

THE LONSDALE HOUSE HOTEL, 11 DALTONGATE, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Heritage Assessment



Client: Neil Cameron

NGR: 328510 478347

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March 2021



The Site	
Site Name	The Lonsdale House Hotel, 11 Daltongate, Ulverston
County	Cumbria
NGR	328510 478347
Listed Building Grade; List Entry No.	II; 1374985 (folly in garden is Grade II, No. 1374987)

Client	
Client Name	Neil Cameron

Planning	
Pre-planning?	Yes
Plans	Conversion of former hotel to apartments
Planning Application No.	-
Condition number	-
Local Planning Authority	South Lakeland District Council
Planning Archaeologist	Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Barrow-in-Furness
Relevant HER	Cumbria

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Summary

Prior to proposals to convert the former Lonsdale House Hotel, 11 Daltongate, Ulverston, Cumbria into apartments Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a heritage assessment for the property, which is Grade II Listed. This was intended to provide suitable information about the history of the building so that a better understanding of its development could be obtained, which could then be used to assess the impact of any proposed changes.

The documentary evidence shows that the building originated as a substantial private house, built for the Fell family in 1787; their original family home was what is now known as Old Daltongate House, immediately to the west. It is not clear how long they remained at the site but it seems likely to have been until they constructed a new home at Flan How on the edge of town, some time prior to 1870. Following this the property on Daltongate was used as a private home and a boarding school before becoming club rooms at the very end of the 19th century. These remained in use until at least the end of the 1950s after which time it became a hotel. The map evidence shows that it had taken on its current form by at least the beginning of the 19th century, although the earlier mapping potentially shows some enlargement at this time. The maps also show that a large Gothic folly in the garden had been constructed by at least 1850. It is thought that the building was the work of the Websters, an important architectural firm based in Kendal, who were operating throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries.

A site visit revealed that the interior had been subject to considerable modernisation and the majority of the historic fabric removed, with the exception of key elements such as the staircases, decorative plasterwork, door surrounds, and roof trusses. The front elevation also retains a significant collection of sliding sash window casements that are probably original. A possible 'Webster' fireplace recorded as being present is now no longer evident, unless it is covered by a later timber surround. A Venetian window in the rear elevation and the difference in height between the front and back might be evidence that the rear of the building comprised part of a mid-18th century structure that was re-fronted, while it is apparent that the east end, although subject to some modern extension and alterations, was remodelled from a probable 19th century structure, as shown in the early mapping.

As a Grade II Listed building the building (and the associated folly, which is also Grade II Listed) is statutorily protected and of local significance. However, it has been substantially modernised internally and already lost much of its original fabric. The proposals have the potential to enhance what remains, by improving elements such as the staircases and the folly by removing modern additions and exposing them, but also removing or reconfiguring the internal partitions and retaining the decorative plaster and sash windows.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Neil Cameron for commissioning the project and his agent, Steve Meyer of Craig and Meyer Architects, for providing information about the site. Special thanks are due to Peter Lowe for providing useful background information about the property.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The Lonsdale House Hotel is situated at the east end of Daltongate behind the western edge of the market place, which is effectively the centre of Ulverston and where a number of roads meet (Figure 1; Ordnance Survey 2011). It is situated at a height of approximately 25m 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 site is essentially urban, as it is located within the centre of the town.

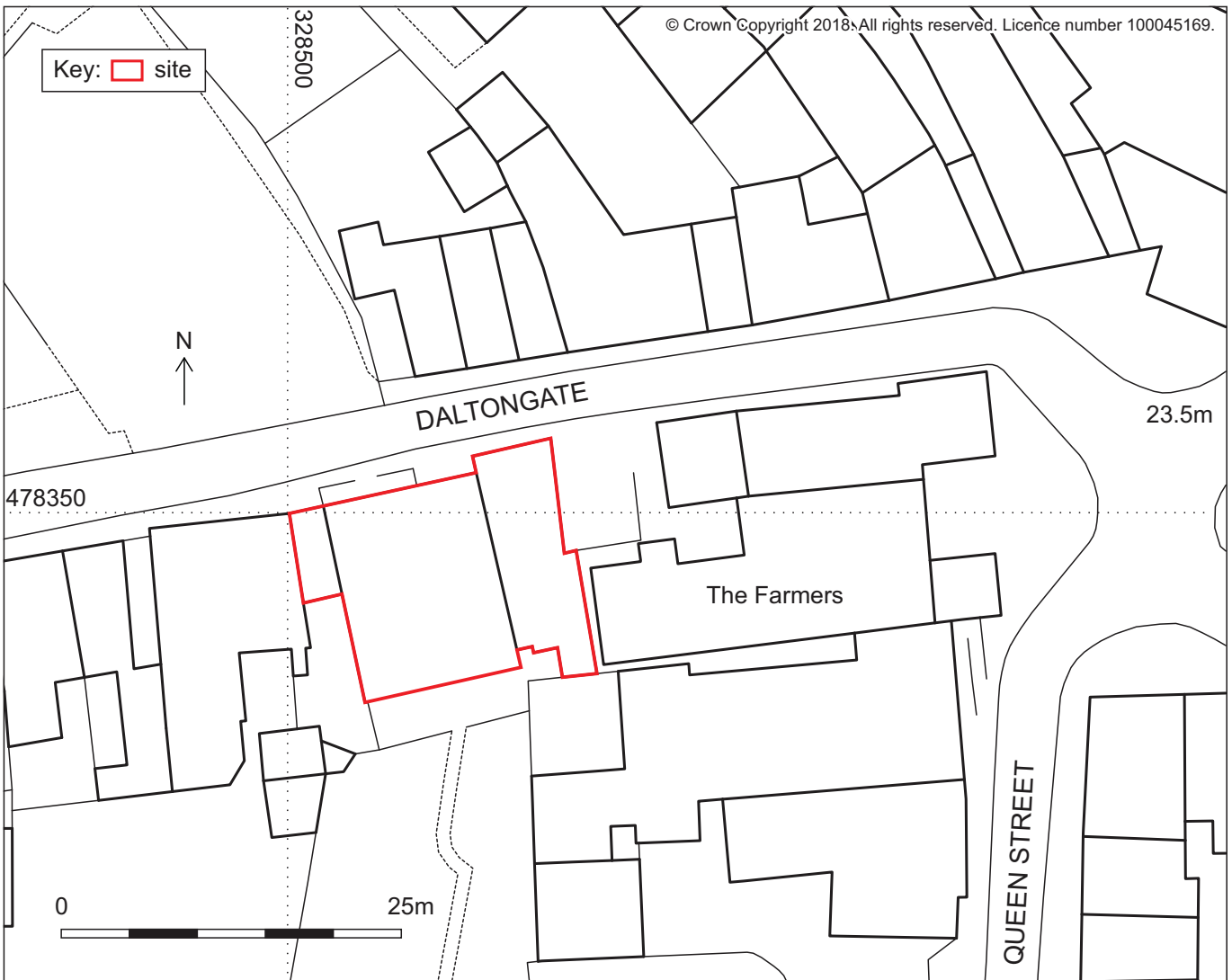
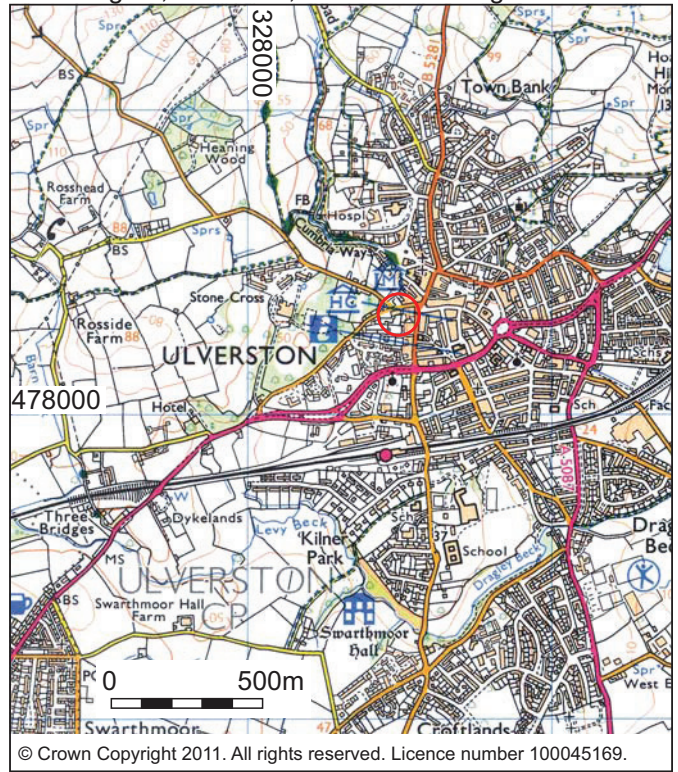
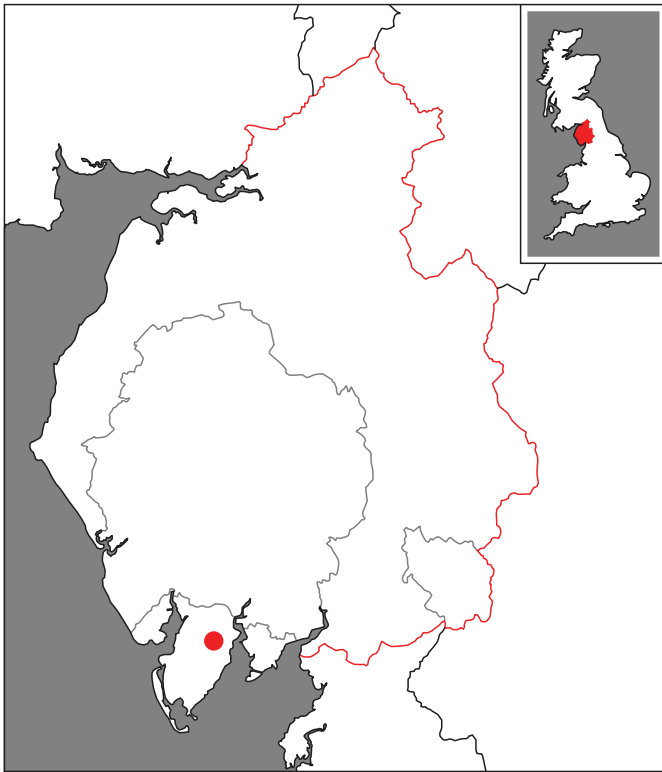


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Neil Cameron

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The heritage assessment consists of three elements, the most important of which is a desk-based assessment, as outlined below (see *Section 2.2*). It also includes a rapid site visit (see *Section 2.3*) and the results of the project are ultimately archived (see *Section 2.4*).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available. At present, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the archives are closed and so the majority of records were consulted via online resources. This meant that some of the original records relating to the site could not be consulted;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and relevant published sources were consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

2.3 Site Visit

2.3.1 A brief site visit was carried out in order to provide some basic information about the building, such as its general condition, the extent of any original fabric, and any useful dating evidence in order to better understand its development, as outlined by the desk-based assessment. The site visit was essentially equivalent to a Level 1 historic building recording as defined by Historic England (2016).

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive of the project will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014b). In addition, details will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

3. Results

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 The initial component of the heritage assessment is a desk-based assessment, the results of which have been used to produce two main elements. Firstly, all available maps of the area were compiled into a map regression, demonstrating how the site physically developed (*Section 3.2*). The second purpose of the heritage assessment is to produce a background history of the site, focussing specifically on the known history and development of the building (*Section 3.3*). The compilation of this information then allowed a discussion of the development of the site and its significance to be considered (*Section 4*).

3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 **Wood's map, 1847:** this is the earliest detailed plan of Ulverston and is detailed enough to show individual buildings, although it is not as accurate as the later Ordnance Survey maps (Plate 1). The main footprint of the structure is shown much as it is now, although apparently not extending as far to the south, while the east end of the current footprint appears to form part of an adjoining property. The land to the rear (south) is also part of a large area labelled as the property of 'J. Fell Esquire' and at this time Daltongate was named 'Duke Street'.

3.2.2 **Ordnance Survey, 1852:** this is a particularly detailed map just of Ulverston and shows that the core of the building had certainly taken on essentially its present footprint by this date (Plate 2). The small section to the west is evidently over a passageway while the east end is still shown as a separate building, albeit larger than on the earlier plan. This plan is detailed enough to show features such as the exterior steps at the front and rear and associated kerbing at the front. By this date Daltongate is referred to as 'Daltongate or Duke Street'. A wider view of the site at this time also shows the extensive gardens with paths to the south and demonstrates that the folly forming part of the south boundary (see *Section 3.4.1* below) had been constructed by this time (see Plate 3).



Plate 1 (left): Extract from Wood's map of 1832

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1852



Plate 3: Wider extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1852 showing the garden and folly

3.2.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1891:** this is slightly less detailed but seems to show essentially the same footprint as the previous map, with the addition of small outshuts to the rear (Plate 4). The garden to the rear is also still shown.

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** the building is shown in essentially the same form as on the previous map although the small outshuts have gone and the garden is shown in less detail (Plate 5).

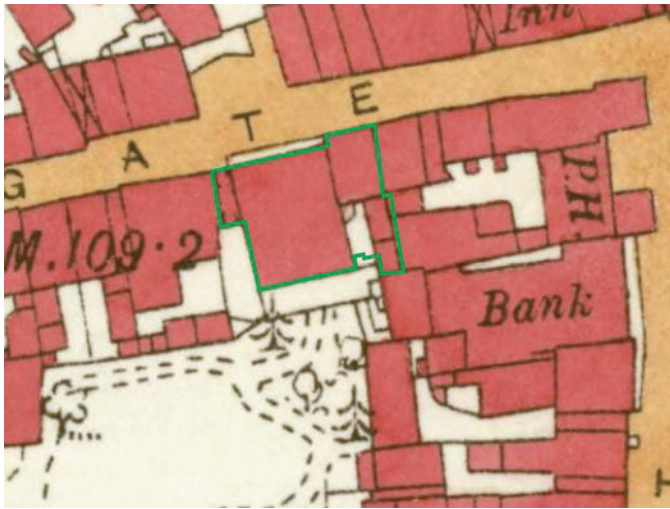


Plate 4 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

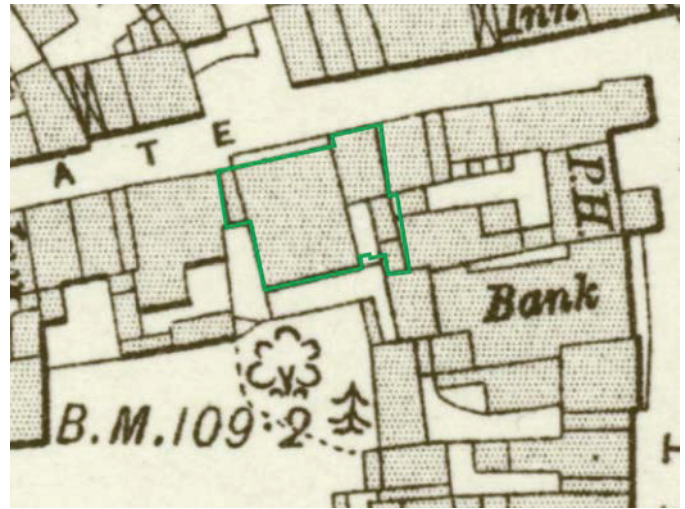


Plate 5 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1933:** the footprint of the building is essentially the same as in 1913 (Plate 6).

3.2.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1941:** the main part of the footprint of the building is essentially the same, but the space behind the separate building to the east has been filled in with various additions (Plate 7).

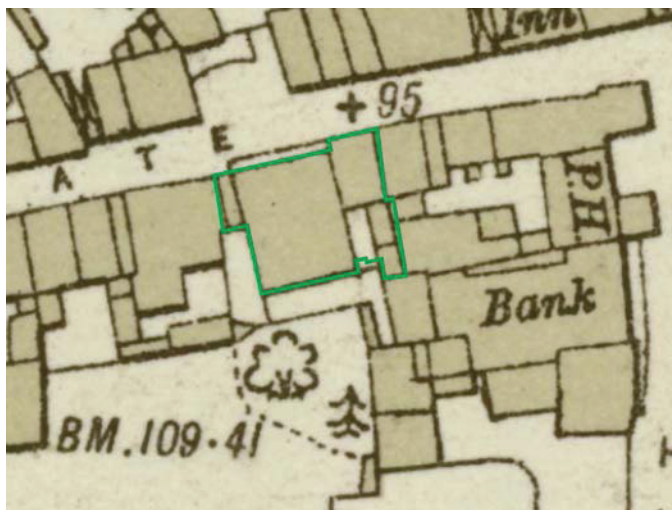


Plate 6 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933

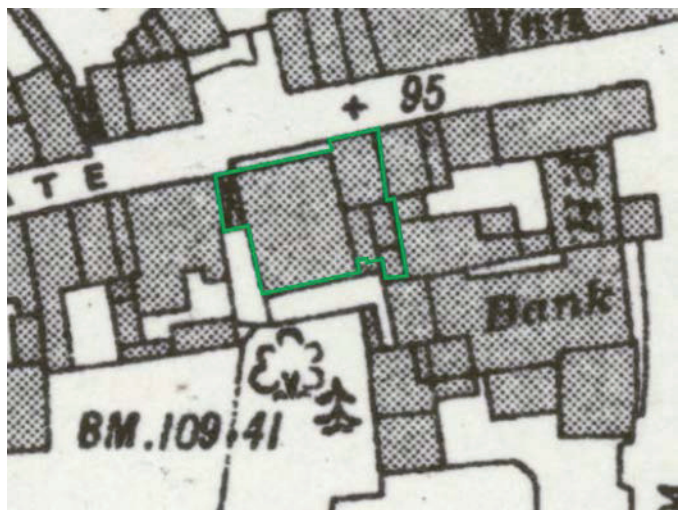


Plate 7 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1941

3.3 Site History

3.3.1 **Owners and Occupiers:** the building that until recently comprised the Lonsdale House Hotel began its life as a private house, built for one of the most prominent families in Ulverston. It was Robert Fell, whose family had become rich through the textile industry and created a fabric that became known as 'Ulverston check', who developed the business and also became involved in banking and built the property as a substantial mansion on Daltongate in 1787 (Fell 1882, 16; also cited in Bardsley 1885, 73). It appears to have been known as 'Daltongate House' (*ibid*, although Daltongate was named Duke Street

until about the middle of the 19th century; see *Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2* above), the family's original property having been the much older building adjoining to the west, now known as 'Old Daltongate House' (No. 13 Daltongate, Historic England 2021b; Peter Lowe pers comm). Early directories list the fells on Duke Street: Robert Fell, described as a banker in 1829 (Parson and White 1829, 724), and John Fell & Co, linen manufacturers, in 1849 (Mannex 1849, 452). It is stated that the property was occupied by Robert Fell's widow, after his death in 1831 and his son's death in 1836, until her death in 1870 (Fell 1882, 16) but there do not appear to be any Fell's listed in the census returns covering those dates. It is not clear when it passed out of the Fell family's ownership but it is evident that they were not living there from the late 19th century; this is perhaps because by this time they had built a new mansion on the edge of Ulverston called Flan How; this had certainly been constructed by 1870 (Tweddell 1870).

3.3.2 Later occupiers, of what is regularly addressed as 11 Daltongate by this time, can be determined through a range of sources, principally early directories, year books, and the census. The former can be summarised as follows:

Year	Occupier	Description	Source
c1882	Katherine Foster	Ladies' college	Mannex & Co c1882, 232
1897	E Barnes	Daltongate House	Mackereth 1897, 332 and 378
1898	E Barnes	11 Daltongate	Mackereth 1898, 428
1899	E Barnes	11 Daltongate	Mackereth 1899, 684
1901	-	Daltongate Club Rooms	Mackereth 1901, 176
1903	-	North Lonsdale Club	Holmes 1903, 168
1904	-	North Lonsdale Club	Holmes 1904, 190
1905	-	North Lonsdale Club	Holmes 1905, 176
1906	-	North Lonsdale Club	Holmes 1906, 216
1907	-	North Lonsdale Club	Holmes 1907, 210
c1912	Mrs Florence Christie (manageress)	Daltongate Club	Bulmer c1912, 380
1916	Mrs Christie (stewardess)	Daltongate Club	The Barrow News and Mail Limited 1916, 286
1930	Miss Bowman	Daltongate Club	The Barrow News and Mail Limited 1930, 440
1931	J Bowman	Daltongate Club	The Barrow News and Mail Limited 1931, 440
1951	JD McBain	North Lonsdale Club	The Barrow News and Mail Limited 1951, 394
1960	H Titterington	11 Daltongate	Barret's Publications Ltd 1960, S4

Table 1: Occupiers of 11 Daltongate, c1882-1960

3.3.2 Identifying the property in the census is essentially impossible before 1881 because the street numbering is not standardised. It is possible to find between 1881 and 1901, and this broadly confirms the change from a to a school/private dwelling to club rooms, that took place over this period (see *Appendix 2*). The original visitors' book for the club rooms starts on the 24th April 1899 and runs until 1959 (Peter Lowe pers comm), which broadly fits the other data. The cash book for the club rooms show that their establishment was primarily funded by members of the Kennedy family, who owned Fairview Mansion and Stone Cross, further up Daltongate. It is not clear at what point it became a hotel, although this was evidently after 1959.

3.3.3 **The Building:** a single source states that the building was constructed in 1787 (Fell 1882, 16), and this fits with the Listed Building information, which suggests a late 18th century date. It has been suggested that the building was designed by Francis Webster (1767-1827), the founder of an architectural dynasty based in Kendal, due to the similarities of some elements with Ivy House in Hawkshead (Martin 2004, 131); as one of the premier architects working in the area at the time it seems likely that a family as wealthy as the Fells would have engaged them to carry out the work. It was recorded as still containing a 'good Webster fireplace' by Angus Taylor (*ibid*), but this must have been some time prior to his death 2000 and probably during the period in which he was gathering information for his book from 1984 and the late 1990s (*op cit*, vii-viii). There is otherwise relatively little information

relating to the construction and development of the actual fabric of the building, other than what is shown in the map evidence (see *Section 3.2* above). This appears to indicate that it was enlarged to the rear between 1832 and 1850, although this could be a result of problems with the accuracy of the earliest plan. It is also suggested that the Websters constructed the Gothic folly in the garden (*ibid*). Stylistically this is later, however, and perhaps therefore the work of George Webster (1797-1864). The only other documentary reference is from the cash books of the club rooms from September 1898 to 1913, which state that JW Grundy, an architect based in Ulverston and Mr Waite, a builder, were paid for work on 10th March 1899 but it is not stated what this was.

3.4 Site Visit

3.4.1 **Introduction** the site visit briefly examined each floor of the building, the two principal external elevations, and the remains of a folly in the garden to the south.

3.4.2 **External elevations:** the main part of the front elevation presents an impressive broadly symmetrical façade extending over three floors with a projecting central section (Plate 8). The west side extends over a passageway to the rear while the east end is extended by a projecting addition of later date. The main features of interest are the intact sliding sash casements in the windows (which do not have horns and so are likely to pre-date 1840; Wedd 1999, 2) and the front door with its semi-circular overlight and possibly original six-panel door (Plate 8). The east elevation comprises what is clearly an early structure that has been modified, but with a modern flat-roofed extension to the rear (south) (Plate 10). The south elevation is only two stories tall, although with an attic and is also symmetrical but with a central Venetian window, suggestive of an earlier 18th century date, flanked by a pair of windows on each floor and an off-centre inserted doorway at ground floor (Plate 11). In the garden to the south of the house forming part of the boundary is a folly comprising a crenelated Gothic-style wall built of ashlar rock faced limestone with various blind arched openings and sham towers (Plate 12). This style of stone work was continued into the boundary wall incorporating the steps up to the garden from the house and an arched entrance into a yard to the west.



Plate 8 (left): The front (north) elevation, viewed from the north

Plate 9 (right): The front door in the north elevation, viewed from the north



Plate 10 (left): The east external elevation, viewed from the north-east

Plate 11 (right): The south external elevation, viewed from the south



Plate 12: The folly in the garden to the south of the house, viewed from the north

3.4.3 **Basement:** the property has been extensively modernised at this level, the rooms most recently used as a restaurant/bar and associated kitchens and toilets, with little or no original fabric remaining (Plate 13 to Plate 16) although a hatch in the east elevation may be relatively early (Plate 15).



Plate 13 (left): General view of the main part of the basement, from the east



Plate 14 (right): General view of the main part of the basement, from the west



Plate 15 (left): The east end of the basement showing hatch in east elevation, viewed from the west



Plate 16 (right): General view of the kitchen in the basement, viewed from the north

3.4.4 **Ground floor:** at this level the building comprised a mixture of reception rooms, including the main entrance hall connecting to the staircases, and some bedrooms. Again, the space had been extensively modernised, with the only original fabric comprising the staircases (Plate 17 and Plate 18) (including the impressive main stair with its mahogany balusters, although these do not appear to be original), the decorative plaster cornices and ceiling roses, primarily in the main entrance hall (Plate 19 to Plate 21), and the majority of the moulded door surrounds; the doors of probable mahogany are clearly

not original. Elsewhere, there is a fireplace with timber surround in the south-east reception room but this is clearly not original, although it could be covering an earlier one.



Plate 17 (left): The main staircase, viewed from the north

Plate 18 (right): The back staircase, viewed from the south-west



Plate 19: The plaster ceiling in the entrance hall, viewed from the south



Plate 20 (left): The plaster ceiling and arch in the main entrance hall, viewed from the south

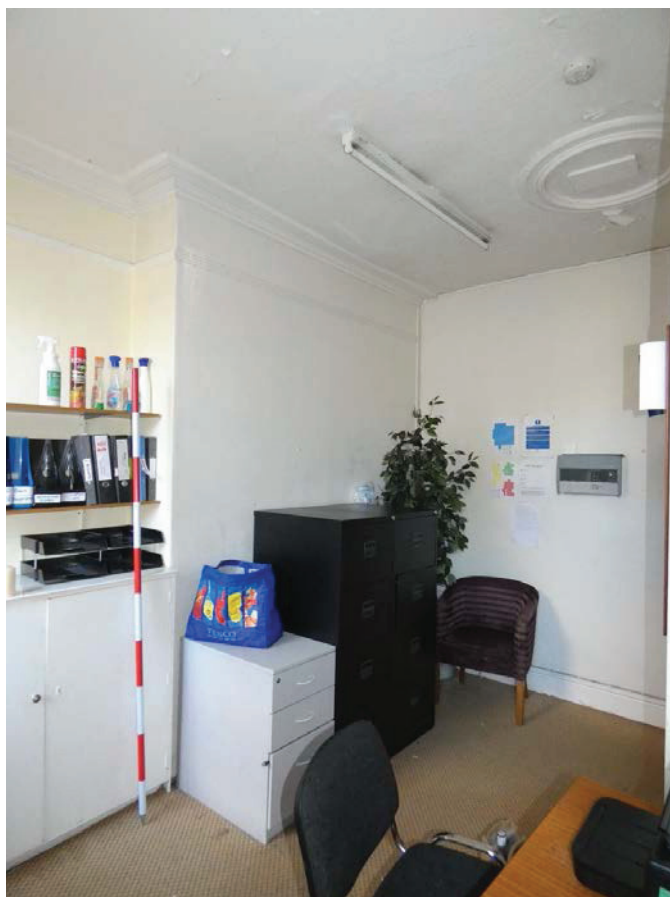


Plate 21 (right): A former chimney breast, plaster cornice and ceiling rose in the north-east office, viewed from the north-west



Plate 22 (left): Typical moulded door surround, viewed from the west

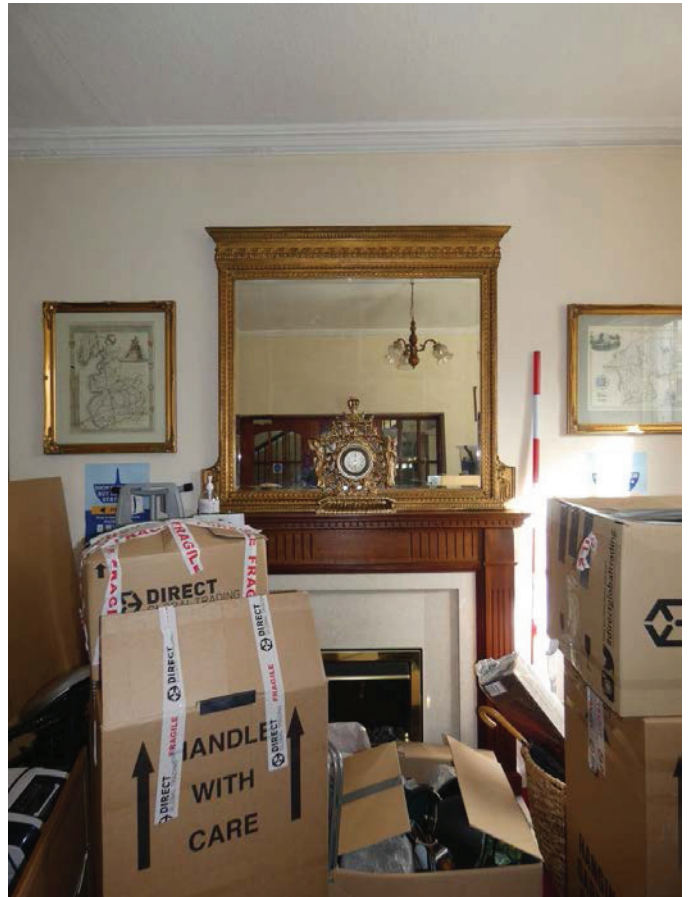


Plate 23 (right): Fireplace in the south-east reception room, viewed from the west

3.4.5 **First floor:** this had similarly been extensively modernised, and comprised several bedrooms connected via the main landing and a narrow east/west corridor. The most noticeable piece of historic fabric was again the decorative plaster cornice on the main landing (Plate 24), although a plaster bust was also present within the east/west corridor at the south end of what had evidently originally been a large rounded arch (Plate 25); the north end no longer seems to exist. The main staircase had been partially modified to incorporate a modern glazed partition wall, resulting in the loss of the top hand rail and some of the adjoining door surround (Plate 26). Elsewhere, the back stair retained much of its original structure although the balusters, if these survive, were boxed in (Plate 27). Access to the east end of the building was through an arched opening off these stairs, through what had probably originally been a tall stair window (Plate 27). Within the bedrooms the only feature of interest that survived was the panelling around some of the windows (Plate 28) and a six-panel door that may be original (Plate 29).



Plate 24 (left): Decorative cornice on the first floor landing, viewed from the south

Plate 25 (right): Plaster bust in the east/west corridor, viewed from the south-west



Plate 26 (left): The glazed partition at the south end of the first-floor landing, viewed from the north

Plate 27 (right): The rear stair and access to the eastern section of the building, viewed from the west



Plate 28 (left): Panelling around a window in the south elevation, viewed from the north

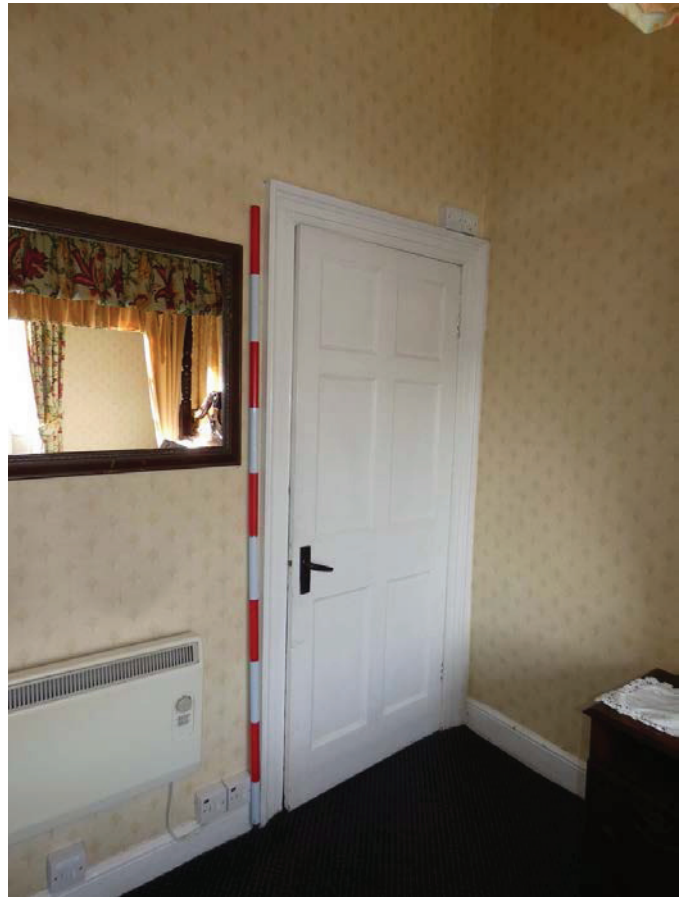


Plate 29 (right): Possible original door, viewed from the north

3.4.6 **Second floor:** this too comprised a collection of substantial rooms accessed via the back stairs. Again, this whole floor had been extensively modernised, the most noteworthy feature being the lower level of the south side, which was effectively within the roof space and so the purlins were exposed within the rooms, albeit boxed in and finished with plaster (Plate 30). A small round-headed window was also present in the east elevation of the south-eastern room (Plate 31). The back stair again retained much original fabric, with the balusters boxed in and an inserted glazed partition at the top (Plate 32), with access to the east end of the building also via the former stair window, which had a round head remaining (Plate 33). Within the eastern section a hatch into the roof space showed the original king-post truss of probable mid-19th century date was still present with corresponding purlins (Plate 34), and the ends of the tie beams projected into the rooms below (Plate 35). Another window with a round head and early hinged casement was also present in the west elevation (Plate 36) and it is apparent that the windows in the front (north) elevation are central pivoting types rather than sash (Plate 37; these are considered to be 20th century in the listing: see *Appendix 1*).



Plate 30 (left): Exposed purlin in the south-eastern room on the second floor, viewed from the north-west



Plate 31 (right): Small round-headed window in the south-eastern room on the second floor, viewed from the west



Plate 32 (left): The back stair between the first and second floor levels, viewed from the east

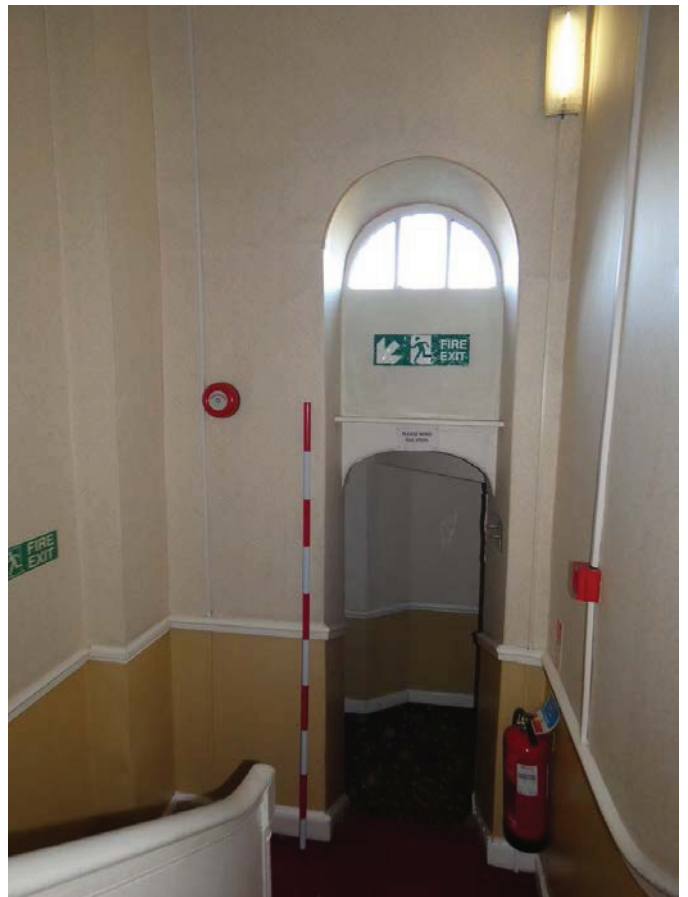


Plate 33 (right): The access to the eastern section of the building via the back stairs, viewed from the west



Plate 34 (left): Truss in the roof space over the second floor within the eastern section of the building, viewed from the west



Plate 35 (right): The end of the truss exposed in the room below within the eastern section of the building, viewed from the west



Plate 36 (left): Round headed window in the west elevation on the second floor, viewed from the east



Plate 37 (right): Central pivot windows in the north elevation on the second floor, viewed from the south-east

3.4.7 **Attic:** the attic was only present over the north section of the building and was primarily noteworthy because of a pair of large king post trusses with angled braces (Plate 38 and Plate 39). In addition, the fabric of the eastern elevation was exposed showing the brick structure and chimney breast (Plate 40).



Plate 38 (left): The eastern truss, viewed from the west

Plate 39 (right): The western truss, viewed from the east



Plate 40: The east elevation within the attic, viewed from the west

4. Discussion

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The available documentary evidence suggests that the property was constructed as a substantial house in the late 18th century, specifically 1787, by the Fell family, perhaps to the designs of Francis Webster. At some point in the second half of the 19th century it passed out of their ownership and was briefly used as a school before becoming private club rooms and most recently a hotel. The site visit revealed that the building has been extensively modernised and very little in terms of historic fabric now remains, with the exception of important elements such as the staircases, the decorative plaster in the reception rooms, the door surrounds, and the sash windows and door to the front elevation. However, the site visit also revealed that the rear elevation retains a Venetian window of the Palladian style and this, coupled with the fact that the rear elevation is lower than the front, suggests that the rear may form part of an earlier 18th century building (see examples in the local area such as Lancaster: White 2000), which was enlarged to its current form in 1787. The site visit also demonstrated that the north half of the east end of the building was a reconfiguration of an earlier structure, as shown on the early maps, rather than a total rebuild, although the fabric has been substantially altered. In addition, the folly in the garden represents an interesting feature in its own right, which had clearly been constructed by 1850 and is reminiscent of other work in the region carried out during the same period by the Websters of Kendal in the Gothic style that became more popular during the 19th century (see Martin 2004).

4.2 Significance

4.2.1 As a Grade II Listed Building (the associated folly in the garden is also separately listed; see *Appendix 1*) the property is statutorily protected and considered to have at least regional significance. The possible connections with the Websters only serve to enhance this significance, although this is not proven. The building has, however, seen considerable modernisation internally, and this has led to the loss of a considerable amount of historic fabric – there are no original fire surrounds remaining, for example, unless these are hidden by later alterations, and other alterations such as the insertion of new partition walls to form bedrooms and removal of original doors. However, important major elements remain, such as the staircases, the decorative plaster in the entrance hall and first floor landing, the sash windows in the front elevation (the second-floor windows being later alterations; see *Appendix 1*), and the majority of the door surrounds. While the style of the staircases is approximately correct for the end of the 18th century although they continued into the early 19th century (Burton 2001, 37-42) the mahogany balusters in the main staircase are unlikely to be original as they are not square in section and seem to specifically match the doors on the ground floor, which are definitely later. The other significant original feature within the building is the roof trusses, although these are not decorative and form an important structural element of the building that is unlikely to be modernised. In addition, the folly in the garden is an important part of the curtilage of the property and a significant landscape element in its own right.

4.3 Impact

4.3.1 Details of the proposed alterations are not currently available, although they are largely concerned with the arrangement of the internal spaces, which have already been subject to extensive modernisation and lost almost all original features. There is considerable opportunity to enhance some of the important historic fabric that does remain, by removing modern cladding and alterations to the staircases, for example, uncovering any original fireplaces that might exist (it is possible that the timber surround in the south-east reception room is covering an earlier surround – perhaps the ‘Webster’ fireplace recorded by Angus Taylor as this is otherwise now missing), and clearing and better presenting the folly. The retention or replacement with modern replicas of the sash casements, in the north elevation in particular, is a particularly important area of consideration. Ideally, these should be refurbished and retained if possible.

4.4 Conclusion and Recommendations

4.4.1 While details of the proposed alterations to the building are still not known it is unlikely that they will have as large an impact as the work that has already been done, in particular the extensive internal modernisation. Indeed, it is possible that the, arguably harmful, impact of some of these changes could be partly remedied by removing some of the extensive internal partitions, or at least reconfiguring them in a more sympathetic manner, and restoring and opening up important original features such as the staircases and the folly.

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Details

From: Historic England 2021a

Location

Statutory Address: Lonsdale House Hotel, 11 Daltongate

County: Cumbria

District: South Lakeland (District Authority)

Parish: Ulverston

List Entry Number: 1374985

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1950

Details

DALTONGATE (South side) No.11 Lonsdale House Hotel

GV II

House, now hotel. Late C18. Painted stucco with some painted stone dressings and with brick chimney caps and a slate roof. 3 storeys above a cellar and 6 bays. The outer bays are set back slightly and the right-hand bay contains a yard entrance with segmental arch. Above the ground floor there is a storey band, and there is a moulded gutter cornice. Bays 2 to 5 on the ground floor have channelled rustication. The windows have plain reveals and are glazing bar sashes except for those on the 2nd floor which have 6 panes but are C20 centre-pivoting casements. The doorway, in the 3rd bay, is approached by steps parallel with the wall which have iron railings and include a gate opening at their landing level. The door has 6 flush panels and a fanlight with Gothick glazing. It is set within a surround treated like a Venetian window, with moulded impostes which form cornices above blind panels to left and right, and with a segmental super-arch. At the left steps lead down to a C20 cellar doorway. Gable chimneys. The rear wall contains a Venetian stair window. INTERIOR: the stair has an open string, tread brackets, mahogany stick balusters, and a wreathed mahogany handrail.

Listing NGR: SD2850978348

Statutory Address: Gothic Screen Wall in Garden to Rear of Numbers 11 and 13 Daltongate, Ulverston

County: Cumbria

District: South Lakeland (District Authority)

Parish: Ulverston

List Entry Number: 1374987

Date first listed: 19-Apr-1996

DALTONGATE (South side) Gothic screen wall in garden to rear of Nos.11 and 13

GV II

Client: Neil Cameron

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Garden wall. Probably mid C19. Rock-faced limestone. Built in a Gothic style with chamfered pointed blind openings. The main part of the wall faces north towards the rear of No.11 Daltongate (qv) and has a blind doorway surrounded by masonry which projects forwards under a cornice with blocking course. To the left and right there are niches below embattled parapets, the right-hand parapet stepping upwards towards a corner turret which has openings on the north and west sides, including blind window openings to an upper storey.

Listing NGR: SD2850578307

Appendix 2: Census Returns 1881-1901

Name	Age	Occupation	Place of birth
Katarin (<i>sic</i>) A Foster	29	Principal of Boarding School	Lancashire, Warton
Jane Foster	66	Assistant at Boarding School	Westmorland, Tunstall
Stella A Riddell	18	School Governess	Warwickshire, Arton
Annie J Coe	17	Scholar	Westmorland, Tunstall
Jane Warbrick	17	Scholar	Lancashire, Barrow
Jessie Skirrow	16	Scholar	Lancashire, Blackburn
Annie Isaac	13	Scholar	Lancashire, Liverpool
Kate Isherwood	11	Scholar	Lancashire, Preston
Alice M Skirrow	10	Scholar	Lancashire, Blackburn
Elizabeth Ashburner	9	Scholar	Lancashire, Gleaston
Frederick S Ivison	9	Scholar	Westmorland, Milnthorpe
Annie Kendal	8	Scholar	Lancashire, Dendron
Eleanor Kendal	6	Scholar	Lancashire, Dendron
Isabella Tyson	29	Cook	Lancashire, Ulverston
Isabella Roberts	18	Housemaid	Lancashire, Manchester
Edward S Musgrove	29	Draper	Westmorland, Kendal

Details from the census return for 1881 for 11 Daltongate (RG11/Piece 4279/Folio 8/Page 14 1881)

Name	Age	Occupation	Place of birth
Frederick G McNally	47	Clerk in Holy Orders	Ireland
Jane B McNally	47	-	Ireland
Frederick F McNally	17	Scholar	Ireland
Jane Evelyn McNally	15	Scholar	Ireland
Margaret Clarke	21	General servant	Lancashire, Pennington
Amy Smith	19	Housemaid – domestic	Lancashire, Ulverston

Details from the census return for 1891 for 11 Daltongate (RG12/Piece 3477/Folio 62/Page 9 1891)

Name	Age	Occupation	Place of birth
William Dick	54	Club Master	Scotland
Ann Hardie Dick	54	Club Mistress	Scotland
Annie Inglis	31	Housemaid	Scotland
Jane Marshall	22	Housemaid - waitress	Lancashire, Ulverston
Mary Casey	21	Kitchen Maid	Wolverhampton

Details from the census return for 1901 for 11 Daltongate (RG13/Piece 4005/Folio 9/Page 9 1901)