaged by fire (Dodgson pers comm), resulting in the construction of a new roof.

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## 4. RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 **Arrangement:** the main part of the building comprises a rectangular block attached to the north end of Natland Hall. A small outshut is attached on the north end, extending as far as a wall along the adjoining road, and a porch is attached to the west side between the hall and the stables. Internally, the space is divided between two floors; the ground floor was originally divided into three rooms, plus the porch and outshut, while the first floor comprises a single large room.
- 4.1.2 **Fabric:** the entire building is built from random courses of roughly-finished rounded stones, with occasional rows of throughstones, and the corners of the stable are finished with dressed quoins. Alterations have been made in modern concrete blocks. The roof of the stables comprises corrugated asbestos sheeting with a cast iron gutter, while the northern outshut and the porch are finished with grey Cumbrian slate. Internally, there is considerable use of timber in forming lintels, beams and the roof structure.

### 4.2 EXTERNAL DETAIL

- 4.2.1 **East Elevation** (Plate 3; Fig 6a): there are three intermittent courses of throughstones within the fabric of the wall. On the ground floor, at the southern end of the elevation, there is an inserted pedestrian doorway with a dressed sandstone lintel and plank door. There is a single narrow winnowing slot to the north of this. On the first floor there are two rows of square ventilation holes.
- 4.2.2 **North elevation** (Plate 4; Fig 6c): this is the gable of the stables, the lower part of which is obscured by the attached outshut. There are three square ventilation holes arranged up the centre of the stable gable, and two either side on the first floor. The north, gable, elevation of the outshut follows the angle of the road. It is essentially the same build as the stables, but with much rougher courses and smaller, less finely-dressed quoins.
- 4.2.3 **West elevation** (Plate 5; Fig 6b): this contains the main access to the stables, although a few square winnowing holes remain *in situ*. Slightly beyond the south end of the stables is the porch, attached between the hall and the stables (Plate 6). This has a monopitch slate roof with plastic gutter and is also built of randomly-coursed stone with sandstone quoins. It has a large doorway in the west elevation and a window in the north. On the ground floor of the stables, at the south end, there is a pedestrian doorway with a rounded arch with dressed stone voussoirs. North of this is a large wagon doorway with a sliding door. The jambs have evidently been repointed (perhaps rebuilt) and a later lintel and stone blocking has been inserted under the rounded arch with dressed stone voussoirs, to accommodate the sliding door. To the north of this a partially boarded-up three-light window with a sandstone sill and lintel has

been inserted. To the north of this a trapezoidal-sectioned vertical timber has been attached to the wall associated with which are two timber signs with the words 'SHEEP' and 'BEEF' painted onto them. At the north end of the stables a further pedestrian doorway with a sandstone lintel has been inserted. The north end of the west elevation is continued by the small outshut, which has a central doorway. This has been raised in height and the area around the lintel rebuilt with concrete blocks. There is a small window, blocked with stone to the south of this.

- 4.2.4 On the first floor the occasional square winnowing slot remains *in situ*. There are two inserted loading doorways, the southern of which has a re-used timber lintel and stone sill. The northern doorway has been blocked with modern grey bricks, and has also had its lintel removed, which has resulted in more rebuilding. There is a levelling course of slate above the wagon doorway, and a possible jamb or return above the south side of this, although this may represent rebuilding or repair.

### 4.3 INTERNAL DETAIL

- 4.3.1 **Room 1:** this comprises the small porch attached between the hall and stables. It has a concrete floor and flat, plaster ceiling, and there are taps and other fittings attached to the north elevation. There are pedestrian doorways into the north end of the hall, up a single step, and to the east into Room 2.
- 4.3.2 **Room 2:** this comprises a small area at the south end of the former stables. It has a concrete floor and board ceiling, supported by machine-cut timber joists orientated east/west. Two similar beams, orientated north/south, were also observed along the east and west walls, with two larger beams, orientated north/south. The larger beams are hand-finished with relict joist slots and decorated with a lamb's tongue chamfer (Plate 9). The walls are whitewashed. The north elevation butts the east and west walls and has a central doorway, which has been recently widened, with two pieces of re-used timber forming the lintel. One of these is evidently a former rail from a stud partition wall, and the groove and stave holes are clearly visible. In the west elevation the doorway on the south side into Room 1 has a sawn timber lintel, and appears to be inserted. The south elevation has a large piece of hand-finished timber built into it (evidently relating to a fireplace on the opposing side of the wall). The doorway in the east elevation is also evidently inserted, and also has re-used timber forming the lintel.
- 4.3.3 **Room 3:** this originally formed a small room between Rooms 4 and 2, but the recent removal of the north wall (visible as a scar) has effectively made it part of Room 4 (Plate 7). It has a rough cobble floor, and in the south-west corner a short section of low concrete block wall has been added, forming a passage or lobby. The ceiling is the same as in Room 2, with the same machine-cut beams and large, chamfered, hand-finished beams continuing through the south wall (Plates 7 and 9; Fig 5). These evidently respected the position of the former north wall, and the stop of the chamfer also clearly ends with respect to this wall. The winnowing slot in the east wall is splayed internally.

- 4.3.4 **Room 4:** this is the main part of the stables on the ground floor. It has good cobble floor with a stone drainage channel along the west side. The scars for four stalls that were originally attached to the east wall are evident on the ground and two original stall posts survive. These comprise finely dressed pieces of timber with a simple chamfer decoration to each corner, and they sit on square stone pads (0.21m<sup>2</sup>), which are trapezoidal in section, with a central hole 0.09m<sup>2</sup> (Plate 8). A later, inserted post, at the south end with a much rougher finish (Plate 8) supplements these posts. The posts support a north/south orientated beam, which is machine-cut. The south end of this has been burnt and replaced by an iron I-beam. Some of the joists orientated east/west are also charred and it is evident that the floorboards forming the ceiling are different between Rooms 3 and 4.
- 4.3.5 In general the walls are plain and finished with whitewash. The north elevation has a large block of concrete laid at ground level, butting against it near the centre. The west elevation is as per the exterior; the pedestrian door at the north end is plank-built, with long strap hinges, the central, wagon doorway, has re-used railway sleepers (with the scars for iron plates) forming the inserted lintel, and the window is three-lights over a timber grill. A flight of timber stairs is attached to the west elevation between the pedestrian doorway at the south end and the window.
- 4.3.6 **Room 5:** this comprises the interior of the northern outshut. The floor is compacted soil and the ceiling is supported by three purlins orientated north/south. These are all evidently re-used and numerous pegs and peg holes are present within them, and they lend support to machine-cut rafters. There is a timber brace in the north-west corner between the north and west elevations, and a large piece of timber is built into the centre of the north elevation, which perhaps supported a central stall or dividing wall. There are possible blocked winnowing slots in the south elevation.
- 4.3.7 **Room 6:** this comprises the whole of the first floor of the building. It has a board floor, the boards of which are narrower over Rooms 3 and 4, the boards being slightly wider and lower over Room 3, although these are cut through in the north-west corner for the staircase. Four tie-beam trusses, all of which are machine-cut, support the ceiling (Fig 5). The king posts are notched and splayed to fit the principal rafters and are screw-thread bolted to the tie-beams. The principal rafters are also notched where they meet the tie-beams, and meet a square-section wall-plate at the east and west ends. The trusses are evidently quite modern, but they rest on original (charred) timber pads within the walls, which are positioned above timbers forming the lintels to the winnowing holes in the east and west elevations. Some of these are also clearly re-used as there are relict joist slots and peg holes within them. The south elevation is finished with a rough render and has a water pipe projecting through it. In the centre there is a blocked aperture, probably a window in the gable of the hall, with a rough timber lintel and stone jamb. There is a further possible aperture on the west side, which is very narrow, has a timber lintel with brick blocking beneath, and jambs apparently rebuilt in concrete.

#### 4.4 FINDS

- 4.4.1 **Introduction:** an area along the east side of the stables had been excavated prior to the building investigation being carried out (Fig 3). Although it was not possible to examine the stratigraphy revealed by this, a small number of finds were recovered from the trench and associated spoil. All of these were unstratified, but as they belonged to a number of periods a brief account of them is included as an addition to the results of the building investigation. A summary table of the nature of the finds is presented in *Appendix 4*.

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## 5. DISCUSSION

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 Despite being a seemingly simple building the former stables at Natland Hall have a remarkably complex history, and incorporate a number of unusual elements. The extensive damage suffered by fire and subsequent repair has unfortunately led to the loss of a large part of the original fabric as the entire roof was replaced, although this has in itself now become a phase of the building's development.

5.1.2 A total of four phases of construction and alteration were visible within the remains of the former stables:

- **Phase I** – early fabric in the form of the two chamfered beams extending north/south through Rooms 2 and 3 suggests that an earlier building stood in this location, probably contemporary with or slightly later in date than the hall itself. The style of chamfer evident in the beams would suggest a late seventeenth century date (Alcock and Hall 2002, 36; Brunskill 2000, 147). It is not certain whether these remains and the re-used timbers evident throughout the building belong to a building on the exact same spot or have been brought from elsewhere, as often occurred (Tyson 2000b). These two beams do, however, appear to have been deliberately positioned to leave the chamfer visible and were associated with the wall dividing Rooms 3 and 4 (since demolished). This would suggest that the beams and this wall formed part of a smaller structure attached to the north end of the hall, which was encased by the subsequent rebuilding. The attention to detail in the finish of the beams suggests that this was a domestic building, rather than an agricultural one. It is conceivable that these remains are all that is left of the chapel described by Machell as having been rebuilt in c1687 (see *Section 3.2.6*), possibly on the site of a chapel established some time after 1246. Clearly, this phase has to be contemporary with or slightly later than the hall itself, but as this is not accurately dated (see *Section 3.2.3* and *Appendix 3*) this provides only a broad relative date of the seventeenth century.
- **Phase Ia**: documentary sources record that the chapel was rebuilt in 1735, probably on the same spot (*Section 3.2.2*), although if this is the case a great deal of the earlier fabric is likely to have been retained. It is not certain how much of the re-used material evident within the stable, if any, belongs to Phase I and Ia.
- **Phase II** – the majority of the building was constructed as a large threshing barn, probably open to the ceiling, although with only a single wagon doorway on the west side. This probably totally encased the Phase I/Ia structure and re-used much of its timber. It was clearly constructed after the hall as it blocked a first floor window in its north gable, and it was evidently present by c1836 as it is shown on the Corn Rent map of that date, and is probably late eighteenth or early nineteenth century in date. If

the remains making up Phase I/Ia do indeed relate to the chapel, which was rebuilt in c1687 and 1735, than logically the Phase II barn was constructed some time after 1735. This would fit with the listing of a barn at the property in deeds from 1771 (CRO(K) WD/CW/Natland/Box 2/4 1719-1790). However, it is not clear from these deeds whether a barn really existed on the site or whether this is simply a standard piece of legal terminology. It is perhaps more likely that the barn post-dates 1825, when a new church was built on the other side of the village green and the chapel definitely went out of use (see *Section 3.2.2*).

- **Phase III** – the threshing barn was subsequently converted into stables, with the addition of a first floor hayloft and associated pitching doors, windows, an additional pedestrian doorway on the ground floor, and stalls and a cobble floor with drainage channel. It is possible that the porch was added between the hall and the byre at the same time, as well as the pedestrian doorways on the east and west sides of Room 2 and the dividing wall between these two rooms. The small outshut on the north end was probably also built at this time. It is not certain when this happened, although the outshut on the north end appears in the cartographic sources between 1859 and 1897, which is a likely period. The sales particulars of 1885, which describe the northern outshut as a duck and fowl house, and lists a five-stall stable and a potato house (probably Room 2), demonstrate that Phase III must have been completed by this date. During the latter part of the nineteenth century windows were often included in the design of cow houses and stables as they were considered to have a beneficial effect on the animals (Brunskill 1987, 66).
- **Phase IV** – following a large fire in c1960, which destroyed the roof and much of the south end of the ground floor, considerable rebuilding took place. A new roof structure was added and the floor at the south end was replaced. On the ground floor an iron beam was inserted to support the damaged part of the ceiling. At around the same time minor alterations were also carried out to the outshut to the north, with the height of the doorway being raised and the small window blocked.

## 5.2 FINDS

- 5.2.1 The finds collected from the trench excavated along the east side of the stables range in date from the medieval period (fourteenth to sixteenth centuries) to the beginning of the twentieth century (*Appendix 4*). Although unstratified they still provide some useful information regarding the site. The single medieval sherd demonstrates that there was medieval activity in the immediate area, and to some degree supports the documentary evidence for a building on the site from at least the thirteenth century (see *Section 3.2.3*). The remaining artefacts include pottery dating to the seventeenth century, the period at which the hall was perhaps at its most significant; the time of Frankland's academy, while the majority of the finds fall within the period during which it was used as a farmhouse. In general, the finds demonstrate near continuous activity at the site from the medieval period to the present day.

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## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 6.1 NATLAND HALL

- 6.1.1 Despite a plain exterior appearance and extensive modern alterations the former stables at Natland Hall house fabric of some importance to the village. The site would appear to be that of the manor court for Natland, which had its own chapel, recorded in 1246. This chapel would appear to have been attached to the hall, and is recorded as having been repaired or rebuilt in *c*1687. Richard Frankland used this same chapel as a non-conformist school, which in turn led to the development of subsequent schools in the village. By the beginning of the eighteenth century it had fallen into a derelict state and was rebuilt in 1735. The remains of the chapel were then apparently reused in a new threshing barn, either built some time after 1715 or 1825, depending on whether the rebuilt chapel of 1735 was on the same site or not, as Natland Hall became a farmhouse.
- 6.1.2 The remains of the chapel and of Natland Hall are of great historical and archaeological importance to Natland and the surrounding area. Despite the extensive documentary evidence, however, it is still difficult to prove that the beams with the barn formed part of the chapel. It is therefore recommended that they be subject to dendrochronological dating in order to establish whether they fit within the phasing outlined above, especially if they are to be removed during the development. If they did form part of the chapel, and were included in its rebuilding in *c*1687 then they should date from this period, or earlier, if they were re-used.
- 6.1.3 It is further recommended that any subsequent developments in the vicinity of Natland Hall be monitored closely for below ground remains. The single piece of medieval pottery recovered during the building recording adds to the suggestion that a hall was present on the site in 1246, and the discovery of further remains would be of great benefit in understanding this in more detail.



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## 8. ILLUSTRATIONS

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Figure 2: Site plan

Figure 3: Ground floor plan

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Plate 5: The west external elevation, looking east

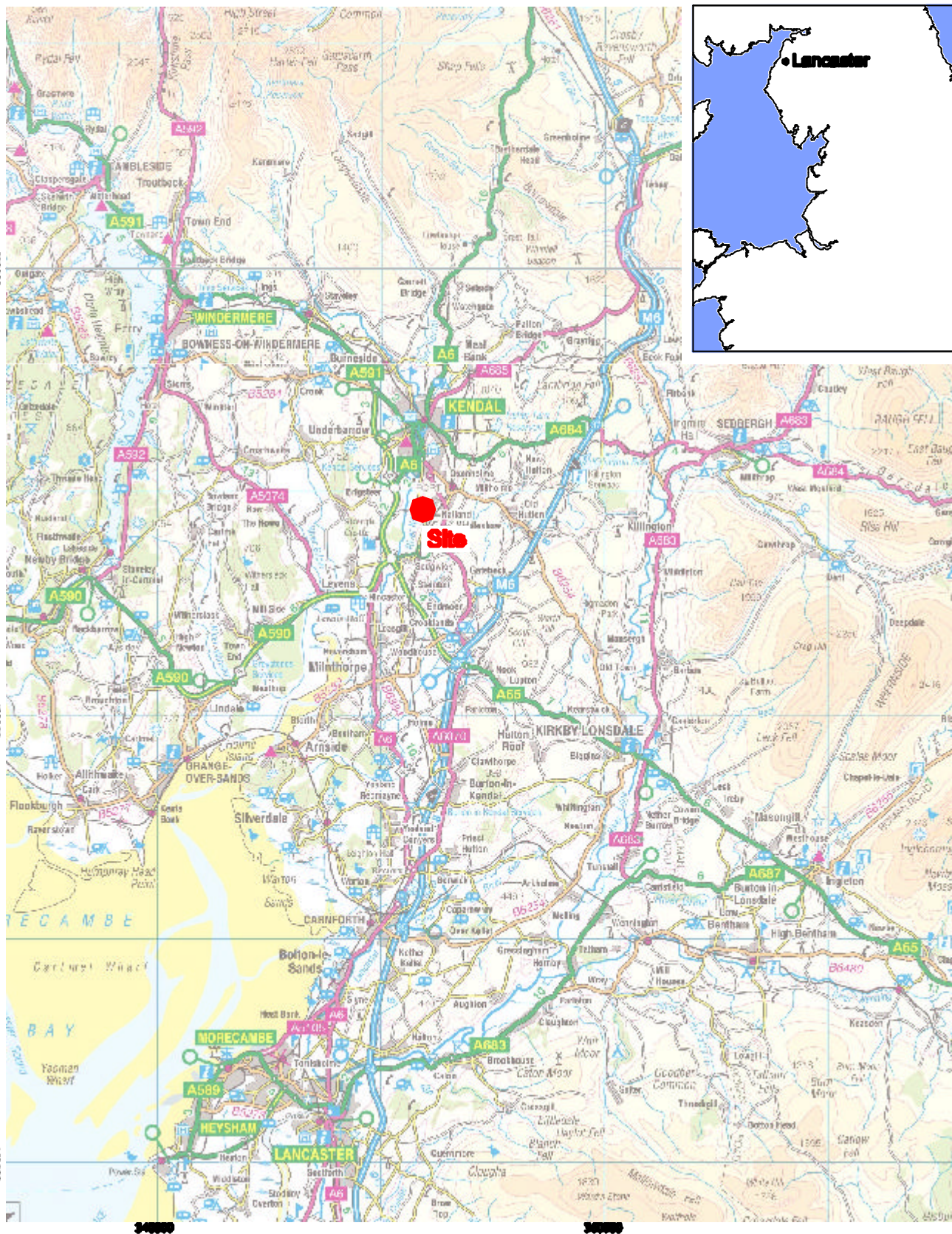
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Plate 7: General view of Room **3**, looking south-west

Plate 8: General view of Room **4**, looking north-east

Plate 9: Detail of the beam chamfer in Room **3**





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**Figure 1: Location Map**

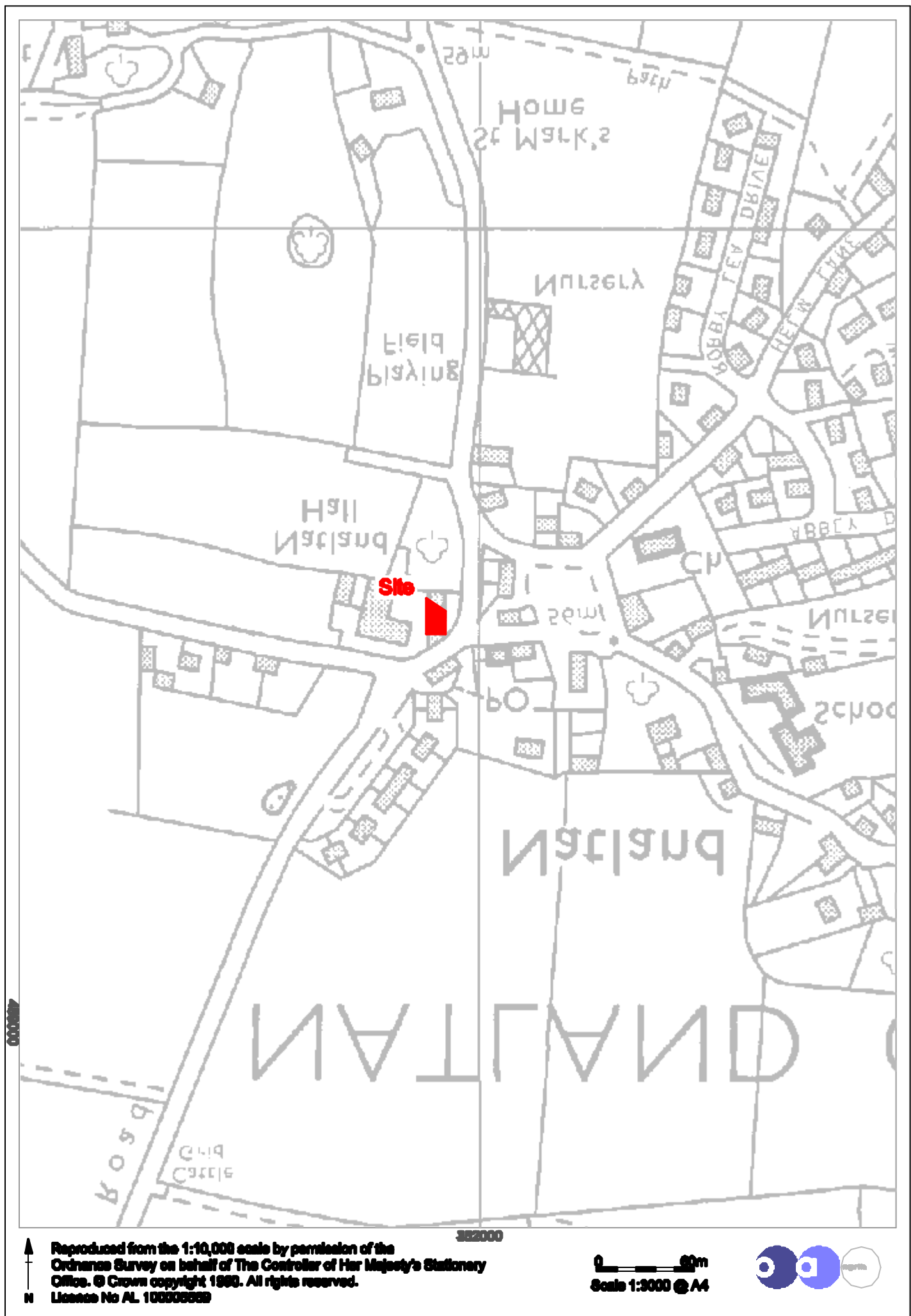


Figure 2: Site Plan

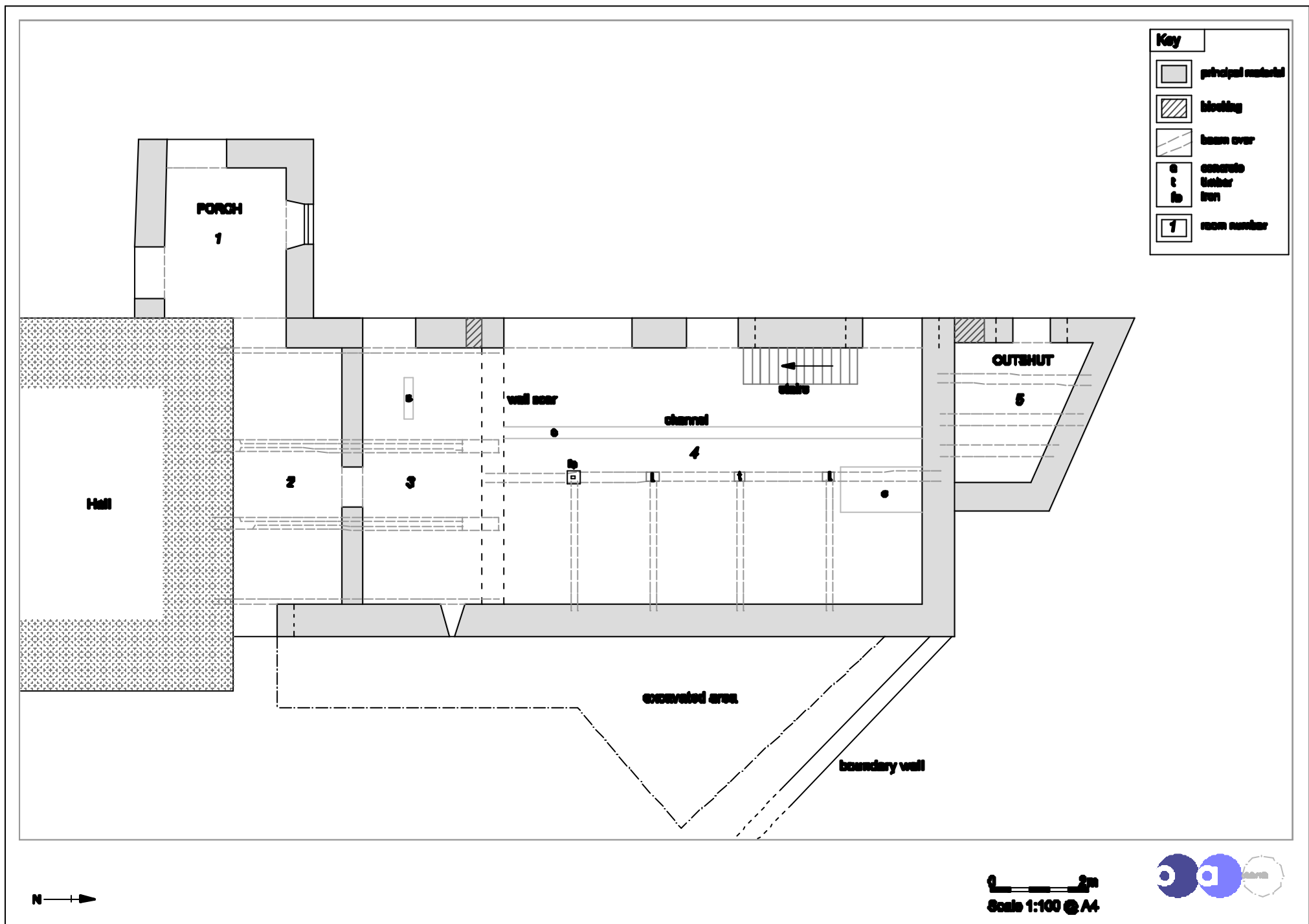
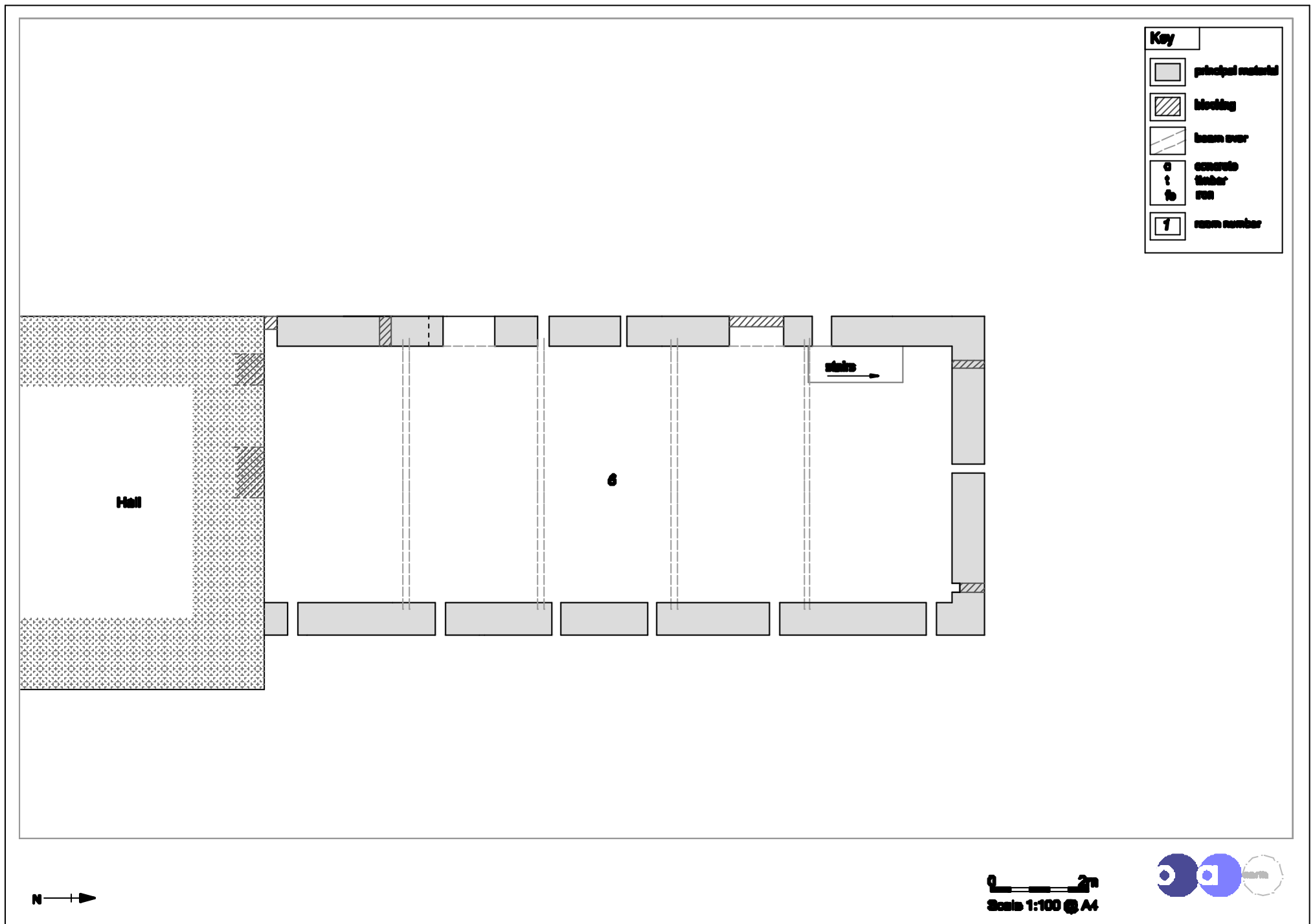
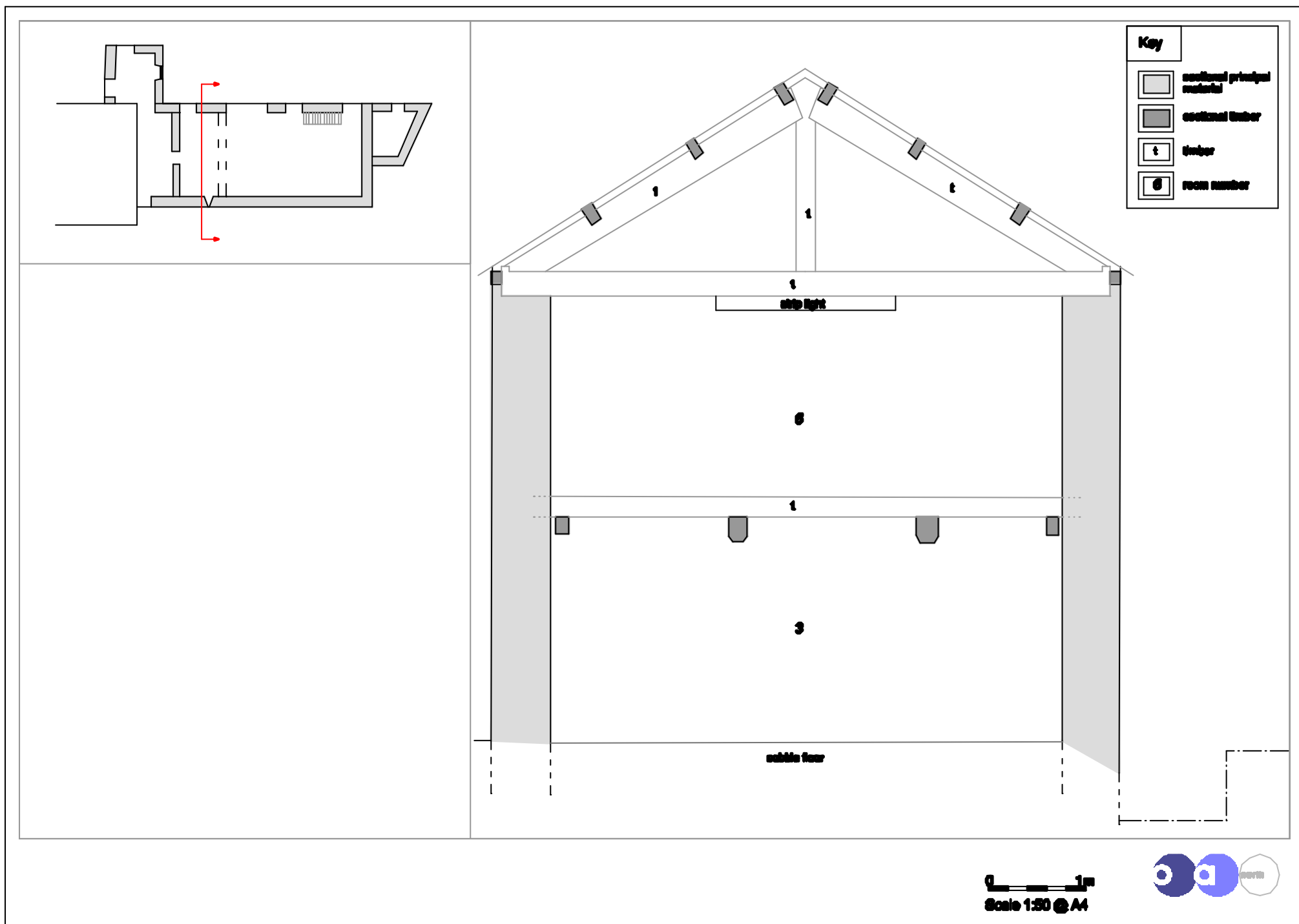


Figure 3: Ground floor plan

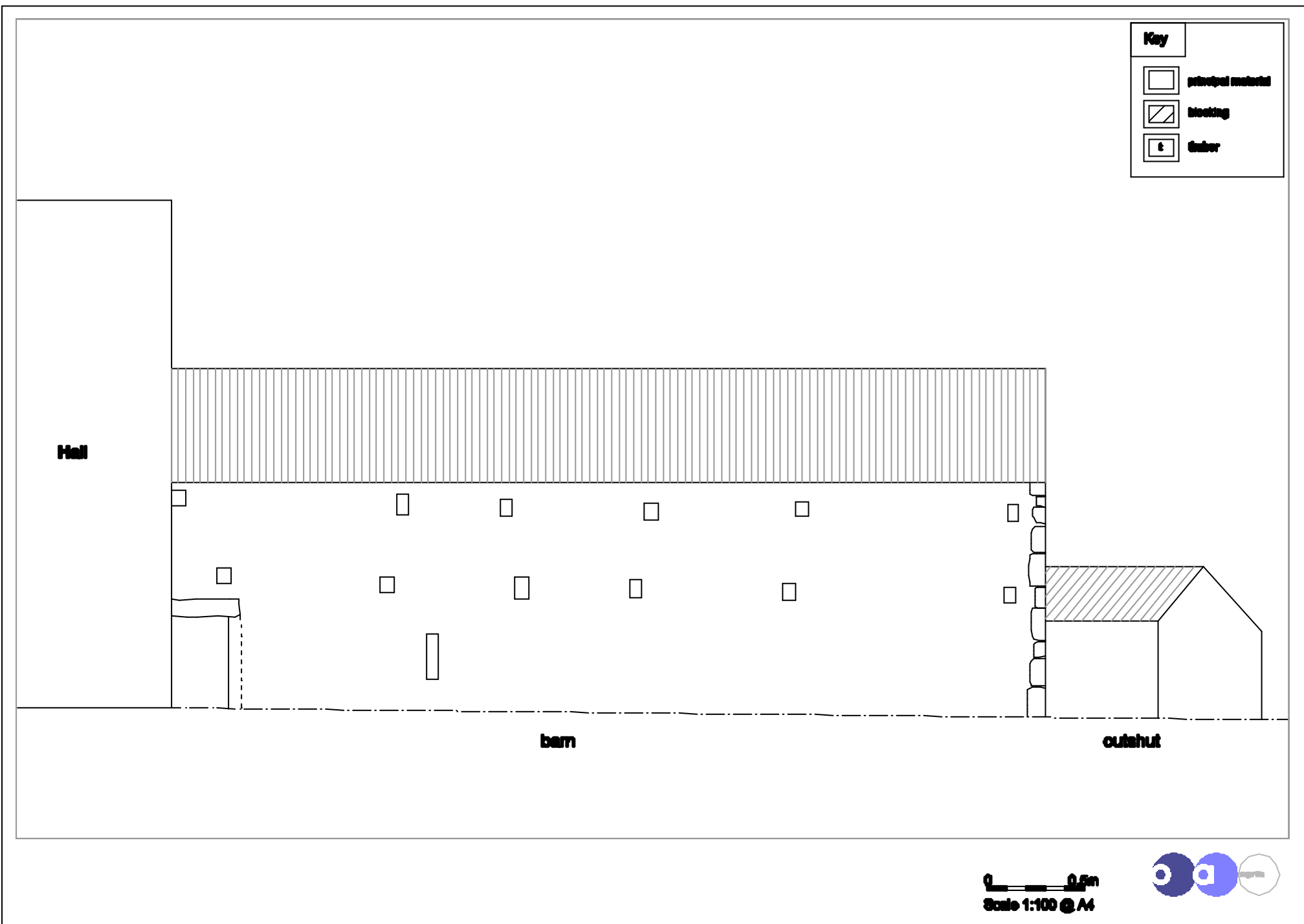











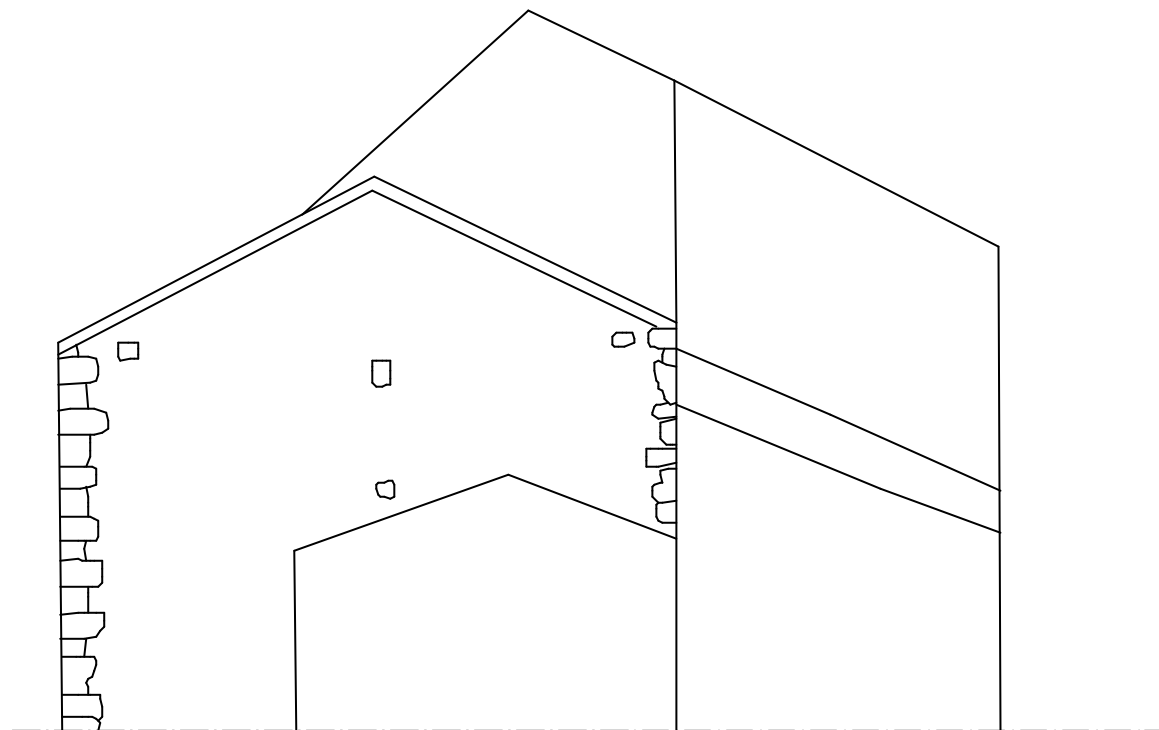
**Figure 5: North-facing cross-section**



**Figure 6a: East-facing elevation**



Key	
	principal material
	cladding
	timber



0 1.5m  
Scale 1:100 @ A4



Figure 6c: North-facing elevation



Plate 1: Part of the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1863 showing Natland Hall

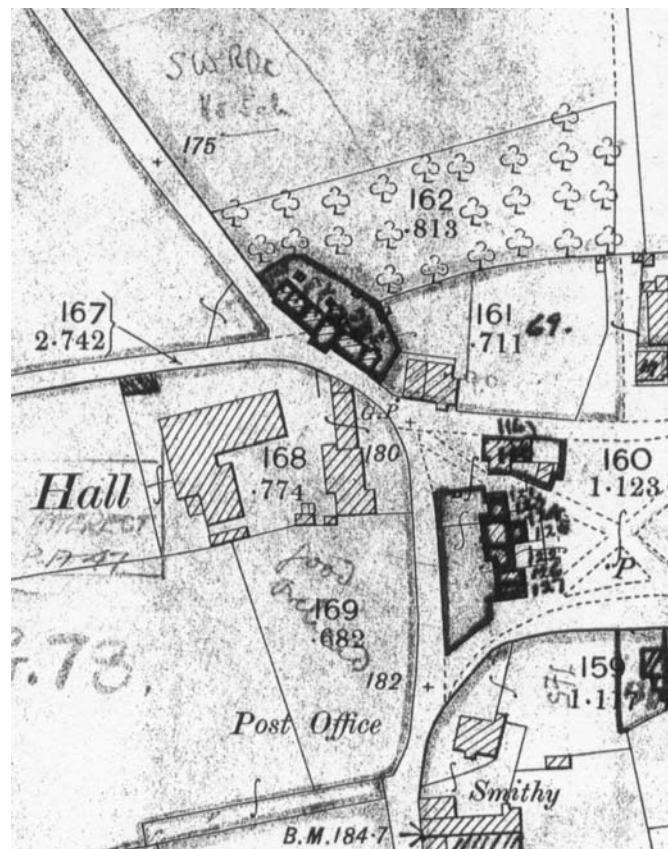


Plate 2: Part of the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1899 showing Natland Hall



Plate 3: The east external elevation, looking north-west



Plate 4: The north external elevation, looking south-east



Plate 5: The west external elevation, looking east



Plate 6: The south end of the west external elevation showing the porch, looking south-east



Plate 7: General view of Room 3, looking south-west



Plate 8: General view of Room 4, looking north-east





Plate 9: Detail of the beam chamfer in Room 3

## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

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**BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING PROJECT**

**AT NATLAND HALL FARM, NATLAND**

**CUMBRIA**

Issued by the

**County Historic Environment Service**

Environment Unit, Economy, Culture and Environment



**COUNTY COUNCIL**

**Date of Brief: 03 June 2005**

This Design Brief is only valid for 1 year after the above date. After this period the County Historic Environment Service should be contacted. Any specification resulting from this Brief will only be considered for the same period.

## SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY

**Site Name:** Natland Hall Farm, Natland

**Grid Reference:** SD5197 8925

**Planning Application Reference No.:** SL/04/1556

*Detailed specifications are invited from appropriately resourced, qualified and experienced archaeological or architectural specialists to undertake the archaeological project outlined by this Brief and to produce a report on that work. The project team must be led by a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists or the Institute of Historic Building Conservation or equivalent. No fieldwork may commence until approval of a specification has been issued by the County Historic Environment Service.*

### 1. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) has been consulted by South Lakeland District Council regarding a planning application for the conversion of a former stable range to one dwelling at Natland Hall Farm, Natland. The scheme affects a listed grade II building. The proposal will affect the character and appearance of the building and as a result a programme of archaeological building recording is required prior to the works taking place.
- 1.2 This advice is given in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 15 (Planning and the Historic Environment), Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning), and policy C19 of the South Lakeland Local Plan.

### 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Cumbria is a predominantly agricultural county and farm buildings form an integral and significant part of its historic landscape. They reflect the diverse topography and geology of the county and provide information on past farming techniques and rural settlement patterns. Despite the large number of farm buildings, the need to record them is urgent as they are particularly vulnerable to conversion and abandonment from pressure of the changes of modern agriculture.
- 2.2 The former stables at Natland Hall Farm are listed grade II and date from the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Historic Environment Record no. 21743).

### 3. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

#### 3.1 Objective

- 3.1.1 To make a record of the historic structure prior to alteration.

#### 3.2 Work Required

- 3.2.1 The project should comprise the following elements (which are based upon the requirements of a 'Level 2' Survey, as described by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England *Recording Historic Buildings, A Descriptive Specification*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 1996):

- ❖ A rapid desk-based survey of available sources to set the building to be converted in its historic context and to provide details, where known, on the building's architects, builders, patrons and owners.
- ❖ A written description of the building including its: plan, form, function, age, development sequence and construction materials. A description of the building's landscape and historic context, for example its relationship with nearby buildings in architectural and functional terms, its relationship to field systems, settlement patterns and other man-made features, should also be considered.



- ❖ An *illustrative record* of the building. This should include:
  - ❖ a photographic record: photographs of the building in its landscape context; detailed photographs of the buildings external appearance; internal photographs of the main rooms of the building; scaled detailed photographs of features of architectural or archaeological significance
  - ❖ an architects plan of the building. This should show: its relationship to nearby buildings/significant features, and the location of each photographed feature of architectural or archaeological interest
  - ❖ A copy of any architects elevation drawings prior to its conversion
  - ❖ where appropriate, section drawings of the building showing its vertical relationships

#### 4. PROJECT DESIGN

- 4.1 Before the project commences a specification must be submitted to, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Service. The specification should comprise a written statement setting out a scheme of works to be undertaken.

#### 5. REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

- 5.1 The archaeological work should result in a report which should include as a minimum:
- ❖ A site location plan, related to the national grid
  - ❖ A front cover/frontispiece which includes the planning application number and the national grid reference of the site
  - ❖ A concise, non-technical summary of the results
  - ❖ A date when the project was undertaken and by whom
  - ❖ An architects plan of the buildings to be converted showing its relationship to nearby buildings/significant features and the location of each photographed feature of architectural or archaeological interest
  - ❖ Photographs of the buildings to be converted should be accompanied by an appropriate description
  - ❖ A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and the results obtained
  - ❖ Plans, section drawings and photographs at an appropriate scale
- 5.2 Three copies of the report should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within two months of completion of fieldwork. This will be on the understanding that the report will be made available as a public document through the County Historic Environment Record.
- 5.3 Cumbria HER is taking part in the pilot study for the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> must therefore also be completed as part of the project. Information on projects undertaken in Cumbria will be made available through the above website, unless otherwise agreed.

#### 6. THE ARCHIVE

- 6.1 An archive must be prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1991, and arrangements made for its deposit with an appropriate repository. A copy shall also be offered to the National Monuments Record.
- 6.2 The County Historic Environment Service must be notified of the arrangements made.

#### 7. FURTHER REQUIREMENTS

- 7.1 It is the contractor's responsibility to establish safe working practices in terms of current health and safety legislation, to ensure site access and to obtain notification of hazards (eg. services, contaminated ground, etc.). **The County Historic Environment Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this Brief or subsequent specification.**

- 7.2 All rooms should be clear of obstructions as far as practically possible in order to provide an adequate photographic record to be made.
- 7.3 The involvement of the County Historic Environment Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

## 8. FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information regarding this brief, contact

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*As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the Assistant Archaeologist at the above address.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Mr and Mrs Bennett (hereafter the 'client') have requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for an archaeological investigation of the former stables at Natland Hall Farm, Natland, Cumbria. Following a request by South Lakeland District Council, Cumbria County Council's County Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) has issued a brief specifying a building investigation. This project design has been prepared to comply with the brief.

### 1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 The proposed development affects the grade II listed former stables which date from the late 18th or early 19th century (HER No 21743).

### 1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.3.1 OA North has considerable experience of the assessment of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 24 years. Such projects have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. In recent years OA North also has extensive experience of archaeological work in Northern England.
- 1.3.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is **an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

## 2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological building investigation are to provide an outline analysis of the plan, form, function, age and development of the building.
- 2.2 To achieve the objectives outlined above the following listed specific aims are proposed:
- 2.3 **Building investigation:** to provide an origin, development sequence, and a drawn and textual record of the building to RCHME Level II-type survey;
- 2.4 **Report and Archive:** a written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local context. It will present the results of the building investigation.

### 3. METHOD STATEMENT

#### 3.1 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

- 3.1.1 **Rapid Desk-Based Assessment:** an assessment of both documentary and cartographic sources held by the County Record Office (Kendal) will be undertaken in an attempt to establish the origin of the construction of the buildings and any subsequent development. Particular attention will be paid to plans pre-dating the First Edition OS Map.
- 3.1.2 Prior to commencement of the building investigation the client should remove all moveable materials which obstruct the fabric of the buildings.
- 3.1.3 **Photographic Archive:** a photographic archive will be produced utilising a 35mm camera to produce colour slides and black and white contact sheets. A full photographic index will be produced and the position of photographs will be marked on the relevant floor plan. The archive will comprise the following:
- (i) The external appearance and setting of the building;
  - (ii) The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas;
  - (iii) Any external or internal detail, structural or agricultural, which is relevant to the design, development and use of the building and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
  - (iv) Any internal detailed views of features of especial architectural interest, fixtures and fittings, or fabric detail relevant to phasing the building.
- 3.1.4 **Site Drawings:** the following architect's drawings (supplied by the client) will be annotated for the building:
- (i) Ground and first floor plans of the former stables to be annotated to show form and location of any structural features of historic significance and recording the form and location of any significant structural details (1:100 scale);
  - (ii) External elevation drawings to be annotated as above (1:100);
  - (iii) One cross-section where appropriate (1:50)
- 3.1.5 OA North does not undertake to correct survey inaccuracies in the client's drawings, which shall remain the responsibility of the client. However, if inaccuracies significantly impede the progress of the archaeological survey and must be rectified to allow the archaeological survey to proceed, a charge for this correction will be made (see *Section 9*).
- 3.1.6 The drawings will be used to illustrate the phasing and development of the barn. Detail captured by the annotation will include such features as window and door openings, an indication of ground and roof level, and changes in building material. The final drawings will be presented through an industry standard CAD package.
- 3.1.7 **Interpretation and Analysis:** a visual inspection of the building to be affected by the development will be undertaken utilising the OA North building investigation proforma sheets. A description will be maintained to RCHME



Level II-type survey. This level of survey is descriptive and will provide a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use and present the evidence.

3.1.8 The written record will include:

- (i) An analysis of the plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence of the building;
- (ii) An account of the past and present use of the building;
- (iii) An account of the fixtures, fittings associated with the building, and their purpose;
- (iv) Identification of key architectural/agricultural features (including fixtures and fittings) which should be preserved in-situ;
- (v) A discussion of the relative significance of rooms within the building;
- (vi) A description of the buildings historic context including its relationship with nearby buildings in architectural and functional terms and so forth.

3.2 **REPORT /ARCHIVE**

3.2.1 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client and a further three copies will be submitted to the Cumbria HER within eight weeks of completion. The report will include:

- (i) a site location plan related to the national grid;
- (ii) a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR;
- (iii) a concise, non-technical summary of the results;
- (iv) an explanation to any agreed variations to the brief, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken;
- (v) a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained;
- (vi) copies of plans, photographs, and other illustrations as appropriate;
- (vii) a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design;
- (viii) the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.

3.2.2 This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD, if required. Two copies of the report will be supplied to the client and a further three copies to (HER).

3.2.3 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*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.

- 3.2.4 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. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cumbria SMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate County Record Office.
- 3.2.5 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.2.6 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

#### 4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

#### 5 PROJECT MONITORING

- 5.1 **Access:** liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through the client.
- 5.2 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist will be kept fully informed of the work and its results and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with CCCHES in consultation with the client.

#### 6 WORK TIMETABLE

- 6.1 **Building Investigation:** approximately one day in the field will be required to complete this element.
- 6.2 **Report/Archive:** the report and archive will be produced following the completion of all the fieldwork. The final report will be submitted within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork, although an interim report can be issued within two weeks at the request of the client, and the archive deposited within six months.
- 6.3 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once a formal written agreement has been received from the client.

## 7 STAFFING

- 7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Alison Plummer BSc (Hons)** (OA North senior project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 7.2 The building investigation will be undertaken by **Daniel Elsworth MA, PIFA**. Daniel has a great deal of experience in the interpretation and analysis of historic buildings throughout the North West.

## 8 INSURANCE

- 8.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

## REFERENCES

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, second edition, London

## APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

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### APPENDIX 3: LISTED BUILDING DETAILS

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**HER No:** 21742

**Name:** Natland Hall and attached outbuildings

**Location:** SD 5197 8924

**Grade:** II

**Description:** Farmhouse and attached outbuildings. Seventeenth century with later alterations and additions. Rough stone rubble walls with plinth; graduated greenslate roof, stone ridge, massive chimney stack with three shafts set diagonally, small end chimney stacks on south gable. Wing to left set slightly forward. Two storeys plus attics. Six windows plus one blocked over door; late nineteenth century sashes with vertical glazing bars to upper floor, three similar to ground floor, window with paired nineteenth century sashes to right, blocked window in west wing to left. Four-panelled late nineteenth century door under open timber slate canopy. Interior could not be inspected but said to have oak staircase with turned balusters and square newels. Panelled oak screen and oak doors.

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**HER No:** 21743

**Name:** Cowhouse, stables used as henhouse with hayloft to East of Natland Hall

**Location:** SD 5193 89244

**Grade:** II

**Description:** Barn, now cowhouse, stables and now henhouse and stables with hayloft. West wing probably eighteenth century with later alterations and additions. North wing early nineteenth century addition. Rubble walls, graduated greenslate roof, stone ridge, finial on eastern gable of north wing. L-shaped plan. North wing is seven bays. Cart entrance at inner corner of L with timber lintel and board doors. Stables: board doors and nineteenth century windows, hayloft, board door approached by external stone steps. Included for group value.

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## APPENDIX 4: FINDS SUMMARY

All the finds recovered were unstratified, and are listed below:

Quantity	Category	Description	Date range
1	Bone	Sheep radius, right side, proximal end, some butchery marks	Not closely datable
1	Bone	Fragment of sheep tibia shaft, with evidence of gnawing	Not closely datable
1	Bone	Fragment of small mammal long bone	Not closely dateable
1	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragment, wide bore	Seventeenth – early twentieth century
2	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragments, narrow bore	Eighteenth – early twentieth century
1	Cu alloy	Shoe buckle with denticulate decoration	Eighteenth – early nineteenth century
3	Glass	Very light blue-green vessel glass fragments	Eighteenth – nineteenth century
1	Glass	Very blue-green window glass fragment	Eighteenth – twentieth century
1	Industrial debris?	Lump of burnt material or slag	Not closely datable
1	Pottery	Low fired grey ware with olive-green glazed outer surface, and unglazed buff inner surface	Fourteenth – sixteenth century
1	Pottery	Rim sherd of yellow self-glazed white earthenware with brown slip-trailing and white jewelled decoration. Hollow ware	Seventeenth century
1	Pottery	Sherd of yellow self-glazed white earthenware with brown slip-trailed and combed decoration. Flat ware	Seventeenth – eighteenth century
1	Pottery	Tin-glazed earthenware fragment	Seventeenth – eighteenth century
1	Pottery	Slip trailed brown-glazed red earthenware hollow ware vessel fragment	Seventeenth – nineteenth century
20	Pottery	Finely potted self-glazed white earthenware plant pot fragments with pierced base, decorated with applied springs of vines and female head; many refitting fragments	Eighteenth – early nineteenth century
3	Pottery	Blue painted and relief-moulded shell-edge white earthenware flatware fragments, two refitting	Eighteenth – early nineteenth century
1	Pottery	White earthenware flatware fragment with blue transfer-printed 'Willow' pattern	Nineteenth – early twentieth century
5	Pottery	White earthenware hollow ware fragments with various blue transfer prints, some Chinoserie in style	Late eighteenth – early twentieth century
2	Pottery	Factory-produced slipware hollow ware fragments	Late eighteenth – nineteenth century
13	Pottery	White earthenware hollow ware and flat ware fragments	Late eighteenth – twentieth century
1	Pottery	Stoneware hollow ware fragment	Eighteenth – twentieth century

Quantity	Category	Description	Date range
30	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware including numerous rims and bases of hollow ware vessels such as crocks and pancheons	Late seventeenth – early twentieth century
3	Pottery	Brown-glazed white earthenware hollow ware fragments	Eighteenth century
1	Pottery	White earthenware flatware fragment with blue transfer printed 'Asiatic pheasants' pattern	Mid nineteenth - early twentieth century
1	Pottery	Sponge-printed hollow ware rim fragment	Nineteenth – early twentieth century
1	Pottery	Grey transfer-print white earthenware fragment	Nineteenth – early twentieth century