

MAWSON HOUSE, 4 FENTON STREET, LANCASTER, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording



Client:
Woolerton Dodwell Associates
Planning Ap. Ref: 08/00410/CU

NGR: SD 47452 61602

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Non-Technical Summary

Following submission of a planning application by Woolerton Dodwell Associates to convert Mawson House, 4 Fenton Street, Lancaster, from a domestic building into offices, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological recording of the structure. Mawson House is one of a pair of Georgian townhouses and is Grade II Listed, and as the conversion and renovation would be likely to involve alterations to some or all of the building, a building recording was recommended by the Conservation Officer for Lancaster City Council.

An examination of the documentary sources revealed that Fenton Street was a planned expansion of Lancaster laid out as building plots in the late 1790s by its owner John Fenton Cawthorne. Initially the development of the plots was very slow, with only a single new building having certainly been added by 1812. The remainder of the street did not develop until later in the 19th century, and it appears that Nos. 4 and 6, which were built as a matching pair, were not constructed until some time before 1821. Details of the owners are uncertain until the 20th century, when it became the property of the Lancaster Friends, and was used as a school prior to the construction of the Friends' Hall in 1904. In the 19th century No. 4 seems to have been occupied by a succession of professional people.

The building recording identified four phases of construction and alteration within the building, the earliest being the initial period of construction in the early 19th century, followed by two small additions, and then a phase of decline during the late 20th century when many original features were removed. The granting of Listed status in 1995 probably prevented further loss. No. 4 is a good but incomplete example of a late Georgian town house, and it is fortunate that No. 6 has survived in better condition as it gives some indication of the former property's former glory.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Woolerton Dodwell Associates for commissioning and supporting the project, and for providing copies of the 'as existing' drawings of the building. Additional thanks are due to Stephen Gardner, Conservation Officer at Lancaster City Council, and Doug Moir, Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council, for their comments and information. Further thanks are also due to the staff of the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, and the staff at Lancaster Library Local Studies (LLLS) for their help, and to the staff at Lancaster City Council Planning Department for information regarding previous planning applications. Thanks are also due to the staff of Joseph A Jones and Co solicitors at No. 6 Fenton Street for not only helping with access to the deeds but also allowing access to their building to enable the comparison of original features.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Steve Clarke and Daniel Elsworth, the latter of whom also undertook the building recording. The report was compiled by Steve Clarke, Tom Mace, and Daniel Elsworth, and edited by Jo Dawson.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application by Woolerton Dodwell Associates (hereafter 'the client') to convert a former domestic building into offices (reference No. 08/00410/CU) at 4 Fenton Street (known as Mawson House), Lancaster (SD 47452 61602), a requirement was made by Stephen Gardner, Senior Conservation Officer at Lancaster City Council, that the building be recorded prior to any alterations being made. Following consultation with Doug Moir, Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council, the work was confirmed as a Level 2-type recording for the majority of the building (ground, first, and second floor) and a Level 3-type recording of the basement, where the majority of substantial alterations were due to be carried out, in accordance with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006).

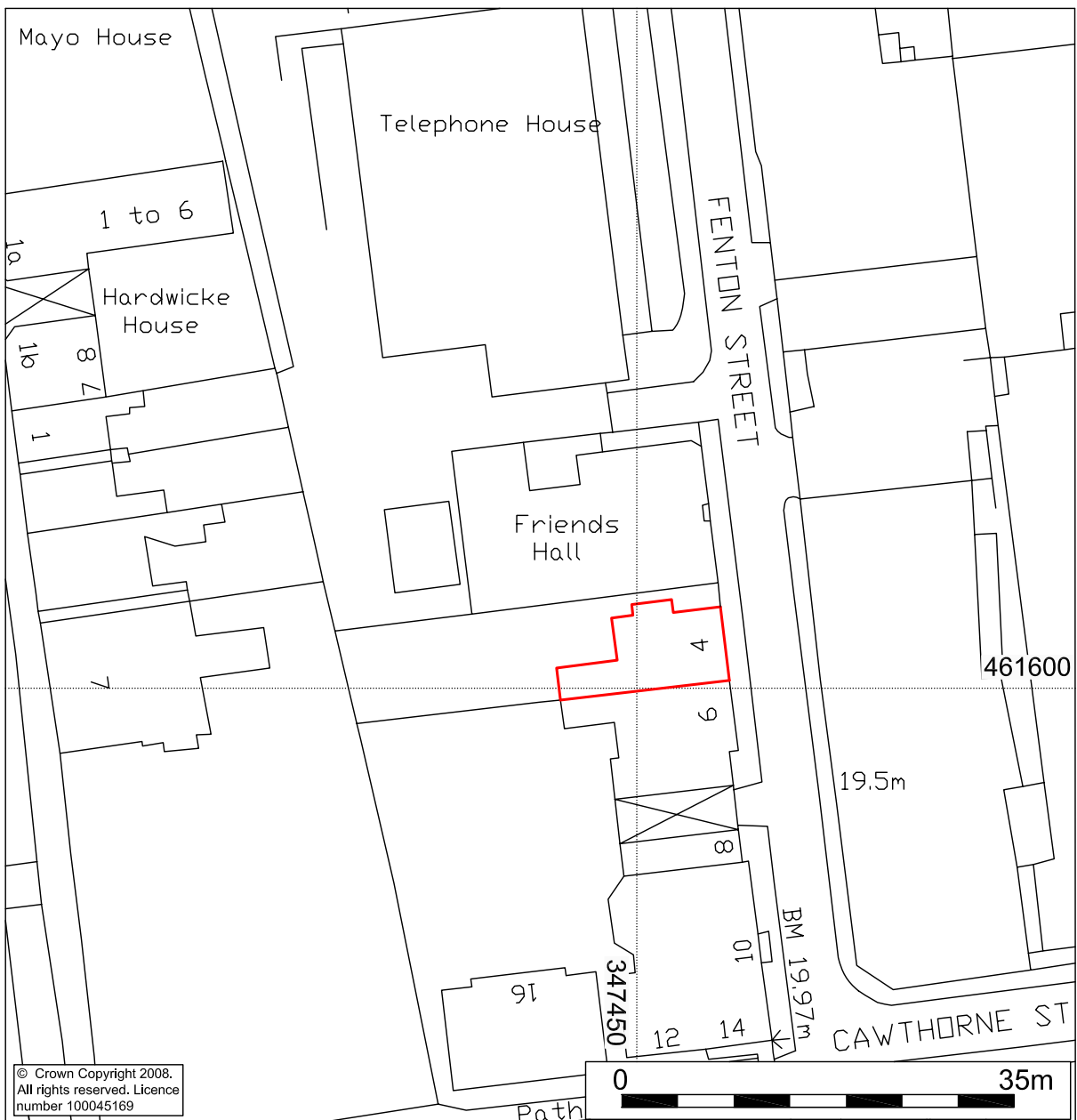
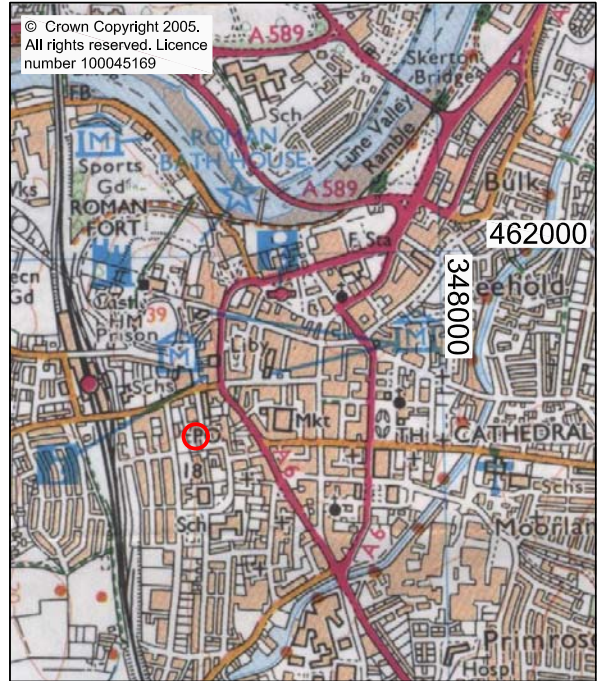
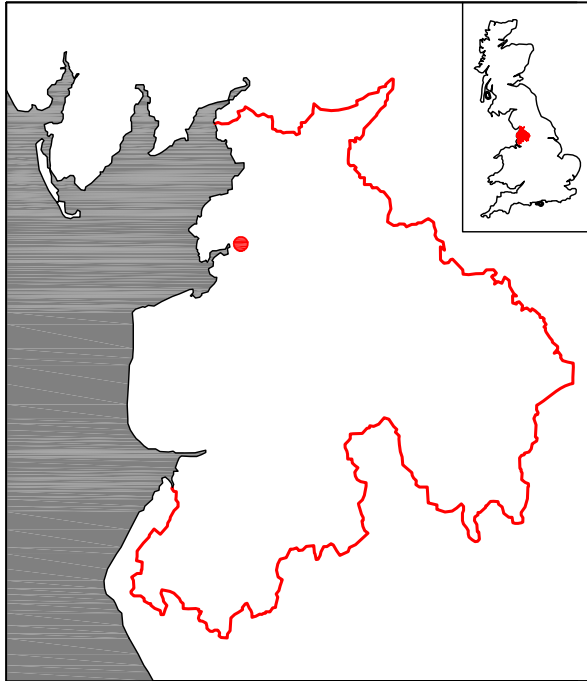
1.1.2 The building is Grade II Listed (see *Appendix 1*) and the requirement to produce a record of it first reflects its historical and architectural importance. The record is intended to provide a detailed account of the present state of the building, its arrangement, architectural detail, and historical associations, as well as establish the phasing and significance of all aspects of it.

1.1.3 Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design (see *accompanying CD*), which was approved by Doug Moir. The on-site recording was undertaken on 18th and 19th June 2008, following the completion of the first stage of the desk-based assessment.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The local topography is urban, with Fenton Street on the west edge of Lancaster city centre (Fig 1). The site is at approximately 20m above sea level.

1.2.2 The solid geology principally consists of Namurian grey mudstones and siltstones with sandstones (British Geological Survey 1982), and although the overlying drift geology is obscured by general urbanisation it is likely to have consisted of glacial till and salt flats (Countryside Commission 1998, 82-3). The surrounding area is dominated by typical brown earths and Cambic stagnogley soils (Ordnance Survey 1983).



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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The architectural investigation comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structure, in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006) and the guidelines of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001a). In addition a desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the project design (*see accompanying CD*) and the guidelines of the IFA (IFA 2001b), and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IFA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A number of sources of information were utilised during the desk-based assessment:

- **Lancashire Record Office, Preston (LRO):** this was visited in order to examine early maps of the site, and other primary and secondary sources;
- **Joseph A Jones and Co:** the deeds to the property held by Joseph A Jones and Co were examined in their office in Lancaster. These provided information about the most recent developments of the building and its transfer of ownership during the 20th century;
- **Lancaster Library, Local Studies Collection:** a number of secondary and primary sources relating to the site and the general history of the area were consulted;
- **Lancaster City Council, Planning Department:** details of previous planning applications relating to the building were examined in order to provide information about the phasing of the building and the period in which certain elements had been constructed;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** additional secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library and the personal libraries of members of staff, used to provide information for the site background, were also examined.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-2 and Level-3 type standards (English Heritage 2006). These are largely descriptive types of investigation, with only a limited level of interpretation of the phasing and use of the buildings, which incorporates evidence compiled during the rapid desk-based assessment. However, more detailed drawings of some area of historical interest were produced in areas where features would be lost, in this case principally the range in the basement (see below). The recording comprised several parts:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour digital format, black and white 35mm print, and colour slide, were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest (see photo locations on Figures 2-4, and photo register in Appendix 2). A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and many of the remaining photographs are presented on the accompanying CD;

- **Drawings:** drawings were produced by hand-annotating 'as existing' illustrations of the building supplied by the client's in digital format at a scale of 1:1. These comprised:
 - i. 'as existing' floor plans, at 1:100;
 - ii. 'as existing' elevations of all external aspects, at 1:100;
 - iii. a cross-section of the one truss type was also produced by hand at a scale of 1:50 based on an existing drawing;
 - iv. a detailed elevation drawing of the range was produced at a scale of 1: 20.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (see *accompanying CD*), and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Lancashire Record Office in Preston on completion of the project. One copy of this report will be deposited with the client and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, digital copies will be offered to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and the OASIS scheme, together with a record of the project details.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 As outlined in the methodology, the desk-based assessment included an examination of a number of sources, with the intention of providing a relatively comprehensive historical background to the site, and evidence for the manner in which the building has developed through time. The results are divided into three sections based on the types of evidence and information that they can provide:

- A history of Fenton Street from the earliest references through to the present day, placing the property in its context but also providing specific information about the building where possible;
- Information on the building's owners and occupiers;
- A map regression, concentrating on the physical development of the building through time;
- Information relating to any previous planning applications so that recorded modern alterations can be easily identified.

3.2 The Origins of Fenton Street

3.2.1 Fenton Street did not come into existence until the end of the 18th century, before which the area had comprised gardens and open land. The land formerly belonged to the Reverend James Fenton, and following his death in around 1753 (LRO FRL 2/1/26/1 1753), it ultimately passed to John Fenton Cawthorne (LRO FRL 2/1/26/2 1800). John Fenton Cawthorne was a local MP who was court-marshalled and expelled from the House of Commons in 1796 but managed to gain a seat in Lancaster again in 1811 (Garnett 1998, 82). He was renowned for his meanness and was constantly in debt (*ibid*). As early as 1797 he had divided the land he inherited (LRO FRL 2/1/26/17 1824), essentially the gardens of his house on Market Street (now the site of the post office (White 2000, 37)), into plots for building land. A plan of the site issued in 1798 shows the new street with 26 numbered plots (Plate 1).

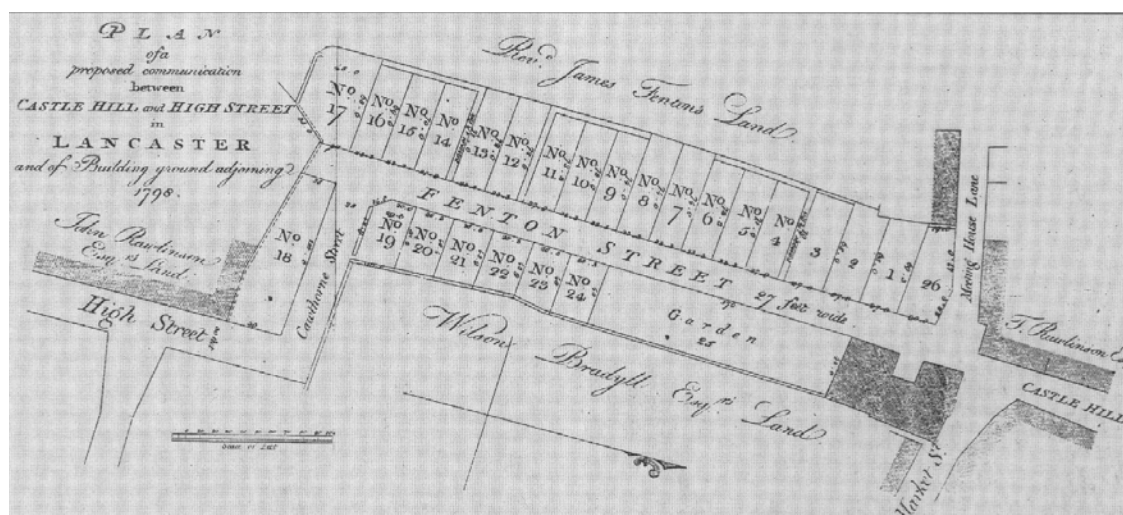


Plate 1: Plan of 1798 showing the newly proposed Fenton Street laid out as building plots (after White 2000, 37, from the original held in Lancaster City Library). No. 6 is probably in plot number 12

3.2.2 A number of documents remain in the records of the Society of Friends (LRO FRL 2/1/26/1-19) relating to plots 9, 10, and 11, which appear to have been

immediately to the north of the site of No. 4, which was probably constructed in plot 12, with No. 6 in plot 13. These provide a valuable insight into the development of the street and subsequently have some direct connection with No. 4. The initial take-up of the available plots was not rapid once they had been made available (White 2003, 36), and the documents relating to plots 9, 10, and 11 illustrate this. They were not sold until September 1800, when a builder named Edmund Pugh acquired plots 9 and 10 at a price of £196 (LRO FRL 2/1/26/2 1800). He subsequently acquired plot 11 in 1804 for £100, although at this date he is called a plasterer (LRO FRL 2/1/26/3). Pugh was probably just the sort of person that the proponents of this new development had in mind, although it is perhaps telling that he is not named amongst the more well-recorded masons and craftsmen operating in Lancaster at the time (White 2000, 12-14). Whether he had any impact on the land is not certain, as he had died by October 1805, leaving money for his step-children and his real estate to his wife Nancy (LRO FRL 2/1/26/4 1805). Nancy apparently sold plots 9 and 10 back to its original owners, John Fenton Cawthorne's trustees, in 1806, although at a profit of £79 on the original price (LRO FRL 2/1/26/5 1806). Plots 12 and 13 were apparently sold to William Sharp, who was one of the trustees, in 1804 (LRO FRL 2/1/26/17 1824). The agreements made at that time are of interest because they give some information about the construction of a raised footway, and specifications stating that party walls containing chimneys should be two feet two inches thick, the houses should be at least three stories high, and vaults could be made under the road (*ibid*).

3.2.3 By 1812 it is evident that a house had been constructed on plot 11, perhaps the first on Fenton Street, as this was conveyed by an Ann Pugh to Joseph Swainson for £600 (LRO FRL 2/1/26/6 1812). It is not certain who Ann Pugh is, as she is not apparently named as an heir of Edmund; it is possible that his wife was using a different name by this point. No house was apparently built on plots 9 or 10 by this date as a mortgage to the value of £320 only mentions land (LRO FRL 2/1/26/7 1812). Ann Pugh was bankrupt by 1820, apparently as a result of engaging in trade in the West Indies in conjunction with the Ripley Brothers and Co (Nancy Pugh, Edmund's wife, had evidently been married to a Ripley as her children have this name (LRO FRL 2/1/26/4 1805)). Ann still apparently held her property on Fenton Street at this time, and all of her remaining real estate was conveyed to the bankruptcy commissioners in 1821 (LRO FRL 2/1/26/10 1821). The house on Fenton Street was sold to an Edward Statter for £600 (LRO FRL 2/1/26/11 1821). An insurance policy taken out by Statter in the same year still refers to it as a '*new dwelling house*', and states that it was built of stone and had a slate roof (LRO FRL 2/1/26/12 1821). In 1823 John Fenton Cawthorne and his trustees were able once again to sell plots 9 and 10, this time to an Edward Yeats of Sedbergh and Beetham for £320 (LRO FRL 2/1/26/13 1823; LRO FRL 2/1/26/14 1823).

3.3 Owners and Occupiers of Mawson House

3.3.1 **Owners:** apart from the details above it is difficult to positively identify the owners and occupiers of No. 4 Fenton Street in the early part of the 19th century, at which time it was almost certainly built (see *Section 3.4* below). The land comprising Plots 12 and 13 was acquired by William Sharp in 1804 (see *Section 3.2.2* above) but it is not recorded who he sold it to and there are apparently no records available from this period to confirm when the house was built or its ownership. The available deeds show that the house was owned by the Friends Trust from at least 1900 until 1970. The Post Office purchased No.4 in 1970, and then sold it to British Telecom in 1984. The house reverted to private ownership when it was sold in 1985 to a Mohammed Hanif Patel and Joseph Oxley, before it was conveyed into the sole ownership of Mohammed Patel in 1986.

3.3.2 **Occupiers:** unfortunately the earliest directories for Lancaster do not give enough information regarding the occupiers of Fenton Street and it is not possible to positively identify the occupiers of No. 4. A few directory entries can, however, be used to provide information regarding the occupiers and these are outlined in Table 1 below. However, there was evidently some renumbering of properties on the street in the 19th century (see *Section 3.3.3* below) so it is not always certain whether directory entries listing No. 4 are for the correct property.

| Year | Name | Occupation | Source |
|------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1848 | Mrs Elizabeth Giles | - | Slater 1848 |
| 1855 | Mrs Ellen Shaw and Miss Eliza Shaw | - | Slater 1855 |
| 1881 | George Kelland | Book-keeper | Mannex and Co 1881 |
| 1912 | Robert Newton | Agent (Pearl [insurance]) | Bulmer 1912 |

Table 1: Occupiers details available in selected directories

3.3.3 It is evident that the numbering of houses on the street was changed at some time in the 19th century, which makes identifying the property in the census difficult. In addition, in some cases the census only seems to list odd property numbers on Fenton Street, making it impossible to positively identify No. 4. Those entries that could be identified as relating to No. 4 are presented in Table 2 below.

| 1881 Census (RG 11/Piece 4263/Folio 99/Page 13) | | |
|--|------|-------------------|
| Name | Name | Occupation |
| George Kelland | 48 | Clerk cashier |
| Anne Kelland | 50 | |
| Anne Kelland | 23 | Drapers assistant |
| Jessie Kelland | 20 | Governess |
| Beatrice Kelland | 19 | Drapers assistant |
| William Kelland | 17 | Scholar |
| Mary Kelland | 14 | Scholar |
| John Kelland | 13 | Scholar |
| Kate Kelland | 11 | Scholar |
| May Kelland | 9 | Scholar |
| Gertrude Kelland | 7 | Scholar |
| 1891 Census (RG12/Piece 3467/Foli 46/Page 19) | | |
| Name | Age | Occupation |
| Joseph Nelson | 37 | Solicitor |
| Betsy Atkinson | 50 | Lady housekeeper |

Table 2: Census details

3.3.4 The documents relating to the Friends' Hall also show that No. 4 was used by the Friends' Trust from at least 1901, at which date bills and receipts show that it was acting as a Sunday School (LRO FRL 2/1/26/19 (1) 1901-1902), presumably prior to the construction of the Friends' Hall. By 1902 it is described as a 'Young Men's Institute House', but at this date proposals for the hall, described as the 'Lancaster Friends Adult School', were being proposed and donations began to be made (LRO FRL 2/1/26/19 (2) 1902). Interestingly, the accompanying letters include references to donations made by George Cadbury, at Bourneville, and Joseph Rowntree (LRO FRL 2/1/26/19 (3) 1903-1904; LRO FRL 2/1/26/19 (4) 1904). No. 4 was still occupied by the Friends however, until the construction of the new hall in 1904 to the designs of the architect Spencer E Barrow (LRO FRL 2/1/26/19 (5) 1904; and see *Section 3.4.8* below). Even after its construction it is evident that the Friends continued to make use of No. 4; it was occupied by the caretaker for a hall, a Mrs EM Simpson, in 1923 (LRO FRL 2/1/29/17 (1) 1923), and is specifically mentioned in her contract of employment as being included with the job (LRO FRL 2/1/29/17 (2) 1923).

3.3.5 The present name, 'Mawson House', is a modern creation, named after Thomas Mawson the landscape gardener.

3.4 Map Regression

3.4.1 **Introduction:** a number of early maps are available, ranging in date from the late 18th to the 20th century, and these provide a reasonably detailed record of the physical development of the property. However, as the level of detail is variable between maps it is difficult to be certain whether buildings shown are the same as Nos. 4 and 6; especially as the map evidence does not appear to tally with the documentary sources. The maps are discussed in chronological order below.

3.4.2 **Mackreth's map of 1778:** this map shows that area has not yet been developed and is apparently part of gardens and open fields (Plate 2).

3.4.3 **Plan of plots laid out for building, 1798:** this plan shows the land as it was laid out by John Fenton Cawthorne (Plate 1; see *Section 3.2.1*). At this date no properties were present, but the site of No. 4 would appear to be Plot 12.



Plate 2: (left) Mackreth's map of 1778

Plate 3: (right) Clark's map of 1807

3.4.4 **Clark's map of 1807:** this map is taken from a history of Lancaster and shows that the land south of Meetinghouse Lane has now been cleared for development, with Fenton Street and building plots marked out, although none are occupied (Plate 3). The second edition of Clark's book, published in 1811, also has a map, but it is apparently the same as that used in 1807.



Plate 4: (left) Atkinson's map of 1824**Plate 5: (right) Ordnance Survey map of 1848**

3.4.5 **Atkinson's map of 1824:** this map is taken from Baines's directory of Lancashire (Baines 1824) and shows Fenton Street with a building in what appears to be the location of Nos. 4 and 6, with the rear outshut on No. 4 evident. Curiously, this would mean that the house described as being in Plot 11, approximately the site of the former Friends' Hall (now the Masjid An-Noor Mosque) is not shown despite being recorded in 1823 (see *Section 3.2.3*). It may not be coincidental that an insurance policy was amongst the documents relating to this property, perhaps indicating that the building had been destroyed by 1824. There are very few other buildings on the street apart from a large structure on the opposite side of the road (Plate 4). Approximately the same information is also shown on Binns's map of Lancaster from 1821.

3.4.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1848:** this map shows that Fenton Street is by this time well established with a row of properties on the east side of the street. Nos. 4 and 6 are still evident and have the same plan, albeit somewhat stylised (Plate 5). To the south is what appears to be smaller building and then a much larger structure apparently corresponding to the present No. 10.

3.4.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1892-1893:** these show the site and properties very clearly and is readily comparable to the present mapping (Plate 6: (left) Ordnance Survey map of 1892

Plate 7 and Plate 7; compare with Figure 1). The main part of No. 4 is evident as are the extension to the west and the extension to the north. The latter appears to be attached to part of a walled garden.



Plate 6: (left) Ordnance Survey map of 1892

Plate 7: (right) Ordnance Survey map of 1893

3.4.8 **Plans relating to the Friends' Hall 1901-1902:** a series of plans produced by the architect responsible for the construction of the Friends' Hall Spencer E Barrow also show No. 4 in some detail and the relationship between the two buildings (LRO FRL 2/1/29/4 1901-1903; LRO FRL 2/1/29/8 1902-1909; Plate 8 and Plate 9). These are of interest because they show the outshut to the north as fully developed by this date (and presumably still attached to the neighbouring garden wall) and the steps accessing the basement from Fenton Street and the garden to the west.

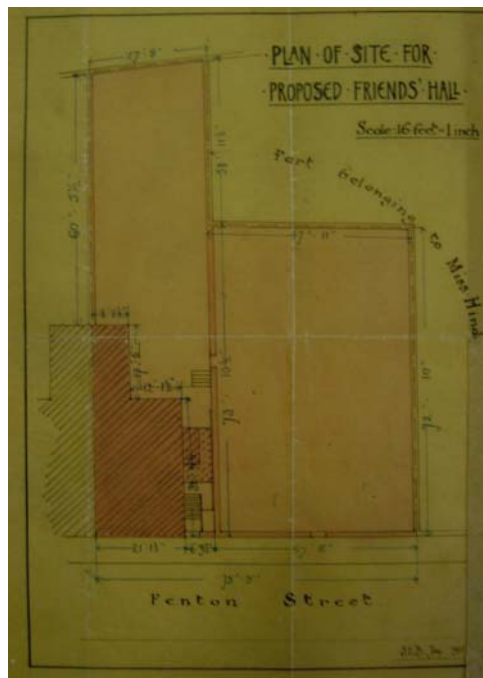


Plate 8: (left) Plan of proposed Friends' Hall showing No. 4 (LRO FRL 2/1/29/4 1901-1903)

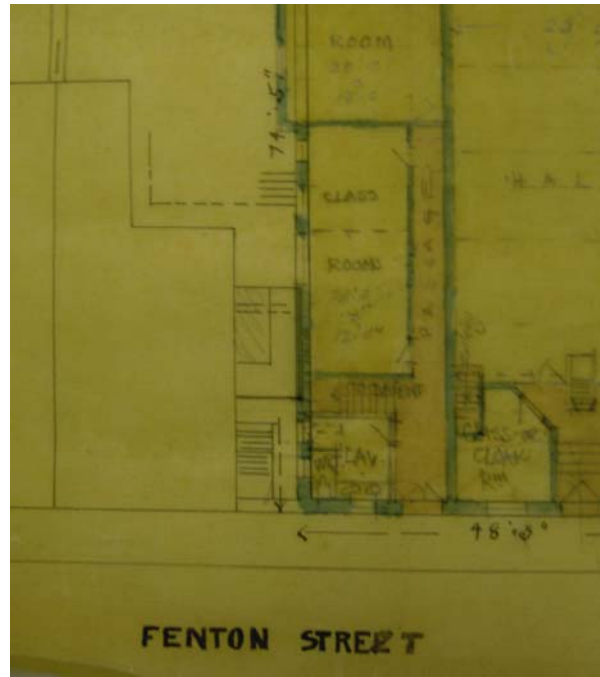


Plate 9 (right) Plan of the proposed Friends' Hall showing No. 4 (LRO FRL 2/1/29/8 1902-1909)

3.4.9 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** this shows much the same information as the previous map, except that the Friends' Hall is now present to the north of No. 4 and the northern outshut is attached to it (Plate 10).

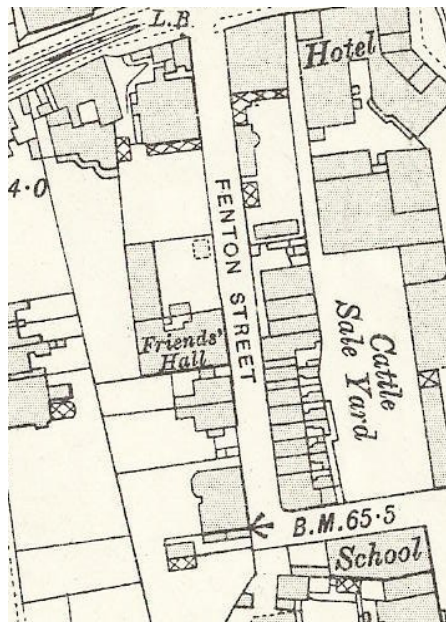


Plate 10: Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.5 Planning Applications

3.5.1 The details of three planning applications were available at the City Council Planning Department, although it is evident that at least some elements of these were never carried out. In January 1985 an application was made for a change of

use from a vacant property into offices by Bimacs Ltd (85/100 1985). This was apparently carried out, as shown by the following applications, but does not appear to have involved any substantial changes to the building. In September 1985, following the acquisition of the property by Mr Patel, a proposal was made to demolish the rear extension, described at the time as 'dilapidated', and replace it with a new one (85/964LB 1985), but this was never apparently carried out. Following this, in May 1986, the same owner made a proposal to change the use back to a dwelling, again including the demolition and replacement of the rear extension (86/00461 1986). The change of use apparently took place, but the rear extension was evidently not demolished.

3.6 Discussion

3.6.1 The documentary and cartographic sources demonstrate that although it was planned as a developed expansion of the town, in reality Fenton Street was initially a failure and it was not until the later part of the 19th and even early 20th century that the plots became filled. The date of construction of Nos. 4 and 6 is uncertain, but would appear to have been between 1807/1811 and 1824. No. 4 was evidently linked to the Friends' Hall, built in 1904, but its origins are uncertain. Ironically, the house that formerly stood on the site of the Friends' Hall is better recorded and was certainly built by 1812, possibly by a local builder and its owner, Edmund Pugh. It is not apparently shown on any of the mapping however, perhaps having been constructed after the completion of Clark's map of 1807/1811 and destroyed by the time of Atkinson's map of 1824. This might be further demonstrated by the fact that the northern outshut, added sometime in the late 19th century, is depicted as being built onto a substantial wall; perhaps the remains of an earlier house?

3.6.2 The few available records regarding owners and occupiers demonstrate that it was generally occupied by professional people or those living on their own means, what might be described as the 'middle class'. They do seem to have changed on a quite regular basis, however, and were presumably in most cases renting. The Friends certainly seem to have been connected to the property from an early date but according to the deeds seem to have taken possession of No. 4 in 1900, initially using it as a school (before the construction of the hall) and later as a house for the hall's caretaker.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The building is three storeys high, plus a basement, and is essentially rectangular with later extensions to the north and east elevations. The building itself is deepest east to west but fronts onto Fenton Street, which is orientated north/south. The main entrance to the building is from Fenton Street. The building is constructed from local yellow gritstone, with ashlar blocks to the front and more roughly dressed stone, typically rock-faced, to the side and rear, all laid in good courses, and with a grey slate roof. Mawson House joins Number 6, Fenton Street, to the south. The junction between these two buildings is part of a continuing build, with Mawson House standing slightly lower than its neighbour. The large shared chimney on the south side of the building still has ceramic pots but the chimney on the north side has no remaining pots.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **East elevation:** this forms the front of the building, facing onto Fenton Street (Plate 11). There is a plinth along the base of the wall with cellar lights visible, covered by a grill. The main entrance to the building, giving access to the ground floor, is located on the north side of the east elevation. The doorway for the main entrance has a moulded entablature on two scrolled, fluted corbels. The front door has six panels, which are bevel-raised and fielded, with beaded moulding. The doorway is up two stairs from the level of the street but there is a lower stair at the level of the pavement. The mid step has a roll-moulded top. The steps still have the original railings on the north side, which have quite a plain, square section, with pointed finials. Only the scars are visible for the railing on the south side of the steps; the actual railing is loose in the basement. An original boot scraper is present on the south side of the steps. There is a single window with a stone sill and 12-light modern casements to the south of the main entrance on the ground floor.



Plate 11: (left) East external elevation



Plate 12: (right) North external elevation

4.2.2 At some stage a later wall was attached to the north side of the house in line with the front of the building between it and its neighbour. There is a single door located at pavement level to the north side of the building for access through to the rear. The doorway is covered by a stone lintel with a pecked finish.

4.2.3 There are two 12-light casement windows on the first floor above a sill formed by a sill band and a further two six-light casement windows on the second floor. The uppermost section of the second floor has a moulded stone entablature front with guttering above it.

4.2.4 **North elevation:** this covers three floors and the basement (Plate 12). There is a small basement-level window on the east side of the north elevation with a square, stone surround. The window is made of two square sections which are covered by iron bars. There is a basement level door approximately centrally located on the north elevation with a square stone surround with some evident rebuild on the south side. The first and second floors share a stair window with a rounded-top keystone and square surround. The shared window has 15-light casements with interlinked lights above. The lower part of the window is a sliding sash. The lower, ground floor window of the building is partially blocked by the extension to the north elevation. The end of the guttering and stone entablature to the front of the building is visible to the east side of the north elevation. The chimney has a stone capping.

4.2.5 The extension to the north elevation is built over the ground and basement levels and obscures parts of the original building (Plate 13). The roof of the extension is flat. The roof sits on top of two more small corbels built into the wall to the north and another supporting doorway on the east side. The east side of the extension has a large stone lintel spanning between Mawson House and its neighbour to the north. A small doorway is formed below this extension which at the time of this survey was filled with soil. It is suggested that this may have been used as a toilet. The north wall of this small room is built using hand-made brick, forming an open passageway which allows access through to the rear. Stone steps with a simple iron railing on the north side lead from the basement level up the side of the house, onto Fenton Street. The extension is possibly contemporary with, or perhaps slightly later than, the building to the north and incorporates the corbels built into the south wall of the northern building. The extension blocks a window in the south elevation of the building to the north. It appears that the building to the north has also at some stage been extended to the west.



Plate 13: (left) West external elevation



Plate 14: (right) South boundary wall

4.2.6 **West elevation:** there is a brick chimney attached on the south side of the west elevation which extends over three floors and the basement. The chimney is built from hand-made mid red-orange bricks. Most of the south side of the elevation is covered (from basement-level to the lower part of the ground floor) by a monopitch outshut with a rendered finish and modern French doors. The outshut is built over

two levels with a single window on each floor on the north side and a door at basement level, all of which are modern. This door forms a lower level access to the building through a probably modern surrounding wall and leads to steps up to the garden on the north side. The French doors are accessed from the garden by a short flight of stairs which is built from re-used concrete and stone steps. A re-used railing is located on the north side of the steps. The outshut is evidently built onto the boundary wall to the south (Plate 14). This earlier stone wall shows lines from either two earlier small buildings or outshuts, or possibly a gable end. A lot of the stones used in the construction of the original wall had chamfered tops. The monopitch outshut attaches at basement level behind number 6, to the south, and is finished with modern tiles.

4.2.7 The north side of the west elevation has a rougher, stone build with dressed quoins. There is one window on each of the second, first, and ground floors with two-light modern casements with square, stone surrounds. The basement has a former doorway on the north side with a square, stone surround. This former doorway has been replaced with a window with two-light casements and part-filled with stone. Next to this former door is what originally would have been a large window which has also now been partially blocked with stone to leave a two-light window with a hinged casement (Plate 15).



Plate 15: (left) Blocked door and window, west external elevation

Plate 16: (right) Lower door and toilet, looking west

4.2.8 The extension to the north elevation is visible from the back of the house (Plate 13). The extension between Mawson House and the building to the north is built over two floors and there is a small window with square, stone surrounds on each of the ground and basement-level floors. There is a doorway on the north side of the west elevation which gives access below the extension through to Fenton Street. The stone construction of the extension is under-supported by a quarter circle corbel built into the wall of the building to the north (Plate 16).

4.3 Internal Detail – Basement

4.3.1 There are four rooms in the basement with an additional vaulted cellar below the west side of the road (Fig 2).

4.3.2 **Room 1:** this room has a concrete floor and the ceiling is made of plaster and sawn timbers. There are joists in the ceiling, a concrete block above the fireplace, and the scars of a lathe. The north elevation, which is actually at a slight north-west/south-east angle, is a roughly dressed stone wall. There is a door on the west

side with a stone lintel. Slightly north of centre of the east elevation is a low opening with a stone lintel, through to Room 5. The exposed stone in the east elevation has possibly been painted with bitumen sealant. There is a cellar light to the south of the centre, below the modern timber-frame ceiling. The south elevation is plain except for a slight step, 0.05m deep, 1.75m from the ground. The west elevation is also plain, with a modern plaster finish.

4.3.3 Room 2: this room forms an L-shaped corridor linking Room 1 to the stairs. The room has a red and black diagonally-set quarry tile floor which has been partially removed. The north elevation has exposed stone and a doorway on the west side with a timber lintel and a modern, single-panel door with an overlight. There are rebuild lines up either side of the doorway which suggests it is a later insertion. There is a small aperture (covered by two iron bars on the outside and a mesh on the inside) to the east of the original door frame, with a timber shutter with chamfered battens and simple strap hinges (Plate 17). The east elevation is built from hand-made bricks in a fairly random bond that butt against the return wall to the west. Each brick measures 22cm by 7cm by 10cm and is a dark, reddish-orange colour. The construction of the doorway at this end of the room is stone, which is the same as in Room 1. The west end of the room is plastered. There is a small space with plain plastered walls at the south end of the room, below the stairs. There are some timber shelves on scrolled brackets attached to each of the walls and stone slabs below on masonry bases with rounded edges. The stairs are made of stone (Plate 18) and are against a well-dressed stone doorway to the west side of the south elevation. This doorway has a modern surround. The south wall returns to the plain stone build of the west elevation. There is a doorway through to Room 3 on the north side which has a stone lintel and a modern door with panel insert.



Plate 17: (left) Basement Room 2, window and shutter



Plate 18: (right) Basement Room 2, stairs

4.3.4 Room 3: Room 3 has original floorboards and a partially tiled floor, the same as in Room 2. Similarly, it has joists and a lathe scar in the plaster on the ceiling. One joist has Baltic marks on it in the form of simple lines (Plate 19). The walls in this room are mostly plastered. The north, east, and west elevations are all plastered and plain. The east elevation has two doorways with modern surrounds, one at both the north and south end of the room. The south elevation is exposed stone with a slight step continuing from Room 1. The south elevation is dominated by a large range/fireplace, with an outer, dressed, square, stone surround (Plate 20; Fig 5). The fireplace has been partially in-filled with brick and an iron range. The range now only comprises the top shelves of the west side which is perforated with associated

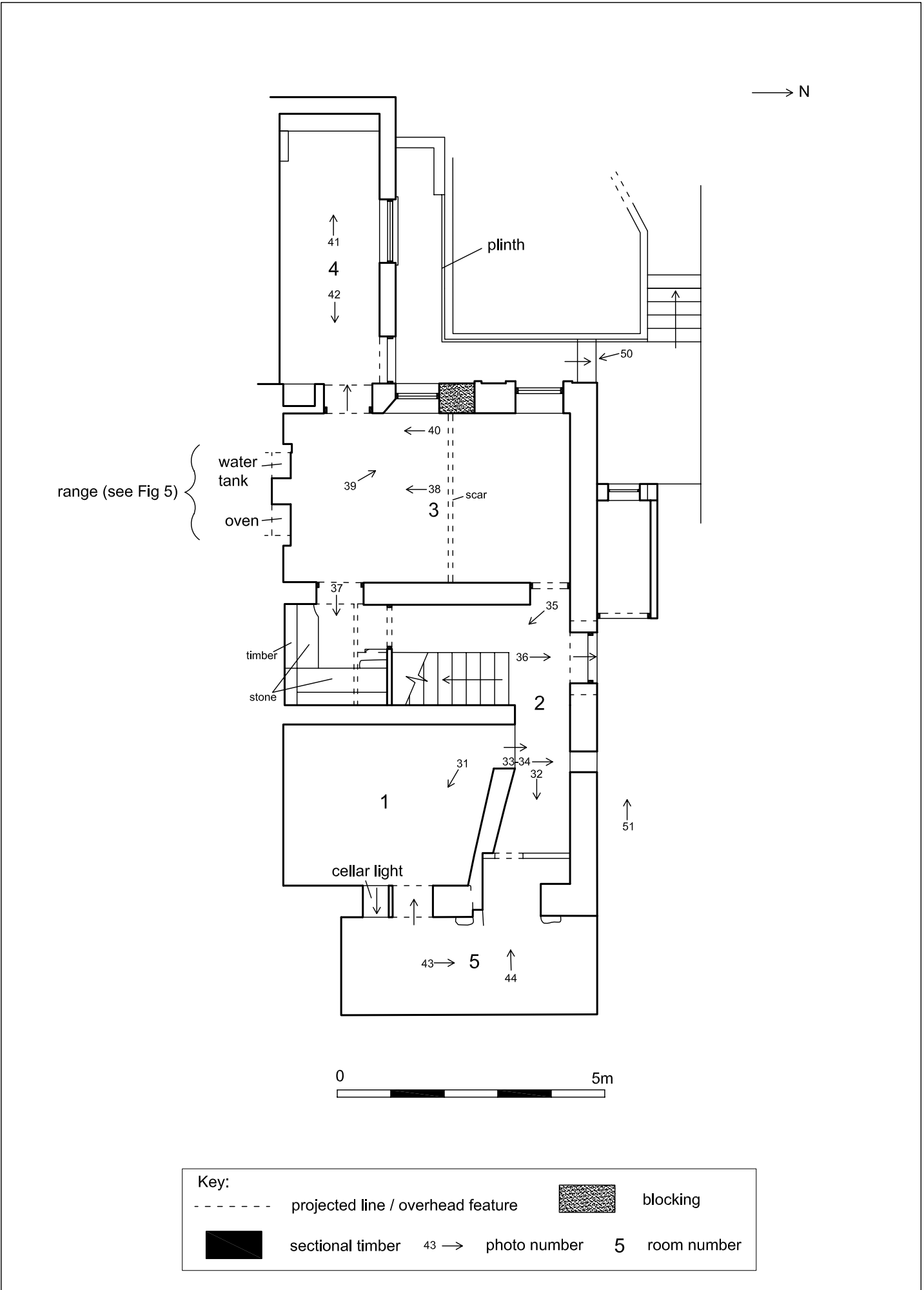


Figure 2: Basement plan

panelling and an oven with a hinged door and a water tank on the east side. The bricks are a mix of dark red and yellow fire bricks, which have all been machine made with frogs evident in the red bricks. Each brick typically measures 22.5cm by 11cm by 11cm. A small iron crane or hook is inserted in the centre of the lintel of the stone surround. There is a door which leads through to Room 4 with a modern surround on the south side of the west elevation. There are two windows with modern two-light hinged casements to the north of the west elevation, both with a timber sill, one with splayed jambs and one with square jambs.



Plate 19: Basement Room 3, Baltic mark



Plate 20: Basement Room 3, range

4.3.5 **Room 4:** Room 4 is part of the extension to the west. It has a concrete floor which is slightly raised and modern joists and a chipboard ceiling. All of the walls are

brick built and finished with plaster. The north elevation has a window to the west of centre, which is a two-light modern casement, and a door to the east, which is a modern two-light door. The east elevation has a door on the north side with a modern frame and an alcove to the south with two modern timber shelves. The south elevation is plain apart from a projecting buttress or plinth, which is 1.45m high at the west end. Similarly, the west elevation is plain apart from a projecting plinth or shelf 1.6m high.

4.3.6 **Room 5:** Room 5 is a vaulted cellar with an earth floor and stone ceiling. The north, south, and east elevations are plain. The west elevation has a doorway, slightly south of centre, to Room 1. There is a very long stone lintel butted by the vaulted ceiling on the north side of this elevation, with projecting blocks below on either side. This forms an opening, beyond which, to the west, is a small alcove formed with brick walls (the rear face of which was visible in Room 2). The south side of the entrance into this has a wall stub butting against it suggesting there is some evidence for rebuilding.

4.4 Internal Detail – Ground Floor

4.4.1 The ground floor is made up of Rooms 1-5 from east to west (Fig 3).

4.4.2 **Room 1:** Room 1 is the main entrance corridor to the building and forms an L-shaped room connecting to the stairs (Plate 25). The main entrance to the building is located in the east elevation and the internal face of the door is plain with six panels. There is a single light over the doorway, which has an ovolo-moulded surround. The board floor present here continues into Rooms 2 and 4. The room has a plaster ceiling with a roll- and ovolo-moulded cornice. There is an arch decorated with beading between the two parts of the room (Plate 21). The arch has brackets below which are decorated with egg and dart and acanthus leaves. The walls are all finished with plaster and paint. The original skirting is cavetto-moulded and beaded. The north elevation has a door to Room 3 on the west side and possibly originally a stair light. There are six window lights over the doorway. The doorway itself has a roll-moulded surround and slightly splayed jambs. There is a slight return to the south but the wall is plain apart from a partition scar at the east end. The south elevation has a partition scar on the east side and a door to the west side. The doorway is ogee-moulded and beaded and has a six-panel door. There is a return at the west end of the wall for the stairs (Plate 22). The stairway comprises the original timber stairs with a modern banister and spindles, with very plain side panelling and an ovolo-moulded and beaded spiral end for the original spindles. Access to the basement is behind the stairs through a four-panel door, the top two of which are glass. There is a scar for shelves in the south-west corner of the room. The west elevation is plain with a doorway on the north side. The doorway has an ogee-moulded surround and a semi-circular panel above it. This panel looks like half a ceiling rose, with fan decoration and acanthus leaves, and is possibly beaded. The edge of the panel is slightly damaged at the base. The original door has six panels.

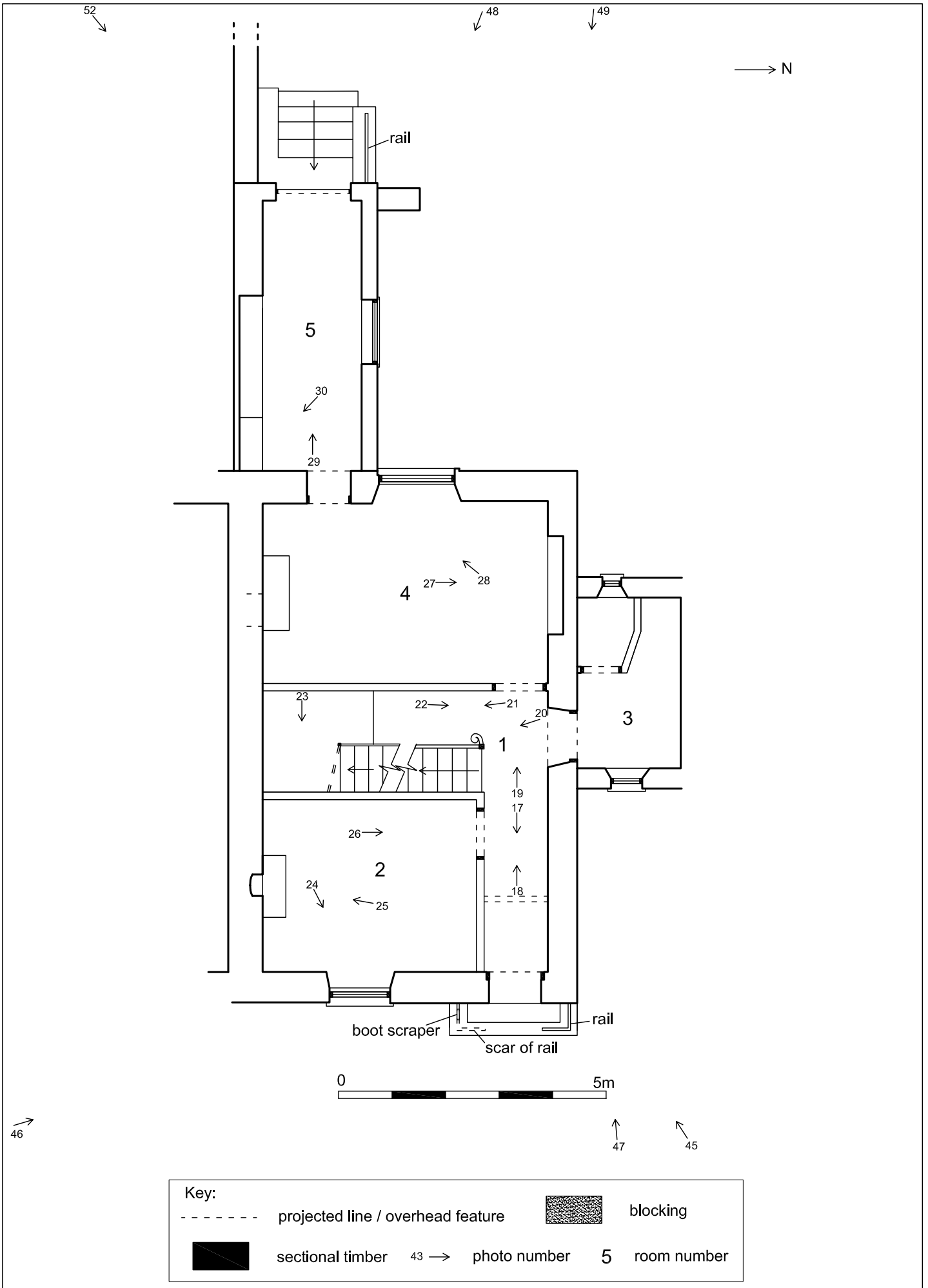


Figure 3: Ground floor plan



Plate 21: (left) Ground floor Room 1, decorative arch in hall with fanlight moulding beyond

Plate 22: (right) Ground floor Room 1, stairs

4.4.3 **Room 2:** Room 2 has board floors the same as in Room 1, and a plaster ceiling with roll-moulded cornices. The walls are all plastered and have ovolo- and roll-moulded skirting. The north elevation has a doorway on the west side, which has an ovolo-moulded surround and a six-panel door. The east elevation has a 12-light hinged casement window with splayed jambs and the remains of some ovolo-moulded panelling and shutters, some of which are loose (Plate 23). The south elevation is plain. The only features are a hearth, which has been blocked with concrete, and a small modern fireplace with a loose modern surround. The west elevation is plain.

4.4.4 **Room 3:** Room 3 is part of an extension to the north. The room has a tongue and groove board floor and a modern plastered ceiling. There are chamfered timbers along the north side of the room. The walls are made of brick and finished with plaster and paint. The bricks are a mid red-orange colour and are possibly hand-made. Each brick typically measures 23cm by 7cm by 11cm. The north elevation is plain apart from the scars for a bath and other fittings. The east elevation has a small four-light hinged window with a stone sill and timber lintel. The south elevation has a doorway on the east side with an ogee-moulded surround and a loose, ovolo-moulded, six-panel door. Partitions have been added to the south-west corner of the room to form a small room with a toilet. This small, partitioned-off room has ogee-moulded skirting and a six-panel, ovolo-moulded door with an ogee-moulded surround. The west elevation has a small, single-light window with splayed jambs, beaded surround and a hinged casement.

4.4.5 **Room 4:** Room 4 has a board floor and a plastered ceiling and a cornice with beaded decoration. The walls are finished with plaster, with a roll-moulded picture rail and deep cavetto-moulded skirting. The north elevation has a large alcove with a beaded arch with acanthus leaf corbels and smaller leaf rail (Plate 24). The east elevation has a plain finish with a single door on the north side, as per Room 1. The south elevation is also plain apart from a hearthstone and a blocked fireplace. The west elevation has a doorway on the south side. The doorway is ogee-moulded with a beaded surround but the door itself is missing. There is a large window to the north of this door with splayed jambs and beaded panels. The window is a modern two-light hinged casement with a stone sill.



Plate 23: (left) Ground floor Room 2, window

Plate 24: (right) Ground floor Room 4, alcove

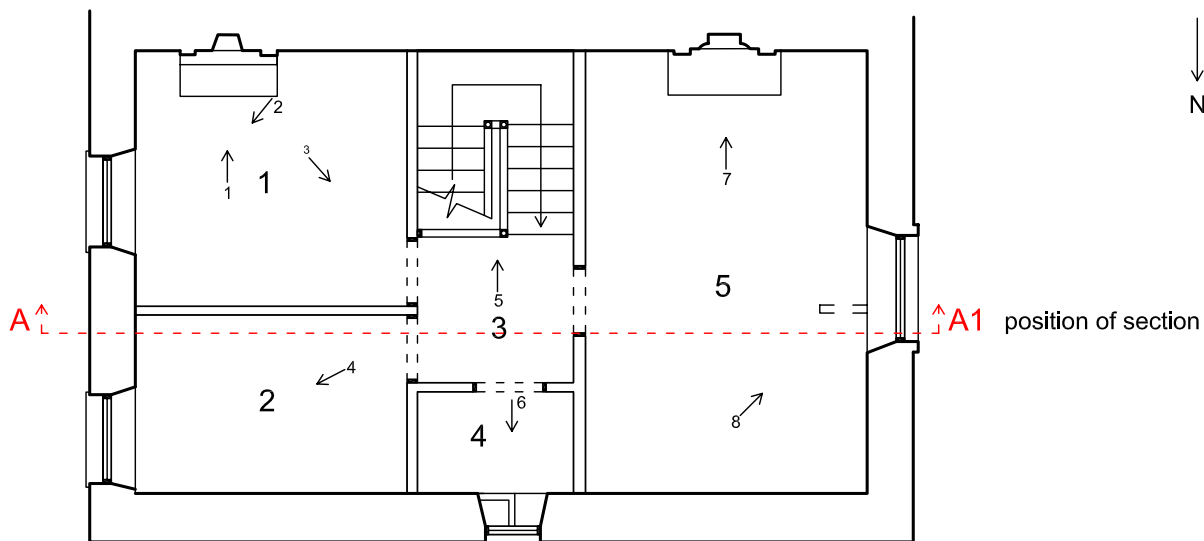
4.4.6 **Room 5:** this room has a chipboard floor with multiple modern trusses forming the ceiling. The walls are all finished with plaster but the plaster from the ceiling has been removed. There is a central window on the north elevation. There is a hole to the east of this window for pipes. There is a doorway to Room 4 in the east elevation and here the stone walling is visible above the ceiling line. A possible brick flue was exposed above the ceiling line on the east side of the south elevation. The flue is made of large, possibly hand-made, mid red-orange bricks, which butt against the wall to the south. A recessed area in the centre of the south elevation has been filled below the ceiling with masonry stepping out on the west side. The west elevation has a modern sliding door leading out to the garden.

4.5 Internal Detail – First Floor

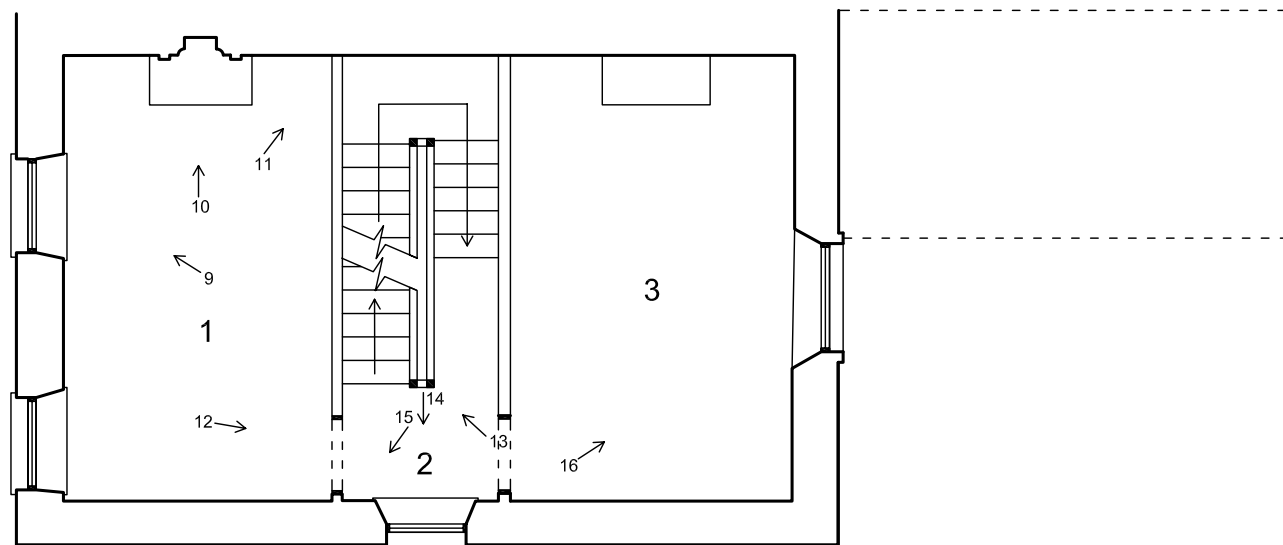
4.5.1 There are three rooms on the first floor, east to west (Fig 4).

4.5.2 **Room 1:** Room 1 has a board floor, plastered walls and a plaster ceiling with beaded cornice. The room has a roll-moulded and beaded picture rail and ogee-moulded skirting. The north elevation is plain. The east elevation has two modern 12-light hinged casement windows, both with splayed jambs and roll- and ovolo-moulded panelling (Plate 25). The south elevation has a central hearth stone and a fireplace with a square stone surround and what is possibly a later iron insert grate with floral decoration and beading with a beaded ceramic back. The west elevation is plain. There is a doorway on the west side with an ogee-moulded surround and a six-panel door with ovolo-moulding and beading and an Art Nouveau plate.

4.5.3 **Room 2:** Room 2 is the stairwell (Plate 26). This room has wide floorboards and a plastered ceiling with square- and ovolo-moulded design. All of the walls are plastered with beaded and cavetto-moulded skirting. The stairs on the south side have the original steps and end plates but the posts, spindles, and banister have been replaced with modern examples. The north elevation has a tall stair-light with splayed jambs, beaded edges, and some panelling under the lintel with beaded decoration. There is a 12-light sash window. The east elevation has a doorway on the north side with an ogee-moulded surround. The south and west elevations are plain. There is a doorway on the north side of the west elevation as per the east elevation.



Second floor



First floor



| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Key: | | | |
| ----- | projected line / overhead feature | | blocking |
| | sectional timber | 43 → | photo number |
| | | 5 | room number |

Figure 4: First and second floor plans



Plate 25: (left) First floor Room 1, window



Plate 26: (right) First floor Room 2, stairwell

4.5.4 **Room 3:** Room 3 has a board floor and plastered ceiling with a decorative cornice of twisting ribbon over fluting and vines. The walls are all plastered and painted and have a roll-moulded and fluted picture rail and cavetto-moulded skirting. The north and south elevations are plain. The east elevation has a doorway, as per Room 2, and the west elevation has a modern two-light hinged casement window with splayed jambs and beaded panelling.

4.6 Internal Detail – Second Floor

4.6.1 There are five rooms on the second floor (Fig 4).

4.6.2 **Room 1:** this room has wide floorboards and a plastered ceiling with what appears to be a modern applied cornice with flowers and heraldic emblems. The walls are finished with plaster and paint, with ovolo-moulded skirting. The north elevation is plain. The skirting boards of the north elevation do not quite match the east side, which shows that this wall is a later insertion and not part of the original structure. The east elevation has a window with a modern six-light hinged casement but the ovolo-moulded panelling and surround is badly damaged. East of centre on the south elevation is a fireplace with a hearthstone and a timber lintel with stone surround (Plate 27). The fireplace has an ovolo-moulded edge and an original hob grate with floral panels and Greek key design. There is early, probably hand-made red brick, brickwork at the back of the fireplace. There is a doorway on the north side of the west elevation with an ogee-moulded surround and a six-panel door with ovolo-moulded decoration.



Plate 27: (left) Second floor Room 1, fireplace**Plate 28: (right) Second floor Room 5, fireplace**

4.6.3 **Room 2:** this is the smaller room at the front of the house. It has some wide and some narrow floorboards and a plastered ceiling with some applied modern cornice, the same as in Room 1. The walls are all plastered and painted and have beaded skirting. The north elevation is plain but the wall turns slightly into a window jamb on the east side. To the north side of the east elevation there is a modern six-light hinged window. The window has splayed, panelled jambs with beaded decoration and roll-moulded surround. The skirting on the south elevation does not match the east elevation. This was also observed on the north elevation of the same wall in Room 1. There is a doorway on the south side of the west elevation with moulded surround and a six-panel ovolo-moulded door.

4.6.4 **Room 3:** this is the stairwell. The floor is made of some wide and some narrower floorboards, some of which have possibly been replaced. The ceiling is plastered with some added modern cornice. There is a hatch to the roof space on the north side. The walls are all plastered and painted and have beaded skirting. The staircase on the south side has the original stairs but the banister and spindles are modern, with cavetto-moulded and beaded skirting. A small room is formed by a partition wall to the north of the stairs. It has a central door with a plain surround and a blocked overlight. The east elevation has two doorways, each with ogee-moulded surround and a six-panel, ovolo-moulded door. The doorway on the west elevation has the same appearance as the two doorways on the east elevation. The south elevation is plain and has the stairs.

4.6.5 **Room 4:** Room 4 is a small, added bathroom and is essentially an extension of Room 3. It has the same wide and narrow floorboards (some of which may have been replaced) as in Room 3 and the walls and ceiling are plastered. There is original skirting throughout. There is an access hatch from this room to the roof space. At the top of the north elevation is a round-headed stair-light with interlinked, pointed arch panels and six lights, but this feature is partly covered by the inserted partition on the east side (Plate 29). The east elevation is a brick-built partition wall made from hand-made bricks of a mid red-orange colour, each measuring 23cm by 7cm by 11cm. The east elevation has the same skirting as Room 3. The south elevation is a partition wall with a low cut skirting, possibly cut off from the original. There is also a doorway with a plain surround. There are coat hooks on ovolo-moulded battens attached to the west elevation and later shelves and the scars for a toilet and pipes were visible.

4.6.6 **Room 5:** Room 5 has wide floorboards and a plaster ceiling and a modern cornice decoration which is the same as the rest of the second floor. All of the walls have been plastered and have beaded skirting. The north elevation is plain. The east elevation has a doorway north of the centre, with ovolo-moulded surround and a six-panel door. The south elevation has a central fireplace and hearth with a timber mantle and a stone surround and an applied ovolo-moulded timber edge (Plate 28). There is an iron insert with acanthus leaf and beaded decoration with a grate back with a square and circular pattern. The flue is filled with paper, including a piece of the Sunday Times, dated 2nd October 1988. The west elevation has a central window with splayed jambs to the floor, with ovolo-moulded panelling and a modern two-light hinged UPVC window. The end of the truss projects through the roof.

4.7 Internal Detail – Roof Space

4.7.1 There is a single truss north of the centre of a simple tie beam type (Plate 30; Fig 5), with angled braces, notched at the junction of principals (east on top of west).

More modern timbers and braces have been added (Fig 5). Only the north and south elevations were visible. The north elevation is plain stone with wires for the bell pull against it. The south elevation is also plain and made of stone. Chipboard and the original joists form the floor with additional beams and upright posts supporting the purlins. There are two purlins per pitch and doubled modern timbers forming the ridge purlins.



Plate 29: (left) Second floor Room 4 window



Plate 30: (right) East end of truss in roof space

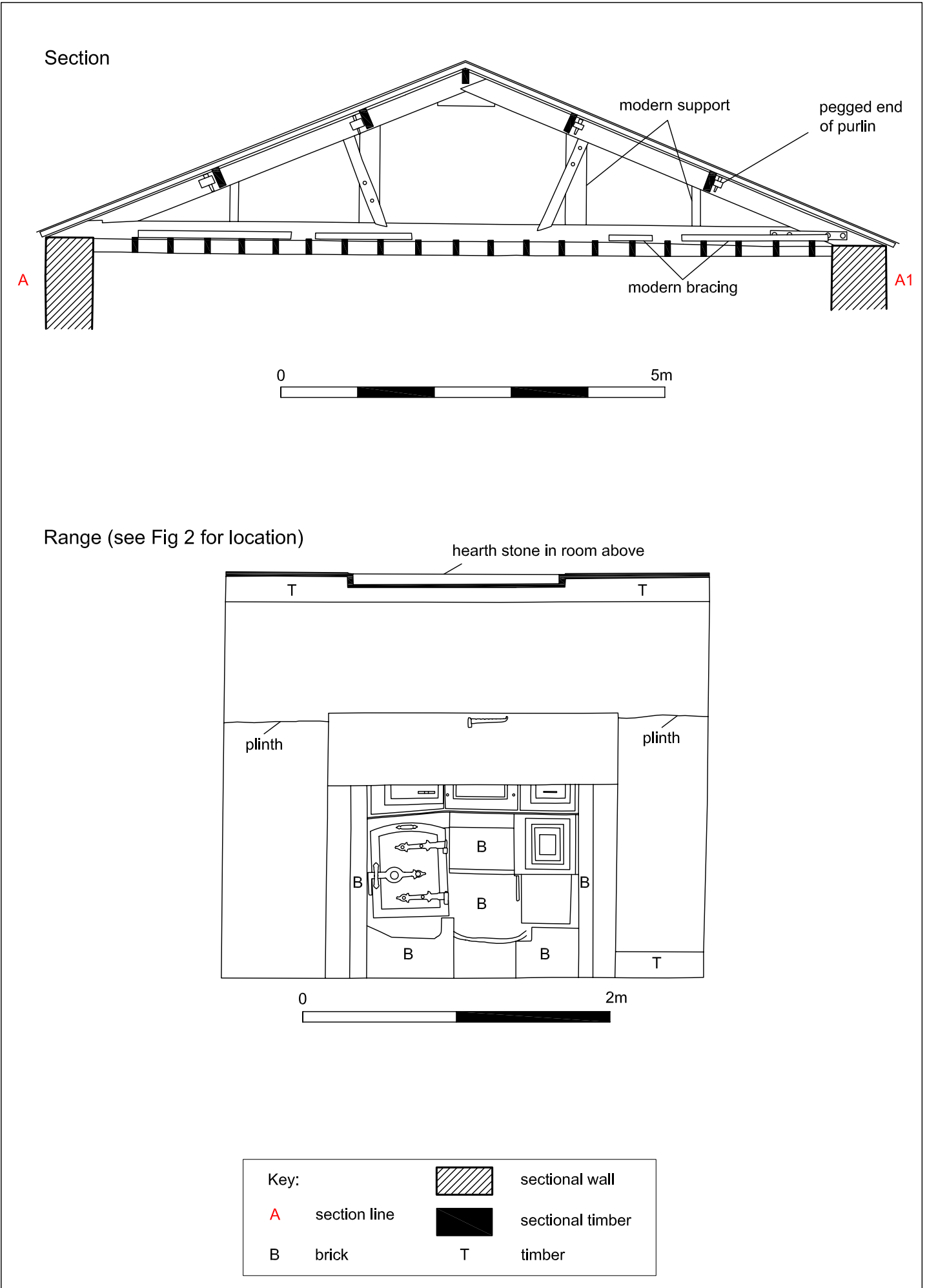


Figure 5: North-facing section through roof space and south elevation of basement Room 3 showing range

5. Discussion

5.1 Phases

5.1.1 **Phase 1:** the initial period of building, according to the map evidence, was between 1807 (or arguably 1811) and 1821. This certainly fits with the stylistic evidence of the building and the date given in the Listing (*Appendix 1*, although this is presumably based on the same evidence). No. 4 was evidently built as one half of an approximately symmetrical block with No. 6, and originally would have contained a variety of decorative features in a classical style, some of which survive, but a more complete version is still preserved next door. The architect, builder, and their client are not known, although it is possible that William Sharp, who owned the plots in 1804, may have been responsible. The building was probably built with the vaulted area extending beneath Fenton Street, which most likely acted as a wine cellar, although there is apparent evidence for alterations in this area in the form of an apparently truncated wall. The dating of these alterations is not certain but it is difficult to see how they could practically have been made after the building was complete.

5.1.2 **Phase 2:** a small extension extending over the basement and ground floors was added soon after the construction of the original house. This is apparently shown on plans of 1821 and 1824 and so must have been added by the 1820s. The large brick chimney, which appears to be contemporary, suggests that it was a wash house. This addition was, however, clearly built onto an existing boundary wall between the gardens of No. 4 and No. 6, and there is some evidence that it replaced an earlier, smaller structure, which might make it later in date. The use of brick might perhaps be considered unusual in Lancaster in the early 19th century, but the type present is certainly consistent with that date being hand-made and relatively simple. The addition of this extension also probably led to the blocking of the doorway from the basement (Room 3) to the garden, which would have become superfluous, and the partial blocking of the adjacent window, the view from which would have been partially obscured by the new wash house.

5.1.3 **Phase 3:** in the late 19th century the small addition to the north was clearly added; the map evidence shows that it was in existence in 1890. Initially it appears to have been built against a boundary wall to the north, but following the construction of the Friends Hall (completed in 1904) it was incorporated into its south wall, the original wall evidently being rebuilt. It is conceivable that the extension itself was rebuilt at this time but there is no evidence to support this. The construction of the extension to the north also appears to have involved the addition of a new staircase running down from Fenton Street beneath it and the insertion of a doorway into the basement on the north side. The extension clearly made use of what was originally a tall stair window in the north elevation to provide access from the ground floor. It is also evident that the range in the basement is a later insertion into an existing fireplace – the presence of extruded bricks suggests that it is likely to be later 19th century, by which time the mechanisation of brick manufacture was becoming common (Celoria 1971). The range itself is not closely dateable and there are no obvious manufacturers' labels; the presence of a tank for boiling water and the general form would also indicate a later 19th century date (Eveleigh 2000).

5.1.4 **Phase 4:** during the later 20th century the building evidently went through several phases of, somewhat unsympathetic, modernisation, including the removal of the original handrail and spindles from the main staircase, the removal of original windows, the removal and blocking of most fireplaces, and a general deterioration in the decoration and finish of the building. Many of these changes undoubtedly took

place before the building was Listed in 1995 (see *Appendix 1*) and probably as a result of the regular changes in owner at this time as well as the use of the building as an office. As the planning applications show (see *Section 3.5*) the damage could have been considerably worse.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 No. 4 Fenton Street represents a good, if somewhat incomplete, example of a late Georgian town house in Lancaster. It is fortunate that the adjoining property, No. 6, has retained more of its original features, especially the handrail and spindles of the staircase, so that it is at least possible to see how these would have appeared in No. 4.

6. Bibliography

6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Information

After: English Heritage 2001

Images of England Number: 383146

Listing: Grade II

Date Listed: 13th March 1995

Description: House. Early C19 (before 1821), altered C20. Sandstone ashlar with coursed rubble to the side and rear. Slate roof with a coped gable to the right, and gable stacks. Double-depth single-fronted plan with the doorway and staircases to the right. 3 storeys above a cellar, and 2 bays with a plinth, first-floor sill band and prominent moulded cornice. The entrance, in the right-hand bay, has 3 steps enclosed by bar railings with a frieze of intersecting waves, pineapple heads to the standards, and integral shoe-scrapers in the returned sides. The doorway has plain reveals under a cornice on consoles and a recessed 6-panelled door with an overlight. All the windows have plain reveals, and have casements with glazing bars installed in the late 1980s to replace glazing bar sashes. The right-hand return wall has a tall stair window with imposts and keystone, and intersecting glazing bars.

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

Codes for 'Area' column: B = basement, G = ground floor, F = first floor, S = second floor, with numbers following being the room numbers on these floors

| Photo ID No. | Area | Description | Colour digital | Black and white | Colour slide |
|--------------|-----------------|---|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | S1 | Fireplace | 1_03 | 2_04-05 | 5_08 |
| 2 | S1 | Window | 1_04 | 2_06-07 | 5_09 |
| 3 | S1 | Door, west elevation | 1_05 | 2_08-09 | |
| 4 | S2 | Window | 1_06 | 2_10-11 | |
| 5 | S3 | Stairs | 1_08 | 2_14-15 | |
| 6 | S4 | Window | 1_07 | 2_12-13 | 5_10 |
| 7 | S5 | Fireplace | 1_09 | 2_16-17 | 5_11 |
| 8 | S5 | Window | 1_10 | 2_18-19 | 5_12 |
| 9 | F1 | East elevation, south window | 1_11 | 2_20-21 | 5_14 |
| 10 | F1 | Fireplace | 1_12 | 2_22-23 | 5_13 |
| 11 | F1 | Cornice and picture rail | 1_13 | 2_24-25 | |
| 12 | F1 | Door, west elevation | 1_14 | 2_26-27 | 5_16 |
| 13 | F2 | Stairs | 1_15 | 2_28-29 | |
| 14 | F2 | Window | 1_16 | 2_30-31 | 5_15 |
| 15 | F2 | Cornice | 1_17 | 2_32-33 | 5_17 |
| 16 | F3 | Window | 1_53 | 2_34-35 | |
| 17 | G1 | Hall and front door | 1_18 | 3_00-01 | |
| 18 | G1 | Hall and decorative arch | 1_19 | 3_02-03 | 5_03 |
| 19 | G1 | Door and fan decoration | 1_20 | 3_04-05 | |
| 20 | G1 | Stairs | 1_21 | 3_06-07 | 5_04 |
| 21 | G1 | Stairs | 1_22 | 3_08-09 | |
| 22 | G1 | Door to G3 | 1_23 | 3_10-11 | |
| 23 | G1 | Door to basement | 1_44 | 4_18-19 | |
| 24 | G2 | Window | 1_24 | 3_12-13 | |
| 25 | G2 | Fireplace | 1_25 | 3_14-15 | |
| 26 | G2 | Door | 1_26 | 3_16-17 | 5_31 |
| 27 | G4 | Alcove | 1_27 | 3_18-19 | 5_06 |
| 28 | G4 | Window and door | 1_28 | 3_20-21 | 5_05 |
| 29 | G5 | West end | 1_29 | 3_22-23 | |
| 30 | G5 | Brick flue | 1_30 | 3_24-25 | 5_07 |
| 31 | B1 | East wall | 1_31 | 3_26-27 | 5_18 |
| 32 | B2 | East end | 1_34 | 3_32-33 | 5_19 |
| 33 | B2 | Window and shutter; open | 1_35 | 3_34-35 | 5_20 |
| 34 | B2 | Window and shutter; closed | 1_36 | 4_00-01 | |
| 35 | B2 | Stairs | 1_37 | 4_02-03 | 5_21 |
| 36 | B2 | Door | 1_38a | 4_04-05 | |
| 37 | B2 | Cupboard at south end | 1_38b | 4_06-07 | 5_22 |
| 38 | B3 | Fireplace/range | 1_39 | 4_08-09 | 5_24 |
| 39 | B3 | West elevation | 1_40 | 4_10-11 | |
| 40 | B3 | Baltic mark | 1_43 | 4_16-17 | 5_23 |
| 41 | B4 | West end | 1_41 | 4_12-13 | |
| 42 | B4 | East end | 1_42 | 4_14_15 | 5_25 |
| 43 | B5 | North side | 1_32 | 3_28-29 | |
| 44 | B5 | Alcove, north west corner | 1_33 | 3_30-31 | |
| 45 | East elevation | External elevation/general shot of site | 1_45 | 4_20-21 | 5_02, 34-35 |
| 46 | East elevation | External elevation | 1_47 | 4_24-25 | |
| 47 | North elevation | External elevation | 1_46 | 4_22-23 | 5_01 |
| 48 | West elevation | Outshut | 1_48 | 4_26-27 | 5_26 |
| 49 | West elevation | Main elevation | 1_49 | 4_28-29 | 5_27 |
| 50 | West elevation | Blocked door and window | 1_50 | 4_30-31 | 5_28 |
| 51 | West elevation | Lower door and toilet | 1_51 | 4_32-33 | |
| 52 | West elevation | Boundary wall | 1_52 | 4_34-35 | |