

Archaeological Building Recording at The Coach House, Chillingham



Greenwood's Map of Northumberland, 1828

ARS Ltd Report 2007/3
January 2007

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2007 Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Dobson Design Ltd to undertake an archaeological building recording at The Coach House, Chillingham Castle, Northumberland prior to its conversion into holiday dwellings and a museum. The building was constructed in the early nineteenth century, sometime between 1803 and 1838, when major renovation work was carried out within the castle and the surrounding area. At present the building is used mainly for storage with the exception of the central section of the upper floor which is used as a residential dwelling. The masonry of the building is sandstone with brick and sandstone interior walls. The roof is a timber A-frame construction with slate covering which can be clearly viewed from the interior of the building.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In December 2006 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) were commissioned by Sir Humphrey Wakefield of Chillingham Castle and Dobson Design Ltd to undertake a building recording at The Coach House, Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.

1.1.2 The site is centred at NU062258 (Fig. 1) and lies approximately 90m above sea level on land that slopes down towards the River Till to the north-west. It stands on a spur of high ground to the south of the village 6.5km south-east of Wooler.

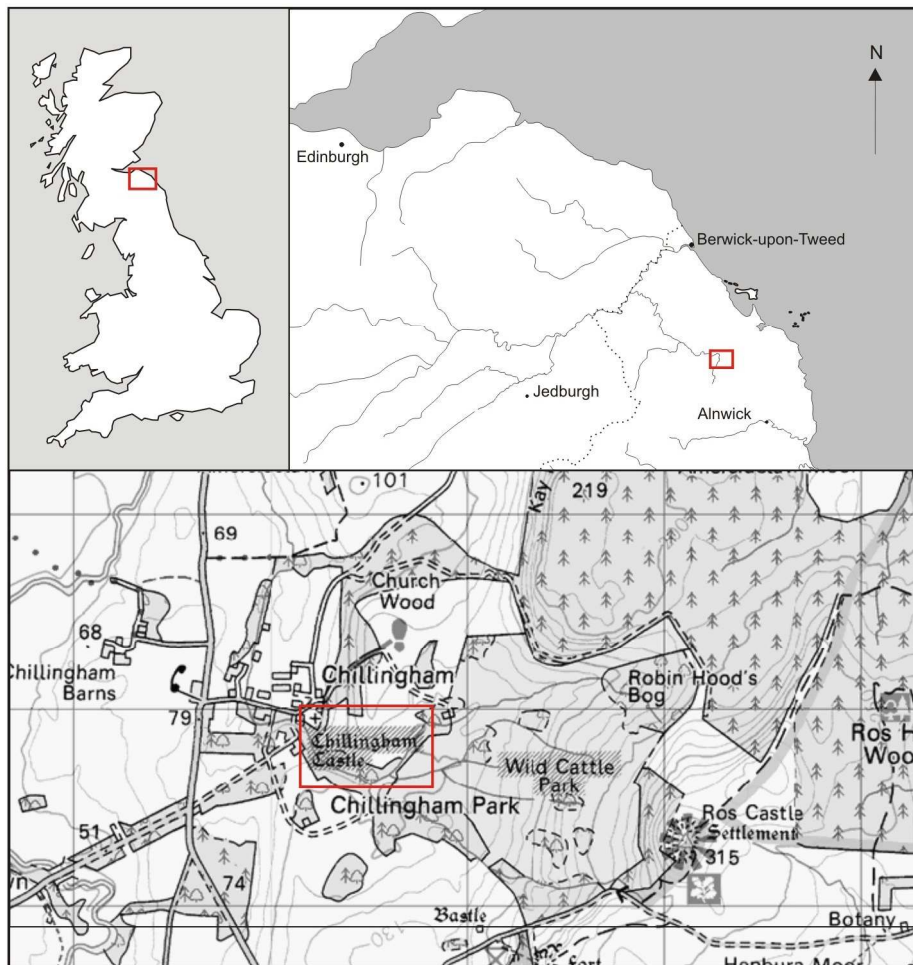


Fig. 1 Site location Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420

1.1.3 The proposed development scheme involves the conversion of a building into holiday dwellings and a museum on land at Chillingham Castle, Chillingham, Northumberland. The building to be converted is a 19th Century stable block which is Grade II Listed and of great value to the overall historical setting of Chillingham Castle (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2

1.1.4 A condition of the planning application stipulates that an archaeological building recording must be completed to the standard of English Heritage (former RCHME) Level 3 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2006).

1.1.5 This work consists of the following elements:

- a photographic survey
- elevation and plan drawings based on architectural drawings provided by the client
- consultation of archive sources
- consultation of cartographic sources
- reporting

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Site investigation

2.1.1 The site was visited on the 8th January 2007. Prior to undertaking the photographic survey, the building was investigated in order to identify any features of historic interest. A detailed written description of the building was made in order to ensure a full and detailed photographic record.

2.2. Photographic Survey

2.2.1 A photographic survey was carried out in order to create a permanent record of the stable block as it exists today prior to any restoration and conversion work. Photographic recording was carried out using Cannon EOS 3000v cameras, in black and white print and colour transparency. A number of photographs were taken in low light conditions, in which case a direct flash was used. An appropriate scale (2 metre alternating red and white ranging rod) and a chalk board showing the location of the shot were displayed in the photographs where appropriate. Detailed photographs were taken of individual features or areas of interest. Photographic registers are shown in Appendix I and location and direction of photographs are shown in Figure 3.

2.2.2 Photographs were processed and each photographic print was annotated on the back with details of its content.

2.3. Elevation and plan drawings

2.3.1. Elevation drawings were produced to show the building as it stood prior to any conversion work and were based on architecture drawings provided by Dobson Design Ltd (Fig. 4).

2.3.2. A plan of the building as it existed prior to any conversion work is shown in Figure 3 and is based on architect drawings provided by Dobson Design Ltd. Features of interest are indicated on the plan such as the position of fire places.

The rooms have been named according to their original use or purpose and where this is unknown they have been given numbers.

2.4. Consultation of archive sources

2.4.1. The specification supplied by the County Archaeological Officer stipulated that the completed report should:

“comprise a written description followed by a systematic account of the building’s origins, development and use.”

To accomplish this, historic maps, photographs and published and unpublished documentary material was consulted at the following local archives:

- Berwick-upon-Tweed Records Office, Wallace Green, Berwick-upon-Tweed
- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), County Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland
- Publications held in the Cowan Library, University of Newcastle
- Publications held in the Robinson Library, University of Newcastle
- Northumberland Collections Service, Woodhorn, Queen Elizabeth II Country Park, Ashington, Northumberland

2.5. Consultation of internet sources

2.5.1. A search of the “pictures in print” website (<http://www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint/>) was made, with the keywords “Chillingham”, “Chillingham stables”, “Chillingham Coach House”.

2.5.2. A search of the “Communities Northumberland” website (<http://communities.northumberland.gov.uk>) was made under the Chillingham section.

2.6. Investigation of historic mapping

2.6.1 A number of historic maps were consulted in order to identify a time frame in when the stable block was constructed and to observe any changes made to the structure over time. The maps consulted were as follows:

- OS mapping revised 2003
- Ordnance Survey third edition map, 25” to 1 mile, 1920
- Ordnance Survey second edition map, 25” to 1 mile, 1897
- Ordnance Survey first edition map, 25” to 1 mile 1860
- Land Valuation Map (1910)
- Tithe Award, Plan (25th March 1839)
- Greenwood's Map of Northumberland (1828)
- Fryer's Map of Northumberland (1820)
- Armstrong's Map of Northumberland (1769)
- Speed's map of Northumberland (1610)

Fig 3

fig 4

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1. There is no direct evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area but Ros Castle to the south comprises Iron Age hill fort earthworks (SMR 3391), along with a large cup and ring marked stone (SMR 3442). Circular crop marks exist to the north-east of Chillingham Castle which may also be prehistoric (SMR 3421).
- 3.2. An early document, dated 1348, called the 'Foundation of the Church of Chillingham in the time of Julius Caesar who gave certain lands to the said church' is a legal statement of various grants and tithes to the vicar of Chillingham. The church lies approximately 200m to the east of the nineteenth century stable block (SMR 3467) but unfortunately this title seems a little ambitious. It is thought that the fourteenth century scribe was copying from a twelfth century document belonging to the church and mistranslated the name of the donor as Julius Caesar. The real name was likely to have been William (Gulielmus) de Vesci, who gave Chillingham Church to Alnwick Abbey in free alms and died in 1184 (Northumberland County History 1935).
- 3.3. The foundation of Chillingham Castle dates from the Norman period having been originally a twelfth century stronghold. In the thirteenth century a medieval manor house (SMR 3389) existed and it was here where Henry III spent the 4th and 5th September 1255 on his return from the Borders, while Edward I stayed on the 1st July 1298 on his way to Scotland. It is thought that the manor house was built by Robert de Muschamp III who died in 1250 and the property has been in the family of the Earls Grey since the 1200's. By 1296 Chillingham was a part of the barony of Alnwick and eleven tax payers are recorded as laying subsidy. It is almost certain that the castle was sacked around this time by the Scots. Chillingham was one of the parishes which in 1344 petitioned for relief from taxation because they were laid to waste by the ravages of the Scots. In 1353 only four out of 22 farmlands had tenants and the rest were fallow (Northumberland County History 1935).
- 3.4. In 1329 the property came into the hands of Sir Thomas Heton, by which time a considerable manor house was present, and it is thought that he incorporated the original manor house into the castle (Jackson 1992). The building only became a fully fortified castle in the fourteenth century when, on 27th January 1344, Edward III granted Sir Thomas Heton a licence to fortify the manor at 'Chevelyngham' with a wall of stone and lime, crenellate it and convert it into a castle (Long 1967).
- 3.5. In 1415 the castle of 'Chauelingham' was listed as held by Alan de Heton, however he had been dead since March 1387, probably as a result of the assault and imprisonment which he had suffered earlier in the year when the castle was attacked by Sir Henry Heton, William Lilburn and Robert Manners, who took the castle 'by guile and shut up Sir Alan de Heton in a tower there' (Jackson 1992). After Henry's death in 1399 it passed to three co-heiresses and was eventually acquired by the Greys of Castle Heaton. Mentioned in a survey in 1541, the castle was noted to be in good repair (Jackson 1992).
- 3.6. The castle suffered many attacks as one of the principal towers on the Borders. During the 1536 'Pilgrimage of Grace' rebellion, the north side of the castle was

badly damaged by cannon fire. In the seventeenth century, once the necessity for defence had passed, the famous architect Inigo Jones was commissioned to re-design the castle to improve the accommodation (Hugill 1939).

- 3.7. Between 1558 and 1625 the castle was extensively reconstructed, work included moving the entrance to the north front, which was totally rebuilt with the exception of the north-east tower.
- 3.8. Further work was carried out at the castle between 1650 and 1658. By 1665 eighteen households were listed in Hearth Tax and by 1693 five demesne tenants, two cottars and the Mill lease were listed (SMR 3426). By 1696 Chillingham High and Low Barns which lie to the north-west of the stable block were recorded in the Parish Registers and Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a two row village to the west of the church and north of the castle (SMR 3426). The village was re-planned in the early nineteenth century as a single row of estate cottages which were then removed in the mid-nineteenth century (SMR 3426).
- 3.9. In 1701 the castle passed by marriage to Charles Bennet, Lord Osulston who was created Earl of Tankerville in 1714. Alterations were made in 1809, 1873 and c. 1920 when 'much older work that had previously been hidden was uncovered' (Jackson 1992). Through these alterations the castle was turned into a comfortable stately home with landscaped gardens.
- 3.10. In 1784 plans for a new stable yard, set at a distance from the castle were prepared by William Newton, a well known Newcastle architect. It is likely that this stable block is the one to which this report is concerned. Newton's report and estimate were forwarded to the Earl of Tankerville at Walton House, Surrey by his agent, Mr John Bailey with a letter from which the following is an extract:

"My Lord,

By Howey's Waggon this Day I send Mr Newton's Plans and Estimate of the new stables etc. which amount to 1680£, and adding the carriage of materials and building a new Mill, the expense will be at least 2000£." (Northumberland County History 1935).
- 3.11. By 1803 many of the changes had been undertaken by Mr John Patterson of Edinburgh, the architect employed for the work. The changes were detailed in a memorandum by Patterson who wrote from Elington Castle where he was then employed. He apologised for delays owing to his detention there as the result of an accident to his right arm. From a reference to the fact that the quarry would not need to be reopened "until Lord Tankerville shall give orders for the stable offices and Gateway", it seems clear that Newton's design for the stables had not yet been completed (Northumberland County History 1935, 336).
- 3.12. After the death of the Seventh Earl of Tankerville in 1931 the estate was formed into the Chillingham Estates Company Ltd. In 1933 the contents of the castle were sold by auction and the castle was abandoned as a residence. By 1956 it was suggested that the Historic Building Council should take over the castle but they felt that it was beyond saving. When it was suggested to the owner, Lady Tankerville, that parts of the castle should be sold on for commercial use she stated that she would rather see it fall to ruin (Jackson 1992).

- 3.13. In 1981 the castle had deteriorated so much that Berwick Borough Council served an emergency repairs notice on the owners and in 1982 the Earl of Tankerville sold it to Sir Humphrey Wakefield who has since been renovating and restoring it and has very generously opened up parts of the castle to the public.

4. RESULTS

4.1. Exterior

The whole building was constructed using sandstone and mortar with an A-frame timber and slate roof.

4.1.1. North-east facing elevation

The north-east facing elevation consisted of very few features (Figures 5 and 6). At the far western end two air ventilation grates were visible (Figures 4 and 7) and a ventilation flue existed 8.5m in from the western end (Fig. 8).

Approximately 12.5m from the western end lay a pigeon box trap which is approximately 0.20m by 0.20m (Figures 4 and 9). The traps were used to catch pigeons in order to use them in pigeon shooting activities by the gentry (pers. comm. Sir Humphrey Wakefield 8th Jan 2007). A further six pigeon traps lay at the eastern end of the elevation, some of which still had their trap doors in place (Fig. 10). A doorway lay approximately 16m in from the eastern end and was constructed using large dressed sandstone blocks with a large sandstone lintel. This measured 1.40m by 2.60m. The wooden doorframe held a wooden door (Fig. 11). Situated at the far eastern end a blocked up window was visible. It consisted of large sandstone blocks with no remaining frame (Fig. 12).



Fig. 5 North-east facing elevation looking south, scales 2 x 2m



Fig. 6 North-east facing elevation looking west, scales 2 x 2m



Fig. 7 Air ventilation grate at west end of north-east facing elevation



Fig. 8 Ventilation flue at west end of north-east facing elevation



Fig. 9 Pigeon trap at western end of north-east facing elevation



Fig. 10 Pigeon trap at eastern end of north-east facing elevation

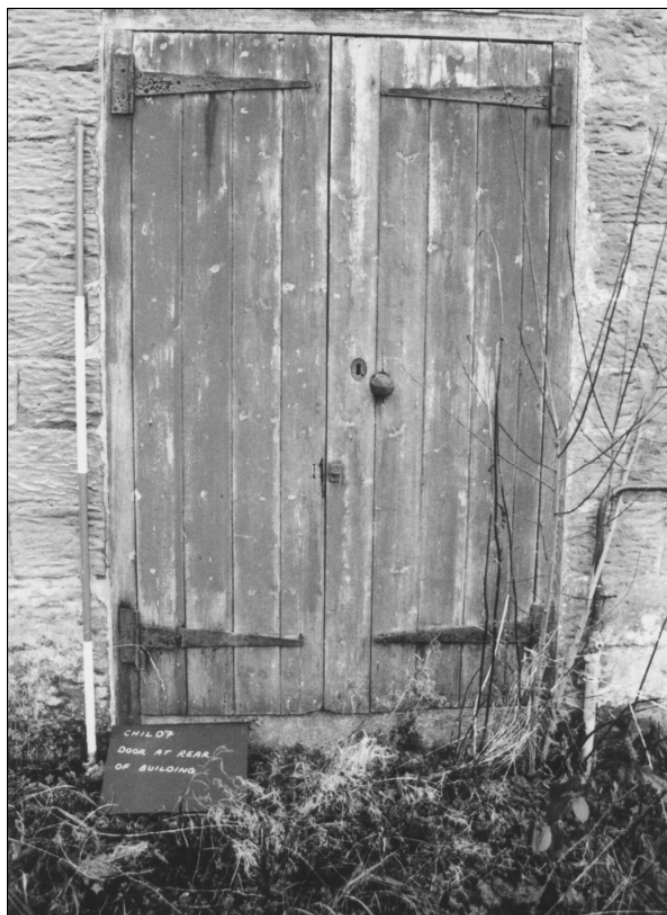


Fig. 11 Doorway in north-east facing elevation, scale 2m



Fig. 12 Blocked up window at eastern end of north-east facing elevation

4.1.2. *South-east facing elevation*

The south-east facing elevation showed little of interest. The facing wall was constructed using large sandstone blocks (Fig. 13)



Fig. 13 South-east facing elevation, scale 2m

4.1.3. *South-west facing elevation*

The south-west facing elevation showed many features compared to that of the north-east facing elevation (Figures 14 and 15). The eastern end comprised four upper floor windows which were constructed using large sandstone blocks with wooden frames (Fig. 16) and measured 1.75m by 1.60m. The lower floor comprised three rectangular windows constructed in the same manner measuring 1.75m by 1.40m (Fig. 16). Situated between the far eastern and central window was a doorway constructed of large dressed sandstone blocks with a large sandstone lintel, which measured 1.75m by 3.65m. The wooden doorframe held a wooden door with a window positioned above (Fig. 17). The central section comprised five archways constructed using sandstone blocks with wooden double doors (Fig. 18). The central archway measured 3.40m by 3.90m and the two at either side measured 3m by 3.90m. The two archways to the east are in need of repair as the masonry work has become displaced (Fig. 19). Doorways lay to the east and west of the group of arches. The doorways were very similar to

that at the eastern end but were slightly narrower (Fig. 20). Only the east central doorway could be fully examined due to a horse box blocking the access to the west central door. Attempts were made to have the horse box removed but the owners were unavailable. No features of historical interest were hidden by the horse box but the features were measured and drawn on the elevation drawings in Figure 4. Six windows were located in the upper level. The four central windows were identical to the ones at the eastern end (Fig. 16). The two windows that were situated above the central doorways to the east and west of the arches were not constructed using the large sandstone blocks but had a large sandstone sill only (Fig. 21) and measured 1.30m by 1.50m. The western end of the elevation was very similar to the eastern end (Fig. 22). Four windows were located on the upper floor, the eastern most window constructed in the same style as the four windows at the eastern end and measured 1.75m by 1.60m. The remaining three windows at the western end were longer in length measuring 1.60m by 2m. The lower floor consisted of three windows with a doorway situated between the eastern and central window (Fig. 23). The windows and doorway were of the same construction as those at the eastern end of the elevation. Two air ventilation grates were visible at the western end. In between the western and central sections of the south-west facing elevation a later courtyard wall had been constructed. This was constructed using sandstone blocks and is shown on the plan in Figure 3.



Fig. 14 South-west facing elevation looking north-east, scale 2 x 2m



Fig. 15 South-west facing elevation looking north, scale 2 x 2m

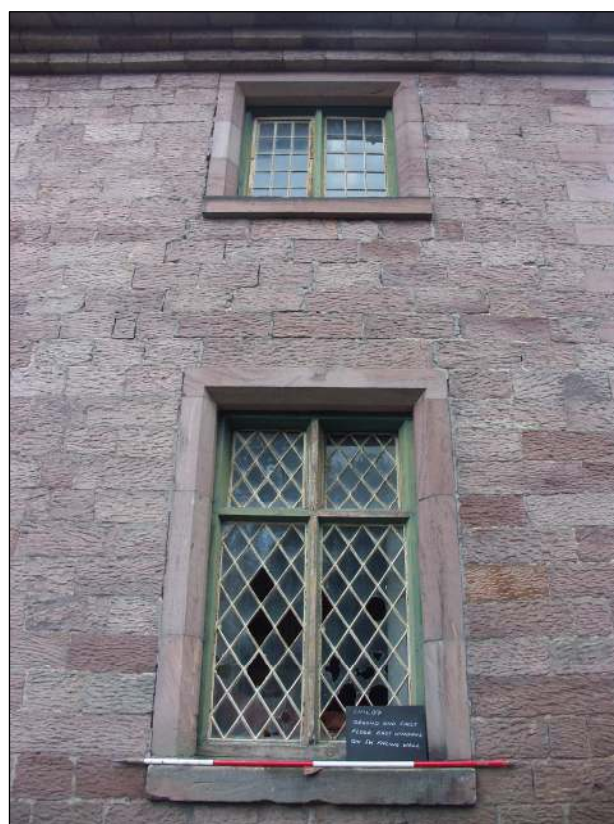


Fig. 16 Upper and lower floor windows in south-west facing elevation, scale 2m



Fig. 17 Eastern doorway in south-west facing elevation, scale 2m



Fig. 18 Central archways on south-west facing elevation, scale 2m



Fig. 19 Damaged archway in south-west facing elevation



Fig. 20 East central doorway in south-west facing elevation, scale 2m



Fig. 21 South-west facing elevation showing the window above the east central doorway, scale 2m



Fig. 22 Western end of south-west facing elevation, scale 2m



Fig. 23 Western doorway in south-west facing elevation, scale 2m



Fig. 24 North-west facing elevation, scale 2m

4.1.4. *North-west facing elevation*

The north-west facing elevation comprised only two windows, one on the upper floor and one on the lower floor directly beneath (Fig. 24). Both windows were constructed using large sandstone blocks with wooden frames. The upper window measured 1.70m by 2m and the lower window measured 1.70m by 2.40m.

4.2. Lower floor interior

4.2.1. *The Theatre*

The theatre was inaccessible from the ground floor and could only be viewed from the gallery above (Fig. 25). The walls were plastered over and in the north-eastern wall five niches were present (Fig. 26). The floor could not be observed as the room was being used for storage.

4.2.2. *The Stables*

The stables were being used for storage and full access could not be gained but observations showed that the walls and ceiling had been plastered over (Figures 27 and 28). There were no features of historical or structural interest noted.

4.2.3. *Room Two*

Room Two was also being used for storage and limited access was available. The walls were constructed out of large bricks and two niches were situated in the north-eastern wall (Fig. 29). The pigeon traps situated in the north-east facing elevation can be seen at the centre of the north-east wall above the niches. Damage to the ceiling in this room revealed a lath and plaster construction. This room has a lower floor level than the rest of the building and is shown in Figures 3 and 4.

4.2.4. *Room Three*

Room Three was used for storage but the limited access showed that the walls were of brick and plaster construction and the ceiling was constructed using wooden boards (Figures 30 and 31). The original heating system is still present and is constructed of sandstone blocks and brick.

4.2.5. *Passageways and staircases*

The eastern passageway comprised a staircase leading to the gallery and was constructed from sandstone blocks. The blocks had worn away over time and the steps have since been filled with concrete to level them. The western passageway comprised a stone slab floor (Fig. 32) giving way to a staircase which leads up to Rooms Four and Five. The staircase was similar to the eastern one as it was also constructed out of sandstone blocks and the steps had been levelled with concrete. The staircase leads up to a small landing before doubling back on itself and leading up to the upper floor (Fig. 33). Room Three could be accessed by the western passageway and they both sit at a lower ground level than the rest of the building. The passageway beyond the western central door gave access to Room Two to the west. The ceiling of this passageway was badly damaged and the lath and plaster construction was visible here also (Fig. 34). The arched doorway which led into Room Two showed that the wall was constructed using sandstone blocks which were plastered over (Fig. 35).



Fig. 25 The theatre viewed from the gallery facing South-east



Fig 26. Niches in the north-east wall of the theatre



Fig. 27 The stables facing east



Fig. 28 The stables facing north-west



Fig. 29 Room Two showing the niches in the north-east wall



Fig. 30 Room Three facing east, the old heating system is indicated, scale 2m



Fig. 31 Room Three facing north



Fig. 32 Stone slab flooring in the western passageway, scale 2m



Fig. 33 Western staircase facing north-east showing concrete infilling to worn sandstone steps, scale 2m



Fig. 34 Damage to ceiling in western central passageway



Fig. 35 The arched doorway viewed from below leading from the western central passageway into Room Two and showing Sandstone block construction

4.3. Upper floor interior

4.3.1. Landings

The landing which is reached by the eastern staircase was very badly damaged (Fig. 36). The section which leads into Room One to the west was inaccessible due to the unstable floor. The damage showed that the flooring was constructed using timber joists with wooden floor boards overlain. The landing above the western staircase gave access to Room Four to the west and Room Five to the east. No features of historical or structural interest were noted.

4.3.2. The gallery and balcony

The gallery to the east of the building was made up of a wooden stepped floor of three levels and a wooden barrier that was suspended over the north-west end of the theatre below (Fig. 37). The walls were of brick construction with plaster overlain. At the rear of the gallery the wall continued up into the roof beams although the top section had not been plastered and the sandstone block work was exposed (Fig. 38). The original plaster ceiling had obviously been removed in this area. Room One could be accessed from the rear of the gallery. The balcony opposite was suspended over the South-eastern end of the theatre but access could not be gained in order to inspect the feature fully. The roof was visible from the gallery and comprised an A-frame timber construction (Fig. 39).

4.3.3. Room One

Room One was in a damaged state which showed that the walls were constructed using lath and plaster (Fig. 40). A fireplace was situated in the South-east wall but was boarded up and a modern boiler had been fitted (Fig. 41). The chimney breast was constructed using brick and sandstone and had then been plastered over at a later date.

4.3.4. *Central residential area*

The central area was used as a residential dwelling and access could not be gained to the sleeping and bathroom areas although it is likely that the features are all modern (pers. comm. Sir Humphrey Wakefield 8th Jan 2007). Access could be gained however to the living room area which is shown on the plan as Room Five (Fig. 3). The walls and flooring were modern but the roof structure was visible and consisted of the same structural elements as discovered in the theatre (Fig. 42). On the north-west wall the joist holes were still visible within the sandstone block construction leading up to the roof structure (Fig. 43). A fireplace was situated in the South-east wall but had been blocked up (Fig. 42).

4.3.5. *Room Four*

Room Four was also used for storage and consisted of modern plastered walls and a wooden board floor (Fig. 44). A fireplace was situated in the north-east wall although access was limited due to storage items which had been placed in front (Fig. 45). It was constructed using sandstone blocks.



Fig. 36 Landing above eastern staircase, scale 2m



Fig. 37 The theatre viewed from the gallery



Fig. 38 Rear gallery wall showing sandstone block wall construction, scale 2m



Fig. 39 Roof construction viewed from the gallery, looking South-east



Fig. 40 Room One doorway showing lath and plaster construction, scale 2m



Fig. 41 Fireplace in Room One showing brick construction, scale 2m



Fig. 42 South-west wall in Room Five showing roof construction and fireplace



Fig. 43 Joist holes in north-west wall of Room Five



Fig. 44 Room Four facing north, the wooden fram is a laundry drying rack, scale 2m



Fig. 45 Fireplace in Room Four facing north-east, scale 2m

4.4. Consultation of archives

- 4.4.1. The archive searches provided a great deal of information fundamental in understanding the historic background of the stable block.
- 4.4.2. *The Cowen Library, University of Newcastle*
The Cowen Library was consulted on 20th December 2006 but provided no information relevant to the study area.
- 4.4.3. *The Robinson Library, University of Newcastle*
The Robinson Library was consulted on 20th December 2006 where a number of books provided an insight into the history of Chillingham and the castle.
- 4.4.4. *Sites and Monuments Record, County Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland*
The SMR was consulted on 10th January 2007 where information was gathered concerning the sites surrounding the study area that are of historical interest. The stable block itself was listed (SMR 3467) as were a number of buildings and walls associated with the castle, which are Grade II Listed. The only further listing in the immediate vicinity of the study area was the deserted medieval village to the north-east (SMR 3426). A number of aerial photographs were consulted but provided no further information.
- 4.4.5. *Northumberland Collections Service, Woodhorn, Northumberland*
The Woodhorn collections were consulted on 10th January where a number of maps were available. The 2nd and 3rd edition OS maps along with an early Tithe map were of particular interest and are discussed below in section 4.5. The Tankerville Collection is an important group of documents, maps and plans but is currently held by Lady Tankerville who has restricted any access to the

information. Applications can be made through Northumberland Collections Service but will take 6-8 weeks and there is no guarantee that access will be granted. Such a time scale was unsuitable for the purpose of this report.

- 4.4.6. *Berwick-upon-Tweed Records Office, Wallace Green, Berwick-upon-Tweed*
Berwick-upon-Tweed Record Office was consulted on 11th January where Greenwood's 1828 map of Northumberland was studied and is discussed in more detail below (4.5). A number of the county histories were also available which provided some important dates referring to the stable block.

4.5. Consultation of historic maps

- 4.5.1 The earliest map showing the study area was Speed's 1610 Map of Northumberland (Fig. 46). This map is of too small a scale however and shows the study area in no detail.
- 4.5.2 Armstrong's 1769 Map of Northumberland shows Chillingham Castle with a few small buildings to the north-west and St John's church to the north-east (Fig. 47). The area the stable block will eventually occupy appears empty.
- 4.5.3 Fryer's 1820 map of Northumberland shows the study area but again at a very small scale (Fig. 48). There are a number of buildings located on the site of the stable block but the scale is too small to be certain if they are present at this time.
- 4.5.4 Greenwood's 1828 map of Northumberland was also at too small scale to allow a positive identification of the stable block (Fig. 49).
- 4.5.5 The Tithe Award Plan (25th March 1838) is displayed at a much larger scale and the stable block can be clearly identified (Fig. 50). Directly opposite to the south-west is an identical block which may suggest that two stable blocks were constructed. This plan is evidence that the stables must have been constructed some time between 1803 when Patterson wrote his memorandum to Lord Tankerville and 1838 when the plan was published.
- 4.5.6 A 1910 land valuation map shows the stable block in far more detail and two possible horse-wheels (gin-gans) can be seen to the north (Fig. 51). The possible stable block to the south has been partly demolished and less than half of the western side remains.
- 4.5.7 The Ordnance Survey first edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1860 shows very little change although the possible horse-wheels do not appear (Fig. 52).
- 4.5.8 The Ordnance Survey second edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1897 again shows little change but the possible horse wheels reappear (Fig. 53). It is unlikely that they were demolished and then rebuilt on the same plot so it can be presumed that they were simply omitted from the first edition OS Map.
- 4.5.9 The Ordnance Survey third edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1920 shows no change to the stable block but again the possible horse-wheels are not visible (Fig. 54).

4.5.10 The OS mapping 1:2500 revised 2003 shows the stable block unchanged and the possible horse-wheels have certainly been demolished by this date (Fig. 2).



Fig. 46 Speed's map of Northumberland (1610)



Fig. 47 Armstrong's Map of Northumberland (1769)

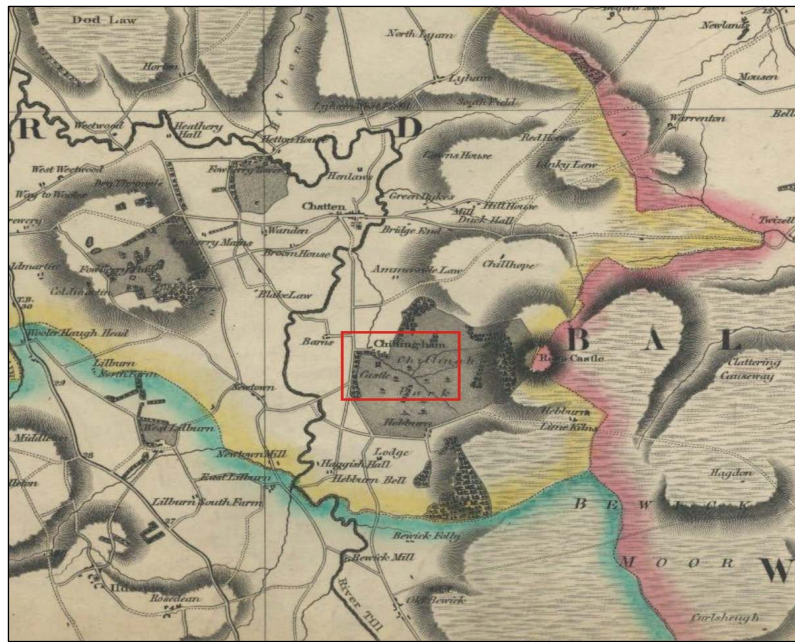


Fig. 48 Fryer's Map of Northumberland (1820)



Fig. 49 Greenwood's Map of Northumberland (1828)

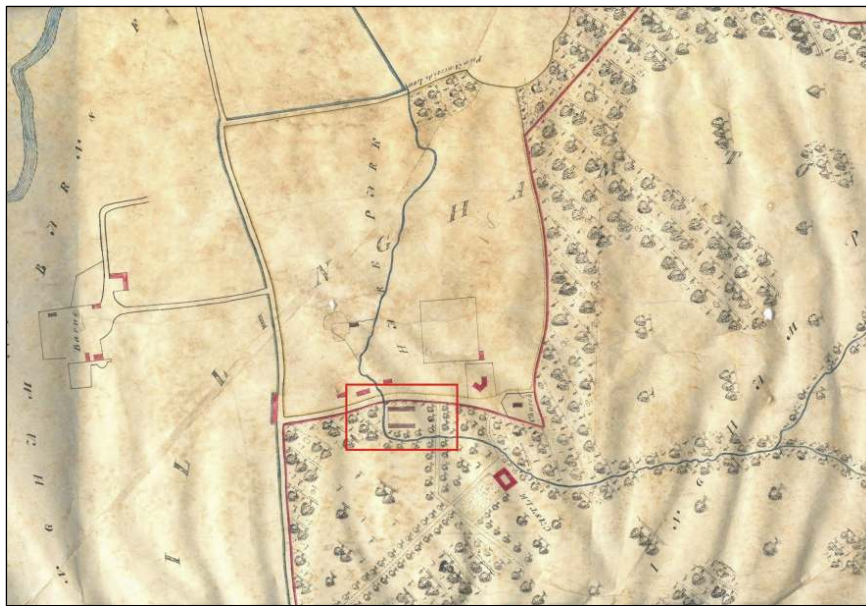


Fig. 50 Tithe map (1838)

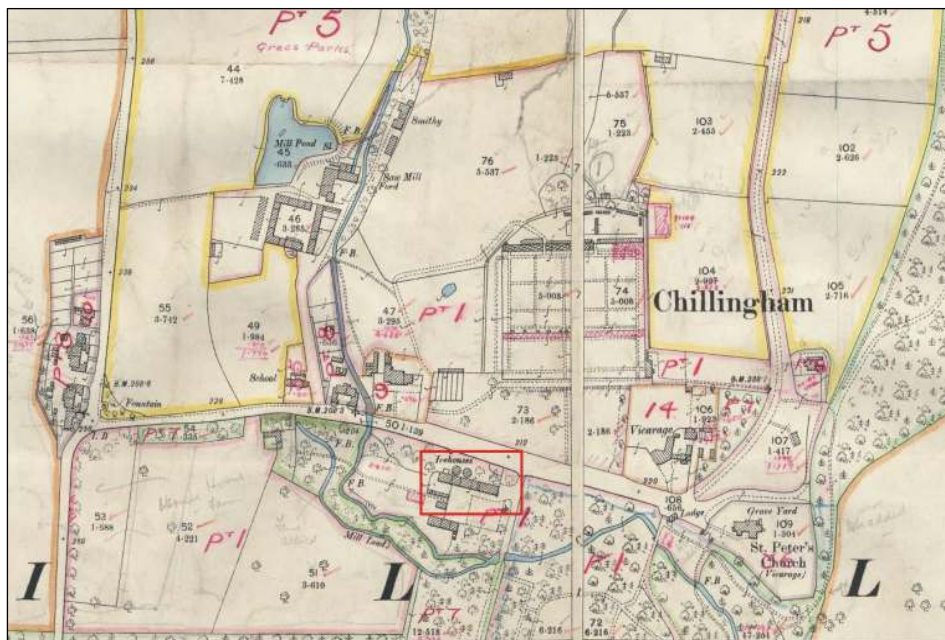


Fig. 51 Land Valuation Plan (1910)

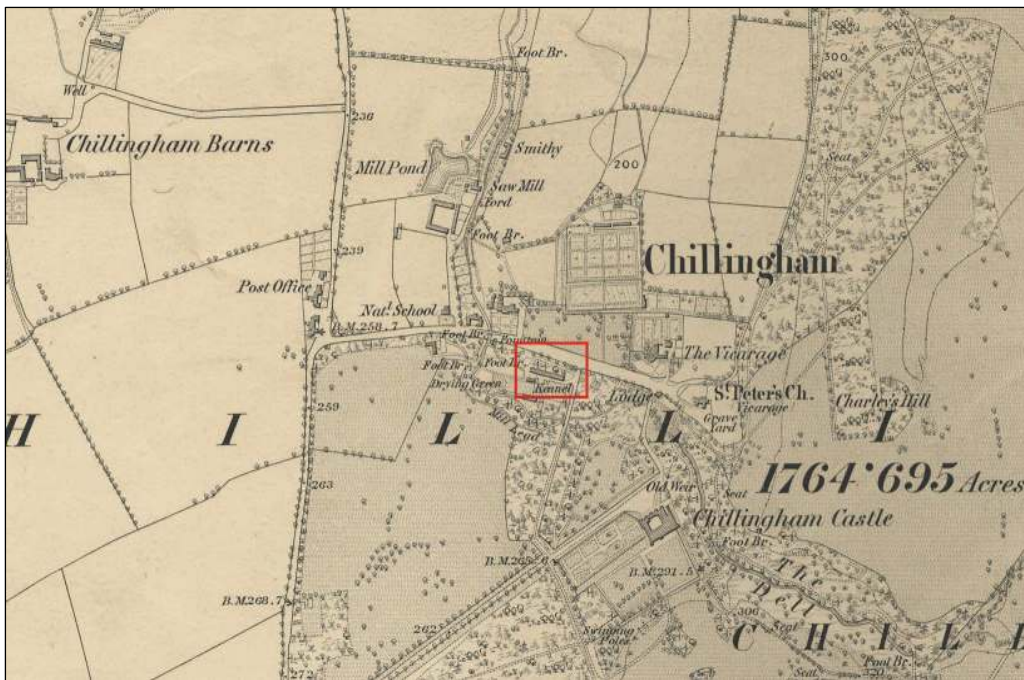


Fig. 52 The Ordnance Survey first edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1860



Fig. 53 The Ordnance Survey second edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1897



Fig. 54 The Ordnance Survey third edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1920

5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1. A thorough observation of the building along with the documentary and cartographic evidence indicates that the stable block was constructed between 1803 and 1838. The memorandum sent by Patterson to Lord Tankerville in 1803 clearly states that the construction of the stables had not yet been completed. The Tithe Map of 1838 however shows that the stable block has definitely been constructed by this date along with a second building of the same size and dimensions to the south-west. This second building had been partly demolished by 1860.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1. Many thanks are expressed to Sir Humphrey Wakefield for allowing access to and providing information on The Coach House. Thanks are also sent to Dobson Design Ltd.

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Maps

OS mapping revised 2003

Ordnance Survey third edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1920

Ordnance Survey second edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1897

Ordnance Survey first edition map, 25" to 1 mile 1860

Land Valuation Map (1910)

Tithe Award, Plan (25th March 1839)

Greenwood's Map of Northumberland (1828)

Fryer's Map of Northumberland (1820)

Armstrong's Map of Northumberland (1769)

Speed's map of Northumberland (1610)

APPENDIX I: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Film One: Black and White Print

Shot Number	Description
1	Misfire in order to wind film on
2	North-east facing elevation, scale 2 x 2m
3	Grate for ventilation on north-east facing elevation
4	Flue for ventilation on north-east elevation
5	Pigeon trap at western end of north-east facing elevation
6	East end of north-east facing elevation showing pigeon traps
7	Pigeon trap at eastern end of north-east facing elevation
8	Blocked up window in eastern end of north-east facing elevation
9	Western end of north-east facing elevation, scale 2m
10	Doorway in north-east facing elevation, scale 2m
11	Doorway in north-east facing elevation, scale 2m
12	Lower floor window in south-west facing elevation, scale 2m
13	Lower and upper floor windows in south-west facing elevation, scale 2m
14	Eastern doorway in south-west facing elevation, scale 2m
15	Central eastern door in south-west elevation, scale 2m
16	Stable door in south-west facing elevation, scale 2m
17	Central eastern door and upper floor window in south-west elevation, scale 2m
18	Western doorway in south-west facing elevation, scale 2m
19	Extension leading from western end of south-west facing elevation, scale 2m
20	North-west facing elevation, scale 2m
21	Slipped masonry in stable archway
22	Central eastern stairway leading to gallery and theatre, scale 2m
23	Central eastern upper landing facing north-west, scale 2m
24	The theatre viewed from the gallery
25	Fireplace in Room One, scale 2m
26	Lath and plaster wall in Room One, scale 2m
27	Window in Room One on south-west wall
28	Window in Room One on south-west wall
29	Niches in theatre north-east wall viewed from the gallery
30	Roof construction viewed from the gallery facing South-east
31	Roof construction viewed from the gallery facing South-east
32	Wall to the rear of the gallery, scale 2m
33	The stables facing east
34	The stables facing west
35	Lath and plaster ceiling in passageway leading to Room Two
36	Room Two facing north

Film Two: Colour Transparency

Shot Number	Description
1	Misfire in order to wind film on
2	North-east facing elevation, scale 2 x 2m
3	Grate for ventilation on north-east facing elevation
4	Flue for ventilation on north-east elevation
5	Pigeon trap at western end of north-east facing elevation
6	East end of north-east facing elevation showing pigeon traps
7	Pigeon trap at eastern end of north-east facing elevation
8	Blocked up window in eastern end of north-east facing elevation
9	Western end of north-east facing elevation, scale 2m
10	Doorway in north-east facing elevation, scale 2m
11	Doorway in north-east facing elevation, scale 2m
12	Lower floor window in south-west facing elevation, scale 2m
13	Lower and upper floor windows in south-west facing elevation, scale 2m
14	Eastern doorway in south-west facing elevation, scale 2m
15	Central eastern door in south-west elevation, scale 2m
16	Stable door in south-west facing elevation, scale 2m
17	Central eastern door and upper floor window in south-west elevation, scale 2m
18	Western doorway in south-west facing elevation, scale 2m
19	Extension leading from western end of south-west facing elevation, scale 2m
20	North-west facing elevation, scale 2m
21	Slipped masonry in stable archway
22	Central eastern stairway leading to gallery and theatre, scale 2m
23	Central eastern upper landing facing north-west, scale 2m
24	The theatre viewed from the gallery
25	Fireplace in Room One, scale 2m
26	Lath and plaster wall in Room One, scale 2m
27	Window in Room One on south-west wall
28	Window in Room One on south-west wall
29	Niches in theatre north-east wall viewed from the gallery
30	Roof construction viewed from the gallery facing South-east
31	Roof construction viewed from the gallery facing South-east
32	Wall to the rear of the gallery, scale 2m
33	The stables facing east
34	The stables facing west
35	Lath and plaster ceiling in passageway leading to Room Two
36	Room Two facing north
37	Lath and plaster ceiling in Room Two

Film Three: Black and White Print

Shot Number	Description
1	Lath and plaster ceiling in Room Two
2	Archway leading to Room Two
3	West staircase facing north-east, scale 2m
4	West staircase facing north-east, scale 2m
5	West staircase facing north-east, showing stone flooring, scale 2m
6	Room Three facing east, scale 2m
7	Room Three facing north, scale 2m
8	Room Four facing north, scale 2m
9	Fireplace in Room Four facing north-east, scale 2m
10	Roof structure in Room Five facing east
11	Fireplace in Room Five facing east
12	Joists in north-west wall of Room Five
13	Western end of south-west facing elevation, scale 2m
14	South-east elevation, scale 2m
15	South-west facing elevation, scale 2 x 2m
16	South-west facing elevation, scale 2 x 2m

Film Four: Colour Transparency

Shot Number	Description
1	Archway leading to Room Two
2	West staircase facing north-east, scale 2m
3	West staircase facing north-east, scale 2m
4	West staircase facing north-east, showing stone flooring, scale 2m
5	Room Three facing east, scale 2m
6	Room Three facing north, scale 2m
7	Room Four facing north, scale 2m
8	Fireplace in Room Four facing north-east, scale 2m
9	Roof structure in Room Five facing east
10	Fireplace in Room Five facing east
11	Joists in north-west wall of Room Five
12	Western end of south-west facing elevation, scale 2m
13	South-east elevation, scale 2m
14	South-west facing elevation, scale 2 x 2m
15	South-west facing elevation, scale 2 x 2m

APPENDIX II: SPECIFICATION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Scope of work

- 1.1.1 The following document details the written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological building recording at:

The Coach House, Chillingham Castle, Northumberland

The development area is situated within Chillingham Castle which is centred at NU062258.

- 1.1.2 The development is being undertaken by Dobson Design, The Crossings, Yeavinger, Kirk Newton, Wooler, Northumberland NE71 6HG. The Planning Application number is 06/B/0536. The NCCCT reference is 5847 B12/01.
- 1.1.3 The proposed scheme involves the development of holiday dwellings and a museum on land at Chillingham Castle. The building proposed for development is the 19th Century 'Tudor' style stable yard which is a Grade II Listed building and of value to the overall historical setting of Chillingham Castle.
- 1.1.4 The scope of work comprises a building assessment to record the extent of extant features relating to the use of the buildings as a stable and theatre since its construction.

This work will consist of the following elements:

- photographic record
- drawn record
- consultation of archive sources
- consultation of cartographic sources
- reporting

2. METHODS

- 2.1. All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes and practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and will follow the IFA *Standards and Guidance: Building investigation and recording* (2001).
- 2.2. The programme of building recording will be carried out to former RCHME (now English Heritage) standards, following the guidelines issued by that body in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2006).
- 2.3. This assessment will broadly adhere to Level 3 of the guidelines. A level 3 record if fully analytical and will comprise an introductory written description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been

based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined. It will also include all visual records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and to support a historical analysis.

2.4. Photographic record

2.4.1 A photographic survey will be carried out using black and white print as well as colour transparency. Digital photography will also be used for reporting purposes. The photographic record will include:

- general views of the exterior of the building
- the overall appearance of the building
- detailed coverage of the buildings external appearance
- any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use which does not show adequately on general photographs
- the building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint

2.5. Drawn record

2.5.1. The drawn record will comprise plans (to scale and fully dimensioned) of all main floors as existing. The plans will show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (including, for example, blocked doors and windows; former fireplace openings, masonry joints, changes in internal levels). Detailed scale drawings will also be produced to record the form and function of other significant structural detail. Drawn sections will be drawn in order to illustrate the vertical relationships within the building.

2.6. Consultation of archival sources

2.6.1 In order to understand the historical context of the site all relevant archival sources will be consulted. Historic maps, published and unpublished documentary material will be consulted at:

- Berwick-upon-Tweed Records Office, Wallace Green, Berwick-upon-Tweed
- County Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland
- Publications held in the Cowan Library, University of Newcastle
- Publications held in the Robinson Library, University of Newcastle
- Northumberland Collections Service, Woodhorn, Queen Elizabeth II Country Park, Ashington, Northumberland

2.7. Reporting

2.7.1 The report will include:

- Planning application number, Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference, OASIS reference number and an 8 Figure grid reference
- A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000

- A location plan of the extent of the site. This will be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Sites and Monuments Record
- Plans and elevations of the building, cross-referenced in the text
- A summary statement of the results

Copies of the report will be deposited with the client, Northumberland County Council Conservation Team and Berwick Borough Archive.

2.8. Archive

- 2.8.1 The archive will be deposited in the appropriate local museum within six months of completion of work.

2.9. OASIS

- 2.9.1 An online OASIS form will be completed for this project.