



NAA

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

NATIONAL TRUST
SEATON DELAVAL HALL
NORTHUMBERLAND

on behalf of
The National Trust

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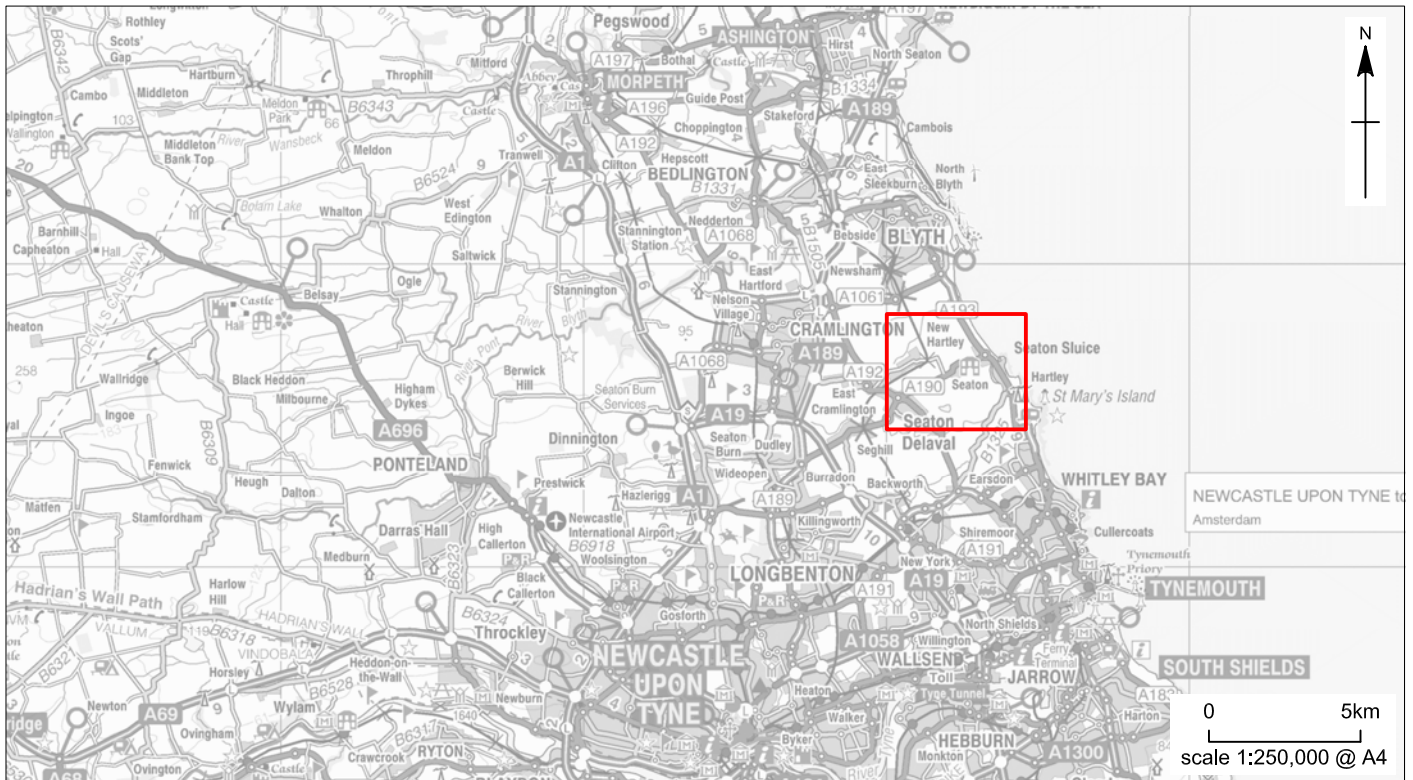
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Seaton Delaval Hall: Site location

Figure 1

THE POTTING SHED, SEATON DELAVAL HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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THE POTTING SHED, SEATON DELAVAL HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Summary

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake historic building recording of the Potting Shed at Seaton Delaval Hall as part of the 'Curtain Rises' project. This work forms part of a condition attached to planning permission (18/02975/FUL).

The building known as the 'Potting Shed' is located on the south-west side of the 18th-century complex and forms the south side of the west court (also known as the kitchen court). It is separated by a narrow passage from the south-west extension of the West Wing, and abuts the north wall of the rose garden. It comprises a linear range which extends on a north-east to south-west alignment and measures externally 21.2m by 4.77m. It is currently a single-storey structure, divided internally into four rooms, although it originally incorporated an upper hayloft running the full length of the building. The main structure is constructed of coursed rubble-stone, built against an earlier redbrick boundary wall. It is covered by a steep mono-pitched pantile roof that slopes down from the south.

The building has obviously undergone several phases of modification over the years. Its alignment is very different from the main 18th-century Hall complex, closely correlating with that of the Brewhouse bastion wall, the Great West Avenue and the lost village of Seaton; all elements associated with the pre-Vanbrugh estate. The redbrick south (rear) wall of the Potting Shed is the oldest part of the building and probably dates to this period; possibly constructed in the late 16th or early 17th century as part of the expansion of the Jacobean manor.

The ashlar boundary wall that forms the lower section of the west-facing elevation of the Potting Shed was built as part of the construction of the 18th-century Hall between 1718 and 1728. This forms the west boundary of the west court and clearly abuts the earlier redbrick south wall. The main body of the building was constructed at some stage between the completion of the Hall and production of a 1781 estate map. This shows the layout of the Potting Shed much as it looks today. One possible interpretation is that the building was erected quickly as a 'temporary' structure following the 1752 fire, another is that it may have been associated with a dairy.

The physical evidence indicates that the range, as built, was divided into three units. The

west side of the building provided cattle accommodation, while the east side may have been used for some form of milk processing. The cattle accommodation comprised a byre and/or milking shed at the far western end. The central room is smaller and features three ventilation slits, suggesting a possible calf-house or loose box. Below the roof apex was a hayloft and possible granary which ran the full length of the building. This upper storey has since been lost.

An interpretation of the east end of the building is a little more problematic because it has been extensively modified in later years, but it may have served as a processing area. Although this may have been conducted in a separate building elsewhere in the west court. Later phases of modification include the division of the west byre to form a small central room. This has most recently been used for domestic occupation.

The Potting Shed is considered to be of high significance, primarily due to its archaeological and historic interest. In particular, the south wall provides important evidence of the layout of the pre-18th-century landscape. Evidence relating to the original construction and function of the main Potting Shed building is also of considerable value. The architectural interest of the Potting Shed is moderate, although the rustic vernacular style of the building creates a dramatic and intriguing contrast to the austere and symmetrical style of the Palladian Hall. It is also located at a key transition point between the natural beauty and open spaces of the gardens, and the more formal, controlled environs of the Hall.

Although there remain several unanswered questions regarding the development of the Potting Shed, it is considered that this historic building report and, accompanying photographic archive provide a record of the structure suitable to mitigate against any potential loss of heritage significance arising from the intended building works. A phase of archaeological monitoring is scheduled to take place during groundworks. The results of this work will be issued as an addendum to this report.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake historic building recording of the Potting Shed at Seaton Delaval Hall (NZ 32182 76521) as part of the Curtain Rises project. This work was as part of a condition attached to planning permission (18/02975/FUL). Permission has been granted by Northumberland County Council (NCC) for the 'change of use of the historic potting sheds to provide workshop, store and staff resource area, including replacement roof covering'.
- 1.2 The building known as the 'Potting Shed' is a mid-18th-century, rubble-built structure adjoining a late 16th- or 17th-century boundary wall. It is a Grade II listed building, designated in 1987, and described as 'yard walls and attached outbuildings west of Seaton Delaval Hall' (NHLE 1041322). The building is located on the south side of the west court and forms part of the curtilage and setting of the Grade I Listed Seaton Delaval Hall (NHLE: 1041321). Until recently it has been used as a general-purpose storage area and garden potting shed.
- 1.3 A Historic England Level 2 measured and photographic survey was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by the National Trust (National Trust 2018; Historic England 2016). This was approved in advance by the NCC Assistant County Archaeologist, Karen Derham.

Scope

- 1.4 The survey covered all aspects of the building and its fabric. A survey of the broader area surrounding the property was required to inform a general understanding of the setting and associated building curtilage, as well contribution made to the overall significance of the designated heritage asset.

Aims and objectives

- 1.5 The primary aim of the Historic Building Survey was to provide a 'descriptive record' (Level 2) of the interior and exterior of the building and prepare an assessment of significance to inform the proposed conversion works.
- 1.6 This survey comprised:
- production of an annotated site plan, based on existing architects' plans and elevations, depicting the form and location of any structural features;

- a written and photographic record of the building and its structural features, providing details of their form, function, date and significance;
 - preparation of an illustrated report on the results of the investigations to be deposited with the NCC Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Trust archive, and
 - preparation of a labelled and catalogued digital photographic archive to be included as part of the NCC HER and deposited with the National Trust archive.
- 1.7 In accordance with the North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment, the work has the potential to provide a greater understanding of the development of 16th- and 17th-century houses and stately homes across the region (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 89).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Documentary evidence

- 2.1 A rapid survey of all readily available documentary and cartographic material was made to inform an understanding of the development and history of the building and its relationship with the 18th-century Hall. Previous reports on the property, together with readily available online sources and historic cartographic evidence, were all consulted.

Building recording

- 2.2 Fieldwork was carried out in two separate phases. In January 2019, the exterior of the building was surveyed prior to the removal of the roof. In October 2019 by a more detailed survey, once the interior of the building had been cleared and stabilised. Full access to both the interior and exterior of the building was made available by the client without restriction. At the time of the October survey, the pantile roof had been removed, although much of the supporting roof structure remained intact.
- 2.3 Copies of existing architects drawings were annotated on site. These were checked for basic accuracy and were found to have key elements missing. A new survey was therefore conducted using a combination of Structure-from-Motion (SfM) photogrammetry and hand-drawn annotations taken using a disto.
- 2.4 A full photographic record of the interior and exterior of the building was conducted. All elevations were photographed as parallel to the buildings as possible in order to

avoid distortion. General shots were taken of the interior, as well detailed photographs of any internal and external features of note.

- 2.5 Each element was given a unique identification number (context number). All external features were numbered 100+ and internal features 1,000+. Each room was then numbered 100+ and each wall 10+. A complete list of all archaeological features can be found in the gazetteer (Appendix A).

3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Location and geology

- 3.1 Seaton Delaval Hall is located between Seaton Delaval and Seaton Sluice, approximately 5km south of the Port of Blyth (Fig. 1). The potting shed is situated on the south-west side of the complex, south of the west court (also known as the kitchen court). It is separated by a narrow passage from the south-west extension of the West Wing, and abuts the north wall of the rose garden (NGR NZ 32181, 76519; Fig. 2).



Figure 2: Site location. Map data ©2018 Google

- 3.2 Seaton Delaval Hall is located above Devensian Diamicton, poorly sorted glacial till deposited during the last ice age. This layer lies above the Carboniferous Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation – a compilation of mudstones, siltstones and sandstones

created in shallow seas (BGS 2019). Local sandstone was used as the primary building material for the potting shed, some of which has been re-used notably, the boundary wall that forms the south side of the property is of red brick.

Designations

- 3.3 The Potting Shed is a Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1041322) and is granted statutory protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. It is also part of the curtilage of the Grade I Seaton Delaval Hall (NHLE: 1041321). The grounds of the estate are designated Grade II* on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England (NHLE: 1001052).

Previous work

- 3.4 There has been no previous historic building survey or archaeological works conducted in relation to the site.
- 3.5 In 2014, revised 2017, Simpson & Brown Architects prepared a Conservation Management Plan covering Seaton Delaval Hall and the wider estate. This included a brief discussion on the Potting Shed as part of Character Area 1.C. The building is described in the document as a 'vernacular style lean-to building, mono-pitch, against a brick wall' (Simpson & Brown 2017, 107).
- 3.6 In 2017, the National Trust prepared a Heritage Statement as part of the planning process (Newman 2017). This considered the potential impact of the proposed conversion works on the heritage significance of the Potting Shed. It concluded that the development would have a 'balance of negative to neutral/mildly beneficial effect' on the significance and setting of the heritage asset and that any impact arising could be suitably mitigated by historic buildings survey and archaeological monitoring during any sub-surface intervention (*ibid.*, 12).

4.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 It is not within the remit of this report to discuss the history of the Seaton Delaval Hall in any detail. However, a brief history of the complex and surrounding area has been included to inform a greater understanding of the origins, development and historic context of the Potting Shed.

Medieval

- 4.2 After the Norman Conquest, the area around Seaton Delaval was granted to the De Laval family. Guy de Laval had constructed a private chapel at the site by the end of the 11th century, consecrated by Bishop Flambard 1102. This now forms part of the Church of Our Lady, located to the south-west of the Hall. This is the only extant remains of the medieval settlement (Simpson & Brown Architects 2017, 24).
- 4.3 In 1297, an inquisition recorded the manor as comprising 24 bondage holdings as well as 300 acres of arable lands and 5 acres of meadow (*ibid.*, 24). In 1353, a manor house, garden, dove-cote and windmill are all referenced, and the land holding had increased to 360 acres of arable and 10 acres of plantation (Newman 2017, 5). Given the political volatility of medieval Northumberland, it highly probable that there would have been a fortified manor or tower house associated with the settlement from an early period. A tower is known to have existed by the early 15th century and recorded in the 1415 list of fortresses of Northumberland (Simpson & Brown Architects 2017).
- 4.4 In 1539, the poet and antiquary John Leland mentioned the site in his account of his travels through Northumberland, noting that Delaval Castle was located a mile from the coast. Later, in 1549, the top the tower was used as a beacon. By the mid-16th century a Tudor mansion had been constructed adjacent to the tower. The 'supposed site of the Castle' is marked on the 1860 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map, located to the south-west of the Church of Our Lady and east of the south-western ha-ha (NHLE: 1001052). However, the location of the medieval manor house has not been established archaeologically and may lay beneath the present Hall.

Post-medieval

- 4.5 In the early 17th century Sir Ralph Delaval (1577–1628) made considerable modifications to the house and estate, building a large Jacobean hall around the core of the Tudor mansion. On his death in 1628, Sir Ralph's son, Thomas Delaval, recorded the improvements made to the property which at this stage comprised approximately 14 buildings, including brewhouse, bakehouse, stables, a dove-cote and granary. The complex was focused around a forecourt and back-court, and surrounded by three gardens. The old medieval tower was retained (Simpson & Brown Architects 2017, 25; Newman 2017, 5).
- 4.6 By 1660, Thomas's nephew, Sir Ralph Delaval (1622–1691) had inherited the estate and was made baronet of Seaton. His eldest son died without issue in 1696 and the property

passed to his second son Sir John Delaval (1654–1729). By 1717 Sir John was bankrupt and obliged to sell the estate to his cousin, Admiral George Delaval (1668–1723), who soon after commissioned a new house, designed by the architect Sir John Vanbrugh (1664–1726) (NHLE: 1001052). Before the completion of the building project the Admiral died, following a fall from a horse, and the estate passed to his nephew, Captain Francis Blake Delaval (1692–1752). Two years after, in 1728, work on the Hall was complete.

- 4.7 Almost all the buildings associated with the former Jacobean house and medieval tower were demolished as part of the new building project, except for sections of the old brewhouse. The new house was erected on a large bastioned platform to provide views north across the estate, with Cheviot visible on a clear day, and south towards Tynemouth Priory and the sea beyond (Simpson & Brown Architects 2017, 26).
- 4.8 The 18th-century house is an idiosyncratic interpretation of the baroque and though it is classified as a masterpiece of Palladian architecture, it is uniquely Northumbrian in character. It is U-shaped in plan with an ornate Central Block forming the centrepiece of a large courtyard, flanked by the East and West wings. Behind these are a series of service ranges and outbuildings, including the Potting Shed which is located behind, and at an angle to, the West Wing, forming the south side of the west courtyard.
- 4.9 In 1752, the West Wing was damaged by a fire that started in the kitchen chimney and gutted the service ranges to the south. In 1814–1815, the architect John Dobson was employed to re-roof this part of the building, although it is unlikely that the wing would have remained opened to the elements in the intervening period. Dobson's restoration probably therefore relates to the post-1752 replacement roof.
- 4.10 On the 3rd January 1822 another devastating fire destroyed much of the Central Block and subsequently led to the demolition of the south-east wing. However, the West Wing and East Wing largely escaped unscathed. There followed further phases of restoration by John Dobson in 1862–3, including the re-roofing of the Central Block (NHLE: 1001052).

The Potting Shed

- 4.11 The Potting Shed appears on the earliest surviving plan of Seaton Delaval Hall, prepared in 1781 (NRO 740/Box 14) (Fig. 3). This shows the building set on a different alignment from the 18th-century Hall, at a distinct angle to it. This alignment is notably shared by

the old village of Seaton (Newman 2017, 7) and the bastion wall near the Brewhouse; both vestiges of the pre-Vanbrugh landscape (Simpson & Brown 2017, 107; Newman 2017, 7).

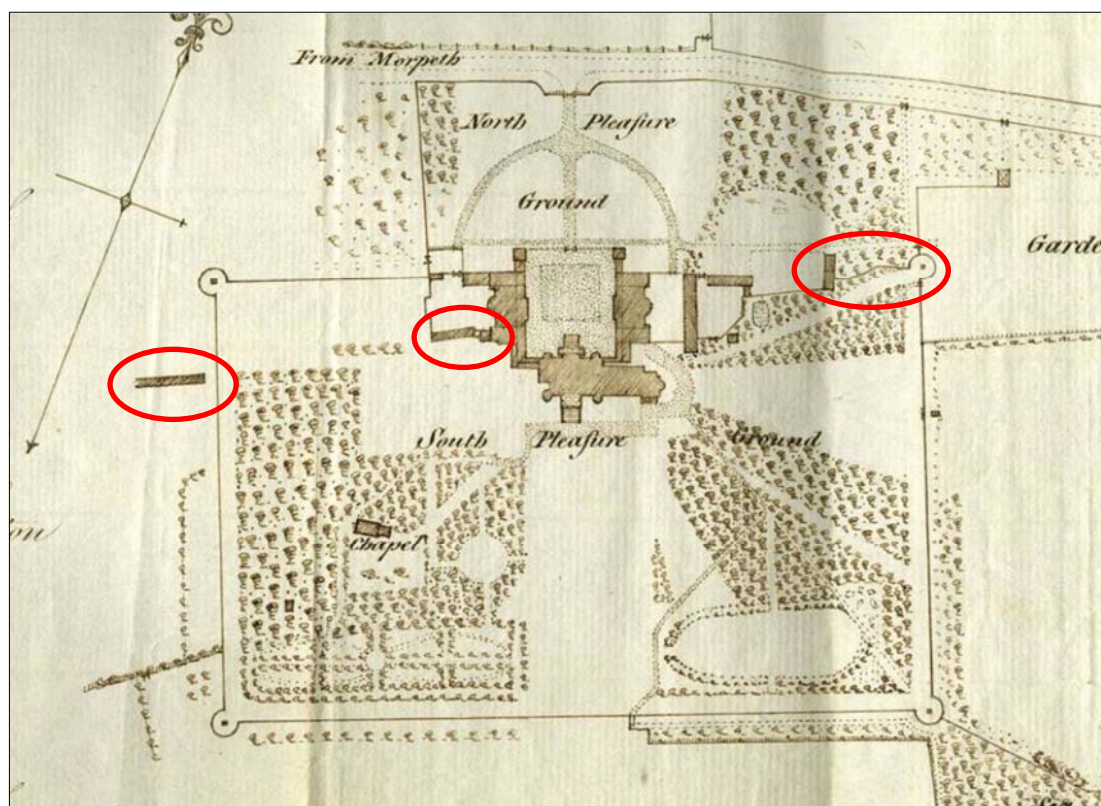


Figure 3: Extract from the 1781 plan of the estate showing those elements (ringed in red) potentially pre-dating Vanbrugh's 18th-century hall .

- 4.12 A row of cottages associated with the old village is shown on far-left side of the 1781 plan, situated outside the bastion wall (Fig. 3). These are illustrated in greater detail on the First Edition OS (1860) (Fig. 5) and shown to comprise a row of eight cottages forming the north side of Seaton Village Farm. The date of the cottages is uncertain. Newman has suggested they may date to a phase of re-landscaping in the later 17th century, when the scattered remains of the old medieval settlement were consolidated into a planned estate village (Newman 2017, 7).
- 4.13 In addition to the row of cottages, the Great West Avenue's alignment is similar to that of the Potting Shed, as is a section of wall on the east side of the Hall complex. This runs west from the north-east bastion towards the Brewhouse; also depicted on the 1781 plan. This building has now been identified as a late 17th-century threshing barn and byre (Solstice 2016; Newman 2018).

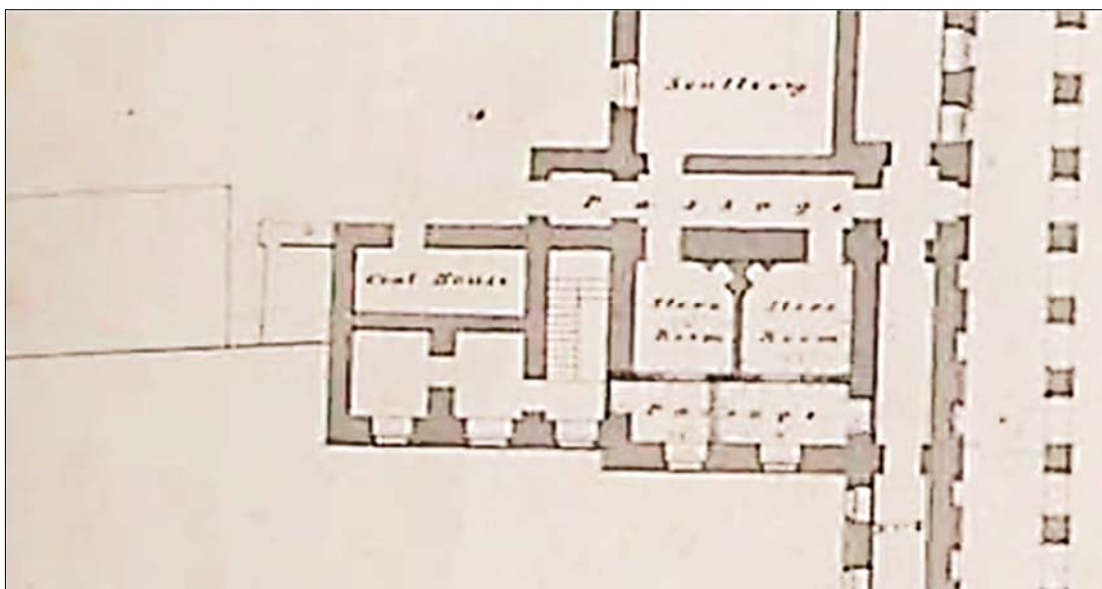


Figure 4: Extract from John Dobson's survey of the Hall c. 1816, showing the ground floor of the West Wing (National Trust Item 1277212).

4.14 John Dobson's survey of the Hall, prepared c.1816 in advance of his restoration scheme, also depicts the Potting Shed (National Trust Item 1277212; Fig. 4). Unfortunately, although the survey shows the ground-floor rooms of the West Wing in detail, the Potting Shed is drawn only in outline. This may suggest it had an ancillary function not considered important as part of the main complex. The building is located to the west of the south-west service block, itself situated to the south of the main kitchen and scullery. The service block housed the still room and coal store, the latter with a direct entrance into the west court. Adjoining the coal store to the west was a small outshot which oddly does not appear to have had an entrance. The north wall of the outshot was a continuation of the south-west service block but for some reason this was not hatched by Dobson. The same is true of the Potting Shed. The buildings are separated by a narrow passage.

4.15 The First Edition six-inch OS map, published in 1860, is the first map to show the rose garden which was set out to the south of the Potting Shed. Prior to this, both the 1781 and later 1808 (not illustrated) estate plans show this as an open area to the rear of the west court. An interest in the breeding and hybridisation of roses had started in France in the early 19th century and reached England by the 1830s. This saw the construction of a number of rose gardens at stately homes across the country. In addition to the garden, the OS depicts a small building on the west side of the west court, with associated an un-roofed range, which were possibly cold frames, planting beds or animal pens.

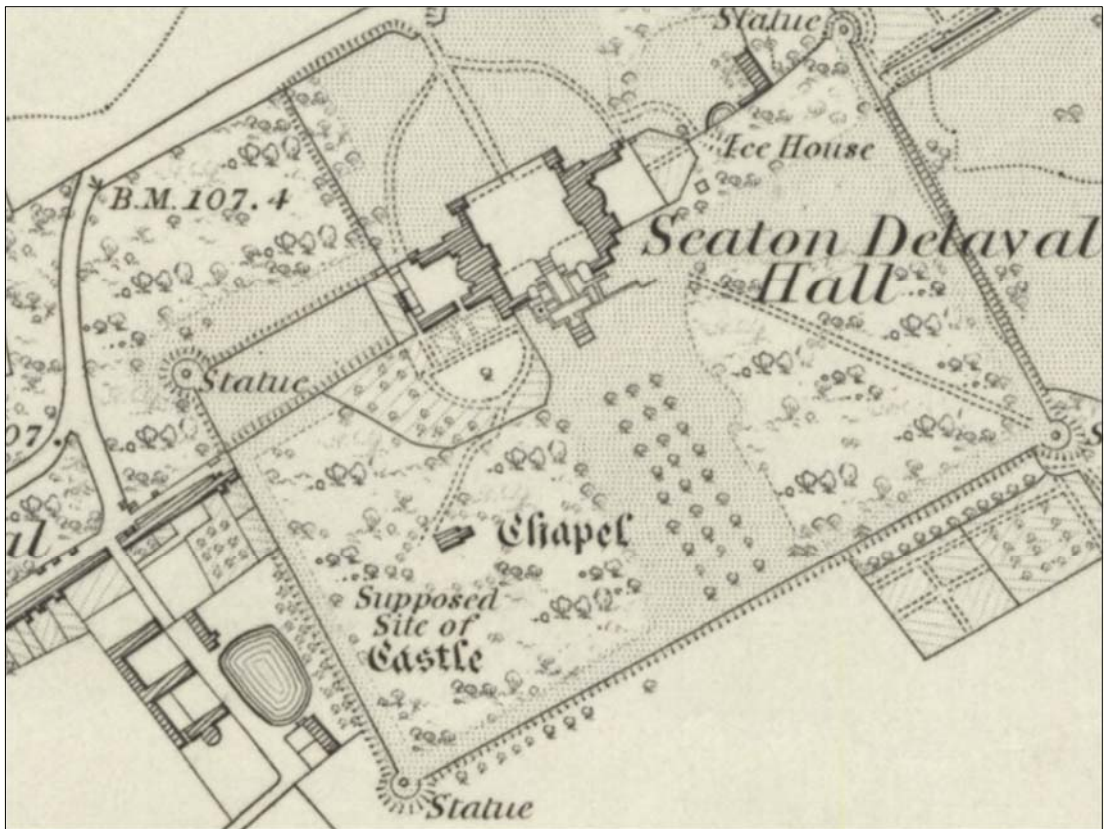


Figure 5: Extract from First Edition six-inch OS map, published 1860.

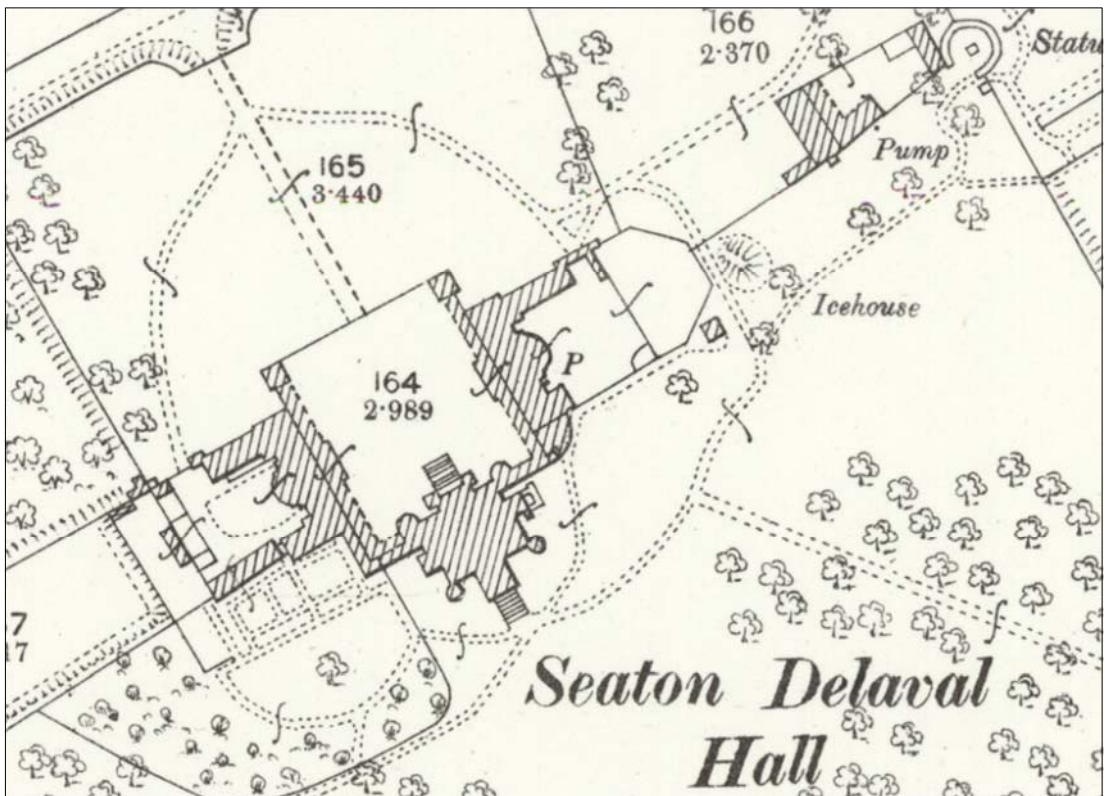


Figure 6: Extract from 25-inch Northumberland (Old Series) LXXXI.6, published 1897.

- 4.16 The Second Edition 25-inch OS map, published in 1897, shows the west court and rose garden in greater detail, although this part of the estate appears to have changed

relatively little in the preceding 40 years. By the publication of the Third Edition OS in 1922 (not illustrated), the rose garden had been removed, although the outline of the feature remained. The garden was re-established in the period between the two World Wars (Newman 2017, 55). On the west side of the west court, the building shown on the 1860 map had fallen out of use by the early 20th century and was depicted as un-roofed.



Figure 7: Aerial image of the west court as it appears today with the pantile roof of the Potting Shed clearly visible. Map data ©2018 Google

5.0 BUILDING AND FORM

- 5.1 The building comprises a linear range measuring externally 21.2m long by 4.77m wide and divided internally into four rooms (Fig. 7). The range extends south-west from the south-west service block of the West Wing. It is currently one storey but originally incorporated a hayloft. It is built up against an earlier brick boundary wall and is covered by a steep mono-pitched pantile roof that rises toward the south.
- 5.2 The north (front), south and east gable walls are all c.0.5m thick and constructed of coursed rubble sandstone with some brick infill. Several pieces of stone may have been re-used. The south (rear) wall is of brick and pre-dates the main body of the building.

a) north facing elevation (100)



b) west facing elevation (300)



c) south facing elevation (300)



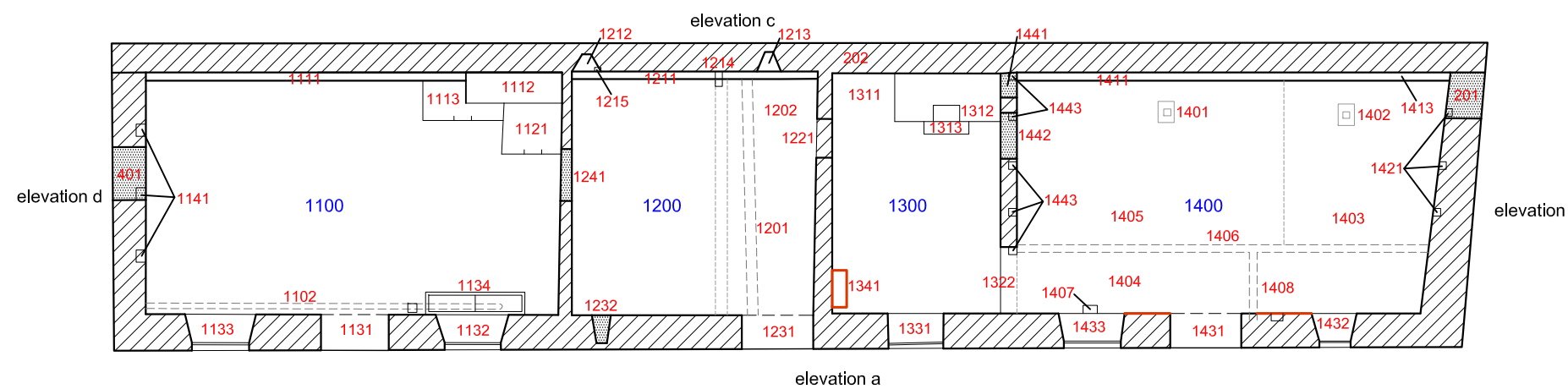
d) east facing elevation (400)



0 5m
scale 1:75 @ A3

plan drawing

- KEY
- external door
 - window
 - blocked window
 - drain
 - kerb
 - wood
 - wall



0 5m
scale 1:100 @ A4

This measures c.0.5m at base narrowing to 0.4m at the top, with a coped offset on the north side. Today the south wall forms the northern boundary of the rose garden. The south-facing elevation was largely obscured by vegetation at the time of survey.

Exterior (Fig. 8)

Front (north-facing) elevation (100)

- 5.3 The front elevation faces north, overlooking the west court; referred to historically as the kitchen court or yard (Plate 1). It is built of fairly evenly coursed rubble-stone with rough-hewn quoins at the east end only. The west end adjoins the ashlar wall that forms the western boundary of the west court. Variation in the stonework at the west end indicate a change of building layout, probably in the early 19th century.



Plate 1: Front (north-facing) elevation of the Potting Shed looking south-east.

- 5.4 There are five windows, all of which are fixed-frame, and three doors, which are all simple plank-and-batten doors, opened with a latch. There are no jambs but the doors are set within an alternating stone surround. The two windows at the east end of the building are six-light windows (**1133** and **1132**) which flank the east door (**1131**). There is a second door (**1231**) in the centre of the range, and to the west are two 12-light windows (**1331** and **1433**).
- 5.5 A third door (**1431**) provides access to the west end of the building. This has been moved and was formerly located further east. Variation in the stonework marks its originally located which has since been partially blocked and window **1433** inserted. A smaller 4-light window (**1432**) is located west of door **1431**. This is considerably smaller than the others on this side of the building. None of the windows have cills or lintels, the frames running into the eave line. The only other opening on this side of the building was a

ventilation slit (1232) to the west of window 1133. This is now blocked and difficult to discern from the exterior of the building.

- 5.6 Running the whole length of the structure is flagstone surface (101). This is slightly the concave and provides a degree of drainage.

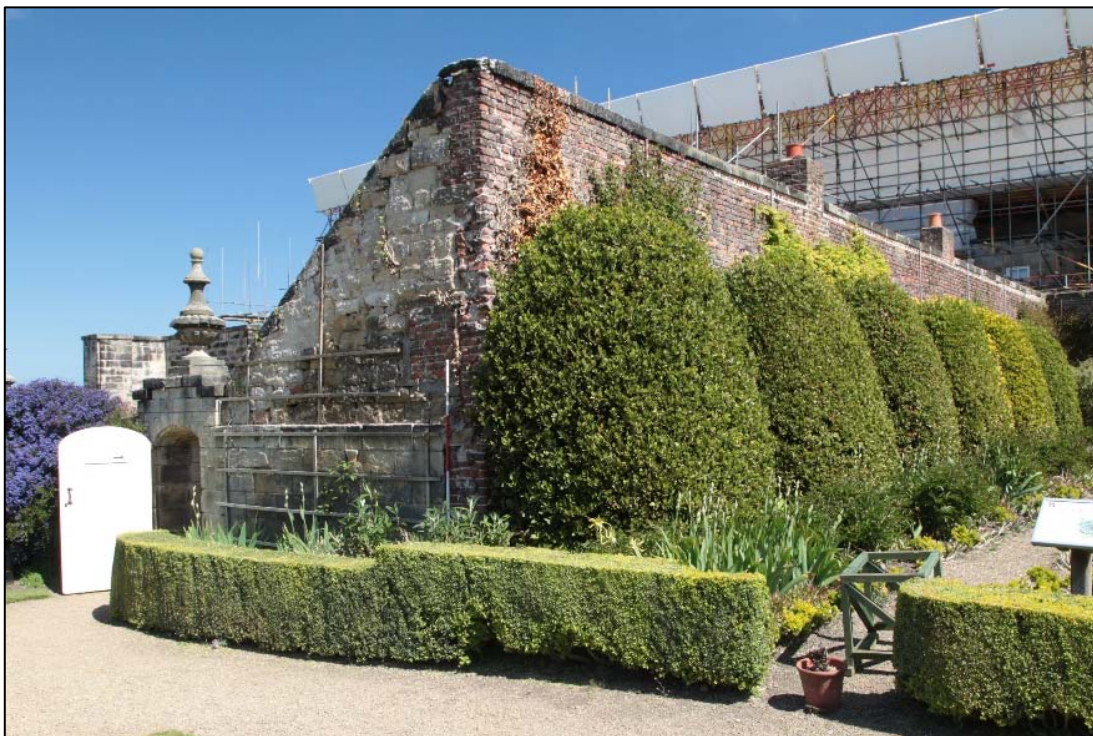


Plate 2: West- and south-facing elevations of the Potting Shed seen from the garden.

West-facing elevation (200)

- 5.7 The west-facing elevation is the most interesting archaeologically with evidence of at least three phases of build (Plate 2). At the time of survey, a vine that usually covered the elevation had been stripped back to expose the wall and had caused some discolouration. The bottom part of the wall (202) is a continuation of the west boundary wall of the west court. This is built of close-jointed sandstone ashlar. Above is a section of coursed rubble-stone build (203) that extends up to the roofline and is contemporary with the main body of the building. Both of these phases are built up against the brick south wall (300), the line of which is clearly visible running the full height of the building. There is a single window or pitching hole (201) set halfway up on the south side of the elevation. This features a wooden lintel and has been in-filled with brick.

South-facing elevation (300)

- 5.8 The south wall pre-dates the main structure and stands 4.77m high (Plate 2). Two chimneys are visible on this side of the building: 1312 to the west and 1112 to the east.

The wall is built in two phases, the upper section (302) is of slightly darker brick and set in English garden wall bond, while the lower part (301) in common bond.

- 5.9 The lower section (301) extends to a height of c.4.25m above the current ground surface. It measures c.0.51m across at base and steps into a width of 0.37m at a height of 1.90m, resulting in an offset ledge on the north side only. This is capped with a curved coping stone that is clearly visible on the west elevation (204). The wider base provides



additional support for the free-standing wall and the offset also deflects away from the more vulnerable lower courses.

East-facing elevation (400)

- 5.10 The east-facing elevation is built of coursed rubble-stone (Plate 3). It has a single window or pitching hole (401) with wooden lintel. This has been blocked and in-filled with brick. The elevation is separated from the south-west kitchen block by a narrow passageway, with a door on the south side leading to the rose garden.

Plate 3: Oblique of east-facing elevation (400).

Interior (1000) (Fig. 8)

East room (1100)

- 5.11 The east room measures 6.46m by 3.76m. The floor at the time of survey was concrete and the walls rendered, which obscured any detail of the underlying stonework. Entry is from the west court on the north side of the building, through door 1131. The space is lit by two windows (1133 and 1132), both of which are splayed to cast maximum light into the interior. The door and windows have no lintels and the poor quality of the stonework along the wall plate indicates that the roof height has been reduced. The current mono-pitched roof structure is modern, with the principal rafters set directly into the wall head.

- 5.12 Running along the southern wall of the room is an offset ledge (1111) set approximately 1.7m above the current floor surface. This extends along the whole building and corresponds with 204 visible in the external west-facing elevation (Fig. 8).



Plate 4: South-west 1120 wall of the east room.

- 5.13 There is a 'copper' in the south-west corner of the room (1121) with stoke hole below (Plate 4). Adjacent to this to the east is a later incinerator (1113). Both the incinerator and copper are located in front of the chimney breast (1112) and vent out through it. Approximately 1.5m below the apex of the roof is a small wooden platform (1102). This is modern and may have supported a water tank or provided additional storage. At the time of survey there was a stack of wooden shelves built against the west wall, which was rendered and concealed a blocked opening (1241). There is no direct through access to room 1200.
- 5.14 Along the north wall (1130) are two large scullery sinks (1134) supported on three brick piers. These are located in front of window 1132. On the edge of the splay is a series of small notches (1135) indicating the position of a former splashback. Below this is a wooden plank (1134), which is slightly askew. This disappeared behind the sink but is assumed to run the whole length of the wall. It is associated with a framework (1136), running vertically alongside door 1131 and forms part of the fittings to support a waterspout and electric cables. A drain (1102) runs along the north-west wall of the room from the north-west corner to the sink (Plate 5).



Plate 5: North wall (1130) of room (1100) showing the scullery sinks 1134 and window 1132.

- 5.15 The east wall (1140) was largely devoid of archaeological features except for three holes set in a line, likely to be fixtures for a shelf.

East-central room (1200)

- 5.16 The east-central room (1200) is roughly square in layout, measuring 3.77m by 3.79m. It has no windows, although three ventilation slits (1212, 1213 and 1232) would have previously cast some light into the interior but are now blocked. Entrance into the room is from the west court through door 1231. There is evidence of an upper storey, probably a hayloft or granary. The space is divided from the two adjoining rooms by brick partition walls, measuring c.0.25m in width (1120 and 1220) (Plate 7).
- 5.17 The floor is divided into two sections (Plate 6) by a north-to-south drain (1201) which vents out of the door. On the east side is a beaten-earth floor, measuring 2.63 by 3.77m. On the west side of the drain is a slightly elevated stone-slab floor (1202) measuring c.0.90m by 4.77m. This is poorly preserved in places.



Plates 6 and 7: South wall of east-central room (left) showing the different floor surfaces and western ventilation slit (1213), and the western partition wall with first-floor opening (1221).

- 5.18 The offset ledge previously discussed earlier runs the full length of the rear wall (1211) (Plate 6). A notch has been cut into this to hold a stall divider but this is now in-filled. Above the offset are two blocked, mortar-lined splayed ventilation slits (1212 and 1213) set into the brick wall. These have been filled in with brick and were obscured on the exterior south-facing elevation by vegetation. Set between the two ventilation slits is the remains of a wooden roof joist (1214), projecting only 0.15m from the wall. This is probably part of a hayrack or manger. Two iron securing bolts (1242) were recorded near the top of the wall plate.
- 5.19 The west partition wall is of brick, built in two separate phases, neither of which are keyed into the south wall. The bricks in the lower section are red hand-made bricks set in header bond, while those above are laid in stretcher bond. At first-floor level (1220) is a square opening, measuring 0.6m x 0.6m (1221) and set with a wooden lintel (Plate 7). This provides the only access into the upper storey of the west-central room (1300).



Plate 8: North-east elevation 1240 of the east-central room.



Plate 9: North wall (1230) of the east-central room with ventilation slot 1232 just visible on the right side of the image.

- 5.20 The east partition wall (1240) is also of brick laid in stretcher bond. The bricks are similar to those used in the upper section of the west partition and may date to the same phase of modification (Plate 8). There is a central blocked opening (1241) with no surviving surround or lintel.

- 5.21 On the north wall (1230) is evidence of a third ventilation slot (1232), located to the east of door 1231. This has been loosely blocked with a combination of stone and brick (Plate 9).

West-central room (1300)

- 5.22 The west-central room is smaller than the others, measuring 2.67m by 4.77m. It is one-and-a-half storeys high, with a hayloft below the roof apex. This was not inspected because there was no access. Unlike the rest of the rooms in the building, which are clearly utilitarian in character, this room has recently been domestic in use.



Plates 8 and 9: Rear wall (1310) of the west-central room (left) and west corner of the front wall (1330) of the west-central room (right).

- 5.23 It is entered from the west court via door 1331. A second door in the north-west corner provides access to the west room (1400). This is a four-panelled wooden door (1321), above which is a single wooden beam running along the full width of the west partition wall (1322). The room is lit by a single window on the north side. This features a 16-light fixed-pane window (1331) which stretches up to the wall plate but does not extend to the bottom of the casing below. Unlike the other windows it does not have a splayed reveal and is clearly a later insert.

5.24 There is a fireplace in south-west corner (1312) and, as at the east end of the building (1100), the chimney breast extends into the room and is built against the south wall rather than forming an integrated part of it. Other domestic features include a small cupboard (1311) in the south-east corner (Plate 10) and a small shelf (1341) on the north wall.

West room (1400)

5.25 This room had clearly served as a stable or byre. It is entered from the north through a central door 1431 and is lit by two windows flanking the door. The larger window, on the east side (1433), sits in a splayed window recess that extends the full height of the building and partially block an earlier door. The window comprises a 12-light fixed-pane window with a large sandstone cill (1433). Below the cill is clear evidence of blocking and the remains of an earlier drain (1405). The west window (1432) is a considerably smaller four-light window, set in a splayed recess. The roof structure has been recently inserted.

5.26 On the south side of the room there is evidence of animal stalls which extend c.2.75m north of the south wall and terminate at a drain (1406) that runs east to west across the length of the room. This corresponds with a painted stall partition visible on the east and west walls (Plate 15). In the south-west corner is a cobbled surface (Plates 12 and 14), constructed of large rounded river-cobbles (1403). This extends c.2.6m from the west wall and adjoins a brick surface (1405) to the east. This is 4.22m wide and extends up to the east partition wall. The interface between the brick floor (1405) and the cobbled floor (1403) occurs approximately below the line of the western truss.

5.27 Set into the floor are two square post-bases for a manger or feeder. These are set 0.7m from the south wall and probably supported a manger or animal feeder. Both bases measures c.0.25m by 0.3m. The first (1401) is set into the brick floor surface and is situated c.2.7m to the east of the second base (1402) and set into the cobbled surface.

5.28 On the north side of the room is a flagstone paved surface (1404) which is c.0.9m wide. This is bisected by a second drain that runs north to south, connecting with 1406 and venting out into the west court.



Plates 10-11: (upper left) post-base 1402 surrounded by cobbles; (lower left) post-base 1402 surrounded by brick; (left) the different floor surfaces visible on the north side of the room.



Plate 12: The south-east elevation. The blocked window is partially hidden by the truss.

- 5.29 The west wall still contains some remains of plaster (Plate 15). A single board (1422) spans the length of the wall with several nails, probably for hanging objects. Above this is the blocked window or pitching hole (201) visible on the external elevation. Between the blocked window and the board are three joist holes (1422).
- 5.30 On the east wall (1440) is the door into the central-west room (1300) (Plate 16). In the south-east corner is a small opening (1441), possibly a lamp niche but now partially filled with brick rubble. Above this niche is a long brick-filled aperture (1441). This stretches up to the gable and is filled with modern brick. Its proximity to the chimney breast (1312) in room 1300 suggests it may have been a flue for an upper floor fireplace. Immediately below this feature are three joist holes (1443), part of a line previously supporting an upper floor.



Plate 13: North-west wall 1430 of the west room.

- 5.31 Similar to rooms 1100 and 1200 an offset ledge (1411) runs along the rear wall (1410). This features two notches, probably for stall divisions. The rear wall is of brick, but with stone footings (1413) visible along its length, extending to a height of c.0.4m. These were also recorded in room 1200 and are therefore likely to extend the full length of the building and are probably foundations for the brick wall. Set into the upper part of the west wall, near to the south-west corner, are several iron bolts (1421) of unknown function.



Plate 17: Foundation course (1413) of brick wall, visible in the south-west corner of 1400.

6.0 PHASING AND DISCUSSION

- 6.1 Evidence of several phases of modification are apparent in the physical fabric of the Potting Shed. As discussed previously, the alignment of the building is quite different from that of the main Hall complex. This is noteworthy given Vanbrugh's inspiration for the Hall was Palladio's Villa Foscari with its strong classical emphasis on symmetry, perspective and proportion; albeit executed with a healthy dose of baroque flare. The variation of the Potting Shed alignment, and its correlation with that of the Brewhouse bastion wall and village, therefore suggests that all these elements date to an earlier phase of development, potentially contemporary with the Tudor or Jacobean mansion.
- 6.2 Vanbrugh included a plan of Seaton Delaval Hall in Campbell's 'Vitruvius Britannicus', published in 1715. This is different from the final Hall 'as built' and probably represents an idealised version of the design as the architect intended. It shows three regularly laid-out courts. In the centre is the Grand Court with the Central Block creating a focal point to the south. This is flanked by the Stable Court (east) and Kitchen Court (west), both of which are rectangular in layout and enclosed by a boundary wall. There is no indication in the plan of the Potting Shed or the red brick boundary wall (300), suggesting Vanbrugh never incorporated such elements in his original design proposals.

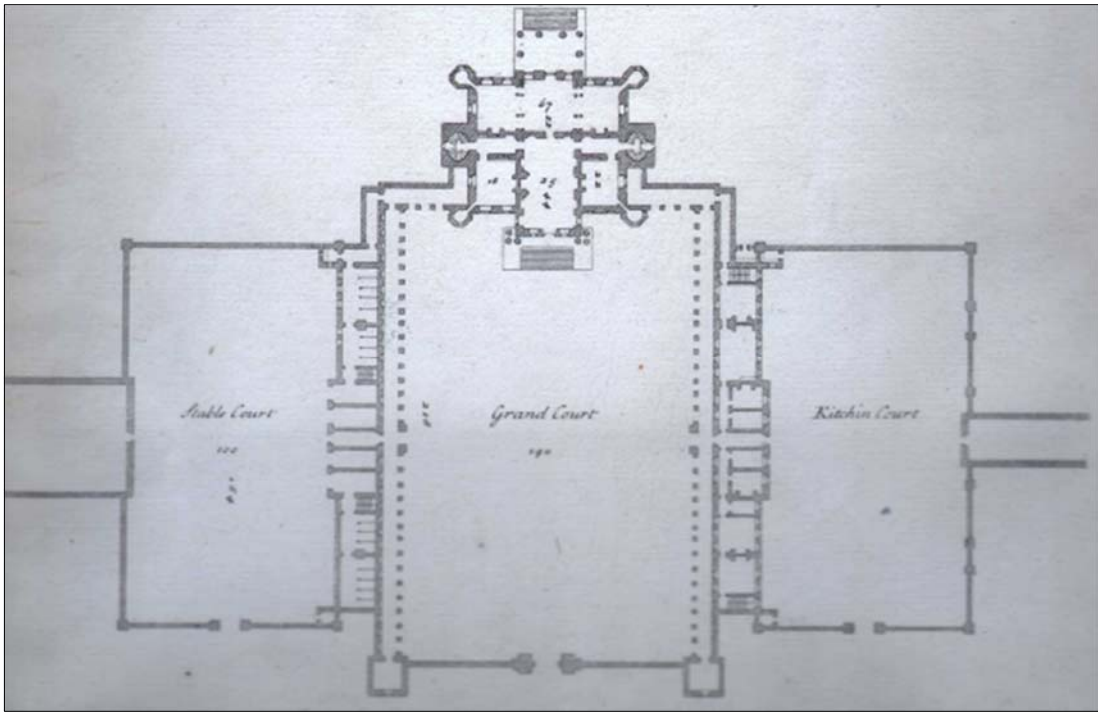


Figure 9: Plan of Seaton Delaval Hall from Campbell's 'Vitruvius Britannicus', 1715.

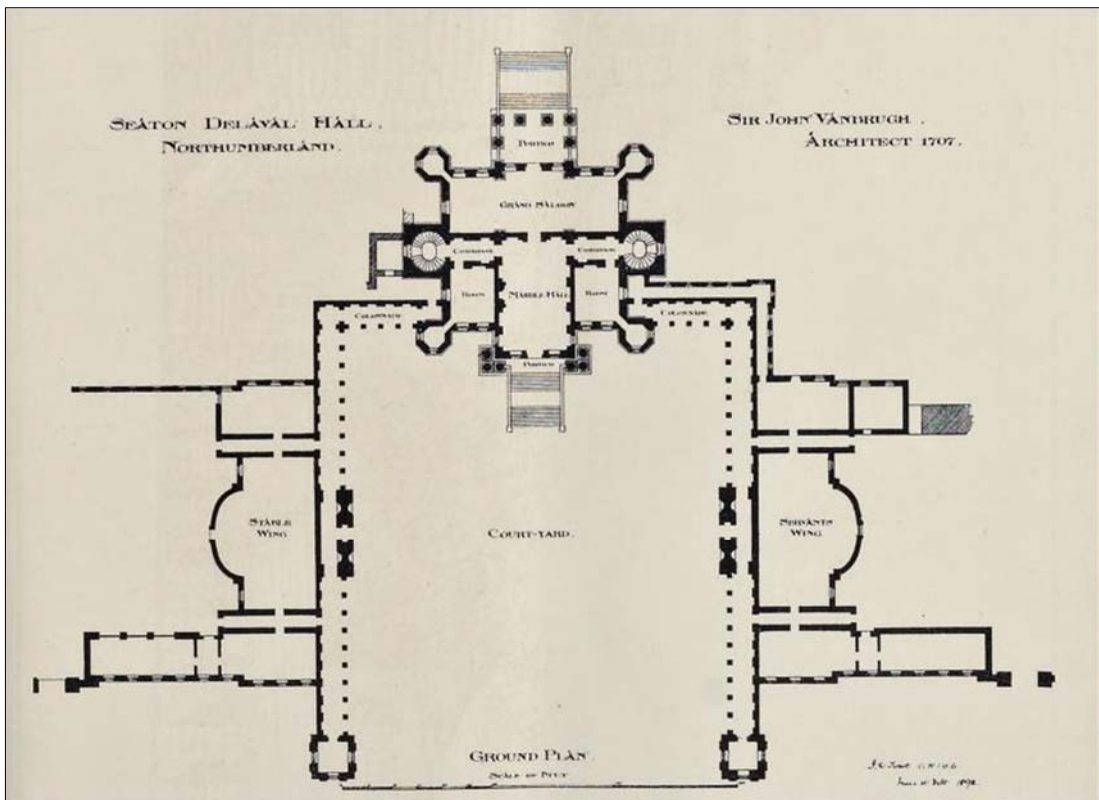


Figure 10: Plan of Seaton Delaval Hall from 'The Builder', drawn 1892, published 1893.

- 6.3 On Dobson's later 1816 plan of the property, the Potting Shed is shown only in outline, and it is hatched on a later illustration in *The Builder*, published in 1892. These treatments both seem to suggest that the building was not considered as part of the main

Hall complex. The following section discusses the potential date and subsequent development of the Potting Shed based on the evidence observed during the survey.

Phase 1 – Late 16th to 17th century

- 6.4 The oldest parts of the structure are the stone foundations (1413) observed beneath the south wall (300). These run along the whole of the south side of the building, although are exposed without render only in rooms 1200 and 1400. They are of rubble-stone construction and are likely footings for the brick structure above. This may date to the Tudor or Jacobean period, a time when brick was a costly and high-status building material in considerable demand. The stonework would have been a cheaper and more stable material for use in the foundations of the wall. The exposure of this course suggests that the internal floor levels of the building were considerably reduced when the Potting Shed was built, probably to provide for the addition of the hayloft.



Plate 14: The rear wall of the Potting Shed (300) pre-dates the main building. Note the offset ledge that runs through the entire length of the structure.

- 6.5 The brick rear wall (300) clearly pre-dates the main building. It is wider at the base (0.53m), narrowing at a height of c.1.9m to c.0.37m, this has resulted in the offset ledge that runs the full length of the building (1111, 1211, and 1411) visible on the west elevations (204). The main structure abuts the wall at this point, with a small amount of

keying in at the upper levels. Similarly, the internal walls which all abut the rear wall in a distinct joint (Plates 19 and 20).



Plates 15: Later partition walls abutting rear brick boundary wall (300); (left) wall 1220 on the east side of room 1200, and (right) wall 1440 on the east side of room 1400.

- 6.6 In profile, as seen in the west elevation, the uneven finish of the brickwork of wall **300** suggests it originally continued further west and has been truncated. This probably occurred when the west boundary wall (202) of west court was constructed as part of the construction of Vanbrugh's Hall (Phase 2).
- 6.7 Stratigraphically, therefore, the south wall (**300**) must pre-date the early 18th century. It is possible that it formed part of Sir Ralph Delaval's expansion in late 16th to early 17th century recorded by his son in 1628, and may even be the garden wall which was built 'round about and enlarged'. It is tempting to postulate that the 'new long house at Seaton [built] to the garden wall of the grounds' could be the Potting Shed, which certainly may account for its retention by Vanbrugh. However, there is little evidence to support this hypothesis and the structure almost certainly post-dates the construction of the Hall.

Phase 2 – Early 18th century

- 6.8 The second phase of development is concomitant with the construction of the Hall, c.1718–1728. The west wall of the west court or kitchen court was constructed at this time and comprises the lower section of the west gable elevation (202). This is built of fine jointed ashlar, the same size and form as those used in the main complex. The wall is shown as complete on the 1781 estate plan and its alignment accounts for the slightly odd angle of the gable wall (200) at this end of the building (Fig. 8).
- 6.9 The west boundary wall (202) clearly abuts the earlier brick wall (300), with a clear butt joint visible at the interface between the two structures (Plate 21). North of wall 202, and continuous with it is the arched entrance into the west court from the gardens. Notably this is topped by an ornamental urn which is the same as those on the parapet of the West Wing roof, further confirming they are part of the same phase of build. The urn could conceivably have been moved and relocated to the top of the arch but given the weight of the feature this seems unlikely.



Plate 21: Clear evidence of stratigraphic phasing demonstrated in the west-facing elevation. The original redbrick garden wall (300) is abutted by the ashlar stone boundary wall (202) above which is the stonework (203) of the main structure.

Phase 3 – Mid-18th century (1728–1781)

- 6.10 Vanbrugh supposedly originally wanted to incorporate part of the medieval tower and Jacobean hall into his designs for the property but was overruled by the Admiral who wanted a completely new grand mansion. As such, it would seem unlikely that a rather poorly built, mixed-used agricultural building such as the Potting Shed would have been incorporated into his ambitious new scheme. This, coupled with the evidence of the ashlar boundary wall (202), indicate that the main structure was built in the period after the completion of the Hall in 1728 but before the preparation of the 1781 estate plan.
- 6.11 The building forms the south side of the ‘kitchen court’, which was the main service area. Coupled with the poor quality of the build compared to the surrounding buildings, this suggests that the range was added as part of a later phase of development to serve a utilitarian function. One possible interpretation is that it was erected quickly following the 1752 fire. This had started in the kitchen range and may have severely damaged the scullery and stills blocks. The Potting Shed may have been built to fulfil these functions or to serve as temporary accommodation for staff. Notably, the absence of a range indicates it was not a kitchen. However, this does not account for the integration of the byre which appears to have formed part of the original structure.
- 6.12 An alternative interpretation is that the Potting Shed was perhaps built as a dairy. It might seem a little incongruous that a fine mansion would have cattle kept in such close quarter; however, the building has obviously fulfilled this function at some stage and probably from inception. It should also be remembered that the stables are in close proximity to the main house on the other side of the Grand Court and that the Georgians had much less ridged concepts of the division of social space than their later Victorian counterparts.
- 6.13 A dairy would have provided milk, cream, cheese and butter directly to the kitchen across the west court. This would have been important in a period prior to refrigeration and access to transportation. However, this interpretation does not take into account the proximity of Seaton Farm, which lies immediately to the south-west and would surely have been able to provide the house with all its dairy needs.
- 6.14 The physical evidence indicates that the range, as built, was divided into three units, with the west end partitioned in two (1300/1400) at a later date. The west side of the building (1200, 1300/1400) provided cattle accommodation, while the east side was perhaps used for processing. Room 1300/1400 was a byre and/or milking shed. The door

was originally slightly further east, in the location of window **1433**, which was added later when the door was blocked and moved to its present location (**1431**). The alternating stone jambs of the original door can be clearly seen on the exterior of the building. It is notable that there are no ventilation slits in room **1400**. There may have been some on the north wall, replaced by later windows, but this does not account for their absence on the south side of the room. One possible interpretation is that cattle were brought into this area on a temporary basis for milking and would have otherwise grazing nearby throughout the day. A later pitching or inspection hole (**201**) was added on the west side of the room.

- 6.15 The east-central room (**1200**) is much smaller and may have been a calf-house or loose box. It features three ventilation slits: two on the south side and one to the north. Above was a hayloft and possible granary which ran the full length of the building. There are two openings (**1241**) on the east side (now blocked) and (**1221**) on the west side, which provided access between the areas at this level. These are quite small and may have been little more than pitching holes.
- 6.16 The east end is a little more problematic because it has been so extensively modified and the walls were rendered and painted at the time of survey. In the last phase of use this was a preparation area and it has arguably always served a function different from that of the west side of the building. The windows appear to be original in location, although the frames are later. Working on the premise of a possible dairy, this would have been the main processing area. It is the closest to the main house with quick access to the scullery and kitchen. It would have also meant that the animal habitation areas were the furthest away from the service wing.
- 6.17 However, this interpretation is circumstantial with little surviving physical evidence to support the hypothesis. If it were a dairy then a tiled floor would be anticipated, although the floor is now concrete screed. Less easily explained is the absence of stone benches, cheese racking and possibly a press. These are usually substantial features, not easily removed. There is also what looks to be a pitching hole in the east wall, although this is a later insert and may simply be a poorly constructed window opening. An alternative interpretation is that there was originally cattle accommodation extending throughout the building. Its location in the kitchen court still suggests these were perhaps dairy cattle, but the dairy itself may have been located separately, possibly in the building shown in the north-west corner of the court on the 1781 map (Fig. 3).

6.18 The roof of the Potting Shed has obviously been much altered over time. The windows on the north side run into the eave line and, together with the uneven finish on the wall-plate, indicate that the height of the north wall has been lower. Similarly, areas of later infill stonework and stepped stone coursing along the roof line on both gables are evidence of a change in pitch. The roof was likely always mono-pitched; rainwater would have collected along the southern side of a pitched roof, placing wall **300** at risk. However, rake of the original roof would have been less dramatic, allowing for more space in the upper-storey hayloft.

Phase 4 – 19th century

6.19 It is uncertain how long the building remained in operation as a byre/milking shed, although the evidence in room **1400** suggests a prolonged period of use. The function of the building is not annotated on Dobson's 1816 plans but a change of use may have occurred around the time of the setting out of the rose garden, probably in the second quarter of the 19th century. The 1860 OS map shows an entrance adjacent to the east gable, leading through from the garden to the west court. During this period the range may have served a multi-functional role possibly including a gardener's accommodation and potting shed, although this may have been a fairly recent function.

6.20 The byre at the west end seems to have remained in use for some time. It was certainly operating as such when the dividing wall between room **1300** and **1400** was inserted as the outline of a stall division is painted on the west-facing side of the partition. As part of the same phase of development the original doorway was also blocked and window **1433** inserted. The door **1431** was added central to the new room configuration.

6.21 In its last phase of use, room **1300** was a domestic space. It features a fireplace with grate, cupboard, shelving and a four-panelled door leading through to **1400**. The latter is in contrast to the other plank-and-batten doors which are clearly more rustic and utilitarian in form. All features appear to be relatively modern, dating possibly to the early- to mid-20th century. The concrete screed floor is obviously later. The presence of the fireplace suggests the space has been domestic since the insertion of the chimney stack, although it could have been a tack room or feed-preparation space.

6.22 The two chimneys, with internal stack and copper were probably added during this period and the larger windows (**1131**, **1433**) inserted. The two east windows (**1133**, **1132**) may have also been inserted at this time if they were not part of the original build.

The small window at the west end of the property (1432) is likely earlier. The current window frames are all later in date.

Phase 5 – 20th century

- 6.23 The last phase of modification saw the reroofing of the building. As previously discussed, the slope of the roof has been altered to create a considerable rake, resulting in the reduction of the height of the north wall and repositioning of some of the trusses. The upper storey was also removed and a suspended ceiling added to room 1300. The incinerator was probably added at this time, although the copper and scullery sink are probably older (the present sinks are a later replacement).
- 6.24 The room remained in use as a potting shed and general storage area until fairly recently.

7.0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 7.1 Any heritage asset has a distinct cultural significance derived from a wide range of varying values and perspectives, encompassing not just the physical fabric of the building but also its setting, use, history, traditions and local distinctiveness.
- 7.2 The following section aims to update the earlier statement of significance for the Potting Shed set out in the earlier Heritage Statement (Newman 2017). It is based on the three high-level themes – archaeological interest, historical interest and architectural and artistic Interest – specified in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015) and Historic England Advice Note 12 (Historic England 2019).

Archaeological interest

- 7.3 The Potting Shed is of high archaeological interest. There is considerable evidence retained in the fabric of the building of its long use and multiple phases of adaptation and modification. Its development is complex, and the interpretation of some elements remain elusive; nevertheless, it is an important archaeological resource warranting protection. The ‘preservation through record’ provided by this report and the accompanying photographic archive is considered to be suitable to mitigate against any impacts arising from the restoration work as proposed. However, every attempt should be made to retain those features specified as being of ‘high’ significance in the accompanying gazetteer (Appendix A).
- 7.4 Of particular interest is the south wall (300) which potentially dates to the late 16th or

17th century and provides important evidence of the layout of the pre-Vanbrugh estate. Any evidence relating to the original construction date and function of the main Potting Shed structure is also of considerable value and may merit further investigation. The structural evidence has been analysed and discussed but some aspects remain open to debate and may be resolved by further sub-surface and fabric intervention.

- 7.5 There is a high potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains beneath the later floors of the building, which could provide further information as to the development of the structure. Similarly, the courtyard area immediately surrounding the property and the rose garden to the south are all considered to be of high archaeological potential. Further documentary investigation may also inform a more comprehensive understanding.

Historic interest

- 7.6 The historic interest of the Potting Shed is moderate-high. Newman sums this up very well, referring to it as ‘a rather idiosyncratic little structure, with an idiosyncratic history’ and, as such, it is difficult to determine exactly what its historic values might be. The phasing section at the end of this report discusses some possible interpretations but some of these remain largely conjectural.
- 7.7 The late 16th/17th-century boundary wall has an important historic value in terms of understanding the pre-Vanbrugh estate. There are several clues regarding the layout of this emerging from the research conducted as part of the restoration project. These, together with the work being conducted during the development phase of the project, are beginning to throw some light on the pre-18th-century landscape.
- 7.8 The Potting Shed also has the potential to illuminate aspects of the history of the site in the period immediately following the construction of the 18th-century Hall. Further detailed documentary research may help facilitate this (see recommendations section below). The building also has some value in terms of understanding the later development of the estate in the 19th and 20th century. Further investigation is required regarding any personal histories associated with the site e.g. gardeners, stockmen or dairymen. These might add considerably to public interest in this rather intriguing little building.

Architectural and artistic interest

- 7.9 The architectural interest of the Potting Shed is moderate. The building is very different in style to the buildings surrounding it, and the vernacular, rough and utilitarian architectural style creates a pleasing contrast to the austere and symmetrical style of the Palladian Hall.
- 7.10 The red brick boundary wall is particularly aesthetically pleasing and provides a wonderful contrast with the green of the climbing vines and trees of the rose garden.



Plate 162: The Potting Shed makes a positive contribution to the settings of the gardens and hall, creating a pleasing contrast with the more formal architectural style of the Hall.

Setting

- 7.11 The Potting Shed lies adjacent to the West Wing of Seaton Delaval Hall (Plate 24). The building contrasts in its fabric, alignment, and architecture with that of the Hall, yet it remains an integral part of the overall complex. The rubble-and-brick vernacular building is rather rural in character. Bounded on two sides by gardens, it lies at a key transition point between the austerity of the Palladian buildings and the natural beauty of the gardens.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 This report has examined the history, fabric, and change of use of the Potting Shed in an effort to understand more about the development and function of the structure. Although there remain several unanswered questions, it is considered that this report and accompanying archive provide a comprehensive record of the standing structure suitable to mitigate appropriately against any potential loss of heritage significance arising from the intended building works.
- 8.2 Further targeted documentary research is recommended to advance a greater understanding of the historic significance of the buildings. That level of detail is beyond the remit of this current work and would include a review of the Inland Revenue 1910 Finance Act records, as well as estate accounts, gardening records, periodicals and census data. This type of information could be researched by volunteers given suitable guidance.
- 8.3 Archaeological investigations during any subsurface intervention is scheduled and will be reported separately as an addendum to this historic building report.

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Maps and Plans:



NRO 740/Box 14 Seaton Delaval Hall 1781 estate map



National Trust Item 1277212 John Dobson's survey of the Hall c.1816


Ordnance Survey First Edition six-inch map (1860)



Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25-inch map (1897)

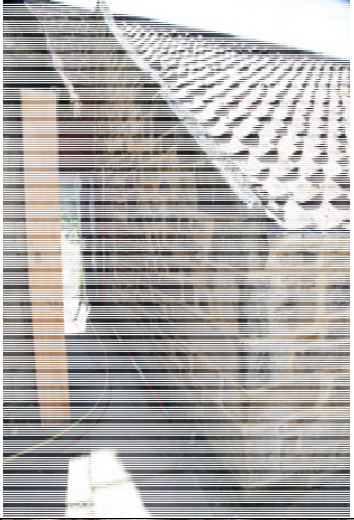

APPENDIX A: GAZETTEER



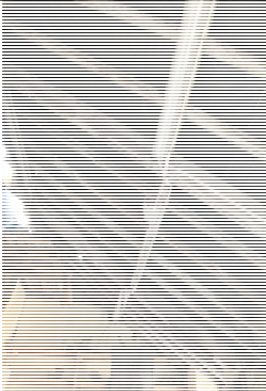
	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
>400	Exterior	The building is located in the west courtyard. Two elevations look toward the Hall and two towards the gardens. The current building is single storey with a cat-slide pantile roof, although there is evidence of a second, attic storey throughout. The roof had been removed prior to survey.	c. late 16th/17th c. to modern	100 N elevation 200 W elevation 300 S elevation 400 E elevation	High – the archaeological and historical interest of the building is of high interest in terms of understanding the layout of the pre-Vanbrugh estate and subsequent development.	
100	North-facing elevation	The front elevation of the building looks onto the west courtyard. The elevation is a single storey, with four windows and three doors. It is constructed of even coursed rubble-stone.	Mid-18th c.?	101 flag. paving 1112 E chimney 1133 E window 1131 E door 1132 CE window 1231 C door 1312 W chimney 1331 C window 1431 W door 1432 W window 1433 CW window	High – the north-facing elevation is the front of the building and, such as it is, the main public façade.	



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
101	Flagstone paving	Extends along the front of the building, measures c. 1.00m wide and is slightly concave to improve drainage.	Mid-18th c.?	100 N elevation	Moderate –historical and archaeological interest as part of the original fabric of the building.	
200	West-facing elevation	The west elevation faces onto the gardens. It is a mix of ashlar, rubble-stone, and brick construction. It incorporates evidence of two boundary walls and a blocked window or pitching hole.	E. to mid-18th c. with later modification	201 Blocked or pitching hole 202 Boundary wall 203 Upper section of stonework 300 S elevation 301 Later brickwork	High – this elevation has archaeological interest as it contains evidence of various phases of build. Very important in terms of understanding the sequence of development.	



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
201	Blocked window or pitching hole	Blocked window or pitching hole located above the ashlar boundary wall. Measures 0.72x0.63m. It is blocked with brick. Features a wooden lintel and surround.	Mid-18th – early 19th c.	200 W elevation 401 Blocked pitching hole	Moderate – archaeological interest in terms of the development of building.	
202	West court boundary wall	Sandstone ashlar boundary wall forming the lower section of the west-facing elevation. Abuts the rear brick wall of the building (300).	Early 18th c.	200 W elevation 300 S elevation	High – high archaeological interest providing the only clue as to the second phase of construction.	See 200
203	Upper section of stonework	Section of rubble-stone wall that sits above the earlier ashlar boundary wall (202) and forms the west gable of the building. Stonework is contemporary with the rest of the structure.	Mid-18th c.	100 N elevation 300 S elevation 400 E elevation 201 blocked opening	High – high archaeological interest as part of the main structure. Especially important as it established the sequence of build.	See 200



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
204	Offset ledge	Offset associated with the south wall which is visible in section on the west elevation.	c. late 16th/17th c.	1111 Ledge 1211 Ledge 1411 Ledge	High – high archaeological interest in terms of the development of the potting shed and evidence of the pre-Vanbrugh estate.	
300	South-facing elevation	A brick boundary wall which now forms the north side of the rose garden. Extends the whole length of the building. Built in two stages.	c. late 16th/17th c. to mid-18th c	301 Lower section 302 Upper section 1111 Ledge 1112 Chimney 1211 Ledge 1212 E blocked vent 1213 W blocked vent 1312 Chimney 1411 Ledge	High – this structure has high archaeological and historical interest as one of the oldest structures in the Seaton Delaval complex, pre-dating the current hall.	
301	Lower section of brick wall	Stands 4.25m high and measure 0.51m wide at base, narrowing to 0.7m at 1.90m high. Built of handmade red brick set in English garden wall bond.	c. late 16th/17th	300 S elevation 302 Upper section 204 Offset ledge	As above	See 200


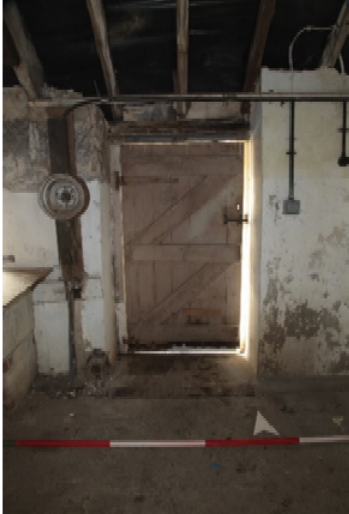
	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
302	Upper section of wall	Stands 1.15m high. Extension of 301 in darker colour, brick set in common bond.	Mid-18th c.	300 S elevation 301 lower section 100 N elevation 200 W elevation 400 E elevation	High – this structure has high archaeological and historical interest in terms of understanding the development of the building.	See 200
400	East-facing elevation	Evenly coursed, rubble-built wall. Abuts the rear wall (300). Includes a blocked window or pitching hole. Stepped blocks at ridge line indicate later roof replacement.	Mid-18th c.	401 Blocked window ? 300 S elevation	Moderate – has moderate archaeological interest as it demonstrates some elements of phasing.	
401	Blocked window or pitching hole	Measures c. 0.75x0.6m. With wooden lintel. Appears to be a later insert into the east-facing elevation.	Late 18th c to 19th c.	400 E elevation 201 Blocked window	Moderate – has some archaeological interest in terms of the sequence of development.	




	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1000	Interior	The building is split into 4 rooms, three of which have exterior access. All rooms are divided by brick partition walls that are not tied into either the front or rear walls.	Mid-18th – modern	1100 E room 1200 CE room 1300 CW room 1400 W room	High – the layouts and architectural features have high archaeological interest in informing the historical use and development of the building.	
1100	East room	The east room is utilitarian in nature. It features a scullery sink along the north wall an incinerator, copper and shelving. The render-covered walls and concrete floor may obscure archaeological features.	Mid-18th – modern	1101 Roof 1102 Drain 1110 S wall 1120 W wall 1130 N wall 1140 E wall	Moderate – the archaeological interest in this room is minimised by the more recent additions and rendered walls.	
1101	Roof of east room	Though it appears to be a more modern roof, this roof structure is the only one that remained at the time of survey. Below the roof, along the rear wall was a low platform used for storage.	20th c.	1100 E room	Moderate-low – as the only remaining roof it has archaeological interest. Yet the structure is fairly modern and was put in place during a recent phase of modification.	


	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1102	Drain	Cut into the concrete floor is a drain that runs along the front wall. A grate covers where this crosses in front of the door. It rounds off below the sinks, 0.9m away from the west wall. The drain is 0.08m wide and 0.03m deep.	Modern	1100 E room 1404 Drain	Low – this drain has been fashioned into the modern concrete floor and therefore has low archaeological interest.	
1110	South wall of east room	The south wall is brick but is rendered over, potentially obscuring some archaeological features. The ledge along the wall is associated with the historic boundary wall. An incinerator and chimney breast abut the wall.	16th/17th c. later mods.	1100 E room 1111 Ledge 1112 Chimney breast 1113 Incinerator 1210 CE room S wall 1310 CW room S wall 1410 W room S wall	High – this wall is one of the few historical structures that predates the Hall and therefore has high historical and archaeological interest.	
1111	Ledge	A plastered ledge appears along the full length of the building. It measures 0.15m wide and is located 1.7m from the current floor surface.	l.16th/17th c.	300 S elevation 1211 Ledge 1411 Ledge	High – the ledge forms part of the late 16th or 17th century boundary wall and as such is of considerable archaeological interest.	See above



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1112	East chimney breast	Located in the south-west corner of the room. It is composed of brick and is 0.45m wide at its base and 0.27m deep. There is a notch 0.18m deep and 0.19m high, cut into the chimney 0.39m above the incinerator.	Late 18th – e 19th c.	1110 S wall 1312 W chimney 1113 Incinerator	Moderate – the addition of the chimney is of archaeological and historic interest as part of the development and changing use of the building.	
1113	Incinerator	The incinerator is 0.8m high, 0.6m wide and 1.26m long. It connects to the chimney behind it. It had a large central opening 0.6x0.75m that is now blocked. Below this, a stoke hole 0.3x0.5 is blocked with brick and stretches down to the floor. A round opening 0.2m in diameter is in the upper right corner, probably for a flue.	Modern	1110 S wall 1112 Chimney breast	Low – the addition of the incinerator provides some information as to the most recent use of the room.	



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1120	West wall of east room	This wall is rendered and features a set of wooden shelves. In the south-west corner is a copper.	Mid-18th – modern	1100 E room 1121 Copper 1241 Blocked pitching hole	High – high archaeological value as part of the original mid-18th-century structure.	
1121	Copper	Located in the south-west corner of the wall is a copper for boiling water or mash. Constructed of brick at base with stoke hole measuring 0.45x0.26m. The upper part is of concrete with a copper that is 0.44m in diameter and 0.32m in depth.	Late 19th – e 20th c	1120 W wall 1112 Chimney breast	Moderate – has some archaeological and historic interest in terms of the later function and use of the range.	


	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1130	North wall of east room	This wall is the front wall of the room with two windows and a door. In the west corner is a scullery sink.	Mid-18th – modern	1100 E room 1131 Door 1132 CE window 1133 E window 1134 Sink 1135 Notches 1136 Plank and fittings	High – considerable archaeological interest in terms of the overall development of the buildings. Also of some architectural value as part of the main façade of the building.	
1131	East door	This large doorway is 1.06m wide and 2.06m high, the wall is 0.54m thick. The door frame has a wooden lintel and the door is a plank and batten design. Evidence above of the lowering of the wall plate.	Mid-18th – modern	1130 N wall 1231 C door 1431 W door	High-moderate archaeological interest.	



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1132	Central-east window	6-light Fixed-pane window. Measures 0.88m wide and 1.25m high. It has a splayed revealed.	Mid-18th – 19th c.	1130 N wall 1133 E window	Moderate – This window is possibly part of the original structure of the building and therefore has marked archaeological and architectural interest.	
1133	East window	6-light Fixed-pane window. Measures 0.89m wide and 1.35m high. It has a splayed revealed.	Mid-18th – 19th c.	1130 N wall 1132 CE window	Moderate – This window is possibly part of the original structure of the building and therefore has marked archaeological and architectural interest.	
1134	Sinks	Two large scullery sinks are supported on three brick piers. The exterior two plinths are 0.11m and the central plinth is thicker at 0.23m and 0.35m high. Each sink is approximately 0.6mx0.6m and 0.3m deep.	Modern	1130 N Wall	Low-moderate – the addition of the sinks provide some information as to the most recent use of the room.	



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1135	Notches	Two notches line the central-east window. The notches are 0.12x0.06m and 0.01m deep. It is uncertain what purpose they served, but they appear to have been filled in.	Late 19th – Modern	1130 N Wall 1132 CE window	Low – these notches contribute little to our understanding of the historical development of the building.	See above
1136	Planks and fittings	A plank of wood is mounted on the wall behind the sinks and connects to another that runs vertically along the door. This is a splashback for the sink and mounting for the taps	Modern	1130 N wall 1134 Sinks 1131 E door	Negligible – these fittings are not related to the archaeology or historical use of the building but simply reflect its current usage.	See 1133 and 1134
1140	North wall of east room	This wall has been plastered over, but likely holds evidence of the blocked pitching hole beneath the render. Three evenly spaced holes along the wall may be associated with the former hay loft.	Phase 3-5	1100 E room 401 Block forking hole	Low-moderate – this wall contributes little to our understanding of the historical development of the building.	
1141	Joist holes	These evenly spaced holes along the wall may indicate the presence of some sort of partition or floor, though the holes do not seem large enough to hold much weight.	Mid-18th – 19th c.	1100 E room 1422 Joist holes 1443 Joist holes	Moderate – these have a degree of archaeological interest in terms of understanding the layout of the original building	See above



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1200	Central-east room	This room is poorly lit due to a lack of windows. The floor is divided, on side is beaten earth and on the other is a flag surface with drain.	Mid-18th – 19th c.	1201 Floor partition 1202 Flag. surface 1210 S wall 1220 W wall 1230 N wall 1240 E wall	High – this room has archaeological and historical interest in terms of the function and later development of the building.	
1201	Floor partition	This partition in the floor is formed by stones placed on their sides. These stones rise 0.08m above floor level create a partition 0.19m wide.	Mid-18th – 19th c.	1200 CE room 1202 Flag. surface	High – archaeological interest in terms of the layout and use of the building.	



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1202	Flagstone surface	The western third of the room has a paved surface separated from the remainder of the floor by the floor partition (1201). This flagstone surface is 1.4m wide and has a slight dip running the length of the floor toward the door, creating a drain.	Mid-18th – 19th c.	1201 – Floor partition	High – archaeological interest in terms of the layout and use of the building.	
1210	South wall of east-central room	This wall is of brick with a ledge that runs across the whole length. It has two blocked ventilation slits inserted at a later phase. The brick wall lies above stone foundations. The wall is 4.52m tall, with the stone foundations rising 0.26m above the floor surface (see 1413).	16th/17th c. later mods.	1211 Ledge 1212 E vent 1213 W vent 1110 E room SE wall 1310 CW room SE wall 1410 W room SE wall 1413 foundation course	High – this wall is one of the few historical structures that predates the Hall and therefore has high historical and archaeological interest.	


	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1211	Ledge	Ledge with stone coping. It has a notch that has since been filled and may have originally held a manger support. The Ledge is 0.13m wide is located 1.70m above the floor surface.	16th/17th c. later mods.	1210 E wall 1111 Ledge 1411 Ledge	High – associated with the original boundary wall and therefore of high historical and archaeological interest.	See above
1212	East ventilation slit	Ventilation slit that has now been blocked with small bits of brick. It lies flush with the east corner of the room. It is splayed with an initial width of 0.45m and thinning to 0.14m. The vent has a height of 0.61m	Mid-18th c.	1210 S wall 1213 W vent 1232 Front vent. slit	High – archaeological interest in terms of the layout and use of the building.	
1213	West ventilation slit	Ventilation slit that has now been blocked with small bits of brick. It lies 0.58m east of the south-west corner of the room. It is splayed with an initial width of 0.38m and thinning to 0.12m. The vent has a height of 0.58m.	Mid-18th c.	1210 S wall 1212 E vent 1232 Front vent. slit	As above.	See 1210


	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1214	Timber or joist	The end of a timber sticking out of the wall above the ledge. Probably associated with a manager or hay rack structure or could relate to part of the roof structure. Projects out of the wall 0.23m and is 0.11x0.2m.	Mid-18th c.	1210 S wall 1422 Joist holes 1442 Joist holes	Moderate – archaeological interest may help understand the development of the building but function currently unclear.	See 1212
1215	Small hole	A small square hole of uncertain purpose lies just below the east ventilation slit and above the ledge. It is 0.15x0.11m with an unknown depth.	Uncertain	1210 S wall 1211 Ledge 1212 E vent	Moderate – archaeological interest may help understand the development of the building but function currently unclear.	
1220	South wall	Partition wall constructed in two phases. There is a small pitching hole in the upper level.	Mid-18th – 19th c	1221 pitching hole.	Moderate – this elevation has the potential to inform our archaeological understanding of the building's development.	



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1221	Pitching hole – hayloft access.	A small pitching hole is located 2.64m above the floor level. It is approximately 0.6x0.6m and has a wooden lintel.	Mid-18th – 19th c	1220 S wall 1300 CW Room	Moderate – the feature is of archaeological interest and provides a greater understanding of the development and use of the building.	
1230	North wall	Front wall of the room. Includes the main door and a small blocked ventilation slit. The wall appears to have been lowered to the level of the doorframe.	Mid-18th – Modern	1231 C door 1232 Front vent. slit	High – archaeological and architectural interest. Provides a greater understanding of the layout, development and use of the building. Also of some architectural value as part of the main façade of the building.	


	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1231	Central door	This door lies flush with the north-west corner of the room. It is 1.12m wide and c.2m high. Door a later replacement in a sympathetic form.	Mid-18th – modern	1230 N wall 1131 E door 1431 W door	High- archaeological and architectural interest.	
1232	Blocked ventilation slit.	Blocked ventilation slit on north wall. Measures 0.3m wide and 0.5m high.	Mid-18th c	1212 E vent. slit 1213 W vent. slit	High – archaeological interest in terms of the layout and use of the building.	



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1240	North wall	Brick partition wall with a large blocked opening and a metal peg in the upper south corner.	Mid-18th – modern	1241 Blocked hatch hole 1242 Metal bolt	High – high archaeological interest in terms of the original layout of the building and subsequent changes of use.	
1241	Blocked hatch	Blocked hatch. Possibly a pitching hole but seems unlikely, Measures 0.83x0.85m and stands 1.06m above the floor level. Is a later insert,	La. 19th-early 20th c	1240 N wall	Moderate – degree of archaeological interest in terms of the later use of the building.	See above
1242	Metal bolts	Metal bolts stick out of the wall in the upper south corner. The use of is unknown.	Uncertain	1240 N wall	Low – these bolts contribute little to our understanding of the building. Significance may alter with more information.	



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1300	Central-west room	This room is smaller than the others and fully covered in modern plaster, obscuring any evidence. It has a fireplace, chimney breast, and large window. It is lower than the other rooms at 2.35m with a suspended ceiling.	19th c – modern	1310 S wall 1320 W wall 1330 N wall 1340 E wall	Moderate-high – has archaeological interest in terms of the later development of the building. Also of historic interest in the terms of domestic use.	
1310	South wall	This wall has been plastered over and includes a large chimney breast with a small fireplace next to a narrow cupboard. These are built above the Ledge that spans the whole south wall.	l. 16th/17th with later mods.	1300 CW room 1311 Cupboard 1312 Chimney breast 1313 Fireplace 1314 Tie 1110 E room S wall 1210 CE room S wall 1410 W room S wall	High – considerable archaeological value as part of the original boundary wall, despite later modification.	See above
1311	Cupboard	This narrow cupboard between the chimney and the wall is approximately 0.9m wide.	Modern	1310 S wall 1312 W chimney breast	Low – the cupboard adds little to our understanding of the building.	See 1300
1312	West chimney breast	The chimney breast is 1.7m wide and 0.7m deep and includes a simple fireplace. It is built against the rear wall and is a later insert.	19th c.	1310 S wall 1311 Cupboard 1313 Fireplace 1314 Tie 1112 East chimney breast	Moderate – the addition of the chimney is of archaeological and historic interest as part of the development and changing use of the building.	See 1300



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1313	Fireplace	The fireplace is not ornate and is 0.2m deep and 0.5m high, running 0.45m across. In front is a small hearth, 0.8m high, 0.25m deep and 0.74m across.	Modern	1310 S wall 1312 W chimney breast	Low – recent introduction but may obscure and earlier hearth. Worth further investigation if removed.	See 1300
1314	Wooden tie	A single wooden tie lies across the chimney near the ceiling. Its use is unknown, and it measures c. 0.45m across.	Uncertain	1310 S wall 1312 W chimney breast	Negligible – the tie does little to contribute to our understanding of the building.	




	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1320	West wall	The west wall is plastered and contains the door leading into room 1400. A single board runs the whole length of the room at the height of the top of the door.	L 18th – 19th c?	1300 CW room 1321 Door 1322 Board	High – high archaeological interest in terms of the original layout of the building and subsequent changes of use.	
1321	Door	The door is 1.04m wide and opens into the west room. It lies flush with the north-west corner of the wall. The door is a four-panelled wooden door which is late 19th – early 20th c. in date	19th – modern	1320 W wall 1322 Board	Moderate – The door has some archaeological and historical interest as part of the changing use and layout of the Potting Shed. Also of some architectural value as part of the main façade of the building.	


	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1322	Board	A wooden board runs the whole length of the wall above the door. It is approximately 0.15m thick and has nails spaced evenly along it. Probably for hanging harnesses or drying herbs.	19th – modern	1320 W wall 1321 Door 1423 Board	Moderate – the board is of some archaeological interest in terms of the function of the room.	See 1320
1330	North wall	The north wall slopes slightly where it meets with the roof. It contains a single window	Mid-18th – modern	1300 CW room 1331 C window	High – archaeological and architectural interest. Provides a greater understanding of the layout, development and use of the building.	See 1321
1331	Central window	This window appears to have been shortened as the window aperture is longer than the window itself. It is a 16-light fixed pane window and measures 1.13m high (whereas the window aperture is 1.45m high). The window 0.86m wide. Unlike the other windows in the building it is not splayed. Line of the former room pitch visible above.	19th – modern	1330 N wall 1433 CW window	High – archaeological and architectural interest. A later insert, it provides a greater understanding the modification of the building in the 19th century to a new use.	



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1340	East wall	This wall is largely devoid of interest except for a shelf in the north-east corner.	Mid-18th – modern	1300 CW room 1341 Shelf	High – high archaeological interest in terms of the original layout of the building and subsequent changes of use.	
1341	Shelf	A small shelf that appears a to recent addition to the room lies in the north corner.	Modern	1340 E wall	Low – the shelf has little archaeological but some historical interest	See above
1400	West room	The west room is the largest of the four in the range and the best preserved. The floor is divided into three sections – one cobbled, one paved, and one brick. It is set with two post bases for a manger or feeder of some sort. It is divided by two drains. The walls show evidence of previous modification.	Mid-18th c – 19th	1401 E pillar base 1402 W pillar base 1403 Cobbles 1404 Flag. surface 1405 Brick floor 1406 Drain 1407 Drain below CW window 1410 S wall 1420 W wall 1430 N wall 1440 E wall	High – the room is of considerable archaeological and historical interest. One of the few areas where function is clear and seems to have remained relatively unaltered.	



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1401	East post base	A sub-rectangular post base is located within the brick flooring. It is 0.33m x 0.25m and rises 0.09m above the floor level. The internal socket would have held a post, probably to support a manger. It measures 0.11 x 0.11m and is 0.05m deep. It is located 0.32m north of the S wall.	Mid-18th – 19th c. ?	1400 W room 1402 W post base 1405 Brick floor	High – has archaeological interest as it helps explain the layout and previous use of the building.	
1402	West post base	This sub-rectangular post base is set in the cobbled floor, which is slightly elevated from the brick flooring. The post base, therefore does not rise from the ground as it does the east. It measures 0.34 x 0.25m and is located 0.35m from the S wall.	Mid-18th – 19th c. ?	1400 W room 1401 E post base 1403 Cobbles	High – as above.	



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1403	Cobbles	Cobble surface spanning forming the western third of the floor of the room. Area measures 2.58x2.43m and rises c.08m above the nearby brick and paved floors. To the north, the surface is bounded by a drain, but to the east, the surface is worn and the transition into the brick floor not as clear.	Mid-18th – 19th c. ?	1400 W room 1402 W post base 1404 Flag. surface 1405 Brick floor 1406 Drain	High – considerable archaeological as part of the original fabric of the structure. Important in terms of understanding the layout and use of the building	
1404	Flagstone surface	Paved surface along the north wall. Divided from the brick and cobbled surface to the south by a drain (1406) that runs the length of the room. The flagstone floor is 0.96m wide and is truncated by a second north to south drain (1407).	Mid-18th – 19th c. ?	1400 W room 1403 Cobbles 1405 Brick floor 1406 Drain 1407 Drain beneath window	High – as above.	


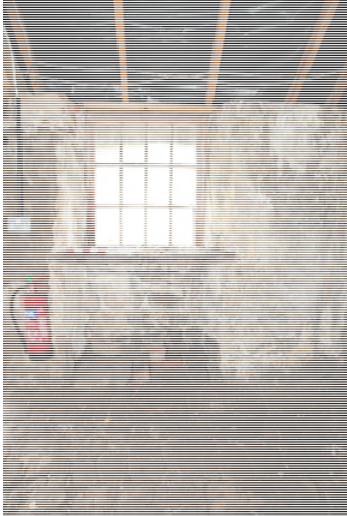
	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1405	Brick Floor	The brick floor covers the remainder of the room between the cobbles and the flagstone surface, to the south-east of the drain. It surrounds the east post base. May overlie the cobbled surface	Mid-18th – 19th c. ?	1400 W room 1401 E post base 1403 Cobbles 1404 Flag. surface 1406 Drain	High – considerable archaeological as part of the original fabric of the structure. Important in terms of understanding the layout and use of the building	
1406	Drain along floor	A drain that runs the length of the room, dividing the flagstone surface from the brick and cobbled floors. Adjoined by a second drain then extends toward the north wall which vent out into the west court. The drain is 0.12m wide and 0.06m deep. This is a later replacement of 1407.	19th c.	1400 W room 1430 N wall 1403 Cobbles 1404 Flag. surface 1405 Brick floor	High – as above.	
1407	Drain below window	A rounded hole in the pavement with some fragments of terracotta tile. Indicate the location of an earlier drain associated with the original door.	Mid-18th – 19th c. ?	1400 W room 1404 Flag. surface	Moderate – the drain has a degree of archaeological interest but is poorly preserved.	



	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1410	South wall	The southern boundary wall which pre-dates the main structure (see earlier descriptions). Some iron bolts or nails protruding in the upper south-west corner.	I. 16th/17th with later mods.	1400 W room 1411 Ledge 1412 Iron bolts 1110 E room S wall 1210 CE room S wall 1310 CW room S wall	High – this wall is one of the few historical structures that predate the Hall and therefore has high historical and archaeological interest.	
1411	Ledge	Ledge with stone coping. It has two notches that may have originally held stall divisions. The Ledge is 0.13m wide and 0.08m high. Each notch is 0.2m long	I. 16th/17th with later mods.	1410 S wall 1111 Ledge 1211 Ledge	High – one of the few historical structures that predate the Hall and therefore has high historical and archaeological interest.	See above

	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1412	Iron bolts	Two iron bolts that protrude from the wall approximately 1.1m below the current roof level. They are spaced 0.71m apart.	Unknown	1410 S wall	Low – of some archaeological interest but purpose is unclear.	
1413	Foundation course	Rubble stone course, extending 0.40m high, visible at the base of the south wall. Likely to be foundations for the south wall (300), although could potentially relate to an earlier structure.	Late 18th c – 19th c.?	301 lower section of south wall	High – considerable archaeological value as part of the fabric of the late 16th/17th century wall and has the potential to possibly relate to something earlier.	

	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1420	West wall	The west wall is partially rendered. This is panted with sloped panel indicting the length of the cattle stalls. There is a blocked window or pitching hole in the upper south corner; very close to the south wall. A wooden board spans the wall above which are three joist holes marking the height of the former hayloft. Lower section is built out against the east boundary wall of the west court.	E. 18th to mid-18th c with later mods.	1400 W room 201 Blocked window 1421 Joist holes 1422 Board	High – considerable archaeological value as part of the original fabric of the structure and important in terms of understanding the phases of construction.	
1421	Joist holes	Three joist holes in a line on the wall above 1420. Situated just below blocked window 201. Holes are approximately 0.08m wide and spaced 0.75m apart. Associated with former hayloft floor.	Mid-18th c.	1420 W wall 1443 E wall joist holes	High – considerable archaeological value as part of the fabric of the 18th century building and important in terms of understanding its layout and later development.	

	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1422	Beam	A single beam that crosses the wall. Below are three joist holes for supports running east to west. Beam has several nails along it.	Mid-18th – 19th c	1420 S wall	Moderate – of some archaeological significance as part of the hayloft floor but uncertain if original.	
1430	North wall	The north wall marks the front of the room. It has a central door (a later insertion) flanked by two windows. The door into the room was originally further to the east (1433).	Mid-18th c. with later mods.	1431 Door 1432 W window 1433 CW window 1441 Niche	High – considerable archaeological value as part of the original fabric of the structure. Evidence of relocation of the door is important in terms of understanding later development and modification to layout. Also of some architectural value as part of the main façade of the building.	
1431	West door	The door of the room has no lintel and is capped by the roof line. It is measures 1.11m wide and stands 1.93m high. It is a later insert. The original door was where window 1433 is now located.	19th c	1430 N wall 1231 C door 1131 E door	High – considerable archaeological value in terms of the later layout and modification of the building.	See above

	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1432	West window	The west window is the smallest extant window. It is composed of four lights with a wooden sill. The window measure 0.46m wide and is 0.62m high. The aperture is splayed.	Mid-18th c. ?	1430 N wall	High – archaeological and architectural interest as part of the original fabric of the building. Also of some architectural value as part of the main façade of the building.	
1433	Central west window	Actually a former door opening that has later been partially blocked and a window inserted. This window sits in a splayed recess that extends down to the floor. The recess is 1.04m wide. A large stone slab 0.07m thick forms a sill. Below the former door space is blocked with mortared rubble. The window itself is 0.98m high. The former drain (1407) runs at the base.	Mid-18th c later modified in the 19th c.	1430 N wall 1331 C window	High – considerable archaeological value as a clear indicator of how the layout of the building has been modified over time. Also of some architectural value as part of the main façade of the building.	

	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1440	East wall	The east wall is partially rendered but some evidence of modification is still visible. An area of the render has been painted black, marking the length of the former cattle stalls. The door (1321) leading into the west-central room is on the north side. Five joist holes mark the height of the former hayloft and above this on the south side is an brick infilled vertical scar; probably a flue.	Late 18th c – 19th c.?	1400 W room 1321 Door to CW room 1441 Lamp niche 1442 Flue? 1443 Joist holes	High – has considerable archaeological significance in terms of understanding the later layout and modification of the building.	
1441	Lamp niche	A small, partially blocked lamp niche in the south-east corner of the room. Measures 0.39x0.45m and is situated 1.03m above the floor surface.	19th c.	1440 E wall	Moderate – of some archaeological and historical interest in terms of the operation of the byre/milking shed.	

	Name	Description	Phase	Related Features	Significance	Photo
1442	Flue?	A narrow brick-filled scar extends from the line of the former hayloft floor to the roofline. The scar is 0.46m wide and 2.3m above floor level. Probably a flue associated with the chimney breast on the opposite side of the wall.	I. 19th – e. 20th c	1440 E wall	High – considerable archaeological value as part of the fabric of the 18th century building and important in terms of understanding its layout and later development.	See above
1443	Joist holes	Five joist holes along the wall mark the height of the former hayloft. The joist holes range from 0.1-0.24m wide and from 0.08-0.19m high. They are between 0.06-0.13m deep.	Mid-18th – 19th c.	1440 E wall 1421 Joist holes W wall	Moderate – these joist holes give important clues to the archaeological and historical use of the building.	