

MATSON GROUND, WINDERMERE, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: The Matson Ground
Estate Co Ltd and Peter Scott
1958 Children's Settlement

NGR: 341607 496652

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Non-Technical Summary

Prior to the application for planning permission to convert a former barn and alter a veranda at Matson Ground, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a programme of archaeological building recording in order to provide supporting information. The two associated buildings are Listed Grade II and so provision of this additional information was considered to be advisable. An English Heritage Level 2-type recording of the barn and veranda was therefore carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in December 2010.

Matson Ground is one of a number of farmsteads in the southern part of Cumbria, which is thought to owe its origins to the formalisation of illegal settlement on lands belonging to Furness Abbey in the early 16th century. It was subsequently represented by a number of dwellings, typically occupied by farmers and related trades, although it had evidently been acquired by a family of relatively wealthy industrialists by the beginning of the 19th century, who used part of the site. By the late 19th century it had passed through several occupiers, although at least some of these were clearly still farm workers, before the entire estate was acquired by the Scott family in the early 20th century. They made numerous significant alterations, including the creation of a model farm with workers cottages, and the enlargement of the existing houses.

The building recording revealed that the barn had been constructed as a bank barn with a relatively unusual projecting section on its north-east side, probably some time between 1721 and 1842. It was subsequently altered in numerous ways, with the addition of doorways and windows, and blocking of one of the original wagon doorways before ultimately being used as a store.

Documentary sources reveal that the veranda was designed by GH Pattinson in around 1900, but apparently built as, or later modified to form, a much larger structure covering the centre of the south elevation of the house. It was later reduced in size and moved to its present position following further alterations in the 1930s. Evidence from the building recording confirmed much of this, and that it had seen subsequent alteration.

The investigation of the buildings provided a rare opportunity to examine such a site in this area, and identified a number of interesting historical details about it. It is concluded that the proposed alterations to the barn and veranda are unlikely to be particularly detrimental to the historic fabric, which has in both cases already undergone extensive changes. However, it is recommended that as much of the original fabric be retained as possible, although it is recognised that the trusses in the barn may need to be repaired or replaced.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank The Matson Ground Estate Co Ltd and Peter Scott 1958 Children's Settlement for commissioning the project, in particular Madeleine Scott, and for providing the 'as existing' drawings. Additional thanks are due to the staff of the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal for their help with accessing their archives, and Julian French and Sam Scott for their information about the site and their hospitality during the building recording. Further thanks are due to Deborah Walsh at the Armitage Museum and Library and John and Barbara Garbutt for providing information about the Brunskill's.

The desk-based assessment and building recording were carried out by Dan Elsworth, who also produced the report. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace, and the report was edited by Jo Dawson. Dan Elsworth managed the project.

1. Introduction

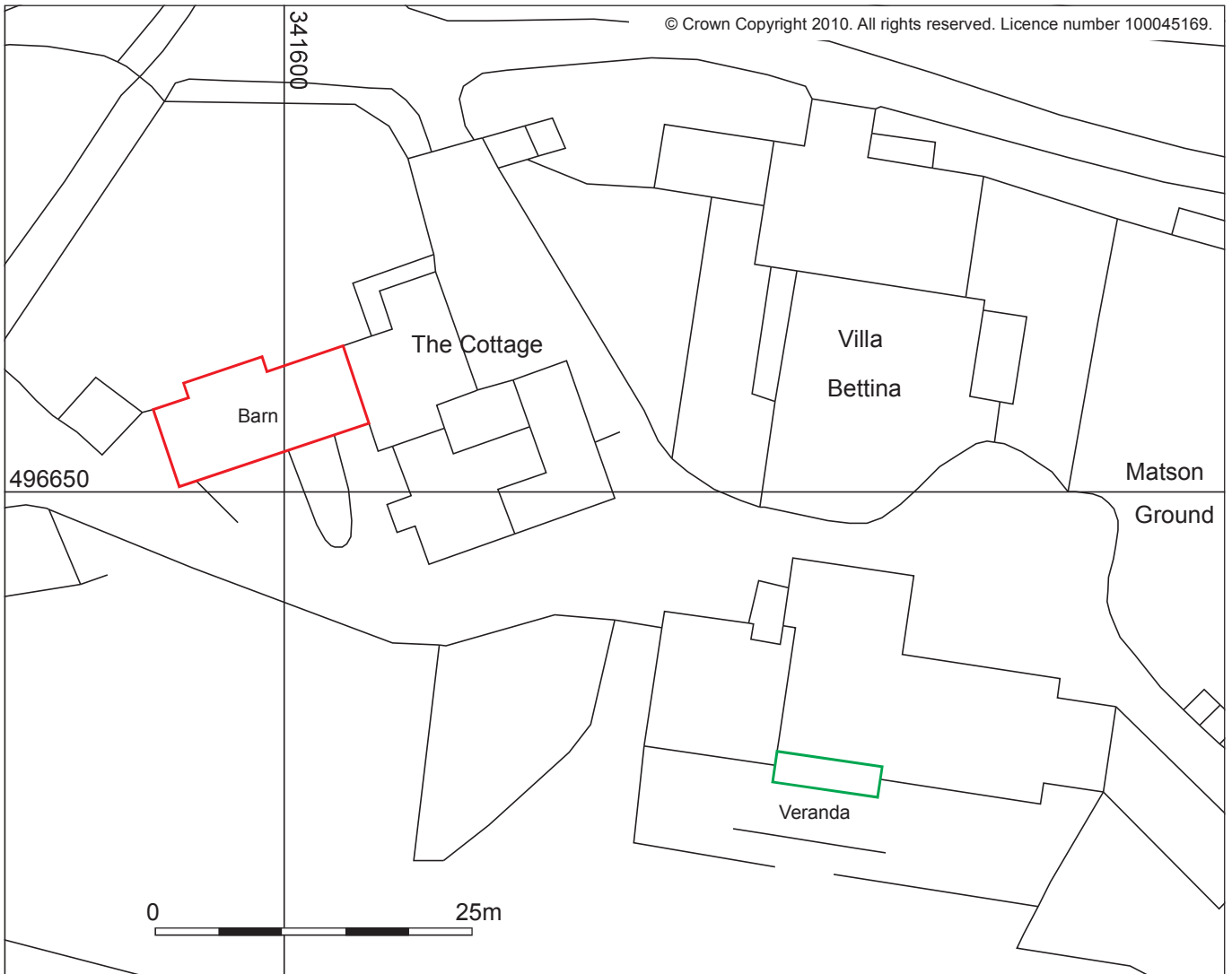
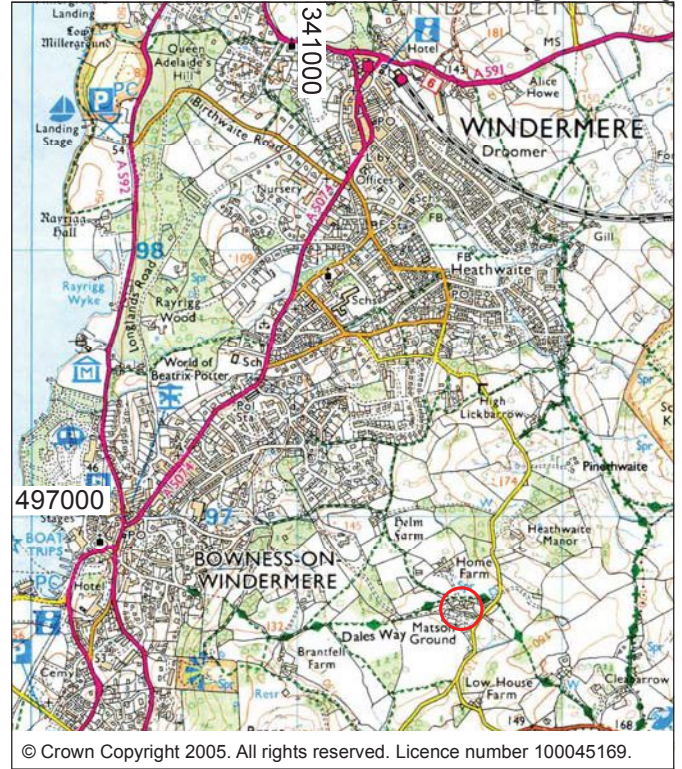
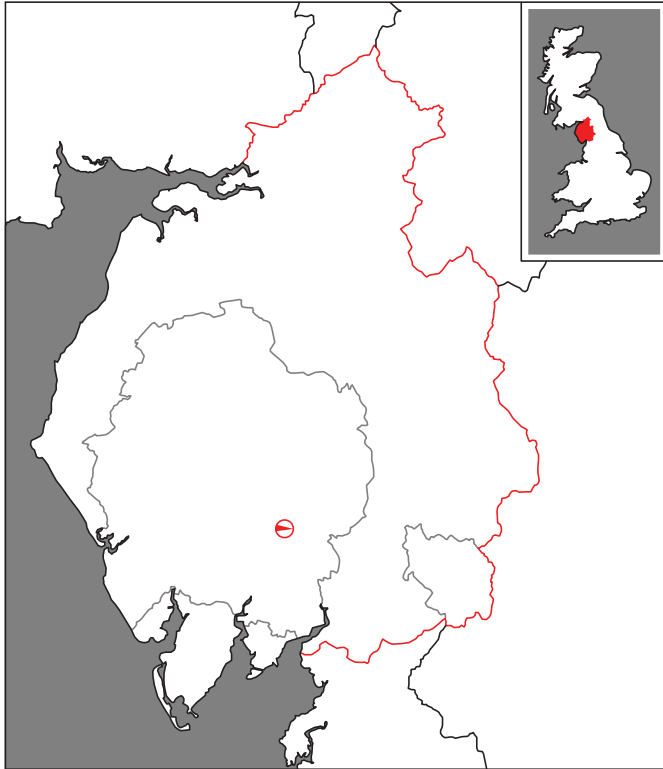
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Prior to submitting a planning application for the conversion of a former barn into an office and making alterations to an existing veranda at Matson Ground, Windermere, Cumbria (NGR 341607 496652) a level 2 programme of Archaeological Building Recording (English Heritage 2006) was requested by the client. The barn is attached to a house (hereafter referred to as 'The Cottage', as labelled on the detailed Ordnance Survey mapping; Figure 1), which is, like the house of which the veranda forms a part, Listed Grade II, and so it was considered advisable to have an appropriate amount of information available to fully inform the future planning application. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design for the project and then carried out the on site work in December 2010.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Matson Ground is situated approximately 1km east of Bowness-on-Windermere and 1.5km south of Windermere proper; on rise over looked by Brant Fell to the south-west (Ordnance Survey 2002). It is situated at a height of approximately 135m above sea level (*ibid*).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology comprises Bannisdale slates of the Silurian period (Moseley 1978, plate 1), and this is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 66). The topography of the area is characterised by undulating low fells and ridges covered by a considerable amount of woodland but with field systems bounded by dry stone walls present throughout (*op cit*, 64).



Client: Matson Ground Estate Co Ltd and Peter Scott 1958 Children's Settlement

Figure 1: Site location

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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The recording of the barn comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structure, in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006), and the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a). The veranda was recorded in a similar but less detailed manner, without the production of elevation drawings or cross-sections. In addition a desk-based assessment was carried out for the whole site in accordance with the project design and IfA guidelines (IfA 2008b) prior to the building recording, and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

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

- **Cumbria Record Office, Kendal (CRO(K))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site and relevant primary and secondary sources;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library**: additional secondary sources were used to provide information for the site background.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level 2-type standards (English Heritage 2006). This is largely descriptive investigation, with a limited level of interpretation of the phasing and use of the building, making use of the available documentary information. The recording comprised several parts:

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs**: photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings**: drawings were produced by hand-annotating 'as existing' drawings provided by the architect. The drawings produced comprised:
 - i. 'as existing' floor plans of the building at 1:100;
 - ii. 'as existing' elevations of all accessible external aspects at 1:100;
 - iii. a cross-section at a scale of 1:50.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal on completion of the project following agreement with the client. A copy of this report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record at the Lake District National Park Authority's offices in Kendal (again, following agreement with the client), one with the client, a digital copy with the client's architect for inclusion or incorporation in the Management Plan submitted to Natural England, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a digital record of the project will be made on the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme, again, following agreement with the client.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Background History

3.1.1 The history of Matson Ground essentially begins in the early 16th century. Only information relevant to the site has been included in the background history, although until the 19th century there is remarkably little recorded about it.

3.1.2 Early scholars had tended to assume that place-names containing the element 'Ground' indicated a Norse origin, but subsequent researchers tended to follow the suggestion, made by Thomas West in 1774, that they were connected directly to recorded events in the later history of Furness Abbey (Cowper 1889, 142). In the early part of the 16th century Furness Abbey's power was beginning to wane, and as a result certain tenants took advantage of the situation by enclosing more land around their property than was their right (Cowper 1899, 92). Agreements were therefore made in 1509 and 1532 between the abbey and these squatters formalising the arrangement and it is likely that farmsteads with the suffix 'Ground' have their origins in this event, with the name of the family who owned the land utilised as a prefix (*op cit*, 93). Matson Ground therefore took its name from members of the Matson family, who are recorded as having property in Undermillbeck parish from as early as 1390 (Curwen 1924, 66) and are again recorded in the area in 1560 (*op cit*, 78). It is not clear when the name Matson Ground first became used, however, as its first known use is only recorded in 1706 (Smith 1967, 187). It seems likely that there was some development at Matson Ground during the early part of the 18th century as a datestone of 1721 with the initials TDB, presumably relating to Thomas Birkett and his wife (whose name is not known) shows that there was at least some building work undertaken (English Heritage 2007; see *Appendix 1*).

3.1.3 There is, however, little available information about the site during this period and it is not until the early 19th century that records begin to mention Matson Ground more frequently, although it then tends to be in relation to specific people (see *Section 3.3* below) or cartographic evidence relating to the physical development of the property (see *Section 3.2*). It is noteworthy that in some of the earliest available directories it is described as a hamlet (Parson and White 1829, 678; Mannex and Co 1851, 335). By the 20th century considerably more records are available. The property was acquired by Francis C Scott in 1920, and he soon made a number of substantial alterations to establish a model dairy farm (Cumbria Hill Farms 2008). Francis Scott's family had made their money through the creation of the Provincial Insurance Company (Westall 1992), but it is clear that his property in the Lake District was part of a much more involved interest in the wider area; plans, produced in 1924 and 1925, were submitted in 1935 for the construction of a large range of buildings for housing cattle (CRO(K) WSUDW/W3/418 1935), a row of estate workers cottages (CRO(K) WSUDW/W3/431 1935), alterations to cottages (WSUDW/W3/434 1935), and additions to the existing early farmhouse (WSUDW/W3/436 1935). The reason for the length of time between the production of the plans and their submission before the local planners is uncertain, although the construction of the new farm may have had to wait until the process of diverting a footpath around Matson Ground, which had been initiated in 1924 (CRO(K) WQ/AH/62 1924), was resolved. Francis was also involved in early conservation work in the Lake District, acquiring land at the north end of Windermere in the late 1930s to preserve it from development and being involved in early purchases by the National Trust, as well as being Chairman of the Westmorland Agricultural Society and President of the Fell Sheep Breeders' Association, and his contribution to the preservation of the area being likened in significance to Beatrix Potter (Westall 1992, 182).

3.2 Map and Image Regression

3.2.1 **Introduction:** the earliest detailed map of the area is Jeffreys' of 1770, but this only marks 'Masons' (*sic*) as a point rather than depicting actual buildings. The detail given in subsequent maps are presented below.

3.2.2 **Enclosure Map, 1822:** this is the first useful map of the area, and although it depicts the buildings at Matson Ground in limited detail, it does show that there were at least two distinct structures present by this time (Plate 1). These seem to correspond to the two main blocks of buildings shown on

the later Tithe Map (see Section 3.2.3 below), although it is difficult to be certain, which is perhaps unsurprising as this map is intended to depict the areas of land being enclosed rather than nearby buildings. The plan is also of use as it names the owner of land nearby as Elizabeth Gaskarth, who is presumably connected to the Gaskarths who owned Matson Ground in the early 19th century (see Section 3.3 below).

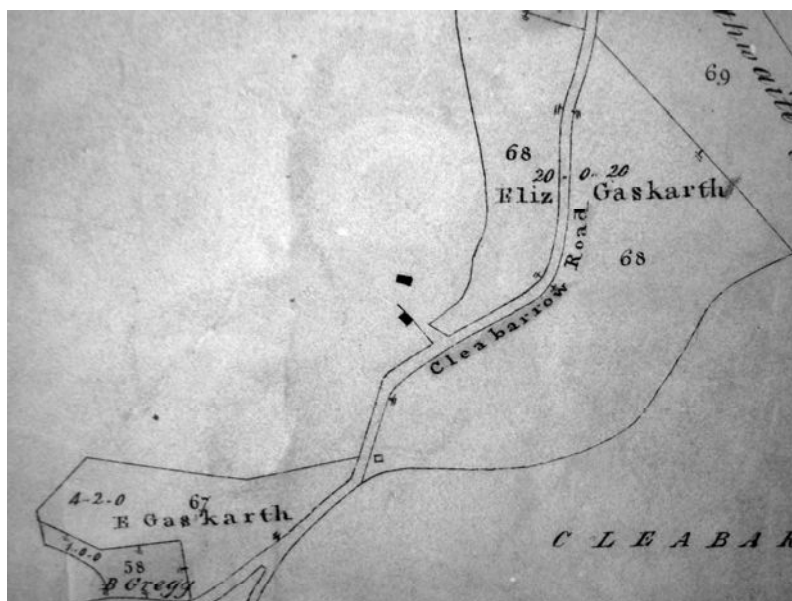


Plate 1: Extract from the enclosure map of 1822 (Matson Ground is depicted by the two rectangles in the centre)

3.2.3 Tithe Map 1843: this is the first detailed map of the site (CRO(K) WDRC/8/244 1843). It shows two distinct main blocks of buildings, to some extent agreeing with the previous map (Plate 2). The larger of these comprises The Cottage and associated barn, with what is evidently a number of additional outshuts. The smaller of these two blocks corresponds to the present house, although it is very different in form. To the north of this are two smaller buildings. In addition, the Tithe Apportionment (CRO(K) WDRC/8/244 1838) gives the details of the land owners and occupiers of each numbered field and property. A summary of the details of those parts forming the actual farmstead is given in Table 1 below. It is clear from this that there were at least two houses on the site at this time, and probably four, with three different occupiers. Other associated plots include another garden (plot 554), an orchard (plot 555), and the curiously named ‘Fish Pond Field’ (plot 548).

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Description
550	John Gaskarth	John Campbell	House and garden
551	John Gaskarth	John Campbell	House and garden
552	Isaac Gaskarth	William Woof	Buildings and fold
553	John Gaskarth	Thomas Hartley	Buildings and fold

Table 1: Owners and occupiers listed in the Tithe Apportionment

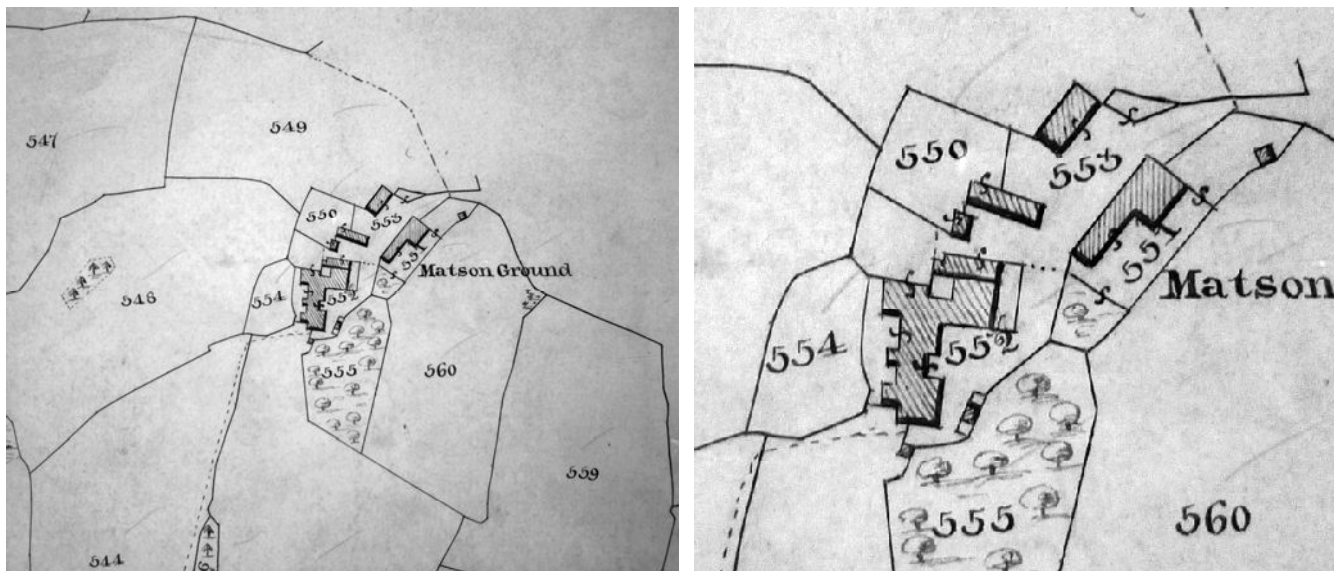


Plate 2: Extract from the Tithe Map of 1842 and detail of same (north is to the left)

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1862:** this is the first available map produced by the Ordnance Survey to show a useful level of detail, and it depicts three main blocks of buildings present on the site by this date, which can be readily compared to the present arrangement of the site (see Figure 1): one to the south (forming the present main house), one to the north (on the site of the present estate office and associated buildings), and one to the west (comprising The Cottage and barn) (Plate 3). It depicts a broadly similar arrangement of buildings to the earlier map but with the detail more apparent. The barn is more clearly shown as a T-shaped structure. By this date it is evident that there were something approaching formal gardens at the site and that the smaller buildings to the north had been reorganised, probably rebuilt.

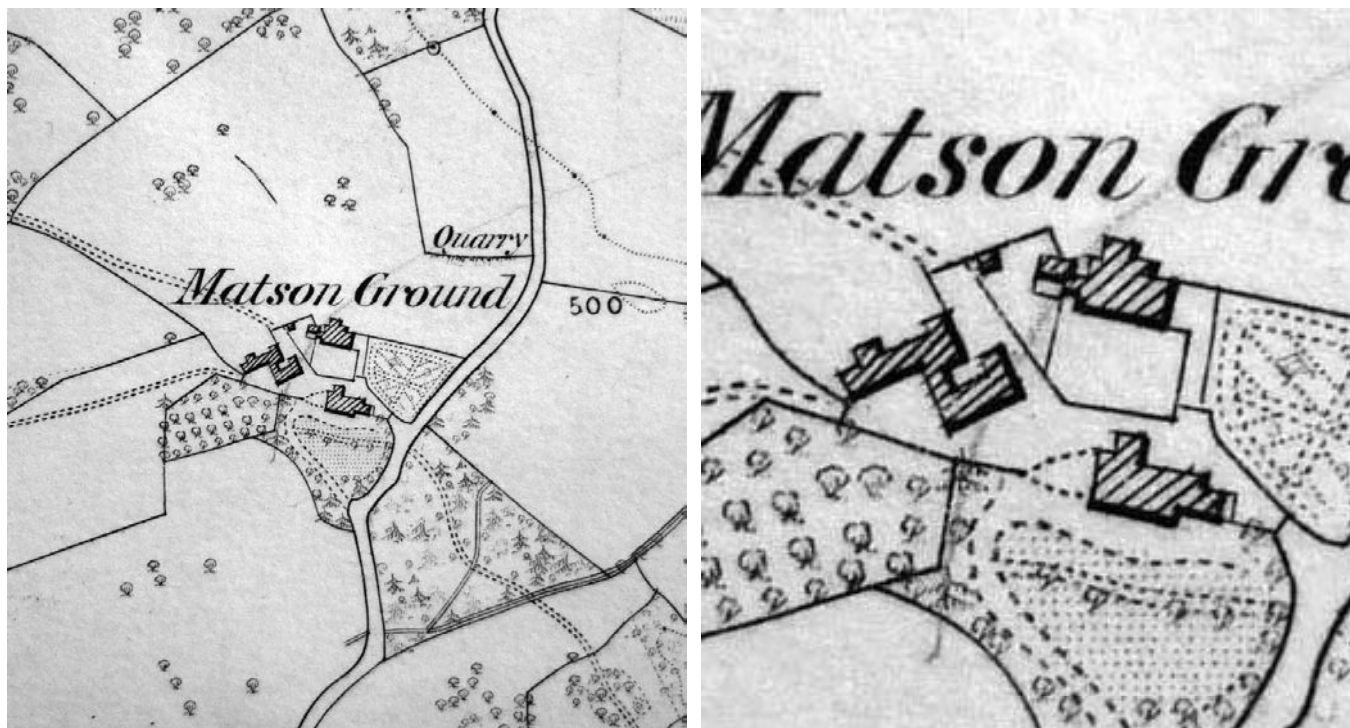


Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1862

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey n.d.:** this map is undated but is likely to be of c1862. It therefore shows much the same arrangement as the previous one, but in more detail. In particular the relationship between the

barn and The Cottage on the west side of the site is shown and the details within the gardens to the south and north of the main house are clearly depicted (Plate 4).

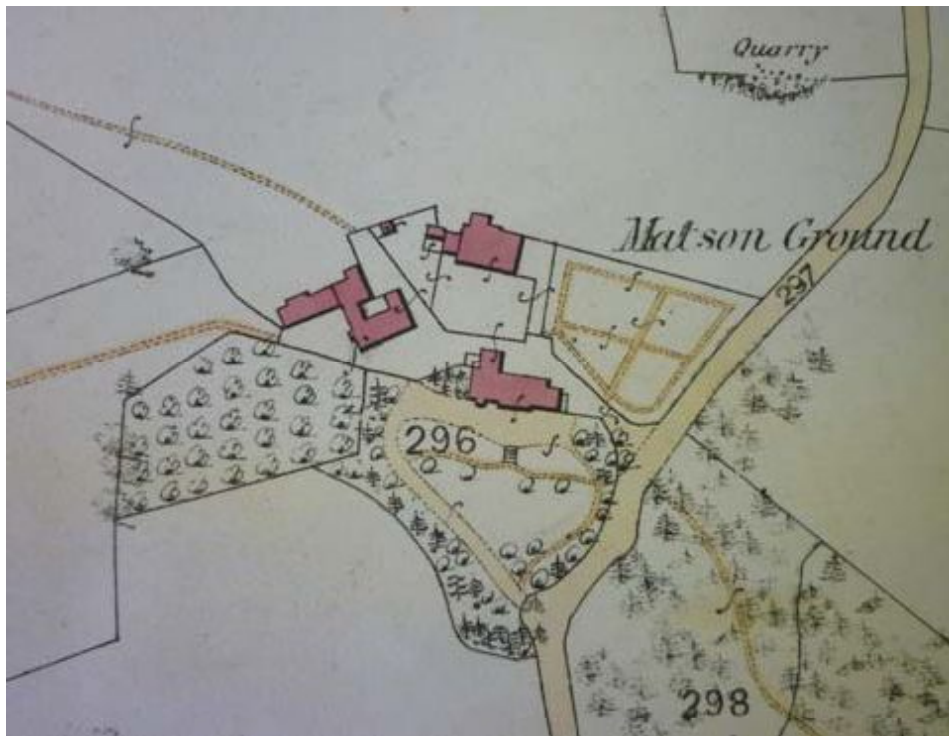


Plate 4: Extract from the undated Ordnance Survey map of c1862

3.2.6 Ordnance Survey 1898: this shows that there has been relatively little alteration to the site since the previous map, although additions have been made to the block of buildings on the north side of the site and the gardens reorganised, with the addition of a large area of glass houses to the north-west (Plate 5). This map has also been used to show the plot numbers used for the 1910 valuation survey; plots numbered 1, which seem to include The Cottage attached to the barn (but not the barn) and the block of buildings to the north, are described as land at Matsons belonging to the executors of 'D Cloudsdale per Bolton & Bolton Lots Kendal [sic]' and occupied by James Robinson. Plots numbered 171, which include the barn, the main house and associated garden, and the garden to the north, are described as 'house garden and stable', with the same owner, but occupied by an A Coulthard (CRO(K) WT/DV/2/26 1910).



Plate 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1898, showing the plot numbers corresponding to the 1910 valuation

3.2.7 Drawings of a Porch, 1892-1903: a single sheet of rough sketches by the architects GH Pattinson of Windermere, for a proposed porch apparently comprising an iron framework supporting a timber structure, are present in the archives (CRO(K) WDB 133/2/31 1892-1903; Plate 6). It is not apparent where this porch was to be positioned nor whether it was actually constructed but evidence from the building recording (see *Section 4* below) reveals that it was indeed constructed although later photographs show a different arrangement to that shown in these drawings (see *Section 3.2.9* below).

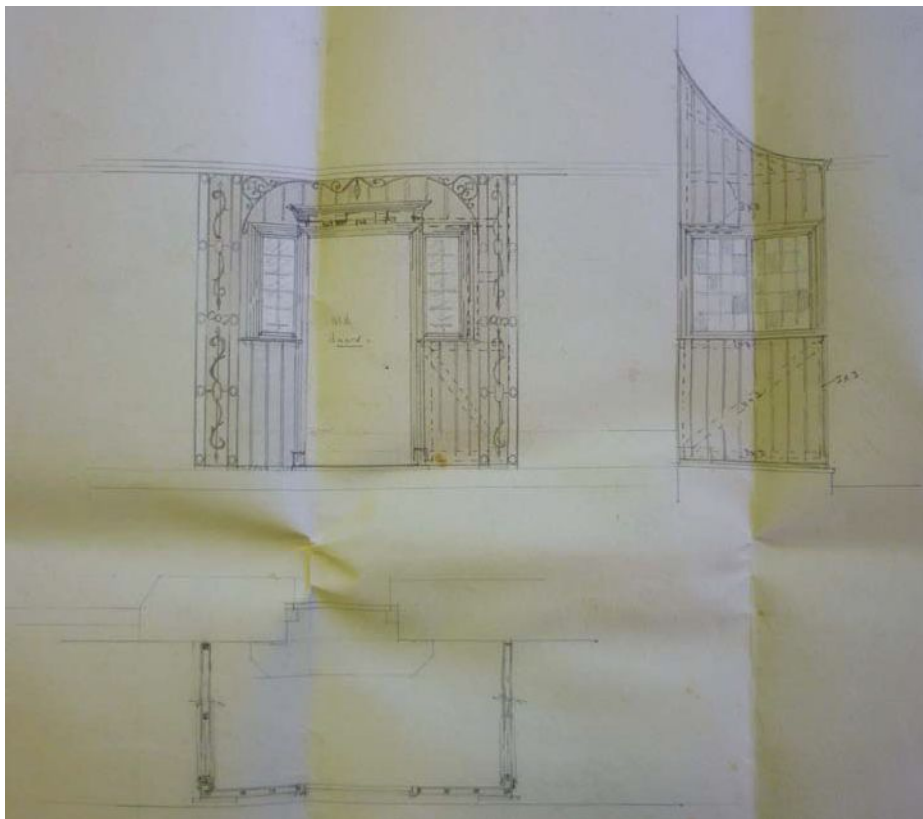


Plate 6: Drawings of a porch at Matson Ground designed by GH Pattinson, architects

3.2.8 **Map of 1924:** subsequent Ordnance Survey maps were not available in the Record Office, but a plan of 1924, drawn up in relation to a proposal by the then owner of Matson Ground, Francis C. Scott, to divert the existing footpath around the property, is probably based on an existing plan (CRO(K) WQ/AH/62 1924; Plate 7). This shows essentially the same information as the previous map, although in less detail, but is of additional interest because it identifies the building to the north of the main house as a barn.

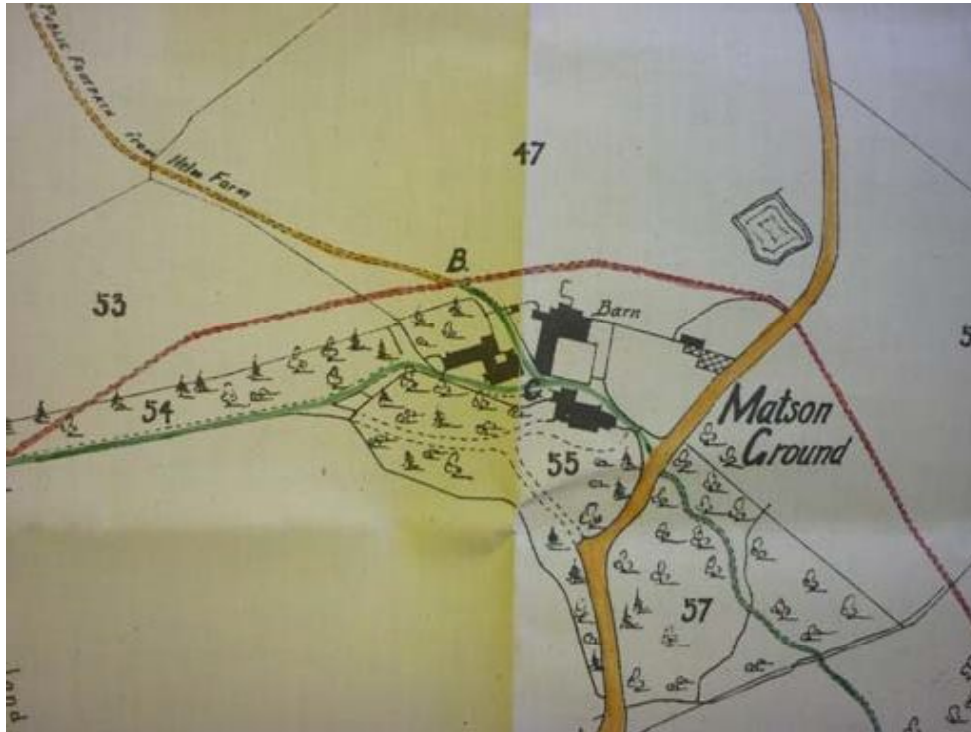


Plate 7: Extract from a plan of 1924

3.2.9 **Photos, 1923-1925:** two photographs of the south elevation of the house dated to between 1923 and 1925 were provided by the client (Plate 8 and Plate 9). These are significant because they show the house prior to a series of substantial alterations and additions (see *Section 3.2.10* below). Of particular interest is the large veranda, which is shown covering a large part of the centre of the elevation; it was clearly considerably longer east/west than the current structure (and much larger than the structure shown in the original drawings (see *Section 3.2.7* above)), in a different location to the present structure (slightly to the east), and had glazed sections with timber casements between the iron framing. The window to the west of the veranda at this date, which is now covered by it, was evidently a bay window at this time and it is apparent that the adjoining garden has been substantially altered since these photographs were taken.



Plate 8: Photograph of the south elevation of the house dated 1923-1925



Plate 9: Photograph of the south elevation of the house dated 1923-1925, showing the veranda in more detail

3.2.10 **Deposited Plans, 1935:** a series of plans were submitted for alterations and additions to the site in 1935, although many of these were actually drawn up in the 1920s. One of these actually relates specifically to the main house at Matson Ground (CRO(K) WSUDW/W3/420 1935) while another relates to a large addition to the north-east side of The Cottage (CRO(K) WSUDW/W3/436 1935), but does not show any useful detail of the barn, and the rest comprising farm buildings and associated cottages built

for the home farm located a short distance to the north-west. The relevant drawings are for a substantial extension to the east and west ends of the house, with some other minor alterations (see Plate 10). The proposals, which were produced by J Hubert Worthington, architect, of Manchester, are dated 1925 and of particular interest because they mark the '*existing ironwork veranda converted to new position*' (see Plate 11; the position of the '*existing ironwork veranda*' is highlighted in red); the position shown is the position the veranda is now in. Unfortunately there was apparently no ground floor plan with the drawings. The other plans submitted at this time are discussed in *Section 3.1.3* above.

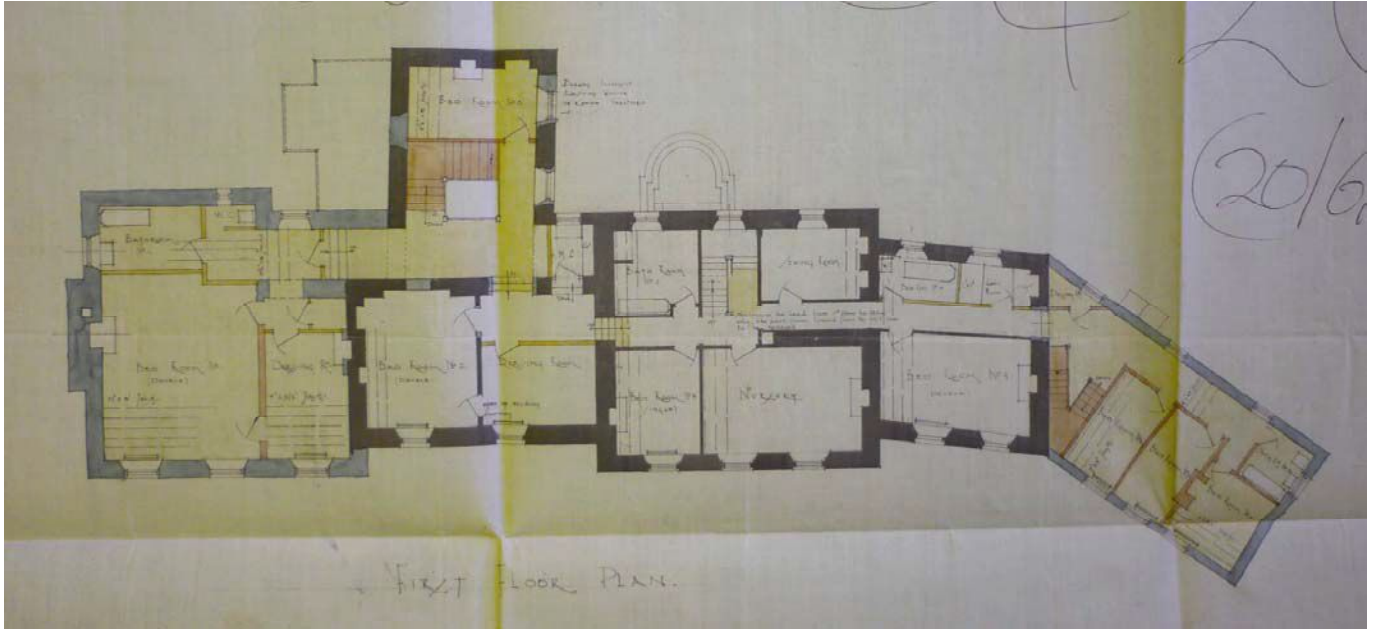


Plate 10: First floor plan dated 1925 showing extensions to the house and alterations (in blue)

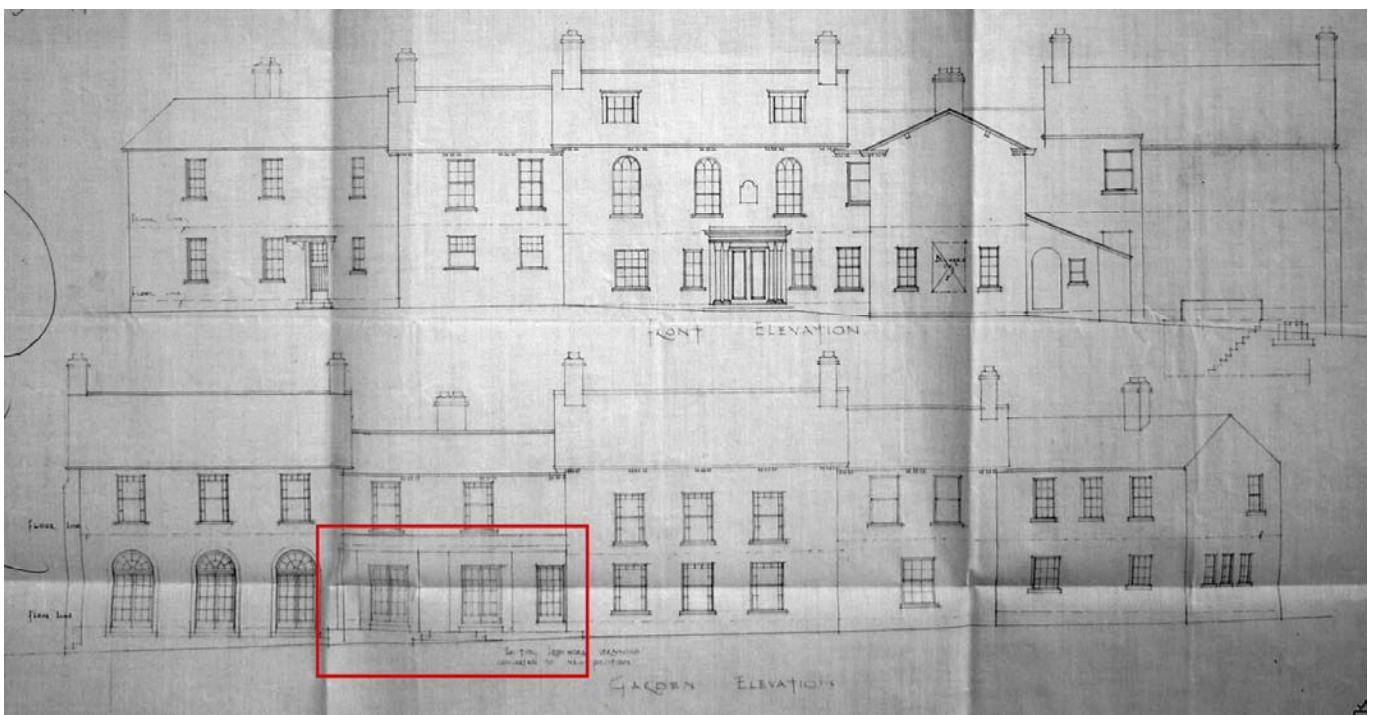


Plate 11: Elevation drawings dated 1925

3.3 Owners and occupiers

3.3.1 **Occupiers:** the earliest recorded occupier that can be identified with any certainty at Matson Ground is a Thomas Birkett, who is listed as one of Windermere 'four and twenty', a council of local

people representing the parish, in 1751 (Thompson 1955, 156). Subsequent details of occupiers are uncertain until the production of the tithe apportionment of 1838, the details of which are listed in *Section 3.2.3* above). These occupiers are likely to be tenant farmers (see below). The details of later occupiers are available in local directories (although several of these do not apparently list Matson Ground) with some variety of spellings, and some seemingly erroneously naming it 'Watson Ground'. The details of the various recorded occupiers recorded in the numerous sources are listed in Table 2 below.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Occupier</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Source</i>
1751	Thomas Birkett	Matsons Ground	Thompson 1955, 156
1829	John Robinson – assistant overseer, Joseph Gaskarth and Thomas Hartley – farmers	Matson Ground	Parson and White 1829, 679
1838	John Campbell, William Woof, and Thomas Hartley	Matson Ground	CRO(K) WDRC/8/244 1838
1851	John Gaskarth – gentleman	Watson Ground	Mannex and Co 1851, 335
1858	Robert Longmire and John Postlethwaite – farmers	Watson Ground	Kelly and Co 1858, 66
1873	(Not apparently listed)	-	Kelly 1873
1885	Edward Wilson – farmer	Matson Ground	Bulmer 1885, 637
1905	Thomas Laycock – farmer, John Sandham – private residence	Matsons	Bulmer and Co 1905, 310
1910	James Robinson and A Coulthard	Matsons	CRO(K) WT/DV/2/26 1910
1921	Francis C Scott	Matson Ground	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1921, 136
1925	Francis C Scott	Matson Ground	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1925, 137
1929	(Not apparently listed)	-	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1929
1930	Francis Clayton Scott and Frieda Gwendolen Martha Scott	Matsons	Westmorland Gazette 1930, 77
1934	(Not apparently listed)	-	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1934
1938	(Not apparently listed)	-	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1938

Table 2: Recorded occupiers of Matson Ground

3.3.2 In addition, the occupiers recorded at Matson Ground (or one of its various spellings) in the census between 1841-1901 are presented in *Appendix 2*. These are of particular interest as they demonstrate the number of households present at Matson Ground, further emphasising that the description of it as a hamlet (see *Section 3.1.3*) was perhaps quite accurate until the very end of the 19th century. The census also shows the distinct division between the two types of inhabitants at Matson Ground; farmers and associated labourers, and gentry, presumably occupying the site as a country estate, although this division is not always evident. Of special interest is the census of 1871, which lists Richard and John Bounskill (*sic*), both of whom are listed as photographers. They are evidently Richard and JW Brunskill, who were originally from Sedbergh, but had a photographic studio at Bowness between 1860 and 1900, and members of the family lived at Matson Ground between c1865 and at least 1874 (Clarke 2008; 2009).

3.3.3 **Owners:** details of the owners of Matson Ground are less certain, although it is likely that they were also the occupiers at various points as listed above. The presence of a datestone of 1721 with the initials T D B would correspond with Thomas Birkett (see *Section 3.3.1* above) and suggest that he built The Cottage, so it is likely that he also owned part or the entire site. By the early 19th century documentary evidence confirming ownership becomes available; the enclosure map shows that an Elizabeth Gaskarth owned land near by in 1822 (CRO(K) WQR/I 89 1822) and the tithe apportionment of 1838 confirms that John and Isaac Gaskarth owned Matson Ground at this time (CRO(K) WDRC/8/244 1838). Some details about the Gaskarths are available: a Mr Gasgarth (*sic*) of Matron Ground (*sic*) is recorded as a subscriber to 'The Friend' magazine, produced by Samuel Taylor Coleridge between 1809-1810, and he is thought to relate to Isaac Gaskarth and Sons a company of cotton and linsey manufacturers listed in 1814-1816 (Rooke 1969, 430). A John Gaskarth, described as a 'manufacturer' of Kendal is recorded as dying in 1838 and his son, also John, who died in 1852, is described as 'late of Matson's' (Bellasis 1889, 24). The Gaskarth's were therefore clearly textile manufacturers based in

Kendal, but evidently with interests in Windermere. It is not clear when they came to Matson Ground, but certainly by the beginning of the 19th century. It seems likely that they were responsible for the early, very classically inspired, part of the main house, dated by the Listed Building details to c1830 (English Heritage 2007), perhaps while a tenant farmer continued to occupy The Cottage (dated 1721). The 1910 valuation is the next source to identify the owners, as detailed in *Section 3.2.6* above. This reveals that the entire site was the property of the executors of 'D Clousdale per Bolton & Bolton Lots Kendal' although it is not known who D Clousdale was. As already mentioned above, in 1920 the property was acquired by Francis Scott, and it has remained in the Scott family ever since.

3.4 Conclusion

3.4.1 Matson Ground most likely has its origins in at least the early 16th century, although it is likely that it grew from a property at least medieval in date. However, documentary sources only begin to record it by name in the early 18th century. The complex of buildings comprised, from at least the beginning of the 19th century, a number of houses with associated buildings and land, to the extent that it was described as a hamlet. The earliest remaining part of the site would appear to be The Cottage dated 1721, to which the barn is attached, although this was enlarged in the 1930s. The current main house was probably constructed in the early 19th century to form a more suitable dwelling for the independently wealthy Gaskarth family, followed by a number of other occupiers presumably largely also of a similar social standing, although The Cottage seems to have remained in use as a farmhouse. By the early 20th century it was acquired by Francis Scott, who transformed not only the main site at Matson Ground with additions to the house and farm house, but also the wider estate with the creation of a model dairy farm.

3.4.2 In terms of the aspects of the site being recorded, the barn clearly post-dates The Cottage, which is dated 1721 but is present on the earliest detailed mapping of the early 19th century. The veranda was evidently in existence when Francis Scott acquired the estate, having been designed and presumably added c1900, and then moved into its current position in c1935 during renovations by Francis Scott.

4. Building Recording – Barn

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The barn is orientated approximately north-east/south-west (see Figure 1 and Figure 3), the north-east end butting part of the adjoining cottage (so there is no north-east elevation; Plate 12 and Plate 13) and the north-west side built into the slope (see Figure 2), and is evidently a former threshing barn that has been extensively modified. The entire building is constructed from local slate, laid in rough courses with rough long quoins, although the whole of the south-east and most of the north-west elevations are finished with a thick coat of off-white paint and some render and there is patchy rough-cast render over the south-west end. Some concrete has been used in patching areas and for later alterations. The roof is finished with local slate topped with ceramic bonnet ridge tiles, and considerably overhanging eaves. Internally the floors are typically concrete, although one is formed from gridded ceramic tiles. The timber is a mixture of early hand-finished and re-used material, largely found in the trusses, and machine cut, largely in the doors and windows and for the rafters and later alterations.



Plate 12 (left): The south-west elevation of The Cottage, with the adjoining barn on the left

Plate 13 (right): Detail of the datestone of 1721 on The Cottage

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North-west elevation - barn:** the south-west end has a pair of cross-shaped tie rod plates and a blocked ventilation slot. It returns to the north-west forming a projecting section with a monopitch roof continuing the line of the main roof. This contains another blocked opening, perhaps a further ventilation slot or small window, with a rough hand-finished timber lintel. Attached to the north-east side of the projecting section is a further short section of wall forming a further projecting area, with a plank and batten door on the south-west side, constructed from tongue and groove planks and with a similarly constructed panelled section filling the gap to the south-west (Plate 14). To the north-east of the doorway there is a small window with a fixed four-light casement with a machine cut timber lintel with a slate drip course above it, a concreted sill, and some red brick in the south-west jamb. A squat square chimney projects from the wall top at the return to the south-east, although there is a further modern timber extension to the north-east. The remainder of the wall proper is relatively plain, although there is what appears to be another ventilation slot, which has been blocked but used to house a ceramic drain that has subsequently been broken off.



Plate 14: The north-east side of the north-west elevation

4.2.2 **South-west elevation - barn:** this forms the gable end of the building (Plate 15). The roofline has been re-pointed with cement and is slate hung and there are slates hung over the projecting ends of the purlins. The upper floor has a wide window with a relatively modern casement of three sections with six-lights, a slate drip course above, slates hung over the lintel, and a stone sill. The lower level has a large wagon doorway with a double plank and batten door built of tongue and groove planks with a timber lintel and slate drip course. There is rough render or concrete patching around both the doorway and window, perhaps suggesting that they have both been inserted or widened.



Plate 15: South-west external elevation, with The Cottage in the background

4.2.3 **South-east elevation - barn:** this is entirely finished with paint, evidently with render beneath in most parts, which obscures much of the detail. It extends over two levels, with the floor level dropping from the north-east to the south-west, and its north-east end butts the adjoining cottage. The north-east

end has a large wagon doorway with a relatively modern plank and batten double door, each part housing a four-light window, and a machine cut timber lintel. Immediately to the south-west there is a ventilation slot just below the eaves, and further south-west there is a second wagon doorway in a similar style but with a slate drip course above it and set into a recessed area that extends to the eaves, indicating that it was originally taller than at present. South-west of this there is an upper level doorway accessed by a flight of timber steps and with a plank and batten door with a chamfered surround and stone step. South-west of this there is a window on each floor, the lower one has a four-light casement, stone sill, and rough timber lintel, above which is a slate drip course that extends to the north-east almost beneath the steps to the upper level doorway, and suggests that this window was originally much larger. The upper level window has an eight-light casement and a stone sill and lintel, and between the two windows there are a pair of cross-shaped tie-rod plates.



Plate 16: General view of the south-east elevation

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Lower floor – Room 1:** this is the north-easternmost of the main rooms making up this floor. It has a concrete floor and is open to the roof (see *Section 4.3.5* below). The walls are all finished with whitewash. The north-west elevation has a horizontal timber built in on the north-east side; perhaps a lintel for a blocked window as there is a line in the masonry perhaps corresponding to the sill. The north-east elevation originally formed the external gable of the earlier building forming part of The Cottage to which the barn has been added. It has a small blocked aperture below the eaves, perhaps a former owl hole, and a blocked window or pitching doorway to the north-west of this on the upper level with a rough timber lintel (Plate 17). There is a further rough piece of horizontal timber built into the wall to the south-east. The south-east elevation has a large double doorway on the north-east side with a timber lintel. The south-west elevation comprises two angled stubs of wall; these are perhaps the remains of an original internal dividing wall, although the one to the south-west appears to butt the wall so they may in fact have functioned as buttresses. They support a large roughly finished tree trunk, which acts as a beam supporting the floor above, with an additional post below this on the south-east side. The gap above the floor (on the upper floor level) is filled with a rough fence built of timber planks. A modern flight of timber steps with a ladder fixed to the south-east side to form a hand rail provides access to the upper level on the north-west side.



Plate 17: Upper part of the north-east elevation showing the blocked apertures

4.3.2 Lower floor – Room 2: this is the central room on the lower floor. It has a gridded ceramic block floor, which is notably lower than the floor in Room 1 to the north-east, with a north-west/south-east channel running across the centre (Plate 18) and through a doorway to the south-east before turning to the south-west and running to into a ground drain. The ceiling is supported by two beams orientated north-east/south-west, both with empty slots for posts and supporting north-east/south-west orientated joists, and all the timber is hand-sawn (Plate 19). The walls are all finished with plaster and whitewash and most are relatively plain. The north-west elevation has a window on the south-west side with a stone sill, which has been covered with a sheet of hardboard (Plate 20). There is a long timber 'lintel' running above the window, below the ceiling, which corresponds to the line of the blocked doorway visible in lower floor Room 4 (see *Section 4.3.4* below). The north-east elevation comprises only two short stub walls supporting the ceiling, as per Room 1, with the gap between filled with large rugs. The south-east elevation has a large double doorway, the north-east jamb of which is slightly projecting and evidently built of brick. The south-west elevation is plain.



Plate 18 (left): Gridded floor of lower floor Room 2

Plate 19 (right): Ceiling in lower floor Room 2



Plate 20: Window in the north-west elevation, lower floor Room 2

4.3.3 **Lower floor – Room 3:** this is the south-westernmost of the main rooms making up this floor. It has a concrete floor, with a raised section in the north corner, accessed by two steps on the south-west side, the lowest of which at least is constructed from red brick covered with a skim of concrete (Plate 21). The ceiling is supported by two beams orientated north-east/south-west with posts below them against the north-east and another post below the north-west beam sat on the south corner of the raised area to the north. The two posts against the north-east wall have empty slots within them indicative of them having originally supported stall partitions, and there are further slots in the beams suggesting that there were originally further posts. All of the ceiling timbers and posts are hand sawn. The walls are all finished with whitewash with a concrete skim over the lower part. The north-west elevation has a square iron grill presumably covering a vent on the south-west side and there is a large piece of horizontal timber built into the wall before it returns to the north-west, at which point there is another post against the corner. The remainder of the wall beyond this, within the returned area, to the north-east is relatively plain

although there is a narrow ventilation slot at the north-east end, which is roughly blocked externally and has a square iron grill over it on the inside. The north-east elevation is essentially plain, with the two posts, one beneath each of the beams, against it. The south-east elevation has a window at the far south-west end to the north-east of which is a rough timber built into the wall, presumably a lintel for a blocked window, the north-east side of which is discernable (Plate 22). The extant window to the south-west also has a rough timber lintel and there is a timber work bench against the entire elevation. The south-west elevation is relatively plain, being mainly taken up by the large wagon doorway, which seems likely to be inserted as it has a lintel constructed from two iron I-beams, which support one of the two ceiling beams and there is some evidence for rebuilding around the jambs.



Plate 21 (left): General view of lower floor Room 3 showing posts and raised area in north corner

Plate 22 (right): Window in south-east elevation of lower floor Room 3, with blocked aperture to left

4.3.4 Lower floor – Room 4: this comprises a small room on the north-west side of the building, formed by the addition of walls against the projecting section on the south-west side. It has a concrete floor and a monopitch roof supported by sawn rafters. The walls are all exposed stone. The north-west elevation has a doorway on the south-west side with a plank and batten door and plank infill to the south-west. The window to the north-east of this has a concrete sill and timber lintel. The north-east elevation has projecting brickwork forming a flue in the north corner, with a piece of re-used ceramic drain forming the flue itself (Plate 23). The elevation proper has a horizontal timber built into it on the south-east side, perhaps a lintel for a small aperture or alcove (there was some evidence for a jamb), and below it there was apparently a butt-joint in the wall. The south-east wall appears to butt both the south-west and north-east elevations and has a large timber lintel running across its full length, suggesting it was originally a wagon doorway that has been blocked. In the centre of it there is a window with a single-light ovolo-moulded casement, a concrete sill, and a machine cut timber lintel (Plate 24). It appears to be inserted and there are evidently red bricks in the jambs. The south-west elevation is plain.



Plate 23 (left): Flue in the north corner of lower floor, Room 4



Plate 24 (right): Window in the south-east elevation, lower floor Room 4

4.3.5 **Upper floor – Room 1:** this is essentially just a half-loft, the north-east end extending over lower floor Room 1 and described in *Section 4.3.1*, and was not easily accessible. The floor, where visible, are timber boards finished with carpet. It is open to the roof, and there are three trusses, one at either end and one in the centre, each of a similar style comprising a simple tie beam with a collar, with all of the joints pegged and some evidence of re-used timbers being present most probably piece of cruck blade. The purlins and rafters, in contrast, are evidently a much more recent replacement and all comprise machine cut timber (Plate 25). The south-east end of the central truss has a carpenter's mark on the principal rafter at its junction with the tie beam in the form of a chiselled 'VI' (Plate 26). Only the tops of the north-west and south-east walls are visible and there is a ventilation slot in the latter. The north-east elevation is described in *Section 4.3.1*.



Plate 25 (left): Typical truss, north-east end of upper floor Room 1



Plate 26 (right): Carpenter's mark on south-east side of north-east truss, upper floor Room 1

4.3.6 **Upper floor – Room 2:** this has a timber board floor, with a mixture of machine sawn and earlier wider boards, and is open to the roof, which has one of the same type of tie beam trusses evident in Room 1 on the north-east side on top of the wall. The south-west side has a similar truss again on top of the wall on this side, but a later machine-cut king post truss has been fixed against its north-east side (Plate 27). All of the walls are exposed stone, apart from the south-west, which comprises a stud wall finished with tongue and groove planks. The north-west elevation is plain, and entirely within the projecting section on this side of the building. The north-east elevation is plain and does not extend to the full height of the building, with the truss effectively sitting on top of it. The south-east elevation is essentially plain, but with a doorway in the centre with a plank and batten door and machine cut timber lintel (Plate 28). The south-west elevation is a timber stud partition finished with tongue and groove planks, which extend behind the line of the doubled truss, and with a central doorway with a plank and batten door (Plate 29). The far north-west end is stone, formed by the return for the projecting section to the north-west, and the base of the original truss sits on top of this, with an additional projecting timber below it bolted on to give additional support (Plate 30).



Plate 27 (left): Truss on the south-west side of upper floor Room 2

Plate 28 (right): Doorway to south-east, upper floor Room 2



Plate 29 (left): Doorway to south-west, upper floor Room 2

Plate 30 (right): Junction between the north-west end of the south-west truss and the return of the wall, upper floor Room 2

4.3.7 Upper floor – Room 3: this also has a timber board floor, although all of the boards are a regular size and tongue and groove. It is open to the roof, which has a truss corresponding to the position of the north-east wall and modern timber purlins extending from the north-east. The walls are all finished with plaster and paint, apart from the north-west. The north-west elevation is plain, with modern shelves attached. The north-west elevation is a timber stud construction with a central doorway, the planks covering the trusses from this side. The south-east elevation has a single window with an eight-light hinged casement, timber plank sill, timber lintel and recessed area extending to the roof (Plate 31). There is a timber batten attached to the wall to the south-west. The south-west elevation has a single large window with three six-light casements and a timber sill, with timber beading around the jambs and lintel (Plate 32).

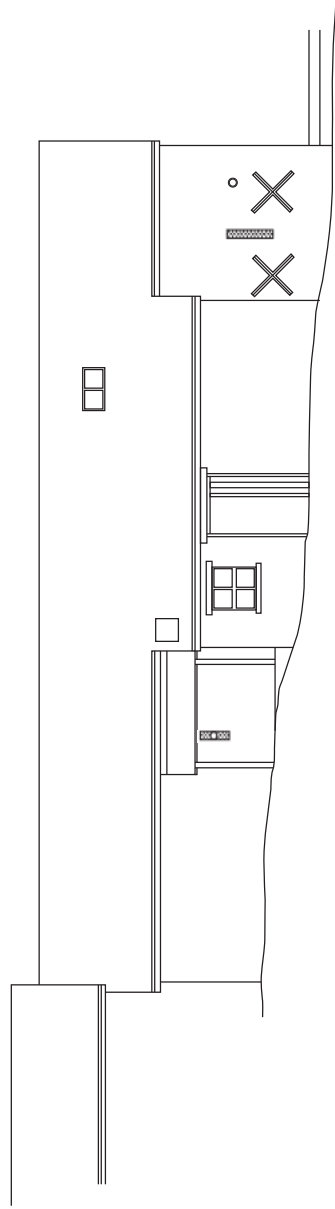


Plate 31 (left): Window to south-east, upper floor Room 3

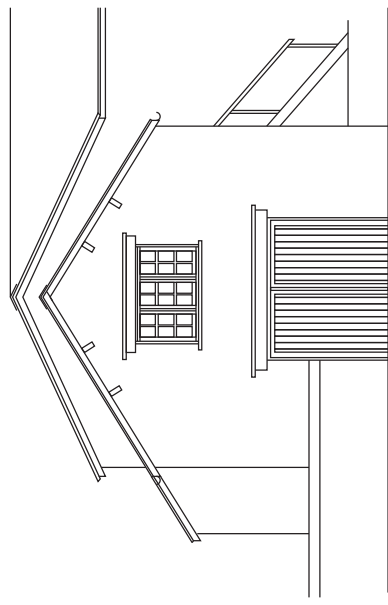


Plate 32 (right): Window to south-west, upper floor Room 3

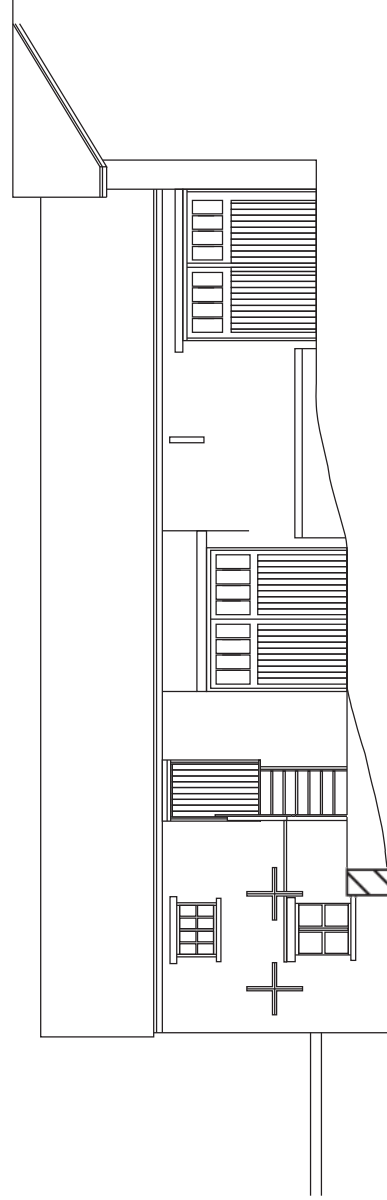
NORTH-WEST ELEVATION



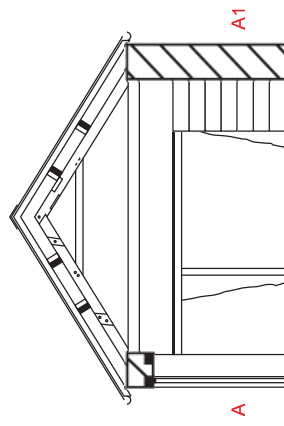
SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION




SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION



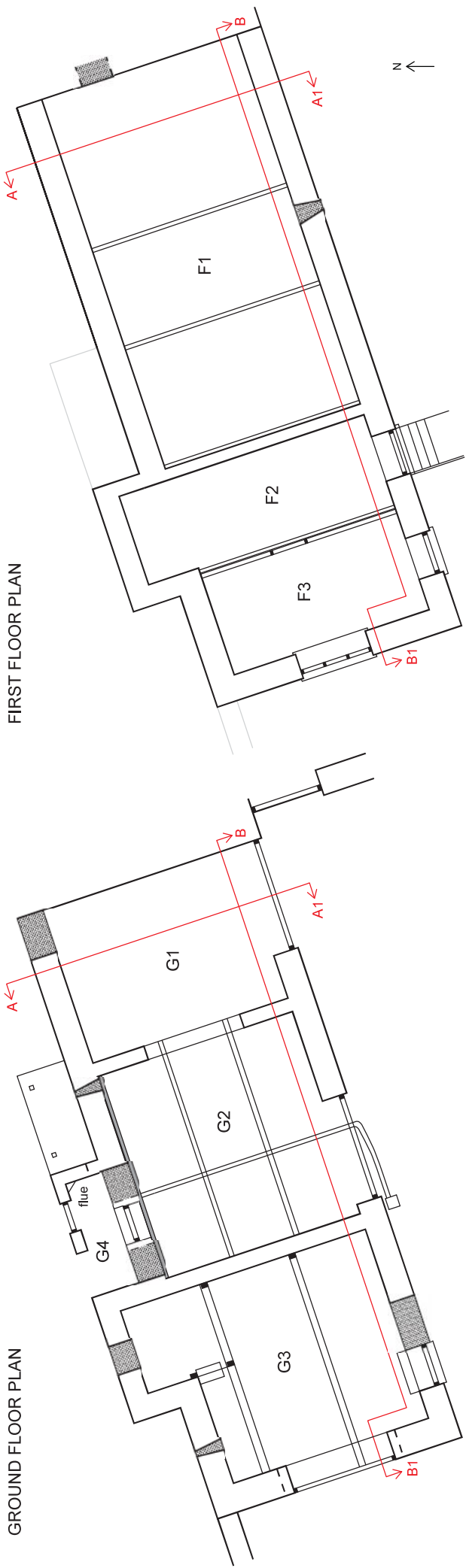
SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION A-A1



Key:  cross-sectional timber  cross-sectional wall  blocked aperture

0  5m

Figure 2: External elevations and south-west facing cross-section of the barn



Key: cross-sectional timber cross-sectional wall blocked aperture



SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION B-B1

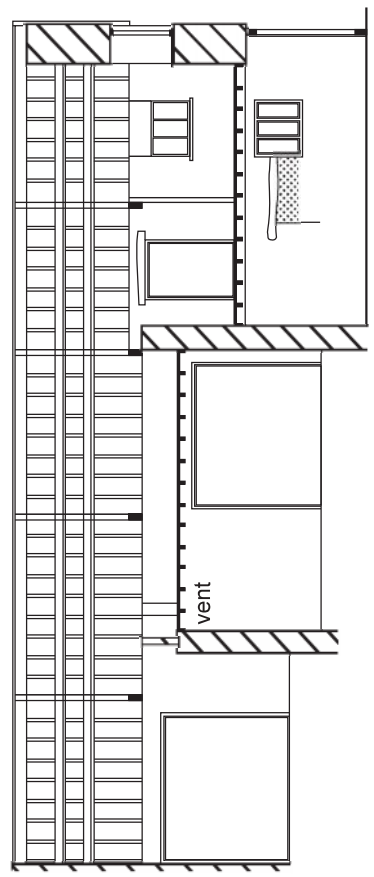


Figure 3: Floor plans and south-east facing cross-section of the barn

5. Building Recording – Veranda

5.1 Arrangement and Fabric

5.1.1 The veranda is attached to the south elevation of the main house, slightly west of centre with the house forming a long range orientated east/west, with the east end turning south-east (Plate 33). It is constructed from a series of wrought iron decorative sections, topped by timber beams and supporting a relatively modern glass panel roof, fixed by aluminium strips. Within its footprint the floor comprises stone flags, but there is an edging strip of concrete along the south side housing an iron rail (Figure 4).



Plate 33: General view of the south external elevation of the house, with the veranda left of centre

5.2 Description

5.2.1 **Veranda:** as described in *Section 5.1.1* above, the veranda has a largely stone flag floor, but with a concrete strip along the south edge, which incorporates an iron rail divided into two parts. Along the north side of this there are a series of shallow holes in the concrete, typically single examples but with two pairs, which presumably supported an earlier substructure although not one apparently matching the current arrangement. Indeed, the iron rail seems likely to have supported some form of outer structure, perhaps a sliding partition of some form. The roof is comprised of 13 relatively modern glazed panels held together with aluminium strips and with a scalloped-edged lead flashing against the wall of the house. Below the roof line on the south side is a cast iron gutter held with metal brackets affixed to a timber beam supported by the iron trellis-work comprising the main part of the structure. Each section of gutter is marked with the initials 'H9 68 [?]' and what is perhaps a patent mark or British standard kite mark in the form of a rhombus. The main east/west orientated section of the timber beam comprises two pieces fixed together with a stop-splayed scarf joint. The north/south orientated beams supporting the sides are shorter single pieces. The main structure of the veranda comprises eight wrought iron sections, although the corners comprise two sections combined together to form a 90° angle. They are essentially all identical, with a typical foliate pattern twisting around a pair of 'spears' within a geometric border with rose roundels and on ball feet, with additional central 'daggers' and further twists between the main

pieces (Plate 34 and Plate 35). The east end is slightly different in that the northern section is slightly taller than the rest, and actually cuts through the line of the beam while the others rest against it and are presumably fixed to it (Plate 36). There is also a smaller detail between the two main sections on the east side, but not on the west.



Plate 34 (left): General view of the veranda

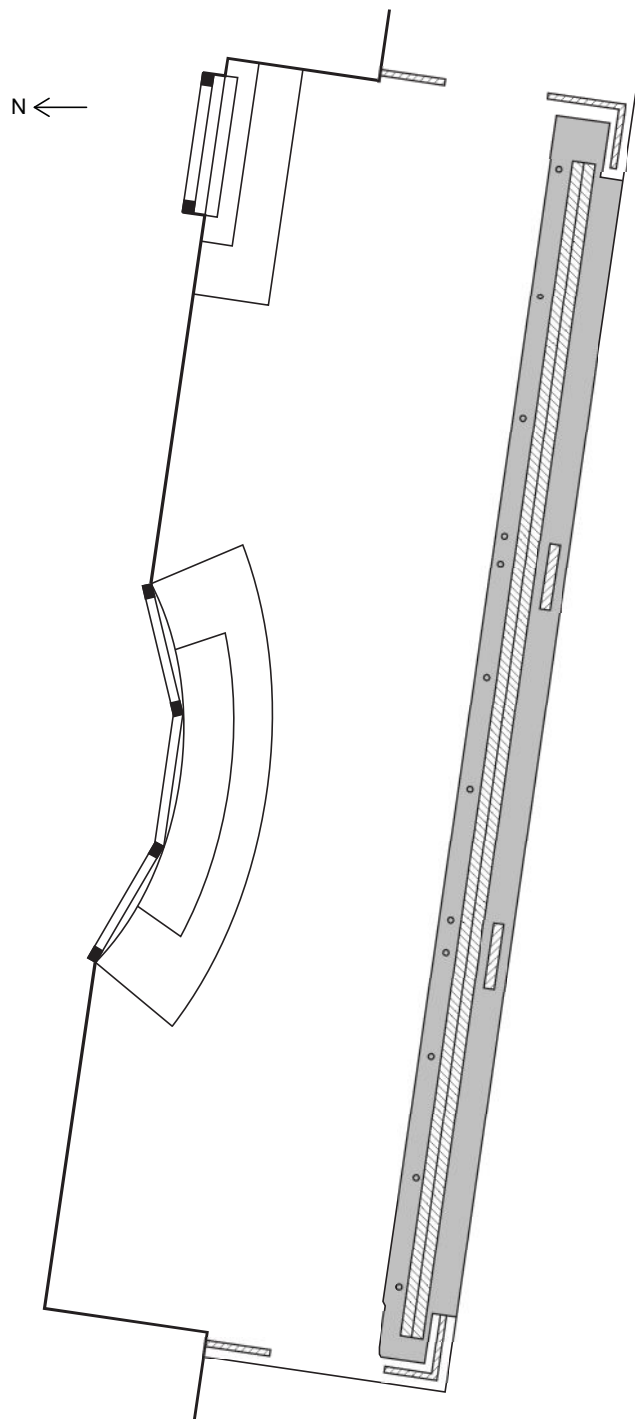


Plate 35 (right): Central part of the veranda



Plate 36: East end the veranda, interior view

PLAN OF THE VERANDA



0 2.5m

Key:

- cross-sectional timber
- concrete
- ▨ cross-sectional iron
- ▩ iron rail

6 Discussion

6.1 Phasing

6.1.1 **Introduction:** while the early documentary sources provide only a limited amount of information relating to the origin and initial phases of development of the site, the later sources, particularly the maps and specific plans relating to new additions and alterations, are much more useful. These, combined with the results of the on site building recording, enable a relatively detailed understanding of the development of the barn and veranda, although in the latter case its relative modernity and evident ease of adaption to new locations make detailed phasing more difficult. Nevertheless, the phasing of both the barn and veranda are outlined in the sections below.

6.1.2 **Barn – Phase 1 (18th – early 19th century):** it is evident from the datestone on the associated cottage and the cartographic sources that the barn was constructed between 1721 and 1842. This is certainly fitting with the style of the trusses (Brunskill 2002, 153), although the original arrangement of the building is difficult to ascertain because of the numerous subsequent alterations that were made. It is also possible that the barn replaced an earlier building as it contained numerous pieces of re-used timber in the roof much of which was probably taken from a cruck-framed building, although this could have been brought from another site entirely or re-used several times before, the re-use of materials being widespread from at least the 17th century (Tyson 2000). The barn was clearly constructed as a bank barn, with lower level accommodation for cattle certainly present at the south-west end (corresponding with lower level Room 3; the ground level in the adjoining Room 2 having been apparently been subsequently lowered) and a threshing barn with a threshing floor situated between the central wagon doorways (the north-western of which was later blocked but probably originally had some form of flanking wall on the north-east side), which is also indicated by the presence of ventilation slots for winnowing. Curiously, the building appears to have been originally built with a projecting section on the north-west side. The purpose of this is uncertain, although it is not unknown on similar buildings. The upper floor, accessed by the raised level doorway in the south-east elevation, was probably a granary and as it at least partially corresponds with the area of the projecting area the two may have been connected. The apparent wide aperture covered by a drip mould evident in the south-east elevation and inside lower floor Room 3 perhaps formed the original access to this area, although it appeared to be a window rather than a doorway. The construction of the barn also seems to have led to the blocking of an upper level aperture and possible owl hole in the end of the adjoining part of The Cottage, which possibly became defunct at this point.

6.1.3 **Barn – Phase 2 (early 20th century?):** the barn was extensively altered, perhaps in the early 20th century or later 19th century. New windows were inserted into upper level Room 3, a large doorway into the south-west elevation (accessing lower floor Room 3), the earlier opening in the south-east elevation of lower level Room 3 was blocked and the smaller window probably inserted. The original opposing wagon doorways accessing lower floor Room 2 were modified, the north-western one being blocked, with a window subsequently added, and the south-east one slightly lowered in height. It seems likely that at this time the floor level in lower floor Room 2 was lowered, the upper floor added above it (perhaps extending across lower floor Room 1 to the north-east), the roof extensively repaired with a new truss added against the existing one at the south-east end and new purlins and rafters added, and the second wagon doorway, at the north-east end of the south-west elevation was probably also added. The small addition to the north-west side, around the former wagon doorway (lower floor Room 4), was also most likely added at this date, although this cannot readily be confirmed through reference to the early maps. The purpose of the building seems likely to have changed at this time, the south-west end becoming a garage with perhaps an office or store above, the north-east end perhaps also becoming a garage, while the centre continued to be used for housing animals. The small outset to the north-west evidently incorporated a small flue and so was heated but its function is uncertain.

6.1.4 **Barn – Phase 3 (later 20th century):** most recently the building has clearly been largely used for storage, although the south-west end is still acting as a workshop and perhaps garage. Alterations resulting from this phase are relatively few; although it is likely that, had they not already been blocked the remaining ventilation slots were filled at this time. The dividing wall between lower floor Rooms 1 and

2 was probably knocked through at this time and any upper floor structure that might have existed was removed, if this had not already been done in phase 2. The tie rods with their cross-shaped plates were added in 2009 (Madeleine Scott pers comm.), perhaps having been made necessary by evident instability in the south-east wall caused by the various earlier alterations.

6.1.5 Veranda – Phase 1 (late 19th – early 20th century): the original drawings indicate that the veranda was a much smaller construction when originally built, comprising an iron framed superstructure around a timber panelled porch. This was positioned around a door to the east of its current location, and built in perhaps 1900; the original plan is undated (but thought catalogued 1898-1903) and it is too small to appear on any of the available mapping. However, the later photographs show a considerably larger structure and it is not clear if the veranda as originally planned was actually built, or whether its eventual form was in fact much larger. If the latter is the case then Phase 1 in fact saw the construction of a veranda stretching across the whole of the central part of the elevation, rather than it just forming a porch around one doorway. If this enlarged form was a later development, carried out between c1903 and c1923 then there should be an additional phase between Phase 1 and Phase 2.

6.1.6 Veranda – Phase 2 (early – mid 20th century): the plans dated 1925 show that it was intended at this time to move the veranda to its current location at this time. However, these plans were not submitted until 1935 so it seems likely that this alteration was not carried out until after that date. The form it took at this time is not clear, although it seems to have acquired several additional sections as part of the move, and it is clear from the investigation on site that at least some of the sections didn't quite fit in the new position. The slate steps up to the house from the veranda were presumably added during this phase as they have apparently been in place since the 1960s (Madeleine Scott pers comm.).

6.1.7 Veranda – Phase 3 (late 20th century): some minor changes were made in the later 20th century. The present glazed roof appears to be quite modern and it is known to have had glazed sliding doors that were removed prior to 1979 (Madeleine Scott pers comm.). This perhaps corresponds with the iron rail in the concrete edging slab and holes for an associated superstructure, which do appear fit the form of veranda as depicted in 1923-1925 and so are presumably later additions.

6.2 Discussion and Significance

6.2.1 The recording of the buildings at Matson Ground, along with the collation of historical information about the site, has provided a valuable and rare opportunity to investigate a site of this type of which few have been examined (Greenlane Archaeology 2010a). Its historic interest is found in three areas; the origin of farmsteads with the suffix 'Ground', the site as a yeoman farm and home of local gentry, and the connections with some people of some importance in the local area, namely the Gaskarths of Kendal, the Brunskill brothers, and the Scotts.

6.2.2 The barn at Matson Ground is in some ways a typical building of its region and period, although its arrangement is slightly unusual in having a projecting section on the north-west side, the purpose of which is uncertain. This is of interest as it is closer to regional styles seen in Lancashire, in particular the so-called 'Lancashire barn' (Brunskill 2007, 112-113), although farm buildings of similar form have been recorded in the Lune Valley, in one case within Cumbria (Greenlane Archaeology 2010b). The later alterations have, however, made the original form of the building difficult to discern with certainty.

6.2.3 The veranda is itself of less importance, and has clearly been substantially remodelled on at least one occasion, but more likely two or three, and moved to its present location. The involvement of GH Pattinson in its design is of interest, as someone involved in the building of arts and craft style and period houses in the region (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 69). Otherwise, its arrangement owes a great deal to the later additions to the house, and estate in general, made in the 1930s to the designs of various architects.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 **The Barn:** the proposed redevelopment, based on the plans that have been made available, is likely to be relatively unobtrusive and undamaging to the original fabric. The building has already been subject to several extensive and likely damaging alterations, probably in the late 19th and early 20th

century, and the proposed changes are, by comparison relatively minor. The greatest loss might be the early trusses, which are, in some cases at least, in poor condition, and likely to need repairing or replacing.

6.3.2 **The Veranda:** the veranda is not in its original position, having been moved at least once from a former location in the 1930s, and probably substantially altered from its original design before then. Its pre-1930s form was evidently glazed throughout, and so similar proposals would be unlikely to be detrimental.

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Details

After: English Heritage 2007

IoE Number: 351681

Location: MATSON GROUND (HOUSE TO SOUTH EAST), HELM ROAD
WINDERMERE, SOUTH LAKELAND, CUMBRIA

Date listed: 07 February 1973

Date of last amendment: 07 February 1973

Grade II

HELM ROAD, BOWNESS 1. 1834 Matson Ground (house to south-east) SD 4196 3/13 II 2. Circa 1830. Irregular plan. Main centre block has centre wooden porch with Egyptian capitals to round columns, panelled frieze and dentilled cornice; 2 16-paned sash windows on each floor, and a long round-headed staircase window over the door, with Gothic tracery. Eaves on triple blocks. 2 dormers. Similar wings at each end probably later

IoE Number: 351680

Location: MATSON GROUND (HOUSE TO WEST), WITH ATTACHED BUILDINGS, HELM ROAD
WINDERMERE, SOUTH LAKELAND, CUMBRIA

Date listed: 07 February 1973

Date of last amendment: 07 February 1973

Grade II

HELM ROAD, BOWNESS 1. 1834 Matson Ground (house to west), with attached buildings. SD 4196 3/12 II 2. C17 and early C18. Lime-washed stone rubble, slate-roof, low 2 storeys, irregular square plan. Small square casements and 16-paned sashes. Remains of slate dripstone. Small wooden bay windows on roadside front, with 3 other windows on ground floor and 4 above (16- and 20-paned sashes and a triple sash). Left hand gable has datestone 1721 T.D.B and a gabled porch and projecting chimney. Long range of former farm buildings (now garages and stores) at right angles to north, of stone with low slate roof, loft door and 2 windows.

Appendix 2: Census Details

(The thicker lines denote a different household)

1841 Census HO107/1160/29				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Betty Barrow	44	Washer woman	Matsons Ground	Westmorland
John Shepherd	13	Lodger	Matsons Ground	Westmorland
George Robinson	55	Waller	Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Marian Robinson	50		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Thomas Robinson	20	Waller	Matsons Ground	Westmorland
George Robinson	20	Joiner	Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Edward Robinson	15	Waller's apprentice	Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Betty Robinson	12		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
John B Robinson	10		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Noble[?] Robinson	6		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
John Campbell	45	Labourer	Matsons Ground	Ireland
Mary Campbell	42		Matsons Ground	Not Westmorland
Mary Campbell	11		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Thomas Campbell	9		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
James Campbell	4		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Betsy Campbell	1		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Thomas Hartley	36	Husbandman	Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Betty Hartley	46		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Catherine Hartley	10		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Bella Hartley	8		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Robert Routledge	59	Husbandman	Matsons Ground	Not Westmorland
Emma Routledge	57		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Robert Routledge Jnr	2		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
William Woof	26	Farmer	Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Dorothy Woof	26		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Eleanor Woof	3		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Joseph Woof	2		Matsons Ground	Westmorland
Catherine Cole	14	Servant	Matsons Ground	Westmorland

1851 Census HO107/2441/19				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Robert Rippon	45	Agricultural labourer	Matsons	Lancashire, Cartmel
Agness Rippon	40		Matsons	Westmorland, Heversham
Martha[?] Rippon	15		Matsons	Westmorland, Kendal
Robert Rippon	10mths		Matsons	Westmorland, Windermere
Ruth Kirkby[?]	14	[step daughter]	Matsons	Westmorland, Kendal
John Kirkby	13	[step son]	Matsons	Westmorland, Kendal
John Moore	32	Agricultural labourer	Matsons	Westmorland, Kendal
Ann Moore	27		Matsons	Westmorland, Heversham
John Moore	7		Matsons	Westmorland, Heversham
Richard Moore	6		Matsons	Westmorland, Heversham
Robert Moore	3		Matsons	Westmorland, Windermere
Thomas Moore	1		Matsons	Westmorland, Windermere
Edward Walker	18	Agricultural labourer	Matsons	Westmorland, Heversham
Robert Routledge	69	Agricultural labourer	Matsons	Lancashire, Cartmel
Emma Routledge	68		Matsons	Yorkshire, Coatley [sic]
John Gaskarth	42	Landed proprietor	Matsons	Westmorland, Kendal
Sarah Kitchen	43	House servant	Matsons	Yorkshire, Shipperdale[?]

1861 Census RG9/3964/94				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Henry Robinson	62	Gardner	Matsons	Westmorland, Overstaveley
Henry Robinson	33	Gardner	Matsons	Westmorland, Patton
Lewis Robinson	27		Matsons	Sussex, Flimwell[?]
Robert Routledge	80	Formerly gardener	Matsons	Lancashire, Staveley
Emma Routledge	78		Matsons	Yorkshire, Ottley
Joseph Carr	40	Agricultural labourer	Matsons	Cumberland
Jane Carr	40		Matsons	Westmorland
Sarah Jane Carr	10	Scholar	Matsons	Westmorland
Ann Gaskarth	64	Lady	Matsons	Lancashire, Ulverston
Thomas Gaskarth	33	Gentleman	Matsons	Lancashire, Ulverston
Mary Stanley	18	Servant	Matsons	Lancashire, Pennybridge

1871 Census RG10/5280/68				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
George Healey	53	Retired silk manufacturer	Matsons	Lancashire, Rochdale
Margaret Healey	56		Matsons	Westmorland, Orton
Richard Whitfield	24	Gardner	Matsons	Yorkshire, Dent
Dorothy Punch	22	Cook/domestic servant	Matsons	Yorkshire, Sedbergh
Elizabeth Bagg	17	Housemaid	Matsons	Yorkshire, Sedbergh
William Bounskill [sic]	74	Retired plumber	Matsons	Yorkshire, Ingleton
Richard Bounskill	46	Photographer	Matsons	Yorkshire, Sedbergh
John W Bounskill	46	Photographer	Matsons	Yorkshire, Sedbergh
Elizabeth A Bounskill	20		Matsons	Yorkshire, Sedbergh
Mary A Wilson	18	General servant	Matsons	Westmorland, Undermillbeck
Thomas Harrison	47	Agricultural labourer	Matsons	Westmorland, Stavley
Ann Harrison	47		Matsons	Lancashire, Cartmel
Nathan Harrison	13		Matsons	Westmorland, Undermillbeck
Ann Harrison	10		Matsons	Westmorland, Undermillbeck
David Harrison	6		Matsons	Westmorland, Undermillbeck
Joseph Airey	30	Agricultural labourer	Matsons	Westmorland, Kendal
Elizabeth Airey	33		Matsons	Westmorland, Witherslack
Elizabeth Airey	5		Matsons	Westmorland, Undermillbeck
Ann Airey	3		Matsons	Westmorland, Undermillbeck
John Airey	3		Matsons	Westmorland, Undermillbeck
Agnes Airey	9mths		Matsons	Westmorland, Undermillbeck
William Burton	49	Agricultural labourer/cowman	Matsons	Westmorland, Skelsmere
William Harrison	19	Agricultural labourer	Matsons	Westmorland, Crook
Edward Benson	24	Agricultural labourer	Matsons	Westmorland, Applethwaite
Elizabeth Benson	29		Matsons	
William Benson	3		Matsons	
Margaret Benson	1		Matsons	

1881 Census RG11/5208/49				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
George Healey	63	Retired silk manufacturer	Matson Ground	Lancashire, Rochdale
Dorothy Healey	32	[?] of house	Matson Ground	Yorkshire, Sedbergh
[?] Healey	5	Scholar	Matson Ground	Westmorland, Matson Ground
Mary Thompson	34	Domestic servant	Matson Ground	Yorkshire, Sedbergh
Isabella Geldart	25	Domestic servant	Matson Ground	Lancashire, Barrow-in-Furness
Edward Wilson	66	Farmer of 80 acres	Matson Ground	Westmorland, Beetham
Dorothy Wilson	69		Matson Ground	Lancashire, Blackburn
Mary Jane Wilson	37		Matson Ground	Lancashire, Liverpool
Dorothy Wilson	34		Matson Ground	Lancashire, Liverpool

1881 Census RG11/5208/49				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
James Wilson	32	Farmers son	Matson Ground	Westmorland, Beetham
Edward Wilson	30	Farmers son	Matson Ground	Westmorland, Beetham
Joseph Airey	40	General labourer	Matsons Cottage	Westmorland, Strickland Kettle
Elizabeth Airey	43		Matsons Cottage	Westmorland, Witherslack
John Airey	13	Scholar	Matsons Cottage	Westmorland, Undermillbeck
Ann Airey	13	Scholar	Matsons Cottage	Westmorland, Undermillbeck
William Henry Airey	8	Scholar	Matsons Cottage	Westmorland, Undermillbeck
John Airey	34	Gardener's son	Matsons Cottage	Westmorland, Middleton
Ann Airey	35		Matsons Cottage	Yorkshire, Dent
W William Airey	7	Scholar	Matsons Cottage	Westmorland, Undermillbeck

1891 Census RG12/4329/132				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Dixon Clowdsdale	59	Living on own means	Matson Ground	Lancashire
Mary Eleanor Clowdsdale	51		Matson Ground	Lancashire
Jane Hewaston	27	Domestic servant	Matson Ground	Lancashire
Margaret Croft	24	Domestic servant	Matson Ground	Lancashire
William Brotheridge	24	Gardner	Matson Cottage	Glowchester [sic], Firly[?]
Mary Brotheridge	27		Matson Cottage	Lancashire, Bolton
William Henry Brotheridge	4mths		Matson House	Westmorland, Bowness
Joseph Airey	50	Agricultural labourer	Matson Cottage	Westmorland, Kendal
Elizabeth Airey	25	House Keeper	Matson Cottage	Westmorland, Kendal
William Henry Airey	18	Drapers apprentice	Matson Cottage	Westmorland, Kendal

1901 Census RG13/Piece 4008				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Dixon Cloudsdale	69	Magistrate, Westmorland, retired hotel keeper	Matson Ground	Lancashire, The Ferry[?]
Mary Eleanor Cloudsdale	62		Matson Ground	Lancashire, Ulverston
Elizabeth [?] Rudd	37		Matson Ground	Westmorland, Bowness
Isabella Hoff	39	Housemaid, domestic	Matson Ground	Westmorland, Askham
Elizabeth Eleanor Clemison	22	Cook, domestic	Matson Ground	Lancashire, Kents Bank
Jane Jeffereys	36	Parlourmaid, domestic	Matson Ground	Northumberland, Seaton
John Sandham	30	Gardner, domestic	Matson Ground	Lancashire, Wharton
Mary Sandham	31		Matson Ground	Lancashire, Dalton-in-Furness
[away]			Matson Ground	
Samuel Strickland	29	Agricultural labourer	Matson Ground	Westmorland, Lyth, Milnthorpe
Sarah Hannah Strickland	37		Matson Ground	Westmorland, Kendal
Francis Mary Strickland	3mths		Matson Ground	Westmorland, Matson Ground
Richard Jackson	35	General labourer	Matson Ground	Westmorland, Kendal