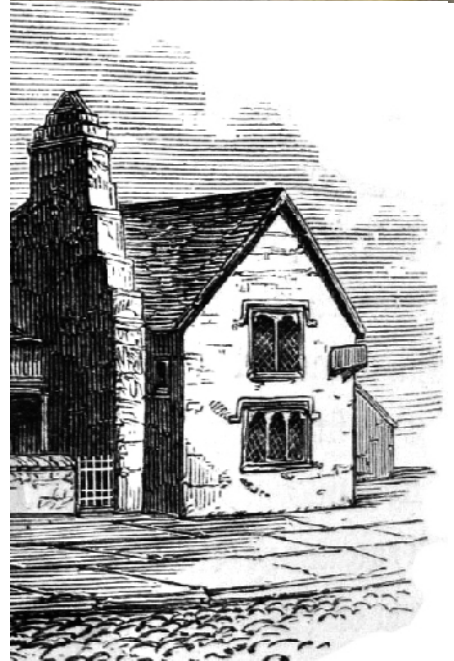
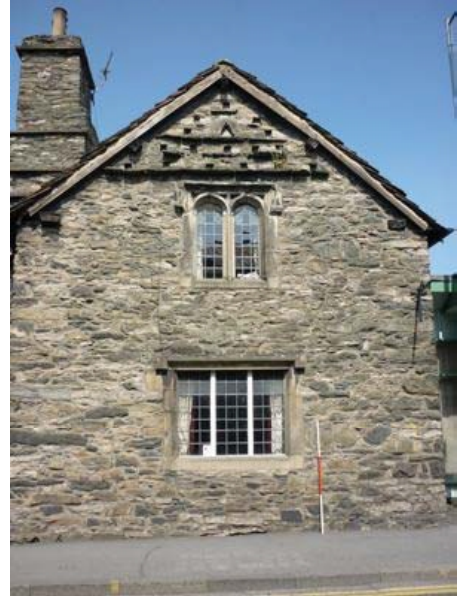


# CASTLE DAIRY, WILDMAN STREET, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

## Archaeological Building Recording



Client: NPS Group

NGR: 351935 493064

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July 2010



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## Non Technical Summary

Prior to a proposed programme of renovation work to the Castle Dairy, Wildman Street, Kendal, Cumbria, it was proposed by NPS Group that an archaeological building recording be carried out. The Castle Dairy is Grade I listed and therefore of considerable historic importance. Although histories of the building have been previously compiled a detailed recording has never been undertaken. The building is thought to have formed a grange for Kendal Castle, and is remarkable in having retained elements of 14<sup>th</sup> century date within the structure. It was substantially refurbished by Anthony Garnett in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and was further added to in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, with more minor renovations carried out throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, having been acquired for the town in order to be preserved in 1923. The building also retains many period features, including an ornate bedstead from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and the upstairs bedroom may have served as a chapel.

The building recording identified a number of features that can be related to the recorded phases of the building's use. The original structure was perhaps a much simpler building comprising a medieval hall with cross passage connecting to a buttery and pantry. This was probably soon altered with the addition of large wings at either end, although both of these phases include elements that suggest the building was at least partially defensive in character. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century it became the residence of Anthony Garnett and was modified to suit, although many of these changes seem to have been essentially decorative. They probably do, however, include the creation of a vaulted plaster ceiling in the master bedroom and the insertion of a reused lancet window in the room to the rear, perhaps indicating that it was this room that was used as chapel. The Garnetts were Recusants and it is likely that they were using the building as a place for secret Catholic worship. They may have added an extension to the rear at this time but during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century additions were certainly made, one of which included a curious narrow space that may also have been connected to the use of the building as a chapel and may have formed a hidden escape route from the building. The building was probably subdivided during this time and occupied as multiple properties from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, during which time it passed through marriage to the Braithwaite family of Heversham. They retained it until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and after it was passed to the town only relatively minor, although often inappropriate, alterations seem to have been made.

The examination of the building provided a rare opportunity to record a structure of this type, which is remarkably well preserved and houses a number of features and fittings of historical interest. A statement of its significances is included as are recommendations for the renovation work that would be beneficial to it, including the retention of original features and sympathetic use of appropriate and traditional materials.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank NPS Group for commissioning the project, and in particular John Davies, for providing the 'as existing' drawings of the building and additional information about the property, and Martyn Hall for his very valuable comments. Special thanks are also due to the staff at the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal (CRO(K)) for their help in accessing the archives. Further thanks are also due to the staff of the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire Record Office in Preston, Kendal Local Library, Dr Leo Gooch of the Catholic Records Society, Lilian Hopkins at South Lakeland District Council, and Ben Elsworth, for their assistance in accessing various additional references.

The project was managed by Dan Elsworth who also carried out the building recording with Sam Whitehead. The report was written by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace and edited by Jo Dawson, and the figures were produced by Sam Whitehead, Dan Elsworth, and Tom Mace.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Prior to a proposed programme of renovation work to the Castle Dairy, Wildman Street, Kendal, Cumbria (NGR 351935 493064), it was proposed by NPS Group (hereafter 'the client') that an archaeological building recording be carried out. The building recording was considered likely to be beneficial in terms of understanding the building, which will feed into subsequent development plans for it and the adjoining site, which is to form part of the enlarged Kendal College incorporating Kendal Museum.

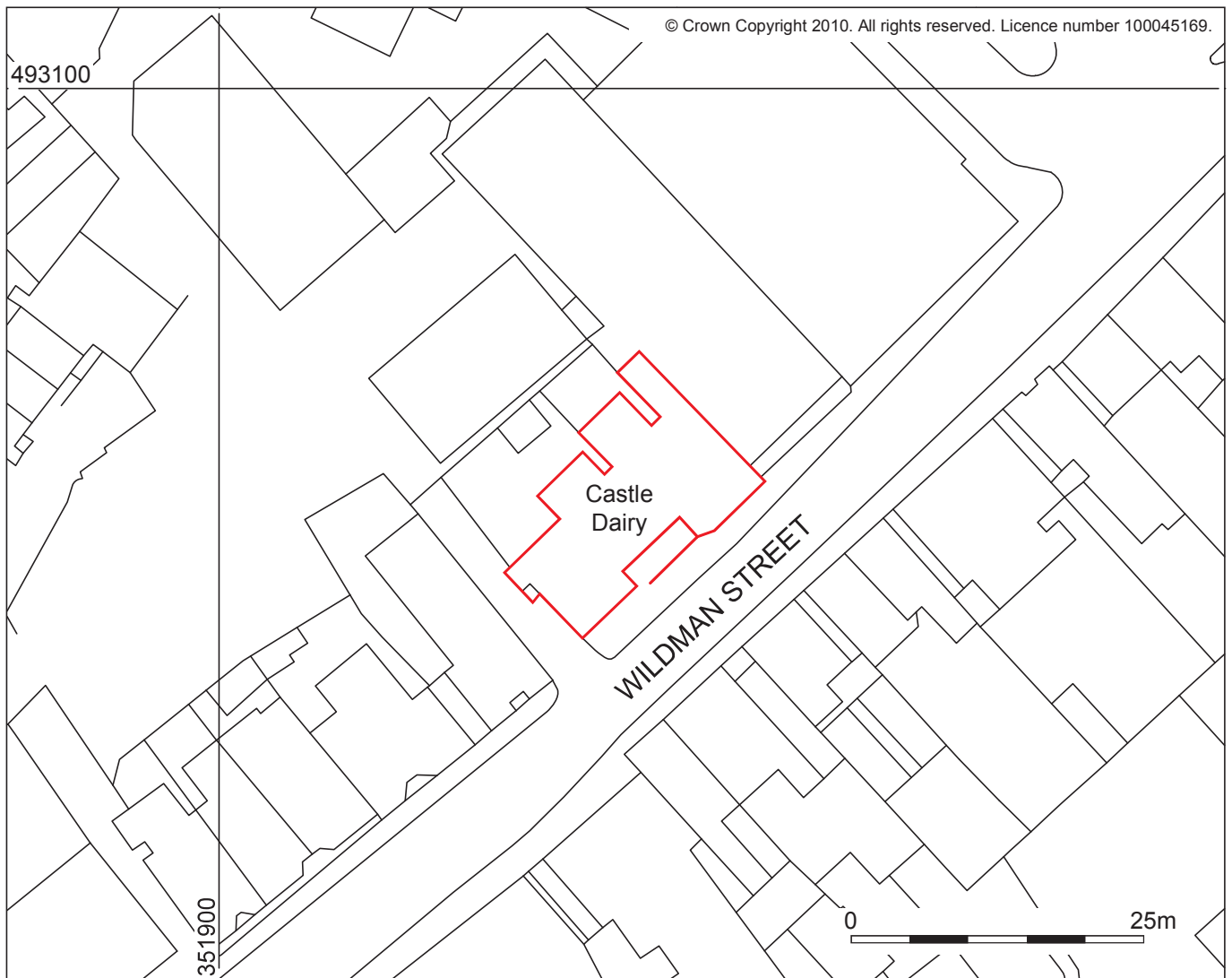
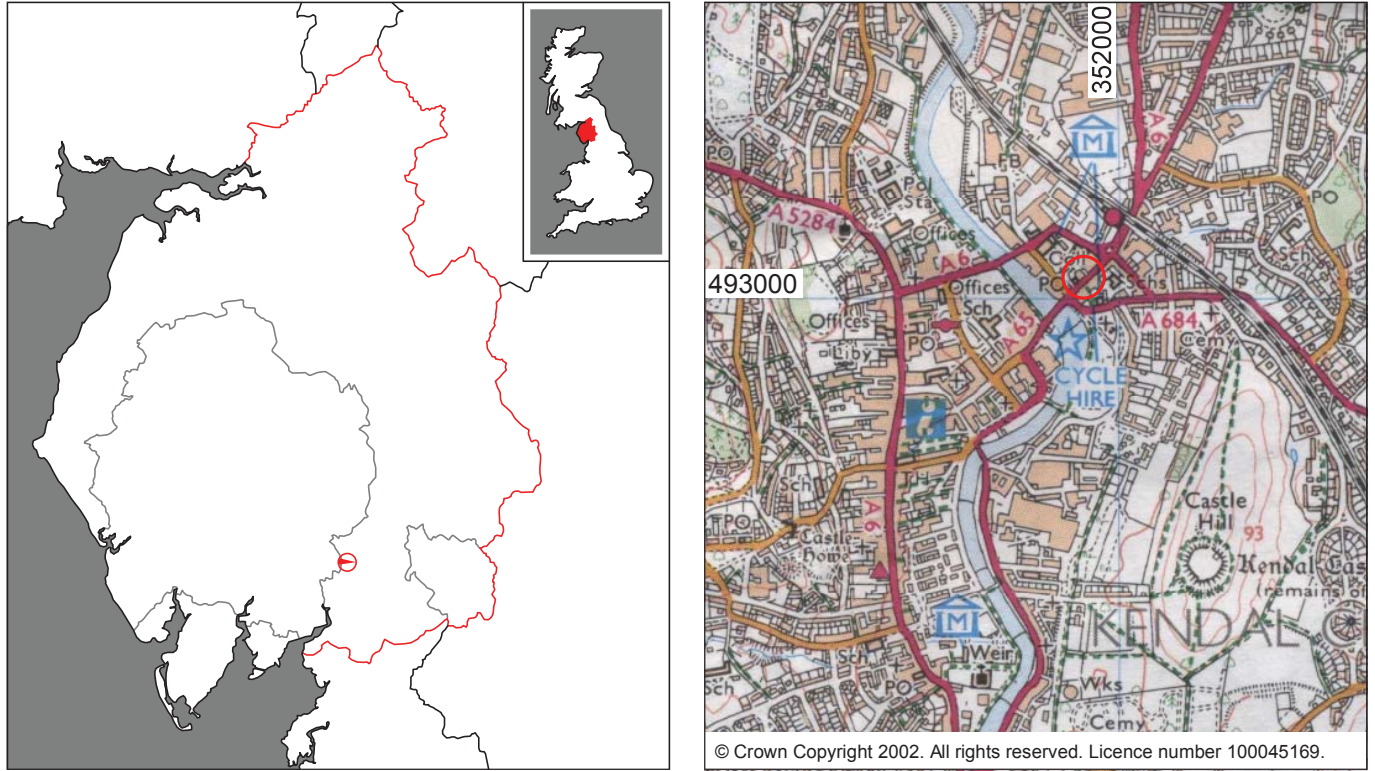
1.1.2 Following discussions with the owners of the building, South Lakeland District Council, it was decided that a programme of archaeological building recording to Level 3-type standards was required (English Heritage 2006). A project design was produced by Greenlane Archaeology (see accompanying CD). Following its acceptance the on-site work was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in May and June 2010.

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site covers an area of approximately 240m<sup>2</sup> on the north side of Wildman Street, Kendal (Figure 1). The site is located at the north end of the town's commercial centre and is located amongst a variety of commercial properties, on the north side of Stramongate Bridge.

1.2.2 The site lies on relatively flat ground and is approximately 50m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2002). The river Kent is located less than 100m to the south-west and drains the higher ground to the north-west of Kendal into Morecambe Bay. The solid geology comprises Bannisdale slates but is situated on the edge of a large area of Carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1), with overlying drift deposits of glacial gravel (Countryside Commission 1998, 66).





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Figure 1: Site location

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structure in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006) and according to the standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a). In addition, a rapid desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the project design (*see accompanying CD*) and IfA standards and guidance (IfA 2008b) and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with IfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

### 2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 The desk-based assessment principally comprised an examination of original documents, early maps of the site, and published secondary sources in order to establish details of the building's development over time, its dating, uses, and owners and occupiers and generate a narrative of its history. Primary sources were obtained from the following locations: Cumbria Record Office, Kendal (CRO(K)), Kendal Library local studies collection, maintenance files held in the offices of NPS Group in Kendal, and files held by South Lakeland District Council (SLDC). Secondary sources were also examined at several of those locations and, in addition, at the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness, and in Greenlane Archaeology's own library.

### 2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to Level-3 type standards (English Heritage 2006). This is a relatively detailed level of investigation intended to record the form, function, and phasing of the building, with the discussion incorporating the evidence obtained during the desk-based assessment. It comprises three types of recording:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the building, their general surroundings, and any features of architectural interest, in particular the external elevations. A selection of the colour digital photographs are included in this report, and the remainder are presented on the accompanying CD;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced by hand-annotating 'as existing' drawings provided by the architect or by producing new drawings from scratch by hand. The drawings produced comprised:
  - i. 'as existing' floor plans of the building at 1:100;
  - ii. two cross-sections at 1:50.

### 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). A copy of the report will be supplied to the client, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, a digital copy will be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy. A record of the project, together with a digital copy of the report, will be added to the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme.

### 3. Desk-Based Assessment

#### 3.1 Site History

3.1.1 **Introduction:** the Castle Dairy has its origins in the medieval period, and while there is evidence from the general area for activity from the prehistoric and Roman periods this is of little relevance in relation to the development of the site. The site background will therefore only discuss the growth of Kendal in the medieval period. Recent investigations have been carried out on land to the rear (north-west) of the site (NPA 2010a; 2010b), but these did not reveal any remains of direct significance to the Castle Dairy.

3.1.2 **Medieval Kendal and the origins of Wildman Street:** the settlement of Kirkland, at the southern end of the medieval town, was recorded in the Domesday Book (as *Chechebi*; Faull and Stinson 1986), from which it may be inferred that the mother church of the area was there. The settlement became the centre of a Norman Barony in the later 11<sup>th</sup> century. Richard I granted a Saturday market in 1189, and at some time between 1222 and 1246 William III of Lancaster, the lord of the manor, confirmed borough status to a settlement which seems to have been encouraged to the north of Kirkland (Munby 1985). According to legend this part of Kendal was known as 'Doodleshire' on account of Dickie Doodle who supposedly fought for Richard I and persuaded him to grant Kendal its first market charter (Bingham 1996, 428). He also apparently persuaded the king to declare that part of Kendal on the east side of the river an independent shire named in his honour, although in reality the name may be connected to the establishment of an annual race rivalling those of the town proper, during the ceremonies associated with which a mayor was elected and which remained in existence into the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (*op cit*, 429). The charter of between 1222 and 1246 has a specific clause relating to fulling and dyeing (Munby 1985, 103), indicating there was an established cloth-based economy in Kendal by this period. The earliest fortification in Kendal, which could potentially have been the seat of the Barony, is Castle Howe (RCHME 1936, 122). The castle is one of a series of early post-conquest motte and bailey fortifications established along the river valleys of the North West and probably dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Winchester 1979). A later fortification was Kendal Castle to the east of the River Kent which has earthworks and masonry dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Pevsner 1967, 256-7). Documents dating to 1310 and 1390 suggest that there were around 144 tofts in the town, the width of the tofts being fairly wide allowing further sub-division laterally (CCC and EH c2002, 9). Kendal was subject to numerous raids from Scotland in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the most notable being the great raid of 1322. There were also outbreaks of sheep murrain from 1280 onwards and poor harvests led to famines between 1315 and 1317 (Winchester 1979, 6).

3.1.3 The available records suggest that Wildman Street is likely to have at least medieval origins (see CCC and EH c2002, map E); it probably formed an extension of Stramongate, which is recorded from 1365 onwards (Smith 1967, 117). It is not known when a bridge first existed at this location, although prior to a bridge's construction the river could perhaps have been forded (Bingham 1996, 97). However, a new bridge was certainly built in 1379 (Smith 1967, 118), and it would logically seem necessary for some form of bridge to have existed prior to the development of properties in this part of Kendal. However, recent work to the south of Wildman Street, off Castle Street (Greenlane Archaeology 2008), has cast some doubt on how developed Wildman Street was during the medieval period. The results of this work indicate that the area was probably largely open fields in the medieval period, only becoming developed in the early post-medieval period, and that this may be in part related to the presence of the Castle Dairy (Elsworth *et al* forthcoming). There is no evidence to support the notion that Wildman Street was originally a Roman Road; much less that the cobbled floor at the south-west end of the building is actually the remains of such a road (as suggested on various web sites, e.g. Visit Cumbria 2010).

#### 3.2 The Castle Dairy

3.2.1 **Early investigation:** in order to understand the history of the Castle Dairy it is necessary to examine those previous investigations into it that are available (complete transcripts of the most pertinent of these are given in *Appendix 1*). However, considering the evident importance of the building, which has been described as '*Kendal's only more or less complete medieval house*' (Bingham 1996, 23),

it seemingly merited little consideration before the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Nicholson and Burn, writing in 1777, were evidently aware of it but gave little more than a passing comment stating, wrongly, that it was formerly a chapel that had been converted to a building (Nicholson and Burn 1777, 75). An anonymous author writing about Kendal Castle in the *Gentleman's Magazine* a few years later only found time to comment on fanciful speculation about a tunnel running between the building and the Castle ('Mr Urban' 1800, 1129). The earliest detailed account of the building was given by Cornelius Nicholson in *The Annals of Kendal*, first published in 1832, which was supplemented in the second edition by an illustration by J Hudson (Plate 9). Subsequently another account was given in 1855 (Haresfield 1855) after which a considerable number of accounts followed, many in local guide books, culminating in the more analytical investigations of William Weir in 1915 (information from Maintenance File; his report appears to have been essentially plagiarised by Edward Wilson in 1916), JF Curwen (1916), and the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME 1936). Accounts given after these have tended to repeat much of the same information, with minor embellishments, some of which have perhaps confused the history of the site while others comprise little more than dubious speculation.

3.2.2 The early investigations into the site were able to establish a number of principal details about the building and its development (see *Appendix 1*). They identified it as having a central core of 14<sup>th</sup> century date with cross wings at either end, also containing elements considered to be of 14<sup>th</sup> century date. It was also evident that it had been subsequently extensively modified in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, with a number of interesting features being added at this time, including dated inscriptions and stained glass, as well as new windows, a large fireplace in the main hall or kitchen, and a vaulted plaster ceiling in the first floor bedroom. An early bedstead and cupboard (known as an 'aumbry'), of similar date, were also present in this room. Later additions to the rear were also described but little detail of modifications made after the early 20<sup>th</sup> century is available, which is perhaps not surprising given the date at which the most detailed examinations were carried out.

3.2.3 ***The Furniture, the Chapel, and the tunnel:*** one element of the site that attracted the attention of the earliest investigators was the early bedstead and aumbry, a collection of objects associated with the latter and the long-standing tradition of a chapel being present in the building. As has been already stated Nicholson and Burn first mentioned a chapel at the site, indeed they suggested it had been a chapel and was converted into a residence. Later commentators were more circumspect; Cornelius Nicholson, the first to comment on these items, mentions both the bedstead and 'altar' '*containing the pix – the chest or box where the consecrated host was kept*', and he goes on to describe the discovery within this chest of a missal, a manuscript genealogy of some of the Saxon Kings, and two sets of roundels made of beech (Nicholson 1832, 81-83). Subsequent writers mentioned the same items, indeed the second edition of Nicholson's book, published in 1861, quotes at length from Haresfield's slightly earlier description (Haresfield 1855). An original document from 1915 specifically mentions the bedstead and what is referred to as a 'court cupboard', while an earlier one, from 1898, records an 'illuminated missal' and box of roundels (the latter of which was '*at present deposited in the Kendal Museum*'), as well as a picture by Romney ('*at present lent to the Kendal Town Council*') (CRO(K) WD/AG/Box 154-155 1735-1974). By the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century the story had become considerably more elaborate; other objects found in the building were said to include Queen Catherine Parr's saddle and an early prayer book (presumably meaning the missal), as well as carved timber thought to be the reredos from behind a small altar in the Parr chapel in the parish church, brought to the Castle Dairy by the Garnetts for safe keeping (Gordon 1950, 23). Catherine Parr was even said to have stayed in the bedroom ('Sister Agnes' 1947, 52), but the evidence supporting many of these later claims is not given.

3.2.4 The significance of the items within the chest was not lost on many of those who described them; they were taken as direct evidence that the building was utilised as a chapel, most probably for Catholic worship at the time when it was outlawed. Traditionally the room with the vaulted ceiling containing the bedstead has been referred to as the chapel, a suggestion seemingly first made by Nicholson who refers to it as an oratory (1832, 81) although this reference seems to have been removed from the later edition. However, he takes the opinion that any chapel in the house would have been for the private use of the servants and estate workers (*ibid*). Certainly by 1900 the bedroom is assumed to have been the chapel (Curwen 1900, 417) and following this, once again, the story evolved a number of elaborate elements. Sister Agnes used the presence of the missal, or mass-book, as confirming the rumour that the bedroom

at been used as a chapel (1947, 51-52), while Gordon reported the rumour that it had been used for holding Catholic mass as *'the only place in Kendal where Mass was said in Kendal during the Reformation'* (1950, 23). More recent research has perhaps substantiated this suggestion. A study into the bedstead and aumbry stated that one of the uses of the latter was typically for the storage of church vessels (Bourne and Stuart 1991, 56), and the Castle Dairy is included in a list of likely Catholic hiding places on account of the Garnetts, who were known Catholics, and the possible presence of a 'tunnel' (see below) (Hodgetts 2005, 511).

3.2.5 The rumoured presence of a tunnel is perhaps connected to the use of part of the building as a Catholic place of worship. It was first reported in 1800 in *The Gentlemen's Magazine* and said to connect to the castle, perhaps originally forming a sally-port (a means of escape from or method of getting supplies to a castle when under siege), but at that time was 'choked up' ('Mr Urban' 1800, 1129). The form that this 'tunnel' took is debateable; Sister Agnes refers to it as something *'which had been used as an escape in times of distress and danger'* (1947, 51), while other writers doubted its existence (Curwen 1900, 420). Certainly, Hodgetts (2005, 511) considered it relevant enough to merit a mention in relation to the supposed use of the building for Catholic worship, suggesting that it might have actually been utilised for the escape of a priest from the building.

3.2.6 **Origins of the name:** as already noted the earliest antiquarians made little mention of the Castle Dairy, and certainly not by that name: remarkably the origins of the name are not explored in *The Place-Names of Westmorland* alongside other notable historic buildings in Kendal (Smith 1967, 119; there is however a property named 'le Cowhowse' recorded in 1594, which might be relevant). Somewhat ironically the earliest reference to use the name seems to be the article from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, as even earlier original documents – such as the will of Anthony Garnett, dated 1735, and a title deed from 1799 (both contained in CRO(K) WD/AG/Box 154-155 1735-1974), do not give a specific name. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the term 'Castle Dairy' was regularly being used and it was named as such on plans of that date and every account of the building after 1800. The name has long been taken to suggest that the building formed a grange belonging to the castle, perhaps a milk farm (Graham 1847, 15; Nicholson 1861, 98), as its name might suggest. This notion is perhaps enhanced by documentary references to a grange on the east side of the River Kent in 1331, within the demesne lands of the castle (Munby 1985, 107) and the suggestion that forges belonging to the castle were located on the site of a former bake house behind No. 18 Wildman Street (Curwen 1916, 101). According to tradition, it was also the site of the laundry belonging to the castle and later became the residence of the estate steward (Curwen 1900, 417). In addition, a mansion called Fowl Ing, situated a short distance from the Castle Dairy at Far Cross Bank, was considered likely to derive its name from having been *'the poultry yard for the Castle'* (Nicholson 1832, 81), which potentially also adds to the suggestion that the area was associated with an extensive grange.

3.2.7 More recently the theory that it was a grange has been questioned. Bingham (1996, 56) considered the building *'far too grand for a cow man but it could have been the residence of the Manor Steward'* but conceded that it is possible that while *'the Lord may have kept his milking cows in such a convenient position. The actual Dairy was likely to have been a wattle and daub hut which with the hovels for the workmen and other farm buildings, have long disappeared'*. The idea that the building was used by the Barons as a dairy was questioned at a much earlier date on the grounds that *'prior to the XVI<sup>th</sup> century, such offices as these were always situated within the outer walls of the keep'* (Curwen 1900, 417). More recently it has been suggested that 'Castle Dairy' is a corruption of 'Castle Dowery' and that the building was used as a dower house. This suggestion seems to have first occurred in 1986: it is presented in an article by John Marsh and in the same year in a guide book by Arthur Nicholls (Nicholls 1986, 85), although it is also given in the Listed Building entry, which was first compiled in 1951 although has clearly been subsequently modified (see *Appendix 1*). The evidence for this suggestion seems slight, the only reasoning given besides the similarity in the sound of the two words seems to be that *'there is no evidence of farmland around it'* (Nicholls 1986, 85). However, *'there was still some agricultural land in the area as late as 1819 for on 19<sup>th</sup> June the Westmorland Gazette reported that 'a field of grass adjoining Stramongate Bridge was cut last week'. This would have been within a few hundred yards of the Dairy'* (Bingham 1996, 56). Nonetheless, the current sign attached to the building by the Kendal Civic Society endorses the name as a corruption of 'Castle Dowery' (Hughes 2005).

**3.2.8 Recorded development:** there are no records relating to the physical development of the building in its earliest phases, apart from the building itself, which, as outlined above, shows clear evidence of 14<sup>th</sup> century origins, with alterations in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and additions made from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and later. Actual documentary evidence relating to changes made to the building is not readily available until the first detailed maps of the area were produced in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (see Section 3.4).

3.2.9 In the later 20<sup>th</sup> century more detailed records, in particular newspaper articles, show the way that the building was being altered, although this is largely in terms of repairs and modifications to the fabric, such as re-roofing carried out in 1964 (SLDC 1964; CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/3777 1964), unblocking of two of the three arched windows along the south-west side of the entrance passage in 1976 (Anon 1976), the replacement of the stonework around many of the mullion windows carried out in 1983/4 (see Listed Building details in Appendix 1), and more general repairs carried out in the 1990s (details in the maintenance files). Of particular interest amongst these is the replacement of the roof in 1964 – the details indicate that it was to be in ‘*selected slates to suite character of building*’ (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/3777 1964) but it is also said that the Kendal Civic Society were attempting to source a supply of Yorkshire flags (SLDC 1964). It is not clear where the stone that was eventually used was acquired from.

### 3.3 Owners and Occupiers

3.3.1 **Introduction:** a list of owners and occupiers, as far as can be discerned, is presented in Table 1. This has been extracted from a variety of sources and a discussion of each of the main phases is presented in the sections below.

Date	Owner	Occupier	Source
1307	De Ros family?	?	Munby 1985, 107
1338	Parr family?	?	LUAU 2001, 8
1560s	Anthony Garnett	Anthony Garnett	Curwen 1916, 101
Pre-1624	Bryan Garnett	Bryan Garnett	Braithwaite 1965
c1655-post-1683	Anthony Garnett	Anthony Garnett	Braithwaite 1965
Pre-1693	Bryan Garnett	Bryan Garnett	Braithwaite 1965
Pre-1742	Susannah Garnett	Susannah Garnett	Braithwaite 1965
1742-1770	George Braithwaite	?	Braithwaite 1965
1770-1807	Garnett Braithwaite	?	Braithwaite 1965
1799	Garnett Braithwaite	William Jackson	CRO(K) WD/AG/Box 154 1735-1974
1894	Christopher Wilson Braithwaite Wilson	Joseph Lyon	CRO(K) WD/AG/Box 154 1735-1974
Pre-1915	Elizabeth Braithwaite Wilson	Thomas Croft	CRO(K) WD/AG/Box 154 1735-1974
Post-1915	Colonel William Garnett Braithwaite	Thomas Croft	CRO(K) WD/AG/Box 154 1735-1974
Pre-1923	Henry Ernest Croft	-	SLDC 1923b
Post-1923	Kendal Borough	-	SLDC 1923b
c1976-1998	South Lakeland District Council	Elaine Wright and others	Maintenance File

**Table 1: Owners and occupiers of the Castle Dairy**

3.3.2 **Medieval Period:** there are no records detailing the original owners and occupiers of the Castle Dairy, although if it were indeed a grange within the demesne land of Kendal Castle then it presumably could not predate the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the period in which the castle is thought to have been built (Munby 1985, 107; although a date as early as c1184 for the construction of the castle is suggested; Perriam and Robinson 1998, 348). The division of the barony in 1307 between the de Ros and de Thweng families led to the de Ros family owning the castle and its demesne (Munby 1985, 107), so it is possible that they were responsible for building the property as its original owners. This would also perhaps place its date of origin as between 1307 and 1331. The Castle, and presumably its estates, passed by marriage to the

Parr family in 1383, the most notable member of their family being Catherine Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII (LUAU 2001, 8). Catherine's brother became the Marquis of Northampton, but following his support for Lady Jane Grey his estates were forfeited in 1553 (*ibid*).

**3.3.3 16<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century – the Garnetts:** the loss of estates by the Marquis of Northampton may have left the Castle Dairy unoccupied for a while, but it is certain that by the 1560s it had passed to Anthony Garnett (Curwen 1916, 101). Garnett may have already held an important role within the castle estates and might even have already occupied the Castle Dairy. Anthony Garnett was clearly an influential and powerful person in Kendal; it has been speculated that he was a silk merchant (Bourne and Stuart 1991, 51) but he was clearly closely connected to the Castle estate and may have been its steward (Curwen 1900, 417) or bailiff (Anon 1938, 305). Details relating to the history of the Garnett family are presented in various sources, and it is clear that they were well connected and already wealthy long before the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The initials 'A.G.' carved into the outer wall of Kendal Castle are thought to perhaps relate to a mason of the same name (Preston 1977, 37), who may be an early ancestor. The family is recorded in 1431 when a Robert Garnett was a tenant of Thomas Parr (Marsh 1986). His son, William, is recorded in 1458 when he gave land in Kendal and elsewhere to his father (*ibid*), and in 1546 Sir John Garnett is listed as incumbent of the Chantry of St Christopher in Kendal Parish Church and in 1548 is recorded as having an interest in the former leper hospital in Kendal (*ibid*). Anthony Garnett is shown as renting the tithe corn of Kendal parsonage 'for Spittle [hospital]' in 1556 and there is a clear connection between the former hospital and the Garnetts, although it is not clear how this is connected to the Castle Dairy (*ibid*). Members of the family are mentioned in several other records, including an Anthony Garnet amongst a list of Papists in 1650, who left lands in trust to his sons Bryan and Thomas (Curwen 1923, 116; see Table 1). In 1663 Anthony Garnet was taxed for three hearths for a property in Kendal (*op cit*, 119; the street is not recorded) and in 1671 for four hearths for a property in Stramongate (*op cit*, 124), which could perhaps be the Castle Dairy (Wildman Street effectively forming a continuation of Stramongate). As late as 1678 it is recorded that an Anthony Garnet of Skelmergh had arms, including 'a backsword, a rapier and a case of pistols' confiscated from him on account of being a recusant (Curwen 1926, 44).

**3.3.4** Despite these problems the Castle Dairy evidently remained in the hands of Garnett family for some time. A pedigree provided by Lt-Col. WB Garnett and illustrated by Braithwaite (1965) shows a succession of alternating Bryan and Anthony Garnetts of the Castle Dairy between c1624 and 1683, before a Susannah Garnett, widow, married a George Braithwaite in 1742.

**3.3.5 Late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century – the Braithwaites:** a collection of original documents relating to the Braithwaite family provides a relatively detailed account of the succession of their ownership (CRO(K) WD/AG/Box 154-155 1735-1974). These documents demonstrate that they leased the property to various people including William Jackson in 1799 and a Matthew Carter Croft in 1894. One resident recorded during this period is the John Harrison of the reverend of the Unitarian Chapel, who arrived in Kendal in 1796 and apparently lived at the Castle Dairy from some time after that date until c1822 (Nicholson and Axon 1915, 366-367). Throughout this period the property is typically referred to as a messuage tenement or dwellinghouse, but only by the name 'Castle Dairy' from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Later records also include other buildings such as cottages, a barn, and a stable. The Braithwaite family, whose principal residence was Plumtree Hall in Heversham, do not appear to have ever occupied the Castle Dairy. Unfortunately an examination of the census records for this period revealed that the property was difficult to identify with any certainty so details of the occupiers are not readily available. The rating valuation of 1910 lists a number of people occupying the site, so it would appear that it had been sub-divided in some fashion by that date at least (see Section 3.4).

**3.3.6 Early 20<sup>th</sup> century to present – Kendal Borough to South Lakeland District Council:** by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the future of the Castle Dairy was uncertain. By c1914 it was scheduled for demolition (WSMB/K8/323/Box36 c1914-1918; Wilson 1916, 49) and only a concerted effort from a list of subscribers prevented this. A committee was formed with the intension of purchasing the property and a price of £900 for the building and £300 for the contents was agreed (WSMB/K8/323/Box36 c1914-1918). It is possible that the initial intension was to put it in the care of the National Trust (*ibid*), and a report was apparently commissioned by them, which was carried out by William Weir in 1915 (Maintenance File 1915; a copy of his incomplete report as available is included in Appendix 1. It was essentially copied in

Edward Wilson's account published in 1916). William Weir was an architect, original from Scotland but by that time living in Winchmore Hill in London (Dictionary of Scottish Architects 2008). By 1923 the subscription fund, which included some very notable local historians and writers such as WG Collingwood and JF Curwen and members of several important local families, had raised £1465 2S 3d (CRO(K) WSMB/K8/323/Box36, 1914-1918; an additional document in Kendal library local studies collection gives information dated 1923). The property was soon after passed to the Kendal Borough (SLDC 1923b) following a resolution passed by the committee on November 10<sup>th</sup> 1922 (SLDC 1923a). The subscription letter, written by the Honorary secretary of the committee Edward Wilson, stated it was hoped '*that within a reasonable period the Building may be restored to its original form, i.e. by opening out the ancient fourteenth century entrance doorway now blocked on the frontage, and by clearing away the modern partition and staircase that at present divide the Great Hall; (I might say that several of the subscriptions were given on the understanding that this would be done) and that eventually the building will be utilised as an adjunct to the Municipal Museum*'.

3.3.7 Following its acquisition by Kendal Borough it is not clear who occupied the building. It is apparent, however, that it was being at least partially utilised as a shop before and after 1923 (see Section 3.4.13 and Section 3.4.14). There is little mention of the manner in which it was used however in guides from the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century although it seems to have been utilised as a café by 1953 (see Section 3.4.16) and was open to visitors for a small fee by at least c1960 (Anon c1960, 13). By at least the 1970s it was being run as a restaurant by Avril Leigh and Elaine Wright (Anon 1976), and Elaine Wright continued to reside at the property into the late 1990s during which time there was a lengthy dispute over illegal tenancy, that was not resolved until 1998 (Anon 1998; Aris 1998). Following this it was unoccupied for a short time, before being opened again as a restaurant in 2000 (Anon 2000), apparently changing hands again before closing once more in 2007 (Robinson 2007). For some time after this it was left vacant and near derelict before the current scheme to connect to the museum and college was presented (Orr 2009), ironically fulfilling the hope of the original subscribers, albeit almost 100 years late!

## 3.4 Map and Image Regression

3.4.1 **Speed, 1614:** Speed's topography from 1614 shows that the area to the north-east of 'Stramon's Bridge' (labelled F), which is now known as Stramongate Bridge, is largely undeveloped (Plate 1), with large open areas, although there are definitely houses on both sides of the street to the north of 'Wildmans Gate', which is labelled C.

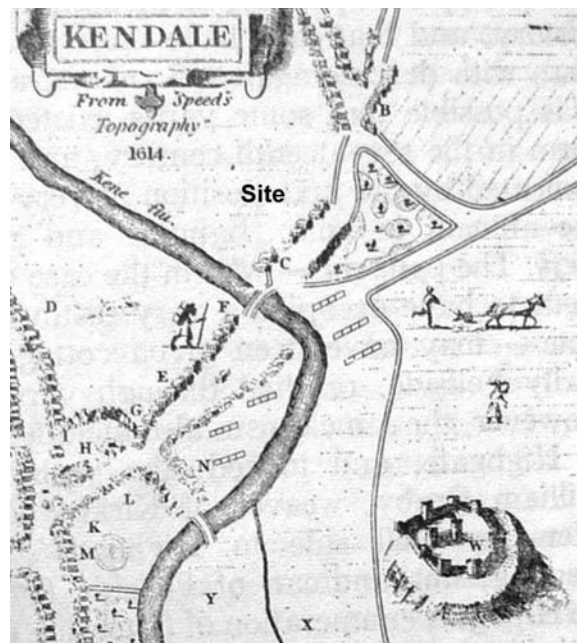


Plate 1: Speed's plan of Kendal, 1611 (reproduced in Marshall 1975, 11)



3.4.2 **Todd, 1787**: this map shows Wildman Street is well established with residences on both sides of the street by this time (Plate 2). The space to the rear of the Dairy appears to be undeveloped, and the Castle Dairy is shown in enough detail to show that it has essentially taken its modern form by this date. It is even detailed enough to show the internal cross-passage.

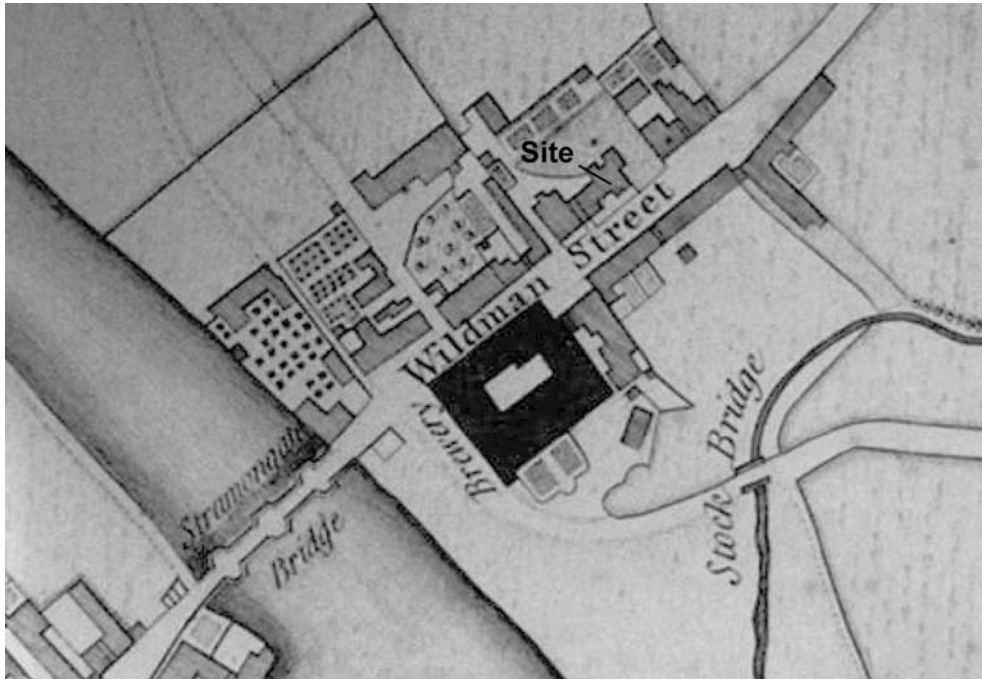


Plate 2: John Todd's plan of Kendal, 1787

3.4.3 **Wood, 1833**: the Castle Dairy is labelled as such to the north side of Wildman Street. The arrangement of the Dairy is largely unchanged from Todd's 1787 map apart from a possible extension to the north-east wing which appears to have been extended slightly to the south-east (Plate 3). The only other changes appear to affect various outbuildings within the yard space to the rear of the building. This is the first map to name it as the Castle Dairy.



Plate 3: John Wood's plan of Kendal, 1833

3.4.4 **Corn Rent map, c1835:** the Dairy appears to occupy plot 376 to the north side of Wildman Street, but the level of detail with regard the buildings is relatively uninformative (Plate 4).

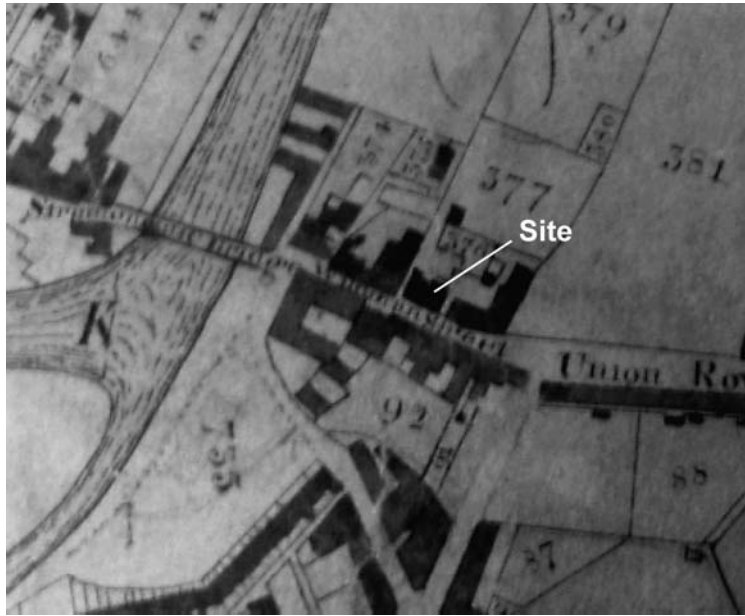


Plate 4: Corn rent map, c1835 (CRO(K) W/Q/RC8 c1835)

3.4.5 **Hoggarth, 1853:** the north-east wing of the Castle Dairy appears to have been dramatically altered and appears to join buildings adjacent to the north-east side of the site (Plate 5).

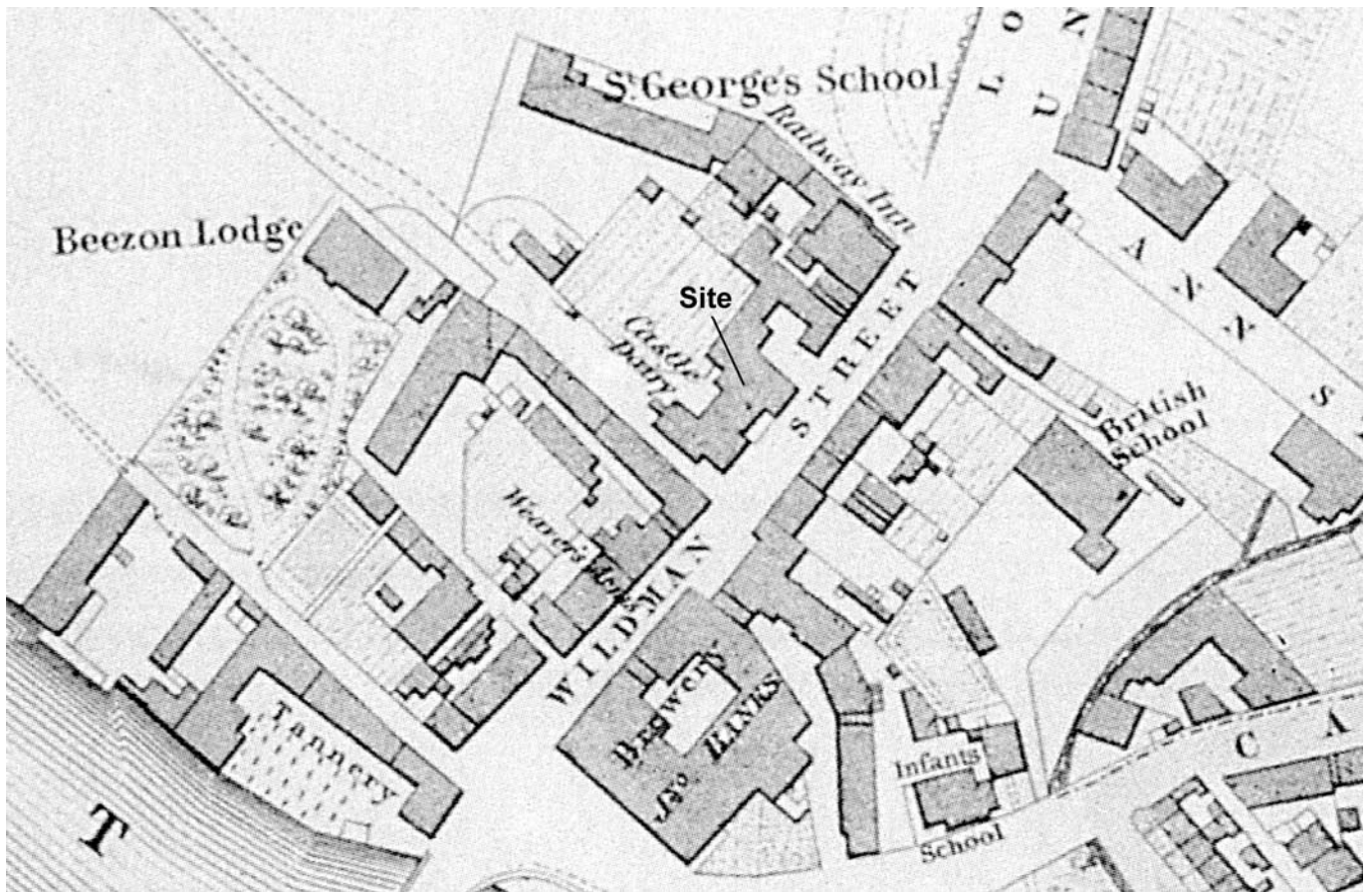


Plate 5: Hoggarth's plan of Kendal, 1853

3.4.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1858:** this plan shows more detail of the arrangement of the Dairy and the buildings which appear to butt against it to the north-east (Plate 6). The cattle market and railway station to the north of Wildman Street have also been built (Plate 7).

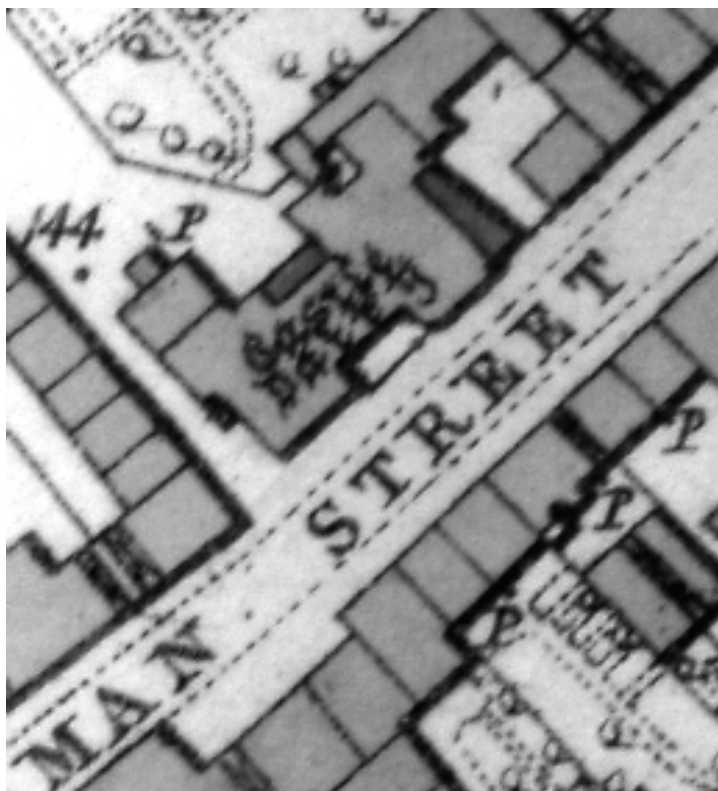


Plate 6 (left): Detail of the Castle Dairy, Ordnance Survey, 1858

Plate 7 (right): Location of the Cattle Market to the north of Wildman Street, Ordnance Survey, 1858

3.4.7 **Wilson, 1861:** this plan (Plate 8), which was produced for *The Annals of Kendal* (Nicholson 1861), shows a similar arrangement of buildings to the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (Plate 6) without showing the internal divisions.

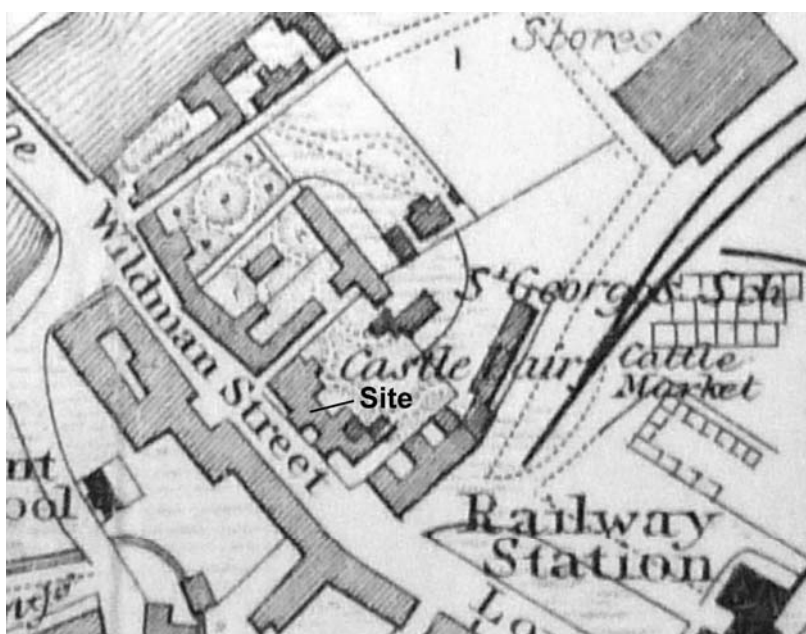


Plate 8: Wilson's plan of Kendal, 1861 (Nicholson 1861)

3.4.8 **J Hudson's line drawing, 1861:** this line drawing shows the main façade and side entrance to the Castle Dairy (Plate 9). The drawing is labelled 'J. HUDSON, DEL' to the bottom left and is reproduced in *The Annals of Kendal* (Nicholson 1861, 98; and also by Curwen (1900, 419)). It is noteworthy that it shows all of the windows in the south-east elevation as having trefoiled heads.



Plate 9: Line drawing of the Castle Dairy by J Hudson (Nicholson 1861, 98)

3.4.9 **Proposed additions to the Castle Dairy, September 1880 (CRO(K) WSMB/K11/Book 4/549 1880):** plans were submitted for alterations to the Castle Dairy dated 28<sup>th</sup> September 1880. The proposals include a drawn section and elevation as well as a ground floor plan of what is presumably a roofed extension to the Castle Dairy (Plate 10). Unfortunately, it is not clear where the extension was intended to be built in relation to the Dairy as the plans are somewhat damaged, although it appears to be against the north-west elevation between the two extensions (the site now occupied by the modern kitchen, Ground Floor Room 5 (G5)). The purpose of this extension is also not clear although it evidently had two small corner fireplaces.

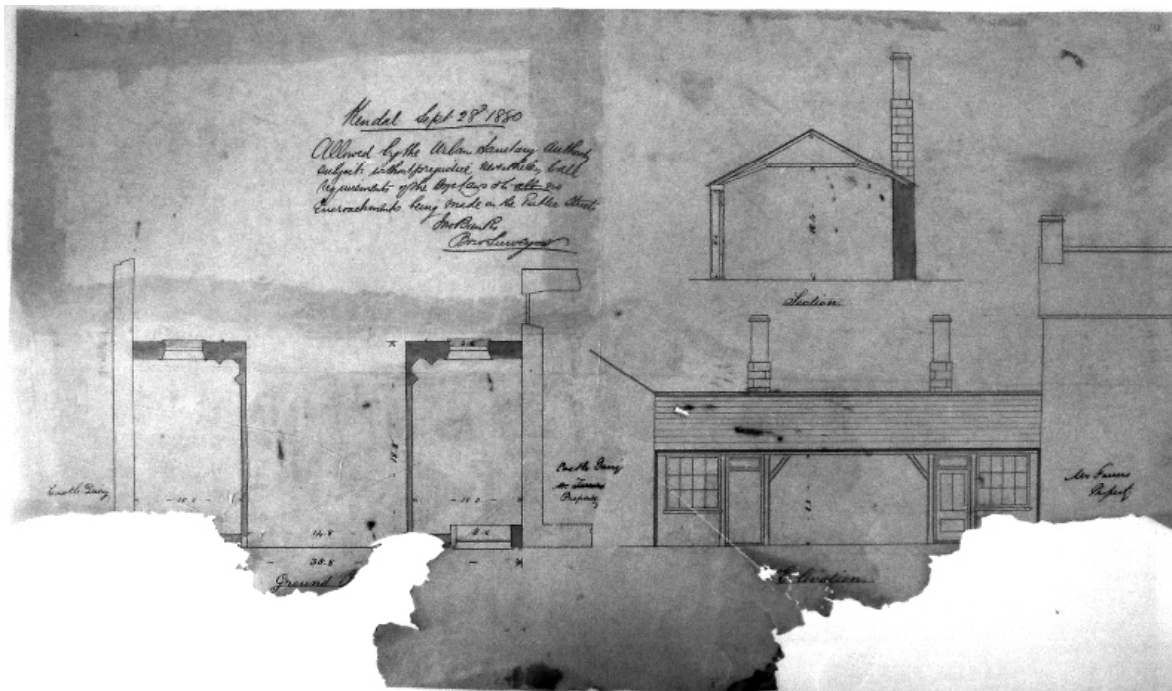


Plate 10: Proposed alterations to the Castle Dairy, dated 28<sup>th</sup> September 1880

3.4.10 **Photograph, c1900:** this early photograph of the Dairy (Plate 11) shows that the Dairy had a very similar outward appearance to the line drawing produced in *The Annals of Kendal* (Nicholson 1861, 98). However, there are some noticeable differences between the photograph and the drawing: the entrance to the hall near to the north-east wing is now covered by a small porch; the ground floor windows in the two wings do not have trefoiled heads; the top portion of the left-hand stack in the drawing is narrower towards the top than in the photo, and the front garden wall is lower in the photo.



Plate 11: Photograph, c1900 (from Curwen 1900, 418)

3.4.11 **Ordnance Survey, 1914:** the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey shows that the arrangement of buildings to the north-east corner of the Dairy has again undergone alteration (Plate 12). What appear to be stairs are shown to the south side of the south-west wing. The 1:1,250 scale map has numbers and boundaries marked on it which correspond to the c1910 land valuation of the commissioners of Inland Revenue (Plate 13). The stairs are not shown on the larger scale map, although this appears to be an oversight; the extension to the rear of the hall and north-east wing is also shown as a solid line as opposed to a dashed line. Some of the pertinent details of the record of valuations are shown in Table 2: the Castle Dairy is labelled 'Pt 167', the entry for which also includes numbers 164-6 which includes cottages and warehouses to the side and rear of the Dairy (CRO(K) WT/DV/2/27 1910). The record lists the owners and occupiers of the site c1910, the details of which are recorded in Table 2.

Assessment Number	Occupiers	Owner, with their residence	Description of property	House Number	Additional notes
164	C.W.B. Wilson for Chas. E. Ellwood	C.W.B. Wilson Per H.E. Croft, 26 Wildman Street	Cottage	3 yd. 24	Included in Ref. N <sup>o</sup> 167
165	Paul Paulson	"	"	2	
166	Chas. Ellwood	"	Shop	1	
167	Matthew Henry E. Croft	"	House, shop & warehouse	26	Includes Ref. N <sup>os</sup> 164, 165, 166.

Table 2: Extract from the Record of Valuations made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (CRO(K) WT/DV/2/27 1910)

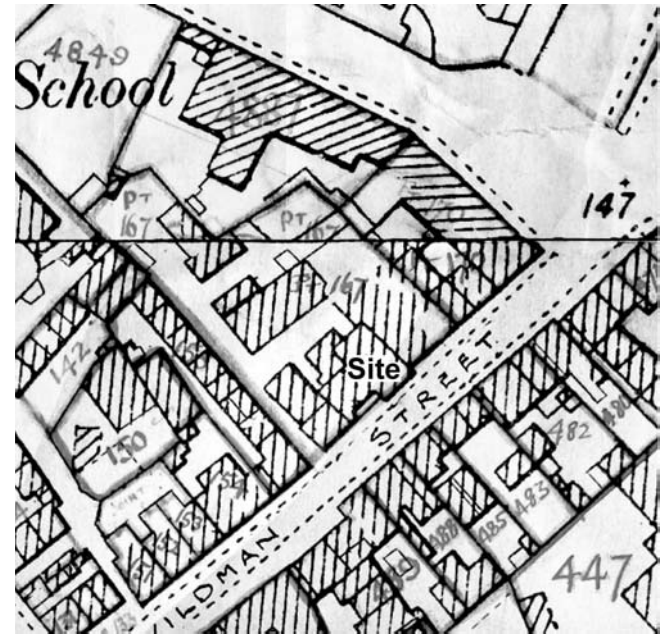


Plate 12 (left): Ordnance Survey, 1914

Plate 13 (right): Ordnance Survey, 1914, showing the assessment numbers of the record of valuations made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue c 1910

3.4.12 **Curwen, 1916:** Curwen’s description and history of the Castle Dairy, as well as being one of the first detailed discussions of it, is also of interest as an historical record of the structure at that time. His account includes a plan (Plate 14) and two photographs (Plate 15 and Plate 16), which show the building at that date. The photographs are of interest because they are unusual at this time for focussing on particular details of the property. The plan shows the building much as it is today, although clearly only one of the three arched openings between the cross passage and the south-west wing was open at this time and there are several windows and doorways in the north-east wing that have since been blocked. It is apparent that his interest was only in the early fabric as many of the extensions to the rear, what he describes as ‘modern’, are shown in less detail or not at all. The photographs are of interest because they demonstrate that the north-west cross-passage door was external at that time, that is not enclosed within any extension to the rear, and that there was a skylight in the roof of Ground Floor Room 7 (G7).

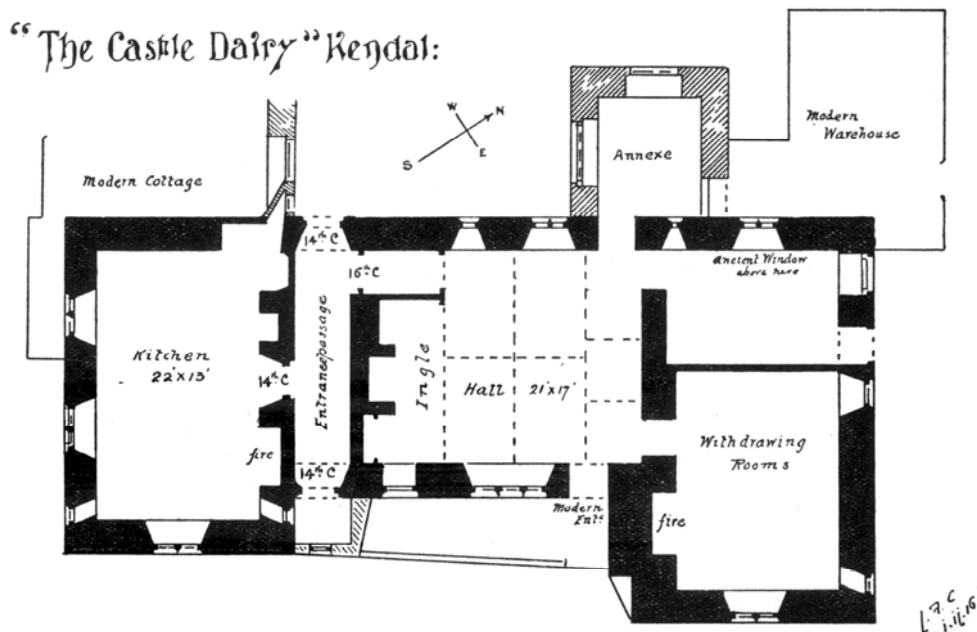
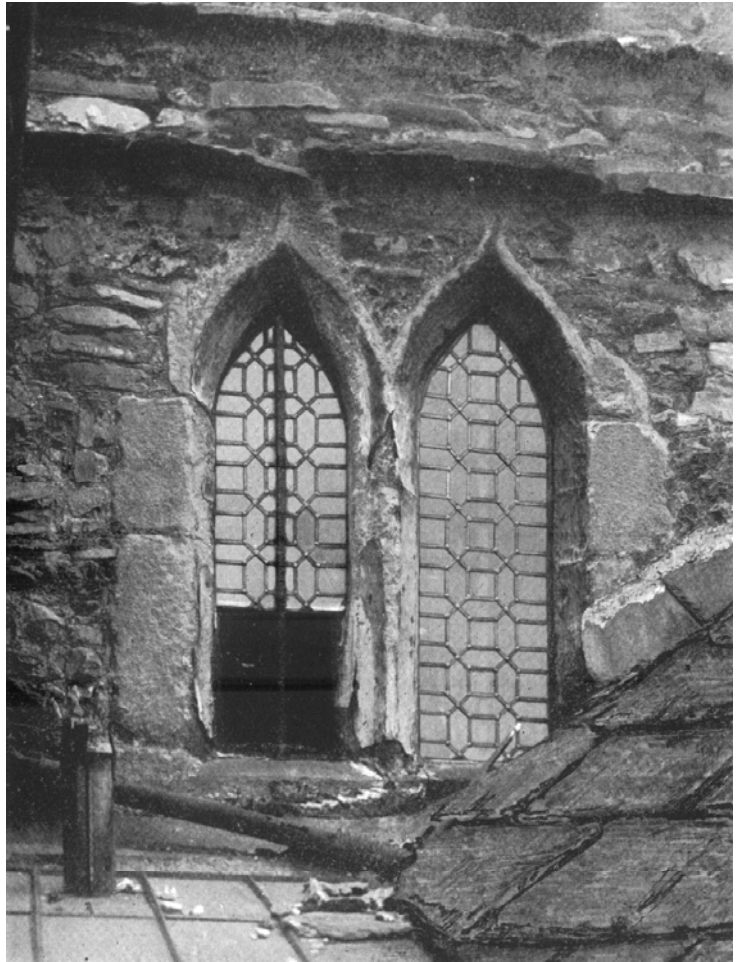
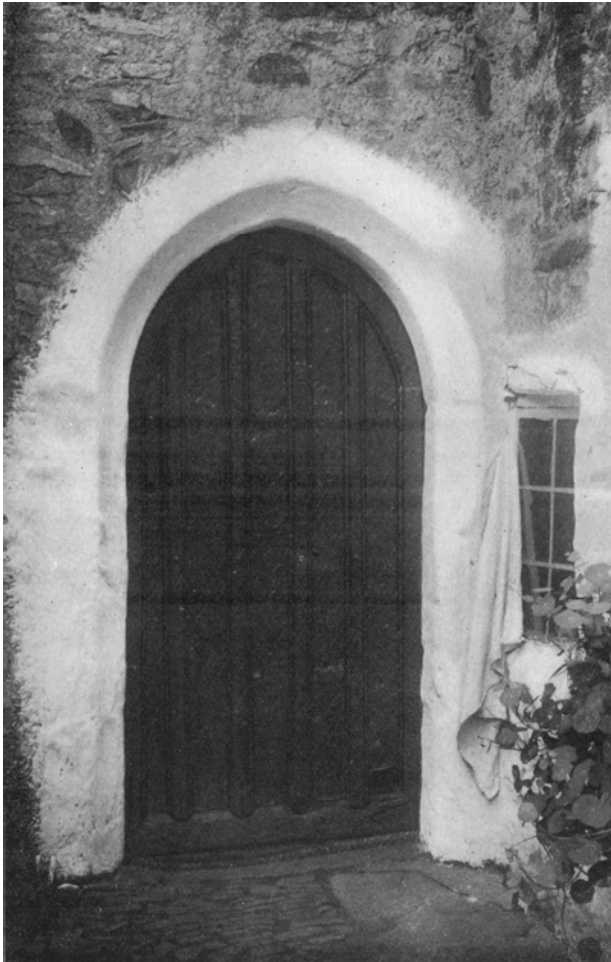


Plate 14: Curwen’s plan of the Castle Dairy, 1916 (from Curwen 1916)



**Plate 15 (left): Doorway at the north-west end of the cross-passage (from Curwen 1916)**

**Plate 16 (right): Lancet windows in the north-west elevation with skylight (from Curwen 1916)**

3.4.13 **Photographs, late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century:** these photographs (Plate 17, Plate 18, and Plate 19) show the Dairy at a similar stage in its development to when the photograph was taken c1900 which is reproduced in *Kirkbie-Kendall* (Curwen 1900, 418). One of the photographs is dated 1924 (Plate 18); the porch against the south-west wing is still present, which would date the other two pictures from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to no later than c1936 when the *Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England* survey of the building was undertaken.



Plate 17: Early photograph (from Preston 1977, 36)



Plate 18: Photograph, 1924 (from Nicholls and Hughes 2005, 28)





**Plate 19: Early photograph (reproduced from Nicholls and Hughes 2006, 53)**

3.4.14 *RHME, 1936*: this survey of historical monuments in Westmorland includes a photograph, plan and detailed description of the Castle Dairy (RCHME 1936, 412; plate 114). This photograph shows that the Dairy's appearance has changed little since c 1900 (Plate 20). Some alterations have been carried out in front of the main hall: the porch against the south-west wing has been removed by this point and the small wall has been extended and a gate put in at the south-west end. The metal railing is also more clearly visible in this later photograph. The plan (Plate 21) shows the internal divisions of the Castle Dairy, including the north-west wings, and the north-east and south-west wings either side of the hall, and an unlabelled room is shown adjoining the south-west wing to the north-west.



Plate 20: Photograph reproduced from the RCHME (1936, plate 114)

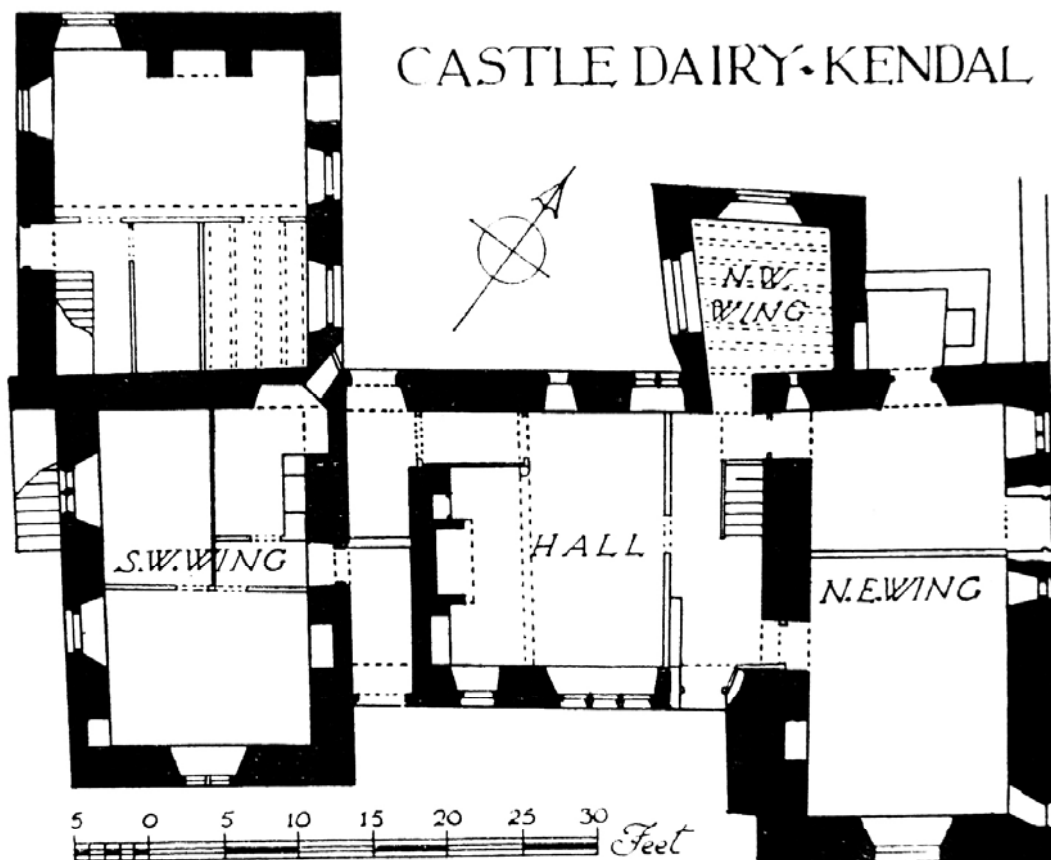


Plate 21: Plan reproduced from the RCHME (1936, 125)

3.4.15 **Ordnance Survey, 1939:** the building to the north-west side of the south-west wing has been removed and the buildings to the rear of the hall and north-east wing have also seen alteration (Plate 22).



Plate 22: Ordnance Survey, 1939

3.4.16 **Photograph, c1953:** the mount for this photograph was labelled 'Castle Dairy 1953 R. Rudd' (CRO(K) WSMB/K9/15 c1953-4) and it was taken of the south-east elevation of the Castle Dairy, viewed from the north-east. The metal railings outside the front of the building had been removed by this time and the premises were being used as a café.



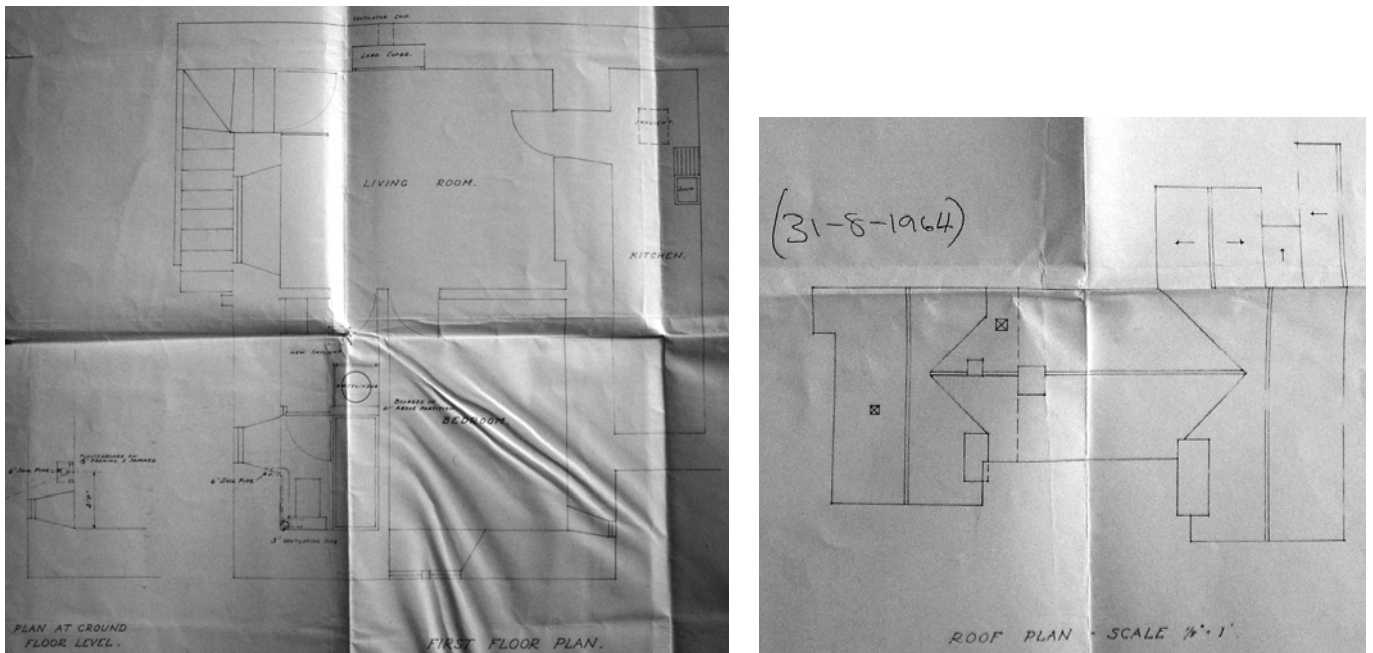
**Plate 23: Photograph of the south-east external elevation of the Castle Dairy taken from the north-east (CRO(K) WSMB/K9/15 c1953-4)**

3.4.17 **Photograph, c1960s:** this photograph (CRO(K) WDX 1248 c1960s), taken by Geoffrey Berry, shows the south-east elevation of the Castle Dairy, which fronts onto Wildman Street.



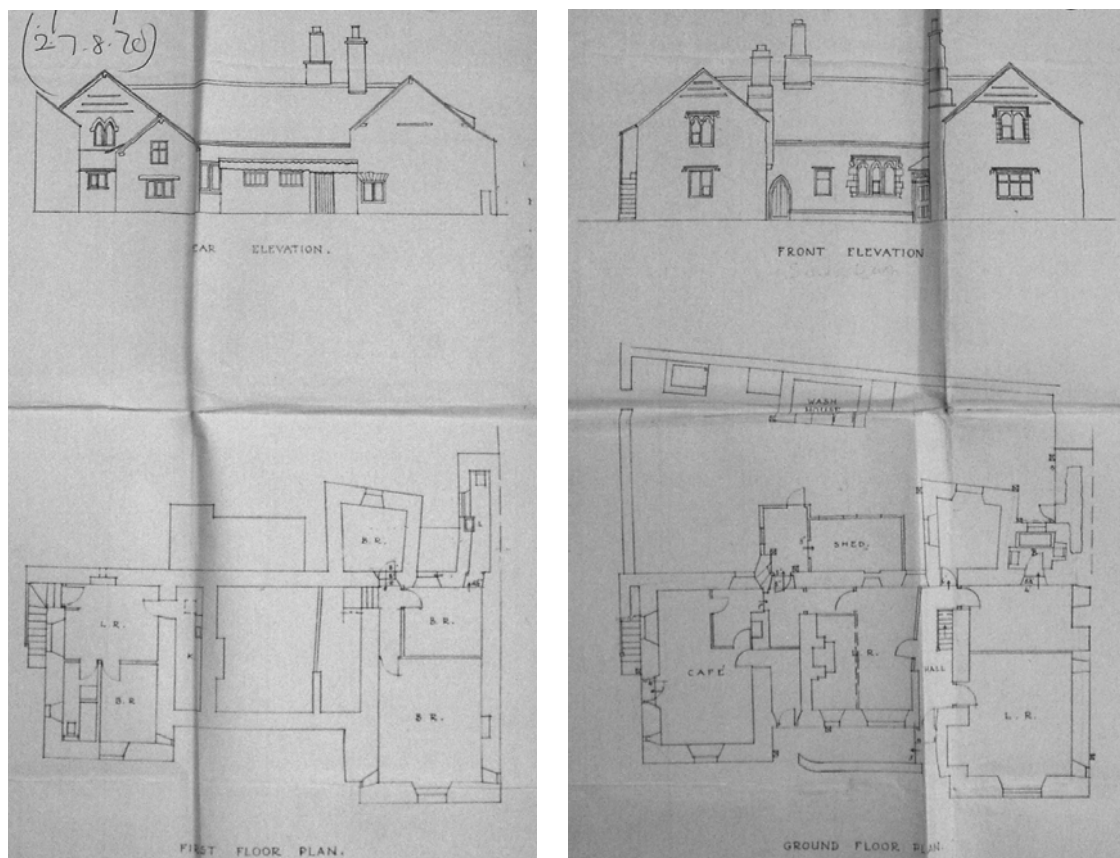
**Plate 24: Photograph of the Castle Dairy taken from the south (CRO(K) WDX 1248 c1960s)**

3.4.18 **Planning application, 1964 (Ref: K1932/WCC6618)**: an application was submitted on behalf of Kendal Corporation on the 28<sup>th</sup> August 1964 to re-roof the Castle Dairy and install standard amenities (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/3777 1964). The premises continued to be used as a café and a dwelling.



**Plate 25: Plans associated with a planning application submitted in 1964 (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/3777 1964)**

3.4.19 **Planning application, 1970 (Ref: K1932/WCC6618)**: an application was submitted by Kendal Borough Council on the 24<sup>th</sup> August 1970 for a kitchen extension in the place of a shed to the rear of the Castle Dairy (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/6497 1970).



**Plate 26: Drawings of the Castle Dairy relating to as it existed in 1970 (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/6497 1970)**

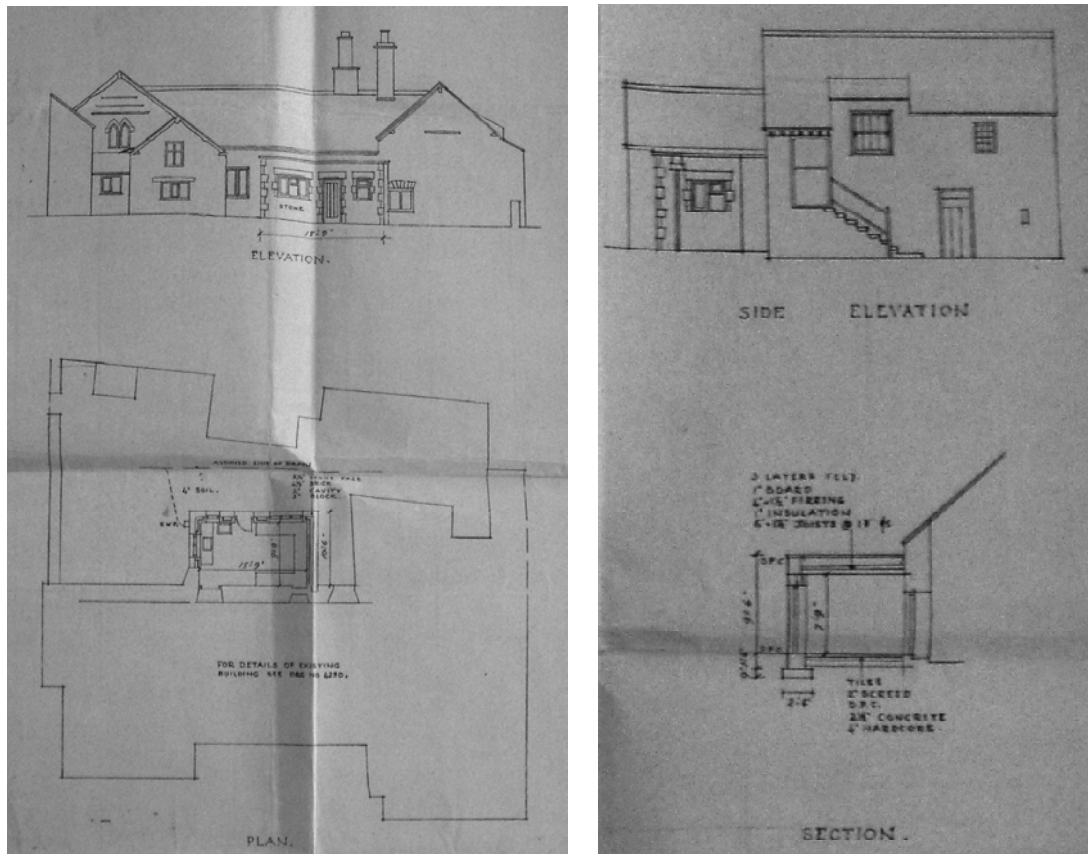


Plate 27: Drawings of the proposed kitchen extension to the rear of the Castle Dairy, 1970 (CRO(K) WSMBK/11/4/6497 1970)

3.4.20 *Various photographs, 20<sup>th</sup> century*: more recent photographs of the attractive façade of the Dairy (Plate 28 and Plate 29) feature prominently in walking guides for Kendal (Nicholls 1986, 84; 1996, 86; 2004, 97) as well as other short histories of the town (Sharp 1974, 97).



Plate 28 (left): Photograph (Sharp 1974, 16)



Plate 29 (right): Photograph (Nicholls 2004, 97)

## 3.5 Conclusion

3.5.1 The various historical, cartographic, and documentary sources enable a relatively detailed understanding of the development of the Castle Dairy to be established. This will then be modified in light of the results of the actual building recording (see *Section 4*) to produce a comprehensive discussion of the building's history (see *Section 5*). This section allows a summary of the various strands of evidence presented above to be made, and enables them to be brought together into a more coherent whole.

3.5.2 Previous investigation of the building established at an early date that it contained *in situ* 14<sup>th</sup> century fabric and it was considered likely that the property originally functioned as a grange belonging to the castle. Certainly a grange on the east side of the River Kent within the demesne land held by the castle is recorded as early as 1331, and this could refer to the Castle Dairy. It is also known that the building became the property of Anthony Garnett by the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century, a member of an important local family who was probably already well connected to the castle. He modified the building to form a suitable residence for himself, leaving a large number of dated features and inscriptions within it. The Garnett family resided there for some time, although their Catholicism, and perhaps also their connection with the Marquis of Northampton, meant that they were likely to have been persecuted throughout this period. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century the Castle Dairy was acquired through marriage by the Braithwaites, another well established local family based at Heversham, who do not appear to have used the building themselves and probably rented it to various people. They too held the Castle Dairy for some time before finally disposing of it in 1915, after which date, under threat of demolition, it was acquired by subscription and gifted to the Kendal Borough with whom it has effectively remained since. Early maps and images show that it had taken essentially its present form by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although some elements to the rear have been modified and others demolished in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 4. Building Recording

### 4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The building comprises a single storey central hall, orientated north-east/south-west with a roof space above, flanked by a two-storey cross-wing at each end (south-west and north-east; see Figure 3 and Figure 4), although these are not true cross-wings as they only project on the south-east side. There are further one and two storey extensions to the rear (north-west; including a modern flat roofed addition built, or at least clad, in limestone with dressed quoins, perhaps re-used), and two small outbuildings in the yard beyond. The entire building was largely constructed from random limestone rubble, typically in very small pieces, but some larger blocks (more often in slate) had also been used; the north-east wing is entirely built in slate rubble. The stonework has been re-pointed on the front and side elevations, but the rear retains some patchy render at the south-west end. Details such as door and window surrounds were constructed with a fine grained yellow gritstone or sandstone while the roof is finished with pale reddish-orange sandstone flags. Two chimneys are described as part of the south-east external elevation (see *Section 4.2.2* and *Section 4.2.4* below) but there is a further chimney at the south-west end if the main roof in the centre, with a square-sectioned stone base topped with a smaller round-sectioned stack, and there is a smaller chimney to the south-west of this that was entirely square in section. All of the windows have small leaded panes, some of which are clearly quite recent creations, either set parallel to the surround or diagonally.

4.1.2 Internally the floors vary from slate flags and small cobbles to concrete on the ground floor, and timber boards on the first floor – some original and some late replacements. There are considerable amounts of early timber remaining throughout ranging from panelling and decorative elements to the roof trusses. The majority of this is evidently hand finished, some is clearly re-used, and in general it has been painted or stained dark brown or black. In several places within the building there are mottos and decorative heraldic motifs. For simplicity, and to avoid repetition, the details of these are not included in the descriptions below as full transcriptions were typically produced by earlier commentators and these are included in full in *Appendix 1*.

### 4.2 External Detail

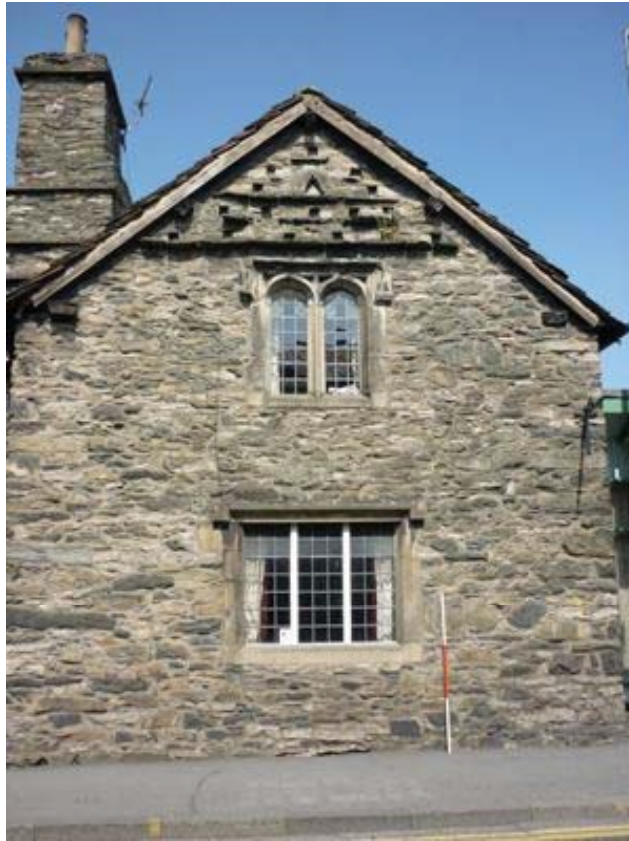
4.2.1 **North-east elevation:** only a small part of this was visible as the majority is obscured by the adjoining modern building. It is fairly plain, apart from a single small window on each floor, both of which are square and with a chamfered stone surround (Plate 30). The ground floor window, which is the larger of the two, also has holes for a pair of iron bars, since removed, in the sill and lintel.





**Plate 30: Ground floor window in the north-east elevation**

4.2.2 **South-east elevation:** this forms the front façade of the building, and is stepped at either end to accommodate the projecting wings. The north-east end forms the gabled end of the north-east wing (Plate 31). There are rough quoins at the east corner and a large three-light ground floor window with chamfered surrounds and a label mould much of which is evidently a recent replacement. The jambs appear to have originally extended slightly further, suggesting that the window was originally slightly taller. On the first floor there is a two-light mullion window with trefoil heads and label mould, and above this, in the apex, there are four rows of projecting slate courses and associated holes in the wall forming a dove cote. Incorporated within this is a moulded piece of stone (limestone?), perhaps a re-used piece of window arch or piscine, with the initials 'AG' carved into it (Plate 32). The ends of two purlins project on each side plus the ridge purlin and wall plate. The wall returns to the north-west on the south-west side and is stepped although the step is filled at ground level with roughly dressed limestone blocks with a sloping top. There is a very small window above this with a chamfered stone surround, and a projecting chimney stack fills the remainder of the elevation against the return to the south-west, where there is a possible butt joint with the main elevation. The chimney is tiered and the steps finished with red sandstone flags and there are two ceramic pots on top (Plate 33).



**Plate 31: South-east facing gable of the north-east wing**



**Plate 32: Top of the gable of the north-east wing**

4.2.3 The main elevation has a doorway at the north-east end covered by a small porch with a mono-pitch lead roof supported on three chamfered posts with arched braces on the south-east side (Plate 33). Within the porch the door is a relatively late four-panel type with moulding and chamfered jambs and an over-light with a chamfered surround. There is a small sign attached to the lintel that reads '*MICHAEL RYAN & LUCY RYAN LICENCED TO SELL INTOXICATING LIQUOR FOR CONSUMPTION ON OR*

*OFF THESE PREMISES*'. Immediately above the south-west side of the porch roof is a stone 'escutcheon' with the inscription 'AG 1564' and associated decorative details (Plate 35). It is notable that this 'escutcheon' appears to be a re-used moulded mullion, set into the wall with its cross-section exposed. To the south-west of the doorway there is a large three-light mullion window with trefoil heads, chamfered jambs and sill, and label moulds, with carved heads forming the bases: a female head to the north-east and a male one to the south-west (Plate 34). The majority of this stonework is modern replacement and there is evident re-pointing above the window. There is a further window to the south-west with plain jambs, a slate sill and drip course, a timber lintel, and a two-light fixed casement. Above it is a plaque that reads:

*'CASTLE DAIRY This house, formerly occupied by tenants of the Barons of Kendal, comprises a 14<sup>th</sup> century single storey hall with cross wings, embellished as a gentleman's residence in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, extended at the rear in the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> centuries and recently renovated. Its name appears to be a corruption of Castle Dowery, a dower house for widows of the Barony. KENDAL CIVIC SOCIETY'*



**Plate 33 (left): Return at north-east end with projecting chimney stack**

**Plate 34 (right): Ground floor three light window showing replaced stone work**

4.2.4 To the south-west there is a second doorway with a pointed arch with a cavetto chamfered surround in dressed stone and a solid door constructed from heavy planks, with three moulded battens and a bottom rail (Plate 36). There is a sign attached above it that reads 'OPEN FOR VIEWING EASTER TO END OF SEPTEMBER WEDNESDAY ONLY 2.00 PM TO 4.00 PM ADMISSION 1/-'. The elevation returns to the south-east (Plate 37); the lower part is plain but there is a projecting chimney stack supported by a corbel on the south-east side and on the main wall to the north-west, the corbel is a large piece of yellow sandstone, perhaps re-used. The chimney has a tiered base and a round top, and against its south-east side on the first floor there is a very small window its surround constructed from a single piece of yellow sandstone with a rounded top. The wall then returns to the south-west where it forms the corresponding projecting gable (Plate 38), which has a broadly similar build to the main wall but incorporating more slate. On the ground floor there is a two light window with chamfered surrounds and the stub of a mullion in the lintel below a label mould. The lintel also has a much worn and now

illegible inscription carved into its underside (see *Appendix 1* for Curwen's transcription). On the first floor there is a further two-light mullion window with trefoil heads, chamfered surrounds and mullion, and label moulds. The good condition of this again suggests that some or all of it is a modern replacement. Above it there is a gap, unlike at the north-east end, which is filled with a noticeably different type of stone, before four rows of projecting slate courses with associated holes (although these are filled in) for a dove cote. Again, the ends of the purlins and wall plate project through the wall.



**Plate 35 (left): 'Escutcheon' marked 'AG' and dated '1564' adjacent to the window and above the porch**

**Plate 36 (right): arched door at south-west end of main part of south-east elevation**



**Plate 37 (left): Return at south-west end with projecting chimneystack at first floor level**



**Plate 38 (right): South-east facing gable of south-west wing**

**4.2.5 *South-west elevation:*** this forms the side of the south-west wing and is of a similar build to the main wall but with slightly more slate (Plate 39). There is an external staircase attached on the north-west side (Plate 40) with stone and concrete steps, which turns to the north-east at a small landing near the top and has a very plain timber banister (all parts being square in section) along the side, some of which is evidently a modern replacement. The staircase is covered by a monopitch canopy roof, extending the line of the roof proper. The ground floor has a narrow slot window on the south-east side with rough limestone jambs, more like a ventilation slot than a window but now glazed. There is a doorway in the centre of the ground floor, which appears to be inserted and has a timber lintel and plank door. To the north-west there is a two-light mullion window with chamfered surrounds and mullion, each light housing an iron bar. Parts of the jambs have been repaired with concrete, and the window is partially covered by the staircase and so part of it has been blocked. The first floor has a window on the south-east side with chamfered surrounds and a larger window to the north-west with a six-light sliding sash casement and extends above the roof line to form a sort of simple low dormer. It has a timber lintel and slate sill but is otherwise plain. The doorway at the top of the stairs is also plain, with a heavy timber lintel and thick plank doorway with large strap hinges.



**Plate 39 (left): South-east side of the south-west elevation**

**Plate 40 (right): North-west side of the south-west elevation**

4.2.6 **North-west elevation:** the south-west end forms the gable of the south-west wing, which is evidently extended on the south-west side to accommodate the external staircase (Plate 41). The ends of the purlins project through the wall as elsewhere and there is a large blocked aperture in the centre at first floor level with a timber lintel and a slate sill, presumably a doorway, which incorporates a later vent. On the ground floor there is a two-light window with a hinged casement on the north-east side with edge-set stones forming a voussoir-style arch, plain jambs and a slate sill. This window seems very low and wide and may originally have been a doorway. The elevation returns in the centre, initially with a short angled section that is slightly thicker than the rest, before forming a modern flat roofed extension (Plate 42). This has a window in the south-west side with a two-light hinged casement, a plank door flanked by one and three-light windows in the north-west elevation, while the north-east elevation is plain. The main wall returns to the north-east where there is a tall two-light mullion window, before returning again to the north-west to form a low two-storey extension, which actually butts against the north-east jamb of the mullion window (Plate 43).



**Plate 41 (left): South-west end of the north-west elevation**



**Plate 42 (right): Modern outshut in the centre of the north-west elevation**

4.2.7 The south-west side of this extension has a long ground floor window with a heavy timber lintel, four-light fixed casement, and stone sill (Plate 43). The north-west elevation forms a gable, with the ends of purlins projecting through it and a four-light window with a hinged casement and heavy timber lintel on the first floor, and a three-light window in the same style, with a slate lintel on the ground floor (Plate 44). The north-east elevation of the extension is plain. The ground floor part of the return to the north-east is covered by a small monopitch outshut apparently extending between the extension to the south-west and that to the north-east (Plate 45). It has a flag roof, apparently in the same style as the rest but of rougher construction (perhaps earlier?), and a small two-light window with a stone sill and machine cut timber lintel and machine cut timber wall plate over. The main wall is visible above this at first floor level, extending to form the rear gable of the north-east wing. Beneath the apex there are three projecting slate courses for a dove cote, but the associated wall has evidently been recently rebuilt. Below this is a two-light ogee headed lancet mullioned window (Plate 46). These have been inserted as a rebuild line is evident on the south-west side, and there is moulding, perhaps for a third window, orphaned on the north-east side. At the north-east end the elevation returns to the north-west with another, much taller two-storey, extension. This has a doorway on the ground floor with a plank door and chamfered lintel with a rougher lintel above extending to the north-west where it is evident that the doorway was originally wider but subsequently partially blocked. There is a small slot, perhaps some form of drain at the base of the wall, and projecting timber lying beneath and perpendicular to the large lintel, and there is a projecting slate drip course over the doorway. On the first floor there is a blocked window against the main wall on the south-east side and a six-light sliding sash window near the centre, which has a timber lintel and slate sill, and the south-east jamb has been covered with cement. There is a possible butt joint or slot to the north-west. The whole extension is continued at ground floor level to the south-west with a separate building not forming part of the site, but at first floor level it returns to the north-east forming effectively half a gable, again with four projecting slate courses, presumably for a dove cote, but it has evidently been recently rebuilt and/or modified.



**Plate 43 (left): Mullion window between the modern outshut and the extension to the north-east of it**  
**Plate 44 (right): North-west end of the smaller of the two extensions at the north-east end of the north-west elevation**





**Plate 45 (left): Small outshut between the two extensions at the north-east end of the north-west elevation**

**Plate 46 (right): Detail of the window above the small outshut**

4.2.8 **Outbuildings:** the larger outbuilding, against the centre of a wall forming the north-west boundary of the site, is constructed from a mix of stone, including some dressed granite and marble with a monopitch slate roof sloping down to the south-east (Plate 47). The south-west and north-east elevations are plain side elevations, with barge boards, and there is the scar of a further small outshut on the north-east side. The south-east elevation has a barge board with attached gutter, a small four-light hinged window with a painted slate sill, and a beaded tongue and groove plank door. The north-west elevation is largely formed by the boundary wall. Internally it has a painted concrete floor and whitewashed walls with beaded tongue and groove planks on the ceiling. The north-west elevation is brick, and the outshut houses a large walk-in freezer. The smaller outshut, to the south-west, also has a monopitch slate roof and is built of limestone rubble (Plate 48). The north-east and south-west walls are plain, except for a small doorway in the north-west constructed from timber planks and battens. Internally it houses a coal store and was therefore inaccessible. In addition, there are two loose pieces of chamfered sandstone mullion lying loose in the yard to the south-west of the smaller outshut.



**Plate 47 (left): General view of the larger outshut**



**Plate 48 (right): General view of the smaller outshut**

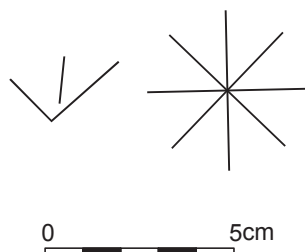
### 4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Ground Floor Room 1 (G1):** this has a vinyl floor covering, probably over concrete, with a hearth stone in the south corner, although the floor on the north-west side of the room is raised and comprises stone flags covered with carpet. The ceiling has neat rows of exposed beams, north-east/south-west, in the south-east part, all hand finished. The north-west part has a single beam orientated north-west/south-east on the south-west side forming a 'passageway' against the adjacent wall, with sections of stop chamfer decoration corresponding to beams orientated north-east/south-west to the north-east of it. This perhaps indicates the position of a former staircase connecting to Room F2a above. There is a modern bar in the north-west part of the room; the floor slopes down to the doorway in the west corner and seems to have been at least partially re-laid more recently. The division between the two parts of the room is also marked by a partition wall, much of this is evidently modern and there is a large open area in the centre but there is a scar for an earlier partition in a beam in the ceiling. The walls in general are plastered and painted, apart from those in the north-west part, which are exposed pointed stonework.

4.3.2 The north-east elevation has a former window at the north-west end with slightly splayed jambs, and modern timber boxing forming a stepped sill and two-light false casement behind forming a mirror with a timber sill and lintel. To the south-east there is a doorway, blocked with hand-made brick leaving an alcove with two small steps up. It is possibly inserted as there is a possible rebuild line on the north-west side. There is an alcove to the south-east of this, presumably a former window, which is very narrow and has a stepped sill. In the centre of the south-east part there is timber panelling along the base of the wall, which has evidently been cut down from a larger area and re-used and recently attached and appears quite modern. There is a further small window at the far south-east end of the elevation with a modern timber lintel and sill. The south-east elevation has a large window in the centre with splayed jambs extending to the ground, a rough timber lintel the front of which is decorated with roll moulding, and a modern stone sill and timber mullions (Plate 49). The jambs are largely modern replacements, especially on the north-east side, although some are original. There are mason's marks carved into the jambs (Plate 50), one in each stone (see Figure 2) and on the other side the same marks in the opposite order. Those in the modern sections are presumably copies of originals and clearly compare to those in the original stonework although they are much less well defined. To the south-west of the window there is a small alcove in the wall.

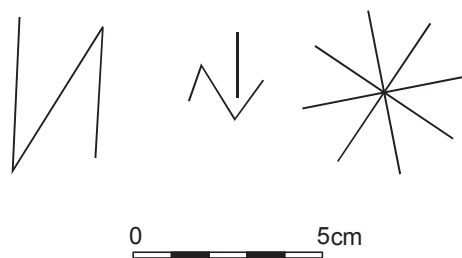
**Ground Floor Room 1 (G1)**

Examples of mason's marks on the fireplace



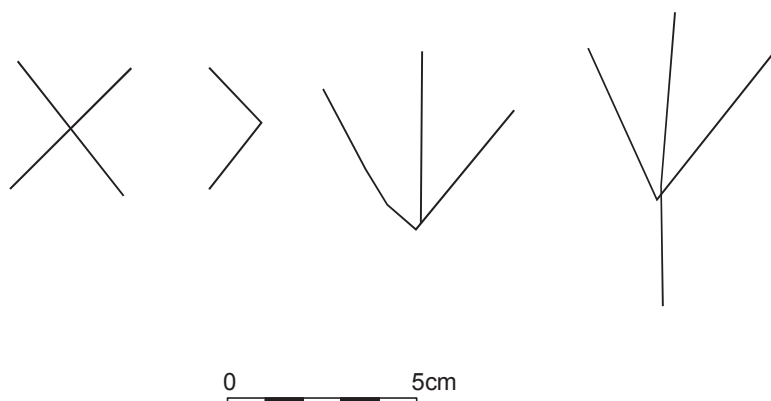
**Ground Floor Room 1 (G1)**

Mason's marks on the north-east window jamb, left to right from top to bottom (each on a single stone)



**Ground Floor Room 3 (G3)**

Mason's marks on the door jambs





**Plate 49 (left): Window in the south-east elevation**

**Plate 50 (right): Example of a mason's mark in the north-east jamb of the south-east elevation**

4.3.3 The south-west elevation is dominated by a large fireplace on the south-east side (Plate 51) with a dressed stone surround with chamfered jambs and arch (which is supported by iron bar hooks on the north-west side). The jambs too have mason's marks carved into some of the individual stones (Plate 52; see Figure 2). The fireplace has a slightly curved back and the base is finished with stone flags. To the north-west there is a doorway into G2 with a six-panel ovolo-moulded door, a beaded surround, and a timber lintel with stop chamfered ends; the opening for the doorway stepping slightly on the south-east side. At the far north-west end there is another doorway with a heavy piece of re-used timber built vertically into the south-east jamb, sat on an even larger block of timber laid horizontally. The door is constructed from two large planks with battens and strap hinges. The north-west elevation has a small window on the south-west side with splayed jambs, which is blocked and has been converted to form a small cupboard with a glazed front. There is an area of projecting stonework at floor level of unknown purpose, perhaps part of a staircase? Beyond this is a large doorway, with splayed jambs, and two steps up, presumably originally a window. The door is finished with modern panelling and has a beaded surround.



**Plate 51: Fireplace in the south-west elevation**



**Plate 52: Mason's mark in the surround of the fireplace**

4.3.4 **Ground Floor Room 2 (G2):** this forms the principal room of the main hall. It has a slate flag floor with a plaster ceiling with decorative moulded and chamfered beams orientated north-west/south-east. The north-east end of the ceiling has timber barrel-vaulting against the north-east wall; this is of plank construction with moulded rails and denticulate decoration (Plate 53). The bottom rail rests on a rough stone corbel in the wall and the top is attached to one of the ceiling beams. The vaulting has presumably been modified to fit the staircase in the north corner. This is quite plain, with square spindles and a square post with beading, turning to the north-east at a small landing (Plate 54). The side, south-west, wall is constructed from neat panels, and beneath the stairs, at the north-west end, is a small

cupboard, inside which the stairs can be seen and are supported by two large re-used pieces of timber with a plank and batten door with strap hinges. The upper part of the south-west end of the room is dominated by a projecting canopy, which evidently originally formed the front of a firehood. It is constructed from moulded vertical rails with a horizontal rail along the top, sat on a heavy moulded bressumer beam, which in turn sits on a moulded heck post at the north-west end and is inserted into the wall at the south-east (Plate 58). The top of the heck post has the date '1560' scratched into it. The rails resting on the beam have evidently been truncated and moved slightly as the relict peg holes are visible and the bases have had rough plinths added, cladding the point at which they have been cut. What are presumably full-length rails, extending to the doorhead and without the 'plinths' continue to the north-west. The bressumer beam has clearly also been modified, it having been cut at the north-west end and moved upwards to sit on top of the remaining stub on the heck post, the sawn end having been crudely chamfered to disguise the alteration. The continuation line of the original moulding is evident and there are additional iron straps between the post and the beam. There is a small slot cut in the rear of the bressumer beam and iron meat hooks in the ceiling.



**Plate 53: Barrel vaulted panelling against the north-east elevation**



**Plate 54: (left): Staircase against the north-east elevation**

**Plate 55 (right): Doorway at the north-east end of the south-east elevation**

4.3.5 The north-east elevation is fairly plain, with the exception of the stairs and barrel vaulting attached to it. There is a doorway on the south-east side with a six-panel bevel raised and fielded door with a beaded surround below a chamfered lintel. There is a second doorway on the north-west side, below the stairs, of beaded plank construction and plain surrounds. The south-east elevation has a doorway on the north-east side with a splayed north-east jamb, the door having four panels and a moulded over-light (Plate 55). To the south-west there is a low projecting stub wall clearly built of stone, but capped with thick pieces of timber. There are two windows to the south-west; the first has three lights and a timber panelled window seat with beaded decoration to most of the rails, but which appears re-used (Plate 56). There are small iron hooks, presumably for shutters or earlier hinged casements either side, and a plain timber lintel. The leaded glass within the window incorporates two pieces of stained glass one incorporating a *fleur de Lys* and crown motif, the other with mottos and the initials 'AG' and date of 1567. The second window, to the south-west, is plainer and has similar panelling with the date of '1560' carved into it (Plate 57).



**Plate 56 (left): Window at the north-east end of the south-east elevation**



**Plate 57 (right): Window at the south-west end of the south-east elevation**

4.3.6 The south-west elevation has a built-in cupboard on the south-east side with two bevel raised and fielded panelled doors in the top half and a two-light glazed section below, hung horizontally (Plate 59). The surround extends to the ground and it seems likely that originally this housed a further pair of tall doors, and that the glazed door has perhaps been re-used but on its side. There is a moulded rail above the cupboard and it now houses fuse boxes and associated wiring. Dominating the centre of the elevation is a large fireplace (Plate 60). Against the walls this comprises a projecting chimneybreast with a stone surround with a moulded over mantle with keystone on projecting corbels forming part of the jambs. Above this a large timber beam is exposed. Within the opening below a cast iron range has been inserted, which comprises various ovens and water tanks, and some of its structure comprises machine made frogged bricks. There is a small spice cupboard in the wall to the north-west of this with a, presumably original, timber door with linen-fold decoration (Plate 61), a wrought brass handle with a heart and leaf form, two key holes (one upside down), early hinges (one pair replacing another), and two shelves inside, above which is a smaller plain alcove. A modern moulded rail has been attached below these alcoves. To the north-west there is a plank screen wall on a thick rail orientated north-east/south-west forming a corridor to G3 to the south-west (Plate 62). The opposing side of this wall has a modern moulded rail attached supporting coat hooks, a small section cut out of it covering what is presumably a draw bar slot, before returning to the north-west where there is a doorway (see *Section 4.3.7*). The access to this passage is through a doorway at the north-east end, which has a flat round arch finished with chamfer decoration (Plate 63). Its south-east jamb is attached to the heck post and the door itself is constructed from two large planks with an early brass latch and escutcheon plate (Plate 64), and a moulded rail along its base. The north-west elevation has a built-in cupboard on the south-west side with three shelves and a plain surround, which presumably originally held a door or doors. There is a window to the north-east with a raised timber sill and single square mullion forming two lights (Plate 65), panelling as per the windows on the south-east side, and a pointed arch. At the far north-east end there is a doorway, which is plain apart from a pointed arch and a slight chamfer to the jambs (Plate 66). The door is of beaded plank and batten construction with one early strap hinge remaining.





**Plate 58: Screen above the bressumer beam at the south-west end of the room**



**Plate 59 (left): Cupboard at the south-east end of the south-west elevation**

**Plate 60 (right): Fireplace in the centre of the south-west elevation**



Plate 61 (left): Spice cupboard door and alcove above in the south-west elevation



Plate 62 (right): Timber screen on the north-west side of the fireplace in the south-west elevation



Plate 63 (left): Door into the side passage at the west corner



Plate 64 (right): Detail of handle and latch plate on the door



**Plate 65 (left): Window in the north-west elevation**

**Plate 66 (right): Doorway in the passageway in the west corner viewed from G3**

**4.3.7 Ground Floor Room 3 (G3):** this forms the original north-west/south-east cross passage (Plate 67). The floor is mainly finished with small cobbles, presumably original as they are very worn (Plate 68), although the north-west end is stone flags (see Plate 69). The ceiling is finished with plaster supported on north-east/south-west beams at the south-east end, which are in turn supported by a beam parallel to each wall. At least one of these timbers is evidently re-used. The walls are typically finished with plaster and paint, apart from the south-west, which is exposed pointed stone. The north-east elevation is largely plain, with a skirting board, and there is a slight step in the wall line at either end. There is a draw bar hole (with draw bar) at the south-east end and a doorway at the north-west end leading to the passage in G2 (Plate 69). This has an elaborate moulded arch dated 1558 with a Latin motto carved into it. The north-west elevation has a step up formed by a large stone slab to a doorway with a square surround and pointed arched top. The door is constructed from very heavy planks and has strap hinges but is relatively plain from this side. The south-west elevation is dominated by a row of three arched and cavetto chamfered doorways (Plate 70), each with its own pair of repeating mason's marks, one type on each stone in the south-east jamb another in the north-west (Plate 71). The north-west doorway also has a separate mason's mark at the apex of the arch. They are all quite crudely cut. The south-east end of the elevation has been finished with plaster and has a modern coat rack attached, and there is a perhaps truncated drawbar slot at the far end. The south-east elevation essentially just comprises a doorway, with a heavy stone lintel and early plank door with long strap hinges and a draw bar across it. The gaps around the sides have been filled with foam sealant and one of the planks is a later replacement as it has Baltic timber marks on it.



**Plate 67: Moulded doorway in the north-east elevation**



Plate 68 (left): Doorway to the south-east end of G3



Plate 69 (right): Doorway to the north-west end of G3



Plate 70 (left): Arches in the south-west elevation



Plate 71 (right): Example of a mason's mark in the jamb of one of the arches

**4.3.8 Ground Floor Room 4 (G4):** the floor is constructed from similar cobbles to those in G3, although more angular and less worn, very uneven and incorporating concrete in places (possibly in association with later alterations, see below), and clearly not laid at the same time as those in G3 or to the same standard. The ceiling is supported by a series of joists orientated north-west/south-east several of which are clearly re-used. In the north corner there are inserted timber stud walls (Plate 72) forming a smaller room within the room (4a) and there is a section of re-used timber panelling alongside the doorway to the north-east forming a flanking wall (Plate 73). The north-west side of the north-east elevation is therefore covered by this stud walling, which is constructed from a mix of timbers, all hand-finished and some re-used forming upright studs set in a rail at the base (where it is noticeable that the cobbled flooring butts against it) and top, below the joists. There is a doorway on the north-west side with moulded rails and battens and panels, perhaps a piece of re-used wall panelling, with an early latch. In the return to the north-east there is another doorway with a door in a similar style. This also has the initials 'T T' carved into it in a Gothic script with the date '1564' (Plate 74). Beneath this two geometric 'daisy wheel' motifs have been scratched into the panelling and there is another early latch (Plate 75). In the return to the main wall there is a doorway, the rear of one of the arched doorways in G3, which has plain square surrounds, with large iron hooks for the original door. It is flanked by a piece of re-used timber panelling on the south-east side, which is pegged and jointed together with chamfer decoration on the south-east side. It is attached to a large machine-cut post in the south-east side, which is set into the cobble floor and supports an additional beam orientated north-west/south-east that extends into G4a. There are hooked timber brackets either side of the passageway created by this flanking panelling, which presumably originally held a curtain rail. To the south-east there is a fireplace with a modern jointed timber frame construction with slate infill and a rounded stone arch (Plate 76). It currently houses a wood burning stove, which is sat on a raised brick base, and the cobbles have evidently been re-laid around this.



**Plate 72: Internal stud walls**



**Plate 73: Panelling against the north-east elevation**



**Plate 74: Door in the panel walling in the north corner with 'TT 1564' inscribed into it**



**Plate 75: 'Daisy wheels' carved into the same door**



**Plate 76: Modern fireplace in the north-east elevation**



4.3.9 The south-east elevation is plain, apart from a large central window, which has splayed jambs, with iron hooks for shutters or earlier hinged casements, and a timber sill (Plate 77). There is a central timber mullion although the line of the original stone one is visible, and a timber lintel, which has been scored for plastering. The south-west elevation has a very narrow window on the south-east side, little more than a slot, with splayed jambs and a stone sill and lintel. There is a doorway to the north-west with an over long timber lintel, splayed jambs, and a slight stone step up (Plate 78). The door is early and constructed from rough planks with three strap hinges and a five-light over light (incorporating a modern vent that fills what would have been two more lights), and has plain surrounds. The north-west end has a window with splayed jambs, timber sill and lintel and single central stone mullion (Plate 79). It is partially blocked on the north-west side. The north-west elevation is plain, apart from the timber panelling on the north-east side already described.



**Plate 77 (left): Window in the south-east elevation**

**Plate 78 (right): Doorway in the south-west elevation**



**Plate 79: Window on the north-west side of the south-west elevation**

4.3.10 Room G4a is noticeably different in character to the rest of G4 and so worthy of a separate description. It has a concrete floor, which has been scored to give the appearance of stone flags. The ceiling is finished with plaster, presumably below the joists visible in G4, with a single north-west/south-east beam supported on an upright post, both of which are machine cut. The south-east and south-west walls are of timber stud construction as per the previous descriptions. The north-east elevation is relatively plain containing two of the arched doorways connecting to G3, which have square surrounds, although a section has been cut out at the bases of the central and south-eastern jamb. The north-west elevation has a two-light hinged casement with a rough timber sill and lintel, and adjacent to this, in the north corner, there is a small window looking into G5, which is angled through a thick section of the wall with a stone sill and lintel, and projecting corbels above, perhaps the base of a spiral staircase.

4.3.11 **Ground Floor Room 5 (G5)**: this is within the modern extension and was most recently used as a kitchen, with modern steel units and fittings against the north-east and south-east walls. It has a modern finish throughout, with a tiled floor and plaster ceiling and the walls have a plaster and paint finish. The walls are generally plain; the south-west has a central plank and batten door with windows either side, and there is a window in the south-west wall. The south-east elevation has the original arched doorway with cavetto moulded chamfer and early plank door with moulded battens and the initials 'TT' carved in Gothic script.

4.3.12 **Ground Floor Room 6 (G6)**: this has a flag floor and the ceiling is supported by hand-finished joists with stop chamfer decoration at the south-west ends (Plate 80). The walls are all relatively plain and finished with plaster and paint, with a shallow concrete skirting throughout and a projecting block in the north corner, presumably for a former stone slab bench. The north-east elevation is otherwise plain. The north-west has a single long window with splayed jambs, a timber sill and lintel and a three-light casement. The south-west elevation also has a single long window, with a stone sill, timber lintel, jointed to the joists, and four-light casement. The south-east elevation has a doorway to G2 with a pointed arch lintel and a beaded plank and batten door.



**Plate 80: General view of the ceiling**

**4.3.13 Ground Floor Room 7 (G7):** this is a small and extensively modernised room with a concrete floor finished with vinyl, and a ceiling following the slope of the monopitch roof, which is finished with beaded tongue and groove boards and incorporates what was presumably a skylight (although this is also filled with boards). The walls are all finished with plaster and paint. The north-east elevation has an obviously inserted doorway (into G8) with slightly splayed jambs and a modern surround and there is a slight plinth to the south-east. The south-east elevation is plain, with a doorway in the centre with a four-panel moulded door. The wall is tiled to the south-west and has a small sink attached. The south-west elevation is plain, except for a recessed area in the south-east side, which is partially tiled. The north-west elevation has a modern timber shelf attached across it and a central window, with a plain timber sill and two-light hinged casement with chamfered finish. A fuse box is attached to the north-west.

**4.3.14 Ground Floor Room 8 (G8):** this has a rough concrete floor and modern plaster ceiling. The walls are all roughly plastered and painted, but the stonework is still evident. The north-east elevation is plain, apart from modern pipework for beer pumps. There are some large boulders projecting at the base and a small square hole at floor level, presumably some form of drain, which has been loosely filled with bricks. The south-east elevation is also plain but there is a rounded scoop taken out of the lower part of the wall. The south-west elevation has a doorway at the south-east end that has modern timber boxing round its lintel, a modern frame but no actual door. There is a larger doorway to the north-west with splayed jambs. It is slightly stepped on the south-east side, which presumably indicates its original size, and has a heavy timber lintel that continues beyond the north-west jamb, and houses a plank and batten door. The north-west elevation is obscured by stacked ceramic drain pipes forming a wind rack but has a plain modern cement finish.

**4.3.15 First Floor Room 1 (F1):** this forms the main bedroom on the first floor. It has an early floor of pegged timber boards and the early bed and aumbry are effectively fixed to the north-west wall (Plate 82). The bed is elaborately decorated with masks and scrolled brackets while the aumbry has a similar decorative style, an inscription and the date 1562 (see Bourne and Stuart 1991 for details). The ceiling comprises vaulted plaster with moulded ribs with two heraldic bosses remaining, and a rail along the wall tops (Plate 81). The sawn off ends of the tie beam and principal rafter are evident in the north-east elevation below the rail (Plate 83) but the corresponding location is obscured by a bust of a double-headed griffin on the south-west side (Plate 86). It is noticeable that the bed and aumbry can only be

accommodated into the room on account of the vaulted ceiling as they are taller than the line of the sawn tie beam (see Plate 82). The walls are all finished with plaster and paint and have a beaded skirting board. The north-east elevation has a central cupboard built into the wall with a moulded surround, and there is a small angled window in the east corner with a plain stone surround looking north-east along Wildman Street (Plate 84). The south-east elevation is dominated by a central window with splayed jambs and a timber sill (Plate 85) with a beaded rail below similar to that present in the panelled window seats in G2, and perhaps suggesting that this room was originally panelled. The window has two lights with a central stone mullion and rounded heads, and incorporates four pieces of early stained glass. From north-east to south-west these are decorated with the initials 'AG' and date 1565, two with the eagle and child motif, and the last with the same initials and date accompanied by a motto and a skull. The central mullion and sill are modern replacements but the arches appear to be original. The south-west elevation has a small window on the south-east side, looking south-west along Wildman Street. There is a fireplace to the north-west, with a cast iron surround with a grate and a timber mantle on brackets and a raised hearth with a timber fender and stone slabs (Plate 87). The north-west elevation is plain and largely covered by the bed and aumbry, but there is a doorway on the south-west side with a moulded surround and six-panel moulded door.



**Plate 81: Vaulted ceiling**



Plate 82 (left): Bed and aubry against the north-west wall



Plate 83 (right): Sawn off end of truss in the north-east elevation



Plate 84 (left): Small window in the east corner



Plate 85 (right): Window in the south-east elevation



Plate 86 (left): Griffin bust in the south-west elevation



Plate 87 (right): 19<sup>th</sup> century fireplace in the south-west elevation

4.3.16 **First Floor Room 2 (F2)**: this forms a smaller room to the rear (north-west) of F1, with a corridor linking the two to the stairs along the south-west side (F2a). It has a timber floor, although much of this is obviously a modern replacement, and the ceiling is finished with plaster, with purlins exposed on both sides. The lower part of a truss is exposed against both the north-west and south-east walls, each with a heavy tie beam supporting a king post and angled queen struts, with an additional angled brace between the king post and the ridge purlin (Plate 88). The upper part extends beyond the ceiling level and is described as part of the roof space (see *Section 4.3.23* and *Section 4.3.24* below). The elevations are all plastered and painted, and have a skirting board although the south-west and south-east at least partially comprise early stud walling (Plate 89). The north-east elevation is plain, with the slope of the roof evident in the ceiling and containing a grilled vent. The south-east elevation is a timber stud wall constructed beneath the truss, which is also infilled (with studwork?). The studs are very large, more like planks, and they are held with pegs, although there are some empty pegs and the north-east end of the tie beam is chamfered. The lower part of the south-west elevation is constructed from planks attached to timber studs. Again there are lots of empty peg holes, and at the south-east end there are hooks and a corresponding cut away section in the rail, presumably for holding a former door housed within the wall. There is an extant doorway to the north-west with a modern plank and batten door with strap hinges. The north-west elevation has a tall two-light window on the south-west side, with deep splayed reveals and a timber sill (Plate 90). The tie beam of the truss above has been partially cut through to accommodate it. The top of the north-eastern light has been patched with concrete and there is an iron hook on the south-west side. There is a doorway at the north-east end with a plain surround and a single step up (Plate 91). The door is of early plank construction with a decorated lock plate. The doorway is below the level of the tie beam but an additional corbel has been added beneath this at the north-east end.



**Plate 88 (left): Truss at the south-east end of the room**



**Plate 89 (right): Timber stud wall to the south-west side of the room**



**Plate 90 (left): Window in the north-west elevation**



**Plate 91 (right): Doorway at the north-east end of the north-west elevation**

4.3.17 Room F2a forms a short north-west/south-east corridor linking F1, F2, and F3 to the stairs. The floor is finished with carpet over floorboards, and it has a plaster ceiling following the angle of the roof and sloping down to the south-west. The north-east and south-west walls are plain and finished with plaster and paint, although there are doorways in each at their north-west ends. The north-west elevation has the end of the truss against it beyond which, in the wall proper, there is a doorway to F3, which is accessed via two steps down. This access is slightly angled through the wall and is presumably inserted. There is a heavy chamfered timber lintel over the opening into the room, and the door is constructed from two large planks and has a hand wrought brass handle with a decorative plate (the same as that in the spice cupboard in G2; see *Section 4.3.6* above). The end of a truss is also exposed against the south-east end, which has a stop-chamfered end. There is a doorway below it with a beaded surround and a six-panel door.

4.3.18 **First Floor Room 3 (F3)**: this forms the upper room of the central rear extension. The floor is finished with vinyl, presumably over floor boards, and the ceiling is exposed and supported by two trusses, one against the north-west elevation and one more central. Each comprises only principal rafters sat on timber corbels projecting from the walls, finished with stop-chamfer decoration, overlapping at the top (north-east side on south-west), with a collar and diagonally-set ridge purlin (Plate 92). There are carpenter's marks at the junction between the principal and the collars in the form of chiselled Roman numerals 'I' and 'II' from north-west to south-east, and the south-west principal rafter has several empty slots within it and is presumably re-used and the purlins too are evidently re-used. There are modern partition walls along the south-west side of the room forming toilet cubicles, and all of the main walls are finished with plaster and paint. The north-east and south-west elevations are plain; the south-east elevation has an early plank door accessed via two steps up with a decorated latch and strap hinges (Plate 93). The north-west elevation has a four-light window, partially blocked by part of the modern partitions, with a re-used lintel with stop chamfer decoration and empty slot and peg holes, which is over long and extends to the south-west.



Plate 92 (left): Part of the truss

Plate 93 (right): Detail of latch on the door at the south-east end of the room

4.3.19 **First Floor Room 4 (F4)**: this forms the main room of the upper floor of the south-west wing. The floor is finished with carpet over boards and the roof is open to the ceiling which is supported by three



trusses, one against each of the end walls (north-west and south-east; see Plate 94) and one in the centre. All are of the same style as those in the north-east wing (although these were only fully accessible via the roof space, see *Section 4.3.23* and *Section 4.3.24* below), with a king post and queen braces, a heavy tie beam and principal rafters, with the spaces between filled with boards. In addition, the ends of purlins from F5 and the roof space to the north-east also project into the room through the wall, and there is somewhat a crude attempt to join one of these to a roof timber in this room. There is a modern inserted stud wall in the south corner forming a small room (4a), but all of the main walls are finished with plaster and paint with a skirting board. The north-east elevation has a doorway at the north-west end with a plain surround and a modern plank and batten door. The wall projects slightly to the south-east of this to form a chimney breast, which is tiered, with a timber shelf sat on top of one of the tiers that extends to the south-east (Plate 95). The opening for the fireplace is lined with modern brick and has a metal edging and a tiled hearth slab and presumably held a gas fire. There is a vertical timber fascia board attached to the wall below the truss and at the south-east of the elevation there is a small window set at an angle in the corner, looking north-east up Wildman Street, with a rounded top (Plate 96). A piece of timber runs across the corner above it between the north-east and south-east elevations, which supports the tie beam of the truss against the south-east elevation. The south-west elevation is dominated by a large two-light window in the centre, with trefoil heads, splayed jambs, a timber lintel, and a timber sill. It is otherwise plain and evidently heavily restored. The modern partition wall then returns to the north-west then south-west and obscures much of the south-west elevation, although beyond it there is a large window with splayed jambs and a timber seat/sill. There is a piece of plain panelling to the north-west of this flanking the doorway at the north-west end, which is of rough plank construction with large early locks and a latch (Plate 97). The north-west elevation is relatively plain, apart from a cupboard built into the centre of the wall, which has raised and fielded panelled doors with round tops in the top half and moulded panel doors in the bottom, and H-shaped strap hinges and a beaded surround (Plate 98). The lower part is splayed within and there are shelves in the top part, which also incorporates a modern vent.



**Plate 94: Truss**



**Plate 95 (left): Chimney breast on the south-west side of the north-east elevation**

**Plate 96 (right): Small window in the east corner**



**Plate 97 (left): Doorway on the north-west side of the south-west elevation**

**Plate 98 (right) Cupboard in the north-west elevation**

4.3.20 Room F4a has modern partition walls forming its north-east and north-west sides, and is subdivided again internally by more modern stud walling, forming a boiler cupboard, and there is panelling finishing some of the roof on the north-east side. The south-east and south-west elevations are relatively plain, although partially obstructed by modern fittings. There is a window in the south-west elevation with splayed jambs, a timber sill and stone lintel. There is an area of boxing in the wall to the north-west of this, perhaps incorporating part of a downpipe from the gutter. The wall beyond this is slightly lower than the roof line, leaving a shelf.

4.3.21 **First Floor Room 5 (F5)**: this forms a narrow space to the north-east of F4. The floor is finished with vinyl, presumably over floorboards, while the ceiling comprises the underside of the roof, and is finished with beaded tongue and groove boards with a single-light skylight in the north-west pitch and two exposed purlins per pitch extending through the north-east and south-west walls, the upper ones overlapping (Plate 99). All of the walls are finished with plaster and paint. There are modern kitchen units against the north-east elevation, which is otherwise plain apart from a projecting block, perhaps a truncated chimney breast, in the centre, extending to the apex (Plate 100). The south-east and north-west elevations are plain, while the south-west has a doorway to F4 with a rough timber lintel.



Plate 99 (left): Purlins on the south-east side of the room

Plate 100 (right): Projecting section at high level on the north-east side of the room

4.3.22 **First Floor Room 6 (F6)**: this is a long narrow room at the north end of the building. Its floor is presumably constructed from timber boards, and finished with vinyl, stepping up at the north-west end where there is a toilet. It has a flat modern plaster ceiling and all of the walls are finished with painted plaster. The north-east elevation is plain except for a small alcove south-east of the centre close to the floor. The south-east elevation has a doorway with an early plank door with a plain surround and modern fittings. The south-west elevation is plain except for a large long low central window. This has a timber sill made up of beaded planks, and splayed jambs and was presumably originally wider on the south-east side where there is a blocked section. It has a four-light sliding sash casement. The north-west elevation is plain and has a toilet attached.

**4.3.23 Roof space above F2:** this forms a remarkably tall roof space, and has two trusses, forming three bays, of essentially the same form as those in the north-east and south-west wings, although the one on the north-east side has been largely infilled with wattle and daub (Plate 101) and has what appear to be carpenter's marks in the form of two straight lines scored across the angled brace onto the ridge purlin. There are two purlins per pitch, plus a diagonally set ridge purlin. There is a modern water tank housed in the centre of the space. The south-west elevation is a full gable with a projecting corbelled stack for the early fireplace beneath which has been inserted a square chimney breast (Plate 102). This is finished with rough plaster, into which has been scored in large letters '1833 RB' (Plate 103). The north-west and south-east elevations appear to butt onto this wall and the floor drops down at this end above the position of the smoke hood in F2. The back of the smoke hood screen wall on top of the bressumer beam is finished with wattle and daub. The purlins at this end have been extended over the last bay with added timbers and there is modern timber sarking below the slates. The north-east elevation is largely finished with render, and has evidently been altered at the north-west side, to accommodate the stairs, and the south-east side to accommodate the butting chimney stack.



**Plate 101: North-east truss in the roof space above F2 with wattle and daub infill**



**Plate 102 (left): Chimney breast in the roof space above F2**

**Plate 103 (right): Detail of the infilled chimney place, showing date**

4.3.24 **Roof space above F1 and F2:** this contains the top part of three trusses each comprising a king post and heavy principal rafters with a slight curve cut out of the underside of one side and additional angled braces between the tie beam and the ridge purlin on both sides (north-west and south-east; see Plate 104), apart from the south-eastern truss. There are carpenter's marks at the junction between these braces and ridge purlin in the form of hammered crescents, numbered one to four from south-east to north-west. There are some later and modern replacement purlins, including one that has Baltic timber marks, but many are original and hand-finished. The underside of the roof is finished with modern timber sarking. The joists too appear largely original but some are later replacements and many are obscured. The south-east end (above F1) is different; the truss has been modified by having its king post shortened and a new collar added below, and the angled brace extending to the north-west removed (the slot with its carpenter's mark number one is still present) (Plate 105). There are no joists in this part but the rounded ribs of the barrel vaulted ceiling below are exposed, some incorporating additional blocks presumably to support the bosses in the room below. There are no north-east and south-west elevations as such. The north-west elevation has been extensively rebuilt in modern bricks. The south-east has a small 'window' with splayed jambs finished with plaster, behind the inserted moulded stone marked 'AG' visible externally (see Section 4.2.2).

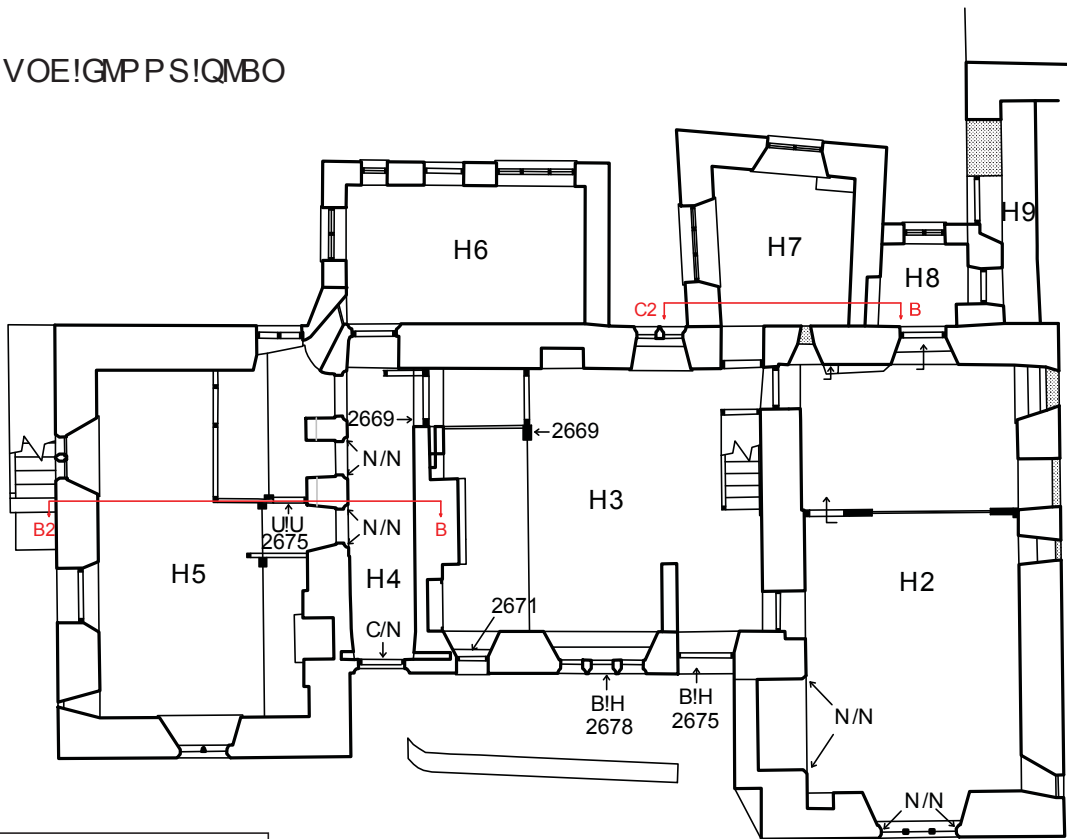


**Plate 104: Top of the truss in the roof space above F2**



**Plate 105: Modified truss in the roof space above F1**

HSPVVOE!GMPPS!QMBO



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C/N	Cbrjgd!Nbs t
N/N	Nbt poit !Nbs t
H2!G2	Sppn !ovn cf s
BH 2678	.bt dsjqjpo

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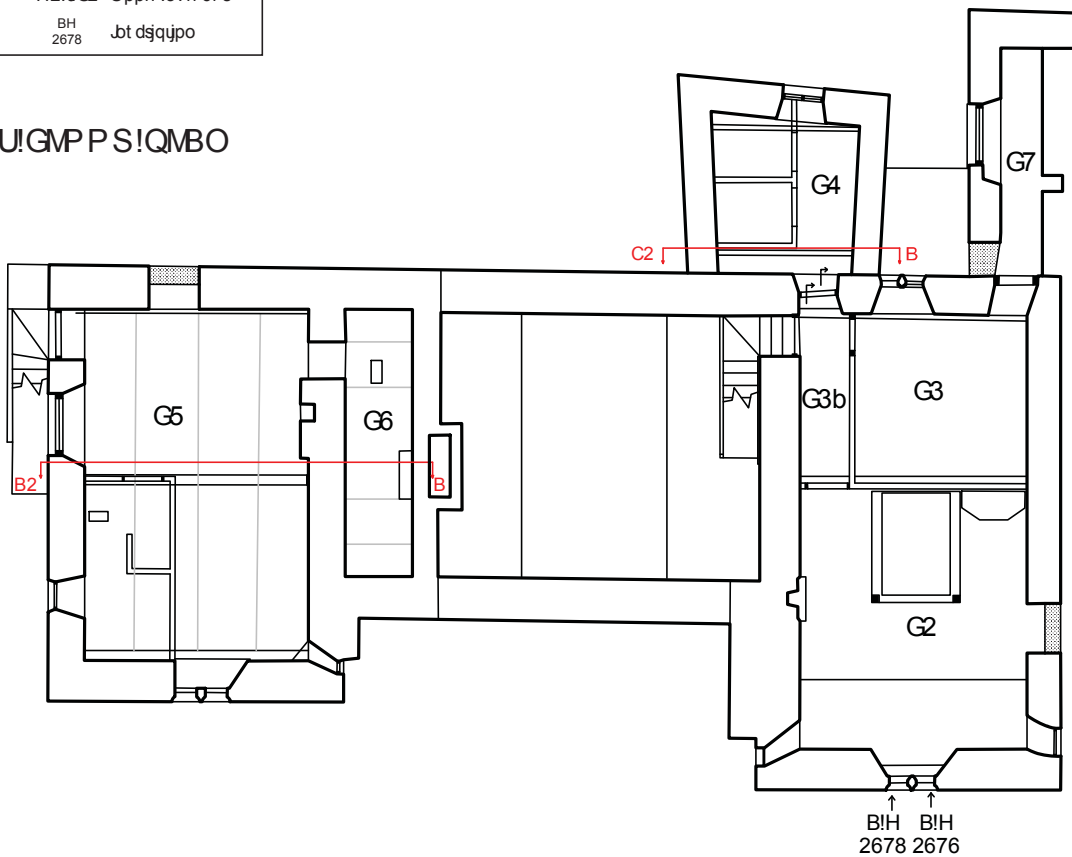
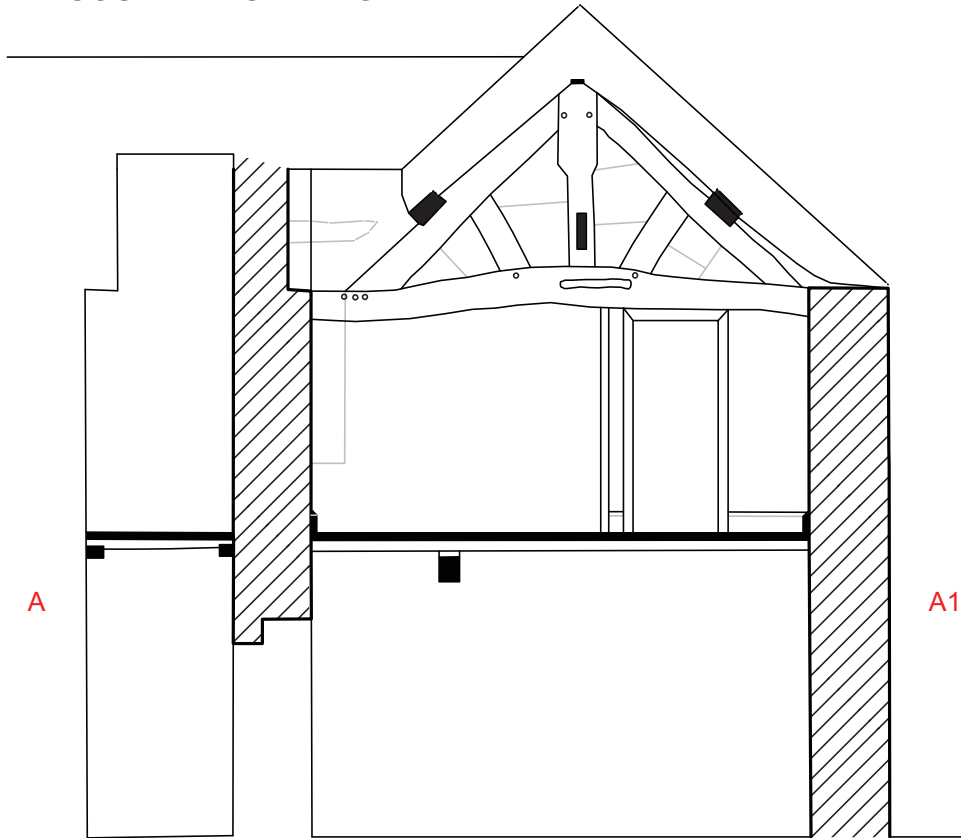





Figure 3: Floor plans

### NORTH-WEST FACING CROSS-SECTION A-A1 THROUGH THE SOUTH-WEST WING



### NORTH-WEST FACING CROSS-SECTION B-B1 THROUGH THE REAR EXTENSION

Key:

-  cross-sectional wall
-  cross-sectional timber
-  timber boards

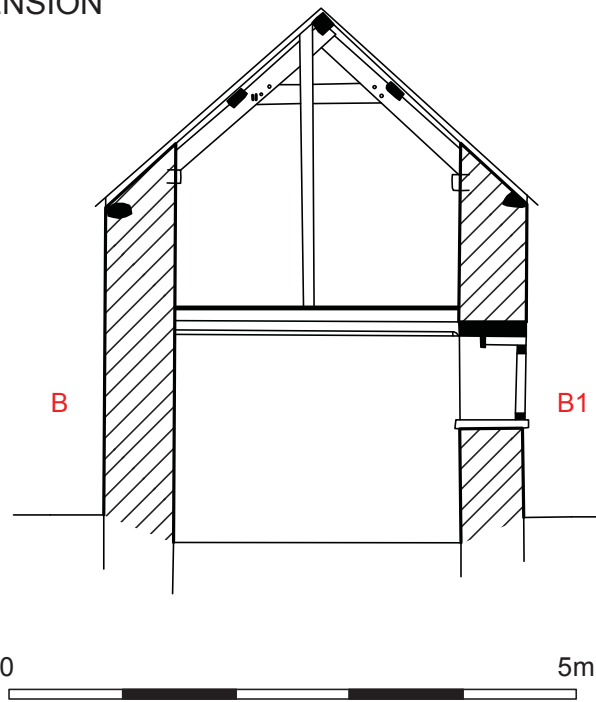


Figure 4: North-west facing cross-sections through the south-west wing and the rear extension

Client: NPS

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## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The extreme age of at least elements of the Castle Dairy and, to some extent, the unusual manner of its, latterly, deliberate preservation make it an extremely uncommon and very complex building to understand. The existence of a number of early descriptions, while in many ways helpful, is in many other ways problematic, especially as there are discrepancies in what was described and most concentrated too heavily on the decorative and heraldic details. The phases of development that can be identified therefore make use of these previous discussions, but without relying with any certainty on their interpretation, particularly in relation to the dating of particular architectural elements (see Figure 5).

### 5.2 Development of the Building

5.2.1 **Phase 1 – construction:** there is certainly enough evidence to indicate that substantial elements of a relatively simple 14<sup>th</sup> century building remain *in situ*. This is represented in the main hall (G2) and cross-passage (G3), but it must also originally have extended to the south-west. A comparable building is perhaps the former rectory at Warton in Lancashire, which is considered to be of early 14<sup>th</sup> century date and is extremely similar in style, with a cross-passage linking to three doorways leading to a pantry and buttery (Floyer 1906; Plate 106; other similar examples are also given in Perriam and Robinson 1998). It is perhaps not a coincidence that Warton rectory was in the Deanery of Kendal and the benefice came to Marmaduke de Thweng in 1292 as a gift of his aunt, Margaret de Ros (*op cit*, 31). Another feature of interest at Warton is its chapel, which may be relevant to the Castle Dairy (see Section 5.2.2 below). It is evident that the Castle Dairy was originally constructed with some defensiveness in mind, as shown by the presence of a draw bar slot across the south-east entrance and the doorway between G3 and G2. The mason’s marks in the arches of the three doorways between G3 and G4 are of interest because there are so many but also because of their relative crudeness, certainly when compared to examples recorded in other medieval buildings, although these tend to be earlier and are typically abbeys, which might have been able to acquire the services of more highly skilled craftsmen (see for example Ferguson 1883; Melville 1970).

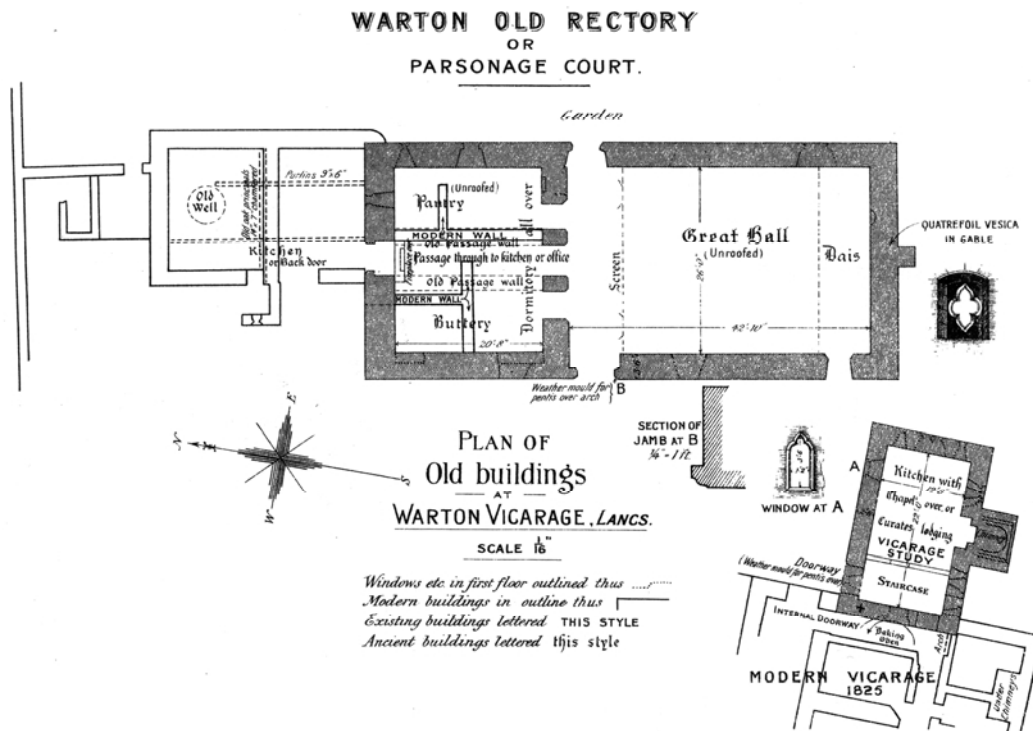
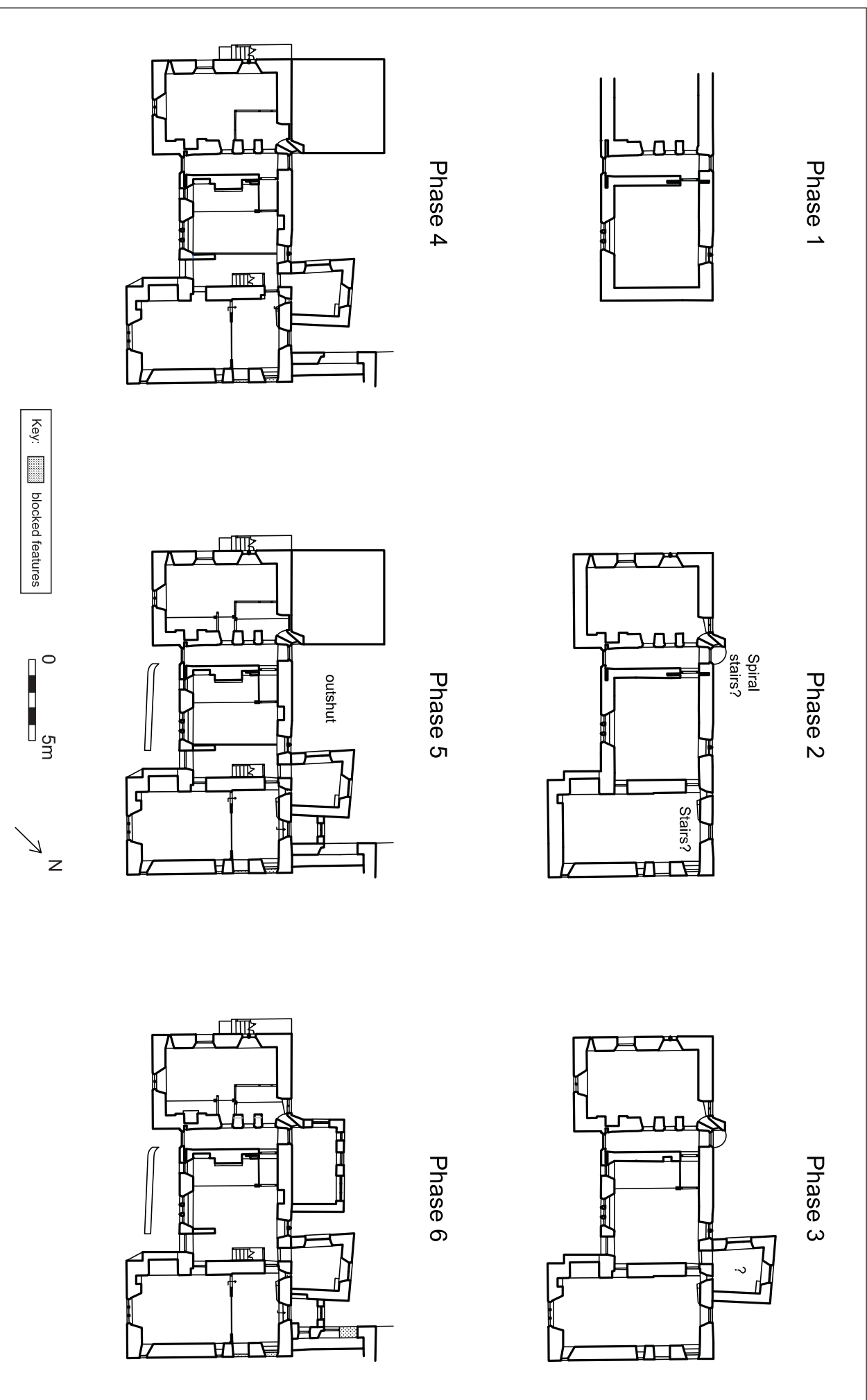


Plate 106: Plan of Warton rectory (after Floyer 1906)



Client: NPS Group

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Figure 5: Phase plan

**5.2.2 Phase 2 – early modifications:** there is some evidence that the north-east wing and perhaps also south-west wing were added at a slightly later date to the original phase of building, giving it the appearance of an H-shaped plan from the front, which would be fitting for an early date (although semi-fortified houses of this type often included a tower; Brunskill 2002, 46), when it is not in fact H-shaped; the plan more like the slightly later hall houses (*op cit*, 51). The construction of the wings would appear to pre-date Phase 3 but could be contemporary with it; certainly the style of the fireplace in G1 would fit with Phase 3. The evidence for this phase is not conclusive, however: the south-west wing appears to butt what would have been the main doorway and the raised chimney breast seems to have been positioned around the existing doorway but at the same time almost obscures it. There is an evident butt joint to the north-east of the north-east door in the south-east elevation, corresponding to the point at which the large chimney breast has been added, and the north-east wing is of a noticeably different build to the rest of the structure. There are what appear to be the remains of a stone spiral staircase at the north-west end of the cross-passage (G3), which must originally have effectively covered the doorway at this end. Internally, the south-west end of the draw bar slot across the south-east doorway appears truncated by the new fireplace in G4. The stairs in the north-east wing at this stage were probably located in the west corner of Room G1; perhaps represented by the projecting block against the north-west wall, and/or aligned with the beams in the ceiling and connecting to Room F2a above. All of the staircases from this phase could presumably have served the building until Phase 4. The roof structure is in the same style throughout (although this form could be dated from the 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries (Brunskill 2002, 153)), indicating that it too belongs to this period; it is possible that the walls above the original hall and passageway were slightly raised in height as they appear to butt the south-west gable where visible in the roof space. The arrangement of the windows is also of interest in relation to this phase. Several early commentators suggested that three three-light window to the south-west of the door at the north-east end of the south-east elevation and the two-light windows in the upper floor of the wings are 14<sup>th</sup> century in date. However, there is some evidence to suggest that they were inserted in Phase 3. More interesting are the small windows in the two wings, most of which are specifically positioned to provide views up and down Wildman Street, and are, in effect little more than arrow slots or gun loops. Again, this hints at an at least semi-defensive structure, and may contribute to an understanding of the date. This phase must belong between Phase 1, early 14<sup>th</sup> century, and Phase 3, mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. Stylistically it would appear to be 14<sup>th</sup> century, but it is possible that it falls within the later 14<sup>th</sup> century, and the defensive characteristics might reflect that period of uncertainty following the Scottish raids of 1316 and 1322. It is remarkable that it was not included in Perriam and Robinson's publication on *Medieval Fortified Buildings in Cumbria*, especially when one considers some of the buildings which were.

**5.2.3 Phase 3 – 16<sup>th</sup> century:** the period of occupation by Anthony Garnett has been much discussed by previous writers, and the inscribed dates through the building make it apparent that he did indeed carry out several alterations. The extent of these is less certain, however, with previous studies suggesting anything from the addition of the two wings to an almost total rebuild. It seems more likely that less extensive alterations were carried out during this phase, and those that were mainly concerned with improving the superficial appearance of the building, rather than adding sections to. Additions that can be ascribed with certainty to this period include the inserted moulded beam forming an inglenook fireplace, and associated doorways connecting G2 and G3 via a short passage. These alterations have incised dates of 1558 and 1560. The panelling below the windows in G2 also has an incised date of 1560 but at least some appears to have been re-used. The lower windows in the two wings, which are similar in style, also seem to have been added by Anthony Garnett. However, the illustration from 1861 (see Plate 9) shows all the two and three-light windows in the south-east elevation as being in the same style. If this is accurate it would suggest that they were in fact all added during this phase and this would perhaps be more fitting given the apparently 'defensive' nature of the Phase 2 additions. The of mason's marks present on the surround of the window in G1 are similar in style to those in the neighbouring fireplace, suggesting that they are of a similar date. In addition, the 'escutcheon' (apparently a re-used piece of mullion) dated 1564 was clearly added at this time, with the door below it perhaps also inserted, and the re-used stone at the top of the gable of the north-east wing marked 'AG' must also have been added at this time, and it appears to have formed the opening for a small window only accessible from the roof space above the vaulted ceiling in F1. This ceiling was also added in Phase 3; it required chopping through the earlier tie beam, removing part of the king post, and adding a new collar. It is

possible that this was done in order to accommodate the bedstead and aumbry, which would have been higher than the original tie beam and thus higher than any ceiling that might have been attached to this, and these are dated 1562. In addition the paired lancet windows in G2 are evidently inserted; not only is a rebuild line apparent around them from the exterior, but in order to fit them in a section has been removed from the tie beam of the adjacent truss. These windows are thought to be of 14<sup>th</sup> century date and it is clear, from the fact that they are only part of a larger window, that they have been re-used from elsewhere. The source is not known; the castle is a possibility although it would have been not long vacated by this date. If the Castle Dairy as constructed in Phase 1 had a chapel, as at Warton Rectory, they most likely would have come from it, but there is no other evidence to suggest it did. However, the re-used stone inserted at the top of the south-east gable of the north-east wing has also been taken from another building and is perhaps part of a window (parts of the 'quatrefoil vesica' in the gable of Warton Rectory are similar in style) or even the arch from a piscina, which one might again expect in a chapel. The small extension north-east of the centre of the north-west elevation may also have been added during this phase as the latch on the door between it and F2a is identical in style to the latch on the spice cupboard door. Curwen suggested that it was added to form a staircase, which seems impossible since there is no evidence for this in the floor. The presence of a large block in the north corner suggests that it might originally have housed a stone slab for a cold room. It is, however, perhaps more likely that this addition belongs to the following phase, in which case the latch and therefore the spice cupboard door is more likely to be 17<sup>th</sup> century, although this dating is not at all unlikely on stylistic grounds (see Alcock and Hall 2002, 27). The presence of masons' marks in features apparently belonging to this period (the window and fire surround in G1) is also of note. The style is very much like those recorded elsewhere in the general area for this period and earlier. Detailed research by Blake Tyson has enabled specific marks to be identified with particular masons in some cases (Tyson 1994) but none of the examples given seem to directly correlate to the examples at the Castle Dairy.

**5.2.4 Phase 4 – 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century:** it seems likely that the building was essentially sub-divided for multiple occupancy and use during this phase. Extensions were clearly added to the rear at the north-east and south-west ends (including one since demolished), probably to provide service rooms. New stairs were also added, one comprising the small addition to the south-west end, the other internal and now within G2, and internal partitions were added in G2 and G4. The latter staircase probably formed one end of a new hall created at the north-east end of the original main hall by a north-west/south-east partition. The building by this phase perhaps formed three separate sections. The south-west wing, the upper floor accessed by the external staircase and perhaps including an additional section to the north-west, the central single-storey section, and the north east wing, the upper floor accessed from the internal staircase, which stylistically is of late 18<sup>th</sup> century date (Burton 2001, 38-41). The map evidence certain seems to show that all of these additions had been constructed by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The extension at the far north-east end of the north-west elevation is particularly strange. It currently forms two very narrow rooms, one on each floor (G8 and F6), the function of which seems hard to understand. The early plans show a wider building, which has clearly been truncated but the north-east wall does not appear to be a modern addition and seems quite deliberate. In addition, the large doorway on the south-west side of the ground floor, and to a lesser extent the two windows on the first floor, seem incapable of functioning in their current position, suggesting that this extension was built before the one to the south-west. An alternative suggestion is that the original building was effectively a façade to hide what are in effect just passages from the rear of the property and that these might represent the 'tunnel' recorded in 1800. Given the evident associations with recusants this is a distinct possibility. The significance of the door marked 'TT 1564' is uncertain. This door appears to have been re-used (although the initials 'TT' in a similar style and presumably similar date were also carved into the exterior of north-west door to the cross-passage) and is also of interest because of the daisy wheel motifs carved into it. The significance of these is unknown but they have been connected to some form of ritual or attempts to explain Vitruvian geometry to an apprentice (Meeson 2005). The number of examples in the local area is not certain, but they were recorded scratched into plaster in the stables at Levens Hall, which are 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century (OA North 2005).

**5.2.5 Phase 5 – 19<sup>th</sup> century:** 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations do not appear to have been extensive. The small monopitch outshut between the two larger and earlier extensions at the north-east end of the north-west elevation was apparently added, and originally had a skylight (this is visible in Curwen's photo of 1916;

Plate 16). A new chimney breast was added within the former inglenook fireplace and the original smoke hood must have been removed. This may well have been carried out in 1833, as indicated in the date scratched in the plasterwork (the initials 'RB' may well relate to a member of the Braithwaite family), although the style of the chimneypiece is perhaps a little earlier (Burton and Porten 2000). The bressumer beam of the former inglenook was probably also altered at this time, having been cut off at the north-west end moved to the north-west and raised so that it sat on top of the heck post. The studs of the partition above were correspondingly cut down and rather crude plinths added to disguise this. A new cast iron fire surround was also added in F1 later in this phase. In addition, further outshuts seem to have been added to the centre of the north-west elevation, perhaps over several phases and possibly including that shown in the plans of 1880 (Plate 10), although the purpose of this is not certain.

**5.2.6 Phase 6 – 20<sup>th</sup> century:** initially the transfer of the Castle Dairy into the ownership of the Kendal Borough probably led to a decrease in alterations, although it is apparent that it was intended to undo some of the changes that had been made in an attempt to return it to something like its original form. However, the plans produced by Curwen (1916) and the RCHME (1936) seem to show that no major alterations were made for some time. It is apparent that after this date at least two internal partition walls were removed, the large extension to the west was demolished, and the extensions at the north-east end of the north-west elevation were modified with the addition of a wall creating G7 probably early in this phase. In the later 20<sup>th</sup> century the building saw a number of perhaps well-meaning but ultimately potentially damaging and typically inappropriate changes. These included alterations to the fireplaces in G4 and F4 (the maintenance files indicate that the fireplace in G1 was also modified), the replacement of the original floor in the main hall (in the 1930s and again in 1970s), the replacement of the roof with new flags (in 1964), the addition of a new extension to the rear to form a kitchen (in 1970, replacing earlier outshuts), the opening out of two the arches between G3 and G4 (in 1976), and extensive repairs to several of the mullion windows in the south-east elevation (in 1983/4). Throughout general repairs, replacements and modernisation were carried out but by the late 1990s it is clear that there was a more extensive need for repair, particularly to the roof, which was suffering from considerable water ingress. These issues have remained until the present day.

## 5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 Being approximately 700 years old the Castle Dairy is not surprisingly a very complex building that has seen considerable alteration during that time, some of it potentially very early. It is important architecturally as a well-preserved building of its type with a number of features of interest and historically because of its connections to Kendal castle and at least two important local families. The recording has provided a rare opportunity to examine the building in detail, something that was evidently not done by any of the earlier commentators on it, although there is undoubtedly still scope for further examination and research, which might enable an even more detailed understanding. It has also enabled the varying sources relating to the building to be examined and brought together, although there are still substantial gaps in the information specifically relating to the building and a remarkable number of areas of uncertainty. Again, further research might reveal previously unknown sources.

## 5.4 Significance and Recommendations

5.4.1 The Castle Dairy is an extremely important building, not only to Kendal but to the wider region, something that is reflected in its Grade I listed status. It is not only unusual in having survived with so much of its original character and form intact, it is also home to a large number of individually interesting features from the large collection of early doors, the painted glass, the bedstead and aumbry, and in particular the highly unusual number of dated features and inscriptions. It is also connected with several notable local families and Kendal Castle, and may have had both a semi-defensive function and been used as a secret place for Catholic worship.

5.4.2 Every effort should be made to retain and enhance the existing historic fabric, which includes every original door and window. The roof is already known to need extensive repairs and it is apparent that the stone flags used in the re-roofing of 1964 are something of an issue in this respect. The form of the original roofing is difficult to ascertain. Twentieth century accounts have made mention of 'stone

flags' still being present at the rear (north-west) side of the building. Unfortunately, most of the available photographs of the building are of the south-east side and the earliest of these show the roof finished with fairly standard graduated slates. Curwen provides one photograph that shows a small part of the roof over the central extension (Plate 16), which appears to depict heavy flags, but is inconclusive. One area of rough flags, different to the rest of the roofing, does still exist (over G7) but this must be a relatively late addition as this formerly housed a skylight (as shown in Curwen's photograph). The use of sandstone flags rather than the local slate is curious; this is not a widely used material in the area, indeed no other examples of this are known. Recent excavations in Kendal revealed that slate was being used from as early as the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Greenlane Archaeology 2009), although these were typically very thick and much rougher than those used from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The difficulty of obtaining roofing material to match the original, and the impossibility of ascertaining the form the original material took means that providing something appropriate is very difficult. This in part also depends on which period it is intended to attempt to duplicate, and as the current appearance of the building is the result of several hundred years of alteration, the best that might be hoped for is to match a period for which there is some certain information. In this case, either finding slate to match those examples known to have been used in medieval Kendal or utilising local graduated slate as was present in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century would be most appropriate. The latter is perhaps the most practicable.

5.4.3 Should it be necessary, the removal of certain features from the site might also be beneficial to the building. The demotion of the outshut constructed in 1970 (forming G5) would certainly be acceptable if it were deemed necessary. Similarly the two detached outshuts are of little architectural or historical interest and could be removed. If need be, the small outshut forming G7 could also be taken down as it is clearly a relatively late addition, although it perhaps forms a useful link to the adjoining spaces. On a smaller scale, the remodelling of the fireplaces in G4 and F4 would also be beneficial.

5.4.4 Subsequent repairs to the building should also be used as an opportunity to study it in more detail as a number of further pieces of information could undoubtedly be gained from additional research. In particular, dendrochronological analysis of the roof timbers would vastly improve understanding of the basic phasing. In addition, the repair and future maintenance of the building could be taken as an opportunity for study into traditional crafts such as joinery and woodworking, masonry, traditional plastering, and slating, which might be something fitting for the new position of the building; forming a connection between the educational interests of Kendal College and the curatorial goals of Kendal Museum.

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## Appendix 1: Previous Descriptions of the Castle Dairy

Nicholson, 1832:

'Castle Dairy stands on the west side of Wildman Street, about fifty yards from Stramongate Bridge. It appears, from the name, to have been the milk farm belonging to the castle... In the house... there appears to have been a chapel, which was, most probably, appointed to the husbandmen and menial servants under the potent barons, in the plenitude of their power... over the door of the house was formerly this sentence "*sit Rex hic Domui*". In the oratory is an antique carved bed, the panels of which are filled with grotesque figures of monks. There is also an altar, containing the *pix* – the chest or box where the consecrated host was kept. This is inscribed "*humanitas, honor, divitae, potestas*". On the ceiling, in carved oak, are the arms of Ross and Parr; and in some of the windows, in stained glass, are the mottos "*omnio vanitas*" and "*viendra le Jour. A.G. 1565*". And in the front of the house – "A.G." seemingly inserted in the place of a more ancient inscription, or coat of arms. They are probably the initials of 'Anthony Garnett', a late owner. The same initials are also on the antique bedstead before mentioned; and occupy a space where other figures have evidently been removed to make way for their insertion.'

Haresfield 1855:

'This quaint old house, situated in Wildman Street, and close to the railway station, is passed daily by many a lake tourist without even a glance bestowed upon it; whereas it is worth while, for those who have leisure and taste for such things, just to look inside this relic of the olden time. I will endeavour to give a slight sketch of its appearance. On a stone outside, within a sunk panel, are incised the letters "A.G., " of an ancient fashion, a cord with sundry knots being intertwined, and the date, 1564: - for Anthony Garnett, then proprietor. On the upper bevelled stonework on a window to the extreme left are incised "QVI VADIT PLANE- VADIT SANE" and "A.G." in cypher. This same idea is rendered into English on coeval glass in Worlingworth Church, Suffolk, "he y<sup>l</sup> walke plainly – walketh sauely". Entering what is now the kitchen, but which is only a portion of the original apartment partitioned off, the clavery, or mantelshelf, extends the whole breadth of the house, and is formed of oak in curved panels, the moulding battlemented, with which the opposite end, now forming part of the entrance passages, corresponds. In the south window of the same is a quarrel (No. 1) with, "1567 – OMNIA VANITAS – A.G.," with interlaced cord, "VIENDRA LE IOVE, " a skull. Another (No. 2) with a fleur-de-lis within a tasteful border in cinque cento style, surmounted by a crown; both executed in yellow stain. In a bedroom upstairs in a massive carved-oak bedstead, the head-board of which has upon it, carved in bold relief on the top triangular panel, the centre-piece gone, first row below – dexter, a mask with horns, after the Roman antique; middle, a scroll, with "omnia vanitas", a shield having "A.G." conjoined by a fanciful knotted cord, a scroll with "Viendra le iour," and skull; sinister mask in cinque cento style: lower row, three lions' masks in as many panels. On a buffet or ambry; upper part, "OIA: VANITAS: HONOR [a central piece missing] DIVICIE: POTESTAS;" lower part, "ANNO DNI 1562." On each side "A.G.," as before. The bedstead above named is of the same date, as the carving on both in certain parts coincides. In the window, on a quarrel (No. 1.), "A.G.," and the date "1565." (No. 2.) An oak tree erased argent, fructed or; on its branches an eagle and child of the second. No. 3. as No. 1. in the room below (No. 4.), an oak tree erased; on its branches an eagle and child, or the face proper. On oak bosses on the ceiling; that next the window has a shield of four quarterings: 1<sup>st</sup>, two fesses engrailed, on the upper one a mullet pierced, Parr; 2<sup>nd</sup>, three chevronels in fess braced, Fitz-hugh; 3<sup>rd</sup>, three water bougets, two and one, Roos; 4<sup>th</sup>, apparently three rabbits, two and one, ... On another, farther from the window, a second shield of four quarterings; first and fourth a fess dancetté between ten billets, four and six, Deincourt; second and third three cockle-shells, Strickland of Sizergh Hall. This house was an appendage to the adjoining Kendal Castle, which belonged to the noble family of Parr, of whom was Catherine, last queen of Henry VIII. The house under notice now belongs to Mrs Garnett Braithwaite.'

Weir, 1915:

'The building is situated on the North side of Wildman Street, in close proximity to the Railway Station & some considerable distance to the North of the Castle. It consists of a low central Hall with a two stories wing at each end and a small annex behind, as shown on the accompanying plans. A modern cottage has been built at the back of the South-west wing, and a warehouse behind the other wing. There is no evidence of any earlier work in the building than the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, to which period the 3 light window in the Hall, & the 2 light windows in the upper floor of the side wings, and the pointed doorways in the entrance passage appear to belong. The original entrance is at the south-west end of the Hall, behind the fireplace, where there is a pointed doorway in the front and back walls connected with a passage. The front entrance is blocked with a modern addition in the angle of the projecting wing, and a modern entrance has been made at the other end of the Hall with a passage way across. Extensive alterations appear to have been made to the house by Anthony Garnett in 1564, and a panel over the 3 light window in the Hall is inscribed with the initials "A.G." 1564 and a cord of entwined knots. On the lintel of the ground floor window in the south-west wing is the following inscription and monogram – "Qui-radit-plane-radit-sane. [AG monogram]" This window as well as the corresponding one in the east wing is evidently of later date than the building & both are probably insertions by Anthony Garnett. The large recessed fireplace in the Hall & the two doorways adjoining it, as well as the ceiling, appear to be some more of his work. The ground floor, with the exception of the Hall & passage way, has been entirely modernised & there is little hope that anything of interest remains, unless the old fireplaces have not been removed in the fixing of modern grates. On the upper floor the south-west wing has fared a similar fate, but the North-east wing retains a vaulted ceiling with three moulded cross ribs & a longitudinal one at the apex, with carved bosses & shields at the intersections, only two bosses remain. On one side of the fireplace, at the springing of the vault, is a finely carved griffin, and in the glazing of the window are four diamond shaped panes of painted glass. With the exception of the modern fireplace and the paper on the walls, this room is untouched. It is evidently another piece of Anthony Garnett's work & contains a fine bedstead with an oak canopy. The panelled back contains carved medallions of a lions head & a shield bearing the initials A.G. The canopy is supported at the foot of the bed on turned posts. There is also a massive cupboard with the initials A.G. & the date 1565, painted on it. The condition of the building appears to be sound & free from damp. The walls, which are about 3 feet in thickness, show no signs of settlement or cracks, & the roof appears in good repair. The portions of the roofs seen from the Street have been recovered with green slates, graduated from large ones at the eaves to small ones at the ridge. The roofs towards the back retain the old stone slates. The ground floor windows of the two wings facing the Street have lost their stone mullions & tracery & are fitted with wood frames & modern glazing. The present modern deal[?] staircase to the first floor...'

Wilson, 1916:

'The Tudor architecture of the building is the only example left in the borough, but apart from this there are several points of special interest. The building consists of a low central hall with a two-storied wing at each end and a small annexe behind. The early work of the building dates from the end of the fourteenth century, to which period the three-light windows in the hall and the two-light windows on the upper floor of the side wings, and the pointed drawings in the entrance in the entrance passage, appear to belong. The original entrance is at the south-west end of the hall, behind the fire-place, where there is a pointed doorway in the front and back walls connected with a passage-way. The walls are about three feet thick, and the roofs towards the back of the house retain the old stone tiles. Extensive alterations appear to have been carried out to the house by Anthony Garnett in 1564, and a stone panel over the three-light window outside the hall is inscribed with initials "A.G., 1564," and a cord of entwined knots. On the lintel of the ground-floor window in the south-east wing is the following inscription and monogram: - \*Qui vadit plane – vadit sane. A.G. This window as well as the corresponding one in the north-east wing is evidently of later date than the building, and both are probably insertions by Anthony Garnett. The large recessed fireplace in the hall and the two doorways adjoining it, as well as the ceiling, appear to be some more of his work. The ground floor, with the exception of the hall and the passage-way, has been entirely modernised, and there is little hope that anything of interest remains, unless the old fireplaces have not been removed in the fixing of the modern grates. On the upper floor, the south-west wing has fared the

same fate, but the north-east wing fortunately retains a vaulted ceiling of plaster with three moulded oak cross ribs and a longitudinal one at the apex, with carved bosses and shields at the intersections. Only two of the bosses remain. On one side of the fireplace at the springing of the vault is a finely carved griffin, and in the glazing of the windows are five diamond-shaped pieces of painted glass. With the exception of the modern fireplace and the papering of the walls, the room is untouched. It is evidently another piece of Anthony Garnett's work, and contains a fine bed-stead with an oak canopy. The panelled back contains initial A.G. The canopy is supported at the foot of the bed on finely-turned posts. There is also a massive oak cupboard in the room with the A.G. initials and the date 1567 painted on it.'

Curwen 1916:

'The chief attraction of the house lies in the fact that it is the only example, left in the borough, of a masonry building erected or re-edified in the Tudor style of architecture. The burghers appear to have still clung to timber as their principal material for building purposes, and that Anthony Garnett ventured to erect his house not only in stone but also with masonry, at once marks him out as a man of some considerable note. He was a man, too, who studied heraldry, and, when heraldry stood for something, bore for his own arms a griffin's head coupée, surmounted by a knight's helmet, with a griffin statant and wings expanded for a crest... He also adorned his house with the coat of armour of the former lords of Kendal... Of the earlier building I am afraid that it is now quite impossible to say anything, except that the entrance passage from front to back appears to have formed a portion of it. For here we find fourteenth century doorways at either end and a third, on the left hand midway along the passage, that are each pointed in the arch, heavily cavettoed on the outside and rebated to receive thick oaken doors on the inside. There is also the ancient two-light window at the back which will be noticed later on. The doorway on the other side of the passage leading into the hall is clearly the work of Garnett, and remains to us as a most beautiful specimen of a sixteenth century door, framed, pegged, and hand-moulded in oak. That the small annexe at the back, which presumably has been erected for a staircase, was not a portion of Garnett's house is shown by the small slit external window which it covers. The other wings are clearly of modern construction. The kitchen occupied the ground floor of the south-west wing and measured 22 by 13 feet. The main mullioned windows were of two lights and square headed under projecting labels. The label to the front window is incised with the legend:- QVI. VADIT. PLANE : VADIT. SANE. ending with the initials A.G. in cypher. Nicholson quoting *Notes and Queries* says that the "same idea is rendered into English on coeval glass in Worlingworth Church, Suffolk, 'he yt. walke plainly – walketh sauely'". The room was also furnished with a small square window in either front corner so as to command a view up and down the street. The Hall measured 21 feet by 17 feet and was lighted by mullioned windows on either side. That to the front is a three trefoil-cusped lights below a square label resting on two heads. These heads are curious – the one to the left represents a lady with head-gear similar to that associated with Mary Queen of Scots, whilst the other represents a man with pressed-out lips, as if he were in the act of whistling or saying "booh" to his companion. Above the label there is a carved stone bearing the initials A.G. entwined with a cord and the date 1564. This is the earliest date as yet discovered. Within the window two diamond panes of silver-stained glass still remain:- 1. The initials A.G. with the date 1567 on a scroll inscribed OMNIA. VANITAS, above, and a skull with the legend VIENDRA. LE. IOVR, below. 2. A fleur-de-lis within a border and surmounted by a crown. One third of the room is reduced in height so as to form an angle-nook, and the wall above the beam is pleasingly panelled to the cornice with upright molded styles some 8½ inches wide. The central or higher portion of the ceiling is quartered by oak ribs and then coves down again to the opposite wall, where, if I understand the quotation from *Notes and Queries*, the writer found similar panelling to that above the angle. Doubtless this was destroyed when the hall was shortened to make the present entrance, and when the cabinet d'aisance was unfortunately erected in front of the original entrance. Before leaving the room notice should be taken of a small mural cupboard which is finished with linen-pattern panelled door. The north-east wing evidently contained the more private quarters of the family. Unfortunately the with-drawing rooms have been completely modernised, but the thick walls of the fireplace remain, and the massive chimney is one of the external features of the building. Upstairs, however, it is different, for here in the front room we find a bedchamber that, for some long forgotten reason, goes by the local name of "The Chapel". The ceiling is barrel-vaulted in plaster and crossed by five oak ribs, the three intermediate ones having carved

bosses at their intersection with a central longitudinal rib. The first boss, or that on the second rib from the window, is carved with a shield of four quarterings:- 1. Argent, two Parr; 2. Three chevrons interlaced for Fitz Hugh; 3. Gules, three water bougets argent, for Roos; 4. Azure three griffin heads erased or, for Thomas Garnett. The next boss has a shield likewise of four quarterings: 1 and 4 Argent, a fess dancetté between billets sable, for D'Eincourt; 2 and 3 Sable, three escallops argent, for Strickland. The third boss is unfortunately missing, but the two existing ones show at least that Garnett thought the building had some former connection with the castle. Between the second and the third ribs the ends of the roof beams project into the room on either side. These likewise have been decorated with carved bosses, of which only one, the westerly one, now remains displaying a double-headed griffin arising out of a double-scrolled and foliated base. The two-light window is not cusped as the corresponding one in the south-west gable, but merely semi-circular beneath a square label. In it four diamond panes of silver-stained glass remain:- 1. The initials A.G. entwined by a looped and tasselled cord with the date 1565. 2 and 3m An eagle stooping over a child in a cradle, perched up presumably on a tree top which far more resembles a giant toadstool. The legend in connection with the house of Lathom, as well as the position it occupies in the coat armour of the earls of Derby, is well known. 4. The initials A.G. with the date 1567 on a scroll inscribed OMNIA. VANITAS, above, and a skull with the legend VIENDRA. LE. IOUR, below. In this room there is still preserved a large oaken bedstead with the back enriched by six bold relief panels. In the upper row:- 1. A mask with animal ears and horns. 2. A scrolled shield bearing the initials A.G. conjoined by a looped and tasselled cord, with a skull at the base. 3. A mask with animal ears and a beaded chain thrown over the top of the head. On the lower row there are three lion-heads in as many panels, the first bearded, the second hanging out. But from the sharpness of the mouldings these latter panels do not appear to be of the same date as the bedstead. There is also a fine cupboard constructed on a semi-octagonal plan. The frieze is incised and filled in with black lettering:- OIA. VANITAS. HONOR. (A central lion's head in bold relief). DIVICIE. POTESTAS. In like manner the base is incised with the initials A.G. on either side and the date ANNO. DNI. 1567 in the centre. The room is commonly known as the Chapel, but were it not for the north-west aspect the small room behind appears more fitting for an oratory, for here we find the ancient window before mentioned with its beautiful ogee head.'

#### RCHME 1936:

'house and tenement on the N.W. side of Wildman Street, 1,000 yards N.N.E. of the church is of two storeys; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are slate-covered. The main structure, with its one-storey hall and cross-wings, appears to be substantially of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Alterations were made in the hall in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and the house was reconditioned and the hall fireplace inserted by Anthony Garnett c. 1560. There is a small 17<sup>th</sup>-century wing on the N.W. side and a later extension on the S.W. wing. The house has cross-wings at the N.E. and S.W. ends of the hall-block; the latter is of one storey only and has, on the S.E. front, the original doorway to the screens with hollow-chamfered jambs and two-centred head; it has a 17<sup>th</sup>-century door with moulded fillets; farther N.E. is an original window of three trefoiled lights in a square head; above it is a shield with the initials and date A.G. 1564. The two main chimney-stacks have stepped offsets. The S.E. ends of the wings have each, on the lower floor, an altered window and on the upper floor an original window of two lights in a square head; the lights are trefoiled in one window and four-centred in the other, this being probably a 16<sup>th</sup>-century alteration; above the lower window in the S.W. wing is the weathered inscription "Qui vadit plane vadit sane A.G." The back elevation has an original doorway similar to that in front and fitted with a battened door with moulded fillets; farther N.E. is a small rectangular window and a window of two trefoiled lights; in the end of the N.E. wing is an original window of two ogee-headed lights.

Interior. The hall has a flat ceiling with two early 16<sup>th</sup>-century intersecting and moulded beams; at the N.E. or dais end is an early 16<sup>th</sup>-century embattled cornice with a ribbed cove above, finishing against a chamfered beam; across the fireplace-recess is a mid 16<sup>th</sup>-century moulded and panelled beam, resting at one end on a post with the date 1560; above the beam and the adjoining doorway is a panelled partition; by the fireplace is a small cupboard with a linen-fold panel on the door. The former 'screens' are represented by the existing passage and at one end is an oak doorway apparently original but reset; it has a moulded ogee head with the added inscription "Pax huic domus 1558"; the moulded beam above is of early 16<sup>th</sup>-century character. In the N.E. wing, the partition on the upper floor has exposed

framing and an original king-post roof-truss above; the S.E. room has an early 16<sup>th</sup>-century elliptical ceiling with moulded ribs dividing it into panels; there are two foliated bosses each with a shield-of-arms (a) Deincourt quartering Strickland and (b) Parr quartering Fitzhugh, Roos and another coat; on the S.W. cornice are carved scrolls and two grotesque monsters. In the same room are some quarries and panels of 16<sup>th</sup>-century painted glass— (a) the initials and date A.G. 1565, (b and c) eagle and child in a tree, the badge of Stanley, (d and e) the initials and date A.G. 1567 and the mottos “Omnia vanitas” and “Viendra le jour” (f) crowned fleur-de-lis. The S.W. wing retains the three king-post trusses of its original roof. The N.W. wing has exposed ceiling beams. The extension of the S.W. wing is of late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup>-century date. The house contains some movable furniture belonging to the building, including a large bedstead with the initials A.G. and a sideboard with the same initials and date 1562. Condition—Good’

#### Listed Building details

NGR: SD 5193 SE

Kendal, Wildman Street (North side)

5/176 Castle Dairy

Date listed: 24-4-51

Farmhouse; the name implies an association with Kendal Castle but ‘Dairy’ may be a corruption of ‘Dowry’. Now a restaurant. Probably C14; extensively remodelled c1560 for Anthony Garnett (numerous dated features have survived). Later addition and alterations. Coursed rubble with quoin. Graduated stone-flag roofs; stone chimneys (corbelled to west wing and projecting to east wing). Central Hall with 2-storey cross-wing to either end. For detailed description (including exceptionally well-preserved interior) see R.C.H.M. Westmorland (1936), with the following amendments: multi-light windows, to Hall front and to west wing 1<sup>st</sup> floor, were renewed in 1983/4 (all in facsimile except for head carved in label-stops to Hall window). On the interior, 2 more original doorways (with pointed heads) have been opened up on the left-side of the cross-passage; the ground floor, east wing, fireplace and some of the original windows have also been unblocked. The extension to the rear of the west wing has been demolished.