
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/117/04

**REPORT ON
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT,
BUILDING SURVEY AND
FIELD EVALUATION AT
HALL FARM
MORLAND
CUMBRIA**

**FOR
HEATHERVILLE LTD**

**NGR NY 6000 2245
Planning Application No.
3/03/0690**

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16th July 2004



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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In May 2004 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Armstrong-Payne Associates, acting on behalf of Heatherville Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment of Hall Farm, Morland, Cumbria. The work was required in response to a brief prepared by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service following a planning application for the conversion of listed agricultural buildings into 3 dwellings and the construction of 8 new dwellings (Planning Reference: 3/03/0690).

The work required included a desk-based assessment in advance of any further work. This involved the consultation of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record and the County Record Office, Kendal, and consisted of a search of all readily available maps, documents and aerial photographs relevant to the study area. Information was collected regarding the presence of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or other designated sites or areas of historic interest. This was followed by a 'Level 2' building survey of the farm buildings, which involved the production of a photographic and descriptive record of the buildings in addition to a plan to show the location of each photographed feature. The building survey was followed by a field evaluation, which consisted of the excavation of a series of linear trial trenches across the development area in order to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains.

The site is located within the medieval village of Morland, and lies close to Grade II Listed Farmhouse. The farm buildings at Hall Farm, Morland, although clearly not of national importance, are within a regional context good examples of structures used to house changing technology and operate within a mixed agricultural economy. However, it must be noted that the buildings that are the subject of this survey, do not necessarily represent all those needed on a working eighteenth and nineteenth century farm. At least two buildings, that are visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859, have now gone, and they may have included the stables of which there is no evidence in the buildings surveyed.

No significant archaeological remains were identified within any of the excavation trenches.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the following for their assistance during the undertaking of the project: Mr N Irving, Ms Jo Mackintosh of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record and the staff of the County Record Office, Carlisle.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Fiona Wooler BA and building survey by Fiona Wooler and Joanne Beaty BA. The field evaluation was directed by Ken Denham BA who was assisted by Joanne Beaty and Kevin Mounsey BA.

The building survey report was written by Fiona Wooler and the evaluation report by Chris Jones BA, MA, who compiled the final report. The report was edited by Juliet Reeves. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, BA, Dip Arch, Principal Archaeologist.

1 INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION

- 1.1 In May 2004 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Armstrong-Payne Associates, acting on behalf of Heatherville Ltd, to undertake archaeological work on land at Hall Farm, Morland, Cumbria. The work was requested in a brief prepared by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (CCCAS, Parsons, 2004) in response to a planning application for a residential development (Planning Application Ref 3/03/0690). The work consisted of a desk-based assessment, building survey and field evaluation.
- 1.2 Hall Farm is situated in the village of Morland (Figure 3) approximately 9 kilometres (5.5 miles) north-west of the market town of Appleby. The farm is located to the east of Morland Beck, a stream that flows into the River Lyvennet.
- 1.3 In the village of Morland there are several buildings of archaeological and historical interest. The Church of St Laurence, to the north-west of Hall Farm, has the only Anglo-Saxon west tower in Cumbria, dating to the 11th century¹. Beside the church is the large and architecturally grand Morland House of mid-16th century date, which was extensively rebuilt in the 19th century. Just across the road from Hall Farm is Broadfold, a house with a date stone of 1762. On the opposite side of Morland Beck to Hall Farm, is the local public house and an old water mill. Approximately 0.5 kilometres north-east of Hall Farm is Morland Hall, built after 1859 (not visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of that date). This building appears to have been used as a farm at some point, and has consequently caused some confusion with regard to the documentary research, as Hall Farm has at various times been referred to as Morland Hall Farm.
- 1.4 The purpose of the assessment is in order to provide an accurate record of the agricultural buildings prior to alteration, and to evaluate the site in order to define the presence or absence of archaeological remains. The fieldwork was undertaken in a single phase of five days duration. Archaeological deposits were excavated in plan and, where appropriate, in section, and were recorded in order to achieve an understanding of their nature, extent, depth and state of preservation. Any artefactual material was collected to facilitate the interpretation and date of the archaeological features and any paleo-environmental evidence appropriately sampled.
- 1.5 The farm buildings at Hall Farm, Morland, Cumbria are Grade II listed and lie within the centre of Morland, in an area that is considered to have high archaeological potential. The buildings that are the subject of this survey, include a large threshing barn with adjoining gin-gang, byres and associated structures, and are recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record, reference 20570. Most date to before 1859, as they appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of that date (Figure 4). The farmhouse is of late 17th or early 18th century date and is recorded on the County SMR, reference 20569. The house does not, however, form part of the building survey.

¹ Pevsner, N., 2002, Page 278

- 1.6 Hall Farm ceased to function as a working dairy farm following on from the Foot and Mouth epidemic in 2001. A subsequent sale of equipment and machinery presumably accounts for the fact that the buildings were empty at the time of survey (except the milk storage tank, which remains in-situ in Building 6).
- 1.7 The project was given the unique archive reference NPAL 04 MHF. The building survey archive was given the reference MHF-A and the field evaluation primary archive the reference MHF-B.

2 PREVIOUS WORK

- 2.1 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the site.

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 The work undertaken consisted of a desk-based assessment, visual site inspection and field evaluation.

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

3.2.1 This involved the consultation of the County Sites and Monuments Record in Kendal in the first instance, and the County Record Office, Kendal. This included the assessment of all readily available primary and secondary documentary and cartographic material and all available aerial photographs, to achieve as fully an understanding as possible regarding the nature of the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site.

3.2.2 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 1994).

3.3 Building Survey

3.3.1 The survey corresponded to 'Level 2' (RCHME 1996) and consisted of three components.

- A written account, which includes information derived from documentary research.
- A measured survey with accompanying drawings.
- A photographic record.

3.4 Written Account

3.4.1 The written account is included in this document together with a selection of photographs, plans and appendix of documentary information.

3.5 Photographic Record

3.5.1 The photographic archive consists of the following:

- A series of 35mm black and white prints, which included general views of the exterior of the buildings, elevations and part elevations, along with specific external details (e.g. doorways).
- A series of 35mm colour prints showing general views of the exterior of the buildings and their setting.
- A series of 35mm transparencies showing general views of the buildings and their settings.
- A series of digital views of the exterior of the buildings, the interior of the buildings and specific internal details (e.g. roof structure) supplied on CD-Rom.

3.6 Visual Site Inspection

3.6.1 A visual site inspection was undertaken in order to note any surface features of potential archaeological interest and to identify any potential hazards to health or constraints upon archaeological work, such as the presence of live services, Tree Preservation Orders or problems of access to the site.

3.7 Field Evaluation

3.7.1 The field evaluation consisted of the excavation of a series of linear trial trenches in order to produce a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals.

3.7.2 In summary, the main objectives of the excavation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these were they are observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover paleoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

3.7.3 Each trench was mechanically excavated by a JCB 3CX excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Each trench was then manually cleaned and all features investigated and recorded according to the NPA standard procedure as set out in the company Excavation Manual.

3.7.4 Photography was undertaken using a Canon EOS Single Lens Reflex (SLR) manual camera. A photographic record was made using 400 ISO colour print film.

3.7.5 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (IFA 1994).

3.8 Project Archive

3.8.1 The full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 2nd Ed. 1991). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository and a copy of the report given to the County Sites and Monuments Record, where viewing will be available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPAL 04 MHF.

4 BUILDING SURVEY



Plate 1 – Hall Farm, Morland from the north-east. The range of farm buildings is visible on the left of the photograph.

4.1 The buildings that are the subject of this present survey, make up a single range that once formed part of a U-shaped farmyard, which included the farmhouse and a range that is no longer standing (See Figure 4, which shows the missing buildings). The remaining buildings consist of a large threshing barn, with an attached gin gang, byre and associated structures. These buildings are numbered 1 – 6 on Figure 1 for ease of identification, and will be referred to as such throughout the text.

4.2 The Threshing Barn (Building 1) (Figure 1)

4.2.1 This large barn is of single-phase construction and measures c. 34.5 metres by c.7 metres, and is located at a 90° angle to the farmhouse, with its long axis' facing north-west and south-east. It is linked to the farmhouse by a pedimented arch with segmental head, and incorporates a date stone: -

E.M.B. 1709

4.2.2 According to the *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, England – Westmorland* (1936) this stone has been re-erected (See appendix), but most probably refers to Edward Backhouse, whose memorial can be seen in St Laurence's Church, Morland².

² See Westmorland Church Notes in Appendix

- 4.2.3 The barn is of mass wall construction, being uncoursed with both rubble and squared red and grey sandstone masonry. On the north-western and south-west facing elevations, the walls are constructed on top of very large boulders, a feature that is also evident on the farmhouse – according to Brunskill this may indicate that an earlier structure of timber may have been supported on these foundations, or that the barn itself is of an early date³. Each corner of the barn is quoined with red sandstone blocks.
- 4.2.4 On the south-eastern elevation (Plate 2) there was at one time four standard doorways (two are now blocked up - see Figure 1), with nicely dressed jambs utilising alternating long and short stones – with a slight chamfer carved from the edges, and lintels made from single pieces of sandstone, again with a slight chamfer. On the same elevation is a large double doorway that extends up to eaves level, this also has nicely dressed jambs with a wooden lintel. This doorway corresponds to another on the opposite elevation (See below).



Plate 2. South-eastern elevation of the Threshing Barn (Building 1), with the farmhouse in the background to the right

- 4.2.5 Above one of the doorways on this elevation is a dated inscription set in a red sandstone panel with a moulded frame and rosette decoration (Plate 3). The inscription, in an inserted slate panel, reads *William Backhouse Anno Domini 1748*.

³ Brunskill, R.W., 2000, Page 39



Plate 3: Dated Inscription.

4.2.6 Carved into the jambs and the wooden frame of this doorway are the following initials:

J.R.T

J.F.

C.B

E.L

W.R. 189_?

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PROJECT:

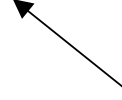
HALL FARM
MORLAND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT

TITLE:

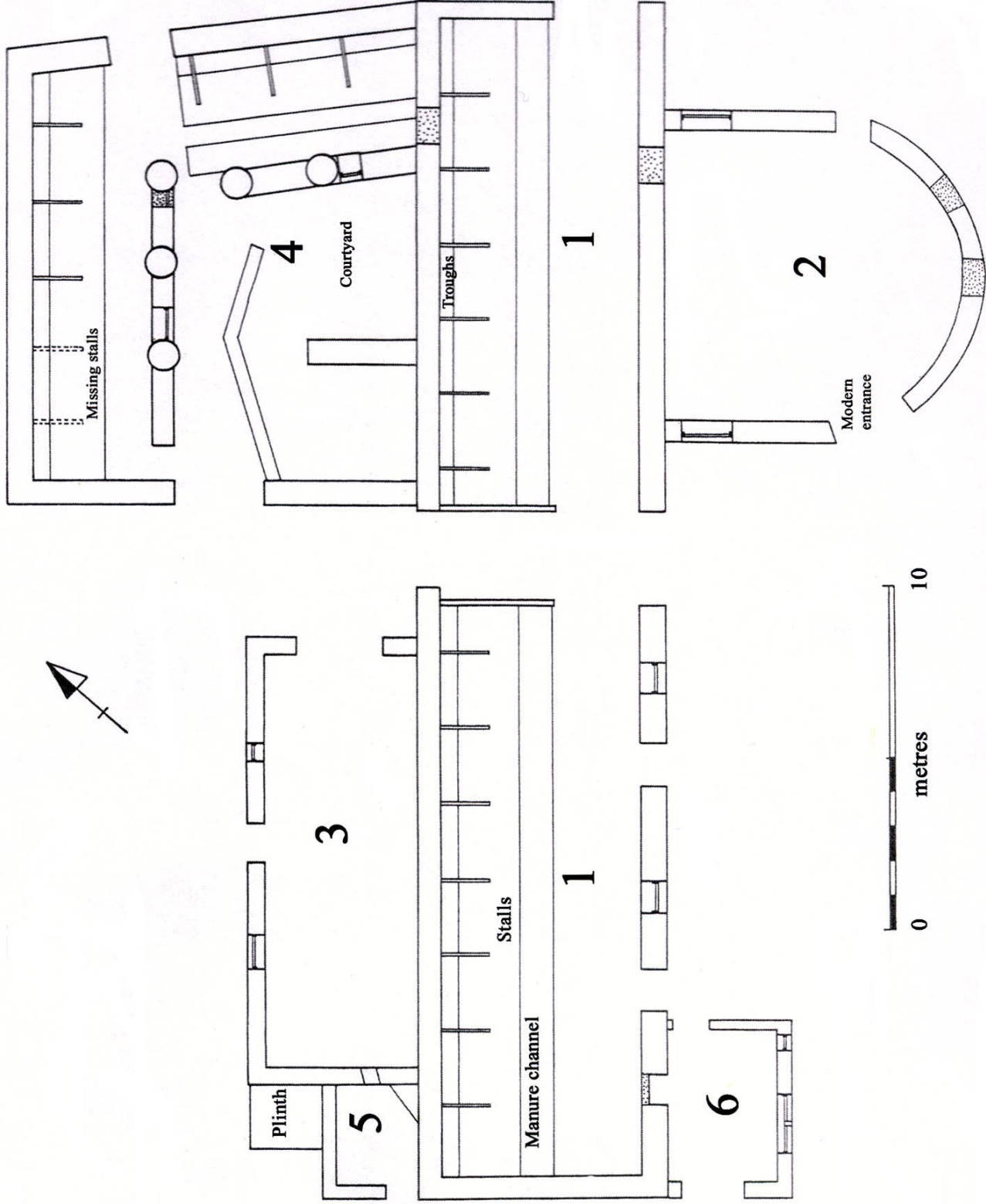
FIGURE 1
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:200 @A4

DRAWN BY: FW



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- 4.2.7 Ventilation slits are visible just below eaves level, and would originally have been regularly spaced along both long elevations, although later buildings have obscured many.
- 4.2.8 On the north-western elevation, facing the road, there is a large doorway that opposes that already described on the south-eastern elevation. Unlike that doorway, this entrance is arched consisting of well-dressed and squared voussoirs and a keystone (Plate 4). The purpose of opposing doorways in a barn would have been twofold. Firstly, they allowed for the easy unloading of carts coming into the barn from the fields, and secondly, for the process of hand-flail threshing of cereals, they provided good light as well as ventilation.



Plate 4 – Doorway on north-western elevation

- 4.2.9 Hand-flail threshing was universal until the mid-19th century, and involved the beating of sheaves on the floor – this process separated the grain from the straw, providing both fodder and bedding for animals, as well as grain for human use. The threshed cereals were then ‘winnowed’, this was aided by the opposing doors, which created a draught to aid in separating the heaviest (and best) grains from the smallest (which was generally fed to the animals)⁴. The remainder of the barn interior, either side of the threshing doorways, would have been used for the storing of the un-threshed sheaves of corn, the grain and the straw.
- 4.2.10 There is another doorway on the north-western elevation, but this has been blocked up. A window at first floor level indicates that there was originally an upper storey. On the north-eastern gable end is a large modern doorway with a wooden sliding door, with a window above at first floor level.

⁴ Lake, J., 1989, Chapter 2 ‘Buildings for the Farm’

4.2.11 The gabled roof of the threshing barn is constructed of Cumbrian slate with sandstone ridge tiles. Skylights have been inserted along both sides of the roof to provided extra light. There are owl holes on both gables ends of the barn.

4.3 The Threshing Barn Interior (Building 1) (Figure 1)

4.3.1 The barn was last used as a milking parlour and byre. Along the north-western elevation of the barn are concrete stalls that provide accommodation for 28 cows at one time (See Figure 1). Several of the stalls have iron tethering posts in-situ. Each double stall has two ceramic feed troughs and metal water troughs (Plate 5). A channel runs behind the stalls, allowing for the collection of manure.



Plate 5 – Concrete double stall in Building 1

4.3.2 The interior walls have been plastered to eaves level; consequently there is no evidence for the blocked doorways already mentioned.

4.3.3 The roof creates 11 bays across the entire length of the barn and is constructed of king-post and collar-braced trusses of machine-sawn timber. Several of the rafters are supported by rough corbels, which appear to be through-stones.

4.3.4 In the north-eastern side of the barn, the roof timbers bear a variety of marks. A date of 1861 is visible on one, with another possible date of 1817 on another. The other scratch marks included may be tallies, as these beams would have been reachable from the floor of the upper storey (Figure 2). However, there is also the possibility that these marks may have been made by the timber merchant.

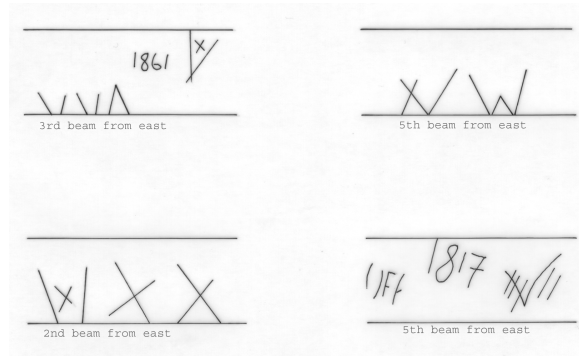


Figure 2 – Schematic sketch of beam marks

4.4 The Gin-Gang (Building 2) (Figure 1 and Plate 6)



Plate 6 – The gin-gang (Building 2) from the south-east

- 4.4.1 On the south-east facing elevation of the barn is a semi-circular structure known as a gin-gang (also known as a gin-case or horse engine house). This building is of coursed rubble and squared sandstone masonry, as well as patches of uncoursed rubble masonry. The gin-gang extends c.9.10 metres from the wall of the barn, and obvious construction breaks indicate that the gin-case butts up against the barn, and therefore was built later. It stands to a height of c.2.40 metres to eaves level. The roof is of Cumbrian slate with sandstone ridge tiles and cast iron guttering.
- 4.4.2 There is a large opening on the south facing side of the gin-gang, which appears to be modern, another doorway on the opposite elevation and two windows. Between the two doorways are two blocked apertures (Figure 1), which originally extended from eaves level to the ground – these suggest that when the gin-gang was constructed, it consisted of a roof supported on piers, allowing for access for horses, as well as ventilation⁵.

⁵ See Brunskill, R.W., 2002, Page 114 for different forms of gin-cases found in Cumbria

4.4.3 Horse power was the logical progression from the hand-flail threshing of cereals. The invention of the threshing machine in the late 18th century, meant that the processing of cereals could become quicker and more economical – the harnessing of animal power allowed for greater efficiency. The gin-gang was a structure that housed the circular gearing that was driven by a team of horses walking a circular route. The gearing turned an axle, which ran from the gin-gang through the wall of the barn, to drive the threshing machine. Brunskill suggests a date range for their construction and use as between the late 18th to mid- 19th century, but they are generally hard to date accurately⁶.

4.5 The Gin-Gang Interior (Plate 7)

4.5.1 The gin-gang appears to have most recently been used as a shed for stock – there is a ceramic trough set into a small wall projecting from one of the walls. The floor has been concreted and most of the walls are lime-washed, a common wall coating that has been used for centuries in Cumbria. Blocked ventilation slits and the blocked doorway of the barn are visible (Plate 7).



Plate 7 – Interior of gin-gang showing blocked doorway and ventilation slits

4.5.2 The roof structure is extremely well made of machine sawn timber, and consists of two king-post roof trusses, one of which supports the rafters for the semi-circular roof (Plate 8).

⁶ Brunskill, R.W., 1982, Page 54



Plate 8 – Roof structure of gin-gang

4.5.3

There is some archaeological evidence for the gearing that was driven by the horses to power the threshing machine. There are the stumps of two large timbers slightly projecting from the barn wall, as well as a blocked up hole (Plate 9), which may have housed the drive shaft, and on one of the beams is a rebate, which could have held a horizontal axle. The height of the timbers suggests that an overhead rotary mechanism was utilised, with the horses walking beneath the gearing, rather than over⁷. The gin-gang at Hall farm would have had a maximum diameter of 9 metres (29.5 feet).



Plate 9 – Timber stumps and blocked hole, gin-gang

⁷ *ibid*, Page 53

4.6 Building 3 (Figure 1 and Plate 10)



Plate 10 – NW Elevation of Building 3

- 4.6.1 On the north-west elevation of the barn (Building 1) is a gabled building measuring c.13.0 metres by c.4.8 metres. It is of uncoursed rubble masonry, with a roof of Welsh slate and sandstone ridge tiles that are not the same triangular section seen on the other buildings. The guttering and down pipes are made of cast iron.
- 4.6.2 On the north-west facing elevation, beside the road, is a doorway and two windows at ground floor level, with a further two at first floor level (Plate 10). On the north-east facing elevation is a larger doorway, which may originally have given access for carts. Above this entrance, at first floor level, is another doorway that may have been used as a ‘pitching’ doorway, through which hay or straw could be taken from laden carts and stored, and vice versa. On the south-west facing elevation is a window at first floor level, and at the apex of the roof there appears to be the remains of a chimney stack, which was presumably removed when the roof was re-covered in Welsh slate (Plate 11).



Plate 11 – SW facing elevation of Building 3, showing window and remains of chimney stack

4.6.3 This chimney could relate to a small aperture, which is visible between Building 3 and Building 5, and is located c.2.0 metres above ground floor level. Within Building 5 is a small 'fireplace', which could have provided heat to dry grain spread on the first floor of Building 3 (See Building 5 below).

4.7 Building 3 Interior

4.7.1 In its most recent form, Building 3 appears to have been used as a store for animal feed and equipment.

4.7.2 The building is of two floors on one side (north-eastern), while the south-western side is open to the roof. The building is of five bays with collar-braced roof trusses. The first floor has at one time, extended the full length – joist holes are visible in the walls of the SW end. The aperture or 'vent' already mentioned is located just above where the first floor would have been (Plate 12), thus suggesting that it may have been used to allow warm air into the first floor to dry grain. The presence of a chimney stack on the same elevation, could indicate that this building once housed a bothy for farm workers; however there is no evidence for a fireplace and the position of the window suggests that there was not one in place.



Plate 12 – Joist holes and ‘vent’ in Building 3 (SW end)

- 4.7.3 The boulders that form part of the foundations of Building 1 are particularly visible within the interior of Building 3, as are the clear construction breaks that indicate Building 3 butts up against Building 1, and was therefore built later. Along the wall that divides Buildings 1 and 3, are iron bolts visible that match up with the concrete stalls in the barn (Building 1 – Figure 3).
- 4.7.4 The first floor of Building 3 (located at the NE end) is accessed by wooden stairs located beside the large entrance on the north-east elevation. Loose animal feed has most recently been stored in a wooden hopper at first floor level; this would have been ‘blown’ into the hopper through a pipe fastened onto the gable end, from the feed wagon.
- 4.7.5 The walls of the upper storey, are, unlike those on the ground floor, lime-washed, and have consequently allowed farm workers to write and draw on the walls, providing nice evidence of those who lived and worked on the farm. Some of the drawings have been photographed and are on the CD-Rom supplied. The names that appear include: -

Jonathan James

D Robinson

E J Lattin

J Richardson, Bolton

4.7.6 The surname 'Lattin' also appears in various directories sampled in the documentary research, dating to the early 1900's (See Appendix).

4.8 **Building 4 (Figure 1 and Plate 13)**

4.8.1 On the north-west facing elevation of Building 1, is a building that consists of three small ranges surrounding a small courtyard (Figure 1). All three ranges are of single-phase construction, are single-storey and are of uncoursed rubble masonry, with a Cumbrian slate roof and sandstone ridge tiles. Skylights have been inserted in the roof to provide extra light. Building 4 butts up against the north-western elevation of Building 1.



Plate 13 – Building 4 from the north, with Building 1 in the background

4.9 **Building 4 Interior**

4.9.1 This structure, in its most recent form, has been used as a byre for cattle. There are concrete double-stalls in two of the ranges, although two concrete dividers are missing (Figure 1), with manure passages running behind. Each stall has ceramic feeding troughs, but there are no metal water troughs remaining. Still in-situ in several of the stalls are cast-iron tethering poles. These stalls would have provided accommodation for a maximum of 17 cows at one time. Although the concrete stalls are modern, they undoubtedly replaced wooden versions, and it is within this type of structure that cows would have been housed throughout the winter. The floor of all three ranges has been concreted over, and all the walls have been lime-washed.

- 4.9.2 The timbers that make up the internal roof structure are of very poor quality compared to those in the other buildings. They all appear to be hand-cut and display signs of re-use, with peg-holes, mortice holes and other joints that no longer correspond to its current use. The roof trusses are supported, on the inner walls that surround the courtyard, by stone-built circular piers (Plate 14 and Figure 1). It is possible that when this building was constructed, the stone piers did not have walls between them, and that therefore cattle were able to roam from the roofed section into the small courtyard (the circular piers prevented stock hurting themselves on sharp corners). This would have resembled a small version of a foldyard, where cattle were kept through the winter months, sheltered from the elements and where manure could be easily collected through the large doorway on the south-west facing elevation. Foldyards became increasingly common from the mid-eighteenth to the early nineteenth century, as the value of manure as a fertiliser was realised and there was a better understanding of livestock rearing⁸.



Plate 14 – One of the ranges in Building 4, on the left are the circular stone piers that support the roof.

- 4.9.3 It is, however, possible that the building was constructed from the outset with walls between the stone piers, and that the joins between pier and wall are the result of an easier construction method. Windows have been inserted within these walls, one of which has subsequently been blocked up (Figure 1).
- 4.9.4 The inner courtyard itself is small and measures c.6.8 by c.4.8 metres.
- 4.9.5 A modern concrete wall projects from the third range that contains no stalls, into the courtyard.

⁸ *Ibid*, Page 66

4.10 Building 5 (Figure 1 and Plate 15)

- 4.10.1 Building 5 is a 'lean-to' that butts up against Building 1 on its north-western facing elevation, as well as Building 3. It is constructed of uncoursed rubble masonry with roughly dressed red and grey sandstone quoins. The structure measures c.3.4 metres by c.2.6 metres. The roof is relatively new, being of Welsh slate, however, the original eaves level may be indicated by a course of projecting stones, just below the guttering.
- 4.10.2 Beside Building 5, facing the road is a plinth (Figure 1), which was used for placing the metal milk churns ready for collection.

**Plate 15 –Building 5**

4.11 Building 5 Interior

4.11.1 This building is, at the time of survey, used as a fuel store.

4.11.2 This structure is accessed through a doorway on the south-west facing elevation, which has a wooden lintel. The doorway appears to be a later addition, as a clear construction break is visible beside the quoins on Plate 15, suggesting there was a larger entrance at one time. Within the interior, in the opposite corner to the entrance, is a small fireplace set across the 45° angle. This is a semi-circular brick-lined structure to a height of c.1.0 metres, extending upwards in stone, with a large red sandstone lintel (Plate 16). It is likely that there was once a chimney stack extending beyond the roof, but this has presumably been removed when the building was re-roofed. To the left of this fireplace, is an aperture measuring c.0.50 metres by c.0.40 metres, and at a height of c.1.60 metres above ground level. This 'vent' has already been described above, and may have allowed for the movement of warm air from Building 5 (heated by the fire), to the first floor of Building 2, to provide the right conditions for drying grain.

4.11.3 Cumbria is not generally regarded as being an arable county, however, many farms in the eighteenth and into the nineteenth centuries would have been of mixed economy. Grain would have been grown to provide food and straw, but in damp areas such as Cumbria, grain may have had to be dried with the use of a kiln⁹.



Plate 16 – 'Fireplace' in Building 5

⁹ See Brunskill, R.W., 1982, Page 94

4.12 Building 6 (Figure 1 and Plate 17)



Plate 17 – Building 6.

- 4.12.1 On the south-east facing elevation of Building 1, is the only structure of the range that does not appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1859, and is also not evident on the Second Edition of 1916. This is a well built ‘lean-to’, which currently houses the milk tank. It is of uncoursed rubble masonry, with nicely dressed sandstone quoins and window and door surrounds. There are two windows on the south-east facing elevation, one of which is mullioned. On the southern elevation, is a large doorway with a modern sandstone lintel, this may originally have allowed for the storage of a cart or trailer, but such a large entrance was also necessary for the insertion of the large milk tank.

5 FIELD EVALUATION

5.1 The evaluation was undertaken by a team of professional field archaeologists under the direction of Ken Denham BA. He was assisted by Joanne Beatty BA and Kevin Mounsey BA.

5.2 A total of ten linear trial trenches were excavated, each measuring approximately 1.6m x 10m, providing a 5% sample of the undeveloped area.

5.3 All references to cardinal directions refer to site grid north.

5.4 Trench 1

5.4.1 Trench 1 was located at the north part of the site, adjacent to the Grade II Listed agricultural buildings, measured 11m x 1.60m x 0.40m and was oriented east-west. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.40m consisting of limestone bedrock, sealed by a layer of modern hard standing 0.08m thick and in turn sealed by a layer of modern concrete. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed within this trench.

5.5 Trench 2

5.5.1 Trench 2 was located at the north part of the site, close to the milking sheds, measured 10m x 1.6m x 0.40m and was oriented east-west. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.40m and consisted of limestone bedrock (100), overlain by a layer of modern hard standing (102), which was in turn overlain by a layer of modern concrete (101). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed within this trench.

5.6 Trench 3

5.6.1 Trench 3 was located at the north-central part of the site, within the former milking sheds, measured 10m x 1.60m x 0.40m and was oriented north-south. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.40m and consisted of limestone bedrock (100), which was overlain by a layer of brown silty loam 0.16m thick (106). 106 was overlain by a layer of modern hard standing (102), which was in turn overlain by a layer of modern concrete (101). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed within this trench.

5.7 Trench 4

5.7.1 Trench 4 was located at the south part of the site, adjacent to the former milking sheds, measured 10.6m x 1.6m and was oriented east-west. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.30m and consisted of limestone bedrock (100). This was overlain by a layer of grey-black gravelly silt (105), which was sealed by a thin layer of brown silty loam (106). 106 was overlain by a series of layers of modern hard standing (103, 104). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed within this trench.

5.8 Trench 5

5.8.1 Trench 5 was located at the north-central part of the site, within the former milking sheds, measured 9.30m x 1.60m and was oriented north-south. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.20m and consisted of limestone bedrock (100), sealed by a thin layer of brown silty loam (106), which was in turn overlain by a layer of modern hard standing (105) and concrete (101). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed within this trench.

5.9 Trench 6

5.9.1 Trench 6 was located at the south part of the site, measured 13m x 1.60m and was oriented east-west. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.20m and consisted of limestone bedrock (100), sealed by a layer of postglacial boulder clay (113), which was in turn sealed by a layer of brown silty loam (106). 106 was overlain by modern rubble. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed within this trench.

5.10 Trench 7

5.10.1 Trench 7 was located at the western part of the site, measured 10m x 1.6m and was oriented north-south. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.70m and consisted of limestone bedrock (100), sealed by a layer of brown silty loam (106), which was in turn sealed by modern rubble. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed within this trench.

5.11 Trench 8

5.11.1 Trench 8 was located at the western part of the site, measured 10m x 1.6m and was oriented east-west. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.50m and consisted of limestone bedrock (100), sealed by a layer of brown silty loam (106). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed within this trench.

5.12 Trench 9

5.12.1 Trench 9 was located at the eastern part of the site, measured 10m x 1.60m and was oriented north-south. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.27m and consisted of postglacial boulder clay (113) with outcropping limestone bedrock (100), which was overlain by a layer of modern hard standing (103) and concrete (101). No archaeological features or deposits were identified within this trench.

5.13 Trench 10

5.13.1 Trench 10 was located at the eastern part of the site, measured 10m x 1.6m and was oriented northeast-southwest. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.50m and consisted of limestone bedrock (100) overlain by postglacial boulder clay (113). 113 was overlain by a layer of yellow clay, which was in turn overlain by a layer of modern concrete (101). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed within this trench.

6 THE FINDS

- 6.1 There were a number of finds from the evaluation trenches, most of which consisted of pottery fragments and metalwork, the majority of which were of 19th century date or later.
- 6.2 There were 2 unstratified finds of medieval pottery fragments, including a sherd of partially reduced green-glazed ware, which dated approximately to the 13th and 14th centuries.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The farm buildings at Hall Farm, Morland, although clearly not of national importance, are within a regional context good examples of structures used to house changing technology and operate within a mixed agricultural economy. However, it must be noted that the buildings that are the subject of this survey, do not necessarily represent all those needed on a working eighteenth and nineteenth century farm. At least two buildings, that are visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859, have now gone, and they may have included the stables of which there is no evidence in the buildings surveyed. The introduction of horse-powered threshing machines, reapers and harrows in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, meant that the demand for horses increased, and even as late as 1911, 937,000 horses worked on British farms¹⁰.
- 7.2 The large barn (Building 1) is a substantial structure, and possibly reflects large-scale investment in agricultural buildings from the middle of the eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century. This was a period in British agriculture, which saw scientific development, increased population levels due to the Industrial Revolution and the enclosure of land. These factors caused farmers to become increasingly efficient, and this was reflected in the placing of farm buildings in a more efficient layout, compared to the haphazard layouts of a century before. The inscription of 1748, set into the barn wall, may have been re-erected from an earlier structure. However, that date is acceptable for the building of the large threshing barn, as this farm was obviously owned by a family of standing – given the date and size of the farmhouse, the inscriptions and the church memorial.
- 7.3 The gin-gang (Building 2) could date from between the late eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century, and was certainly in existence by 1859 (Figure 1). It is hoped that the roof timbers of the gin-gang can be retained, as it is a lovely example of nineteenth century carpentry of a semi-circular structure.
- 7.4 Building 3 – 5, could also have been constructed at any time between the late eighteenth and mid-nineteenth century, although like the gin-gang, they were in existence by 1859. It is difficult to date agricultural structures such as these when there is no other cartographic or written evidence. And even though the development of threshing machines and the advantages realised of foldyards may have take place towards the end of the eighteenth century in other parts of the country, the dissemination of these ideas would have been slow.

¹⁰ Lake, J., 1989, Page 29

- 7.5 Building 1 does not appear on the Ordnance Survey map of 1920, so therefore it must have been built after that date.
- 7.6 No features or deposits of archaeological significance could be identified within any of the evaluation trenches, nor could any evidence of earlier structures pre-dating the 19th century be found. It is likely that structural evidence of buildings present on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map had been destroyed by the construction of the present farm buildings.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

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Westmorland Church Notes

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Mannix and Co, History, Topography and Directory of Westmorland and Lonsdale, 1851.

Whellan's History and Topography of Cumberland and Westmorland, 1860.

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Lake, J., 1989, *Historic Farm Buildings*, Blandford, London

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APPENDIX

CRO(K) = Cumbria Record Office (Kendal)

The History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland Volume I 1777 – Nicholson and Burn

Morland Parish Page 443

‘The parish of Morland (*Moor-land*) is bounded on the east by the parishes of Kirkby Thore and St Michael’s Appleby, being separated from them by the river Eden; on the south east, by the parish of Corby Ravensworth; on the south west by the parish of Shap; on the west and north west by the parishes of Bampton and Lowther, and on the north, by the parish of Cliburn, and contains about 271 families; all of the Church of England, 7 only excepted’.

‘There seems to have been two manor houses, one called *Low Hall*, which belonged formerly to the *Musgraves*, who are said to have had one third part of the lordship, and the dean and chapter the other two thirds, the other called *Broadfold* holden of the dean and chapter by the family of *Backhouse*, which continued at Morland for several generations’.

Includes a description of the Backhouse arms – ‘a cross bend, erminois, crest: an eagle displayed, vert; with a serpent wavy, proper, inflexing its head and tail towards the eagle’.

History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland – Parson and White 1829

Morland Parish

‘Is an extensive and fertile district, abounding with limestone, and bounded by the parishes of Cliburn, Lowther, Shap, Crosby-Ravensworth, Appleby, Kirkby-Thore, and Long Marton. The river Leeth forms its northern and western limit, and on its eastern side it is margined by the Eden. It is intersected by the Lyvennet and another rivulet, and is about 6 miles in length and 3 ½ in breadth, containing six townships and two chapelries. Population of Morland Township in 180, 273; in 1811, 304 and in 1821 there were 68 houses, 78 families and 372 persons’.

‘Morland is a well-built village, 7 miles NNE of Shap, and about the same distance W by N of Appleby. Here are two large manufactories, one for the fabrication of coarse linen goods and the other for tape, thread and other small wares. The church is a large ancient pile, dedicated to St Lawrence, and has a tower with three good bells. It was given by Ketel, grandson of Ivo de Talebois, to St Mary’s Abbey in York, for the support of the cell of monks at Wetheral, but the vicarage has long been in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle’.

William Dodd, Morland Hall, Farmer

Joseph Moses, Morland Hall, Farmer [neither listed as yeomen]

[This must be Morland Hall farm, as Morland Hall just east of the village was not built until after 1859 – see First and Second Edition OS maps]

History, Topography and Directory of Westmorland with Lonsdale – Mannix and Co. 1851

Hall Farm is not listed in this directory, although farmers are often named with no farm name attributed to them. Amongst others listed as farmers in Morland in this directory are: -

Michael Allonby (also a miller) Edw Dalton

John Blackland George Fothergill

Mary Coulthard Wm Steel

Thos Cook Edw Stephenson

Joseph Thompson

There is a Michael Allonby listed as being at Morland Hall in 1855 [see baptisms below], however there is also a Dalton family mentioned at Morland Hall Farm in 1862 [see burials below].

History and Topography of Cumberland and Westmorland 1860 – Whellan

Morland Parish Page 799 [abstracts from description]

‘This parish is bounded on the north by Cliburn, on the north west and west by the parishes of Lowther and Bampton, on the south west by Shap, on the south east by St Lawrence’s Appleby and on the east by St Michael’s Appleby and Kirkby Thore. Limestone is abundant here. The river Eden runs on the eastern side of the parish, while the Leeth forms its northern and western limits.

Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, and Penrith and Appleby the markets attended. The parish comprises the townships of Morland, Kings Meaburn, Newby, Sleagill, Great Strickland and Little Strickland, with the chapelries of Bolton and Thrimby. Its area is 15,260 acres’.

‘Population in 1801 was 273; 1811, 304; 1821, 372; 1831, 415; 1841, 426; 1851, 394, who are principally resident in the village of Morland. The township is clean and healthy and the houses in general well built’.

‘The landowners are F B Atkinson Esq.; Robert Addison Esq.; Rev. W Rowley and a number of small proprietors. Morland Hall, now occupied as a farmhouse, is on the north east side of the village. A dilapidated old building, called Morland Old Hall, is a little north of the village. The village of Morland, which is large and well built, occupies a romantic situation on the banks of a small rivulet, 7 miles north north east of Shap, and about the same distance west by north of Appleby’.

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, England – Westmorland

HMSO 1936 Carlisle Library

Page 177

‘Hall Farm, house, two tenements, 200 yards ESE of the church. Retains some original windows. Inside the building, one room is lined with early 18th century panelling with a moulded surround to the fireplace and a large panel above it. The early 18th century staircase (Plate 57) has turned balusters; moulded strings and rails ramped over the square newels. Re-erected in the farmyard is a stone with the initials and date EMB 1709’.

The Old Manorial Halls of Westmorland and Cumberland – Dr M W Taylor, CWAAS, 1892, Titus Wilson, Kendal

‘Morland Hall – the old hall is situated in the village a little way above the mill. It was a little, low, sixteenth century building, with some carved stonework above the doors: it contained two panelled rooms and a good moulded stone chimneypiece. Much was removed and altered 20 years ago. It was held variously in former times by the families of Windsore, of Musgrave, and of Backhouse’.

The Buildings of England – Cumberland and Westmorland – N Pevsner 1967 (Second Edition 2002 published by Yale University Press)

Morland – Only entry for Morland is for St Laurence Church

Maps

No title or inclosure map at Kendal Record Office for Morland

Farmhouse visible on Hodkinson and Donald map of 1770, marked as ‘Hall’

First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859 (6” to the mile)

Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (6” to the mile)

Directories*Slater’s Directory 1884*

No Morland entry

Kelly’s Directory of Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and Cumberland 1894

Page 111

‘Morland Hall, still standing near the mill and now occupied as a farmhouse, is a small house of the 16th century and retains externally some stone carving; the interior fittings including panelled work and a stone mantelpiece were removed and various alterations made about 1870. The manor has been held at different times by the Backhouses, Musgrave and Windesone families’.

Edward Twer – Farmer, Hall [just listed as ‘Hall’, no ‘Farm’ after it]

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1897

Edward Tuer – Farmer, Hall

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1906

John Lattin – Farmer, Hall

Thomas Trelkeld [how it is spelt in the directory] – Farmer, Hall

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1910

John Lattin – Farmer, Hall

Joseph Hoult – Private resident, Morland Hall

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1921

Population in 1921 was 146 [of Morland]

The area is 2378 acres of land and 8 acres of water

John Thompson – Farmer, Hall

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1925

John Thompson – Farmer, Hall [marked as farm over 150 acres]

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1928

‘The land is rich in loam with a subsoil of clay, and limestone, and the crops are chiefly hay and corn. The area is 1761 acres of land and inland water. The population in 1931 was 267’.

Hall Farm is not mentioned although there is listed: -

John Thompson, Farmer

Eliz. Wilson (Mrs) and Stanley Smith, Farmers, Old Hall Farm

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1934

Eliz. Wilson (Mrs) and Smith Stanley, Farmers, Hall Farm – listed as farm over 150acres

Morland Records 1743 – 1983 (CRO(K))*Baptisms*

June 1828 Elizabeth Dodd, parents William and Jane, Morland Hall, Farmer

May 1855 Thomas Allonby, parents Michael and Ruth, Morland Hall, Farmer

Sept 1871 Elizabeth Horn, parents James and Catherine, Morland Hall, Farmer

Nov 1879 John Steadman, parents Matthew and Elizabeth, Morland Hall,
Husbandman

August 1878 Annie Steadman, parents Matthew and Elizabeth, Morland Hall,
Husbandman

August 1880 Sarah Jane Horn, parents James and Catherine, Hall Farm, Morland,
Farmer

March 1902 Anthony Latten, parents John and Margaret, Morland Hall Farm,
Farmer

Sept 1921 Dorothy Margaret Lattin, parents John Stanley and Alice, Morland
Hall, Architect

Sept 1925 John Hugh Lattin Thompson, parents John and Dorothy Margaret,
Hall Farm, Morland, Farmer

June 1929 Dorothy Margaret Bewley, parents John Barker and Christine Nelly,
Hall Farm, Morland, Farm Servant

June 1930 Muriel Margaret Thompson, parents John and Dorothy Margaret,
Morland Hall Farm, Farmer

Oct 1933 William Laurence Smith, parents Stanley and Mary Lilian,
Morland Hall Farm, Farmer

Dec 1936 Geoffrey Wilson Smith, parents Stanley and Mary Lilian,
Morland Hall Farm, Farmer

Burials

- Dec 1808 William, son of Jos Moses, Morland Hall, 15 years old
- Nov 1864 Francis Baring Atkinson, Morland Hall [though most likely not Morland Hall Farm], 58 years old
- Feb 1940 Isaac Wilson, Morland Hall [not the farm?], 70 years old

Morland Parish Register Transcripts Burials 1743 – 1917 – Ecclesiastical Records Collection (CRO(K) WPR76

- 14th Dec 1808 Burial of William, son of Joseph Moses, Morland Hall, aged 15
- 19th Oct 1862 Burial of Jane Dalton, Morland Hall, Farm, aged 51
- 30th Nov 1864 Burial of Francis Baring Atkinson, Morland Hall [not the farm], 58yrs
- 9th Sept 1872 Burial of Mary Atkinson, Morland Hall [as above], aged 23

Westmorland Church Notes – E Bellasis 1889 Kendal

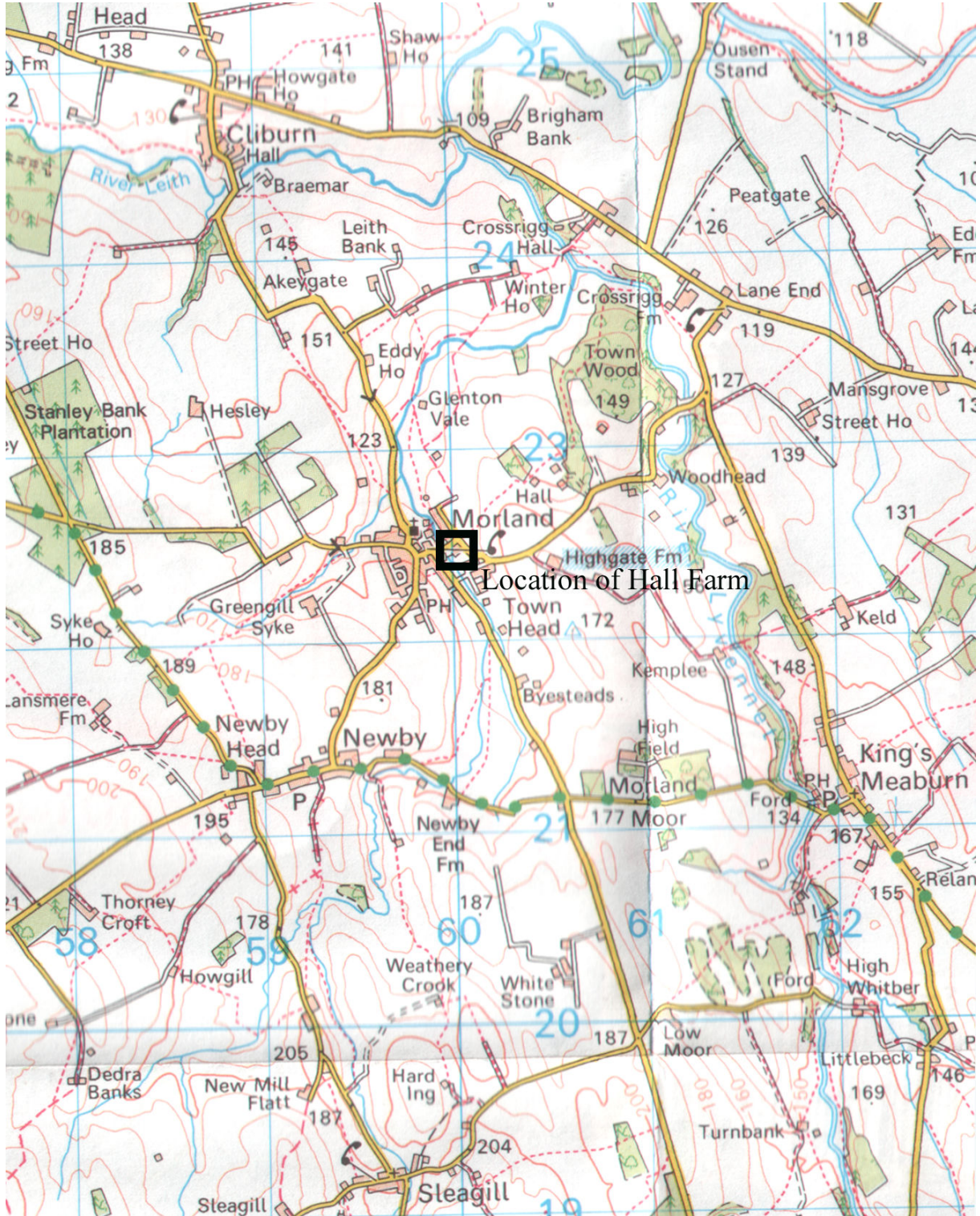
Notes on burials, epitaphs, heraldry, inscriptions in the 32 ancient parish churches and churchyards of that county.

Morland

Monument on the wall inside the church commemorating Edward Backhouse, who died on 15th October 1745, aged 86: -

‘Prope hunc locum jacet Corpus Edvardi Backhouse de Morland Armig: qui Obiit 15 die Janrij. Anno Salutis 1745 et Aetatis Suae 86. Honeste vixit, Neminem Laesit, Cuique tribuit, et hic Requiescit. In spe Resurrectionis Ad gloriam Sempiternam. Vivit post funera virtus’.

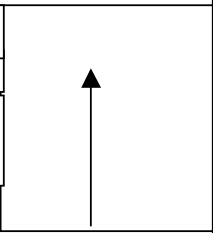
Moses – ‘S.m. Joseph Moses of Morland who d. April 30th 1833 aged 89y. Also of Joseph his son who d. Novr. 9th 1835 aged 56y. Also of William his son who d. Decr. 10th 1808 aged 15y. Margaret wife of Joseph Moses Senr. Who d. July 29th 1858 aged 90y’.



Location of Hall Farm

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PROJECT:	HALL FARM, MORLAND
TITLE:	FIGURE 3 SITE LOCATION
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	TITLE:	FIGURE 4 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1 ST EDITION (1859)	
	SCALE:	1:10,560	
	CLIENT:	HEATHERVILLE LTMITED	

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PROJECT:

HALL FARM
MORLAND

TITLE:

FIGURE 5
TRENCH LOCATION PLAN

SCALE: 1:600 @ A4

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