



BARN CONVERSION AT SALTER HALL FARM, KIRKLAND CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Investigation



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SUMMARY

Following a proposal to convert a barn at Salter Hall Farm (NY 059 169) to residential use the Copeland Borough Council requested a programme of archaeological recording be undertaken. Following consultation with the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service it was agreed that this should comprise a RCHME Level-II type survey. During this phase of work it became apparent that the building contained significant fabric from the remains of the sixteenth century Salter Hall. Additional survey to a Level-III type standard was therefore requested for the early remains.

Salter is known to have its origins in the medieval period, although the place-name is Norse, and was a grange of the Abbey of St Mary in York and St Bees Priory. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries the site was sold to the Salkeld family who built the hall in 1583 or 1586. It subsequently passed through a number of families until the coming to the Dickinsons at the end of the eighteenth century, who used it as a farmhouse. It continued to be used as such throughout the nineteenth century, although the increasing activity of local iron mines began to have a detrimental effect on it by the beginning of the twentieth century; it was said that the miners could be heard working beneath the building. The hall was almost entirely demolished between c1913 and 1925, leaving the attached barns and one wall standing.

The building investigation identified a number of phases of use and alteration of the building. The earliest related to the construction of the original hall. A threshing barn was later attached to the north-east corner of this, probably in the eighteenth century, and outshuts were later added to the east and west ends of this. During the nineteenth century the barn was converted to a cowhouse, and in the early twentieth century the hall was almost entirely demolished.

A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of new foundations and other ground works, which revealed a cobbled surface along the south side of the barn, probably dating to the late eighteenth or nineteenth century. The excavation of foundation trenches across the area of the hall did not reveal any features relating to the hall or any other structures, but the large ground floor fireplace was exposed and shown to have undergone a number of later alterations.

The investigation has allowed a detailed examination of the remains of this locally important building, and provided an opportunity to record a site of this type. No further work in relation to the development is recommended.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Mr and Mrs Spedding for commissioning and supporting the project, and also for their help, information and patience during the field work.

Daniel Elsworth and Chris Ridings undertook the building investigation and Daniel Elsworth carried out the watching brief and wrote the report. Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Stephen Rowland examined the bone found during the watching brief and Daniel Elsworth, Jo Dawson and Christine Howard-Davies examined and commented on the other finds. In addition, Mr Spedding produced the drawings used in Plates 13-14 and took digital photographs, which were used for Plates 15-17. Alison Plummer managed the project and edited the report, which was also edited by Alan Lupton.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Following a Planning Application for the redevelopment of a barn at Salter Hall Farm, Kirkland, Cumbria (NY 059 169; Fig 1) for residential use Copeland Borough Council requested that the building be recorded prior to the work taking place. After further consultation with the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) a verbal brief was issued giving details of the required level of building recording. OA North prepared a project design (*Appendix 1*) in response to this brief, and following its acceptance by CCCHES the work was undertaken in May 2005.
- 1.1.2 Following the completion of the initial RCHME Level II investigation it was revealed that substantial remains of a sixteenth century hall were retained within the fabric of the building. It was recommended that these be subject to further survey (RCHME Level III), and that a watching brief be maintained during the excavation of new foundations. A brief was issued by the CCCHES (*Appendix 2*) and following consultation with OA North the more detailed investigation was carried out in June 2005, and the watching brief undertaken in September 2005.

1.2 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.2.1 Salter Hall is situated 4km north-east of Cleator Moor and 3.5km west of Ennerdale at NY 059 169. The nearest large settlement is Whitehaven on the coast to the west (Fig 1). The barn is situated on the south side of a courtyard, separated from the farmhouse, which some distance to the north-west (Fig 2).
- 1.2.2 The solid geology is complex, but is principally made up of carboniferous limestone, with bands of sandstone and Hensingham grit, and is on the boundary of a large area of slates and mudstones to the east (Institute of Geological Sciences 1979). This is overlain by typical stagnoley soils of Clifton association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983), largely derived from glacial deposits (Countryside Commission 1998, 28)
- 1.2.3 The resulting topography is a largely undulating pastoral landscape, with little urbanisation, although what there is spread thinly over a relatively wide area (*op cit*, 27). Much of the area is affected by industrial activity, in particular coal and iron mining and limestone quarrying (*ibid*).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 The brief for the recording issued by CCCHEs comprised two elements; a brief desk-based assessment and a Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (RCHME) Level II-type building recording (RCHME 1996).
- 2.1.2 The initial investigation identified significant fabric remaining from a sixteenth century hall, and as this was due to be demolished as part of the redevelopment, further recording to RCHME Level III was requested of this section. In addition, a watching brief was also requested during the excavation of new foundation trenches and associated ground works.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 A rapid desk-based assessment of the site was carried out. This comprised a brief inspection of primary and secondary sources held in the relevant county record office. These included early maps and documents relating to the property, local and regional histories as appropriate, and photographs and other pictorial sources. A number of locations were consulted:
- The Cumbria County Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(B));
 - The Cumbria County Record Office in Whitehaven (CRO(W));
 - The OA North library;
 - Personal libraries and collections.
- 2.2.2 The desk-based assessment is intended to provide a general historical and archaeological context in which to place the results of the building investigation, as well as provide information regarding the dating of phases of construction, alteration and so forth.

2.3 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

- 2.3.1 The RCHME Level II-type building investigation is principally a descriptive record of the building, with only a limited interpretation of its development. The archive mainly comprises written records and photographs, although a ground floor plan and a single cross-section are also produced by annotating architect's plans of the existing structure. Photographs were taken in both black and white and colour slide 35mm formats, and digital shots were taken for illustrative purposes. All written records were compiled using OA North *pro forma* record sheets.

- 2.3.2 The RCHME Level-III type building investigation is also primarily a descriptive record, although it examines the remains of the building in more detail, with the aim of providing evidence for phasing and development. In addition photographs in both black and white and colour slide 35mm formats were taken, with digital shots for illustrative purposes. Detailed drawings of all four elevations of the wall were also produced using a reflectorless EDM, enhanced with hand-annotated detail.

2.4 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.4.1 As the development was to involve the excavation of new foundation trenches across the area of the sixteenth century hall a watching brief was carried out during all relevant ground works. A record was made of all deposits encountered on OA North *pro forma* record sheets and measured sketch plans were made. In addition, photographs in both black and white, colour slide and digital formats were taken of all features of archaeological interest and the site in general. Any finds recovered during the watching brief were retained, for examination by appropriate specialists. Samples were taken of any suitable deposits of archaeological interest.

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full and professional archive has been compiled as part of the project in accordance with the project design and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Whitehaven on completion of the project, and a copy of the report will be deposited at the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was carried out for the site in order to provide a historical context in which to place the results of the building investigation and provide information with which the phases of construction and alteration of the building could be dated. This comprised an examination of both primary and secondary sources, and was intended to produce a more detailed understanding of the building and its associated landscape.

3.2 GENERAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical and archaeological background is principally compiled from secondary sources and earlier reports (OA North 2003), and is intended to put the results of the assessment into a wider context. The large study area inevitably means that the background is generalised in places, but specific references are made to the immediate area where relevant.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric to Romano-British Period:** Cumbria as a whole has few confirmed sites dating to the post-glacial period, indeed until recently habitation as far north as Cumbria was considered unlikely in this period (Rollinson 1996, 14). Sites have, however, been identified in the south of the county (Young 2002), demonstrating that the area was perhaps not as uninhabitable as previously thought, although such sites have not yet been discovered as far north as the study area. Evidence for hunter-gatherers sites of the Mesolithic period are, by contrast, well represented, with numerous sites recorded along the coast from St Bees to Walney Island. These tend to date to the late Mesolithic, and comprise scatters of flint and tuff artefacts thought to date as early as the fourth millennium BC (Cherry and Cherry 2002). At the beginning of the Neolithic a number of major social changes took place, such as the adoption of settled farming, the construction of large monuments, and the use of new technology such as pottery. One of the distinctive artefact types of the Neolithic is the polished stone axe, which was made in Cumbria and traded across the country (Bradley and Edmonds 1999), and probably contributed toward the advancement of agriculture during this time.
- 3.2.3 Later prehistoric sites are recorded across the county, although few examples have been excavated in detail. Extensive settlement remains have been examined through intensive aerial survey across the Solway Plain to the north (Bewley 1994) and in the Lake District large field systems and agriculturally improved areas have been identified in the uplands (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). In rural areas there was probably a great deal of continuation between the Iron Age, which is poorly represented in most of Cumbria, and the Roman occupation. During the Roman period the area was principally a military zone, with a string of forts and mileforts established along the coast, one of which is thought to have been situated relatively close by at Harrington Park (Bellhouse 1970). A large hoard of Roman coins, including some of

Mediterranean origin, was recently found at Distington, perhaps showing the importance of the route to Papcastle and the vibrancy of the local community at that time (Caruana and Shotter 2002).

- 3.2.4 **Medieval Period:** there is little physical evidence for habitation or activity in the centuries following the Roman occupation of this part of the county. Historians and archaeologists are forced to rely on myths, legends, fragments of information and place-name evidence (Rollinson 1996, 33) and as a result the record is far from clear. Much of Cumbria probably formed part of the British kingdom of Reghed, recorded in Welsh poetry and other accounts (*ibid*), for which reliable evidence is scarce. In turn Reghed was eclipsed by the more powerful kingdom of Strathclyde (McCarthy 2002, 141-2), at a time when the early Christian church was beginning to have a major impact on northern Britain (Rollinson 1996, 34). By the seventh century the power of the kingdom of Strathclyde was beginning to wane as the Northumbrian Angles became the new dominant force in the area (*ibid*). In time, the Norse Vikings arriving from Ireland, ousted them too. While all of these groups had a great impact on the language (as shown in the place-names) they left few physical remains.
- 3.2.5 Many of the settlements in the general area have medieval origins, although some are undoubtedly more ancient. Cleator for example is mentioned in the St Bees Chartulary in the twelfth century (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 50). Following the Norman Conquest the north of England was a relatively unstable place, badly affected by cross-border conflict and constant rebellions against the new rulers (Rollinson 1996, 43-4). This ended in 1092 when William II re-took Carlisle and drove out the Scots, bringing a relative peace and creating a new fortified border defended by loyal barons (*op cit*, 44-5). It was not to last, however, and the following 200 years saw several further periods of war and treaty. These culminated in attacks led by Robert the Bruce in the first half of the fourteenth century, which, combined with outbreaks of the plague and cattle murrain, devastated vast areas (*op cit*, 50).
- 3.2.6 It was not until the fifteenth century that some form of peace returned and truces were signed (*op cit*, 55). This was severely upset by the Dissolution of the Monasteries, which severely damaged many aspects of the social and economic fabric of the North of England (*op cit*, 57). The border remained an issue of some contention, however, even following the relative peace brought about by the union of the Scottish and English crowns in 1603, but the following centuries were characterised mainly by growth and stability. Some agricultural development took place during this time, but it was through industry that the area began to make its wealth (*op cit*, 60). Mining, in particular, became especially significant (*ibid*), with coal being extracted along the coast and iron further inland, including around Salter. Prior to 1700 such activity was relatively small-scale (Wood 1988, 20) but as local landowners began to exploit the available resources it grew at a tremendous rate.
- 3.2.7 **Post-medieval Period:** the eighteenth century saw a huge shift in emphasis in the area towards industrialisation, in particular the exploitation of coal and iron (Wood 1988). Even during the eighteenth century, however, the close proximity to the border with Scotland was a cause for some concern during the

Jacobite Rebellions of 1715 and 1745 (Rollinson 1996, 82-3). During the nineteenth century industry continued to be the dominating social and economic factor in the area, with the majority of villages and towns expanding rapidly in size (*op cit*, 69-71). Mining came to dominate and vast areas were turned over to the extraction of coal (Wood 1988), but it was iron mining and smelting which pushed the industrial economy of the area ahead and led to even greater changes. Crowgarth in Cleator was described as being '*the most singular mine of iron ore supposed to be in Great Britain*' (Whellan 1860, 29), and major mining operations were carried out there in the later nineteenth century (Caine 1916). Railways were soon introduced, principally for the export of coal, and in 1874 local iron masters proposed their own rail lines to avoid freight charges (Gradon 1952, 11-2). Mining, particularly for coal, remained a dominating force in the local economy into the twentieth century, although much declined from earlier glory (Wood 1988), leaving a legacy of abandoned mines and machinery.

3.3 SALTER AND SALTER HALL

- 3.3.1 The earliest written reference to Salter dates to cAD 1150, although the name is of Norse origin, coming from 'salt-erg' and meaning 'salt shieling' (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 432). These types of temporary settlements, those identified by the 'erg' ending, are thought to have been '*lower-lying... quite close to the home farm*' (Winchester 1987, 93). Salter is known to have been granted to the Abbey of St Mary in York by Gospatric, shortly after the Norman Conquest, before being passed to the priory of St Bees (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 38), and evidently acted as a grange for these establishments. In the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries charters were issued by St Bees encouraging assarting and the cultivation of new land at various places, including Salter, as part of a renewed period of colonisation and expansion (Winchester 1987, 39). Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the early sixteenth century the estate was purchased by a Dr Leigh and sold the Salkeld family (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 39), possibly in 1584 (Marshall and Lister 1993, 45).
- 3.3.2 Although there is no reference to a hall prior to the sixteenth century the building is thought to have been built by Thomas Salkeld in 1583, as stated in a datestone above the kitchen door (Whellan 1860, 463), although 1586 has also been suggested (Marshall and Lister 1993, 46). Whether it was described as a hall at this date is uncertain; there are still references to Salter Grange in the early eighteenth century (DBT/10/47 1635-1729; DBH 2/36 1736-1862), and the first mention of Salter Hall in the parish registers does not come until 1766 (Jackson 1936, 114) and it is referred to as such in later documents (DBH 2/37 1779). Descriptions of the hall are not available from the sixteenth century, although legal documents from the seventeenth century do give more information. A deed of 1674 lists a '*Hall, Parlour and Buttery, and all the Roomes above*', and also mentions a barn, stable, byre and brewhouse (DBT/10/47). The estate was given as a dowry with Catherine Salkeld to Joseph Patrickson, from whom it passed to the Robertsons of Cleator, who sold it to the Fryers (or Fryears) in 1683 (Marshall and Lister 1993, 45).

- 3.3.3 It subsequently descended to two daughters, Frances Dickinson (nee Fryers) and Mary Fryers, and as a result the estate was partitioned in 1770 (DBT 10/158 1618-1873). Salter Hall was at this time described as:

‘one Capital Messuage or Mansion House in the occupation of Jane Fryear, widow, one other Messuage or Dwelling house in the occupation of John Jackson, which several houses have a Courtyard or Fold before the same, also two barns, four cowhouses or stables, one carthouse and other outhouses and buildings’ (ibid).

- 3.3.4 The partition states that Mary Fryer and her heirs would receive:

‘All that said Messuage or Dwellinghouse now in the occupation of the said John Jackson (excepting a Room or chamber which the said John Jackson now occupies over the Hall of the above mentioned Capital Messuage occupied by the said Jane Fryear). And also all that Barn with the Stables, Cowhouse and other outhouses and Buildings on the south side of the said Court Yard or Fold, together with half of the said Court Yard or Fold being the south side thereof measuring from the Party Wall which divides the said Capital Messuage from the other messuage in a direct line to the middle of the Gap at the low end of the said Court Yard or Fold’ (ibid).

While this sounds like a description of the hall it is then stated that Frances Dickinson’s half will consist of:

‘All that Capital Messuage or Mansion House now in the occupation of the said Jane Fryear together with the Room or Chamber over the Hall part of the said Capital Messuage now in the occupation of John Jackson. Also all that Barn Carthouse and other Outhouses and Buildings on the north side of the said Court Yard or fold being the North side thereof measuring from the said party wall in a direct line to the middle of the gap at the low end of the said Court Yard or Fold, And also all that orchard and Garden adjoining thereto’ (ibid).

- 3.3.5 Despite the complex nature of the partition it does demonstrate that the basic arrangement of the farm complex as it stands today, with buildings to the north and south of a courtyard, had been established by 1770. The description of the hall itself suggests that it was effectively subdivided into two parts, one occupied by Jane Fryer (presumably the mother of the two sisters) and one occupied by John Jackson (presumably a tenant). The same deed of partition goes on to say that Frances Dickinson then granted her half to her sister Mary, thus reuniting the two parts. Mary Fryer appears to have married (becoming Mary Baxter) some time after this, but presumably had no children as her will of 1811 grants Salter Hall to her nephews Daniel and William Dickinson, of Ulverston and Workington respectively (D DI/49/1). Daniel Dickinson appears to have been resident, presumably as a tenant, at the hall in the late eighteenth century, and is listed as owner in 1799 (DBH/2/36 1736-1862). Mary’s sister Frances evidently continued to have an interest in the property as she and her husband apparently granted the hall to their son Daniel, unfortunately at an unknown date (BD/HJ 220/3/9a n.d.). He appears to have died by 1812 and following this his share in the property is split several times between various

relatives and speculators, including a number of iron masters from Ulverston (*ibid*).

- 3.3.6 A separate farm is described at Salter Hall during the early part of the nineteenth century, and although it is not clear when this was built or where it was situated it is said to adjoin the hall (*ibid*). Throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth century the hall was occupied by a number of farmers, many of whom were evidently relatives of the owners or the owners themselves, and these are summarised in Table 1 below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Source</i>
1829	Richard Dickinson	Yeoman	Parson and White 1829, 280
1847	Richard Dickinson	-	Mannix and Whellan 1847, 416
1860	Margaret Dickinson	-	Whellan 1860, 463
1884 - 1917	Anthony Dalzell Spedding	Farmer	Bulmer and Co 1901, 622; CRO(W) DBT 6/552 1884-1917
1934	Tom Birkett	Farmer	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1934, 246

Table 1: Residents of Salter Hall during the nineteenth century

- 3.3.7 By the beginning twentieth century the original Salter Hall farm had '*become unsafe due to the mining of ore from underneath. It is said that the voices of the miners working underneath the house could be heard quite plainly*' (Marshall and Lister 1993, 46). The Spedding family were apparently the last people to live in the old hall, and the Birketts had moved to the present farmhouse by 1923 (*ibid*). It is not recorded who pulled down the old hall, but it clearly done prior to 1923 (see *Section 3.4.7*). The original oak staircase apparently survived until approximately 30 years ago when it was taken out and burnt (Mr Spedding pers comm).
- 3.3.8 Perhaps surprisingly only a single picture of Salter Hall appears to exist, and it is not mentioned in previous lists of halls or large houses in the county. The picture is an undated painting reproduced in Marshall and Lister (1993, 10; Plate 3), which shows a large house with hoodmoulds over its numerous windows and with several chimneys. This is presumably how the hall appeared until its demolition in the early twentieth century. Part of the adjoining barn is also visible, although little additional detail can be gained from what is shown (Plate 3). There are, however, some contemporary descriptions of the hall. Whellan for example describes it as having a '*very ancient staircase of oak*' and goes on to say that '*unlike most old houses, Salter Hall is both commodious and comfortable*' (Whellan 1860, 463). There are no known contemporary descriptions of the barn.

3.4 MAP REGRESSION

- 3.4.1 In order to try to understand the development of the buildings at Salter Hall it is important to examine how it is depicted on maps of the general area. In

order to facilitate this a number of maps covering a range of dates were examined.

- 3.4.2 **Donald 1774:** this is one of the earliest detailed maps of the county, although it provides little information regarding individual buildings. Salter is clearly marked and three buildings are shown, although it is not clear which three these are.
- 3.4.3 **DBH 15/34/15 n.d.:** although undated this map is significant as it shows the hall and barn before the outshut was added to the east end. It must, therefore, predate the first Ordnance Survey map of 1867, and demonstrates that the outshut to the north-west was added first. The entire complex at Salter Hall evidently comprised three main buildings grouped around a courtyard: the hall and associated barn and outbuildings to the south, and additional large buildings, probably barns to the north and west. These may correspond to the buildings shown on Donald's map of 1774.
- 3.4.4 **Ordnance Survey 1867 and n.d.:** by this date the hall and barn have reached their full extent. The undated 25": 1 Mile map (Plate 1) is probably of a similar date to the 6": 1 Mile, and clearly shows the hall, barn, and attached outshuts. The hall extends some distance to the south where it meets a small outbuilding, probably the one still standing in the adjacent field, and it also clearly extends to the west. To the north of the building on the north side of the courtyard a pond is clearly visible.
- 3.4.5 **Ordnance Survey 1899; CRO(W) YDGO/Plan 1899:** while the barn is shown with essentially the same arrangement, the hall has actually been reduced in length, with part of the south end evidently having been removed, apparently to accommodate a new track. A mining plan of the same year, although not showing all of the site, shows the same arrangement of the hall. The building to the west of the courtyard has also been enlarged by this time and the pond to the north appears to have become disused.
- 3.4.6 **DBH 16/26 1907; DBH 16/27 1907:** this arrangement is also clearly shown on mining plans of the early twentieth century (Plate 2), although this give limited detail regarding the surrounding area.
- 3.4.7 **Ordnance Survey 1925:** the site has been extensively altered by this date (Plate 4). The entire hall has been removed leaving only the adjoining barn to the north-east and outbuilding to the south. A rectangular enclosure has been constructed in the courtyard, and a new farmhouse has been built some distance to the north-west.

4. RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The large barn at Salter Hall Farm is orientated approximately east/west. The remains of the northern gable of Salter Hall are attached to the west end of the south elevation (Fig 3). Additional outshuts have been added to both ends of the barn and a modern bull-pen has been added to the west end. The barn is situated on the south side of the courtyard, with another large barn opposite, to the north (which retains the remains of a water-wheel pit and some internal workings) and additional cattle pens to the west (containing a, presumably re-positioned, datestone of 1861).

4.2 FABRIC

- 4.2.1 The entire building is constructed of stone, typically limestone in rough or random courses, with larger boulders forming the foundation, although details tend to be picked out in red sandstone. Repairs and alterations are often built in brick, and the roof is finished with slate.

4.3 ARRANGEMENT

- 4.3.1 The barn is divided into five parts (Fig 3):
- The remains of the old hall, onto which the south-west corner of the barn is built;
 - The main barn, of four bays in length;
 - An outshut attached to the east end of the barn;
 - An outshut attached to the west end;
 - A bull pen attached to the west end.

4.4 EXTERNAL DETAIL

- 4.4.1 **North (front) elevation:** this includes the front of the main barn and the two outshuts (Plate 9). The east end is made up of the east monopitch outshut (Plate 5), which has a central wagon doorway that has evidently been rebuilt or possibly enlarged as the jambs and area above the lintel are built of brick. There are also some bricks amongst the stonework, and three ceramic pipes forming ventilation slots. To the west of this is the barn. This has been extensively altered, with three pedestrian doorways and two windows, all with dressed sandstone surrounds having been inserted. A number of original winnowing slots are visible, on two levels, across the elevation of the barn. All of the low-level slots have been blocked with stone. Immediately east of centre

the remains of a large, hand-finished timber lintel are present. This evidently marks the position of a blocked wagon doorway, and part of the east jamb is visible. At the west end the barn is butted by the western outshut. There are two or three additional winnowing or ventilation slots within this and a central doorway with a window or pitching-hole above and a rough limestone lintel.

- 4.4.2 **West elevation:** the west end of the building is largely obscured by a modern bullpen, which butts both the western outshut and the remains of the old hall (Plate 11). The bullpen is built of concrete blocks topped by brick pillars, which support a mono-pitch roof of corrugated concrete sheets supported by timber joists. Behind this the elevation consists of two parts: the north part is the mono-pitch gable of the west outshut, which has a single ventilation slot and an inserted pedestrian door beneath an iron-girder lintel, which is rebuilt on the north side. The south half comprises the remains of the old hall, which is built of large stone blocks, with particularly large sandstone quoins, and has a single putlog hole on the north side. The south side has been largely rebuilt in brick, presumably following the removal of the rest of the hall.
- 4.4.3 **South (rear) elevation:** the south elevation is made up of the remains of what would have been the internal elevation of the old hall at the west end, the barn and the east outshut (Plates 5 and 6). The remains of the hall comprise a two-storey elevation, the ground floor of which is dominated by a large arched fireplace, which fills almost the entire wall (Plate 7; Fig 5). This is now blocked with stone and the occasional brick, and there is evidence of rebuilding above it too. Also above the fireplace, and to the east, is a second aperture. This has a dressed sandstone jamb surviving on the east side and a dressed sandstone lintel, but has evidently been rebuilt to the west. It is not clear what this is, although it is too low to be a doorway and is probably a smaller fireplace. To the west the remains of what would have been the east wall of the hall have been removed, and the wall rebuilt in brick and sandstone to make it flush with the rest of the elevation. On the east side a short length of the original east wall remains. This too has been rebuilt at its south end in brick and stone, but there are the truncated remains of a low window (Plate 8), probably originally a mullion, within this stub.
- 4.4.4 The main barn is finished with a rough render, but has three winnowing slots filled with bricks on two levels visible across it. Immediately east of centre a blocked wagon doorway is visible as a pair of cracks in the render, and sandstone quoins are also visible. Curiously, two further ventilation slots have been created within the blocking of the wagon doorway, which have been subsequently filled with brick. The eaves of the roof are finished with dressed sandstone and there are scrolled sandstone kneelers with a square moulding at the corners of the east gable. The gable is also finished with dressed stone coping and the roof has sandstone V-shaped ridge tiles. The east end of the south elevation is made up by the mono-pitch outshut, which is also rendered although cracks in the render make it evident that this butts the barn. It has roughly dressed limestone quoins.
- 4.4.5 **East elevation:** the lower part of this is formed by the east outshut, which is finished with render (Plate 5). Attached to this is a short length of concrete block wall forming one side of a gate to the yard to the north. Where the

stonework of the outshut is exposed it can be seen to comprise roughly dressed limestone blocks, with a large boulder situated beneath the north-east corner. Above the outshut is the east gable of the barn, which has moulded sandstone coping and moulded kneelers. In the centre of the apex is a square owl hole.

4.5 INTERNAL DETAIL

- 4.5.1 **Barn:** the barn is of four-bay construction, divided internally by low walls effectively making three pens. The walls are typically whitewashed and the floors are concrete and slope slightly to the north. There are brick-built troughs along the south wall with timber feeders above. In each pen there is a smaller iron trough for water in the north-west corner, two of which are sat on small brick plinths. There are water pipes supplying these troughs throughout. The roof is supported by three simple king post trusses (Fig 4; Plate 10). In each case the king post has a splayed head and joggled base (although there is no evidence for struts) and is screw-thread bolted to the tie beam (Campbell 2000). There are two purlins per pitch, which overlap at the trusses, and a ridge purlin supported by the king post. The dividing walls are later insertions they are typically around 1m tall, but very irregular, and incorporate a variety of re-used pieces of dressed stone, timber and so forth.
- 4.5.2 The east elevation has two winnowing slots at high level, the southern of which is blocked with brick; the owl hole is also blocked. There is a timber rail with iron hooks attached to the wall below these. The south elevation has the same winnowing slots as visible externally. The timber lintel to the wagon doorway is also visible as are the jambs. In the north elevation the majority of the winnowing slots are blocked. There is evident rebuilding around the doorways and windows where they have been inserted, and all of doorways have re-used timbers making up the lintels. Part of the lintel of the opposing wagon door is visible. One half (south) of the west elevation is formed by the wall of the old hall, and comprises very large blocks and dressed quoins (Fig 8). The north half of the west elevation butts this and is built of smaller pieces of limestone of a more random build. A small hole has been knocked through to allow access for water pipes.
- 4.5.3 **East outshut:** this is a three-bay construction with a single internal space (Fig 3). The roof comprises a single pitch supported by three purlins, all of which are machine cut, and are held up by two scaffold props. All of the walls are whitewashed and the floor is earth. The timbers forming the lintel over the wagon doorway in the north elevation are re-used, one has a carpenter's mark 'VII', the other an empty joist socket and peg holes, as well as grooves in one side, possibly for staves for wattle walling. Above this doorway, the three ceramic pipe vents seen externally form a single rectangular hole; the eastern jamb is largely made up of brick and concrete blocks. There is a small alcove 0.3m deep, 0.48m wide and 0.64m tall in the centre of the east elevation, and a blocked wagon doorway or wide window opposing the other in the south elevation, with a hand-finished timber lintel. There are numerous voids to the west of this aperture, which appear to be caused by movement of the wall.

- 4.5.4 **West outshut:** this is built against the west end of the barn and the north side of the original hall (Fig 3; Plate 4). The walls are whitewashed, and generally comprise small limestone blocks in random courses, apart from the south elevation, which originally formed the north external elevation of the old hall, and are built of large blocks with dressed sandstone quoins. The roof comprises a single pitch and is supported by two machine-cut purlins and a single half tie beam truss (Plate 12). It has a concrete floor and is divided into two halves by a low brick wall orientated north/south, the north side of which houses a metal gate. The north elevation has a doorway with a window above, and to the west of this is a small shallow alcove or niche 0.5m². The east elevation is similar to the west elevation of the barn, with the large blocks of the old hall on the south side. Attached to it is a brick trough with a hay rack above, similar to those in the wall, divided in two by a projecting partition wall constructed of planks and orientated east/west. The south elevation is the north external wall of the old hall, as described above. The truss supporting the roof is inserted into it but it is otherwise plain. The west elevation has a doorway on the south side, the north jamb of which is rebuilt in brick suggesting it is inserted, above which is a ventilation slot.

4.6 REMAINS OF THE HALL

- 4.6.1 **Introduction:** a more detailed investigation of the surviving remains of the hall was carried out to a RCHME Level III-type standard. These remains comprised only a single wall, which was all that survived of the original north wall of the hall. Features making up the wall were individually examined and described and evidence for the phasing and development of the building gathered.
- 4.6.2 The original build comprised walls up to 0.8m in thickness constructed of randomly-coursed small-to-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded pieces of limestone. The corners are finished with large sandstone quoins, some of which are finely dressed. The ground floor fireplace in the south elevation has a segmental voussoir arch of edge-set slabs of sandstone and is up to 2m tall and 3.4m wide. The first floor aperture, probably also a fireplace, has chamfered jambs on the east side and a chamfered lintel (Fig 5). A pale lime mortar with numerous gritty inclusions, including some shell, bonds the stonework.
- 4.6.3 Considerable rebuilding is represented across the entire structure in a number of areas. The east side of the south elevation has a mid-grey lime mortar, with gritty inclusions, and there are evident areas of repointing on the west elevation in a similar style. Corresponding with this are a number of other alterations. Both fireplaces in the south elevation have been blocked with stone. The stub walls on the east and west sides of the south elevation have been rebuilt to form a flush surface in a mix of factory-made dark yellow brick (measuring 0.23m (9") long, 0.115m (4½") wide and 0.08m (3¼") thick) and quoins of re-used dressed sandstone. These stub walls and the whole of the wall top have been finished with a layer of slate coping stones (possibly re-used slates). Similar dark yellow bricks have been used throughout the south

elevation to patch areas of the original fabric and in the blocking of the ground floor fireplace (Fig 5).

- 4.6.4 Two small areas of repointing in a pale mortar have been subsequently added to the south elevation, overlying the earlier dark mortar. These both cover an area of less than one square meter and are very roughly finished, largely obscuring the stonework beneath (Fig 5).
- 4.6.5 The addition of the barn attached to the north-east corner and the outshut attached to the north elevation has led to the insertion of timbers into the wall for trusses, stalls and so forth. Subsequently, water pipes have also been driven through the wall or attached to it in a number of places (Fig 7). The west elevation has also had a bullpen built against it, with the result that two walls and a mono-pitch roof were attached. Additional alterations have also been carried out in order to insert a doorway into the west end of the north-west outshut, and more brick has been used to patch this (Fig 6).
- 4.6.6 The additional information gathered during the Level-III allowed a considerably more detailed understanding of the phasing of the building to be established. This is outlined in *Section 5*, below.

4.7 WATCHING BRIEF

- 4.7.1 **Introduction:** a watching brief was maintained during the excavation of new foundations immediately south of remains of the hall, once these had been demolished (Fig 9). In addition, an area along the south side of the barn had already been excavated prior to the building investigation taking place, and this was also examined. During the demolition of the remains of the hall Mr Spedding also drew and photographed a number of features of interest that were exposed, and these are also described below.
- 4.7.2 **Demolition:** the remaining, former gable wall of Salter Hall was demolished by hand on the 10th of September 2005. Within the main part of the wall it was revealed that there were two separate flues; one relating to the large ground-floor fireplace and the other to the smaller aperture on the first floor (Plates 13-15). The larger of these formed a wide tapering flue (Plate 16), which narrowed to a vertical-sided flue as it reached the first floor. The smaller was more complicated, and had a number of stepped sections including one made up of a double-arch (Plate 14). In plan the two flues were approximately the same size at first floor level. Within the fabric of the wall there was also a vertical shaft approximately 0.3m² of unknown function to the east of the ground floor fireplace (Plate 17). This was clearly deliberate as it had well-built sides and may have related to the removal of water from the roof or within the building, and/or was perhaps connected to the small opening in the west elevation (Fig 6). Its position might suggest it was connected in some way to the first floor fireplace but it is perhaps more likely to have been the waste chute for a garderobe.
- 4.7.3 The demolition of the surviving stub of the east wall revealed a finely-dressed and chamfered jamb forming the north side of what was evidently a mullion

window (Plate 18). This appears to have been considerably taller than was suggested during the building investigation, and so must have been partially blocked at the top. It was clearly slightly obscured by the construction of the adjoining barn and corresponds with the position of a window shown in the only known illustration of Salter Hall (Plate 3).

- 4.7.2 **Trench 1:** a trench 6.5m long and 1.5m wide was excavated along the south side of the barn, extending from the remains of the east wall of the former hall at the west end (Fig 10). A number of unstratified finds were recovered from the spoil heap, which are assumed to have come from the topsoil/overburden (**101**). The overburden comprised a loose mid-red sandy-clay with numerous fragments of stone, slate, brick and so forth. Despite the removal of a considerable amount of soil, a number of deposits of archaeological interest were still present in the base of the trench. A 0.05m thick layer of loose dark-brown sandy-clay (**102**) with some mortar flecks and numerous fragments of pottery and glass overlay a cobble surface (**103**), which was 2.2m long east to west and filled much of the west end of the trench. This was constructed of small-to-medium rounded and sub-rounded stones. The cobbled surface was bedded in a layer of relatively firm mixed reddish-brown clay (**104**) with the occasional fleck of mortar, fragments of glass and pottery, and small stone inclusions, which extended beyond the cobbles on the west side. To the east of the cobbles a loose dark-brown sandy-clay deposit (**105**) filled the remainder of the trench, although this was too waterlogged to examine in detail.
- 4.7.3 **Trench 2:** following the demolition of the upper section of the remaining wall of the hall two courses were left standing (**201**). These were removed with a mechanical excavator using a toothed bucket approximately 1.2m wide to the approximate ground level, except where large foundation stones required deeper excavation. The two courses were between 0.5m and 0.6m in height, 2m deep, 7.5m long, and made up of a mix of rough limestone blocks and large rounded stones (used in the foundations), smaller pieces of limestone (used throughout), and large dressed sandstone blocks (used for the quoins). These were held in a loose sandy mid-orange-yellow to red mortar. To the north of the remains of the hall the concrete floor (**202**) of the western outshut was still present. This was approximately 0.1m thick, and overlay a dark brown sandy-clay (**203**) deposit up to 0.4m thick, which was more fully exposed during the excavation of Trench 3 (see Section 4.7.5).
- 4.7.4 Within **201** the large ground floor fireplace was filled with rubble, probably from the earlier period of demolition. At its base was a cobble surface (**204**) made up of small water-worn stones in a dark to mid-brown sandy-clay matrix. This appears to have been cut through on the east side to allow three sandstone slabs (**205**) to be laid. These were mortared into place and sat on the soot-covered surface of a larger, finely-dressed slab beneath, forming a surface up to 0.1m thick. This slab was bedded into a layer of loose dark red sand (**206**) little more than 0.05m thick, which was in turn sat on a mid-orange sandy-clay (**207**) with occasional flecks of mortar, which was not excavated but may have been the top of the natural drift geology.
- 4.7.5 **Trench 3:** an L-shaped trench was excavated for new footings extending the line of the southern wall of the barn to the west, before turning north to meet

the western wall of the western outshut (Fig 10). Beneath a 0.2m thick deposit of overburden generated during the demolition was a loose mid-brown loamy soil (**301**) with occasional fragments of waterlogged wood approximately 0.03m thick. Below this was an equally thin layer of very sandy-clay (**302**) with large amounts of mortar and occasional fragments of slate and sandstone. This in turn overlay a firm but mixed mid-brown, orange and red gravelly-clay (**303**) to the base of the trench (0.3m below the surface). This appeared to be the natural boulder clay, although there were flecks of charcoal, which would suggest some disturbance. Trench 3 was also excavated through the north end of wall **201**, which revealed some very large boulders making up the foundations, at a depth of approximately 0.6m. These were sat on a very wet mid brown and orange clay (**304**), presumably the boulder clay. The far north end of Trench 3 also cut through **202** and **203**. Within **203** there was a ceramic field drain-type pipe orientated east/west, above which was a plastic water pipe.

4.8 FINDS

- 4.8.1 A relatively small number of finds were discovered during the watching brief. The majority came from Trench 1, which had a large amount of pottery and glass of probable eighteenth to early twentieth century date in the overburden (**101**). Beneath this a smaller number of finds were discovered in association with the cobbled surface (**103**), in particular in the layer above (**102**). These tended to be slightly earlier in date than those in **101**, being largely eighteenth to early nineteenth century. In addition, finds from beneath the cobbled surface, from the bedding clay **104**, were of a similar date and type. This suggests that layer **102** was deposited very soon after the cobbled surface was constructed. This, coupled with the quantity of finds from layer **102**, which was very thin, might suggest that the cobbled floor had been constructed to form a base for a midden, although this would have been very close to the hall.
- 4.8.2 Very few finds were made during the excavation of Trench 2, and none at all during the excavation of Trench 3. This is unfortunate as dating material confirming the age of the hall or identifying activity prior to its construction would have provided a very useful understanding of the site's early history. The pottery from the layer beneath the floor of the north-western outshut (**203**) confirms that this was a broadly late nineteenth century construction, while the single sheep's tooth from the cobbled floor at the base of the fireplace within the hall (**204**) might suggest the type of food being consumed but cannot provide any additional dating evidence. A single sherd of nineteenth or twentieth century glass was recovered from layer **206**, which perhaps demonstrates the date at which the fireplace was altered, and this corresponds with the evidence from the building investigation.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The barn at Salter Hall Farm has evidently had a number of phases of use and alteration, the earliest of which relate to a building of some importance. The documentary sources allow the earliest part of the building to be dated with some certainty to 1583 or 1586, which gives a relative date for all of the following periods of use. The documentary sources also allow some consideration of the dating of these phases to be made, as discussed below.

5.2 SALTER HALL

- 5.2.1 The results of the investigation of the barn at Salter Hall farm have demonstrated that the site is far more complex and significant than was expected. The identification of the remains of a substantial late medieval hall means that it is perhaps more appropriate to discuss the site as a hall, rather than a barn. A total of five phases of construction and alteration of to Salter Hall were identified during the building investigation and watching brief.
- 5.2.2 ***Phase 1 - late sixteenth century***: this comprises the construction of Salter Hall, which is recorded as having been built in 1583 (only Marshall and Lister (1993) suggest a date of 1586, and this is presumably incorrect as every other source gives 1583). It is probable that the remains of the hall (effectively only comprising a single wall) date to this period. No dating evidence relating to this period was recovered during the watching brief but additional information about the construction of the fireplaces was produced.
- 5.2.3 ***Phase 2 - eighteenth to early nineteenth century***: the barn was the second section of the building to be constructed. It was built onto the north-east corner of the hall, presumably because it was still in use and to avoid totally blocking windows and/or doorways. The barn was evidently built as a four-bay threshing barn, with a large wagon doorway east of the centre in both the north and south elevations, numerous winnowing slots and an owl hole. It is not clear when the barn was built, although it must post-date the hall, and its style would suggest an eighteenth or early nineteenth century date. The documentary sources demonstrate that a barn existed by the end of the eighteenth century, although it is not clear whether this was attached to the Salter Hall or Salter Farm. The cartographic sources show that the barn was certainly in place by 1867.
- 5.2.4 It is probable that the cobbled surface (**103**) immediately to the south of the barn in Trench 1 relates to the construction and use of the barn. The pottery recovered from its surface and the clay associated with it (**104**) would suggest a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century date (*Appendix 3*), which is probably indicative of the date of construction and use of the barn and largely agrees with the documentary sources (see 5.2.3). The cobbled surface may

have been constructed to form the base for a midden, hence the relatively large amount of finds on top of it (in layer **102**), although this is uncertain.

- 5.2.5 **Phase 3 - late nineteenth century:** the barn was later enlarged with the addition of two outshuts. Although undated it is clear from a plan of the site (DBH 15/34/15 n.d) that the western outshut was constructed first. The documentary sources show that the barn had been extended to the west and east by 1867, although this was clearly carried out after the barn was built. At about the same time the barn was converted for use as a byre, with the addition of dividing walls, troughs and a water supply. It is probable that the outshuts were constructed for use as calf pens or something similar at approximately the same time. The documentary sources suggest that the barn was converted into a cowhouse in 1861-2. The re-used timber used in the lintels perhaps came from an earlier building on the site, although it has been demonstrated that good quality material would be removed from buildings and transported some distance as it was highly valued (Tyson 2000).
- 5.2.6 Alterations to the large ground floor fireplace, evident in the south elevation (Fig 5), were confirmed during the watching brief by the apparent insertion of a sandstone hearthstone (**205**) through an earlier cobbled surface (Fig 9). The layer of sand bedding beneath this (**206**) contained a single sherd of nineteenth to twentieth century glass (*Appendix 3*), which probably demonstrates the date at which this alteration took place. The position of this hearthstone is not quite as central as the blocking visible in the elevation and is behind the blocking visible in the south elevation (compare Figs 5 and 9), which suggests that there were two phases of alteration. The ceramic drain identified within **203** probably relates to the use of the western outshut, and must have been either contemporary or earlier than this extension. The finds from **203** would suggest a relatively late nineteenth to early twentieth century date (*Appendix 3*), which would correspond with the cartographic sources (see *Section 5.2.5*), although the presence of a plastic water pipe demonstrates some later alterations.
- 5.2.7 **Phase 4 - early twentieth century:** between c1913 and 1925 the majority of the old hall was pulled down, although the original staircase survived, only to be taken out and burnt approximately thirty years ago. The watching brief during the excavation of Trench 3 did not reveal the remains of a floor within the hall. The two deposits that were identified (**301** and **302**) suggest that during the demolition of the hall, or subsequent stone robbing, this might have been removed, leaving first a layer of mortar-rich clay (**301**) upon which a loamy soil developed (**302**).
- 5.2.8 **Phase 5 - later twentieth century:** during the later twentieth century a few minor alterations were made. Small areas of the surviving wall of the original hall were repointed. It is likely that at around the same time the bullpen, which was later roofed, was added to the west end. It is known that an oak staircase, which had survived the original demolition of the hall, was removed at this time, and it is likely that other fabric was also destroyed during this phase (see *Section 5.2.7* above). This may account for some of the areas of repointing.
- 5.2.9 **Discussion:** Salter Hall Farm is a site of some historic importance, and while the significance of the site's medieval origins has long been noted, there has

been surprisingly little interest shown in the building itself. It has apparently never been recorded in detail or even photographed, and the unfortunate demolition of the majority of the hall in the early twentieth century denied any possibility of this occurring more recently. The form of the hall is typical of the type of non-fortified large houses which were built in Cumbria during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries due to '*The desire for increased comfort and privacy*' (Brunskill 2002, 50). Salter Hall appears to have had a relatively simple plan compared to similar types of houses (*op cit*, 51-54), and may therefore represent a more minor dwelling. In later examples classically inspired designs began to be used, but in general panelled walls and limited a limited amount of plaster decoration was the only hint of luxury (*op cit*, 52). The fine oak staircase recorded at Salter Hall was, therefore, perhaps symbolic of the status of the building. The simplicity of the plan of Salter Hall might suggest that it formerly had a fortified section at one end (Perriam and Robinson 1998), and this is not out of the question. However, none of the documentary sources suggest that this was the case, and it would be a relatively late example, having been built at the end of the sixteenth century. Without further investigation this is difficult to assess in more detail.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 The building investigation has revealed that the barn of some historical interest, being of probable eighteenth or early nineteenth century date and subject to an number of major alterations. More importantly it is also built onto the remains of a very significant building, Salter Hall itself, thought to have been constructed in 1583. This was once a very important building in the local area, being one of the earliest and largest houses of its type to survive until the twentieth century, and the few elements of it that remain are still of great historical and archaeological significance.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 Should any further development be carried out at the site these should be archaeologically monitored. Any additional groundworks associated with developments should also be subject to a watching brief or evaluation, depending on the scale of the work. Similarly, any conversion or major redevelopment of the other buildings within the courtyard should be subject to archaeological recording.

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8. ILLUSTRATIONS

8.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Site plan

Figure 3: Ground floor plan

Figure 4: West-facing cross-section

Figure 5: South-facing elevation of hall

Figure 6: West-facing elevation of hall

Figure 7: North-facing elevation of hall

Figure 8: East-facing elevation of hall

Figure 9: Location of trenches monitored during watching brief

8.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Part of the undated Ordnance Survey map 25": 1 Mile showing Salter Hall

Plate 2: Part of a mining plan of 1907 (DBH/16/26) showing Salter Hall

Plate 3: An undated painting of the east elevation of Salter Hall (after Marshall and Lister 1993, 10)

Plate 4: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1925 showing Salter Hall farm, following the demolition of the hall

Plate 5: The south and east elevations of the barn

Plate 6: The south elevation of the barn, looking north

Plate 7: The south elevation of the surviving wall of the original hall

Plate 8: A splayed window jamb in the east elevation of the original hall

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Plate 10: A truss within the barn, looking east

Plate 11: The modern bullpen attached to the west end of the of the original hall, looking east

Plate 12: Truss within the western outshut, looking east

Plate 13: Measured sketch by Mr Spedding of features identified during the demolition of the hall wall

Plate 14: Sketch by Mr Spedding showing a cross-section and cut-away of the two flues

Plate 15: The tops of the two flues as exposed during demolition

Plate 16: The back of the flue of the large chimney as exposed during demolition

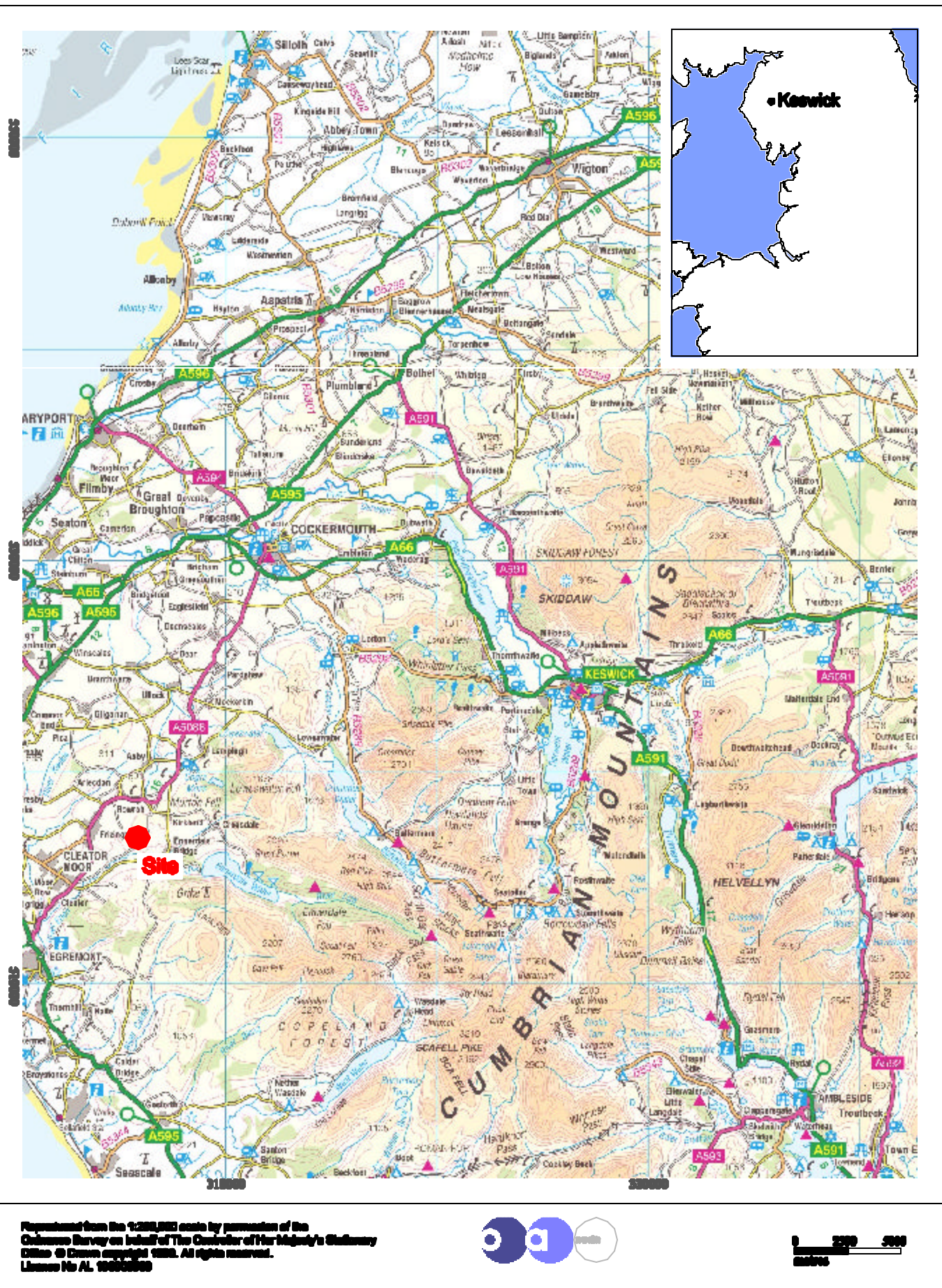
Plate 17: Detail of the square shaft uncovered during demolition

Plate 18: The dressed jamb exposed during demolition in the east stub wall

Plate 19: The base of the large ground floor fireplace exposed during the watching brief

Plate 20: The removal of the remaining courses of the hall wall (**201**)

Plate 21: The excavation of Trench 3



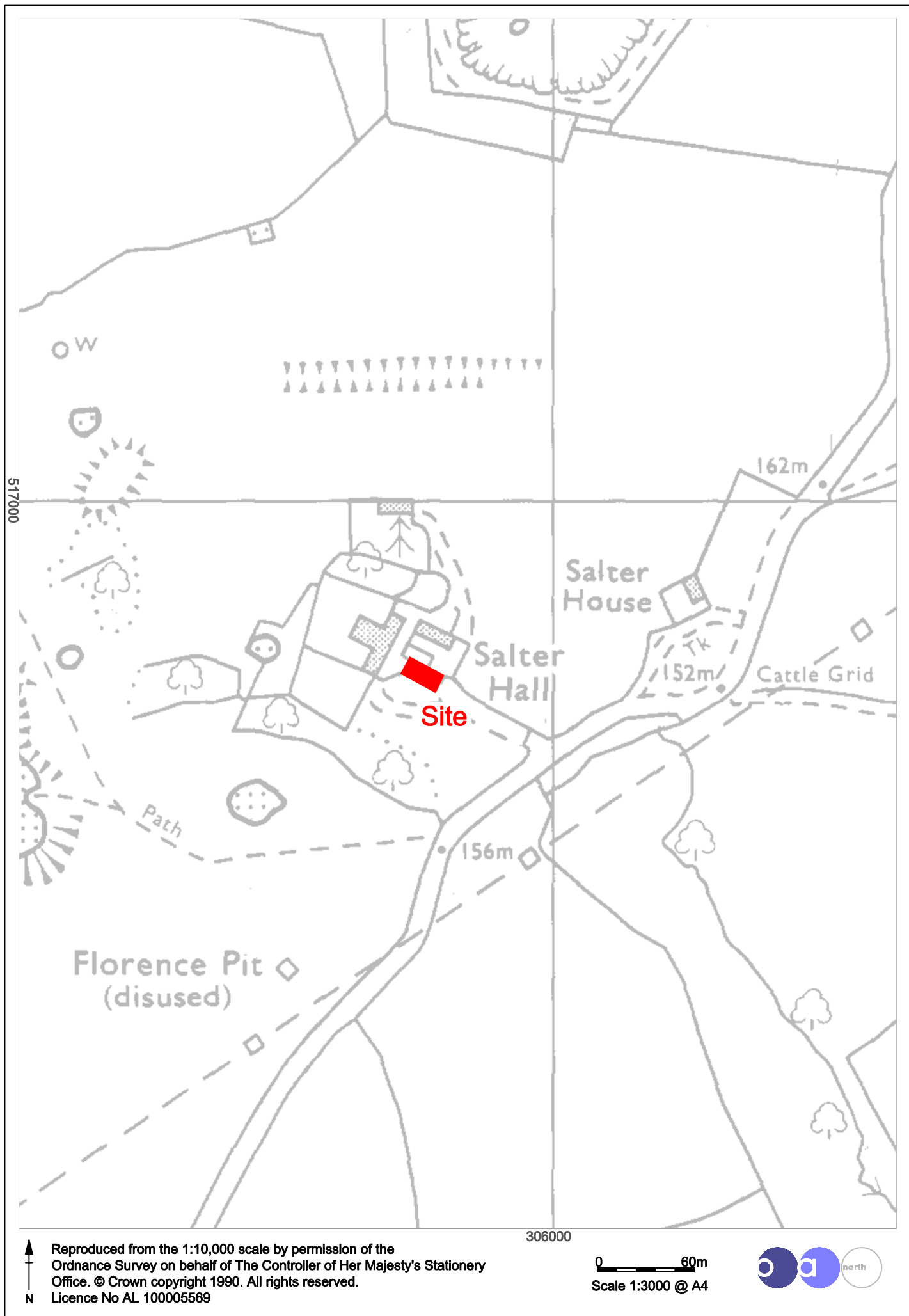


Figure 2: Site Plan

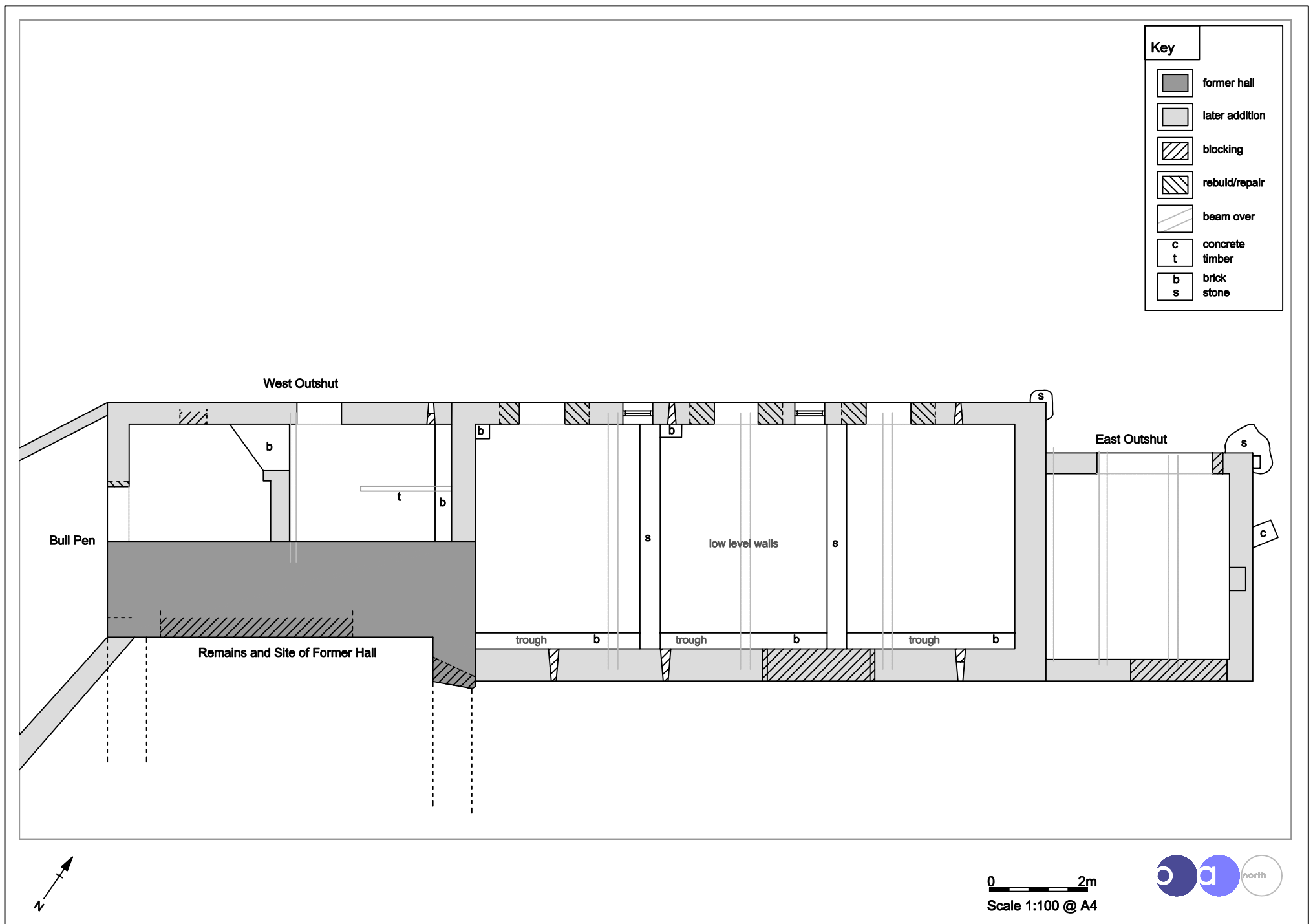


Figure 3: Ground floor plan

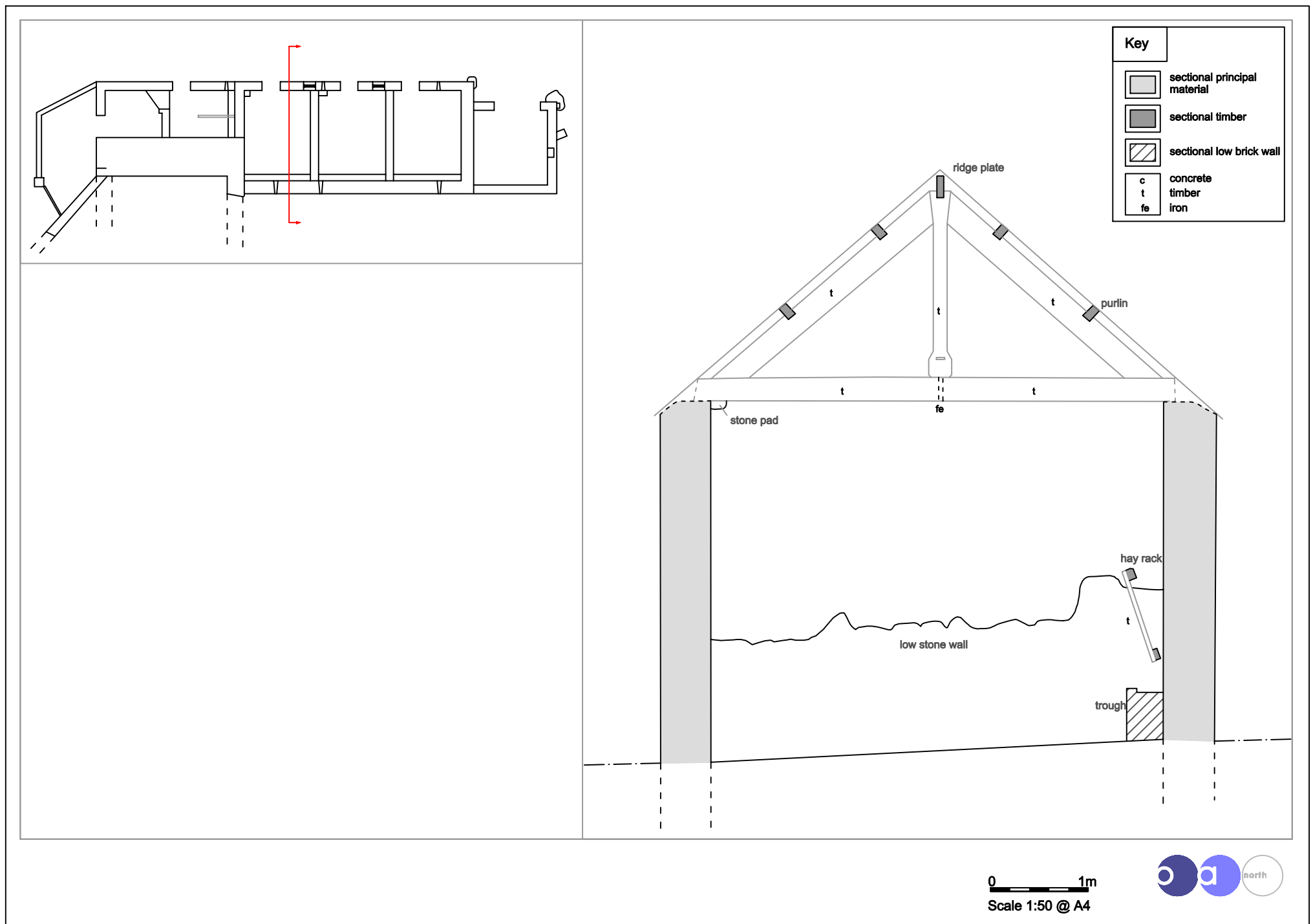


Figure 4: West-facing cross-section

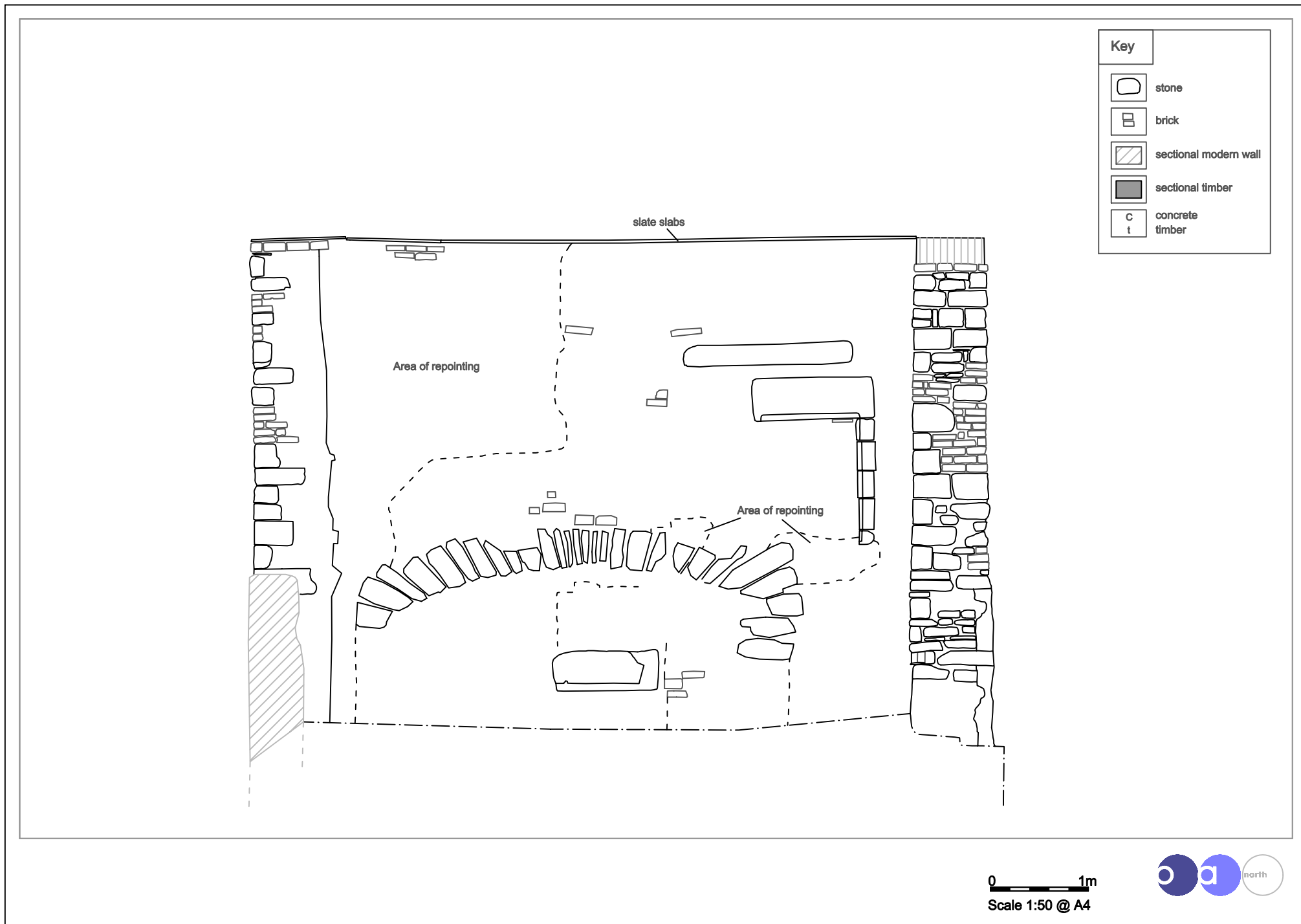
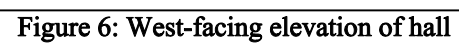
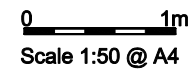


Figure 5: South-facing elevation of hall



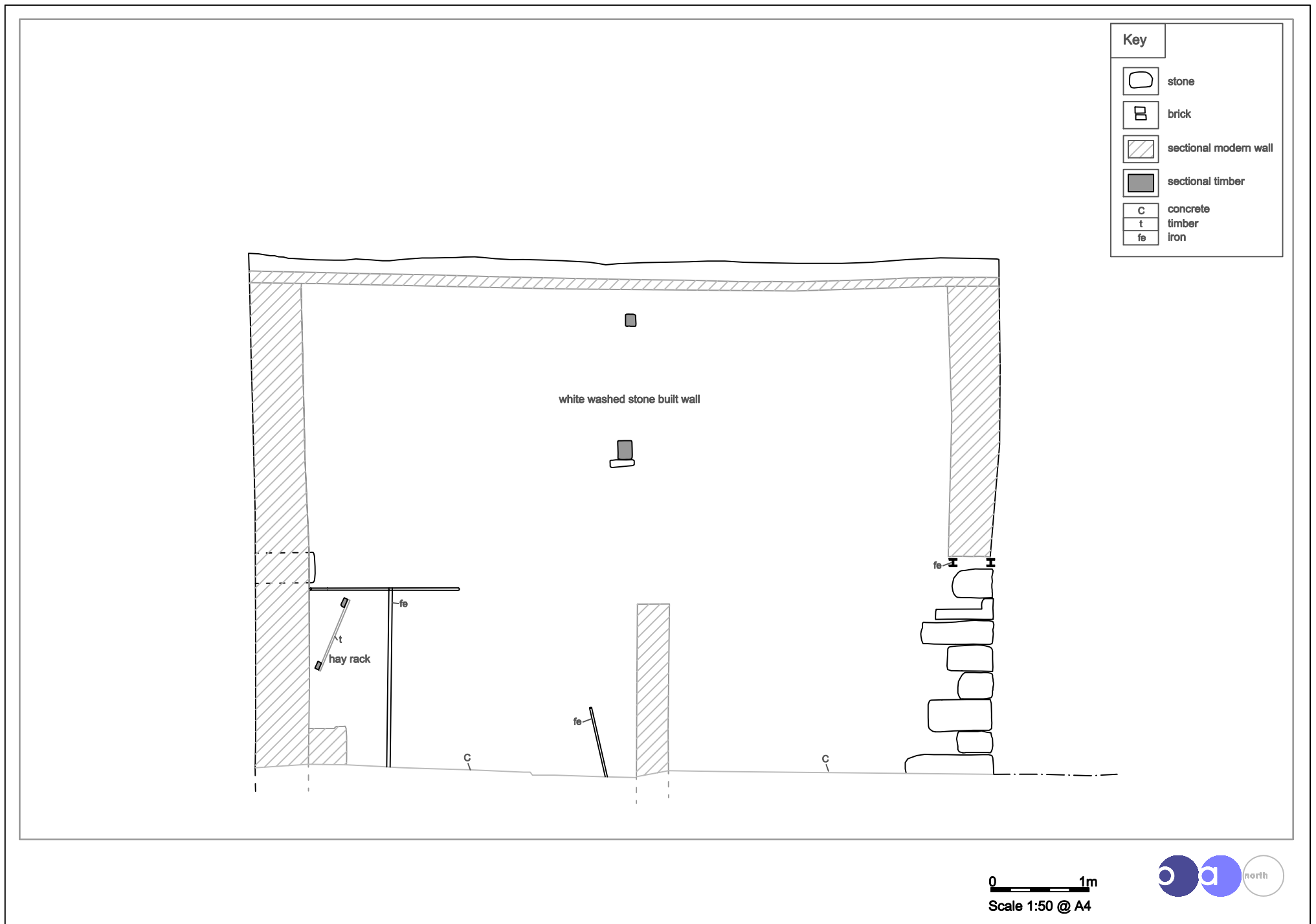


Figure 7: North-facing elevation of hall

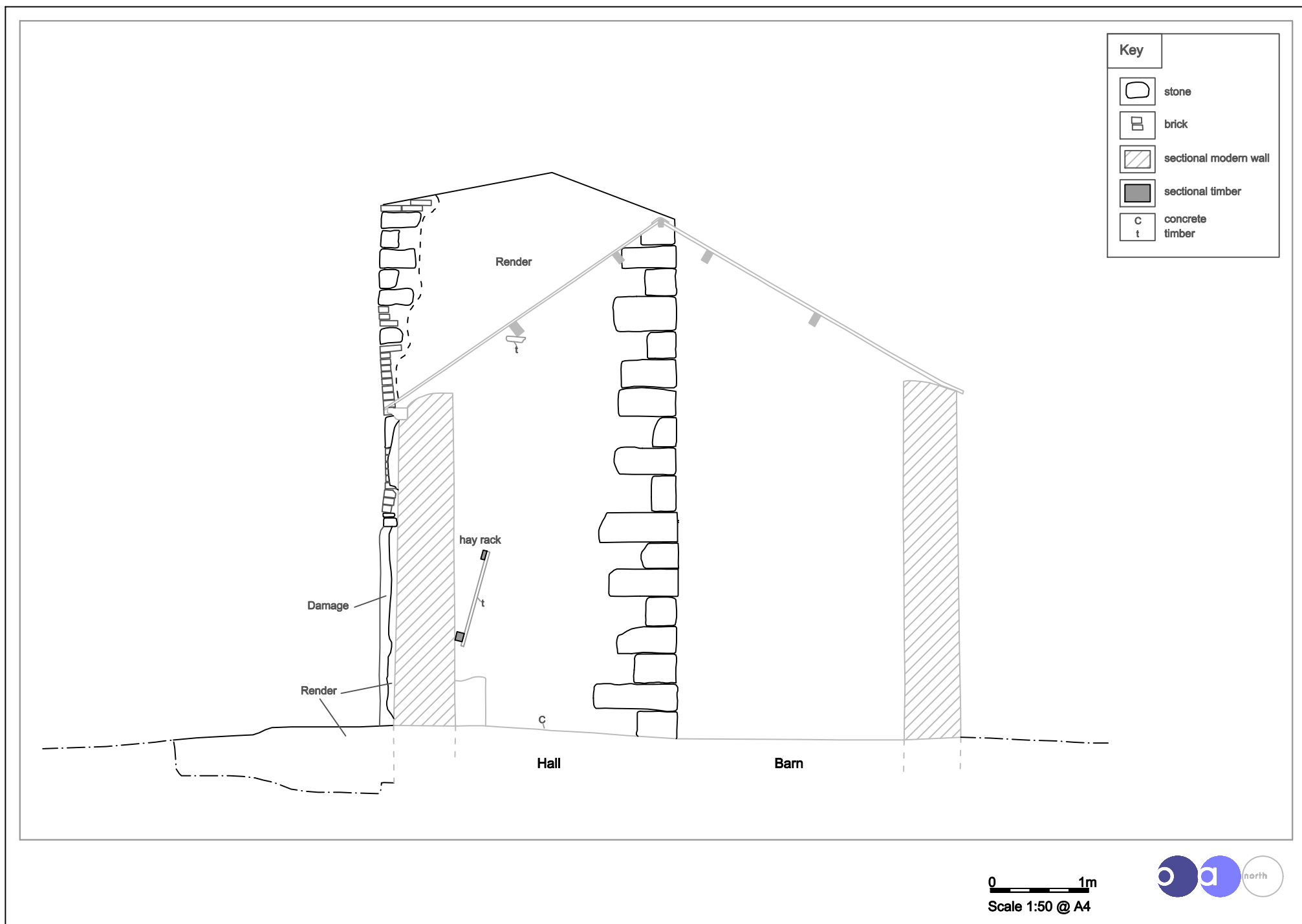


Figure 8: East-facing elevation of hall

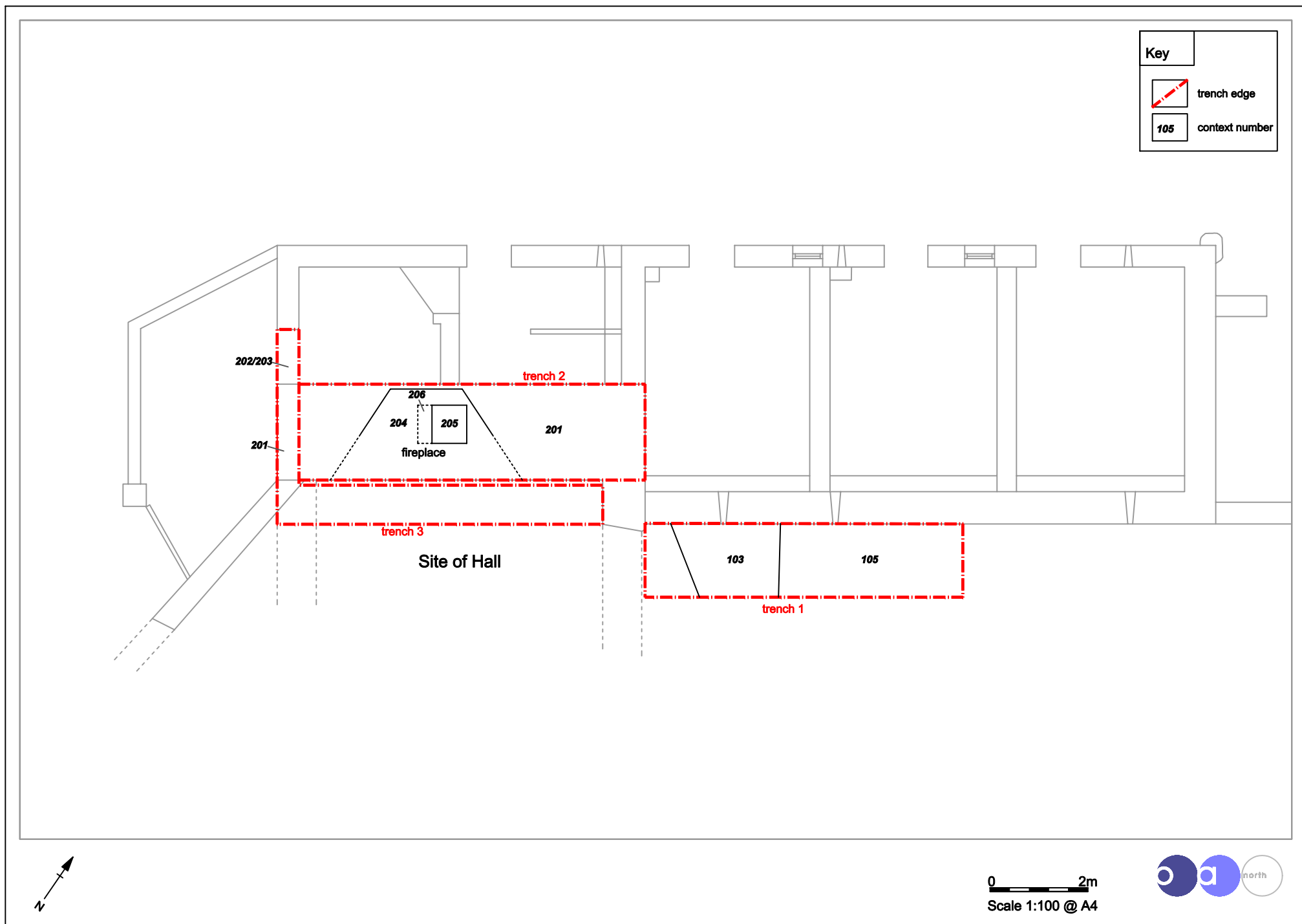


Figure 9: Location of trenches monitored during watching brief

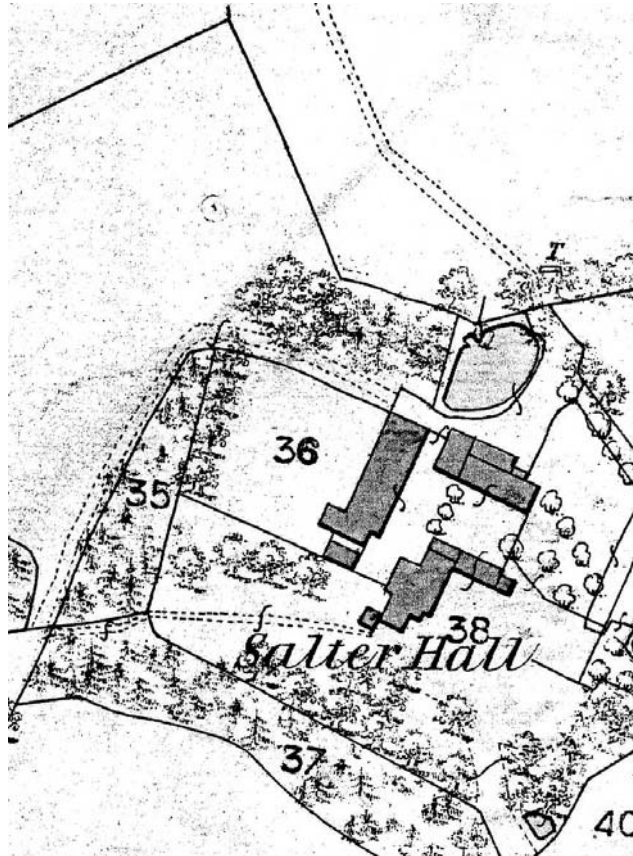


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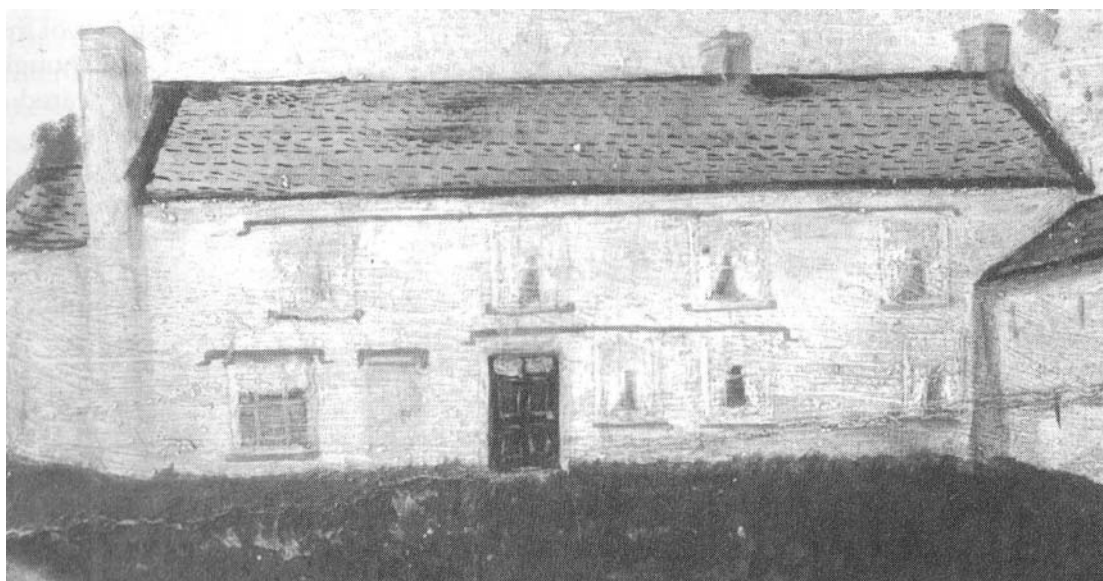


Plate 3: An undated painting of the east elevation of Salter Hall (after Marshall and Lister 1993, 10)

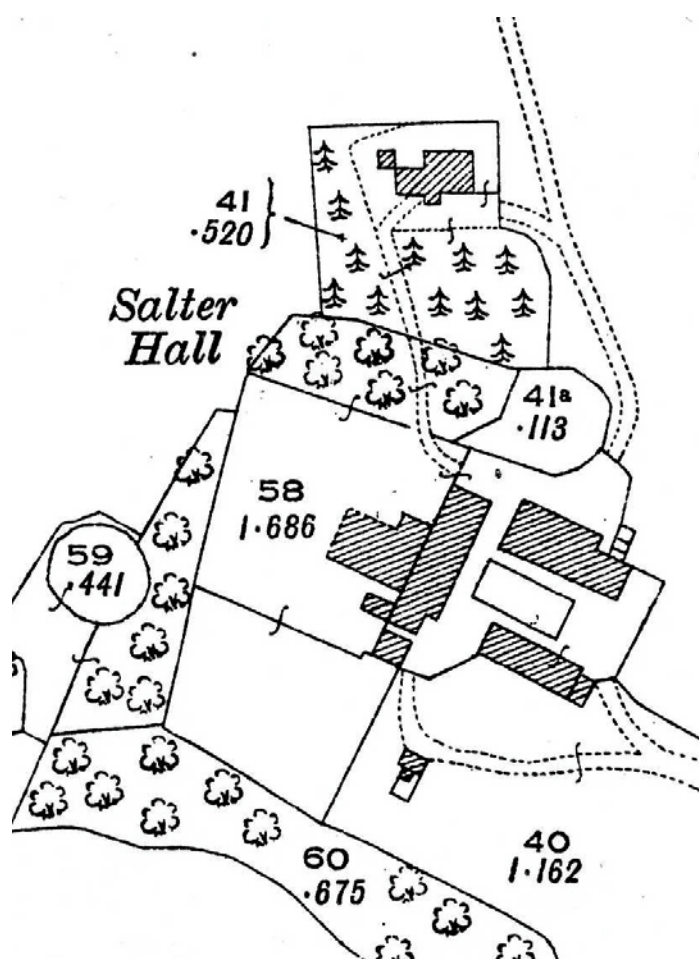


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Plate 5: The south and east elevations of the barn



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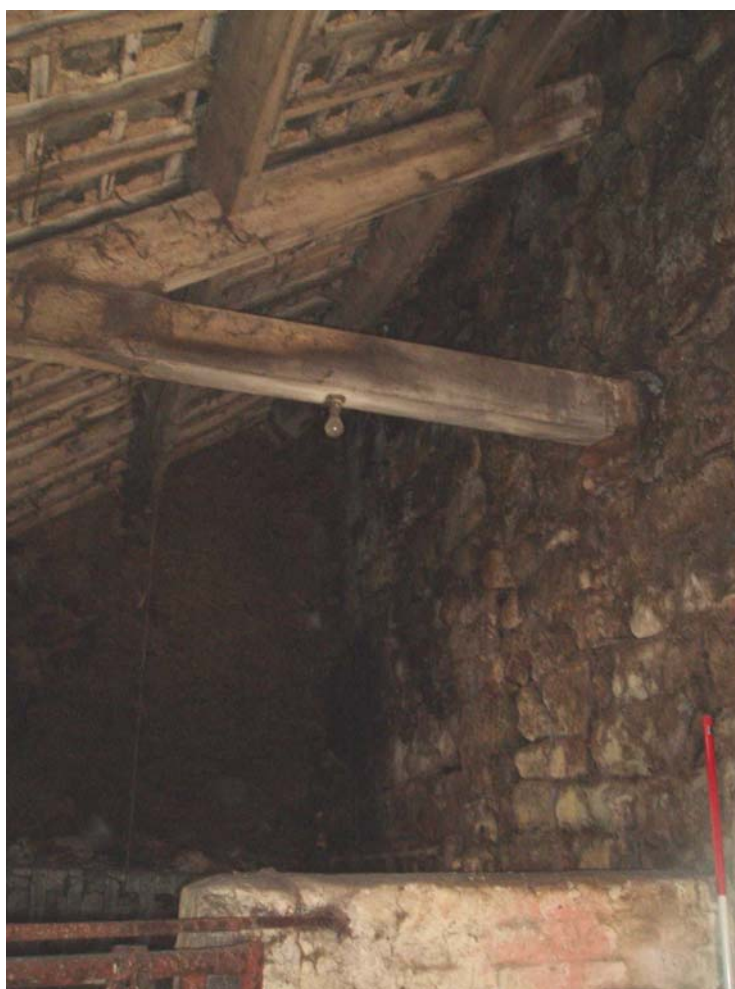


Plate 12: Truss within the western outshut, looking east

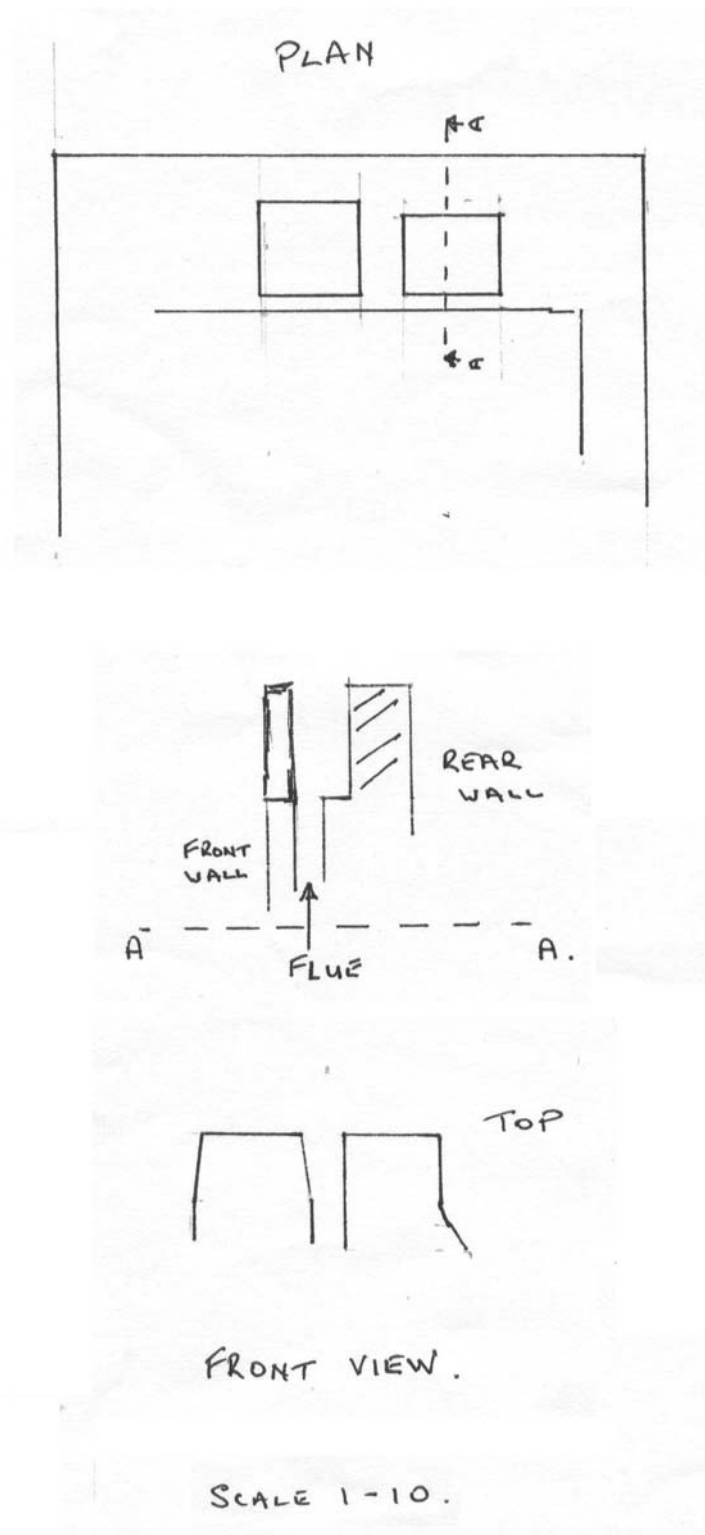


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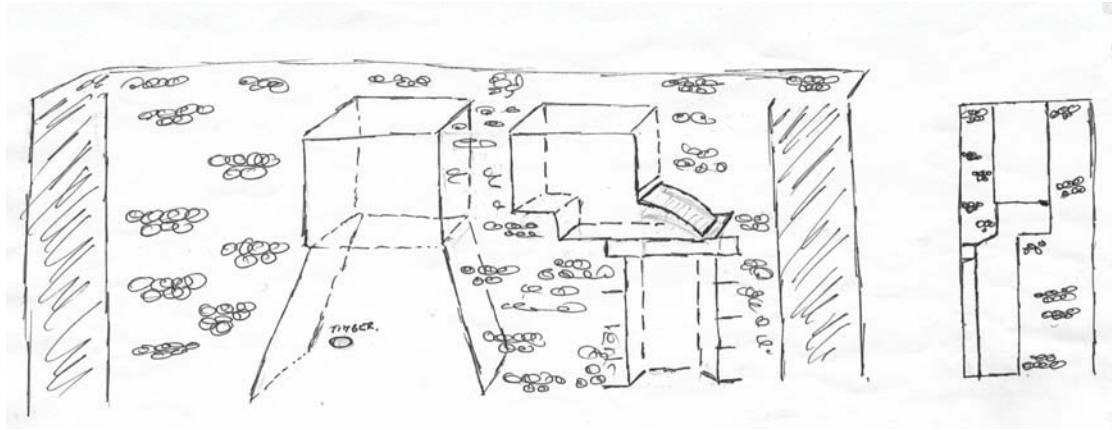


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Plate 20: The removal of the remaining courses of the hall wall (**201**)



Plate 21: The excavation of Trench 3

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Mr and Mrs Spedding (hereafter the 'client') have requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for an archaeological investigation of the barn at Salter Hall Farm, Kirkland, Cumbria. Following a request by Copeland Borough Council, Cumbria County Council's County Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) has issued a verbal brief specifying a building investigation. This project design has been prepared following discussions with the CCCHES Planning Archaeologist.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 The proposed development affects a barn shown on the First Edition OS map, which therefore dates from at least the mid-nineteenth century (HER No 40843).

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 barn.
- 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 property 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 (Whitehaven) will be undertaken in an attempt to establish the origin of the construction of the barn and any subsequent development. Particular attention will be paid to plans pre-dating the First Edition OS Map.
- 3.1.2 **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 buildings' external appearance and it's setting;
 - (ii) The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas (including the barn if access permits);
 - (iii) Any external or internal detail, structural or agricultural, which is relevant to the buildings' design, development and use 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.
- 3.1.3 **Site Drawings:** the following architect's drawings (supplied by the client) will be annotated for the building:
- (i) Ground floor of the barn 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) One cross-section (sketch) to illustrate vertical relationships (1:50).
- 3.1.4 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 impede significantly 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*).
- 3.1.5 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.
- 3.1.6 **Interpretation and Analysis:** a visual inspection of the areas 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.

3.1.7 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 building's 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 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 and 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 BRIEF

APPENDIX 3: FINDS SUMMARY

A piece of unstratified stone with mortar adhering to it retrieved from Trench 2 and a collection of three smokey-quartz crystals from Context **101** were discarded as natural during the assessment of the finds.

Context No.	Quantity	Category	Description	Date range
U/S Tr 2	1	Iron	Hand-made, square-section nail with square head	Not closely datable
U/S Tr 2	1	Pottery	Slip-lined red earthenware large hollow ware vessel	Nineteenth century – early twentieth
U/S Tr 2	1	Pottery	White glazed white earthenware rim fragment, flatware vessel with blue transfer print	Nineteenth century
101	2	Cu alloy	Square-section nails with flat heads	Not closely datable
101	4	Glass	Colourless, very pale blue and green bottle fragments	Nineteenth – twentieth century
101	11	Glass	Colourless and pale turquoise window pane	Nineteenth – twentieth century
101	1	Iron	Hand-made square-section nail with square head	Not closely datable
101	1	Pottery	White earthenware rim fragment with blue transfer printed ‘Mayfield’ pattern. Flat ware	Nineteenth century
101	1	Pottery	Self-glazed buff coloured earthenware, factory produced slipware with blue slip. Hollow ware	Late eighteenth – early twentieth century
101	2	Pottery	White earthenware, flatware rim sherd fragment, blue ‘Albion’ transfer-printed pattern	Nineteenth century
101	2	Pottery	Red earthenware, unglazed, one everted rim. Hollow ware, flower pot fragments	Late seventeenth – early twentieth century
101	2	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware, hollow ware	Late seventeenth – early twentieth century
101	2	Pottery	Creamware, flatware fragments	Late Eighteenth – early nineteenth century
101	1	Pottery	White earthenware with blue transfer-printed ‘Asiatic Pheasants’ pattern	Mid nineteenth – early twentieth century
101	3	Pottery	White earthenware with blue and grey transfer-printed patterns	Nineteenth century
101	1	Pottery	White earthenware with blue transfer-printed ‘Broseley’ pattern	Nineteenth century
101	4	Pottery	Bone china saucer fragments with enamel stripe	Nineteenth – twentieth century
101	1	Pottery	Bone china doll’s saucer fragment	Nineteenth – early twentieth

Context No.	Quantity	Category	Description	Date range
101	5	Pottery	White earthenware with blue transfer 'Willow' pattern. Flat ware	Nineteenth century
102	1	Fuel ash	Piece of potash	Not closely datable
102	12	Glass	Pale turquoise window pane	Nineteenth – twentieth century
102	1	Iron	Bent fragment, rectangular section, possible clog iron or horse shoe?	Not closely datable
102	1	Pottery	Creamware, finely potted with painted brown band. Flat ware	Late eighteenth – early nineteenth century
102	1	Pottery	Creamware, factory produced slipware with green-stained ribbing. Hollow ware	Late eighteenth – early nineteenth century
102	1	Pottery	White earthenware with blue transfer-printed 'Albion' pattern. Hollow ware	Nineteenth century
102	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed orange earthenware with white slip	Late seventeenth – eighteenth century
102	3	Pottery	Brown earthenware, unglazed. One everted rim, one with white slip stripes. Flower pot and other red earthenware fragments	Late seventeenth – early twentieth century
102	2	Pottery	Creamware fragments	Late eighteenth – early nineteenth century
102	2	Pottery	White earthenware. Hollow ware and flat ware	Nineteenth – twentieth century
102	3	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware. Hollow ware	Late seventeenth – early twentieth century
102	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware cup (?), finely potted rim fragment	Late seventeenth – early eighteenth century
102	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip decoration	Late seventeenth – nineteenth century
104	1	Pottery	White earthenware, with blue transfer-printed 'Willow' pattern. Flat ware	Nineteenth century
104	1	Pottery	Creamware, factory produced slipware with green-stained ribbing. Hollow ware	Late eighteenth – early nineteenth century
203	1	Pottery	White slip-lined red earthenware large hollow ware vessel	Nineteenth century
203	1	Pottery	Stoneware marmalade jar rim fragment	Mid nineteenth – early twentieth century
204	1	Bone	Sheep/goat tooth: third mandibular molar, left side from 3-4 year old animal	Not closely datable
206	1	Glass	Colourless window pane	Nineteenth – twentieth century

APPENDIX 4: SUMMARY CONTEXT LIST

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	1	Overburden
102	1	Dark brown sandy clay
103	1	Cobbled surface
104	1	Reddish-orange clay
105	1	Dark brown sandy clay
201	2	Remains of wall of hall
202	2	Concrete floor
203	2	Dark brown sandy clay
204	2	Cobbles in base of fireplace
205	2	Inserted flags in base of fireplace
206	2	Red sand bedding 205
207	2	Mid-orange sandy clay
301	3	Sandy clay with wood fragments
302	3	Sandy clay with mortar flecks
303	3	Reddish-orange brown clay
304	3	Loose brown and orange clay