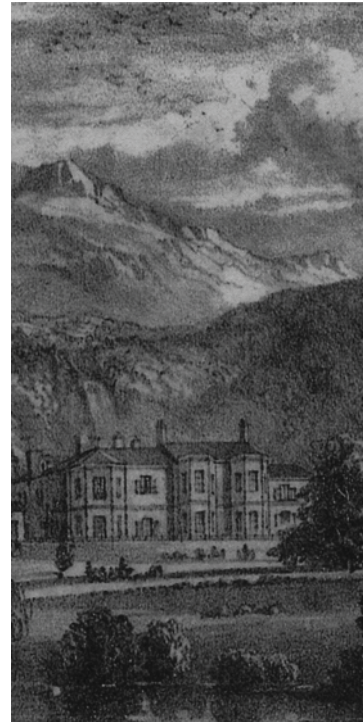


BARROW CASCADE HOUSE, DERWENTWATER, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: John Cunningham
Architects

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Barrow Cascade House – Historical Background

Introduction

The following historical background to Barrow Cascade House is based, wherever possible, on primary documents or contemporary accounts. A number of previous studies have examined both Pocklington's buildings (Taylor 1985; 1986) and his wider impact on the landscape around Derwentwater (Hankinsson 1988; Nicholson 1995) and information from these has been incorporated where necessary. The history of the site is described in chronological order, followed by a discussion of its position and significance in the context of its local landscape and historical period.

The Origins of the Site – Barrow Farm

There is little information about the site of Barrow Cascade House prior to the purchase of the site by Joseph Pocklington. Clark's plan of 1787 shows a single building, owned or occupied by a 'J Robley Esq' (Clark 1787; Plate 1) and Pocklington's own sketch of the site, dated 1787, shows two simple buildings, which he names 'Barrow Farm' (CRO(C) D/Sen Boxes 276-277/4, 1789-1790; Plate 2). This would suggest that prior to the present building being constructed a smaller and more humble dwelling already existed on the site, presumably a farmhouse. A brief examination of the Crosthwaite parish registers revealed a number of people referred to as living at 'Barrow' from the end of the 16th century onwards. A more detailed list of the early inhabitants is summarised in *Appendix 1*. The site appears to have been occupied at first by the Wilkinson family, at least three generations of whom lived at 'Barrow' (sometimes also spelt 'Barrowe') between 1578 and 1697. Other families were also apparently living at the site during this time, including the Langstrathes, Byrketts and the Williamsons (although this could be a miss-spelling of Wilkinson). They were followed briefly by the Scotts, and then by the Fishers, who were present at the site between the 1730s and 1750s. Several families or individuals then followed in quick succession including the Rawlings, Bennetts, Tolsons, Jopsons and Bewshers, Vickers, and Simpsons. The last named individual was John Bolton, who is listed as being at Barrow House: he was one of Joseph Pocklington's servants who had moved with him to Barrow House from Nottinghamshire (Anon n.d. a).

It is not certain from this source whether any of these families owned the house; there is no apparent connection between them and the 'J Robley Esq' named as the owner or occupier on Clark's map of 1787, which would suggest that they were all tenants. However, documents relating to the initial purchase of the property by

Pocklington state that prior to the purchase it was owned by Lord William Gordon and Albany Wallis (CRO(C) D NT/1a 1853), who do not appear to have been resident at the site. Lord William Gordon was a friend of Pocklington, who was also buying up large pieces of land on the west side of the lake, partially with Pocklington's help (Thomason and Woof 1986). He eventually became a major land owner in the area (*ibid*).

Joseph Pocklington and Derwentwater

Joseph Pocklington has been credited as the first visitor to set up home in the, then 'newly discovered', Lake District purely on account of the aesthetic qualities of the scenery (Taylor 1985, 614). He first visited the area while on a journey from Scotland in 1768, and probably returned on other occasions in following years (Hankinson 1988, 2). While he may have been inspired by the actions of other visitors to the region, he was one of the earliest to carry so many grand architectural schemes through to completion (Taylor 1985, 614). His first venture was Vicar's or Paradise Island in Derwentwater, which he purchased in 1778 and re-named Pocklington's Island (*ibid*). Here he built a large classically-inspired villa and extensively modified the grounds, adding a mock Gothic church comprising little more than a façade, a battery known as 'Fort Joseph', a 'Druid's Temple' modelled on the stone circle at Castlerigg, and other follies (Hankinson 1988, 3-4). He also owned an estate in Portinscale, just outside Keswick, and here built another, slightly more modest, villa known as Finkle Street House (Taylor 1985, 616). His impact in Borrowdale was further increased when he purchased the land around and including the Bowder Stone, and set to work improving it (Smith 2003, 4). He clearly had an eye on the tourist potential of the site and in order to enhance the visitor experience he cleared away material from around its base to emphasize its precarious position, erected a 'druid stone' nearby, created a mock chapel, and built Bowderstone Cottage from which he employed a guide to the stone (*ibid*).

His impact on the local area was enhanced even further by two additional factors – his friends and contacts, and the annual Keswick Regatta. Joseph Pocklington was good friends with Peter Crosthwaite, a retired naval officer who had served with the East India Company, but was originally from Keswick (Hankinson 1988, 6). He was evidently something of a character, having made claim to inventing the cork-lined lifeboat (Crosthwaite 1878, 159) and then being cheated out of the patent (Hankinson 1988, 7), and being owed a substantial sum by his former employers (*op cit*, 6). On returning to Keswick he devised a plan to make a living from the growing tourist industry, one of the first people to do so, and opened a museum in 1780 in the town for the entertainment of visitors (*op cit*, 8). To open a museum in such a relatively isolated area was a novel idea at this time, and many of those established in large cities or centres of academia had only come into existence a few years earlier (Pratt 1991, 14). He certainly had considerable foresight in his exploitation of the new tourism industry, even going to the effort of creating footpaths to aid visitors (Crosthwaite 1878, 156). He was soon an established fixture in Keswick, not only on account of the objects on display in his museum, but also because of the maps of the lakes that he produced for sale, some of the earliest and most detailed available (Rollinson 1968, 1). He also evidently turned his hand to a variety of other services – Pocklington's account books (CRO(C) D/Sen Boxes 276-277/8 1787-1803) mention horse hair purchased from 'P Crosthwaite' (presumably for plaster) on several occasions. Whether Pocklington's dabbling in the tourism business at the Bowder Stone (see above) was the result of his associations with Crosthwaite is not certain.

Between them, Pocklington and Crosthwaite devised one of the great spectacles of the period – the Keswick Regatta. Regattas had first been held in the Lake District at

Bassenthwaite in 1779, under the direction of Mr John Spedding of Armathwaite Hall, and included a variety of events such as races for boats and swimming animals (Hankinson 1988, 13). In 1781 Pocklington and Crosthwaite began to devise their own regatta for Keswick, which in most aspects simply copied that at Bassenthwaite, but with the additional spectacle of a mock naval assault on the battery on Pocklington's Island (*ibid*), clearly intended to appeal to the tourists that were beginning to arrive in the area (Rollinson 1974, 159). The first year's attempt was unfortunately ruined by the rain but the second lived up to its original promise and was so successful that it sunk its rival at Bassenthwaite (Hankinson 1988, 14). The regatta continued along these lines for several years, each time with new and improved events and spectacles, but not without a sense of near-anarchy and potential disaster (*op cit*, 15-18). The regatta came to an end in 1789 after Crosthwaite refused to take part following what he described as '*traiterous conduct*' by members of his crew, who were under the influence of his arch rival and fellow museum-owner, Thomas Hutton (*op cit*, 18).

The Construction of the Mansion – Barrow Cascade Hall

By 1787 Joseph Pocklington's other building projects meant that he was already well-established in the area. At this point he turned his attention from his island to Barrow Farm, having possibly purchased adjoining land at Ashness first (see Clark's plan of 1787; Plate 1), although it is stated that he acquired Barrow House on the 19th May 1786 (CRO(C) D NT/1a 1853). His account books (CRO(C) D/Sen Boxes 276-277/8, 1787-1803) provide a detailed record of the building of the house, which commenced on 26th March 1787 (see below), and the resulting work was documented by a number of artists. The details of the account book are, however, difficult to follow and it is often unclear which rooms or even which buildings are being described, especially as a number of other structures were also built in the grounds.

What is immediately clear from the accounts, however, is some of the types of material that was used ('white' stone and 'red' stone, both presumably types of sandstone, large amounts of brick and unspecified types of other stone) and Pocklington's love of Venetian windows (*ibid*).

Early Alterations

Perhaps stung by the initial criticism of his new house (see below), Pocklington began to make a series of additions to it. On February 11th 1797, almost one year after he had begun the original house, he laid the foundations for these alterations and began building what he calls 'The Battery' (probably 'The Fort', Site 10) (CRO(C) D/Sen Boxes 276-277/8, 1787-1803).

In the latter years of Pocklington's ownership Barrow Cascade House may have been only occupied by servants. He appears to have been seriously ill for several years leading up to his death; as early as 1802 Coleridge recorded that he was so unwell that the sale of his estate was considered imminent (Taylor 1985, 617), and in 1816 the house was described as having been inhabited only by servants for some years (Lyson and Lyson 1816, 86).

Later Owners

Pocklington-Senhouse: Joseph Pocklington died in 1817, and although his will, proved the following year (CRO(C) D/Sen Boxes 276-277/13 1818), says little about the house or his property it does reveal that it was intended Barrow House passed to his great nephew, Joseph Pocklington (NRO(N) DDT 118/92 1818). However, it appears that other parts of the estate were split between other nephews and great

nephews (CRO(C) D NT/1a 1853). Whether this Joseph actually resided at the house a great deal is uncertain, although he clearly came to the area often enough, as he married Elizabeth Senhouse, heiress to the fortunes of the Senhouse family of Netherhall near Maryport, in 1835 (YHA n.d.).

It is probable that Joseph Pocklington-Senhouse, as he became known, was not residing at Barrow House after his marriage as the grounds seem to have been accessible to visitors wishing to view the cascade, (Leigh 1835, 78; Sylvan 1847, 168; Anon 1852, 27), an aspect of their organisation that was apparently not previously referred to (Baines 1830, 123). The house was evidently let to a variety of different people, including a Mr Peters in 1844 (YHA n.d.). More significantly it was home to William Henry Fox Talbot, the inventor of photography (Schaaf n.d.), and his family for part of 1850 and 1851. Letters transcribed as part of a Glasgow University project show that the site was recommended to him by David Brewster, the Scottish physicist (*ibid*), who had visited the area in June 1850 (CWHFT Doc. 06330 1850). The family seem to have lived in the house for some months and greatly enjoyed the location (CWHFT Doc. 06335 1850; CWHFT Doc. 06336 1850; CWHFT Doc. 06339 1850). By May 1851, however, they were apparently no longer living at the house, (CWHFT Doc. 06425 1851), perhaps unexpectedly on account of it having passed to new owners, as there are enigmatic references to problems that occurred as they left: *'M^r Senhouse had intended that we should exercise such discretion in regard to Barrow; but his civility came too late, & he expressed himself very sorry on the occasion'* (CWHFT Doc. 06472 1851). Evidently these difficulties did not prevent the Talbot family from remaining on good terms with the Pocklington-Senhouses (CWHFT Doc. 07630 1858).

Langton: Skinner Zachary Langton (Plate 16) purchased the Barrow House estate in 1853 for £12,000 (CRO(C) D NT/1c 1853; CRO(C) D NT/1 1852-1912). Unlike the Pocklington-Senhouses, the Langtons seem to have lived at Barrow House, and this might account for the Talbot family's sudden departure. Members of the Talbot family did remain connected to Barrow House despite the new owners, however, and a letter from one of Henry Fox Talbot's daughters describes events following the wedding of a member of the Langton family in 1859:

'In the evening, wonderful to relate, they had a dance at Barrow, and when the company was just gone, the young ladies remained talking in the drawing room, when Miss Frances Langtons dress caught fire – none of the others dared to approach her, as they were all dressed alike in light muslin, and there were no servants within call – Fortunately, the aunt, Miss Leamouth, attracted by her cries, came in, and having on a thick velvet gown, succeeded in putting out the flames, so that she was not much hurt.' (CWHFT Doc. 07800 1859).

Other details about the goings on at the house during this time are scarce, however, although one of the Fox Talbot letters records that a 'school feast' was held there in the summer of 1860 (CWHFT Doc. 08168 1860).

Early 20th century: the Langton family evidently stayed at the house until the beginning of the 20th century, Skinner Zachary Langton being succeeded by his sons Walter and Leyland Langton (Robinson 1991, 88), and while sales particulars from 1905 (CRO(K) WDB 22/2/1/3) and 1908 (NMR ref SC00170 1908) indicate that it was sold at this time they do not say who it was being sold by. It would appear from these sources that at least part of the estate, including the house, was not sold at the first sale but it is not certain who it was eventually sold to or how long it was left empty, if at all. Later references show, however, that the Langtons were still resident at Barrow House as late as 1912 (CRO(C) D NT/1e 1912).

The Fabian Society: at around the same period that the Langton family's ownership of Barrow House came to an end another remarkable aspect of the house's history was developing. Between 1912 and 1915 it was 'taken' by the Fabian Society and used as a venue for several conferences of the University Socialist Federation, a Federation of Fabian Societies (Pease 1916). The Fabian Society is a British Socialist organisation, associated with the Labour party, but independently led and organised (Fabian Society 2006), and the Federation was intended to encourage University Socialism and the creation of Socialist organisations within universities (Pease 1916). Comments about the first of these conferences, in 1912, describe the site as '*a beautiful place with the Barrow Falls in the garden on one side, and grounds sloping down to the lake on the other, with its own boating pier and bathing-place*' and that '*a camp of tents for men was set up, and as many as fifty or sixty guests could be accommodated at a time*' (*ibid*). It would appear that the Fabian Society had acquired the site at this time, although this is not certain, nor is it stated whether they made further use of it after the first three years.

Lord Rochdale: Lieutenant Colonel George Kemp, later Lord Rochdale, is known to have taken ownership of Barrow House some time in the first half of the 20th century, having probably purchased it from the Langtons (YHA n.d.). He is recorded as having acquired part of the estate, principally Watendlath Farm, as early as 1908 (Skinner Zachery Langton apparently having died by this date (CRO(C) D NT/19b 1908)) presumably at the sale of that year (NMR ref SC00170 1908). He purchased another estate near Watendlath in 1920 (CRO(C) D NT/19c 1920) and was evidently still connected to the area around Barrow House at this time, although he disposed of Watendlath Farm to the Lingholme Trust shortly afterwards (CRO(C) D NT/19d 1924). Lord Rochdale lived at Lingholme, on the opposite side of Derwentwater, which was visited by Beatrix Potter in the early 20th century and became the inspiration behind much of her work at the time (Visit Cumbria 1999). It is not clear what the Lingholme Trust was, although its link to Lord Rochdale is clear by its name.

School: from 1939 to December 1943, during part of the Second World War, Barrow House was used by evacuated children from Newcastle Central High School (YHA n.d.). It is possible that the building was also being used by a local school at the time, as an account from Elizabeth Ackerman, one of the Newcastle evacuees, states that '*We shared one of the Keswick schools, they had use of the school in the morning and we used it in the afternoon*' (Ackerman 2006). Throughout this period the house was presumably still owned by Lord Rochdale.

Hotel: following its use as a school the house was used as a hotel or hostel under the tenancy of Robert Graham, although it was still owned by Lord Rochdale (YHA n.d.). In 1945, however, Lord Rochdale died, and in order to cover a large number of death duties, Barrow House, along with a number of other properties, was sold (*ibid*). Robert Graham was able to purchase it, and continued to run it as a hotel. Robert 'Bob' Graham was a somewhat legendary local fell walker, who completed a 42 peak 74 mile walking challenge, now known as the 'Bob Graham Round', in under 24 hours (Sadula 2000).

YHA: the Youth Hostel Association first made use of Barrow House between 1931 and 1939, while it was owned by Lord Rochdale (YHA n.d.). It is not clear how much of the building was leased at this time, although a guide from 1931 states that there were only 12 rooms, six for '*men and boys*' and six for '*women and girls*', and that the warden was one Joseph Glaisyer (YHA 1931). In 1961 the YHA purchased Barrow House from Robert Graham (Deeds 1961) and it has remained in their ownership ever since.

Barrow Cascade House, the Picturesque, and the Wider Historic Context

Pocklington's architecture was not initially appreciated in the context of the Lake District, and it faced criticism in his native Nottinghamshire as well (Taylor 1986, 1184). He was ridiculed for the pretentiousness of his designs, criticised for the way in which they jarred with the ruggedness of the landscape (Rollinson (ed) 2000, 28), and his attempts at follies were literally laughed at (*ibid*). His biggest crime in the eyes of his critics was the lack of respect paid to the picturesque qualities of the surrounding landscape. The pivotal writer on the subject, William Gilpin, described the way in which buildings and their grounds should be positioned within the picturesque landscape thus:

'A house is an artificial object; and the scenery around it, must, in some degree, partake of art. Propriety requires it: convenience demands it. But if it partake of art as allied to the mansion; it should also partake of nature, as allied to the country. It has therefore two characters to support; and may be considered as the connecting thread between the regularity of the house, and the freedom of the natural scene. These two characters it should ever have in view' (Gilpin 1808, xiii).

The artificial landscapes and peculiarly laid-out classical mansions built by Pocklington did not fit well with this vision of the Lake District (Taylor 1985, 617), and he may have been subject to additional criticism because he didn't belong to one of the powerful local families, such as the Curwens, who built an equally preposterous villa on Belle Isle in Windermere in 1789 (Nicholson 1995, 91). The modification of grounds to produce something approaching a picturesque effect, although probably not known by that name, had been taking place across the country for centuries. It has been postulated that one of the earliest grottoes ever built (in 1668-9) was on the estate of Rydal Hall near Ambleside, despite claims that there were hardly any in the north of England, in a landscape that pre-dated concepts of the picturesque by almost a century (Tyson 1980). Indeed, there was something of a difference of opinion with regard to artificial landscapes and their position relating to the appreciation of the picturesque, and by 1800 the term had become so fragmented as to be virtually meaningless (Symes 1995).

Much of the criticism of Pocklington's work was focussed purely on his architecture, particularly his follies, which he built in great numbers (Taylor 1985, 617). William Gell, for example, described the house as *'not very particular'*, but attacked its *'ridiculous follies'* and considered Barrow Cascade House even worse than his previous work on Pocklington's Island (Rollinson 2000, 26). Others went even further in attacking what they saw as his assault on good taste. Richard Warner recommended that such activities be taxed in order to preserve *'those scenes of nature... which the general voice have pronounced to be beautiful'* and suggested that *'Mr Pocklington's erections on and near the Lake of Keswick would, if my suggestions were adopted, make an ample return into the coffers of the exchequer'* (Warner 1802, 99). Other comments were less favourable still; to the point of being simply insulting (Bott 1994, 54). Samuel Taylor Coleridge described the house as *'in many respects objectionable. During the whole of the winter Months it is utterly sunless; and tho' the Rooms themselves may not be damp, yet the situation is exceedingly so. How often do I see the spot, where the House lies, involved in mist, when all the vale besides is free! Add to this, that like the rest of Mr. Pocklington's Houses, its is built completely in the Spirit of the Bachelor – all the other rooms are sacrificed to the Dining Room – That is a noble Room, made for a whole Neighbourhood – but it is the only room – the Bedrooms are mere Pigeon Holes'* (Hankinson 1988, 19-20).

One of the harshest critics of Pocklington, and strongest proponents of the Romantic version of the picturesque, was William Wordsworth. Wordsworth's idealised vision of the Lake District as a place of peace and unity with nature grew from his childhood memories of the region and upbringing in Cockermouth, and went on to affect all of his work no matter what its subject (Hanley 1992, 1-2). He could certainly be accused of sentimentalising the landscape, and even being wilfully ignorant of the industrialisation that was present throughout the region, the poverty and hardship that could afflict it, or the numbers of people leaving to seek their fortunes elsewhere as the tourists were arriving (Marshall 1991, 9-11). While he made few specific attacks on Barrow Cascade House he described Pocklington's alterations to his island as an '*injury*' and took up an entire page noting its faults (de Sélincourt 1835, 71). A great deal of Wordsworth's guide is taken over with commentary on the '*bad effect*' caused by improper changes to the landscape, something he evidently found Pocklington, a man he clearly thought totally lacking in taste, more than guilty of (*op cit*, 150-151). It is perhaps only recently that Pocklington's work has been appreciated for what it is; a naive and enthusiastic enjoyment of architecture and the landscape (Taylor 1985, 617), that was '*no more ridiculous than the attitudes and cadenzas of many more respected and learned men*' (Nicholson 1995, 92). In a sense he was ahead of his time, which may have been the reason behind some of the consternation caused by his projects, for no self-respecting designed landscape would be without a hermitage in the decades to come, and this came to be seen as the very essence of the Gothic appreciation of the landscape espoused by the coming generation of Lakes visitors (*op cit*, 88-89).

Barrow Cascade House – the Historical Development of the Building

Introduction

While there are several detailed accounts relating to the building and early alterations carried out to Barrow Cascade House, there are only partial records relating to subsequent pieces of work. The recorded work carried out at Barrow Cascade House can be summarised as follows:

The Building of the House: 1787 - 1803

March 26th 1787 – March 1791: Joseph Pocklington's account books (CRO(C) D/Sen Boxes 276-277/8 1787-1803) demonstrate that he began work at the site with the construction of the house. The nature of the source makes it difficult to be certain which order work was carried out as many references to payments seem to refer to much earlier dates. Without a contemporary plan it is also difficult to be certain exactly where the rooms he refers to are situated; indeed, one of the first elements of the building referred to, the 'orchard house' or 'orchard room' may not even be within the house. Work altering the course of the cascade using '*gunpowder for blasting*' was evidently also one of the first things he did at the site; perhaps it was necessary due to the course of the beck at that time. Rooms mentioned in the first few months include the kitchen, pantry, and dining room, and there are several references to Venetian windows built of '*red stone*'. As late as September 1787 there are references to digging the cellars and in October three windows in the great room and the room below are mentioned. By the end of December 1787 the majority of the Venetian windows and doorways seem to have been installed.

An illustration by Peter Crosthwaite of the house at approximately this time (Crosthwaite 1968), the first published version of which can only have been produced

in 1788 (Rollinson 1968), shows the wings with monopitch roofs (Plate 3; Crosthwaite 1968). Although it is not certain how accurate Crosthwaite's drawing was, evidence from within the building demonstrates that it did indeed originally have monopitch wings (*Appendix 3*, Room F3). A number of additional rooms are mentioned at this time, including a drawing room, study, bed room, best lodging room, main stair and back stair, best low lodging room and best high lodging room, and kitchen passage. During 1788 a landing on the edge of Derwentwater was built and a partition wall was added to the cellar.

May 1790 – March 1791: the majority of building work having been completed a number of minor additions and alterations were carried out during this period, including finishing chimneypieces in some of the bedrooms.

June 1791 – April 1792: Pocklington seems to have turned his attention to the outbuildings during this time as the stables and coach house were evidently constructed, or at least begun. Some work was also carried out to the house, including a room identified as the '*dark low bedroom*'.

April 1792 – May 1792: an additional amount of building work was carried out at the cascade at this time, perhaps constructing a sluice or building of some sort, as there are references to the cascade gates and boards within the account book. In addition a barn at an unspecified location is also mentioned.

September 1792 – December 1792: further work on the outbuildings was carried out at this time. Foundations for an unspecified building were dug, work on the kitchen and wash house was carried out, and a coal house was constructed. An undated painting of the site by Joseph Pocklington (reproduced by Taylor (1985, 613), Plate 4) was presumably produced some time after this work was completed as it shows a number of outbuildings to the east and north-east of the house. It is probable that the monopitched roofs were replaced with the gables now present around this time, as depicted in Pocklington's painting (Plate 4), although there are no specific entries in the account book which demonstrate when this might have taken place. A comment on the house from 1792 states that it would '*look well if the wings were raised*' (Rambler 1792, 69), which might confirm when this alteration was likely to have taken place, although the wings were still lower than the centre even after the monopitch roofs had been removed (compare Plates 3 and 4).

January 1794 – May 1794: after a hiatus of almost exactly one year during 1793 building work resumed, and over several months the stable yard wall was built.

1795: although it is not certain when it was built, Pocklington produced drawings of a mock hermitage, which was subsequently constructed in the grounds on the edge of the cascades, in 1795 (Taylor 1985, 617). It was intended that this would be inhabited by a 'hermit' (to be paid half a crown) who, according to William Gell was '*never to leave the place, or hold conversation with anyone for 7 years during which time he is neither to wash himself or cleanse himself in any way whatever, but is to let his hair and nails both on hands and feet, grow as long as nature will permit them*' (Rollinson 2000, 26). Perhaps unsurprisingly, no-one took him up on his offer (*ibid*).

1797-1799: Joseph Pocklington finally left his home on his eponymous island on January 12th 1797 and after a '*rough voyage*' took up residence at Barrow House. Within a month of arriving, however, he quickly began to make further alterations and additions and also built a '*battery at the north end of the walk*'. The position of the extension to the house is not specified, but Taylor is probably correct in concluding that it was at the north-east end of the original building (Taylor 1985, 617). If this is

the case, though, it must have had to be squeezed into the tight gap between the house and the outbuildings and/or replaced or re-used an existing building (see Plate 4). It is clear from later illustrations that the original east wing was raised in height at this time, and its Venetian window was also raised to make it level with the windows in the new extension (Plates 4-5; Farrington's view although published in 1815 evidently shows the house, albeit in a simplified form, in c1798).

The battery was clearly quite lavish in its own right, and had a decorated tea room (CRO(C) D/Sen Boxes 276-277/9 1786-1896). Its construction also seems to have preceded the construction of a new boundary or 'fell' wall (CRO(C) D/Sen Boxes 276-277/8 1787-1803). The new additions to the house seem to have largely comprised servants' rooms and guest rooms although a number of repairs were also made to several walls of the original house, perhaps as a result of inserting new doorways linking it to the extension (*ibid*; CRO(C) D/Sen Boxes 276-277/9 1786-1896). The rooms listed include a gun room and '*bogg house*', perhaps a toilet.

Alterations were also made to a number of cornices, soffits and architraves of the windows in the original house, probably as a result of them being changed to the canted bays that survive to the present day (Taylor 1985, 617). A sketch of cornice designs dated to August 4th 1799 perhaps demonstrates the style of some of the later alterations to the plasterwork (CRO(C) D/Sen Boxes 276-277/4 1789-1790; Plate 6). Details of the paint scheme are also available from 1799. These show the contrast between the expensive 'Yellow or Dutch pink', blue, and 'a lively green' used in the main stair, best bedroom, bed room and drawing room (?), and the cheaper yellow and red 'Oaker' and 'Yellow or English pink' used in the servants' chamber, servants' hall, and back stair (CRO(C) D/Sen Boxes 276-277/9 1786-1896).

December 1800 – March 1803: following the completion of the extension and the battery few pieces of work are recorded in the account books. Those that are comprise only minor alterations, painting and repairs.

The 19th Century

Written or pictorial accounts of any alterations made after this date are very scarce. An undated engraving of the house (Plate 7) shows the building following Pocklington's final extensions, looking much the same as it does now. The few contemporary accounts of the house do not give any details of alterations that were carried out at this time, although the grounds do seem to have retained most of their original features (Schaaf n.d.). Certainly the cascade was very well regarded as a feature of the site and regularly visited, and the hermitage was certainly still standing for some time (see Allom and Bond's illustration from 1834; Plate 8). The Tithe Map of c1842 (Plate 9) shows the extended building, with its bay windows to the front, and, in addition, shows two small buildings in the grounds to the south, one of which is undoubtedly the hermitage, while the other is probably a summerhouse described from as early as 1792 (Rambler 1792, 69). By the first Ordnance Survey map of c1867 the building is depicted in much the same way, although the outbuildings to the east have been enlarged and the bay window to the south is shown (Plate 10).

Early 20th Century

Photographs and sales particulars dating from the first few decades of the 20th century provide a further detailed insight into the house at this time. The sales particulars give descriptions of all of the principal rooms and more general descriptions of some of the ancillary rooms (a full transcript is presented in *Appendix 2*). It is clear from these details that the building had retained much of its original form, with the principal dining and drawing rooms in the central part of the building,

the main access on the west side, the bedrooms to the south, the guest rooms to the east and the servants' rooms on the top floor and offices to the east (CRO(K) WDB 22/2/1/3, 1905; NMR ref SC00170, 1908). Some obvious differences to the building as it presently stands are evident. The porch to the front of the west wing is evidently a relatively recent addition at this time, but a second glass-enclosed lobby is also described to the south of the west wing, allowing access to the gardens to the rear. The main reception room in the south-west corner of the ground floor is described as a dining room, although its dimensions seem very small compared to the present room and there is apparently no mention of the room to the east of it. On the first floor the rooms in the east wing are largely allocated for visitors, with the servants rooms above and the offices below although there is a reference to a second staircase to the male servants' rooms, which apparently no longer exists. The large reception room on the west side of the central part of the building is described as a drawing room, although this is thought to be Pocklington's original dining room (YHA n.d.).

Early photographs of the north elevation of the building also show a number of minor alterations, principally the addition of dormer windows. The photograph accompanying the sales particulars of 1905 and 1908 (Plate 11) shows a skylight above the east wing. In the following photograph (Plate 12) this has been enlarged to form a dormer window. Later still, another dormer window was added above the east extension (Plate 13). Roughly contemporary Ordnance Survey maps (Ordnance Survey 1900; 1925; Plate 14) show that the basic plan of the building had changed very little by this time, although a few small additional outbuildings had been constructed on the west side of courtyard, along the east end of the house.

Late 20th Century

While a number of late 20th century alterations are evident in the building, documentary sources relating these were not forthcoming. It is clear that many date from the 1960s onwards, the period during which the Youth Hostel Association took over ownership of the building (YHA n.d.). According to Alec and Eleanor Woods, the first wardens, considerable alterations were made to the building when the YHA first took over, and subsequent alterations were made over the next 20 years. Some of the most extensive alterations at this time seem to have been to the outbuildings to the east of the house (which are just visible in an apparently unadulterated state in Plate 15), which were converted into dormitories. The original kitchens were also re-organised, the flag floors were removed and electric ovens were installed. Parts of the building were powered by a hydro electric turbine connected to a dam on the cascades but many of the fireplaces still burned coal.

The former gun room (Room 13a) originally had large cupboards along the west side, making a much smaller entrance into Room 13, and Room 20 was used as a workshop. The chimneybreast in G9 was truncated to provide an additional doorway to G9, which was used as a second kitchen. However, the majority of the more ornate original features have survived remarkably well as Hankinson described in 1988: *'The house itself still looks, from the outside, much as it did when Pocklington finished building. And inside, although it now accommodates an average of 16,000 youth hostellers a year, his moulded plasterwork and handsome chimneypieces remain intact – the fireplace in what was his dining room on the first floor is protected by a Perspex case'* (Hankinson 1988, 24).

The wardens did not move into the current warden's accommodation, then known as 'Falls Cottage' until 1971 (Alec Woods pers. comm.). Prior to that this building had been used as a garage, and had extended to the west where there was a large

garage doorway. The west end of it was extended to make the present building. Inside the outbuildings there were two different staircases to those present now, providing access to what is now F18, one leading from the west side of G16. F19 comprised little more than a loft containing an oil tank, and F20 is possibly an entirely recent construction. There was a veranda with a stone and timber wall along the south side of G20, accessed from G16a and running along the south side of the building. The entrance hall G12 was created in the late 1970s to 1980s, with a the insertion of a new doorway to G11 and the blocking of one to the east. In the kitchen (G14) a large cupboard was present within the alcove along the south elevation.

On first floor there was originally an ornate doorway linking F1 and F5 (now an alcove), which was blocked. This provided the original access to the rooms on this floor as there was no way from F1 to F3 and F4. F3 was used as a bedroom, although it was originally ancillary to F5. The corridor (F4) along the south side of this floor was extended through F6 and out into the south-west corner with the timber and glass extension in the 1980s, which was the last major piece of work done to the house. On the second floor rooms S3 – S5 were originally all part of a single large room, which was later sub-divided. S7 was used as a bathroom and S8 was a cold store. The roof was re-slatted at least once during the late 20th century and examples of the original oak pegs were discovered during the work.

Discussion of the Building Investigation

The building investigation revealed that in general much of the original fabric of the house has survived in a fair to good condition; the results of the building investigation are summarised in the gazetteer (*Appendix 3*). There are apparently very few periods of major alteration, excluding those carried out by Pocklington, prior to the end of the 19th century and the 20th century within the main house. However, it is apparent that the buildings to the east, which probably originally comprised the stables and coach house and possibly outbuildings such as the kitchens and servants quarters, have been extensively altered. A number of phases of building and alteration are evident at Barrow Cascade House, all of which can be associated, with differing degrees of certainty, with recorded periods of the history of the building. Where necessary, dating of features was achieved by reference to a number of secondary sources (Alcock and Hall 2002; Burton 2001; Burton and Porten 2000; The Georgian Group 1991a; 1991b; 1997; 2001; 2004; 2005a; 2005b; Harley 1974; The Victorian Society 1997; 1999a; 1999b; 2002; 2003a; 2003b).

Phase 1 – Barrow Farm (pre-1787)

The building which existed on the site prior to Pocklington acquiring it seems to have been completely removed by his building work. While some of the fittings in the outbuildings to the east and the eastern extension seem to be of relatively early 18th century date, particularly the L and H hinges (Alcock and Hall 2002, 25), it is not inconceivable that they could have been used as late as 1787. Similarly the more simplistic and therefore slightly earlier looking decoration to some of the windows and doors in the east extension may reflect the fact that these were used by the servants and as offices in most cases.

Phase 2 – Barrow Cascade House (1787-c1792)

The original house comprised a symmetrical front (north) façade with a central block with two Venetian windows per floor and flanking wings with more Venetian windows and Venetian doors topped with monopitch roofs. The rear elevation seems to have been less regularly arranged as it extended slightly to the east, although this would have been hidden from the front by the east wing. Internally the main reception

rooms were lavishly decorated with plaster and marble fireplaces, much of which still remains.

Phase 3 – Early Alterations (c1792-1799)

At an early stage, probably before he had even moved in, Pocklington made a substantial alteration to the house by raising the height of the wings to form gables, as shown in both the documentary sources and within the building itself. Although it is not certain when this work was carried out, and it does not seem to be specifically mentioned in the account books, it is likely to have been in, or shortly after, 1792. Within a few months of moving into Barrow Cascade House he made an even more considerable alteration to the house, comprising the addition of a two and a half storey extension to the east end. Within this part of the house there is an evident stylistic similarity in the way the window surrounds have been decorated and it is also clear that doorways have been inserted between the original house and the new extension. The relationship between the extension and the outbuildings to the east also suggests that the extension was inserted into a narrow existing gap and may have been partially built onto and incorporated an existing outbuilding – the brick-backed flues visible in the east elevation seem to begin at the same level as the top of the gable of the outbuilding. At the same time that this extension was being added four of the windows at the front and one at the rear were remodelled into canted bays. Evidence for this within the building itself is, however, very difficult to identify as it is stylistically very similar to the original phase of building. However, it is evident internally that the windows have been made more plain and altered to fit the new design by extending their jambs to the floor.

Phase 4 – 19th Century Alterations

There were apparently very few alterations carried out during the early to mid 19th century. Some of the doors may date to this period, particularly the four panel types, and some of the fireplaces were probably modified, but in general no significant changes were made. This corresponds to the period when it was owned by the Pocklington-Senhouses, who do not seem to have used the house a great deal after 1835.

Phase 5 – Late 19th – Early 20th Century

A number of minor alterations seem to have taken place during this period. The porch was added to the main front entrance, small windows with curled decorations to the latches were added in various places, and the south side of the west wing was clearly modified in some way. All of the dormer windows and most of the skylights were probably inserted during this period, which corresponds to the Langton family taking ownership and the subsequent sale in c1908.

Phase 6 – Late 20th Century

The majority of significant alterations to the house, after those made by Pocklington in Phase 2, seem to belong to the late 20th century, during which time it was used as a Youth Hostel. These include the insertion of a corridor in the south-west corner of the first floor of the house through one of the main bedrooms and the associated insertion of doorways in the south-west corner of the building to allow access to a new two-storey glass and timber extension. Modern fittings were added throughout, additional doorways were inserted (in one case through a former fireplace), and at least one fireplace and one chimney were removed. The outbuildings appear to have been converted for use as dormitories during this period, with the associated insertion of staircases, walls and the construction of a corridor along the north side.

Discussion of the Landscape Survey

A total of 26 features of historic interest were identified within the grounds of Barrow House, the details of which are outlined in the Gazetteer (*Appendix 4*). The majority of these undoubtedly relate to the house and the various periods of its use, with several forming part of the gardens immediately adjoining it (Sites **01-02** and **04-06**). There are at least five buildings constructed within the grounds, comprising the lodge (Site **03**), fort (Site **10**), and hermitage (Site **23**), as well as other buildings of uncertain function (Sites **12** and **13**). The majority of these probably belong to Pocklington's original phase of construction. Other features relate to more practical aspects of the grounds, principally water management and provisions for walks including drains, culverts, and related features (Sites **07**, **14**, **16**, **20** and **21**) and several clapper bridges (Sites **22**, **24**, part of **25** and **26**). These are difficult to date, and while most could belong to the original organisation of the grounds, others are certainly much later. Several features are present that relate directly to the original lay-out of the cascades (Sites **15-21**), and there are other features that are situated along the side of the road (Sites **01-02** and **08**), which were probably re-organised when the road was widened in the early part of the 20th century (CRO(C) D NT/1c 1910; CRO(C) D NT/1d 1911). Two features are of uncertain date, a small cairn (Site **09**) and an early wall (Site **25**). The cairn may simply relate to the construction of the adjacent boundary wall and may therefore be 18th or 19th century in date; it is perhaps too small to be anything earlier or more significant. The wall is potentially medieval in date, judging by its appearance. It may correspond with one of the walls shown on Clark's map of 1787, although this is not certain, and it appears to be overlain by other field boundaries, suggesting that it is early in date. Given the evidence in the parish registers, which demonstrate that the site was occupied from at least the end of the 16th century, the field names shown on the early Ordnance Survey maps in this area ('Scrogga Coppice' and 'Highclose Coppice – a coppice being an area of woodland managed to produce long straight poles for a variety of uses including charcoal burning) it is likely that this boundary represents a land division pre-dating by several centuries Pocklington's ownership of the site.

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Appendix 1: Summary Table of Occupiers of 'Barrow' Listed in Parish Registers

Date	Event	Name(s)	Location	Source
February 1 st 1578	Burial	Francis Wilkinson	Barrow	Brierley 1928, 191
September 14 th 1578	Baptism	Francis s. of Cuthbert and Agnes Wilkinson	Barrowe	Brierley 1928, 61
December 13 th 1579	Baptism	Anna d. of Cuthbert and Agnes Wilkenson	Barrow	Brierley 1928, 65
April 29 th 1582	Baptism	Margaret d. of Cuthbert and Agnes Wykinson	Barrow	Brierley 1928, 73
September 5 th 1585	Marriage	Cuthbert Wilkinson and Wenifrid Wilson	Barrow	Brierley 1928, 156
July 24 th 1586	Baptism	John s. of Cuthbert and Wenefrid Wilkinson	Barrow	Brierley 1928, 89
January 22 nd 1588	Burial	Jane Wilkinson	Barrow	Brierley 1928, 204
December 25 th 1589	Baptism	Esabell d. of Cuthbert and Wenifrid Wilkinson	Barrow	Brierley 1928, 99
December 30 th 1591	Burial	John Williamson	Barrowe	Brierley 1928, 209
April 9 th 1592	Baptism	Thomas s. of Cuthbert and Wenefrid Wilkinsone	Barrow	Brierley 1928, 105
January 26 th 1594	Baptism	Ales d. of Cuthbert and Wenefrid Wilkinson	Barrowe	Brierley 1928, 116
April 18 th 1595	Burial	Agnes Williamson	Barrow	Brierley 1928, 215
December 21 st 1596	Baptism	Robert s. of Cuthbert and Wenefrid Wilkinson	Barrow	Brierley 1928, 123
September 8 th 1597	Burial	Robert Wilkinson	Burrow	Brierley 1928, 223
June 18 th 1598	Marriage	Gawine Harry of Lawdore and Agnes Wilkinson	Barrow	Brierley 1928, 167
August 9 th 1601	Marriage	Johne Stevensone of Hutton and Ane Wilkinsone	Barrowe	Brierley 1930, 191
August 26 th 1609	Baptism	Anne d. of Mychaell and Jennet Langstrathe	Barrowe	Brierley 1930, 35
June 30 th 1611	Marriage	John Birkheade of Waitendlethe and Magdalen Wilkinsone	Barrow	Brierley 1930, 199
July 19 th 1612	Marriage	John Wilkinsone and Margratt Birkheade of Waitendlethe	Barrowe	Brierley 1930, 201
January 17 th 1626	Marriage	John Wilkinson and Margratt Grave of Withburne	Barrow	Brierley 1930, 215
April 24 th 1626	Burial	Cuthbert Wilkinson	Barrow	Brierley 1930, 286
April 26 th 1626	Burial	Wenifride Wilkinson	Barrow	Brierley 1930, 286

Date	Event	Name(s)	Location	Source
May 24 th 1627	Baptism	John s. John and Margratt Wilkinson	Barrowe	Brierley 1930, 95
August 16 th 1629	Baptism	Isabell d. of John and Margratt Wilkinson	Barrowe	Brierley 1930, 104
October 7 th 1632	Baptism	Cuthbert s. of John and Margratt Wilkinson	Barrowe	Brierley 1930, 113
August 31 st 1634	Marriage	John Hynde of Mannistie and Jennett Wilkinson	Barrow	Brierley 1930, 222
September 2 nd 1635	Burial	Margratt Wilkinson	Barrowe	Brierley 1930, 297
April 6 th 1636	Burial	Janet Byrkett	Barrow	Brierley 1930, 298
April 4 th 1669	Baptism	Cudbert s. of Cudbert and Barbarie Wilkinson	Barrowe	Brierley 1930, 188
November 27 th 1673	Baptism	Cudbert Wilkinson	The Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1930, 6
April 20 th 1674	Burial	Cudbert Wilkinson	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1931, 4
May 6 th 1674	Burial	An Wilkinson	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1931, 4
May 3 rd 1679	Burial	Cudbert Wilkinson's daughter	Burrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1931, 8
March 14 th 1685	Burial	Cudbert Wilkinson	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1931, 13
December 15 th 1697	Burial	John Wilkinson, singleman	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1931, 24
October 18 th 1706	Baptism	John s. of William and Mary Scott	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1930, 44
May 9 th 1709	Baptism	Abraham s. of William and Mary Scott	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1930, 48
July 17 th 1727	Burial	Mabel Stainton, widow	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1931, 56
January 8 th 1737	Burial	Elizabeth w. of Jonathon Fisher	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1931, 70
April 6 th 1737	Burial	John Wilkinson	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1931, 69
April 3 rd 1740	Baptism	Thomas s. of Jonathan and Elizabeth Fisher	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1930, 99
October 21 st 1742	Baptism	Wilfred s. of Jonathan and Elizabeth Fisher	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1930, 104
July 3 rd 1748	Burial	Jonathan Fisher	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1931, 82
July 3 rd 1756	Burial	Jonathan Rawling	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1931, 90
August 20 th 1757	Burial	John s. of Matthew Bennett	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1931, 91
August 12 th 1760	Baptism	John s. of Matthew and Mary Bennett	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1930, 134
May 17 th 1763	Baptism	Mary d. of Matthew and Mary Bennett	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1930, 137
March 1 st 1767	Baptism	Sarah d. of Joseph and Mary Tolson	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1930, 143

Date	Event	Name(s)	Location	Source
August 29 th 1777	Burial	Jane wife of Robert Jopson	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1931, 113
May 11 th 1788	Baptism	Thomas s. of John and Betty Bewsher	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1930, 174
July 26 th 1789	Baptism	John s. of James and Susanna Vickers	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1930, 176
August 26 th 1789	Burial	Joseph s. of James and Susanna Vickers	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1931, 125
July 31 st 1791	Baptism	Elizabeth d. of Robert and Sarah Simpson	Barrow	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1930, 180
August 22 nd 1811	Burial	John Bolton	Barrow House	Brierley <i>et al</i> 1931, 152

Appendix 2: Details from 1905 and 1908 sales particulars

(CRO(K) WDB 22/2/1/3, 1905; NMR ref SC00170, 1908)

'Entrance is gained by a modern Porch with glass sides and roof and which is paved with stone and tiles. This leads to the inner and staircase hall, and to another glass-enclosed Lobby on the opposite side of the Building, and which opens to the South Gardens. To the right of the Hall is a handsome Dining Room, about 26ft. by 18ft. exclusive of a well-proportioned bay about 17ft. by 8ft. 6in., and which is about 17ft. high. The Apartment is fitted with a white marble mantelpiece and walls are crowned by an artistic cornice. The bay is lighted on three sides by heavy plate glass windows, and from some may be had most enchanting views of the Lawns of the "Old English Flower garden," with Scawfell in the distance. Facing the Dining Room is the Justice Room, about 27ft. by 16ft. and about 16ft. high, which is lighted by a three-sided bay facing the front Park and overlooking the Lake and the Hills beyond; the fireplace is furnished with an old-fashioned basket-grate, and there are two glass-fronted cupboards. Beyond is the Library, about 22ft. by 19ft. and 11ft. 6in. high, which possesses a similar outlook, from a three-sided bay, and is fitted with a handsome marble mantelpiece and a steel-fronted grate. Adjoining is an Ante room, 18ft. 6in. by 8ft. 6in., which has a glass panelled door opening on to the front Walk, and a second doorway leading to the Servants' Corridor. Facing the Library is the Smoking Room, about 21ft. 6in. by 18ft., which is also lighted by a three-sided bay overlooking the Lake; and adjoining is the Gun Room. The Front Staircase rises in two turns to the First Floor, and adjoining the Upper Landing is a very elegant Drawing Room, about 35ft. by 21ft. and about 16ft. high. The Apartment is lighted by two three-sided bay windows, about 10ft. by 7ft. respectively, also overlooking the Lake, and which are parted off by elliptical-arched openings. It is also fitted with a very handsome carved statuary and Carrara marble mantelpiece, with very elegant panelled centre piece. The walls are crowned by a very chaste and well-proportioned enriched frieze and cornice, and the ceiling is decorated in a most artistic manner in the "Adams" style to match.

In the Lobby on the Half-Landing, adjoining the Main Staircase, is a Water Closet, and at the side of the Main Landing is a Small Boudoir, now used as a Bedroom. The Principal Sleeping Rooms are on the South side of the Building and are approached by a Corridor. They comprise the Red Bed Room, 19ft. 6in. by 16ft. 6in., overlooking the Old English Garden; the South Bed Room, 14ft. by 9ft. 6in., with a similar aspect and fitted with a dress closet; the Spare Bed Room, 15ft. by 14ft., and also facing the South; the Bachelor's Room, 18ft. by 12ft.; the Front Bed Room, 17ft. by 9ft., overlooks the front Lawns and is fitted with an enclosed cupboard and a set of shelves.

In the East Wing are the Guest Chamber or the Blue Room, 20ft. by 17ft., which is lighted by a spacious bay window facing the front Grounds; the Maid's Work Room, fitted with linen cupboards, and a Dressing Room belonging to the Blue Room; also a Housemaids' Closet, a Water Closet and a Bath Room, fitted with a marble slab bath with hot and cold services. And in the corner of the Building is the South-East Bed Room, 17ft. by 13ft., having two windows facing East.

On the Top Floor, and approached by a Secondary Staircase, are four Bed Rooms for Maid Servants, a large Dormitory capable of taking four beds, and a spacious Box

Room in the roof. Also, approached by a separate Staircase from the Servants' Corridor, are three Bed Rooms for Men Servants.

The Domestic Offices are placed at the East end of the Building, and are well shut off. They comprise a Butler's Pantry, fitted with a fireplace, a sink and a bed cupboard; a Bed Room adjoining; a Housekeeper's Store Room, fitted with cupboards; a Servant's Hall with hob fireplace; a roomy Kitchen, fitted with a "Flavel" range and having a Serving Hatch opening into the Main Corridor; a Back Kitchen, fitted with a sink, and also having an enclosed range; a Larder and a Pantry; and in the Basement are Beer, Wine and Coal Cellars; and outside is a Knife Room and Coal House...

The Stabling is conveniently placed at the side of a Paved Yard in a screened position at the East end of the Building. The Accommodation comprises a double Coach House for five carriages, a Cleaning Room, a Harness Room fitted with stove and cupboards and a Set of three Stalls and a Loose Box, and two other Stalls adjoining. Close to the Stable Yard is an enclosed Dog Kennel'

Appendix 3: Elevation and Room Gazetteer

Elevation Gazetteer

Condition ranges from: very poor, poor, fair, good, very good

Significance ranges from: very low, low, medium, high, very high

Elevation house: north

Description

Walls: rough-cast render, v-jointed ashlar quoins, chamfered ashlar plinth, square-section string course – late 18th century, fair condition

Roof: green slate with sandstone ridge – late 18th century, good condition

Rainwater goods: moulded stone gutter – late 18th century, good condition. Cast iron down pipes – 19th – 20th century, good condition

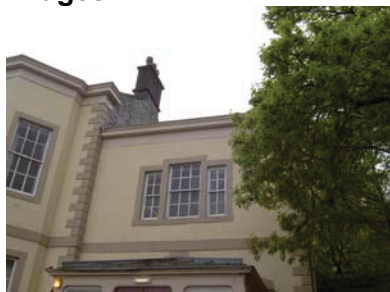
Doors: Venetian doors at the west end and east of the centre accessed by stone steps – late 18th century, fair condition. Remains of doorway on far west side in flanking wall, splayed jambs – late 18th century, very poor condition. Porch over west doorway as per G1 description.

Windows: Venetian windows on first floor at west end and east of centre, square-headed and square surrounds – late 18th century, good condition. Cantled bays in centre and at east end, three square surround windows per floor – late 18th century, good condition. Tall window within westernmost outshut – late 18th century, good condition. Two dormer windows at west end – late 19th – early 20th century, fair condition

Other features: n/a

General significance: very high

Images



1st floor Venetian window, west end



Cantled bays, centre



Venetian openings east of centre



Cantled bay, east end



Outshut, east end

Elevation house: east

Description

Walls: painted stone, random courses of slate and stone, v-jointed ashlar quoins – late 18th century, fair condition. Alterations in hand-made brick – late 18th – early 19th century, fair condition

Roof: green slate with sandstone ridge – late 18th century, good condition

Rainwater goods: cast iron gutter and down pipes – 19th – 20th century, fair condition

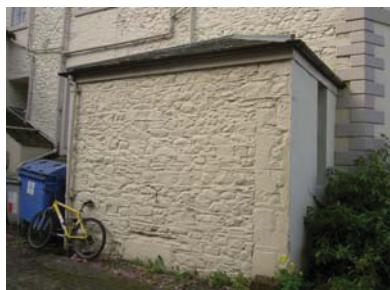
Doors: single doors on far south side, southern jamb built in brick so perhaps rebuilt or inserted – late 18th – early 19th century, fair condition

Windows: five of various sizes all with plain square surrounds, and almost all showing evidence of rebuilding in brick – late 18th century, with 19th century alterations. Dormer window with gabled roof, square section concrete (?) surround – 19th century, poor condition

Other features: line of two flues shown in brick on the south side – late 18th century, fair condition. Bell with gabled canopy attached on south side – 19th century?, fair condition

General significance: high

Images



East elevation of east outshot



Central part of east elevation



South side of east elevation and flue scars



Bell and doorway, south side of east elevation

Elevation house: south

Description

Walls: render finish – mainly roughcast, but east gable extension scored to give appearance of ashlar blocks, v-jointed ashlar quoins – late 18th century, with later patching

Roof: green slate with sandstone ridge, stone coping along eastern gable extension – late 18th century, good condition

Rainwater goods: cast iron gutters and down pipes – 19th – 20th century, fair condition. Cast iron hopper attached to east wing decorated with chevrons and flower bosses – 19th century, good condition. Lead gutter running along the west side of the east gable extension, supported by slim iron brackets – 19th century (?), fair condition

Doors: n/a

Windows: six Venetian windows across centre and east wing, two round-headed windows in west wing, five square-headed windows in east gable extension – late 18th century, fair-good condition. Canted bay window west of central section, roll-moulded surround – early 20th century, good condition. Dormer window above east wing, three 4-light hinged casements – 19th – early 20th century, fair condition

Other features: timber and glass extension between west wing and central section over two storeys – late 20th century, good condition

General significance: very high

Images



West wing



Central section



Detail of canted bay window



Detail of hopper on east wing



East gable extension

Elevation house: west
Description

Walls: painted roughcast render and v-jointed quoins on north side – late 18th century with later patching, fair condition. Hung with green slate to south – late 18th – 19th century, good condition

Roof: green slate with ridge – late 18th century, good condition

Rainwater goods: cast iron gutter and down pipes – 19th – 20th century, fair condition. Plastic downpipes – modern, good condition

Doors: scar of blocked doorway on north side, mostly filled to leave a small window – late 18th – 19th century, fair condition

Windows: two small windows in north section, larger 8-light sliding sash – late 18th century – 19th century

Other features: n/a

General significance: low

Images



Remains of flanking wall and blocked doorway



Slate hung gable

Elevation outbuilding: north

Description

Walls: painted render – modern, good condition. Ground floor of west end is exposed courses of grey slate – late 19th century - modern, good condition

Roof: green slate with sandstone ridge – modern, good condition. Monopitch slate roof over corridor on north side – modern, good condition

Rainwater goods: plastic gutter and down pipes – modern century, good condition

Doors: one at west end and one east of centre – modern, good condition

Windows: five on first floor, two at east end slightly lower, stone sills – modern, good condition. Two small windows at west end, hinged casements – late 19th – early 20th century, good condition. Large, full-height aperture in centre and slightly smaller one at east end – modern, good condition

Other features: stub wall projects to north east of centre (original wall return?) – 19th century, with later alteration, fair condition

General significance: low

Images



West end of north elevation



East end of north elevation

Elevation outbuilding: south

Description

Walls: west end painted roughcast render – modern, good condition. Timber panelling across return to south at east end – modern, good condition. East end, exposed randomly coursed stone and slate, with some reused dressed sandstone blocks forming quoins – 19th century, good condition

Roof: green slate with sandstone ridge – 19th century, good condition

Rainwater goods: plastic gutter and down pipes – modern, good condition

Doors: n/a

Windows: six of various types in west section, hinged casements and slate covered sills – modern, good condition. Large window in south end of return at east end – modern, good condition. Two small apertures in east end with brick rebuilding around the jambs – 19th century, good condition

Other features: line of two flues shown in brick on the south side – late 18th century, fair condition. Bell with gabled canopy attached on south side – 19th century?, fair condition

General significance: medium

Images



West end of south elevation



East end of south elevation

Elevation outbuilding: east

Description

Walls: mainly exposed randomly coursed stone and slate – 19th century?, good condition. Small section to north finished with painted roughcast render – modern, good condition

Roof: green slate with sandstone ridge – 19th century, good condition

Rainwater goods: plastic gutter and down pipes – modern, fair condition

Doors: large aperture on north side, probably originally a doorway, now mostly filled with timber to form windows on first floor and doors on ground – 19th century with modern, alterations, fair condition

Windows: large window (originally doorway) on south side with stone sill and lintel and brick rebuilding in the south jamb – 19th century with modern alterations, good condition

Other features: a flight of stone steps along the boundary wall to the east access the first floor via a path and what is now the window at the south end – 19th century, poor condition

General significance: medium

Images



Window on south side



Wall at south side



Steps and large doorway on north side

Elevation warden's house: west

Description

Walls: painted roughcast render – modern, good condition. Partially slate hung – modern, good condition

Roof: green slate with ridge tiles(?), hipped on south side – modern, good condition

Rainwater goods: plastic gutter and down pipes – modern, good condition

Doors: n/a

Windows: two large apertures on each floor, each with five lights, northernmost on first floor jetties as does a further, small 3-light window on the south side – modern, good condition

Other features: n/a

General significance: low

Images



West elevation

Elevation warden's house: north

Description

Walls: exposed randomly coursed stone and slate on cobble plinth, with larger stones and re-used blocks of dressed sandstone forming quoins on the east side – 19th century, fair condition

Roof: green slate hipped roof with ridge tiles(?) – late 18th century, good condition

Rainwater goods: plastic gutter and down pipes – modern, good condition

Doors: n/a

Windows: one 4-light hinged casement with concrete lintel and stone sill, east jamb partially built of early brick – 19th century with recent alterations, good condition

Other features: n/a

General significance: high

Images



North elevation

Elevation warden's house: east

Description

Walls: far north end is stone and re-used dressed sandstone forming quoined jamb – 19th century, good condition. Partially slate-hung – modern, good condition. East end of central return randomly coursed stone and slate – 19th century with modern alterations

Roof: green slate with ridge tiles(?) – modern, good condition

Rainwater goods: plastic gutter and down pipes – modern, fair condition

Doors: single door in return to north forming part of larger glazed aperture – modern, good condition

Windows: two large windows on north side, each 5-lights – modern, good condition. Various windows in return to east – modern, good condition

Other features: n/a

General significance: high

Images



North end of east elevation

Elevation warden's house: south

Description

Walls: randomly coursed stone and slate with quoins around opening to east comprising re-used dressed sandstone blocks and large slabs of stone – 19th century, fair condition

Roof: green slate with ridge tiles(?) – modern, good condition

Rainwater goods: plastic gutter and down pipes – modern, fair condition

Doors: n/a

Windows: one on west side, first floor, machine-cut timber lintel and slate sill, hinged casement – 19th century with modern alterations, fair condition. Large aperture on east side partially filled to form two windows with stone lintel on first floor, hinged casement windows – modern, fair condition

Other features: one of the quoins in the west jamb of aperture to the east has the initials 'IP' (presumably for Joseph Pocklington) carved into it, although it is positioned upside down – late 18th century, poor condition

General significance: high

Images



South elevation



Initialed stone re-used as quoin

Elevation warden's house: boundary wall

Description

Walls: curved randomly coursed stone and slate wall cut into the slope to a height of c4m connecting to the south-east end of the outbuilding and encircling the warden's house and with a flight of stone steps attached – late 18th – 19th century, fair condition

Roof: n/a

Rainwater goods: n/a

Doors: at the north end the wall is butted by a gate – modern, fair condition

Windows: n/a

Other features: stairs as per outbuilding description. Stone water trough built into it at the north end, comprising an aperture in the wall with a large slate lintel (with drill hole visible) and rendered back, fed by a ceramic water pipe built into the wall. The trough is made from dressed red sandstone – late 18th – 19th century, fair condition. An overflow chute in the edge of the trough carries water into a concrete lined pond attached to the wall – 20th century, fair condition

General significance: medium

Images



General view of wall



Trough

Elevation courtyard wall

Description

Walls: randomly coursed stone with slab capping in places at north end and sandstone coping at west end – late 18th – 19th century, poor condition. Some re-used dressed sandstone incorporated at north end – 19th century, fair condition

Roof: n/a

Rainwater goods: n/a

Doors: comes to large gate at west end, one dressed sandstone pillar survives on east side with pyramid cap-stone and iron pintels (plus attached TV aerial), only a stub remains of the western pillar although the displaced cap-stone is present – late 18th – 19th century, poor condition

Windows: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: medium

Images



Re-used sandstone in north end



Remaining gate pillar



Scar of wall and pillar stub



Pillar stub and displaced cap-stone

Room Gazetteer Part 1

Condition ranges from: very poor, poor, fair, good, very good

Significance ranges from: very low, low, medium, high, very high

Room No. G1

Current use porch

Original use porch

Description

Walls: timber panelling and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: green slate flag floor and sandstone steps – early 20th century and late 18th century, good condition

Roof/ceiling: hipped aluminium roof – 20th century, good condition

Doors: double doorway to north, single light window in each – early 20th century, good condition, Venetian doorway to south with chamfered edges, door with beaded panels incorporating two single-light windows with chamfered surrounds, and roll-moulded frames – late 18th – early 19th century, good condition

Windows: two three-light windows in the east and west walls, roll-moulded and stop chamfer decoration – early 20th century, good condition. Single-light windows flanking door to south, roll-moulded decoration – early 20th century, good condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General Significance: low

Images



North external elevation



Detail of Venetian doorway

Room No. G2

Current use lobby/stairwell

Original use main stair

Description

Walls: wallpaper and paint finish divided by square section dado rail – modern, good condition, ovolo-moulded skirting boards – late 18th century, good condition

Floor: carpeted – modern, fair condition, stairs – vinyl, modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, cornice with decorated acanthus leaf scrolled corbels alternating with spiralled rosettes below leaf enrichments – late 18th century, fair condition

Doors: Venetian doorway to south with beaded panels incorporating two single-light windows – late 18th – early 19th century, good condition. Small doorway beneath stairs (north-west corner) with four raised panels and beaded moulding – late 18th

century, good condition, round-headed arched opening to south with panelling decorated with beaded moulding – late 18th century, good condition

Windows: Single-light windows flanking door to south, splayed jambs with beaded panels, frames with roll-moulded decoration – early 20th century, good condition

Fireplaces: n/a

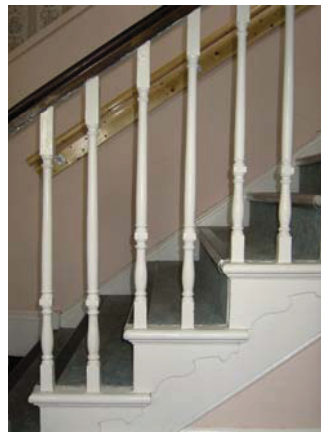
Other features: staircase – open string stair with simple moulded handrail with twisted end, turned balusters with square-section, two balusters to each tread, and moulded tread ends – late 18th century, good condition. Handrail attached to opposing wall – modern, good condition

General significance: high

Images



Cornice detail



Stair detail



Twisted handrail end

Room No. G3

Current use toilet and showers

Original use unknown

Description

Walls: paint finish with dividing walls to make shower cubicles– modern, good condition, walls in west half of room divide toilet from showers, and have tongue and groove panelling along part – 19th century, fair condition

Floor: vinyl - modern, good condition, steps between eastern and western parts of room, tiles in shower cubicles – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish with access hatch into space above – 20th century, fair condition

Doors: door to east with six raised and fielded panels decorated with an ovolo moulding – late 18th century, good condition, doorway to west end accessed by steps, probably inserted – 19th – 20th century, fair condition

Windows: small round-headed window in south elevation, part of a blocked Venetian window – late 18th century, poor condition, small window in north-west corner, part of blocked doorway? – 19th – 20th century, fair condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: plastic cistern supported by iron brackets – late 19th century, fair condition

General significance: medium

Images



Toilet cistern on iron brackets



Door in east elevation

Room No. G4

Current use link corridor

Original use link corridor

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish with square-section dado rail– modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, fair condition, ovolo moulded skirting board remains in places – late 18th century(?), good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish with cornice decorated with denticular design – late 18th century(?), good condition

Doors: inserted aperture to ceiling height in south-west corner leading to timber and glass extension – late 20th century, fair condition. Round-headed arched doorway leading to G5 with panelled sides with ovolo moulding and engaged pilasters, partially filled by a fire door – late 18th century and modern, fair condition.

Windows: n/a

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: low alcove in east elevation with round-headed arch and beaded decoration

General significance: low

Images



Alcove in east elevation



Doorway between G4 and G5

Room No. G5

Current use corridor

Original use corridor

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, fair condition, ovolo moulded skirting board remains in most places – late 18th century?, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish with moulded cornice– late 18th century?, good condition

Doors: round-headed arched doorway leading to G4 with panelled sides with ovolo moulding and engaged pilasters, partially filled by a fire door – late 18th century and modern, fair condition. Similar opening mid-way along the corridor. Two doors on north side of corridor, each with six ovolo-moulded bevel raised and fielded panels and large single-light overlight – late 18th century (although overlights are more recent), good condition. Another, slightly larger to the south (for a large cupboard), in a similar style with original sprung latch – late 18th century, good condition. Second door in south side has four panels with very plain ovolo-moulding with panelled jambs (bevel raised and fielded) – late 18th – early 19th century, good condition. Inserted fire door at east end of corridor – modern, good condition

Windows: n/a

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: there is a chamfered batten within the large cupboard on the south side with circular holes for the original hooks, presumably for cloaks and hats – late 18th century, poor condition

General significance: high

Images



Door with overlight in north elevation



Door to room G8



Door to cupboard

Room No. G6
Current use lounge
Original use library?

Description

Walls: wallpaper and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition, cyma moulded skirting board remains in most places – late 18th century?, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish with moulded cornice decorated with beading – late 18th century(?), good condition

Doors: door from G4 as per previous description

Windows: canted bay on north side with three 12-light sliding sash windows with panelled shutters and jambs with beaded decoration – late 18th century, good condition

Fireplaces: against west elevation, white marble surround decorated with fluting and coloured marble inserts and with iron back decorated with Gothic style tracery, leaves and rolled moulding – late 18th century with 19th century insert?, good condition

Other features: wall press to north of fireplace, moulded surround and scars for hinges – late 18th century with modern alterations, poor condition

General significance: high

Images



Fire place on west wall



Detail of cornice

Room No. G7

Current use pool room

Original use drawing room?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition, cyma moulded skirting board remains in most places – late 18th century?, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish with moulded cornice decorated with beading – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: door from G4 as per previous description, overlight has beaded moulding and rounded corners. Door to east to adjoining room with bevel raised and fielded panels and beaded surrounds – late 18th century with 19th century alterations, good condition

Windows: canted bay on north side with three 12-light sliding sash windows with panelled shutters and jambs with beaded decoration – late 18th century, good condition

Fireplaces: against east elevation, black marble surround with lamb's tongue chamfer decoration on engaged pilasters and round-headed central opening and iron insert with beaded decoration – late 18th century, poor condition

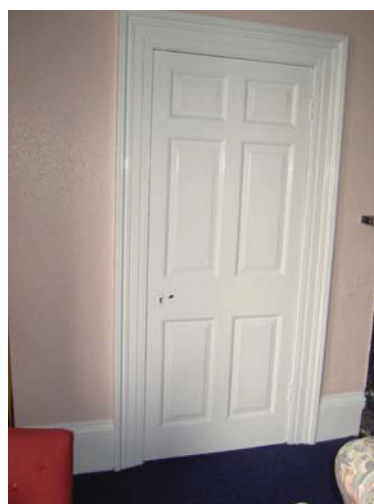
Other features: n/a

General significance: high

Images



Fireplace against east elevation



Doorway to east

Room No. G8

Current use dining room

Original use dining room?

Description

Walls: wallpaper and paint finish – modern, good condition. Relatively plain moulded picture rail – late 18th century(?), fair condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Cavetto moulded skirting board – late 18th century, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish with moulded cornice decorated with acanthus leaves, vine leaves and grapes, and egg and dart – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: to north, very ornate with moulded and lugged surround and entablature – late 18th century, good condition. To east is an inserted or heavily altered doorway – 20th century(?), poor condition

Windows: canted bay window on south side, with cyma moulded panelling and shutters – late 18th, good condition. Windows are 2-light, sliding sash – late 19th – early 20th century, good condition

Fireplaces: against west elevation, white marble surround decorated with urns in relief and fluted baluster style pilasters, iron inserted grate with roll moulding – late 18th century, fair condition

Other features: arched opening into bay windows has engaged pilasters with moulded bases and architraves and plaster detailing beneath the arch continuing that of the cornice – late 18th century, good condition

General significance: high

Images



Cornice detail



The fireplace against the west elevation



Pilasters surrounding bay window



Decorative door to north

Room No. G9
Current use serving area
Original use unknown

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition, skirting board mostly removed or boxed in – 20th century, very poor condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish with moulded cornice decorated with acanthus leaves, flower bosses, and leaf enrichment – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: door from G8 as per previous description. Two doorways to east. Central doorway inserted through position of former chimney breast, 6-panel door – 20th

century, poor condition. Door to north has overhead, beaded surround, and 6-panel door – 20th century, poor condition. Probable blocked door to north, now just a large alcove – late 18th century?, poor condition

Windows: Venetian window to south with bevel raised and fielded panelled shutters, denticular entablature and round-headed central window, again with bevel raised and fielded panelling and acanthus leaf and flower boss decoration, and flanked by engaged pilasters. Central 12-light sliding sash with fanlight, and flanking 8-light fixed casements. The west flanking window has been partially infilled to form a raised sill and has a hinged casement added – late 18th century with late 19th to early 20th century alterations, poor condition

Fireplaces: against east elevation, black marble surround with lamb's tongue chamfer decoration on engaged pilasters and round-headed central opening and iron insert with beaded decoration – late 18th century, fair condition

Other features: n/a

General significance: medium

Images



Modified flanking window



Remains of chimney breast and cornice



Doorways to east

Room No. G10
Current use stairwell/hall
Original use back stair
Description

Walls: wallpaper and paint finish – modern, fair condition. Ghost of circular bosses from cornice or possibly where servants bells were attached visible beneath wallpaper – late 18th century, poor condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Skirting board only remains in part but mostly missing or replaced – late 18th century with 20th century alterations, poor condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish with moulded cornice decorated with acanthus leaves, vine leaves and grapes, and egg and dart – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: door in south elevation, probably inserted, plain surround and different floor level in room beyond – 20th century, fair condition. Door to cellar to west, very plain surround – 20th century, poor condition. Two inserted or altered doors to south, no surround – 20th century, poor condition

Windows: n/a

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: closed string staircase with turned balusters and newel posts, the handrail is ramped up to the landing – late 18th century, good condition. Handrail attached to opposing wall – modern, good condition. Two understair cupboards – one to east with plank door held by chamfered battens, inside east and west walls are finished with render scored to give the appearance of ashlar blocks – late 18th century, fair condition. Small has a door with antiquated butterfly hinges, panel door held by chamfered battens and cyma moulded surround – late 17th – early 18th century style hinges but presumably late 18th century, good condition. Alcove or blocked doorway in east elevation, no surround or decorative features – unknown date, fair condition

General significance: medium

Images



Detail of staircase



Detail of smaller understair cupboard door

Room No. G11

Current use TV room/lounge

Original use lounge?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Skirting board remains in most areas, cyma moulded but with timber attached – late 18th century with 20th century alterations, fair condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish with cavetto moulded cornice – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: Venetian doorway in north elevation with moulded surround and panelling, double doors each containing 8-light windows – late 18th century. Door in west elevation, with beaded surround and bevel raised and fielded panels on the jambs, the north side of which form cupboards, although these have been altered – late 18th century with 20th century alterations, fair condition. Door to east with simple beaded and ovolo moulded surround – late 18th century, good condition. Door to south as per G10 description

Windows: Venetian door to north has flanking windows with relatively plain moulded panelling, and 8-light sliding sash windows – late 18th century, good condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: timber 'shelf' in south-west corner, presumably corresponding to position of stairs down to cellar, decorated with beaded panels and continuing design of skirting board – late 18th century, good condition

General significance: medium

Images



Venetian doorway to north



'Shelf' in south-west corner



Shelves built into west door jamb

Room No. G12

Current use reception

Original use servants' hall

Description

Walls: wallpaper and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition.

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: two doors in west elevation, probably inserted, plain surround on southern one, both with overlights – 20th century, fair condition. Two doorways to east, possibly inserted or altered, very plain surround to northern one – 20th century, fair condition. Two inserted or altered doors to north, as per G10 description

Windows: Venetian window in south elevation, central fan light and 6-light sliding sash flanked by 8-light fixed casements, no surrounds – late 18th century, poor condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: timber counter attached across the southern side of the room – modern, good condition

General significance: medium

Images



Venetian window and modern counter

Room No. G13

Current use self-catering kitchen

Original use lounge?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: carpet and vinyl – modern, good condition. Some skirting board remains in places, cyma moulded – late 18th century

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, with moulded cornice – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: door in west elevation as per G11 description. Large aperture in east elevation, no surround but respected by skirting board – late 18th century, good condition

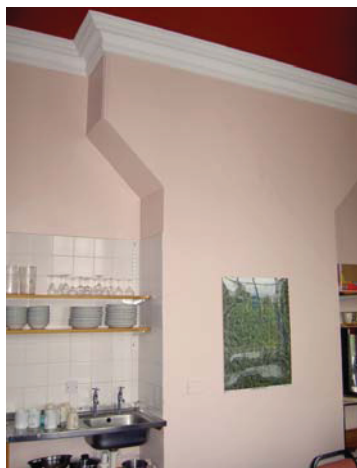
Windows: canted bay in north elevation, relatively plain beaded panels and shutters – late 18th century, good condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: remains of chimneybreast against south elevation, lower part reduced in width and with beaded decoration along upper parts – late 18th century, poor condition

General significance: medium

Images



Altered chimneybreast



Bay windows

Room No. G13a

Current use kitchen

Original use gun room

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: vinyl – modern, good condition. Plain cavetto-moulded skirting board visible in places – late 18th century, fair condition.

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: large aperture to west as per G13 description

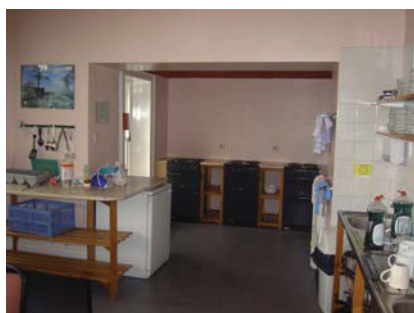
Windows: tall window in north elevation with splayed jambs and panels decorated with ovolo moulding – late 18th century, good condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: medium

Images



Aperture between G13 and G13a



Window in north elevation

Room No. G14

Current use kitchen

Original use kitchen?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: tiled – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: one to west as per G12 description. Another in south-east corner with ovolo moulded surround – late 18th century, good condition

Windows: 12-light sliding sash window in east elevation with splayed jambs with plain panelled shutters and window seat – late 18th century, good condition

Fireplaces: 'flue' against north elevation above ovens formed by projecting wall at east end and canopy above – modern but perhaps using existing flue(?), fair condition

Other features: west half of south elevation is slightly recessed – late 18th century, fair condition

General significance: medium

Images



'Flue' against north wall



Detail of window in east elevation

Room No. G15

Current use wash room

Original use servant's room

Description

Walls: plaster, paint and tiled finish – modern, good condition

Floor: vinyl – modern, good condition. Concrete skirting – modern, fair condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: doorway to north as per G12 description

Windows: 16-light sliding sash window in west elevation with splayed jambs and shutters with bevel raised and fielded panelling – mid – late 18th century, fair condition

Fireplaces: n/a – although chimneybreast against south elevation covered by oven – late 18th century, poor condition

Other features: n/a

General significance: medium

Images



Chimneybreast against south elevation



Window with splayed jambs in west elevation

Room No. G16

Current use drying room

Original use servant's room

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: concrete – modern, good condition. Concrete skirting – modern, fair condition

Roof/ceiling: suspended plasterboard(?) and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Doors: one to north as per G17 description. Door to north has ovolo moulded surround – late 18th century(?), fair condition. Door to south plain – modern, fair condition

Windows: n/a

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: low

Images

None

Room No. G16a

Current use boiler room

Original use servant's room

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, poor condition

Floor: concrete with bases for tanks – modern, poor condition

Roof/ceiling: suspended plasterboard(?), and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Doors: door to east partially blocked by modern block wall (north elevation), bevel raised and fielded panels, perforated by drilled holes, with original door handle and bolt – mid-late 18th century, very poor condition. Door to north as per G16 description

Windows: 12-light window in south elevation with splayed jambs and bevel raised and fielded panelled shutters on east side only – mid-late 18th century, poor condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: medium

Images



Window in south elevation



Detail of door handle and bolt

Room No. G16b
Current use dryer room
Original use servant's room

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: concrete with steps down from west – modern, fair condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: doorway to west into G16, no surround – modern(?), poor condition

Windows: small window to south with angled top, perhaps following line of stairs(?), hinged casement – modern, fair condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: low

Images

None

Room No. G16c
Current use toilet
Original use servant's room

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: vinyl – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: single door to north with four or six beaded panels on the south side, which are bevel raised and fielded on the north. The upper part has been covered by a sheet of perforated hardboard. There are original H and HL hinges on the inside (south) attached to chamfered battens – mid-late 18th century, poor condition

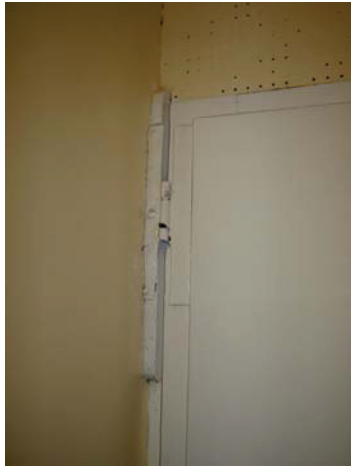
Windows: n/a

Fireplaces: n/a

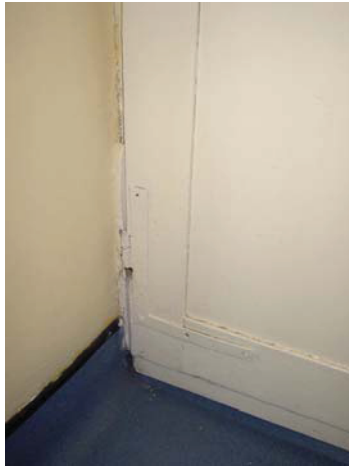
Other features: n/a

General significance: medium

Images



H hinge



HL hinge



North side of door

Room Gazetteer Part 2

Room No. G17

Current use corridor

Original use corridor

Description

Walls: wallpaper and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Plain skirting board – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: large aperture to west as per G12 description. Larger aperture to north to G15 with separate vestibule – modern, fair condition. Smaller door to north, six plain panels and beaded surround – 19th – 20th century, good condition. Door to south – with beaded surround – 19th – 20th century. Large door at east end of corridor, six bevel raised and fielded panels on east side, beaded to rear (west), original latch, door handles and hinges – 18th century, good condition

Windows: overlight above eastern door, 24-lights, partially blocked by roof to east – 18th century, fair condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: medium

Images



West face of door at east end of corridor



Detail of latch



Detail of hinge



East face of door



Detail of door handle

Room No. G18

Current use corridor

Original use corridor

Description

Walls: west end has exposed stone and brickwork, painted – 18th century, fair condition. East end has plaster and paint finish over presumably block walls – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet, steps down from room to west – modern, good condition. Stone steps accessing cellar in north-west corner – 18th century, fair condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, monopitch, sloping down to north – modern, good condition

Doors: doorway leading to cellar accessed by steps at west end of north elevation, very plain finish – modern, fair condition. Plain doorway to east in north elevation – modern, good condition. Two in south elevation, westernmost as per G16c description. Easternmost (to G19) has a flat brick arch and brick quoins and may be inserted, four or six panels all bevel raised and fielded on north side, plain on south and partially covered by perforated sheet of hardboard, original H-hinges remain on south side attached to chamfered battens – 18th century, fair condition

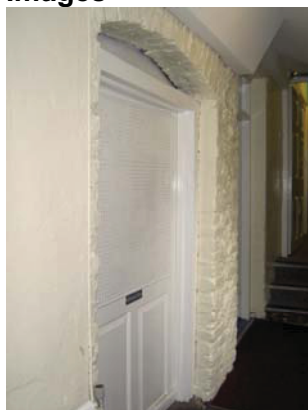
Windows: two small windows flanking doorway in north elevation, hinged four-light casements with curled latch fittings – late 19th – 20th century, good condition. Two full-height windows in north and south elevations at east end, divided by plain timber bars into smaller pains – 20th century, good condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: low

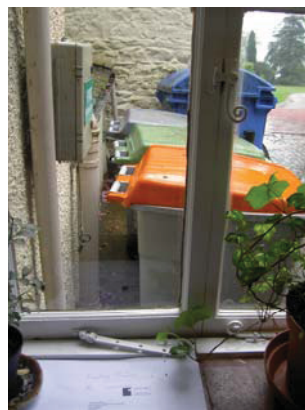
Images



Brick arched doorway



Detail of wall construction



Detail of hinges in north windows

Room No. G19

Current use store

Original use store

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: concrete – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, single beam orientated east/west – modern, good condition

Doors: single door to north as per G18 description

Windows: small window in north elevation, adjacent to door, with splayed jambs and stone sill, filled with perforated hardboard

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: low

Images

None

Room No. G20

Current use games room

Original use workshop

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, one beam orientated north/south – modern, good condition

Doors: incorporated within window in north elevation – modern, good condition

Windows: large full-height window in north elevation as per G18 description. Single 2-light hinged casement in south elevation – modern, good condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: pair of shelves/cupboards set into the west elevation – modern, good condition

General significance: low

Images



General view

Room No. G21

Current use showers/toilet

Original use showers/toilet

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: vinyl/plastic – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: incorporated within window in north elevation – modern, good condition

Windows: n/a

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: accessed via a small vestibule from G19 to the north – modern, good condition

General significance: low

Images

none

Room No. G22

Current use dry foods store

Original use store?

Description

Walls: paint finish, east, west and north and built of concrete blocks, south has an attached brick plinth approximately 0.7m tall – modern, fair condition

Floor: concrete – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: one in west elevation, very plain – modern, good condition

Windows: n/a

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: low

Images

none

Room No. G22a

Current use store

Original use corridor?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: concrete – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: single plain door in north elevation, very plain – modern, good condition. Probable door at south-east end incorporating window, very plain – modern, fair condition

Windows: incorporated into access from south-east end, very plain – modern, fair condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: very low

Images

None

Room No. F1

Current use stair well/landing

Original use stair well/landing

Description

Walls: wallpaper and paint finish, divided by square-section dado – modern, good condition. Exposed brick in the roof space above on half of the south and all of the east sides, - late 18th century, fair condition. The top of the north wall is finished with more roughly-finished rear face of the ashlar coping visible externally – late 18th century, fair condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Stairs, vinyl – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, cornice as per G2, with central motif of entwined leaves around an acanthus leaf boss– late 18th century, good condition. The scar of the original monopitch roof is visible in the wall between F1 and F4 in the roof space as well as some of the original roof structure – late 18th century – poor condition. The remaining roof structure is all machine cut timber – modern, good condition.

Doors: one mid-way up on south side, with six ovolo-moulded panels and an similarly decorated surround with additional beading – late 18th century, good condition. Additional doorway in south-east corner, no surround, very plain – modern?, fair condition.

Windows: Venetian window in north elevation at top of landing, beaded surround and cyma moulded entablature, central window is 12-light sliding sash flanked by

smaller 8-light sliding sash – late 18th century, good condition. The original rounded-headed tops of the Venetian window, built of brick, is visible in the roof space – late 18th century, poor condition.

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: stairs as per G2 description, modern hand rail attached to wall. Alcove/wall press in east elevation, plain, flat headed, no surround – late 18th century, poor condition

General significance: high

Images



Window on landing



Ceiling decoration



Scar of monopitch roof in roof space



Original round-headed arched window

Room No. F2

Current use toilet

Original use toilet?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: vinyl – modern, good condition. Shallow skirting board with beaded decoration and some additional attached pieces – 20th century?, poor condition

Roof/ceiling: sloping on south side with access hatch, plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Doors: deep doorway in north elevation with outer and inner doors, outer as per F1 description, internal covered in black felt and brass studs, but presumably covering a six panel door – late 18th century, with modern alterations, fair condition

Windows: small window in west elevation with ovolo-moulded and beaded side panels, partially damaged sill and missing shutters – late 18th century, poor condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: low
Images



Panelled door surround



Window in west elevation

Room No. F3

Current use toilets

Original use bed room?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition. In the roof-space the half of the north and east wall are constructed from hand-made brick, while the rest is more randomly coursed stone. The brick wall on the north side butts the stone wall at its west end – late 18th century, fair condition.

Floor: vinyl – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, various access hatches into space above – modern, fair condition. Cavetto moulded and beaded cornice remaining in places – late 18th century, poor condition. In the roof-space above the scar of the original monopitched roof line is preserved in the wall between F1 and F4, along with part of the roof itself – late 18th century, poor condition.

Doors: single door in east elevation, plain – modern, good condition

Windows: Venetian-style window in south elevation, round-headed with cyma moulded and beaded surround, sill cut down at both ends, perhaps suggesting it was originally part of a full Venetian window? – late 18th century, poor condition. Three small windows at high level in west elevation, each two-light with hinged casements and twisted detailing on latches – late 19th – 20th century, fair condition

Fireplaces: n/a

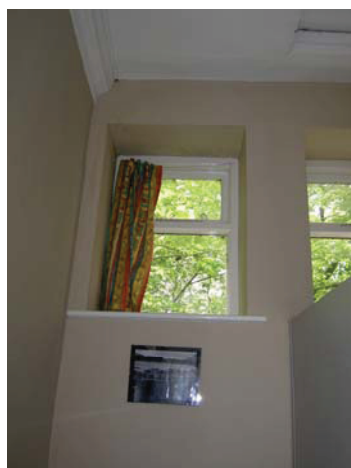
Other features: toilet cubicles formed by modern partitions in south-west corner – modern, good condition.

General significance: medium

Images



Venetian window to south



Later windows to west



Scar of monopitch roof in roof space



Butt joint of brick and stone walling

Room No. F4
Current use L-shaped corridor
Original use corridor and part of bedrooms

Description

Walls: wallpaper and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: carpet, floor levels slightly different from one end to the other – modern, good condition. Ovolo-moulded skirting board, slightly different at either end - late 18th century?, fair condition.

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, with skylight, sloping section towards centre – modern, fair condition

Doors: door to east at west end (into F5) has four panels, with cyma moulding and beaded decoration, and an ovolo moulded surround – late 18th century, good condition. At the west end the doorway linking the two sections of the corridor is inserted – modern, fair condition. Along the east/west part of the corridor there are several more doors. At the west end there is a door to the south with a very plain finish – modern, good condition. There are two doors to the south at the east end of the corridor, both with six bevel raised and fielded panels and panelled jambs – late 18th century, good condition. The doorway in the north elevation has four panels with cyma moulding and bevel raised and fielded panels, panelled jambs and ovolo-moulded surrounds (although the east side is covered by the stub wall) – late 18th century, good condition. At the east end of the corridor there is another six panel door with ovolo moulding and bevel raised and field panels in the jambs – late 18th

century, good condition. The doorway in the north-east corner is filled by a fire door – modern, fair condition

Windows: n/a

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: stub walls project into the corridor mid-way along the east/west section. These are respected by the skirting board on the south side but not the north – late 18th century, with later alterations, poor condition

General significance: medium

Images



North door to F5



Example of south door



Door at east end of corridor

Room No. F5

Current use dormitory 1

Original use dining room

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: carpet – modern, fair condition. Very tall cyma-moulded skirting board – late 18th century, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, decorative plaster work in three linked panels comprising two outer ovals of foliage around acanthus leaf bosses, and central circular motif of swagged leaves and ribbons, a large central acanthus leaf boss and smaller flower bosses – late 18th century, good condition. The cornice comprises a row of acanthus leaves, over flower bosses and flowers in profile, over scrolled corbels decorated with acanthus leaves with urns between them, which are additionally decorated with trailed foliage and acanthus bosses – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: two, in south-west corner and centre of south elevation, both very elaborate with moulded entablature, supported by scrolled corbels decorated with fluting and acanthus leaves, and with surrounds decorated with ovolo moulding and beading (the doors themselves are covered with hardboard inside the room but see the descriptions of F4) – late 18th century, good condition

Windows: two canted bay windows in north elevation, both accessed through a four-point arch decorated with acanthus leaves, scrolled rococo corbels, and cyma moulded bases. Inside the windows the cornice is decorated with rows of acanthus leaves and flower bosses, acanthus corbels, and beaded astragals alternating with crossed spears beneath a heraldic shield – late 18th century, good condition

Fireplaces: large fireplace against east elevation, elaborate white marble surround with Ionic columns, inserted panels of veined marble and carved relief of urns,

wreaths, beading and fluting, and a central panel depicting a classical scene of Belisarius (Taylor 1985, 617) – late 18th century, good condition

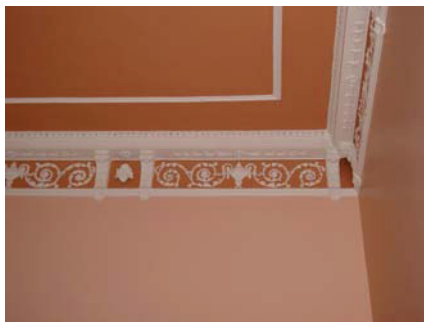
Other features: a C-shaped partition wall divides the room north/south – modern, good condition. A large mirror with a roll-moulded surround and rounded corners is attached to the north elevation between the windows – late 19th – early 20th century?, good condition

General significance: very high

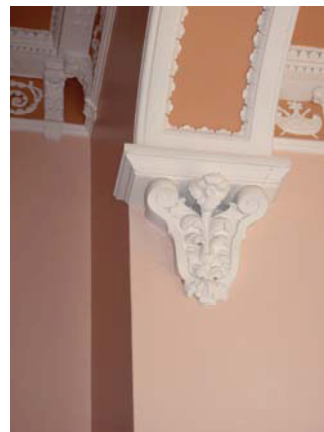
Images



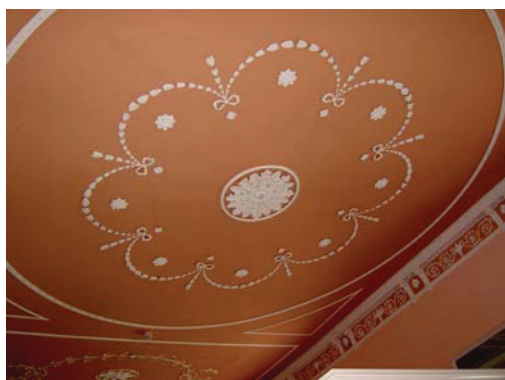
Decorated door



Detail of cornice



Detail of corbel



Decorative ceiling plaster



Plaster around bay window



Fireplace



Detail of carving

Room No. F6
Current use dormitory 2
Original use bed room

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Ovolo moulded skirting board present in most places – late 18th century, fair condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, cornice decorated with criss-cross hatching, flower bosses and leaves in profile between framed acanthus leaves with a further row of acanthus leaves and twisted ribbon beading – late 18th century, poor condition

Doors: single door in north elevation, plain – modern, good condition

Windows: Venetian window in south elevation with denticular decorated entablature and cyma moulded surround. The central round-headed window, which is a 12-light sliding sash beneath a fan light, has an acanthus leave border and there is bevel raised and fielded panelling in the jambs with ovolo moulding. The flanking windows are 8-light sliding sash – late 18th century, fair condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: a partition wall and ceiling has been added on the north side to create the east end of corridor F4 – modern, fair condition

General significance: medium

Images



Detail of cornice



Venetian window



Modern partition wall to north

Room No. F7

Current use dormitory 3

Original use bed room

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Cyma moulded skirting board – late 18th century, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, cornice decorated with leaf enrichment, over egg and dart over denticular pattern – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: door to north as per G4 description

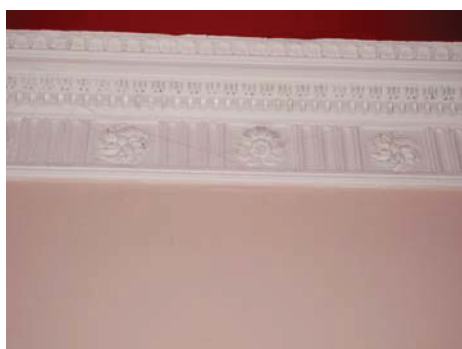
Windows: Venetian window to south, denticular decoration to entablature, leaf enrichment around central round-headed arch and engaged pilasters dividing the three windows. Central window has a fanlight and 12-light sliding sash, and the flanking windows have 8-light sliding sash – all late 18th century, good condition

Fireplaces: n/a

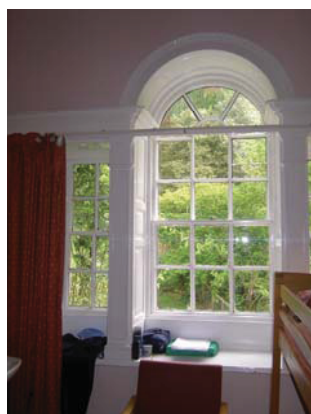
Other features: wall press set into the east elevation, bevel raised and fielded panels with ovolo moulding in jams – late 18th century, good condition

General significance: high

Images



Detail of cornice



Venetian window



Wall press

Room No. F8

Current use dormitory 4

Original use bed room

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Roll-moulded skirting board – modern, fair condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, cornice decorated with acanthus leaves over denticular design over bunched fans and flowers – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: one in north elevation as per G4 description

Windows: Venetian window to south with central round-headed window with fanlight and 12-light sliding sash, decorated with denticular design, flanked by smaller 8-light sliding sash windows, all divided by engaged pilasters— late 18th century, good condition

Fireplaces: against east elevation, roll moulded square surround and mantle piece supported on small engaged pilasters with iron insert and grate with beaded moulding and other decoration – late 18th century, good condition

Other features: n/a

General significance: high

Images



Cornice detail



Venetian window



Fireplace

Room No. F9

Current use showers

Original use bed room?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: carpet and tiled – modern, good condition. Beaded skirting board, north east part covered by attached timber – 19th – 20th century?

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, bolection moulded cornice – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: one in north-west corner and one in south-east corner, both with ovolo moulded surrounds; door to south-east also has bevel raised and fielded panels – late 18th century, fair condition

Windows: Venetian window in south elevation, with denticular and cyma moulded entablature and engaged pilasters dividing the three sections extending to the floor. The central round-headed window has a fanlight and 12-light sliding sash and the flanking windows have 8-light sliding sashes. There are window seats in the flanking windows and bevel raised and fielded panels beneath the central section and in the jambs – late 18th century, good condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: wall press in north elevation, ovolo moulded surround – late 18th century, fair condition. Inserted partition walls in north-east part of room to create showers – modern, good condition

General significance: medium

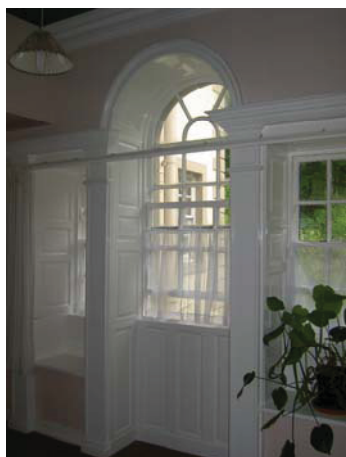
Images



Doors to north



Detail of cornice



Venetian window

Room No. F10

Current use stair well

Original use stair well

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Beaded skirting board – 19th – 20th century, fair condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, 2-light skylight, and hatch for fire escape ladder from second floor – 19th – 20th century, fair condition

Doors: one to top of landing (east) with ovolo-moulded surround – late 18th century, fair condition. One to north to F11, six bevel raised and fielded panels and single-light overlight – late 18th century with 20th century alterations. Fire doors to F4 and F12 – modern, fair condition

Windows: n/a

Fireplaces: n/a

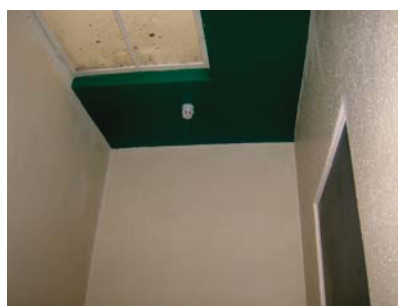
Other features: stairs as per G10

General significance: low

Images



Door to F13 and stairs



Skylight

Room No. F11

Current use dormitory 6

Original use bedroom?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, bolection moulded cornice – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: one to south as per F10 description

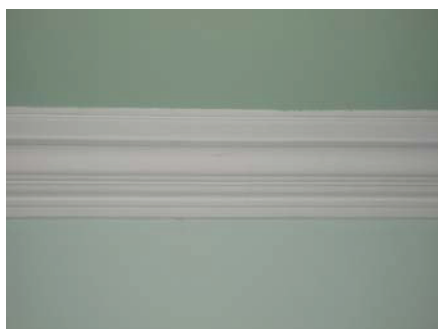
Windows: Venetian window to north, relatively plain beaded moulding and bevel raised and fielded panels and shutters, central part 12-light sliding sash, flanking windows 8-light sliding sash – late 18th century, good condition

Fireplaces: central to east elevation, square beaded surround and iron hob grate with floral decoration – late 18th century, good condition

Other features: alcoves either side of chimneybreast against east elevation, one to south with shelves and surround remaining – late 18th century, fair condition

General significance: high

Images



Detail of cornice



Venetian window



Chimney breast and alcoves



Detail of fireplace

Room No. F12

Current use irregular T-shaped corridor

Original use corridor

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Irregular beaded and cyma moulded skirting board – 18th – 19th century, poor condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition. Skylight comprising a 9-light window in the ceiling/roof with smaller borrowed-light windows on the second floor, one 4-light and one 2-light – 18th – 19th century, fair condition

Doors: two at the north end to the north and east, both with six simple cyma-moulded panels and cyma moulded surrounds – late 18th century, good condition. Two further doors to the south, one accessing stairs to the second floor, both with beaded surrounds, but one a narrow version of those to the north – late 18th century, good condition. At the south end there is another door forming the outer entrance to the lobby to F17, which has a beaded surround and scars for hinges and some tongue and groove panelling added to west side – late 18th century with 19th century alterations, fair condition. In vestibule at south end there is a further door to F9 with a beaded surround and bevel raised and fielded panelling – late 18th century, good condition. Door to south from vestibule in similar style but with ovolo moulding – late 18th century, good condition

Windows: small window overlooking stairs (F10) – 20th century, fair condition

Fireplaces: n/a

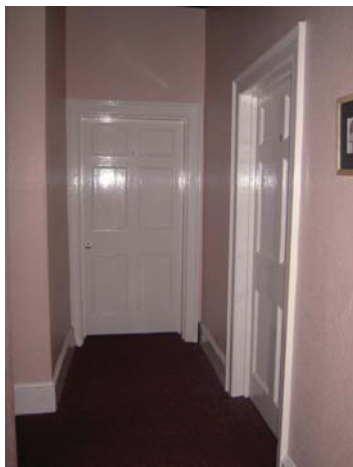
Other features: alcove in south elevation at east end, beaded surround – late 18th century, good condition

General significance: medium

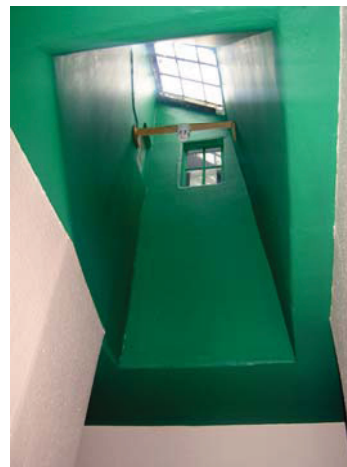
Images



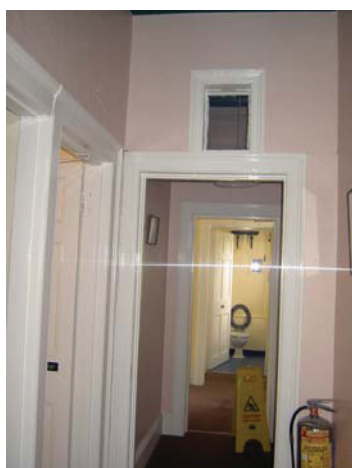
Alcove



Doors at north end



Skylight and small windows



Doors at south end

Room No. F13

Current use dormitory 7

Original use bedroom?

Description

Walls: wallpaper and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Cyma moulded skirting board – late 18th century(?), good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, roll-moulded cornice – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: either side of chimneybreast in south elevation, both with cyma moulded and beaded surrounds and six beaded panels – late 18th century, good condition

Windows: canted bay window with three 12-light sliding sash windows in north elevation, each with splayed jambs and cyma moulded panelling (trapezoid above) and shuttering – late 18th century, fair condition

Fireplaces: chimneybreast against south elevation with fireplace with plain square surround and iron insert, decorated with foliage, and grate – late 18th century, good condition

Other features: wall press in west elevation with cyma moulded surround, two beaded battens, fixed to the wall with square headed nails, with scars for original coat/hat hooks and later shelves – late 18th century with later alterations, fair condition

General significance: medium

Images



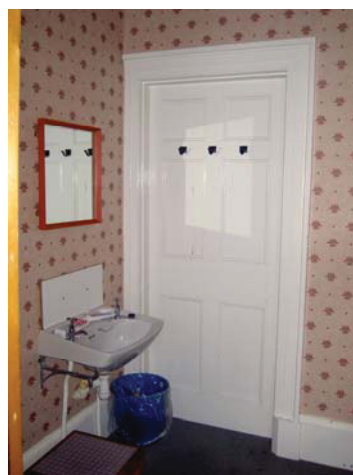
Wall press



Detail of cornice



Window



Door to south



Fireplace

Room Gazetteer Part 3

Room No. F14

Current use dormitory 8

Original use bedroom?

Description

Walls: wallpaper and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Plain skirting board – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition. Bolection moulded cornice – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: one on east side of south elevation with cyma moulded and beaded surround, blocked – late 18th century, fair condition. One in west elevation with cyma moulding – late 18th century, good condition. One to east of chimneybreast, no surround, paint stripped and blocked with six beaded panels – late 18th century, poor condition

Windows: one in east elevation with splayed jambs and moulded panels, trapezoid above. A chamfered timber plate has been bolted above, cutting through the surround in the form of a keystone – late 18th century with later alterations

Fireplaces: chimneybreast against north elevation, fireplace with square surround and iron insert with transfer printed and painted tiles – late 18th century with late 19th century addition, good condition

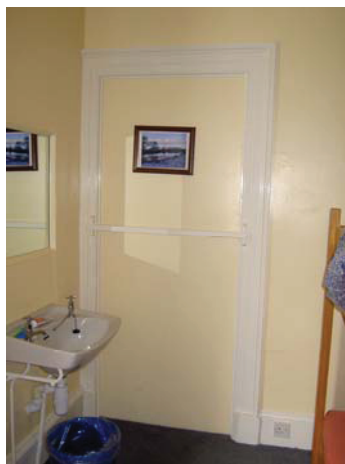
Other features: tall wall press to west of chimneybreast, with beaded surround, scars for hinges and added shelves – late 18th century with modern alterations. Area of timber boxing to east of chimneybreast (covering pipe?) – 19th-20th century, poor condition

General significance: medium

Images



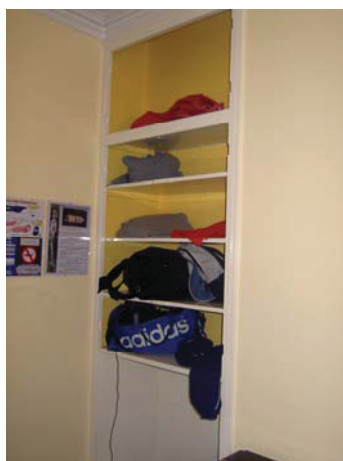
Window



Blocked door



Fireplace



Wall press

Room No. F15

Current use washroom/showers

Original use bedroom?

Description

Walls: wallpaper and paint finish – modern, fair condition

Floor: vinyl – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition. Cavetto moulded cornice surviving along south and part of east elevation – late 18th century, fair condition. Plastered beam with beaded decoration orientated north/south supporting stairs – late 18th century, fair condition

Doors: one on west side as per F12 description

Windows: two in east elevation, one to north has splayed jambs, beaded panelling, including trapezoid panelling beneath the lintel, and cyma moulded surrounds and a sill has been added and the lower part has been partially filled – late 18th century with modern alterations. The southern window is a more recent insert and has a four-light hinged casement with curled latch fittings – late 19th – 20th century, good condition

Fireplaces: chimneybreast against north elevation, fireplace with square surround and iron insert with transfer printed and painted tiles – late 18th century with late 19th century addition, good condition

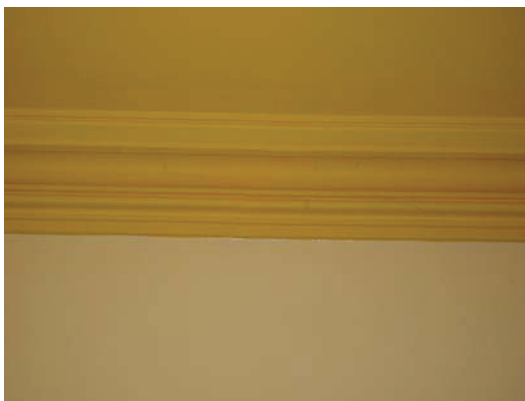
Other features: boxing in various places, particularly along the south elevation, presumably for water pipes etc – modern, fair condition

General significance: low

Images



Window



Detail of cornice

Room No. F16

Current use dormitory

Original use bedroom?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Cyma moulded skirting board – late 18th century, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition. Cavetto moulded cornice – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: one on west side covered by hardboard but with cyma moulded surround – late 18th century with modern alterations

Windows: two in south elevation, both with splayed jambs, cyma moulded and beaded panelling, including trapezoid panelling beneath the lintel, and cyma moulded surrounds – late 18th century with modern alterations

Fireplaces: chimneybreast against east elevation, timber surround decorated with twisted cord astragal and denticular entablature over fluting and flower bosses, black marble insert with white fossils and beaded surround plus tiled back and iron hood – late 18th century with late 19th century addition, fair condition

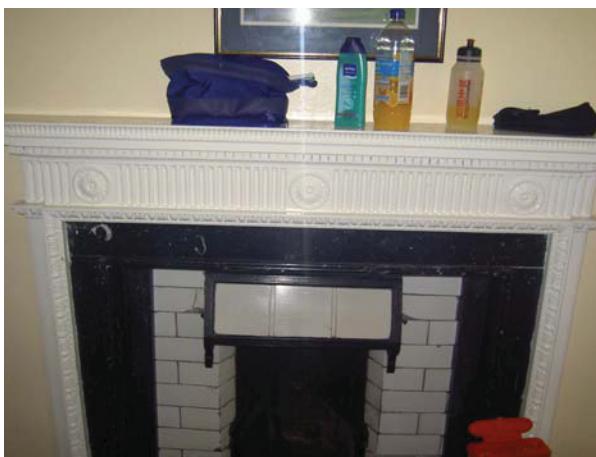
Other features: n/a

General significance: low

Images



Window



Detail of fireplace



Detail of cornice

Room No. F17

Current use toilet

Original use toilet?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: vinyl – modern, good condition. Ovolo moulded skirting board – late 18th century, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: the room is essentially divided into a toilet and vestibule by a doorway mid-way down, this has six panels decorated with cyma moulding and beading – late 18th century, good condition. To the south is another doorway with a beaded and cyma moulded surround with scars for a hinges for a door but no door remaining – late 18th century, poor condition. To the east is another door in a similar style with six panels and a beaded surround – late 18th century, good condition

Windows: two in west elevation, southern most with splayed jambs extending to the floor, the lower part covered by modern panelling and with a sink attached, the upper part still has beaded shutters and cyma moulded panelling, including trapezoidal panels above – late 18th century with modern alterations, fair condition. The northernmost is a similar style but in better condition, with the original shutter fittings remaining – late 18th century, good condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: high

Images



Door to south



Northern window to west



Detail of shutter

Room No. F18

Current use dormitory 10

Original use servants' room?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: one on east side very plain surround – modern, good condition

Windows: two in south elevation and three in north, all with 2-light hinged casements – modern, good condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: floor level changes slightly between east and west ends

General significance: very low

Images



View to west



View to east

Room No. F19

Current use dormitory 11

Original use unknown

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition. Two purlins orientated north/south, machine cut timber with a rough textured plaster finish – 19th – 20th century, good condition

Doors: one on south-west corner in partition wall, plain surround – modern, good condition. Large doorway on south side of east elevation, partially infilled to form windows (see below), but originally a wagon doorway? – 19th – 20th century with modern alterations, fair condition

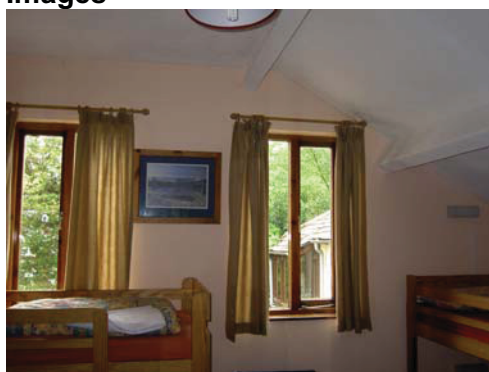
Windows: two in north elevation, both 2-light hinged casements – modern, good condition. Upper part of large aperture on south side of east elevation glazed to form two 2-light windows with hinged casements – modern, good condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: very low

Images



Windows to north



Windows to east

Room No. F20

Current use dormitory 12

Original use unknown

Description

Walls: south, east and west walls exposed stone, in rough courses of slate, with neat flush-jointed pointing – late 18th – 19th century with modern finish, good condition. North wall is painted concrete blocks – modern, fair condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: gabled, plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition. Single truss remains on south side comprising king post pegged to principal rafters and sat on heavy tie beam, with chocks supporting the purlins, of which there are two on the east side and one on the west. All of the timber is machine cut, and the truss sits on stone pillars projecting from the east and west walls – 19th century, good condition

Doors: one on north side, very plain – modern, good condition

Windows: two very small ones in south elevation, both with splayed jambs and slat sills and lintels, little more than glazed vent slots – late 18th – 19th century, fair condition. Large windows in south-east corner, filling large aperture in wall, south jamb of which is rebuilt in dark red brick, typically 0.23m long, 0.1m wide and 0.06m thick – late 18th – 19th century with modern alterations, fair condition. Similarly large window in south-west corner, south jamb of which is rebuilt in dark red brick (similar to that to east) – late 18th – 19th century with modern alterations, fair condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: very wide concrete block built plinth along south and part of east and west elevations forming a window seat with timber top – modern, good condition

General significance: medium

Images



Truss



Small apertures to south



Rebuilding in brick

Room No. F21

Current use stairwell

Original use -

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: vinyl – modern, good condition. Plain square-section skirting board – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: one on west side covered accessed by flight of steps, plain surround – modern, good condition

Windows: two-light window on north side over corridor below – modern, good condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: staircase is L-shaped and has square-section hand rails attached to the north and west walls – modern, good condition

General significance: very low

Images



Stairs to F19



Stairs down to G18

Room No. S1

Current use stairwell

Original use stairwell

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Simple ovolo-moulded skirting board – late 18th century, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: one on first floor as per F12 description. One on second floor, inserted fire door – modern, fair condition

Windows: small 12-light sliding sash window on east side with splayed jambs and beaded surround – modern, good condition. Windows incorporated into fire door at top of stairs – modern, fair condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: dog-legged closed string staircase with baluster turn balustrades and heavy newel post (same balusters and newels as G10 staircase) – late 18th century, good condition

General significance: high

Images



Stairs



Window to east

Room No. S2

Current use lobby/corridor

Original use lobby/corridor

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition. Ovolo-moulded skirting board – late 18th century, fair condition

Roof/ceiling: east pitch of gabled roof, plastered but with timbers from truss exposed, comprising principal rafters and collar (with beaded plaster decoration), truncated tie beam, and one purlin – late 18th century, fair condition

Doors: one on south side leading to S11, two plain panels in the lower part and a 9-light window in the lower – late 18th century, fair condition

Windows: small window looking into skylight/lantern as per F12 description

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: medium

Images



Roof detail



Small door to S11

Room No. S3

Current use bathroom

Original use -

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish with some areas tiled – modern, good condition

Floor: vinyl – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: east pitch of gabled roof, plastered and paint finish with skylight – modern, good condition

Doors: one on south side leading to S11, two plain panels in the lower part and a 9-light window in the lower – late 18th century, fair condition

Windows: n/a

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: very low

Images



General view

Room No. S4

Current use kitchen

Original use -

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: vinyl – modern, good condition. Beaded skirting board – 19th – 20th century, fair condition

Roof/ceiling: west pitch of gabled roof, plastered and painted and with skylight – modern, good condition

Doors: one on south east leading to S2, plain surround – modern, good condition

Windows: n/a

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: very low

Images



Room No. S5

Current use bedroom

Original use bedroom?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: pitched roof to east and west with blocked skylights, one per pitch – late 18th century, fair condition

Doors: as per S2

Windows: two in south elevation, both 12-light sliding sash with splayed jambs, ovolo moulded surrounds, panelling and shutters. Eastern most partially obscured by pitch of roof and with window seat – late 18th century, good condition

Fireplaces: one blocked in south elevation, rolled moulding – late 18th – 19th century

Other features: the tie beam of a truss runs along the north elevation – late 18th century, good condition

General significance: medium

Images



West window



East window



Blocked skylight

Room No. S6

Current use bedroom

Original use bedroom?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: gabled roof, plastered but with two purlins exposed, one of which is jointed to an upright post sat on the tie beam of the truss visible in S2 – late 18th century, fair condition

Doors: one on east side with very low lintel but plain door – 20th century, fair condition

Windows: dormer window to south with two 4-light hinged casements – 19th century, fair condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: the lower part of the east wall is considerably thicker than the rest, presumably where the wall height has been raised, and has a timber shelf on top of it – late 18th century, fair condition

General significance: medium

Images



General view and purlin



Junction of purlin and post

Room No. S7

Current use lounge

Original use ?????

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition. Northern part of west elevation is finished with painted tongue and groove panelling – 19th century, fair condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: south pitch, plastered and paint finish and skylight – modern, good condition. Single north/south orientated beam with beaded decoration – late 18th – 19th century, good condition

Doors: one on east side, very plain – 20th century, fair condition

Windows: small window to skylight/lantern over F12 to south – 19th century?, fair condition

Fireplaces: flue in north-east corner, but no evidence for fireplace – late 18th century, fair condition

Other features: n/a

General significance: medium

Images



General view



Tongue and groove panelling

Room No. S8

Current use bedroom

Original use bedroom?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Doors: one in south-east corner, relatively plain surround – 20th century, fair condition

Windows: dormer window to north with 16-light sliding sash and further glazed panels flanking – late 19th– early 20th century?, fair condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: medium

Images



Dormer window in north elevation

Room No. S9

Current use bedroom

Original use bedroom?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish hipped roof, with rafters and purlins exposed forming a five-sided lantern. The timbers are all machine or pit sawn and have a slight stop chamfer finish – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: one in south elevation with four beaded panels, relatively plain surround – 19th century, fair condition

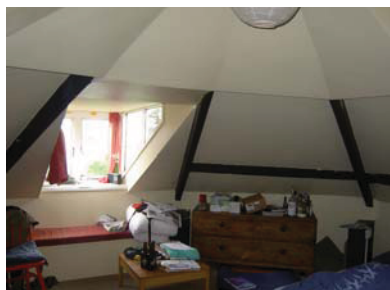
Windows: skylight to north-west – 19th – 20th century, fair condition. Dormer to east – 19th century, fair condition

Fireplaces: possible remains of a narrow flue against south elevation just below roof – late 18th century?, poor condition

Other features: built-in cupboard in south-west corner with six ovolo-moulded panels – late 18th century, good condition

General significance: high

Images



'Lantern' roof



Cupboard

Room No. S10

Current use bedroom

Original use bedroom?

Description

Walls: plaster and paint finish – modern, good condition

Floor: carpet – modern, good condition

Roof/ceiling: plaster and paint finish, single beam orientated east/west finished with beaded decoration – late 18th century, good condition

Doors: one in north elevation, six plain panels, north side covered with hardboard, ovolo-moulded surround with decorated iron vent insert – late 18th century with 19th century alterations, fair condition

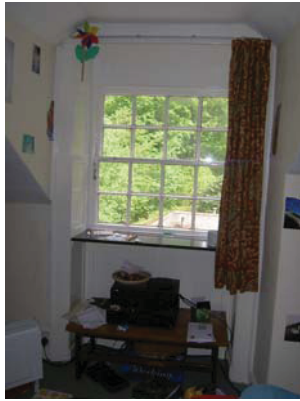
Windows: one in east elevation, very plain panelled jambs, ovolo-moulded and beaded surround, 16-light sliding sash – late 18th century, fair condition

Fireplaces: wide chimneybreast against north elevation, no sign of fireplace – late 18th century, fair condition

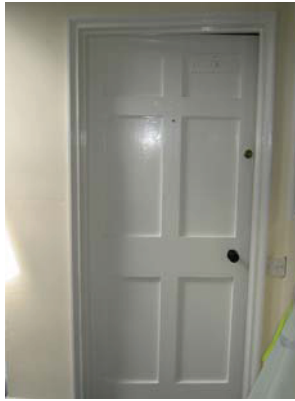
Other features: n/a

General significance: medium

Images



Window



Door

Room No. S11

Current use cupboard

Original use cupboard

Description

Walls: rough lathe and plaster and paint finish – late 18th century, fair condition

Floor: rough floor board – late 18th century, fair condition

Roof/ceiling: east pitch of gabled roof, roughly plastered between rafters but with timbers from two trusses exposed, each comprising principal rafters and collar (with beaded plaster decoration), truncated tie beam supported by iron straps fixed to truncated beams below, and one purlin – late 18th century, fair condition

Doors: one on south side leading to S11, two plain panels in the lower part and a 9-light window in the lower – late 18th century, fair condition

Windows: skylight at far south end – 19th century?, poor condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: n/a

General significance: medium

Images



General view



Detail of truss structure

Room Gazetteer Part 4

Room No. C1

Current use cellar

Original use cellar

Description

Walls: stone, randomly coursed slate, thin coat of whitewash – late 18th century, fair condition

Floor: stone flags and steps along west elevation – late 18th century, fair condition

Roof/ceiling: brick vaulted ceiling sprung from walls, bricks typically dark red, 0.22m long, 0.06m thick and 0.09m wide – late 18th century, fair condition

Doors: one at top of stairs in south-west corner, very plain – modern, fair condition. Aperture between the two halves of the cellar (north and south) jambs built up in brick (perhaps inserted or rebuilt) with large slate slabs forming the lintels – late 18th century, fair condition

Windows: small, high-level aperture in east elevation of north half of cellar, partially blocked by wall at rear end, with arched top (following line of vaulted ceiling) and continuing beneath the building to the east as a low, narrow crawl-space – late 18th century, poor condition. Possible former opening in south elevation of south half of cellar, stone sill and lintel butted by roof – late 18th century, poor condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: slate shelving on brick pillars and with brick dividing walls remains throughout southern half – late 18th century, fair condition. Small alcove built into centre of east elevation, stone sill and stone lintel – late 18th century, fair condition

General significance: medium

Images



Steps



Aperture to east



Aperture to south



Alcove to east



Stone shelves



Detail of flag floor

Room No. C2

Current use bike store

Original use cellar/coal store

Description

Walls: exposed stone at north end, random courses of slate, some limewashed – late 18th century, poor condition. Brick laid in stretcher bond at south end, dark red colour, each typically 0.23m long, 0.065m thick and 0.105m wide, on a stone plinth at north end – late 18th century, fair condition

Floor: stone flag steps at south end – late 18th century, fair condition. Concrete at north end – 19th century, fair condition

Roof/ceiling: south end has a monopitch roof, sloping to the east – late 18th century, fair condition. North ceiling comprises timber boards supported by joists with additional timbers attached, all machine or saw pit cut – 18th - 19th century, fair condition

Doors: one at the south end very plain – modern, good condition. One slightly to the north now disused, with just timber jambs surviving – 18th – 19th century, poor condition. Further opening between main room at north end and stairs, jamb to east built in brick suggesting rebuilt or inserted – late 18th century, fair condition. Aperture in east elevation at north end with stone lintel and sill, blocked with a mix of concrete and modern bricks, presumably the original coal hole – late 18th century, poor condition

Windows: small four-light fixed casement windows in east elevation at south end – 18th – 19th century, fair condition

Fireplaces: n/a

Other features: plinth along north elevation and north part of west elevation, particularly large boulders in west – 17th – 18th century, fair condition. Patch of rebuild in brick in part of south elevation – late 19th – 20th century, fair condition

General significance: low

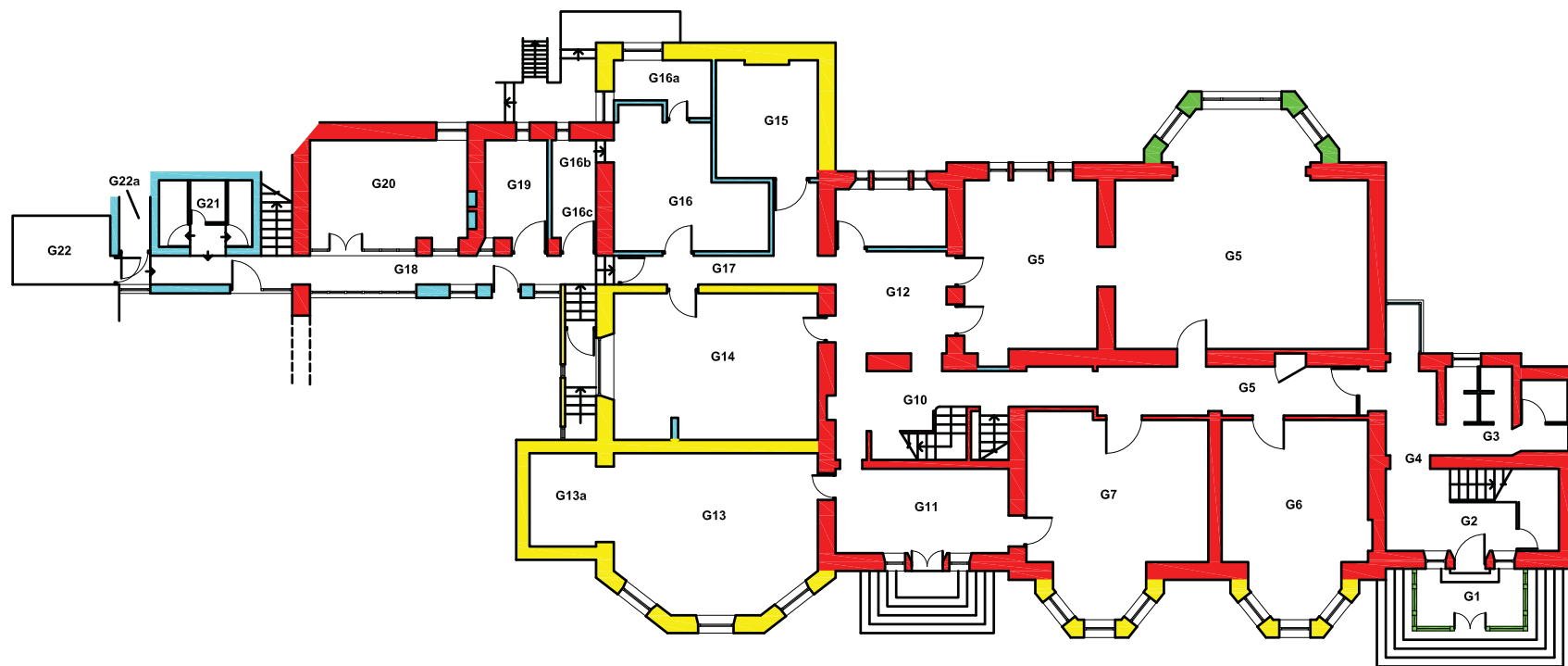
Images



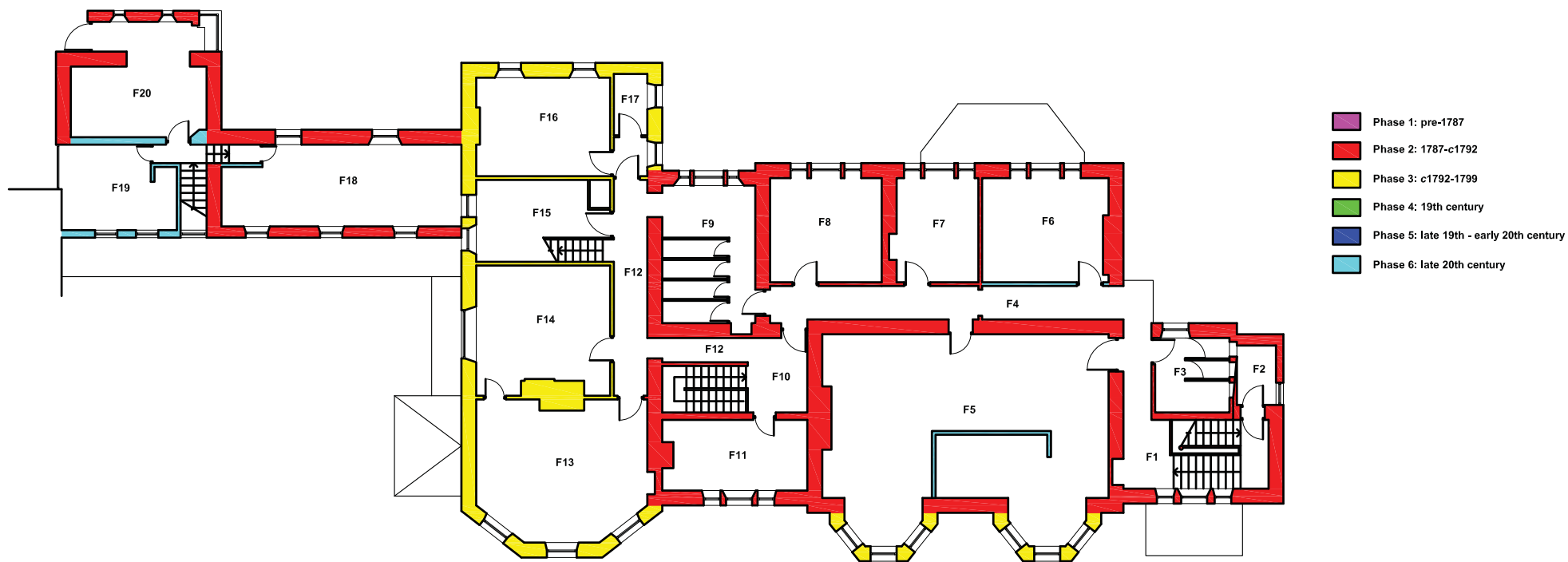
Stairs to south

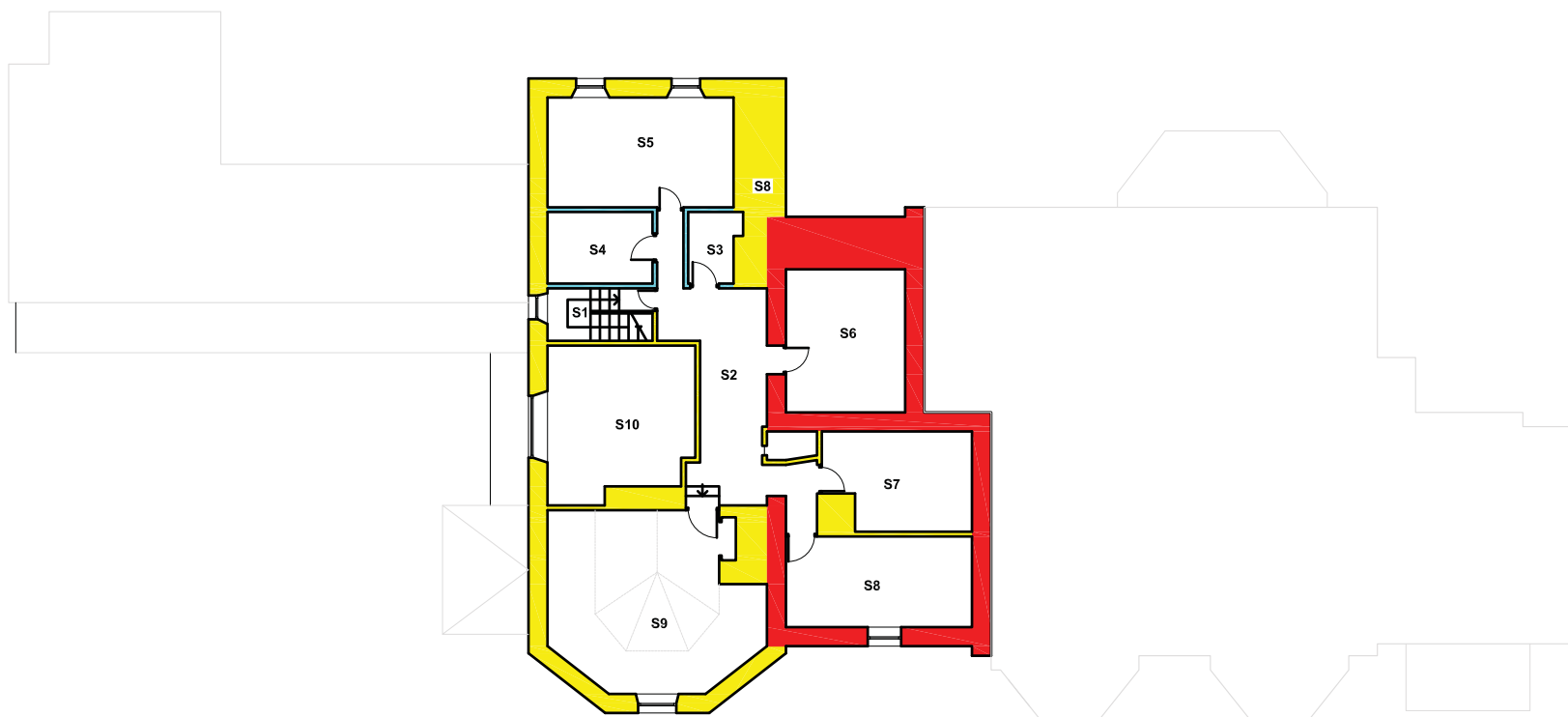


Blocked coal hole to east



- Phase 1: pre-1787
- Phase 2: 1787-c1792
- Phase 3: c1792-1799
- Phase 4: 19th century
- Phase 5: late 19th - early 20th century
- Phase 6: late 20th century





- Phase 1: pre-1787
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Appendix 4: Landscape Survey Gazetteer

Condition ranges from: very poor, poor, fair, good, very good

Significance ranges from: very low, low, medium, high, very high

Site No. 01

Description raised banks demarcating the edge of the gardens and grasslands to the north of the house and the path beyond. The path forms a hollow area orientated north-east/south-west along the wall but also cutting south-east through the bank, and the banks are up to 0.4m tall edged with stones on the north-west side.

Date late 18th century or early 20th century

Condition poor

Significance low

Images



Raised banks

Site No. 02

Description gate and steps leading through boundary wall onto road. The gate is a timber picket fence type. The southern post comprises a dressed piece of slate, while the northern is timber. The gate is accessed via a short flight of stone steps with flanking drystone walls connecting to the path to the east (part of Site 1), and another, similar gate across the road to the west.

Date late 18th century or early 20th century

Condition fair

Significance medium

Images



Gate



Detail of steps

Site No. 03

Description lodge adjacent to the north-west end of the drive. Not visited but largely visible from road – hipped slate roof with two chimneys. Two paired round-

headed windows in the south-west elevation with fan lights and sliding sashes either side of a central doorway, all with dressed sandstone surrounds and beneath a canopy supported by square-section sandstone pillars. The north-west elevation has two round-headed windows, one large, one small, in a similar style, and two smaller square ones and extends into a continuous outshut at the north end. The corner between the two elevations is finished with v-jointed sandstone quoins.

Date late 18th century

Condition good

Significance high

Images



Lodge

Site No. 04

Description flight of steps leading from the north-west corner of the terrace in front of the house to the garden. They comprise 10 large yellow sandstone(?) slabs plus one smaller slate slab at the bottom, and there is a modern timber handrail to the east. A stone edging at the bottom continues the line of the terrace forming part of Site 5.

Date late 18th century

Condition fair

Significance medium

Images



Steps

Site No. 05

Description banked edge of terrace formed into a rockery garden. Comprises various large and medium rocks and is built up to a height of approximately 1.5m. It extends across the whole of the front of the terrace and has a modern post and wire fence on top of it.

Date late 18th century

Condition fair
Significance medium
Images



Banked terrace

Site No. 06

Description a small square fenced enclosure around a single rhododendron. It comprises four separate sections of cast iron fencing each made up of three flat section posts and three circular horizontal bars.

Date late 18th century

Condition fair

Significance low

Images



Fenced rhododendron

Site No. 07

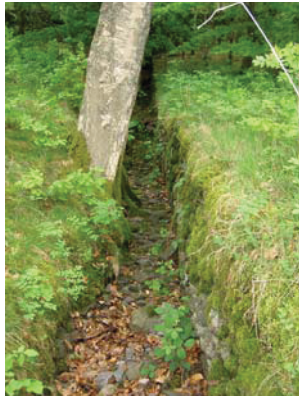
Description stone-built channel demarking edge of the grounds. It is approximately 1m wide and up to 1m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The south-west side is formed by a revetted bank of stones, while the north-east side is lower and less well built. The base of the channel is lined with cobbles to and at either end enters a slab-built opening taking it beneath the road at the north-west end and through the wall at the south-east. At the south-east end a ceramic pipe carries water to it from beneath the road.

Date late 18th century

Condition good

Significance medium

Images



Stone-built channel

Site No. 08

Description gate accessing the road. Comprises two round-topped dressed slate posts with iron pintels or scars still surviving. There is an additional timber post on the south-west side.

Date late 18th century or early 20th century

Condition Good

Significance medium

Images



Gate



Detail of slate post

Site No. 09

Description small cairn approximately 2m long by 1m wide and up to 0.3m high. Made up of loose rounded and sub-angular stones.

Date unknown

Condition fair

Significance low

Images



Cairn

Site No. 10

Description 'The Fort'. House with associated boundary wall built in the form of a fortified battery with two circular buttresses, one even crenellated and with a cannon, either end of a straight section of wall. Modern houses are built on the platform above at the south end, but the northern most building is presumably part of the original structure. It is a small cottage, with a Palladian window in the western gable with a keystone in its round-headed arch and a fanlight and 8-light sliding sash window below. Not examined in detail.

Date late 18th century

Condition good

Significance high

Images



'The Fort'

Site No. 11

Description small structure, probably a water tank surrounded by a modern timber fence. It is approximately 5m long east/west and 1m wide. It is brick built, the west end forming a shallow tank and the west a large block of masonry capped with cement.

Date late 19th century

Condition poor

Significance very low

Images



Tank

Site No. 12

Description ruined structure visible only as a pile of stone rubble and fragments of slate and glass and lumps of mortar. Some semblance of walls orientated north-west/south-east and covering an area of approximately 4m by 3m is visible but very hard to distinguish. The rubble forms a noticeable mound sloping down to the north-west.

Date late 18th – early 19th century

Condition very poor

Significance low

Images



Ruined structure

Site No. 13

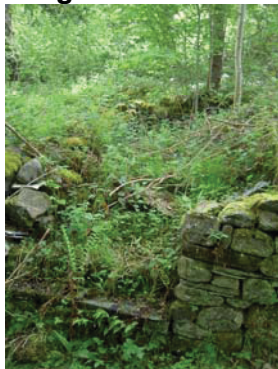
Description small ruined structure adjoining the wall around the warden's house. Accessed by a short flight of stone steps from the north-west, it comprises drystone built walls of up to six courses surviving to a height of 0.8m at the south-east end. It is approximately 6m long by 2m wide and built of random courses with slate levelling.

Date late 18th century

Condition poor

Significance low

Images



Ruined structure

Site No. 14

Description water management features including a single cast iron fence panel, comprising circular horizontal bars and crossed bars, with a fitting at one end for the hinge. Also includes two small clapper bridges and a cast iron grill positioned in front of a stone built culvert, presumably intended to prevent objects passing into it.

Date late 18th century?

Condition fair

Significance medium

Images



Cast iron gate



Cast iron grill and culvert

Site No. 15

Description footpath and steps ascending the east side of the cascade. The lower part of the path is lined by large rocks and heavily eroded, higher up it zig-zags up the slop on a series of steps built of slate flags with a modern timber fence along the west side

Date late 18th century

Condition poor

Significance high

Images



Lower part of path



Example of stone steps

Site No. 16

Description stone lined culvert diverting water around to the east before rejoining the main beck beneath a clapper bridge under the path (Site 15). It is drystone built with sides up to 0.6m tall. There are various modern water pipes connected to it, as well as a concrete lined section and water tank.

Date late 18th century with 20th century alterations

Condition poor

Significance medium

Images



Water tank and concrete lined section Clapper bridge beneath path

Site No. **17**

Description drystone built revetment forming possible branch of the path heading through the modern fence and towards the cascades. The revetment is at least 1.2m tall and extends for approximately 4m.

Date late 18th century

Condition fair

Significance medium

Images



Revetment

Site No. **18**

Description drystone built revetment forming possible dam within the cascade. It is up to 1.2m tall and built against the outcrop on the west side and an outcrop in the centre, perhaps intended to form a pool.

Date late 18th century?

Condition poor

Significance medium

Images



Revetted wall/possible dam

Site No. 19

Description the original course of the footpath (Site 15) continued to the top of the slope, overlooking the cascades. The line of this path is visible as a slightly revetted path extending approximately 15m to the edge of the cascade from the modern fence line.

Date late 18th century

Condition fair

Significance medium

Images



Revetted path

Site No. 20

Description concrete sluice with sides up to 0.7m tall and 0.4m thick, and sides up to 0.2m tall. It is C-shaped, with an opening in the front to allow water through adjacent to which the fittings for a hydroelectric power system have recently been fitted.

Date 20th century with modern alterations

Condition fair

Significance low

Images



Concrete dam

Site No. 21

Description enlarged ditch running along the eastern boundary of the site, initially parallel to the wall, before turning west and ultimately joining Site 16. It is approximately 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep with upcast up to 1m wide and 0.3m tall on the west side.

Date late 18th century with later alterations?

Condition fair

Significance low

Images



Ditch/drain running parallel to the boundary wall

Site No. 22

Description clapper bridges situated across Site 21 and providing crossing for footpath. Built of two large slate slabs

Date late 18th century

Condition fair

Significance medium

Images



Clapper bridges

Site No. 23

Description probable remains of 'The Hermitage'. Artificial or artificially enlarged crevice in cliff-face to north-west of which are two sections of wall orientated north/south forming a doorway with a return on the north side. These are both comprise of a mortared mix of slate and dark red bricks, cover an area approximately 6m long and stand up to 2m tall. The walls essentially form a façade against the cliff face although it is possible that additional walls extended to the west as there is a large revetted pile of rubble in this location.

Date late 18th century

Condition poor

Significance high

Images



Ruined hermitage from the inside



Ruined hermitage from the outside

Site No. 24

Description small clapper bridge comprising two very overgrown slate slabs over a dry beck.

Date late 18th century

Condition fair

Significance high

Images



Overgrown clapper bridge

Site No. 25

Description ruinous field boundary orientated north-east/south-west with drain along south-east side. It is constructed from large rounded stones including some extremely large orthostats, and has a number of large decaying tree stumps growing out of it. It is up to 1.4m thick and 1m tall. It incorporates a clapper bridge at its mid-point where it is cut by a footpath and it also pre-dates a field boundary to the north-east, which is built on top of it.

Date medieval?

Condition poor

Significance medium

Images



Orthostats in ruined boundary



Clapper bridge cutting ruined boundary

Site No. 26

Description revetted footpath cut into the slope, the north-west edge of which is up to 0.6m tall. It includes a large clapper bridge constructed from two large slabs of slate.

Date late 18th century?

Condition fair

Significance medium

Images



Clapper bridge

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