

LONGSHAW ESTATE

HATHERSAGE, DERBYSHIRE

(NGR: centred on SK 26433 79919)

Historic Building Record and Assessment



FINAL REPORT



National Trust

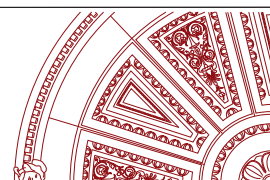
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Lodge (exterior), Chapel and Stable Block/Coach House

Project No.: **2015_015**

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LONGSHAW ESTATE HATHERSAGE, DERBYSHIRE

Historic Building Record and Assessment Lodge (exterior), Chapel and Stable Block/Coach House

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LONGSHAW ESTATE HATHERSAGE, DERBYSHIRE

Historic Building Record and Assessment

Lodge (exterior), Chapel and Stable Block/Coach House

Summary

A programme of archival research and historic building survey/assessment was undertaken in December 2015 / January 2016 in respect of a series of buildings situated at the National Trust's Longshaw Estate in Derbyshire. The project was commissioned by the National Trust to research the origins and development of the buildings, and to record and assess the structures with a view to informing the Trust's decision-making process in respect of the conservation, adaptation and future use of the buildings.

The Longshaw Estate is located on the moors above Hathersage, centred on NGR: SK 26433 79919, within the bounds of the Peak District National Park and 12km south-west of the City of Sheffield. Formerly a shooting estate of the Dukes of Rutland, at its greatest extent in the late-19th century, Longshaw covered an area of some c.11,500 acres of shootings at the heart of which were located a substantial 'lodge' or 'shooting box' of early 19th-century date, built in a mock-Jacobean style, with an associated stables/coach house range and adjacent, late 19th-century chapel

Archival research has established that the lodge was originally erected on a more modest scale by one Robert Tricket, a manufacturer of Hill Foot in Sheffield, before 1814 on land acquired under the terms of the Hathersage Enclosure Act of 1808. On Robert's death in 1815, the property passed to his eldest son, Joseph Tricket, who subsequently sold it to John Henry Manners, the 5th Duke of Rutland, in 1826. The exact extent of the lodge built by Tricket is unknown, though it is clear that the Duke embarked upon a significant programme of enlargement and aggrandisement soon after his purchase, with much of the extant building in place by 1831. A number of sources attest to the piecemeal extension of the lodge, though it would appear to have been substantially complete by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880. The estate was let out during the later 19th and early 20th centuries while the lodge itself was used temporarily as an auxiliary hospital for convalescent soldiers during the First World War. In 1927, the estate was sold by auction at which point the lodge, chapel and stables together with c.750 acres were acquired by the Sheffield Corporation for the benefit of the public, being subsequently passed to the National Trust in 1931. From 1929 to 1960, the lodge was leased to the Holiday Fellowship before being subdivided, between 1963 and 1965, to form a series of residential apartments, a situation that survives to the present day. Successive phases of occupation have witnessed attendant programmes of modification and adaptation, principally internal, to accommodate changing patterns of use though the buildings retain, externally at least, the general historical aspect of their late-19th century form.

The following principal, broad phases of development have been identified for the site as a whole:

- **PHASE I:** Possible original 'shooting box' erected by Robert Tricket, 1808-14.
- **PHASE II:** Extended lodge and new stable range formed by 5th Duke of Rutland, 1826-31.
- **PHASE III:** Subsequent changes made by Rutland, (a) 1831-1880 (5th/6th Duke); (b) 1880-98 (6th/7th Duke).
- **PHASE IV:** Modifications for Holiday Fellowship use, 1929-60.
- **PHASE V:** Modification related to subdivision to form flats, 1963-5
- **PHASE VI:** Subsequent modifications under direct Trust management, 1977-2015.

The Longshaw complex as a whole is clearly of considerable significance on both a regional and a national scale, and this is reflected in the statutory listed status of a number of its constituent structures. The physical existence of the site is, of itself, illustrative of a major shift in the pattern of land ownership in the 18th and 19th centuries, when large tracts of

former 'common' land were taken into direct ownership and use of the aristocracy, with a view to both agricultural improvement and to private enjoyment.

The Lodge represents a fine example of a Victorian 'shooting box', its exterior aspect reflecting its developed, late 19th-century form evocative of the 'great age' of the English shooting estate. In terms of its overall form, the lodge is somewhat lacking in architectural cohesion, the result of its piecemeal development over a number of distinct phases of enlargement, though the evolved whole is nonetheless of considerable merit, especially the southern and south-eastern aspects overlooking the formal gardens. Although having been subjected to extensive internal alteration in the later 20th century, the exterior of the lodge survives relatively intact; the extent of internal alterations to the lodge is unclear as is the extent of survival of historical interiors, fixtures and fittings. Overall, although the evidential value of the range is somewhat limited, its aesthetic and illustrative historical values can be adjudged to be high.

The late-19th century chapel comprises a simple structure and is of little intrinsic architectural or decorative interest, and this is reflected by its inclusion on the statutory list only by way of 'group value' as an adjunct to the adjacent lodge. However, its close physical, visual and functional relationships with the adjacent lodge building and the complex as a whole mean that its aesthetic and illustrative values remain considerable, though its present use can be seen to be somewhat detrimental to a full appreciation of these merits.

The stables and coach house range represent good, though by no means remarkable examples of 19th-century subsidiary service buildings adjunct to the main lodge, and though of reduced significance relative to the lodge itself, are nonetheless of some intrinsic value. Although historically extended and adapted to modern, alternative use internally, their original form and function remain readily identifiable, especially from an external perspective. Together, they form an attractive group of buildings arranged around the well preserved, cobbled and paved service yard, with direct visual and functional links to the main lodge, kitchen garden and the wider site. The mid-20th-century remodelling of a former, detached parallel stables range to form the lean-to café block, can be seen to be somewhat incongruous and unsympathetic and, in its current form, to detract from the cohesion and historical integrity of the complex as a whole.

Communal value, and in particular social values so often absent from private residences, is significantly enhanced in the case of Longshaw as a result of its 20th-century incarnations viz. its use as a convalescent hospital during the First World War (particularly resonant around the centenary of the Great War), its use as a 'Holiday Fellowship' guest house and its continuing function as the National Trust's visitor hub for the wider estate, a valuable public amenity since its purchase by the Sheffield Corporation and subsequent transfer to the Trust. In associative terms, the historical connection both with the Duke of Rutland, and with TA Leonard's early 'Holiday Fellowship' and wider 'open-air' movement are also of considerable significance.

The current project has allowed for a detailed record of the buildings, their construction and general development history, to be made in accordance with the project brief and with National Planning Policy Guidance. Detailed proposals and decisions regarding the future adaptation and/or remodelling of the Longshaw buildings will need to assess and balance the historical development and significance of the buildings against other pertinent issues including their function, their physical condition and the need to establish a viable, longer term and sustainable use. Final decisions on the suitability of any proposed alterations will rest with the Peak District National Park planning authority.

LONGSHAW ESTATE HATHERSAGE, DERBYSHIRE

Historic Building Record and Assessment

Lodge (exterior), Chapel and Stable Block/Coach House

1 INTRODUCTION

The current report outlines the results of a programme of historic building recording and assessment in respect of the Lodge (exterior), Chapel and Stable Block / Coach House associated with the National Trust's Longshaw Estate, Hathersage, Derbyshire undertaken between December 2015 and January 2016 on behalf of the Trust.

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The National Trust's Longshaw Estate is located on the moors above Hathersage in north-east Derbyshire, within the bounds of the Peak District National Park. It lies close to the county border with Yorkshire, 12km south-west of the City of Sheffield and 20km NNE of Matlock, the County administrative centre (Figure 1). The site is accessed from the north-east by a driveway opening off the south side of the B6521 Fox House to Grindleford Road, and from the east off the A6187 Owler Bar Road (Figure 2).

1.1.2 Formerly a shooting estate of the Duke of Rutland, at its greatest extent in the late-19th century, Longshaw covered an area of some c.11,500 acres / 18 sq. miles of shootings comprising Burbage and Houndkirk Moors to the north, Hathersage Moor to the west, Totley Moor to the east and south-east, and Big Moor, Ramsey and White Edge Moors to the south, stretching from Ringinglow in the north-east to Baslow in the south-west, the latter bordering the Duke of Devonshire's park at Chatsworth. Lying at the heart of the estate are a substantial 'lodge' or 'shooting box' of early 19th-century date, built in a mock-Jacobean style, with an associated stables/coach house range and adjacent, late 19th-century chapel. The estate was sold by auction in 1927 when the lodge, chapel, stables and surrounding park, together with woodland and moorland to a total of c.750 acres was purchased by the Sheffield Corporation for the benefit of the public, being subsequently passed to the National Trust in 1931, in whose ownership it remains.

1.2 Extent of Study

1.2.1 The commissioned study extended to the main Lodge building itself (exterior only),¹ the adjacent chapel and the associated stable block / coach house and subsidiary structures,² together centred on NGR: SK 26433 79919 at an elevation of c.325m AOD. The structures under consideration form both an operations centre for the Trust and a visitor 'hub' (shop, café and toilet facilities) for the wider estate, combined with a private residential complex based principally on the lodge. The chapel currently provides storage space for the Trust, while the stables are currently used as a tea room, shop and kitchen as well as providing office accommodation, private garaging, public toilets with two residential flats over.

1.3 Designations

Statutory Designations

1.3.1 Two of the buildings covered by the current programme of recording work are included on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest*, namely Longshaw(e) Lodge itself and its associated

¹ No access to the interior of the Lodge was possible at the time of survey due to its current use as residential apartments.

² Option (viii) as defined within Project Brief – see **Appendix A**.

chapel, both representing Grade II listed buildings (HE Building ID: 1109833 and 1335025 respectively), where they are described as follows:

5/33

Longshaw Lodge

GV
II

Former shooting box, now houses. Built for the Duke of Rutland, c1827, with later C19 additions. Ashlar and coursed squared gritstone, with coped gables and moulded kneelers, some with ball finials. Ashlar ridge and sidewall stacks and stone slated roofs. Irregular plan and elevations. North west elevation; a rambling range, consisting of five different gables, some advanced, linked by pitched roof ranges or parapets running at right angles to the gables., and linking them. Chamfer mullioned windows of between 3 and 5-lights, some transomed, some with semi-circular heads, all beneath hoodmoulds with stops. Two storeys throughout, of different heights, nine window bays, with canted bay windows to seventh and ninth bays at north east end, the former parapeted, the latter with a pitched roof. Single storey entrance porch to eighth bay with parapet. Four centred arch and plain planked door to doorway. To the rear, a tall, square tower, in imitation of the tower house tradition of the area. Four storeys, with embattled parapet and mullioned and mullioned and transomed windows with flat band courses or moulded strings between windows.

Longshaw Lodge: Statutory List Entry³

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Chapel to Longshaw Lodge

GV
II

Chapel. c1830. Regularly coursed gritstone with ashlar dressings. Quoins, moulded copings and kneelers, moulded eaves cornice, and stone slated roof. Three bays, with low pitched roof to porch at north east end, and gabled bellcote to north east gable. Simple single light pointed arched windows to sidewalls, and a 3-light window to south west with pointed heads to lights. Listed for group value only.

Longshaw Chapel: Statutory List Entry⁴

- 1.3.2 The stables are not listed in their own right, though as a pre-1948 building both historically and functionally associated with the main lodge, they clearly represent a 'curtilage building' of the latter and are thus afforded the same level of statutory protection as the Grade II listed structure.⁵

*Non-Statutory Designations*⁶

- 1.3.3 One of the structures covered by the project is included on the Derbyshire Council Historic Environment Record (HER), namely the Longshaw Chapel ref. 5220,⁷ while two structures are included on the National Trust's internal 'Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record' (NT HBSMR), viz. the Lodge (ref. 60226)⁸ and chapel (ref. 60227).⁹

Building	Statutory Listing		County SMR		NT HBSMR	
Longshaw Lodge	✓	Grade II	x	---	✓	Ref. 60,226
Longshaw Chapel	✓	Grade II	✓	Ref. 5220	✓	Ref. 60,227
Longshaw Stables	x	Unlisted (curtilage building)	x	---	x	---

Table 1:
Summary of Designations

³ <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1109833> (date first listed: 19th February 1985).
⁴ <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1335025> (date first listed: 19th February 1985).
⁵ Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; Part 1, Section 1 Para. 5(b).
⁶ Search via 'www.heritagegateway.org.uk'.
⁷ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MDR7396&resourceID=1023.
⁸ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA113132&resourceID=6.
⁹ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA112588&resourceID=6.

1.4 Scope of the Report

- 1.4.1 The study has been commissioned by the Trust to supplement existing information regarding the stated elements of the complex both in order to enhance the general interpretation of the buildings, their form, origins and development, and to improve the current understanding of their significance. In the case of the stable block, to feed into and inform the design process related to a planned scheme of remodelling of visitor facilities, and will thus also be used to accompany listed building applications for proposed works at the property. The project was undertaken in response to a project brief prepared by Ms Rachael Hall, NT East Midlands regional archaeologist (Hall 2015; **Appendix A**) and in accordance with an Outline Method Statement prepared by the current author (Tyler 2015; **Appendix B**), the latter having been submitted to and approved by the Trust in advance of work.
- 1.4.2 The recording, research and report preparation have been undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006),¹⁰ the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (ClfA, 2014),¹¹ the National Trust's *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings* (NT, 1998) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).
- 1.4.3 Archival research and fieldwork were undertaken in December 2015 and January 2016; the current report is based upon information current and available as of February 2016.
- 1.4.4 An interim statement in respect of the stables and coach house (report ref. 15_015.INTERIM.v1) was issued on 1st February 2016 to inform pre-planning discussions with the Peak District National Park Authority; the current document expands upon and supersedes the previous report.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of the historic building record was to provide a general visual record of the buildings concerned and to generate a descriptive and illustrative account on the same, including a discussion of the buildings origins, history and development together with a summary of their character, date and techniques of construction. The resultant record is broadly commensurate with a 'Level 3' survey as defined by Historic England in '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (EH, 2006; 14) as follows:

'An analytical record...comprising an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the buildings origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.' (EH, 2006; 14, §.5.3)

- 2.2 Specific objectives were as follows:

- to create a primary archaeological record of the building, its structural and construction features and its developmental history.
- to define any particular significances of the building either as a discrete individual structure or in its wider context.
- to bring together the findings of present and previous archaeological and historical work into an accessible narrative and analytical report explaining the buildings history and uses.

¹⁰ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/>
¹¹ http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ClfAS&GBuildings_1.pdf

- To provide a sound, evidenced and accessible basis for future understanding, and to inform future repairs or conservation measures that might be needed to safeguard the historic fabric.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

3.1.1 A search was made of all relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including historical maps, early photographs, drawings, paintings and written descriptions, and primary and secondary sources related to the site held by the Derbyshire County Archives at Matlock, the Sheffield Archives and Central Library, the National Trust's property office at Longshaw,¹² and the Trust's 'deep storage' facility at Wansdyke. Original deeds for Longshaw, preserved in the Rutland Archives, were examined at Haddon Hall by kind permission of Lord Edward Manners,¹³ while deposited plans related to later alterations at the property were consulted at the offices of the Peak District National Park Authority in Bakewell. Standard on-line sources including The National Archives, England's 'National Heritage List for England' (NHLE) and Heritage Gateway were also consulted.

3.1.2 HF Holidays (successor organisation to The Holiday Fellowship, occupiers of property from 1929-1960), and Maryland Securities of Cheadle, Cheshire (successor company to Leslie Fink Limited who originally converted the properties to flats in the mid-late 1960s) were also contacted, though neither retained any substantive documentary records related to their respective periods of occupation.¹⁴

3.1.3 A full list of primary and secondary sources is included below at section §.11.

3.2 Historic Building Record

3.2.1 The building record comprised an examination of all safely accessible areas of the buildings¹⁵ and the preparation of drawn, photographic and written records of the same, all carried out to a level commensurate with a 'Level 3' survey as defined by Historic England in '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (EH, 2006).

Drawn Record

3.2.3 The drawn record comprised the preparation of exterior elevations and principal floor plans sufficient to illustrate the dimensions, features (including phase breaks, blocked features, former doorways etc.) and construction of the buildings, together with phasing and outline development so far as was practicable from a non-intrusive survey. Plans were based upon pre-existing survey supplied by the Trust, dated 2012 (plans) and 2010 (elevations);¹⁶ drawings were checked on site with additional detail being added, measurements being obtained by a combination of taped measurement and hand-held laser (disto). Site drawings have served as the basis for the illustrations included within the current document.

Photographic Record

3.2.4 To complement the drawn survey, a photographic record was made comprising high resolution digital

¹² The Trust's archival collection pertaining to the property is curated by Mrs Thelma Griffiths (volunteer historian) to whom grateful thanks are extended for help and assistance throughout.

¹³ An enquiry to Mr Peter Foden, archivist of the Rutland Archives at Belvoir Castle, was redirected to Haddon Hall where, it is understood, all materials relating to Longshaw are kept.

¹⁴ HF Holidays do keep limited historical information on all of their former 125 UK properties at Malhamdale, N. Yorks; info. *pers.comm.* Mr Harry Wroe, HF Holidays, though it has not proved possible to consult this resource within the remit and timeframe of the current project.

¹⁵ Access to the interior of the lodge was not possible due to its current use as residential accommodation, the analysis of this building included within the present report is thus based upon an external inspection only.

¹⁶ Elevation survey prepared by Foster Surveys of Southport.

photography using a Nikon D3000 DSLR camera. The survey extended to include general and detailed shots, contextual views of the building and accessible external elevations, general and detail views of principal interior rooms and circulation spaces, together with visible structural and decorative details (both external and internal). Where practically feasible, photographs included graded photographic scales. A register of project photographs is appended as **Appendix C**; selected site record photographs are reproduced as plates within the current document.

Written Record

- 3.2.5 A written record was maintained in the form both of annotations to site drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records, which together form the basis for the following building descriptions. This extended to cover a summary of the building's form and type, its function (both historically and at present), materials of construction, date and sequence of development so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

NB: *It is beyond the scope of the current building recording and assessment project to present a full history of Longshaw estate, key points are summarised here however, based upon readily available primary and secondary sources,¹⁷ so as to present a general historical context for the interpretation of the recorded buildings.*

4.1 General Historical Context

- 4.1.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Longshaw is found in the form of a number of burial barrows of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date (Bevan 1986, 6; 2007, 13-15), together with ring-cairns and cleared field systems around Toad's Mouth (Bevan 2007, 16), though the most striking evidence is presented by the imposing remains of the probable Iron Age hillfort at Carl Wark,¹⁸ 1.6km north of Longshaw beneath Higgar Tor (see Figure 1).
- 4.1.2 Both Hathersage and Dore (the latter including Houndkirk and Burbage Moors) are recorded in Domesday. Hathersage is listed under the holdings of Ralph fitz Hubert which comprised nearly thirty Derbyshire manors (Glover 1833, 308), as follows:

'In HATHERSAGE ('Hereseige') Leofnorth and Leofric had 2 carucates of land to the geld [There is] land for 2 ploughs. To this manor belong four Berewicks: Bamford, (Nether and Upper) Hurst, half of Offerton and 2 parts of Stoney Middleton. In these [are] 2 carucates of land to the geld. [There is] land for 2 ploughs. There now 8 villans and 2 bordars have 5 ploughs. [There is] woodland, pasture in places, 2 leagues long and 2 leagues broad. TRE worth 60S; now 30S.'
(Williams and Martin 1992, 751).

- 4.1.3 Neighbouring Dore, to the east, is recorded under the lands of Roger de Beusli (Bully, near Neufchâtel-en-bray, Normandy), part of his extensive holdings in Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Leicestershire:

'In DORE, Edwin [had] 2 bovates of land to the geld. There is land for half a plough. In the same place Leofwine [had] 2 bovates of land to the geld. There is land for 1 plough. Formerly [worth] 20s; now 64d.'
(Williams and Martin 1992, 754).

¹⁷ Principally Bevan (1998; 2007); Hey (2014) and Smith and Beamish (1986). Many thanks also to Mrs Thelma Griffiths (NT volunteer historian, Longshaw).

¹⁸ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1017504&resourceID=5

- 4.1.4 It seems likely that the name Hathersage derives from an OE personal name 'Hæfer' combined with 'ecg' or edge, the latter no doubt referring to the nearby Millstone Edge (Cameron 1959, 111). The name 'Longshaw' is first recorded in 1722 (*ibid.*, 112; Wild 1928/9, 163);¹⁹ it translates as 'Long Wood' derived from OE 'lang' and 'sceaga' meaning a shaw, small wood, copse or thicket; it has been inferred that the wood was located in Padley Gorge, possibly extending northwards from Grindleford towards Granby Wood, though the exact boundaries remain unclear (Hey 2014, 4).
- 4.1.5 Medieval occupation is attested to by 11th- and 12th-century remains in the form of an enclosed field system and two long-house structures at Lawrence Field above Padley Gorge,²⁰ and by field systems at Sheffield Plantation.²¹ Much of the area however was unsuitable for arable cultivation and appears to have been used, down to enclosure in the early-19th century, as common sheep pasture and summer cattle grazing by the tenants and farmer-freeholders of the respective manors (Hey 2014, 4; Bevan 2007, 41; Ward 1928-9, 158).

4.2 Longshaw Lodge: Origins

- 4.2.1 A number of secondary sources record that Longshaw Lodge was built by the Duke of Rutland as a shooting box in c.1827,²² forming part of the Duke's Derbyshire estates centred on Haddon Hall at Bakewell.²³ While this can be shown to be the case for the most part of the extant ranges, a review of the historical sources indicates the origins of the lodge are somewhat more complex in nature. Firstly, a plan held at Sheffield archives dated to 1812 (Figure 3)²⁴ records the land upon which Longshaw stands as having been sold to one Robert Trickett under the terms of the Hathersage Enclosure Act of 1808.²⁵ Several later-19th-century newspaper articles²⁶ retrospectively assign the original construction of the Lodge to the same Robert Trickett(t),²⁷ a manufacturer from Hill Foot, Sheffield,²⁸ and this is confirmed by Trickett's last Will and Testament, made on the 8th November 1814, which recorded that:

*'Whereas I have lately purchased or contracted for the purchase of diverse allotments of land and hereditaments situate and being at or near Longshaw in the County of Derby which were sold or agreed to be sold by the commissioners acting under the directions of the Act of Parliament lately passed for inclosing certain commons and waste lands there for which I have already paid the whole purchase money agreed to be paid for the same and I have since at considerable expense erected and made several buildings and improvements thereon...'*²⁹

- 4.2.2 It is notable in this respect that two early cartographic sources (dating to 1820 and 1824/5) both clearly show some form of structure/s at Longshaw, albeit on a more modest scale than the extant buildings (see §.5.1).

¹⁹ Letter of 11th September 1722 from one George Cooper to William Archer Esq.: 'I feare yt both yor Worship and Mr Ashton will loose your sheep walke in Longshaw... youe grandfather kept a great flock there every summer'.

²⁰ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1021041&resourceID=5

²¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017666>

²² See, for example, Statutory List Entry (section §.1.3); Pevsner (1978) *Buildings of England: Derbyshire*.

²³ Haddon Hall, formerly the seat of the Vernons, had come to the Manners family by marriage in 1565. It remained essentially redundant and only occasionally used, however, for a period of some 200 years from 1703, when the 1st Duke moved the principal family seat to Belvoir, until the early 20th century when the 9th Duke initiated an extensive programme of restoration work (Cleary 2005, 11).

²⁴ Sheffield Archives (Fairbank Collection), ref. FC/P/Hath/65S.

²⁵ Further detailed in the 'Abstract of the Title of Mr Joseph Trickett to an estate in the Parishes of Hathersage and Dronfield in the County of Derby, purchased by His Grace the Duke of Rutland'. Haddon Archives (ref. 975)

²⁶ 'Longshaw Shootings', Sheffield Independent, 5th August 1893; 'Here and There', Sheffield Evening Telegraph, 10th August 1893; 'Derbyshire Sayings and Doings', Derbyshire Times, 12th August 1893 (quoting Pall Mall Gazette); 'Institution of the School of Industry', Sheffield Independent, 23rd March 1895.

²⁷ Spelling varies from article to article; the more common spelling with one 'T' will be employed here, except where quoting primary sources.

²⁸ Sheffield Archives (Fairbank Collection) lists plans of premises 'late the property of Robert Trickett' at Penistone Road, Hill Foot, Sheffield for sale in 1815, the year of his death (ref. FC/P/SheS/859s).

²⁹ Copy of will held within collection of assorted Longshaw deeds and conveyances held at Haddon Hall (ref. 975).

- 4.2.3 Upon Robert's death in January 1815, his estate passed to his eldest son by his second marriage, one Joseph Tricket.³⁰ The 'shooting box' at Longshaw was subsequently offered for sale or rent in 1825 (see §.6.5.2), by which time Tricket was based at Wilby near Doncaster, and it was this property together with c.200 acres of land (see Figure 4) that was purchased by John Henry Manners, the 5th Duke of Rutland, as recorded in an indenture dated the 18th March 1826:

'the said John Henry Duke of Rutland hath contracted and agreed with the said Joseph Tricket for the absolute purchase of the allotments or parcels of land and other hereditaments hereinafter particularly mentioned....for the price or sum of three thousand and five hundred pounds'.³¹

- 4.2.4 The shootings are recorded as being 'in use' by the Duke as early as August the following year.³² Joseph Tricket was to go on to inherit a substantial sum of money upon the death of his maternal uncle, Jonathan Dent of Winterton in Lincolnshire, in 1834,³³ after which he changed his name to Dent by royal licence³⁴ and purchased the country seat of Ribston Hall near Knaresborough, Yorkshire in 1836.³⁵
- 4.2.5 Thus it would appear that a lodge in some form was erected by Robert Tricket on land purchased between 1808 and 1812, and was extant by 1814, the date of his last will and testament; both land and lodge were subsequently sold to the Duke of Rutland in 1826. The exact extent of the lodge purchased by Rutland remains unclear, though analysis of the extant structure (see §.7) clearly indicates a piecemeal development and is suggestive of the incorporation of earlier fabric into a significantly enlarged property.³⁶ Numerous newspaper articles report the presence of Rutland and honoured guests (including the Duke of Wellington in 1827) during the shooting seasons of the mid-19th century, and the periodic phases of enlargement and improvement undertaken by the Duke,³⁷ such that the shooting box evolved into what is, in effect, a minor country house. The development of the house was accompanied by improvements to the grounds, with a formal garden close to the lodge and woodland walks beyond (Smith and Beamish 1986, 12); an ice house was made behind the lodge and a fish pond created in Granby Wood, while in the early years of the early-20th century a series of summerhouses were erected in the grounds (*ibid.*).
- 4.2.6 In the later-19th and early-20th century the shootings were periodically let out on a seasonal basis, for example to a certain Mr Morris, a London stockbroker in 1888,³⁸ while from 1897 to 1914 a recurring, yearly arrangement was established with one Thomas Isaac Birkin (Baronet), a successful businessman and lace manufacturer from Ruddington in Nottinghamshire.³⁹ In the latter part of the First World War and the post-war years, the shootings, and latterly the lodge, were leased on a ten-year agreement (1916-26) to Mr Charles Paxton Markham, the renowned ironmaster and coalowner of Staveley near Chesterfield.⁴⁰

³⁰ Tricket's second wife was Catherine, née Dent. Interestingly, his first wife had been Mary, daughter of William Fairbank, the well-known Sheffield surveyor who was to prepare, amongst an extensive body of work, both the 'Longshaw prepared for sale' map of 1820 and the Hathersage Enclosure map of 1830 (see §.5.1 below).

³¹ 'Conveyance and Title Deeds of an Estate at Longshaw in the County of Derby'; Rutland Archives, Haddon Hall (ref. 975).

³² 'Sporting'; Yorkshire Gazette, 26th August 1826. A letter signed 'Sheffieldiensis' in the 'Original Correspondence' section of the Sheffield Independent, 11th August 1827 reported that 'the Duke of Rutland is enlarging Longshaw, which he purchased of Mr Trickett and where, it is reported, he intends to entertain the Duke of Wellington... the ensuing 12th of August'.

³³ 'the supposed immense sum of half a million of money'; Nottingham Review, September 5th 1834.

³⁴ 'Sunday's and Tuesday's Posts'; Stamford Mercury, September 26th 1834.

³⁵ 'Hare Hunting Extraordinary'; Morning Advertiser, 14th September 1836; see <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001071>. Ribston Hall remains the home of the Dent family.

³⁶ A dated view of 1831 (§.5.2; Figure 8) would appear to indicate that a large proportion of these enlargements were undertaken at an early date.

³⁷ 'Since it [Longshaw] has been the property of the Manners family it has been repeatedly enlarged'; Derbyshire Times, 2nd August 1890 (see also fn. 32).

³⁸ 'The Longshawe Moors'; Derbyshire Times and Chesterfield Herald, 12th May 1888. Lease Agreement dated 24th May 1888 at Haddon Archives.

³⁹ Lease Agreements at Haddon Archives covering years 1897, 1906-1914.

⁴⁰ 'Town and Country Gossip'; Derby Daily Telegraph, 20th August 1925; '...the shooting box which is now on the market and has been rented for the past few seasons to Mr C.P. Markham'. See also correspondence files, Haddon Archives.

4.3 The 20th Century

Convalescent Hospital, 1915-18

4.3.1 During the First World War, Longshaw was brought into service as a home for convalescent soldiers;⁴¹ the Derbyshire Courier of 26th December 1914 announced that 'the Duke of Rutland has placed Longshaw Lodge at the disposal of the Sheffield Base Hospital for use as a convalescent auxiliary hospital... the hospital will contain 15 beds.' Longshaw first opened in February 1915 and eventually over 60 men were accommodated (NT, 2014; Warr, 2015); a number of historical photographs survive (see §.5.4), mainly of the lodge itself but including several of the stable yard in use for entertainment of convalescent troops by artists from the Empire Theatre, Sheffield.⁴²

4.3.2 Following the end of the First World War, the decision was taken to sell off a sizeable part of the Haddon Estate,⁴³ though 'Haddon Hall, Rowsley, Stanton Woodhouse and that part of the estate situate in Nether Haddon, together with Longshaw Lodge... the Duke's shooting box... are to be kept in the hands of the present owner for shooting purposes.'⁴⁴ In 1921 'the [8th] Duke of Rutland handed over to the Marquis of Granby, his son [future 9th Duke], all those parts which were not sold by public auction or private treaty at the recent sales, these include Haddon Hall, Stanton Woodhouse and Longshaw Lodge and Moors'.⁴⁵ The moors themselves, however, would appear to have continued to be leased annually to Mr C.P. Markham,⁴⁶ and the decision was eventually taken in 1925 to sell the 'celebrated estate', following the death of the 8th Duke at the age of 73.⁴⁷ The estate remained on the market for some time before being eventually offered for sale by auction in 1927.

1927 Sale

4.3.3 The Longshaw Estate was put up for sale by auction in lots (61 in total, extending to 11,533 acres) on Tuesday 5th July 1927 at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Sheffield.⁴⁸ Lot 1 of the sale (Figure 12), 'the unique residential and sporting estate well-known as Longshaw Lodge' comprised the lodge building itself together with associated chapel and stabling, grounds and formal gardens, entrance lodge, woodlands and adjoining areas of moorland (Sheffield Plantation, Yarncliffe Wood and Lawrence Field), together totalling 747a 0r 27p 'embracing tracks of moorland.... open grassland typical of a Derbyshire countryside and picturesque woodlands... the whole comprising a capital shooting estate of moderate size and economic upkeep'.⁴⁹ Surviving particulars describe the estate and buildings in some detail (see §.6.4 below); the lodge was judged as being suitable, if not required for residential purposes, for adaptation to a school, institutional or hotel use.

4.3.4 A joint committee of the Sheffield Council of Social Services and the local branch of the Committee for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE) resolved to purchase Longshaw Lodge and its 747 acres for a sum of £13,000, raised by public subscription and, though the lodge itself was to be let out as a 'guest house', the acquisition as a whole was subsequently conveyed to the National Trust on 25th March 1931, being officially handed over at an event held at Longshaw three months later.⁵⁰

⁴¹ Officially, the 3rd Northern General Hospital, Longshaw Lodge Auxiliary Hospital, Grindleford

⁴² 'The Wounded Soldiers at Longshaw', Sheffield Evening Telegraph 7th August 1915.

⁴³ In her analysis of family correspondence from the Belvoir archives, Bailey (2013, 163-5) highlights the financial difficulties experienced by the Rutlands, in common with many of the larger private estates, in the early years of the 20th century, which provides a context for this sale.

⁴⁴ 'Duke of Rutland's Estate to be Sold'; Derbyshire Courier, 25th October 1919.

⁴⁵ Hull Daily Mail, April 18th 1921.

⁴⁶ 'Opening of the Grouse Season'; Derbyshire Courier, 20th August 1921; 'Old Days at Longshaw'; Yorkshire Post, 17th April 1924.

⁴⁷ 'Ducal Estate in Market'; Hull Daily Mail, 20th May 1925. Hey (2014, 20) states that the sale of the estate was necessary to finance the payment of death duties (Estate Duty).

⁴⁸ Sale particulars - DCRO ref. D331/25/63; copy at Longshaw.

⁴⁹ The description also records an 'accessible and extensive face of millstone grit, of good quality, which has been quarried for several years – there are now two quarries open, one let [Yarncliffe Quarry, to a Mr Henry Child] and one in hand'.

⁵⁰ 'Longshaw Handed Over Debt Free'; Sheffield Daily Independent, 29th June 1931. 'Peatland Moor for the Nation'; Yorkshire Post, 29th June 1931.

The Holiday Fellowship, 1929-1960

- 4.3.5 The Derby Daily Telegraph of 30th March 1929 carried the following article under the title 'Hunting Box as Guesthouse':

Longshaw Lodge, situated on the North Derbyshire Moors bearing the same name and formerly used as a shooting box by the Duke of Rutland, was yesterday opened as a 'Guest House' by Mr H. J. Stone, general secretary of Holiday Fellowship Ltd. under whose auspices it will be run. In furnishing the lodge, a pleasing colour scheme has been carried out so successfully, that a cold bleak-looking place has been converted into a cosy warm holiday home, where tired workers of industrial centres will be able to enjoy the benefit of the glorious Longshaw Moors'

- 4.3.6 Longshaw was to be leased to the Holiday Fellowship⁵¹ for a period of just over 30 years, from 1929 to its eventual closure in 1960,⁵² operating as a 'guest house' during the high summer season and as a conference centre for 'societies of a progressive character' in the earlier and later months of the year.⁵³ The Fellowship provided, at least in its early days, only basic accommodation with few 'frills', and it appears that no major programme of improvements and/or subdivision of Longshaw occurred under their years of occupation.⁵⁴ Contemporary newspaper articles do note, however, 'an army of workmen busily converting Longshaw Lodge into a holiday home',⁵⁵ while later descriptions record the provision of 'equal accommodation the women's dormitories... in the house, and the men... in outbuildings which have been converted and made comfortable'.⁵⁶ A café adjoining the house was open to the public as early as 1934,⁵⁷ while a Fellowship Brochure of 1955⁵⁸ described 'accommodation for about 85'.

- 4.3.7 The Fellowship's lease on Longshaw expired on 25th March 1961, and was not renewed.⁵⁹

Conversion to Residential Accommodation, 1960s

- 4.3.8 The non-renewal of the Longshaw lease by the Holiday Fellowship had been known since February 1960, and advertisements were placed in March of that year in the national, local and specialist press. Trust correspondence from the period records 54 responses being received with applicants varying from local authorities to schools, hotels and private individuals. The minutes of the Longshaw Warden's Committee meetings for 1961 record that the future of the house was being discussed with various options being tabled, including use as a youth centre, conversion to flats or as a 'foreign travel centre'.⁶⁰ At the AGM of 7th March 1962, it was announced that the decision had been taken to pursue the option of turning the Lodge into a series of luxury flats, 16 in total, each comprising two bedrooms, lounge, bathroom and kitchen together with garage provision.⁶¹ A lease was duly signed by Spencer Ashcroft Investments Ltd., a subsidiary company of Leslie Fink Ltd of Cheadle, Manchester, the latter acting as agents.⁶² Drawings deposited at the Peak District

⁵¹ The Holiday Fellowship (HF) was established by social reformer Thomas Arthur (TA) Leonard in 1912, growing out of the Co-operative Holidays Association (CHA, itself established in 1894), as an organisation to provide basic, affordable and accessible 'outdoor' holidays for the urban working class. The objective was 'to organise holiday making, to provide for the healthy enjoyment of leisure, to encourage the love of the open air, and to promote social and international fellowship'.

⁵² http://static.hfholidays.co.uk/hfholidays/assets/documents/2013/07/HF_Holidays_Country_House_history.pdf.

⁵³ 'Longshaw and the Derbyshire Dales'; HF Summer Holidays Programme 1933, 17.

⁵⁴ Comparison of 'as existing' plans of c.1915/1928 and 1963 (Figures 16/20) shows only limited internal alterations (introduction of showers, café etc.), the single major modification being the northern extension of the original 'servants' hall' (re-purposed as a billiard room; demolished in 1963/5).

⁵⁵ 'Holiday Home in Moorland'; Derby Daily Telegraph, 11th February 1929.

⁵⁶ 'Men are so shy of Longshaw - Problem of the Guesthouse; Youth Hostels preferred'; Sheffield Independent, 6th October 1934. The reference here to the early conversion of 'outbuildings' is of interest.

⁵⁷ 'Derbyshire Guest-House of the Holiday Fellowship'; 'A Derby Man's Diary', Derby Daily Telegraph, 1st November 1934, p.6.

⁵⁸ Copy supplied by Mrs T. Griffiths, original not seen.

⁵⁹ Letter ref. JT/JB/42 dated 24th April 1961 from J Traynor (NT), to Charity Commission. Source; NT Wansdyke Archives.

⁶⁰ Longshaw Warden's Minutes, 11.01.1961.

⁶¹ LWM, 07.03.1962.

⁶² Info. *pers. comm.* Mr Paul Manifold, Company Secretary, Maryland Securities Ltd (successor company to Leslie Fink Ltd.). Spencer Ashcroft are also recorded as lessees in the Longshaw Wardens' minute books LWM 19/08/1963). All documentation and correspondence within the archived planning files at the PDNPA, Bakewell are directed via Leslie Fink Ltd.

National Park Authority ('as existing' and 'as proposed')⁶³ detail the extent of works undertaken during this phase of work; these will be discussed in more detail below (§.5.6). The process did not run smoothly, however, and accompanying documentation/correspondence details the year-long process of discussion and mediation over obtaining appropriate approvals. Having initially commenced work on site without the necessary planning consents in place,⁶⁴ work was suspended in November 1963 pending an appropriate application being made and approved. A subsequent first application dated 20th November 1963 for conversion to 13 flats was refused initiating a protracted process of negotiation of conditions before consent was finally granted on 11th January 1965. The first flats were ready for occupation by April 1967, though remaining concerns over conditions regarding access and garage provision remained unresolved,⁶⁵ with the Wardens Minutes recording that conversion was complete only in 1968.

- 4.3.9 An estate agents brochure of late 1960s records how 'the house has been skilfully converted into 13 self-contained flats of a very high standard and extreme care has been taken throughout to preserve the exceptional charm and character of this delightful building'.⁶⁶

Later Modifications

- 4.3.10 The Lodge returned to direct Trust management in 1977/8; later alterations and modifications undertaken by the Trust, predominantly in respect of the stable block and subject to planning approval and/or listed building consent (subsequent to listing in 1985), are outlined at §.5.6 below.

5 MAP REGRESSION AND OTHER GRAPHIC SOURCES (in chronological order)

5.1 Early Maps

Longshaw Plantation near Yarncliffe Woods

- 5.1.1 As previously noted (§.4.2.1), a map of 1812 entitled *Longshaw Plantation near Yarncliffe Woods; the piece of land belonging to the Sheffield Planting Company* (Figure 3)⁶⁷ identifies the area of land, totalling c.200 acres to the north-west and south-east of the Buxton Turnpike,⁶⁸ acquired by Robert Tricket under the terms of the Hathersage Enclosure Act of 1808. It is upon this plot of land that Tricket was to erect the 'several buildings' recorded in his last will and testament of 1814.

Longshaw Measured for Sale

- 5.1.2 Of more immediate relevance in respect of the current project is a further plan in the Fairbank Collection entitled *Longshaw Estate Measured for Sale, 1820* (Figure 3),⁶⁹ together with the associated field notebook (Figure 4).⁷⁰ The plan illustrates the area of land outlined in the plan of 1812, here divided up to form five plots for sale, that parcel lying to the south-east side of the Buxton turnpike (Lot 1, totalling 103a Or 39p) corresponding to the site of the extant Longshaw Lodge and bounded to the south-west by an area annotated 'planting company'.⁷¹ Of particular interest here is that the map clearly indicates a group of buildings on the

⁶³ PDNPA Planning File 754/1.

⁶⁴ Letter of 12/11/1963 from Peak Planning Board surveyor to a Mr Longworth of Leslie Fink Ltd.

⁶⁵ Letter of 25/4/1967 from Bakewell RDC to Peak Park Planning Officer (PDNPA Planning File 754/1).

⁶⁶ Undated prospectus by Chas. R. Lowe and Co. of Sheffield (probably later 1960s judging from postcode reference). Copy supplied by Mrs T. Griffiths, original not seen.

⁶⁷ Sheffield Archives, Fairbank Collection ref. FC/P/Hath/65S.

⁶⁸ Buxton to Ringinglow (Sheffield) turnpike, built 1758 (Bevan 1998, 10); a section of this turnpike road was later to be diverted by Rutland to move it away from the shooting box (abandoned 1830-6, *ibid.*), as was the Holmesfield turnpike to the east (original routes of both roads marked on Figure 2).

⁶⁹ Sheffield Archives, Fairbank Collection ref. FC/P/Hath/68S.

⁷⁰ Sheffield Archives, Fairbank Collection ref. FC/FB/154, pages 64-65.

⁷¹ This plot of land is recorded in the 1830 Enclosure Award (allotment No. 7; Figure 7) as passing to one Charles Brookfield, a Sheffield solicitor and member of the 'Sheffield Planting Company' consortium; it is marked as 'Sheffield Plantation' on Ordnance Survey maps from the earliest editions of the 1880s.

site of the present lodge, labelled simply as 'Longshaw', partially enclosed by tree planting and accessed via a straight driveway opening off the Buxton turnpike to the west; a further, curving driveway to the south-east opens onto the Holmesfield turnpike (Owler Bar Road).

- 5.1.3 Though both maps are too schematic in form to be of tangible use in making detailed interpretations as to the form of the buildings depicted, logically those erected by Robert Tricket in c.1808-14, they clearly depict a complex of a significantly different form to, and on a more modest scale than, the extant lodge and stables. Overlaying the 1820 building footprints onto later Ordnance Survey maps does, however, show a broad correlation, in terms of location, with the stables range and southern parts of the extant lodge.
- 5.1.4 The structures depicted form two discrete groupings, arranged to the north-east and south-west of the western driveway opening off the Buxton turnpike. The southern group comprises a building on a compact, L-shaped plan with a smaller subsidiary structure, aligned approximately east-west, located slightly to the north; the buildings are set in what may be an area of informal gardens, with a curving path opening off the southern side of the western driveway leading to a small 'forecourt' to the south side of the L-shaped range. The northern group, enclosed on three sides by planting, is formed of two free-standing rectangular ranges, aligned approximately north-south and facing one another across a rectangular courtyard, the latter flanked to north and south by perpendicular walls extending from the eastern range, each terminating in a small, square structure.

Early County Maps

- 5.1.5 Nothing is shown at Longshaw on Burdett's map of Derbyshire of 1791,⁷² though Greenwood's *Map of the County of Derby from an Actual Survey of 1824/5* (Figure 5)⁷³ clearly shows occupation on the site of the Lodge, annotated as 'Longshaw House', though general location alone is indicated with no details of individual structures.

Enclosure Map

- 5.1.6 The Hathersage Enclosure Act was passed in 1808, with the ensuing award and map (Figure 6)⁷⁴ issued on 23rd June 1830, recording significant areas at Longshaw taken out of common usage. The lands immediately around the present Longshaw Lodge, 'allotment No.4' totalling 102a 3r 32p,⁷⁵ and are recorded as follows:

'We do award unto Joseph Tricket, his heirs and assigns for ever one parcel of land on the Moor in the Township or Hamlet of Hathersage called Longshaw No. 4, containing one hundred and two acres three roods and thirty two perches bounded easterly by Holmesfield Turnpike Road, westerly and northerly by Buxton Turnpike Road and southerly by Allotment No.7 sold to Charles Brookfield, and we do order and direct that the fences on all sides thereof shall be made and repaired by the said Joseph Tricket'

- 5.1.7 Tricket is also recorded as holding land to the west of the Buxton Turnpike ('allotment No.5', extending westwards to Burbage Brook and totalling 98a 2r 32p), which is described as follows:

'Also one other parcel of land on the Moor in the Township or Hamlet of Hathersage called Longshaw No. 5 containing ninety-eight acres two roods and thirty-two perches bounded easterly by Buxton Turnpike, westerly by Burbage Brook, northerly by Holmesfield Turnpike and southerly by Buxton Turnpike and an Allotment (No.6) made to Charles Brookfield. And we do order and direct that the fences on all sides thereof shall be made and repaired by the said Joseph Tricket. Which said two last allotments containing together two hundred and one acres, two roods and thirty four perches were sold

⁷² Not illustrated. See Hathersage CA Appraisal; PDNPA, 2011, fig. 5.

⁷³ DCRO D769 13/1/212.

⁷⁴ DCRO Q/R/c 16a and D1970A PZ1/2-3 respectively. The map was prepared by William Fairbank, the third generation of the leading family of Sheffield surveyors, and is in two parts, Longshaw appearing on 'Map the First'.

⁷⁵ No buildings are indicated at Longshaw on the enclosure plan, though this is by no means unusual as inclusion of structures on such maps is generally sporadic in nature.

by us to the said Joseph Tricket,⁷⁶ the situation and extent being by us first laid before a Meeting of the Proprietors or persons interested in the said Inclosure, for the sum of Two thousand and fifty two pounds and which was received by us towards defraying the charges and expenses of the said Inclosure.'

- 5.1.8 The evidence of the enclosure map is, ostensibly, somewhat contradictory as archival sources indicate definitively that Longshaw had been sold by Tricket to the Duke of Rutland in March 1826 (§.4.2).⁷⁷ However, it should be noted that the final award and map (both of 1830) may record historical patterns of land ownership and transfer, effective since the passing of the act in 1808, and need not necessarily record ownership at the precise date of enrolment/issue of the former; thus the picture afforded by the Hathersage map and award is not inconsistent with Longshaw having been purchased by the Duke of Rutland in the mid-1820s.⁷⁸ Interestingly, allotments No. 2 ('Longshaw Bank'; 45a 3r 5p) and No. 3 ('Roll/Noll Croft'; 33a 3r 37p), immediately north-east of Longshaw, lying to the north-east side of the Holmesfield Turnpike, are recorded as being held by D'Ewes Coke Esq., Rutland's land agent.⁷⁹ The principal land owner in Hathersage remained the Duke of Devonshire, based at Chatsworth.⁸⁰

5.2 Dated View of 1831

- 5.2.1 A single painted depiction of Longshaw Lodge has been identified during the current project, namely a detail of a portrait of D'Ewes Coke, Rutland's land agent, by Octavius Oakley signed and dated 1831 (Figure 8a).⁸¹ A view of Longshaw appears in the background of the portrait (Figure 8b), one of several views of estate properties (including the nearby Fox House public house). Although not rendered in detail, this view of the Lodge⁸² is of singular importance as a firmly dated historical depiction, and it is worth examining in some detail and comparing it both with earlier plan views and with the extant building.
- 5.2.2 It is readily apparent that significant development had taken place in the decade since the preparation of the 'Longshaw Measured for Sale' plan of 1820, with a much extended principal facade being illustrated, the most reasonable context for this work being the purchase and initial enlargement of the property by the Duke of Rutland after 1826. That said, the principal façade displays only three gables, which contrasts with the five gables of the extant structure, so it is equally clear that any extension and development of the lodge took place over a number of discrete campaigns. The three gables shown reasonably correspond to window Bays 1, 3 and 8 of the extant building (see Figures 31/34), with the gables at Bays 5 and 9 thus representing secondary additions.⁸³ Bay 9 to the north end of the range is shown to have comprised a simple, lower block set back significantly from the main façade, and reasonably corresponds to the extant, three-storey section of the stable yard elevation.⁸⁴ Also of significance is the fact that the tall tower block to the south-east of the lodge is not readily identifiable, though this may be a result of the perspective of the view (especially given that the tower was originally one storey shorter) and/or artistic licence.⁸⁵

⁷⁶ Corresponding to the land sold to his father, Robert, in the 1812 map (Figure 3).

⁷⁷ Although Rutland is known to have acquired significant holdings totalling 1,988 acres within adjoining Holmesfield between 1816 and 1820 (Hey 2014, 15), he is here entirely unrecorded in respect of Hathersage parish.

⁷⁸ Inevitably, land would have exchanged hands during the extended process of enclosure (though unrelated to the enclosure process itself), but it would have been impractical, and indeed unnecessary for the purposes of enclosure, for all such changes to be recorded. Info. *pers. comm*; Ms B Sheldon (Archivist, DCRO).

⁷⁹ D'Ewes Coke Esq. (1774-1856) of Totley Hall was land agent to the Duke of Rutland from 1811 until his death in 1856 at the age of 82; he also served as recorder of Newark, Notts. and as deputy recorder for Grantham in Lincolnshire (<http://archiveshub.ac.uk/data/gb159-ms63>).

⁸⁰ Bagshaw's Directory and Gazetteer of Derbyshire of 1846 records the Duke of Devonshire as Lord of the Manor and 'considerable owner' while noting the Duke of Rutland (among others) as freeholders.

⁸¹ Print copy at Haddon Hall, location of original unknown. It is unclear whether the view of Longshaw itself exists as a painting in its own right, or whether it was an imaginative creation for the purposes of the portrait.

⁸² The stable block / coach house range is not depicted, being obscured by tree planting.

⁸³ Both present, however, by the time of publication of the first edition Ordnance Survey map in 1880 (§.5.3).

⁸⁴ Historical photographs and structural evidence indicate that this section of Bay 9 was formerly one storey lower, forming a double range aligned north-south.

⁸⁵ It will be noted below that the 'tower' section of the lodge displays a series of distinct architectural characteristics (masonry, window moulding details) that, taken together, may suggest that it dates from a separate phase of development than the extension of the main range.

5.3 Early Ordnance Survey Maps

First Edition, 1880

- 5.3.1 The first edition Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map covering Longshaw was published in 1880 (Figure 10a), 54 years after the purchase of the estate by the Duke of Rutland, by which time both the lodge and stables complex had acquired, to a large degree, the form that they retain to the present day, in plan form at least⁸⁶ (a notable absence is the chapel, which remained to be built at this time). Buildings are arranged on a general NNE-SSW alignment, though this will be modified for the purposes of the current account and following building descriptions such that the main axis will be assumed to be aligned north-south.
- 5.3.2 The lodge had evolved by this date to occupy, essentially, the footprint that it retains today, with principal ranges to the west and south and subsidiary ranges within a series of projections to the rear (east) thereof (creating, in broad terms, a loose E-shaped plan). The principal discrepancies evident on the plan are the presence of the former 'servants' hall' within the central section of the rear yard (shown on plans of c.1915, 1928 and 1963; demolished in 1963/5) and the absence of the 'gun room' adjacent to the north side of the south-east tower.
- 5.3.3 The stable block / coach house range is shown on its distinctive L-shaped plan, framing the northern and western sides of the stable yard, though several discrepancies can be identified when compared with the extant buildings, particularly with respect to a series of extensions to the northern side of the main ranges; the development here is somewhat involved and will be discussed in more detail in conjunction with the detailed description of the buildings (see §.7). The principal variance, however, is the presence of a long, discrete range aligned parallel to and slightly west of the main, north-west aligned stable block, with what would appear to be a lateral access passage running between the two ranges. This building survived as late as the 1922 edition map (Figure 11a), and is illustrated in a plan of 1928 (§.5.4) but had been modified/rebuilt by the time of the 1959 edition (Figure 11b) to form the extant lean-to café/shop. The structure is visible peripherally in two historical photographs (Figure 13) which indicate a single-storey gable-ended building; reference to sales particulars of 1927 and a plan of 1928 (Figure 16) indicate that the range housed what are assumed to be loose boxes (x3), possibly a cleaning room, a coal shed and, at least in its later years, a petrol store.

Second Edition, 1898

- 5.3.4 The second edition Ordnance Survey map dates to 1898 (Figure 10b). Little modification is evident in respect of the lodge itself, save the addition of the 'gun room' to the north side of the tower while, to the south-west of the lodge, the chapel (constructed in 1890, consecrated in 1891) is shown for first time.⁸⁷ Small-scale modifications are apparent in the stables / coach house range, with northern extension **F**,⁸⁸ with its distinctive tallet step, shown in its extant form for the first time.

Later Editions

- 5.3.5 By the time of publication of the Ordnance Survey edition of 1922 (Figure 11a), the stables / coach house ranges had effectively attained their extant plan (with the exception of the modification of the western parallel range to form café **D**), while little significant change is evident within the footprint of the main lodge itself. By 1959 (Figure 11b), the servants hall of the lodge had been extended northwards to abut the northern transverse block (involving the removal of the external game larder shown on the 1928 plan), though the main section of the former was subsequently removed during the 1965/6 conversions leaving only a free-standing

⁸⁶ The limitations of plans as historical documents are highlighted by the graphic evidence for instances of heightening and remodelling of certain elements of the house in the later 19th century (see §.5.4; Figure 14), developments that would not be apparent from a review of plan depictions alone.

⁸⁷ As is the gate lodge at the northern entrance to the complex; this lodge is first listed in historical census returns, where it appears as 'Longshaw Lodge Cottage', in 1891 (see 6.2; Table 2 below) and is thus assumed to be contemporary with the chapel.

⁸⁸ See inset plan at §.7.3 below for key to reference letters.

section of wall. The extended café block **D** is first shown in its current form (viz. including the covering over of the lateral passageway flanking the original stables) on the OS edition of 1959 (Figure 11b).

5.4 Historical Photographs, Postcards etc.

- 5.4.1 A substantial number of historical photographs survive (Figures 13-15), in particular in the form of old postcards, pertaining for the most part to the main lodge range though several including the chapel and, to a lesser extent the stables, as peripheral details; a single image demonstrably depicts the lodge in the late 1800s, though most date to the early-middle years of the 20th century.
- 5.4.2 A number of views of the main west elevation depict the lodge in its fully developed state (Figure 13a) and are thus of negligible use in defining the evolution of the building. A single image includes a partial view of the stable block as a peripheral detail, partially obscured by trees (Figure 13b) and is of particular value as it represents the only surviving depiction of the former discrete block running parallel to the western side of the main stables range. This block can be seen to have been of a single storey with a pitched roof, standing significantly lower than the adjacent range and terminating in a blind southern gable with raised parapet and moulded kneeler. The range terminated short of the main stable block (as does the extant pent-roofed café) while to the east side of the range, it would appear that the line of the southern gable wall was extended to abut the main range, thus closing off the southern end of the lateral passage, and furnished with a single doorway.⁸⁹ The western elevation of the main stable range would appear to be blind at first floor level.
- 5.4.3 A single, sadly undated photograph of the southern aspect of the lodge (Figure 14a),⁹⁰ is the only surviving view to pre-date any of the identified, later 19th-century developments. Firstly, it illustrates the south-eastern tower before the addition of its crenelated upper level (Figure 14b), comprising only three storeys and capped by a fully-hipped roof behind an arcaded parapet wall. (It is of note that the body of the garden wall in the foreground of this view, with the exception of the canted projection, is of solid ashlar masonry; in its current form, and in all other historical images seen during the course of the current project, the full extent of this wall is arcaded, and it may thus be that the arcading of the tower parapet was re-used to modify the garden wall when the tower was raised). The adjacent block to the north of the tower is also one storey shorter, the projecting eaves being just visible to the right. Also of significance is the form of the northern-most range of the lodge, visible immediately to the right of the tower; this is again shown as being one storey shorter than the extant range, and was clearly formerly on an alternative alignment, ie. north-south and gabled to the south. Finally, to the right again, the eastern-most extension (**E**) of the coach house range (which would be visible from this perspective) is not present (see fn. 90).
- 5.4.4 A number of historical photographs of the stable yard exist (Figure 15), dating to the years of the First World War when Longshaw was in use as a convalescent hospital, and when the stable yard was employed as a venue for the presentation of occasional entertainments for patients (see §.4.3.1). Though the buildings themselves are somewhat peripheral to the subject of the photographs, they nonetheless serve as valuable historical records of the form of the paired stalls doors within the east elevation of the stable block (Figure 15a), the coach bays (Figure 15b) and the form of extension **E** at the east end of the coach house prior to the insertion of ground floor garage door [d17] (Figure 15c).

5.5 Early 20th-Century Surveys

- 5.5.1 Two sets of floor plans dating to the early years of the 20th century have been traced during the course of the current project. The first set of plans, covering ground, first, second and third floors are undated, though the fact that they are included with a collection of papers dating to 1915-1921 suggests that they were prepared to accompany particulars for the lease of the property around this time. A second set of plans, prepared by

⁸⁹ Also shown on 1828 plan.

⁹⁰ This image is dated c.1885-90 on the www.picturethepast.org online catalogue though it is apparent that extension **E** at the west end of the coach house block, present on the 1st edition OS map, is here absent and so the image must therefore pre-date 1880.

Phil A. Barnes of Sheffield,⁹¹ date to 1928, the period immediately after the sale of the property by auction and were reasonably made for the Sheffield Corporation to record the extent of its recent acquisition.⁹² The picture afforded by the two sets of plans is essentially similar (some room uses vary between the two surveys) and together they form a valuable record of the complex spanning the period as it moved out of private hands.

- 5.5.2 Both sets of drawings can be usefully read in conjunction with the descriptions included with the 1915 offer of lease and 1927 sales particulars (§.6.3 and 6.4 respectively).

c.1915 Survey

- 5.5.3 The survey drawings of c.1915 extend to the lodge only and do not cover the arrangements of the stable block or chapel. The stable block appears peripherally to the ground floor plan, labelled 'stable' and 'horse boxes', the coach house comprised 'carriage house' and a 'bake house' within an eastern extension (E).

- 5.5.4 The ground floor plan (Figure 16a) of the lodge is of particular interest as all rooms are annotated giving a good overview of the contemporary arrangements and functional division of the house, which may be assumed to reflect the original layout. The southern end of the lodge, together with the 'tower' section at the south-east angle, afforded a limited array of ground floor 'polite' accommodation with an entrance porch opening from the western terrace onto a transverse hallway off which lay, to the south, a dining room (with canted bay to the west), drawing room (with canted bay to the south overlooking the gardens) and conservatory; the principal stair rose from the hallway to the first floor principal bedrooms. The ground floor of the tower housed a billiard room with adjoining 'smoking room' while 'The Duke's Room' occupied the third window bay of the west front, again with a canted bay. A doorway opening off the north side of the hallway led to the service accommodation, where a narrow lateral passageway served the various rooms associated with the running of the lodge during the season; viz. steward's room, butler's pantry, servants' entrance, kitchen with associated larders/scullery, a still room, lamp room, brushing room, wash-house and drying room, and a china pantry. Various service stairs lead up to the upper level staff accommodation at the north end of the house and down to basement rooms of unknown function (though presumably coal stores, wine cellars etc.). A single-storey servants' hall (demolished in the 1960s) was located within the present 'courtyard' area to the east of the main ranges; this courtyard, which was accessed from the stable yard to the north, also afforded access to the gun room and a game larder (the latter also now lost), both inaccessible from the interior of the house.

- 5.5.5 The main 'polite' access to the first floor level (Figure 17a) was by means of the principal stair rising from the main hall to the south end of the range, with several subsidiary stairs rising within the service rooms to the north. The southern four window-bays of the range (Bays 1 to 4),⁹³ were occupied by the principal 'guest' bedrooms, with associated, common bathroom and toilet facilities (x 2 of each) opening off the landing. Three bedrooms occupied the southern garden range (Nos. 1-3) and three within the south-eastern tower (Nos.7-9), while a larger, L-shaped bedroom (No.4) occupied Bays 3/4 of the western front. Two further, smaller rooms (Nos. 5 and 6) were located to the east side of Bays 3/4 overlooking the inner 'light-well' yard in the angle of the tower and kitchen blocks. Window bays 5-7 were occupied by the rooms of the principal servants (viz. the house steward's bedroom, the housekeeper's bed and separate sitting room, and the cook's bedroom). The housekeeper's accommodation (Bay 5) occupied a central location, with access to both the 'polite' and 'service' ends of the range. The northern two window bays of the lodge were originally discrete from the remainder of the accommodation at this level, with a solid partition at Bay 7/8, being independently accessed via dog-leg service stair within Bay 8 and housing staff accommodation to the upper storeys (eight bedrooms and store room at this level, with four more bedrooms at second floor; Figure 18a).

- 5.5.6 The third floor of the south-eastern tower (Figure 18a) provided additional bedroom accommodation (x2).

⁹¹ The death of Phil Barnes, 'the first chief warden' is recorded in the Wardens Minute Book in 1967, and is assumed to be the same individual.

⁹² Copy of GF drawing held at National Trust Longshaw Office; Photocopy of 1F plan held by Mr P Machin, Longshaw tenant. Location of originals not known.

⁹³ See sketch plan below at §.7.2 and Figure 31 for window-bay reference system employed in the following descriptions.

1928 Survey

- 5.5.7 The 1928 drawings illustrates no significant structural changes and vary little in detail from the earlier survey, with only minor discrepancies in room use as denoted by annotation. At ground floor level (Figure 16b) the Duke's Room of c.1815 is labelled simply as 'study', the 'servants' entrance' is renamed as the 'luggage hall' while the 'brushing room' of the northernmost range had been repurposed as a second 'drying room'. The first floor plan (Figure 17b) adds nothing to the overview afforded by the 1915 plan, indeed the northern service rooms are here left un-labelled. The form of the roofs over the ground floor larders and scullery appear to have been altered, with that over the scullery appearing to be fully hipped, while some internal partitioning had been removed within the servants' bedrooms of the north range, whereby rooms 7/8 of the 1915 plan had been formed into one room.
- 5.5.8 The plan of the chapel (Figure 18b) depicts the surviving simple, single-cell plan. It varies little from the extant structure and is thus of limited use in defining any historical arrangements or development, though it would appear that the interior was formerly furnished with a raised platform to the south end (Bay 4; Figure 38).⁹⁴ A lean-to structure to the south end of the west elevation is labelled 'heating apparatus'.
- 5.5.9 The ground floor plan of the stable block / coach house (Figure 19) is similarly instructive, with room annotation adding considerable detail to the picture presented by the historical Ordnance Survey maps.⁹⁵ The southern bays of the stable block still housed two sets of paired stalls at this date, independently accessed via doorways to the yard elevation.⁹⁶ To the north of this, Bay 3 housed accumulators for the lodge's electricity supply while northern extension **C** housed the harness room.⁹⁷ The coach house maintained its original use of 3 wagon bays while extension **E** to the east is labelled as a 'bakehouse',⁹⁸ and extension **F** to the north housed the 'electric generation plant'. The former parallel range to the west of the stables range is shown to have been formed of three large, discrete spaces (presumably the 3 loose-boxes of the 1927 particulars) with a petrol store to the south end and coal shed to the north, the latter furnished with a wide opening to the north gable end. The range was separated from the main stables by a lateral passage, closed to the north and with a doorway opening to the south.

5.6 Submitted Planning Drawings

- 5.6.1 Historical planning applications pertaining to Longshaw are deposited with the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) offices at Bakewell, with a number available via the PDNPA on-line planning register. The following records can be seen to be relevant:

- **NP/BAR/1163/23**⁹⁹ – Conversion of Lodge to Flats; application: 20/11/1963, approved 11/1/1965.
- **NP/BAR/368/11**¹⁰⁰ – Erection of Garages to north of stable block; application: 7th March 1968
- **NP/WED/1277/484**¹⁰¹ – Alterations to café and toilets; application 1/12/1977, approved 1/6/78.

⁹⁴ Timber pews were removed, most probably in the late 1960s or early 1970s (P Machin *pers. comm.*) while the stone steps serving the raised southern bay were removed and the floor concreted over in 1988, coincident with plumbing and electrical work (internal memos in buildings files, NT Longshaw Office).

⁹⁵ No contemporary first floor plan of the stables / coach house has been traced during the current project.

⁹⁶ These were to survive until at least 1960 when they are included in the advertisement notice for the post-HF lease (Letter re. EPR/YB/210 of 7th March, 1960 from EP Ryan to J Traynor; NT Archives Wansdyke), though they are shown as housing toilet facilities in the 'as existing' plan of 1963 (Figure 26).

⁹⁷ See inset plan at §.7.4 and Figure 39 for key to reference system used in the following descriptions.

⁹⁸ The room is also labelled as a bakehouse in the survey of c.1915, where it appears peripherally, though no bakehouse is detailed in the 1927 sale particulars (see §.6.4) so it had clearly ceased functioning as such by that time. A letter from DH Turner to AH Kerr of 29th March 1920 (Haddon Archives) records that *'the last time I was at the house, nothing had been done towards making the old bakehouse habitable as a cottage, beyond pulling out the oven.'* The 1927 sale particulars do refer, however, to a 'workshop' with 'two separate bedrooms over', which accords well with the recorded buildings.

⁹⁹ Peak District National Park Authority; Planning File 754/1.

¹⁰⁰ Peak District National Park Authority; Planning File 754/2.

¹⁰¹ Peak District National Park Authority; Planning File 754/3.

- **DDD0801373**¹⁰² – LBC - internal alterations to provide improved toilet facilities, 21st August 2001 (formation of door to south of kitchen, realignment of walls etc.).
- **NP/DDD/0509/0344**¹⁰³ - LBC – external alterations to LB (café extension), 21st May 2009 (windows and door of café 1950s extension).

- 5.6.2 'As existing' and 'as proposed' drawings, prepared by J Russell AMIBE of Manchester, were (retrospectively) submitted to Bakewell Rural District Council in November 1963 as part of Leslie Fink Ltd.'s application related to the subdivision of the lodge complex into a series of residential apartments. These drawings are useful in two respects; firstly, a comparison of the 'as existing' drawings (Figures 20/22) with the 1928 survey (Figures 16/17) illustrates the limited nature of adaptations undertaken by the Holiday Fellowship during their period of tenure, and secondly a comparison of the 'as existing' and 'as proposed' drawings shows the extent of intervention proposed/undertaken by Finks.
- 5.6.3 In respect of the Holiday Fellowship, little significant structural change is evident between 1928 and 1963, with modifications relating predominantly to the change of room use. Within the main lodge, at ground floor level for instance, the billiard room and adjacent smoke room were repurposed as a secondary dining room and 'working room' with the billiard room being re-sited to the former servant's hall, the latter with a 'games room' added to the north within a short extension. The partition wall between dining room and drawing room within the garden range at Bay 1 would appear to have been mostly removed to open up a single, uninterrupted space (labelled as dining room/common room on the 1963 plan), though this wall was subsequently reinstated during the 1960s work. A café and associated service room had been introduced in the northernmost bay (Bay 9), occupying the former 'lamp room' and 'drying room', with a new doorway formed within the north wall affording direct access from the stable yard. The former 'still room' of Bay 8 (west front) had had shower facilities installed. The submitted first floor 'as existing' plan is, unfortunately, not annotated, though the upper level is assumed to have accommodated bedroom / dormitories. Again, little fundamental change is implied; three of the more expansive rooms (bedroom No. 4 of the 1928 plan, the large room over the kitchen and the full-depth room at Bay 7) had been subdivided, while a door providing through-access to the north end of the range had been made in the formerly solid partition at Bay 7/8.
- 5.6.4 Fink's proposals for conversion involved considerably more intrusive work including the further subdivision of rooms (introduction of new walls, demolition of original walls) the introduction of new windows / doors, the blocking of numerous former openings and the removal of at least one subsidiary stair. The single major modification was the removal of the single-storey servants' hall to the rear of the property, undertaken with a view to increase natural light and ventilation to the bedroom and bathroom of one of the newly formed apartments.¹⁰⁴ A submitted drawing of April 1968 by DW Buckler (architect) of Manchester, outlines the proposed 'tidying up' of the 'derelict' area created by the latter work.¹⁰⁵
- 5.6.5 Although contemporary materials refer to the 'very high standard and extreme care' of the refurbishment works (§.4.3.9), a cursory inspection of the principal internal circulation spaces of the lodge reveals finishes of a very 'institutional' nature, while it is understood that the decorative, polychrome encaustic-tile floor of the main hall (which survives within the porch at Bay 2; Plate 10) was simply cut through for the installation of a service pipe and made good in concrete.¹⁰⁶ Certain modifications, such as the introduction of utilitarian external, steel fire-escape stairs to the south elevation of the tower and eastern gable end of the northern range (Figure 25), were thankfully not realised.
- 5.6.6 Work within the stable block / coach house (Figures 26-8) entailed a similar range of interventions (and included the removal of two former internal stairs, within extensions **C** and **E** respectively) though it is readily

¹⁰² <http://pam.peakdistrict.gov.uk/?r=DDD0801373&q=longshaw&s=5710686>.

¹⁰³ <http://pam.peakdistrict.gov.uk/?r=NP%2FDDD%2F0509%2F0344&q=longshaw&s=5710610>.

¹⁰⁴ Peak District National Park Authority ; Planning File 754/1. Letter of 18.02.1964 (ref. FNT/M/P.754); J Russell (Architect) to J Foster (Peak Park Planning Board).

¹⁰⁵ Peak District National Park Authority, Planning File 754/2; forming part of application NP/BAR/368/11 (garages).

¹⁰⁶ P Machin, *pers. comm.*

apparent that not all modifications were made in line with the submitted drawings.¹⁰⁷ The first floor ‘as existing’ plan (Figure 27) is useful in depicting the former arrangements of extension E, subdivided to form two rooms with back-to-back, angled fireplaces and with an internal stair descending at the north-east corner.

- 5.6.7 A series of modifications to the stable block range were undertaken by the Trust in 1977 (ref. NP/WED/1277/484) with submitted drawings prepared by TH Johnson and Son of Doncaster (Figure 29). This work included the formation of two new external doorways (**A** and **B**, Figure 29) within the east and south walls), a new window opening within the west wall (**C**), and the introduction of stud partitioning internally within Bay 1. Contemporaneously, a window within the west wall of Bay 3 was converted to a door (**D**), affording access between the stables and the adjacent café block.
- 5.6.8 Further alterations to the stable block in 2001 (PDNPA ref. DDD0801373) comprised the modification and realignment of the inserted partitioning, while two doorway openings ([d21/22]; Figure 39) were formed, both breaching primary transverse partitions.¹⁰⁸ External refurbishment works in 2009 (PDNPA ref. NP/DDD/0509/0344) comprised the renewal of windows and doors to the café extension ([w6-8] and [d12/13] respectively; Figure 39).¹⁰⁹
- 5.6.9 Comparison of the 1963 ‘as proposed’ plans and the arrangements depicted in supplied survey drawings (dated 2012) indicates that significant subsequent alterations have been made within the lodge, the insertion of stairs within garden range Flats 5 and 12 at Bay 1, for example, within Flat 4 at Bay 3 and Flat 2 at Bay 9; no record of these alterations appears to be held by either the Trust or by PDNPA.

6 OTHER DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

6.1 Deeds and Conveyances, 1826

- 6.1.1 A collection of original deeds and conveyances related to the purchase of the Longshaw estate by the Duke of Rutland in 1826 survive at Haddon Hall. These documents are of particular significance in providing primary evidence for the original construction of the lodge (albeit on a reduced scale) by Robert Tricket a number of years before Rutland’s purchase of the estate in 1826 (outlined at §.4.2).

6.2 Historical Census Returns

- 6.2.1 A review of historical census returns for Hathersage parish is of interest, though the identification of the lodge is obscure in places with the names ‘Longshaw’, ‘Longshaw Lodge’ and ‘Longshaw Hall’ employed variously and, it would appear, interchangeably while in 1891 ‘Longshawe Hall (Shooting Box)’ is listed in addition to, and independently of, ‘Longshaw Lodge’. The ‘Lodge’ occupied by the Wild family in 1891 must thus be assumed to refer to the small gate lodge at the northern entrance adjacent to the A6521 Grindleford Road, broadly contemporary with the chapel,¹¹⁰ and the same should be assumed for subsequent returns for 1901 and 1911 where somewhat ambiguous entries are also listed.

1841 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
Longshaw Lodge	Jane Nelson		60	FS (Female Servant)
	Mary Ann Nelson		30	FS (Female Servant)
	Horatio Nelson		24	Provision Dealer
	Catherine Nelson		24	

¹⁰⁷ The first floor partition between Bays 1 and 2 at the south end of the stables range, for instance, is marked up on the proposal plan to be removed to form a two-bay bedroom (No. 1), though this was demonstrably never realised.

¹⁰⁸ See submitted design drawings LS Prop 1 of 18.05.2000 (<http://pam.peakdistrict.gov.uk/files/26788201.pdf>).

¹⁰⁹ See submitted design drawing No. L203 of 18.05.2009 (<http://pam.peakdistrict.gov.uk/files/7241849.pdf>).

¹¹⁰ Both lodge and chapel are absent from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (Figure 10a). Before his marriage to Ann, William Wild had previously resided at the main Lodge, together with Sarah Black (housekeeper) and her daughter Elizabeth (see 1881 entry).

	Jane Nelson		7	
	Josh Wild		24	(illegible)
1851 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
Longshaw Lodge	Ann Black	Serv.	30	Housekeeper
	Sarah Black	Serv. (W)	25	Laundry Maid
	Henry Peat	Serv.	21	Servant
1861 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
Longshaw Lodge	Sarah S Black	Head (W.)	34	Housekeeper
	Jane Hensburgh	Serv. (Unm.)	19	General Serv.
	Helen S Black	Niece	16	Scholar
1871 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
Longshaw Hall	Sarah S Black	Head	44	Housekeeper
	Elizabeth Black	(Unm.)	24	Serv. Domestic
1881 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
Longshaw Lodge	Sarah S Black	Servant (W)	55	Housekeeper (Dom. Serv.)
	Elizabeth S Black	Servant (Unm.)	34	Housemaid (Dom. Serv.)
	William Wild	Servant (Unm.)	30	Gardener (Dom. Serv.)
1891 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
Longshawe Lodge	William Wild	Head	43	Gardener and Woodman
	Ann Wild	Wife	28	
	Oswald Wild	Son	6	Scholar
	Kate Wild	Daughter	4	
Longshawe Hall (Shooting Box)	Sarah Ellen Lowe	Servant	25	Housekeeper
	Emily Clara Eads	Visitor	29	
	Arthur H(enr)y Eads	Visitor	6	Scholar
1901 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
Longshaw Lodge	William Wild	Head	54	Gardener and Woodman
	Ann Wild	Wife	38	
	Oswald Wild	Son	16	
	Katherine Wild	Daughter	14	
	Thomas Wild	Brother	44	Groom
Longshaw	Joseph Toplis	Caretaker	67	
	Annie Toplis	Wife	61	
	Mary Hallam	Servant	21	Servant (Domestic)
1911 Census				
Property	Occupant	Position	Age	Occupation
Longshaw Lodge Cottage	William Wild		63	Gardener
	Ann Wild		48	
	Oswald Wild		26	Millstone maker
Longshaw Lodge Fox House	Bertha F Wallwin	Head	49	Housekeeper (Duke of Rutland)
	Frances E Wallwin	Daughter	12	School
	Florence Hawley	Servant	20	Servant Domestic

Table 2:

Relevant extracts from census returns; 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911.¹¹¹

- 6.2.2 The picture that emerges is of a lodge occupied out of season by a small, skeleton staff of housekeeper (Nelson, Black, Lowe, Toplis, Wallwin) and family, which would have been supplemented during visits by the Rutlands. Gamekeepers were housed at a series of lodges around the estate (Thickwood Lodge, Yarncliffe Lodge, Ramsley Lodge, Warren Lodge at Curbar, Higgar Lodge and Oxdale).

¹¹¹

Accessed via www.ancestry.co.uk.

6.3 Particulars accompanying Offer for Lease, 1915

- 6.3.1 A very brief summary of the accommodation afforded by Longshaw is given in the form of an itemised list accompanying an offer for lease of the moors and lodge from 1st February 1915,¹¹² as follows:

Lodge: 5 reception rooms (including billiard room); 12 best bedrooms; 3 Lady's maid rooms; 14 Servants' bedrooms; 1 Steward's room; 1 Servants' hall; 1 Butler's Pantry; 1 Kitchen; 1 Scullery; 3 Larders; 1 Still room; 1 Lamp room, Brushing Room &c.; Private Chapel; Keeper's room; Laundry and wash-house; PO Telephone in Entrance Hall.

Stables: Accommodation for 10 horses; carriage house to hold three carriages (or motors); 8 Bedrooms over stables.

6.4 Sales Particulars and Catalogue, 1927

- 6.4.1 As previously noted (§.4.3.3), the Longshaw Lodge Estate was offered for sale by auction by lots in July 1927; surviving sales particulars give a fuller and more detailed account of the accommodation afforded by the lodge, which formed a part of 'Lot 1' (and can be read, in part, in conjunction with the c.1915/1928 plans). The Lodge itself, or 'the residence', is described as follows:

Most substantially built in pleasing style of Millstone grit with stone slab roof

THE RESIDENCE

'entered from the gravelled forecourt, up stone steps on to a flagged terrace and thence through a projecting porch. It contains

On the Ground Floor

LONG ENTRANCE HALL with tessellated floor, from which access is obtained to

THE DINING ROOM (23ft 8in by 18ft 6in, plus bay, 9ft 6in. by 4ft) facing approximately south and west and commanding the glorious panoramic views referred to before, with door to

THE DRAWING ROOM (24ft 6in by 18ft) facing south-west, looking over a formal garden on to the woodlands and the beautiful country beyond, with door to

A CONSERVATORY (18ft by 9ft 6in) with south-west and south-east aspects, and doors to the garden and

THE BILLIARD ROOM (24ft by 18ft 8in) facing south-west and south-east with door to

THE SMOKING ROOM (15ft 9in by 14ft) facing south-east.

These rooms are compactly arranged, each having access from the hall and are all about 10ft high. Nearby is a gentleman's lavatory (h and c) and WC

THE STUDY (16ft by 14ft 6in plus bay 6ft by 3ft 6in) occupies a charming position, enjoying the beautiful aspect of the Moors

Adjoining the steps up from a lower entrance, at which are two WCs

¹¹²

Box File: 'Longshaw Lodge and Moors, 1915-21'; Haddon Hall archives.

THE DOMESTIC OFFICES are on the ground floor, shut off but conveniently placed for service to the reception rooms, and include a Secondary Hall or Gun Lobby, Butler's Pantry, Large Kitchen, Scullery, Steward's Room, Servants' Hall, ample Larders, Laundry and Ironing Room, Brushing and Drying Rooms, Mess Kitchen with sink (h and c), China Pantry etc. whilst below are two further Larders, Wine and Beer Cellars, Coal and Stoke Holes. Outside is a large Game Larder.

On the First Floor

Approached by an easy Principal Staircase, and by a Secondary Staircase, are

11 PRINCIPAL BED AND DRESSING ROOMS measuring approximately 17ft 9in by 17ft 6in, 17ft 9in by 14ft 9in, 17ft 9in by 16ft, 18ft 6in by 12ft 10in, 17ft 9in by 18ft 8in, 16ft by 14ft 3in, 12ft 6in by 11ft 6in, 12ft 6in by 11ft 6in, 21ft by 15ft 6in, 24ft by 17ft and 20ft by 15ft, the last one being the utmost dimensions of an L-shaped room.

TWO BATH ROOMS each fitted with a modern bath (h and c) and lavatory basin (h and c), Two WCs, Housemaids closet and separate sink.

On the Second Floor are

THREE BED ROOMS the principal measuring respectively 18ft by 13ft 4in and 16ft by 14ft, WC and lavatory basin (h and c) and in the Tower are TWO BED ROOMS, the principal measuring 16ft by 14ft.

Separately approached are TWO BED ROOMS (one single and one double) for ladies maids and quite shut off are

10 SERVANTS BED ROOMS three of which are double rooms, and WC, making a total of

28 Bed and Dressing Rooms which provide accommodation for Seventy Beds and Two Bath Rooms

The residence has recently been the subject of a large expenditure and is particularly well equipped, the fireplaces being of modern slow combustion type, fire extinguishers are fitted as also are storm-proof windows and ELECTRIC LIGHTING is installed.¹¹³ There is a system of CENTRAL HEATING by hot air apparatus, The WATER SUPPLY is very good, being from a spring off the moor, which has not been known to fail and collected in a covered in reservoir and from thence gravitating to the house and stables. The DRAINAGE is on modern principles with good fall to a tank.

6.4.2 The associated stable block is described as follows:

.. of similar construction to the House, and comprises a Large Yard, partly paved, Four Stalls and Three Loose Boxes, together with Garage for 3 large cars, Work Shop, Saddle Room, Cleaning Room, Joiner's Shop, Hay Loft and ample accommodation for Stablemen, there being Two Separate Bedrooms over the Work Shop and Eight Small Bedrooms or Cubicles over the Stabling.

In the Stable Block is the Engine House, containing Austin Petrol and Paraffin Motor Engine, 10.5hp, Switchboard, Aston Dynamo, and in a separate room are 54 cells.

6.5 Newspaper Articles, Announcements etc.

6.5.1 A number of newspaper articles and announcements are of specific interest to the early history of the house.¹¹⁴ Firstly, as noted at §.4.2.1, a number of articles written in the later years of the 19th century

¹¹³ Correspondence files at Haddon indicate that the installation of electric lighting was completed in 1920.

¹¹⁴ Individually referenced in 'Historical Background' at §.5 above.

retrospectively assign the construction of the Lodge to Robert Tricket. Indicative of these is the following article, entitled 'Longshaw Shootings', from the Sheffield Independent of 5th August 1893:

'The Longshaw shootings, unlike those of the Duke of Norfolk, are not an immemorial inheritance, but have been acquired from time to time, and added to the old family property of the Manners of Haddon. Longshaw Lodge itself was built by a Mr Robert Tricket, of Hillfoot, Sheffield, whose first wife Mary, daughter of William Fairbank, the well-known surveyor, and his second, Catherine Dent. He had families by both wives, and his eldest surviving son by the second marriage, Joseph Tricket, took the name of Dent by royal licence in 1834 on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, Jonathan Dent of Winterton, Lincolnshire.... I have no note of the exact time when the Longshaw estate was sold to the Duke of Rutland, but Robert Tricket died in 1815. The Dukes of Rutland have since their first purchase added acre to acre and from time to time enlarged the shooting lodge, the resent Duke having lent his aid by the addition of a chapel and some other extensions until the Lodge forms, both from its structure and its situation, one of the most charming moorland residences in the neighbourhood.'

- 6.5.2 As regards the acquisition of the estate by the Duke of Rutland, the following announcement in the Stamford Mercury of March 18th 1825 is of interest:

SHOOTING BOX

*To be SOLD or LET, adjoining the Duke of Rutland's
Preserves and Grouse*

*Upwards of Two Hundred ACRES of PASTURE,
ARABLE and PLANTED LAND,
abounding with Game of all sorts and Rabbits, situated
at Longshaw, in the county of DERBY*

Apply to Mr Trickett, Wilby, near Doncaster.

- 6.5.3 Two newspaper articles are of general interest in relating the piecemeal development of the Lodge buildings and in particular in precisely dating the construction and dedication of the chapel.¹¹⁵ Firstly an article from the Derbyshire Times of 2nd August 1890 recorded:

'Since it has been the property of the Manners family it has been repeatedly enlarged, the present Duke [viz. John James Robert Manners, 7th Duke] having added a private chapel and sundry offices until it at once one of the most picturesque and comfortable of moorland residences to be found in Great Britain.'

- 6.5.4 A further article from the Derbyshire Times, dating from 22nd August 1891 announced:

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHAPEL AT LONGSHAWE

*'The service was performed at the new chapel at Longshawe on Sunday by the Rev. Ravenscroft Stewart of London. The lessons were read by the Duke of Rutland and the music conducted by the Duchess of Rutland. **The chapel which has been erected from plans by the Duke's architect, Mr King, is a picturesque addition to Longshawe,** and was much wanted, there being no church within three miles of the house. It was filled on Sunday by the family and household and the following guests staying with his Grace the*

¹¹⁵

The chapel has elsewhere been dated to 1827 (Pevsner), c.1830 (Statutory List Entry) and 'the mid-nineteenth century' (NTHBSMR). The two sources quoted here firmly place the construction of the chapel in the later years of the C19th, however, and this is supported by the evidence of cartographic sources where the structure, absent from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition of 1880, is first depicted on the 2nd edition of 1898 (see Figure 10a and b respectively).

Duke:- Sir Bridges and Miss Henniker, RWM Nesfield Esq, Miss Underwood, the Rev Ravenscroft and Mrs Stewart and Dr and Miss Nancy Wrench.'

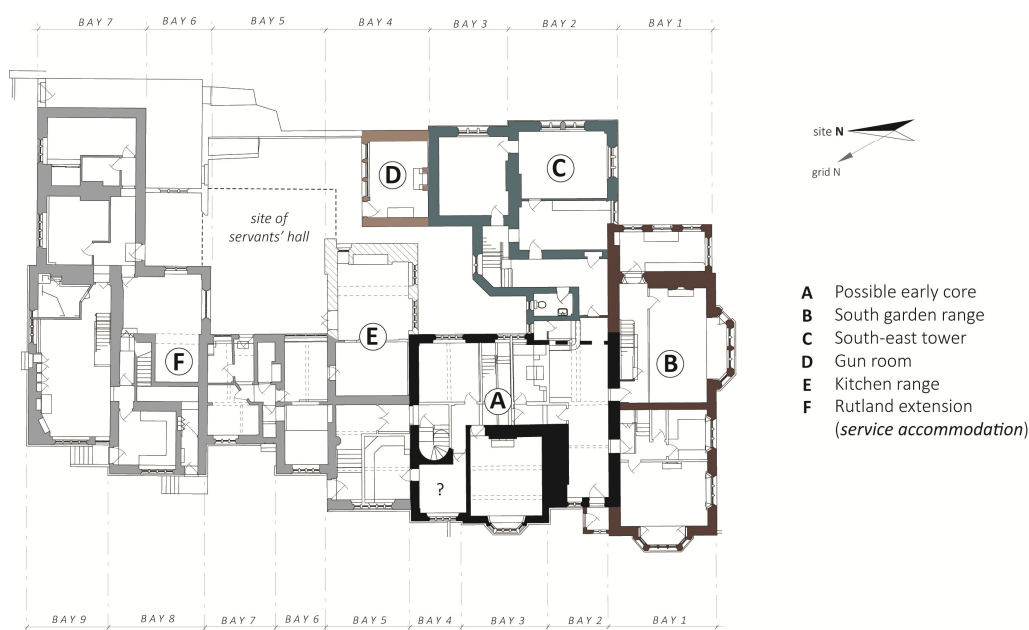
7 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

The Longshaw buildings are arranged on a general NNE-SSW alignment, with the principal façade of the lodge facing north-west. For reasons of clarity and concision, this orientation will be simplified for the purposes of the following building descriptions, such that the main axis will be described as running north-south with the main lodge facing to the west.

7.1 The Lodge (Figures 31-37)

Overview

- 7.1.1 The lodge occupies an irregular, composite plan (Figure 31) with its principal façade oriented towards the west (Plates 3/4), above a raised terrace which runs the full length of the main elevation. It is built in a Jacobean-style, constructed using a combination of coursed, squared gritstone and ashlar, with roofs clad in stone slabs laid to diminishing courses. Windows are of stone-mullion and -transomed form throughout, predominantly with hollow-chamfered detailing beneath labelled hood moulds. Overall the effect is austere and somewhat uncoordinated, the result of a piecemeal, accretive development, outlined below.
- 7.1.2 In summary, the lodge building would appear to encapsulate an early pre-cursor range (**A**; Bays 2-4), presumably the small shooting box erected by Robert Tricket in c.1808-14, subsumed into a much larger structure by successive phases of extension undertaken by the Dukes of Rutland after 1826 though substantially in place by 1831, these encompassing a garden range (**B**) oriented to the south over a series of formal gardens, a tall 'tower' block (**C**) at the south-east corner (with adjoining block and gun room **D**), kitchen range **E** and an extensive suite of service rooms (**F**) extending to the north. The principal elements of the lodge plan are illustrated in the sketch plan below.



Longshaw Lodge:
Sketch plan showing principal elements referred to in text (not phased)
(see also Figures 31-33)

The West Elevation

- 7.1.3 The **west elevation** of the lodge forms the principal façade of the house (Figure 34; Plates 3/4), commanding expansive views over the Padley Gorge and Hathersage Moor towards Higger Tor and Hathersage beyond. It extends to a total length of 147ft/45m (N/S)¹¹⁶ comprising nine uneven window-bays (here numbered 1 to 9 from south to north) including five coped gables, some advanced, linked by perpendicular, pitched-roof ranges; it is of two storeys throughout. Walling is in a combination of squared, coursed gritstone and ashlar, with roofs clad in stone slabs laid to diminishing courses. Gables are supported of ogee-moulded kneelers with decorative finials surviving in places. The range is raised upon a 6½ft. high terrace (Plate 4), approached to the southern end of the range via a double-stair at Bays 2/3 (Plate 7), enclosing basement rooms within. The retaining terrace wall is of coursed, squared gritstone, slightly battered, with an ashlar parapet; a mounting block is located adjacent to the terrace stair (Plate 8).
- 7.1.4 The 19th-century, ground floor 'polite' accommodation occupied the southern three window bays of the range and the principal entrance is accordingly located at Bay 2, furnished with a small, single-storey ashlar porch (Plate 9) in the angle of Bay 2 and the advanced gable of Bay 1.¹¹⁷ The gable of **Bay 1** (Plate 11), which forms the west end of the southern, garden range (**B**) is of ashlar construction with a canted bay to ground floor and three-light window to first floor level, both with flat heads and rebated, hollow-chamfered stone mullions and transoms (Plate 13).¹¹⁸ An eaves stack rises to the north side of the range. **Bays 2 to 4** (Plate 12), by contrast, are of coursed, squared gritstone and are pierced by four-light stone mullioned windows with two-centred heads (almost semi-circular) and sunk spandrels (Plate 14) beneath label drip-moulds, Bay 3 being furnished with a canted bay window to ground floor level. Together they form a compact, approximately symmetrical unit (**A**), with Bays 2 and 4 being flat-roofed behind low ashlar parapets, flanking central Bay 3, which is topped by a raised, coped gable. Paired, diagonally-set, single-flue stacks rise above the ridge of Bay 3. The level of the western terrace drops at Bay 4, with a transverse wall extending between the terrace retaining wall and the façade of the main range (Plate 15), such that the level of the terrace at the 'service' end of the range is effectively shielded from the exterior; a subsidiary 'service' access to the lower section of terrace is located in an offset of the bounding wall at Bay 6 (Plate 16). **Bay 5** (Plate 17) of the lodge presents a further ashlar gable, pierced by a five-light mullion and transom window to ground floor and a four-light mullioned window to first floor level; an exterior doorway within the northern return opens onto the former 'servants' entrance' / 'luggage hall'. Reference to historical plans and the 1831 Oakley view indicate that the gable of Bay 5 is secondary, introduced at some point between 1831 and 1888, and that the bay was most probably formerly aligned with the recessed western elevation of Bay 7 to the north (see Figure 31).¹¹⁹ **Bay 6** (Plate 18) presents a flat-roofed former stair-turret, lit by four-light, stone-mullion windows to ground and first floor; the upper level was converted to a bathroom in the 1960s (see Figure 23) with attendant pipework introduced to the exterior. **Bay 7** is recessed (Plate 19), rising through two storeys above the chamfered plinth to a plain eaves, in coursed squared gritstone pierced by superimposed three-light windows to the north. The stonework to the south, in the angle with Bay 6 appears rebuilt, or at least heavily repointed. Numerous historical photographs (see Figure 13) indicate that the recessed bay was formerly a small enclosed yard, bounded to the west by a free-standing wall extending between Bay 6 and Bay 8, while sloping scars (Plate 20) at Bays 6/8 to south and north suggest the area was at some point covered over. Hard in the angle with Bay 6 is a blocked doorway at GF level, with a small single-light window over, while a lower blocked opening is evident within the northern return of Bay 6. Reference to historical sources is again informative; the GF plan of c.1915 (Figure 16a) indicates a quarter-turn stair formerly descended here to basement level, a feature to which these former openings (and a sloping roof scar over), clearly relate (see Plate 21).

¹¹⁶ Dimensions will be noted in imperial units, reflecting the system in use when the buildings were constructed. Principal measurements will, however, also be noted in metric units for reference.

¹¹⁷ The porch retains a section of polychrome tile flooring (Plate 10), the continuation of which is understood to extend beneath the secondary flooring of the main hall at Bay 2, introduced in the 1960s (P Machin *pers. comm.*).

¹¹⁸ Glazing has been renewed throughout; historical photographs clearly show iron-framed, multi-pane casements to the west front at least, though evidence for the original glazing of the south front is inconclusive.

¹¹⁹ Plans of 1928 (Figure 16b) and 1963 (Figure 20) indicate small windows to the northern return of Bay 4 and the southern return of Bay 6, both lighting interior stairwells, locations which would correspond with a western wall on this alignment; apparent wall 'stubs' are apparent to north and south within the former 'luggage hall', both on historical plans and recent survey drawings.

- 7.1.5 **Bay 8** (Plate 22) presents a further advanced gable, aligning with Bay 6 to the south, of coursed, squared gritstone pierced by four-light, flat-headed stone-mullion windows to ground and first floor level. A ground floor doorway to the south, approached via a short flight of stone steps rising north to south across the face of the elevation, represents an insertion of 1963/5 (see Figure 20/21). The northernmost bay, **Bay 9**, again gabled, is recessed relative to Bay 8, and is again pierced by four-light mullioned windows to ground and first floor level. The related two-storey block represents a post-1831 addition to the main range.

The North Elevation

- 7.1.6 The **north elevation** of the lodge (Figure 36a) overlooks the stable yard. It is formed of two distinct parts; a two-storey block to the west (Plate 23), aligned east-west and terminating in a gable end at Bay 9 of the main façade, and a three-storey range to the east, on a similar alignment (Plate 24). Both are constructed in coursed, squared gritstone with ashlar quoins, rising to plain eaves beneath pitched, stone-clad roofs, gabled to east and west with parapets supported on moulded kneelers. Reference to the Oakley view of 1831 (Figure 8b) clearly suggests that the eastern part of this elevation was formerly one storey lower (see below) while the western section, absent from the 1831 view, must represent a later addition (present by 1880). The western, two-storey block is lit by superimposed, four-light windows to the east, one each to ground and first floor level with stone mullions and hood moulds, with an inserted doorway to the west of the ground floor window (introduced to serve a café, most probably in the 1930s); an ashlar eaves stack rises off-centre towards the west end of the elevation. To the west, the elevation stands directly opposite the southern gable end of the adjacent stable block, and is blind suggesting that the latter was already in place when the western, two-storey section was built. The eastern, three-storey part of the elevation (Plate 24) is again lit by superimposed, stone-mullion windows, of three-lights to the east and four-lights to the west. A transverse, ashlar ridge stack breaks the central roofline with a further, truncated stack rising at the western gable. A distinct variation in the colouration of the gritstone walling at second floor level indicates that the range has been historically raised by one storey (as the Oakley view suggests), a development that is more clearly expressed in the east gable end (Figure 35; Plate 42) and the south elevation (Figure 37f; Plate 25). Indeed, the evidence of the south elevation suggests an original arrangement of two former pitched roofs aligned north-south, ie. at right angles to the current roof and this is confirmed by the only demonstrably 19th-century photograph of the lodge (Figure 14a) where the southern, steeply-pitched gable of the easternmost range is clearly visible. A doorway at the east end of the elevation (Plate 26) affords access to the rear yards and through-access to the formal gardens (Plate 27).

The East Elevation

- 7.1.7 The **east elevation** (Figure 35) is irregular in aspect and can be logically be broken down into two parts reflecting 'polite' accommodation to the south (**B/C**) and service ranges (**E/F**) to the north, the latter shielded from view of the formal gardens by a high wall (Plate 28) enclosing a 'courtyard' area formerly accommodating the single-storey servants hall and larders (demolished in 1960s). For the purposes of the following description, the elevation has been broken down into 7 bays (here numbered 1 to 7 from south to north); it should be noted that these do not correspond to the bays divisions of the principal façade described above.
- 7.1.8 To the south end of the elevation, **Bay 1** is occupied by the east gable end of the garden range **B** (Plate 29), abutted at ground floor level by a single-storey conservatory. The elevation is of ashlar construction rising through two storeys to a raised, coped parapet carried to the south on an ogee-kneeler with stone finial (northern detail not visible, abutted by tower **C**). A massive, projecting ashlar stack rises at the gable, corbelled at first floor level and furnished with a deeply projecting upper cornice.¹²⁰ A single 'cross' window to the north of the stack lights first floor level.¹²¹ The ground floor of the elevation is obscured by a single-storey conservatory (Plate 30) of ashlar construction and of three window bays, flat-roofed behind a raised parapet,

¹²⁰ A stack of similar form rises above the north gable of the block at Bay 2 (Plate 32), while further comparable stacks are visible rising to the west and north sides of tower **C** on the late 19th-century before the introduction of the upper storey (Figure 14a), both subsequently lost/modified when the third floor was added.

¹²¹ Clear straight joints to all sides of the window (jambs/cill/head) suggest it may be inserted, though clearly of some antiquity as it is present on the earliest identified photographic image of the lodge (Figure 14a).

shallowly gabled to the south. Tall, double-light stone-transom and -mullion windows are set symmetrically to north and south of a central doorway (blocked); all mouldings here are of ovolo section. **Bay 2** of the elevation is occupied by a tall, four-storey tower (**C**; Plate 31), of ashlar construction rising 50ft above a chamfered plinth to an embattled parapet. Axial windows at each level are of four (GF), three (1F) and two-lights (2F/3F); all are stone-mullioned and -transomed form, with ovolo mouldings, and lack the labelled drip-moulds of the southern and western elevations. A moulded string defines second floor level, the storey being framed by horizontal plat-bands (top and bottom) and shallowly projecting, unadorned pilasters to north and south. Reference to an early photographic view (Figure 14a) indicates that the upper, embattled storey is an addition of the later-19th century, and that tower **C** formerly terminated in a balustraded parapet. The adjacent, three-storey block at **Bay 3** was likewise, originally one storey shorter (also visible on Figure 14a), the change in masonry being here more clearly evident, particularly within the north gable end (Plate 32). In its current state, Bay 3 rises 34ft above a chamfered plinth to a plain eaves, with exposed rafter feet, beneath a pitched, stone-clad roof, gabled to the north and abutting the raised tower **C** to the south. It is of ashlar construction and is again furnished with hoodless, ovolo-moulded, stone-mullioned and -transomed windows of three and two-lights to GF/1F and 2F respectively. The north gable end (Plate 32) is of coursed, squared gritstone, the lower two storeys being of a distinctive, horizontally-tooled stone, clearly denoting the limit of the original build; the raised gable is capped by a tall ashlar stack with deeply projecting upper cornice (as per garden range at Bay 1). At the base of the gable end is a single-storey 'gun-room' (Plate 33), a late 19th-century addition introduced between 1880 and 1898. It is built in coursed, squared gritstone with ashlar dressings, of four window-bays, flat-roofed behind a low parapet and facing north. It is lit by three tall, 1/1 double-hung sash windows, with a door to the westernmost bay; to the west, it meets the gable end of Bay 3 in a clear straight joint (Plate 34).

- 7.1.9 To the rear of Bays 2/3 is a small, 'L'-shaped 'light-well' yard, bounded by tower **C** and Bay 3, the main range and projecting kitchen block **E**. Of specific interest here is the form of the windows to the main block which are, at ground floor level, of arched form (Plate 35) matching Bays 2-4 of the principal western façade (Plate 12) suggesting this part of the structure may likewise form part of an early core.¹²² Also of note is the variation in stone employed in the 'inner' walls of the tower and adjacent block (Figure 37d/e); the lower storeys are again seen to use a gritstone with distinct horizontal tooling, including on quoins, which is absent from the secondary, upper storeys in each case (Plates 36/7).
- 7.1.10 **Bay 4** is occupied by projecting kitchen block **E** (Figure 37a-c; Plates 38/9), of two-storeys in coursed, squared gritstone rising to a plain eaves beneath a shallowly pitched, stone-clad roof terminating in a coped gable to the east, the latter capped by a tall, stepped ashlar gable-stack. A tall, mid-height window to the south elevation (Plate 38) indicates that the kitchen was formerly at least partly full-height, while a straight joint below the western jamb of this opening (mirrored to the north; see Figures 37a/c) evidences that the kitchen has been historically extended by one bay. The walling of the extended bay again shows distinct horizontal tooling, suggesting the extension of the kitchen may be contemporary with the original tower **C** / Bay 3. A shallowly projecting block of masonry to the north-east angle (Plate 39) relates to a former angle fireplace within the demolished, single-storey servants' hall (see Figure 16), the sloping roofline of which is reflected in a scar traceable on the former stack (Figure 37c).
- 7.1.11 **Bay 5** (Plate 40) flanks the western side of the yard area formed by the demolition of the single-storey servants' hall and larders/scullery in the 1960 (see Figure 16). First floor walling is original, of coursed, squared gritstone rising to a plain eaves beneath a pitched, stone-clad roof; two- and three-light stone-mullioned windows, hollow chamfered and hoodless, pierce the elevation to south and north respectively. A panelled, ashlar ridge stack rises centrally above the roofline. The lower part of the elevation, however, has been rendered over and all openings here are recent insertions, resulting in an overall disordered and uninspiring, utilitarian aspect. Above the upper limit of render, a series of sloping wall scars are evident, relating to the roofs over the series of service rooms formerly extending over the yard area. A wide four-centred arch within

¹²²

Also visible in this view is a large, panelled five-flue stack. Given the location of this stack, which would have served fireplaces within the steward's room at ground floor and one first floor bedroom only (the area lying to the south being occupied by the principal stairwell), the five-flue form seems somewhat excessive, and may suggest basement boiler rooms beneath this part of the range. **NB.** Interior of cellars has not been inspected while available basement plans show cellars beneath the western part of Bays 1-3 only.

the southern return of Bay 6 (Plate 41), partly blocked to form a window, reasonably represents an early opening (Figure 16b), though a window opening over is again of recent date.

- 7.1.12 To the far north of the elevation are the half-gable of **Bay 6** and the three-storey gable end of the northernmost bay (Plate 42), the latter range overlooking the stable yard to the north. Both are in coursed, squared gritstone with ashlar quoins to the latter. The southern roofslope of Bay 6 has been extended northwards to cover a new stair introduced to serve the additional storey of the northern block (Figure 34).
- 7.1.13 A short section of wall extending perpendicularly from the south elevation of the northern block (Plate 43) represents the only surviving section of the enlarged servants' hall (extended 1928-59) and incorporates what can be reasonably inferred to be the three-light window from the north gable of the original hall (Figure 16). The window was formerly transomed and mullioned, though the upper three lights have been removed in its current state and the head lowered.

The South Elevation

- 7.1.14 The **south elevation** (Figure 36b; Plate 44) is formed of two principal elements. To the west, the southern 'garden range' (**B**; Plate 45) comprises a two-storey block of four window-bays, of ashlar construction rising to a plain eaves beneath a pitched, stone-clad roof, aligned east-west and terminating in coped gables to east and west, with raised parapets supported on stone kneelers with decorative finials. A flush gable rises above the eastern two window bays, topped by ball finials, and includes a recessed panel housing a stone Manners family crest (Plate 46) of peacock in full pride and motto '*Pour Y Parvenir*' ('*Strive to Attain*'). Windows are of three-lights with hollow chamfered, stone mullions and transoms; a canted bay with pitched, stone clad roof occupies the eastern two bays, with doorway to the east, evidently an early feature, opening onto the gardens from the original drawing room. A projecting gable stack rises to the west, corbelled out at first floor level and displaying a characteristic, deeply projecting upper cornice (see §.7.1.8; fn. 120).
- 7.1.15 To the east of garden range **B** rises the four-storey 'tower' (**C**; formerly three storeys, Figure 14a), with a contemporary, single-storey conservatory occupying the angle between the two. The tower closely reflects the arrangements of the east elevation (§.7.1.8), though here with two symmetrically-spaced windows to each level of three and two-lights (GF and 1/2/3F respectively), all ovolo-moulded and without drip moulds. The conservatory is furnished with a single, three-light mullioned and transomed window, again ovolo moulded, beneath a shallowly gabled parapet (ball finial missing).

The Interior

- 7.1.16 An assessment of the interior of the lodge did not form part of the current project, although brief access was possible to Flats 8 and 15 at first and second floor levels of northern end of the lodge (Bays 8/9). Interiors have evidently been updated for contemporary residential use and little of historical significance survives save the external window openings etc. Reference to historical plans (Figures 16-18; 20-24) provides an overview of historical layout and modifications (removal/insertion of partition walls), these being related principally to the mid-late 20th century subdivision of the range for use as flats. Dating mainly to the 1960s, it is also clear that subsequent alterations have been made during the 1970s and 1980s (insertion of staircases for example), though no record of these alterations has been traced in the archival sources consulted as part of the current project.
- 7.1.17 It is possible that a detailed examination of the interior of the lodge (roofspaces in particular) may serve to extend and refine the understanding of the origins and development of the buildings presented here.

7.2 The Chapel

- 7.2.1 The chapel (Figure 38; Plates 47/8) forms a free-standing, single-cell structure located to the south-west of the main lodge building, erected by the 7th Duke of Rutland in 1890 to the designs of his architect, a certain Mr King (see §.6.5.4). Unusually, it is aligned NNE-SSW (hereafter simplified to north-south), presumably the

result of its having been laid out to respect the alignment of the pre-existing lodge buildings, with the principal entrance via a central, projecting porch to the north gable end (Plate 49) and the altar end formerly located to the south. This alignment also serves to minimise the length of the access route from the main lodge, which is reached by means of the southern flight of the main double-stair.

- 7.2.2 The chapel is rectangular in plan (Figure 38a), with overall dimensions of 39ft/11.9m x 23ft/7m, built of coursed, squared gritstone with ashlar dressings, beneath a pitched roof, gabled to north and south and clad in stone slabs laid to diminishing courses. Walls rise through a tall, single storey from a plain-chamfered plinth to moulded eaves band; to the east, the chapel is built up against the retaining wall of the southern formal garden of the lodge (Plate 51) and is thus blind, the south elevation is lit by three tall lancet windows (Plate 54). The northern and southern gables are coped, supported on double-ovolo moulded kneelers with trefoil stops (Plate 50). The north gable is capped by an ashlar, pedimented bellcote (Plate 53)¹²³ and is pierced by a small, louvred vent while the southern gable is lit by a set of three, grouped-lancets and capped by a stone 'celtic' cross to the apex (Plate 54). A single-flue stack breaks the eastern roofslope (Plate 55), formerly serving some form of internal stove, now lost. The main door to the chapel is centred on the north elevation where it is protected by the projecting porch, approached via two low steps. The doorway is of two-centred form, furnished with a deep plain-chamfer and houses timber double-leaf doors hung on elaborate, imitation strap hinges (Plate 56).
- 7.2.3 Internally (Plates 57/8), the chapel is of 4 regular bays of 8ft 3in. (here numbered 1 to 4 from north to south), defined by three simple, paired-rafter trusses (Plate 59) with shallowly curved, stop-chamfered arch-braces which rise, together with short wall posts, in a broad continuous sweep from projecting stone corbels (Plate 60) to roof apex which stands to a maximum of 24ft 8in. Simple iron ties span the trusses at eaves level to counter spreading, while apex and rafter/wall post joints are strengthened by iron straps with decorative, fleur-de-lys terminals. The roof is carried on a single tier of through-purlins while longitudinal strengthening is afforded by a further iron tie at apex level. The interior is lit by three plain lancets to Bays 1-3 of the west wall (Plate 61; with plain quarries)¹²⁴ and by the grouped lancet of the south gable end (Plate 62), the latter furnished with painted/stained glass with repeated heraldic motifs (Plate 63). Walls are rendered and scored in imitation of ashlar, save the west wall which has been historically lined in breeze-block (Plate 61),¹²⁵ while the floor is formed of a uniform concrete slab throughout. Historical plans record a two level floor, with a raised platform or dais to Bay 4 at the south end, though this is understood to have been removed in 1980s (see §.5.5.8).
- 7.2.4 The chapel has been used since at least the late 1960s as a workshop and tool store and thus retains little historical fabric of any significance beyond the exterior shell.

7.3 The Stable Block / Coach House (Figures 39-42)

- 7.3.1 The combined stable block and coach house is located immediately north of the main lodge range (Plates 64/5).¹²⁶ It occupies a composite plan comprising, essentially, an L-shaped form, enclosing two sides of a paved yard (Plate 66) with a western range aligned north/south (**A**; original stables) and a perpendicular eastern range (**B**; former coach house), extending eastwards from the northern end thereof, of two storeys throughout. The east side of the yard is formed by a high, battered stone wall (Plate 67) retaining a raised 'kitchen garden',¹²⁷ while the southern side is bounded by the northern ranges of the lodge itself. The

¹²³ It is understood that the present bell is not an original feature and includes a mid-19th century date (1846; Mrs Thelma Griffiths *pers. comm.*), pre-dating the chapel building itself.

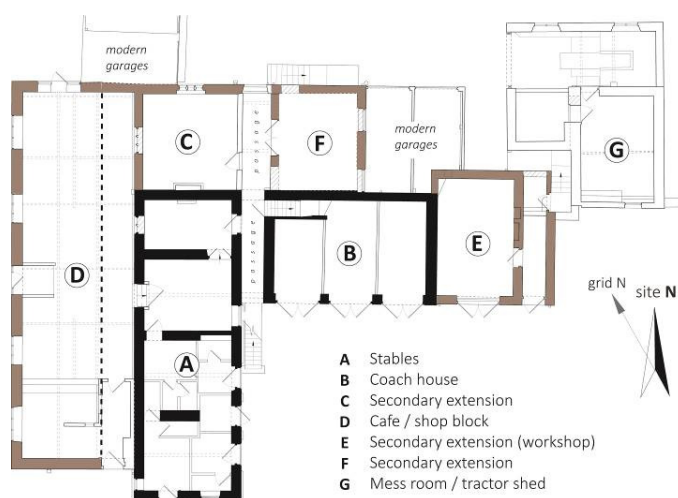
¹²⁴ The Wardens Minutes Book of July 1966 records the suggestion to remove stained glass from the chapel windows as they didn't 'through [sic] enough light into the room'.

¹²⁵ P Machin (*pers. comm.*) recalls that the west wall of the chapel was, at one point, entirely dismantled and rebuilt using original materials, though the date of this work is unknown and no record has been identified during research related to the current project. The Wardens Minutes record works to the roof ('*repaired roof and wall tyed [sic] at a cost of £1000*') in 1969 which may be pertinent. Such an undertaking would, in any event, provide a context for the lining of the west wall in blockwork.

¹²⁶ The south gable of the stables range stands 13ft north of the north elevation of Bay 9 of the lodge.

¹²⁷ Marked as a 'drying yard' on plan of 1928, and including an 'old guide stone' (an early 18th-century gritstone marker, known locally as a 'stoop'), the latter removed to a new site near the entrance lodge in the 1960s (NT HBSMR 60,254; see Smith and Beamish 1986, 38).

western, stables range has historically been extended by one bay to the north (**C**) while an abutting, single-storey range to the west (**D**; Plate 68, currently housing a café and shop beneath a pent roof) occupies the building footprint of a former parallel, single-storey block. The coach house range has likewise been historically extended, to the west through the addition of a transverse, gabled range (**E**; originally a workshop with accommodation over) and to the north by a projecting, single-bay block (**F**) appended to the east end of the north elevation. A detached, single-storey mess room and tractor shed (**G**), formerly a wood store, is located to the north-west corner of the complex (Plate 69). The principal elements of the lodge plan are illustrated in the sketch plan below.



Stables / Coach House:

Sketch plan showing principal elements described in text (see also Figures 39-40)

Stable Block A (plus in-line extension C)

- 7.3.2 Stable block **A** (Plate 70) comprises a simple, two-storey range, built on a rectangular plan aligned north-south, with overall dimensions of 53ft/16.1m (N/S) x 18ft/5.5m (E/W). Walling is of coursed, squared gritstone rising c.18ft above a chamfered stone plinth (Plate 71)¹²⁸ to a plain eaves beneath a pitched, stone-clad roof (laid to diminishing courses), gabled to the south (Plate 73) with a raised parapet supported on 'ogee' kneelers (Plate 74). The range has been extended 'in-line' by 15ft to the north through the addition of a two-storey, single-bay block (**C**) under a continuation of the same roof-line with a clear straight joint denoting the phase-break evident at first floor level within the west elevation (Plate 75). A tall, single-flue stone-built ridge stack rises off-centre towards the northern end of the range, originally forming a gable stack to block **A**, though now subsumed into the extended ridge.
- 7.3.3 The **east elevation** (Figure 41a; Plate 70) overlooks the stable yard and is abutted to the north by the perpendicular coach house range **B**, from which it is separated at ground floor level by a transverse through-passage (Plate 76). The principal elevation rises above a low, plain-chamfered stone plinth, significantly lower to this side of the range reflecting the rise in natural ground level. Ground floor level is pierced by three matching doorways to the south ([d1-3] from south to north) with rebated jambs and shallow pointed heads; the central doorway [d2] represents an secondary insertion,¹²⁹ created to serve improved toilet facilities introduced at this end of the range in 1977 (Figure 29),¹³⁰ though the two flanking doorways are both primary features, each originally opening onto a two-stall stable. To the north thereof, a single window [w1] lights the

¹²⁸ Where better preserved internally, the plinth was noted to include a decorated horizontal band (Plate 72).

¹²⁹ An historical photograph of early-C20th (Figure 15a) illustrates the original layout.

¹³⁰ PDNPA Planning Application NP/WED/1277/484; see §.5.6.

interior of the range, set beneath a straight-flight, steel stair which rises from south to north across the elevation affording access to the first floor of the coach house range; this stair dates to the 1960s remodelling when the upper floor of the complex was converted to residential apartments (Figure 28), though the present structure is a replacement of 2004.¹³¹ The first floor is lit by three stone-mullioned windows (rebated and hollow-chamfered), two of three lights, [w12/13], and one of two lights [w14]. At ground floor level, the northern part of the elevation is visible within the transverse passage at the western end of the coach house block; it includes a further door [d4] opening to the interior of the range, of a similar form to [d1-3]; a clear straight joint is visible at the meeting of the original range and the northern extension **C**, with ashlar quoins framing an original doorway ([d25], Plate 77). The east wall of extension **C** is of unrendered brick, laid to English garden wall bond, which abuts the original north-east angle of stables **A** to the south (Plate 78); a single door [d6] beneath a concrete lintel (Plate 79) serves the Trust office [G7] (former harness room).

- 7.3.4 The **west elevation** (Figure 41b; Plate 67) again rises through two storeys above a plain chamfered plinth (see fn.129) to a plain eaves line, and is partly obscured by the pent-roofed café block **D**, though ground floor details are visible from the interior of the latter. A straight joint off-centre towards the northern end of the elevation, most clearly visible at first floor level (Plate 75), demarcates the phase-break between the original stable block **A** to the south and the single bay extension **C** to the north. At ground floor level, primary stables **A** is furnished with two original window openings towards the northern end of the elevation and lighting the northern two interior bays ([G1] and [G2]). The northern opening (Plate 80) is two lights with rebated stone jambs, hollow-chamfered mullion and label moulding; it has been blocked, presumably when block **D** was created in its current form. The southern window is of similar form (though lacking label moulding), but was modified in 1977 (Figure 29) to form a doorway [d9] (Plate 81) affording communication between café **D** and stables **A** (room [G2], kitchen). To the north end of the elevation, a three-light stone mullioned window (also blocked) formerly lit the northern extension **C** (Plate 82). At first floor level, two early windows [w19/20] light extension **C** and the northern bay of the primary stable block respectively, both of two-light, stone mullioned form while, to the southern end of the range, three plain, single-light windows [w21-23], all inserted, light the three southern bays of the primary range, which was originally blind (see Figure 13b).
- 7.3.5 The **south elevation** (Figure 42a; Plate 73) presents a tall, plain gable end in coursed squared gritstone, rising above a chamfered plinth (deepening to west reflecting drop in natural ground level) to a raised parapet supported on projecting ogee-kneelers (decorated finial to south-west angle only; Plate 74). Ground floor is pierced by a single doorway [d10] (Plate 83; as per [d2], inserted in 1977 (Figure 29) to serve remodelled toilet facilities) and by a single window [w3] (Plate 84; three-light casement with upper, bottom-hinged opening light), assumed original, but remodelled. The upper elevation is blind.
- 7.3.6 The **north elevation** (Figure 42b; Plate 85) of 'in-line' extension **C** presents a two-storey gable end of coursed, squared gritstone construction. The elevation lacks the chamfered plinth recorded elsewhere and the lower four courses were noted to be laid at an angle, sloping down from east to west following the drop of the natural ground level and possibly representing the remnants of an earlier, low boundary wall (possibly one of those depicted in the 1820 plan) incorporated into the extended stables; the upper wall is laid to more regular, horizontal courses. As to the south, the gable end rises to a raised parapet supported on 'ogee'-kneelers (no finials), that to the east having been incorporated into later infill walling at first floor level, extending over [d8] serving the transverse passageway at the west end of the carriage house range (Plate 86). Ground floor is pierced by a single, central window [w2], of three lights while at first floor level, window [w15] is of two-lights; both have rebated, hollow-chamfered jambs and stone mullions.
- 7.3.7 Internally, the primary stables is of four structural bays (here numbered Bays 1-4 from south to north) reflected in a basic quadri-partite plan at both ground and first floor levels, defined by a series of c.22in. wide transverse stone partitions that rise through the full height of the range to ridge level. At each level, three rooms of 11ft 10in. (N/S) x 14ft 3in. (E/W) occupy the southern end of the range (Bays 1-3) with a single, smaller room measuring 8ft 4in. (N/S) x 14ft 3in. (E/W) to the north (Bay 4). Secondary extension **C** to the north is of a single bay, c.16½ft square internally.

¹³¹

Memorandum; Carl Bradford (NT Building Surveyor) to Steve Trotter (Longshaw Property Manager), 26th February 2004: copy in Longshaw building files, estate office.

- 7.3.8 At **ground floor** level (Figure 39) the two southern bays, 1 and 2, originally housing two interconnected sets of paired stalls independently accessed via doors [d1/3] within the east elevation (Figures 15a/19), have been converted to form toilet facilities [G4-6] and store/lobby [G3].¹³² The original plan form here has been obscured to large degree by the introduction of a series of internal stud partitions and the insertion of a new exterior door [d2] (1977) within the east wall of [G4], while an additional breach (forming [d23]) was made within the primary transverse partition in 2001. No internal fixtures, fittings or finishes survive though it is understood that timber stalling, feed racks etc. were removed in the 1960s.¹³³ To the north end of the range, Bays 3 and 4 retain their original form, though re-purposed with Bay 3 housing a kitchen/food preparation room [G2] (Plate 87) and Bay 4 an office [G1], interconnected via an original ½-glazed double-door [d23], panelled within a pegged, stop-chamfered frame, at the east end of the transverse partition (Plate 88). Each room was originally lit by a two-light window within the west wall, both subsequently blocked, while Bay 3 is also furnished with a primary window [w1] to the east. Each of the three southern bays is spanned by a single transverse ceiling beam, exposed and chamfered-stopped within Bay 3 (Plate 89) though boxed in to Bays 1 and 2. Reference to the 1928 plan (Figure 19) indicates that Bays 3/4 were originally discrete from the southern end of the range, [d21] representing a recent insertion of 2001, and that they were formerly accessed solely from the exterior via a single doorway [d4] within the east wall of Bay 4 (Plate 90), opening off the transverse passage. The original function of Bays 3 and 4 is unclear, though the restricted access afforded by [d4] precludes equine use (thus cleaning room or such like) and they most probably housed harness/saddle rooms etc; the 1928 plan (Figure 19) annotates the rooms as housing accumulators for the lodge's electricity supply installed in c.1920 (see fn.114), part of the recent '*large expenditure*' cited in the sales particulars of 1927.¹³⁴ No evidence for primary vertical access within the range was recorded, though any former openings within the first floor structure (trimmed access hatches / stairs) would be effectively obscured by modern finishes.¹³⁵
- 7.3.9 Extension **C** comprises a single, discrete space [G7], currently housing the NT property office, and is accessed off the transverse passage via a single doorway [d6] in the east wall; there is no visible evidence for former internal communication with the main range to the south. It is approximately 16½ft. square in plan and is lit by a three-light, stone-mullioned window [w2] centrally set within the north wall; a further three-light window to the west wall has been historically blocked. Plans of 1963 and 1977 (Figure 26/7 and 29 respectively) indicate a quarter-turn stair to the north-west corner of [G7], though interestingly this is not shown on the 1928 plan (Figure 16); it is not clear whether this represents an omission or whether the stair formed a later introduction. The room was formerly heated by a simple stone fireplace within the south wall, otherwise it retains nothing of historical significance.
- 7.3.10 At **first floor** level (Figure 40), the original quadri-partite plan of stables **A** is more clearly expressed with a series of four rooms ([F4-7] from north to south) occupying the primary bay divisions, accessed from a lateral corridor [F3], 3ft wide and flanking the eastern side of the range (Plate 91).¹³⁶ In its current form, the upper level is accessed from the first floor of the coach house (lobby/hall [F1/2]) through a doorway at the north end of the east wall, via a short descending flight of two steps, the level of the coach house being set some 14in. above that of the adjacent range to accommodate tall, ground floor carriage bays. In the absence of evidence for any form of independent primary vertical communication within the stables, it is assumed that this represents an original arrangement (though see fn.135). Rooms [F4-6] (Bays 4/3/2) are divided from corridor [F3] by means of inserted stud partitions; room [F7] to the south is larger, extending to the full width of the range. Each bay is lit by a single primary window, stone-mullioned of two or three lights; Bay 4 by window [w20] within the west wall (Plate 92), Bays 1-3 by windows [w12-14] respectively within the east wall.¹³⁷

¹³² Deposited drawings indicate that the southern two bays had already been converted to toilet facilities by the time of Fink's work in 1963 (see Figure 26); subsequent alterations were made in 1977 and 2001 (§.5.6).

¹³³ P Machin, *pers. comm.* (though see fn. 132).

¹³⁴ Sales particulars (§.6.4) describes 54 cells which, at c.2 volts per cell would suffice for a typical 110 volt installation (West 2012, 119).

¹³⁵ Any removal of ceiling / floor surfaces and finishes (plaster/floorboards etc.) during projected works thus has the potential to reveal evidence for former arrangements and inform the interpretation of the range and should be monitored.

¹³⁶ [F4], kitchen; [F5-7], bedrooms. This pattern of subdivision has existed in broad terms since at least 1963 (see Figure 27).

¹³⁷ Window [w12] lights room [F7], while windows [w13/14], in the current arrangements, light corridor [F3].

Secondary, plain openings housing simple timber casements [w21-23]¹³⁸ have been inserted within Bays 1-3 of the west wall, lighting rooms [F5-7] respectively (Plate 93). All rooms have been fitted out for contemporary use as residential accommodation and retain little of historical significance. The north wall of [F4] retains a small projecting chimneybreast/stack, otherwise there is no evidence for primary heating at this level. Extension **C** to the north again comprises a single, discrete space [F9] (Plate 94), and is accessed off a small lobby [F8] over the ground floor through-passage, itself accessed from the first floor of the coach house range via a doorway formed in the north wall of the latter. The floor level of [F9] is consistent with the main range, viz. 14in. below that of the coach house. Room [F9] is lit by two two-light, stone-mullioned windows, [w15] to the north and [w19] to the west and is heated by a multi-fuel burner to the south wall, the flue of which feeds into the former gable stack of the primary range. As at ground floor level, there is no visible evidence for former direct internal communication with the main range **A** to the south; historical plans indicate a former internal stair rising from [G7] below.

- 7.3.11 The roof of stables range **A**¹³⁹ is pitched and gabled to north and south and is of four structural bays defined by the transverse stone walls which rise to ridge level. Common rafters are supported on two tiers of substantial (9 x 7in.) side purlins and a plank-section ridge piece (Plate 95), which extend between and are supported by the transverse walls with no intermediate trusses. The single-bay roof over the extended bay **C** to the north end of the range was not accessed.

Café Block D

- 7.3.12 Flanking the west elevation of the main stable block range is a wide, single-storey block (**D**) beneath a wide-span, shallow-pitched pent roof (Plate 96). The block has overall dimensions of 66ft/20.15m (N/S) x 13½ft/4.1m (E/W); the north elevation is coincident with the northern gable end of extension **C** of the original stables while, to the south, it terminates 5½ft. short of the main range. The west elevation stands 7½ft tall to a plain eaves beneath a low-pitched pent roof, clad in cement tiles and with maximum height of 13ft where it meets the western façade of the main range. The block is stone built, of coursed squared gritstone and is lit by a series of four, three-light casement windows [w5-8] in the west wall (replacements of 2009); access is via a central doorway [d13] in the same wall (formed in 1977; Figure 29) and via doorway [d12] in the north wall. The southern elevation (Plate 97), which includes a single door [d11] hard against the main stable block, displays a sloping scar and discontinuous masonry coursing beneath the line of the parapet (Plate 98), suggestive of a former, slightly steeper, pitched roof profile. Internally, the block forms a single uninterrupted space of six uneven bays comprising café seating [G8], shop and, to the south, a servery [G9]. The mono-pitch roof is carried on two/three longitudinal purlins supported by raking struts rising from simple ties (Plate 99). Reference to historical plans (Figure 19), early Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 10) and old photographs (Figure 13b) clearly indicates that the present shell of block **D** occupies, in general terms, the ground plan of a former free-standing, parallel range (pre-1880). This range was gabled to north and south and separated from stables **A** to the east by a narrow, roofless lateral passageway, the latter accessed via a doorway to the south. Structural evidence suggests that the former, free-standing block has been simply extended eastwards (post-1928) to cover over a former passageway to form a fully enclosed space.¹⁴⁰ Indeed, the sloping scar of the south elevation (Plate 98) would appear to imply that the extant structure incorporates fabric from this earlier range, the southern wall at least being a clear remnant of the former range, but probably also the western long elevation and north wall, though the latter elevations have been much modified. The roof profile was modified with the eastern slope being reduced in angle and projected through to meet the east elevation of the main stables block.

Coach House Block B

- 7.3.13 Coach House **B** (Plate 100) extends eastwards from the north end of the east elevation of the primary stable block **A** (from which it is separated at ground floor level only by a transverse passageway), built on a rectangular, three-bay plan aligned east-west and measuring 33½ft/10.2m long (E/W) x 19ft/5.8m wide (N/S).

¹³⁸ Not visible on photographs of early 20th century (Figure 15b).

¹³⁹ Visual access only via small ceiling hatch within [F5].

¹⁴⁰ The current ground plan post-dates the 1928 survey (Figure 19) and is first shown on the Ordnance Survey edition of 1959 (Figure 11b).

Walling is of coursed, squared gritstone, rising 18ft/5.5m to a plain eaves beneath a pitched roof, clad in stone slabs laid to diminishing courses; the ridge line corresponds with that of the adjacent stable block **A**, which it meets to the west. The range has been historically extended to the east by the addition of a two-bay, two-storey transverse block (**E**), c.23ft/7m square, beneath a pitched and gabled roof and with an elevated ridge line relative to the main range. A further secondary extension (**F**) has been appended to the north, projecting from the west end of the elevation, flanking an extension of the transverse passage. Both secondary extensions were extant by the late-19th century (See Figure 10b).

- 7.3.14 The **south elevation** (Figure 42a; Plate 100) overlooks and encloses the northern side of the stable yard, extending (together with extension **E**) between stable block **A** to the west and the battered retaining wall of the kitchen garden to the east (Plate 65). The primary coach house is of three bays, each comprising a wide, high 'carriage' door (Plate 101) at ground floor level (7½ft wide x 10½ft tall) with three-light stone-mullioned window over (rebated and hollow-chamfered, as per stable block). Carriage doors ([d14-16] from west to east) are separated by ashlar piers and spanned by monolithic, lintels, very shallowly arched; the western pier of [d14] retains traces of the legend 'PRIVATE - GUESTS ONLY' (Plate 103). The high carriage doors have historically been reduced in height for use by motor vehicles and double, part-glazed garage-doors introduced, the upper openings having been infilled with vertically set tongue-and-groove boarded panels.¹⁴¹ At the far west end of the elevation, a steel stair rises from south to north against the east wall of the stables serving an inserted first floor door [d26] (Plate 102), introduced when the upper coach house and stables were converted to residential use in the 1960s (Figure 28). Beneath the stair, a ground floor opening [d24] opens onto the transverse passage flanking the eastern side of the stable block.
- 7.3.15 The **north elevation** (Figure 42b) of the primary coach house is, for the most part, obscured by later adjuncts, with only a small area of first-floor, coursed gritstone walling visible above a range of modern (1960s) garages (Plate 123), where perpendicular extension **F** can clearly be seen to butt up against the walling of the primary range. A short section of primary ground floor walling is visible within the transverse passage, to the west of door [d25];¹⁴² the wall was noted to be furnished with a low, chamfered plinth (see Plate 77) abutted by the infill of a blocked door serving adjacent Block F, clearly indicating that the coach house pre-dates the latter.
- 7.3.16 To the west, coach house **B** abuts stables **A**; a ground floor transverse passage flanks the eastern wall of the latter. A single doorway [d5] opens off the eastern side of the passage (Plate 104) onto a straight-flight stair rising from west to east across the north side of [G10] and originally affording access to the first floor of the coach house range; the stair was boarded over at first floor level in 1963/5 when the current external stair was introduced within the yard (see Figures 27/8; Plate 105). The eastern gable end of the original range has been subsumed into the extended block **E**.
- 7.3.17 Internally, the **ground floor** (Figure 39) comprises three uniform carriage bays, [G10-12] from west to east, opening off the stable yard to the south, measuring c.8ft3in./2.5m wide (E/W) x 17½ft/5.4m deep (N/S); bays were formerly open (Figure 19) though they are divided off in their current state by transverse partitions of breeze-block construction (divisions present by 1963; Figure 26). The narrower, westernmost bay forms a transverse passage (Plate 76), 3ft 9in wide and stone flagged with stone arched doors to south and north, [d24/25] respectively. (To the north of [d25], which defines the limit of the primary coach house, the passage widens to 4ft 11in.; Plate 77).
- 7.3.18 With the covering over of the primary stair, **first floor** level (Figure 40) is currently accessed solely via the external steel flight within the stable yard (Plate 102), rising to an inserted door [d26].¹⁴³ This door opens onto a small lobby area [F1] occupying most of the narrow, western bay above the ground floor passageway, with access to the first floor apartments within both the stables (via hallway [F2]) and coach house ranges. The upper level of the coach house range is low, accommodating the high coach bays beneath and ceiled at eaves

¹⁴¹ Historical photographs (see Figure 15) indicate former solid, pin-hung, ledged and braced doors, with pintles set into the stonework of the dividing piers.

¹⁴² It was not possible to observe the continuation of this wall, and its related plinth, within room [G15] which houses an electricity sub-station and is thus not accessible.

¹⁴³ The former arrangement is visible peripherally in an early 20th-century photograph (Figure 15a).

level, with exposed tie-beams expressing the primary, four-bay plan. The three eastern bays are sub-divided with a two-bay kitchen/dining room [F12] (Plate 106) to the west and a small bedroom [F14] (Plate 107) to the east, the latter accessed via a lateral passage [F13] formed against the northern side of the range with 1930s partitioning (Plate 108), reasonably dating to the initial phase of Holiday Fellowship occupation. Three triple-light, stone-mullion windows within the south wall light rooms [F12] (x2) and [F14] (x1), while there is no evidence for primary heating at this level. At its eastern end, passage [F13] communicates, via a short flight of steps and inserted door, with the first floor accommodation of extension E, while an inserted (post 1960s) doorway opening off the north side of [F12] leads to the first floor over extension F (see below). The 'as existing' survey of 1963 (Figure 27) indicates that room [F12] was formerly further subdivided on the line of its bay divisions, with passage [F13] formerly extending around the head of the blocked internal stair

- 7.3.19 The roof over the coach house B¹⁴⁴ is of four bays of c.9ft, defined by timber king-post trusses (incorporating a number of re-used timbers) with raking struts supporting principals at the level of the upper of two tiers of side purlins, and with a plank-section ridge piece (Plate 109).¹⁴⁵ Vertical hangers support the current 1F ceiling structure.

Secondary Extension E

- 7.3.20 To the east of and adjoining the primary coach house is secondary, transverse extension E (Plate 110),¹⁴⁶ of two full storeys, built on a rectangular plan aligned north-south and measuring 23ft/7m (N/S) x 21ft 4in/6.5m (E/W); the west side of the block incorporates the eastern gable end of the original coach house range. The south elevation (Figure 42a; Plate 110), overlooking the stable yard and facing the northernmost bay of the lodge, stands 21ft to eaves (slightly above the eaves line of the adjacent coach house) and 28ft to the base of a truncated, two-flue gable stack; it is of coursed, squared gritstone, the gable furnished with a raised, coped parapet carried on ogee-kneelers with partially surviving decorative finials. Ground floor includes a pedestrian door [d18] to the east, opening onto a former passageway [G14] where original access to the interior was afforded by door [d19], and a wide garage door [d17] to the west, the latter inserted in 1968,¹⁴⁷ replacing two former window openings (see Figure 15c) the stone lintels of which survive over (Plate 111). First floor is pierced by two simple rectangular openings with plain stone surrounds, housing 6/6, double-hung, horned sash windows [w27/8], symmetrically opposed to west and east respectively.
- 7.3.21 The north elevation (Figure 42b; Plate 112) is built of loosely-coursed stone rubble though with ashlar quoins to the north-east angle (first floor only), gabled and finished with plain verges rising, again, to a truncated gable stack. A single, first floor window [w29] (6/6 sash) pierces the elevation to the west, while a tall ashlar stack, raised in buff brick, rises at the north-west corner (Plate 113). At ground floor level, the eastern angle is in brick, forming the jamb of a former, 4ft wide doorway, likewise blocked in brick (Plate 114), and formerly opening onto lateral passage [G14] (the western jamb and lintel of the blocked door are of gritstone). A short stair flanks the eastern end of the block, descending to doorway [d20] affording access to the interior of the range. A faint horizontal scar at eaves level extends from the north-east angle of the block to approximately half way across the elevation; it is unclear to what this scar relates, though reference to historical Ordnance Survey mapping suggests that the north-east angle of block E was enclosed by some form of structure, possibly quite ephemeral in nature, in the early to mid-20th century (Figure 11).
- 7.3.22 The east elevation (Figure 41a; Plate 115) of extension E is again predominantly of gritstone rubble construction, furnished with squared quoins to the south-east angle and rising to a plain eaves beneath a pitched, stone-clad roof, gabled to north and south.¹⁴⁸ The southern two-thirds of the elevation are visible only at the level of the upper storey, the lower wall being here obscured by the raised level of the adjacent kitchen garden. To the north end of the block, however, the elevation stands exposed to its full, two-storey height,

¹⁴⁴ Visual access only via small ceiling hatch within [F14].

¹⁴⁵ A secondary truss has been introduced to the west side of the truss above [F14].

¹⁴⁶ The three-bay coach house range would originally have terminated in a gable end to the east, though this has historically been subsumed into the extended range.

¹⁴⁷ Drawing of 5th April 1968 by DW Buckler of Deansgate, Manchester 'Proposed new garage in north yard'; PDNPA Planning File 754/1.

¹⁴⁸ Rubble walling includes scar of former butting greenhouse (Plate 116), evident on historical mapping; the northern and southern, low stone walls of this greenhouse survive, defining a small 'potting area' associated with the kitchen garden (Plate 115).

where a narrow stairwell descends at the north-eastern angle (Plate 117), accessed from the north and serving ground floor door [d20];¹⁴⁹ the stairwell is enclosed to the east by the west wall of mess room / wood store (**G**) and to the south by a short, east-west aligned retaining wall extending between **E** and **G**. The northern face of this retaining wall aligns with a shallow vertical offset within the main elevation, defined by squared stone quoins; the recessed section of wall to the north of this, up to and including the north-east angle, are in brick, and includes door [d20] at ground floor level with a first floor window [w30] over (Plate 118). The structural evidence to the north-east corner of Block **E** is somewhat ambiguous and difficult to interpret with any degree of certainty; historical plans (Figures 27/8) indicate a former internal stair, removed during the 1960s.

- 7.3.23 Internally, the **ground floor** (Figure 39) comprises a single, accessed from the south via a wide garage door, inserted in 1968. It is flagged, and retains evidence for a former oven/hearth at the north-west corner (Plate 119), the latter removed in c.1920 evidently as an initial stage converting block **E** to a 'cottage' (see fn. 99). The 1928 plan annotates the room as a 'bakehouse', as does the earlier survey of c.1915, though this is not reflected by the description included with the 1927 sale particulars. A 'workshop with two separate bedrooms over' is included in the 1927 description, however, which accords with the recorded arrangements and so it is assumed that the 'workshop' function was a late modification prior to auction.
- 7.3.24 The **first floor** (Figure 40) is subdivided to form residential accommodation (bedroom [**F16**], Plate 120; bathroom [**F17**]; and small lobby area [**F15**]), part of an apartment in conjunction with the upper level of the coach house and extension **F** to the west. An unusual angled projection of the south wall of [**F16**], set centrally between the two sash windows (Plate 121), indicates former back-to-back fireplaces related to a former historical arrangement of sub-divided rooms, depicted in the 'as existing' plans of 1963 (Figure 27).¹⁵⁰
- 7.3.25 The **roof** of extension **E** is entirely independent of the coach house; it is of two bays with a single, central king-post truss supporting a single tier of plank-section side purlins, raking struts and ridge piece (Plate 122).

Secondary Extension F

- 7.3.26 Secondary extension **F** projects northwards from the western end of the original coach house range, immediately east of the transverse passage between coach house and stables (Plate 123). It is of two storeys, built of coursed, squared gritstone, gabled to the north and clearly abutting the coach house range in a straight joint to the south (visible above 1960s garages; Plate 123). The gable end also meets the first floor walling over the [d8] (serving transverse passage) in a clear straight joint suggesting it once formed a free-standing structure, at first floor level at least.
- 7.3.27 The **north elevation** (Figure 42b; Plate 124) is gabled, with plain verges and a single-flue gable stack. A ground floor window to the west has been historically blocked and is cut across by a tallet step rising to a first floor doorway to the east, partially blocked and converted to a window [w18] (Plate 125); the jambs and lintel of the door display distinctive diagonal tooling (as per [d20] of transverse extension **E**). A single-light window to the west [w17] is rebated and hollow-chamfered, as elsewhere in the stables/coach house range, and may represent a secondary insertion. Two ground floor windows to the east (visible within garages) have also been blocked. An original doorway (Plate 126) within the transverse passage between stables and coach house, hard against the north side of the latter (and again displaying diagonal tooling to lintel) has been blocked and superseded by a wide, double-door [d7] with RSJ lintels to the north (Plate 127), serving the sub-station.
- 7.3.28 Internally, extension **F** comprises a single space at each level. The ground floor houses an electricity substation and was not accessible while the first floor level provides residential accommodation (Plate 128), opening off the first floor of the coach house (connecting door inserted post-1963/5; see Figure 28).

¹⁴⁹ The lintel over [d20] displays distinctive diagonal scored lines, similar to openings in Block **F**, viz. [w18] (former door) and the blocked door of the ground floor, west wall visible within the transverse passage, and may indicate contemporaneity.

¹⁵⁰ Sale particulars of 1927 list 'two separate bedrooms over the workshop' which thus reasonably relates to extension **E**.

- 7.3.29 The original function of extension **F** is not clear (possibly joiner's shop with hay loft over?); it housed an engine room related to electricity supply to lighting within main house in 1927/8 with associated accumulators being stored within adjacent stables range; it is labelled as a 'battery room' on the 1963 'as existing' survey.

Mess Room / Wood Store **G**

- 7.3.30 Detached 'mess room' **G** is located to the north-east of the coach house range (Plate 129). It is a simple, rectangular structure measuring 15ft 8in/4.8m (E/W) x 20½ft /6.3m (N/S), of a single storey built of coursed, squared gritstone beneath a pitched roof, fully hipped to north and south, clad in stone slabs laid in diminishing courses. It has been historically extended to both north and west, and is terraced in to rising ground to the east and south such that the original building is somewhat difficult to appreciate from a number of viewpoints.
- 7.3.31 The core of the building forms a single rectangular space [**G17**], accessed from the north and spanned by a single central timber truss of king-post form (Plate 131). The southern elevation is of slighter construction, infilled with timber cladding, and this appears to reflect an historical arrangement (see 1928 plan). The room has been recently refurbished to form NT mess room facilities; it retains little of historical significance. The structure has been subject to piecemeal extension with a covered bay ('tractor shed') added to the north and rooms appended to the west elevation (currently a drying room, though formerly housing toilet facilities; see 1928 plan).
- 7.3.32 The core of mess room **G** (as represented by [**G17**]) was present by the date of publication of the first edition Ordnance Survey map in 1880. The small western extension is apparent on the 1898 edition, while the larger extension had been added to the north (part of [**G19**]) by 1922. The plan of 1928 labels the main building as a 'wood store' with the western extension shown as accommodating two WCs. The extensions had achieved their current footprint by the time of the 1959 edition map

1960s Garages

- 7.3.33 A series of simple vehicular garages were erected in 1968, contemporaneously with the sub-division of the lodge into residential apartments. These are located to the north side of the of the stables and coach house, with six units flanking the western and northern sides of the subsidiary yard area (Plate 133) and a further two backing onto the north elevation of the coach house (Plate 132).¹⁵¹ They are of no architectural or historical merit and actively detract from the setting of the historic buildings.

8 DISCUSSION

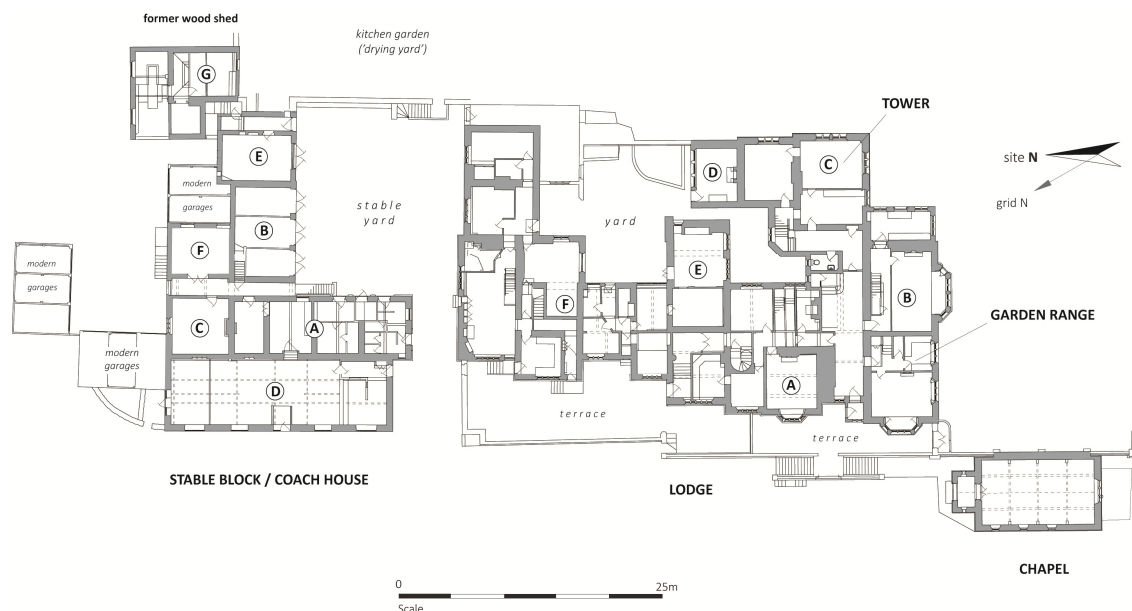
8.1 Origins and Development

- 8.1.1 A review of historical sources (see §.4-5) has firmly established that Longshaw originated as a shooting lodge built, on a more modest scale than the extant complex, between 1808 and 1814 by one Robert Tricket, a manufacturer of Penistone Road in Hill Foot, Sheffield. Passing to his son, Joseph, upon Robert's death in early 1815, the lodge was subsequently put up for sale and acquired by John Henry Manners, the 5th Duke of Rutland, in 1826 as part of an extensive shooting estate covering Hathersage, Houndkirk, Burbage, White Edge and Totley Moors, and thereafter radically improved and extended.
- 8.1.2 Subsequent work was undertaken by Charles Manners, 6th Duke (1857-88); John Manners, 7th Duke (1888-1906); and Henry John Manners, 8th Duke (1906-1925) before the estate was sold in 1927 by John Henry Manners, the 9th Duke upon the death of his father. In the absence of any detailed documentary sources, it is not possible to explicitly attribute any of the particular modifications identified during the current project to

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A proposal to locate garages within the area of the kitchen garden (see PDNPA Planning File 754/1) was, thankfully, not pursued.

specific individuals, and the overall phasing presented here is thus broken down into broad phases, informed by historical mapping and other graphic sources.



8.1.3 The overall, broad phasing of the complex as a whole is illustrated in Figure 43,¹⁵² and can be summarised as follows:

- **PHASE I:** Possible original 'shooting box' erected by Robert Tricket, c.1808-14.
(based upon 1820 plan, but not precisely definable)
- **PHASE II:** Extended lodge and new stable range formed by the 5th Duke of Rutland, 1826-31.
(as depicted in Oakley's view of 1831)
- **PHASE IIIa:** Subsequent changes made by Rutland, 1831-1880 (5th/6th Duke).
(as depicted on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map)
- **PHASE IIIb:** Subsequent changes made by Rutland, 1880-98 (6th/7th Duke).
(as depicted on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map)
- **PHASE IV:** Modifications for Holiday Fellowship use, 1929-60.
(as depicted on 1963 'as existing' survey drawings)
- **PHASE V:** Modification related to subdivision to form flats, 1963-5.
(as depicted on submitted proposals drawings)
- **PHASE VI:** Subsequent modifications under direct Trust management, 1977-2015.
(comparison of 1963/5 drawings and modern survey / extant fabric)

8.1.4 Interpretation of the development of the lodge itself is necessarily somewhat limited and 'broad brush' in nature due to the constraints of the current survey, being restricted to an external examination of the fabric and a review of available historical documentation. However, even from these sources, it is clear that the extant buildings encapsulate a piecemeal, accretive evolution. The complex as a whole had attained its current form in general terms by the later years of the 19th century while subsequent modifications have, for the most part, been internal.

¹⁵²

Detailed phase plans of lodge and stable block / coach house are included at Figure 44/45 respectively.

PHASE I: Early Core, 1808-14

- 8.1.5 The presence of variant detailing within the block defined by Bays 2-4 of the principal western façade (Plate 12; **A**, Figure 44), specifically the use of two-centred arched windows and diagonally set chimney stacks, clearly marks this section of the range out as distinct from the remainder of the building. Combined with the evidence of the 1820 'Longshaw measured for sale' plan, discussed above, it suggests that this section may represent Tricket's early lodge, incorporated into a much enlarged range. The approximately square footprint of the implied 'early' structure does not accord, however, with the distinct 'L'-shaped plan of the 1820 depiction, and it may be that the western frontage has been pushed forward at Bay 4 with an original façade set back somewhat to the east, corresponding to the western limit of the internal stair at this point (see Figure 44); any such interpretation is, however, purely speculative at present and not directly supported by any observed structural evidence.

PHASE II: Purchase and Early Rutland Extensions, 1826-31

- 8.1.6 Reference to Oakley's view of 1831 clearly indicates significant enlargement of the property had been undertaken by that date, and the purchase by the 5th Duke of Rutland in 1826 seems to be the best context for these developments. Rutland's enlargement of the lodge saw a supplementation of both 'polite' accommodation to the south of the original core (southern, garden range **B** at Bay 1) and associated service accommodation to the north (kitchen **E** and assorted service rooms, **F**, at Bays 5-9).¹⁵³ The internal, functional distinction is expressed externally in the choice of materials used, with all principal 'show' elevations to the polite accommodation faced in well-dressed, finely-jointed ashlar blocks, while the subsidiary, service accommodation (and secondary elevations of polite areas) are in simpler coursed, squared gritstone. Fenestration throughout was of stone-mullioned (and partly transomed) windows, hollow-chamfered with square heads beneath labelled hood moulds. Oakley's view illustrates three gables only to the extended western elevation, which it seems reasonable to identify with Bays 1, 3 and 8, with those extant at Bays 5 and 9 thus representing later, Phase III additions; gables were coped with parapets carried by ogee kneelers with decorative finials.
- 8.1.7 The earliest elements of the recorded stable block / coach house range (Figure 45) are stables **A** and coach house **B**, which together form a simple, L-shaped plan enclosing the north-west angle of the service yard. Reference to historical mapping, specifically the 'Longshaw measured for Sale' plan of 1820 (Figure 3), suggests that the complex originated as a single, detached north/south aligned range, and overlaying the building footprint illustrated on this early map onto the extant ground plan correlates in general terms with the location of stables **A**. It would thus be tempting to identify stables **A** as a primary structure, pre-dating the purchase of the lodge by the Duke of Rutland; the close similarity of fabric, construction and detailing employed within the two ranges however, combined with its correspondence to detailing within the extended lodge, is clearly suggestive of a unified, single-phase building and it thus seems more reasonable to argue that they represent either a wholesale remodelling or entirely new-build range related to Rutland's extension of the property.

PHASE IIIa: 1831-1880

- 8.1.8 Oakley's view of 1831 is inconclusive as regards the early addition of the south-east corner tower **C** to the lodge (Figure 44). Again, the use of variant detailing, specifically the ubiquitous ovolo mouldings to window and door openings, marks the structure out as distinct from the body of the demonstrably early, Phase II modifications and the tower, together with its adjacent block and conservatory, have thus been assigned here to a Phase IIIa. The tower was added to supplement the 'polite' accommodation of the lodge, with reception/entertainment rooms to ground floor level and supplementary bedrooms over; photographic evidence records that the tower as-built was of three storeys and that the upper, crenelated storey was added in the later 19th century (pre-1880), though the precise date of this vertical extension is not known. The subsidiary elevations of the tower and adjacent range are built in coursed, squared gritstone with strongly

¹⁵³

Detailed arrangements are discussed at greater length at §.5.5 in relation to the early 20th-century survey drawings.

emphasised horizontal tooling; the presence of similar stonework within the one-bay western extension of the kitchen suggests it may have formed part of the same phase of work.

- 8.1.9 Other modifications to the lodge are more securely attributable to this phase, being clearly absent from Oakley's view, viz. the introduction of a servants' or 'baggage' entrance to the west of Bay 5, terminating in a gable end, and the erection of the western, two storey range of service rooms at Bay 9. The now lost, single-storey servants' hall to the east side of the lodge probably formed part of the same phase of enlargement.
- 8.1.10 As regards the stables / coach house, a number of structures are clearly identifiable as secondary additions to the Phase II, L-shaped range formed by **A** and **B**, viz. in-line extension **C** of the stables range, transverse block **E** at the east end of the coach house and block **F** projecting northwards from the west end of the latter. All were evidently in place by the late 19th century (Figure 10b), though the absence of clear physical relationships between the structures makes the establishment of a clear chronology problematical. From the available evidence, the following sequence seems logical:
- A straight joint at the north-west angle of Block **F** (Figure 42b) suggests that this element may have been added first, while the common use of diagonal scoring to window/door openings within blocks **E** and **F** may suggest contemporaneity (also, the common use of plain verges).
 - Following on from this, the northern extension **C** of stables **A** was added (possibly re-using a section of pre-existing boundary wall; see §.7.3.6), originally free-standing at first floor level (as evidenced by the relic kneeler; Plate 86) though most probably including doorway [d8] at ground floor level, closing off the north end of the extended passage (as per the doorway at the south end of the passage between stables **A** and range **D**).
 - Subsequently, the first floor level of **C** was extended over the passageway and doorway [d8] to abut extension **F** to the east (upper floor level over passage is supported on RSJs).
 - The origins of the former parallel range **D** are unclear, though it would have been unusual to incorporate well-finished, stone-mullion windows within the western elevation of block **A/C** if the parallel range was already in existence immediately to the west, and so it seems reasonable to argue that it represents a tertiary addition, post-dating the northward extension (**C**) of block **A**.

PHASE IIIb: 1880-98

- 8.1.11 A limited number of additions are clearly datable to the later years of the 19th century by their inclusion on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898, coming less than 20 years after the first edition. Firstly, the single-cell chapel had been introduced to the south-west of the lodge, with documentary sources confirming a construction date of 1890, and dedication in 1891 (see §.6.5). The gun room (**D**; Figure 44) was added to the north of the tower section of the main lodge while a small, western extension was appended to the wood store east of the coach house.

PHASE IV: Holiday Fellowship, 1929-1960

- 8.1.12 Although occupation over a period of 30 years by the Holiday Fellowship represented a significant change of use for the property, reference to historical plans indicates that associated modifications were fairly limited, both in nature and extent. The largest modification was the extension northwards of the single-storey former servants' hall, a small section of walling of which survives (Plate 43). A number of the larger bedrooms were sub-divided, while the partition between the original dining and drawing rooms of the southern garden range would appear to have been removed (though subsequently being reinstated; Figure 21). Communal facilities such as showers were introduced, and a number of the rooms were 're-purposed' (see §.4.3).
- 8.1.13 Similar programmes of internal sub-division were undertaken within the stable block and coach house, with small areas of probable 1930s partitioning surviving (Plate 108).

PHASE V: Sub-division to make flats (Leslie Fink Ltd.), 1960s

- 8.1.14 Major modifications occurred in the 1960s when the lodge was divided up to form residential apartments, though works were predominantly internal with limited impact upon the exterior shell,¹⁵⁴ the major exception being the demolition of the former single-storey servants' hall and larders to the rear (east) of the main range. Submitted 'as existing' and 'as proposed' drawings detail the scope of projected works, though it is unclear to what extent these proposals were effected (from a cursory inspection of selected areas of the interior, it is evident that some of the illustrated proposals were not realised, bringing the reliability of the drawings in terms of finer detail into question). Again, larger rooms were subdivided, historical openings blocked up and new openings made to suit revised use. Although contemporary sources attest to the 'very high standard and extreme care' of the conversion, the principal circulation spaces are currently characterised by finishes of a very 'institutional' nature; it is unclear to what extent historical interior features, fixtures and/or fittings survive within individual flats.¹⁵⁵
- 8.1.15 Within the stables and coach house, the 1960s remodelling included the introduction of two residential units at first floor level. The exterior, steel stair within the stable yard was introduced rising to a newly inserted doorway at the west end of the coach house opening onto a common entrance lobby serving both units, an arrangement that survives today. Internal modifications included the removal of a number of internal partitions, removal/covering over of three internal stairs (within **B**, **C** and **E**) and the relocation of internal connecting doorways to suit the modified floor plans.
- 8.1.16 The introduction of associated garaging (a condition of planning consent for conversion of the buildings), dates to 1968 and included six units to the north side of the coach house and the remodelling of the GF of extension **E**. Proposals to erect garages within the walled garden were abandoned. It is understood that the 1960s works also included the removal of original fittings from the chapel.

PHASE VI: Modifications under direct Trust management, 1977-2015

- 8.1.17 Comparison of modern floor plans with the deposited 1960s 'as proposed' drawings appear to indicate that significant works have been undertaken at Longshaw since the initial sub-division to form domestic flats, some of which may have occurred since the building came back under direct Trust management in 1977.¹⁵⁶ These have included the introduction of a number of internal staircases with several of the flats now ranging over two- storeys (1960s units were all of one level). Unfortunately, no records of these works have been identified and, in the absence of an internal inspection of the lodge, a more detailed account is not possible.
- 8.1.18 In respect of the stables and coach house ranges, later 20th-century modifications undertaken by the Trust have focussed mainly on the toilet, kitchen and café arrangements at ground floor level within stable block **A/D**. Successive reordering of the south end of the range in particular (stabling believed to have survived as late as early 1960s) has comprised the insertion of new external doors and windows and the introduction of internal partitioning.

8.2 Assessment of Heritage Values¹⁵⁷

- 8.2.1 The Longshaw complex as a whole is clearly of considerable significance at both a regional and a national scale, and this is reflected in the statutory listed status of a number of its constituent structures. The physical existence of the site is, of itself, illustrative of a major shift in the pattern of land ownership in the 18th and 19th centuries, when large tracts of former 'common' land were taken into direct ownership and use of the

¹⁵⁴ Proposals for intrusive external, steel fire-escape stairs (Figure 25) were rejected by PDNPA.

¹⁵⁵ A description of the lodge in 1853 records '*nothing superfluous, though much of the neatest and best*', and a drawing room with '*little ornament*'. Two of the bedrooms are described as being '*large and elegant*', though the remainder again have '*little or no ornament*' (Hall, 1853; quoted on www.peakheritage.org.uk).

¹⁵⁶ P Machin *pers.comm.*

¹⁵⁷ Following definitions as laid out by English Heritage in '*Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*' (EH, 2008).

aristocracy, with a view to both agricultural improvement and to private enjoyment. Through the process of parliamentary enclosure and subsequent purchases, the Duke of Rutland was able to acquire lands within the parishes and townships of Barlow, Baslow, Brampton, Hathersage, Dore and Totley and thus to create the largest grouse-shooting estate in the Peak District (Hey 2014, 15). Perhaps the most significant example of the power and influence of the Duke is presented by the physical re-routing of the two turnpike roads (Buxton and Holmesfield) around Longshaw, diverted to increase the privacy of his newly acquired shooting lodge (Bevan 2007, 45).

- 8.2.2 The Lodge, situate within its largely unspoilt, moorland landscape setting represents a fine example of a Victorian 'shooting box', its exterior aspect reflecting its developed, late 19th-century form evocative of the 'great age' of the English shooting estate (Robinson 1988, 125),¹⁵⁸ when Longshaw was operating at its greatest capacity. In terms of its overall form, the lodge is somewhat lacking in architectural cohesion, in particular to its plan form and 'subsidiary' elevations, the result of its piecemeal development over a number of distinct phases of enlargement outlined above, though the evolved whole is nonetheless of considerable merit, especially the southern and south-eastern aspects overlooking the formal gardens. Although having been subjected to extensive internal alteration in the later 20th century, the exterior of the lodge survives relatively intact, though the loss of a number of early structures to the eastern (rear) side of the main range in the 1960s is a matter of some regret. Likewise, the comprehensive replacement of early, leaded glazing to the majority of the western façade¹⁵⁹ by incongruous, single-pane panels represents an unfortunate development, and can be seen to have had a negative impact upon the overall historical character of the range. The extent of internal alterations to the lodge is, from the current study, unclear as is the extent of survival of historical interiors, fixtures and fittings; a cursory inspection of principal circulation spaces, and of two flats at the northern end of the lodge (Nos. 8 and 15),¹⁶⁰ revealed little of significance though it is not known whether this is indicative of the range as a whole. Overall, although the evidential value¹⁶¹ of the range is somewhat limited, its aesthetic¹⁶² and illustrative historical values¹⁶³ can be adjudged to be high.
- 8.2.3 The late-19th century chapel represents a simple structure and is of little intrinsic architectural or decorative interest, and this is reflected by its inclusion on the statutory list only by way of 'group value' as an adjunct to the adjacent lodge. The removal of contemporary fittings in the 1960s has exacerbated the already limited inherent significance of the building while its current, utilitarian function as a workshop and tool store engenders an atmosphere of relative abandonment. However, its close physical, visual and functional relationships with the adjacent lodge building and the complex as a whole mean that its aesthetic and illustrative values remain considerable, though its present use can be seen to be somewhat detrimental to a full appreciation of these merits.
- 8.2.4 The stables and coach house range represent good, though by no means remarkable examples of 19th-century subsidiary service buildings adjunct to the main lodge, and though of relatively less significance than the lodge itself, reflected in its associative status as a curtilage building, are nonetheless of some intrinsic value. Although historically extended and adapted to modern, alternative use internally, their original form and function remain readily identifiable, especially from an external perspective. Together, they form an attractive group of buildings arranged around the well preserved, paved service yard, with direct visual and functional

¹⁵⁸ Stimulated by a combination of improved transport links, the development of the modern break-and-load shot gun and advancements in the methods and techniques of moorland management, for example by drainage and rotational heather-burning, thus improving the natural habitat for increased bird stocks (Robinson 1988, 127-8).

¹⁵⁹ Evident in historical photographs; the form of the original glazing to the southern, garden range is more difficult to ascertain – the earliest historical photographs (Figure 14a) appear to indicate sheet glass windows (a process that was only becoming common in the late 1830s and early 1840s).

¹⁶⁰ The latter were originally service accommodation so would thus not have been finished to a high specification.

¹⁶¹ **Evidential value** derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity and is particularly strong in the absence of documentary records (EH 2008, 28).

¹⁶² **Aesthetic value** derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place (EH 2008, 30); it can be as a result of conscious design or can arise largely fortuitously as a result of the development and use of a place over time, or from a combination of the two factors. Where aesthetic value derives from conscious design, this may relate to aspects such as form, proportions, massing or of views and vistas, and the retention of the value relies on maintaining the integrity of the concept.

¹⁶³ **Illustrative value** relates to the manner in which a place may provide a tangible link to illustrate aspects of history or prehistory (EH 2008, 28).

links to the main lodge, kitchen garden and the wider site. The fabric of the extant buildings encapsulates a phased progression and illustrates a gradual development and enlargement over time, though all elements were essentially in place by the later 19th century. Construction and detailing mirror those of the service areas of the main lodge, with the overall effect here being one of practicality as opposed to display.

8.2.5 A number of historical modifications to the ranges are indicative, if nothing else, of the evolution in conservation philosophy over the latter years of the 20th century. The insertion of garage door [d17] within the south gable end of extension **E**, replacing two original window openings, represents a particularly insensitive introduction, though it is easily interpreted as a secondary modification. The secondary door [d2] within the east wall of the stables, by contrast, while sympathetically designed with care and attention to the scale and form of adjacent, primary openings, has the perhaps unintended secondary effect of obscuring what was an original external expression of the internal layout (paired horse stalls), an effect that will be compounded over time as the secondary door weathers. Internally, 20th-century remodelling has, in places, been extensive; this is particularly true at the south end of the stables range where the introduction of toilet facilities with associated internal partitions and new exterior doors has had a considerable, negative impact upon the integrity of the structure, and upon its illustrative, historical value; little of historical significance survives here beyond the principal transverse sub-divisions which have themselves been modified. The mid-20th-century remodelling of the former, detached parallel stables range to form the lean-to café block **D**, with its wide-span, shallow-pitched pent roof, can be seen to be somewhat incongruous and unsympathetic and, in its current form, to detract from the cohesion and historical integrity of the complex as a whole. Likewise, the introduction of modern garage blocks to the northern side of the complex can be seen to have had a negative impact upon the site as a whole, though the latter are without the public realm and are essentially reversible with no direct impact other than visual upon the fabric of the early buildings.

8.2.6 Communal value¹⁶⁴ and, in particular, social values, so often absent from private residences, is significantly enhanced in the case of Longshaw as a result of its later, 20th-century uses, viz. its use as a convalescent hospital during the First World War (particularly resonant around the centenary of the Great War), its use as a 'Holiday Fellowship' guest house from 1929-1960, and its continuing function as the visitor hub of the wider estate, a valuable public amenity since its purchase by the Sheffield Corporation in 1927 and subsequent transfer to the Trust in 1931. In associative¹⁶⁵ terms, the historical connection both with the Duke of Rutland, and with TA Leonard's early 'Holiday Fellowship' and wider 'open-air' movement are also of significance.

8.3 Current Proposals

8.3.1 No detailed proposals were in existence at the time of preparation of the present report.

8.4 Relevant Planning and Policy Guidelines

8.4.1 Given the status of the lodge, chapel and stables as statutory listed buildings (variously Grade II and 'curtilage'; see §.1.3), the buildings clearly constitute 'designated heritage assets' under the terms of NPPF, and any proposed works will need to be assessed and, subject to approval, carried out in accordance with both national and local planning policy.

National Planning Policy

8.4.2 At a national level, government planning policy is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in 2012. Section §.12 of this document pertains to 'conserving and enhancing the historic environment' and the following policies can be seen to be relevant:

¹⁶⁴ **Communal value** derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory (EH 2008, 31). Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects. Communal values may tend to relate more to an activity associated with the place rather than the physical buildings themselves and is thus less reliant on the physical survival of historic fabric.

¹⁶⁵ **Associative value** is concerned with links with a notable family, person, event, or movement.

128.

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129.

Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal

131.

In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness

132.

When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

134.

Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

141.

Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

Local Planning Policy

- 8.4.3 At a more local level, planning policy is covered by the Peak District National Park Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy Development Plan Document, adopted in October 2011;¹⁶⁶ policy L3 can be seen to be pertinent:

L3: Cultural heritage assets of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance

A.

Development must conserve and where appropriate enhance or reveal the significance of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic assets and their settings, including statutory designations and other heritage assets of international, national, regional or local importance or special interest;

B.

Other than in exceptional circumstances development will not be permitted where it is likely to cause harm to the significance of any cultural heritage asset of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance or its setting, including statutory designations or other heritage assets of international, national, regional or local importance or special interest;

C.

Proposals for development will be expected to meet the objectives of any strategy, wholly or partly covering the National Park, that has, as an objective, the conservation and where possible the enhancement of cultural heritage assets. This includes, but is not exclusive to, the Cultural Heritage Strategy for the Peak District National Park and any successor strategy.

9 CONCLUSION

- 9.1 The current project has allowed for a detailed record of the buildings, their construction and general developmental history to be made, so far as possible from a non-intrusive survey, in accordance with NPPF and in line with the aims and objectives of the project outlined at §.2.
- 9.2 Detailed proposals and decisions regarding the future adaptation and/or remodelling of the lodge and stables/coach house ranges for alternative use will need to assess and balance the historical development and significance of the buildings, outlined within this document, against other pertinent issues including their function, both historical and present, their physical condition and the need to establish a viable, longer term and sustainable use. Final decisions on the suitability of proposed alterations will rest with the Peak District National Park planning authority.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- 10.2 Thanks are also due to the following: Mr. Paul Beattie and Ms. Becky Sheldon (archivists) and staff at the Derbyshire Archives, Matlock; Mr. Robin Wiltshire (Archivist) and Mr. Graeme Siddall (Archive and Heritage Assistant) at the Sheffield Archives; Mr. Steve Manchester at the Peak District National Park offices at

¹⁶⁶

http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0014/141215/LDF-CoreStrategyFinal.pdf

Bakewell; Mr. Peter Foden (Archivist to the Duke of Rutland, Belvoir Castle); Lord Edward Manners and Ms. Ruth Headon (Estate Secretary, Haddon Hall); Mr. Simon Gedy (architect) of Hathersage; Mr. Paul Manifold, Company Secretary, Maryland Securities Ltd (formerly Leslie Fink Ltd.); Ms. Jackie Cox (PA to Chief Executive) and Mr. Harry Wroe of HF Holidays (formerly Holiday Fellowship).

- 10.3 Documentary research, site recording and assessment were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler MCI/fA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

11 SOURCES

a) Cartographic and other Graphic Sources

(i) *Maps*

- 1791 Burnett's Map of Derbyshire.
- 1815 'Longshaw Plantation'
- 1820 'Longshaw measured for sale'. Sheffield Archives (Fairbank Collection) FC/P/Hath/68S.
- 1820 'Longshaw Estate; the alterations made for sale'. Sheffield Archives (Fairbank Collection) FC/FB/154.
- 1824/5 Greenwood's *Map of the County of Derby from an Actual Survey*. DCRO D769 13/1/212.
- 1830 Hathersage Enclosure Map. DCRO D1970 PZ1/2-3.
- 1880 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map.
- 1898 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map.
- 1922 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map.
- 1927 Plan accompanying Sales Particulars (see DCRO below)
- 1959 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map.
- 1898 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map.
- 1898 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map.

(ii) *Photographs*

- Various late-C19th and early C20th-century postcard views.

b) Primary Sources

(i) Haddon Hall

- Conveyances and Title Deeds of an Estate at Longshaw in the County of Derby, purchased by His Grace The Duke of Rutland of Mr Joseph Tricket, 1826
- Box file: Longshaw Lodge and Moors, 1915-21 (**NB:** includes floor plans of lodge, c.1815).
- Longshaw Lodge 1919 (including correspondence with War Dept Valuers re use as military convalescent home).

(ii) Derbyshire County Record Office, Matlock

- Hathersage Enclosure Award, 1830. DCRO Q/Rlc 16a.
- Longshaw Estate, Sales Particulars, 1927. DCRO D331/25/63.

(iii) Sheffield Archives

- 'Longshaw Plantation', 1815 Fairbank Collection; FC/P/Hath/65S.
- 'Longshaw Measured for Sale, 1820'. Fairbank Collection; FC/P/Hath/68S.
- 'Longshaw Estate; the alterations made for sale' 1820. Fairbank Collection; FC/FB/154.

(iv) National Trust, Longshaw Archive

- Plan of Longshaw Lodge, 1928.

- Wardens Minute Books, 1953-1999 (transcript).
 - (v) Peak District National Park, Planning Department
 - Planning files 754/1-7 (Longshaw). In particular, file 754/1 retains 1960s records pertaining to subdivision of house to form flats.
 - (vi) Historical Newspapers
 - As ref'd in main text and footnotes (accessed via <http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk>)
 - (vii) Historical Census Returns
 - accessed via www.ancestry.com
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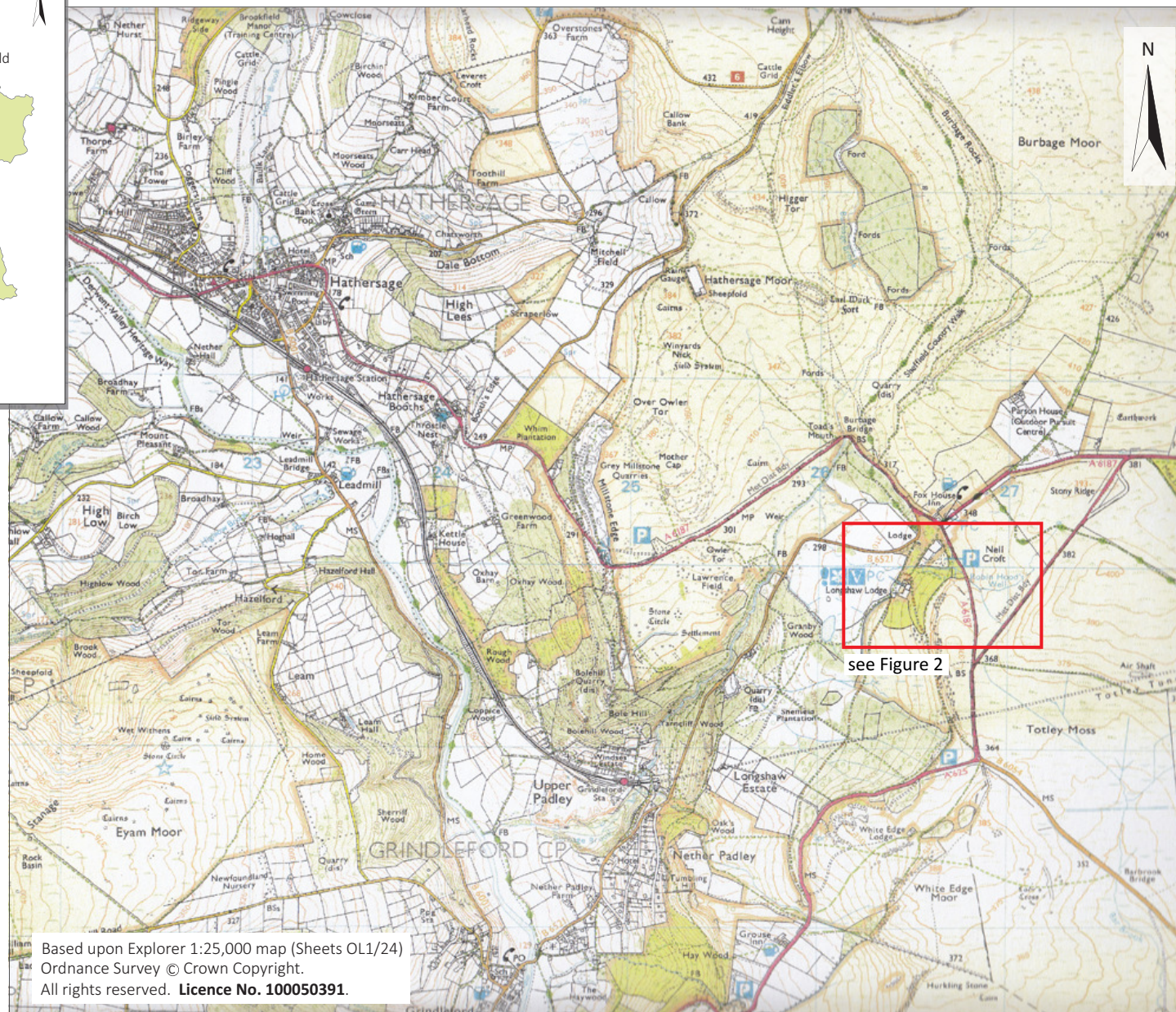
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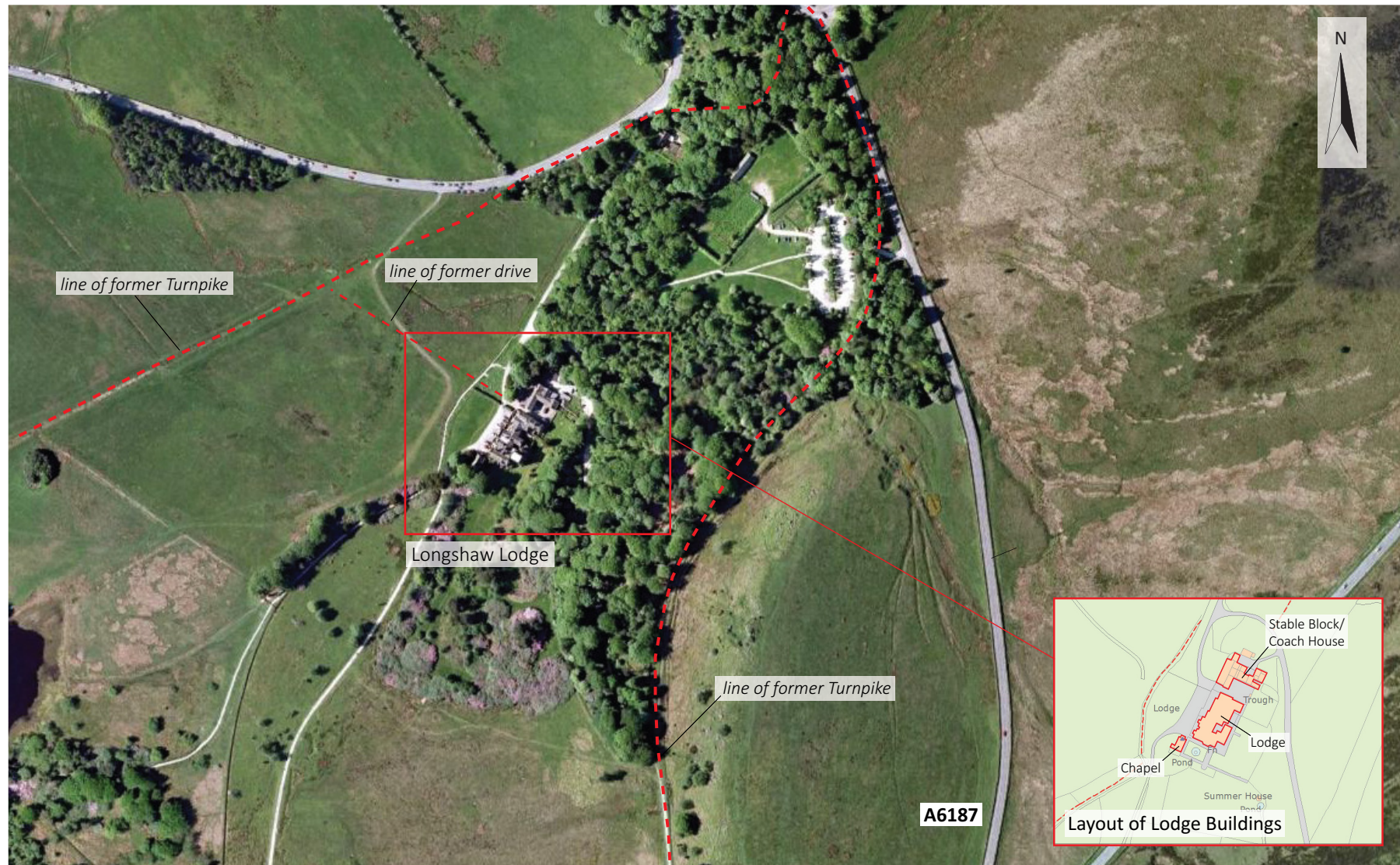
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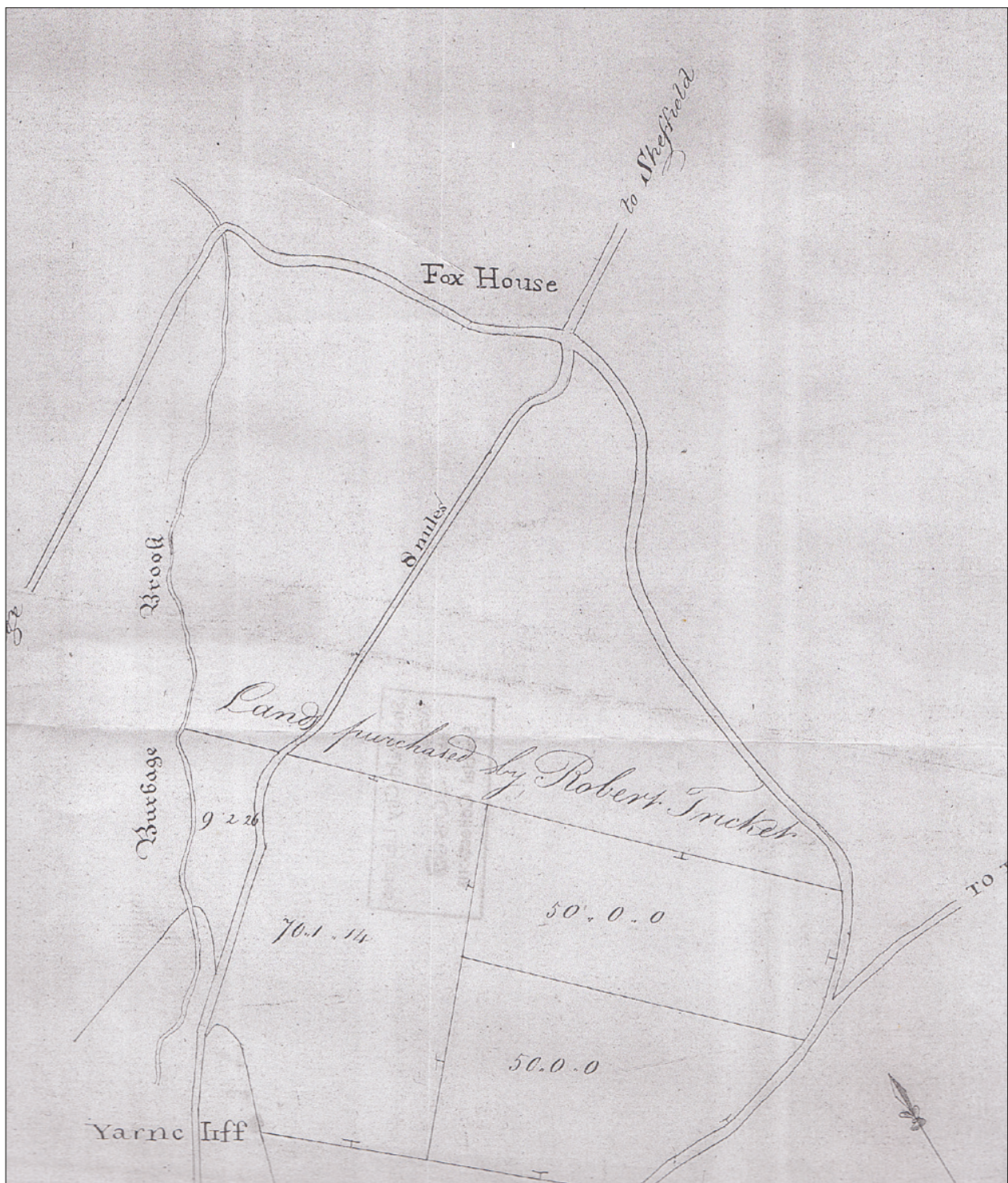
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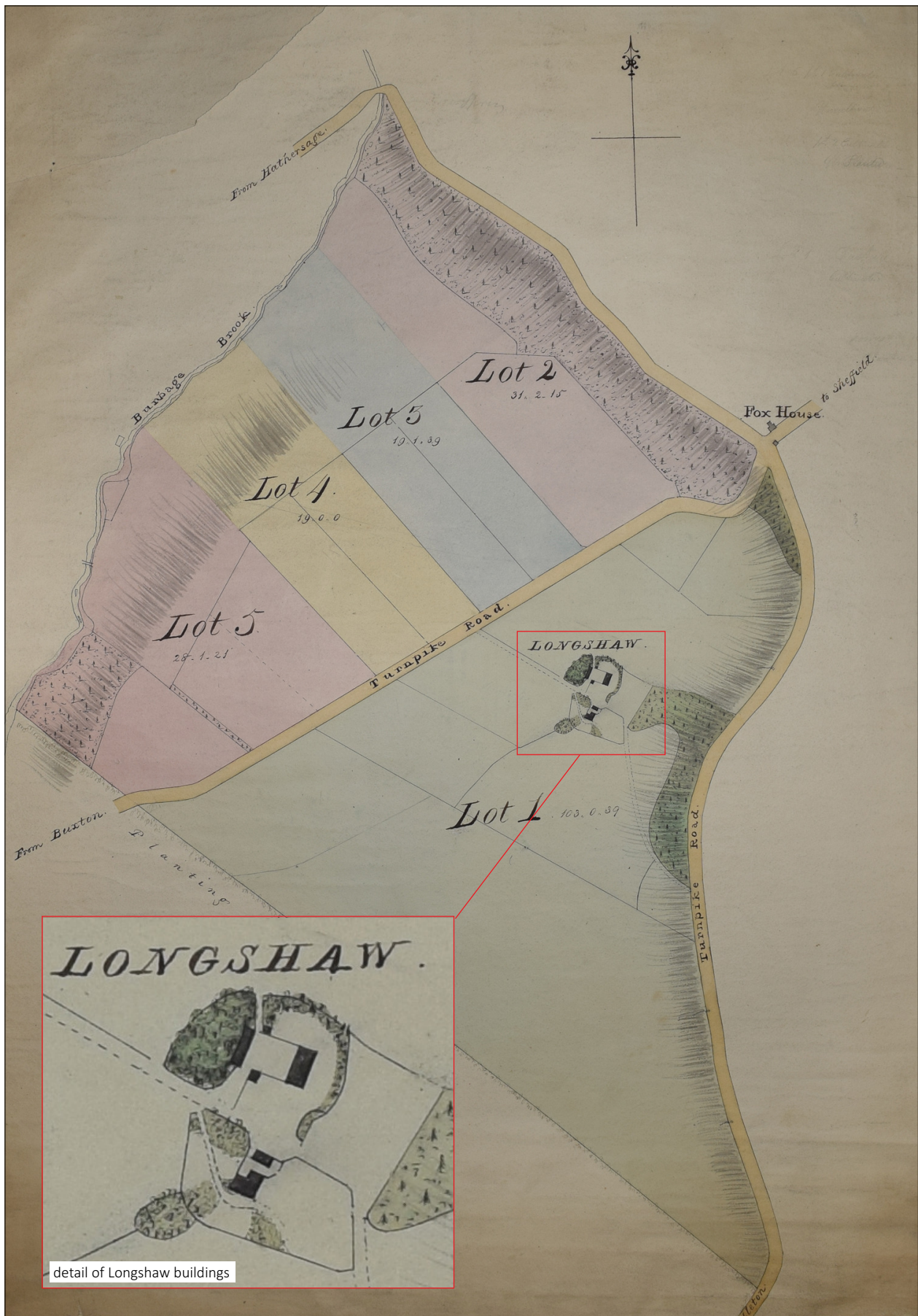
Based upon Explorer 1:25,000 map (Sheets OL1/24)
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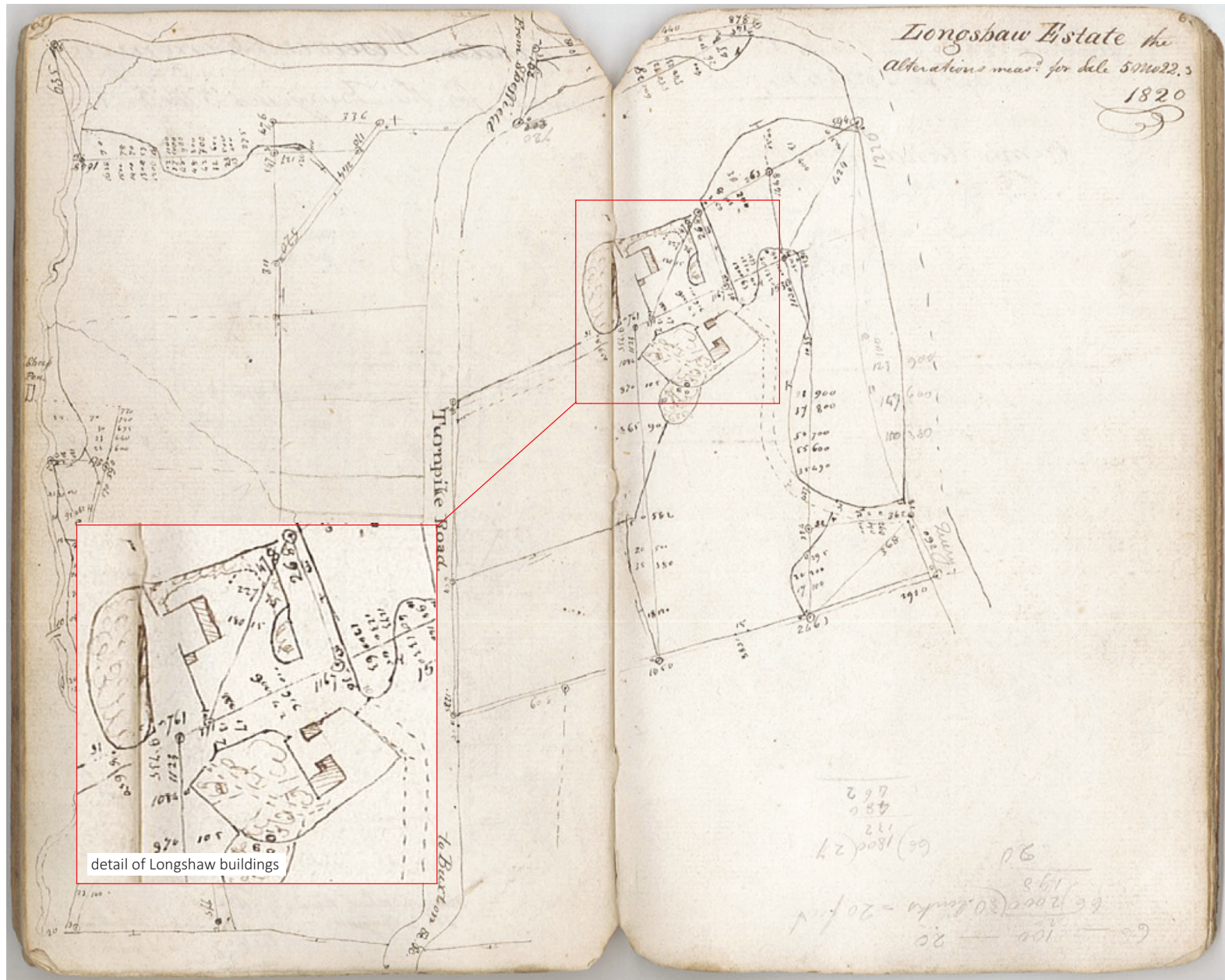
Google Earth, image date 31/05/2009



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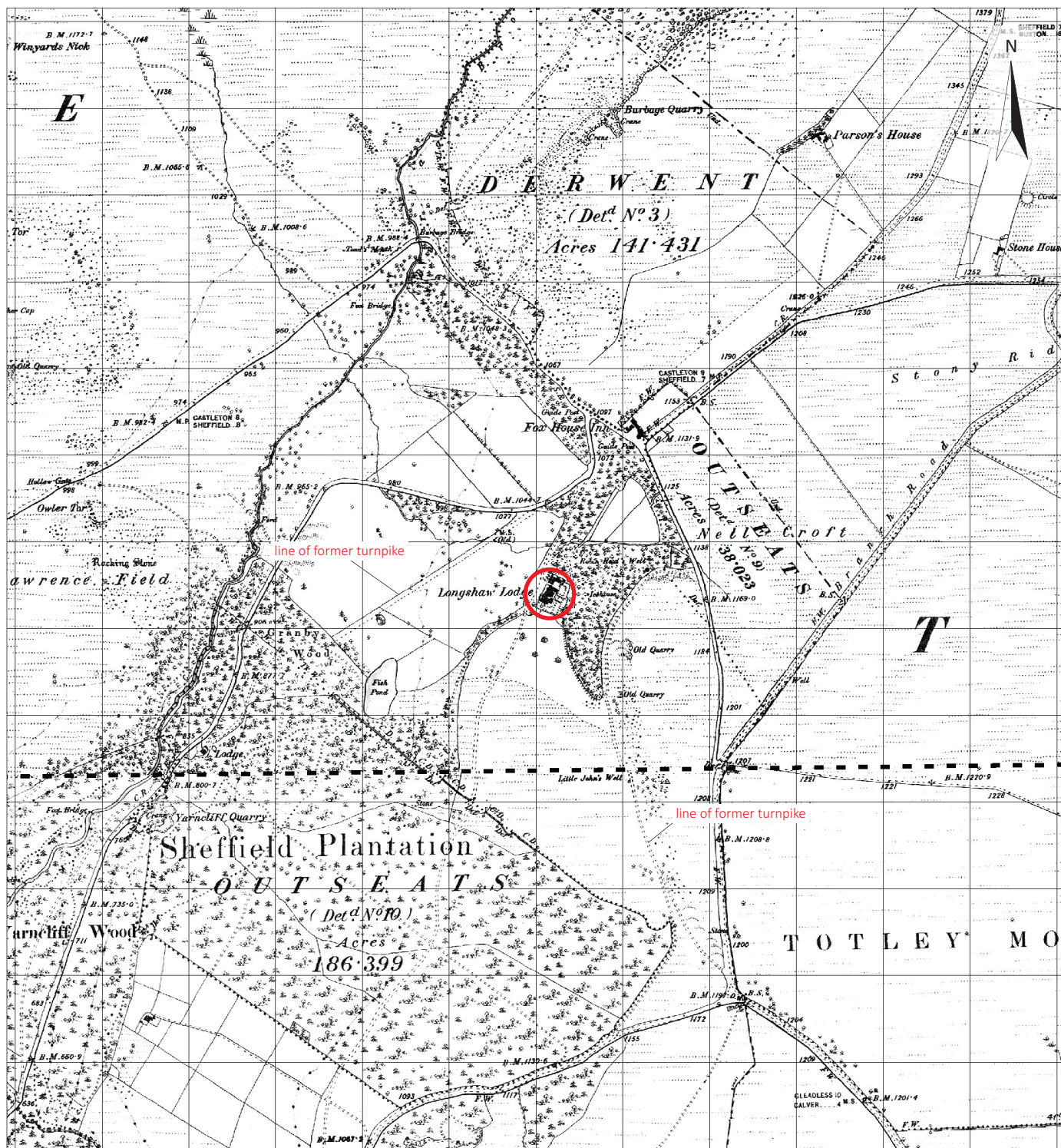
allotments assigned to Joseph Tricket



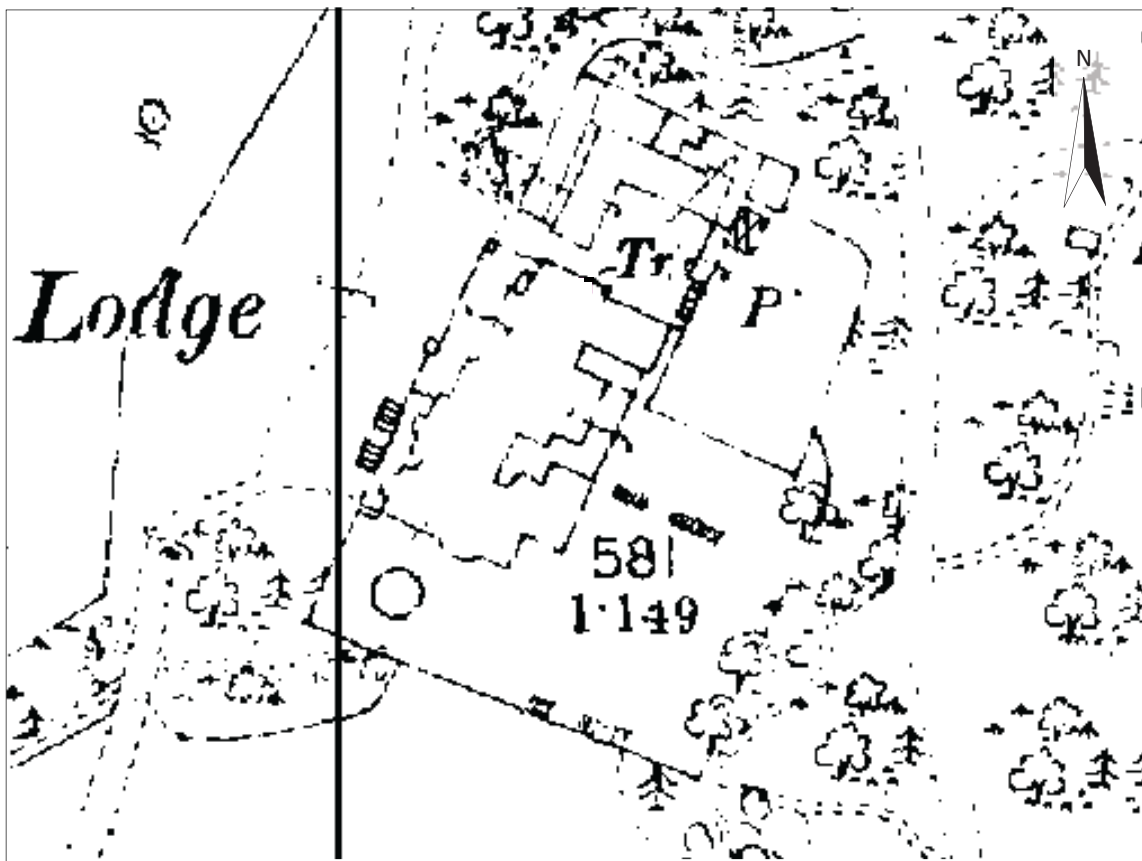
(a) Portrait of D'Ewes Coke in the Estate Office at Castle Hill, Bakewell. **NB.** Painting of Longshaw, top right.



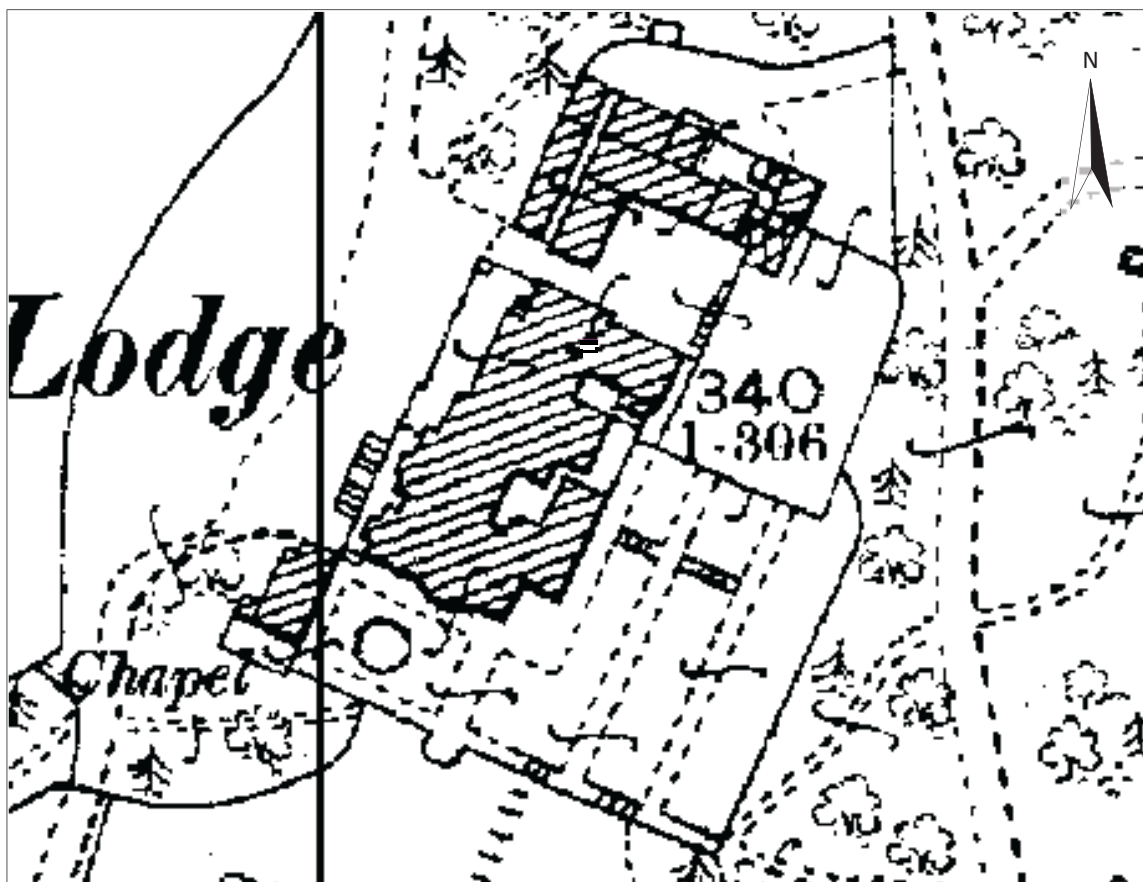
(b) Enlarged detail of Longshaw.



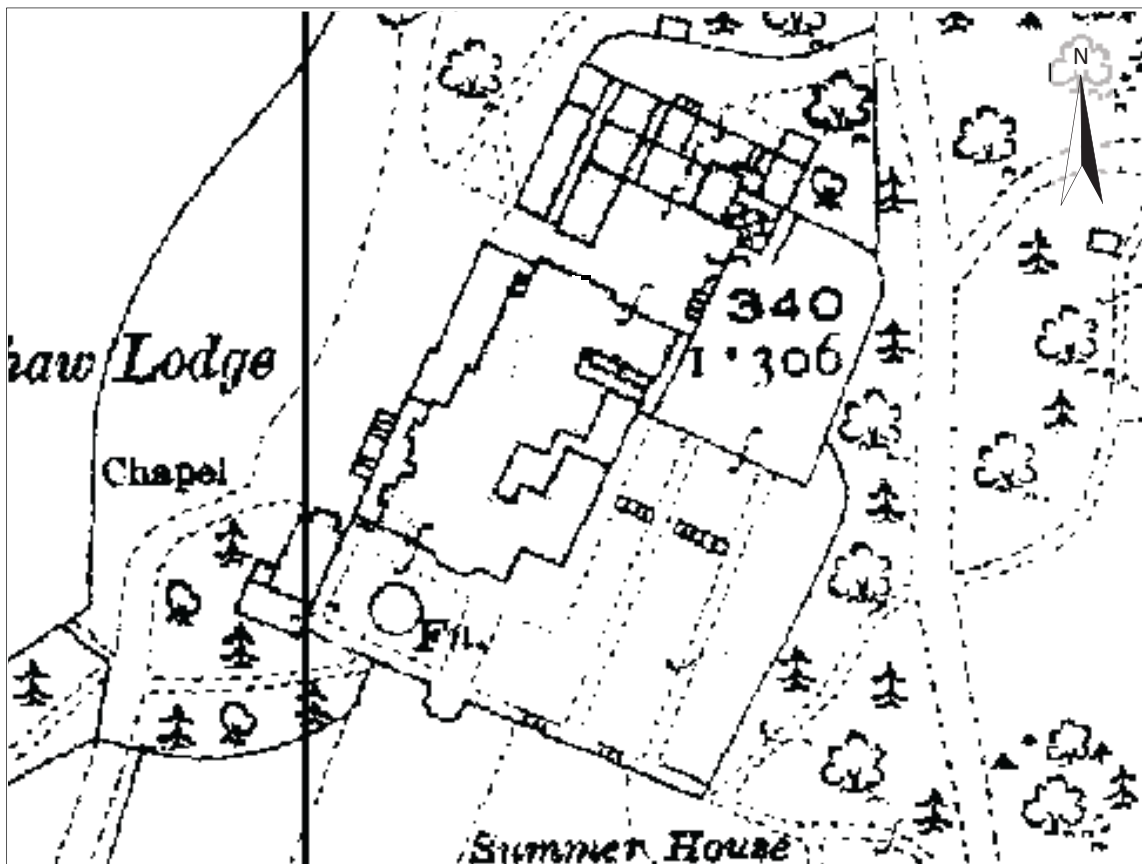
Longshaw Lodge to centre of extract. NB. line of former turnpike roads (annotated), diverted by Duke of Rutland, locations of old quarries to SE of Lodge



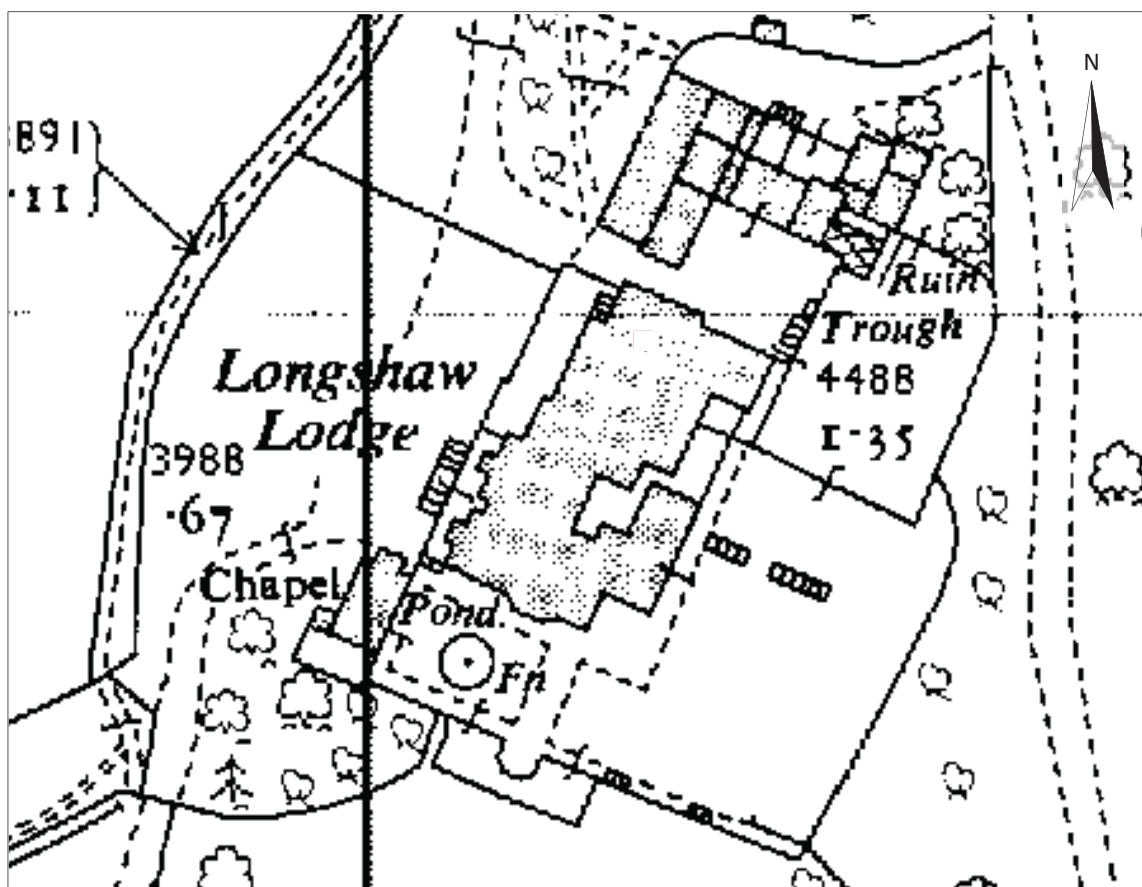
(a) 1:2500 edition of 1880



(b) 1:2500 edition of 1898



(a) 1:2500 edition of 1922



(b) 1:2500 edition of 1959



Lot1 (marked in blue) extending to 747a Or 27p including Longshaw Lodge and park, Sheffield Plantation, Yarncliff Wood and Lawrence Field, purchased by Sheffield Corporation and subsequently transferred to National Trust (1931).

SCHEDULE.

Ord No.	Description.	Acres.	Ord No.	Description.	Acres.
HATHERSAGE PARISH.					
321	Wood	10.168	Pt.351	Brought forward ...	586.520
321a	Rough	5.671	352	Yarncliff Wood ...	18.995
321b	Wood	1.058	357	Ditto	16.007
325	Grass	3.370	358	Wood ... ..	.248
326	Kitchen Garden ...	.512	359	Grass	8.094
327	Grass	9.502	360	Ditto	2.543
328	Ditto	5.146	361	Ditto	2.316
328a	Ditto	5.306	362	Ditto	1.648
331	Rough Grass ...	22.530	363	Yarncliff Wood ...	24.680
332	Stream	1.683	Pt.544	Stream ... ..	.825
Pt.338	Moor	182.248	554	Rough Grass ...	2.058
338a	Wood	10.057	555	Grass	1.187
334	Yarncliff Wood ...	5.942	556	Buildings ... ..	.267
335	Ditto	1.991	557	Grass ... ..	.627
336	Grass	48.194	558	Ditto ... ..	.992
337	Shrubbery ... ..	.787	559	Ditto	2.050
339	Lawn, etc.	4.859	560	Ditto	8.481
340	House and Gardens ...	1.806	561	Ditto	8.106
341	Wood and Lodge ...	20.886	570	Ditto	4.856
345	Moor	93.578	571	Ditto	6.097
346	Rough Grass	4.139	572	Ditto	8.919
347	Fish Pond	1.952	573	Ditto	3.071
348	Granny Wood	13.045	594	Moor	44.100
349	Sheffield Plantation, etc.	176.221	595	Wood	12.468
350	Lodge ... ..	.820	OUTSEATS (DET. No. 4) PARISH.		
Carried forward ...			2	Wood	1.284
			8	Moor	1.282
			747.166		



(a) West front of Lodge with stables to left and chapel to right, from 1927 Sales Particulars; **NB.** single-storey gabled range (arrowed) in front of surviving two-storey range.



(b) West front of Lodge with stables to left; **NB.** single-storey gabled range (arrowed) in front of surviving two-storey stable block.



(a) South front of Lodge, late 19th century; **NB.** parapetted south-east tower before addition of top storey (right; compare below); note gabled block to right of tower, also subsequently raised by one storey and reorientated east-west (compare below).
www.picturethepast.org.uk, image ID **DCHQ001742**, reproduced courtesy Mrs L Harrison.



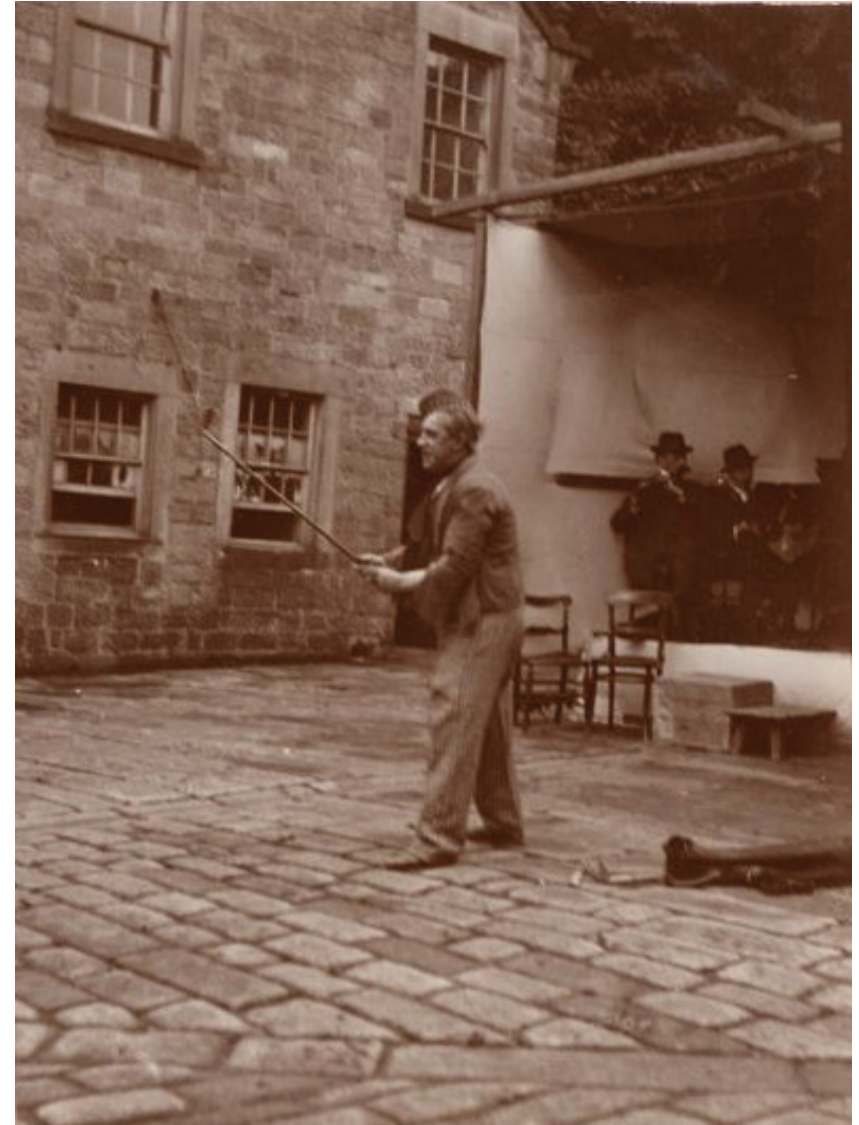
(b) South front and west fronts of Lodge, 1927 (sales particulars) ; **NB.** addition of crenellated top storey to south-east tower and raising/ reorientating of staff accommodation block to right (compare above).



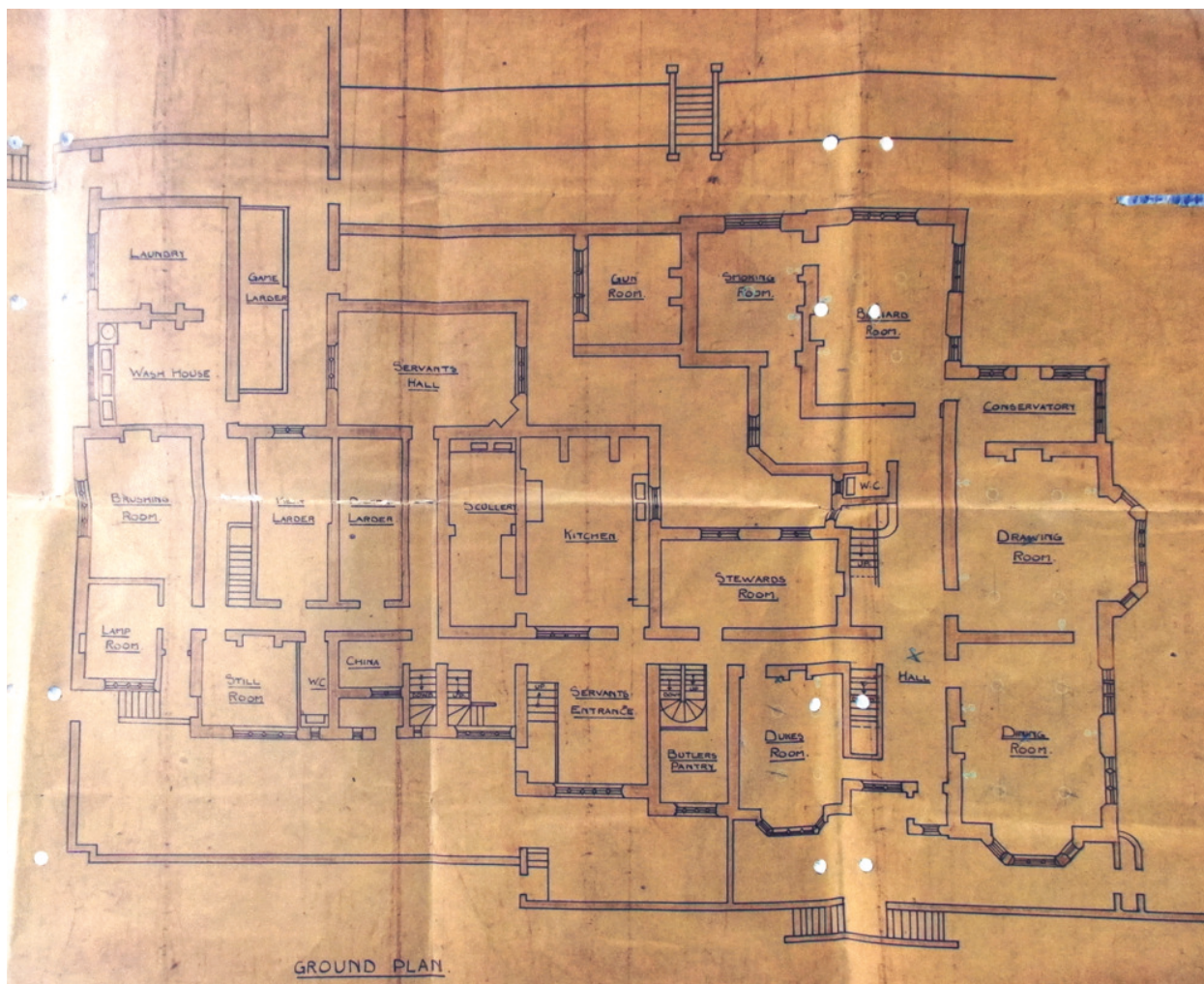
(a) View towards inner angle of coach house / stable block; **NB.** two original doorways and high level vents of stables wall and form of passage door at west end of coach house.



(b) Looking west towards stable block with open coach bays to right.

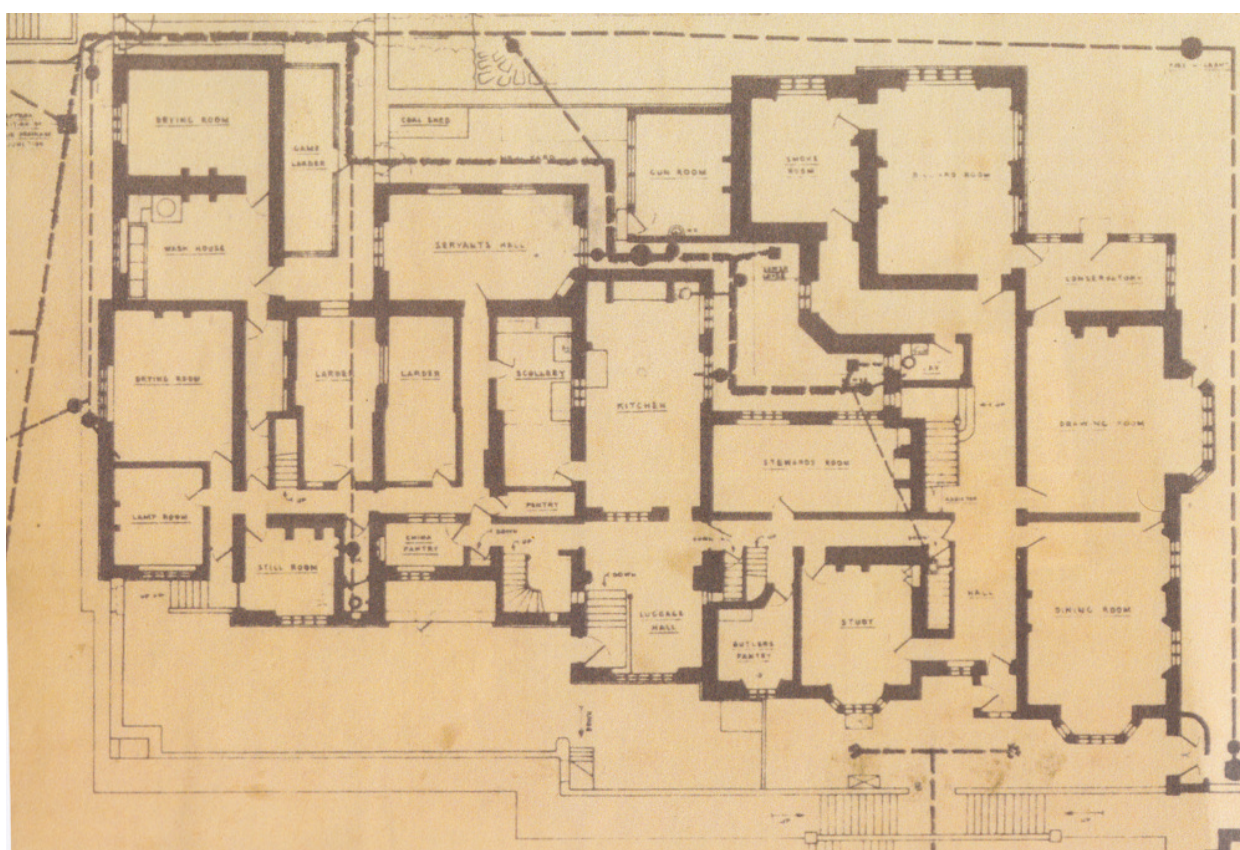


(c) View across stable yard looking north-east towards gabled block **E** at east end of coach house; **NB.** two ground floor sash-windows.



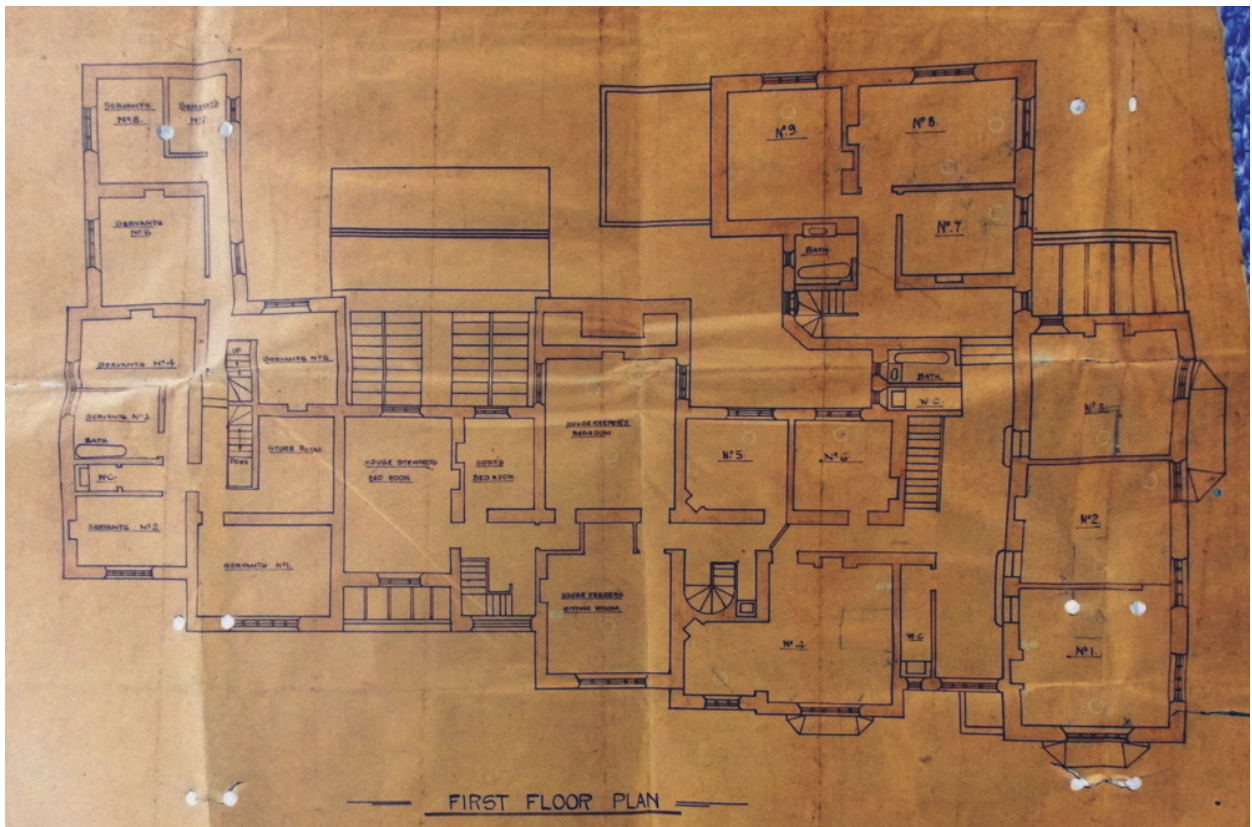
(a) Plan of c.1915

Source: Copy at Haddon Hall; reproduced by kind permission of Lord Edward Manners.



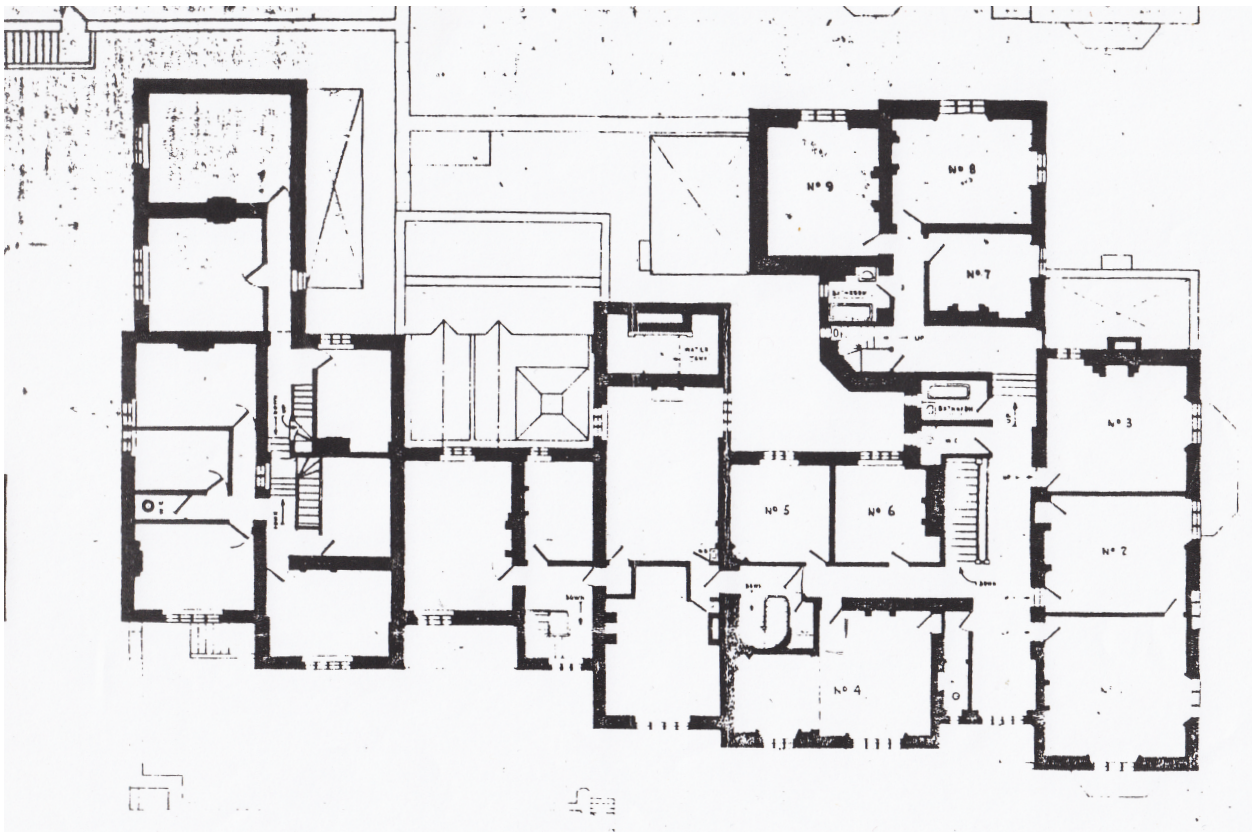
(b) Plan of 1928 by Phil A Barnes of Sheffield

Source: Copy at NT Office, Longshaw (location of origin unknown).



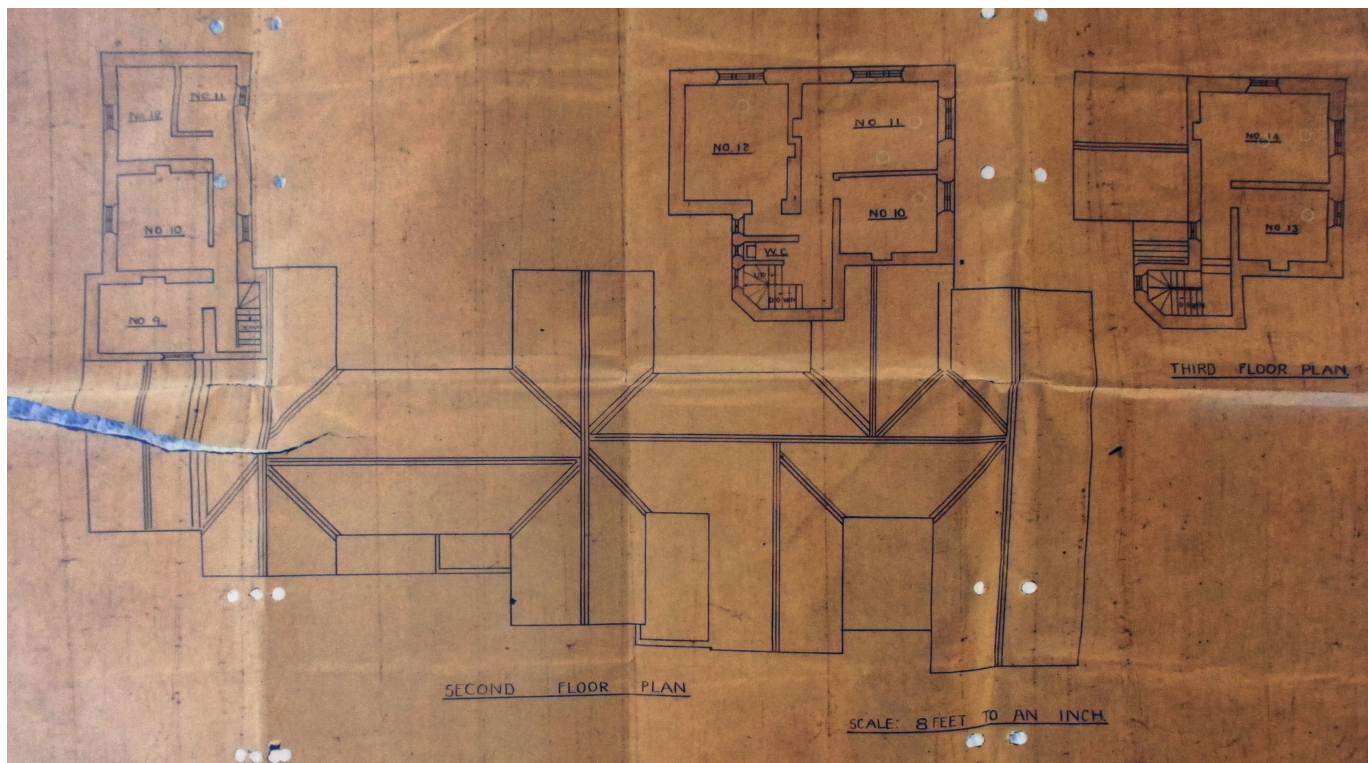
(a) Plan of c.1915

Source: Copy at Haddon Hall; reproduced by kind permission of Lord Edward Manners.



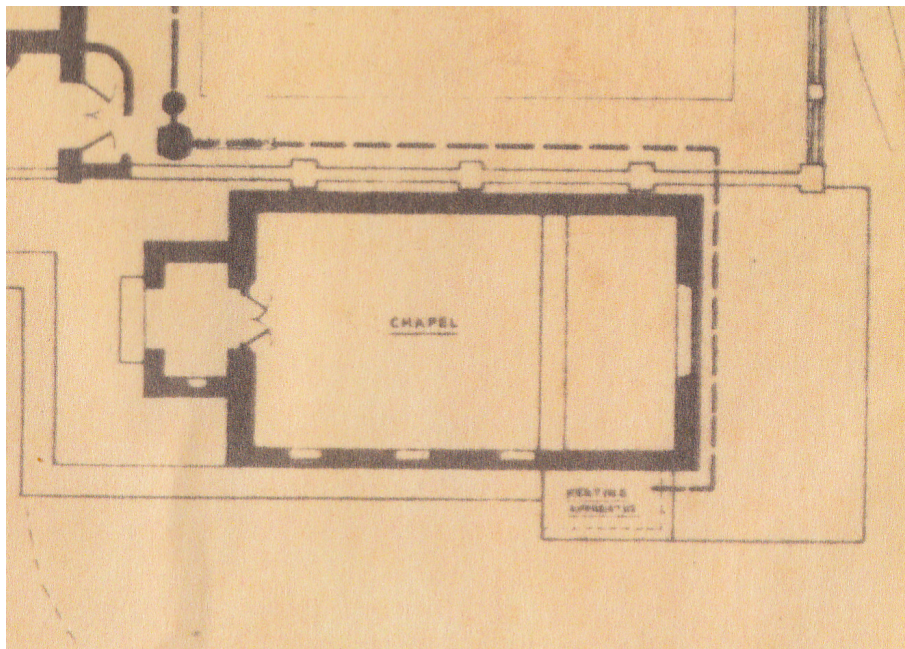
(b) Plan of 1928 by Phil A Barnes of Sheffield

Source: Copy held by Mr P Machin, Longshaw (location of original unknown).



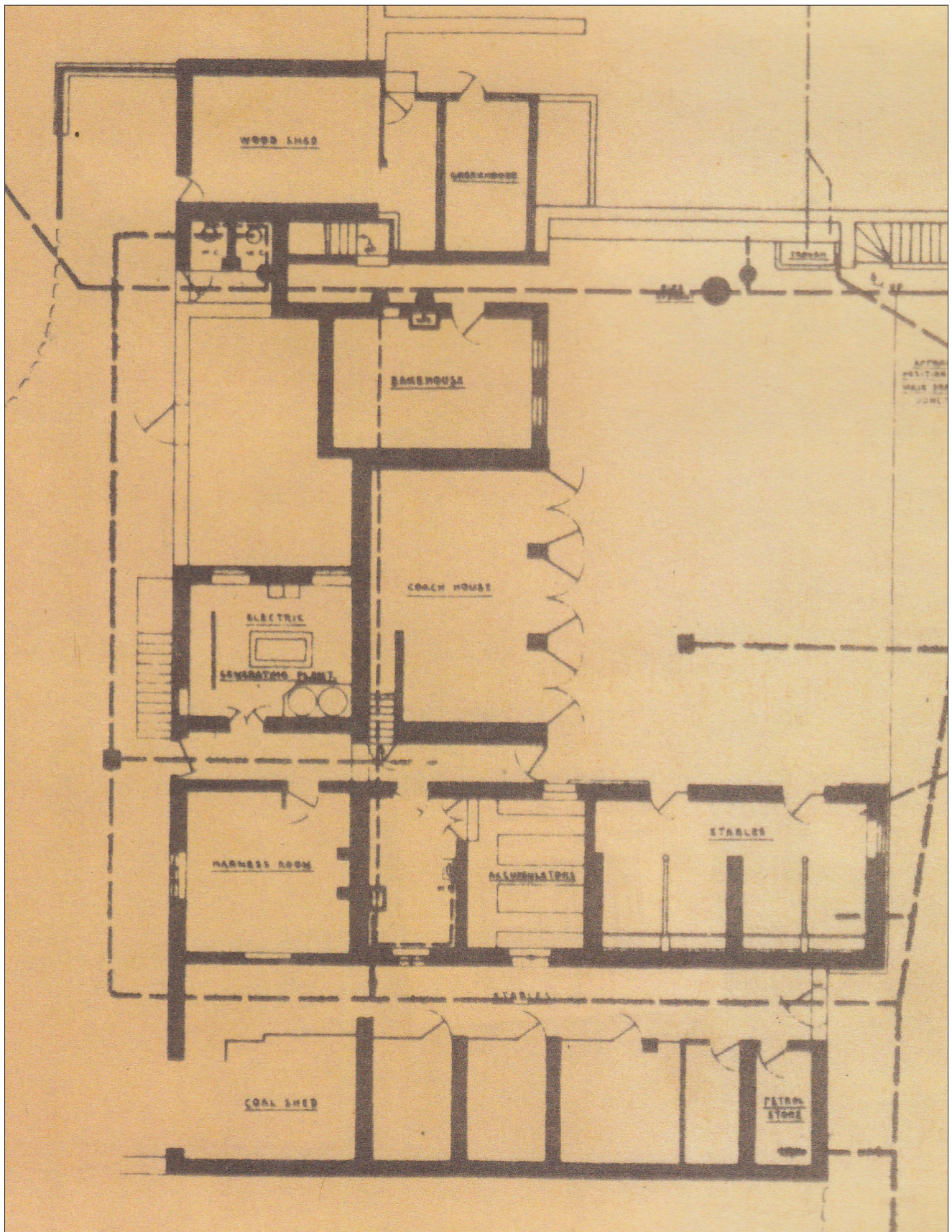
(a) Second/third floor plan of Lodge, c.1915.

Source: Copy at Haddon Hall; reproduced by kind permission of Lord Edward Manners.



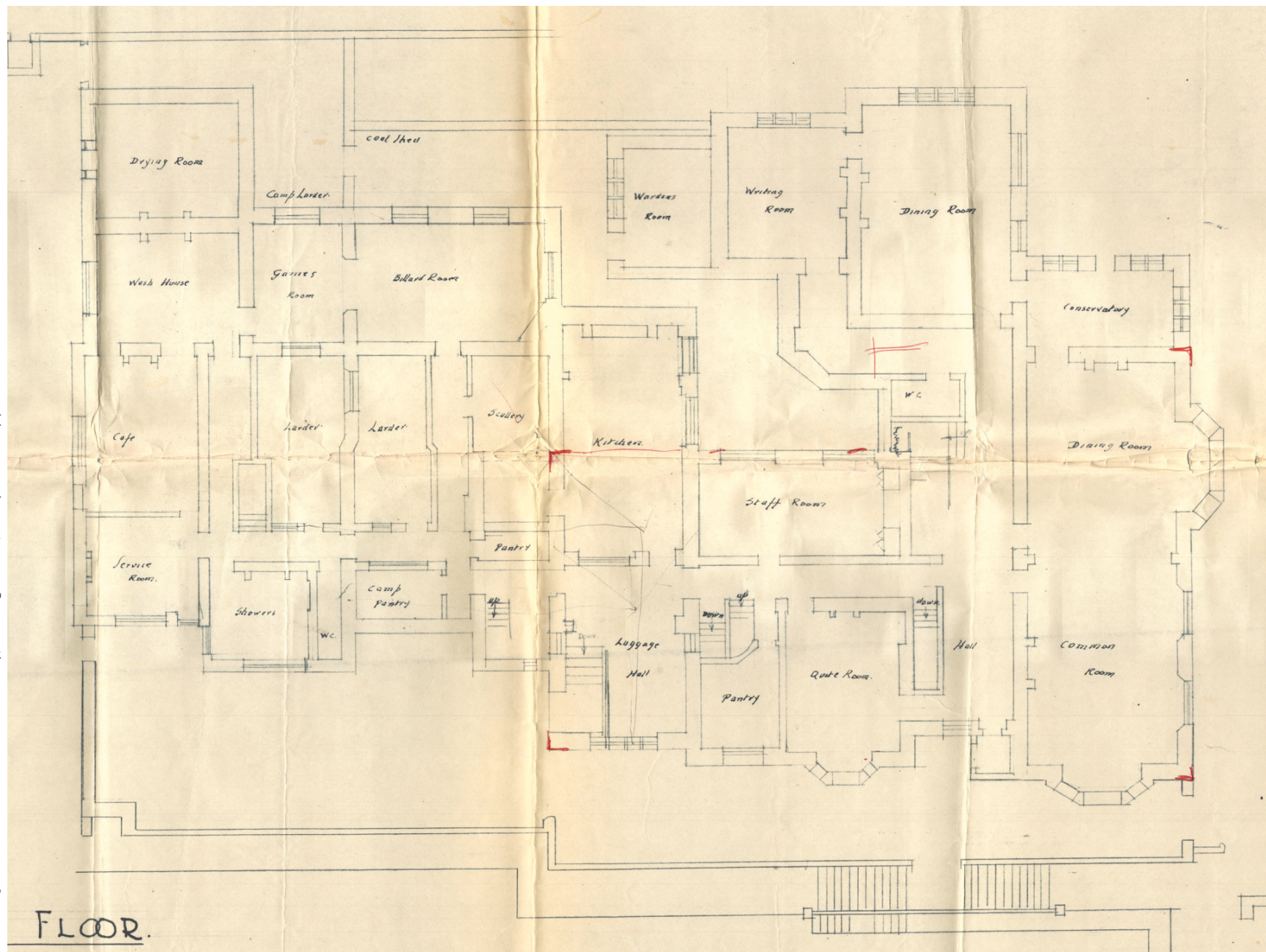
(b) 1928 plan of chapel

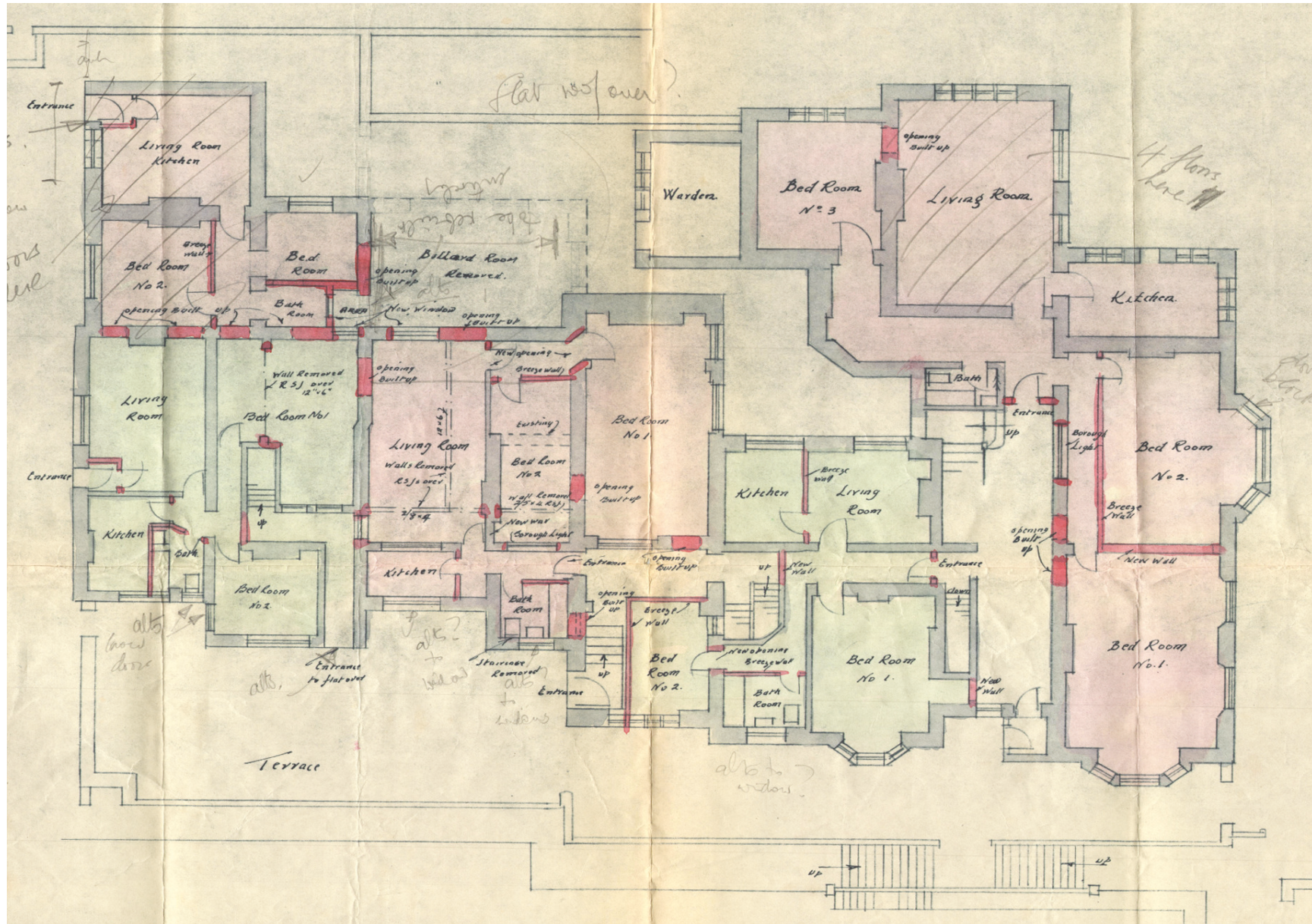
Source: Copy at NT Office, Longshaw (location of original unknown).



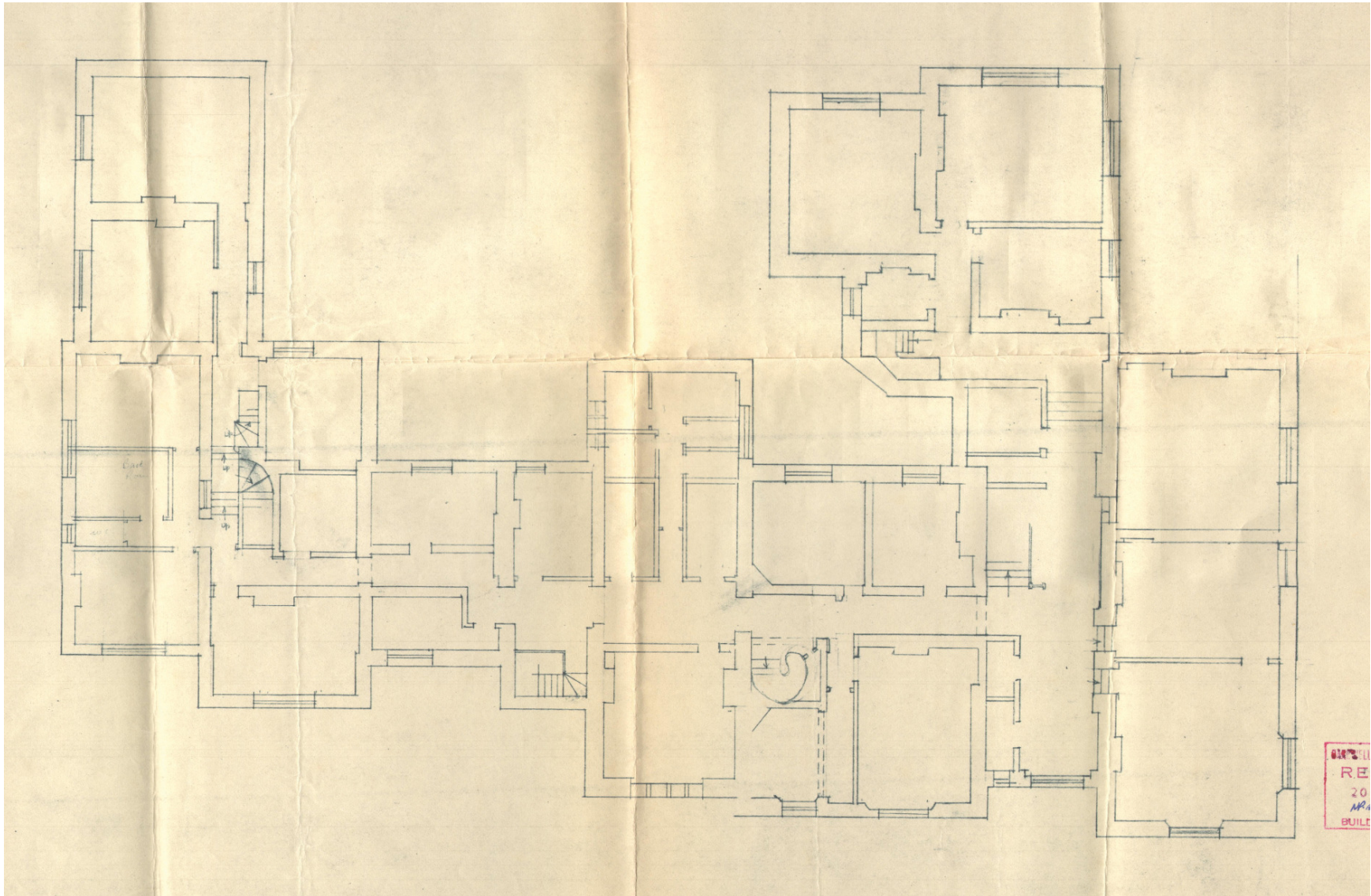
Source: Copy at NT Office, Longshaw (location of original unknown).

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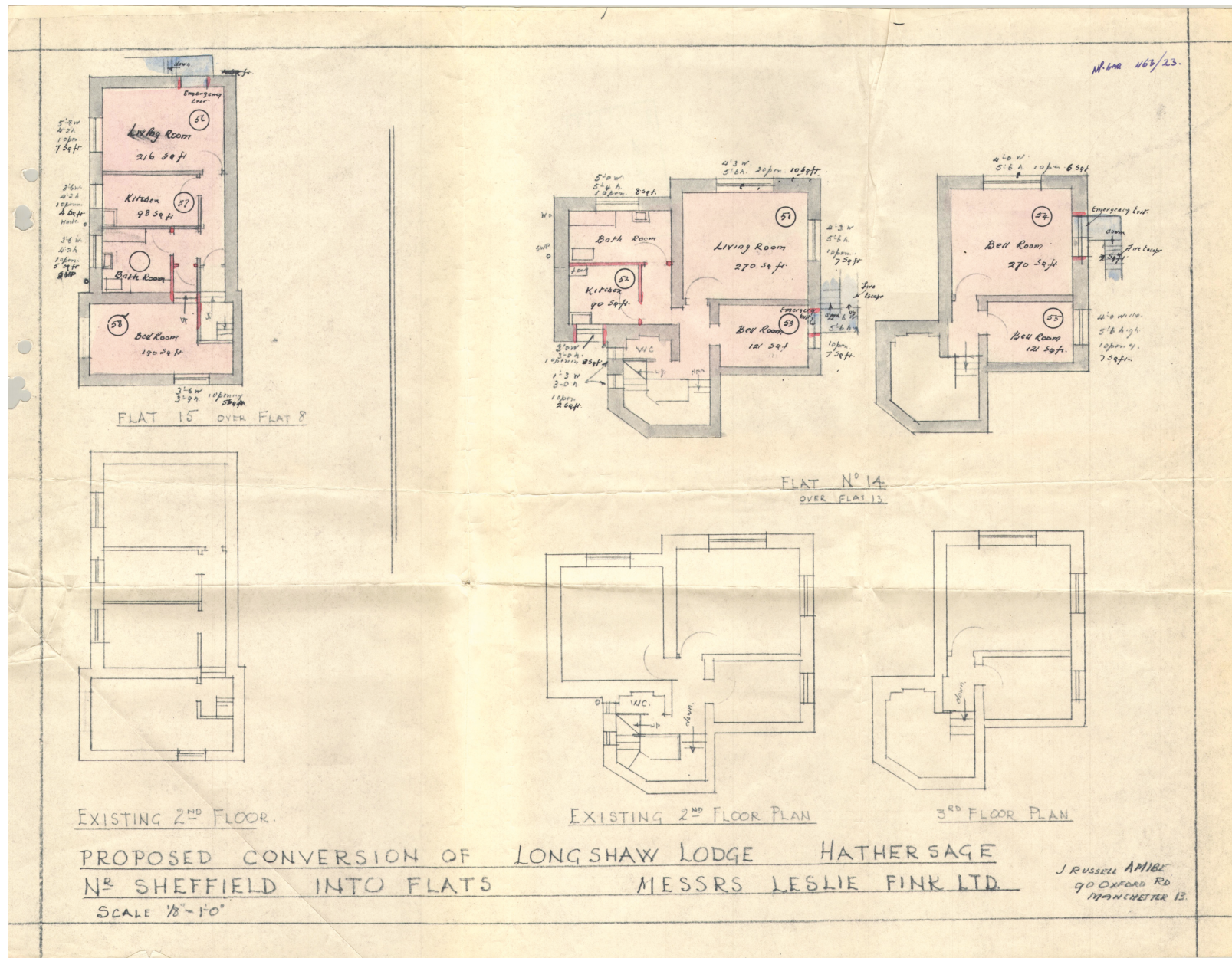




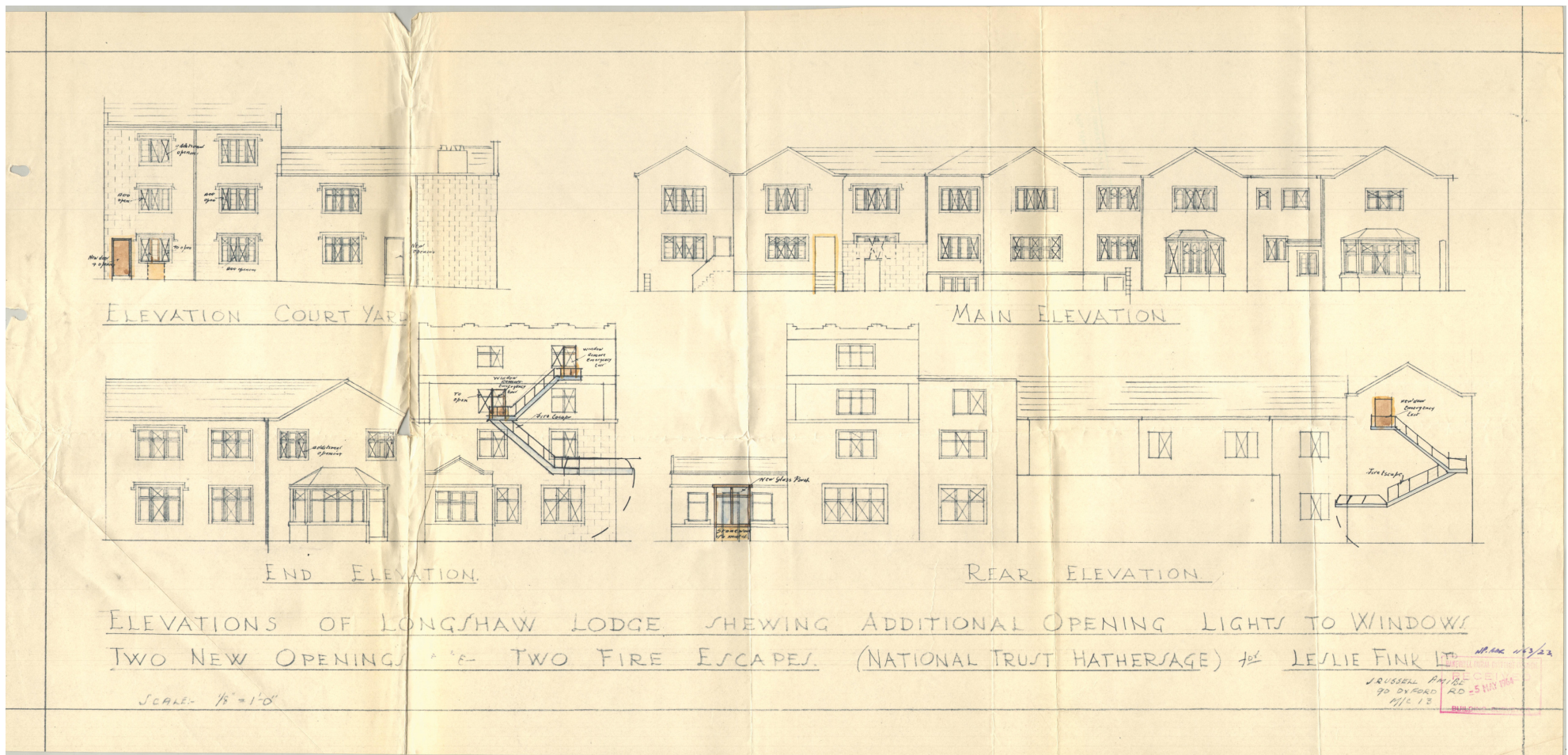
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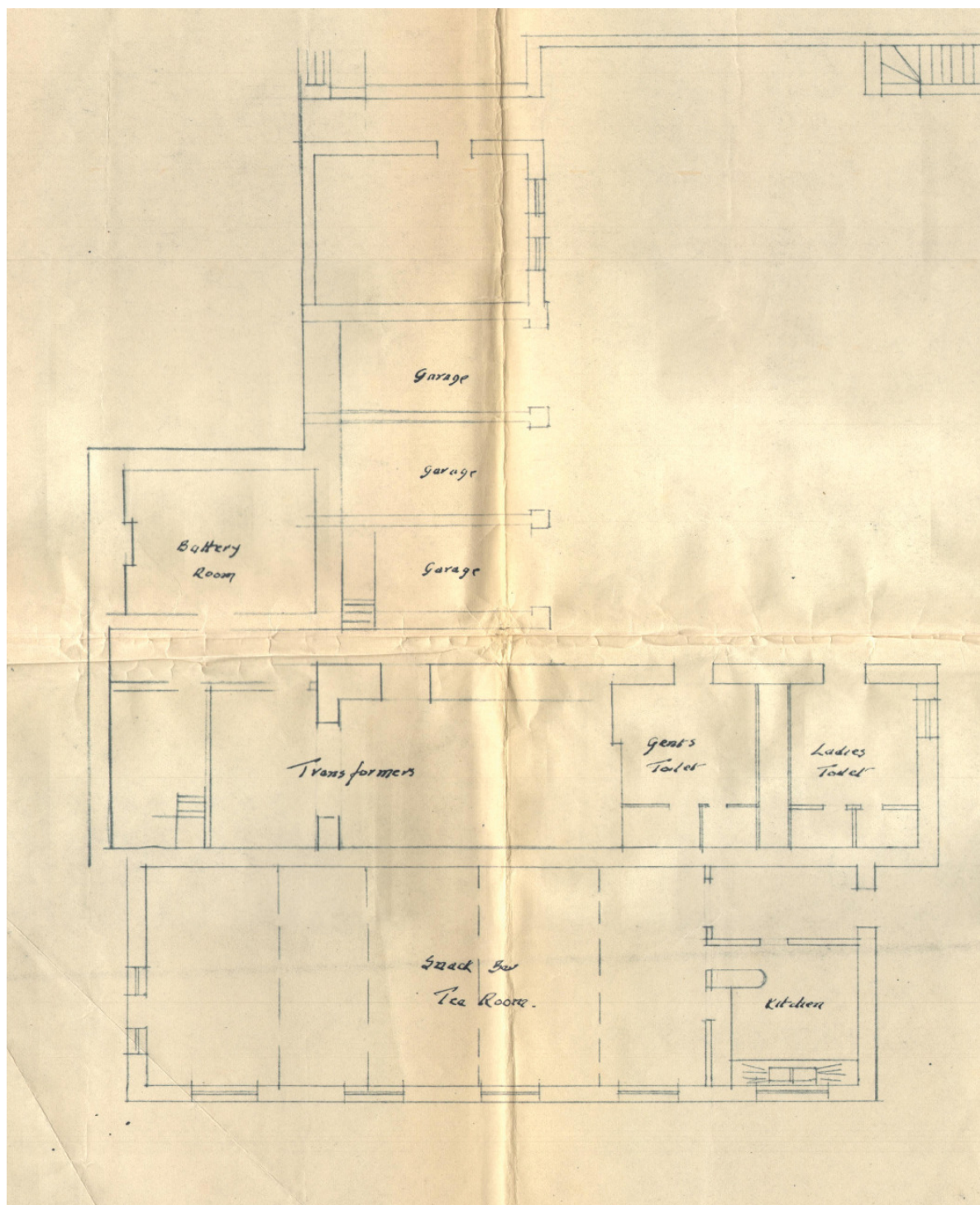
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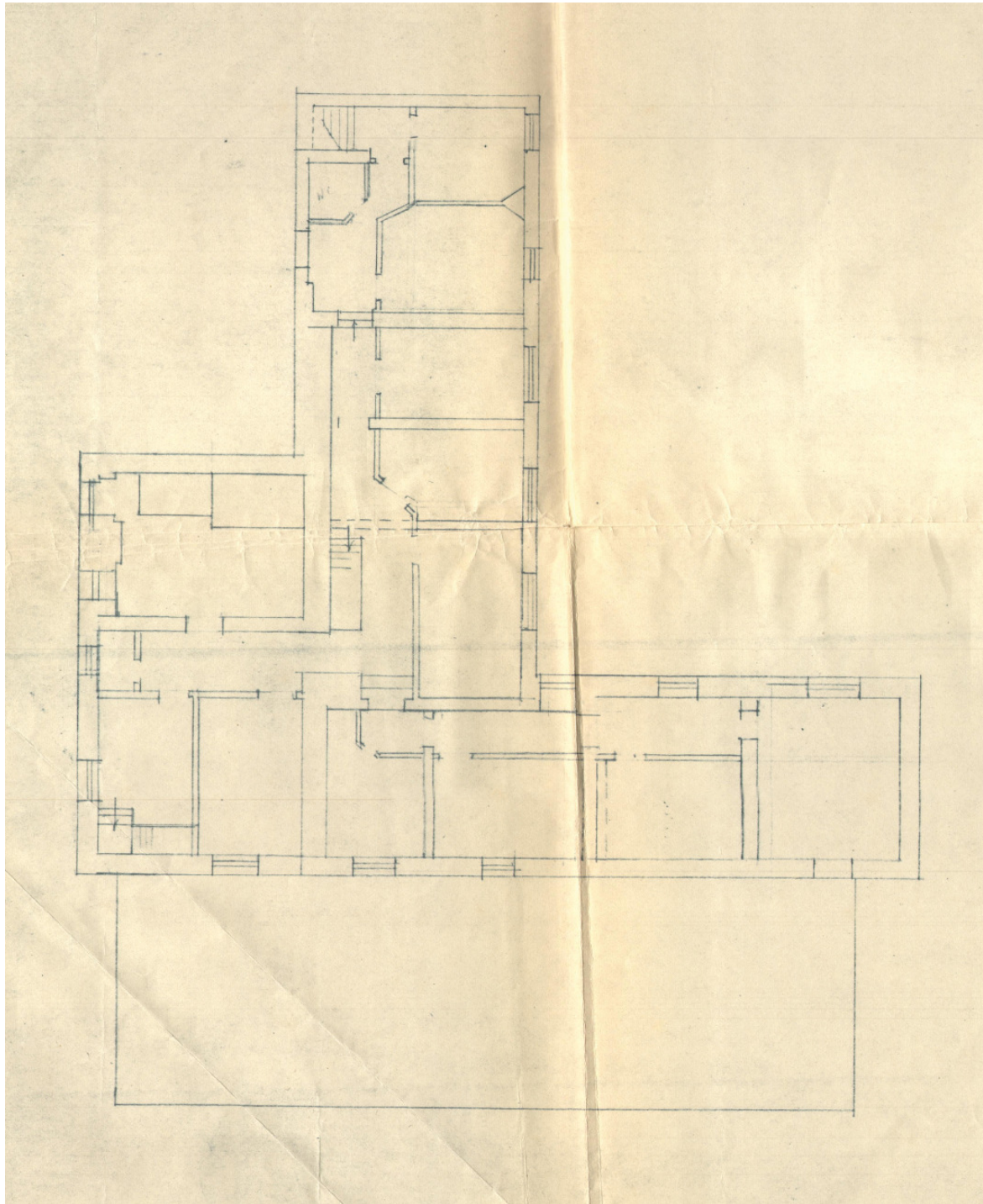
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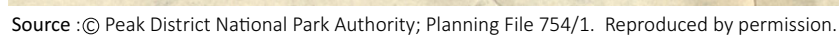
Source :© Peak District National Park Authority; Planning File 754/1. Reproduced by permission.

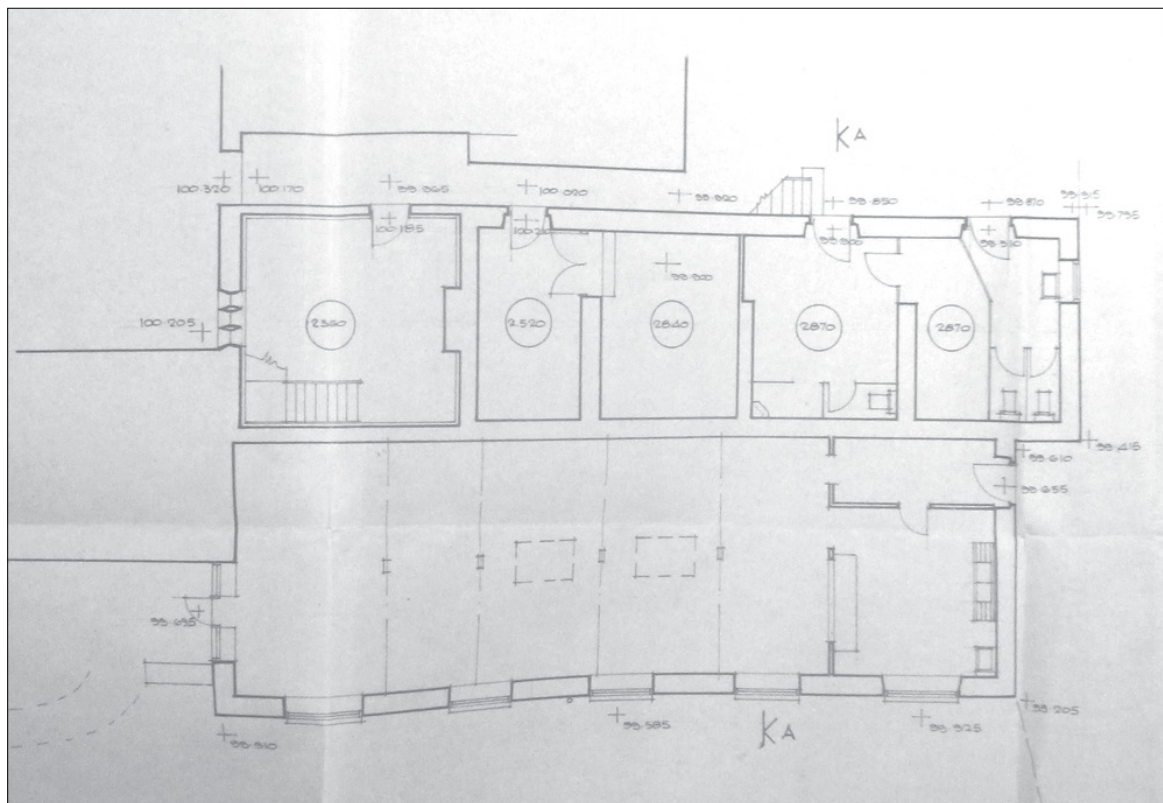


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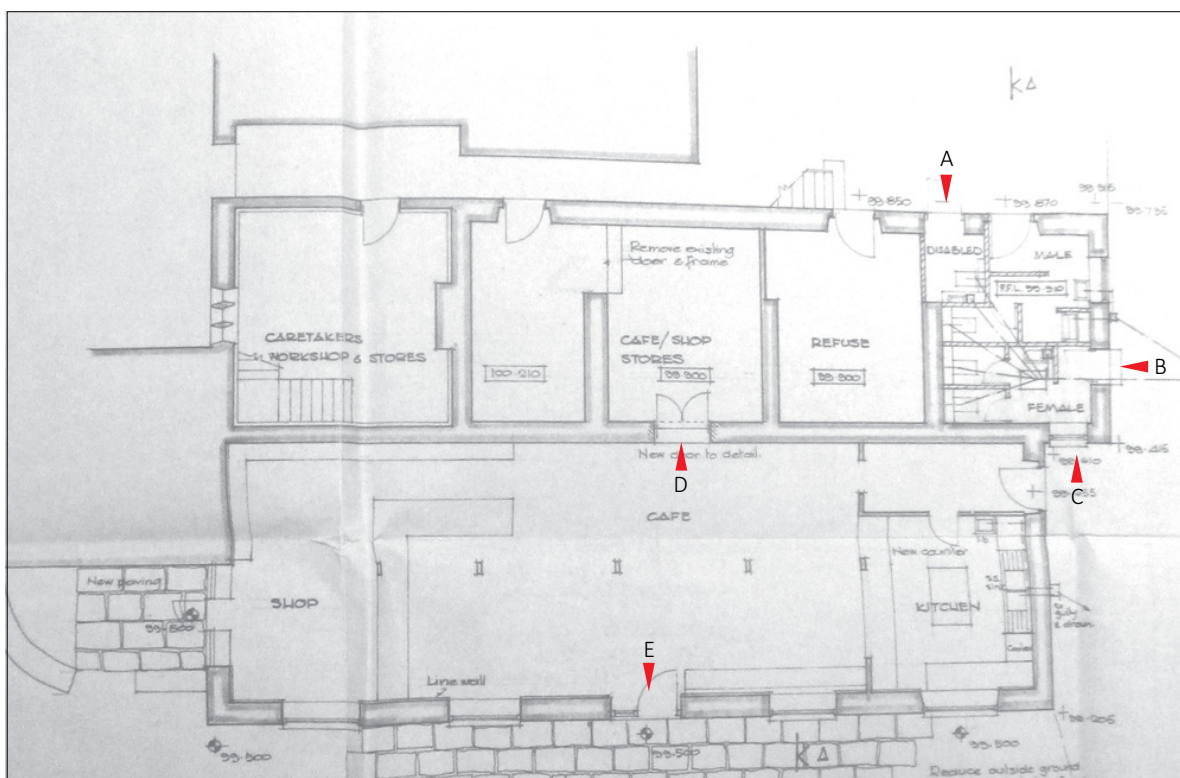
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(a) 'As existing' survey

Source :© Peak District National Park Authority; Planning File 754/1
Application No. NP/WED/1277/484

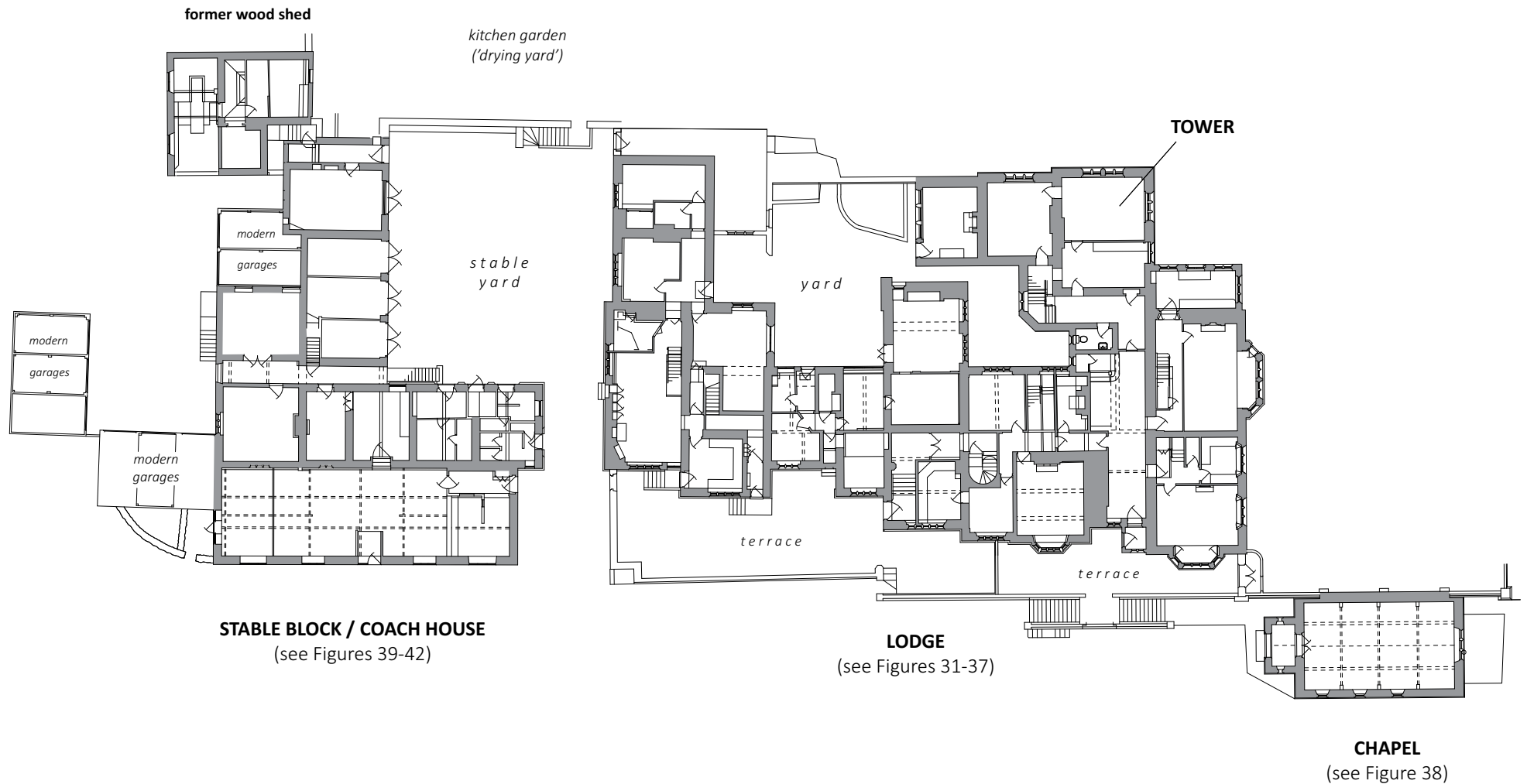
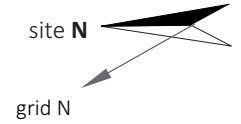


(b) 'As proposed' arrangements

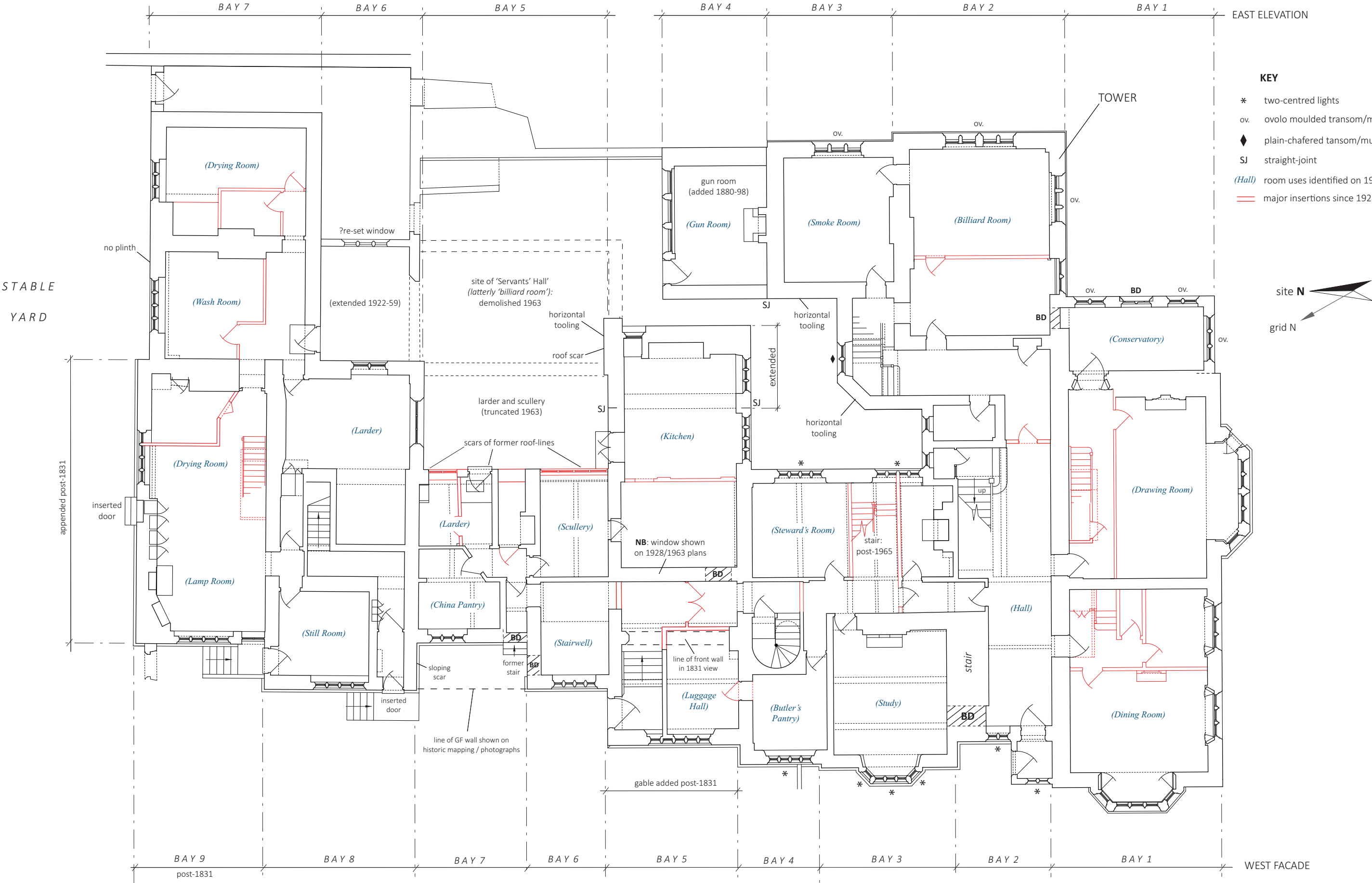
Source :© Peak District National Park Authority; Planning File 754/1
Application No. NP/WED/1277/484

NB: Two new doors (A and B) and window (C) to toilets at south end of stables ; window converted to door (D) between stables and lean-to cafe; also new door opening (E) in western wall of cafe extension

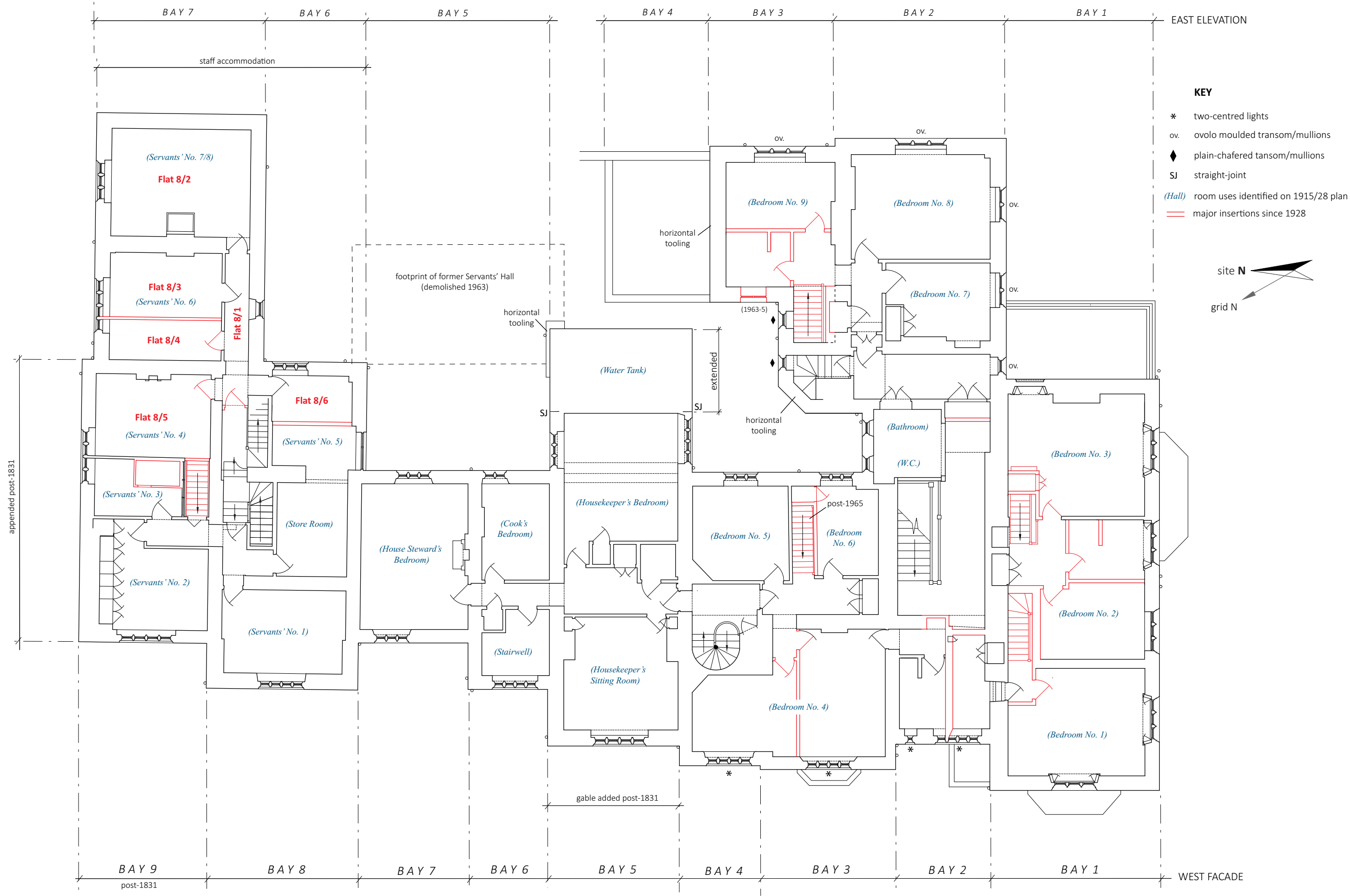
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



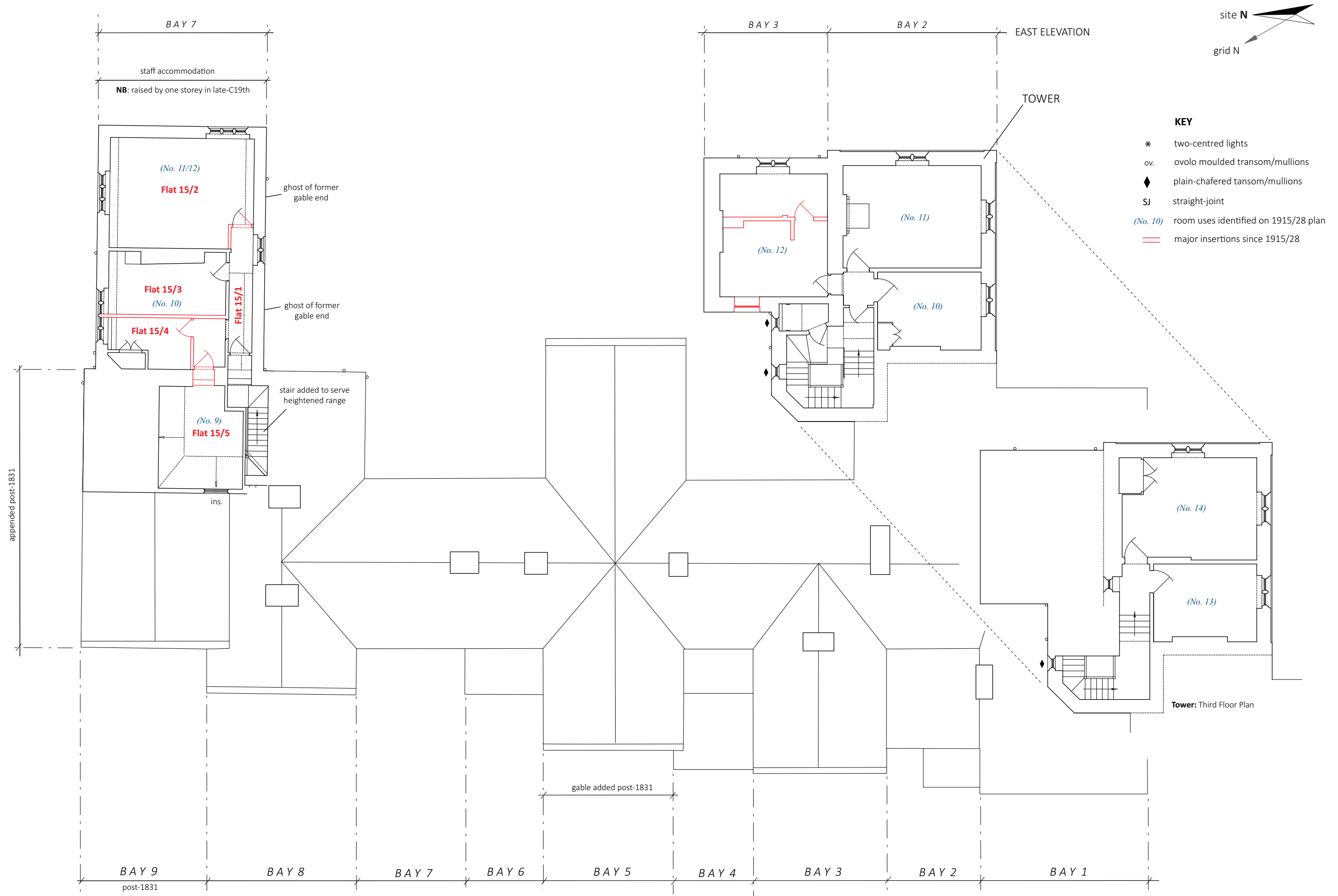
NB: for illustrative purposes only, **do not scale** from this drawing



NB: for illustrative purposes only, **do not scale** from this drawing



NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



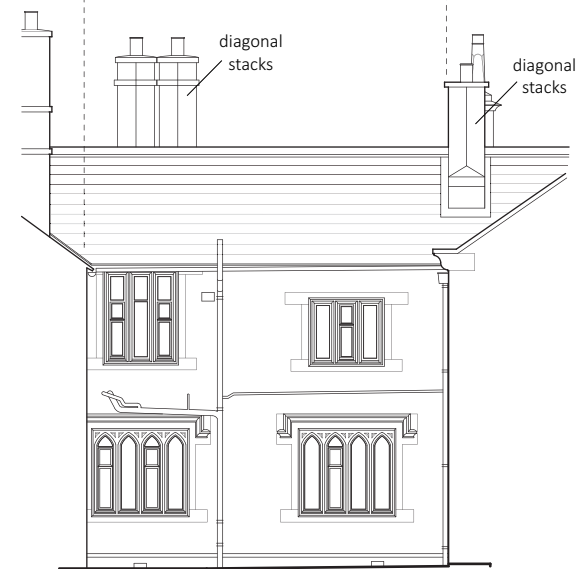
NB: for illustrative purposes only, **do not scale** from this drawing



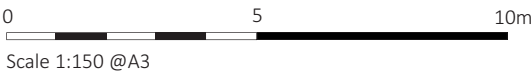
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



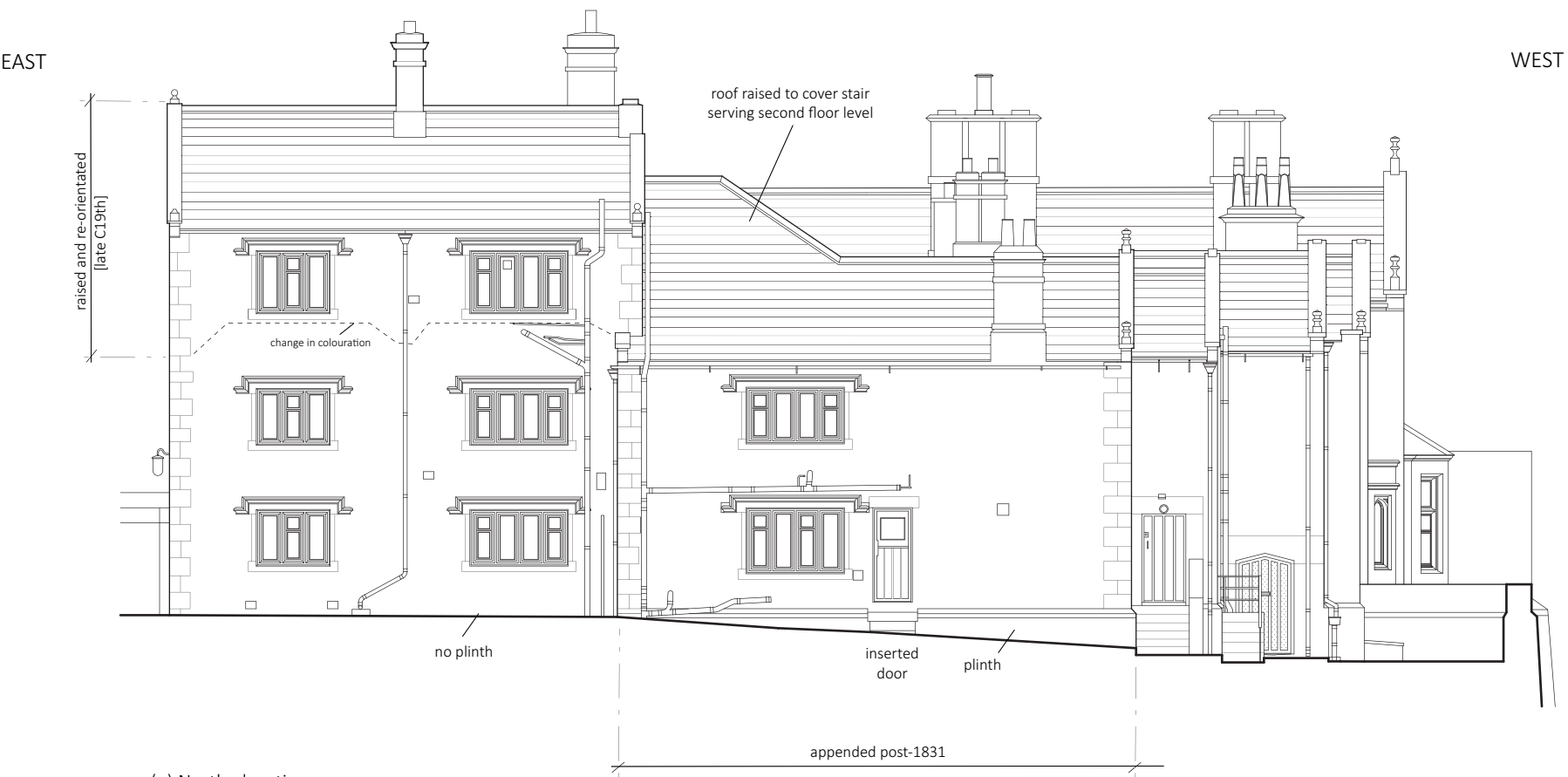
(a) Main elevation



(b) Obscured section at Bay 2/3



NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

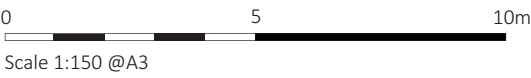


(a) North elevation



(b) South elevation

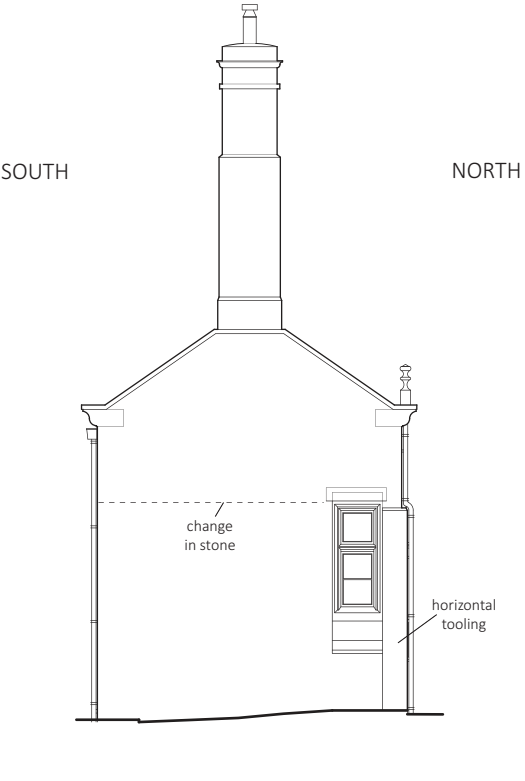
NB: ov. = ovolo moulded mullions / transoms



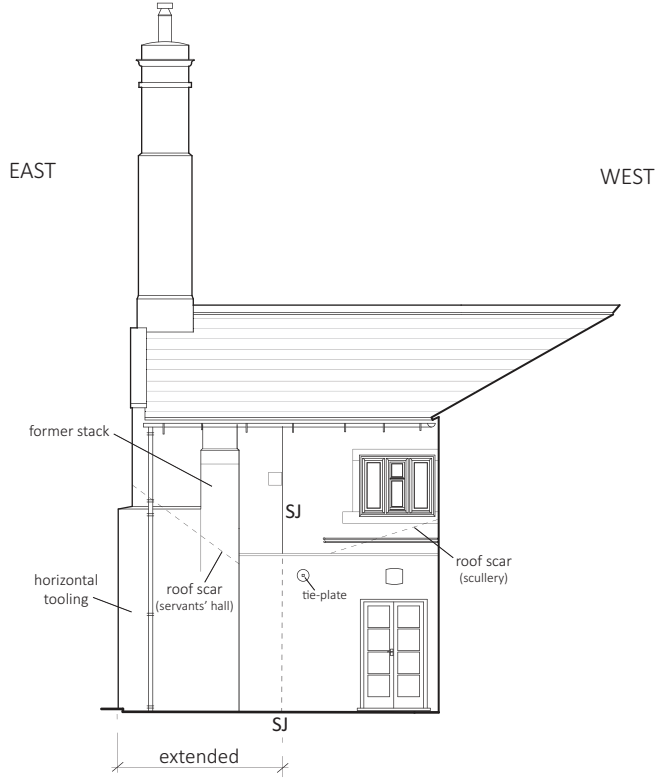
NB: for illustrative purposes only, **do not scale** from this drawing



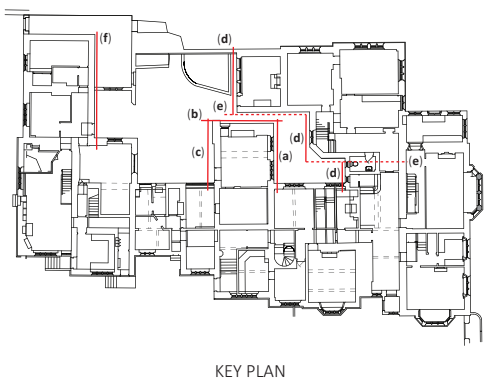
(a) Kitchen, south elevation



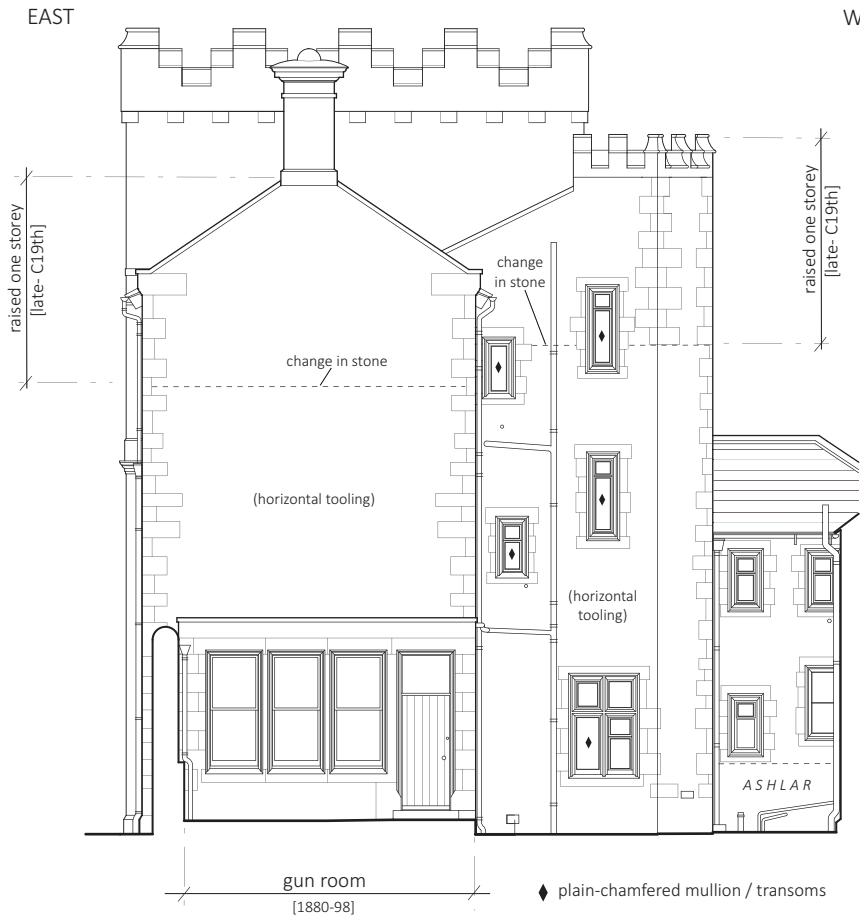
(b) Kitchen, east gable end



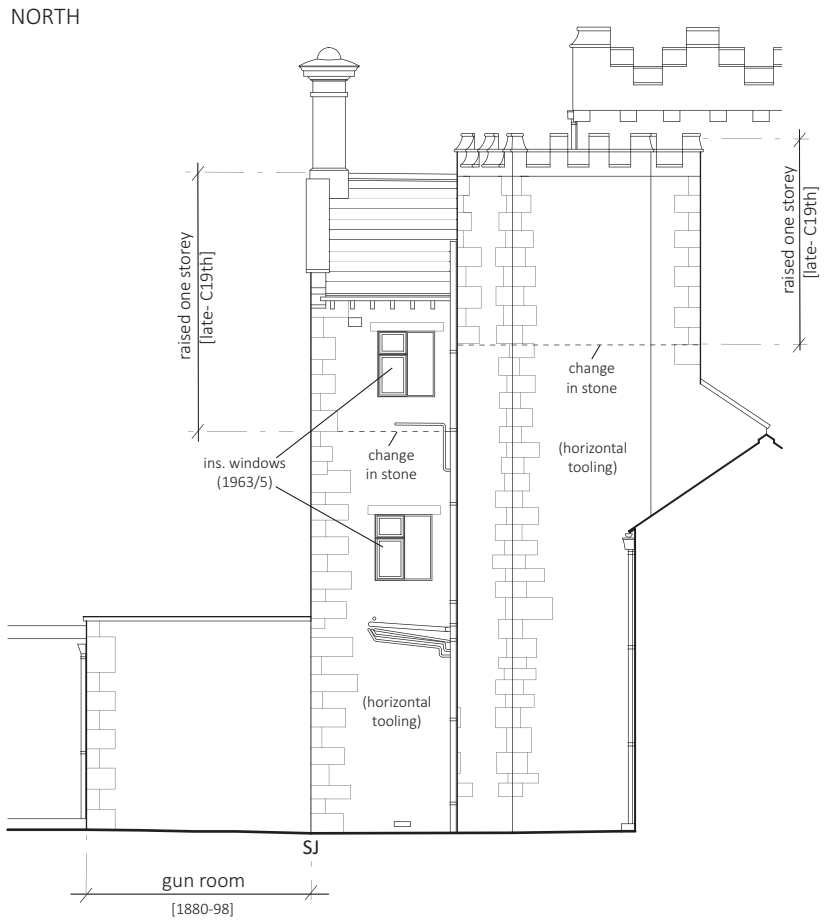
(c) Kitchen, north elevation



0 5 10m
Scale 1:150 @A3



(d) 'Yard' area, north facing elevation

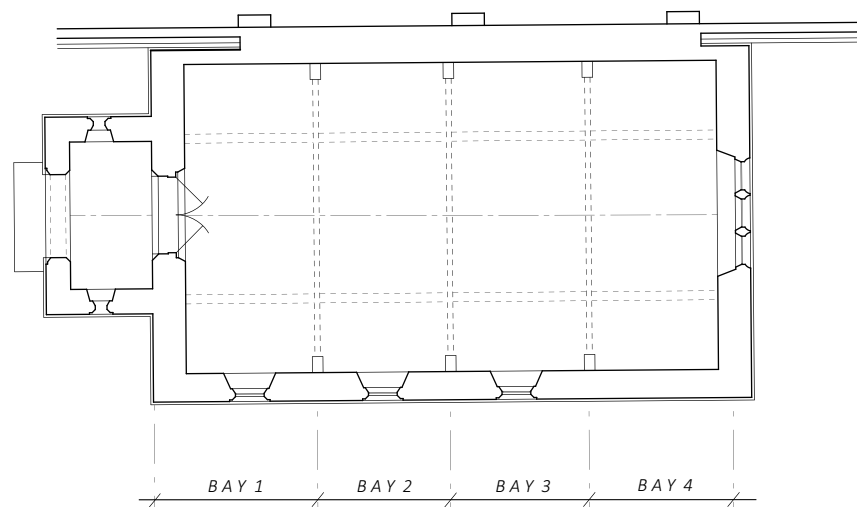


(e) 'Yard' area, west facing elevation



(f) Northern range, south facing elevation

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



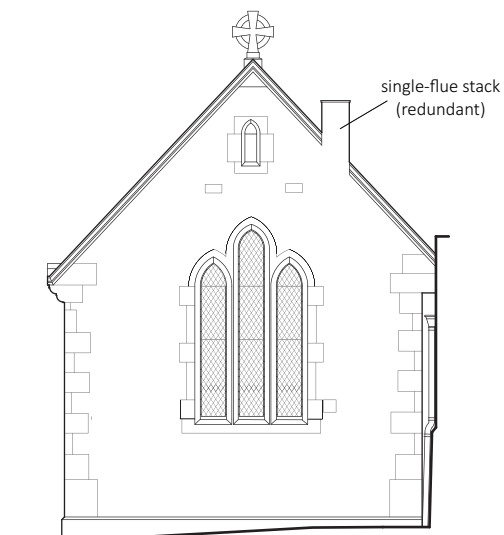
(a) Plan



(a) North elevation

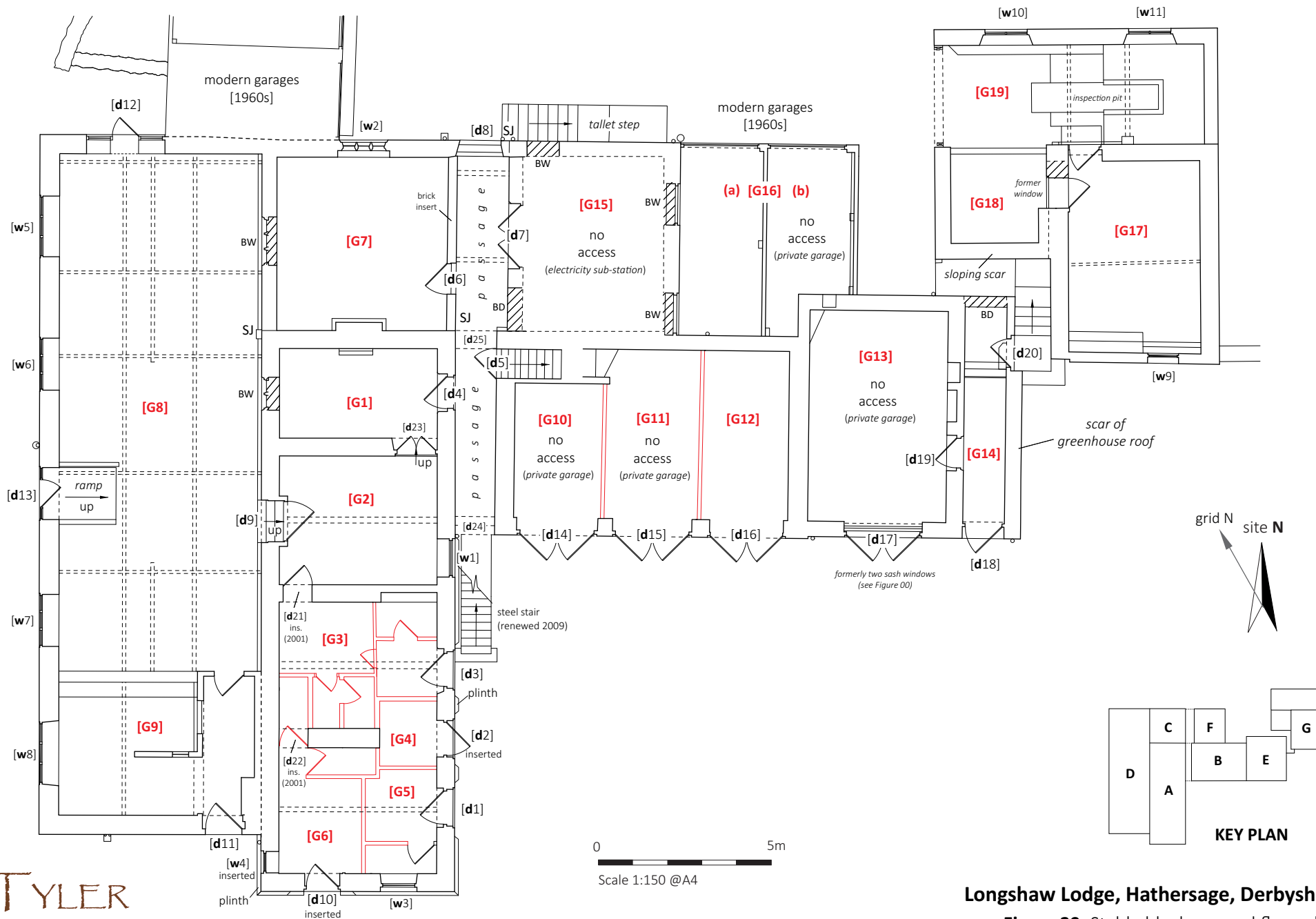


(c) West elevation

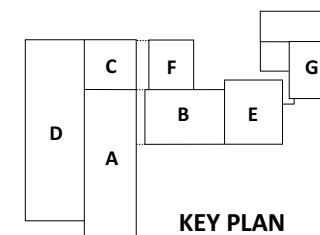
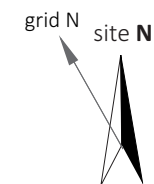
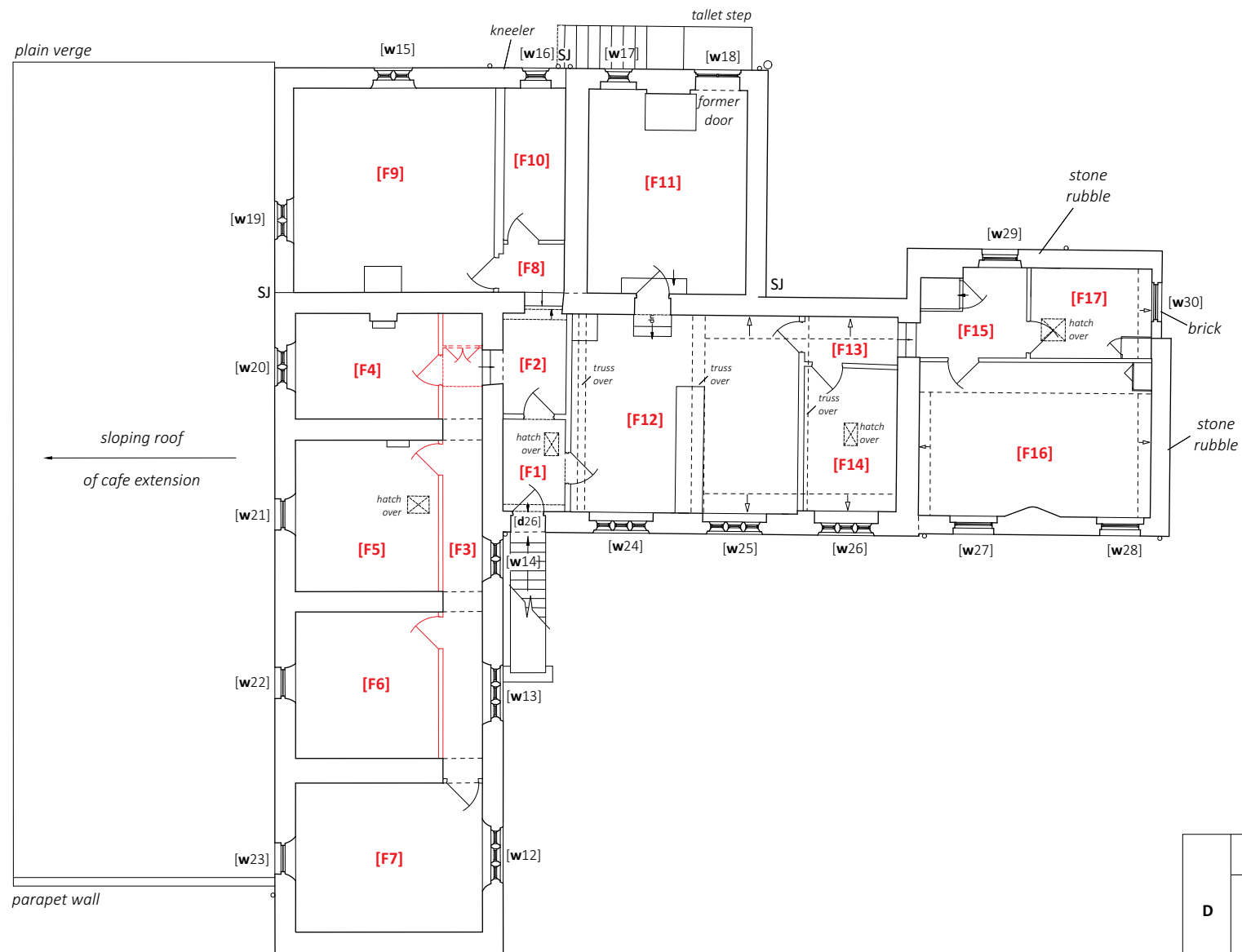


(b) South elevation

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



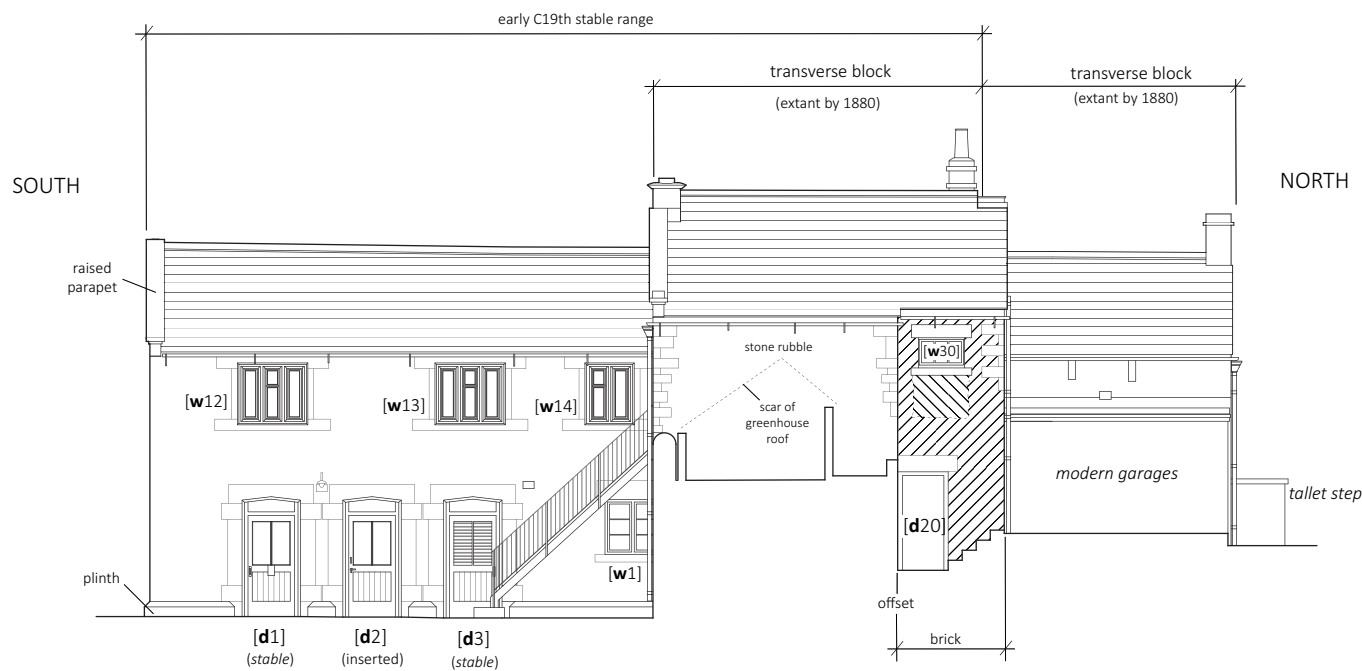
RIC TYLER
MCIFA PG Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

0 5m
Scale 1:150 @A4

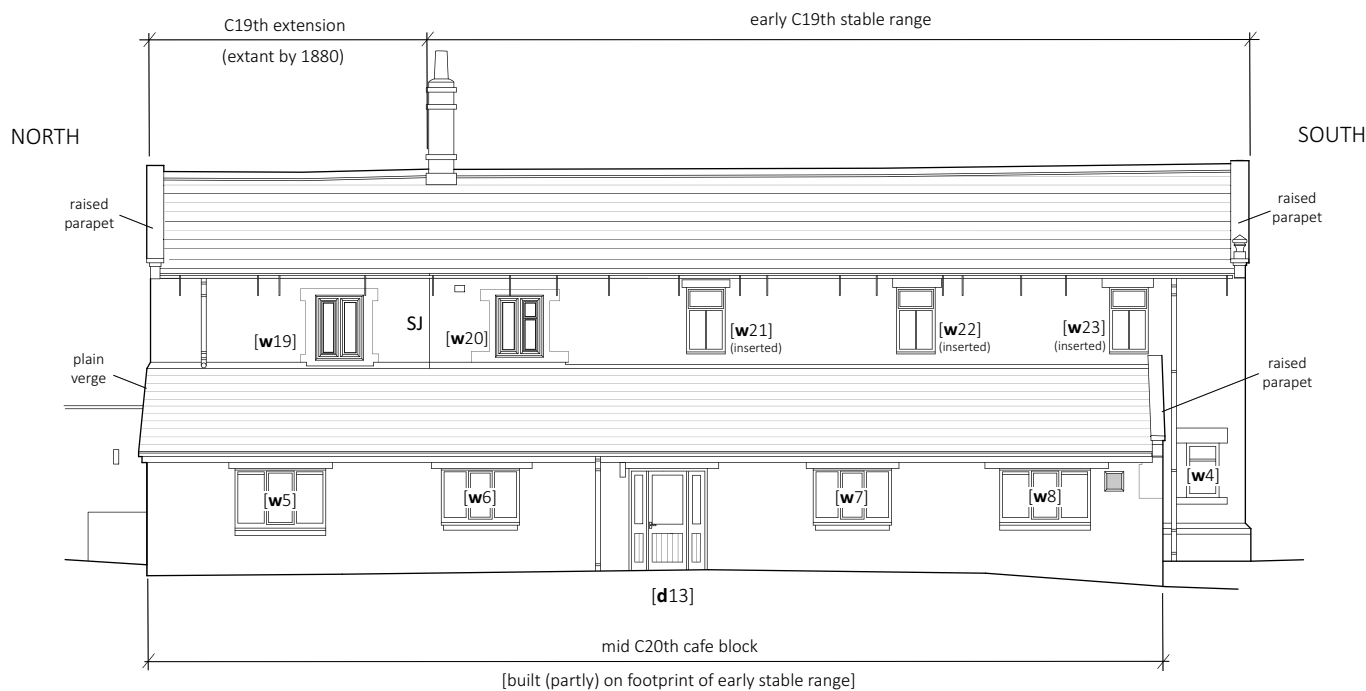
Longshaw Lodge, Hathersage, Derbyshire

Figure 40: Stable block, first floor plan

NB: for illustrative purposes only, **do not scale** from this drawing



(a) East Elevation



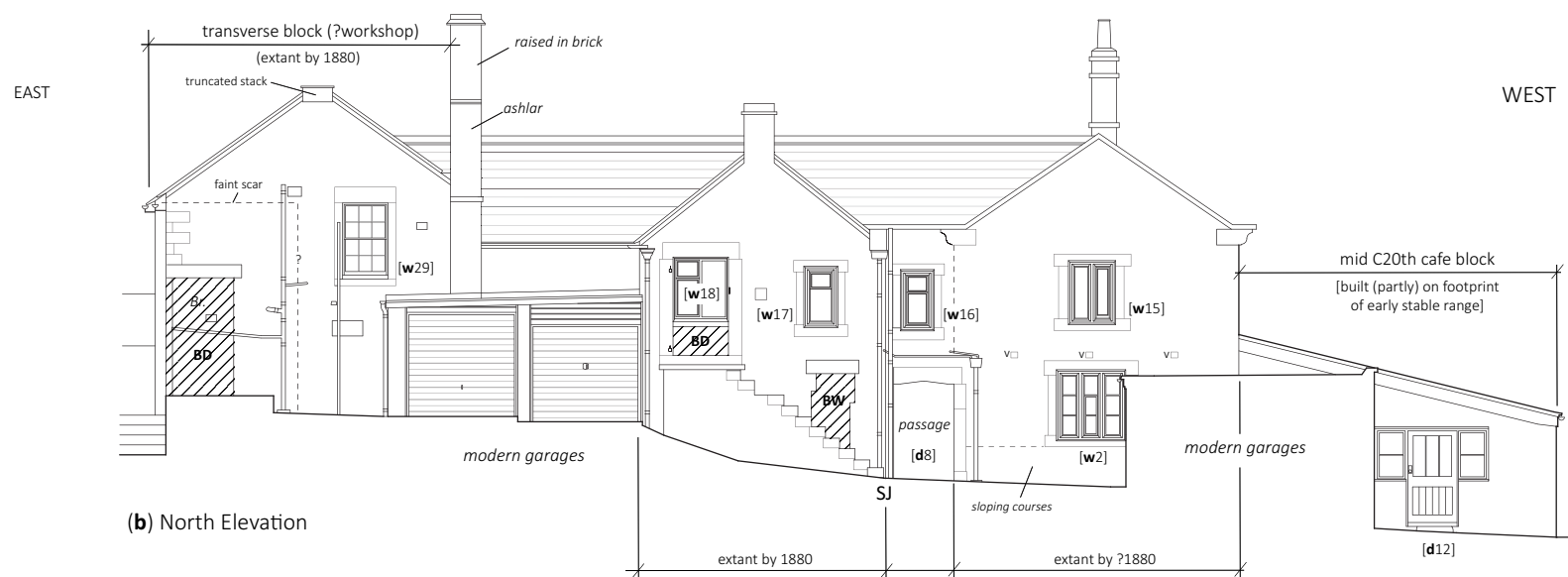
(a) West Elevation

0 5m
Scale 1:150 @A4

NB: for illustrative purposes only, **do not scale** from this drawing

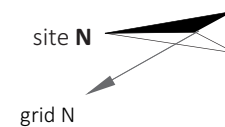


(a) South Elevation










(b) North Elevation

0 5m
Scale 1:150 @A4



KEY

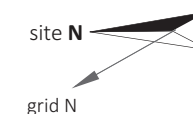
-  **PHASE I** Possible original lodge built by Robert Tricket, c.1808-14 (approx., full extent unclear)
-  **PHASE II** Initial enlargements made by 5th Duke of Rutland, 1826- 1831 (as seen in Oakley view).
-  **PHASE IIIa** Subsequent changes made by 5th/6th Duke of Rutland, 1831-1880 (extant on 1st ed. OS map).
-  **PHASE IIIb** Subsequent changes made by 6th/7th Duke of Rutland, 1880-1898 (extant on 2nd ed. OS map).
-  **PHASE IV** Modifications made for Holiday Fellowship, 1929-60.
-  **PHASE V** Modifications related to subdivision to form flats, 1963-5.
-  **PHASE VI** Subsequent modifications under Trust management, 1977-2015.

0 25m
Scale

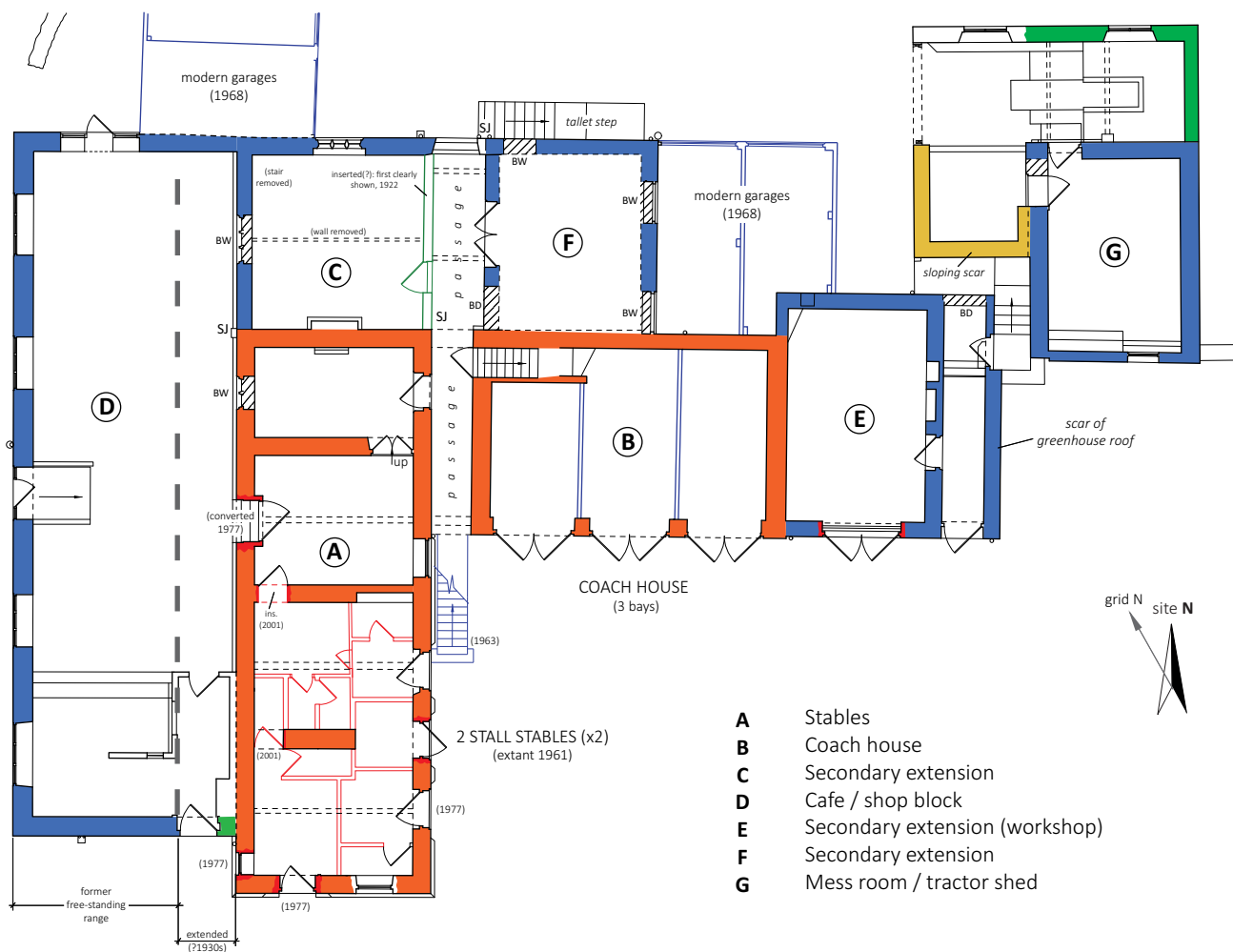


OUTLINE PHASING

- PHASE I:** Early elements; Tricket (c.1808-14)
- PHASE II:** Early extensions / additions; Rutland (1826-1831)
- PHASE IIIa:** Early extensions / additions; Rutland (present by 1880)
- PHASE IIIb:** Later C19th additions; Rutland (1880- 1898)
- PHASE IV:** Holiday Fellowship (1929-1960)
- PHASE V/VI:** Later C20th modifications (Fink and later; 1963-2015)



- A** Possible early core
- B** South garden range
- C** South-east tower
- D** Gun room
- E** Kitchen range
- F** Rutland extension (service accommodation)



OUTLINE PHASING

- PHASE I:** Early elements; Tricket (c.1808-14)
- PHASE II:** Early extensions / additions; Rutland (1826-1831)
- PHASE IIIa:** Early extensions / additions; Rutland (present by 1880)
- PHASE IIIb:** Later C19th additions; Rutland (1880- 1898)
- PHASE IV:** Holiday Fellowship (1929-1960)
- PHASE V:** Late C20th partitions / insertions (1960s; Fink)
- PHASE VI:** Late C20th partitions / insertions (1970s +; NT)
- (Unclear, first shown OS, 1922)



Plate 1: Contextual view of Longshaw from the south-west (image courtesy of National Trust).



Plate 2: Long view of Longshaw from Grindleford Road looking south-east; stable block to left (partially obscured by trees), lodge to centre, chapel to right.

(i) LONGSHAW LODGE



Plate 3: West elevation, oblique view looking south-east.



Plate 4: Western façade, oblique view looking north-east with terrace in foreground.



Plate 5: East elevation, general oblique view looking south-west.



Plate 6: General oblique view looking north-west with south, garden range to left and raised 'tower' section to centre foreground.



Plate 7: Main steps to raised terrace with central door to cellars.



Plate 8: Mounting block adjacent to terrace steps.



Plate 9: Entrance porch at Bay 2.



Plate 10: Polychrome tile floor to porch.



Plate 11: Gable end, Bay 1 with canted bay.



Plate 12: Possible early core at Bays 2-4 (centre) with variant window detailing.



Plate 13: Flat-headed windows at Bay 1 (and elsewhere)



Plate 14: Variant windows at Bay 2-4; two-centred heads, (near semi-circular) and sunk spandrels.

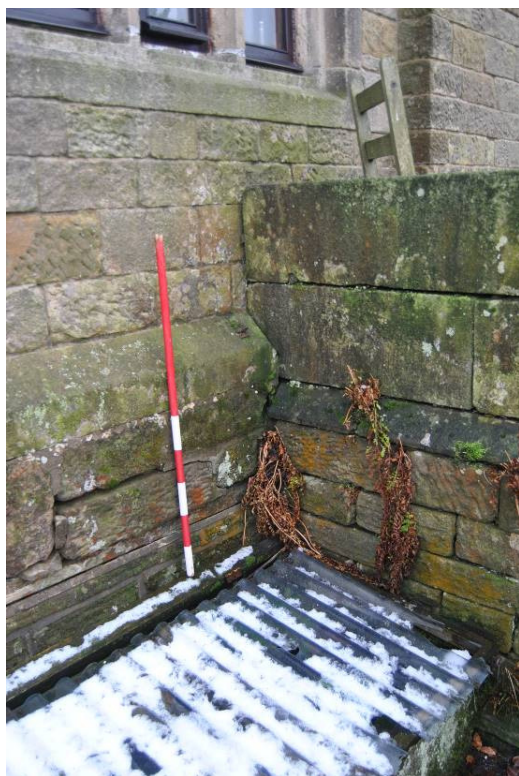


Plate 15: Transverse partition of terrace abutting lodge at Bay 4.



Plate 16: Principal service entry to terrace at Bay 6.



Plate 17: Bay 5 gable (secondary) with door to northern return opening onto former 'servants' entrance'.



Plate 18: Flat-roofed former stair turret at Bay 6; NB. blocked cellar windows to plinth.



Plate 19: Recessed Bay 7 with blocked door to right.



Plate 20: Sloping roof scar to southern return of Bay 8.

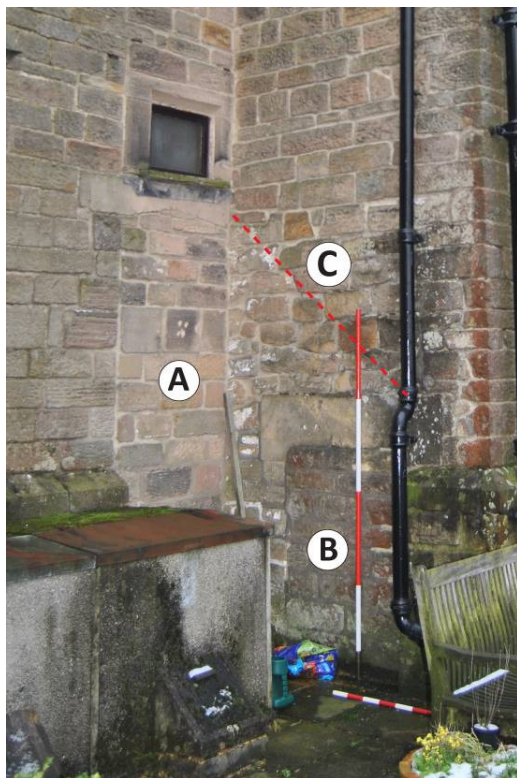


Plate 21: Features related to former stair at Bay 7; viz. A; blocked door, B; blocked door and C; roof scar.



Plate 22: Bay 8 gable with secondary stair rising to inserted door (1963/5).



Plate 23: Bay 9 oblique view looking east including northern, stable yard elevation.



Plate 24: Three storey section of Bay 9, NB. variation in stone colour to upper storey

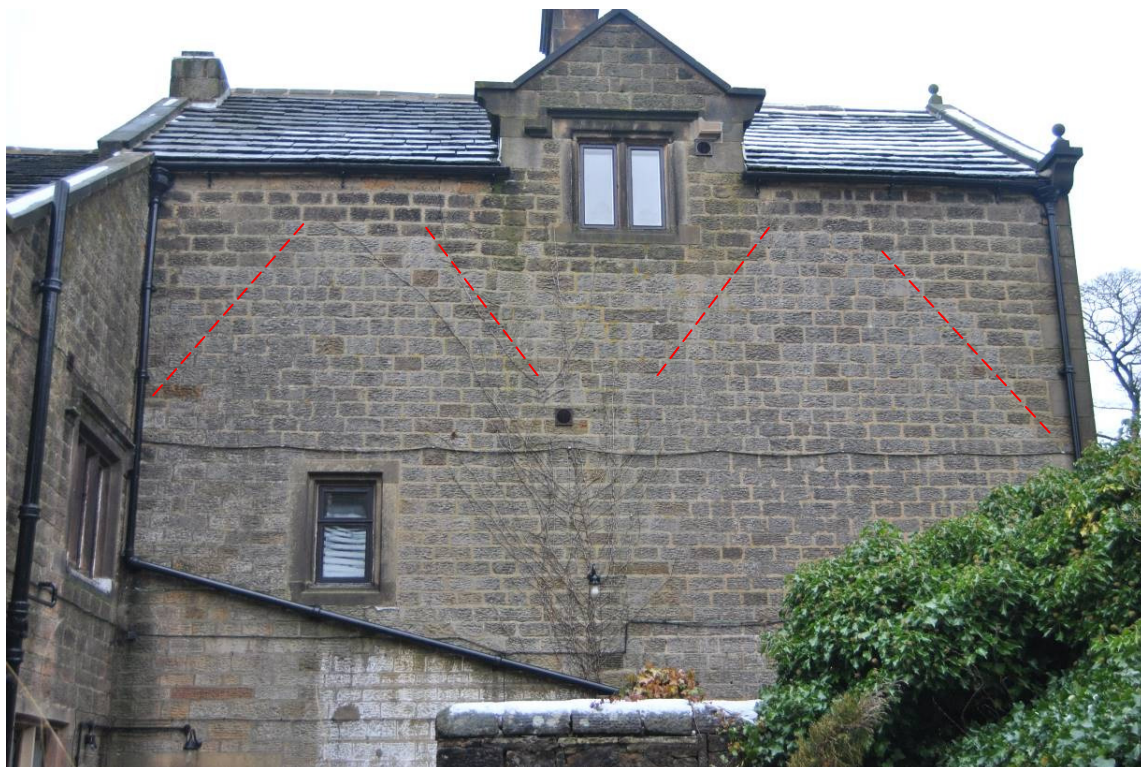


Plate 25: South elevation of three-storey section of Bay 9 with roof-line of former double gable highlighted in dashed line (see also Figure 14a).



Plate 26: Door at east end of Bay 9 affording access to rear of lodge.



Plate 27: Passage through to formal gardens.



Plate 28: High wall shielding service ranges from view of formal gardens.



Plate 29: Eastern gable end of garden range **B** with abutting conservatory.



Plate 30: Conservatory at east end of southern garden range (B).



Plate 31: Tower C with adjacent block (Bay 3); both raised by one storey in late-19th century.



Plate 32: North gable of Bay 3 with evidence for former lower roof line (dashed line).



Plate 33: Late 19th-century gun room, added 1880-98.



Plate 34: SJ at Bay 3/gun room, **NB:** horizontal tooling To Bay 3 (right).



Plate 35: East elevation of probable early core, **NB:** form of GF windows.



Plate 36: Change in stonework (marked in dashed line) denoting raised upper storey.



Plate 37: Detail of horizontal tooling, incl. to quoins



Plate 38: Kitchen range, south elevation **NB** SJ beneath left hand jamb of mid-height window.



Plate 39: Kitchen range, north elevation; projecting stonework at angle relates to former Servants' Hall.



Plate 40: Recessed central section of east elevation with various roof scars visible above GF render evidencing former single-storey service rooms (larders/scullery- see Figure 16), removed in 1960s together with Servants' Hall.



Plate 41: Wide archway within southern return of Bay 6.



Plate 42: East gable end of Bay 9 with clear change of colouration indicating former eaves line (dashed line).



Plate 43: Remnant of extended 'Servants' Hall' incorp re-set window from original north gable end.



Plate 44: Southern garden range (B: left) with conservatory and tower (C: right); compare Figure 14a.



Plate 45: South garden range with inset panel to right hand gable (detail below).



Plate 46: Manners crest of a peacock 'in its pride proper' and motto 'Pour Y Parvenir' (Strive to Attain).

(ii) CHAPEL



Plate 47: General view looking south-east.



Plate 48: East elevation, oblique view looking north-west.



Plate 49: Porch to north gable.



Plate 50: trefoil stop to coping.



Plate 51: Eastern angle abuts garden wall.



Plate 52: Plain lancet of west elevation.



Plate 53: Bellcote to north gable.



Plate 54: South gable.



Plate 55: Single-flue stack breaks eastern roof slope.



Plate 56: Detail of chapel door.



Plate 57: Interior looking south.

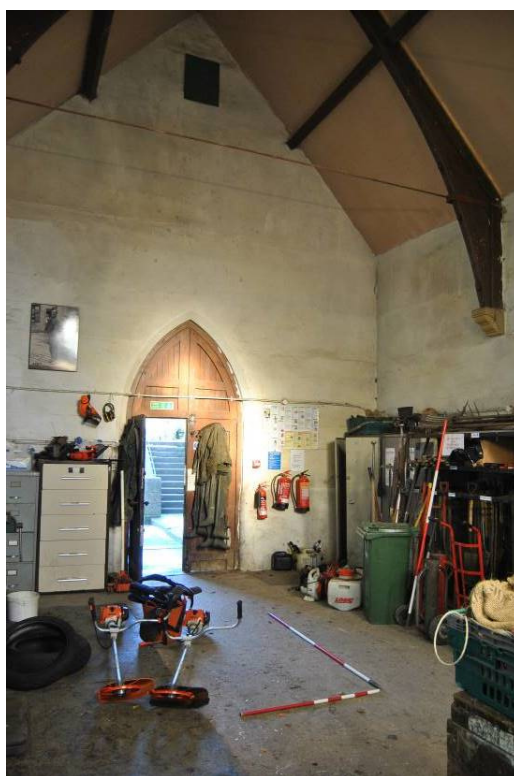


Plate 58: Interior looking north.



Plate 59: Roof structure with transverse iron ties at eaves level and longitudinal tie to apex.



Plate 60: Base of roof truss on stone corbel.

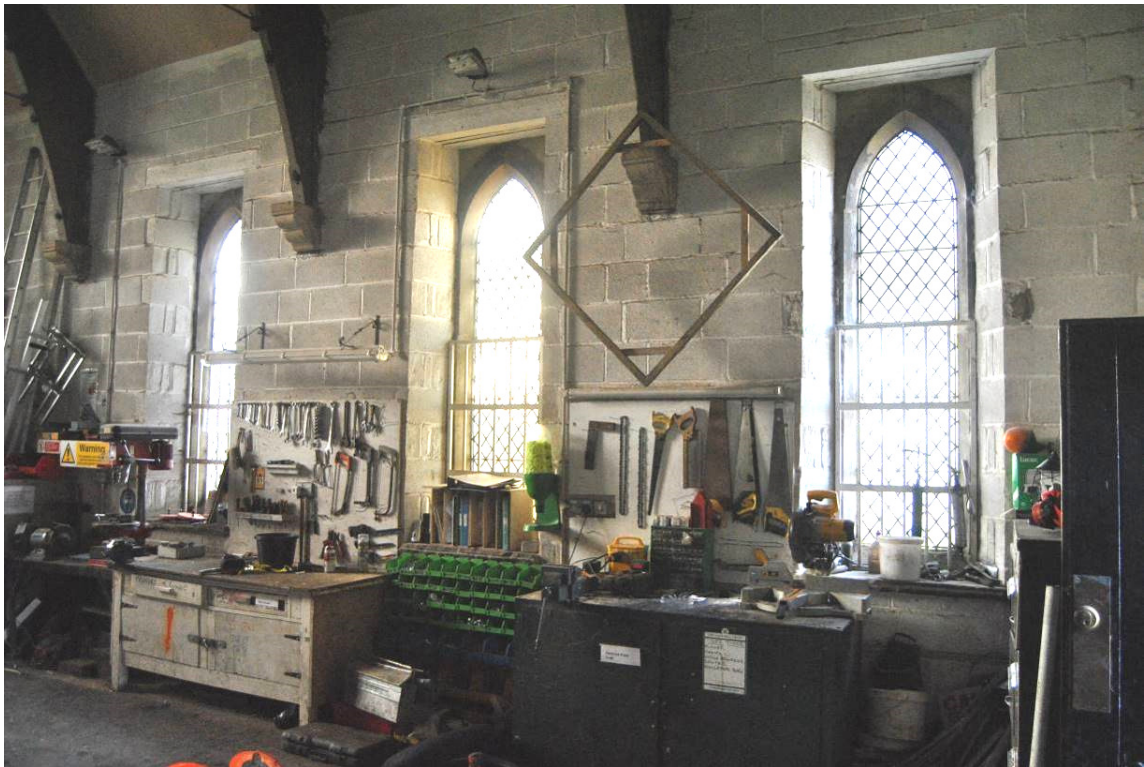


Plate 61: Lancet windows and breeze-block lining of rebuilt west elevation.



Plate 62: Grouped-lancets of south gable.



Plate 63: Detail of stained / painted glass quarries.

(iii) STABLES BLOCK / COACH HOUSE



Plate 64: Long view of stable block / coach house from south-east with 'kitchen garden' (former drying yard) to foreground.



Plate 65: General view of stable / coach house block from south-east; stables **A** to left and coach house **B** to centre and gable end of transverse extension **E** to right.



Plate 66: Paved stable yard looking south-east.



Plate 67: Battered retaining wall of kitchen garden.



Plate 68: General view of stable block from south-west with pent-roofed café extension **D** flanking west wall; **NB**: northern block of main lodge to extreme right of view (compare Figure 13b).



Plate 69: General view of stable / coach house block from north-east; coach house to right with series of secondary extensions and hip-roofed wood store / flat-roofed garage to foreground; gable to far right is extended north elevation of stables range.



Plate 70: Stable block; east elevation, south end; entrance to transverse passage beneath steel stair rising to first floor apartments (compare Figure 17a).



Plate 71: Chamfered stone plinth at south-west angle.

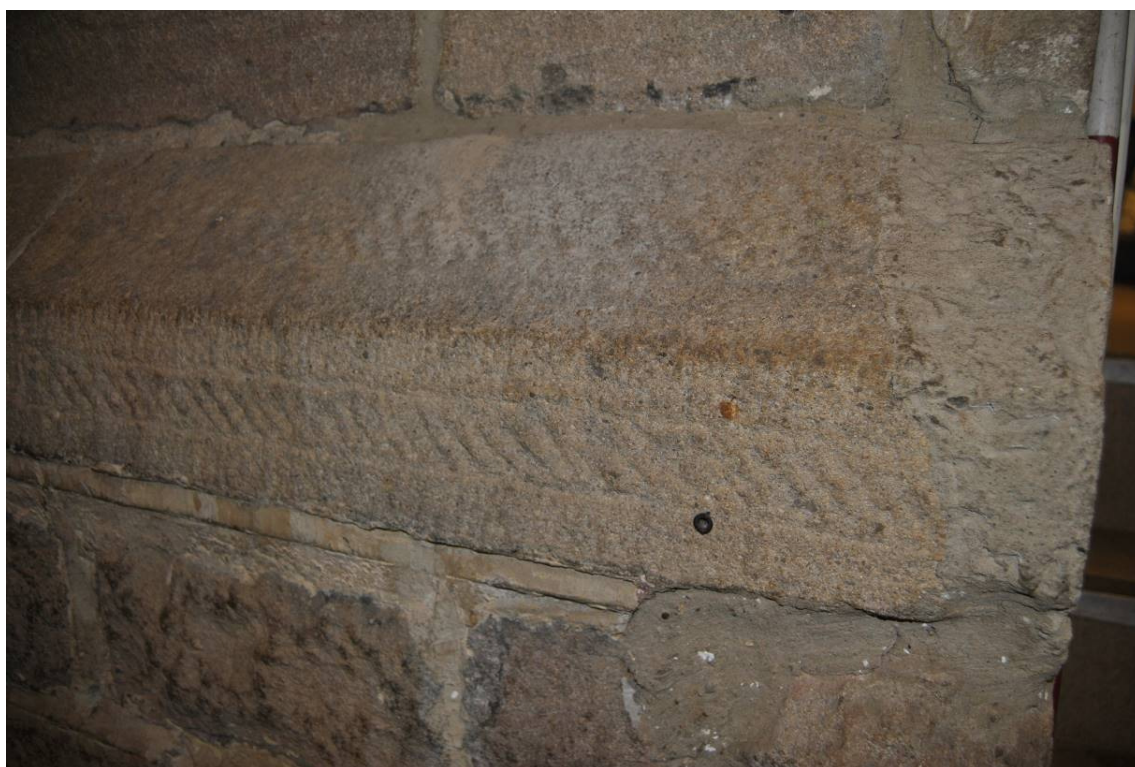


Plate 72: Chamfered plinth with decorated horizontal band, surviving where protected within café block.



Plate 73: South gable end of main stable range.



Plate 74: Detail of ogee kneeler and moulded finial (SW angle).



Plate 75: Detail of phase break at N end of stables.



Plate 76: Transverse passage at west end of coach-house, looking north



Plate 77: Original door [d25] to passage between stable and coach house, looking south. **NB.** plinth to base of left hand jamb.

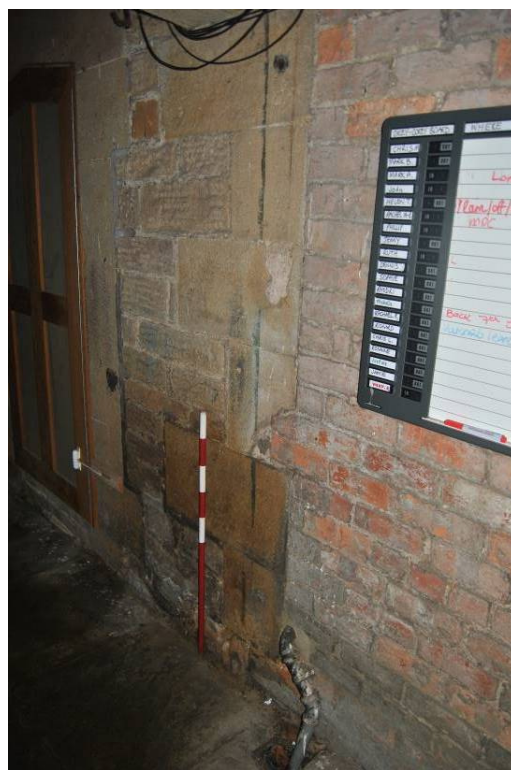


Plate 78: Ashlar quoins forming western jamb of door abutted by inserted brickwork to north of stables (extension C).



Plate 79: Inserted brickwork wall enclosing room [G7].



Plate 80: Blocked window formerly lighting [G1].



Plate 81: Former window converted to door [d9] (1977).



Plate 82: Blocked 3-light window to [G7].



Plate 83: Door [d10] inserted 1977 to serve remodelled toilet facilities.



Plate 84: Window [w3].



Plate 85: North gable of extended stable range, C.
NB. lower courses follow line of natural ground level.



Plate 86: Western kneeler (arrowed) incorporated into later walling.



Plate 87: Kitchen [G2] with door [d9] converted from former window (see Plate 80).

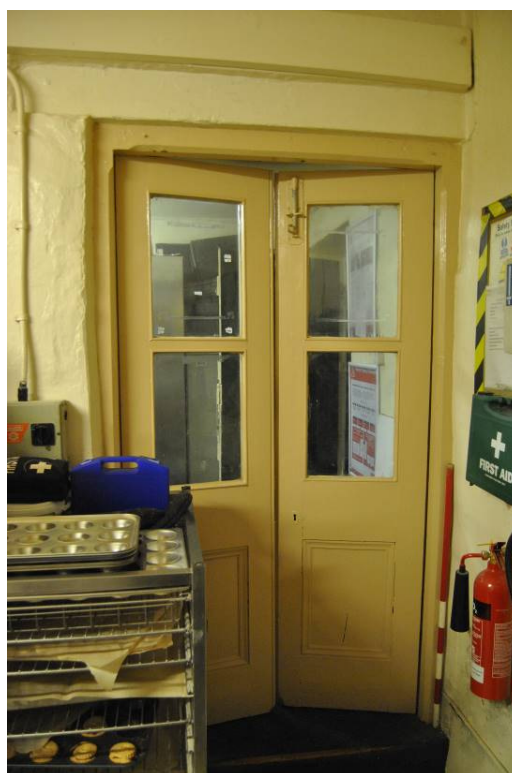


Plate 88: Part-glazed, panelled door [G1/2] with stop-chamfered, pegged frame.



Plate 89: Stop-chamfered ceiling beam.



Plate 90: Original door [d4] to west of Bay 4.



Plate 91: Lateral corridor [F3] looking south.



Plate 92: Room [F4] (kitchen) lit by original, stone-mullion window [w20] in west wall.



Plate 93: Room [F7] lit by inserted casement [w23] to west elevation.



Plate 94: Room [F9] occupying upper storey of extension C, lit by [w15/19] to west and north respectively.



Plate 95: Roof structure over Stables A (visible above [F5]) with two tiers of side purlins supported by stone bay partitions extending to apex.



Plate 96: Pent-roofed café (block D) occupying footprint of former stable range, looking south-east.



Plate 97: South elevation of café block incorporating fabric from former parallel range; **NB:** scar of former roofline (marked with red arrow – see detail Plate 98).



Plate 98: Detail of sloping scar and discontinuous coursing indicating eastern roofslope of former parallel stables range (see Figure 13b).



Plate 99: Interior of café block D looking north.



Plate 100: Original, three-bay coach house, looking north-west.



Plate 101: Detail of typical coach house doorway.



Plate 102 : Steel stair serving first floor apartments via inserted 1F door.



Plate 103: Old sign on western jamb of door [d14]; 'PRIVATE – GUESTS ONLY'.



Plate 104: Door [d5] serving original 1F access stair.



Plate 105: Original access stair (blocked at 1F level).



Plate 106: Two-bay kitchen/diner [F12] with ceiling beams marking truss locations.



Plate 107: Bedroom [F14] looking south.



Plate 108: Passage [F13] looking east (with 1930s partitioning to right).



Plate 109: Timber king-post roof over coach house B (visible above [F14]).



Plate 110: Transverse block E, south gable. NB. double-flue gable stack (truncated).



Plate 111: Inserted door [d17] (1968) with stone lintels of former window openings over (see Figure 15c).



Plate 112: Block E, north elevation



Plate 113: Detail of ashlar stack, raised in brick.



Plate 114: Blocked door at east end of north elevation.



Plate 115: Rubble-built east elevation of block E with walls of former greenhouse defining enclosed potting area; mess room G beyond (right).

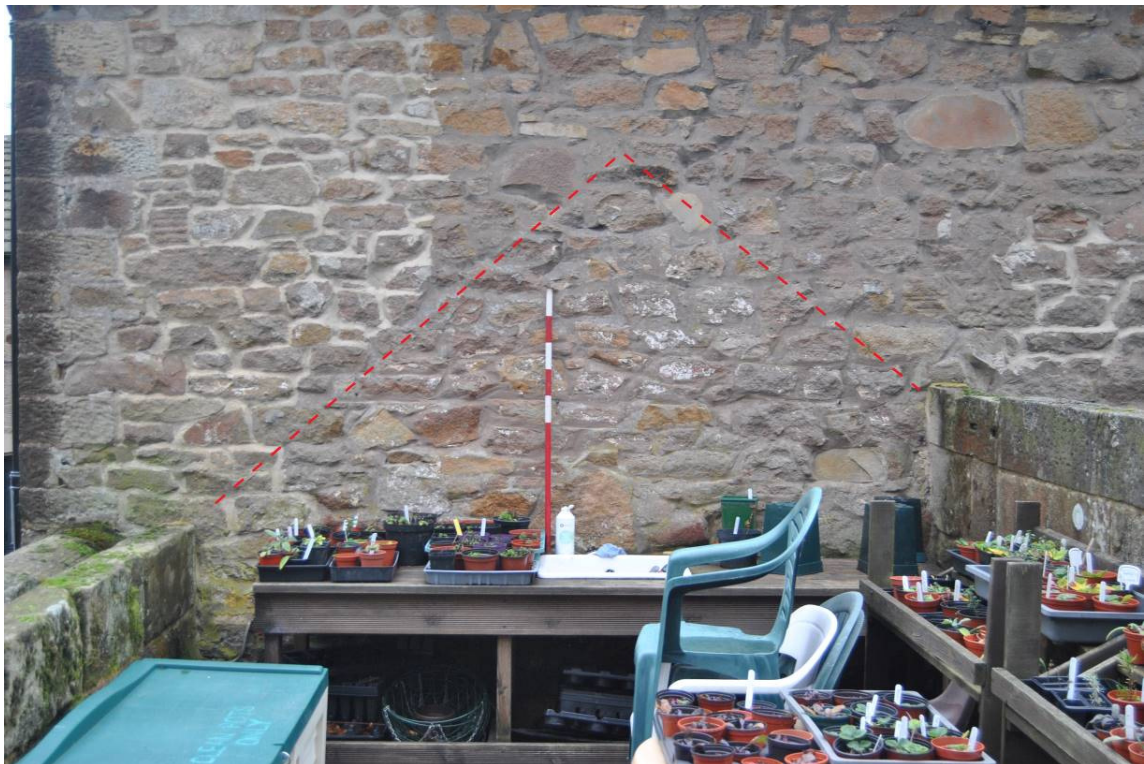


Plate 116: Scar of former greenhouse roof (dashed line) – see Figure 19.



Plate 117: Stairwell flanking east wall; door [d20], NB: diagonal scoring to lintel (as per F).



Plate 118: Window [w30] (reduced) within brickwork walling to north end of east elevation.



Plate 119: Evidence for removed oven at NW angle.



Plate 120: Bedroom [F16] looking south-east.



Plate 121: Angled projection to centre of south wall related to former back to back fireplaces (Figure 27).



Plate 122: King-post roof over extension E.



Plate 123: North side of coach house range (mostly obscured by modern garages, foreground), with perpendicular gabled extension F (centre). Extended stables (C) to right.



Plate 124: North gable of transverse extension **F** with tallet-step rising to former 1F doorway, [w18].



Plate 125: Window [w18], former doorway, **NB.** diagonal scoring to jambs/lintel.



Plate 126: Blocked door to block **F** within transverse passage, **NB.** diagonal scoring to lintel.



Plate 127: Inserted door [d7] to [G15], block **F**.



Plate 128: First floor room [F11]; extension F.



Plate 129: Mess Room / Wood Store G (hipped roof) with associated extensions looking south-west.



Plate 130: Vehicular entrance to 'tractor shed' [G19]; secondary, mid 20th-century extension flanking north side of mess room G.



Plate 131: Interior of [G17] looking south-east.



Plate 132: Garages backing onto coach house range, 1968.



Plate 133: Garages introduced to north of stable block, 1968, enclosing northern subsidiary yard.

APPENDIX A: Project Brief (R Hall, November 2015)

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Brief and Scope

The following project brief is for historical building recording, analysis and reporting of the Longshaw Lodge complex. The historic building survey will provide a comprehensive study of the buildings; a thorough understanding of the significance of the buildings and their relationship with each other and to their landscape setting. The analysis will be used to inform a feasibility study for potential development of the buildings and change of use. The subsequent reporting will provide supporting documentation for any future planning applications at the site.

For the purposes of tendering and recording the Longshaw building complex has been divided into units:

1. **The Stableblock** (Tea Room and Kitchen, Office, Garages, Toilets, Flats above).
2. **The Chapel**
3. **Longshaw Lodge (External)**
4. **Longshaw Lodge (External and Internal)**
5. **Ice-House**
6. **Plunge Pool**

The recording methodology is to be determined by the contractor.

2.0 Project Background.

2.1 Site Location and Current Use

Longshaw Estate was originally the Duke of Rutland's shooting estate. The estate was purchased from the Duke by public subscription in 1927 and presented to the National Trust. The estate is situated on the moors above Hathersage and is open to the public.

The Duke's Lodge, Chapel and stables currently form a visitor and residential 'hub' within the Longshaw. The stables are now used as a Tea Room, Shop and Kitchen as well as providing office accommodation, garages, public toilets and residential flats. The Lodge has been divided into residential flats and the Chapel provides storage space.

For the purposes of the current recording project the Longshaw Building Complex has broken into discreet units:

1. The Stableblock (Tea Room and Kitchen, Office, Garages, Toilets, Flats above).
2. The Chapel
3. Longshaw Lodge (External)
4. Longshaw Lodge (External and Internal)
5. The Ice-House
6. The Plunge Pool

2.2 Designations.

1. Longshaw Lodge (Listed Grade II)

NHLE: 1109833

LBS: 81160

Extract for the Historic England List:

Former shooting box, now houses. Built for the Duke of Rutland, c1827, with later C19 additions. Ashlar and coursed squared gritstone, with coped gables and moulded kneelers, some with ball finials. Ashlar ridge and sidewall stacks and

stone slated roofs. Irregular plan and elevations. North west elevation; a rambling range, consisting of five different gables, some advanced, linked by pitched roof ranges or parapets running at right angles to the gables., and linking them. Chamfer mullioned windows of between 3 and 5-lights, some transomed, some with semi-circular heads, all beneath hoodmoulds with stops. Two storeys throughout, of different heights, nine window bays, with canted bay windows to seventh and ninth bays at north east end, the former parapeted, the latter with a pitched roof. Single storey entrance porch to eighth bay with parapet. Four centred arch and plain planked door to doorway. To the rear, a tall, square tower, in imitation of the tower house tradition of the area. Four storeys, with embattled parapet and mullioned and transomed windows with flat band courses or moulded strings between windows.

2. Chapel to Longshaw Lodge (Listed Grade II)

NHLE: 1335025

LBS: 81161

Extract for the Historic England List:

Chapel. c1830. Regularly coursed gritstone with ashlar dressings. Quoins, moulded copings and kneelers, moulded eaves cornice, and stone slated roof. Three bays, with low pitched roof to porch at north east end, and gabled bellcote to north east gable. Simple single light pointed arched windows to sidewalls, and a 3-light window to south west with pointed heads to lights.

3. The other buildings within the survey area are unlisted.

3.0 The Commission

3.1 Requirements

The Historic Building Survey and Recording should be undertaken to Historic England Guidelines **Level 3** criteria. In addition the reporting should include an assessment of significance for the buildings.

The objective of the building recording is to provide a fully comprehensive record of the Longshaw Lodge complex of buildings with detailed reference made to the surviving structural evidence indicating previous use, chronological development of the buildings, the relationship to the structures to each other and the landscape.

A full set of measured architect's drawings have previously been prepared for the buildings. These drawings will be made available to the successful contractor in digital Auto CAD format, and can be reproduced within the report with annotations. The contractor should note that these drawings may not record all historical features within the fabric of the building and as such should be viewed as a base plan to be amended. The amended/annotated drawings will be incorporated into the final report and fully cross-referenced to a written narrative that will describe the appearance and construction of the building.

The report will include a phased discussion of the buildings. Phased drawings are to be included within the report in order to support the discussion.

Any maps or historical illustrations referred to in the report should be included as a series of figures within the report. A detailed digital photographic survey is required of the buildings in order to support the narrative. The photo survey should include views of all elevations (interior and exterior), architectural detail, its relationship to adjacent buildings and general views of the structure's setting.

All aspects of the Building Recording should be carried out according to the guidelines in 'Recording Historic Buildings' published by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1996) and 'A Guide to Good Recording Practice' by Historic England 2006.

3.1 The Contractor

The consultant for this commission will:

- Be able to propose an appropriate methodology for the assessment and investigations;
- Be able to interpret and assess the significance of the buildings;
- Have demonstrable experience of undertaking historic building surveys and assessments.

3.2 Existing Sources and Previous Investigations

The main documents for review and use are:

1. 1820 Map – ‘Longshaw Measured for Sale’ showing some kind of structure. (Fairbank Collection, Sheffield Archive ref Hath 68S)
2. Newspaper advertisement 1825 ‘Shooting box to be sold or let situated at Longshaw’ (Stamford Mercury, 18 March 1825)
3. Newspaper article 1826 referring to Duke of Rutland entertaining at Longshawe (*sic*) House (Yorkshire Gazette, 26 August 1826)
4. Newspaper article referring to Duke of Wellington being entertained at Longshaw (Morning Chronicle – 29 August 1827)
5. Newspaper article referring to Mr Robert Trickett as being builder of lodge. (Derbyshire Times, 2 August 1890)
6. Newspaper article referring to plans ‘to make increased alterations’ to the lodge (Derbyshire Times and Chesterfield Herald 23 May 1857).
7. Newspaper article 1891 referring to dedication of chapel. (Derbyshire Times and Chesterfield Herald, 22 August 1891)
8. Copy of painting dated 1831 at Haddon Hall showing the Duke of Rutland’s agent with paintings on wall behind him, one showing Longshaw appearing to be substantially the same as today, with the exception of being unable to see the tower. (Haddon Hall Guidebook)
9. Ordnance Survey maps 25 inches to the mile, 1880, 1898, 1924(?).
10. Undated plan of ground floor of lodge and gardens.
11. Old postcard copy c1885-90 showing three storey tower. (www.picturethepast.org.uk).
12. Postcard posted 1904 showing four storey tower
13. Variety of images taken during the First World War
14. Copy of 1927 sale catalogue of the estate, including descriptions and some photographs.
15. Variety of old postcards, mainly produced by Holiday Fellowship who used the lodge 1929 – 1960.

The above sources are curated by Thelma Griffiths, Longshaw Volunteer Historian. Access to the sources can be arranged by appointment with Thelma Griffiths (thel@ltgriffiths.plus.com or 0114 2301077)

4.0 Consultation and Contacts

During the project the contractor should consult with:

Archaeology: Rachael Hall (National Trust Archaeologist)

Archival Records: Thelma Griffith (National Trust Longshaw Historian Volunteer)

CAD Illustrations: Trevor Guyler (National Trust Building Surveyor)

Site Access: Sophie Milner (National Trust Longshaw Feasibility Project Manager)

5.0 General Requirements of the Consultant

5.1 Health and Safety

The contractor will be fully responsible for developing and operating a safe system of working. A full site specific Risk Assessment must be in place and approved by the National Trust prior to commencement of any work.

The contractor will be responsible for determining the presence of and avoiding any service trenches.

The contractor will observe National Trust bye-laws at all times when on site. A full copy of this document will be sent to the appointed Contractor, and should be signed and returned by them prior to the commencement of work on site.

Although the site is open access, the consultant must liaise fully with the National Trust regarding site access arrangements.

5.2 Copyright

The Contractor will note that the National Trust will retain copyright while fully acknowledging the originators rights of recognition.

5.3 Press and Media

The appointed consultant will not communicate with the press, including technical journals or other outside bodies, or disclose or publish any matter arising from the commission, whether this is by photograph or otherwise, without prior consultations with, and approval in writing, from the National Trust.

5.4 Reporting

A digital draft of the report must be supplied to the National Trust for comment before the report is finalised.

The contractor will provide the National Trust with four paper copies and two digital copies of the final report.

The consultant will be responsible for submitting copies of the final report to the Derby Historic Environment Record Office and the Peak District National Park.

6.5 Archive Deposition

All materials arising from the assessment will be supplied to the National Trust in standard archiving boxes upon completion of the project. The archive should also include all digital files arising from the research and reporting. The National Trust will assume responsibility for the archiving of this material, either in regional or central filing systems. The contractor will produce and submit an OASIS record for the work.

6.6 Insurance

The Contractor will carry public liability insurance to the value of not less than £2 million. Proof of this is required prior to the commencement of any works on site.

7.0 Tender Process

7.1 Requirements

The tender submission should include the following information:

- A specification/methods statement for the recording, analysis and reporting.
- Costs with a full costing breakdown for the following recording and analysis options:
 - i) The Stableblock (Tea Room and Kitchen, Office, Garages, Toilets, Flats above).
 - ii) The Chapel
 - iii) Longshaw Lodge (External recording only)
 - iv) Longshaw Lodge (External and Internal)
 - v) Ice-House
 - vi) Plunge Pool
 - vii) Entire Longshaw Complex
 - viii) Stableblock, Chapel and Exterior of Lodge
- Project time table- to include dates for draft report and delivery of final report.
- Details of the archaeologist/surveyor who will undertake the building recording and analysis.
- Notification of any special requirements to undertake

7.2 Project Deadlines

Submission of tender: **4pm Thursday 12th November**

Project Completion, submission of final report and invoice: **29th February 2016** (at the latest- preference for earlier completion if possible).

7.3 Tender Submission

The tenders should be submitted electronically to:

Rachael Hall, National Trust Rachael.hall@nationaltrust.org.uk

The submission should be clearly titled: **LONGSHAW LODGE BUILDING RECORDING**

All information relating to the tender submission will remain confidential.

8.0 Contacts

Rachael Hall, Archaeologist

Rachael.Hall@nationaltrust.org.uk

07920028298

APPENDIX B: Method Statement (R Tyler, November 2015)

LONGSHAW ESTATE

HATHERSAGE, DERBYSHIRE DALES, DERBYSHIRE

Historic Building Record and Analysis

Tender Proposal; Outline Method Statement and Costings

1 INTRODUCTION

The current document presents a tender proposal, outline method statement and costings for the undertaking of a programme of historic building recording and analysis at the Longshaw Estate, Hathersage, Derbyshire (centred on SK 26433 79919). It has been prepared in response to a Project Brief dated November 2015 issued by Ms Rachael Hall, Regional Archaeologist (East Midlands) for the National Trust.

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The Longshaw Estate is located on the moors above Hathersage in the Derbyshire Dales district of Derbyshire, and within the Peak District National Park, created in 1951. It lies close to the border with West Riding of Yorkshire, 12km south-west of Sheffield and 20km NNE of Matlock, the County administrative centre. It is accessed from the north-east by a driveway opening off the south side of the B6521 Grindleford Road, and from the east off the A6187 Owler Bar Road.

1.2 Historical Context

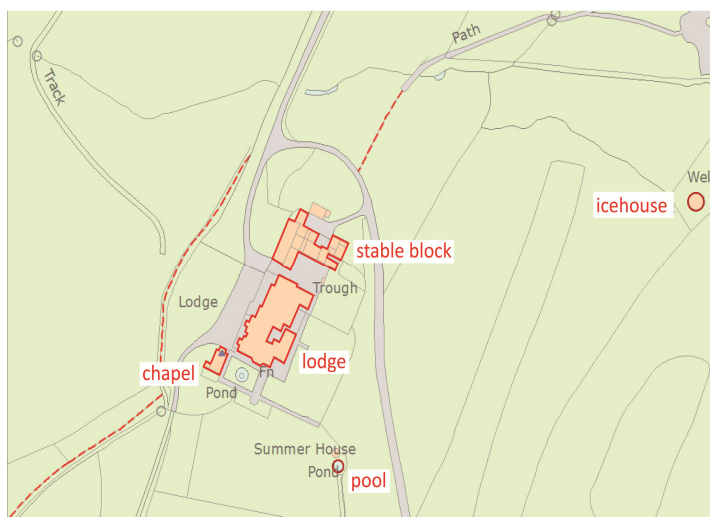
- 1.2.1 The estate originated as a shooting estate for the Duke of Rutland, whose family seats were at Haddon Hall, Derbyshire and at Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire. The Lodge, originally a shooting lodge or 'shooting box', was built in 1827 with the chapel and the associated buildings being broadly contemporary. The whole estate, comprising 11,533 acres, was put up for sale by auction in July 1927 with the prospectus for the sale advertising the parklands as suitable for a golf course and the woodland as affording several 'beautifully placed building sites'. Lot 1 of the sale comprised the Lodge and all its 'park-like' grounds plus an area of land known as Lawrence Field, described as 'well heathered picturesque moorland', together amounting to a total of 747 acres. A joint committee of the Sheffield Council of Social Services and the Sheffield Association for the Protection of Local Scenery resolved to purchase Longshaw Lodge and its 747 acres for a sum of £13,000, raised by public subscription, and the site was subsequently conveyed to the National Trust on 25th March 1931.¹
- 1.2.2 The Lodge, Chapel and stables currently form a visitor and residential 'hub'. After it came into the hands of the Trust, the Lodge was let for a while as a 'Holiday Fellowship' guest house though, in 1969, it was converted into private flats.² The Chapel currently provides storage space, while the stables are currently used as a tea room, shop and kitchen as well as providing office accommodation, garages, public toilets and residential flats.

¹ Info: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/domesday/dblock/GB-424000-378000/page/14>; <http://www.derbyshireheritage.co.uk/Menu/Buildings/misc/Longshaw-Lodge.php>

² <http://www.derbyshire-peakdistrict.co.uk/longshawestate.htm>

1.3 Scope of Project

- 1.3.1 For the purposes of the current project, the recording brief breaks the site down into of five individual buildings or 'recording units', viz. Longshaw Lodge itself, the adjacent Stable Block and Chapel, the Ice House and Plunge Pool. Building locations are indicated on the inset plan below.



Longshaw: Building Locations

1.4 Designations

Statutory Designations

- 1.4.1 Two of the buildings covered by the brief are included on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest*, namely Longshaw(e) Lodge itself and its associated chapel, both representing Grade II listed buildings (HE Building ID: 1109833 and 1335025 respectively), where they are described as follows:

5/33

Longshawe Lodge

GV
II

Former shooting box, now houses. Built for the Duke of Rutland, c1827, with later C19 additions. Ashlar and coursed squared gritstone, with coped gables and moulded kneelers, some with ball finials. Ashlar ridge and sidewall stacks and stone slated roofs. Irregular plan and elevations. North west elevation; a rambling range, consisting of five different gables, some advanced, linked by pitched roof ranges or parapets running at right angles to the gables., and linking them. Chamfer mullioned windows of between 3 and 5-lights, some transomed, some with semi-circular heads, all beneath hoodmoulds with stops. Two storeys throughout, of different heights, nine window bays, with canted bay windows to seventh and ninth bays at north east end, the former parapeted, the latter with a pitched roof. Single storey entrance porch to eighth bay with parapet. Four centred arch and plain plank door to doorway. To the rear, a tall, square tower, in imitation of the tower house tradition of the area. Four storeys, with embattled parapet and mullioned and mullioned and transomed windows with flat band courses or moulded strings between windows.

[Longshaw Lodge: Statutory List Entry](http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1109833)³

³ <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1109833>.

5/34

Chapel to Longshaw Lodge

GV
II

Chapel. c1830. Regularly coursed gritstone with ashlar dressings. Quoins, moulded copings and kneelers, moulded eaves cornice, and stone slated roof. Three bays, with low pitched roof to porch at north east end, and gabled bellcote to north east gable. Simple single light pointed arched windows to sidewalls, and a 3-light window to south west with pointed heads to lights. Listed for group value only.

[Longshaw Chapel: Statutory List Entry⁴](#)

- 1.4.2 Other buildings covered by the current recording brief are un-listed.

Non-Statutory Designations

- 1.4.3 Two of the structures covered by the brief are included on the Derbyshire Council Historic Environment Record (HER), namely the chapel ref. **5220**,⁵ and icehouse, ref. **7443**.⁶ Four structures are included on the National Trust's internal 'Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record' (NT HBSMR), viz. the Lodge (ref. **60226**),⁷ the chapel (ref. **60227**),⁸ the icehouse (ref. **60251**),⁹ and the pool (ref. **60271**).¹⁰

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objective of the historic building survey, as outlined at section §.1.1 of the brief, would be to provide a comprehensive record and analysis of the buildings concerned and thereby to gain an understanding of their origins and development, their significance and their relationship, both to each other and to their landscape setting. The analysis would be used to inform a feasibility study for potential development of the buildings and change of use. The subsequent reporting would also provide supporting documentation for any future planning applications in respect of the site.

3 APPROACH AND PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

3.1 Professional Guidelines

- 3.1.1 All recording, research and report preparation would be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006),¹¹ the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (ClfA, 2014),¹² the National Trust's *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings* (NT, 1998) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).

3.2 Documentary Research

- 3.2.1 A search would be made of all relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including historical maps, early photographs, drawings, paintings and written descriptions, and

⁴ <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1335025>.

⁵ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MDR7396&resourceID=1023.

⁶ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MDR12504&resourceID=1023.

⁷ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA113132&resourceID=6.

⁸ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA112588&resourceID=6.

⁹ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA112362&resourceID=6.

¹⁰ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MNA112759&resourceID=6.

¹¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/>

¹² http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ClfAS&GBuildings_1.pdf

primary and secondary sources related to the site held by the Derbyshire Archives, Matlock, the Sheffield Archives and Local History Centre, at the National Trust's regional office at Hardwick (if appropriate), and at the property office at Longshaw itself (to include sources in possession of Ms T. Griffiths, listed at section §.3.2 of the project brief). Standard on-line sources including The National Archives, England's 'National Heritage List for England' (NHLE) and Heritage Gateway, would also be consulted.

3.3 Historic Building Record

3.3.1 The historic building record will generate a detailed visual record of the buildings concerned and will provide a descriptive and illustrative account on the same, including a discussion of the buildings' origins, history and development together with a summary of their character, date and techniques of construction. The resultant record will be commensurate with a 'Level 3' survey as defined by Historic England in '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (EH, 2006; 14).

3.3.2 The building survey will comprise an examination of all safely accessible areas of the buildings and the preparation of drawn, photographic and written records of the same, as follows:

Drawn Record

3.3.3 The drawn record will comprise the preparation of exterior elevations, principal floor plans and representative cross-sections sufficient to illustrate the dimensions, features (including phase breaks, blocked features, former doorways etc.) and construction of the buildings, together with phasing and outline development so far as was practicable from a non-intrusive survey. Survey drawings will be based upon a full set of existing survey drawings by Foster Surveys of Southport, to be supplied by the Trust (as per Project Brief, §.3.1). Drawings will be checked for accuracy on site and additional archaeological and architectural detail being added (blockings, phase breaks etc.). Additional drawings, if required, will be prepared on site using archivally stable drafting film, with measurements being obtained from a combination of taped measurement and hand-held laser (disto). Site drawings have served as the basis for the illustrations included within the current document.

Photographic Record

3.3.4 To complement the drawn survey, a photographic record will be maintained, comprising high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 DSLR camera. The survey will extend to include general and detailed shots, contextual views of the buildings concerned and all accessible external elevations, general and detail views of principal interior rooms and circulation spaces, together with visible structural and decorative details (both external and internal). Where practically feasible, photographs included graded photographic scales. A register of project photographs will be maintained, recording

Written Record

3.3.5 A written record will be maintained in the form both of annotations to site drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records, which together will form the basis for the building description and analysis within the final report. The written record will extend to cover a summary of the building's form and type, its function (both historically and at present), materials of construction, date and sequence of development so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey.

3.4 Reporting

3.4.1 Upon completion of the documentary research and fieldwork, the results of the historic building record and analysis will be presented in a fully illustrated, interpretive report, conforming to Annex 2 of the CIFA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIFA, 2014a) and containing the following information:

Text

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction and site location
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Documentary History
- Description of the buildings and their surviving/evidenced features
- Discussion (origins, development, phasing etc.)
- Statement of significance
- List of sources consulted

Figures

- Appropriate illustrations including location plan and a selection of historic maps
- Plans, elevations and cross-sections of buildings as appropriate to illustrate the appearance and development of the buildings as apparent from historical sources and a non-intrusive examination of the built fabric
- A selection of colour plates

Appendices

- Copy of project brief.
- Copy of Method Statement.
- Register of project drawings.
- Register of project photographs.

3.4.2 The final report will be prepared and submitted in accordance with the timetable set out at section §.5 below. A draft copy of the report will be submitted to the Trust's Archaeological Consultant (Ms R. Hall) in digital format (*.PDF) for comment in advance of final submission.

3.4.3 Further to approval, four wire-bound copies of the completed report will be forwarded to the Ms. R. Hall, together with two digital copies in *.pdf format on CD. Copies of the approved, final report will also be forwarded to the Derbyshire HER and Peak District National Park. An OASIS record for the work will be prepared and submitted.

3.4.4 Copyright for any report arising from the undertaking of the building recording project will be retained by the National Trust.

4 ARCHIVING

4.1 As per §.6.5 of the project brief, it is acknowledged that all materials arising from the assessment, to include all digital files arising from research and survey, will be supplied to the National Trust upon completion of the project; the responsibility for the archiving and longer term storage of this material will be assumed by The National Trust.

5 COSTINGS

5.1 A cost breakdown for each of the various options outlined at §.7.1 of the project brief is included below at **Appendix A.**

6 TIMETABLE

- 6.1 Subject to commission, recording work would be undertaken at the earliest opportunity, preferably during late November/ December 2015. Subject to approval (see §.3.4 above), the final report would be submitted by 29th February 2016 at the latest (early submission if possible, dependent upon full scope of commissioned work).

7 STAFFING

- 7.1 All documentary research, site recording, analysis and report preparation would be undertaken by Mr. Ric Tyler MClfA; a profile is attached at **Appendix B** below (full CV available on request).

8 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 8.1 As noted above (§.3.1), the project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA, 2014b) and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (ClfA 2014a). Recording work will conform to guidelines set down by Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH, 2006), the National Trust's *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings* (NT, 1998), and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*, (ALGAO 1997).
- 8.2 The *Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists* (ClfA, 2014c) will be adhered to at all times.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with during the course of the project. If required, a site specific risk assessment will be prepared and submitted to the Trust for approval in advance of work.
- 9.2 All site access would be arranged through liaison with the National Trust. Costings included at Appendix A below, in particular in respect of the interior of the Lodge, are based upon the understanding that free access will be available (arranged by the Trust) for the purposes of inspection/recording to suit the timetable outline at §.6 above.

10 INSURANCE

- 10.1 Ric Tyler MClfA currently holds Public Liability Insurance cover to the value of £2million (Towergate Insurance: Policy No. **000362**).

11 REFERENCES

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), 1997. *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*.

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. University of Reading, CIfA.

CIfA, 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. University of Reading, CIfA.

CIfA 2014c. *Code of Conduct*. University of Reading, CIfA

National Trust 1998. *Guidance Note on the Recording and Analysis of Historic Buildings*

Tender Proposal prepared by:

Ric Tyler MCIfA
13.11.2015

APPENDIX C: Register of Project Photographs

NB: All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, 10 mega-pixels. Photos highlighted in **BOLD** are reproduced as plates within the current document.

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0002	99	Café Block D interior looking north	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0003		Café Block D interior looking north	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0004	82	Café Block D ; 3-light window (blocked) to stables extension C	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0005	80	Café Block D ; 2-light window (blocked) to stables A , Bay 4	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0006		Café Block D ; SJ in west wall at junction of A/C	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0007	81	Café Block D ; window converted to door [d9]	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0008		Café Block D ; cill of former window at [d9]	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0009		Café Block D ; cut-through plinth at [d9]	→ NE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0010	72	Café Block D ; detail of plinth with dec. band	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0011		Café Block D ; detail of plinth with dec. band	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0012		Café Block D ; detail of plinth with dec. band	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0013		Café Block D ; servery area to south end	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0014		Café Block D ; interior looking south	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0015		Stables A ; kitchen (Bay 3) looking NE	→ NE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0016	87	Stables A ; kitchen (Bay 3) looking SW	→ SW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0017		Stables A ; kitchen (Bay 3) looking NW	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0018		Stables A ; kitchen (Bay 3); window [w1] to yard	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0019	89	Stables A ; kitchen (Bay 3); detail of stop-chamfered ceiling beam	↑	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0020	88	Stables A ; kitchen (Bay 3); detail of door [d23]	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0021		Stables A ; Office (Bay 4) looking west	→ W	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0023	90	Stables A ; door [d4] (open)	---	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0024		Stables A ; door [d4] (closed) looking east	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0025		Stables A ; door [d4], detail of strap hinge	---	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0026		Stables A ; door [d4], detail of latch	---	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0027		Stables A ; door [d4] detail of northern jamb	→ NE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0028		Stables A ; Office (Bay 4) detail of corbelling for 1F fireplace	↑	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0030		Stables A ; detail of door [d23]	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0031		Stables A ; door [d4] (open)	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0032		Stables A ; lobby [G3] (Bay 2)	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0033		Stables A ; door [d3]	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0046		Stables / Coach House; general view looking west	→ W	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0047		Stables / Coach House; general view looking north-west	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0048		Stables / Coach House; general view looking west	→ W	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0049	69	Stables / Coach House; general view looking south-west	→ SW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0050		Stables / Coach House; general view looking south-west	→ SW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0051		Stables A / Café Block D ; general view looking south-east	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0052	68	Stables A / Café Block D ; general view looking north-east	→ NE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0053		Stables A / Café Block D ; general view looking north-east	→ NE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0054		Stables A / Café Block D ; general view looking east	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0055		Stables A / extension C ; detail of SJ in west wall (1F)	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0056		Stables A / extension C ; detail of SJ in west wall (1F)	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0057		Extension C to north end of stables A	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0058		North end of Café Block D / stables extension C looking south-east	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0059		Door [d5] to redundant coach house stair	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0060	105	Redundant stair to 1F of coach house (blocked off)	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0062	97	Café Block D ; south elevation	→ NE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0063		Café Block D ; south elevation	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0064		Café Block D ; south elevation, detail of door [d11]	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0065	98	Café Block D ; south elevation – sloping scar of former roofline	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0066		Café Block D ; south elevation, detail of ogee kneeler	↑	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0067		Café Block D ; west elevation, replacement window [w8] (2009)	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0069		Café Block D ; west elevation, replacement door [d13] (2009)	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0070	96	Café Block D ; general view looking south-east	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0071	75	Café Block D ; north elevation	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0072		Stables extension C ; 1F window [w19]	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0073		Stables extension C ; 1F window [w19]	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler

DSC_0074		Stables extension C ; inserted window [w22]	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0075		Stables A ; detail of 1F window [w20] and adjacent SJ (A/C)	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0076		Stables A ; west elevation, south end – inserted window [w4]	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0077		Stables A ; south-west angle	→ NE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0078	73	Stables A ; southern gable end, oblique view	→ NE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0079	83	Stables A ; southern gable end – door [d10]	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0080	84	Stables A ; southern gable end – window [w3]	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0081		Stables A ; southern gable end – detail of plinth	↓	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0082	71	Stables A ; south-west angle – detail of plinth	↓	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0083		Stables A ; south-east angle – detail of plinth	↓	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0084	70	Stables A ; east elevation, south end	→ W	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0085		Stables A ; east elevation – doors [d1-3]	→ W	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0086		Stables A ; east elevation – monolithic head to [d1]	↑	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0087		Stables A ; detail of door [d1]	→ W	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0088	102	Stables A /Coach house B ; detail of inserted external stair	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0089		Stables A ; east elevation, south end	→ W	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0090		Stables A ; detail of 1F window [w12]	↑	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0091		Stables A ; detail of ogee kneeler with stone finial	↑	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0092		Stables A ; east elevation, window [w1]	→ W	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0093		Coach House B ; inserted door [d16] at head of steel stair	↑	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0094	100	Coach House B ; south (yard) elevation	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0095	101	Coach House B ; detail of carriage bay door [d16]	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0096		Coach House extension E ; inserted garage door [d17]	→ NE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0097		Junction of Coach House B and extension E	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0098		Coach House extension E ; inserted garage door [d17]	→ NE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0099		Coach House extension E ; former window lintels over [d17]	→ NE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0100	111	Coach House extension E ; inserted garage door [d17]	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0101	110	Extension E , south gable end	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0102		Coach House B / extension E , south (yard) elevation	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0103	65(=)	Coach House B / extension E , south (yard) elevation	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0104		Stables A / Coach House B ; oblique view of stable elevations	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0105	65(=)	Stables A / Coach House B ; oblique view of stable elevations	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0106		Extension E , oblique view looking north-west	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0107	115	Extension E , oblique view looking north-west	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0108		Extension E , south-east angle	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0109		Extension E , north-east angle	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0110		Extension E and wood shed G , oblique view	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0111		Wood Shed G , oblique view	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0112	64	Stables A / Coach House B ; oblique view	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0113		Stables A / Coach House B ; oblique view	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0114		Access between Stables A and main lodge (Bay 9)	→ W	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0115		Concrete lintel [d24] beneath inserted stair	↑	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0116		Concrete (ins.) and stone (orig.) lintels over [d24]	↑	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0117	76	Passage between stables A and coach house B looking north	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0118		Paving at south entrance to passage	↓	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0119		‘PRIVATE – GUESTS ONLY’, western pier of coach house	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0120	103	‘PRIVATE – GUESTS ONLY’, western pier of coach house	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0121		Door [d4] opening off passage	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0122	104	Door [d5] opening off passage	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0123		Door [d25] at N end original passage	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0124	77	Door [d25] at N end original passage	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0125		Plinth at ground level adj. door [d25] (east)	↓	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0126		Blocking of door to F abutting N elev. coach house B	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0127		Blocked door to F (diagonal tooling to lintel)	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0128	126	Blocked door to F (diagonal tooling to lintel)	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0129	127	Door [d7] to sub-station	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0130		Door [d8] at N end extended passage	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0131		E wall of passage abutting jamb of door [d8]	↓	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0132		Brickwork wall enclosing [G7] to west side of passage	→ SW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0133		Brickwork wall enclosing [G7] to west side of passage	→ SW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0134	79	Door [d6] to [G7]	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0135	78	Brickwork wall abutting west jamb of [d25]	→ SW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0136		Brickwork wall enclosing [G7] to west side of passage	→ W	16.12.15	R Tyler

DSC_0137	85	Stables extension C ; north gable end	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0138		Stables extension C ; north gable end	→ SW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0139		Stables extension C ; north gable end	→ SW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0140		Door [d8] between stables extension C and block F	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0141	86	Ogee-kneeler at NE angle of stables extension C	↑	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0142		Ogee-kneeler at NE angle of stables extension C	↑	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0143		Door [d8] between stables extension C and block F	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0144		SJ at NW angle of extension F	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0145	124	Extension F , north gable end	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0146		Extension F , blocked window behind tallet-step	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0147	125	Extension F , first floor door converted to window [w18]	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0148		Extension F , north gable end	→ SW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0149		Extension F , north gable end	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0150	132	1960s garage abutting north side of coach house B	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0151	112	North gable of extension E above 1960s garages	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0152	113	Heightened stack at NW angle of extension E	↑	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0153	130	'Tractor shed' extension to north side of wood store G	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0154		North wall of 'Tractor shed' extension	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0155		Extensions F and C , oblique view of respective gable ends	→ SW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0156	114	Blocked door at NE angle of extension E	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0157		Heightened stack at NW angle of extension E	↑	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0158		East wall of Extension F abuts north side of coach house	→ SW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0159		Interior of 'Tractor shed' extension to wood store G	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0160		Interior of 'Tractor shed' extension to wood store G	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0161		Tractor shed; vehicle inspection pit	↓	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0162	131	Interior of wood store G	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0163		Interior of wood store G	→ NW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0164	129	General view over wood store G towards coach house / stables	→ SW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0165		General view over wood store G towards coach house / stables	→ SW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0166		General view towards wood store G / coach house B	→ W	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0167		General view towards wood store G / coach house B	→ W	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0168		Long view of stables / coach house with main lodge	→ W	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0169		View over kitchen garden towards Bay 9 of lodge	→ SW	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0170		Long view over kitchen garden towards stables / coach house complex	→ W	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0172		Contextual view of stables / lodge / chapel	→ SE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0174		Contextual view of lodge / stables	→ NE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0175		Contextual view of stables	→ NE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0176		Contextual view of stables	→ E	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0177	74 (crop)	Stone finial to SE angle of stables A	↑	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0178		Junction of coach house B and transverse extension E	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0179		Monolithic lintel over coach bay door [d17]	→ N	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0180		Transverse extension E to east end of coach house B	→ NE	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0181		Coach House B ; first floor lobby [F1]	→ S	16.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0184		Coach House B ; first floor hallway [F2]	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0185		Coach House B ; first floor hallway [F2]	→ N	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0186		First floor bathroom [F10] over passageway	→ N	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0187	94	First floor room [F9], stables extension C	→ NW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0188		Window [w19], room [F9]	---	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0189	91	First floor lateral passage [F3] flanking east side of stables A	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0190	92	Kitchen [F4] looking west	→ W	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0191		Roof structure over stables A , as visible over [F5]	↑	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0192		Roof structure over stables A , as visible over [F5]	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0193		Roof structure over stables A , as visible over [F5]	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0194		Roof structure over stables A , as visible over [F5]	→ SW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0195	95	Roof structure over stables A , as visible over [F5]	→ SW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0196		Roof structure over stables A , as visible over [F5]	→ NW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0197		Roof structure over stables A , as visible over [F5]	→ NW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0198		Roof structure over stables A , as visible over [F5]	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0200	93	Room [F7], Bay 1 looking west (inserted window [w23])	→ W	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0201		Room [F7], Bay 1 looking east (primary window [w12])	→ E	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0202		Detail of inserted window [w23]	→ W	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0204		Multi-fuel burner feeds into ridge stack, room [F9]	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler

DSC_0205		Stables extension C ; north gable end	→ SE	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0206		Stables extension C ; north gable detail incorp. relic kneeler	↑	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0207	123	Oblique view of F/C gables	→ SW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0208		West wall of extension F abutting north side of coach house B	→ SW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0209		Detail of DSC_0208	→ SW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0210		Stables extension C ; National Trust office [G7] looking north-west	→ NW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0211		Fireplace to south wall [G7]	→ SW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0213		Coach House B ; room [F12] looking north-east	→ NE	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0214		Coach House B ; room [F12] looking south-east	→ SE	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0215		Coach House B ; [F12] – ins. door to 1F of extension F (post-1963)	→ N	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0216		Coach House B ; room [F12] – window [w24]	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0219	106	Coach House B ; room [F12] looking south (windows to stable yard)	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0221	128	Extension F ; room [F11] looking north	→ N	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0222		Extension F ; room [F11] detail of stack	→ N	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0223		Extension F ; room [F11] looking south	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0224	108	Coach House B ; passage [F13] looking east	→ E	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0225		Coach House B ; passage [F13] looking east	→ E	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0226	107	Coach House B ; room [F14] looking south	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0228		Coach House B ; passage [F13] ; 1930s partitioning	→ E	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0229		Door/steps between Coach House B and transverse extension E	→ E	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0230	120	Extension E ; room [F16] looking south-east	→ SE	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0231		Extension E ; room [F16] looking north-west	→ NW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0232	121	Extension E ; room [F16] ; former angled FPs to south wall	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0233		Extension E ; room [F16] detail of window [w28]	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0234		Extension E ; room [F17] looking east	→ E	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0235	109	Roof over Coach House B (seen from [F14])	→ W	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0236		Roof over Coach House B (seen from [F14])	→ W	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0237		Roof over Coach House B (seen from [F14])	→ W	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0238		Roof over Coach House B (seen from [F14])	→ W	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0239		Roof over Coach House B (seen from [F14])	→ W	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0240		Roof over Coach House B (seen from [F14])	→ W	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0241		Roof over Coach House B (seen from [F14])	→ E	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0242	122	Roof over extension E (seen from [F17])	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0243		Roof over extension E (seen from [F17])	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0244		Roof over extension E (seen from [F17])	→ NW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0245		Roof over extension E (seen from [F17])	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0247	66	Stable yard from top of steel stair, looking south-east towards lodge	→ SE	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0248		Stable yard from top of steel stair, looking east over kitchen garden	→ E	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0249		Stone trough within stable yard	---	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0250	67	Battered retaining wall of raised kitchen garden	→ NE	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0251		South wall of wood store extension [G18] (oblique)	→ NE	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0252		GF blocked door at north-east angle of extension E	→ SE	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0253		Stair descending against east wall of extension E to door [d20]	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0254		North gable end of extension E	→ S	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0258		Interior of wood store extension [G18] (drying room) looking south-west	→ SW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0259	118	Area of recessed brick to north end of extension E (east wall, 1F)	→ NW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0261	117	Extension E ; door [d20] at base of descending stair	↓	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0262		'Potting area' adjacent to extension E ; former greenhouse	→ NW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0263	116	East wall of extension E ; scar of former greenhouse pitched-roof	→ W	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0264	119	Coach House B ; Interior [G13] , NW corner – location of former oven	→ NW	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0266		Coach House B ; Interior [G13] looking north	→ N	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0267		Coach House B ; Interior [G13] looking north	→ N	17.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0268		Long view of lodge complex from west	→ E	18.12.15	R Tyler
DSC_0273		Lodge, Flat 8; corridor 8/1 looking east	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0274		Lodge, Flat 8; room 8/5 looking north	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0275		Lodge, Flat 8; detail of modern panelled, ½-glazed door	---	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0277		Lodge, Flat 8; detail of primary window (room 8/5).	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0278	2	Lodge, Flat 8; kitchen 8/3 looking north	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0279		Lodge, Flat 8; living room 8/2 looking north-west	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0280		Lodge, Flat 8; 3-light window to north elevation	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0281		Lodge, Flat 8; multi-fuel stove venting via stack	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0282		Lodge, Bay 8; timber stair rising 1F→2F	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler

DSC_0284		Lodge, Flat 15; corridor 15/1 looking east	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0285		Lodge, Flat 15; room 15/5 looking west	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0286		Lodge, Flat 15; room 15/5 inserted window	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0287		Lodge, Flat 15; kitchen 15/3 looking north	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0288		Lodge, Flat 15; living room 15/2 looking north	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0289		Lodge, Bay 8; detail of timber service stair @ 1F level	→ SW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0290		Lodge, Bay 8, GF - exterior door	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0291		Lodge, west façade, Bay 8; inserted door with steps	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0292	3	Lodge, west façade, oblique view looking south-east	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0293	4	Lodge, west façade, oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0294		Lodge, west façade, door to cellars beneath terrace stair	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0295		Lodge, west façade; mounting block adjacent to terrace stair	↓	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0296	8	Lodge, west façade; mounting block adjacent to terrace stair	↓	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0297	7	Lodge, west façade; double terrace stair looking north-east	→ NE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0298		Lodge, west façade; porch at Bay 2	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0299	11	Lodge, west façade; garden range, west gable end at Bay 1	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0300	13	Lodge, west façade; flat-headed transomed window at Bay 1 (canted bay)	---	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0301	14	Lodge, west façade; pointed arch window at Bay 2	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0302	9	Lodge, west façade; porch at Bay 2, oblique view	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0303		Lodge, west façade; porch (Bay 2) and garden range gable end (Bay 1)	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0304		Gateway to south garden	→ NE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0305		Lodge, west façade; gable end at Bay 3	→ NE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0306		Lodge, west façade; gable end at Bay 3	→ NE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0307		Lodge, west façade; gable end at Bay 3; GF canted bay	→ NE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0308		Lodge, west façade; Bay 2 with porch	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0309		Chapel seen from south end of terrace	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0310		Lodge, west façade; looking north along terrace	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0311		Lodge, west façade; top of terrace stair	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0312		Lodge, west façade; low plinth at south end (Bay 1)	↓	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0313		Lodge, west façade; transverse terrace partition (level drops from south to north)	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0314		Lodge, west façade; Bay 4	→ NE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0315		Lodge, west façade; mounting block adjacent to terrace stair	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0316		Lodge, west façade; looking south along battered terrace wall	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0317		Lodge, west façade; servants entrance at Bay 5/6	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0318	16	Lodge, west façade; servants entrance at Bay 5/6	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0319		Lodge, west façade; transverse terrace partition (level drops from south to north)	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0320	15	Lodge, west façade; transverse terrace partition abuts main façade	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0321		Lodge, west façade; Bay 4	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0322		Lodge, west façade; 4-light, arched windows at Bay 4	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0323	17	Lodge, west façade; secondary gable at Bay 5 with door to 'luggage entrance' in northern return	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0324		Lodge, west façade; stone mullioned and transomed window at Bay 5	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0326		Lodge, west façade; blocked cellar-lights at Bay 5	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0327		Lodge, west façade; blocked cellar-lights at Bay 5	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0328		Lodge, west façade; service access at Bay 5	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0329		Lodge, west façade; secondary gable at Bay 5 with door to 'luggage entrance' in northern return	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0330		Lodge, west façade; Bay 5, northern return with door to original 'luggage hall'	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0331		Detail of door at Bay 5, north return	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0332	18	Lodge, west façade; Bay 6	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0333		Lodge, west façade; blocked cellar-lights at Bay 6	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0334		Lodge, west façade; blocked cellar-lights at Bay 6	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0335		Lodge, west façade; Bay 6	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0336		Lodge, west façade; sloping roof scar at north return, Bay 6	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0337	21	Lodge, west façade; blocked doorways rel. former stair at Bay 6/7	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0338		Lodge, west façade; blocked door at Bay 7	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0339		Lodge, west façade; recessed Bay 7	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0340		Lodge, west façade; sloping roof scar at south return, Bay 8	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0341	19	Lodge, west façade; recessed Bay 7	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler

DSC_0342	22	Lodge, west façade; advance gable end, Bay 8	→ NE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0343	20	Lodge, west façade; sloping roof scar at south return, Bay 8	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0344		Lodge, west façade; steps rising to inserted door at Bay 8	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0345		Lodge, west façade; advance gable end, Bay 8	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0346		Lodge, west façade; looking south along terrace	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0347		Lodge, west façade; gable end at Bay 9	→ NE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0348		Lodge, west façade; stair to GF door at Bay 9	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0350		Lodge, west façade; SJ beneath GF window, Bay 9	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0351		Lodge, west façade; SJ beneath GF window, Bay 9	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0352		Lodge, west façade; GF door at Bay 9	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0354		Lodge; west façade, Bay 9 + north elevation – oblique view	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0355	23	Lodge; west façade, Bay 9 + north elevation – oblique view	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0356		Lodge, north elevation; western, 2-storey section	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0357		Lodge, north elevation; western, 2-storey section – inserted door (?1930s)	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0358		Lodge, north elevation; eastern, 3-storey section	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0359	24	Lodge, north elevation; eastern, 3-storey section	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0362		Lodge, west façade; door at north end of terrace	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0363		Lodge; mounting block at north-west angle of terrace	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0364		Lodge, west façade; Bays 8/9 looking south-east	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0365	12	Lodge, west façade; Bays 2-4 (early core)	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0366		Lodge, west façade; Bays 2-4 (early core)	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0367	26	Lodge, north elevation – doorway to east accessing rear yard/garden	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0368		Lodge, north elevation – doorway to east accessing rear yard/garden	→ SE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0369		Lodge, passage to east accessing garden	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0370		Lodge, east elevation – relic wall of extended servants' hall	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0371	43	Lodge, east elevation – relic wall of extended servants' hall	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0372		Detail of DSC_0371 – reset window of servants' hall, north gable end	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0373		Detail of DSC_0371 – reset window of servants' hall, north gable end	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0374		Lodge, east elevation – relic wall of extended servants' hall	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0375		Lodge, east elevation – gable end of Bay 7	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0376		Lodge, eastern yard area - doorway	→ SW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0377		Lodge, rear yard – south facing elevation of 3-storey block, Bay 7	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0378		Lodge, east elevation; half gable of Bay 6	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0379		Lodge, east elevation; half gable of Bay 6	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0380	41	Lodge, east elevation; south return of Bay 6	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0381	40	Lodge, east elevation; recessed Bay 5 (dem. servants' hall / larders)	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0382		Lodge, east elevation; recessed Bay 5 (dem. servants' hall / larders)	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0383		Lodge, east elevation; recessed Bay 5 (dem. servants' hall / larders)	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0384		Lodge, east elevation (Bay 5) – roof scars of former larders / scullery	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0385		Lodge, east elevation (Bay 5) – roof scars of former larders / scullery	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0386		Lodge, eastern yard area; north elevation of kitchen block (Bay 4)	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0387		Lodge, eastern yard area; kitchen block – detail of former stack	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0388	39	Lodge, eastern yard area; kitchen block (Bay 4), oblique view	→ SW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0389		Lodge, east elevation (Bay 5) – roof scars of former larders / scullery	→ SW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0390		Lodge, eastern yard area; north-west angle of projecting kitchen block	→ SW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0391		Lodge, eastern yard area; kitchen block (Bay 4), oblique view	→ SW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0392		Lodge, eastern yard area; tall stack of extended kitchen block (Bay 4)	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0393		Lodge, east elevation; window to extended kitchen block (Bay 4)	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0394	33	Lodge, eastern yard area; gun room, north elevation	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0395		Lodge, eastern yard area; gun room, north elevation	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0396		Lodge, eastern yard area; Bay 3 N gable end above gun room	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0397	34	Lodge, eastern yard area; SJ between Bay 3 and gun room	→ E	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0398		Lodge, east elevation; Bays 2/3 with arched windows	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0399	35	Lodge, east elevation; Bays 2/3 with arched windows	→ SW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0400		Lodge, east elevation; Bays 2/3 with arched windows	→ SW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0401		Lodge, eastern 'light-well'; change in upper stonework	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0402		Lodge, eastern 'light-well' link tower/main range, north elevation	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0403	38	Lodge, eastern yard area; south elevation of kitchen block (Bay 4)	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0404		Lodge, eastern yard area; kitchen block, SJ @ GF level	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0405		Lodge, eastern yard area; kitchen block, SJ + plinth	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0406		Lodge, eastern yard area; kitchen block, SJ @ 1F level	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler

DSC_0407		Lodge, eastern yard area; south elevation of kitchen block (Bay 4)	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0408		Lodge, eastern yard area; north elevation of kitchen block (SJ)	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0409		Lodge, eastern yard area; doorway at NE angle former servants' hall	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0410		Lodge, eastern yard area; doorway at NE angle former servants' hall	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0411		Lodge, eastern yard area; doorway through to formal gardens	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0412	27	Lodge, eastern yard area; doorway through to formal gardens	→ S	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0413		Lodge, east elevation; wall closing off service yard from formal gardens	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0414	28	Lodge, east elevation; wall closing off service yard from formal gardens	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0415		Lodge, rear yard – south facing elevation of raised, 3-storey block @ Bay 7	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0416		Lodge, rear yard – south facing elevation of raised, 3-storey block @ Bay 7	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0418	31	Lodge, east elevation; tower (Bay 2) and adjacent block (Bay 3)	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0419		Lodge, east elevation; tower @ Bay 2 (upper storeys; raised)	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0420		Lodge, east elevation; Bay 3, upper storeys (raised)	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0421		Lodge, east elevation; tower @ Bay 2	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0422		Lodge, east elevation; tower (Bay 2) and adjacent block (Bay 3)	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0426		Lodge, east elevation visible above enclosing wall of yard	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0427		Lodge, east elevation visible above enclosing wall of yard	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0428		Ovolo-moulded mullioned/transom window of tower (Bay 2)	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0429		South-east tower (oblique)	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0430	6/44	South-east tower and adjacent garden range (oblique)	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0431	6/44	South-east tower and adjacent garden range (oblique)	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0432		Upper storey of south-east tower (raised)	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0433		South-east tower (oblique)	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0434		Terraced gardens to east of lodge	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0435		Terraced gardens to east of lodge	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0436	30	Conservatory to east end of garden range (oblique)	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0437		Southern, garden range and adjacent conservatory (oblique)	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0438	29	Southern, garden range; eastern gable with conservatory	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0439		Southern, garden range and adjacent conservatory (oblique)	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0440		Southern, garden range and adjacent conservatory (oblique)	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0441		Conservatory to east end of garden range (oblique)	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0442		Blocked door to east elevation of conservatory	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0443		South garden range and south-east tower; south elevation	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0444		South garden range, south elevation	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0445		Conservatory, south elevation	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0446		South garden range, canted bay window	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0447	45	South garden range, south elevation	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0448		South garden range, south elevation (gabled bays) + SE tower	→ NE	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0449		South garden range, south elevation (gabled bays)	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0450	46 (crop)	South garden range, south elevation; gable with Manners arms	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0451		South garden range, south elevation; stone mullioned/transomed window	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0453		Chapel, east elevation visible above garden wall	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0454		South garden range / chapel, oblique view looking north-west	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0455		General view of lodge from south-east	→ NW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0457		Tower with kitchen @ Bay 4	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0458		Three storey block at Bay 3	→ SW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0459	32	Raised gable of DSC_0459	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0460		Northern yard elevation of stables / coach house	→ SW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0461		Gable end of east elevation, Bay 7 seen from kitchen garden	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0462	42	Gable end of east elevation, Bay 7 seen from kitchen garden	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0463		Gable end of east elevation, Bay 7 seen from kitchen garden	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0465	5	General view of lodge complex from north-east	→ SW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0466		Long view of kitchen at Bay 4 of east elevation	→ SW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0467		Long view of kitchen at Bay 4 of east elevation	→ SW	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0468		Lodge, north elevation; raised 3-storey section to east	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0469		Gable end of east elevation, Bay 7 seen from kitchen garden	→ W	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0470		East elevation, Bay 7 (south return) – evidence for former roof line	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0471		East elevation, Bay 7 (south return) – evidence for former roof line	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0472		East elevation, Bay 7 (south return) – evidence for former roof line	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler

DSC_0473	25	East elevation, Bay 7 (south return) – evidence for former roof line	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0474		East elevation, Bay 7 (south return) – evidence for former roof line	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0475		East elevation, Bay 7 – evidence for former roof line	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0476		East elevation, Bay 7 – evidence for former roof line	↑	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0477		Long view of tower (from same angle as C19th photo (Figure 14a))	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0478		Long view of tower (from same angle as C19th photo (Figure 14a))	→ N	19.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0479		Lodge, west façade (1; Bay 9 with stables)	→ E	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0480		Lodge, west façade (2; Bays 6-9)	→ E	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0481		Lodge, west façade (3; Bays 2-7)	→ E	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0482		Lodge, west façade (4; Bays 1-5)	→ E	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0483		Lodge, west façade (5; Bays 1-3 with chapel)	→ E	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0484		Lodge, west façade (6; Bay 1 with chapel)	→ E	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0485		Stables, oblique view	→ NE	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0486		Lodge, Bays 2-4 (early core); oblique view	→ SE	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0487		Chapel, oblique view from north-west	→ SE	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0488	47	Chapel, oblique view from north-west	→ SE	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0489		Chapel, oblique view from north-west	→ SE	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0490	49	Chapel, north porch	→ SE	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0491		Chapel; north elevation abutting garden wall	→ S	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0492	56	Chapel, main north door	→ S	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0493		Chapel, lancet window to porch	→ E	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0494		Chapel, west elevation (oblique)	→ SE	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0495	52	Chapel, west elevation; lancet window to Bay 1	→ E	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0496	54	Chapel, southern gable end	→ NE	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0497		Chapel, west elevation (oblique)	→ E	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0498		Chapel, oblique view from south-west	→ NE	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0499		Chapel, south gable end with triple lancet window	→ N	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0500	55	Chapel; single-flue stack to south-east roof verge	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0501		Chapel; 'celtic' cross to southern gable apex	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0502	51	Chapel; east wall abutting garden wall	→ N	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0504		Chapel; east elevation visible above garden wall	→ NW	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0505		Chapel; moulded eaves band to west elevation of porch	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0506	53	Chapel; gabled bellcote to north gable apex	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0507	50	Chapel; trefoil stop to porch parapet	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0508		Early curved wall to north end of café block D	→ E	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0509		Early curved wall to north end of café block D	→ NE	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0510		Long view of chapel from N end of Lodge	→ S	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0511		Long view of chapel from N end of Lodge	→ S	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0512		Stonework outer walls of 1968 garages, north of stables	→ S	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0513	133	1968 garages to north side of stables	→ W	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0514		1968 garages backing onto north wall of coach house	→ SW	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0515		3-storey section of Lodge, north elevation	→ SW	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0516		Northern, yard elevation of Lodge	→ SW	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0517		Balustraded wall of south garden	---	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0519		Lodge; long view of south front from south gardens	→ N	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0520		Lodge; long view of south front from south gardens	→ N	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0523		Lodge; long view of south front from south gardens (with balustrade wall)	→ N	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0524		Gate within balustraded wall, with ball finials to posts	→ NW	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0532		Detail of horizontal tooling to Phase IIIa tower (subsidiary elevations)	---	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0533		Detail of horizontal tooling to Phase IIIa tower (subsidiary elevations)	---	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0534		Detail of straight joint to extended kitchen (south elevation)	→ N	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0535		Variant, plain-chamfered windows to Phase IIIa tower (subsidiary elevation)	---	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0537		Raised walling of Bays 2/3 (east elevation)	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0538	36	Raised walling of Bays 2/3 (east elevation)	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0540		Arched windows to east elevation of (?)early core	→ SW	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0541		Raised gable at east elev. Bay 3	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0542	37	Horizontal tooling to Phase IIIa quoins	---	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0543	57	Chapel interior looking south	→ S	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0544	58	Chapel interior looking north	→ N	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0545		Chapel interior, north door	→ N	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0546		Chapel roof	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler

DSC_0547		Chapel roof supported on stone corbel	---	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0548		Chapel; south wall lined in breeze-block	→ NW	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0549	59	Chapel roof	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0550		Chapel roof with Fe straps	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0551		Chapel; lancet window of west elevation	→ W	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0552	63	Chapel; stained/painted glass of south window	→ E	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0553		Chapel roof with Fe straps	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0554		Chapel roof with Fe straps	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0557	62	Chapel – triple lancet to south gable end	→ E	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0558		Chapel interior looking south	→ S	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0559		Chapel interior looking south	→ S	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0561		Chapel, west elevation; lancet windows to Bays 1-3	→ W	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0562	61	Chapel, west elevation; lancet windows to Bays 1-3	→ W	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0569		Fe straps with fleur-de-lys terminals	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0570		Chapel roof with Fe straps	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0574		Chapel roof with straps and tie to apex	↑	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0575		Chapel; lancet window to north porch	→ E	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0576		Chapel; Fe tie to porch	→ E	20.01.16	R Tyler
DSC_0580	10	Lodge; Porch (West façade, Bay 2) – polychrome encaustic tile floor	↓	20.01.16	R Tyler