

Wetheriggs Pottery, Clifton Dykes, Penrith, Cumbria

**Stoneswood
Developments Limited**



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**Historic Building Recording
Report EH025/01**

Wetheriggs Pottery, Clifton Dykes, Penrith, Cumbria

Historic Building Recording for Stoneswood Developments Limited

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Heritage Impact Assessment
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Historic Landscape Survey
Written Scheme of Investigation

Geophysical Survey
Trial Trench Evaluation
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological Watching Briefs

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	5
Summary	6
1 Introduction.....	8
1.1 Project Circumstances.....	8
2 Methodology	9
2.1 Scope of the Work.....	9
2.2 Documentary Research.....	9
2.3 Historic Building Survey	9
2.4 Project Archive	10
3 Background.....	11
3.1 Location and Geological Context	11
3.2 Historic Background	11
4 Historic Building Survey.....	15
4.1 Site Description	15
4.2 Building Exteriors	16
4.3 Building Interiors.....	19
4.4 Other Buildings and Structures.....	22
5 Conclusions.....	23
5.1 Origins, Development and Use	23
5.2 Research Potential	24
6 Bibliography.....	25
APPENDIX 1: Photograph Index.....	26
APPENDIX 2: Plates	27
APPENDIX 2: Figures	46

PLATES

- Plate 1: The blunger and engine house at Wetheriggs Pottery in 2007
- Plate 2: Area north of the beehive kiln and drying room in 2007
- Plate 3: The southwest entrance to the beehive kiln in 2007
- Plate 4: Inside the kiln building at Wetheriggs Pottery in 2007
- Plate 5: Inside the engine house at Wetheriggs Pottery in 2007
- Plate 6: Demonstration area with tile press (right) and wedging machine (left)
- Plate 7: The blunger to the south of the engine house in 2007
- Plate 8: The 'Pots of Fun' studio at Wetheriggs Pottery in 2007
- Plate 9: Location of survey buildings (A-D), looking south
- Plate 10: Location of boiler/engine house (D) and blunger (E), looking west
- Plate 11: Northeast elevation of Building A, looking southwest
- Plate 12: Southeast elevation of Building B, looking northwest
- Plate 13: Northwest elevation of Building B, showing
- Plate 14: Northwest elevation of Building B, showing remnant stone wall of former kiln, looking southwest
- Plate 15: Northwest elevation of Building B, showing modern brick butress at corner, looking northeast
- Plate 16: Southwest elevation of Buildings B & C, looking northeast
- Plate 17: Southwest elevation of Building B looking northeast
- Plate 18: Southwest elevation of Building C, looking northeast
- Plate 19: Northeast elevation of Building B, looking southwest
- Plate 20: Detail of door and window in northeast elevation of Building B
- Plate 21: Window in northwest elevation of Building B, looking southeast
- Plate 22: Door in southwest elevation of Building B, looking northeast
- Plate 23: Brick inscribed 'May 15 1888' in southwest elevation of Building C
- Plate 24: Northeast elevation of Building C, looking west
- Plate 25: Northeast elevation of Building C and Building D, looking south
- Plate 26: Northeast elevation of workshop (Building D), looking west
- Plate 27: Southwest elevation of Building C, looking east
- Plate 28: Southwest elevation of Building D, looking
- Plate 29: Connecting southwest wall (Building D), looking north
- Plate 30: Northeast elevation of Building D, looking west
- Plate 31: Southeast elevation of Building D with blunger, looking west
- Plate 32: Southeast elevation of Building D, showing chimney stack for boiler house, looking northwest
-

- Plate 33: Detail of southeast elevation of Building D, showing arched opening at base of wall, looking west
- Plate 34: Detail of power transmission belt emerging from southeast elevation of Building D, engine house
- Plate 35: Support structure for the blunger (Building E), looking north
- Plate 36: Blunger showing gearing and crown wheel, looking southeast
- Plate 37: Outlet channel and well to north of the blunger, looking west
- Plate 38: Outlet channel running beneath tramway to settling pan, looking east
- Plate 39: Beehive kiln (Building A), showing kiln entrance and central stack with iron belts, looking east
- Plate 40: Detail of cupboards in the centre of the kiln, with shelves made of slabs of fireclay, looking east
- Plate 41: Detail of the top of the kiln from inside the chamber (opening covered over), looking east
- Plate 42: Rear of the beehive kiln (Building A), looking west
- Plate 43: North side of the beehive kiln and fireboxes, looking northwest
- Plate 44: Drying shelf southeast of the beehive kiln, looking south
- Plate 45: Clay press and steam-powered throwing wheel, looking south
- Plate 46: Interior of the drying shed (Building B), looking southeast
- Plate 47: South side of the drying shed showing drying shelf, looking south
- Plate 48: Drying shelf being demolished in the 1990s, looking southeast
- Plate 49: South end of drying shelf with chimney, looking northwest
- Plate 50: South end of the drying shed (Building B), looking southeast
- Plate 51: South end of the drying shed from Building C, looking northwest
- Plate 52: South end of Building C with chimney stack, looking southwest
- Plate 53: South end of Building C, looking northeast into the modern buildings
- Plate 54: Former open-sided drying shed (Building C), looking southwest
- Plate 55: North end of the drying shed (Building C), looking northeast
- Plate 56: Deviding wall between Building C and Building D, looking southwest
- Plate 57: Workshop (Building D) with loft above, looking northwest
- Plate 58: Workshop (Building D), looking southeast
- Plate 59: Engine room in Building D, looking north toward boiler room
- Plate 60: Engine 'Josephine' in Building D, looking northeast
- Plate 61: Rafters and power belt in engine room, looking northwest
- Plate 62: Boiler room in Building D, looking northeast
- Plate 63: The cross tube upright boiler, looking east
- Plate 64: Drive belts in workshop, looking south
- Plate 65: Pottery shed on the north side of the site, looking south
-

Plate 66: Modern buildings and visitor centre (right), looking east

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

Figure 3: Extracts from Ordnance Survey maps (1863-1957) depicting Wetheriggs Pottery

Figure 4: Plan of the survey buildings showing locations of photographs

Figure 5: Building elevations

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The building recording project was undertaken by Martin Railton, Managing Director, Eden Heritage. The report was produced and illustrated by Martin Railton.

Summary

In 2019 Eden Heritage was commissioned by Stoneswood developments Limited to undertake an historic building recording project at Wetheriggs Pottery, Clifton Dykes, Penrith, Cumbria (NGR: NY 55474 26281). The recording was required to support a planning application and listed building consent for a proposed residential development at the site, which is to include the conversion of the existing Grade II listed beehive kiln, associated drying sheds and workshops adjoining the kiln, and the existing boiler/engine house.

Previous documentary research has revealed that Wetheriggs Pottery originated as a brick and tile works, established in 1855 with two Newcastle type kilns, using a local supply of red clay. Wetheriggs Pottery began producing glazed earthenware pots in the 1860s when the first beehive kiln was erected. This was a multi-fueled updraught type kiln in which the air passes from the base of the kiln and out through the top. The pottery contained workshops and drying sheds, a reservoir, boiler/engine house and blunger (a steam-driven wash mill) served by a wagonway with adjacent settling pans, all of which survive to some degree on site.

The purpose of the historic building recording project was to determine the original form of the buildings, and to record evidence for their construction, development and past use. The project comprised a Level 2 Survey as described by Historic England, which is a descriptive record, where both the exterior and interior of the buildings are viewed, described and photographed.

The historic building survey revealed that earliest fabric identified on site may relate to the Newcastle kilns and was incorporated into the northeast wall of the building containing the beehive kiln (Building A). Documentary sources indicate that the original beehive kiln was re-built in 1913-14 on the same site to the same dimensions apart from being 18 inches higher. The existing kiln is therefore early 20th century in date. The square building enclosing the kiln may also have been re-built at the same time, but it is evident that the walls of the building were unstable as these have been reinforced with the construction of brick buttresses.

A drying shed (Building B) adjoins the southwest side of the beehive kiln building and appears to have been constructed as part of the original brick and tile works in 1855 but was probably further developed in the 1860s as part of the pottery. This contains a drying shelf for pots heated by a long horizontal flue which runs the length of the building, with a chimney at the east end. Later developments include construction of a second drying shelf on the north side of the building which connected to one inside the kiln building, until it was demolished in the 1990s. An extension was added to the northwest end of the building around the beginning of the 20th century (possible store) and several windows were inserted into the drying shed building. A secondary timber frame was also introduced to support the roof due to instability in the 1990s.

An open-sided drying shed (Building C) also appears to have been part of the original brick and tile works but was enclosed in the 1990s with the addition of with large glazing panels set in timber frames. Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the south end of this building was a late 19th century addition, which is corroborated by a brick inscribed with the date 'May 15 1888' in the south gable.

The boiler/engine house and adjacent workshop (Building D) are also believed to be original to the brick and tile works, originally with a steam engine providing power to the adjacent blunger, pug mill and throwing wheel in the adjacent workshop via a series of belts and shafts. The present engine is a modern replacement, restored by Fred Dibnah in the 1990s when the site was opened to the public as a tourist attraction. Many of the existing machines relate to the period when the site was open as a museum.

The survey has revealed that all buildings have all been modified to some degree to adapt to changing technologies and processes taking place within the pottery. Notably several former openings/entrances have been blocked and 20th century windows or varying dates have been inserted throughout the buildings surveyed. Late 19th century buildings depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps to the north and south of the pottery buildings have since been demolished, and several existing walls show evidence of reconstruction. Modern buildings were also constructed in the 1990s for the museum and visitor centre.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Circumstances

- 1.1.1 Eden Heritage was commissioned by Stoneswood Developments Limited to undertake an historic building recording project at Wetheriggs Pottery, Clifton Dykes, Penrith, Cumbria (centred on National Grid Reference NY 55474 26281, Figure 1). The recording was required to support a planning application and listed building consent for a proposed residential development at the site, which is to include the conversion of the existing Grade II listed beehive kiln, associated drying sheds and workshops adjoining the kiln, and the existing boiler/engine house. (Refs. 19/0637 & 19/0638).
- 1.1.2 A previous heritage statement concluded that the historic pottery buildings and associated infrastructure, including major pieces of historic in-situ equipment (notably the blunger and steam engine) were of national interest. The site is also a scheduled monument (List entry 1007120). The removal of modern buildings and repair and conservation of the listed buildings was assessed as having a beneficial impact upon the special interest of the site (Humble Heritage 2016).
- 1.1.3 The recording work is required to ensure that a permanent record was made of the listed buildings, which are of architectural and historic interest, prior to alteration as part of the proposed development. This was in line with government advice as set out in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), in particular paragraphs 197 and 199 (MHCLG 2019).

2 Methodology

2.1 Scope of the Work

- 2.1.1 The historic building recording project was concerned with the Grade II listed buildings at Wetheriggs Pottery, which were due to be restored under the proposed development. These comprise the beehive kiln (A), drying sheds/workshops (B & C), boiler/engine house (D) and blunger (E). These structures are generally arranged around a courtyard on the north side of the site (Figure 2).
- 2.1.2 The purpose of the historic building recording project was to determine the original form of the buildings, and to record evidence for their construction, development and past use. The project comprised a Level 2 Survey as described by Historic England in *'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'* (Historic England 2016) and followed the standard and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a).
- 2.1.3 A Level 2 survey is a descriptive record, where both the exterior and interior of the buildings are viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the buildings' development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based (Historic England 2016). A summary of the known historical background of the site has also been included in this report to provide the historical context of the project.

2.2 Documentary Research

- 2.2.1 Previous documentary research has been undertaken by Barbara Blenkinship, which is presented in the publication *Wetheriggs Pottery: A History and Collectors Guide* (Blenkinship 1998). Research was also undertaken during the production of the heritage statement (Humble Heritage 2016). Historical photographs have also been provided by Barry Blenkinship, some of which are included in the report.
- 2.2.2 This research has been used to provide a summary account of the origins of the buildings, and their history, including the phases of development, based on the sources consulted (see Section 3).

2.3 Historic Building Survey

- 2.3.1 The historic building survey comprised an internal and external observation of the buildings, and the production of a written and photographic record. The work was undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standards and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014a).
- 2.3.2 Photographs were taken using both digital photography and black and white 35mm print film. Photographs were taken of all external elevations, and internal rooms and circulation areas, and to show the buildings' overall appearance. Additional photographs were taken where appropriate to

illustrate significant structural or architectural detail, details of fixtures and fittings, and to record complex elevations. General views were photographed to show the buildings' wider context and their relationship to other buildings or landscape. Figure 2 shows where photographs were taken from and their directions, with an index of the black and white photographs included in Appendix 1.

2.3.3 In summary the photographic survey included:

- General view or views of the exteriors and interiors of the buildings prior to restoration;
- The overall appearance of principal internal spaces;
- Detailed coverage of the buildings' external appearances;
- Any external or internal detail, structural, functional or decorative, which is relevant to the design of the buildings, and to their development and use;
- The relationship of the buildings to their setting, to other buildings at the site, or a significant viewpoint.

2.3.4 The results of the building survey were used to inform a written description of the buildings (labelled A-E on Figure 2), and to support the account of the buildings' form, origins, development and use.

2.4 Project Archive

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal, where viewing will be available upon request. The archive will include the black and white photographs taken of the buildings accompanied by the photo index and a hard copy of this report.

2.4.2 Eden Heritage supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by Eden Heritage as a part of this project, and a copy of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS website (Reference **edenheri1-375451**).

2.4.3 A PDF/A version of this report will also be provided to the Cumbria Historic Environment Record.

3 Background

3.1 Location and Geological Context

- 3.1.1 Wetheriggs Pottery, until its closure in 2008, was a working country pottery, located approximately 5km to the southeast of Penrith, in the Eden Valley, Cumbria (Figure 1). Originally situated in Westmorland, the former pottery is located to the south of Clifton Dykes, immediately to the south of the road between Clifton Dykes and Cliburn. The pottery lies within 3.1 hectares of grounds with a range of original and modern buildings and structures, all of which are currently disused (Figure 2). A private property, known as Pottery House, lies to the northwest and is not included within the site.
- 3.1.2 The solid geology of the site comprises sandstone, known as Penrith Sandstone Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 272 to 299 million years ago in the Permian Period. This is overlain by glacial Till, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019).

3.2 Historic Background

- 3.2.1 Wetheriggs Pottery originated as a tilery established by Lord Brougham and Vaux of Brougham Castle on his estate in 1855 at a time when many tile-works were being established to create terracotta pipes for land drains for agricultural improvement. The first products were drainage tiles and bricks for improvement of the Brougham Estate, using a local supply of red clay (Blenkinship 1998, 3).
- 3.2.2 The construction of the Eden Valley Railway line in 1860 may have been a factor in expanding the business to include pottery, as this ran alongside the site, and in 1863 a siding was built into the works. The tilery would have been able to take advantage of the railway for bringing in coal and distributing its products. The earliest buildings on the site appear to have been a house for the potters and two Newcastle type kilns for the production of bricks and tiles, which stood near the northeast wall of the present beehive kiln and were demolished in the 1950s (Ibid).
- 3.2.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863 depicts the Wetheriggs Brick and Tile Works at the site with the railway siding running to the north the Eden Valley Railway line (Figure 3a). A range of buildings are depicted, including the original kilns, drying shed/workshops, a boiler/engine house and a possible warehouse to the northwest of the siding (Humble Heritage 2016, 7). A reservoir is depicted to the southwest and row of four pits or settling pans is illustrated immediately to the east.
- 3.2.4 Production of glazed earthenware began in the 1860s when the beehive kiln was erected. This was a multi-fueled updraught type kiln in which the air passes from the base of the kiln out through the top. The kiln had a capacity of around 5,000 pieces of pottery depending on the size of the pots to be fired and the method of stacking (Blenkinship 1998, 4). The pots were primarily brownware utilitarian vessels used in farm dairies and country houses in the area, probably with little decoration.

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- 3.2.5 A lease dated 30th September 1878 between William, Lord Brougham and two colliery owners; Thomas Charles Thompson of Milton Hall and Samuel Jackson Binning of Carlisle describes the pottery at that time as having “tile and pot kilns, drying sheds, boiler and engine house, three cottages, warehouses and other buildings”. They were also given the right to “dig for clay and brick earth and to erect coal and lime depots” suggesting earthenware was being produced on site with clay from local clay pits (Blenkinship 1998, 5).
- 3.2.6 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 shows the development of Wetheriggs Pottery with additional buildings present immediately to the north of the pottery, and a new southern range, with several new buildings (possible cottages) present to the north west of the railway siding (Figure 3b). A clay pit is depicted to the northeast of the site, linked to the pottery by a wagonway, and the blunger is depicted linked to a new settling pan immediately to the east. Small extensions are shown added to the north and south of the drying shed/workshops and boiler/engine house by this time.
- 3.2.7 The local clay contained sand and gravel which had to be removed or it would cause the pots to explode during firing (Blenkinship 1998, 5). In the spring the clay was transported using small bogeys, which were hauled using steam power up a sloping tramway passing under the road. At the top of the slope they were tipped into a blunger (or wash-mill), which is a device for reducing lumps of clay into a smooth creamy consistency using water:
- “Water and clay were fed into a brick-lined pit, and an oak beam driven by the steam engine revolved, dragging heavy chains suspended from it to break up the chunks of clay. The stones being heavy, sank to the bottom, but the clay and some sand combined with the water to produce a creamy ‘slip’ which was drawn off from the pit to run down the ‘grip’ or channel to the sun-pans below... which allowed the water to evaporate from the slip and leave behind clean washed clay”* (Blenkinship 1998, 5).
- 3.2.8 After retrieval from the settling pan (or sun pan) the varying grades of clay were kept separate in the clay store. Residues from the bottom of the blunger were also screened and the sand and stones used as building materials. The blunger was steam-driven with power provided from the adjacent engine house. The reservoir behind the pottery to the west supplied water to the process.
- 3.2.9 Clay was prepared for throwing using a process known as ‘wedging’ to ensure the clay was free of air bubbles. The clay was thrown on a steam-driven wheel. A continuously moving fly-wheel transferred the power to the wheelhead by means of a leather-faced drive-wheel. The clay was centred on the wheel and then drawn up into a pot, using the centrifugal pressure produced by the rotation of the wheel (Industrial History of Cumbria 2019).
- 3.2.10 After throwing, the pots were placed on long pot boards to dry. In summer this could be done in open-side drying sheds. At Wetheriggs drying racks were suspended over a horizontal flue which ran down the length of the drying shed against the interior wall. A fire was lit at one end and the heat
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and smoke were drawn under a hollow brick bench along the length of the building to a chimney at the other end. This was repaired in the 1990s (Blenkinship 1998, 11).

- 3.2.11 Once sufficient pots had been accumulated ready for firing, they were stacked in the beehive kiln in such a way as to utilize all the available space, whilst allowing the heat to get to all parts of the kiln. Cupboards made of slabs of fireclay were filled with unlazed wares. The centre of the kiln would have been packed with 'saggers', fireclay boxes used to protect glazed wares from the smoke and heat. As many as 60 pancheons (dishes) could be stacked, one inside the other, from the floor of the kiln to the top, separated by pan rings. Once full the kiln entrance would be sealed up with fire bricks. Fires lit in the fire mouths would be carefully controlled by a fire man, using the kiln vents to control the heat. Once the maximum temperature was reached, draught holes between the firebox arch at the throat of the kiln were used to increase the length of the flame in the chamber, and to maintain an oxidised atmosphere (Blenkinship 1998, 13). The fire man could judge by the colour of the pots seen through spy holes in the doorway and at the back of the kiln. Once the optimum temperature was reached the fires would be allowed to die down slowly, a heavy metal lid being pulled over the top of the kiln (Ibid). Fired pots were stored in a large wooden warehouse behind the pottery.
- 3.2.12 Documents from 1913 record that after 50 years of production the beehive kiln was in such a poor state of repair it was not fit to be used. Consequently, the old kiln was taken down, and new kiln was erected on the same site to the same dimensions apart from being 18 inches higher. Some of the original material was used and the iron belts were repaired and re-fitted (Blenkinship 1998, 15).
- 3.2.13 The 1916 Ordnance Survey map shows the clay pit to the north of the site was no longer in use as it is labled as 'Old Clay Pit' and the wagonway is no longer depicted (Figure 3c). The pottery buildings appear to be the same with a chimney annotated at the southeast end of the boiler/engine house. A small western extension to the drying shed was added by this time, which still survives (Figure 4). The building containing the beehive kiln appears to be somewhat smaller than the present building.
- 3.2.14 An account by potter Harold Thorburn states that in c.1928 a petrol engine was introduced to replace the old steam boiler. This was used to drive the potter's wheel. The washmill and pugmill were also later changed to diesel (Blenkinship 1998, 26).
- 3.2.15 The 1957 Ordnance Survey map shows that the southern range had been rebuilt and adjoined the southwest side of the drying shed/workshops (since demolished). The original Newcastle type kilns are shown as having been demolished by this time, leaving just the re-built beehive kiln (Figure 3d). A building to the north of the boiler/engine house had also been removed and was afterward replaced by a detached workshop (pottery shed) which still survives (Humble Heritage 2016, 9).
- 3.2.16 The beehive kiln was eventually made redundant with the introduction of electric kilns. An electric kiln was installed at Wetheriggs in 1959, partly because of new smokeless zone regulations brought in by the Government of the time (Blenkinship 1998, 29). The capacity of the new kiln was smaller,
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but it was more in line with the reduced size of the wares being produced. Soon after the Eden Valley Railway was also closed. Without an efficient means of bringing in coal the coal-fired beehive kiln was no longer economic to run, and pottery was fully converted to electric powered kilns (Ibid., 16).

- 3.2.17 By the end of the 1960s the pottery was in decline and in 1970 was put up for sale. Several changes in ownership followed, and in 1990 the pottery was bought by Peter Strong from the Clapham Pottery in North Yorkshire, who brought larger kilns and clay preparation equipment to increase the output of Wetheriggs and in particular terracotta wares. However, the site was on sale again by 1994.
- 3.2.18 After a period of closure, a new pottery and shop were developed at the site by Mr Bill Dodd and in 1995 the old pottery, including the beehive kiln, sun pans and blunger, was converted into a museum (Plates 1-4). The blunger and steam engine were restored by the Lancashire engineer Fred Dibnah around this time (Plates 5-7) and the site was opened to the public as a tourist attraction (Plate 8).
- 3.2.19 Wetheriggs remained open as a working country pottery until 2008. Following its closure, the site was used as an animal rescue centre from 2009 until 2014 when it relocated to new larger premises. During this period a number of additional buildings were erected to house animals and provide public facilities (Humble Heritage, 9). The site has remained vacant since its closure in 2014.

4 Historic Building Survey

4.1 Site Description

- 4.1.1 The building survey was undertaken on the 19th and 20th November 2019. This followed a preliminary site visit by the author and Barbara Blenkinship (Wetheriggs Pottery specialist and author) on 18th November. The site was unoccupied; all the buildings having remained vacant since the closure of Wetheriggs Zoo and Animal Sanctuary in 2014. The grounds were overgrown, but much of the vegetation covering the buildings in 2007/8 had since been removed (see Plates 1-3).
- 4.1.2 The surviving historic buildings and structures that formed the pottery comprise the beehive kiln within a square brick building, workshops and drying sheds (Plate 9), a reservoir, boiler/engine house and blunger served by a wagonway with adjacent settling pans (Plate 10). The buildings are all single storey and are built primarily of red brick with pantile and slate roofs, with some later alterations mainly comprising modern roof coverings and windows.
- 4.1.3 The buildings subject to the historic building recording project were located on the north side of the site and were arranged in a U-shape around a courtyard, with the beehive kiln (A) and drying shed (B) to the west and workshops (C), boiler/engine house (D) and blunger (E) to the east (Figure 4).
- 4.1.4 The Historic England list entry for Wetheriggs Pottery (List entry 1145365) describes the site as:
“Kiln, workshops, drying shed, kiln room, steam house and blunger. 1855 as a brick and tileworks for the Brougham estate. Red brick walls, under pantile roofs with stone and brick chimney stacks. Single-storey buildings arranged in U-shape around a small courtyard, with attached steam house and blunger. Bee-hive kiln is within square brick building with plank doors. Adjoining long workshops have plank doors and casement windows. Right-angled range is divided into open-sided drying shed and enclosed kiln room. Rear steam house has plank doors and round-arched casement windows; tall square chimney stack. Adjoining blunger is a circular brick-lined pit with central pivoted paddle for mixing clay and water, powered by the steam engine in the steam house. A working pottery which continued using old methods of production until the mid C20. Now reopened as a working pottery, to which the public are admitted, preserving original machinery and traditional designs, but electrically fired kiln.” The entry was dated 3rd September 1987 (Historic England 2019).
- 4.1.5 Modern buildings at the site relate to the later use of the pottery as a visitor attraction and animal sanctuary. These are mostly located on the southern parts of the site but includes a range attached to the southeast side of the drying shed/workshops; all being constructed of red brick or timber.
- 4.1.6 Although the historic building recording project was primarily focused on historic listed buildings the other pottery buildings and structures were also inspected to assess if they were of any historic interest, and a number of additional photographs were taken for reference (see Section 4.3).

4.1.7 Digital photographs are included as plates in Appendix 2, cross-referenced to the black and white photograph locations and directions on Figure 2. Building plans and elevations are also included for reference and are shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5.

4.2 Building Exteriors

4.2.1 **Beehive Kiln (Building A):** The beehive kiln at Wetheriggs Pottery is located on the northwest side of the site within a square brick building, which fully encloses the kiln, apart from the upper part of the kiln's brick chimney stack, which can be seen protruding from the centre of the roof (Plate 11 & Plate 12). Documentary evidence states that the kiln was rebuilt in 1913-1914 reusing the original iron rings. Three of the iron rings encircle the top of the stack which is capped with lead sheet.

4.2.2 The square building enclosing the kiln comprises a single storey brick structure with clay pantile roof with clay hip tiles and cast-iron rainwater gutters with downpipes. A single roof light pierces the northeast elevation (Plate 11). The walls are constructed in English garden wall bond with four rows of stretchers to each row of headers. The northeast elevation also incorporates some earlier fabric within its walls. The two projecting corners of this elevation are built of sandstone and probably relate to the earlier Newcastle kilns. Centrally placed within the northeast elevation is a modern brick buttress, which must have been constructed after the demolition of the Newcastle kilns in the 1950s.

4.2.3 The southwest elevation is built in stretcher bond and contains has an entrance doorway to the north fitted with a plank door, a centrally placed rectangular 20th century fixed wooden frame pane window, and smaller square window to the south. This wall has a narrow brick buttress and three sets of ventilation holes (Plate 12). The northwest elevation is constructed in English garden wall bond with three rows of stretchers to each row of headers. This elevation contains a second entrance with double plank doors to the south and a timber frame window with 12 lights to the north (Plate 13). The window appears to be inserted in a former blocked doorway, with modern brick infilling (Plate 14, Figure 5). Two steel braces pierce the centre of this elevation, tied to an internal brick pier to provide support to the wall. A brick buttress has also been constructed against the western corner of the building to provide additional support. A small portion of the southwest elevation is visible where the building joins Building B, and a small window is present next to the buttress (Plate 15).

4.2.4 It is evident that the square building enclosing the kiln has seen several phases of re-building, each of the elevations exhibiting a different brick bond with timber windows of varying dates. The earliest fabric is in the northeast elevation and likely relates to the former 19th century Newcastle kilns. It is likely that the square building was re-built at the same time as the kiln in 1913-1914 and has been subsequently re-modelled to suit changing uses. This has included re-building the northeast wall following the demolition of the Newcastle kilns in the 1950s. The structure has evidently been unstable throughout its life as there have been several attempts to provide additional support to the walls and roof in the form of external brick buttresses and steel braces (see Figure 4 & Figure 5).

- 4.2.5 **Drying Shed (Building B):** Attached to the southwest elevation of the square kiln building is the drying shed, which comprises a narrow rectangular brick building with a slate roof (Plate 16). The shed is connected to a further building (Building C) and modern pottery buildings to the southeast, and has a modern extension to the northwest, which was recently a toilet (Figure 4). The drying shed is believed to have been constructed as part of the Wetheriggs Brick and Tile Works in 1855 and is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863. The extension was evidently added around the beginning of the 20th century and present by the time of the 1916 Ordnance Survey map.
- 4.2.6 The southwest elevation of the drying shed is constructed in English garden wall bond with four rows of stretchers to each row of headers. The roof is covered with grey slates with red clay ridge tiles, three modern pitched roof windows, and cast-iron guttering and down pipes. The southwest elevation is relatively featureless and but a single entrance at the west end with a plank door (Plate 17). The entrance is flanked by remnant walls remaining from a covered entrance or brick porch, which are painted white on the internal faces. This may have connected to the former southern range which adjoined the southwest side of the drying shed and is present on the 1957 Ordnance Survey map (since demolished). This entrance possibly connected the two buildings (see Plate 22). The entrance also marks the join between the drying shed and the small 20th century extension.
- 4.2.7 The northwest elevation faces the courtyard between Building A and Building C, and is primarily built in stretcher bond, but with evidence of significant modification (Plate 19). An entrance doorway is present within this elevation fitted with a plank and batten door, and a rectangular 20th century fixed wooden frame pane window to the east which appears to have been inserted into a former opening (Plate 20). There are two brick piers to the west of the doorway. A further small window with a brick sill is present immediately to the west.
- 4.2.8 The northwest elevation of Building B, where visible, is built in stretcher bond with an inserted square 20th century fixed wooden frame pane window (Plate 21). The northwest elevation includes the small 20th century extension (possible store) which has an entrance on the northwest side, but no windows. The building has latterly been used as a toilet and washroom (Plate 17).
- 4.2.9 **Drying Shed/Workshops (C):** This building lies to the east of Building A and Building B, and is subdivided into two sections, containing a former drying shed and workshops. Building C is also believed to have been constructed as part of the Wetheriggs Brick and Tile Works in 1855 and is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863. The south end of Building C is a square brick building with a corrugated sheet metal roof. The southern part of this section appears to be a late 19th century addition, which is depicted as an addition on the 1989 Ordnance Survey map.
- 4.2.10 The southwest-facing gable is constructed in English garden wall bond with four rows of stretchers to each row of headers and has a centrally placed brick chimney stack (Plate 18). To the east is a doorway with plank door and timber lintels. Immediately above the door a brick is inscribed with the
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date 'May 15 1888' indicating the possible date of construction for the south end of Building C (Plate 23), also corroborating the evidence of the 1898 Ordnance Survey map. Another brick chimney pierces the roof to the northwest of the gable stack (Plate 17 and Plate 18).

- 4.2.11 Part of this building is visible in northwest elevation of Building C, immediately to the west of Building B. This elevation contains a square timber framed casement window which has been inserted into a former doorway (Plate 24).
- 4.2.12 The central section of Building C was originally open-sided and has a grey slate roof with concrete ridge tiles supported on each side by four brick piers. The side elevations were infilled in late 20th century with timberwork and glazing. The northwest elevation has two sets of modern double doors (Plate 24). A further entrance in the southeast elevation leads into a small courtyard and the engine house (Plate 27).
- 4.2.13 **Boiler/Engine House and Workshop (D):** The workshop is attached to the north end of Building C and is constructed in English garden wall bond with six rows of stretchers to each row of headers, and a clay pantile roof with cast-iron rainwater gutters with downpipes. The northeast elevation contains an entrance to the north (door missing) with a timber lintel, and a square 20th century fixed wooden frame pane window to the south (Plate 25). The northeast-facing gable has two 20th century fixed wooden frame pane windows with arched brick lintels and stone sills (Plate 26). The wall has evidently been repaired, possibly after the removal of adjacent buildings shown on historic mapping.
- 4.2.14 The courtyard to the south contains a small section of the southwest-facing elevation of the workshop. This comprises an inserted brick wall and with a 20th century fixed wooden frame pane window above (Plate 28), which connects the building to the engine house to the east (Plate 28).
- 4.2.15 The boiler/engine house is also believed to be one of the original buildings dating from the 1855 Wetheriggs Brick and Tile Works containing the engine which probably powered machinery in the adjacent workshop. The building is the tallest original building on site and has brick walls constructed in English garden wall bond with four rows of stretchers to each row of headers, and a clay pantile roof with cast-iron rainwater gutters with downpipes. The western portion of the roof was replaced in 2008 (pers. com. Barbara Blenkinship, 22nd November 2019).
- 4.2.16 The southwest-facing elevation has also seen significant modern repair. This elevation has a central doorway with a plank door and timber lintel (Plate 28). To the west is an arched 20th century fixed wooden frame pane window which has been inserted into a larger opening with a timber lintel above, indicating the location of former doorway. A brick buttress is present to the east. The northeast elevation is relatively featureless apart from a single 20th century fixed wooden frame pane window with arched brick lintel and stone sill. A row of blocked slits can be seen immediately below the eaves, which have been blocked with bricks (Plate 30). These may indicate where rafter ends previously projected, suggesting the original roof structure has been lost.
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- 4.2.17 The southwest elevation has two windows to the south at different levels, the lower being a 20th century fixed wooden frame pane window with arched brick lintel and stone sill, and an upper square window with timber lintel (Plate 31 and Plate 32). To the north is an external sandstone chimney stack with an iron belt. An arched brick opening at the base of the stack provides access to the boiler room (Plate 33). An iron water pipe can also be seen emerging from the base of the wall.
- 4.2.18 Attached to the southeast elevation is a timber structure which supports a power transmission belt running from the engine house through a square opening to power the blunger (Plate 31 & Plate 34).
- 4.2.19 **Blunger (E):** The blunger is located to the south of the boiler/engine house (Building D) and comprises a brick-lined 4.3m-diameter circular pit, into which clay was tipped for washing. A simple timber frame, comprising a cross beam and two uprights, supports a pivoted oak beam from which heavy chains are suspended. The beam revolves to break up the chunks of clay with power provided by the power transmission belt via gearing to the crown wheel (Plate 35 & Plate 36).
- 4.2.20 To the north of the blunger is an outlet channel (or grip) for the water and slip to run down to the settling pan (Plate 37 & Plate 38). A small brick-lined pit, measuring c.1m in diameter, immediately to the north of the blunger may have acted as a sump. At the time of the survey the blunger and associated features were non-operational, and the settling pan was dry and overgrown (Plate 38). The wagon way and a bogey for transporting the clay to the blunger were also present to the west.

4.3 Building Interiors

- 4.3.1 **Beehive Kiln (Building A):** The beehive kiln is centrally located within the square building described previously, which fully encloses the kiln, apart from the upper part of the kiln's brick chimney stack. The kiln is made of brick and measures 5.8m in diameter at the base, with a west-facing arched entrance, which provides access into the chamber between firings (Plate 39). Internally there are seven cupboards built from stacks of firebricks with fireclay slab shelves (Plate 40 & Plate 41). The roof of the kiln is also of brick construction with a circular opening (currently covered over). Four iron rings encircle the body of the kiln, which measures 4.1m in diameter narrowing towards the top. Iron straps frame the kiln opening, and a single ring runs around the kiln base. The rings were to prevent the thermal expansion of the kiln walls when in operation. The base has eight fire boxes around its circumference, each lined with fire bricks (Plate 42 & Plate 43).
- 4.3.2 The floor of the building encasing the kiln is a mixture of stone slabs and brick. The walls support a rafter and purlin roof, with four hip beams spanning from a small brick corbel at the chimney stack down to a timber ring beam at the eaves. Internally the walls are all painted white which relates to the period when the kiln was used as a museum (see Plate 4). The northeast wall has three brick piers, with projecting bricks providing ledges for shelves. The original shelves are missing, having been replaced by modern units (see Plate 42 & Plate 43). A narrow brick wall projects from the

northwest elevation, which is tied to two steel braces, which were noted to be present on the exterior of the building. The southwest elevation contains a connecting doorway to the adjacent drying shed (now blocked) and four alcoves at waist height which suggest that this side of the building may have originally been open to the drying shed.

- 4.3.3 A drying shelf has been constructed against the southeast wall of Building A (Plate 44), which was warmed via a flue from the adjacent drying shed when in operation (see below). Several pieces of equipment were housed in this building at the time of the survey, some of which were brought to the site when it operated as a museum (pers. com. Barbara Blenkinship, 22nd November 2019). A clay press and steam-powered throwing wheel were examined at the western corner of the building which may be original to Wetheriggs Pottery (ibid.). The clay press was noted to be made by 'GRD & Maddison LD Agents Darlington' (Plate 55).
- 4.3.4 ***Drying Shed (Building B):*** The drying shed was access from a door at the north end of the southwest elevation, the door into the kiln building being blocked. It was noted that there was no door between the small northern extension and the drying shed. However, the wall in this location was slightly concave and appeared to have been bricked up, suggesting that there was originally an opening here, which was blocked either when the extension was built or when it was converted into a toilet.
- 4.3.5 The drying shed also has white painted walls and a floor of stone flag, brick and concrete. The roof structure consists of timber collar beam trusses onto a timber eaves wall plate at each side and jack rafters. The roof structure has been strengthened (probably in the 1990s) with the introduction of solid secondary timber framed structures, fixed at regular points along the building (Plate 46). The structural engineers have noted that marks on the undersides of the roof trusses indicates there was originally a ceiling (Arc Engineers 2016, 15).
- 4.3.6 A drying shelf runs along the southwest side of the building, comprising a brick flue topped with fireclay slabs (Plate 47). The firebox is located at the north end of the shelf. This has an arched brick opening made from fire brick and a cast iron base. The shelf narrows half was along its length, with a brick chimney stack at the south end in the adjacent building (Building C). The shelf was covered with broken and rejected pots, pottery moulds, kiln furniture and saggars at the time of the survey.
- 4.3.7 The remains of a second drying shelf were noted on the northeast walls of the drying room. This was removed in the 1990s by the then pottery owner (pers. com. Barbara Blenkinship, 22nd November 2019), but it was photographed at the time (Plate 48). The photographs show that this shelf contained a dual flue system, one of the flues presumably providing heat to the shelf in the adjacent kiln building. Scars in the northeast wall of the drying shed indicate that the firebox was located at the north end. A square opening in the wall allowed airflow into the adjacent kiln building. Only the south end of the shelf and internal brick chimney stack has survived (see Figure 4 & Plate 49).
- 4.3.8 Internally the northeast wall immediately to the north of the chimney stack shows evidence of a

blocked opening, which must predate the construction of the drying shelf. This corresponds to the evidence on the exterior of the building which suggests there was an entrance to the building at this location which has since been blocked.

- 4.3.9 The southeast wall separates the drying shed from the adjacent building (Building C), with a connecting doorway and a 20th century casement window. This is believed to have been an external wall prior to the construction of the south end of Building C at the end of the 19th century (Plate 50).
- 4.3.10 **Drying Shed/Workshops (C):** As noted above the south end of Building C is believed to have been a late 19th century addition. This portion of the building is recorded by Historic England as the kiln room, presumably being the location of the electric-fired kiln, which replaced the beehive kiln at Wetheriggs in 1959. The room has a concrete floor and a modern replacement roof held by battens, which span between timber collar beam trusses, supported by two iron columns (Plates 51 – 53). Marks on the timber suggest there was a former ceiling at collar beam level (Arc Engineers 2016, 19).
- 4.3.11 There is a brick chimney stack for the drying shelf in the adjacent drying room in the western corner of this room. The southwest elevation (painted black internally) also has an opening to an external chimney stack, presumably marking the location of the former kiln. A door to the outside of the building is immediately to the south (Plate 52). The southeast wall has a double doorway fitted with modern doors and a blocked window (Plate 53). This leads into to the modern pottery buildings.
- 4.3.12 To the north, the northern portion of Building C is a former open-sided drying room, used most recently as a demonstration area/workshop. The room has a concrete floor and a roof supported by battens, which are in turn supported by timber collar beam rafters. The timber beams are supported by steel columns. The northwest and southeast walls are infilled with large glazing panels set in timber frames (Plate 54 & Plate 55). The southwest wall is a modern re-build with a single and double connecting doorway, both with concrete lintels. The northeast wall has a single doorway connecting to the adjacent workshop and a blocked window. The room has a demonstration throwing wheel installed at the time of the museum and powered by a drive belt from the engine room (Plate 55).
- 4.3.13 **Boiler/Engine House and Workshop (D):** The workshop has a loft above the ceiling joists which was most recently used for storage. The workshop has a floor of stone flags with some brick present at the northeast corner (Plate 56). The floor is absent on the north side of the room suggesting machinery or a workbench may have stood here, which has since been removed (Plate 57). The southwest wall, shared with the drying shed, has a plank door and a blocked opening to the west. The wall to the east has been rebuilt and contains a 20th century fixed wooden frame pane window (Plate 56 & Plate 28 for external view). The southeast wall contains a wide opening with a timber lintel (currently blocked), which provides access to the adjacent boiler room. Three timber uprights, set against this wall, support a pully system powered by a drive belt via a small opening from the adjacent engine house (Plate 58 & Plate 59). Two modern uprights support a further pully providing
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power to the throwing wheel in the adjacent drying shed, which was installed by the museum.

- 4.3.14 The boiler/engine house has a stone flag floor and a subdivided internally into two rooms by a brick wall to collar beam height (Plate 61). The southeast end of the building has a loft above, accessed by a timber stair. The engine, restored by Fred Dibnah and made by W G Holmes & Co Engineers Huddersfield occupies the centre of the engine room, and was used to power the blunger, pug mill and throwing wheel via a series of belts and shafts (Plates 59 -61 & Plate 64).
- 4.3.15 The boiler room to the north is accessed by a narrow doorway (Plate 59) leading with a blocked opening to the northwest leading to the adjacent workshop (Plate 62). The boiler sits at the southeast end of the room and is a cross tube upright boiler (Plate 63).

4.4 Other Buildings and Structures

- 4.4.1 Although not included in the current building recording project, the other buildings on site were briefly visited to inspect them for any features of historic interest, and to take photographs.
- 4.4.2 **Pottery Shed:** The pottery shed is a modern detached workshop on the north side of the site comprising a small rectangular brick building with a clay pantile roof. The shed has a plank door in the northwest gable and a six light fixed window above with a concrete lintel (Plate 65) and a matching window in the southeast gable. Two square windows with shutters are present in the northeast elevation. The shed contained a jigger and jolly, which were used to shape ceramic objects to a specific form (pers. com. Barbara Blenkinship, 22nd November 2019). The building is first shown on Ordnance Survey maps from the 1960s, replacing earlier 19th century buildings.
- 4.4.3 **Modern Range and Visitor Centre:** A range of modern buildings are attached to the southeast side of the drying shed/workshops; all being constructed of red brick or timber. These were constructed when the site became a visitor attraction and museum in the 1990s. The buildings housed studios, shops and a café with a detached toilet block and visitor centre to the southwest (Plate 66).

5 Conclusions

5.1 Origins, Development and Use

- 5.1.1 Wetheriggs Pottery originated as a brick and tile works, established in 1855 with two Newcastle type kilns, using a local supply of red clay. Wetheriggs Pottery began producing glazed earthenware pots in the 1860s when the first beehive kiln was erected. This was a multi-fueled updraught type kiln in which the air passes from the base of the kiln and out through the top. The pottery contained workshops and drying sheds, a reservoir, boiler/engine house and blunger (a steam-driven wash mill) served by a wagonway with adjacent settling pans, all of which survive to some degree on site. The pottery also included a warehouse, cottages and other ancillary buildings which have not survived. A railway siding connected the pottery to the Eden Valley Railway line in 1863 which was used for distributing its products and supplied coal to an adjacent coal depot and. The railway closed in the 1960s. The site continued to operate as a county pottery until 2008, latterly being run as a visitor attraction and museum. The site was subsequently an animal sanctuary until its closure in 2014.
- 5.1.2 The earliest fabric identified on site may relate to the Newcastle kilns and was incorporated into the northeast wall of the building containing the beehive kiln (Building A). Documentary sources indicate that the original beehive kiln was re-built in 1913-14 on the same site to the same dimensions apart from being 18 inches higher. Some of the original material was used and the iron belts were repaired and re-fitted (Blenkinship 1998, 15). The existing kiln is therefore early 20th century in date. The square building enclosing the kiln may also have been re-built at the same time, although historic Ordnance Survey maps indicate that this may have been enlarged later, possibly being rebuilt after the demolition of the earlier adjoining Newcastle type kilns in the 1950s. It is evident that the walls of the building were unstable as these have been reinforced with the construction of brick buttresses externally and the use of steel braces which are present on the northeast and northwest elevations.
- 5.1.3 The drying shed (Building B) adjoins the southwest side of the beehive kiln building and appears to have been constructed as part of the original brick and tile works in 1855 but was probably further developed in the 1860s as part of the pottery. This contains a drying shelf for pots heated by a long horizontal flue which runs the length of the building, with a chimney at the east end. Blocked openings suggest that the building would have originally been accessible both from the beehive kiln and from the courtyard. Later developments include construction of a second drying shelf on the north side of the building which connected to one inside the kiln building, until it was demolished in the 1990s. Construction of this shelf would have resulted in the blocking up of one of the entrances into the building from the courtyard. An extension was added to the northwest end of the building around the beginning of the 20th century (possible store) and several windows were inserted into the drying shed building. A secondary timber frame was also introduced to support the roof due to instability.

- 5.1.4 An open-sided drying shed (Building C) also appears to have been part of the original brick and tile works but was enclosed in the 1990s with the addition of with large glazing panels set in timber frames. Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the south end of this building was a late 19th century addition, which is corroborated by a brick inscribed with the date 'May 15 1888' in the south gable. The south end of the building incorporates the chimney for the drying shelf in Building B and an external chimney stack for a later kiln, which may have replaced the beehive kiln in late 20th century.
- 5.1.5 The boiler/engine house and adjacent workshop (Building D) are also believed to be original to the brick and tile works, originally with a steam engine providing power to the adjacent blunger, pug mill and throwing wheel in the adjacent workshop via a series of belts and shafts. The present engine is a modern replacement, restored by Fred Dibnah in the 1990s when the site was opened to the public as a tourist attraction. Many of the existing machines relate to the period when the site was open as a museum, but the power transmission systems and blunger are mostly original to the pottery.
- 5.1.6 The survey buildings have all been modified to some degree to adapt to changing technologies and processes taking place within the pottery. Notably several former openings/entrances have been blocked and 20th century windows or varying dates have been inserted throughout the buildings surveyed. Late 19th century buildings depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps to the north and south of the pottery buildings have since been demolished, and several existing walls show evidence of re-construction. Modern buildings were also constructed in the 1990s for the visitor centre.

5.2 Research Potential

- 5.2.1 The survey buildings at Wetheriggs Pottery provide evidence for pottery production and the technological processes employed at a country pottery operating from the 1860s onwards. The processes of clay extraction, transport, blunging (cleaning), throwing, drying and firing are all represented by the buildings and structures present at the site. As highlighted in the previous heritage statement, the surviving beehive kiln, drying sheds, workshops, settling pans, blunger, engine/boiler house and reservoir provide a rare example of how a country pottery operated.
- 5.2.2 Evidence for the original brick and tile works has largely been obscured by the later development of Wetheriggs Pottery. However, the northeast wall of the square building enclosing the beehive kiln warrants archaeological investigation in order to better understand the relationship between this structure and earlier Newcastle kilns, the foundations of which may survive sub-surface.
- 5.2.3 It is also possible that further structural evidence for the construction, development and past use of the buildings at Wetheriggs Pottery will be revealed during the proposed restoration work.

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APPENDIX 1: Photograph Index

Table of black and white photographs in the archive

Location Ref.	Frame Nos.	Facing Direction	Description
Black and White Print Film No. 1			
1	1-3	SW	Northeast-facing elevation of the beehive kiln (Building A)
2	4-6	S	Northwest-facing elevation of Building A
3	7-9	NE	Northwest-facing elevation of Building A, showing brick buttress
4	10-12	W	Building A from the east, showing sandstone cornerstones
5	13-15	SE	Northeast-facing elevation of drying shed (Building B)
6	16-18	NE	Southwest-facing elevation of drying shed/workshop (Building C)
7	19-21	E	Southwest-facing elevation of Building B and beehive kiln (Building A)
8	22-24	SE	Southwest-facing elevation of Building B, Building C and modern range
9	25-27	SE	Northwest-facing elevation of Building C (south end)
10	28-30	SE	Northwest-facing elevation of Building C (northern section) and Building D
11	31-33	W	Southeast-facing elevation of Building C
12	34-36	N	Southwest-facing elevation of engine house (Building D)
13	37	N	Southwest-facing connecting wall (Building D)
Black and White Print Film No. 2			
14	1-3	NW	Southeast-facing elevation of boiler/engine house (Building D)
15	4-9	SW	Northeast-facing elevation of Building D
16	10-12	W	Northeast-facing elevation of Building D
17	13-15	S	View of the pottery shed from the north
18	16-18	SW	View of Building D and the pottery shed from the east
19	19-21	SW	View of the blunger (Building E) from the east
20	22-24	N	Blungers (Building E) from the south, showing supporting frame
21	25-27	SE	Blungers (Building E) from the east, showing brick-lined pit and mechanism
22	28-30	W	View of Buildings D and E from the east, showing adjacent settling pan
23	31-33	E	View of the modern pottery buildings from the former railway line
24	34-36	NW	View of Building D and the blunger (Building E) from the east
25	37-38	NE	View of the former tramway, showing bridge under the road to clay pits

APPENDIX 2: Plates



Plate 1: The blunger and engine house at Wetheriggs Pottery in 2007



Plate 2: Area north of the beehive kiln and drying room in 2007



Plate 3: The southwest entrance to the beehive kiln in 2007



Plate 4: Inside the kiln building at Wetheriggs Pottery in 2007



Plate 5: Inside the engine house at Wetheriggs Pottery in 2007



Plate 6: Demonstration area with tile press (right) and wedging machine (left)



Plate 7: The blunger to the south of the engine house in 2007



Plate 8: The 'Pots of Fun' studio at Wetheriggs Pottery in 2007



Plate 9: Location of survey buildings (A-D), looking south



Plate 10: Location of boiler/engine house (D) and blunger (E), looking west [18]



Plate 11: Northeast elevation of Building A, looking southwest [1]



Plate 12: Southeast elevation of Building B, looking northwest [4]



Plate 13: Northwest elevation of Building B, showing remnant stone wall of former kiln, looking southwest [2]



Plate 14: Detail of northwest elevation of Building B, showing later brick wall abutting remnant sandstone wall



Plate 15: Northwest elevation of Building B, showing modern brick butress at corner, looking northeast [3]



Plate 16: Southwest elevation of Buildings B & C, looking northeast [8]



Plate 17: Southwest elevation of Building B looking northeast [7]



Plate 18: Southwest elevation of Building C, looking northeast [6]



Plate 19: Northeast elevation of Building B, looking southwest [5]



Plate 20: Detail of door and window in northeast elevation of Building B



Plate 21: Window in northwest elevation of Building B, looking southeast



Plate 22: Door in southwest elevation of Building B, looking northeast



Plate 23: Brick inscribed 'May 15 1888' in southwest elevation of Building C



Plate 24: Northeast elevation of Building C, looking west [9]



Plate 25: Northeast elevation of Building C and Building D, looking south [10]



Plate 26: Northeast elevation of workshop (Building D), looking west [16]



Plate 27: Southwest elevation of Building C, looking east [11]



Plate 28: Southwest elevation of Building D, looking [12]



Plate 29: Connecting southwest wall (Building D), looking north [13]



Plate 30: Northeast elevation of Building D, looking west [15]



Plate 31: Southeast elevation of Building D with blunger, looking west



Plate 32: Southeast elevation of Building D, showing chimney stack for boiler house, looking northwest [14]



Plate 33: Detail of southeast elevation of Building D, showing arched opening at base of wall, looking west



Plate 34: Detail of power transmission belt emerging from southeast elevation of Building D, engine house



Plate 35: Support structure for the blunger (Building E), looking north [20]



Plate 36: Blunger showing gearing and crown wheel, looking southeast [21]



Plate 37: Outlet channel and well to north of the blunger, looking west



Plate 38: Outlet channel running beneath tramway to settling pan, looking east



Plate 39: Beehive kiln (Building A), showing kiln entrance and central stack with iron belts, looking east



Plate 40: Detail of cupboards in the centre of the kiln, with shelves made of slabs of fireclay, looking east



Plate 41: Detail of the top of the kiln from inside the chamber (opening covered over), looking east



Plate 42: Rear of the beehive kiln (Building A), looking west



Plate 43: North side of the beehive kiln and fireboxes, looking northwest



Plate 44: Drying shelf southeast of the beehive kiln, looking south



Plate 45: Clay press and steam-powered throwing wheel, looking south



Plate 46: Interior of the drying shed (Building B), looking southeast



Plate 47: South side of the drying shed showing drying shelf, looking south



Plate 48: Drying shelf being demolished in the 1990s, looking southeast



Plate 49: South end of drying shelf with chimney, looking northwest



Plate 50: South end of the drying shed (Building B), looking southeast



Plate 51: South end of the drying shed from Building C, looking northwest



Plate 52: South end of Building C with chimney stack, looking southwest



Plate 53: South end of Building C, looking northeast into the modern buildings



Plate 54: Former open-sided drying shed (Building C), looking southwest



Plate 55: North end of the drying shed (Building C), looking northeast



Plate 56: Deviding wall between Building C and Building D, looking southwest



Plate 57: Workshop (Building D) with loft above, looking northwest



Plate 58: Workshop (Building D), looking southeast



Plate 59: Engine room in Building D, looking north toward boiler room



Plate 60: Engine 'Josephine' in Building D, looking northeast



Plate 61: Rafters and power belt in engine room, looking northwest



Plate 62: Boiler room in Building D, looking northeast



Plate 63: The cross tube upright boiler, looking east



Plate 64: Drive belts in workshop, looking south

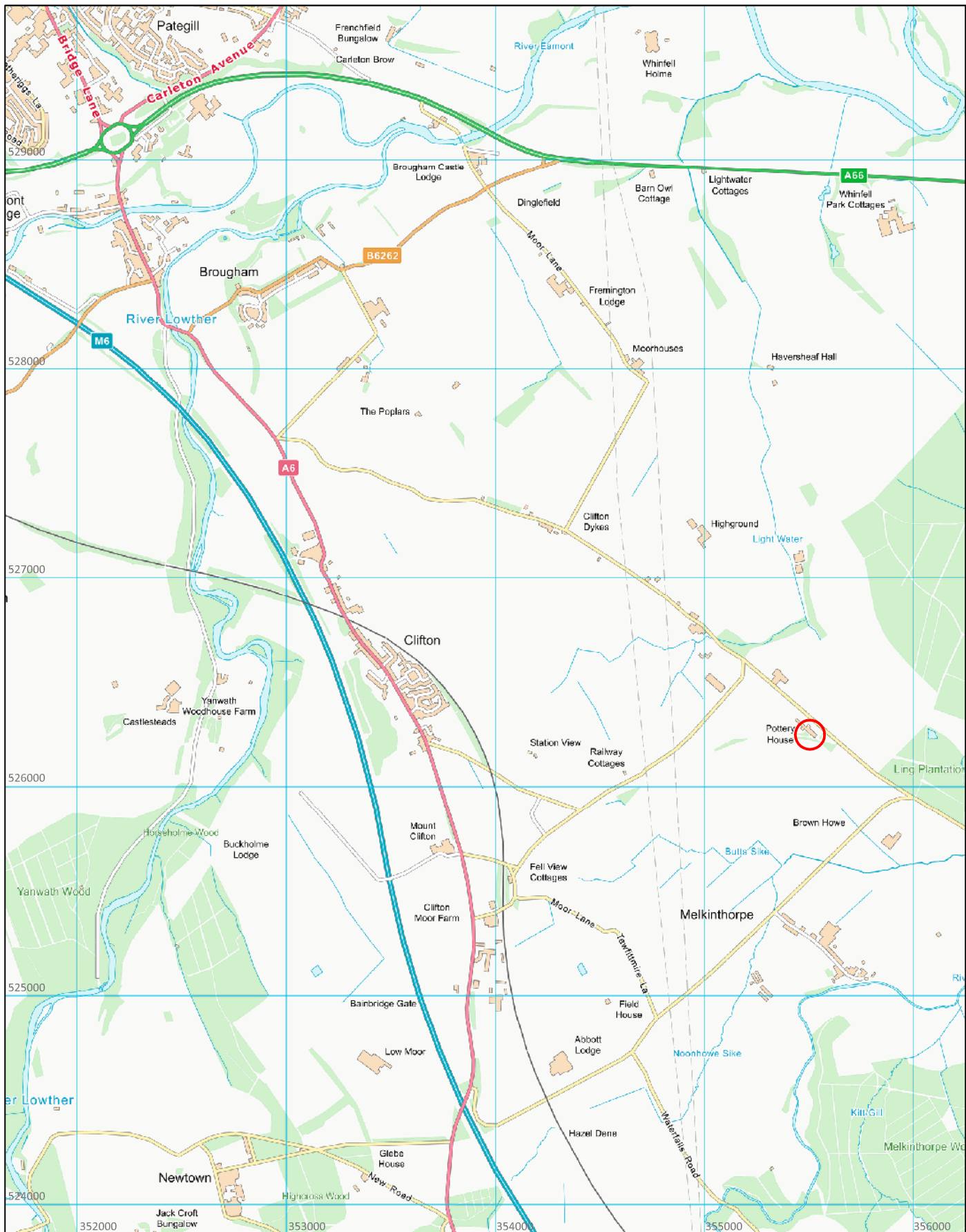


Plate 65: Pottery shed on the north side of the site, looking south [17]



Plate 66: Modern buildings and visitor centre (right), looking east [23]

APPENDIX 2: Figures






 <p>Eden Heritage 2019</p>	<p>PROJECT: Wetheriggs Pottery, Clifton Dykes, Penrith, Cumbria</p> <p>CLIENT: Stoneswood Developments Limited</p> <p>REPORT: EH025/01</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>DRAWN BY: MDR</p> <p>DATE: November 2019</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> site location</p>	 <p>Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)</p>
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Figure 1: Site Location.

PROJECT:

Wetheriggs Pottery, Clifton Dykes,
Penrith, Cumbria

CLIENT:

Stoneswood Developments Limited



REPORT: EH025/01

SCALE: 1:1,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: MDR

DATE: November 2019

KEY:

-  survey building
-  photograph location

- A. Beehive kiln
- B. Drying shed
- C. Drying shed/workshops
- D. Boiler/Engine House
- E. Blunger



Contains survey data provided by
MT Surveys Ltd (2015)

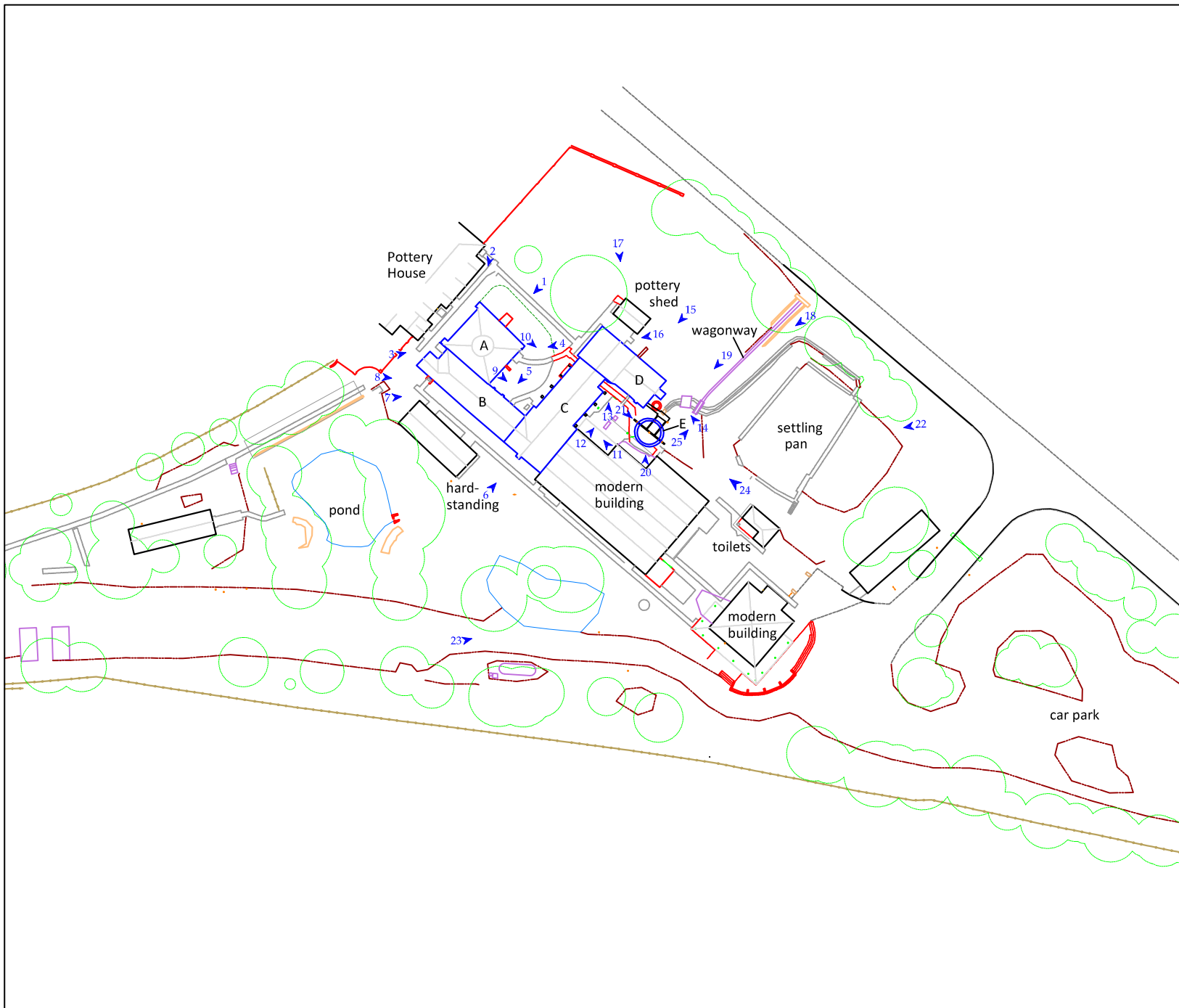


Figure 2: Detailed site location.

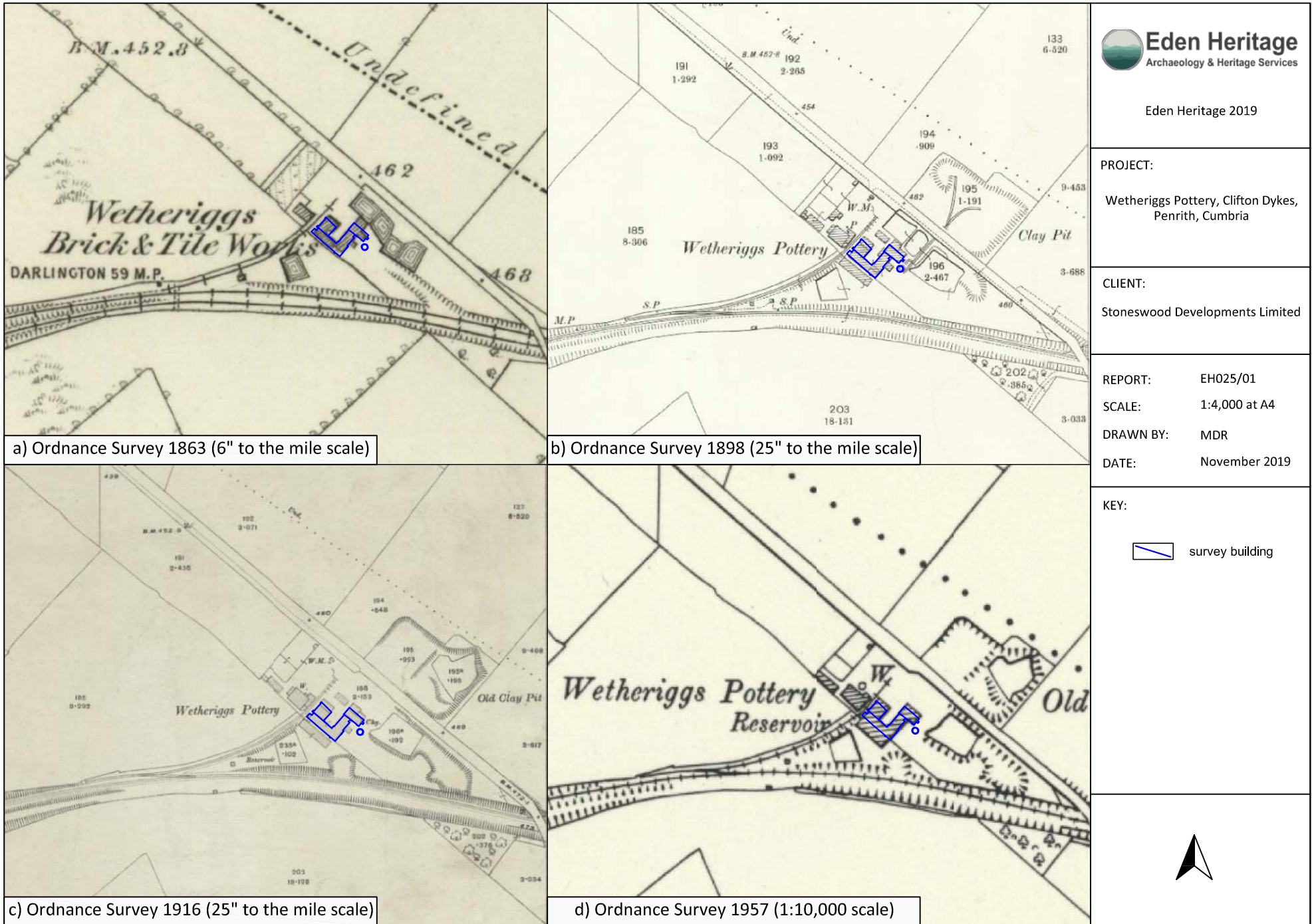


Figure 3: Extracts from Ordnance Survey mapping (1863-1957) depicting Wetheriggs Pottery.

PROJECT:

Wetheriggs Pottery, Clifton Dykes,
Penrith, Cumbria

CLIENT:

Stoneswood Developments Limited


REPORT: EH025/01

SCALE: 1:1,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: MDR

DATE: November 2019

KEY:

-  7 survey photograph
- A. Beehive kiln
- B. Drying shed
- C. Drying shed/workshops
- D. Boiler/Engine House
- E. Blunger



Contains survey data provided by
MT Surveys Ltd (2015)

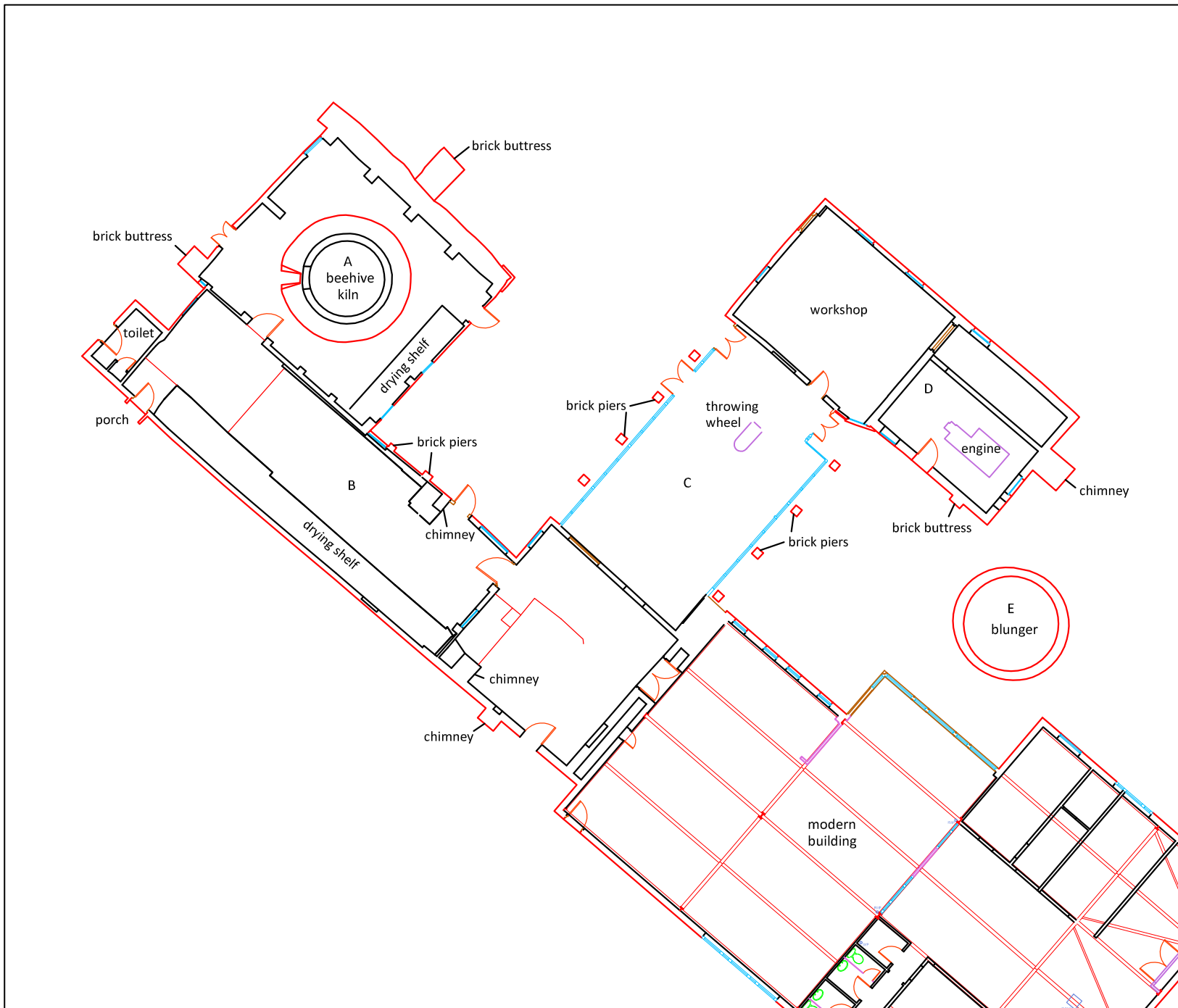


Figure 4: Plan of the survey buildings.

PROJECT:

Wetheriggs Pottery, Clifton Dykes,
Penrith, Cumbria

CLIENT:

Stoneswood Developments Limited

REPORT:

EH025/01

SCALE:

1:200 at A3


DRAWN BY:

MDR

DATE:

November 2019

KEY:

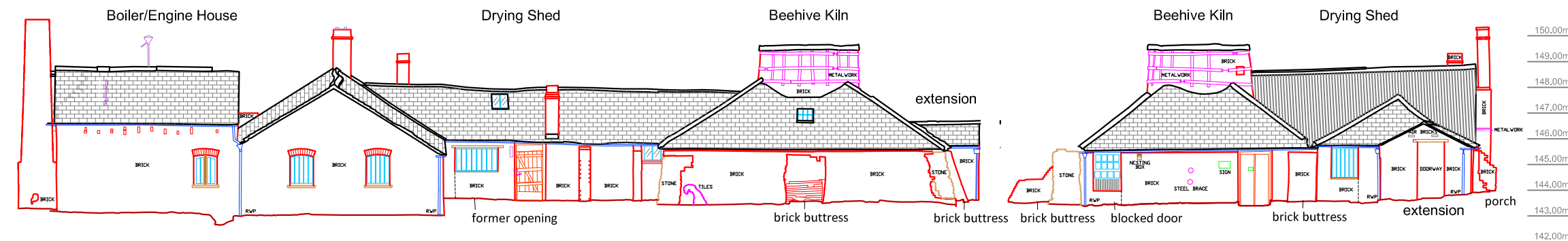
 level above Ordnance Datum

- A. Beehive kiln
- B. Drying shed
- C. Drying shed/workshops
- D. Boiler/Engine House

 construction break

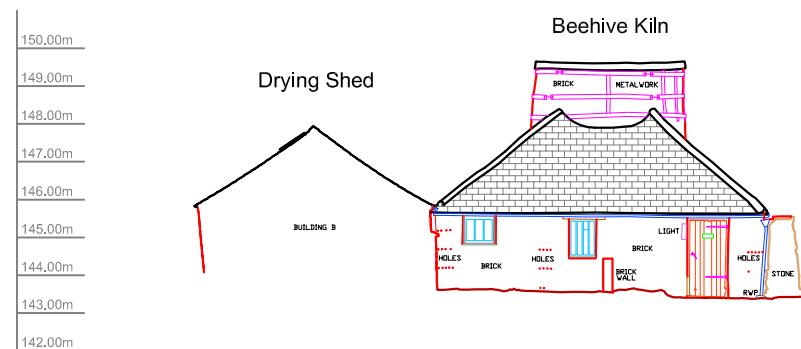


Contains survey data provided by
MT Surveys Ltd (2015)

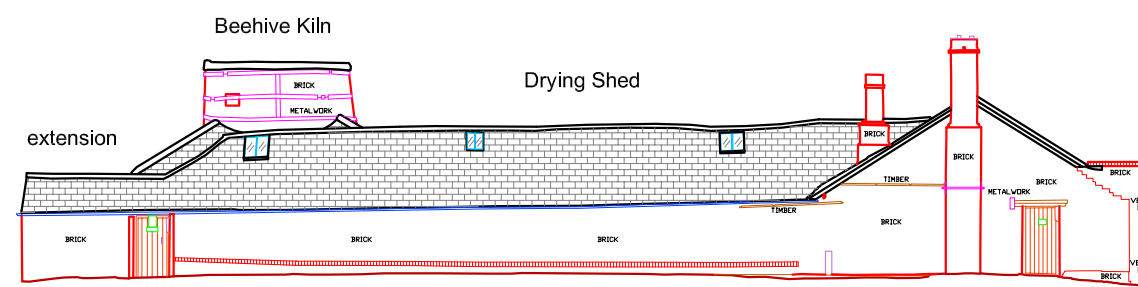


Northeast elevation (Buildings A, B & D)

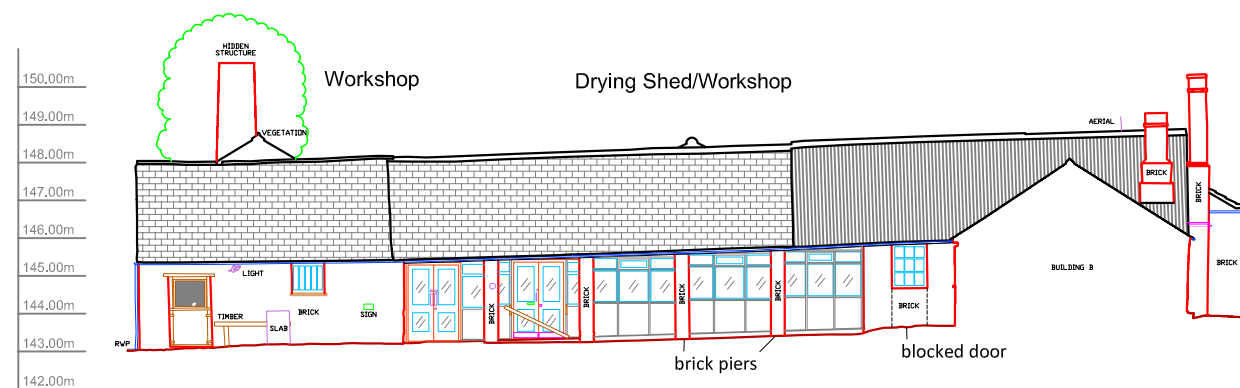
Northwest elevation (Buildings A & B)



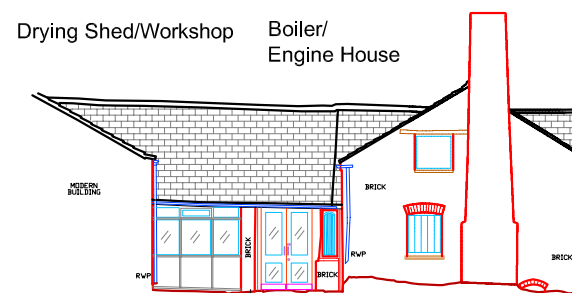
Southeast elevation (Building A)



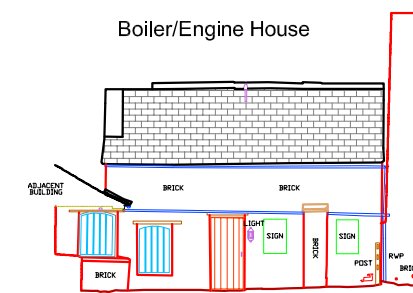
Southwest elevation (Building B and Building C)



Northwest elevation (Building C and Building D)



Southeast elevation (Building C & D)



Southwest elevation (Building D)

Figure 5: Building elevations.

Heritage Impact Assessment
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Historic Landscape Survey
Written Scheme of Investigation

Geophysical Survey
Trial Trench Evaluation
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological Watching Briefs

