

Bushby House Greystoke

Historic Building Record



Table of Contents

Introduction.....	2
General Description	2
Historical Development.....	3
Historical Building Description	6
Detailed Report	8
Interpretation and Significance	32
Historic Maps.....	36
Existing Elevations and Plans	41
Appendix A	58
References	58

Introduction

JB Heritage Consultancy was commissioned by Carrock Design Build Ltd to carry out a Level 3 Historic Building Record of Bushby House, Greystoke, Cumbria on 10 February 2012 prior to development work being carried out. The inspection of the property was carried out by Mr John Bargh MSc IHBC on 30 February and 9 March 2012. The report was written by John Bargh. Plans and Elevations are provided by Carrock Design Build Ltd.

The report format is laid out in accordance with English Heritage: Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice 2006 and will conform to Level 3 standard as set out in this Guide. The report will also be written in accordance with a typical brief for an Archaeological Building Recording Project issued by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, Environment Unit.

Documentary research was undertaken at the Cumbria County Library, Cumbria County Archives Service, books and the Internet to discover information about the owners, occupiers and builders of the property and any other relevant information. A site survey was carried out to identify historic features at the property, phased development and architectural details. Photographs are allocated numbers and are marked on the Existing Plans at the back of the report. Plans and elevations are to 1:100 scale.

The first floor of the Coach House was deemed unsafe and as a result was viewed only from the first floor doorway. The roof spaces were viewed where access was available from a ceiling hatch. Access to the roof space of the main house is through an external access door at high level on the north gable. Access to this door was not possible.

For orientation the front of the main house (Bushby House) will be deemed to face west.

General Description

Bushby House is located in Greystoke village approximately mid way between the church and Greystoke Castle. The grid reference is NY 4404 3089. It is a Grade II Listed building. Bushby House, with its paddock, has good access to open countryside. There are four main buildings on this site: the main house (Bushby House); the Coach House; the Barn and a small detached outbuilding at the rear. There is also a well laid out garden with lawns, paths, borders and trees but this has become a little overgrown. Bushby House is a substantial two storey detached dwelling house based on a double pile plan form with the main staircase located centrally against the rear wall. Its fenestration at the front is well balanced with the main entrance door positioned approximately at the centre. The rear external wall is not

balanced as a full height bay occupies a large part of one wall. Bushby House has solid stone external walls, a pitched roof covered with slates and further pitched slated roofs at the rear set perpendicular to the main house. The internal walls are mainly solid and the floors are mostly timber suspended with some solid. Windows are timber vertical sliding sash and side hung casement and the internal doors are timber panel type. The Coach House is detached and has solid stone external walls. The roof is pitched and covered with slates. The windows and doors are timber. The ground floor is stone and cobbles and the first floor is timber suspended. The Barn is composed of three single storey buildings built in solid stone with a pitched state roof. Doors are of timber and the floors are generally cobbles. The small detached outbuilding on the edge of the garden at the rear of the main house is built of solid stone, with a pitched roof covered with slates.



Plate 1. Rear (East) Elevation

Historical Development

This part of the report looks at the origin of Bushby House and investigates its owners.

Greystoke had connections with the Roman occupation as it is recorded that a Roman military way passed through the village.¹ In antiquity the Barony of Graystock was recognised as a place of badgers, brocks and greys.² It was a large barony and included Graystock (Greystoke) as one of its townships.³ The Earl Ranulph de Meschines gave it to Lyolf or Lyulphe and Henry I confirmed this gift to Phorne, son of Lyulphe from which the surname 'de

Graystock' emerged.⁴ A succession began and eventually the estates entered the Dacre family whose descendant Anne Dacre and her husband Phillip Howard, Earl of Arundel settled at the Dacre estate at Graystock.⁵ The village of Greystoke has an ancient Market Cross mentioned in the parish register dated 1623.⁶ The church of St Andrew, which was formerly a collegiate, or mother church, is mentioned in records as far back as 1255 and in more recent times the Howard family erected the village school in 1838.⁷



Plate 2. North Elevation Servants' Quarters. The end of the barn is visible on the right.

Edward Bushby appears to be the first of the Bushby family to settle at Greystoke.⁸ The name of Bushby in Greystoke is present as far back as 1613 when Edward Bushbye married Margaret Langhorne on 16 May in that year.⁹ The surname is also spelt Bushbey as noted in an entry in the Register for Tho Bushbey of Greystoke in 1655.¹⁰ There was a George, Thomas and Edward Bushby recorded in the Register in Greystoke in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.¹¹

A Thomas Bushby (1716-1792) had a large family baptised at Greystoke between 1740 and 1755.¹² Of these the eldest son, Thomas, (Born 1743) was a mariner who died on the coast of Guinea in 1764.¹³ A Thomas Bushby of Graystock, yeoman, is mentioned in a bond of indemnity dated 16 February 1758.¹⁴ It is possible that this bond may relate to Thomas, the father. Possibly another son to this Thomas Bushby, called Austin, was born in 1755.¹⁵

Austin (1755-1819) was the second master at Keping School, Houghton-le-Spring, he was later of Harthill and became Rector of Oxhill, Warwickshire before retiring to Greystoke.¹⁶ Reverend Austin Bushby died on 18 October 1819 aged 64, his widow, Dorothy dying soon after aged 63 on 22 December 1820.¹⁷ It is recorded that Austin's elder son William Augustus Bushby (1793-1862) lived at Bushby House.¹⁸

In a will dated 1 August 1772 Edward (Dibroah) Bushby of Graystock, yeoman, mentions two sons, George and John and three daughters, Catherine, Elizabeth and Deborah.¹⁹ A Deborah Bushby from Castle Bridge in the Parish of Greystoke died on 29 January 1814 aged 75.²⁰ However it is not known whether this Bushby is connected with the family who lived at Bushby House.

In the Greystoke Estate plans a Mr Bushby is shown in possession of land near the River Petheril and the road to Greystoke in 1796 and land near Berrier (no date given).²¹ The Greystoke Tythe Map and list of 1839 is very informative as it gives Mr William A Bushby's landed possessions.²² He is described as the landowner and also in possession of the parcels of land identified on the Tythe Map. These are given a number on the Map and description in a list. No 13 is Thewbarrow described as arable and No's 18 & 19, called Longlands are also arable. These fields are remote from the centre of the village. No 31 is given the designation of Garth. This is the plot of land on which Bushby House now stands but on the Tythe Map there is no building shown. No 30 is Seivy Close which is a meadow and adjoins plot No 31 on its eastern boundary. No 27 is called Bank which adjoins plot No 30 on its northern boundary. No 34 is Leyses, a separate meadow where the village roads converge to the south of No 31. A further undated plan of Greystoke taken from the Tythe Map, which would probably be later than 1839, shows several buildings in the village marked on it but shows no building on plot No 31.²³

William A Bushby lived in Greystoke in 1829.²⁴ He, along with a small number of individuals, was described as a 'considerable proprietor in the Parish of Greystoke'²⁵ and had estates and a neat mansion in Greystoke in 1847.²⁶ The Register of Deaths at Carlisle Library gives a William Augustus Bushby of Greystoke passing away on 6 December 1862 aged 69 and he is buried in Greystoke Churchyard. This is likely to be the same William A Bushby who held the lands identified in the Tythe Map and was identified earlier in the report as being resident in Bushby House. In the 1881 Census there was a Jane Bushby aged 69 who was born at Greystoke and described as a farmer but also a widow.²⁷ A Jane Bushby of Greystoke died 26 December 1892 aged 81.²⁸ She appeared to be the last of the Bushby family to live in Greystoke. The record of a Bushby being a farmer and the evidence provided by the buildings on site would suggest that the Bushby's main occupation was in farming. By 1910

the name of Bushby was not mentioned in the directory.²⁹ It was also absent in 1925.³⁰ In 1934 a Mrs Thomson was resident in Bushby House.³¹ It is possible that about this time Bushby House could have become the property of the Howards. Mrs Thomson had evidently moved out as by 1938 a Herbert B Emley CMG lived there.³² Herbert Barnes Emley was born in 1891 and became a M.I.Loco E. and M.Inst T.³³ He had occupied the post of Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Kenya Uganda Railway and Sudan Railway and became the General Manager of the Sudan Railway (1932-1939).³⁴ He was the General Manager of Aire and Calder Navigation, Leeds (1939-1947), lived in Shadwell near Leeds and died in 1948.³⁵ He evidently came to England to take up his new post in Leeds and appeared to live only for a short time at Bushby House before moving to Leeds. It is possible that he was a tenant of the Howards. The Directory gives a Joan Howard as being resident at Bushby House in 1954.³⁶ A gravestone in Greystoke Churchyard records a Joan Mabel Howard, born in 1879, passing away in 1963. In 1968 Bushby House is not mentioned in the Directory.³⁷ Sometime in the second half of the twentieth century the Hon Mrs Henry Howard was resident at Bushby House.³⁸ She was Adele le Bourgois Chaplin who had married Lt Col the Hon Henry Anthony Camillo Howard CMG of the Coldstream Guards in 1937.³⁹ He was born in 1913⁴⁰ and held the office of the Governor of the British Virgin Islands.⁴¹ He was the son of Baron Howard of Penrith and died in 1977.⁴² Mrs Howard had lived for many years in Kenya and the British Virgin Islands.⁴³ She was a noted breeder of fell ponies and a competitive carriage driver and she died in February 2011 aged 96.⁴⁴ She evidently lived in Bushby House until her death as at the time of conducting this Historic Building Record her name was found on a piece of paper in a cupboard. It appears that in the latter years of occupation the first floor of Bushby House was probably not used and since Mrs Howard's passing the house has remained empty.

Historical Building Description

This section deals with evidence of the physical development of the premises and its age.

The Hodkinson and Donald's map (See 'Historic Maps') is dated 1770-1771 and shows buildings in the centre of Greystoke but does not show any buildings on the plot now occupied by Bushby House.⁴⁵ A plan of Greystoke, traced from the Tythe Map, and mentioned earlier in the report probably dates after 1839 but shows no building on the Bushby House plot. The 1839 Tythe Map also does not show any buildings on plot 31 which is the site now occupied by Bushby House. However plot 31 is described as 'garth' and a garth is a small piece of enclosed land, usually beside a house and used as a yard or garden.⁴⁶ It could be inferred from this that Bushby House was built by that time. Ordnance Survey Maps of 1867 and beyond (See 'Historic Maps') show Bushby House marked on the

plot of land. It is conceivable that after the Rev Austin Bushby retired to Greystoke his career had enabled him to afford to either build Bushby House himself or provide the finance for his son to build it after his death. To test the theory it is useful to pinpoint Austin's whereabouts. In 1781 he was a deacon⁴⁷ and in 1798 a Rev Austin Bushby, Rector of Oxhill, acted as a commissioner for an Inclosure Award.⁴⁸ So it appears he was still at Oxhill at the end of the eighteenth century and if he had built Bushby House it would have been very early in the nineteenth century. William Augustus, his son, almost certainly lived in Bushby House after Austin's death as it was described earlier that William A Bushby had a neat mansion in Greystoke in 1847 so he and not Austin could have built Bushby House. The absence of Bushby House on early maps suggests it more likely to have been built by William Augustus, the son, and the analysis places the date of Bushby House as early nineteenth century. In the Sitting Rooms the windows, shutters and door detailing is different from other parts of the house, so these rooms could have been part of a phased development early in the life of the house, or it could simply be down to the owner's taste. Bushby House appears to have been extended at some time. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1867 shows the house with the wash-house at the rear separated from the dairy.⁴⁹ Successive Ordnance Survey Maps of 1899⁵⁰ and 1925 (revised 1923)⁵¹ show a similar range of buildings. However, the Ordnance Survey Map of 1969 (revised 1967)⁵² shows the wash-house connected to the rear of the house, presumably by the first floor extension (Plates 2 and 3). This appears to be the only extension to be built at Bushby House, and according to the maps, was carried out between 1923 and 1967, and, considering the architecture, most likely much earlier than 1967.



Plate 3. First Floor Extension

Detailed Report

This section gives more detail on the construction of the premises and lists important features. It also gives a list of the historic features present in the rooms and spaces.

The Main House (Bushby House)

This house has approximately 600mm thick solid stone external walls of squared rubble to the front and random rubble to the remaining walls. The front (west) elevation has chamfered stone quoins and plain stone surrounds around windows. There is a chamfered stone plinth at ground level; at mid height of the wall there is a string course and at the top there is a projecting cavetto moulded eaves course. The front door has square stone pilasters with capitals and plinth to each side supporting a semi circular stone moulded head (Plate 4). At ground level there is a stone semi circular step and the two iron foot scrapers are a typical Georgian and Regency feature.⁵³ Moving to the rear of the house the walls are random rubble, there are some rough squared stone quoins and all the windows have plain stone surrounds, except those to the lower segmental bay wall which have an additional moulding. The segmental bay has a shallow projection and extends the full height of the wall. This feature was popular in the Regency period.⁵⁴ In the bay there is a stone string course at eaves level with an interesting glazed fanlight, a popular feature from the mid eighteenth century,⁵⁵ with stone surround in the gable. On the north facing part of the external wall of the Lower Sitting Room there is a stone surround to a former opening, possibly a recessed feature, which is now blocked up with stone. There is a small stone figure set into the wall above the back door, size 180mm w x 380mm h (Plate 5). This may, in some way, relate to the Howards as this part of the wall appears to be included in the first floor extension possibly built at the time the Howards were the owners.



Plate 4. Front Door Surround



Plate 5. Small Figure

The roof is pitched and covered with random diminished Lakeland slate with a stone ridge. The gables are capped with stone tabling supported by a stone kneeler at eaves level. Access did not permit an inspection of the main roof space but it is likely that the roof construction consists of large section oak trusses, purlins and rafters. This opinion is supported by an inspection of the roof space above the servant's bedroom where an oak tie beam and collar truss supports oak purlins and oak rafters, all timbers being roughly cut. The underside of the slates in this roof space is torched with lime mortar. Interestingly, the roof space above the later extension which adjoins this room has more modern machine cut timber purlins and rafters which supports the view that this roof is of a later date. The chimneys to the main house are constructed from stone ashlar with a plinth, stone moulded cap and mostly square pots. The chimney to the Sitting Rooms is tall with a dentil capping. The chimneys to the later extension are short stone stacks with tall pots. One gable at the rear has scalloped timber bargeboards and the kneelers to another gable at the rear have crude stone finial details (Plate 3).

Most of the windows to the house have timber vertical sliding sashes with small panes and narrow section moulded astragals. On the front (west) elevation the average window opening size is approximately 1130mm w x 1700mm h. Most window frames have drooping horns at the bottom of the upper sash but some are without. It appears that several of the windows do not contain the original frames but some of the window fasteners appear quite old. Internally most stone reveals are splayed and have recesses in which to house window shutters. These timber shutters are framed and panelled with long metal straps to secure the shutters when closed. The panels are generally plain with bolelection moulds on one side but slightly raised on the other. Most shutters are designed so that one of the leaves has an additional leaf fixed to it to fill the window opening when closed. The wall below the windows and the soffit to the window head are timber framed and panelled to match the shutters. The Upper Sitting Room within the segmental bay has tall side hung windows with two fixed lights and a side hung casement above them. The astragals are positioned such as to give an unequal glass size. Again the reveals are splayed but the shutters are divided up into four separate opening shutters and their panels are plain with thin planted mouldings. The Lower Sitting Room to the segmental bay has side hung windows with astragals dividing the window into larger regular panes. The shutters have plain panels with thin planted mouldings.

The oak front door is framed and ledged with a modern brace and vertical oak boarding externally. Above the door is a panelled oak tympanum. Size of door: 1070mm w x 2000mm h. tympanum height: 800mm (Plate 4). On the inside of this door there is a large metal lock. The back door is framed and ledged with vertical boarding hung on iron strap hinges with large metal lock and Suffolk latch. The internal doors are softwood panel type mostly with raised and fielded panels and bolelection moulds. The six panel door is a classic Georgian and Regency feature.⁵⁶

The ground floors are mainly timber suspended but there are some areas of solid construction of concrete and odd areas of stone flags. First floors are timber suspended. The suspended timber floors generally throughout the house are wide pine boards ranging in width from about 180mm to 270mm, the wide boards being a Georgian feature ⁵⁷ and are probably the original boards. In most rooms there are areas of floor where sections of boarding have been replaced over the years with a narrower board. The internal walls are mainly solid stone but there are some partition walls. The ceilings are finished with plaster on riven timber laths (except the later extension which are sawn laths). Some ceilings have special features that are described under the individual room. The walls to the principal rooms are finished with plaster and rooms to the rear of the kitchen are generally plaster and lime wash.



Plate 6. Coach House South-West Elevation



Plate 7. Coach House North Elevation

The Coach House

The Coach House is a detached building with stone random rubble to all the external walls except the south wall where stone ashlar has been used. This wall has some fine detailing. At the base there is a stone plinth and at the top of the wall is a stone eaves detail running the full length of the wall. On the first floor there are three semi circular glazed window openings with stone surrounds; a wrought iron grill is fitted on the centre window and metal bars built into the other windows. On the ground floor the door is positioned in the centre of the wall with stone dressings around the opening. This door is a timber split leaf and is vertical boarded externally and has horizontal boards internally. The two timber windows either side of the door are finished with a moulded stone surround.

The west wall has a flight of stone steps and metal balustrade leading up to the doorway on the first floor. The steps are supported on a stone wall with an open store under the steps. The first floor doorway and windows at the side have stone dressings to the openings. The door is ledged and the windows and their surrounds appear recent.

On the north wall there is a small stone dressed window at high level with a metal bar. Below, concealed by the lean-to attached outbuilding, are several ventilation slits in the wall. The lean-to outbuilding has several rooms (Plate 7). At the west end there is an open compartment with plastered walls. This compartment originally had large doors to the opening and a ceiling and it was possibly used as a store for farm implements. In the centre another compartment has lime washed walls and a cobbled floor and was possibly used for housing poultry. The last pair of compartments on the east side of the lean-to outbuilding follows a design usually seen in a pigsty.⁵⁸ The two compartments each have low ceilings and low doorways and each have a separate small external exercise area separated by a stone wall. Above the ceilings may have been a poultry loft.⁵⁹ These exercise areas each have stone troughs let into an aperture in the wall and an entrance opening with hooks on which to hang doors (Plate 8). The reveals to the stone trough openings have an inclined recess cut into the masonry, possibly to locate a timber board.



Plate 8. Pigsty Showing Troughs

On the east elevation there are two doors, one on the ground floor and the other on the first floor. The ground floor door is a ledged timber door with four shaped vents cut in the panels to give ventilation for farm animals. The first floor door is a ledged timber door, possibly used as a winnowing door or for loading hay from a cart.

The roof is pitched and hipped with a covering of random diminished Lakeland slating. These appear to have been removed in the recent past for repairs to the roof but re-nailed again. The hips are capped with stone and at the top there is a stone finial with wrought iron 'North-South-East-West' feature. The main roof timbers are rough cut and intricately arranged with some pegged joints. To understand this structure they could be regarded as a series of trusses radiating out from a central support stone pier. These trusses have beams, principal rafters and struts with the king post being common to all the trusses. The lean-to outbuilding roof on the north elevation is also slated with random diminished Lakeland slates. The last rafter on the west gable is protected from the weather by slates nailed vertically. The first floor is on two levels and is timber boarded supported on large section timber beams and joists. Each of these levels has a small trap door possibly for dropping hay into the cow house and stable below.⁶⁰ The higher level of floor was no doubt formed to give greater ceiling height in the stable.



Plate 9. Cow House Stall



Plate 10. Stable

The ground floor is divided into two main compartments by a stone wall running west to east. The northern compartment has a stone cobbled floor with a narrow dish and kerb formed from west to east. There are two timber stalls positioned down one side of the compartment (Photo 9). These appear very old and are framed with the uprights fixed to the ground and into the first floor beams. The uppermost horizontal member is curved and the whole frame is panelled with timber. In the compartment these stalls, or 'scale boards', separated probably a pair of cows tethered so that they backed onto the combined feeding, manure and drain passage all accommodated under a low ceiling with no windows and ventilation only from the doors. This compartment resembles a typical cow house as described by Brunskill.^{61, 62}

The southern compartment is divided into two, a large room and a small room. The ceilings to both rooms are plastered and there is some plaster to the walls. The floor to both rooms is raised towards the rear and finished with cobbles to the larger room and timber boarding and concrete to the smaller room. The front part of the floor to both rooms is covered with stone flags and a stone drain runs across the floor from west to east. There is evidence that the walls to both rooms may have been timber boarded stalls to about two thirds the room height. Set into the floor of the large room there are three pieces of sandstone possibly indicating that this area was divided into four (Photo 10 shows the larger room and the sandstone pieces in the floor). In the smaller room, one piece of sandstone suggests this room was divided into two. The doorway between the two rooms is dressed with ashlar and the door is a timber ledged door. On the inside of the south wall there is a high level cupboard, rows of timber hooks and timber window boxes below each window with top hinged lid. This accommodation is taller and cleaner than the cow house and has attributes similar to those of a stable for possibly up to five horses.^{63, 64}



Plate 11. West Elevation Tall Barn



Plate 12. Interior of Tall Barn

The Barn

The Barn comprises three single storey buildings, the tall barn, lower barn and store, all connected into one complex. The barn is connected to the main house with a squared rubble stone wall with crenelated top. This wall has two openings that appear original: one has a semi circular arch formed with stone voussoirs over a modern door; the other has chamfered stone dressings to the jambs and a stone lintel with keystone detail over the opening. This latter door has been blocked up with stone.

The tall barn has a large internal open space and was probably used for storage and animals (Plate 12). It could also have been used for hand threshing. The roof is pitched and covered with random diminished Lakeland slates with a stone ridge. The underside of the slates is torched with lime mortar. There is stone tabling up the verge and moulded kneelers at the eaves. The roof construction is oak tie beam trusses (one of which has a collar) supporting purlins. The rafters appear of later date. The last rafter on the gable is protected from the weather by slates nailed vertically. The external walls are stone random rubble with ventilation slits, those on the west side built up with stone. On the gables are sealed up owl holes at high level. Inside on the south wall is a horizontal pole across the barn at 1000mm height possibly to tether animals. On the west elevation there is a panel door with eight raised and fielded panels (Plate 11) and on the east side there are a pair of tall timber doors hung on strap hinges. The arch over this door is segmental with two stone springers at the side and only two arch stones, or voussoirs, over the opening. The floors are a mixture of cobbles and stone flags.

The lower barn is divided into two rooms, possibly for horses. The external walls follow the same construction as the tall barn. The roof is pitched and covered with random diminished Lakeland slates with a stone ridge. The last rafter on the gable is protected from the weather by slates nailed vertically. The underside of the slates is torched with lime mortar. The roof construction is oak tie beam trusses. The purlins and rafters appear of later date. The floors are stone cobbles. The stable door between the compartments is ledged. There are some high level shelves. The timber door on the north elevation has a segmental arch with eleven stone voussoirs. There is a further external door on the east elevation.

The store has stone random rubble external walls that appears to have been rebuilt in recent times. The roof is a pitched lean-to covered with random diminished Lakeland slates and stone tabling to the verge. The roof timbers are modern. The floor is of sandstone flags. There is one external door on the south side and a small aperture with timber door in the north wall. The entrance on the east side is open.



Plate 13. Small Detached Outbuilding North Elevation

Small Detached Outbuilding

This detached single storey building is in two parts (Plate 13). The main building is constructed from random rubble stone with dressed stone around the doorway. The roof is pitched and covered with welsh slates and the roof timbers are recent. The south gable is capped with a coping and rough stone finials at each end. The north gable has a scalloped timber bargeboard. The door is timber. The remaining part of this building is to the north. Its walls are random stone rubble and it has a mono pitched roof covered with random diminished Lakeland slates and recent roof timbers. The side gable verges are stepped with stone and there is a timber door. Inside the floor is stone flagged and there is a thin piece of stone set vertically across the floor. On the north wall of this part of the building is a curious structure of walls supporting large stone slabs. The southern part of this building may have been a store for the garden. It is not known what purpose the northern part served.

First Floor

Dressing Room/Nursery

This room has a narrow plaster cornice at ceiling level and a timber picture rail. There are two vertical sliding sash windows: one with shutters and both window frames appear not to be original. The external stone dressings to the window on the south elevation have chamfered corners matching the rear extension windows, suggesting a similar date for this window. The

cast iron fireplace with hob grate has a plain stone surround and timber mantle (size to outside of surround: 1250mm w x 1200mm h). The six-panel door has an original latch with intricate key that fits into a round hole in the lock (Plates 14 and 15). On the side facing into the master bedroom the panels to the door are flush with the frame and the deep skirting to the walls continues along the face of the door. There is also no architrave giving the effect that this doorway was intended to be inconspicuous (Plate 16).



Plate 14. Lock to Dressing Room Door



Plate 15. Key for Dressing Room Door Lock

Master Bedroom

The ceiling is finished with fibrous plaster foliage moulding (Plates 18, 19 and 20). There is a timber picture rail. The vertical sliding sash window frame appears not to be original and is fitted with shutters. The cast iron fireplace with hob grate has a plain stone surround and stone mantle (size to outside of surround: 1300mm w x 1400mm h). There is an alcove formed within the internal wall with plaster finish, probably a wardrobe. The door to this wardrobe is a six-panelled door with raised and fielded panels. To the left of this door is the door leading to the landing of the same design but has interesting knob furniture (Plate 17). Between the two doors there is a narrow timber vertical fluted pilaster.



Plate 16. Dressing Room Door Showing Flush Arrangement and Skirting



Plate 17. Knob Furniture Master Bedroom



Plate 18. Plaster Ceiling Master Bedroom



Plate 19. Ceiling Rose Master Bedroom



Plate 20. Leaf Detail Master Bedroom Ceiling

Bedroom 1

There is a timber picture rail. The vertical sliding sash window frame that appears not to be original is fitted with shutters. The cast iron fireplace with hob grate has a plain stone surround with timber trim and timber mantle (size to outside of surround: 1100mm w x 1350mm h). The eight-panel door with raised and fielded panels has an early brass lock.

Bedroom 2

The vertical sliding sash window frame that appears not to be original is fitted with shutters. The cast iron fireplace with hob grate has a plain stone surround with timber trim and timber mantle (size to outside of surround: 1100mm w x 1300mm h). The eight-panel door with raised and fielded panels has an early brass lock (Plate 21). At ceiling level there is part of the servants call bell system mechanism that extends through to the landing.



Plate 21. Brass Lock Bedroom 2.

Landing

The servants call bell system mechanism and cables continue from Bedroom 2, along the ceiling and down the wall through the floor to the ground floor. The landing door is a six-panelled door with raised and fielded panels and original iron latch (Plate 24). At high level there are two, probably original, wall mounted cupboards with ledged doors and 'Gothick' style thin planted moulding (Plate 22). In the landing partition there are two glazed borrowed lights comprising vertical sliding sashes with Gothic heads.

Main Staircase

The plaster ceiling over this space is segmental with a plaster cornice (Plate 25). In the centre of the ceiling is an ornate rose for a light fitting. The window is a vertical sliding sash of apparent older date set into an opening with splayed reveals but no shutters. Externally in front of this window is an ornate wrought iron window guard, these typically dating from the late eighteenth century.⁶⁵ The dog-leg staircase construction comprises substantial stone units which form the tread and also its riser supported partly on the walls below and partly by an oak carriage (Plate 26). The balustrade is formed with slender square section timber balusters, indicative of the late eighteenth century,⁶⁶ set into the top of the steps and into a hardwood handrail with turned newel post. Under the ground floor stairs is a store area.



Plate 22. 'Gothick' Style Cupboards Landing



Plate 23. Ceiling Feature Upper Sitting Room

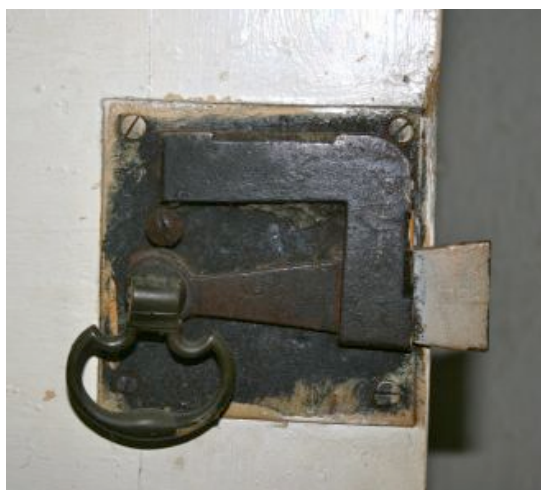


Plate 24. Iron Latch Landing



Plate 25. Ceiling and Light Fitting Main Stairs



Plate 26. Staircase

Upper Sitting Room

From the half space landing on the staircase there are three timber steps up to this large room overlooking the garden. This is one of the more imposing rooms of the house. The plaster ceiling has a central feature formed in fibrous plaster (Plate 23) and a wide cornice. The walls to this room appear to be lined probably with vertical timber studs and lath and plaster to give improved thermal insulation. There is a timber picture rail and timber dado rail. The cast iron fireplace has a stone surround and timber mantle (size to outside of surround: 1700mm w x 1350mm h). The main feature on the walls is the segmental bay that contains two window openings fitted with side hung windows with fixed and opening light above all with small panes of apparent older date (Plate 27). The windows are fitted with shutters with flat panels and planted thin mouldings. There is a six panel door with flat panels with planted thin moulding and a brass knob. The skirting has quite intricate moulding.



Plate 27. Upper Sitting Room

Box Room

Crossing over the main staircase landing and down several steps to another mezzanine level a range of rooms probably make up servants quarters, bathroom and toilet. The Box Room has little by way of features. The window is a recent fixed light frame and the door is a two panel with raised and fielded panels.

Corridor

The set of steps down to the corridor is of timber. There is a six panel door with raised and fielded panels and iron latch. At the end of the corridor towards the east end there are two timber steps and another door that has four plain panels. There is a large recess in the wall with modern shelves. The vertical sliding sash window would probably date from the extension. The external stone dressings to this window match those on the south elevation of the Dressing Room.

Servants' Bedroom

The plastered ceiling has a plastered beam across the room. There is a small cast iron fireplace with a stone surround (size to outside of surround: 1150mm w x 1150mm h). The side hung timber casement window has small panes and shutters with raised and fielded panels (Plate 28). The door to this room has four plain panels.



Plate 28. Early Side Hung Casement Window



Plate 29. Linen Cupboard

Linen Room

The vertical sliding sash window would probably date from the extension and the external stone dressings match those on the south elevation of the Dressing Room. The door has four plain panels. The large linen cupboard appears to be of some age. It has ledged doors with timber turn button fasteners (Plate 29). Inside there is a paper notice referring to equestrian activities and bearing the name 'Mrs Howard.'

Bathroom

The vertical sliding sash window and dressings match the Linen Room. The door has four plain panels. There is an unusual detail under the existing cast iron bath. The entire bath is resting on a large lead sheet tray.

Toilet

The vertical sliding sash window and dressings match the Linen Room. The door has four plain panels.

Ground Floor

Lower Sitting Room

There are four timber steps down to this large room overlooking the garden. The door to this room has six plain panels with planted thin mouldings. This is another imposing room with its segmental bay and alcove. The plaster ceiling has plaster cornices and plaster applied to the first floor beams. There is a timber dado rail. The walls to this room also appear to be lined probably with vertical timber studs and lath and plaster. The cast iron fireplace with register grate has ceramic tile cheeks, a stone surround, stone mantle and hearth (size to outside of surround: 1630mm w x 1300mm h). A feature on the walls is the segmental bay that contains two window openings fitted with side hung windows with small panes that appear not to be original. The windows are fitted with shutters with plain panels with thin planted mouldings. The skirting has quite intricate moulding.

There is an alcove fitted with modern shelving (Plate 30). This has a plaster moulded architrave to the elliptical head and the sides of the alcove are finished with a timber moulded architrave. The back of the alcove is finished with timber Gothick moulding. The cheeks of the alcove are timber framed with plain panels and planted thin mouldings.



Plate 30. Alcove in Lower Sitting Room

Dining Room

The plaster ceiling has plaster applied to the first floor beams. The dado rail appears to be recent. The vertical sliding sash window is fitted with shutters. The cast iron fireplace with hob grate has a plain stone surround, stone mantle and hearth (size to outside of surround: 1230mm w x 1500mm h). The eight-panel door has raised and fielded panels.



Plate 31. Wall Cupboard



Plate 32. Wall Cupboard Interior

Hall

The plaster ceiling has plaster cornices and plaster applied to the first floor beams. There is panelled dado boarding at low level on the wall. The cast iron fireplace with hob grate has a stone surround, stone mantle and stone hearth (size to outside of surround: 1200mm w x 1250mm h). The vertical sliding sash window frame of apparent older date is fitted with shutters. There are two sets of double doors; one, leading to the Lower Sitting Room door, is fixed permanently open in order to support handrails and the other leads to the main staircase. The panels are flat with planted thin moulding. On the wall opposite the main entrance door there is a very attractive oak inset wall cupboard (size: 1200mm w x 1300mm h). This comprises one central side hung opening door with a semi-circular head revealing oak shelves within and three drawers below it. The drawers are all oak and formed with dovetail joints and the front is finished with French polish. The furniture is mostly brass (Plates 31 and 32).

Modern Shower and Toilet Area

This room has been fitted out with modern ablution fittings. The floor is solid. The window contains a vertical sliding sash that appears not to be original. The shutters have plain panels. The door is a six panel door with raised and fielded panels, the centre ones having slits cut in them for ventilation.



Plate 33. Pitch Pine Kitchen Cupboard

Kitchen

This room is the kitchen. It has plastered walls and ceiling with plastered beams; a stone skirting and a solid concrete floor with thermo-plastic tiles. The vertical sliding sash window frame that appears not to be original is fitted with shutters. There is a six panel and eight-panel door with raised and fielded panels. An AGA is positioned in front of a large stone fireplace surround 2050mm high that has a deep moulded cornice to the top but the opening is sealed. The kitchen has three interesting cupboards all well made with dovetail joints to the drawers.

A large full height cupboard unit made from pitch pine, size: 1850mm w x 930mm to worktop x 2600mm total height (Plate 33). The lower part of this has a central cupboard with drawer. To each side are two square compartments with hinged top opening doors; the right hand one contains four separate compartments with lids. The upper part of the unit has a central cupboard with shelves and racks with holes and two drawers, one of which has compartments. To each side of this cupboard are open shelves with curved cornice.

There is a full height pitch pine corner cupboard with doors and shelves of width 1300mm (Plate 34).

There is an oak wall cupboard (size: 970mm w x 1680mm h) at higher level with dentil cornice and a pair of cupboard doors framed with raised and fielded panels and shaped top rail. Below the doors are two drawers, one with three compartments. This cupboard has brass drawer handles and is finished with French polish (Plate 35).

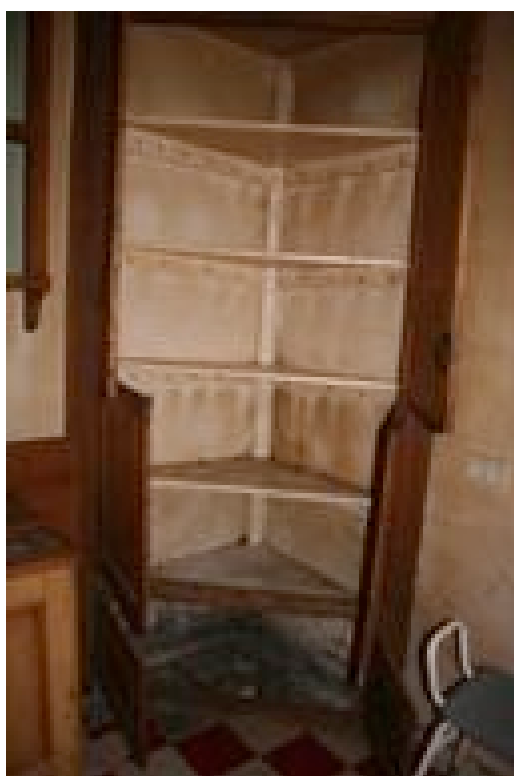


Plate 34. Corner Cupboard



Plate 35. Oak Wall Cupboard

On one wall there is a full height shallow depth cupboard with ledged pine doors and hooks inside. At ceiling level there is a single wide timber shelf fixed to the ceiling with brackets. On one of the ceiling beams there is a row of metal hooks each about 50mm long.

Lobby

This is a lobby and of interest here is the servants' bells at high level. There are six bells (but seven positions) fixed to springs and cables that in the past would have served the main habitable rooms of the house (Plate 36). In the Regency period servants were summoned by bells connected to the various rooms by a system of fine wires ⁶⁷ sometimes passing through the roof and at high level near the ceiling.

Laundry

This is a small room with lime washed walls and concrete floor. It contains a 'London' pattern shallow fireclay sink and there are signs that a doorway through into the adjoining Dairy has been bricked up.



Plate 36. Servants' Bells



Plate 37. Dairy

Dairy

The walls are plaster and lime wash and the floor is concrete. This room has a number of hooks at high level probably used for hanging meat. The small stone dressed window on the north side is covered with perforated zinc. Along the long external wall is a range of sandstone shelves and sandstone work surface supported on piers (Plate 37). There is a lobby to this room that contains a vertical cupboard. To keep the dairy cool it was often positioned on the north or east side of the house.⁶⁸

Back Staircase

The staircase leading to the first floor is made from solid stone units forming the treads and risers. There are a variety of cupboards with timber doors. One cupboard is particularly interesting as it contains several pine drawers all with dovetailed joints. Another cupboard appeared to be for hanging clothing as above the modern hangers now present there are several shaped wooden hooks.

Wash house

Beyond a passage at the rear of the house there is a separate room. In this room is a copper once used for boiling large amounts of water for domestic purposes (Plate 38). These generally appeared from the late eighteenth century.⁶⁹ The copper has a square dressed stone base (size: 800mm w x 800mm deep x 850mm h) that houses the circular cast iron receptacle to hold the water. Under this receptacle is an open chamber where the fire was lit. On top of the stone base is a sandstone slab with aperture and circular timber lid giving access to remove the water. Before the extension above, the wash house may have had a mono-pitched slated roof. The west facing stone wall appears to have been rebuilt. To note at this point is the 'Pump' in the rear garden noted on the 1899 Ordnance Survey map. This does not appear to exist today but at one time may have been a source of water.



Plate 38. Stone Copper

Outside Toilet

Adjoining the wash house is a room containing a toilet and high level cistern of some age. It has stone rubble walls and a pitched lean-to roof covered with random diminished Lakeland slates. The floor is stone flags and the two small windows are fitted with bars, one is glazed and the other is covered with perforated zinc. The door is ledged and fitted with a timber lock.

Garden and Grounds

The grounds are enclosed on the north-west side with a 2300mm high random rubble stone wall with triangular coping stones. The garden has some interesting features. The lower walls to the west and south side of the house have a stone coping and to parts of the west side there is evidence of former wrought iron railings. Railings appear to have once been fitted to one low stone wall immediately below the rear main staircase window. There are also stone walls built at the rear presumably to separate the garden and house from the fields. The garden contains some mature trees and shrubs. The gates at the south end of the house are of wrought iron and made to an intricate design. They are hung on cylindrical stone piers with 'Acorn' caps. These match the stone gate posts to the north end of the house where metal gates were once fixed (these are stored in the barn). Most of the paths are loose stone and edged with sandstone kerbs.

Interpretation and Significance

Bushby House is a farmstead: it has a barn, cow house, (byre) stable and other specialised and subsidiary buildings ⁷⁰ and also includes a substantial dwelling house with many historic features. The site on which Bushby House is built is shaped like a peninsular and so the farmstead layout would probably have been built to suit the site but it broadly follows a parallel arrangement. All the farm buildings appear to have been built at the same time but there have been some changes to the main house.

There was a great investment in farm buildings from the later years of the eighteenth century to 1880 ⁷¹ during which time Bushby House was built. In Cumbria the house is physically part of the farmstead group on all but the largest courtyard farms.⁷² Bushby House is a small farm by comparison but its owner did not follow the usual convention and seemed to make a statement with his house, wanting to keep his farm operation separate from his residence. Brunskill remarks that the degree of relationship and status of the attached farm buildings seem to reflect a social bond between the farmer and his farmstead.⁷³

The main house is separate from the farm; its status as a building is superior to that of the farm buildings which are quite basic. The exception to this is the Coach House which has one fine elevation facing south, possibly as it would contain the horses. The separation of the house and garden from the working farm appears to be deliberate; the only parts of the main house that encroach on the farm yard are the service rooms. The high wall to the north of the garden ensures this separation.

The two storey double pile house plan with its rooms located either side the central hall; staircase at the rear and symmetrical front are found in all parts of Cumbria.⁷⁴ The main house appeared to serve a large family with an array of different rooms demanding around seven servants' bells. Bushby House has many interesting and historic features that conform to Georgian and Regency architecture helping to substantiate its date, as determined by archival research, to the early part of the nineteenth century. To mention the main features. Fireplaces that appear to be the original ones are found in the principal rooms. The servants' bells still exist with some of the wire operation system intact. The window shutters are present on both the ground and first floor and are still operational. The ornate plaster ceilings require some repair but are still intact, indicating the important rooms of the house. The internal panel doors, which are fine examples of the Georgian period, have some interesting and very old door furniture. The Hall and Kitchen cupboards are made for the space they occupy and are fine pieces of cabinet work. The Dairy still has its old stone shelves and there is a copper in the wash house. Denyer records a similar copper at Brotherilkeld Farm at Eskdale.⁷⁵ The asymmetrical segmental bay on the rear elevation is worth noting. John Martin Robinson's book ⁷⁶ shows many examples of large houses, only a few with full height segmental bays. Only one property, Inglewood House, had a late eighteenth century bay that was positioned asymmetrically on the elevation, similar to Bushby House, and none had segmental bays with a gable wall above them.

The Coach House is a self contained farm building. Its finest external feature is the south elevation built in fine ashlar with interesting details. The remaining parts of the building are more rudimentary but still have some very old, possibly original, features that informs the operation of this farm building. The cow house may have housed up to six cows; the stable possibly five horses; the pigsty two pigs and some poultry in the adjoining room. Above the cow house and stable would be the hay loft.

The barn complex is a basic structure. It appeared to house some stock, possibly horses or cows and other buildings were for storage. Originally there were three fields attached to the farm and three further fields remote from the farm.

Records indicate that the Bushby family were in farming certainly since around the time that Bushby House was built. They were also probably keen on horses. The agricultural depression occurred between 1880 and 1940 ⁷⁷ which would have had a profound effect on the Bushby family as they seem to disappear from the record towards the end of the nineteenth century. However, it seems later owners were able to continue with activities involving horses and there are several horse shoes to be found today around the property.

What is significant about Bushby House is how the house with its features and architectural details and the farm buildings with their old fittings have survived relatively unchanged from the early days of its origin. The farmstead with its buildings and features is a frozen record in time and helps to inform the historian of life on a farmstead in the nineteenth century.

Fireplaces



Plate 39. Dressing Room



Plate 40. Master Bedroom



Plate 41. Upper Sitting Room



Plate 42. Lower Sitting Room



Plate 43. Dining Room



Plate 44. Hall

Historic Maps

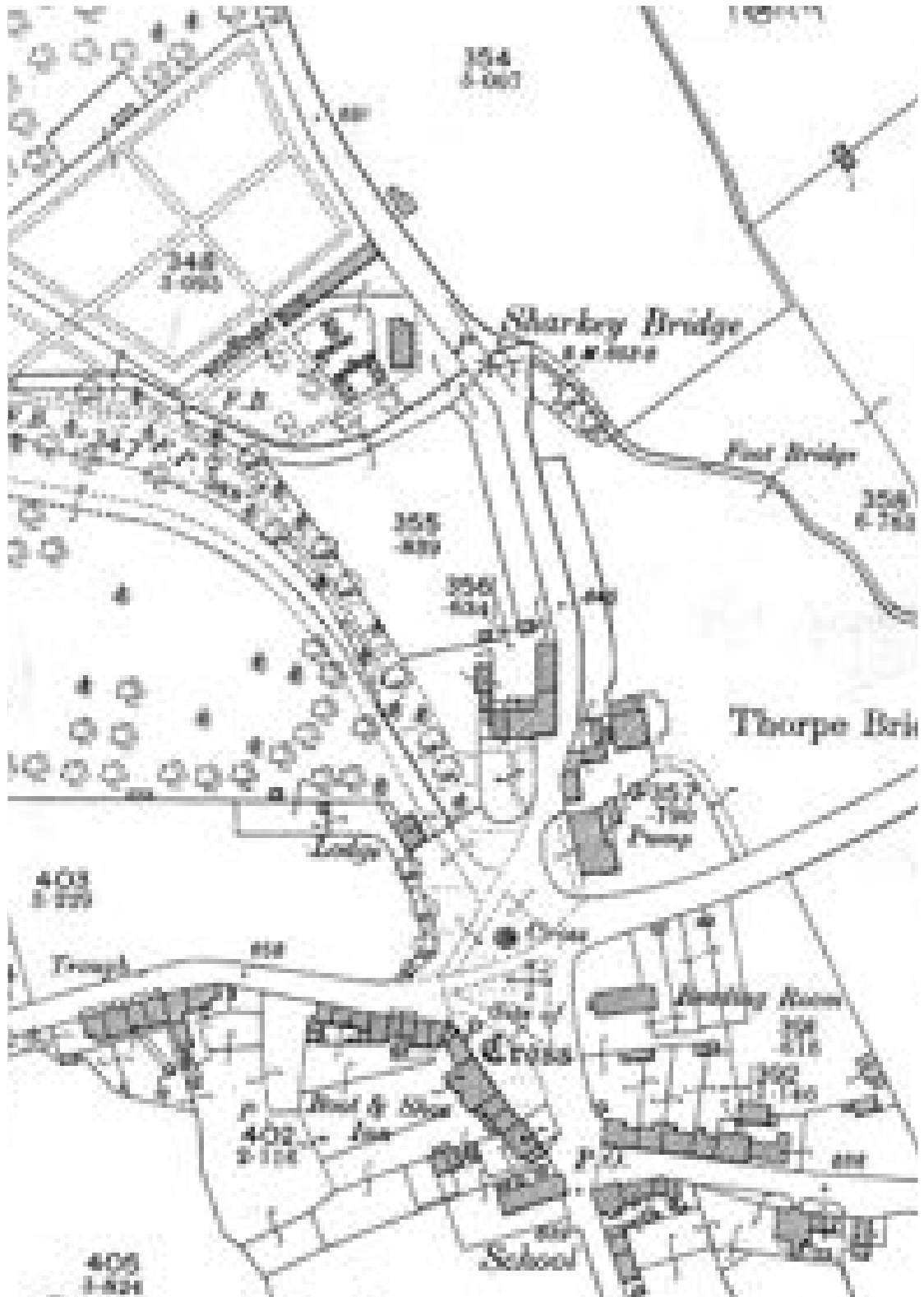
Hodkinson and Donald's Map



1867 Ordnance Survey Map



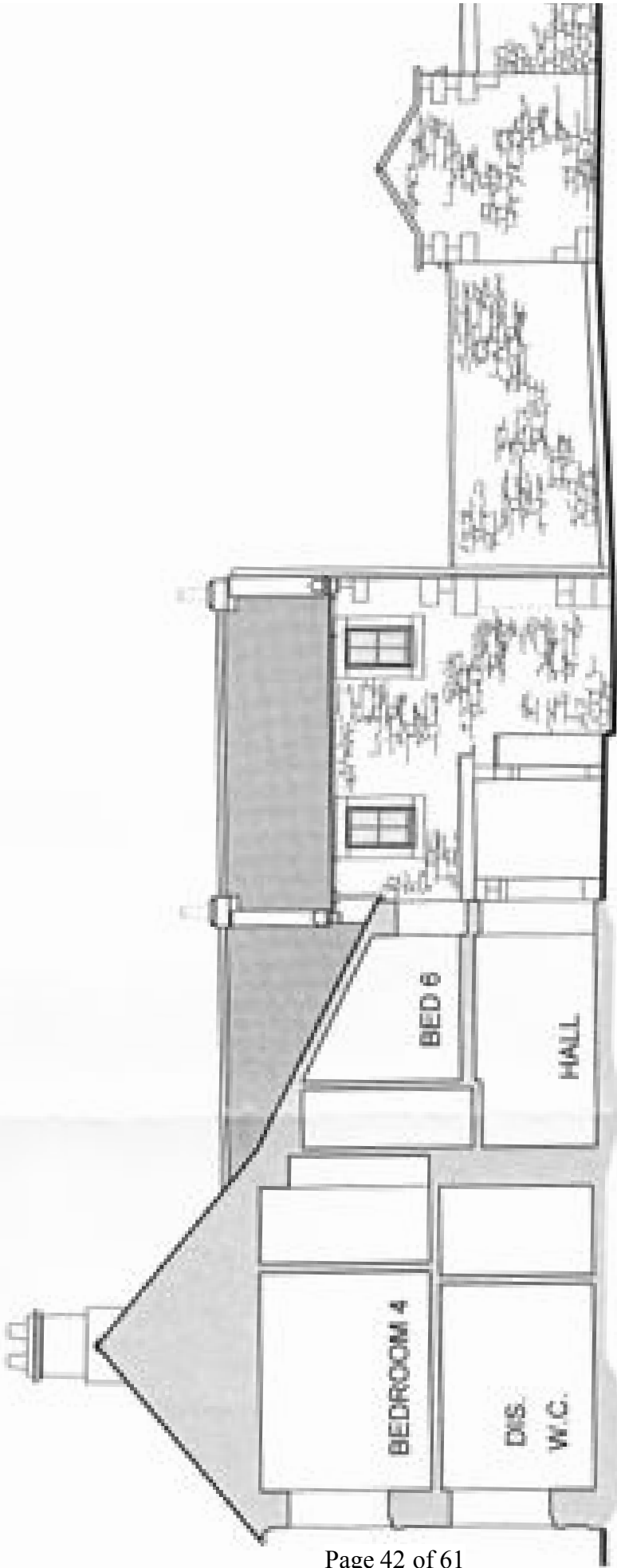
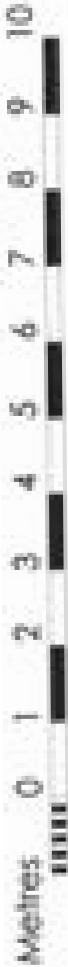
1899 Ordnance Survey Map



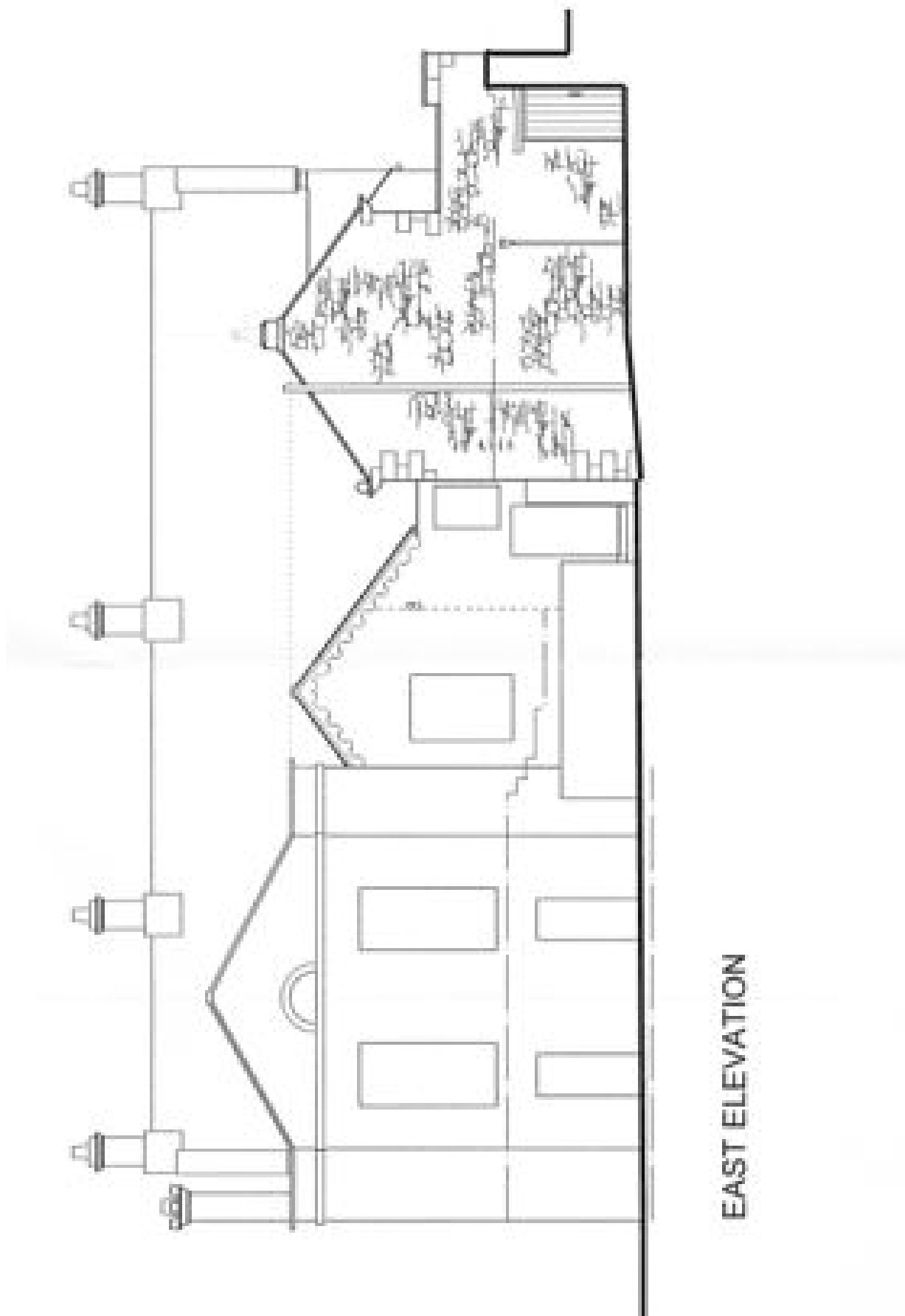
1925 Ordnance Survey Map



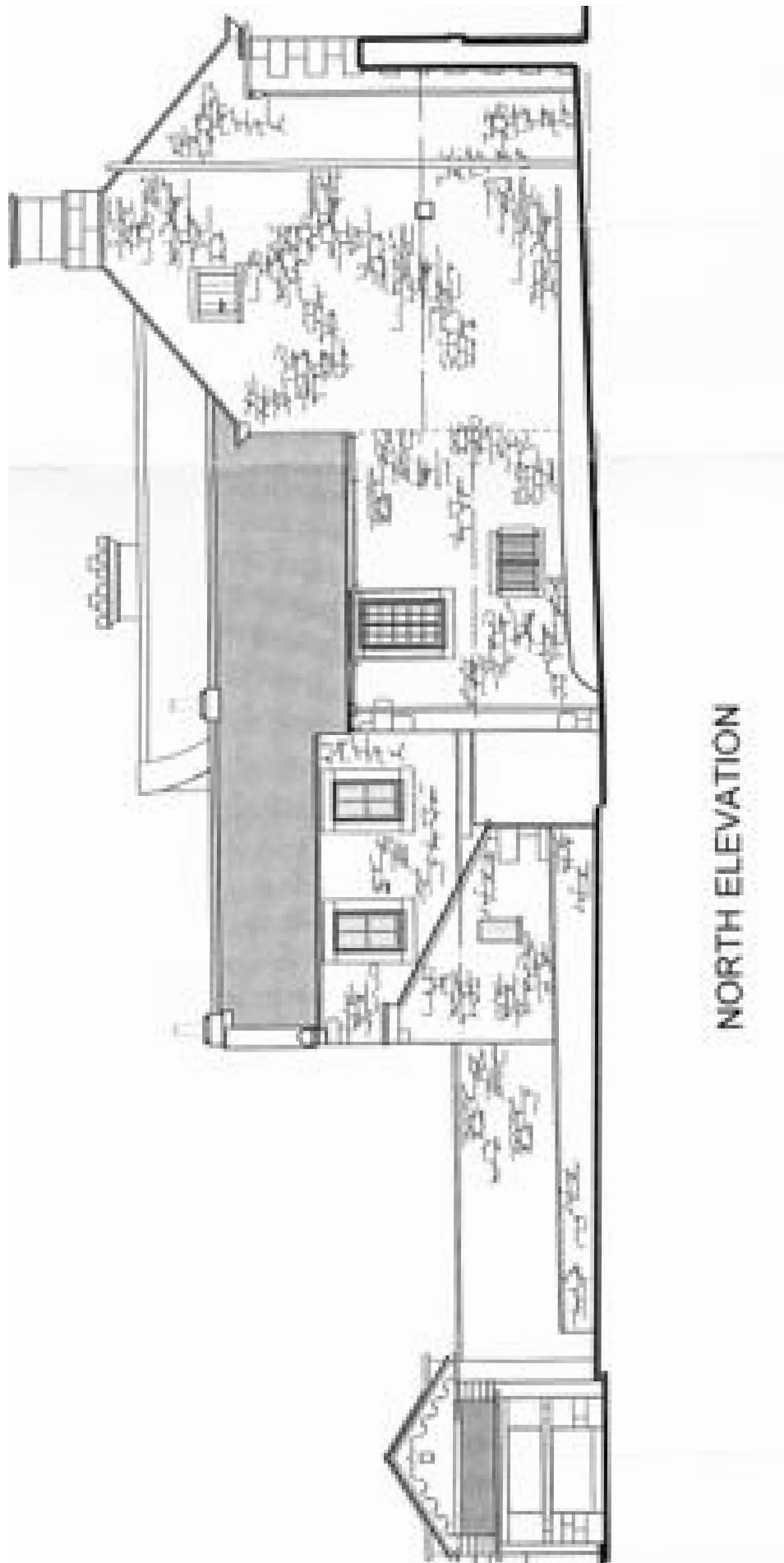
Existing Elevations and Plans

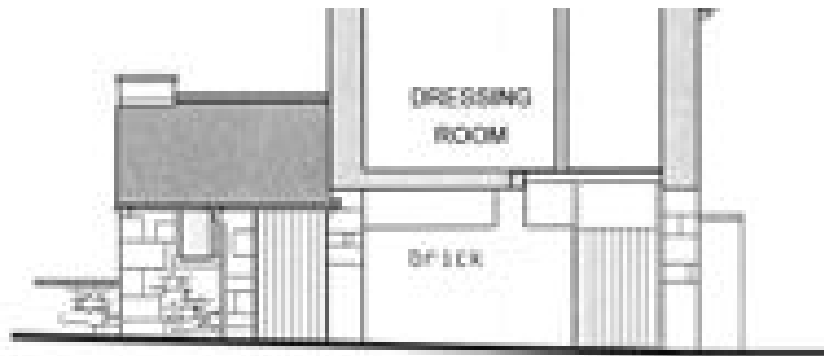


SOUTH SECTIONAL ELEVATION AT FRONT ENTRANCE

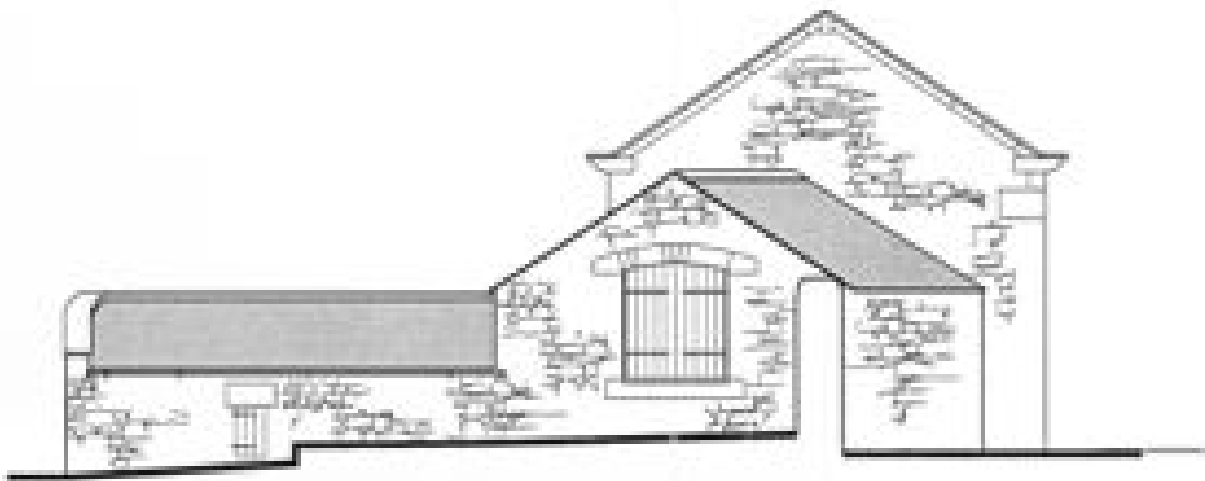


EAST ELEVATION





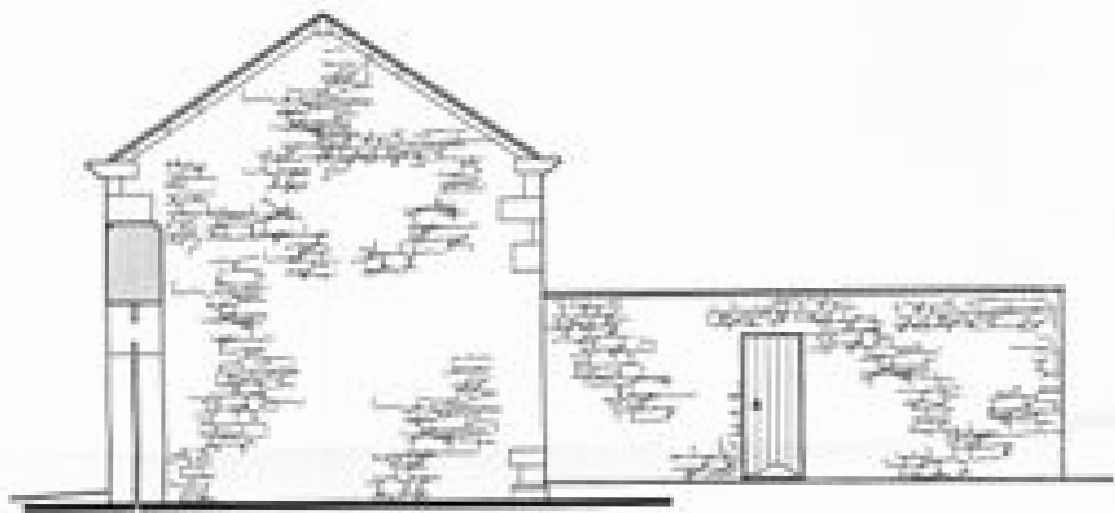
WEST SECTIONAL ELEVATION
THROUGH CROSS-PASSAGE



NORTH ELEVATION (BARN)

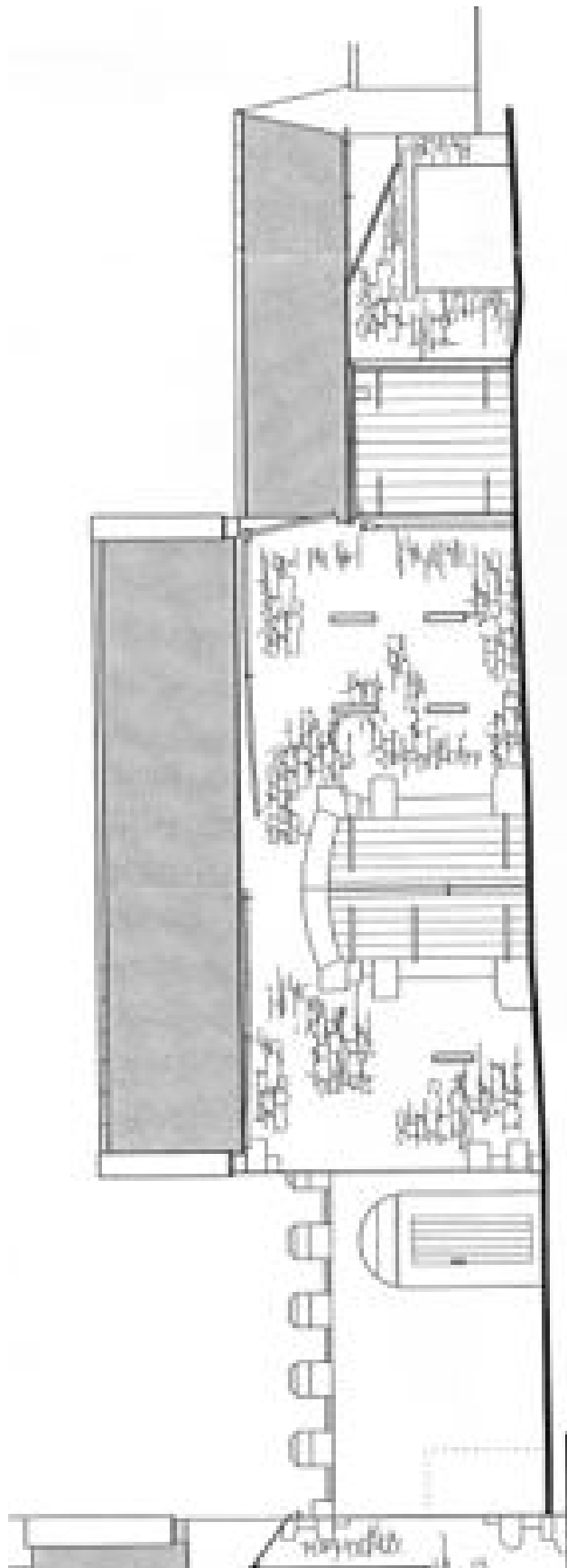


SOUTH ELEVATION

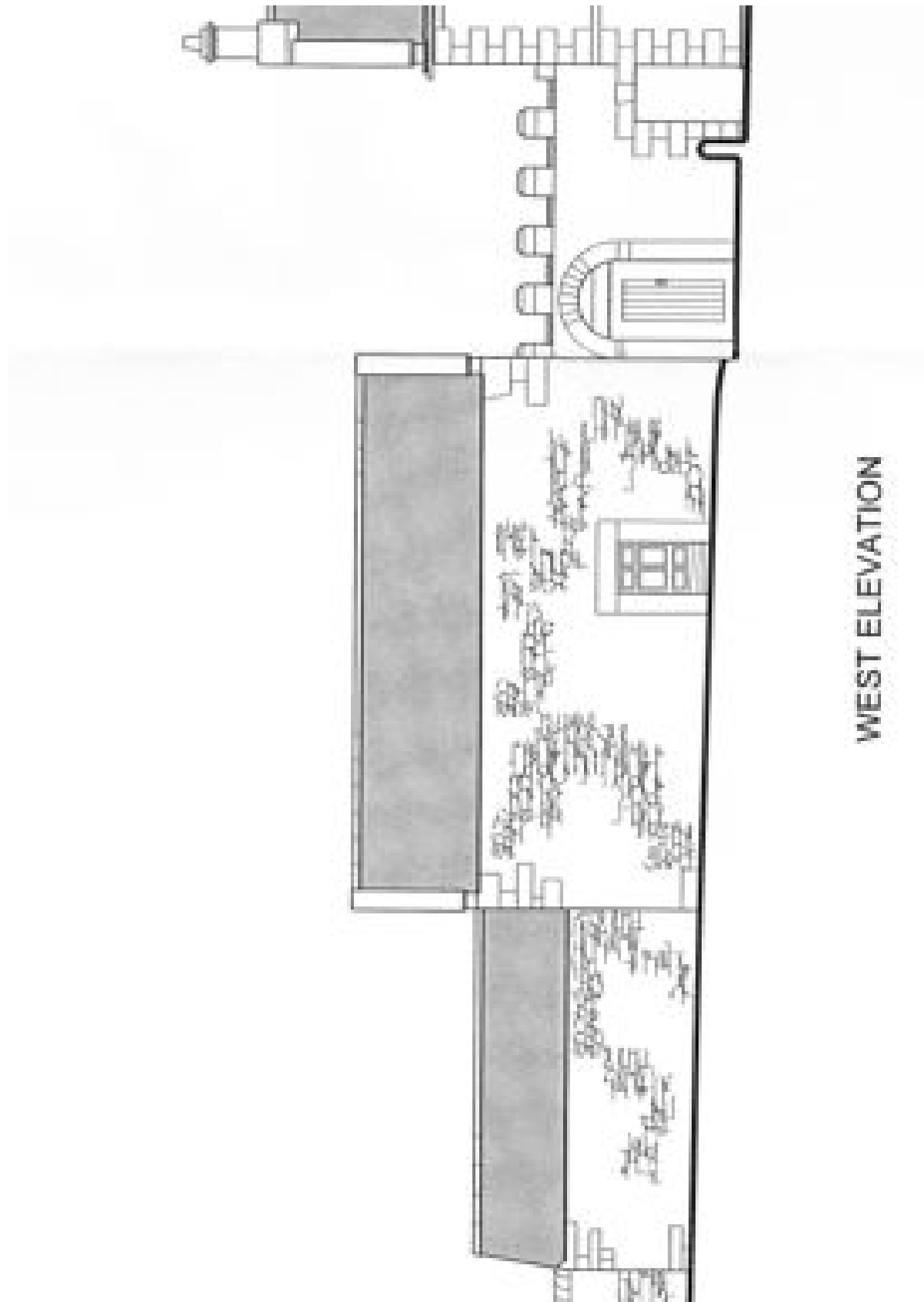


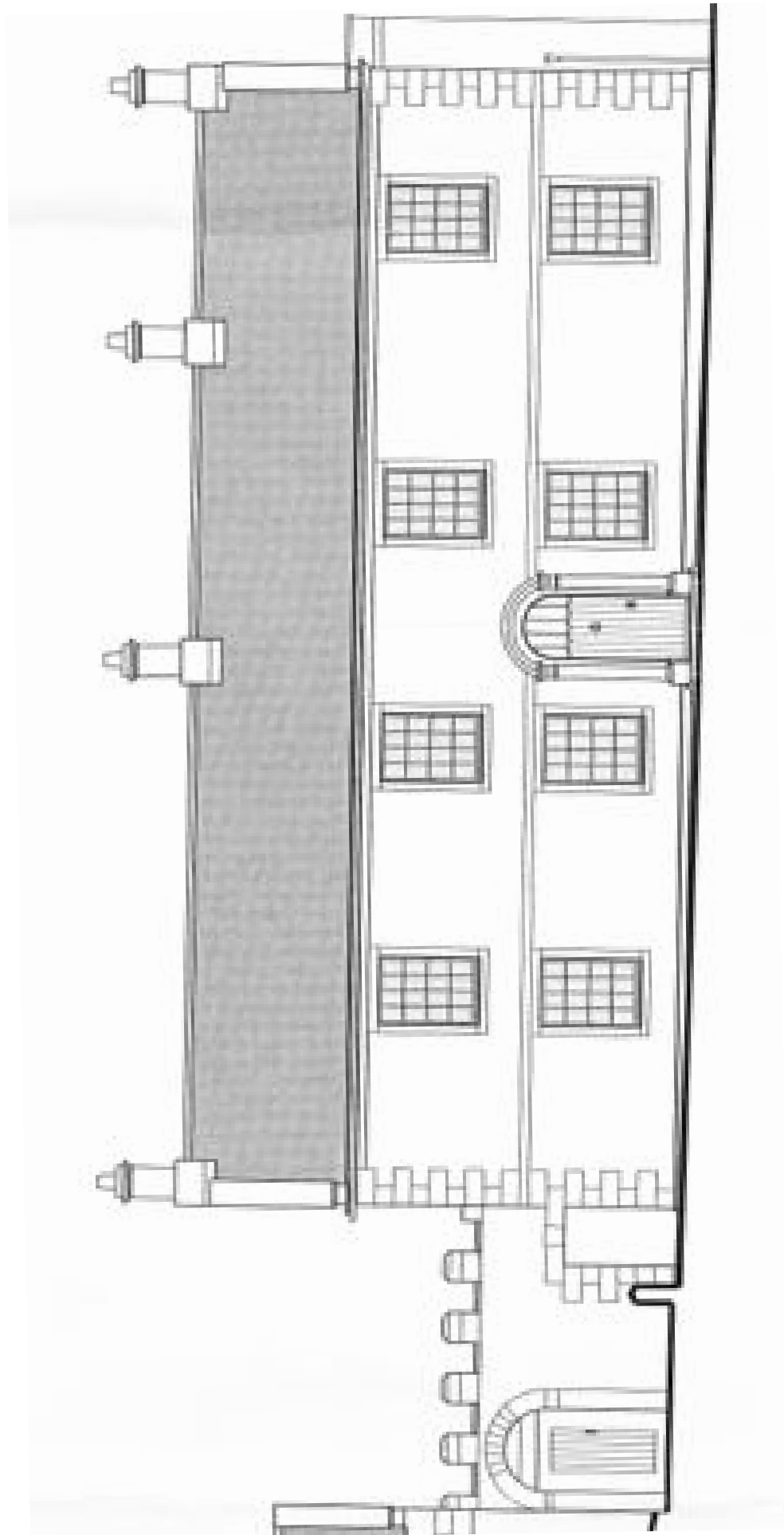
SOUTH ELEVATION (BARN)



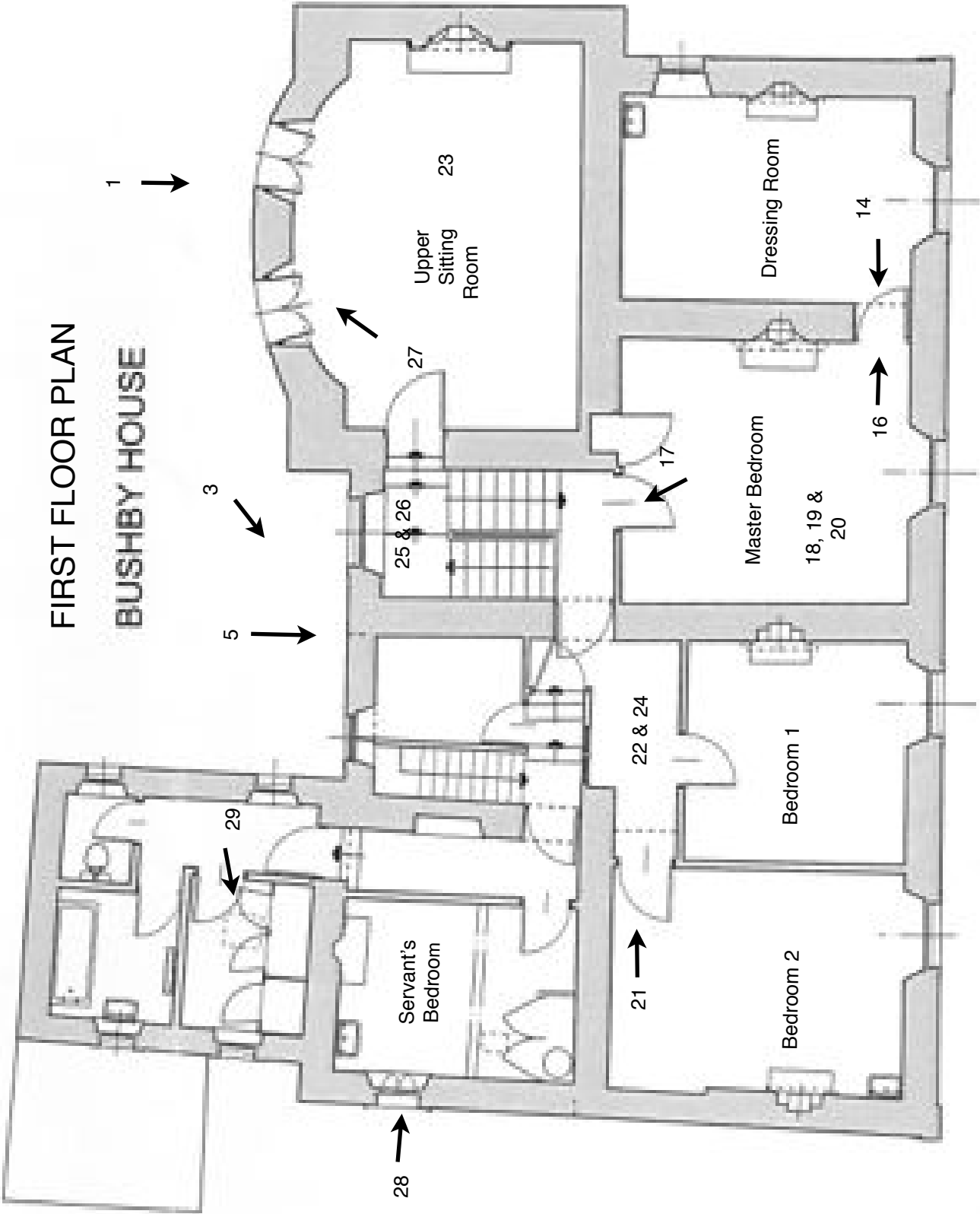


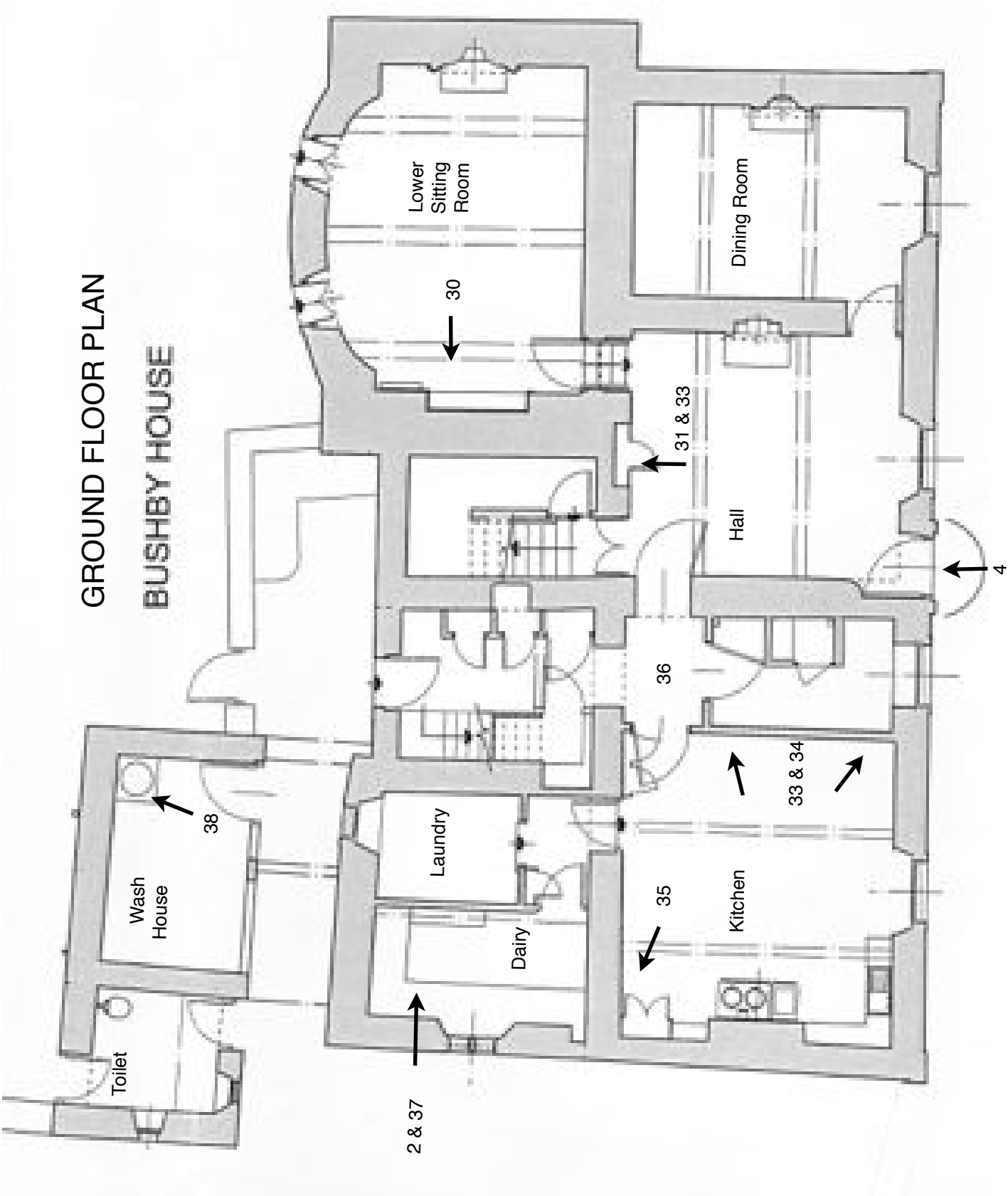
EAST ELEVATION

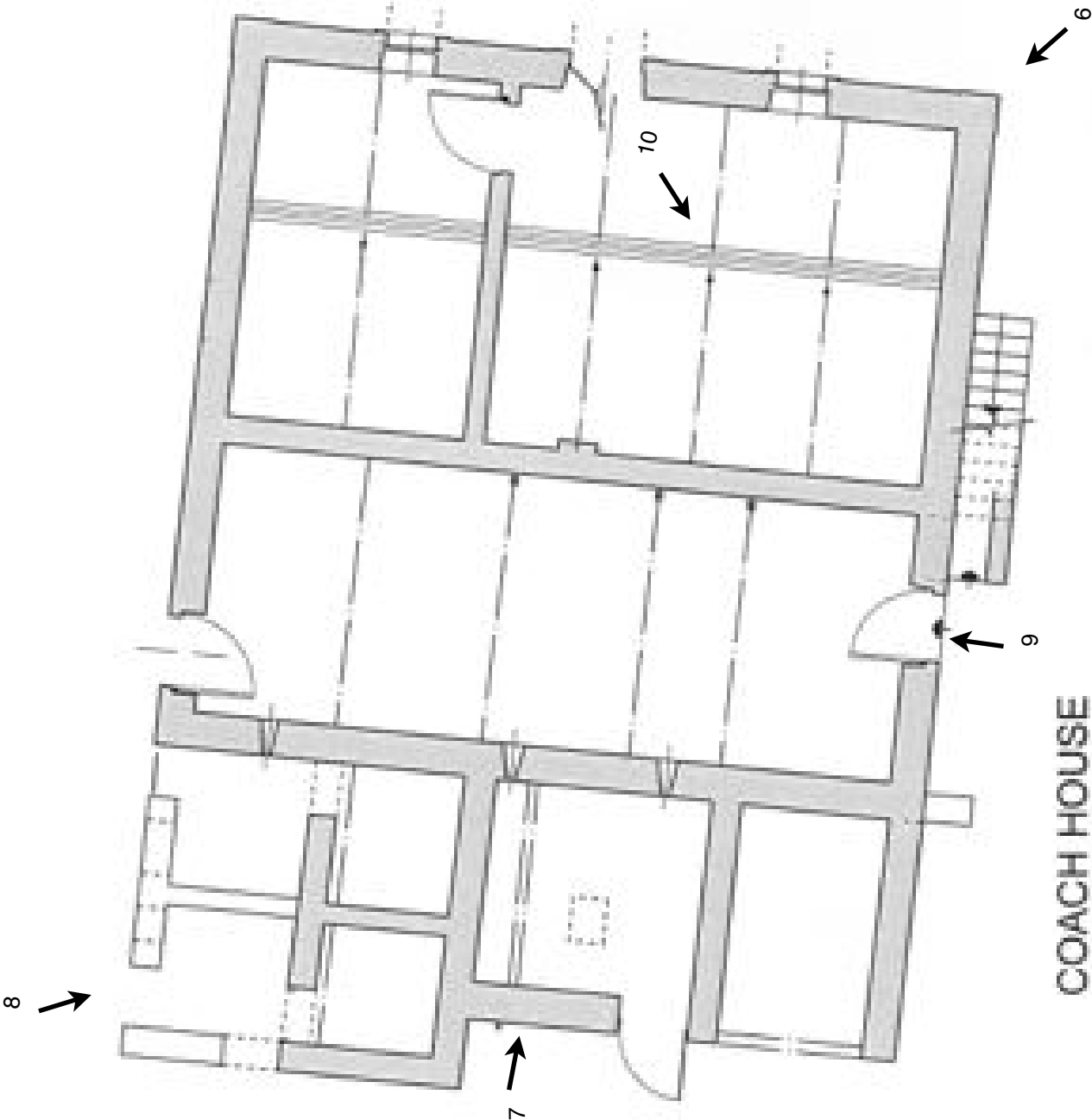


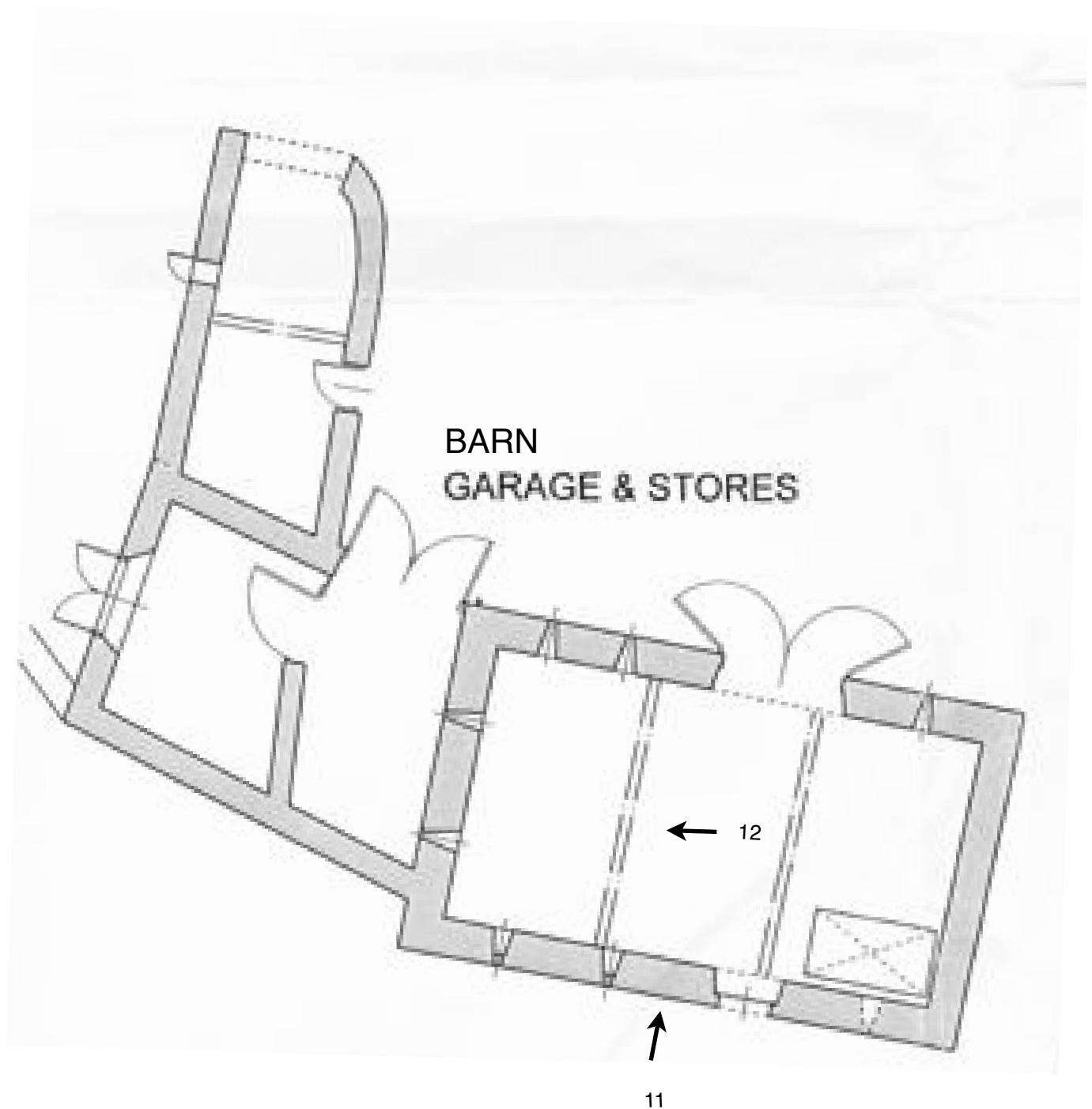


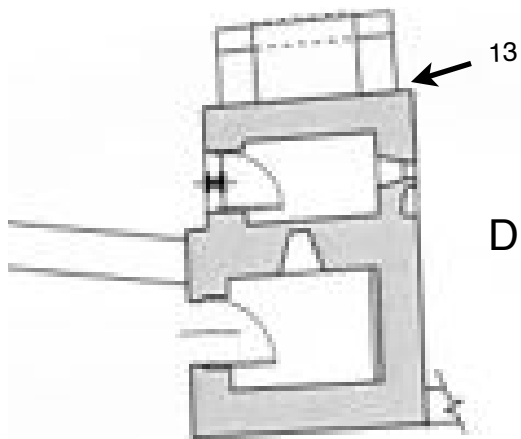
WEST ELEVATION





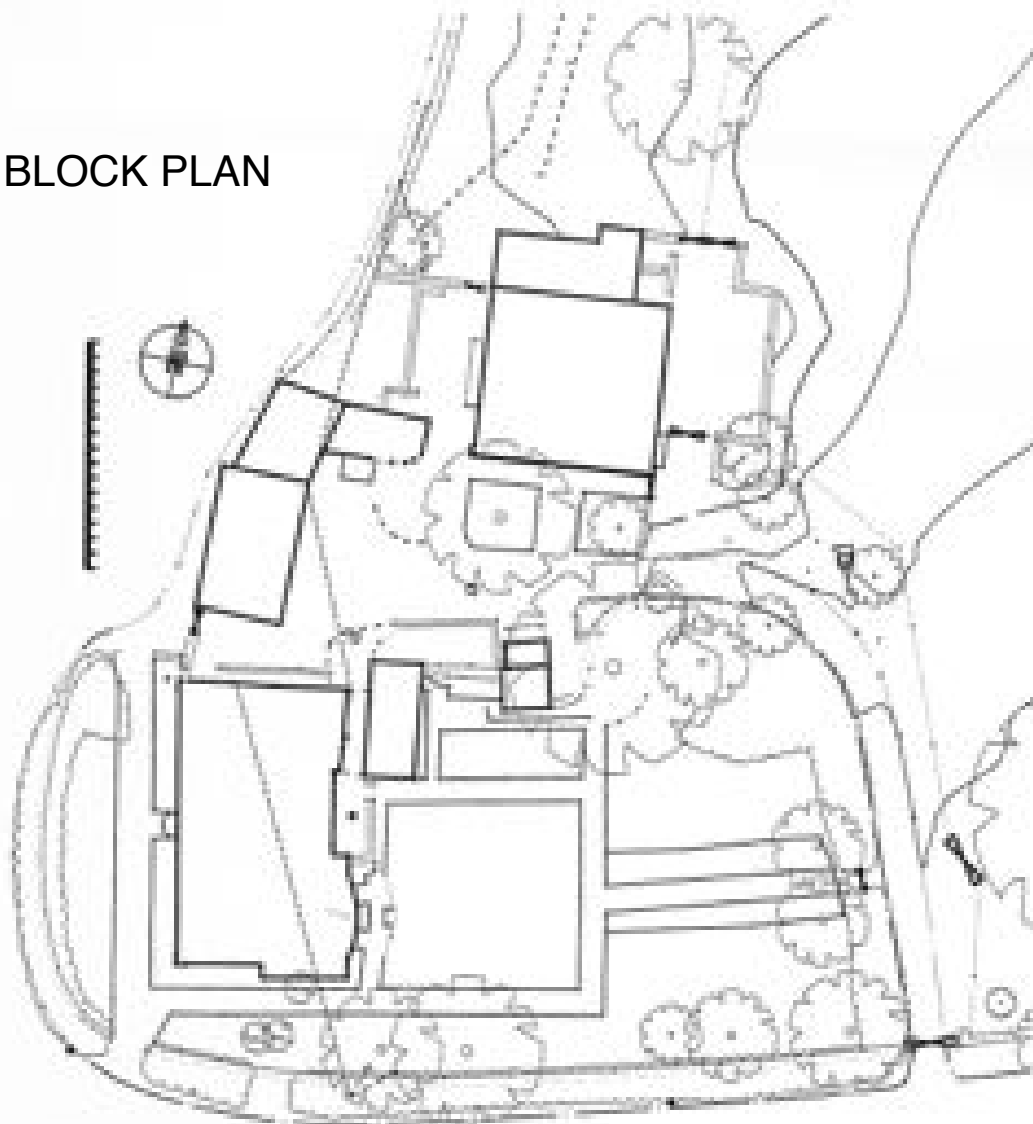






DETACHED OUTBUILDING

BLOCK PLAN



Appendix A

NY 43 SW GREYSTOKE 12/103 Bushby House. Grade II. Late C18.

IoE Number 73824 Date Listed: 24 October 1986. Date of last amendment: 24 October 1986.

Dressed mixed red and pink sandstone with string course, eaves cornice and V-jointed quoins. Graduated green slate roof with coped gables and kneelers; sandstone ashlar chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 4 bays with rear extensions forming overall U-shape. Centre plank door and wood covered fanlight in pilastered surround. Sash windows with glazing bars in raised stone surrounds.

References

¹ Nicolson. J., Burn. R., 1976. First Published 1777. The History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland Vol I. Wakefield, West Yorkshire: E.P. Publishing. Page 188.

² Nicolson. J., Burn. R., 1976. First Published 1777. The History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland Vol II. Wakefield, West Yorkshire: E.P. Publishing. Page 348.

³ Ibid. Page 348.

⁴ Ibid. Page 348.

⁵ Ibid. Page 348.

⁶ Cumbria Federations of Women's Institutes. 1991. The Cumbria Village Book. Newbury: Countryside Books and Carlisle: CCFWI. Page 114.

⁷ Ibid. Page 115.

⁸ Hudleston. C. R., Boumphrey. R. S., 1978. Cumberland Families and Heraldry with a Supplement to an Armorial for Westmorland and Lonsdale. Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Pages 48/49.

⁹ Maclean. Rev. A. M., 1911. The Registers of the Parish of Greystoke in the County of Cumberland. Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1559-1757. Kendal: Titus Wilson. Page 164.

¹⁰ Ibid. Page 237.

¹¹ Maclean. Rev. A. M., 1911. The Registers of the Parish of Greystoke in the County of Cumberland. Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1559-1757. Kendal: Titus Wilson. Pages: 241, 325, 387.

¹² Hudleston. C. R., Boumphrey. R. S., 1978. Cumberland Families and Heraldry with a Supplement to an Armorial for Westmorland and Lonsdale. Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Pages 48/49.

¹³ Ibid. Pages 48/49.

¹⁴ Cumbria County Council Archives. Bond of Indemnity dated 16 February 1758. D/CC/2/33.

- ¹⁵Maclean. Rev. A. M., 1911. The Registers of the Parish of Greystoke in the County of Cumberland. Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1559-1757. Kendal: Titus Wilson. Page 414.
- ¹⁶ Hudleston. C. R., Boumphrey. R. S., 1978. Cumberland Families and Heraldry with a Supplement to an Armorial for Westmorland and Lonsdale. Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Pages 48/49.
- ¹⁷ Cumbria County Library Register of Deaths on microfilm.
- ¹⁸ Hudleston. C. R., Boumphrey. R. S., 1978. Cumberland Families and Heraldry with a Supplement to an Armorial for Westmorland and Lonsdale. Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Pages 48/49.
- ¹⁹ Cumbria County Council Archives. Will dated 1 August 1772. D/HG/198.
- ²⁰ Cumbria County Library Register of Deaths on microfilm.
- ²¹ Cumbria County Council Archives. Greystoke Estate Plans 1778-1804. D/HG/151.
- ²² Cumbria County Council Archives. Greystoke Tythe Map and list. 5 March 1839. Rent Charges in Lieu of Tythes.
- ²³ Cumbria County Council Archives. Plan of the Township of Greystoke (from the Tythe Map). Not dated.
- ²⁴ Parson. W., White. W., 1976. History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland with Furness and Cartmel 1829. Beckermest: Michael Moon. Page 478.
- ²⁵ Mannix and Whellan. 1974. History, Gazetteer and Directory of Cumberland 1847. Beckermest: Michael Moon. Page 258.
- ²⁶ Ibid. Page 260.
- ²⁷ Cumbria County Library. Census of 1881.
- ²⁸ Cumbria County Library Register of Deaths on microfilm.
- ²⁹ Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1910. London: Kelly.
- ³⁰ Kelly. A. L., Kelly's Directory of Cumberland 1925. London: Kelly.
- ³¹ Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1934. London: Kelly.
- ³² Kelly's Directory of Cumberland 1938. London: Kelly.
- ³³ Who Was Who. 1941-1950. Vol IV. London: Black. Page 358.
- ³⁴ Ibid. Page 358.
- ³⁵ Ibid. Page 358.
- ³⁶ Cumbria County Library. Cumberland Directory 1954. Page 88.
- ³⁷ Blair's County of Cumberland Directory 1968. Lancs: Blair.
- ³⁸ Duke.S., Henderson. D., Gaisford-St-Lawrence. A., 1984. Debrett's Handbook. Debrett's Peerage Ltd. Page 964.
- ³⁹ Ibid. Page 964.
- ⁴⁰ Fox-Davies. A. C., 1970. Armorial Families. A Directory of Gentlemen of Coat-Armour. Vol 1. Newton Abbot: David and Charles. Page 985.
- ⁴¹ <http://thepeerage.com/P6056.htm>. Online. Accessed 16 February 2012.

⁴² Duke.S., Henderson. D., Gaisford-St-Lawrence. A., 1984. Debrett's Handbook. Debrett's Peerage Ltd. Page 964.

⁴³ <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/berkshire/obituary.aspx?n=adele-howard&pid=149175260>. Online. Accessed 3 March 2012.

⁴⁴ <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/berkshire/obituary.aspx?n=adele-howard&pid=149175260>. Online. Accessed 3 March 2012.

⁴⁵ Cumbria County Library. Hodkinson and Donald's Map County of Cumberland 1770-1771.

⁴⁶ Oxford English Dictionary Second Edition. 1989. Oxford: Clarendon Page 381.

⁴⁷ <http://reed.dur.ac.uk/xtf/view?docId=ead/ddr/ddrclergy>. Online. Accessed 1 March 2012.

⁴⁸ <http://www.oxhill.org.uk/History/Inclosure.htm>. Online. Accessed 1 March 2012.

⁴⁹ Cumbria County Library. Ordnance Survey Map 1867. Scale Six Inches to One Mile.

⁵⁰ Cumbria County Library. Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map. 1899. Scale 1/2500.

⁵¹ Cumbria County Library. Ordnance Survey Map. 1925. (Revised 1923) Scale 1/2500.

⁵² Cumbria County Library. Ordnance Survey Map. 1969. (Revised 1967) Scale 1/2500.

⁵³ Yorke. T., 2007. Georgian and Regency Houses Explained. Newbury: Countryside Books. Page 80.

⁵⁴ Ibid. Pages 64, 72/73.

⁵⁵ Ibid. Pages 68/69.

⁵⁶ Ibid. Page 91.

⁵⁷ Ibid. Page 93.

⁵⁸ Brunskill. R. W., 1999. Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and their Conservation. London: Yale. Pages 77/78/79.

⁵⁹ Ibid. Pages 77/78/79.

⁶⁰ Brunskill. R. W., 2000. Vernacular Architecture. London: Faber and Faber. Page 164.

⁶¹ Brunskill. R. W., 1999. Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and their Conservation. London: Yale. Page 64/65.

⁶² Brunskill. R. W., 2002. Traditional Buildings of Cumbria The County of the Lakes. London: Cassell. Page 96.

⁶³ Brunskill. R. W., 1999. Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and their Conservation. London: Yale. Page 75/76.

⁶⁴ Brunskill. R. W., 2002. Traditional Buildings of Cumbria The County of the Lakes. London: Cassell. Page 96.

⁶⁵ Yorke. T., 2007. Georgian and Regency Houses Explained. Newbury: Countryside Books. Page 80.

⁶⁶ Brunskill. R. W., 2000. Vernacular Architecture. London: Faber and Faber. Page 127.

⁶⁷ Yorke. T., 2007. Georgian and Regency Houses Explained. Newbury: Countryside Books. Page 111.

⁶⁸ Ibid. Page 110.

⁶⁹ Ibid. Pages 109/110.

⁷⁰ Brunskill. R. W., 2002. Traditional Buildings of Cumbria The County of the Lakes. London: Cassell. Page 96.

⁷¹ Ibid. Page 95.

⁷² Ibid. Pages 101/103.

⁷³ Ibid. Page 103.

⁷⁴ Ibid. Page 62.

⁷⁵ Denyer. S., 1991. Traditional Buildings and Life in the Lake District. London: Gollancz. Page 34.

⁷⁶ Robinson. J. M., 1991. A Guide to the Country Houses of the North-West. London: Dent. Pages 118, 157, 170, 183.

⁷⁷ Brunskill. R. W., 2002. Traditional Buildings of Cumbria The County of the Lakes. London: Cassell. Page 95.