

**CRAWSHAW HALL,
BURNLEY ROAD, CRAWSHAWBOOTH**
An Historic Building Survey

by J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy



June 2007

Clients: Messrs. Karoo

CONTENTS

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. SITE LOCATION	3
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4. METHODOLOGY	3
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	4
6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	5
7. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION	8
8. POST-RECORDING WORK AND ARCHIVING	8
9. COPYRIGHT	9
10. BIBLIOGRAPHY	9

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1.	PROJECT SPECIFICATION
APPENDIX 2.	FIGURES
APPENDIX 3.	PLATES

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy was instructed by Messrs. Karoo of Crawshaw Hall and their architects, Messrs. William J. Holt Architects Ltd. of 3, Manchester Road, Bury to carry out a photographic survey of Crawshaw Hall at Crawshawbooth, Rossendale, Lancashire, prior to internal alterations to the building. Crawshaw Hall is a Grade II* listed building which was built in 1831 of large ashlar- faced stone. It has a rectangular triple pile plan with six bays and is generally a mixture of Georgian and Gothic styles. Externally it is characterised by slim octagonal corner towers with battlements. Internally the ground floor is the most elaborate and unique part of the building, justifying its Grade II* status (Listed Building Consent). Its principal feature is the very elaborate and complete Gothic style decoration, albeit restored.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Messrs. Karoo of Crawshaw Hall and their architects, Messrs. William J. Holt Architects Ltd. of 3, Manchester Road, Bury who commissioned the survey and to the staff of Lancashire County Record Office Preston and Rawtenstall Local Studies Library for their assistance in providing information for the documentary research. The guidance provided by D. Moir Esq. the Lancashire County Council Planning Officer (Archaeology) is also acknowledged.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy was instructed by Messrs. Karoo of Crawshaw Hall and their architects, Messrs. William J. Holt Architects Ltd. of 3, Manchester Road, Bury to carry out an archaeological building recording programme of Crawshaw Hall at Crawshawbooth, prior to internal alterations to the building. Mr. John Trippier BA (Hons.), MRICS, PIFA is a Chartered Surveyor and Practitioner of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with over 30 years experience of surveying and recording buildings of many types.
- 1.2 The recording programme was required by Rossendale planning authority in order to ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the site (see Listed Building Consent no.2006/188 LB) This condition followed the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15) and *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) issued by the (then) DOE. Lancashire County Council Archaeological Service prepared a brief setting out the work necessary to fulfil the condition (see Appendix 1) and the resultant survey and this report followed that brief.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 Crawshaw Hall is located on Burnley Road in the village of Crawshawbooth, which is about 4 km north of Rawtenstall. The national grid reference of the site is SD 80922493. The site is indicated with a red arrow on the map enclosed as Fig 1 and is shown in more detail edged red on the plan enclosed at Fig 2.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. The alteration of such buildings may remove evidence of their past uses and occupation and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the survey was to preserve 'by record' those features that have resulted in the building receiving a Grade II* listing. This was achieved by the provision of a written and photographic archive for future reference

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The project was carried out in accordance with the project brief at Appendix 1 of this report.
- 4.2 A detailed annotated photographic record of the building was made showing:-
- a) General photographs of the building's external and internal appearance
 - b) Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings' design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
- 4.3 The photographic record was made with a Bronica ETRsi medium format camera loaded with Ilford ASA 400 HP5 120 monochrome film and Fujichrome ASA 400 Provia 120 colour transparency film. Ranging rods were used to scale the general views and archaeological scales were used for the detailed shots. A Gretagmacbeth Color Checker Card was also used to achieve the correct colour adjustments. A photographic register, listing the photographs and plans showing the direction of the shots are included in this report at Figures 3-7.
- 4.4 A short report describing what was recorded. In order to ensure that all relevant features were covered the listed building description was used as a guide.
- 4.5 The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd ed. 1991 and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 Crawshaw Hall is a Grade II* listed building. No previous archaeological work is known to have been carried out in relation to it. The Hall was constructed on the order of John Brooks, the owner of nearby Sunnyside Printworks, and has been dated to 1831 by virtue of an inscription on a rainwater head at the south-east corner of the building (www.imagesofengland.org.uk). The Brooks family can be traced back to a Thomas Brooks who was born in 1610 at Langho, near Whalley. He had two sons, Samuel and Edmund. John Brooks, the builder of Crawshaw Hall is a direct descendent of Samuel (RFP 1891 – 1966 (1968: 2)
- 5.2 John's Father, William, who was born 1763, was a banker and exchanger of money at Whalley and went on to found the Blackburn Old Bank (RFP 1891 – 1966, 1968: 2). He died aged 83 in 1846 and was buried at Whalley (R.F.P 10.1 / RCN 921 13RO). However he is shown in a family pedigree as being of Whalley and Sunnyside (RLSL) and it may be he who acquired Sunnyside House which stands in its own grounds just to the north of Crawshaw Hall and was previously occupied by John Rayne Marriot, a wealthy Quaker. William's eldest son Samuel followed his father's profession and had a successful banking business in Manchester, London and Blackburn. (RFP 1891 – 1966, 1968: 3).
- 5.3 John, who constructed Crawshaw Hall, was William's second son and was born at Whalley on the 23rd November 1786. In 1809 he entered into partnership with one Mr. Butterworth of Crawshawbooth as a calico printer and together they founded the Sunnyside Print works which lay just across Burnley Road from Crawshaw Hall (R.F.P 10.1 / RCN 921 13RO). Following Butterworth's death in 1830 John went into a short-lived partnership with a German named Pein after which he continued the business alone (RFP 1891 – 1966, 1968: 3). However, it appears that the name Brooks and Butterworth continued in usage as the Sunnyside Print works is recorded under that name in an 1876 Trade Directory (Mannex, 258 – 266).
- 5.4 By 1842 John Brooks is recorded as being engaged in foreign trade, having a print works, a flax mill, two factories to let, a warehouse (and also a residence) at Manchester, stone quarries at Crawshawbooth, a colliery at Hambleden and also a collection of other properties that had a combined value of £150,000 (RFP 1891 – 1966 1968: 4-7). In politics John was strongly connected to the Liberal Party and the Anti-Corn Law League along with Cobden and Bright (R.F.P 10.1 / RCN 921 13RO). John died aged 63 on the 29th October 1849 and was buried at Prestwich.
- 5.5 His eldest son, another John, appears to have lived at Sunnyside House and in Westmorland. It was Thomas, the third son, who was born in 1825 and received his early education at Whalley Grammar School and on the Continent, who succeeded to Crawshaw Hall (R.F.P 10.1 / RCN 921 13RO). He gained extensive knowledge of calico printing whilst working at Mr. Cobden's works at Bolton before taking an active role in the management of Sunnyside in 1846. In 1841 he had commenced management of the quarries at

Crawshawbooth, and his quarry ownership subsequently extended to Great Height, Cragg, Ding, Brittainia, Edge, Hutch Back and Slate. He was Master of the Rossendale Hunt from 1862 to 1880 and in 1884 was appointed to High Sheriff of Lancashire and Justice of the Peace. He later removed to Whatton House near Loughborough, Leicestershire. (RFP 1891 – 1966, 1968: 8). He was created a Baronet in 1891. and the following year was raised to the peerage as the 1st Baron Crawshaw (Davies 1996: 13). He died on the 5th February 1908 aged 83 (R.F.P 10.1 / RCN 921 13RO).

- 5.6 Thomas's son William was born on the 16th October 1853 became the 2nd Lord Crawshaw. He died aged 76 in 1929 and his grandson, the 4th Lord Crawshaw, continues to reside at Whatton Hall (www.burkes-peerage.net). William's daughter, Cicely Brooks, who was born in 1890, was the last of the Brooks to reside at Crawshaw Hall until she sold it in 1976 (Robinson 1991). In 1987 Crawshaw Hall was purchased by its present owners, Mr and Mrs Karoo, who transformed it into a nursing home for the elderly (www.crawshawhall.co.uk).

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

6.1 General Description

- 6.1.1 Crawshaw Hall is a large ashlar- faced, stone- built, two and three storey house which dates from 1831 as evidenced by the date and initials 'JB' on a lead rainwater head at the east end of the south frontage. It is of rectangular triple pile plan with six bays and is generally a mixture of Georgian and Gothic styles. The main frontages face north and south (**Plates 1 & 2**). On the north elevation is a single storey canted entrance porch (**Plate 3**). A Gate Lodge was also constructed in 1831. It has the same architectural style as the hall, although on a much smaller scale. It took approximately 22 years to construct the hall and gate lodge (www.crawshawhall.co.uk & www.imagesofengland.org.uk).

6.2 External Description

- 6.2.1 The building comprises a three bay two storey house with a shorter three bay service wing to the west ((**Plate 1**). Each block is flanked by slim octagonal corner towers with battlements which are also present on the east elevation where they delineate the triple pile plan of the building (**Plate 4**).
- 6.2.2 It has a low pitched lead-clay roof with various chimneys concealed by parapets and embattled turrets (**Plates 5& 6**). On both fronts the parapets have 2 steps containing shields. The inside faces of the parapets contain a number of plaques. Those located on the north front are blank but the two on the south parapet are inscribed. That above the service block is inscribed 'Thomas Brooks AD 1867' and a worn one above the hall has the partial remains of the inscription 'John Brooks' (**Plates 7& 8**)

- 6.2.3 The north entrance front to the main house has wide 3- bay, 2-storey symmetrical main façade (**Plate 1**). The south front to garden is asymmetrical (**Plate 2**). Off-set to the west is a 3- bay, 2-storey canted bay flanked by towers and with buttresses to the centre terminating in pinnacles above the roof parapet. All the windows have hood moulds. The south front has tall cross windows at ground floor level otherwise all three elevations have rectangular sash windows. The single-storey canted porch on the north front has a moulded Tudor arch flanked by thin buttresses and an embattled parapet. It contains Gothic-style glazed and panelled doors below a fanlight with intersecting glazing bars (**Plate 3**).
- 6.2.4 The service block presents three storeys to the north elevation resulting from the provision of a mezzanine floor on this side of the building (**Plate 1**). On this elevation it has a central door with a six light casement window to either side and three four light square casements on each upper floor. The south elevation has sash windows at first floor level and tall plate glass fixed windows at ground floor level to match those of the main house (**Plate 2**). The east bay has a round-headed doorway below a moulded stone arch. The door has 2 glazed panels and a plain fanlight.

6.3 Internal Description

- 6.3.1 The 1975 Catalogue of Sale lists the following rooms within the hall; hall, staircase and landing; cloak room, library; study, dining room, morning room, drawing room, dressing room over vestibule, bedroom over library, bedroom over study, bedroom over dining room and adjoining bathroom, bedroom and dressing room over morning room; and finally a store room. The catalogue then goes on to list for sale an extensive collection of paintings, ceramics, pictures, jewellery and other ornamental items. There is listed an impressive collection of Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian furniture along with a number of Persian rugs and also Turkish rugs and carpets (Auction Catalogue 1975).
- 6.3.2 The ground floor is the most elaborate and unique part of the building, justifying its Grade II* status (Listed Building Consent). Its principal feature is the very elaborate and complete Gothic style decoration, albeit restored.
- 6.3.3 The long entrance hall runs north- south down the east side of the central bay (**Plate 9**). It has a black and white diamond pattern marble floor now carpeted but still to be seen in the north porch (**Plate 10**). The hall opens onto parallel side passages which run off at right angles to the west. The southerly one contains a dog-legged stone staircase (**Plates 11 & 12**). Above this at its foot is an elaborate beam with moulded plaster decoration containing the letter 'B' for Brooks? (**Plate 13**). On the upper landing is a skylight with an gothic style surround (**Plate 14**). The northern passage still retains servants' bells (**Plates 15 & 16**).

- 6.3.4 Opening off the hall in the north- east corner is bedroom 4 which was probably the morning room but has no particular features of note. A small room (now bedroom 3 but possibly the cloakroom referred to in the 1975 catalogue) lies beyond this and in the south-east corner of the house is bedroom 2 which is described in the Listed Building Consent as the dining room but is more likely to have been the study as described in the Listed Building Description (www.imagesofengland.org.uk). This has three long windows each with carved ivy-leaf openwork surrounds to the windows (**Plates 17-20**). The Ancient Monuments Society has described this as ‘a masterpiece of carving’ (see planning permission).
- 6.3.5 Immediately to the west of the study (bedroom 2), and also opening off the hall, is the current lounge and former drawing room (**Plates 21 & 22**). The east and west walls have opposed end-wall mirrors with carved canopies (**Plates 23 & 24**). The doorway also has an ogee-shaped carved surround. The room has a moulded plaster freeze and cornice round the ceiling and there are three long windows all with carved pelmets (**Plates 25 & 26**). There is a foliated ceiling rose (**Plate 27**) and the fireplace has an ogee-shaped carved stone surround, crocketed and pinnaced with candlesticks carried on pinnacles (www.imagesofengland.org.uk) (**Plate 28**).
- 6.3.6 To the west of the drawing room is a short passage leading to the doorway in the south elevation and separating drawing room from the dining room which is accessed by double doors with Gothic panelling (**Plates 29 & 30**). The dining room has simpler but matching decoration to the previous two rooms already mentioned and all of these are light and airy facing south, as they do, over the gardens (see **Plate 2**).
- 6.3.7 At first floor level the rooms are plainer. Over the lounge/drawing room is a large room of similar proportions. No bedroom is mentioned in this position in the auction catalogue and this light and airy room is likely to have been the library (although it is possible that this could have been the study and bedroom 2 the library). Bedroom 6 is a good example of the character of the rooms on this floor (**Plate 31**). Immediately adjoining this room, and at the end of the lateral corridor leading to it, is a water closet with original fittings including a musical toilet roll holder! (**Plate 32**).
- 6.3.8 The other feature of note within the hall is the wine cellar in the basement with its banks of stone slab shelves (**Plates 33 and 34**). This is another original feature which is important to understanding the hall.
- 6.3.9 A Gate Lodge was also constructed in 1831 of stone with ashlar facings (**Plates 35 and 36**). It is a rectangular single depth two storey building of three bays. It is in the same Georgian/ Gothic architectural style as the hall, although on a much smaller scale. Again, the roof is concealed by a parapet. There is a central porch with a stepped parapet and a Tudor-arched doorway and side wall lancets with hood moulds. There is a window at either side of the porch and three above, all with two rounded lights, hollow spandrels, cills with aprons and hood moulds (**Plate 37**) www.imagesofengland.org.uk. Most of the interior has

been modernised but it retains a stone staircase with an ornate wrought iron balustrade (**Plate 38**). To the rear is an enclosed flagged yard with stone out houses and unusual square apertures (presumably for storage) in the north wall of the yard (**Plate 39**). Just to the north of the lodge is an attractive Gothic arch in the perimeter wall of the hall grounds (**Plate 40**).

7. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

- 7.1 Crawshaw Hall is an early example of the type of gentlemen's residence to which members of the entrepreneurial classes aspired during the Industrial revolution of the late 18th and 19th centuries. The Brooks family were somewhat unusual in that they came from a middle class professional background with no working experience in the industry in which they made 'serious money'. It was much more usual for industrialists of this period to have begun their working life within the factories or the preceding cottage industries before starting up their own enterprises. Crawshaw Hall is also unusual in its overall castellated appearance and the Gothic and Tudor elements within the decoration, both externally and internally. This contrasts with the classical designs more usually adopted during the Georgian and Regency periods. See for example the contemporary Hollymount, the residence of the Whiteheads of Rawtenstall, with its fluted pilasters and Ionic columns (Pevsner 1969, 206). It is in the ground floor of Crawshaw Hall 'the most elaborate and unique part of the building' that the most striking elements of its design are most obvious – 'justifying its Grade II* status' (see Listed Building Consent).

However Crawshaw Hall does not stand alone. Sunnyside Printworks, which was just across Burnley Road has gone, but the chimney remains disguised as another pinnacled and crocketed stone tower on the hill-top to the west of the Hall. There is also Sunnyside House, a mansion of Elizabethan or Jacobean origins, just to the north of Crawshaw Hall and another Brooks' family residence and, just beyond that, Austin and Paley's St John's Church of the 1890s – a further result of the Brooks' munificence. All in all this group of buildings provides a clear demonstration of how 'the nature and outcomes of industrialisation have spread beyond industry into the archaeologies of...religion, gardens, settlement and buildings' (Palmer 2007, 11).

8. POST-RECORDING WORK AND ARCHIVING

- 8.1 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling will be in indelible ink on the back of the print and will include film and frame number; date photographed and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; and NGR.

Photographic prints will be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves. Colour slides will be mounted and similarly labelled and stored.

- 8.2 The archive resulting from the building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire County Record Office in a format to be agreed with the Archives Officer and within a timescale to be agreed with the Planning Officer. A summary record of the building will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon.
- 8.3 The site archive will be prepared and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term- storage (1990) and the Museum and Galleries Commission Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections(1992) 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.
- 8.4 A copy of this report will be supplied to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record in Adobe Acrobat 'pdf.' format on CD-ROM on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (six months after completion of the field work unless another date is agreed). A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.
- 8.5 Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of further work. A brief summary report of fieldwork, to appear in the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* will be produced and sent to the editor in time to appear within a calendar year of the completion of the fieldwork.

9. COPYRIGHT

- 9.1 Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the author of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

BOR	Borough of Rossendale
LRO	Lancashire Record Office
RFP	Rossendale Free Press
RLSL	Rawtenstall Local Studies Library

Maps

OS 1961, 1:2500, Sheets SD 8124 and 8204

Unpublished Manuscripts

Extracts from the Rossendale Free Press 1891 – 1966 (1968) *History of the Brooks Family of Crawshaw Hall Rossendale: Calico Printers. Colliery Proprietors. Quarry Owners etc.*

File Containing Newspaper Cuttings, The Brooks Family Tree and Census Information for Crawshaw Hall 1851 – 1891 (R.F.P 10.1 / RCN 921 13RO (RLSL))
Personal Correspondence of the Brooks Family, DDX821 (LRO), DDX 1801 acc. 6551 (LRO)

Published Sources

Auction Sale Catalogue (1975) *Crawshaw Hall, Crawshawbooth*, Rochdale Times Ltd, Rochdale
Borough of Rossendale (1984) *Fourth List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest as at 30th November 1984*, Rossendale
Davies, J. (1996) *The Stately Homes of Rawtenstall*, Rossendale
Farrer, W & Brownbill, J. (1966) *Victoria County History* 6, London (reprint of 1911 original)
Mannex, P. & Co. (1876) *Directory and Topography of North-East Lancashire with Bury and District* 2, Preston
Palmer, M. (2007) *Names and Agenda: industrial and post-medieval archaeology today* in 'The Archaeologist' 64
Peel, A. (nd) *Crawshawbooth and District*, East Lancashire Weekly Newspapers Ltd, Rawtenstall
Pevsner, N. (1969) *The Buildings of England: North Lancashire*, Harmondsworth
Robinson, J.M. (1991) *A Guide to the Country Houses of the North-West*, Constable, London
Rossendale Heritage Network Group (1992) *Rossendale's Local List*
Slater, J. (1986) *Sunnyside House: A History of the Manchester Diocesan Conference and Retreat House*, Manchester Diocesan Board of Finance

Internet Sites

www.crawshawhall.co.uk
www.imagesofengland.org.uk
www.burkes-peerage.net

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT SPECIFICATION

The project specification was transmitted to J.M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy from William J Holt Architects on the 30th April 2007 and reads as follows.

‘A detailed photographic record using a medium format camera with tripod, scales and colour bars undertaken by a professional buildings archaeologist using both b/w prints and negatives as well as colour slide, accompanied by a short written description of what was recorded along with an index of photographs taken, as well as annotated floor plans showing the location of all of the shots.

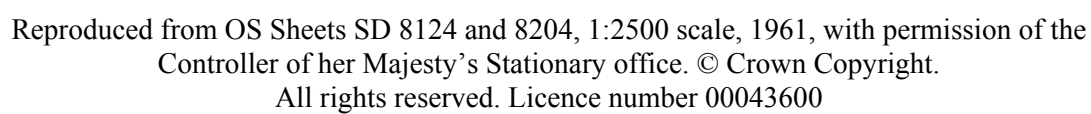
To keep costs to a minimum we would recommend if possible that the suspended ceilings are removed first so that any decoration or detailing to the ceiling which will be recovered by new ceilings can also be recorded in a singular visit to the site.

I would need to see either copies of the prints or contact sheets before I could recommend the alterations work commencing. Formal discharge of the condition would only be recommended once a copy of the short written report was submitted to us.

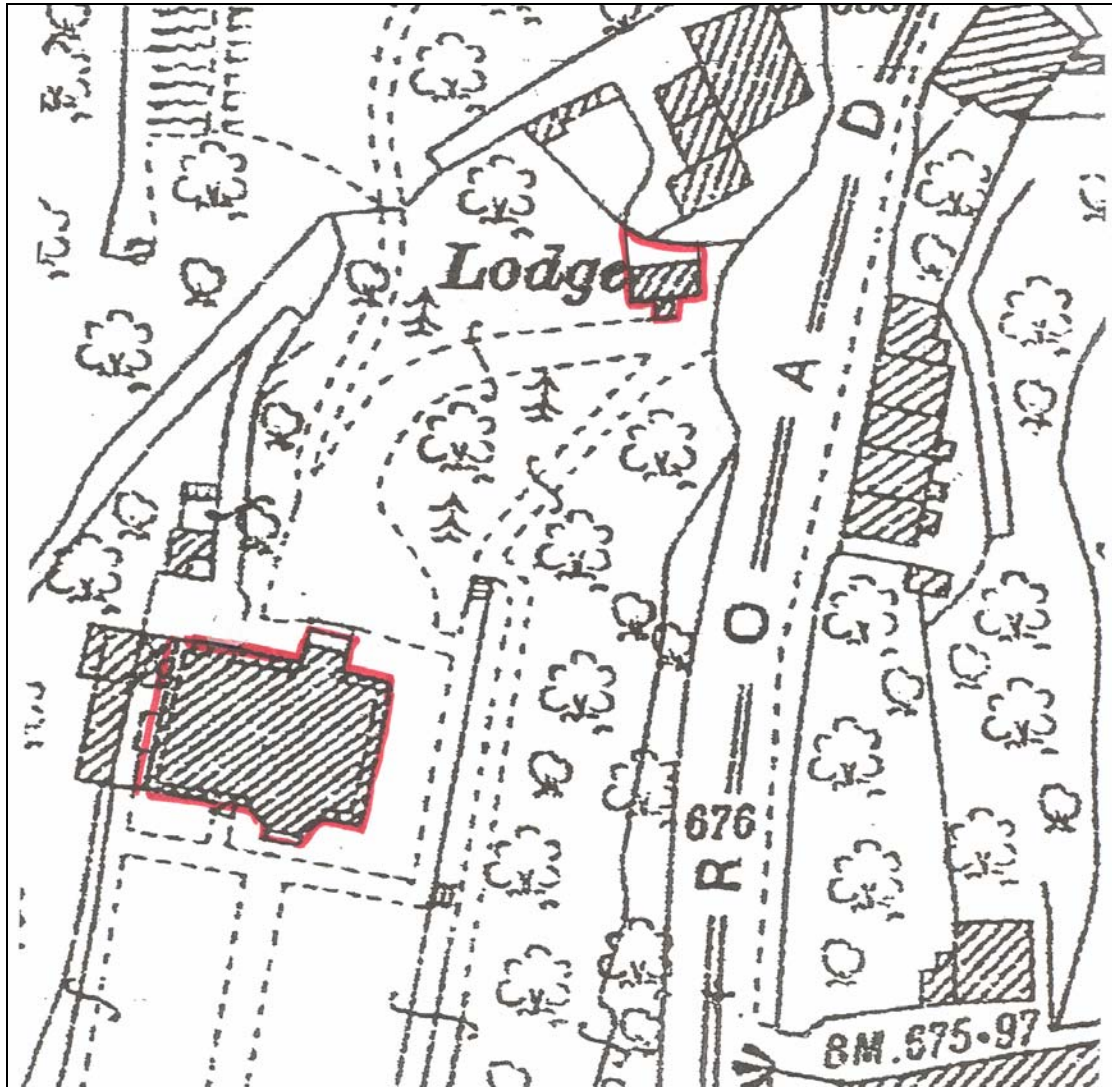
A similar approach to the recording of the Lodge and the wall and structures to the rear of it would also be sufficient to deal with that building as well, and you may wish to consider making the record of both structures a single piece of work’.

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

Fig. 1	Site Location
Fig. 2	Site Plan
Fig. 3	Photographic Register
Fig. 4	Photograph Location Plan: Exterior and Lodge
Fig. 5	Photograph Location Plan: Ground Floor
Fig. 6	Photograph Location Plan: First Floor
Fig. 7	Photograph Location Plan: Basement



J.M.Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy: June 2007



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Fig. 2: Site Plan

Fig. 3 Photographic Register (1 of 2)

Plates In Report	Monochrome Prints Film/frame	Colour Prints Film/frame	Description	Direction of Shot
2	1/1	1/ 2&4	South front	N
1	1/ 2-3	1/1	North front	SW
4	1/ 4	1/5	East elevation	NW
	1/5	1/6	Corner of South front and east elevation	NW
3	1/6 & 4/15	1/7	North porch	S
35	1/7 & 4/14	1/9 & 4/19	South front of lodge	NE
36	1/8	1/10	East front of lodge	W
21	1/9 & 4/1-2	1/12	Lounge/drawing room	NW
22	1/10 & 4/3-4	1/13	Lounge/drawing room	NE
27	1/12-13	1/16	Ceiling rose in drawing room	W
26	1/ 14-15	1/17-18	Moulded plaster frieze, cornice and pelmet to window in drawing room	S
25		4/11	Window in drawing room	S
	2/1	2/1	Mirror against east wall of drawing room	NE
23	2/ 2 & 2/5	1/17 & 18	Pelmet over mirror against west wall of drawing room	W
24	2/ 3-4	2/3	Pelmet over mirror against east wall of drawing room	E
29	2/6	2/4	Dining room doors from within	SE
30	2/7	2/5	Dining room	NW
28	2/8	2/6-8	Fireplace in Drawing Room	N
19	2/9	2/10	Pelmet and surround to north window in former study (now bedroom 2)	E
18	2/10	2/9	North window in former study (now bedroom 2)	E
20	2/11	2/11	'Ivy leaf detail' to surround to north window in former study (now bedroom 2)	E
17	2/12-13	2/12-13	Former study (now bedroom 2)	SE
		2/14	Fireplace in former study	

11	2/14-15, 3/2	2/15-19	Stairway rising in south passage at right angles to hall	W
13	3/1		Ornamented plasterwork on beam over stairs inscribed with 'B' for Brooks	SW
9	3/3 & 4/6	3/1 & 4/12	Hall	N
12	3/ 4	3/2	'Dog-leg' in stairs	SW
14	3/5	3/3	Ornamented sky-light over landing at top of stairs	E
10	3/6	3 /4-5	Black and white diamond-pattern marble floor in porch	N
31	3/7	3/6	Bedroom 6	SW
32	3/8	3/7	Original water closet at end of corridor adjacent to bedroom 6	W
5	3/9	3/8	Roof and parapet above south front	W
7	3/10	3/9	Plaque inscribed 'Thomas Brooks AD 1867' on south parapet of service block	S
8	3/11	3/10-11	Worn plaque inscribed 'John Brooks' on south parapet of hall	S
6	3/12	3/12	Roof and parapet above north front	W
		3/13	Garden to south of hall	S
15/16	3/13	3/14-15	North passage with row of servants' bells	E
38	3/14	3/17	Ornate cast iron balustrade to stone stairs in lodge	SW
37	3/15	3/18	Porch to lodge	NE
34	4/9	4/13	Wine cellar	E
33	4/10-11	4/14-16	Cellar passage	W
39	4/12	4/17	Back-yard of lodge	W
40	4/13	4/18	Gothic arch to north-west of lodge	NE

Fig. 3 Photographic Register (2 of 2)

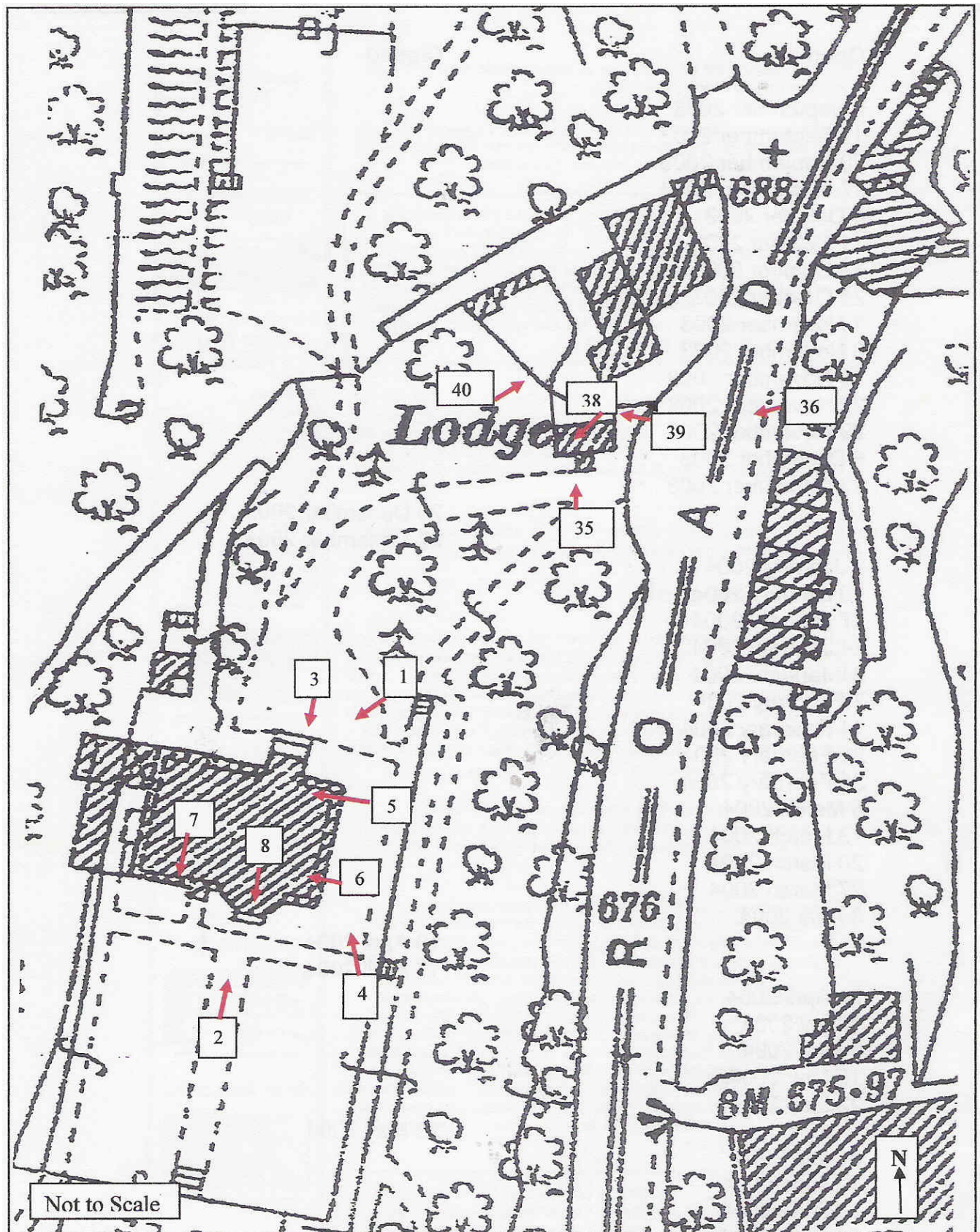


Fig. 4: Photograph Location Plan –Exterior and Lodge
(Nos. as Plates in Report)

June 2007

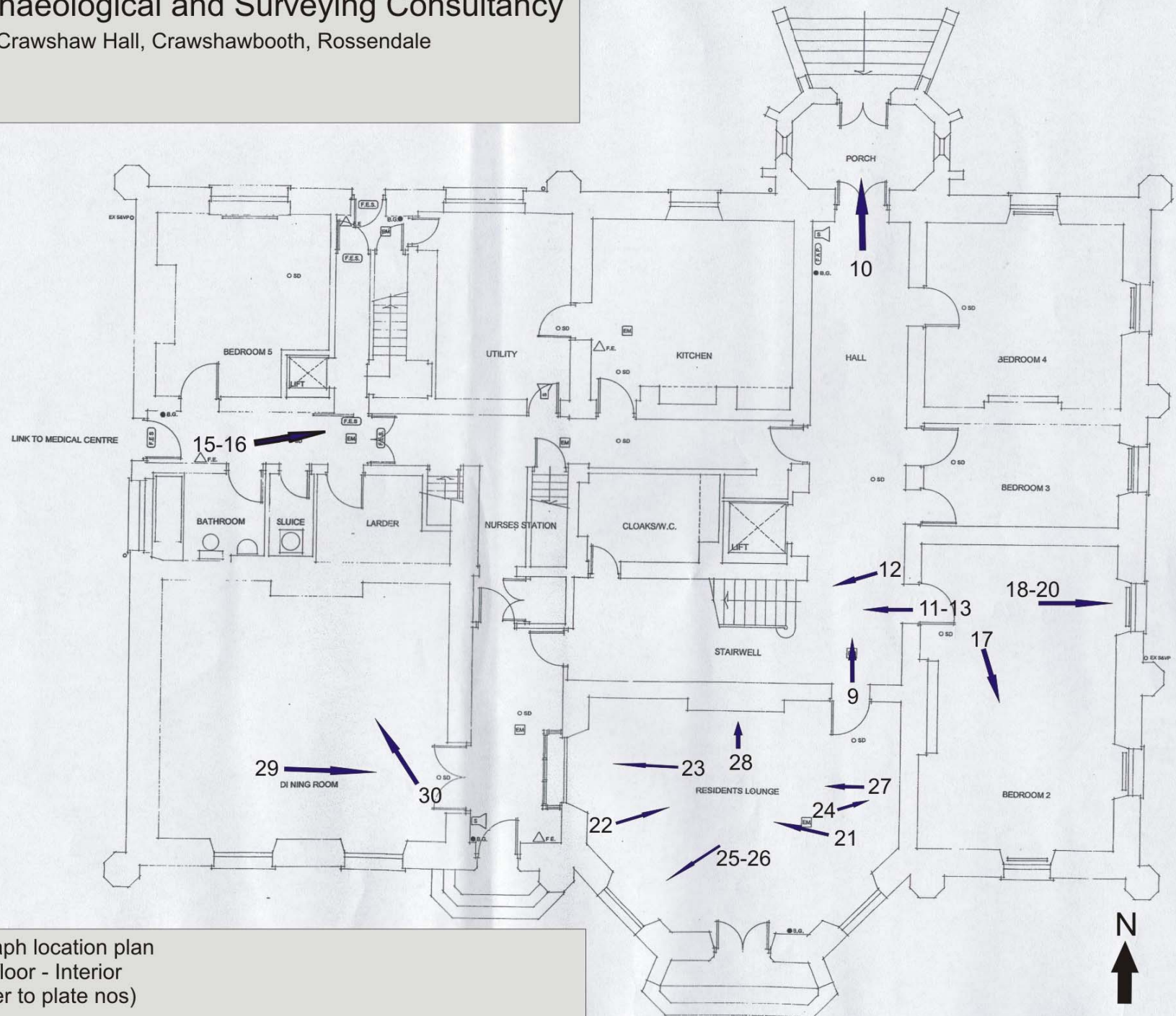


Fig.5 Photograph location plan
Ground floor - Interior
(Nos refer to plate nos)

Not to scale

June 2007

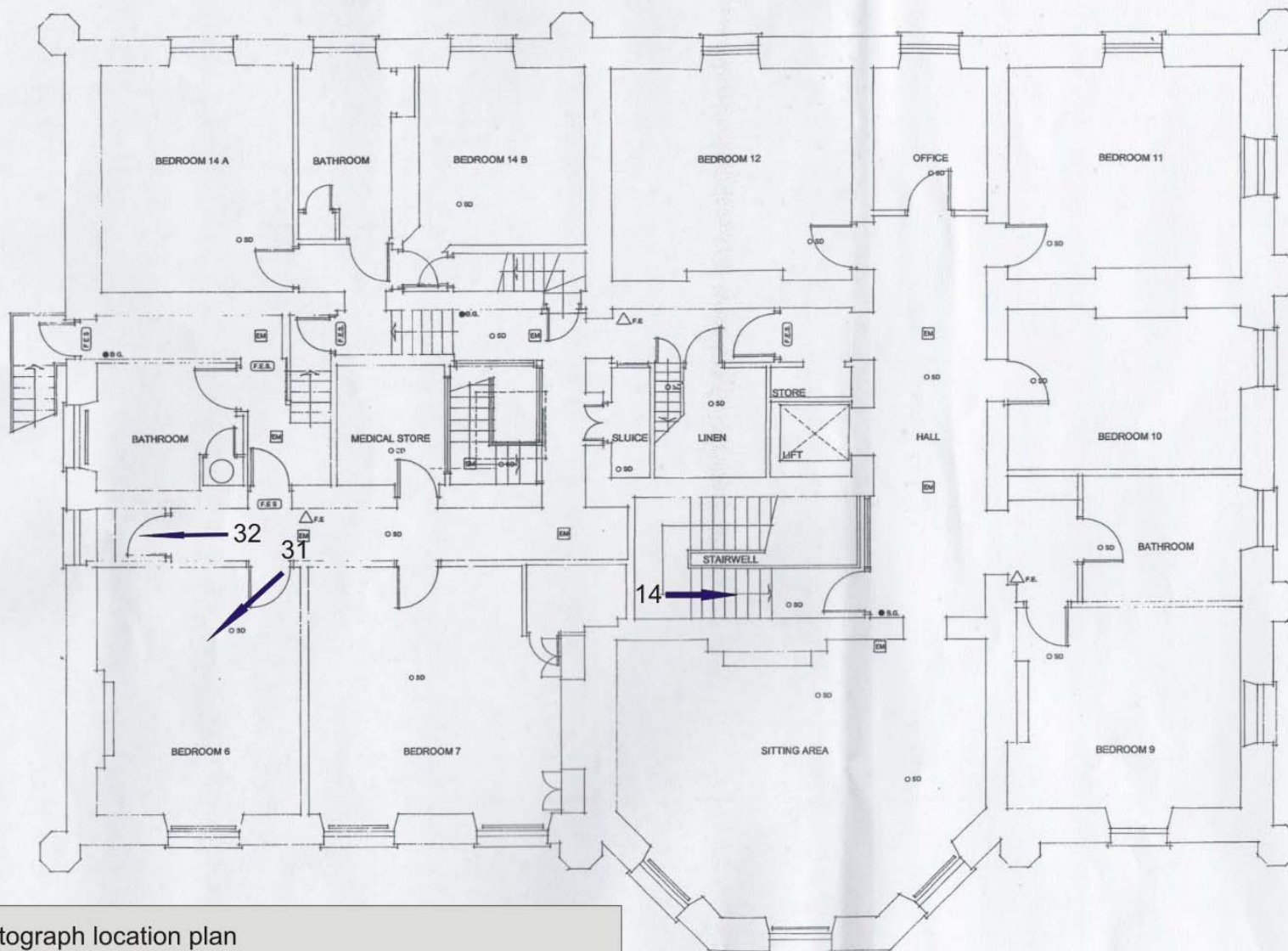


Fig.6 Photograph location plan
First floor interior
(Nos refer to plate nos)

Not to scale



June 2007

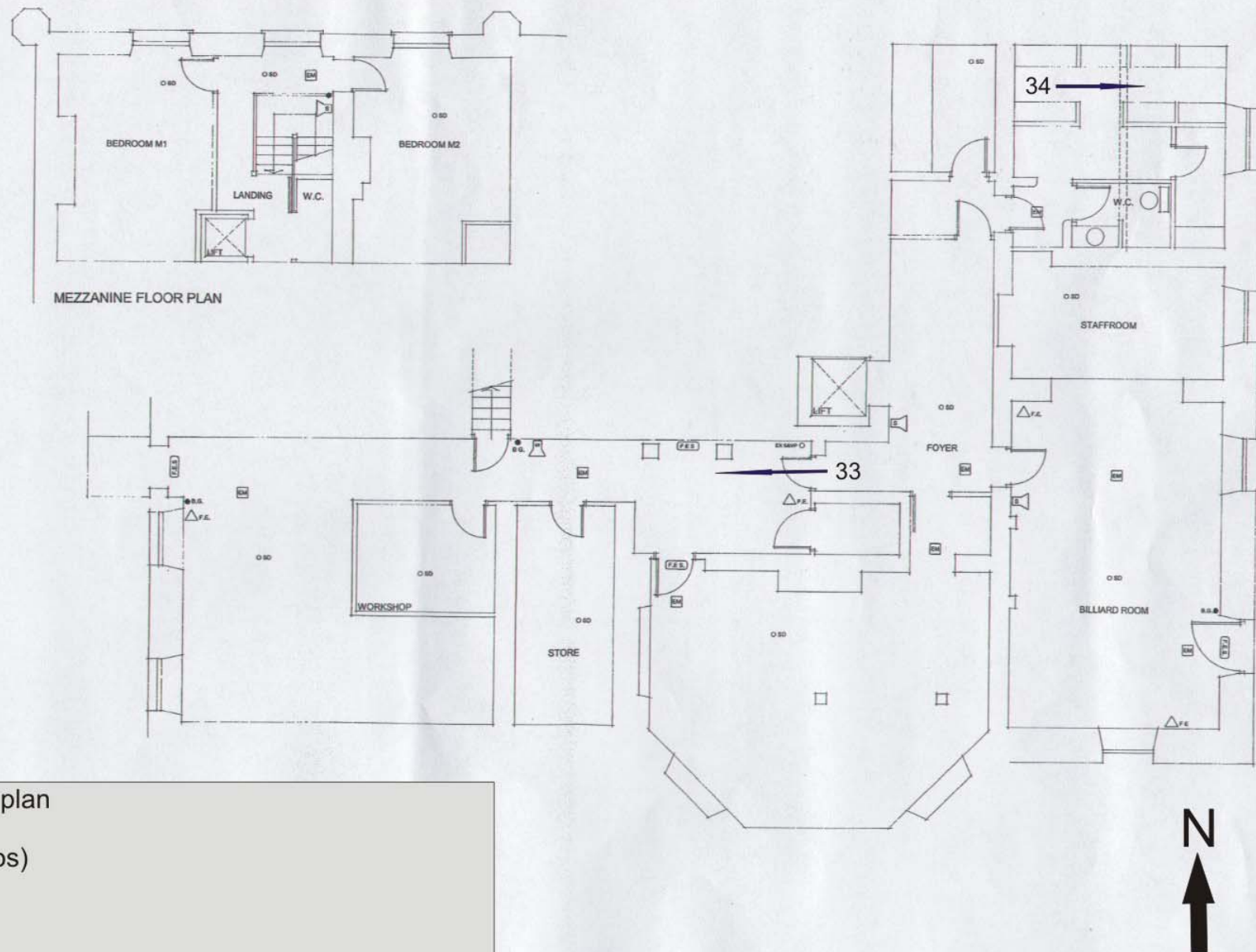


Fig.7 Photograph location plan
Basement
(Nos refer to plate nos)

Not to scale

APPENDIX 3: PLATES (1 of 2)

Plate 1:	North front
Plate 2:	South front
Plate 3:	North porch
Plate 4:	East elevation
Plate 5:	Roof and parapet above south front
Plate 6:	Roof and parapet above north front
Plate 7:	Plaque inscribed ‘Thomas Brooks AD 1867’ on south parapet of service block
Plate 8:	Worn plaque inscribed ‘John Brooks’ on south parapet of Hall
Plate 9:	Hall
Plate 10:	Black and white diamond pattern marble floor in porch
Plate 11:	Stairway rising in south passage at right angles of hall
Plate 12:	‘Dog-leg’ in stairs
Plate 13:	Ornamented plasterwork on beam over stairs inscribed with ‘B’ for Brooks
Plate 14:	Ornamented sky-light over landing at top of stairs
Plate 15:	North passage with row of servants’ bells
Plate 16:	North passage with row of servants’ bells
Plate 17:	Former study (now bedroom 2)
Plate 18:	North window in former study (now bedroom 2)
Plate 19:	Pelmet and surround to north window in former study (now bedroom 2)
Plate 20:	‘Ivy leaf detail’ to surround to north window in former study (now bedroom 2)

APPENDIX 3: PLATES (2 of 2)

Plate 21:	Lounge/ drawing room
Plate 22:	Lounge/ drawing room
Plate 23:	Pelmet over mirror against west wall of drawing room
Plate 24:	Pelmet over mirror against east wall of drawing room
Plate 25:	Window in drawing room
Plate 26:	Moulded plaster freeze, cornice and pelmet to window in drawing room
Plate 27:	Ceiling rose in drawing room
Plate 28:	Fireplace in drawing room
Plate 29:	Dining room doors from within
Plate 30:	Dining room
Plate 31:	Bedroom 6
Plate 32:	Original water closet at end of corridor adjacent to bedroom 6
Plate 33:	Cellar passage
Plate 34:	Wine cellar
Plate 35:	South front of Lodge
Plate 36:	East front of Lodge
Plate 37:	Porch to Lodge
Plate 38:	Ornate cast iron balustrade to stone stairs in Lodge
Plate 39:	Back-yard to Lodge
Plate 40:	Gothic arch to north-west of Lodge



Plate 1: North front



Plate 2: South front



Plate 3: North porch



Plate 4: East elevation

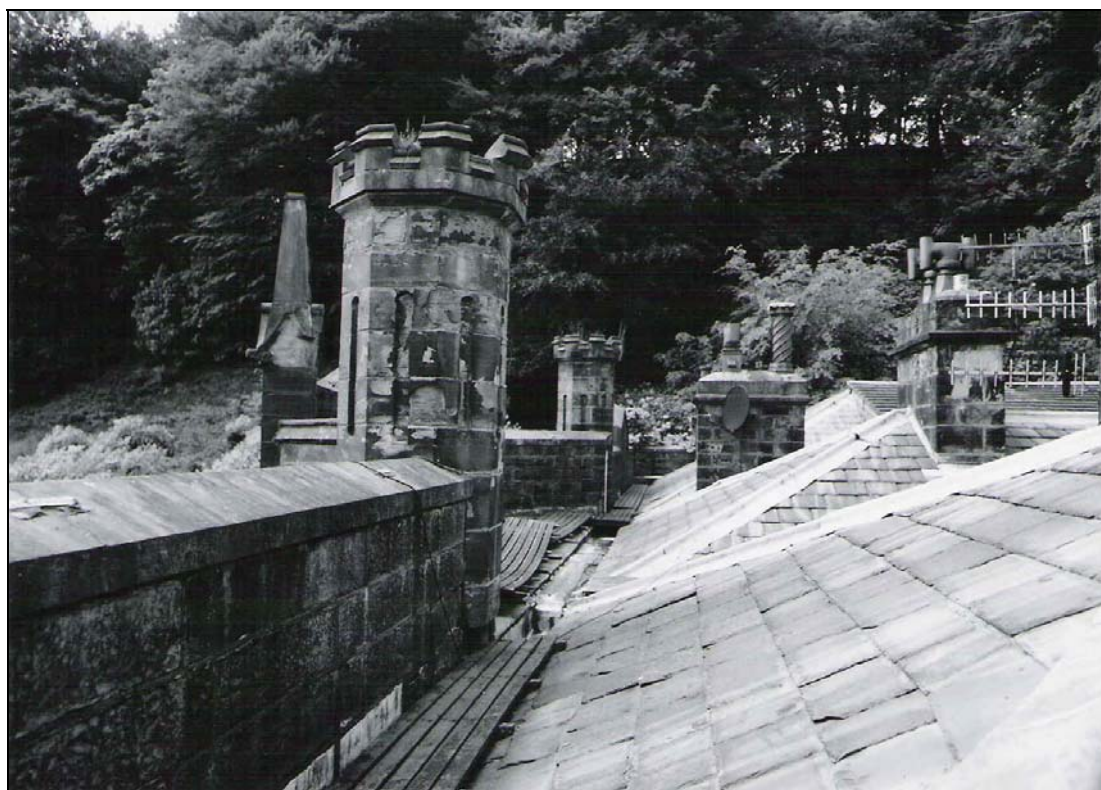


Plate 5: Roof parapet above south front



Plate 6: Roof parapet above north front

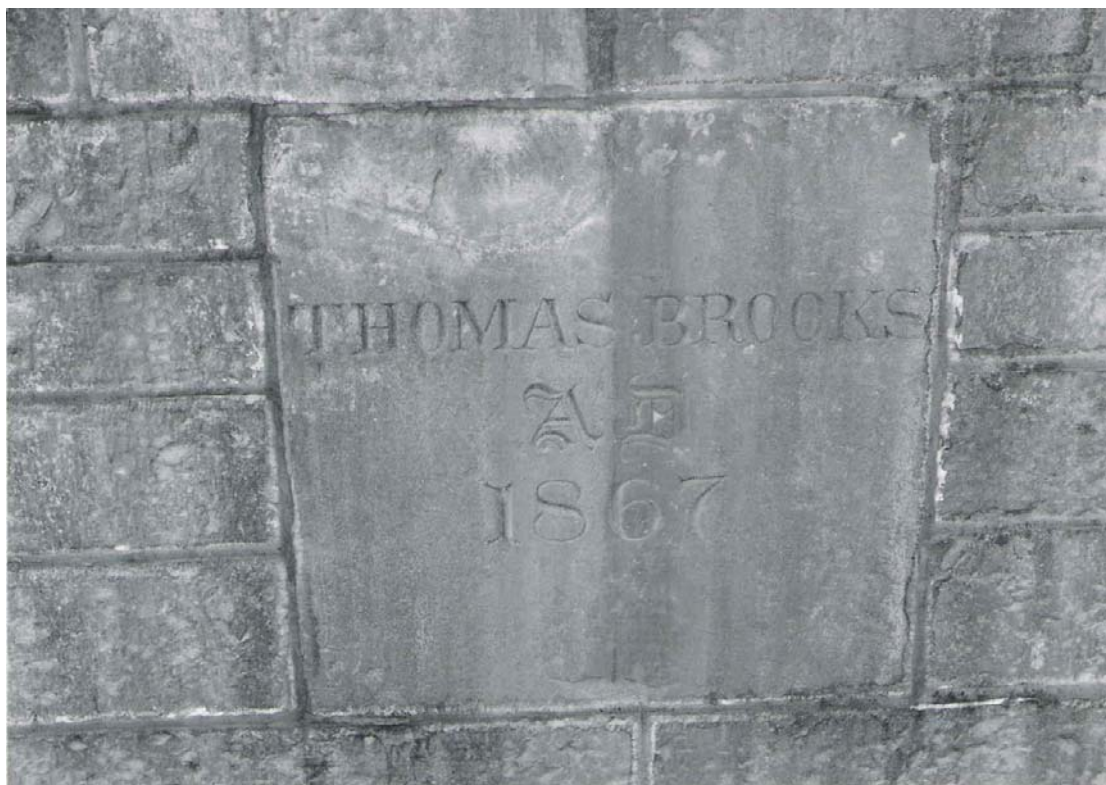


Plate 7: Plaque inscribed 'Thomas Brooks AD 1867' on south parapet of service block



Plate 8: Worn plaque inscribed 'John Brooks' on south parapet of hall



Plate 9: Hall



Plate 10: Black and white diamond pattern marble floor in porch



Plate 11: Stairway rising in south passage at right angles of hall



Plate 12: 'Dog-leg' in stairs

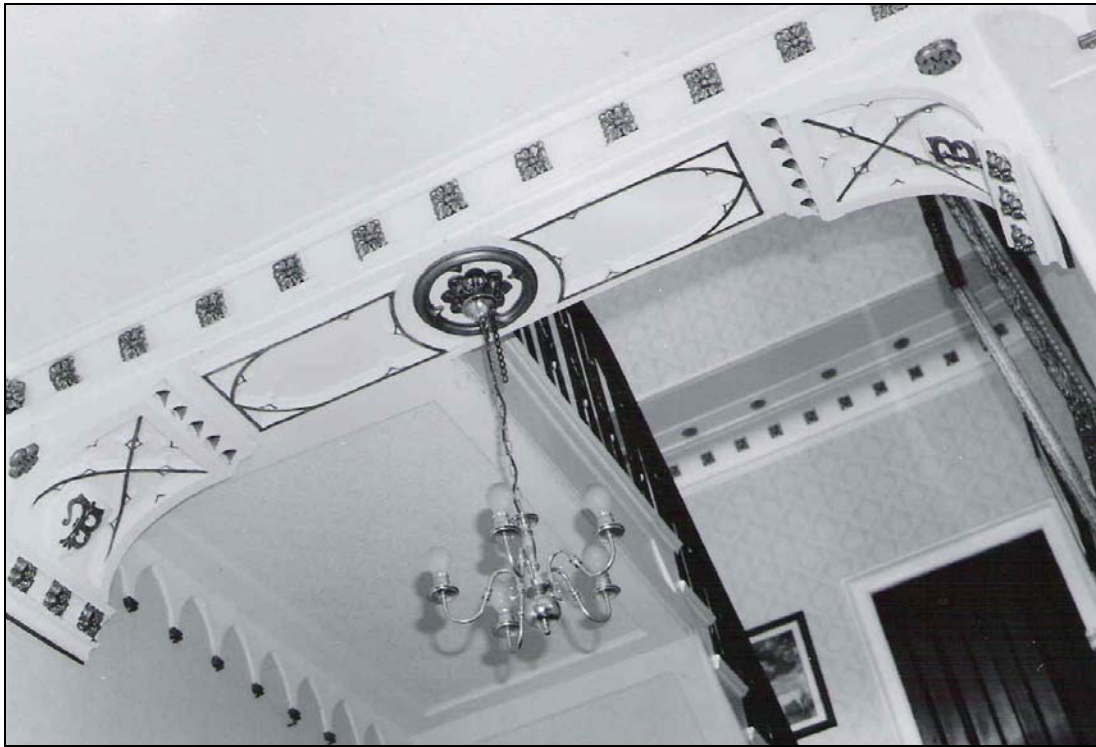


Plate 13: Ornamented plasterwork on beam over stairs inscribed with 'B' for Brooks



Plate 14: Ornamented sky-light over landing at top of stairs



Plate 15: North passage with row of servants' bells



Plate 16: North passage with row of servants' bells



Plate 17: Former study (now bedroom 2)



Plate 18: North window in former study (now bedroom 2)



Plate 19: Pelmet and surround to north window in former study (now bedroom 2)



Plate 20: 'Ivy leaf detail' to surround to north window in former study (now bedroom 2)



Plate 21: Lounge/ drawing room looking north-west



Plate 22: Lounge/ drawing room looking north-east



Plate 23: Pelmet over mirror against west wall of drawing room



Plate 24: Pelmet over mirror against east wall of drawing room



Plate 25: Window in drawing room

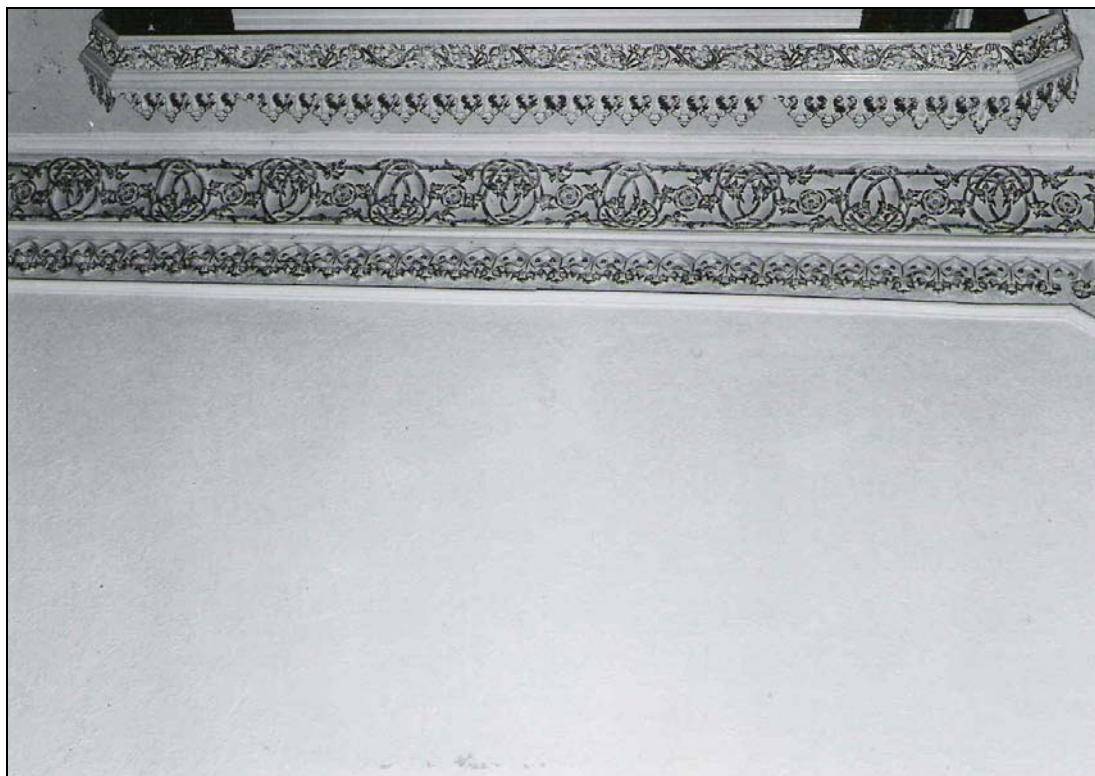


Plate 26: Moulded plaster freeze, cornice and pelmet to window in drawing room

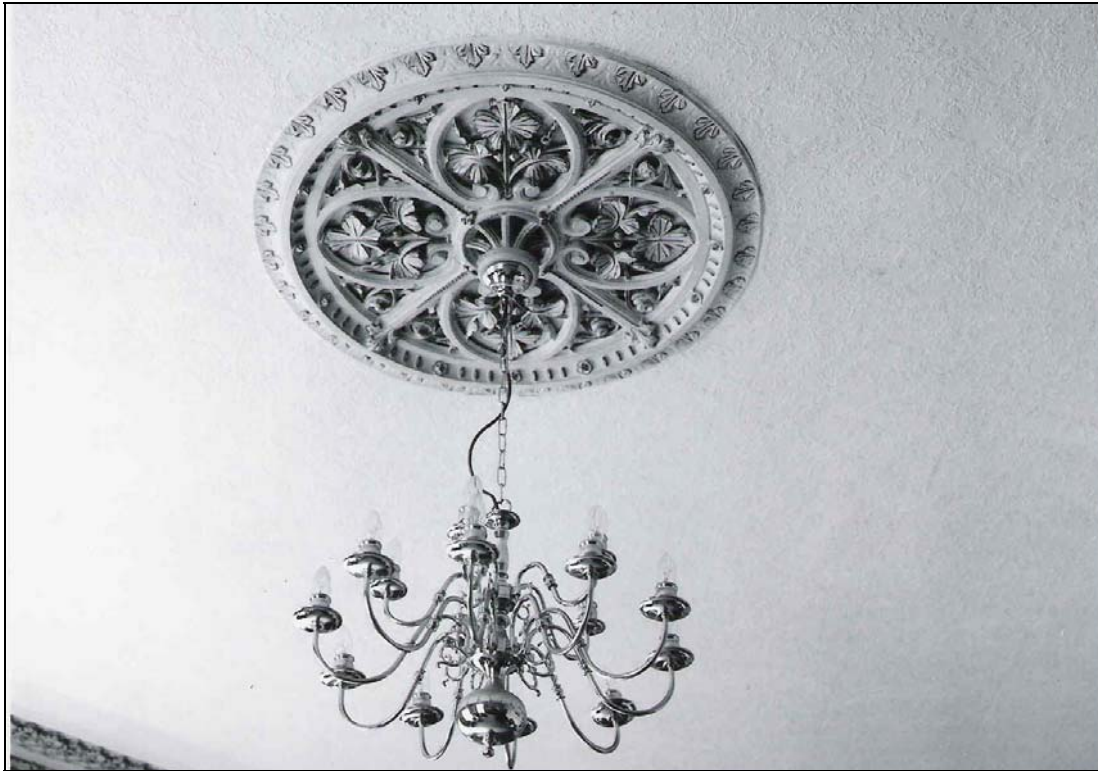


Plate 27: Ceiling rose in drawing room



Plate 28: Fireplace in drawing room



Plate 29: Dining room doors from within



Plate 30: Dining room looking north-west



Plate 31: Bedroom 6



Plate 32: Original water closet at end of corridor adjacent to bedroom 6



Plate 33: Cellar passage

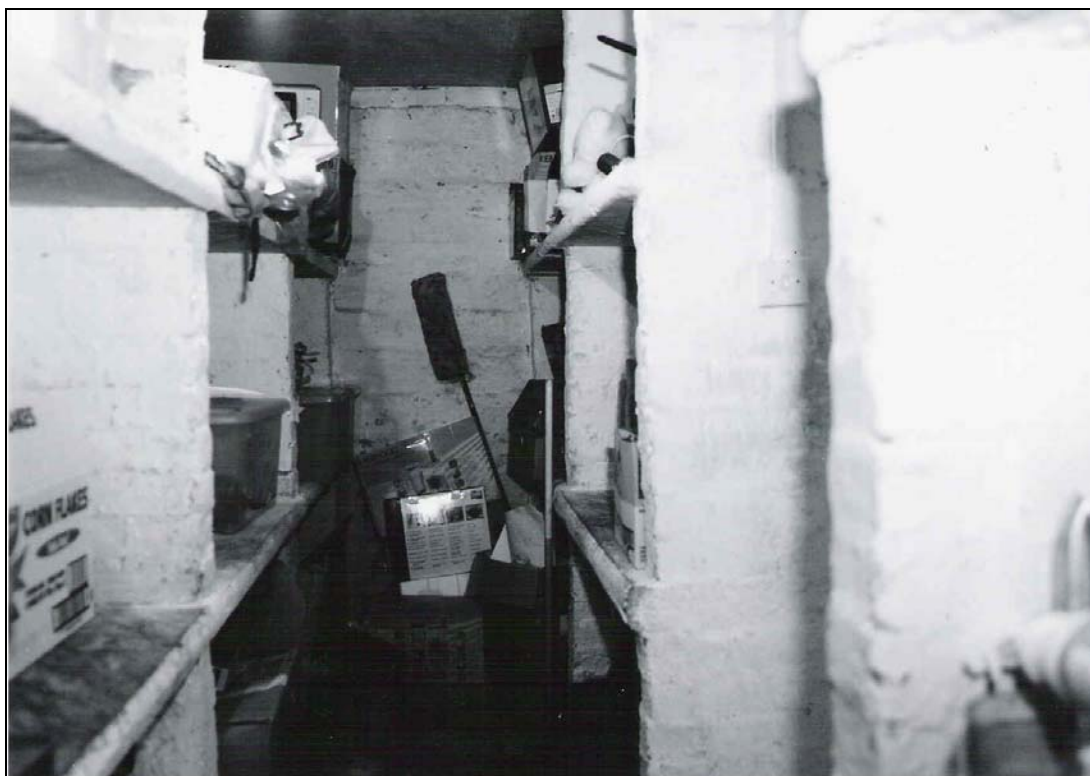


Plate 34: Wine cellar



Plate 35: South front of Lodge

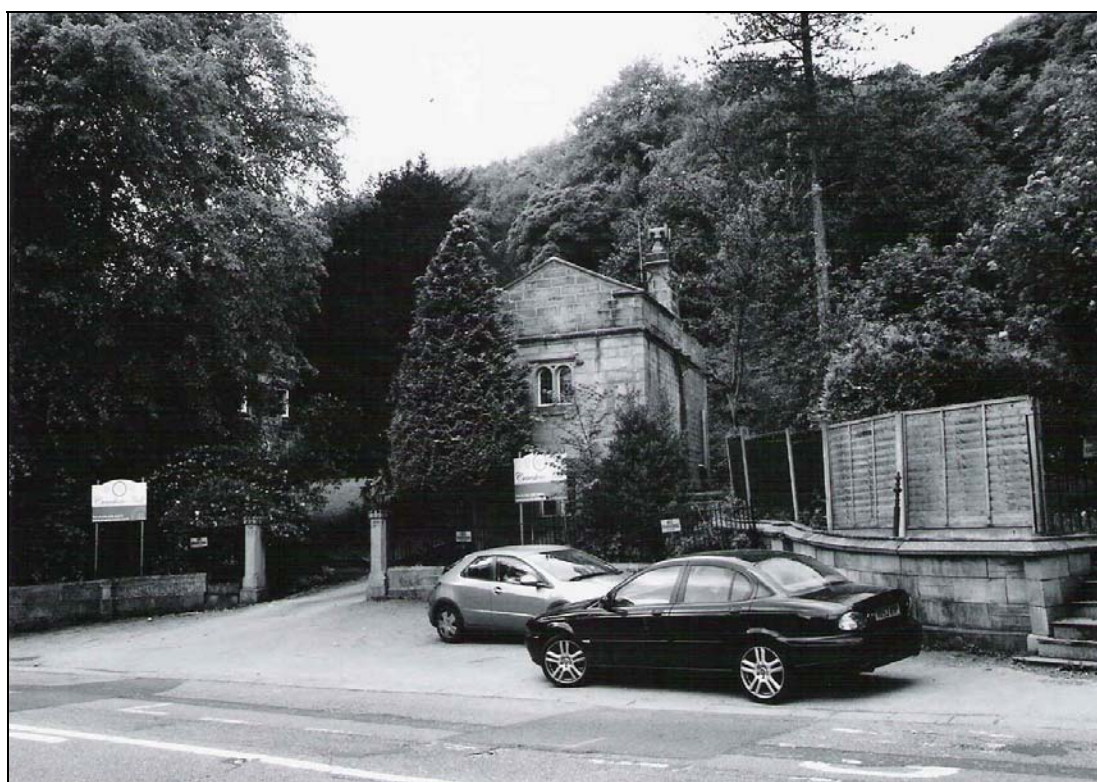


Plate 36: East front of Lodge



Plate 37: Porch to Lodge



Plate 38: Ornate cast iron balustrade to stone stairs in Lodge

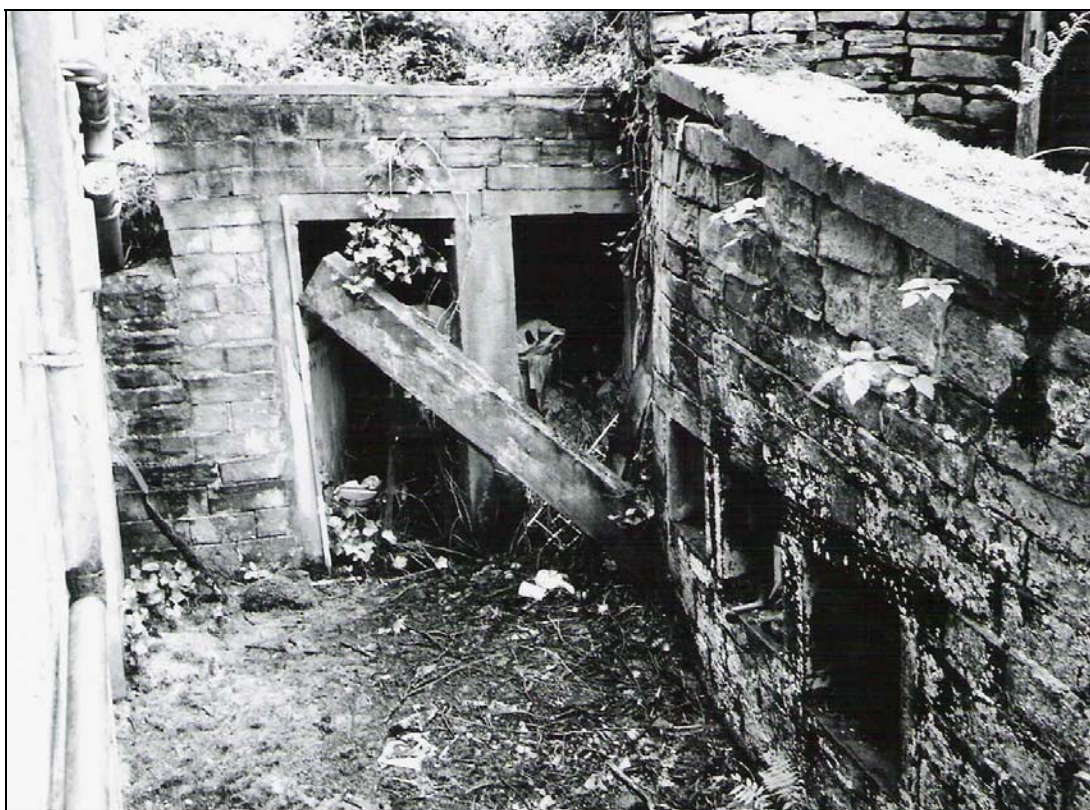


Plate 39: Back-yard to Lodge



Plate 40: Gothic arch to north-west of Lodge