



Plate 1. The Georgian Peel (from Whitaker 1805)



Plate 2. The Peel in 1937 (from Merrall 1949)



Plate 3. View of the grounds and Peel looking east. The fence divides the garden earthworks on the right from the area used as a lorry park on the left



Plate 4. The southern ha-ha boundary looking west



Plate 5. View of the garden from the north-east showing remains of southern boundary 'wall', sunken circular feature and western kitchen wall



Plate 6. Steps in southern 'wall' of garden, looking north



Plate 7. Stone gateposts near the southern boundary of the garden



Plate 8. Access gap made in southern boundary of garden, looking north-west

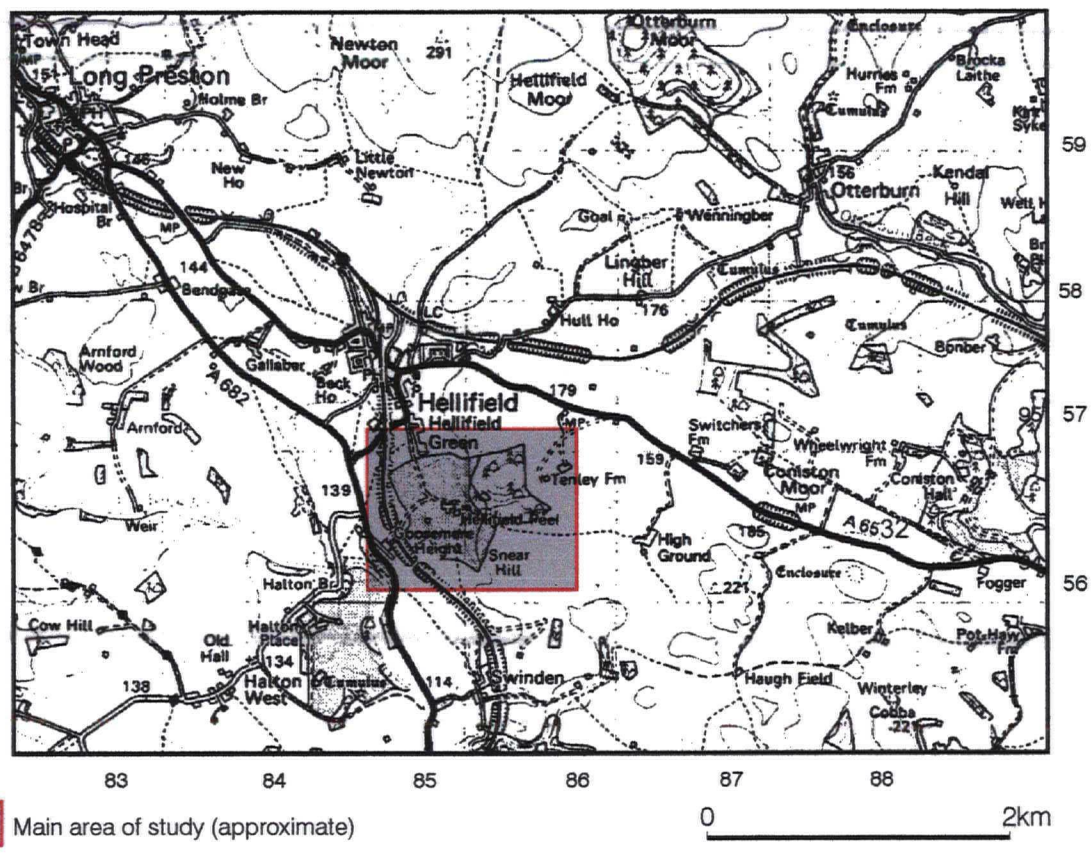
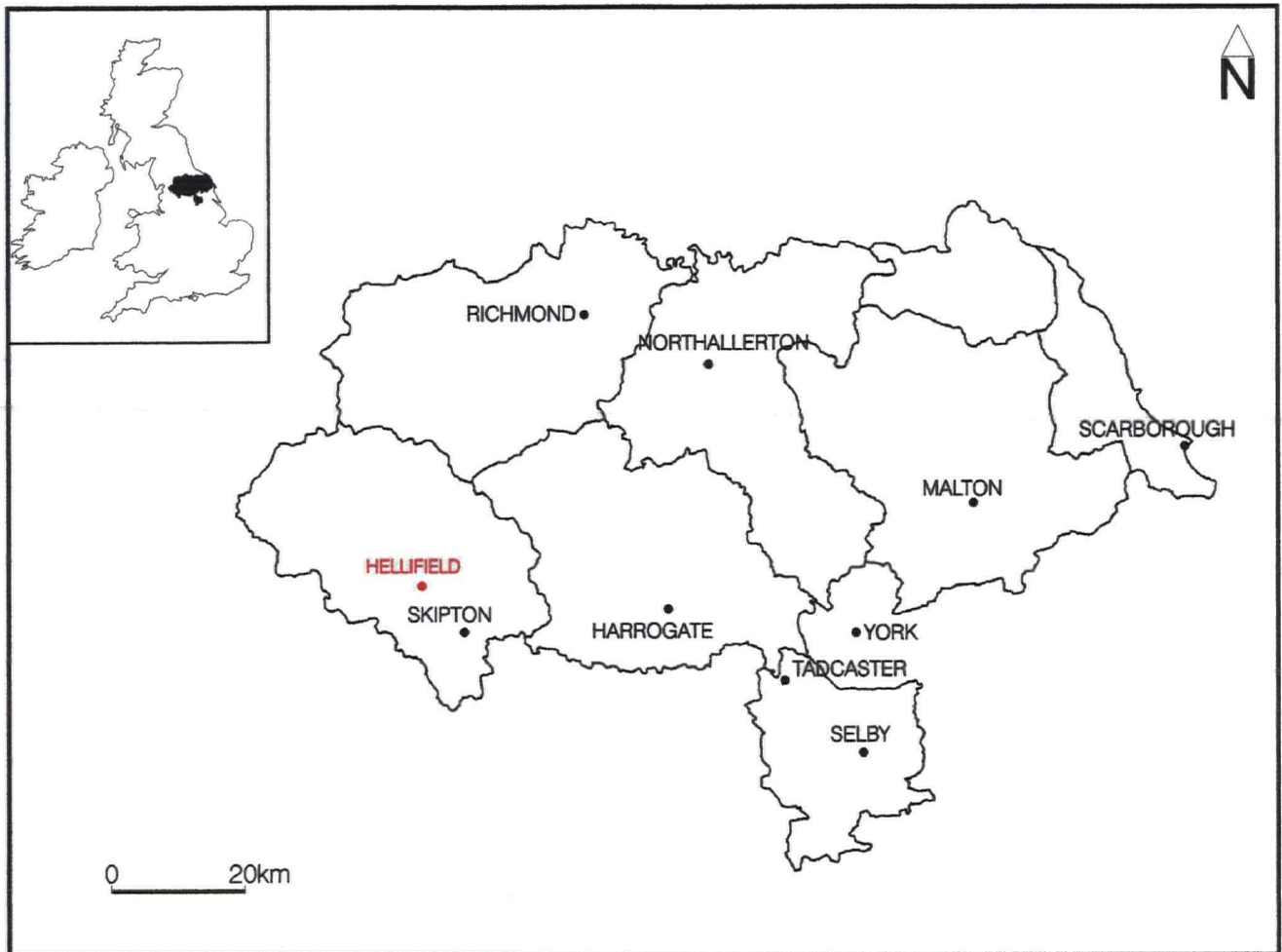
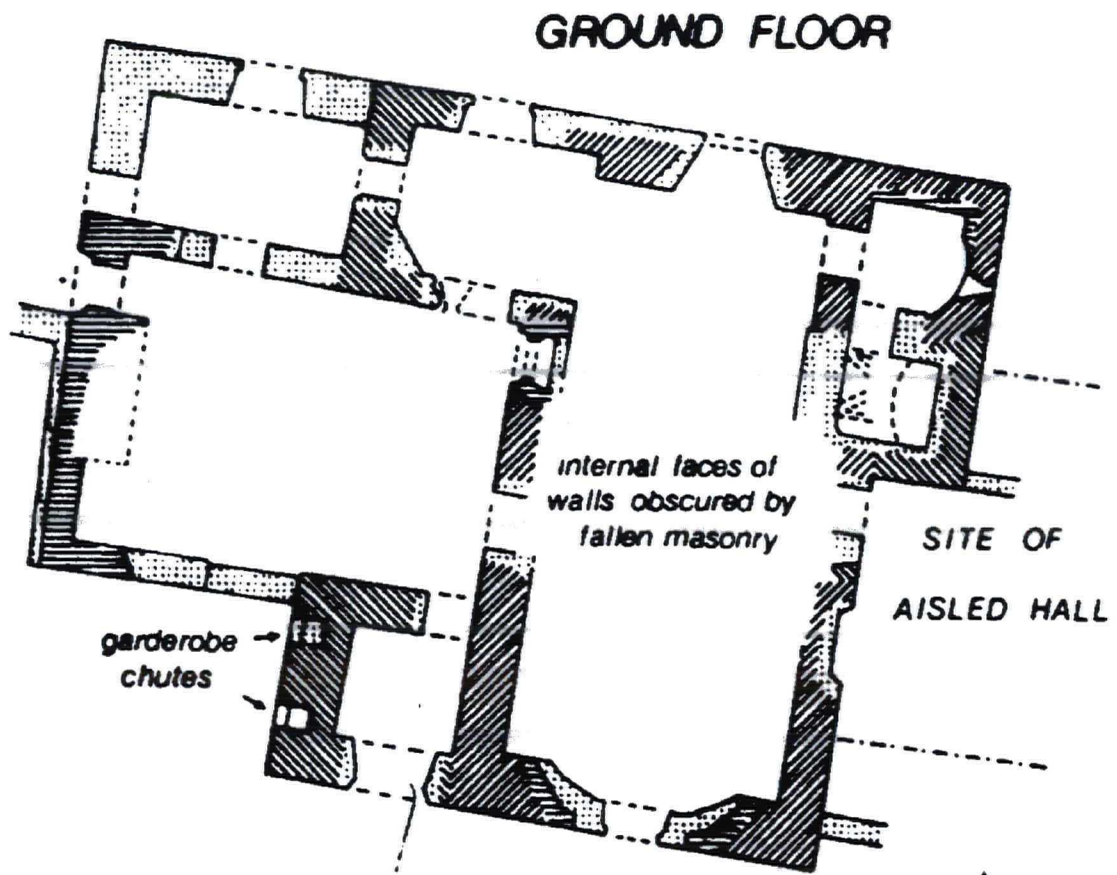


Fig. 1. Site Location

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HELLIFIELD PEEL

North Yorkshire N.G.R. SD 859556

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| ▨ | C 14 |
| ▧ | C 15? |
| ▩ | C 17 |
| ▫ | C 18 & later |

0 5 10 m

Fig. 2. Ground plan of Hellifield Peel (from Ryder and Birch 1983, Fig. 1)

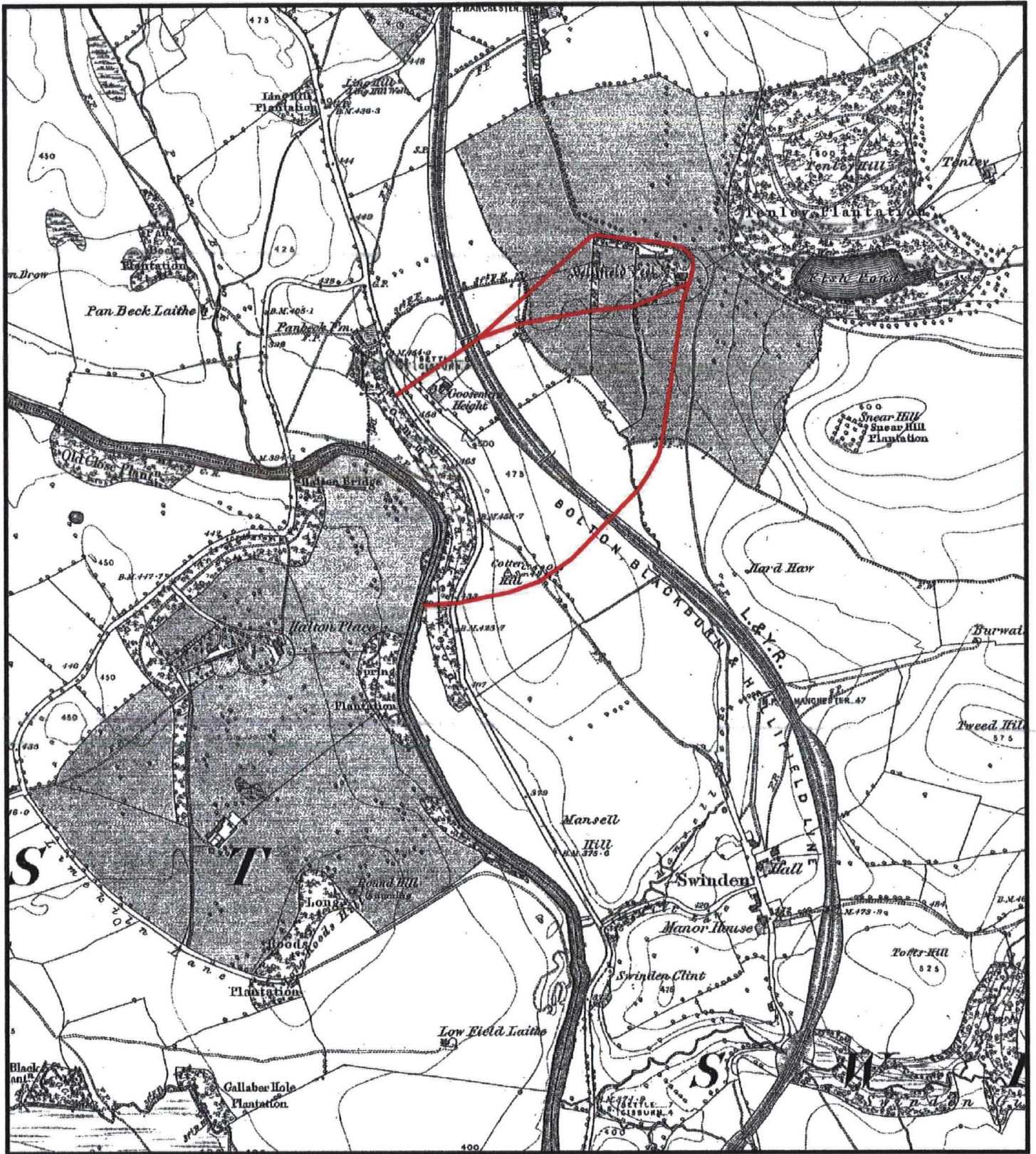


Fig. 3. Location of underground tunnels, after Boocock 1996. OS 1896 6 inch to 1 mile

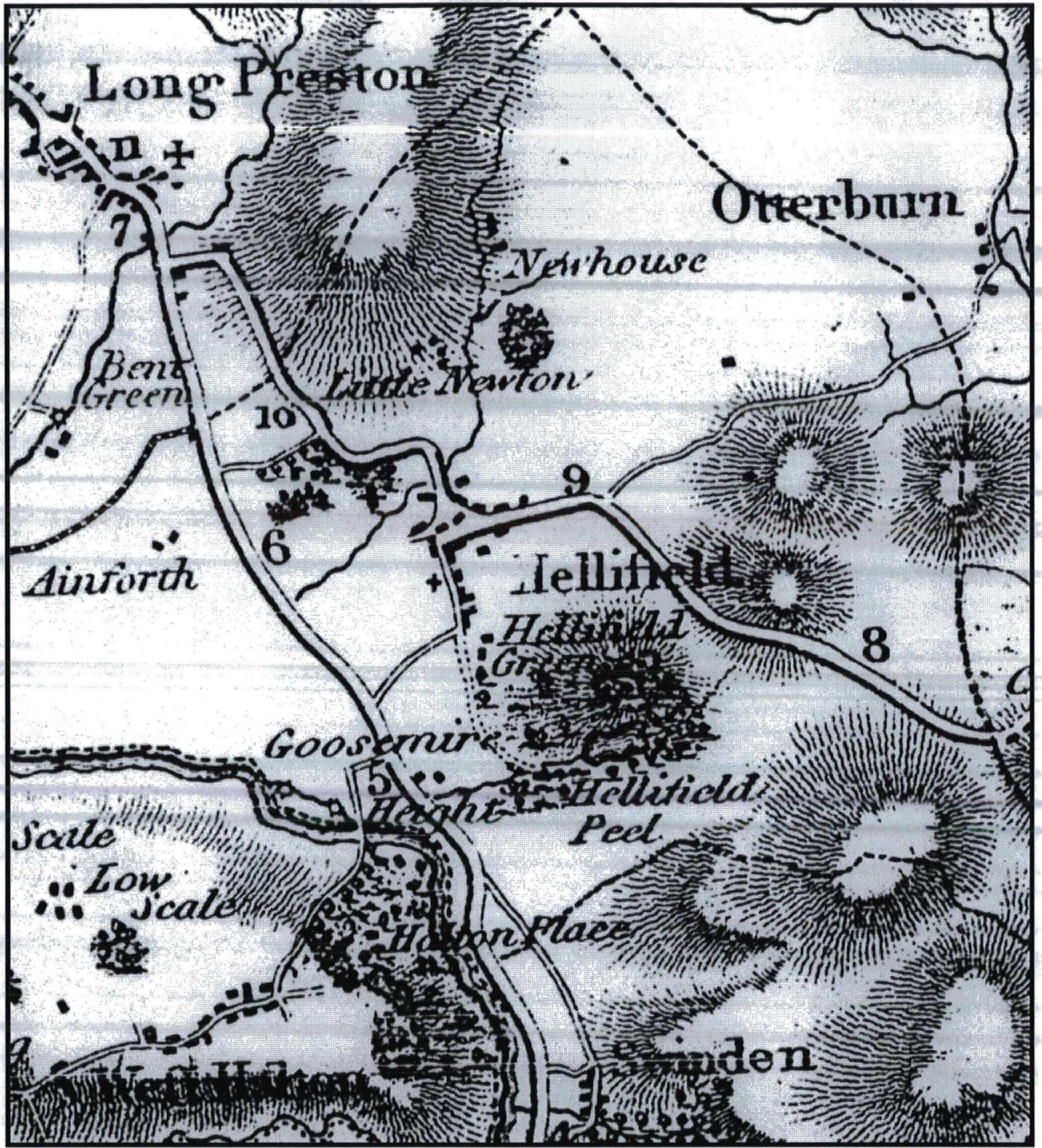


Fig. 5. The Second Part of John Greenwood's map of Yorkshire, 1818

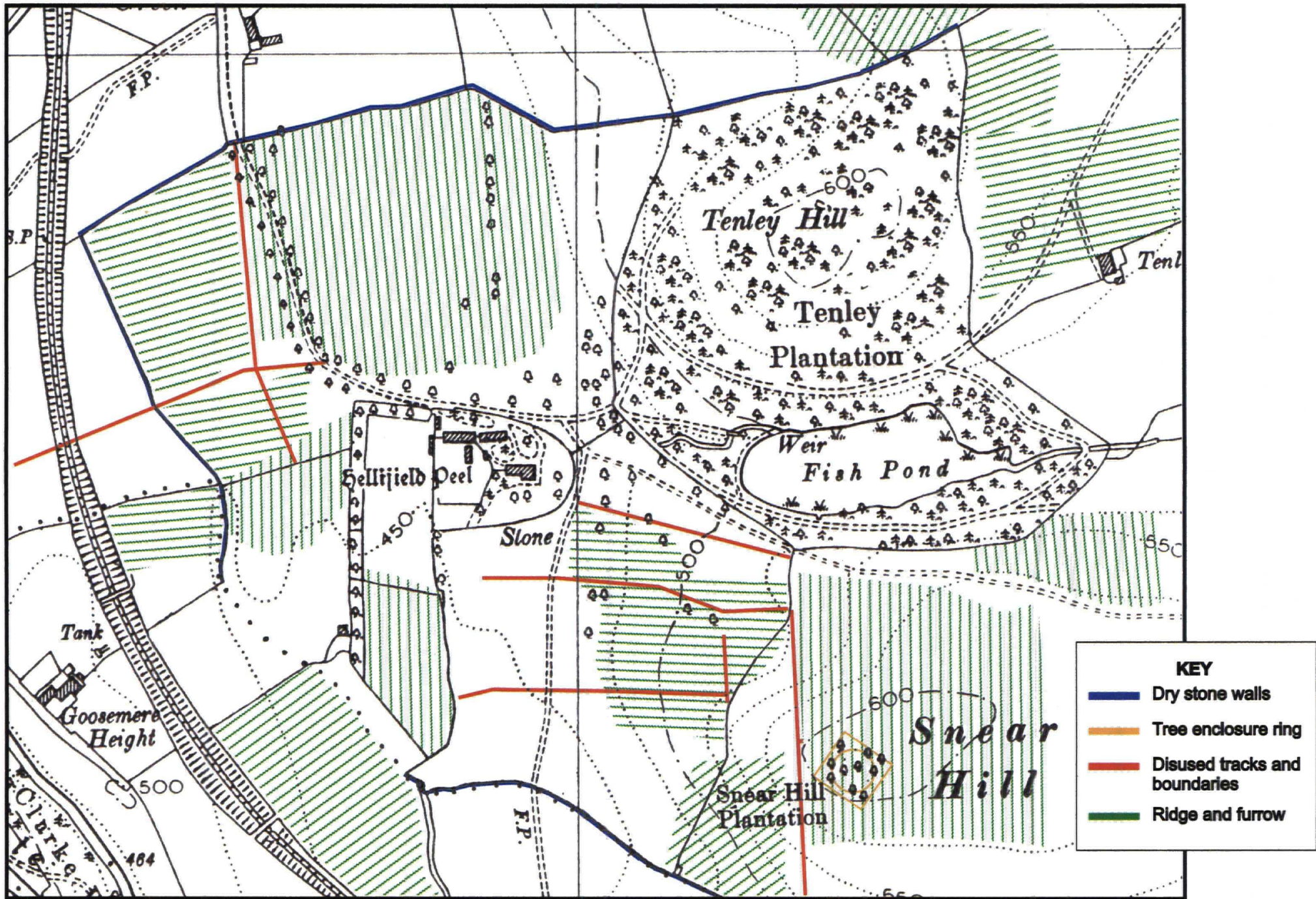


Fig. 6. Schematic representation of landscape features from aerial photographs (OS 1909 map shown at 1:5000)

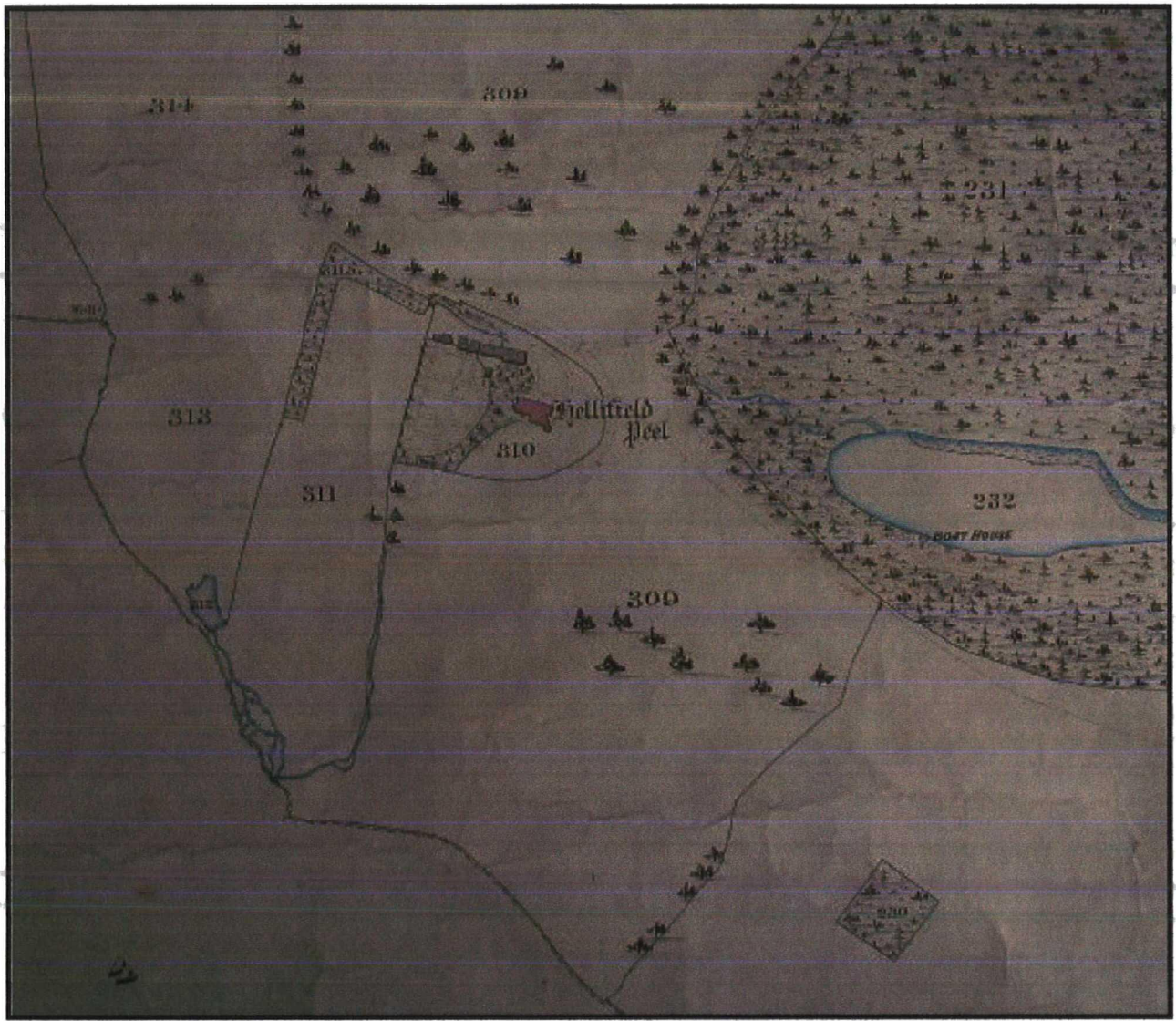


Fig. 7. Part of John Greenwood's 1856 Map of the township of Hellifield, Scale 1:5000

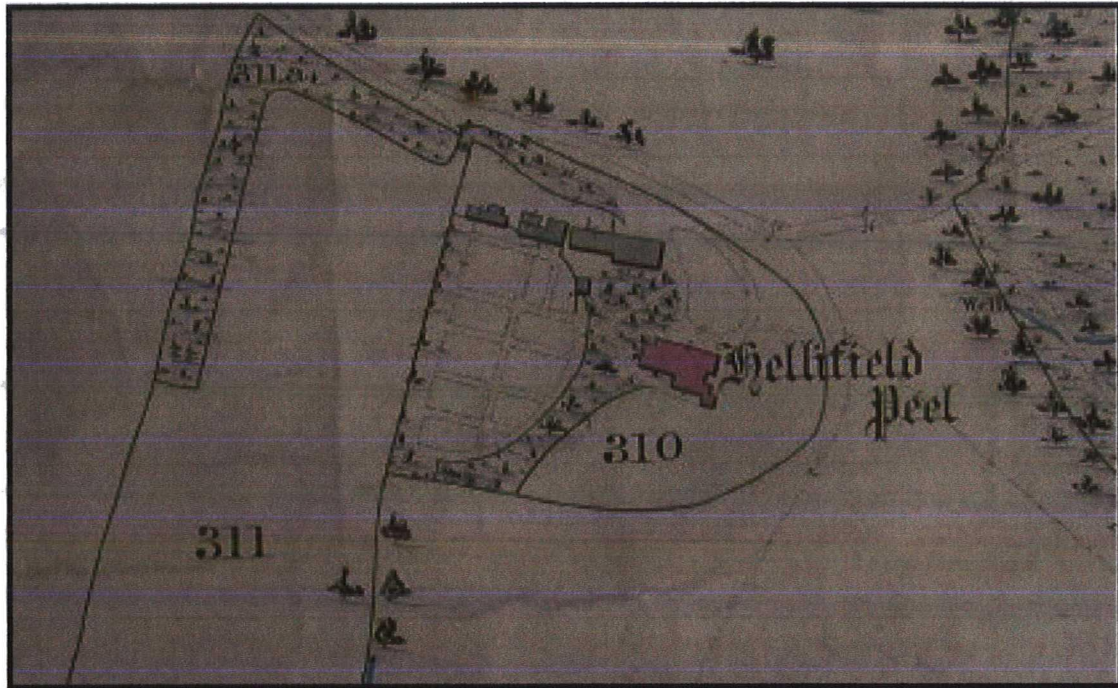


Fig. 9. Enlargement of garden area from Fig. 7, John Greenwood's 1856 Map of the township of Hellifield

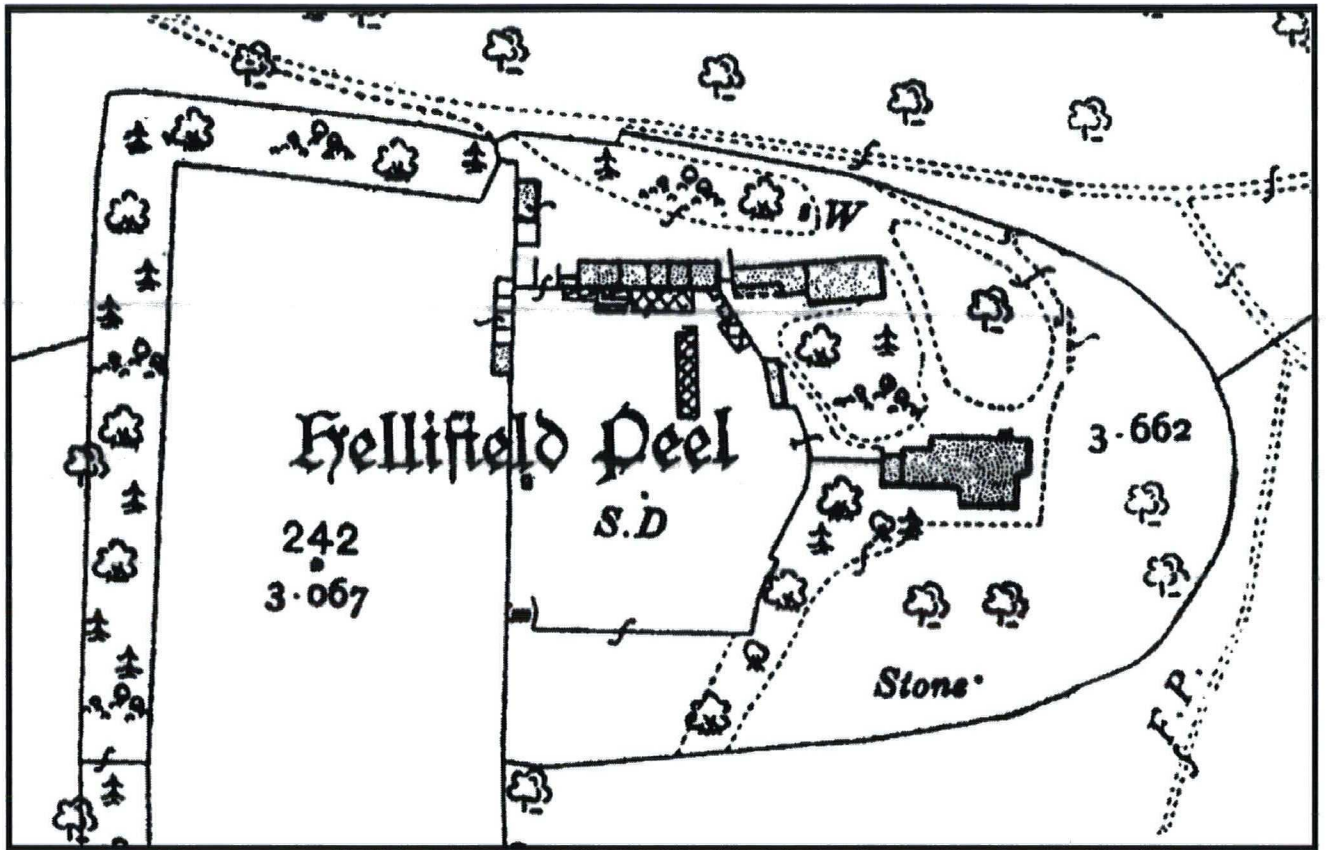
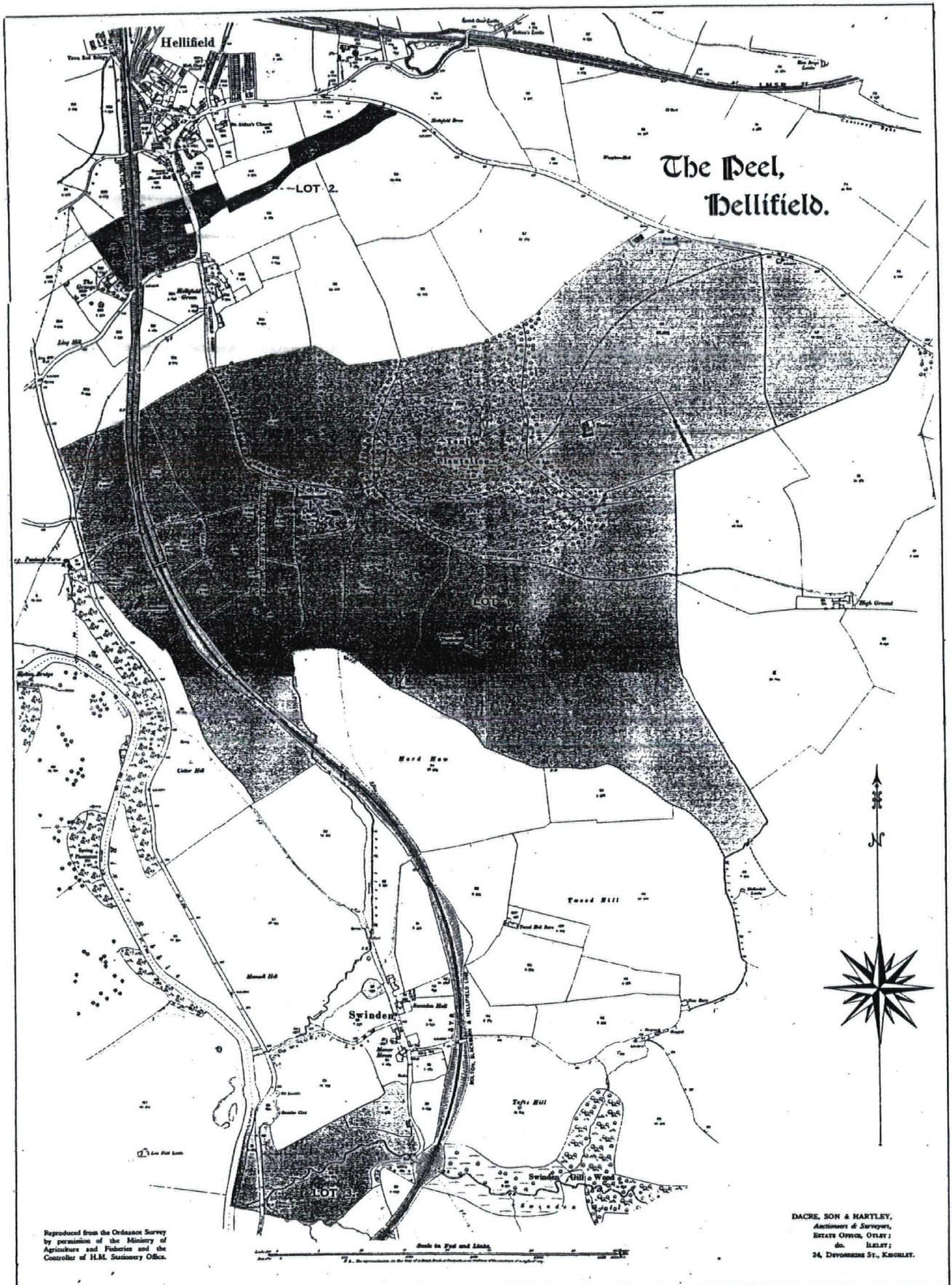


Fig. 10. The Peel enclosure from the 1909 25 inch to 1 mile OS map. Scale 1:1500



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Fig. 11. 1947 Sale Estate Plan

Hellifield Peel And Homestead

Hellifield

North Yorkshire

3. Building Recording

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Summary

A small, single-cell, stone built game larder of late 18th or early 19th-century date was drawn and recorded. The south elevation has an appended late 20th-century lean-to constructed in brick and concrete blocks. The interior has a tiled lower portion and a plaster and limewashed upper portion, both of which are probably early 20th century in date. Two pieces of worked stone were recorded on the east face of the Keeper's Cottage. A carved Latin inscription is ecclesiastical in origin and probably dates from the 15th century and a reused domestic door lintel has an inscribed date of 1694 and initials DIA.

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Archaeological Services WYAS

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS undertook a programme of building recording regarding the Game Larder and the recording of two pieces of reused carved stone set in the east elevation of the Keeper's Cottage. Dodd Frankland Stocks Partnership, Architects and Planners Limited commissioned the survey and this report, on behalf of their client Mr Nigel Hargreaves.
- 1.2 The works are a requirement of North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit in relation to planning application number 42/2002/2575. The archaeological brief stated:
 - i) Locate and record (Level II) the 'stone built and tiled game larder'
 - ii) Produce a schedule of the reused carved or worked stone in the 'Chauffeur's Cottage' (current Keeper's Cottage) or any other buildings.

2. Location

- 2.1 The Game Larder is located to the south of a range of farm buildings known as the Homestead. Hellifield Peel dating from the 15th century lies approximately 30 m to the south-east of the Game Larder (grid reference SD 8591 5559).
- 2.2 The two reused carved stones are set in the east elevation of the Keeper's Cottage which is located approximately 60 m to the north-west of the Game Larder.
- 2.3 The Homestead and Hellifield Peel are 1km to the south of the village of Hellifield, which lies on the A65 Skipton to Settle road.

3. Methodology

- 3.1 The survey was carried out on the 6th March 2003.
- 3.2 A sketch plan and section of the larder were produced on site, these were annotated with measurements taken with a Leica Disto reflectorless electronic distance meter and hand tapes. Notes relating to the construction, form and function of the larder were added to the drawn record.
- 3.3 All elevations of the Keeper's Cottage were examined for reused worked or carved stone. Two items were located on the east elevation.
- 3.4 A tracing was made of a Latin inscription on the first of the identified carved stones. The tracing was made after an unsuccessful attempt at a surface rubbing, the decayed nature of the stone gave poor results to the rubbing. The record of the carved stones was supplemented by a profile through the most complete section, which included the mouldings to the top and bottom of the inscription. The profile was made using a fine tooth profile gauge. Overall dimensions were taken of the two pieces of masonry using a hand tape.

- 3.4 The maximum dimensions of a door lintel were added to a sketch illustration of the face of the lintel. This was supplemented by a rectified photograph of the face, which was printed and drawn to scale in the WYAS office.
- 3.5 The drawn and written record was supplemented by a photographic record using an Olympus 35mm compact camera and Ilford HP5 black and white film stock.

4. Game Larder description

- 4.1 The Game Larder is a single storey, stone-built structure, measuring 3.60 m by 4.28 m externally, and 1.82 m by 2.95 m internally. The walls are built in a mixture of sandstone and gritstone. The roof is made of concrete asbestos corrugated sheets and the purlins and ridge are softwood (Fig. 1).
- 4.2 The south, east and west walls are approximately 0.80 m to 0.90 m in width and the north wall is 0.50 m in width. These are substantial walls for a small single-cell structure. The large width of the walls is designed to keep the interior of the larder cool during the summer months, aiding the storage of game and foodstuffs.
- 4.3 The south, east and west walls also house two large rectangular ventilators in each wall allowing maximum air-flow through the larder in an effort to maintain a cool internal temperature during the summer. When the larder was surveyed the two ventilators in the south elevation were blocked and not visible from the inside of the larder. The east and west walls also retain a small rectangular air grill with a cast-iron cover.
- 4.4 The south wall retains a chamfered stone shelf at head height and a stone bench which rests on three, white glazed brick supports. The shelf is constructed in two sections, each of which rests on a moulded corbel. A softwood rail runs for the length of the east and west elevations at the same height as the shelf defining the extent of the tiling (Plate 1, Fig. 1)
- 4.5 The wall up to the softwood rail and shelf (excluding the north wall) is finished with a white glazed tile and the wall above the rail is plastered and limewashed, which on the south elevation obscures the location of the ventilators. The tiles, bench, shelf and rail probably date from the early 20th century and are in reasonably good condition.
- 4.6 The north wall houses the door and a single-light splayed window. The tiles and rail continue from the east elevation. The wall above the door and rail is again plastered and limewashed.
- 4.7 The floor is stone flagged and may be original to the larder. The roof is constructed with corrugated concrete asbestos sheets with a central ridge and a single purlin to either side of the ridge, all are of softwood. The roof probably dates from the mid-to-late 20th century.

- 4.8 The north elevation retains six small rectangular air grills with a cast-iron cover recessed from the face of the wall. The stone is a mix of sandstone and gritstone, some of which is coarse and some is red in colour. The size of stone and coursing is irregular and the mortar is a coarse mix with small gravel. The door is a simple construction with three planks, a square ventilator and a cast-iron door handle. It is attached to the door frame with two large iron strap hinges which have square bolts and screws. The timber lintel which extends beyond the door and window is reused. A single peghole visible above the window indicates a former function other than a lintel.
- 4.9 The west elevation is entirely encased in brick, probably dating from the early 20th century. No detail of the larder was visible.
- 4.10 The south elevation is obscured by an early to late 20th-century lean-to constructed in brick and concrete blocks. From the interior of the lean-to it is possible to see the location of two former ventilators to the Game Larder. The size and position of the ventilators matches the ventilators visible in the east elevation (Fig. 1).
- 4.11 The east elevation is similar to the north elevation, the size of stone and coursing is irregular and is a mix of sandstone and gritstone. The south-east corner is quoined at the angle with dressed side alternate blocks. The east elevation continues beyond the face of the north elevation. This extended wall is also quoined with dressed side alternative blocks and forms part of a gate from the garden of the house to the north. The two rectangular ventilators are roughly constructed with unfinished reveals, sill and head. The upper courses above the ventilators have been re-pointed, presumably when the larder was re-roofed (Plate 2, Fig. 1).

5. *Summary*

- 5.1 The Game Larder is a small, single-cell, stone built structure. The substantial width of the walls (0.50m to 0.90m) and the two ventilators in each of the south, east and west walls are designed to keep the interior of the larder cool during the summer. The quoins in the east elevation and the splayed window indicate a possible date of the late 18th century or early 19th century for construction. The interior has a tiled lower portion and a plaster and limewashed upper portion, both of which are probably early 20th century in date.

6. *Carved Inscription*

- 6.1 The inscription is made of two pieces of projecting masonry, the left piece measures 0.86 m by 0.23 m and the right 0.79 m by 0.26 m. The stone appears to be gritstone and is broken and decayed in places. The outer top roll projects 0.17 m from the base of the carved section of stone.

- 6.2 From the top of the stone, the most complete section of carving consists of a double roll leading to a plain projecting chamfer; this leads to a large recessed roll above the flat face of the inscribed panel. Below the inscription a small hollow chamfer lies above a large single roll, which leads to a plain chamfer above the horizontal cut back which completes the carved section.
- 6.3 The carved inscription is Latin and is ecclesiastical in origin, rather than domestic, and probably dates from the 15th century (Plate 3, Fig. 2). Further stones built into the now demolished Servants Hall, a western extension of the Peel, were reported in the 19th century to have originated from Sawlay Abbey (see Berg, Part 2).
- 6.4 The translation from the decayed area of stone is: '*they had made (i.e. had constructed) to the honour of God and the Blessed Mary*'.
- 6.5 The worked stone probably formed the top part of a decorated panel with carved tracery below the four projecting housings under the lower chamfer.

7. Door Lintel

- 7.1 The reused domestic door lintel is located to the north in the east elevation of the Keeper's Cottage. The lintel has the date inscription '1694' and the initials 'D I A', presumably the owner of the original house which may have been in nearby Swinden and demolished in the 1880s (see Berg, Part 2). The figures and letters are set in four shallow recesses which are approximately 0.01 m deep. The figures and letters are decorated with a series of small circular recesses, some of which are joined together with a fine carved line. The lintel is also decorated with two large arched recesses, one to either side of the initials. The arched recesses are approximately 0.03 m to 0.04m in depth and have a rounded chamfer which leads to a plain undecorated flat rear panel (Plate 4, Fig. 2).
- 7.2 The door lintel is set above a large window head lintel, which rests on two carved kneelers and below a plain stone sill, both of which appear to be late 19th century.

Acknowledgements

Recording and report:

John Prudhoe

Latin translation:

Dr Stuart Wrathmell (West Yorkshire Archaeology Service)

Silvia Thomas (West Yorkshire Archive Service).

Photographic Register

Plate 1: 6718/15

Plate 3: 6718/19

Plate 2: 6718/08

Plate 4: 6718/29