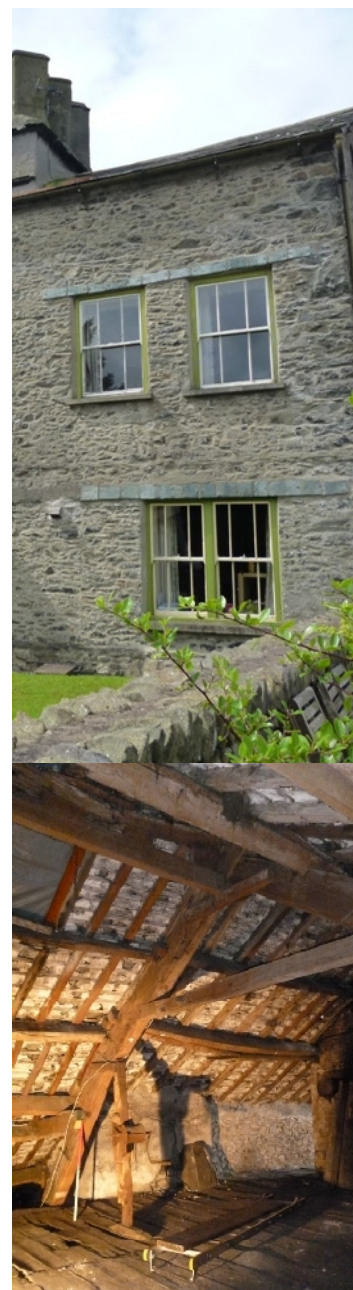


NATLAND HALL, NATLAND, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Dale Rennard

NGR: 351975 489242

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September 2012



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Non-Technical Summary

Prior to the submission of a Listed Building application to carry out renovation work at Natland Hall, Natland, Kendal, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological building recording. This work was carried out in August 2012.

Natland Hall is certainly recorded in documentary sources from the 17th century, but may have much earlier origins as it is likely to have been the site of the customary court of the manor of Natland since the medieval period, and is referred to as being granted the right to have a chapel in 1246. Documentary references specifically to Natland Hall are infrequent but it is apparent that it was acquired with the manor by the Prickett family in the 16th or 17th century. There are subsequently some indications that it was used to house a non-conformist academy run by Richard Frankland between 1674 and 1683, but the connection with Natland Hall is not certain. Subsequently it may have continued to be used as a school but it was apparently in the possession of the Shippard family by the late 18th century. Mapping and photographic evidence of the form of the building is not available until the 19th century, by which time it had essentially taken on its present form. By this date it had essentially become a farmhouse, which it remained until late in the 20th century.

The building recording revealed a considerable number of phases of construction and alteration, with possible medieval fabric being preserved in the thickened west wall, but the majority of the building probably dating from the late 17th century and later. This early phase evidently included a staircase contained a projecting section on the west side, and included as many as six hearths, four of which were based around a central chimney stack utilising both lath and plaster smoke hoods and stone flues. Subsequently, but also probably in the late 17th century, a second staircase was added, cutting through the earlier floor in the south-west corner of the building, which led to the blocking of two internal doorways in the attic. The purpose of this modification is unclear, but it may have been to provide separate access around the building, perhaps as a result of the arrival of Frankland's academy in 1674. Later alterations included the addition of a brick flue inside and replacing one of the former smoke hoods, and the creation of small extensions on the west side. Alterations were also made to the windows in the east elevation, with some blocked and then re-opened. More recently the southern part of the building was modified to fully sub-divide it from the main part, and modifications were made to the floor and supporting beams.

Natland Hall is an important building within the village of Natland, arguably the most important historically. It also retains some remarkable and well preserved early features including not only the 17th century staircase and chimney stack, but also several early panelled doors and trusses. Its historical connections to several local families of some importance and potentially also to Richard Frankland's non-conformist academy further add to its significance.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Dale Rennard for commissioning the project and for providing additional information about the site. Further thanks are also due to Audrey Bott for her help and hospitality during the building recording. Additional thanks are due to the staff of the Cumbria Archive Centre in Kendal (CAC(K)) for their help in accessing the records.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Dan Elsworth. The building recording and report was carried out and written up by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace, the latter of whom also produced the illustrations. The report was edited by Jo Dawson and Dan Elsworth managed the project.

1. Introduction

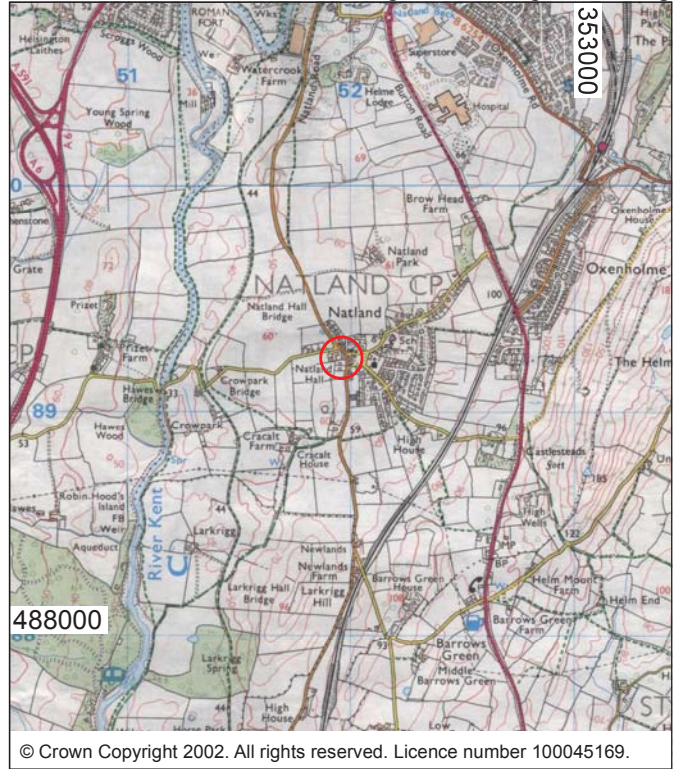
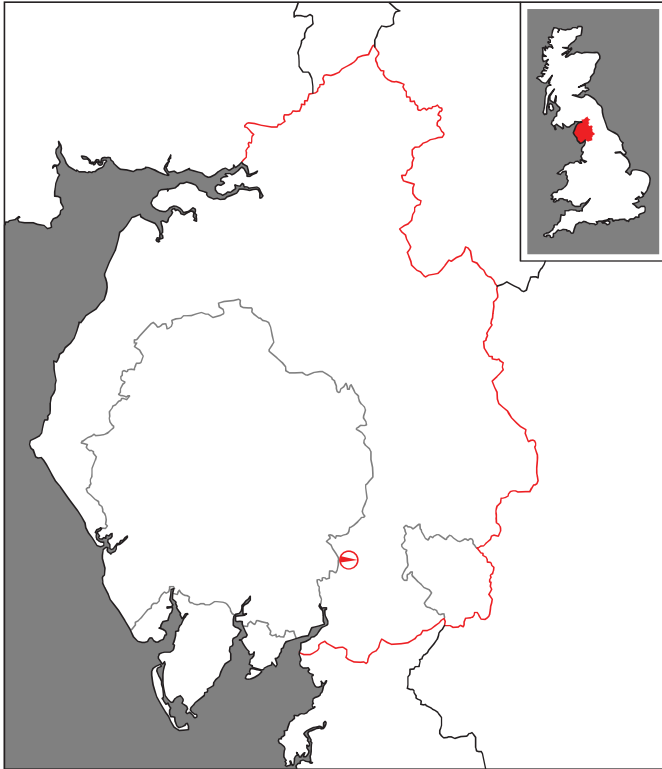
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Prior to the submission of a Listed Building application to carry out renovation work at Natland Hall, Natland, Kendal, Cumbria (NGR 351975 489242), Greenlane Archaeology was approached by Dale Rennard (hereafter 'the client') to carry out a Level 2/3 type archaeological building recording (English Heritage 2006). This is intended to provide a record of the building and assess its significance in order to inform any subsequent application, and was recommended following advice from South Lakeland District Council. The building is Listed Grade II and as such is considered nationally important and of special interest. In response to this request Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design and carried out the work in August 2012.

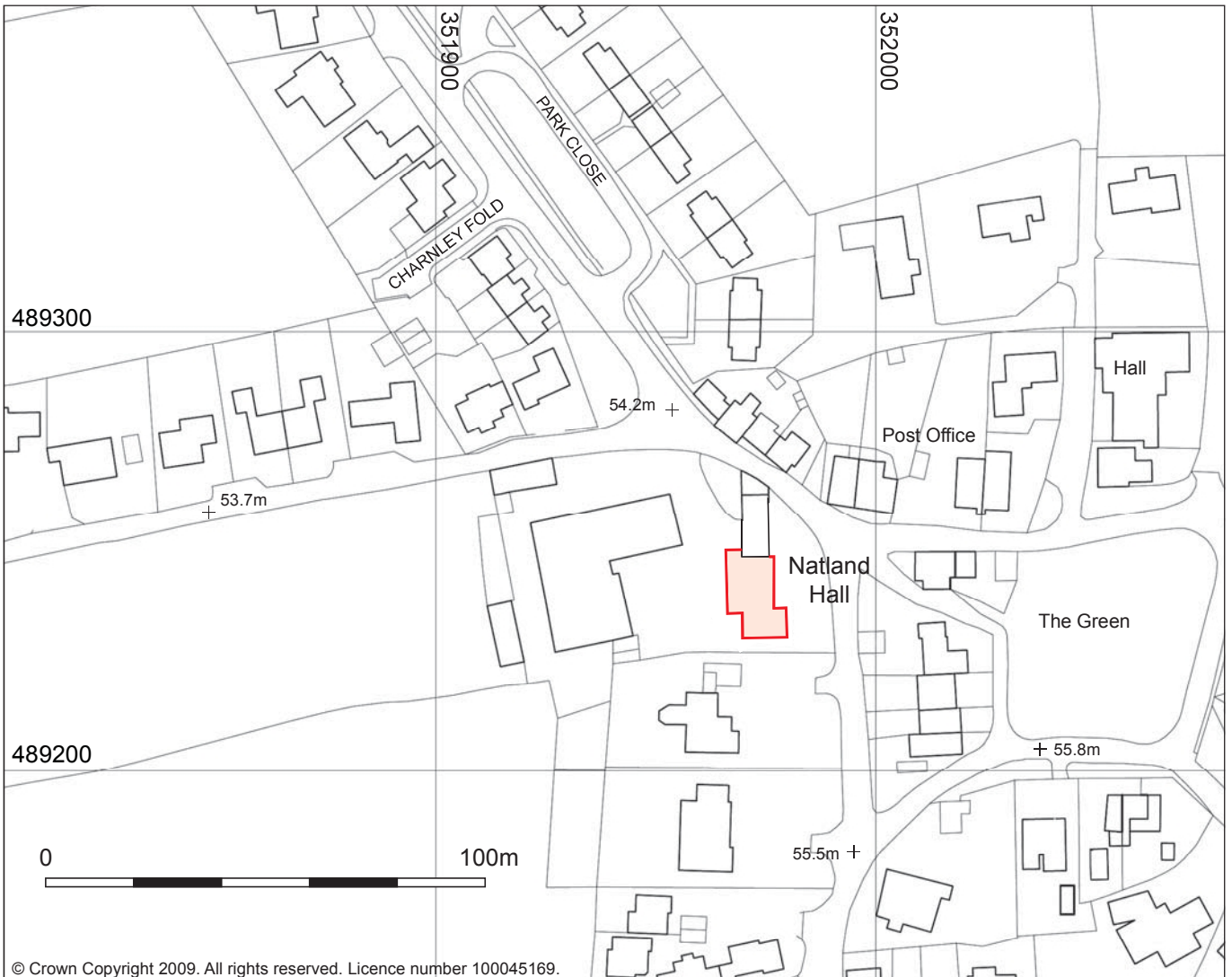
1.1.2 Natland Hall is thought to be 17th century in date with later additions and attached outbuildings (English Heritage 2007). It is certainly recorded in documentary sources from the 17th century, but may have much earlier origins as it was the seat of the customary court for Natland (Greenlane Archaeology 2009, 7).

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Natland Hall is situated on the north-west edge of the village of Natland, which is approximately 3km south of the centre of Kendal (Ordnance Survey 2002). The surrounding landscape generally comprises well-managed farmland, principally pasture, interspersed with areas of woodland (Countryside Commission 1998, 70). The underlying solid geology is dominated by Bannisdale slates and Coniston grits of the Silurian period (Moseley 1978, plate 1) and is typically overlain by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 66). The hall is located close to the centre of the village at approximately 55m above sea level (Figure 1).



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Figure 1: Site location

Client: Dale Rennard

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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structure, in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006) and the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a). In addition a desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the project design and IfA guidelines (IfA 2008b) prior to the building recording, and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 Information was gathered from the following locations:

- **Cumbria Archive Centre, Kendal (CAC(K))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps of the site and other primary sources as well as secondary sources in order to identify information about the development and use of the building;
- **Client**: documents held by the client, specifically the deeds to Natland Hall, although only covering the 20th and 21st century, were examined at the property;
- **Kendal Local Studies Library and Greenlane Archaeology Library**: additional secondary sources were examined in order to provide further background history for the site.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level 2/3-type standards (English Heritage 2006), which is a relatively high level of investigation intended to record the form, function and phasing of the building, while incorporating the results of the desk-based assessment in order to aid the interpretation of its development. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs**: photographs in both 35mm colour and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings**: the main features of the site were recorded using a total station coupled to a portable computer operating TheoLT and AutoCAD, which enabled the production of an AutoCAD .dwg file on site at a scale of 1:1. This was then plotted out at a scale of 1:50 and detail added through hand-measurement to produce a hard copy drawing in pencil on drafting film. In addition, a cross-section was produced by hand. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
 - i. each of the principal elevations at a scale of 1:50;
 - ii. a plan of each floor at a scale of 1:50;
 - iii. a cross-section at a scale of 1:50.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Kendal on completion of the project. Three copies of this report will be provided for the client, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a digital record of the project will be made on the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Site History

3.1.1 **Introduction:** the background history of the site is intended to place the building in its local context and this review has largely been taken from an earlier Archaeological Building Recording of the stables at Natland Hall Farm (OA North 2005) and other secondary sources. In addition, primary sources including documents and early maps were examined in order to identify specific details about the building, such as alterations and additions to the layout that may pertain to its changing functions. A large amount of information was available, particularly relating to the manorial history of Natland, to which Natland Hall was closely linked, and this provided a more detailed understanding of the site than might be expected.

3.1.2 **Early History:** the village of Natland has a very early history. Occasional stray finds of prehistoric date are known from the general area (Fell 1974, 4) and the village is overlooked by the Helme to the east, on which is a hillfort of probable late prehistoric date (Greenlane Archaeology 2012). Natland is close to the Roman fort at Watercrock, which was first occupied in the late 1st century (Shotter 2004, 61) and coins of Roman date have been found in closer proximity to the village itself (Shotter 1998, 304). The name of the village comes from the Norse and means Nati's wood or sacred grove (Smith 1967, 112). The plan of the village, organised around a square green, suggests Anglo-Saxon origin (Hoskins 1960, 53). At the time of the Domesday Book the manor was held by Gilmichael, before being passed to Gervase de Ainecourt (Curwen 1923, 167). The Strickland family acquired the manor in the late 13th century (*ibid*) and held it until the early 17th century when Sir Thomas Strickland sold much of the manor to the tenants (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 104).

3.1.3 **Natland Hall:** details regarding the medieval origins of Natland Hall are not readily available, however it is clear from 18th century documents that Natland Hall was the seat of the customary court of Natland (CAC(K) WD/CW/Natland late 16th – 18th century). This would appear to connect it directly to the establishment of the first chapel in Natland, since Ralph de Eyncurt was granted the right to create a chapel at his court at Natland by Henry III in 1246 (Curwen 1923, 167). Other early references that can be directly connected to Natland Hall are, however, very scarce, and most are extremely vague. It is said to have been the home of Allan Prickett, who was the recorder for Kendal in 1672/3 and 1677 (Nicholson 1832, 287). However, Nicholson appears to be the only source to link Prickett specifically to Natland Hall with any certainty. His ancestor, also called Allan, certainly acquired estates in Natland following the sale of the manor by Sir Thomas Strickland (Nicholson and Burn 1777, 104; he is named in a copy of a sale document as acquiring estates from Sir Thomas Strickland in Natland (CAC(K) WD/A/2/2/2 1669) and these probably included or comprised the core of the former manor. Members of the Prickett family are recorded in Natland in the area from at least the 16th century (CAC(K) WDX/1024 late 19th century) and an Allan Prickett, son of Roger Prickett of Natland was born in 1587 (Brierley 1921, 98) and listed as a tenant of Thomas Strickland in 1597 (Curwen 1923, 174). He was described as a 'gentleman' as early as 1611 and was acquiring property throughout the local area at around the same time (CAC(K) WD/CW/Natland late 16th – 18th century). He had a son, William, born in 1611 (Birley 1952, 119), who in turn had a son called Allan, born in 1631 (*op cit*, 214; it is presumably this Allan that became the recorder for Kendal in the 1670s) who later graduated from Queen's college Oxford and became a barrister at Grey's Inn in 1659 (CAC(K) WDX/1024 late 19th century). Confusingly, however, the hearth tax record for 1675 lists Allan Prickett as having two hearths at Crow Park, while a widow Prickett and Christopher Prickett, both in Natland, only have a single hearth (Phillips *et al* 2008, 225). The relevance of this is unclear, as an Allan Prickett was also assessed as having a single hearth in Preston Patrick in 1670 (*op cit*, 179), one in Akeinthwaite in 1674-5 (*op cit*, 213), and an unknown number on Highgate in Kendal in the same year (*op cit*, 267). Whether these entries all relate to the same individual is unclear, but if they do it might suggest that Allan Prickett II was not living at Natland Hall at the time, or even in Natland. By contrast, the hearth tax entry for Natland in 1675 in fact lists 'Mr Franklin' (*sic*) as having six hearths (*op cit*, 225), by far the most in the village and a number fitting with the arrangement of hearths now evident in the building (see *Section 4.3* below). This potentially suggests that someone else was indeed occupying Natland Hall, as discussed in *Section 3.1.7* below.

3.1.4 Allan Prickett II had two daughters and after his death, which was before 1692 (Tyson 2000, 190) the estate became divided. The part of the estate including Natland Manor and Natland Hall seems to have passed through one of Alan Prickett II's daughters to a Valentine Farrington, but, as he too had no sons, by perhaps the middle of the 18th century it had passed to a William Gardner (CAC(K) WD/CW/Natland late 16th – 18th century). In 1790 his trustees had sold the same estate to an Edward Shippard, a family also long-associated with Natland, who were possibly occupying the house before 1790. A Benjamin Shippard, whose inventory was dated 1771 (CAC(K) WD/CW/Natland late 16th – 18th century), was said to have been 'of Natland Hall' (Gambier Howe 1904, 225; although Boumphrey *et al* only describe him as 'of Natland' (1975, 270)). Details of the site's ownership become slightly more scarce following this but it is clear that by the early part of the 19th century it had been acquired by WW Carus Wilson, as shown by the reference book for the Corn Rent map of c1836 (CAC(K) WPR/35/I/11 1855). He appears to have acquired it through marriage to Margaret Shippard, the daughter and heir to Benjamin Shippard (Gambier Howe 1904, 225). Carus Wilson, or more likely his ancestors, clearly retained Natland Hal for most of the 19th century, but by 1885 he had died and the estate was sold (WDX/91 c1964). It was presumably acquired at this time by a Captain JS Fothergill, but he too appears to have died relatively soon after as the estate was again sold in 1938 (CAC(K) WDB/35/SP/115 1938). Deeds held by the client show that it must have been acquired by an AJ Armistead at that time, who retained it until 1979 when it transferred to R and J Dodgson, who in turn sold it to Mr and Mrs SJ Bennett in 2005, from whom it passed to the current owners.

3.1.5 **Occupiers:** details of the earliest occupiers are difficult to be certain of due to the lack of direct references to Natland Hall by name, and the connection with Frankland's academy is unproven (see *Section 3.1.7* below). The reference book for the Corn Rent map of c1836 shows that it was occupied by an Elizabeth Read (CAC(K) WPR/35/I/11 1855). The information contained in the census returns, between 1841 and 1911, confirms the presence of this family and also provides a considerable amount of additional information about the families occupying the house during that time (*Appendix 1*). These are of interest, not only because they are more detailed than the other sources, but because they explain some of the gaps. Unfortunately, the Hall is not specifically named in the 1841 census; it may have been occupied by the Read family, who lived there in 1851, but this assumption is slightly problematic because the ages of the occupants do not match. In any event, by 1851 the Read family is living there, headed by James Read, a farmer of 149 acres. According to the census information the family is still living there in 1861, headed by Margaret Read, a widower (Margaret Read having presumably gone by the name of 'Billy' on the 1851 census). It seems that Margaret Read then remarries, marrying Richard Brooks, and continues to live there with her family in 1871. Again, the 1881 census does not specifically mention the Hall but it seems likely that the schedule entry for the Brooks and Read families applies since both families are listed under a single entry. The Blenkarns (whose name does not appear at Natland in 1881) are listed there in 1891 and the Clapham family in 1901 and 1911.

3.1.6 **The building:** early descriptions of the building are not plentiful. The earliest is perhaps found in the inventory of Benjamin Shippard from 1771 (CAC(K) WD/CW/Natland late 16th – 18th century), although there is nothing within it to prove that it relates to Natland Hall. This provides a list of rooms within the building, which comprise a buttery loft, parlour chamber, chambers over hall, [chamber/s] over the kitchen, [chamber/s] in the garrets, stair case, parlour, hall, buttery, cellar, kitchen, and back kitchen. The number of rooms is certainly consistent with those now present within Natland Hall. The particulars for the sale of 1885 describe the building as '*A superior Farm House Containing Four Bedrooms and Attic, Two Parlours, Kitchen, Scullery, Pantry and first-class Dairy and Cella*' (these sales particulars survived as copy made by EM Maples: CAC(K) WDX/91 c1964). Similarly the details from the sale of 1938 state that '*The Farmhouse is stone built with slate roof, it is well planned and commodious. The accommodation is:- 5 Bedrooms, Attic Rooms, Bathroom with h. and c. W.C., Entrance Hall, 2 Sitting Rooms 2 Kitchens, Dairy and Pantry.*' (CAC(K) WDB/35/SP/115 1938).

3.1.7 **The Natland Academy:** in 1674 a non-conformist school was established by Richard Frankland in Natland (Nicholson and Axon 1915, 123; Oldham n.d.), and although its whereabouts in the village is uncertain, it has been suggested by EM Maples (CAC(K) WDX/91 c1964), 'Canon Miller', presumably the Canon Miller that was vicar of Natland until 1950, (Inglesfield 2006, 94-95 and 107), and Oldham (Oldham n.d.), that it was housed in Natland Hall. Given that Allan Prickett II, the recorder for Kendal,

was apparently the owner of the house at that time Frankland's association with it is perhaps unlikely, but as already discussed, the evidence from the hearth tax suggest that Allan Prickett neither owned nor occupied a house in Natland at that time although members of his family evidently did (see *Section 3.1.3* above). Prickett was, however, also the governor of a school in Old Hutton in 1676 (Wallis 1967, 181) and so clearly interested in such matters and may therefore have enabled the school to be established at Natland Hall. Under Frankland's tutelage the school prospered, but he was ultimately forced to leave the village in 1683 on account to his religious views (Nicholson and Axon 1915, 123).

3.1.8 *Natland Chapel*: as has already been mentioned, a chapel was established at the customary court of Natland in 1246, which is known from later documents to have been held at Natland Hall (see *Section 3.1.3* above). By the end of the 17th century this chapel seems to have been in a ruinous condition, as Thomas Machel, visiting in 1692 described how it had been recently repaired (Ewbank 1963, 9-10). It was, however, apparently ruinous again by 1715 but again rebuilt in 1735 (Butler 1998, 120 and 210). There is little information regarding the exact location of this early chapel, although, given that the present church is said to have built, in 1825, approximately 100 yards from the earlier chapel (Parson and White 1829, 652), somewhere in the vicinity of the present Natland Hall is a possibility. What is perhaps noteworthy is Machel's reference to a school being taught in the chapel in 1692. Is this in fact evidence that a school of some sort continued to exist at Natland Hall, Machel being mistaken regarding exactly where? Nevertheless, evidence locating the original chapel has not been particularly forthcoming. It was suggested that elements of it were preserved in the extant stables (OA North 2005, 16), but further evidence would be needed to verify this.

3.1.9 *Previous Investigation*: Natland Hall has not been examined in detail, although associated elements have – the attached stable in 2005 (OA North 2005), and the neighbouring barn in 2008 (Greenlane Archaeology 2009). The hall was described in 1936 by the RCHME:

'heightened in the 18th or 19th century. The central chimney-stack has three detached diagonal shafts. Inside the building is an original fixed table with turned legs and enriched top-rail, a panelled screen and some panelled doors. The late 17th century staircase has turned balusters and square newels.'

A further description of the building was also made when it was Listed in 1952 (see *Appendix 2*), although this does not appear to have included the interior. Some investigation of the building was evidently also undertaken by EM Maples, who appears to have taken photographs of a number of features including the fixed table and stairs (see Plate 7 and Plate 8).

3.2 Map and Image Regression

3.2.1 *Corn rent map c1836*: this is the earliest map found depicting Natland Hall in reasonable detail. It shows the basic shape of the structure, essentially a long linear block orientated north/south, including the attached stable block although there are apparently as many as three outshuts on the east side (Plate 1).

3.2.2 *Ordnance Survey 1863*: this is the first particularly detailed map of the site and it shows that the present arrangement of the building had developed by this date, with its characteristic L-shape visible, with a row of extensions along the west side and the stables to the north (Plate 2).

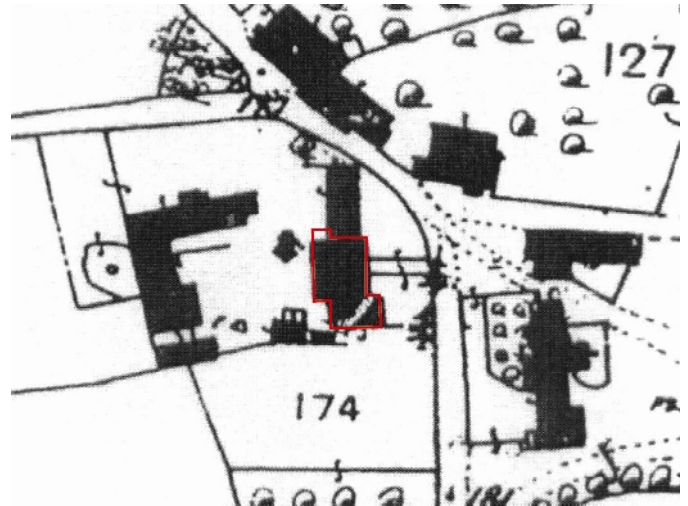


Plate 1 (left): Extract from the corn rent map of c1836 (CAC(K) WQ/R/C/12 c1836)

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1863

3.2.3 **Ordnance Survey 1898:** this Ordnance Survey map shows the partition between the Hall and the stables, where the site outline doglegs along the top edge. A small addition has evidently been made since 1863, on the north-west corner of the hall and partially butting onto the stables, and the stables have also been extended to the edge of the road to the north (Plate 3).

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey 1912:** this map shows the same layout as the earlier edition of the Ordnance Survey (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3). The Hall and stables appear unchanged.

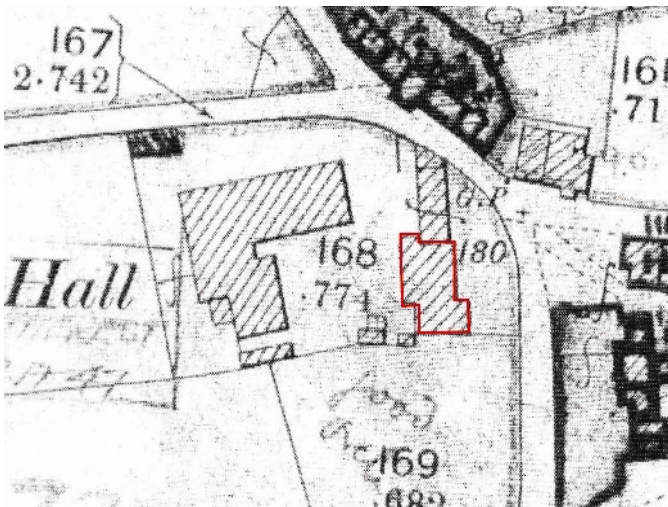


Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1898

Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1912

3.2.5 **Early 20th century photographs:** an early 20th century photograph of the east elevation shows that there used to be only three six-light sash casement windows on the first floor (Plate 5). What is more there is only one sash casement on the jutting section at the south end and there are no lines of slate above the windows which have since been added. An early 20th century photograph taken of the Hall from the north-west shows the lower level additions to the west side of the Hall, which step up in height from north to south. In addition, a tall chimney extends from the middle of the second outshut, which is no longer present (Plate 6). Two early 20th century photographs detail the inside of the Hall, one shows the fixed table (Plate 7), which has since been removed, and the other shows the stairs (Plate 8), which are largely unchanged.



Plate 5 (left): Early 20th century photograph of the east elevation (after Inglesfield 2006, 44)

Plate 6 (right): Early 20th century photograph of the north and west elevation (after Inglesfield 2006, 44)

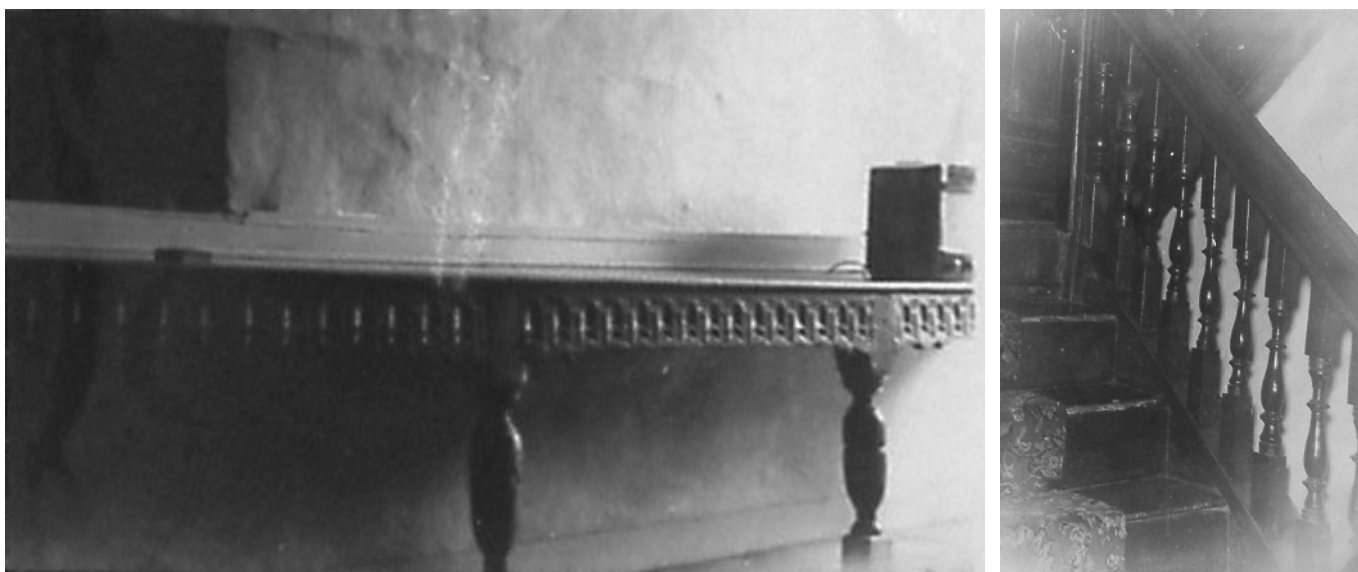


Plate 7 (left): Early 20th century photograph of the fixed table (CAC(K) WDX/91, c1964)

Plate 8 (right): Early 20th century photograph of the stairs (CAC(K) WDX/91, c1964)

3.2.6 **Aerial photograph c1960**: this aerial photograph of Natland shows the west elevation of the Hall (Plate 9). The lower level chimney to the west side is still present and there is also a small porch at the south end of the elevation.



Plate 9: Aerial photograph c1960 (after Inglesfield 2006, 82)

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 The documentary and cartographic sources show that the site of Natland Hall has been occupied from at least the medieval period, having formed the customary court for the manor of Natland and the site of a chapel in 1246. The potentially earlier origins of the village might suggest that even earlier remains exist at Natland Hall, but there is, as yet, no evidence for this. By the 17th century it was apparently acquired by the Prickett family, one of whom, Allan Prickett II, was a barrister and became the first recorder for Kendal in the 1670s. The property eventually passed out of the Prickett family, although there is some suggestion that during their ownership it housed a non-conformist academy run by Richard Frankland. Details of the building itself are scarce, although an inventory for Benjamin Shippard may relate to it, and indicate that it had reached its present size and form by at least the late 18th century.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The Hall is built over two floors with an attic and cellar and is arranged approximately north/south (see Figure 1 and Figure 4 to Figure 7; Plate 10). Two single-storey extensions have been added to the west side at the north end (Plate 11) and the east/west aligned section at the south end of the Hall now comprises separate accommodation. The separate cottage accommodation comprises Ground Floor Room 11 to 14 and First Floor Rooms 7 to 10 and has no access to the cellar or attic.



Plate 10 (left): View of the Hall from the north-east

Plate 11 (right): View of the Hall from the west

4.1.2 The walls of the Hall are a mix of slate and limestone blocks in irregular courses with larger quoins and some later infilling with brick. For the most part the stonework is exposed but elsewhere it is rendered over with concrete and pebbledash, especially on the south side. Certain alterations to the building are likely to be masked where the external elevations have been re-pointed, most notably on the eastern side. Lintels are a mix of timber and concrete or else rendered over with concrete and the sills look to be a mix of concrete and stone. Grey slate with sandstone ridge tiles is used for the roofing and there is a mix of plastic and cast iron rainwater goods. The windows are generally plain with timber frames with sliding-sash windows on the south and east sides. Some of the internal doors appear to be original, with old latches and hinges, but elsewhere modern replacements are used.

4.1.3 A mixture of hand-finished and later machine-cut timbers have been used in the trusses. Some of the timber is evidently re-used and the floorboards all appear to be early.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North elevation:** the bulk of the first floor of the gable end of the main section of the barn is covered by the neighbouring property, although the gable of the Hall extends beyond the neighbour's property slightly on the east side (Figure 2). Where the property juts out on the east side there is a low plinth and a six-light timber sash window with a plain timber frame, with an ovolo-moulded surround and a stone sill (Plate 12). Slate tiles have been nailed above the window and the lintel and surrounds have been concreted over. A short distance above this there is a clear line in the stonework above which the elevation steps in slightly to the west. There is a blocked window at first floor level, which matches the size of the one to the ground floor, with a line of end-set slate tiles above. Above the gable end of the neighbour's property is a 12-light fixed casement window with what looks to be a slate sill (Plate 13). There appear to be slate tiles set on end above the window, possibly covering a timber lintel, and purlins are visible below the slate roof. The chimney stack to the north end has three square stacks which are set diagonally to the face of the Hall, with slate courses exposed below pebble dash render. A low wall butts the west end of the north elevation. The west side of the Hall is stepped up from north to south from the ground floor level at the north end to the extension behind and again to the jutting section over two storeys to the south. This side of the Hall is mostly concrete rendered over some exposed stone.

There is a top opening two-light, plain, timber framed window with a stone sill at ground floor level and quoins to the western edge on the ground floor and on the two storey section, but the rest of this section is plain.



Plate 12 (left): East end of the north external elevation

Plate 13 (right): North and west external elevations

4.2.2 East elevation: there is a step down from the allotment to the south side of the Hall to the garden on the east side. There is a continuous low level plinth along the east side of the Hall apart from a gap across the door and a short distance to its north side. All the windows on this side of the Hall are six-light sliding sash windows with timber frames (see Plate 14 and Plate 15; Figure 2). On the ground floor the sills look to be stone with concrete render over the lintels; on the first floor the sills appear to be a mix of concrete and stone, the concrete sills presumably relating to later insertions. Although the windows are superficially the same, there are some slight differences: the casements with stone lintels have a beaded edge; the ones with concrete sills do not. All of the windows have hung slate over the, presumably, timber lintels above, which, as is clear from the early photograph of this side of the hall (Plate 5), are relatively late additions. The whole of this elevation is set over two storeys, in addition to the basement at the south end. The elevation juts out at the south end, comprising separate accommodation. The south section has a sash window on the ground floor with a continuous band of slates above a blocked aperture to the north. There are two more sash windows at first floor level with a continuous band of slate above. There is a two-light mullion window to the cellar, which is covered by a sheet of plastic, and the plinth continues above it. The section to the north has a central door with a small gabled porch roof above it made from slate with timber supports. The ornate door has a single fixed light above and a chamfered decorated surround. There are windows with sash casements, double to the north, either side of the door, with vertical lines alongside each denoting that they were formerly wider. The doorway two has an evident line to the south, which is also present in the plinth, suggesting that it too was originally wider. There are four sash windows on the first floor, two either side of the central door below bands of slate. A band of slate above the central door suggests there is possibly a fifth blocked window. This elevation is heavily re-pointed, masking later insertions and alterations.



Plate 14 (left): South end of the east external elevation



Plate 15 (right): North end of the east external elevation

4.2.3 **South elevation:** where the Hall juts out to the west side the stonework is covered with concrete pebble dash and it has a cast iron downpipe (Plate 16). The elevation steps to the south and continues as the gable end of the main section of the Hall (Figure 3), which is also pebble dashed. At ground floor level on the west side is a low level, top-opening two-light hinged casement timber frame window with slate set in concrete over the sill (Plate 17). To the east of this is a central six-light sliding sash timber-framed window, similar to those on the east elevation, with a stone sill and concrete lintel and a short slate drip course above. Above this is a four-light sliding sash timber framed window with plain stone sill and concrete lintel. The rest of the elevation is plain, with the purlins exposed below the roofline.



Plate 16 (left): South external elevation



Plate 17 (right): Oblique view of the south external elevation

4.2.4 **West elevation:** the north end of the west elevation is partially covered by two later additions to the Hall. The extension at the far north end comprises a small low lean-to with a slate roof and plastic guttering which partially overlaps the neighbouring property and is butted by a low stone wall at the north end (Plate 18; Figure 3). There is a plain plank and batten double door with a plain chamfered timber

surround at the south end, the elevation comprising concrete render over stone with quoins visible at the north end. The extension to the south of this has a slate roof blocking two windows on the main section of the Hall to the rear (see Plate 18). The roof level steps up from the extension to the north and again to the south where the Hall juts out over two storeys. The stonework here is exposed with quoins to the north end and with some larger stones to the north side of the doorway. There are two two-light top-opening hinged-casement plain timber-framed windows on the ground floor of this extension and there is a double door to the south, the north side of which is blocked and rendered over with concrete (Plate 19). The lintel and surround of the north window has been rendered over and probably has a slate sill; the south one has a timber lintel. The door is plank and batten with a plain timber surround and a fixed single light above. At the far north end of the Hall, behind the two ground floor extensions, there is a two-light top-opening hinged casement window with a plain timber frame. It might have a timber lintel and stone sill but the surround has been rendered over with concrete, so it is unclear. The stone of the main section of the Hall at this end is rendered over, with some throughstones protruding, and cast iron rainwater goods. There is a single modern vent to the south and two two-light fixed casement windows with timber frames to the south, the lower parts of which are covered by the later extensions as noted above and the surrounds are rendered over with concrete. The chimney stack is rough concrete-rendered with slate courses and throughstones exposed. To the south of the two extensions the Hall juts out over two storeys with cast iron guttering along the top (Plate 19). The grey slate roof is continuous across this section and the main Hall. At ground floor level there is a central 15-light top-opening hinged casement window with a plain timber frame, with a slate sill and a large, heavy timber lintel with a slate drip course above. There is a slight plinth along the base of this section of the elevation, which has quoins at the north and south ends where it projects from the main part of the building. At first floor level there is a single two-light hinged, side-opening modern window with a plain timber frame, which from the outside appears to be slightly south of centre. This window appears to have a concrete sill and lintel and the surround has been patched with concrete, so it may be a later insertion but this is more likely to be a result of rebuilding. The south end of the elevation is stepped back to the main section of the Hall and pebble-dashed (Plate 19 and Plate 20). The stonework is exposed around the door at the south end where there is a scar for the gable of a small porch. The north end of this section has a low-level, fixed, three-light, plain timber-framed window. The door to the south is modern plank and batten with a plain timber frame and thin slate lintel and slightly splayed jamb to the north side. To the north of this (above the stairs internally) is a large six-light fixed casement window, with a plain timber frame and a stone sill. At first floor level there are two-light top-opening hinged casement windows with plain timber surrounds and stone sills and there is a two-light fixed casement timber-framed window at a higher level to the north side. This end has cast iron guttering and downpipe and later plastic water pipes. The chimney stack at the south end is rendered over with a stone course exposed near the top (probably slate) and two pots. The allotment to the south side of the Hall is gated and raised relative to the south end of the west elevation (see Plate 17).



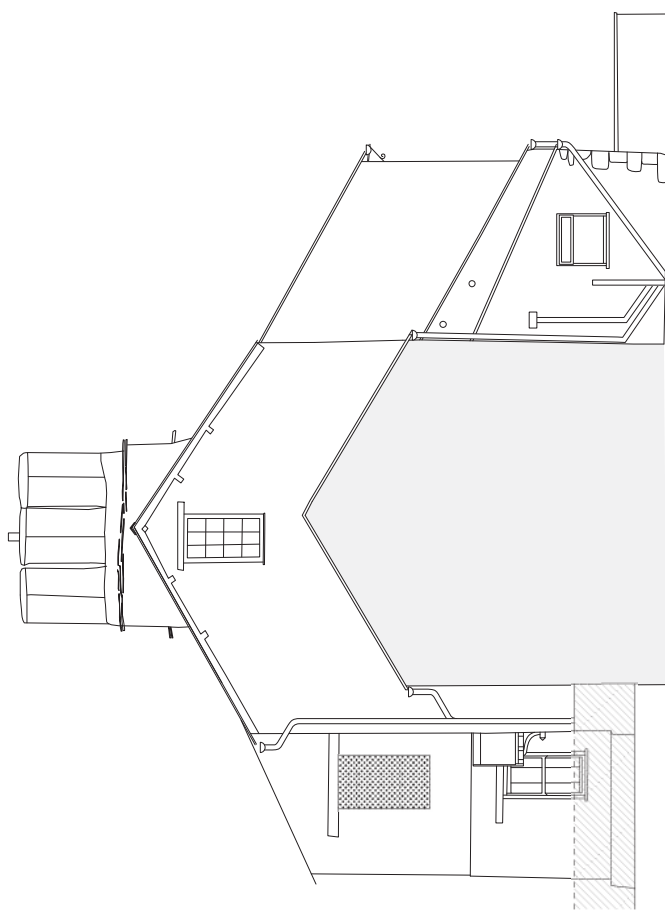
Plate 18 (left): North end of the west external elevation

Plate 19 (right): Central and southern end of the west external elevation

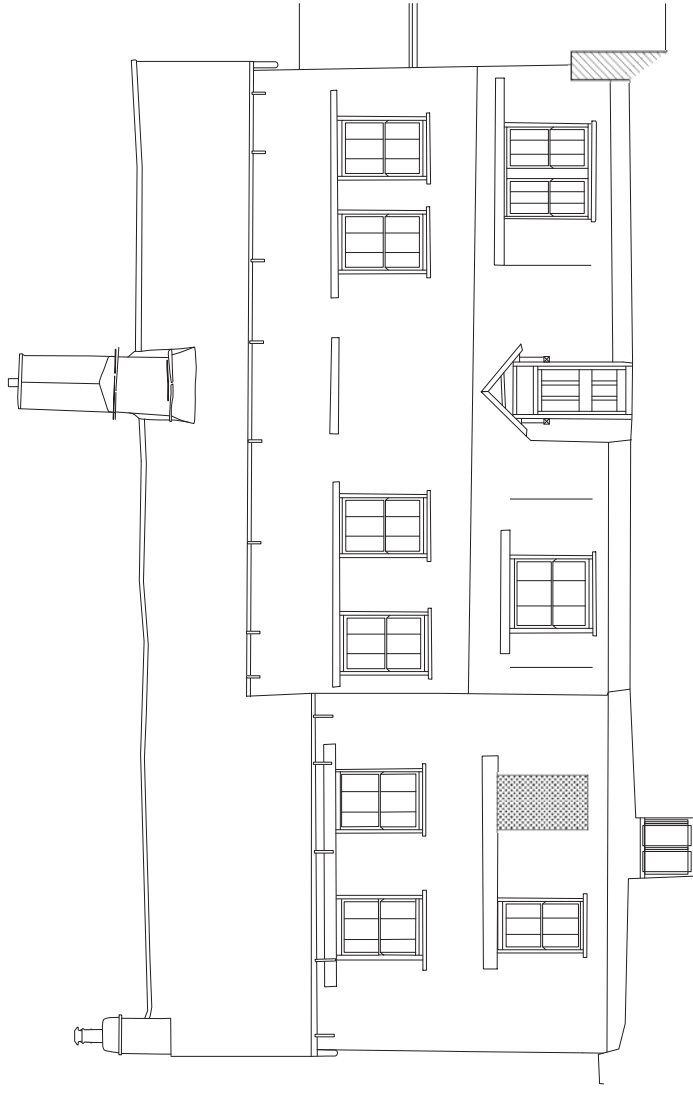


Plate 20: Detail of the south end of the west external elevation

North Elevation

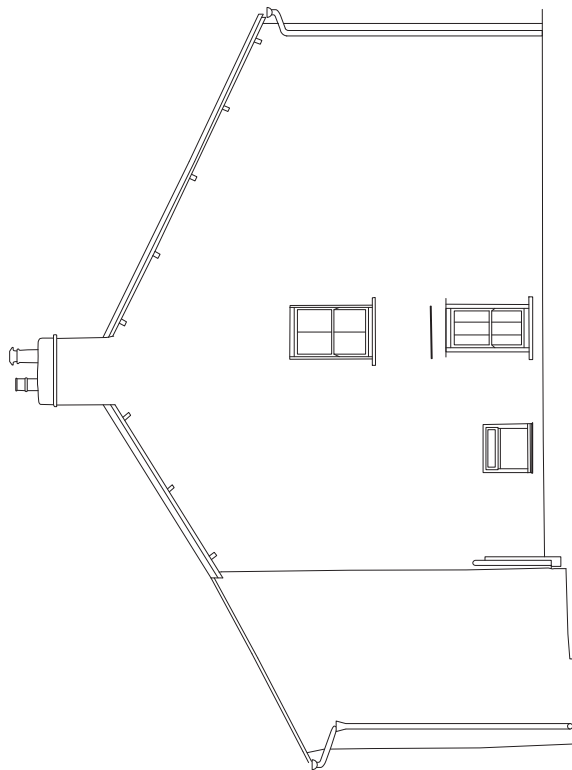


East elevation

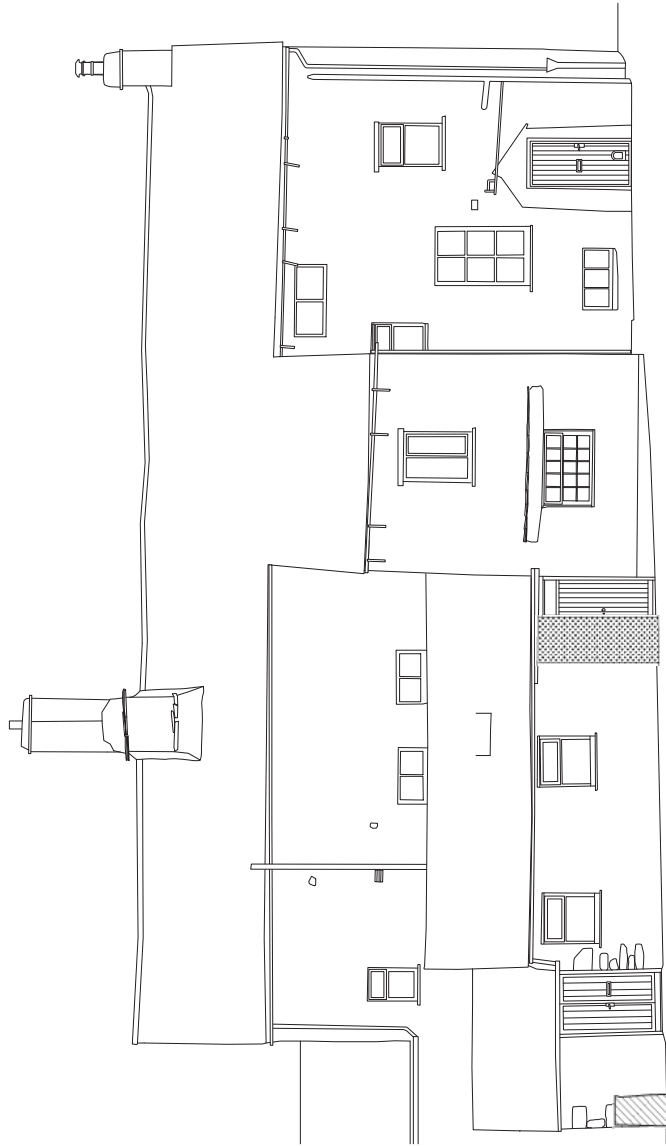


Key:  blocked feature  cross-sectional wall  features behind low wall  gable end of neighbouring property  re-build

South Elevation



West Elevation







Key:  blocked feature  cross-sectional wall  edge uncertain  scar / render removed

Figure 3: South and west external elevations

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Cellar:** the cellar has a stone flag floor and slate benches supported on flag uprights against all the walls. The ceiling comprises tongue and groove boards supported by two main north/south hand-finished beams, either side of the centre, with an additional one in the centre with slots for the original joists evident. There are iron meat hooks in the beam to the west of this (Plate 21). There is a further machine cut beam against the east elevation with three posts supporting it, which sit atop a slate bench (Plate 22). There is a further beam at the west end, which is machine-cut, with three posts immediately to the west of it supporting part of a timber framed wall of the floor above (Plate 23). The walls are finished with plaster and limewash. The north and south elevations project inwards in the centre and are recessed either side, with benches in the recesses on the west side of the room, and across the centre on the north side (Plate 24) and the east side, with an additional timber 'partition' of three rough planks and two upright posts between the benches on the west side. The east elevation has a stone mullion window, made from yellow sandstone, with angled stone mullion jambs and chamfered central mullion in splayed jambs with a timber lintel and there are two single-light timber casements crudely fitted; the one to the north is just a wire mesh (Plate 25). The west elevation has a staircase near the centre with a lower wall on the north side, forming a ledge, with a post sat on top supporting a beam. Both are very rough and 'VD 1957' is carved into the top of the beam (Plate 26). The elevation is stepped to the north of the doorway, perhaps indicating a staircase, with rough wall on top made from random bits of timber. The doorway to the south has a rough plank and batten door, with modern hinges and a plain surround. The stone steps continue into the L-shaped corridor to the west and north. The landing at the top of the stairs has a stud wall to the south (Plate 27) and a window to the west and an early plank and batten door with moulded panels to the north.



Plate 21 (left): Detail of the ceiling in the cellar

Plate 22 (right): East end of the cellar



Plate 23 (left): The west end of the cellar

Plate 24 (right): The north elevation of the cellar



Plate 25 (left): Mullion window in the east elevation of the cellar



Plate 26 (right): Graffiti 'VD 1957' carved into the beam above the stairs in the cellar



Plate 27: Stud wall above the door to the cellar, viewed from the stairs to Ground Floor Room G8

Cellar Floor Plan

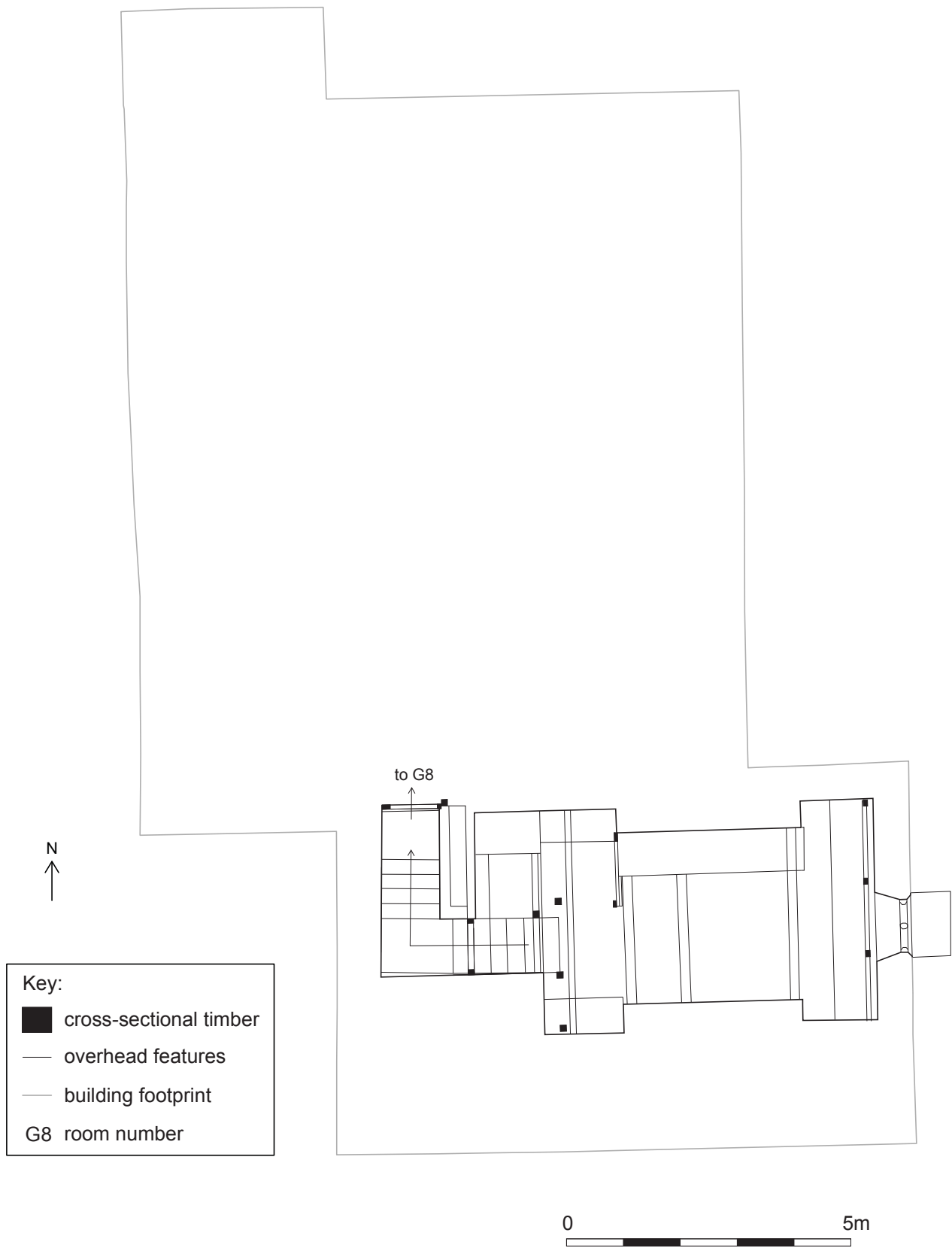


Figure 4: Cellar floor plan

4.3.2 Ground Floor Room 1: this room comprises the lean-to at the north end and west side of the Hall. It is currently used as a cloakroom and for storage. It has a concrete floor and the walls are all plastered and painted, with woodchip wallpaper covering the ceiling apart from a hatch to the roof space in the south-east corner of the room. The elevations are mostly plain with no skirting and the slope of the roof is apparent along the west side of the room. To the west of centre on the north-elevation there is a plain, timber-framed, two-light casement window with slightly splayed jambs, especially on the east side. The east elevation is plain. The south elevation has a modern door east of centre with a wide plain timber surround and a slightly uneven finish, especially to the west above the line of the door. The door is raised from the level of the floor but the doorway continues to the concrete floor. The west elevation has a double door against the south elevation and a low plinth from the door to the north elevation along the west side of the room.

4.3.3 Ground Floor Room 2: the utility room comprises the southernmost of the two extensions to the west side of the Hall. The ceiling and walls are wallpapered (Plate 28), with a central square cut east/west beam across the ceiling, actually the end of a half-truss as the end of the principal rafter is also visible (Plate 29). There is a small step up from the extension to the north (Ground Floor Room 1) and the floor is carpeted. There is plain timber skirting from the east side of the door around an alcove at the north end of the east elevation but elsewhere there is a low stone plinth at a similar height which is painted to match the skirting board. There is a sink in the north-west corner in front of the window, cupboards along the south elevation, and a fuse cupboard in the north-east corner above the door (Plate 29). The north elevation is plain apart from the door and splash tiles above the sink. The alcove at the north end of the east elevation narrows towards the south (the north jamb splays inwards to the back) and now houses a wardrobe. There is modern door with a plain wood frame and timber surround to the south end, where the wall is very thick. The south elevation is plain. The west elevation has two two-light windows with timber sills and splayed jambs.



Plate 28 (left): North end of Ground Floor Room 2



Plate 29 (right): Beam in Ground Floor Room 2

4.3.4 Ground Floor Room 3: this room forms a small corridor to the south-east of the utility room (Ground Floor Room 2). The walls and ceiling are plastered with a rough finish and painted. The north elevation has a plank and batten door with six panels and an early latch and a plain surround below a heavy east/west chamfered beam. The east elevation has a shelf above door height and a small alcove to the south side but is otherwise plain. The south elevation is a thick wall with an early three-panel plank and batten door with an original latch in a plain timber frame. The west elevation has a modern door and plain surround. There is skirting to the north and a low stone plinth to the south of this door and to the south side of the room (along the south elevation and south side of the alcove).

4.3.5 Ground Floor Room 4: this room comprises an open area kitchen and office. The walls and ceiling are wallpapered and the floor is carpeted. There are two chamfered north/south beams in the ceiling the north ends of which are rebated on the east sides, apparently to form housing for attached

vertical timbers, which are no longer present (Plate 30), perhaps suggesting that these timbers are re-used. Kitchen units occupy the north-west corner. There is tongue and groove timber panelling along the north, west, and east elevation and around the east side of the fireplace on the south elevation and a timber skirting throughout. The west elevation is otherwise plain. The north elevation has a shelf on a low wall at door level and an alcove with a heavy timber lintel set in the wall above the sink. The east elevation has a large double window (two six-light sash casement) with timber frames and a timber sill at the north end (Plate 31). There is a shallow cupboard to the south with timber panel doors and early hinges. The south elevation steps back slightly at the east end above the plank and batten door, which has early latches and hinges. Central to the south elevation is a very large former fireplace below a very heavy timber lintel with tool marks and a chamfered edge (Plate 32) and hanging hooks on the inside to the east end. The fireplace now houses an oil-fuelled Aga.



Plate 30 (left): North/south beams in Ground Floor Room 4

Plate 31 (right): East elevation of Ground Floor Room 4



Plate 32: Fireplace in Ground Floor Room 4

4.3.6 **Ground Floor Room 5:** this room comprises a corridor to the east side of the Hall and is carpeted. The ceiling and walls are all plastered with a rough finish and painted, with plain timber skirting throughout. The north elevation has a tongue and groove plank and batten door with an old latch and a heavy stop-chamfered timber surround (Plate 33). The east elevation is stepped in slightly at the north end (on the north elevation also) and to the north side of the door. The door in the east elevation is south

of centre and is ornately finished with stop-chamfering with a single fixed light above. The wall returns slightly to the west to the south of the door. The south elevation has a similar door to the one to the north, with early hinges but a later latch. It has a stop-chamfered timber frame and there are pegs in the west jamb, which suggest it may be re-used (Plate 34). The west elevation has a north/south beam set at about head height into the wall, which is marked with notches and has an in-filled cut section (possibly an empty joist slot) near its centre.



Plate 33 (left): North elevation of Ground Floor Room 5

Plate 34 (right): South elevation of Ground Floor Room 5

4.3.7 Ground Floor Room 6: this room is the lounge. The ceilings and walls are wallpapered, the floor is carpeted, and there is a moulded skirting throughout. There is an east/west chamfered beam across the centre of the room and another against the south elevation, both of which are covered by the wallpapering. The south-west corner is partitioned off to the stairs by thin partition walls. The door to corridor to the north (Ground Floor Room 5) is set back at the east side of the north elevation (Plate 35). A wooden shelf unit fills the space above the door, covering another east/west beam. The rest of the elevation forms the 'back' of the fireplace. The wall is stepped out above the large east/west beam in the fireplace and continues the remainder of the elevation to the west. The beam sits on top of the end of the north/south beam in the west elevation of the corridor (Ground Floor Room 5) which pokes through to the side of the door in the north elevation of the lounge (see Plate 36 and also Plate 34). To the west of this is a small cupboard with shelves with an early three-panel door and chamfered timber surround with old hinges (Plate 36). The lower part of the wall is set back slightly below the beam and there is a low slate-topped stone wall in front of it with a small fireplace and slate hearth with two small alcoves either side. The east elevation has a large central sliding sash window with splayed jambs and a large timber window seat but is otherwise plain (Plate 37). The south elevation is plain. There is a door at the south end of the west elevation through to the corridor with the stairs. The door is a tongue and groove plank and batten type with stop-chamfered surround. The north end of the elevation is plain.



Plate 35 (left): North elevation of Ground Floor Room 6

Plate 36 (right): Cupboard in the north elevation of Ground Floor Room 6



Plate 37: Window in the east elevation of Ground Floor Room 6

4.3.8 **Ground Floor Room 7:** this corridor forms the lower part of the stairwell between the ground floor and first floor. The north elevation forms a thin partition wall to the lounge (Ground Floor Room 6). The top half is plain and wallpapered whereas the lower part is timber panelling with a dado rail (Plate 38) and there is a thin chamfered beam along the top and west side of the wall. The east elevation is wallpapered above the door in the partition through to the lounge (Ground Floor Room 6) (Plate 39). The walls are roughly finished in plaster up the stairs and painted. An east/west beam cuts across the room above the east and west doors in line with the partition. The ceiling is wallpapered, covering the beam. The south elevation is open to the stairs, which are carpeted. There is a broad moulded handrail to the inside, with square newels and turned balusters (Plate 40; see also Plate 80). The doorway in the west elevation leads to the corridor along the west side of the Hall (Ground Floor Room 8) and has a plank and batten door with early latches and hinges and moulded timber surround (Plate 40).



Plate 38 (left): North elevation of Ground Floor Room 7

Plate 39 (right): East elevation of Ground Floor Room 7



Plate 40: West elevation of Ground Floor Room 7

4.3.9 **Ground Floor Room 8:** this is the long corridor at the west side of the Hall. The ceiling and walls are mostly wallpapered with a low concrete plinth or skirting throughout and the floor is carpeted. The doorway at the north end is formed by an exposed overhead beam, with a slight chamfer, which is inset from the door (Plate 41). To the south of this the corridor narrows slightly where another east/west beam with chamfered edges has been cut through, with the cut ends projecting slightly into the room. The east elevation is plain. A similar distance again to the south is another east/west beam. The door to the stairwell (Ground Floor Room 7) is at the far south end on the east elevation and the south elevation comprises the door to the cellar. The door to the cellar is an early plank and batten door, with moulded strips attached forming two panels, with a stop-chamfered surround (Plate 42). From the south beam to the south end of the corridor, the west elevation comprises a severely bowed wood panel wall (Plate 43),

with two centre lights and a low plank and batten door with old latched and hinges to the south side (Plate 44).



Plate 41 (left): General view of Ground Floor Room 8 from the south

Plate 42 (right): Doorway to the cellar in the south elevation of Ground Floor Room 8



Plate 43 (left): The panel wall in Ground Floor Room 8

Plate 44 (right): Detail of the doorway in the panel wall in Ground Floor Room 8

4.3.10 **Ground Floor Room 9:** this room is on the west side of the Hall at the south end of the corridor (Ground Floor Room 8) and has been stripped leaving the north/south joists in the ceiling exposed through to the board floor above and the stonework exposed in the north, south, and west elevations. The room has wood panelling along the east elevation (Plate 45) and there is a heavy timber beam set vertically in the north-east corner and modern supports to the south side of the room. The north elevation has a central alcove with a timber lintel and sill and three further pieces of timber built into the wall, some of which are clearly plates for the joists above (Plate 46). The south elevation is relatively plain with

some timbers set east/west into the wall; the main part of the wall apparently butts the east end, although not all the way to the floor, and there is a large piece of timber built into the wall at this point (Plate 47). The west elevation has a central 15-light window below a heavy timber lintel which is covered in notches and has four pegs protruding from it (Plate 48). The window has splayed jambs and a timber sill above three timber 'supports'; the window frame is set on top of further stonework, which is above the timber sill.



Plate 45 (left): East elevation of Ground Floor Room 9

Plate 46 (right): North elevation of Ground Floor Room 9



Plate 47 (left): The south-east corner of Ground Floor Room 9

Plate 48 (right): West elevation of Ground Floor Room 9

4.3.11 **Ground Floor Room 10:** this room has a toilet in the north-west corner against the north elevation and is accessed from outside. The walls are mostly exposed stone with white lime mortar and it is open to the roof purlins. The north elevation has some red brick and a slight step to the north on the

east side. There is an alcove at the east end which is currently inaccessible. The south elevation is plain. The west elevation has a door below a timber lintel to the south and the north end is filled in with brick and concrete. The door is a plank and batten door, with a plain timber surround.

4.3.12 Ground Floor Room 11: this room is the only entrance to the separate accommodation at the south end of the Hall and is currently used as a kitchen and utility room. The walls and ceiling are woodchip wallpapered and painted. The lower section has kitchen units and three rows of tiles above. The floor is tiled. The north elevation is plain with no obvious features present. The east elevation houses a modern door with a plain surround to the lounge (Ground Floor Room 12). The south elevation has a central two-light top-hinged timber-framed window with a timber lintel. The west elevation has a plank and batten door with diagonally set battens with a cat flap and letterbox (Plate 49). The room is accessed by a step down from outside. The jamb is splayed on the south side, the lower section of which is right-angled, suggesting it was formerly a window. The aperture for the door is markedly high, matching the height of the windows in the lounge (Ground Floor Room 12).



Plate 49: Doorway in the west elevation of Ground Floor Room 11

4.3.13 Ground Floor Room 12: this is the living room in the separate accommodation. The floor is carpeted and there is woodchip wallpaper on the ceiling and north/south beam. The beam is very wide and it is either boxed in or modern. The walls are finished with textured wallpaper and painted over. There is a modern timber picture rail and modern cavetto-moulded cornice/coving throughout and plain skirting. The north elevation is a modern stud wall with modern doors with plain surrounds at the east and west ends (Plate 50). Modern tongue and groove boxing projects in the centre, which is either housing pipes or a column supporting the crossbeam. The east elevation has a six-light sash casement window on the south side, with splayed jambs and a timber sill (Plate 51). The picture rail continues into the jambs. There is a blocked window evident to the north of this which corresponds to a blocking externally. The chimneybreast is central to the south elevation, with a modern gas fire and stone surround (Plate 52). There is an alcove to the east of the fireplace and a window to the west. The window is a six-light sash casement with a timber sill (Plate 53). The west elevation is a stud wall to the south, with a modern door, and an earlier build to the north.



Plate 50 (left): North elevation of Ground Floor Room 12



Plate 51 (right): East elevation of Ground Floor Room 12



Plate 52 (left): South elevation of Ground Floor Room 12



Plate 53 (right): Window in the south elevation of Ground Floor Room 12

4.3.14 **Ground Floor Room 13:** the cupboard below the stairs has tongue and groove floorboards. The stairs to the east side of the room are modern and there is textured wallpaper over the rest of the room to the north, south and west. The north and west elevations are part of an earlier build, but the south elevation is a later partition with a plain modern door. The north wall has a blocked doorway with remnants of a plaster moulded surround (Plate 54 and Plate 55).



Plate 54 (left): North elevation of Ground Floor Room 13

Plate 55 (right): Detail of the blocked door in Ground Floor Room 13

4.3.15 **Ground Floor Room 14:** the stairs lead up to the first floor to the west and are finished with carpet. The lathe and plaster ceiling is finished with paint and the walls are finished with woodchip wallpaper. The north elevation has a six-light sash casement window with splayed jambs and a timber seat with panelled sides (Plate 56). The east elevation is plain apart from the traces of a blocked window, which continues into Ground Floor Room 12 to the south. The south elevation is a modern stud wall with a modern door to the east and the handrail for the stairs.



Plate 56: Window in the north elevation of Ground Floor Room 14

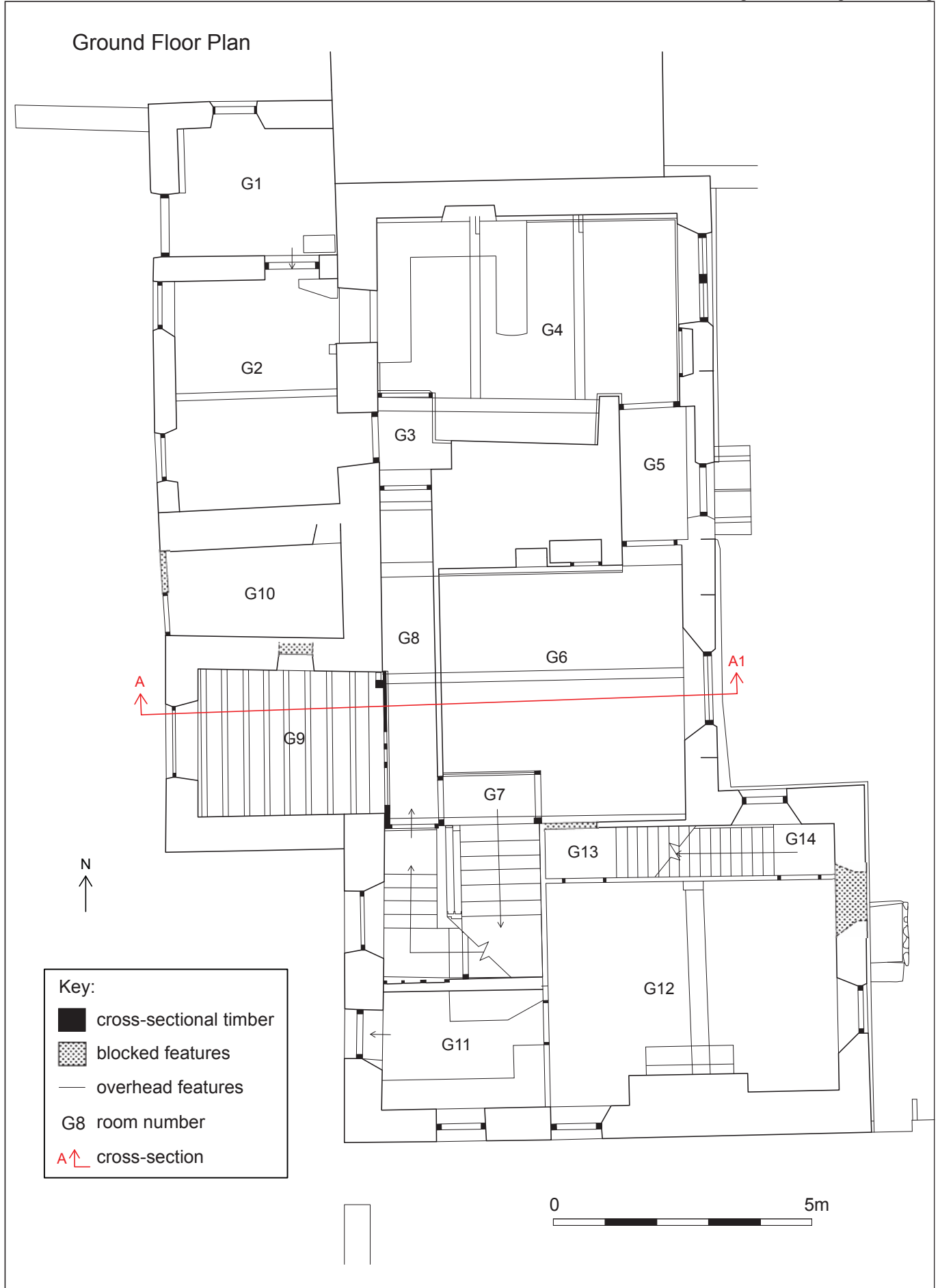


Figure 5: Ground floor plan

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4.3.16 **First Floor Room 1:** the bathroom on the first floor has tiles along the lower section and is wallpapered above and over the ceiling (Plate 57). There is an east/west beam across the room, which is chamfered on both sides and covered over (Plate 58). The bath and toilet are to the west side of the room; the sink is to the east. There is a small two-light window, with slightly splayed jambs and a plain timber frame, above the bath at the north end of the west elevation. To the east side of the south elevation there is a six-panel door leading to the corridor with fixed lights replacing the upper two panels (First Floor Room 3).



Plate 57 (left): The south-east corner of First Floor Room 1



Plate 58 (right): West end of the beam in First Floor Room 1

4.3.17 **First Floor Room 2:** this is the bedroom at the north end of the corridor on the east side of the Hall. The room is stepped in the in the south-west corner, woodchip wallpapered from floor to ceiling and all over the ceiling, and carpeted and has moulded skirting throughout. Three east/west beams visible in the ceiling: one across the middle of the north end of the room, one partially visible where the room steps in, and another along the top of the south elevation (Plate 59). The one to the north is chamfered and the two to the south are square cut and are comparatively thinner. The main feature is the blocked fireplace in the south elevation (Plate 60). The south elevation is recessed at the east end and plain until stepping out to the north. The west end has a large curved timber lintel set into the wall above a slightly recessed blocked fireplace. The north elevation is plain. The east elevation has two six-light sliding sash windows with timber frames (Plate 61). The one to the south has a window seat, which is probably a later alteration. The south end of the east elevation is slightly recessed into the wall between the beams and continuing into the bedroom to the south (First Floor Room 4). The south end of the west elevation is stepped into the room (around the fireplace) and the east elevation of the stepped in area has three cupboards set into it at the south end (Plate 62), with two two-panel doors (Plate 63) and one four-panel door above (Plate 64) and old hinges (which have replaced earlier ones on the bottom cupboard door). The back, which is common to all the shelves in the cupboards, is sloping, causing the lowest cupboard to be very shallow from front to back (Plate 65). The beam above the blocked fireplace is visible to the north. The remainder of the west elevation of the room is set back to the west, housing the old six-panel door with timber frame through to the corridor (First Floor Room 3) (Plate 66).



Plate 59 (left): Beams in First Floor Room 2

Plate 60 (right): Fireplace in the south elevation of First Floor Room 2



Plate 61 (left): Windows in the east elevation of First Floor Room 2

Plate 62 (right): Cupboard in First Floor Room 2



Plate 63 (left): Detail of the lower cupboard doors in First Floor Room 2

Plate 64 (centre): Detail of the top cupboard door in First Floor Room 2

Plate 65 (right): Sloping back of the cupboards in First Floor Room 2



Plate 66: Doorway in the west elevation of First Floor Room 2

4.3.18 **First Floor Room 3:** this room forms a large L-shaped corridor along the west side of the Hall and is open to the stairs to the ground floor on the west side at the south end (First Floor Room 6). The walls of the corridor are all plastered with a rough finish and painted with a low plain timber skirting. The east side of the south elevation has a plank and batten door to the attic with a plain surround and early latch and hinges (Plate 67). There is possibly a beam above this, covered by wallpaper and the ceiling is painted north of this. Features in the stairwell to the south of this beam are described separately (First Floor Room 6). There is a door north of this beam to the west bedroom (First Floor Room 5). The frame is plain but possibly original with an eight-panelled door with moulded panels (Plate 68). There is a large chamfered east/west beam to the north of this and another smaller beam north of that before the thin diagonally set partition wall (Plate 69). The partition has a plain timber door frame but no door and is otherwise plain. Beyond the first partition there are two two-light fixed casement windows with splayed jambs and timber sills and original timber lintels (Plate 70). There is a possibly a large east/west beam above, between the two windows. The north elevation is plain, forming a thin partition to the bathroom (First Floor Room 1) at the far north end of the corridor. The door to the east side has four moulded

panels with two fixed lights inserted above and a plain surround. The door to the bedroom at the south end of the corridor (First Floor Room 4) is a six-panel moulded door with a moulded surround (Plate 71). The side of the bedroom is plain to the east of this. The door to the bedroom at the north end of the east elevation (to First Floor Room 2) is the same as the one to the bathroom (First Floor Room 1) but has two small panels above the other four (where the other has windows inserted). It too has a fairly plain surround. To the south of this door is another diagonally set wall which returns part of the way across the room forming the L-shape of the corridor and immediately south of this are set three cupboards, with shelves and early hinges. The bottom two cupboards have early tongue and groove plank and batten doors and are side opening (Plate 72). The remainder of the east elevation is plain apart from a small window through to First Floor Room 4.



Plate 67 (left): Doorway to the attic at the south end of First Floor Room 3

Plate 68 (centre): Doorway to First Floor Room 5 from First Floor Room 3

Plate 69 (right): Beams and partition wall at the north end of First Floor Room 3



Plate 70 (left): Windows in the west elevation of First Floor Room 3

Plate 71 (centre): Doorway to First Floor Room 4 from First Floor Room 3

Plate 72 (right): Cupboard doors at the north end of First Floor Room 3

4.3.19 **First Floor Room 4:** this bedroom is it to the east side of the house at the south end of the corridor (First Floor Room 3). The room is woodchip wallpapered and carpeted throughout and has

moulded skirting board. The east/west beam is covered by papering. The north elevation kinks to the west end and shows signs of blocking near the centre, presumably relating to the fireplace (Plate 73). There is an early six-panel door at the east end of the elevation through to a small room and cupboard with moulded panels, an old latch and hinges and original carved surround (Plate 74). The east elevation has two large six-light sash windows with timber sills (Plate 75). Neither has been modified to form a window seat, unlike in First Floor Room 2. There is a beam against the south side of the room where it recedes at the east end. The south-west corner of the room is partitioned to the corridor (First Floor Room 3) by thin walls. The door to the west side has six-moulded panels with a rough timber frame. The north end of the west elevation has a single high-level fixed window to the south side of the beam but is otherwise plain. The small square room to the north side of the room has an east/west beam along the north side recesses on the east and west sides. The timber shelf against the south elevation does not rest on the timber bracket below, which looks early, but continues into the wall to the west. The cupboard to the north end of the west elevation has an old moulded three-panel door with early hinges but the upper part is boarded shut with hardboard (Plate 76). The initials 'WB' are crudely scratched into the timber below (Plate 77).

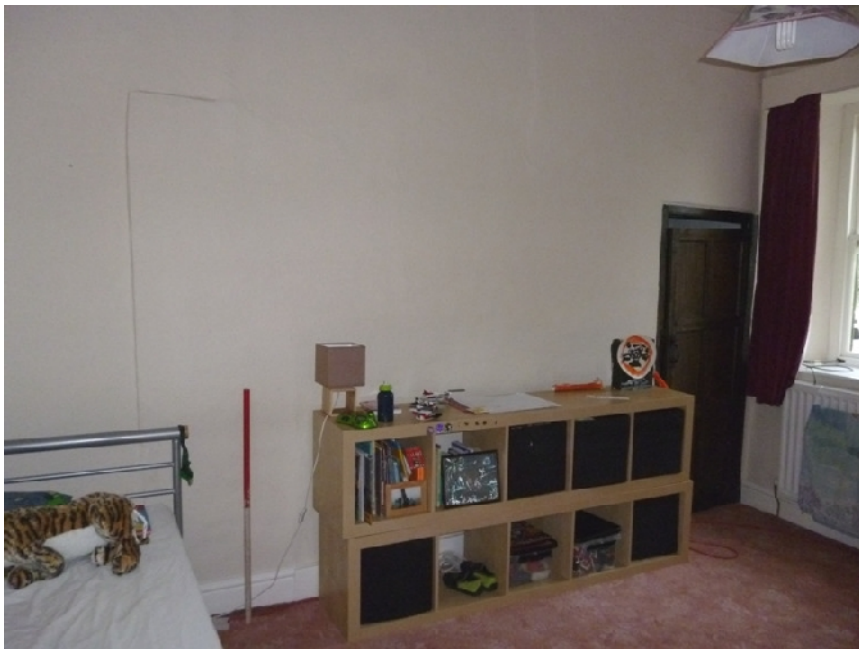


Plate 73 (left): North elevation of First Floor Room 4

Plate 74 (right): Doorway at the east end of the north elevation of First Floor Room 4



Plate 75 (left): East elevation of First Floor Room 4

Plate 76 (right): Cupboard door in the First Floor Room 4



Plate 77: Graffiti on the cupboard in First Floor Room 4

4.3.20 **First Floor Room 5:** the walls of the bedroom to the west side of the house are wallpapered and plain, with plain wood skirting throughout. The ceiling is plastered and painted. The north elevation is plain with shelves set into an alcove with splayed jambs in the centre (Plate 78). The east elevation is plain with two steps up to the eight-panel door at the south end. The door has moulded panels and a chamfered timber frame (Plate 79). The south elevation is plain but slightly curved along its length. The west elevation has a fairly central two-light side-opening hinged-casement timber-framed window, with a timber sill (Plate 78).



Plate 78 (left): North and west elevations of First Floor Room 5

Plate 79 (right): Door in the east elevation of First Floor Room 5

4.3.21 **First Floor Room 6:** the stairwell at the south end of the main section of the Hall is effectively a continuation of Ground Floor Room 7 and is open to First Floor Room 3 at the top (Plate 80). The ceiling is wallpapered and the stairs are carpeted. The broad handrail continues along the inside of the stairs, which has square newels and turned balusters. The west elevation has a large window above the stairs in the stairwell and a smaller higher level two-light window above the stairs, with splayed jambs and a wooden sill, to the north of that. The larger window in the stairwell above the small landing on the stairs has a six-light fixed casement window with splayed jambs and a timber frame and a sill made from wide timber panels.



Plate 80: Stairs from First Floor Room 6 to Ground Floor Room 7

4.3.22 **First Floor Room 7:** this room forms a small corridor at the top of the stairs. The floor is carpeted and there is woodchip wallpaper over the ceiling. The end of a stop-chamfered beam projects into the area from First Floor Room 10 to the south (Plate 81). The stairs are carpeted and the walls are finished

with rough plaster or Artex. There is a beam against the wall along the north elevation, which might be modern, and a handrail attached to the stud wall to the south. There is a blocked doorway to the west side on the north elevation, which is covered with board. The east elevation is open to the stairs at the north end, although there is a section of stud wall above the opening to the stairs, and is a stud wall along the side of First Floor Room 10. The three-panel door to First Floor Room 10 to the east is ovolo-moulded. The south elevation has a door and is otherwise plain. The west elevation is a plain stud wall with a north/south beam just visible along the top.

4.3.23 **First Floor Room 8:** this room is the bathroom (Plate 82). It has carpet on the floor and lathe and plaster ceiling finished with flock wallpaper. The walls are mostly painted onto plaster but parts are wallpapered and the north and west parts are tiled. There is a plain skirting. The bath is against the north elevation, which is plain. The door on the north side of the east elevation is plain and modern. The modern cupboard in the south-east corner is for the hot water tank and extends across the south elevation. There is a modern two-light hinged casement window in the centre of the west elevation, with very deep splayed jambs which are partly tiled.



Plate 81 (left): Stop chamfered beam in First Floor Room 7

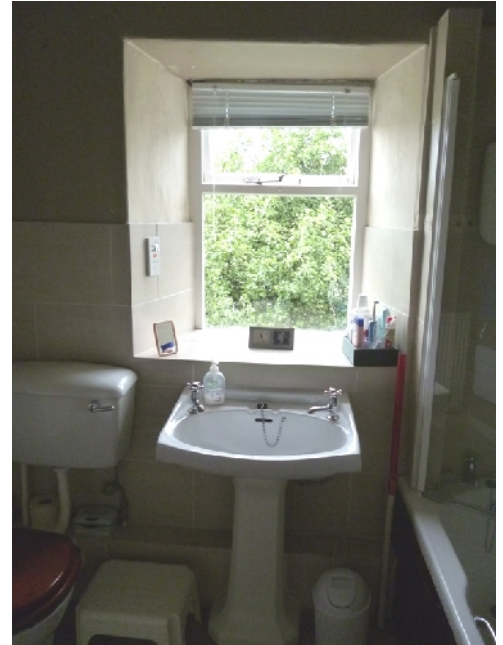


Plate 82 (right): Window in the west elevation of First Floor Room 8

4.3.24 **First Floor Room 9:** the vestibule between the bedroom to the east (First Floor Room 10) and the bathroom to the west (First Floor Room 8) has carpet over the floor and the ceiling is finished with flock wallpaper and has a single north/south beam across it. The beam might be boxed in as it appears very square. The walls are finished with flock wallpaper and paint and have plain skirting. There is a slight step in the centre of the stud walls in the north elevation. The doorway on the east side has a three-panel door, like the room to the east (First Floor Room 10), with a plain surround. The top panel is fixed with plywood and possibly glazed. The east elevation is plain. There is a modern four-light sash casement window with splayed jambs and timber window seat on the east side of the south elevation (Plate 83). The west elevation is plain and has a very modern door with a plain surround on the north side.



Plate 83: Window in the south elevation of First Floor Room 9

4.3.25 **First Floor Room 10:** this carpeted room is on the first floor to the east of the Hall in the separate cottage accommodation. There is a single north/south beam across the lathe and plaster ceiling. The ceiling is finished with woodchip wallpaper. The beam has a thickened corbel at the south end and it is chamfered, carrying through into the stairs to the north (Room F7) (Plate 84). The walls are finished with woodchip wallpaper and a plain angled skirting. The north elevation returns on the east side with a modern stud wall around the staircase (Room F7). The east elevation has two large windows with splayed jambs and six-light sash casements, timber south-west (Plate 85). The north window has a section below which now forms shelving but it was perhaps originally a window seat. The south elevation is relatively plain with a grill vent in position of a former fireplace. The west elevation is a stud wall. The doorway on the north side houses a possibly early 20th century four-panel door, with ovolo-moulding and plain surround (Plate 86).



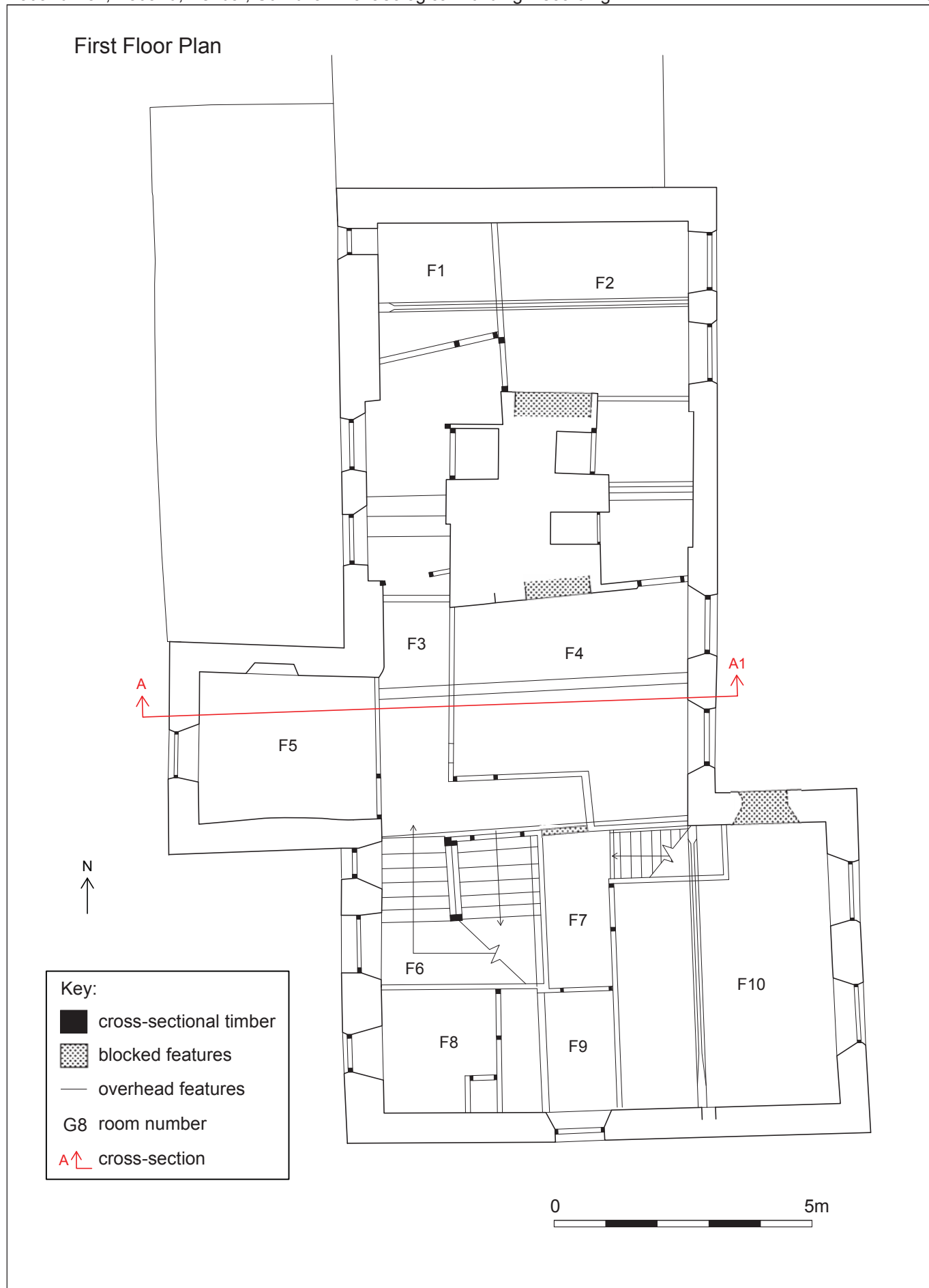
Plate 84 (left): South end of the beam in First Floor Room 10



Plate 85 (right): East elevation of First Floor Room 10



Plate 86: Door in the west elevation of First Floor Room 10



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Figure 6: First floor plan

4.3.26 Attic Floor Room 1: this room has early floorboards orientated east/west and the space below is full of wheat chaff. The boards are relatively short and irregular, stepping down on the east side. The room is open to the roof, which has two purlins per pitch and a diagonally set ridge, both of which have been replaced on the west side with machine-cut timbers but one original remains alongside this on the westernmost. All of the original timbers are hand-finished. The easternmost purlin is re-used, having probably originally been a cruck blade, as it has empty slots and peg holes, and three crescent carpenter's marks at the south end where it meets the chimney stack onto which it is built. The rafters too are early and the roofing slates are backed with plaster. The walls are mostly finished with rough lime dashing. The north elevation has a late 12-light fixed casement central window, with splayed jambs, with concrete over the sill, and a rough timber lintel and ovolo-moulded surround. There is possibly a small aperture to the east with a timber lintel and timber in the jambs, but if so, it is very small. It is perhaps an alcove and there is a similar one to the west. The east elevation is plain with rough lime dashing and recessed near the south side at a step in the floor, with what may be a scar of partition in the centre of the recess. The south elevation is open on the east and west sides, either side of the central chimney stack. This has a projecting central section on timber corbels, which support an east/west beam, and on the east side there is a projecting stepped block of masonry. To the west a chimney breast constructed from bright orange-red hand-made bricks has been built against the wall, below the corbeled beam. It is pointed with lime and has a slight plinth at the base and a possible area of blocking or rebuild, perhaps where the flue has been broken into. The area in front of this is open below the floorboards where there is a wide void running north and a smoke hood against the stonework to the east, which is larger below the floor, as it extends to the north. The west elevation is plain apart from a recess matching that to the east, which is not plastered, although the thickened sections of wall appear to be butted against the recessed line.

4.3.27 Attic Floor Room 2: this room has early, irregular, short floorboards, aligned east/west. It is open to the roof and has two purlins per pitch and a diagonal ridge as per Attic Floor Room 1 (above). The timbers are mostly hand-finished and some are clearly re-used, although some later machine-cut timbers have been added. A later piece has been added to the ridge to the south end and a cross piece has been added on the north side between the upper purlins with a 'king post'. The truss to south of the centre of the room is a tie-beam type, with curving principals, which are evidently re-used crucks, and a pegged collar (Figure 8). The east principal has 'MB' scored into the north face. An additional machine cut collar has been added above and the tie beam is evidently below the floor. There is a hand-finished spur on the east side, perhaps part of the original cruck, and a machine cut timber spur bolted on the west side. A further horizontal timber is also attached to the west principal, this time a re-used mould piece, and attached to this is an upright post, again re-used, which is sat on a timber pad. All of these timbers are nailed together with early flat-headed nails and a piece of iron machinery is also bolted on to a chamfered bracket. This has a winding handle (on the north side with a turned timber grip and drum on top with shaft going through and small slot on north side). The north elevation has a central chimney stack and is open on either side to the east and west. The chimneystack is masonry construction with a corbelled section on a timber beam. Below on the west side is a stud smoke hood and there is stepped masonry on the east. The east elevation is plain, with some rough lime dashing, and there is a step on the north side forming a recess in line with the step in the floor. Below the truss in the south elevation is an early stud wall. The truss is as per that to the north, but not obviously re-used. All the timber of the truss and wall is hand-finished. The doorway on the east side is essentially just a gap in the studs, with no fittings for a door. There is a taper burn to the west side and another on the stud to the west. There is a further doorway to the west with a plank and batten door with early strap hinges. The west end of the south elevation is finished with rough boards, attached upright against a large piece of timber in the corner to which the truss is attached beyond, some way into the extension to the west. This is evidently attached on the south side. The west elevation is open to the adjoining outshut on the south side with a large north/south beam below the floorboards, spanning the gap. This supports the truss on the north end and stud wall of the room below and is topped by a worn north/south plank, which is probably a step. There is another board on the beam below with holes for newel posts and similar fixtures. The wall to the north is more plain and plastered, with a recess as per Attic Floor Room 1.

4.3.28 Attic Floor Room 3: the early board floor in this room is orientated north/south. The boards are broad and short as per Attic Floor Rooms 1 and 2. There is a half-truss east/west across the centre of a

tie-beam type, the principal rafter of which is scarf-jointed and nailed together in the centre and has an upside-down taper burn on the north face. The east end of the principal rafter sits on a chamfered piece of timber at that is resting on the floorboards. There are three posts to the west supporting this truss, two on the same horizontal piece of timber and one on another flat piece of timber, fixed with iron nails to the floor. All of these posts are re-used. The eastern one is a possibly a piece of timber framing, with a shaped top and an empty slot and two further slots lower down and chiselled carpenter's marks 'I' and 'II' and the middle post is chamfered. The west has empty slots near the top and is effectively octagonal due to chamfering, which stops at the base leaving it effectively square. There are two north/south purlins, both of which are hand-finished, and later timbers are attached in the south-west. The west end of the north elevation is a stud wall at it has an opening or doorway on the west side. The rest of the elevation is plain but the stud walling meets a masonry wall at the east end. A large piece of re-used timber was positioned at this junction with two former joists slots, suggesting that it was originally a piece of timber framing. There is no east elevation as such as the roofline continues to the floor, but there is a large piece of timber north of centre below the rafters. The south elevation is plain, with some repointing of cracks. The west elevation is a stud wall, opening on the south side where there is a missing section rather than a door. There is a blocked door to the north and a small unglazed window high in the wall to the north.

4.3.29 **Attic Floor Room 4:** this room has early floorboards and is open to the roof. There are two purlins per pitch and a ridge. Later timbers are attached to the west purlin and corbelled timber is bolted to the end of the ridge. The north elevation is a stud wall below the end of the truss, which is a tie-beam type, plastered over, with beaded edge along the principal. There is a blocked doorway on the east side with a small window left in the top left corner or more likely broken out later. The east elevation is a stud wall with posts exposed and fittings for a doorway on the south side. The south elevation is plain but has a better rough cast finish. The west elevation is plain and limewashed.

4.3.30 **Attic Floor Room 5:** this comprises the top of the early staircase. The floorboards forming the steps are wide and evidently early, and the stairs have square newel posts, moulded handrail and turned balusters, although some of these are missing. The majority of these elements are of pegged construction, although the balusters are nailed. The handrail is possibly re-used as there are pegs visible in it. The room is open to the roof, where there are two purlins (this comprising the west pitch of the roof) and a ridge purlin, all of which is hand-finished. The north elevation is a stud wall and plastered on the east side, with a plank and batten door to the west with an early handle. The elevation is finished with rough planks to the west. The east elevation is a stud wall and mostly plastered, although the studs in the top part are exposed and there is a small window on the north side. There is a scar in the wall below denoting the position of the former floor level. The south elevation is also a stud wall, which sits on top of an east/west beam, with slots for joists for a former floor on the east side, above which the studs are exposed and there is a small window on the east side. The masonry of the west elevation is covered with plaster, although a lot of this has fallen away. There is a low window in the centre with splayed jambs and a lower timber lintel with a higher opening above and a modern two-light fixed timber casement.

4.3.31 **Attic Floor Room 6:** this is the upper part of the outshut where the hall projects over two storeys to the west. The floor is covered by insulation material. The roof is supported by three north/south orientated purlins. The east one is sawn (and later) and supports the late spur attached to the truss to the east while the others are hand-finished. The lower part of the east elevation is stud wall to the floor below, with an upper thick rough beam and step. The south elevation is mostly exposed masonry, apparently butting the east elevation.

Attic Floor Plan

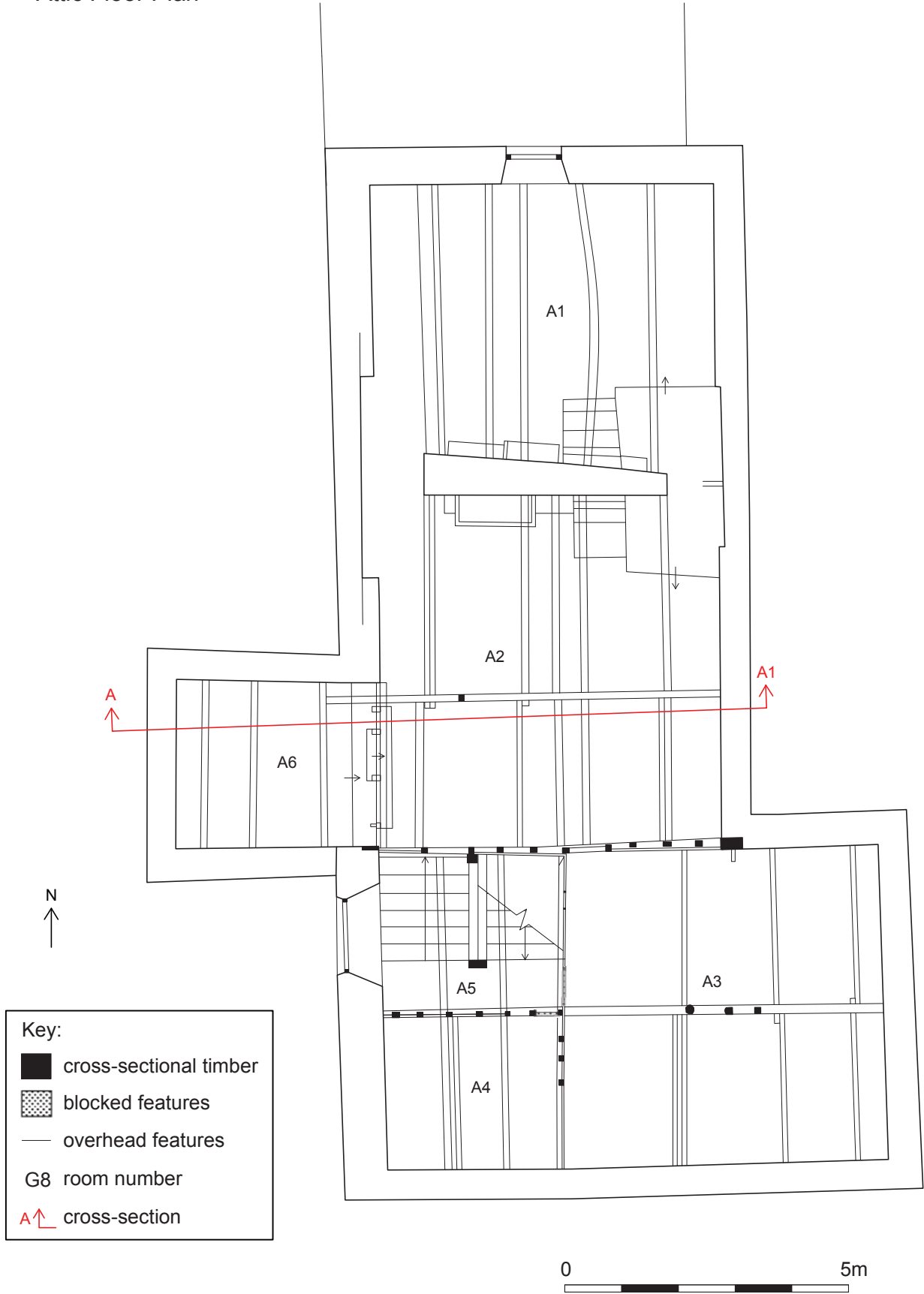
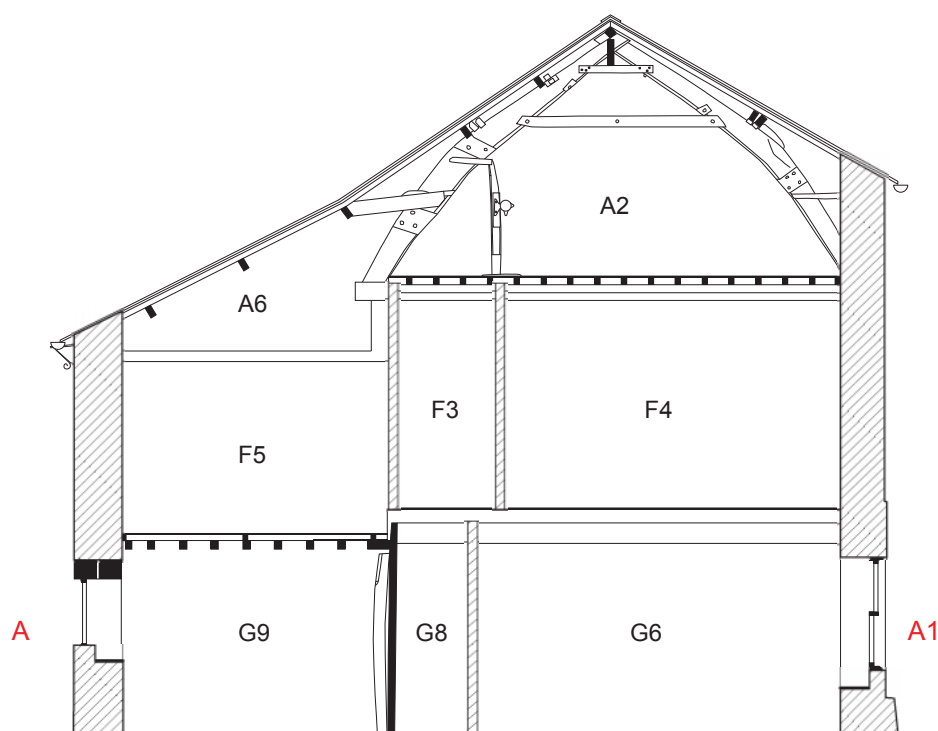


Figure 7: Attic floor plan

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Cross-section A-A1, looking north



Key: ■ cross-sectional timber ▨ cross-sectional wall — continuation of line G8 room number



Figure 8: Cross-section A-A1

5. Discussion

5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 **Introduction:** the building clearly retains a considerable amount of original fabric but has also undergone a number of alterations and modifications. In total, six phases of development were identified.

5.1.2 **Phase 1 (medieval?):** although no specific evidence of medieval fabric is present in the extant building, despite the history of the site suggesting it has been occupied from before 1246, there are elements that are potential early. Potential standing remains belonging to this period comprise at least part of the west wall, which is notably thicker than the other walls in the building and is also the only one that does not have a rebated section adjacent to the central chimney stack (see Figure 5), although it is possible that such a feature remains and is hidden behind modern wall coverings. In addition it has two doorways (one now partially blocked and obscured behind kitchen units) at the north end, a seemingly unnecessary feature, perhaps indicating that these served a room or rooms extending to the west. The two-storey projecting section in the centre of the west elevation apparently also forms a butt-joint against this western wall, on the south side at least, although the opening through into the building proper is extant on all floors, indicating that at least some of the western wall was already present when this was constructed. In addition, there are several pieces of timber, including pieces of cruck blades and what is probably timber framing, evident in the attic and re-used in the trusses. These are difficult to date although they must pre-date the phase in which they were used (Phase 2) and are likely to be medieval, but it is impossible to be certain whether they came from a building that formerly stood on the site or were brought from elsewhere.

5.1.3 **Phase 2 (17th century):** the majority of the extant building appears to be likely to be 17th century in date, probably late 17th century, and probably therefore corresponds to the period after which it was apparently acquired by the Prickett family. It is evident that the current arrangement, with the central chimney stack leading to multiple fireplaces, was built as a single construction, apparently utilising both stone flues and lath and plaster firehoods, unusually extending over several floors. In order to accommodate this, presumably by providing access around the fireplace, a rebated section has been taken out of the neighbouring wall (with the exception of the west ground floor wall) on each floor on either side of the fireplace. The dating of this phase can be ascertained by the numerous, presumably original, cupboards built into the fireplace, some of the doors and their hinges, and the now missing fixed table, the style of which indicates a largely 17th century date (Alcock and Hall 2002). It is apparent that on the ground floor the opposing main entrances entered the building against the central chimney stack forming a double baffle entrance, of a relatively unusual type but again fitting with a broadly 17th century date (Brunskill 2002, 53-55). Natland Hall would appear to be similar in arrangement to Dale Head in Thirlmere (*op cit*, 55). In addition, it is apparent that the two storey outshut projecting from the west side of the building originally contained the stairs to the upper floor, and that these continued into the attic. External staircases such as this are a relatively common arrangement, although they are more commonly placed internally so that they connect directly with the main entrance (see Brunskill 2002). The arrangement of tall windows in the east elevation undoubtedly belongs to this period; lending the hall a more pleasingly symmetrical façade was something that became increasingly common in larger houses during the 17th and 18th centuries as a result of Renaissance influences (*op cit*, 170). What form the casements took at that time is unclear, although mullion and transoms in stone is likely, the window still present in the cellar being the only surviving remnant of this. The present casements belong to Phase 5.

5.1.4 **Phase 3 (late 17th – early 18th century):** the present staircase, although early, and probably late 17th century, has clearly been inserted in its current position, by cutting through the existing floors, as evident on the landing between the second floor and attic. The two doorways within the attic (Rooms A3 and A5) were undoubtedly also blocked at this time following the removal of the floor to the north-west. At the top of the stairs leading to the cellar there is some evidence for a step leading up to the south, which may have formed the early access and was perhaps blocked when the new stairs were created and a new entry to the north created connecting to them. The purpose of this second staircase is unclear, unless the one in the projecting outshut to the west had gone out of use by this time. Given the

proximity in time of these two phases this seems unlikely, so it is possible that there were two staircases used in tandem during this phase. This perhaps indicates that the new staircase was inserted as a means of controlling access around the building, perhaps between the 'polite' end of the house, to the south, and the rest; in effect creating a 'back stair' such as would be typically found in larger gentry houses, certainly in later periods, to separate the servants from the homeowner. An alternative explanation is presented in the Conclusion (*Section 5.3* below).

5.1.5 Phase 4 (18th – early 19th century): the brick flue visible in the attic is most likely an 18th century addition, positioned inside the former massive smokehood that appears to have extended to the ground floor to serve the fireplace in Room G4. In addition some of the obvious outshuts against the west elevation, in particular that comprising Room G10 but potentially also some of those to the north, may belong to this period, although the available map evidence is inconclusive. It is also highly likely that a number of the windows in the front (east) elevation were clearly blocked during this period (as shown in Plate 5), perhaps as a result of the window tax, which was in place from 1696 to 1851 (Richardson 1989, 49). Also, the iron mechanism in the attic was probably also added during this period; it is bolted to its timber setting and screw threaded bolts were not generally available until the arrival of improvements in machinery at the end of the 18th century (Cossons 1978, 183-184).

5.1.6 Phase 5 (late 19th – early 20th century): during this period a number of additional alterations were made. The blocked windows in the east elevation were re-opened, evidently in the early 20th century, and further additions were made to the west elevation, which extended onto the west wall of the adjoining stable to the north. In addition, a porch was added to the main door at the south end of the west elevation and a gabled roof was added to the main entrance to the east. The building may have been first fully sub-divided during this phase, as it is possible that the remaining doorways between the southern part and the rest of the building (in Rooms G13 and F7) were blocked at this time, but this is equally likely to have been in Phase 6. What had been an open fronted outshut to the west (Room G10) was also partially blocked with brick, leaving the present smaller doorway.

5.1.7 Phase 6 (late 20th century): this saw substantial alterations in the south end of the building, at which time, if not before, it was completely sub-divided. A new staircase was added as a result along the north side (Room G14), and it is apparent that the floorboards in Room G12 were replaced and a new beam added with additional support in the form of a pillar against the north wall of the same room and a steel beam in the cellar below also put in place. Throughout the building was clearly generally modernised, with new gas fires inserted into existing fireplaces, other fireplaces blocked or modified (the apparently early cupboard adjacent to the fireplace in Room G6 is evidently a later modification of what may have been an original feature, with a re-used door), although this may have already been done in some cases, and doorways and windows modified, although probably only with new casements in many cases. The porch to the west side of the Hall (to the west of Room G11) was removed, leaving a scar, and the chimney stack between the utility room (Room G2) and the outdoor toilet (Room G10) was also taken down. The 'fixed' table recorded in previous sources and photographed before c1964 (see Plate 7) was also unfortunately removed from the building during this period.

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 Natland is a village with a long history with Natland Hall forming a significant element within it. It is arguably the most significant building in the village, with likely medieval origins, although the physical evidence for this is not necessarily evident. However, the well-preserved early elements of the building, which include the chimney stack, numerous doors, and the main staircase, are all probably 17th century. Of particular importance is the central chimney stack, which is a particularly complex and unusual example, comprising an apparently contemporary mixture of both lath and plaster smoke or fire hoods and stone flues. What is particularly remarkable is the presence of smoke hoods extending through more than one floor, when the typical arrangement is for them to extend from ground floor into an attic or roof space (see for example Brunskill 2002, 65-67 and 182-183; Denyer 1991, 20-21). While examples of buildings where an arrangement like that present at Natland Hall are not well-recorded, if recorded at all, similar arrangements appear to have existed in some double-pile plan houses of probable early 18th century date (Greenlane Archaeology 2006; 2011; forthcoming).

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 Natland Hall represents an important building in the village of Natland, having been the site of the court of the manor of Natland from the medieval period until at least the 18th century and therefore probably the site of the first chapel, although physical evidence for this is not evident within the main house. It was evidently also connected to a number of important local families and individuals. There is also some evidence that the building was used by Richard Frankland to house his academy. The hearth tax return is seemingly the only documentary source to suggest this, the number of hearths apparently matching exactly the number of hearths likely to have been present in the building at that time. However, the early modifications, clearly including the insertion of a new staircase in the late 17th century, might also have been carried out in order to divide the building between the pupils, who were boarders, and the school master and other members of the household. It is entirely plausible that despite the short period of time that Frankland's academy lasted the fees paid by the pupils was enough to cover the cost of these modifications. In addition, it is apparent from Machel's account that 'Natland chapel' was being used as a school in the 1690s and it is conceivable that, given the apparently extensive investment made in modifying Natland Hall to house Frankland's academy and Allan Prickett's connection with schools elsewhere, that Machel was mistaken and it was the hall that was being used for a school.

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Appendix 1: Details from the Census Returns, 1841-1911

1841 Census HO 107/1160/14 *				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Thomas Read	40	Farmer	Natland	Westmorland
James Read	30	Farmer	Natland	Westmorland
Elizabeth Read	25		Natland	Westmorland
William Atkinson	12		Natland	Westmorland
Thomas Airey	20	Agricultural labourer	Natland	Westmorland
Henry Dodd	15	Agricultural labourer	Natland	Westmorland
John Harewell	14	Agricultural labourer	Natland	Westmorland
Ann Robinson	20	Female servant	Natland	Westmorland
Joseph Thistlethwaite	20	Agricultural labourer	Natland	Westmorland

*Note: it is unclear if this entry applies to Natland Hall

1851 Census HO 107/2442				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
James Read	45	Farmer (of 149 acres) one labourer Employing	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Natland
Billy Read	29	Farmer's wife	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Whinfell
John Read	7	Scholar	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Natland
Margaret Read	4	Scholar	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Natland
Jane Read	2	At home	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Natland
Thomas Read	56	Farmer (of 28 acres)	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Natland
William Dickinson	21		Natland Hall	Westmorland, Kendal
William Potter	22	Farm labourer	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Oston
Thomas Carradus	18	Farm labourer	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Natland
Thomas Moor	17	Farm labourer	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Witherslack
Edward Tyson	16	Farm labourer	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Oston
Elizabeth West	22	House servant	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Oston
Susannah Bateman	15	House servant	Natland Hall	Westmorland, New Hutton

1861 Census RG 9/3969				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Margaret Read	39	Farmer of 131 acres	Natland Hall	Lancashire, Cartmelfell
James Thomp Read	2	Son	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Natland
Thomas Watson	8	Scholar	Natland Hall	Lancashire, Cartmelfell
Ann Watson	11	Scholar	Natland Hall	Lancashire, Upper Holker
John Bowness	36	Farm servant	Natland Hall	Lancashire, Cartmelfell
Mary Bowness	29	Farm servant	Natland Hall	Lancashire, Cartmelfell
Robert Atkinson	28	Farm servant	Natland Hall	Lancashire, Cartmelfell
Robert Kitching	19	Farm servant	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Helsington
John Airey	12	Farm servant	Natland Hall	Lancashire, Upper Allithwaite
Christopher Airey	53	Teacher of Natland School	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Kentmere

1871 Census RG 10/5285				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Richard Brooks	40	Farmer of 150 acres	Natland Hall	Cartmel
Margaret Brooks	48	[wife]	Natland Hall	Cartmel
Thomas Read	12	Scholar	Natland Hall	Natland
Thomas Watson	19	Farm servant indoor	Natland Hall	Cartmel
Thomas Bakous	18	Farm servant indoor	Natland Hall	Barrow
George Nag	16	Farm servant indoor	Natland Hall	Lindle
William Read	23	Farm servant indoor	Natland Hall	Holme

1871 Census RG 10/5285				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Thomas Birket	24	Farm servant indoor	Natland Hall	Endmoore
Agnes Lucas	23	General servant	Natland Hall	Brigsteer

1881 Census RG 11/5212 **				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Margaret Brooks	60	Farmer	Natland	Lancashire, Cartmel
James Read	23	Son; farm manager	Natland	Westmorland, Natland
Elizabeth Read	23	[daughter-in-law]	Natland	Lancashire, Ayside
John Read	2	[grandson]	Natland	Lancashire, Cartmel
Pauline Read	4 mo	[granddaughter]	Natland	Westmorland, Natland
Richard Garnett	17	Farm servant – indoor	Natland	Westmorland, Preston Patrick
Bessie Nicholson	22	Domestic servant	Natland	Westmorland, Whinfell

**Note: it is likely that this entry applies to Natland Hall, but not certain

1891 Census RG 12/4332				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Robert Blenkarn	58	Farmer	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Keighley
Deborah Blenkarn	59	[wife]	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Orton
Robert Blenkarn	24	Farmer's son	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Winton
George Blenkarn	25	Farmer's son	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Winton
John Wilson Blenkarn	23	Farmer's son	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Winton
Mary Jane Blenkarn	22	Farmer's daughter	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Winton
Walter Blenkarn	19	Farmer's son	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Kirkby Stephen
Ada Blenkarn	17	Farmer's daughter	Natland Hall	Westmorland, Kirkby Stephen

1901 Census RG 13/4909				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
George Clapham	56	Farmer	Natland Hall Farm	Lancashire, Quernmore
Jane Clapham	43	[wife]	Natland Hall Farm	Yorkshire, Slarbottom
Joseph E Jolleys	18	Cattle man an farm	Natland Hall Farm	Lancashire, Dolphinholme
Arthur Danson	20	Horseman an farm	Natland Hall Farm	Lancashire, Colton
Annie M Turner	18	General servant (Domestic)	Natland Hall Farm	Lancashire, Barrow-in-Furness

1911 Census RG 14/31672				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
George Clapham	66	Farmer	Natland Hall	Lancashire, Quernmore
Jane Clapham	53		Natland Hall	Yorkshire, Skipton
Lillah H Clapham	19	Farmer's daughter; Dairy work	Natland Hall	Lancashire, Quernmore
Margaret E Clapham	17	Farmer's daughter; Dairy work	Natland Hall	Lancashire, Quernmore
Robert Clapham	16	Farmer's son assists on farm	Natland Hall	Lancashire, Quernmore
George Henery Clapham	14	Farmer's son assists on farm	Natland Hall	Lancashire, Quernmore

Appendix 2: Listed Building Details

From: English Heritage 2007

Location: NATLAND HALL AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS, NATLAND, SOUTH LAKELAND, CUMBRIA

Date listed: 21st January 1952

Date of last amendment: 21st January 1952

Grade: II

SD 58 NW NATLAND Natland 2/18 Natland Hall and 21.1.52 attached outbuildings Hall and G.V. II Farmhouse and attached outbuildings. C17 with later alterations and additions. Rough stone rubble walls with plinth; graduated greenslate roof; stone ridge; massive chimney stack with 3 shafts set diagonally; small end chimney stack on south gable. Wing to left set slightly forward. 2 storeys plus attics. 6 windows plus one blocked over door: late C19 sashes with vertical glazing bars to upper floor; 3 similar to ground floor; window with paired C19 sashes to right; blocked window in wing to left; 4-panelled late C19 door under open timber slated canopy. Interior could not be inspected but said to have oak staircase with turned balusters and square newels; panelled screen and oak doors.