

DUNTHWAITE, COCKERMOUTH, CUMBRIA



Historic Building Recording (Volume 1 – Text and Figures)

Matrix Archaeology

February 2016

DUNTHWAITE,
COCKERMOUTH,
CUMBRIA

Historic Building Recording
(Volume 1 – Text and Figures)

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Summary

A detailed English Heritage Level IV building recording exercise of this historic farmstead was undertaken in 2015. It comprised a late 18th century yeoman farmhouse with attached game larder and stables; a second detached game larder which was later converted to a cottage; a large bank barn dated 1823 with a water-powered threshing machine, and other minor buildings. The farmstead was in the possession of the Harrison family from 1696 to 1940, following which it was acquired by the National Trust. The significance of the site relates to the whole ensemble but particularly to the intact bank barn with its threshing machine and water wheel; and the rare survival of the two game larders.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 A programme of archaeological building recording at Dunthwaite, Cockermouth, Cumbria (OSNGR NY17363281) was undertaken by Matrix Archaeology during Autumn, 2015 (**Figure 1**). This was commissioned by Jamie Lund, Archaeologist (North West) for the client, the National Trust.
- 1.2 The farmstead was tenanted at the time of the survey, and comprised five standing buildings. They were as follows:
 - (1) The House, Game Larder, and Stables (NTSMR 26318 & 26320; LB Grade II).
 - (2) The Cottage (NTSMR 26319; LB Grade II).
 - (3) The Bank Barn (NTSMR 28896; LB Grade II).
 - (4) The Outhouses (NTSMR 182019).
 - (5) The Privy (NTSMR 182018).
- 1.3 In addition, the sites of four former or 'lost' buildings were to be considered. These were as follows:
 - (6) An earlier barn.
 - (7) A probable outshut attached to the Stables.
 - (8) An L-shaped building (NTSMR 182021) within a ruined walled enclosure (NTSMR 182020).
 - (9) A small detached building located to the south-east of the House.
- 1.4 The recording work was undertaken to accord with Level IV in the English Heritage publication 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice', 2006.

Acknowledgements

The building recording and AutoCAD drawings were undertaken by Mark Fletcher, Steven Price, and Peter Middleton. Dr Peter Arrowsmith compiled Section 4 and obtained Figures 3 to 36. Marion Barter of AHP Ltd produced Section 5. National Trust tenant Annabel Lewis kindly provided access to the buildings.

Thanks are due to Jamie Lund, Archaeologist, the National Trust. Material held at Cumbria Archives Centre, Carlisle, and Cumbria Archive and Local Studies Centre, Whitehaven, is reproduced by permission of Cumbria County Council Archive Service.

Archives and Collections Consulted:

Cumbria Archives Centre, Carlisle
Cumbria Archive and Local Studies Centre, Whitehaven
Lancashire Record Office
National Archives
National Trust

2. Scope and Methodology

- 2.1 A detailed field record of the buildings was required, both by drawn and photographic means, along with a textual description of features. This was to be augmented by interpretation and a statement of significance.
- 2.2 Fieldwork was undertaken by a team from Matrix Archaeology Ltd. Floor plans and elevations were prepared, using dimensions taken by Disto laser and hand measurement. The drawings were prepared on draughting film, and these were then scanned, and redrawn in AutoCAD 2010. These are reproduced as Figures 2, and Figures 37 to 45.
- 2.3 Colour digital photos were taken with a Canon EOS 1100D camera, fitted with a Tamron SP 10-24mm lens. A selection of the colour digital photos was used to produce Plates 1 to 136, within Volume 2.

3. Site Location

- 3.1 Dunthwaite was located at an isolated, rural site, about 5.5km to the ENE of the town of Cockermouth, in Setmurthy civil parish, north-west Cumbria. At about 70m OD, the farmstead was located at the southern edge of the floodplain of the river Derwent, just a few kilometres downstream from that river's outlet from Bassenthwaite Lake. From the site, aspects were fairly open in all directions but to the south, where the bulk of Elva Hill (241m OD) represented an outlier from the Lake District fells.
- 3.2 Apart from areas of hillside which have been afforested; most of the local landscape comprises grazing for sheep and cattle.

4. Site History

4.1 Sources

The Harrison family who owned Dunthwaite until 1940 are known to have accumulated a body of documents relating to the estate. A collection comprising deeds and other documents is reported to have been held until recent years by the solicitors for the family. However, these subsequently came into the hands of a putative tenant of the property and are now lost. The documents were seen by a researcher acting on behalf of the putative tenant but, despite repeated requests to the researcher, the results of that research were not made available for the present study.

These lost papers were presumably the same documents which were known to B L Thompson, land agent for the National Trust at the time of the acquisition of Dunthwaite. His book *The Lake District and the National Trust*, published in 1946, includes a brief account of the estate,¹ which confirms that the family papers were not restricted to deeds. Referring to the planting of woodland following the local enclosure Act, Thompson wrote that ‘Among the Harrison papers are notes of various other dates of events on the estate’.²

While the Harrison papers, and the result of the recent research based on these, were sadly not available, the present study has been able to draw on a range of other sources. As well as historic mapping, these have included probate records, taxation records, census returns, newspapers, trade directories, parish registers of St Barnabas’ Church, Setmurthy, and transcriptions of memorial inscriptions in the churchyard.

4.2 Pre-1696

Historically Dunthwaite lay within Setmurthy, a township and chapelry within the parish of Brigham. The second element of the place-name Dunthwaite is common in Cumbria and derives from the Old Norse ‘þveit’, meaning a ‘piece cut out or off’, hence a ‘parcel of land, clearing, paddock’.³ The first element may be the Old Norse ‘dúnn’, with the possible meaning of ‘light soil’, perhaps alluding to the alluvial soils by the River Derwent.⁴

In the medieval period Dunthwaite formed part of an estate held by the Swinburn family, which also included Hewthwaite in the west of Setmurthy. In 1385 John Swinburn held the ‘landa’ (‘lawn’, or open pasture land) of Hewthwaite and two closes called ‘Dunthuaytt’ (Dunthwaite) and ‘Brunthuaytt’ (the location of which is uncertain).⁵ In 1544-5 a later John Swinburn was recorded as holding land of the honour, or barony, of Cockermouth, which included half of the manor of Brigham, ‘Huthwaite’, and

¹ Thompson 1946, 203-5.

² Op cit, 204.

³ Armstrong et al 1950, 435; 1952, 494.

⁴ Whaley 2006, 103-4.

⁵ Winchester 1987, 158.

also ‘two inclosures called Dunthwait and Brunthwait’ for which Swinburn gave as rent a pair of gilt spurs each Easter.⁶ By the late 16th century the family lived at Hewthwaite Hall, now Grade II* Listed, where an inscription over the entrance records building work by John Swinburn and Elizabeth his wife in 1581. By the early 19th century the building had declined in status and was occupied as a farmhouse.⁷

By the early 17th century Dunthwaite appears to have been occupied by the Pearson family. The earliest evidence for this is a deed of 1613 given by Henry Blencow of Blencow to Richard Pearson of Setmurthy gentleman, renouncing any claim ‘*to one tenem[en]t scytuate lyeinge and beinge att Dunthat*’, for which a yearly rent of 20s was paid to John Swinburn and 2s 8d to the earl of Northumberland, the holder of the honour of Cockermouth.⁸

By the mid 17th century it is clear that the Pearson family were living at Dunthwaite, of which they were not only the occupants but also the owners. The will of ‘*Henry Peirson of Dunthat*’, gentleman, who died in 1660, was drawn up in April 1656 and shows him to have been the holder of several local properties.⁹ He had no sons and left ‘*Dunthat*’ and ‘*the lowe house*’ to his wife Dorothy. His daughter Margery was to receive ‘*the tenement at Highbarke house*’ on his death, and ‘*the tenements at Dunthewater and halfe of the lowe house*’ after the death of his wife. Low House and Highbark House are both situated in Setmurthy, to the east of Dunthwaite. Both ‘*Dunthat*’ and ‘*Dunthewater*’ appear to refer to Dunthwaite itself. Henry also gave to his wife the remainder of the lease of ‘*Dumbough Masons tenement*’ and also ‘*Thurston field mill*’ which Henry had bought. Other bequests included his gold signet ring, which he left to his daughter Margery, and 10s to be distributed among the poor of Setmurthy.

4.3 The Ownership by the Harrisons

According to Thompson, the Harrison family acquired Dunthwaite in 1696 and lived on the property from that time until the death of the Reverend Daniel Harrison, the last of the line, in 1940. Thompson also states that the house was rebuilt in 1785.¹⁰ The date of 1696 for the Harrison’s acquisition of the property and of 1785 for the rebuilding of the house are also found on the plaque at Dunthwaite which records the Reverend Harrison’s donation of the property to the National Trust. It is presumed that both dates are derived from the Harrison papers. It has not been possible to discover from other sources whether the Harrisons bought the property from the Pearson family, or whether there was an intermediate period of other ownership.

Land Tax assessments show that in 1785, the date given for the rebuilding of the house, Dunthwaite was owned by Daniel Harrison.¹¹ The baptism register

⁶ Nicholson & Burn 1777, 60.

⁷ Lysons & Lysons 1816, 43-4.

⁸ CACC D HGB/1/220.

⁹ NA PROB 11/301/614.

¹⁰ Thompson 1946, 203.

¹¹ CACC QRP/1/19 & 21, Setmurthy 1785 & 1787.

for Setmurthy parish for the period 1759-96 includes three entries for children ‘of Daniel Harrison and Mary his wife of Dunthwaite’, the first being for their son Daniel baptised on 2 April 1786, the second for their daughter Mary on 29 July 1787 and the third for their daughter Sarah on 22 July 1792.¹² It is not known when Daniel and Mary married but from the baptism dates of their children this may not have been far removed in time from the year given for the rebuilding of the house. It is quite possible, therefore, that Daniel Harrison had the house rebuilt as a new home for himself and his wife. Other evidence implies that Daniel Harrison was in his early 40s in 1785, for the death of Daniel Harrison of Dunthwaite on 29 July 1811 at the age of 69 was reported in a local newspaper; in this notice he was described as ‘a man much and deservedly respected’.¹³

The name of Daniel Harrison occurs in the surviving Land Tax assessments for Setmurthy as early as the 1760s, when the reference might be either to the future rebuilder of Dunthwaite or to a previous generation.¹⁴ A Daniel Harrison of Dunthwaite was appointed executor in 1741 in the will of his uncle, Daniel Cowen yeoman, also of Dunthwaite.¹⁵ Cowen appears to have been the occupant of a farm tenement in his own right, since his probate inventory mentions goods in several rooms, comprising the ‘Kitchen’, ‘Parlour’, ‘Cross House and Buttery’, ‘Crosshouse Loft’, ‘Kitchen Loft’ and ‘Parlour Loft’, and also ‘Husbandry Gear’, ‘Horses’, ‘Cattle’, ‘Sheep’ and ‘Corn and Hey’. It is presumed that the Daniel Harrison of Dunthwaite mentioned in this will lived in the house which was replaced in 1785 by the present building, in which case the farmstead occupied by his uncle Daniel Cowen was located elsewhere on the estate. Under the Harrisons, as well as Dunthwaite itself, that estate included Shepherdfield to the east. It is not known precisely when this was acquired, but according to Thompson, a cottage at Shepherdfield was built in 1739.¹⁶ No evidence has been found to show that the Harrisons, like the Pearsons before them, held Low House and Highbark House (see above).

Following the death of Daniel Harrison in 1811, Dunthwaite was held by Daniel his son. He is mentioned as Daniel Harrison junior of Dunthwaite, yeoman, in 1810 in connection with the tenement at Shepherdfield.¹⁷ This Daniel Harrison died on 19 March 1841, aged 55.¹⁸ He was predeceased by his wife who died on 27 September 1838 and who is recorded in the Setmurthy burial register as ‘Betty or Elizabeth Harrison’.¹⁹ It is the initials of Daniel Harrison and his wife Elizabeth which appear, with the date 1823, on the barn at Dunthwaite (Building 3).²⁰ The couple had two sons, Daniel who

¹² CACC PR 189/1/1/1.

¹³ *Cumberland Pacquet* 30 July 1811, p 3 col 3.

¹⁴ CACC QRP/1/3, Setmurthy 1767.

¹⁵ LRO W/RW/C/R209B/11.

¹⁶ Thompson 1946, 204.

¹⁷ CACC D LAW/1/144.

¹⁸ Reed nd, no 14; CACC PR 189/1/1/3, no 11.

¹⁹ Reed nd, no 14; CACC PR 189/1/1/3, no 6.

²⁰ Whitaker 2001, 20 incorrectly names the builder of this barn as ‘David Harrison’, while noting that he is recorded in a trade directory of 1829 as ‘Daniel Harrison, yeoman of Dunthwaite’.

was baptised at Setmurthy on 5 April 1818, and John, baptised on 3 June 1821.²¹ A daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1819; she predeceased her parents, dying on 21 April 1838, aged 18.²²

In the baptism entry for his elder son in 1818, the occupation of Daniel Harrison is given as '*Husbandman and Butcher*'.²³ In the following year in the entry for his daughter this is given as '*Yeoman Husbandman and Butcher*' with the term 'yeoman' possibly an addition to the original description.²⁴ In the entry for his younger son in 1821 the occupation is given solely as '*Yeoman*'.²⁵ There is also a newspaper reference to Daniel Harrison of Dunthwaite as a '*butcher*' in 1817, when he was made a trustee of the estate of a local bankrupt.²⁶ No reference has been found after 1819 to Daniel Harrison as a 'butcher', although there is some evidence for this trade continuing at Dunthwaite at a later date (see below). After 1819, we find Harrison described again as a '*yeoman*', ie a freehold farmer, in a directory of 1829 and in his will in 1840.²⁷ The Setmurthy tithe award of 1840 shows Daniel Harrison as owning and occupying 246 acres which included Dunthwaite and Shepherdfield, and was bordered by Kirkhouse on the west and Low House on the east (Figure 10b). To the south of the road the estate also included a substantial area of former common land, enclosed under an Act of Parliament of 1813 (see below). It was possibly as a result of this increase in his landholding that Daniel Harrison preferred the title of yeoman.

In February 1815 the Setmurthy parish register records the baptism of Daniel the son of John and Mary Fidler, whose place of residence is named as Dunthwaite, with John's occupation being given as 'farmer'.²⁸ He may have been an employee of Daniel Harrison. The same was perhaps also true of Isaac Thompson of Dunthwaite who married Ann Dixon of Cockermouth at Brigham in June 1825.²⁹

Daniel Harrison's will, drawn up in 1840, shows that as well as Dunthwaite and Shepherdfield he owned properties in Bassenthwaite and Cockermouth. Under the terms of the will, his estate was to be divided between his two sons, with Daniel receiving Dunthwaite and Shepherdfield, and John the other properties.³⁰ In addition John was to be allowed to occupy '*the small messuage or dwellinghouse situate at Dunthwaite aforesaid in which my late*

21 Reed nd, nos 19 & 22.

22 Reed nd, no 14; CACC PR 189/1/1/3, no 4.

23 CACC PR 189/1/1/4, no 19.

24 CACC PR 189/1/1/4, no 125.

25 CACC PR 189/1/1/4, no 31.

26 *Cumberland Pacquet* 29 April 1817, p 1 col 2.

27 Appendix 3; NA PROB 11/1952/215.

28 CACC PR 189/1/1/4, no 5.

29 *Carlisle Patriot* 2 July 1825 p 2, col 5.

30 There are several newspaper adverts for property owned by John Harrison of Dunthwaite. A house with a hatshop in Cockermouth was advertised for sale in 1847. In 1848 a '*genteel residence*' at Bassenthwaite, described as '*a newly erected dwelling house, with garden, stable and other conveniences*' was to let. There was also an advertisement in 1850 for the lease of a farm at Bassenthwaite with 57 acres of land, including '*a newly erected dwelling house*' (*Cumberland Pacquet* 28 December 1847; 16 May 1848, p 1 col 5; *Carlisle Journal* 23 August 1850, p 2 col 1).

mother Mary Harrison resided at the time of her decease and also the small garden situate at the east end of and adjoining the said messuage or dwellinghouse without paying any rent or other consideration for the same so long as my said son John Harrison shall remain single and unmarried. The will also instructed that *'all my household goods and furniture plate linen china books pictures prints utensils and implements of household (except books of accounts) which shall be in or about my dwellinghouse at the time of my decease'* were to be equally divided between Daniel and John.

The census returns for 1841-1881 show both brothers as living at Dunthwaite. In the census of 1851 Daniel was listed as a 'farmer of 248 acres', but in the census of 1861 it was John who was described in this fashion, and Daniel now appeared as head of a separate household.³¹ Trade directories similarly suggest that by 1858 John had taken over the running of the farm.³² By this last date he had also married. Three children of John and his wife Mary are known: Mary Elizabeth, who was baptised at Setmurthy on 24 February 1858; Annie, baptised on 15 April 1860; and Daniel, baptised on 18 May 1862.³³ In the entries in the baptism register, John Harrison is described as a '*Gentleman*' and his place of residence as '*Dunthwaite Hall*'. In a similar vein, Whellan's county history in 1860 noted that the township of Setmurthy '*contains two gentlemen's seats, called Higham and Dunthwaite Hall, and sixteen farm-houses, not including the tenement at Wythop*'.³⁴ The name Dunthwaite Hall is also found in the Setmurthy marriage register in November 1853, as the place of residence of George Stagg, a servant on the farm.³⁵ Evidently by this period the Harrison family had social pretensions.

John's brother Daniel died at Dunthwaite on 24 October 1884, aged 66.³⁶ At the time of the 1891 census John Harrison and his wife Mary were still living at Dunthwaite but he had retired from farming.³⁷ Both died, aged 78, within a short time of each other in 1900, Mary on 5 March and John on the 23 of the same month.³⁸ They were predeceased by their youngest child, Annie Harrison, who died in December 1889, aged 29.³⁹ Their older daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was still living at Dunthwaite in 1892, when she married Herbert Audry Mais, described in the Setmurthy marriage register as a '*Clerk in holy orders*'. The entry describes her father John, as a '*Gentleman*'.⁴⁰

In addition to the two Harrison brothers, in the mid 19th century Dunthwaite was home to their aunt, Sarah Busby. She was the youngest child of the Daniel Harrison who rebuilt the house in 1785. In his will of 1840 her brother Daniel Harrison described her as a widow, and instructed that she could live rent-free

³¹ Appendix 2.

³² Appendix 3.

³³ CACC PR 189/1/1/4, nos 203, 213 & 217.

³⁴ Whellan 1860, 310. The 1861 census shows that Higham was the residence of Thomas Hoskins JP.

³⁵ CACC PR 189/1/1/2, no 5.

³⁶ Reed nd, no 19; CACC PR 189/1/1/3, no 102.

³⁷ Appendix 2.

³⁸ Reed nd, nos 21 & 22; CACC PR 189/1/1/3, nos 133 & 134.

³⁹ CACC PR 189/1/1/3, no 106.

⁴⁰ CACC PR 189/1/1/2, no 53.

at Shepherdfield. Census returns from 1841 to 1871 show her living at Dunthwaite itself.⁴¹ She died on 15 January 1876, aged 83.⁴²

The censuses of 1841-61 each also show four or five employees living at Dunthwaite, comprising domestic and farm servants. Marshall notes that the employment of farm servants ‘hired for a six-monthly term who lived in on the farm itself’ was a common practice in Cumbria in the early to mid 19th century.⁴³ In the census of 1841 a butcher, Joseph Vickers was recorded here, suggesting that the Harrisons may have continued to operate a butchery business after the time of Daniel Harrison in c 1817-9. A newspaper reported in February 1847 that a heifer bred by John Harrison of Dunthwaite was sold at Cockermouth market after being slaughtered by Robert Armstrong of Cockermouth and John Wilkinson junior ‘of *Dunthwaite Mill*’.⁴⁴ John Wilkinson has not been otherwise identified, nor has any other mention being found of ‘Dunthwaite Mill’. However, the reference may be connected to the installation of water-powered grinding and the threshing machinery at Dunthwaite at about this time (see below).

In 1851 the farm employees included George Stagg, who may have worked as a foreman. The entry for his marriage at Setmurthy in November 1853 describes him as a ‘*labourer*’ but the marriage was also reported in a local newspaper, where he was referred to as a ‘*husbandman*’.⁴⁵ He later set himself up on a farm of his own at Low House in Setmurthy.⁴⁶ Matthew Martin of Dunthwaite, who died in January 1856 aged 76, may also have been an employee of the Harrisons.⁴⁷

After 1861 the censuses show a trend towards a smaller body of servants, mainly engaged in domestic rather than farm work. This may partly reflect the ‘gentrification’ of the Harrison family, but it also corresponds with a more general phenomenon in that across Cumbria the number of farm servants decreased in the second half of the 19th century.⁴⁸ In 1891, following the retirement of John Harrison from farming, there were three live-in employees, two of whom were female domestic servants, while the third worked as a groom and gardener.

The last of the Harrison family to own Dunthwaite was Daniel, the son of John and Mary Harrison, born in 1862. Between 1893 and 1906 he was the vicar of Setmurthy.⁴⁹ The censuses of 1901 and 1911 show that the household also included Richard Taylor, who served as a groom and gardener, and Catherine Mary Taylor, presumably Richard’s wife, who was housekeeper. In 1911 there

⁴¹ The 1841 census shows Shepherdfield occupied by three households: Mary Dawson, described as independent; Matthew Martin, agricultural labourer, and Robert Scott, agricultural servant.

⁴² Reed nd, no 14; CACC PR 189/1/1/3, no 85.

⁴³ Marshall & Walton 1981, 4-6, 56.

⁴⁴ *Cumberland Pacquet* 23 February 1847 p 2, col 5.

⁴⁵ CACC PR 189/1/1/2, no 5; *Carlisle Journal* 25 November 1853, p 8 col 5.

⁴⁶ CACC PR 189/1/1/2, no 17, recording his second marriage, 1866; Setmurthy census 1871.

⁴⁷ CACC PR 189/1/1/3, no 24.

⁴⁸ Marshall & Walton 1981, 56.

⁴⁹ Thompson 1946, 203.

was also a housemaid, Jane Elliott.⁵⁰ The Reverend Harrison's sister, Mary Elizabeth Mais, later also lived at Dunthwaite where she died in October 1932, aged 76.⁵¹

The Reverend Harrison continued to live at Dunthwaite until his death in September 1940.⁵² In his will he bequeathed the whole of the Dunthwaite estate to the National Trust. As well as Dunthwaite and Shepherdfield, this included Kirkhouse Farm.⁵³ It is not known when this last property was added to the estate. The tithe award of 1840 shows Kirkhouse, then comprising 123 acres, under a separate ownership. In 1873 the national enumeration of landowners listed Daniel Harrison as in possession of 284 acres, implying that Kirkhouse was acquired after that date. A plan held in the Whitehaven archives also delineates both the Dunthwaite and Kirkhouse estate (Figure 10a). This is undated but appears to be based on the OS mapping published in 1900. However, the purpose of this map is uncertain, and it may equally well postdate or predate the two properties coming under a common ownership.

4.4 Land Use on the Estate

Setmurthy was described in 1820 as 'containing thirty scattered farm-houses and cottages'.⁵⁴ In 1883 it was reported of the township that 'agriculture is the only employment of the people'.⁵⁵ At Dunthwaite the documentary evidence recovered for farming relates principally to livestock. Cattle farming is recorded from the early 19th century. In 1826 it was reported that a cow owned by Daniel Harrison of Dunthwaite had been killed by lightning.⁵⁶ From the 1830s to the 1850s there was a succession of references in local newspapers to cattle reared by the family being sold and slaughtered at Cockermouth market, and also to both cattle and sheep being shown at the Christmas meat show.⁵⁷

The Setmurthy tithe award of 1840 shows Daniel Harrison as owning and occupying 246 acres which included Dunthwaite and Shepherdfield.⁵⁸ This land was bordered by the River Derwent on the north, and was divided by the Cockermouth-Bassenthwaite road (Figure 7b). To the south of that road the estate comprised part of the former common land of Setmurthy, which had been enclosed by an Act of Parliament of 1813 (Figure 5).⁵⁹ By 1821-2 the Harrisons had planted part of this former common land with woodland (Figures 4 & 7b), and there were also smaller plantations by this date on the north side of the road, close to the farm. Thompson noted that 'the two existing oak woods are known to have been planted soon after the common

⁵⁰ Appendix 2.

⁵¹ CACC PR 189/1/1/3, no 191.

⁵² CACC PR 189/1/1/3, no 207.

⁵³ Thompson 1946, 204-5.

⁵⁴ Parson & White 1829, 190.

⁵⁵ Bulmer 1883, 485.

⁵⁶ *Cumberland Pacquet* 4 July 1826, p 2 col 3.

⁵⁷ *Cumberland Pacquet* 28 June 1836, p 3 col 3; 31 December 1839, p 2 col 5; 22 December 1846, p 3 col 2; 23 February 1847, p 2 col 5; *Carlisle Patriot* 29 December 1855, p 5 col 5; *Carlisle Journal* 24 December 1858, p 6 col 4.

⁵⁸ Appendix 1.

⁵⁹ Thompson 1946, 204.

was enclosed about 1817.⁶⁰ The sale of larch wood was advertised by Daniel Harrison in 1838 and of oak in 1841.⁶¹ At the time of the tithe award most of the estate was pasture, with a small proportion described as arable.

Another activity documented on the estate in the 19th century is the shooting of game birds. This is known from several notices in local newspapers from the 1830s to 1860s, banning or restricting others from shooting, hunting and fishing on the Harrisons' estate, reproduced here in Appendix 4. The earliest of these notices dates from 1831, the year in which the Game Act established a close season for game birds and required a licence for their hunting.⁶² In the early 1860s John Harrison was one of many Cumbrian landowners who placed notices in the newspapers, perhaps in response to further legislation (the Game Licenses Act) in 1860.⁶³

4.5 Building Development

Known details of the building prior to the rebuilding of the house in 1785 are scant. Dunthwaite is indicated on the county map surveyed by Thomas Donald 1770-1 but no details are shown (Figure 3). A copy of the Window Tax assessment for Setmurthy in 1782 has survived with the Land Tax assessment for that year. It lists Daniel Harrison as being liable for seven windows, with other occupants in the township being liable for between four and nine.⁶⁴

1785 - c 1840

The earliest known detailed mapping of Dunthwaite is found on a plan of land at Setmurthy (Figure 6), which survives as a tracing in the Whitehaven archives. The plan is undated but is evidently of the early 19th century. On the south side of the Cockermouth-Bassenthwaite road it shows several fields created as part of the enclosure of the Setmurthy common authorised by Act of Parliament in 1813. However, at Dunthwaite the tracing does not include the barn (Building 3), known from the datestone to have been built in 1823.

The tracing depicts three buildings at the site. To the south-west is the L-shaped structure (Building 8), adjoined on the east by the walled yard. To the north-east is Building 1, shown as two units, roughly corresponding with house and the stables/game room. At this period the westernmost part of the range comprised an L-shaped projection (Building 7). The third building shown on the tracing (Building 6) was situated to the west of the stables and was aligned approximately east-west, so as to form the north side of a yard.

Three buildings are also indicated at Dunthwaite on the Greenwoods' county map surveyed in 1821-2 (Figure 4), and on the plan accompanying the

⁶⁰

Ibid.

⁶¹

Carlisle Journal 22 December 1838, p 2 col 6; *Cumberland Pacquet* 27 April 1841, p 2 col 3.

⁶²

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Will4/1-2/32/contents/enacted>

⁶³

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/23-24/90/contents/enacted>

⁶⁴

CACC QRP/1/16, Setmurthy 1782.

Setmurthy enclosure award (Figure 5). These buildings are presumed to be the same as those on the tracing.

Building 6 is not shown on the tithe map of c 1840, and its footprint may have overlapped that of the present barn (Building 3). It is possible that Building 6 was an earlier, smaller, barn, which was replaced by Building 3 in 1823. The date of the construction of the present barn suggests that its construction may have been prompted by the enlargement of the Dunthwaite estate as a result of the enclosure of the Setmurthy commons (see above).

The tracing and tithe map both show Dunthwaite as accessed by a short driveway which joined the Cockermouth-Bassenthwaite road to the west of the present entrance. This earlier driveway also appears on the county survey of 1821-2 (Figure 4).

By the time of the tithe map in c 1840, other buildings had been added to the site (Figure 7a). One was a detached east-west range, to the south of the house, corresponding with at least the northern half of Building 2 (containing GF1, GF2, GF5). The other (Building 9) was a smaller structure situated to the east of Building 2. Both buildings lay against the northern side of an enclosure which is shown as vacant on the earlier, undated plan (Figure 6). The tithe map again shows an L-shaped projection (Building 7) at the west end of Building 1.

In his will drawn up in 1840 Daniel Harrison instructed that his younger son John should be allowed to occupy rent-free in *'the small messuage or dwellinghouse situate at Dunthwaite aforesaid in which my late mother Mary Harrison resided at the time of her decease and also the small garden situate at the east end of and adjoining the said messuage or dwellinghouse'*. This small dwelling house with a garden on its east side was very probably the easternmost bay of Building 1, containing GF7-10 and FF5-7. The date of Mary Harrison's death is not known but she had presumably moved into this cottage at some time after the death of her husband Daniel in 1811.

c 1840 onwards

By 1864-5 the southern part of Building 2 (containing GF3 and GF4), if not present at the time of the tithe survey, had been added (Figure 8). To the south, two other buildings had been built, comprising the privy (Building 5) and a detached outbuilding (Building 4). OS mapping shows small pens on the north side of this last building, suggesting that it was a piggery. At the west end of Building 1, the L-shaped extension (Building 7) had been replaced by 1864-5 by the present full-depth bay, containing GF13.

Comparison between the c 1840 tithe map and OS mapping of 1864-5 indicates that water power was added to the site in the interim. Thus the wheelhouse on the west side of the barn (Building 3) is first shown on the 1864-5 map (Figure 8), as also are the pond created on the stream to the south of barn, and the race leading from that pond to the wheelhouse. This cartographic evidence tallies with the date of 1847 on the threshing machine,

and Watt's observation that the 2in pitch of the teeth of the ring gear on the waterwheel is consistent with a date between 1840 and 1860, rather than earlier.⁶⁵ It also tallies with the reference in 1837 to 'Dunthwaite Mill' (see above). The 1864-5 map is also the first to show the privy against the barn's north elevation.

Between c 1840 and 1864-5 the present driveway from the road was created. During the same period further planting of trees took place between the buildings and the road, and a new garden area was created to the north and east of the house. These changes may have been part of the gentrification process in the mid 19th century which saw the farm being called Dunthwaite Hall and the Harrisons describing themselves as 'gentlemen' rather than mere 'yeomen'. Perhaps as a result of the spread of the gardens, the small detached building indicated to the south of the house on the tithe map (Building 9) is not present on the 1864-5 survey. The garden as existing in the time of the Revered Daniel Harrison is shown on photographs of c 1935 (Figures 26-28). At this date it includes a small water-wheel feature (Figure 28).

OS mapping of 1899 shows that since the 1864-5 survey the link building had been added between the house and Building 2 (Figure 9). This addition is also shown on an undated estate plan in the Whitehaven archives which draws on the 1899 OS map (Figure 10).

OS mapping of 1923 (Figure 11) indicates only minor changes to the site since 1899. These included the removal of two of the four pens on the north side of Building 4.

Between 1923 and 1971 (Figure 12) the L-shaped building at the south-west of the site (Building 8) became a shell.

4.6 Previous Survey

A survey of Dunthwaite was undertaken by the National Trust in 1986. The report showing the results of this work includes floor plans of the several buildings, included the L-shaped Building 8, sections through all the roofed buildings, and also sections through window, door, staircase and skirting mouldings in the house (Figures 13-23). The report also contains a description of Buildings 1 and 2.⁶⁶

Building 3 was briefly discussed in a study of Cumbrian bank barns by Tim Whittaker published in 2001. This article included a floor plan of the building and drawings of its two long elevations.⁶⁷

An inspection and summary appraisal of the buildings at Dunthwaite was made by Dr Adam Menuge in 2012.⁶⁸

⁶⁵ Watts 2013, 6.

⁶⁶ Higgins 1986.

⁶⁷ Whittaker 2001, 30.

⁶⁸ Menuge 2012.

Most recently, in 2013 specialist Martin Watts compiled a detailed description and appraisal of the various elements of Building 3's water-power system and machinery. The report of this work includes annotated plans based on the 1986 survey (Figures 24 & 25), and a photographic record.⁶⁹

⁶⁹

Watts 2013.

5. Archaeological Building Description

5.1 Introduction to the building group

Dunthwaite has a remarkable complex of early 19th century farm and estate buildings grouped around a large house, on the south side of the Derwent valley. The house, with attached stables and integral game larder was built in phases by the Harrison family between 1785 and the early 19th century (Building 1). The cottage (Building 2) is slightly later than the house, built between c.1823 and 1840 with first floor game larders over ground floor service rooms. The large bank barn (Building 3) with later water wheel and in situ threshing machine dates from 1823, probably replacing an earlier farm building on a different footprint (Building 6). There is also a range of kennels and other small outbuildings on the south side of the yard. A walled enclosure to the south-west contains the remains of a demolished L-plan range, probably a former fold yard for cattle or sheep (Building 8). This description covers all of the standing buildings at Dunthwaite, in the ownership of the National Trust since 1940.

The complex combines vernacular building forms with late Georgian architectural styles. The situation of the house facing north across the parkland of the valley floor, and away from the farm buildings reflects trends in late Georgian landscape settings for gentry houses. The house is well screened from the road to the south by tree belts, and the farmstead is approached by a curving drive with entrance gate piers, laid out in the mid 19th century. There is a hierarchy in the arrangement of spaces and buildings with physical and visual separation between the working yard west of the house, and the pleasure gardens to the north and east.

The site was previously occupied by earlier farmstead structures, of which no trace above ground remains; there appears to have been a farmstead at Dunthwaite since at least the early seventeenth century. The Harrison family are said to have acquired the property in 1696, but the background of their history and details about their fluctuating levels of prosperity are rather obscure due to the lack of family records. However, the reconstruction of the house in 1785 appears to be related to a recorded family event, the marriage of Daniel and Mary Harrison, reflecting a phase of relative confidence.

The raising of stock and game birds with a small proportion of arable crops, grown primarily to supply animal feed, appear to have been the main activities on the farmstead. After 1813, the enclosure of the former Setmurthy common land to the south of the road increased the size of the farm and this land was partly planted with trees by the Harrisons. The Harrisons had the status of yeomen until the 1860s, when John Harrison was the first to be referred to as a gentleman; yeomen were freehold farmers who were part of a distinctive social class that influenced the development of the Lake District landscape and its architecture. The Harrisons rising social status was reflected in improvements to the house and garden layout. The last member of the family to live at Dunthwaite, Rev.Daniel Harrison died in 1940 and left the property

in his will to the National Trust. He served as the vicar for the parish of Setmurthy from 1896 to 1906.

5.2 Overall plan form, architectural style & materials

5.2.1 *Plan form and layout*

The complex is loosely grouping around a central yard that slopes gently to and is open to the north. The complex is approached via a drive off the main road from the south, with a secondary truncated historic drive from the south-west. The principal building in the group is the range that contains the house; Building 1 is aligned roughly east-west with the formal front elevation facing north across the valley floor. At the west end of the house and under the same linear roof (but added later) is a 2-bay stable range with an entrance facing west into the yard, within a one-bay lean-to addition to the west end. Between the stables and the house, one bay is occupied by a full-height game larder, now entered from the north.

Against the rear, south elevation of the house an added single-storey porch provides a short covered link to the 2-storey service building (Building 2), which is parallel to the house and built later. The west end of this range contains a cart or carriage shed facing west into the yard. The west end of the lean-to addition against the south wall of the cottage provides for another cart or implement shed, with a wash house (now shower room) to the east. Behind the cottage a small garden or yard area has a lean-to privy at its east side, built against a wall that screens this area from the pleasure garden to the east.

On a slightly different alignment and to the west of the Buildings 1 and 2, the large 7-bay bank barn built in 1823 (Building 3) has a two-storey elevation facing east-north-east into the yard, with cow shippens to the lower floor and the upper floor barn accessed by a ramp from the south-west. A later wheel pit under a lean-to projection is located on the north-west corner of the barn, fed by a head race and small reservoir to the south. A former earth closet is located against the north gable wall of the barn, at ground level.

To the south of the barn is a walled enclosure that contains the remains of an L-plan building on the west and south sides. The building appears to have been single-storey and was part of a fold yard. Between this walled yard and the cottage garden is a single-storey 4-bay linear range (Building 4) latterly used for kennels in the east bay, with doorways facing north into the yard.

The plan-form of individual buildings is described below.

5.2.2 *Architectural Styles*

The house is built in a late Georgian architectural style, using features such as symmetry for the principal north front, regularly spaced sash windows, tall proportions, dressed stone for quoins, architraves, the north cornice and a

triangular pediment to the central north doorway. These features are common to both small and large houses throughout England and are not specific to Cumbria, however, combined with local building materials and the use of roughcast render, the result is a house that reflects the local vernacular through use of materials, whilst also following national trends in classical architectural design. The elevations are designed with a clear hierarchy between the formal north front behind which lie the principal rooms and the rear elevation to the south serving the back door and secondary service rooms. Building 2 uses some of the same details such as dressed stone to the window surrounds but is much more vernacular in style with irregular elevations and openings arranged for their function rather than for aesthetic unity.

The bank barn is essentially a vernacular building, a building type that was built in large numbers over a long period throughout the Lake District. However, its design seems to reflect the confidence and aspirations of the Harrison family, with some features on the east front derived from classical architecture such as the semi-circular windows below the eaves, and the pair of centrally placed semi-elliptical cart shed doorways. The rest of the outbuildings are modest vernacular buildings with simple details and features.

5.2.3 *Materials*

All the Dunthwaite buildings are constructed of a combination of different stone, with roughly coursed local volcanic ‘rubblestone’ for walls and a buff carboniferous sandstone used for quoins, sills, architraves and lintels and red sandstone also used for some details.

The volcanic material was derived from the Ordovician Skiddaw Group, which underlies much of the north part of the Lake District. The coarse grained Carboniferous sandstones, of the Yoredale Group, outcrop locally just to the north of the Derwent valley. The Permian and Triassic red sandstones outcrop across the Solway coastal plain and Vale of Eden, and were quarried principally at St Bees, Shawk, and Penrith.

There is evidence from the way in which the quoins and architraves to the house, cottage and barn are dressed that it was originally intended to apply a lime-base render to the outer face of the walls, leaving the raised, dressed part of the quoins and other stone details exposed. This would have produced more unified elevations to the barn, following the local tradition in the Georgian period. It may also be possible that some of the buildings were historically rendered but have since been thoroughly stripped, removing all traces of external render.

The buildings are all roofed in Cumbrian slates, laid to diminishing courses, with stone ridges, which appear to be sandstone although close inspection was not possible.

No Baltic timber marks were noted on any structural timbers. This may suggest that much of the timber used had a North American provenance, via

the nearby port of Whitehaven, with its busy transatlantic shipping trade. There was also evidence that some timber, including window lintels, had been derived from earlier buildings, possibly located at the Dunthwaite site.

Rainwater goods are cast-iron, with half round gutters on iron brackets. Windows and doors are all timber, single-glazed.

5.3 Building 1 - The House, Stables and Game Larder

5.3.1 *Plan and Materials*

The linear house range comprises from east to west the 4-bay house to the east, a one-bay full-height game larder and at the west end, a 2-bay stable with loft, all under the same roof but of different phases. The stables are contemporary with the game larder and these three bays appear to have been constructed relatively soon after the primary core of the house, as the exterior shares similar details in external stonework. The lean-to stable extension (GF13) to the western gable was added between 1840 and 1864 to replace a narrower projecting structure shown in Figures 6 and 7a. The house has a double-pile plan, two rooms deep, with a 3-bay core and a one-bay addition to the east end, probably added in the same phase as the stables (c.1823-1840). The house is aligned east-west with the formal front facing north, and the service elevation to the south, with a later porch (built between 1864 and 1899) connecting this elevation to Building 2. The range is constructed of mixed materials, the walls are built of roughly coursed local volcanic stone with some areas of brick, and tooled sandstone is used for details such as quoins, door and window architraves and the eaves cornice to the north. The house corners are underpinned by crudely dressed 'fieldstones' or boulders.

Examination of the stonework indicates that all the walls would have been rendered, but this was removed to the east, south and west elevations at unknown date; only the north elevation now retains a rough cast render along with the pike of the west gable-end. The roof is laid with Cumbrian slates, laid to diminishing courses, with stone ridges which appear to be sandstone although close inspection was not possible. The east verge is plain, but the west verge to the stables has stone copings. The three ridge chimney stacks are rendered, with clay pots; a pre-war photograph shows the east stack was brick and not rendered at that time⁷⁰. Rainwater goods are cast-iron, with half round gutters on iron brackets. Windows and doors are all timber, and single-glazed.

5.3.2 *North Elevation*

The north elevation facing the garden and the valley floor is the principal elevation of the house, expressed by the formal architecture and pattern of fenestration. The key feature of the 2-storey elevation is the 3-bay symmetrical elevation to the left of centre that reflects the historic extent of the primary

⁷⁰ Photograph of east end of house from the east across the garden c1935, Cockermouth Museum collection (Figure 26)

phase house; the single bay to the east end is a 19th century addition in similar style. To the west of the 3-bay section, the rendered wall to the game larder and stables is blind, although internally there is evidence for a blocked window in the game larder bay. The 3-bay section and added east bay to the house are finished in roughcast render. At the foot of the wall to the 3-bay section large boulders are visible as part of a crude plinth.

The north front has several relatively refined Georgian architectural features that contrast with the plainer south elevation. The corners of the primary phase of the house are each defined by a narrow vertical band of stone, resembling a pilaster, a feature created by the outer, slightly raised edges of the quoins being exposed, whilst the rest of the quoins are beneath render which is finished flush with the exposed stonework. These pilaster features relate to a plain stone frieze below the eaves, and above this there is cyma moulded cornice (partly hidden by the existing moulded cast-iron gutters). The gutters appear to be a Victorian addition, fixed to scrolled iron brackets; the position of the cornice suggests that it may have supported a lead-lined gutter integrated into the wall head.

The plain architraves to windows and the door are all of sandstone, either red or buff-colour and with fine tooling, all set flush with the outer face of the render. The central doorway is reached up five stone steps, of 19th or early 20th century appearance, with mid 20th century steel handrails. The door is a half-glazed timber panelled door without glazing bars; probably mid 19th century in date. It has a plain pink sandstone stone architrave on plinth blocks and a triangular moulded pediment of buff sandstone, dressed with lead, possibly a later addition as the stone does not match the architrave. Over the door is a 20th century glass lamp on a steel swan-neck bracket.

The fenestration comprises 12-pane sashes to both floors of the four domestic bays of the elevation, all without horns and in plain sandstone architraves. The windows to the added east bay match the rest of the windows. In c1935⁷¹, the external joinery on the east elevation was painted a dark colour; the current white paint reflects later fashions in 20th century paint.

The north elevation of the game larder and stables are blind, although there is evidence for a blocked opening to the game larder, internally. Photographs taken in 1987⁷² show the render to this western end of the elevation had recently been renewed at that date.

5.3.3 *South elevation*

The elevation facing south is a secondary service elevation facing a narrow yard. The wall is not rendered; the render was removed at an unknown date and there is evidence of the previous render in the traces of pigment staining sections of the quoins at the east end of the elevation. Unlike the north elevation this elevation has no moulded stone cornice to the eaves. The only

⁷¹ Photograph of east end of house from the east across the garden c1935, Cockermouth Museum collection (Fig.26)

⁷² Building record sheet, dated 1987

architectural feature is the staircase window set at landing level and to left of the centre of the primary phase of the house; however, this would not have been seen to advantage from the exterior once Building 2 had been built. The stair window is a variation of the classical Venetian window, with a segmental-headed (instead of semi-circular) central window flanked by narrow side lights; all the glazing is fixed with no opening lights or sashes and the glazing bars to the top of the central window intersect to resemble pointed or gothic lights. This part of the elevation is partly obscured by Virginia creeper; west of the stair window there is a half-glazed door to the ground floor (late 20th century replacement), with a 12-pane sash above.

To the east of this window, and built to largely avoid blocking it, is an added single-storey rear porch, aligned at right angles to the elevation. This was built sometime after 1864 and is first shown on the 1900 OS map (Fig.9). It is constructed of uncoursed volcanic stone with brickwork to door and window openings, and a Welsh slate roof with clay ridges. All the joinery is modern (i.e. late 20th century).

East of the porch, the elevation is partly obscured by a climbing wisteria. The two-phase construction is expressed by a straight joint in the masonry to the east of the kitchen window. The latter is a horizontal sash with small panes, in contrast to the vertically-sliding sashes to the rest of the house. Above the kitchen, the first floor bathroom has one 12-pane sash and one inserted narrow sash to its west. The added east bay has two 12-pane sashes to the first floor, both with horns, and to the ground floor there is one 12-pane sash with brickwork below the sill, and a narrow window to a pantry; the first floor windows do not align with the ground floor windows.

The 2-storey game larder and stable range is expressed as a later phase of construction by a straight joint in the masonry, with the added lean-to extension to the stable also expressed by a straight joint in the masonry towards the west end of the elevation. This part of the elevation has two ground floor openings; the doorway to the game larder has raised stone quoins forming jambs (matching those on the house and Building 2), a planked door and transom light with trellised grille fixed to vertical iron rods and there is a small timber hopper window serving the stable to the west. To the first floor there is one small vent to the game larder over the doorway, with a trellised grille fixed to vertical iron bars.

5.3.4 East gable end

The east gable end faces the pleasure garden, and is of uncoursed volcanic stone with red brick to the outer face of the chimney flues; the wall was probably previously rendered. The render is not present on this wall in pre-war photographs⁷³; it may have been removed in the late 19th or early 20th century by Rev. Harrison. The elevation has just two openings; the central doorway is shown in a pre-war photograph as solid timber door with six fielded panels,

⁷³ Photograph of east end of house from the east across the garden c1935, Cockermonth Museum collection

but the current door is a late 20th century half-glazed door. The doorway has a plain buff sandstone architrave with plinth blocks, and to the right of this a 12-pane sash in similar architrave. An iron boot-scraper is fixed to the right hand end of the door threshold stone.

5.3.5 *West gable end*

The east end of the range comprises a one-bay wide, 2-storey lean-to addition to the stables, expressed by a straight joint in the masonry of the north and south walls. This is entered from the west via a central doorway, with stone jambs that are rebated to the inner face for the inward opening 6-planked door. To the north of the doorway is a small hopper window, and to the first floor, directly over the doorway there is a taking-in doorway to the loft; this has similar stone jambs and a planked door. Against this wall, towards its south end is a stone mounting block of four steps, which ascend from the north. Like the north wall, the west elevation is not rendered although the quoins and door jambs are tooled to allow for the depth of render.

5.3.6 *Interiors*

The house is arranged over two floors plus an attic, with the principal rooms facing north and service rooms and staircases against the south wall. In this section the domestic interiors are described first, followed by the interior of the game larder and lastly the stable block. The house is described from the ground floor upwards.

House: Ground Floor

GF1 Kitchen. The room is accessed externally via a modern half-glazed door from the later porch to the south. The room is roughly square in plan and is lit by a 2-light horizontal sliding sash from the south, with a modern pine window seat and tongued and grooved lining to the window reveal. The room has stone flagged flooring. The south and west walls are plain plastered and painted, but the plaster has been stripped from the north and east walls which are now painted brick (the brickwork was described as ‘now exposed’ in 1985⁷⁴). The timber structure supporting the first floor is exposed with beams aligned north-south and joists running east-west, with plaster in between. There is a pair of closely-spaced beams in front of the chimney breast, of unidentified function. A modern range type cooker is fitted into the large projecting chimney breast on the east wall and all the kitchen fittings are modern.

GF2 Inner hall and principal staircase. Located within the southern ‘pile’ of the house, between two service rooms, the kitchen (GF1) and GF4, the rectangular stair hall is lit from the south. The dog-leg staircase ascends from a narrow lobby from where a doorway opposite leads north into GF6, with a

⁷⁴ National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey, Record Number 20540, 1986, p4

doorway to the west to GF4, an east doorway into GF1 and an under-stairs doorway into the larder GF3. The straight lower flight of the open-string staircase is constructed of stone to the half-landing, with moulded nosings. This flight is contained within plain plastered walls without balustrade or handrail. The upper flight is of timber with two painted balusters of cruciform section per tread, moulded square newels with moulded square pine caps and a moulded, unpainted pine handrail. The half landing is lit by a Venetian window from the south, without an architrave. The painted timber window seat and panelled lining above it is not original, and is described as 'replaced' in the 1985 report⁷⁵; the joinery appears to be 20th century in date.

GF3 Understairs larder or store

The larder has a lower floor than GF2 and the rest of the ground floor, and down by three stone steps. The door has four fielded panels and an iron latch, and opens inwards. The floor is laid with stone flags and the walls and soffit of the staircase landing are roughly plastered with a finish that appears to be relatively modern. There are modern shelves and a light fitting.

GF4 Cloakroom

Located off the west side of the staircase hall, this rectangular service room is aligned north-south and entered externally by a half-glazed modern door from the south, and internally from the stair hall GF2 via a door with four fielded panels and a brass knob. A blocked doorway to the west led into the game larder. The room appears not to have been heated historically, as it has no chimney breast or evidence for a blocked flue. The floor is laid with stone flags and the walls and ceiling are plastered with a relatively modern plaster finish. A plain beam to the ceiling was previously plastered but is now stripped with the key marks visible. The 1985 survey plan marks this room as a pantry, but it is now in use as a drying and cloakroom.

GF5 Dining Room. One of three principal reception rooms arranged on the north side of the house; this was in use as a drawing room in the 1980s and marked as such on the 1986 survey plan. It is within the primary core of the house, west of the larger GF6. The room is roughly square in plan, lit from the north by one 12-pane sash window set in a walk-in recess lined with panelling and shutters with fielded panels. The doorway in the north-west corner connects to GF6; the door has six fielded panels and is set in a moulded architrave. The projecting chimney breast is on the west wall, fitted with a late 19th century cast-iron gothic chimney piece. The floor is laid with pine boards. The walls are plain-plastered, and the ceiling has a cornice with richly moulded egg and dart motif and a vine scroll border. The chimney piece is probably mid-19th century in date, and was introduced in 1985⁷⁶.

GF6 Main hall. The central room of three principal reception rooms arranged on the north side of the house, this was the larger of the two principal rooms in the primary core of the house. The rectangular room is entered from the north garden by a half-glazed door with two panels to the lower half, probably 19th century in date. The 12-pane sash window east of the doorway is set in a walk-

⁷⁵ National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey, Record Number 20540, 1986, p3

⁷⁶ National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey, Record Number 20540, 1986, p4

in recess with panelling and shutters with fielded panels. The room is heated by an open fireplace on the projecting chimney breast on the east wall, fitted with a white marble chimneypiece with scrolled brackets and a carved panel of fruit and flowers; the chimneypiece is probably mid-19th century and was introduced in the 1980s⁷⁷. The decorative plasterwork is 19th century in date and includes a moulded ceiling cornice that continues along the plastered, panelled cross beams; these have scrolled console brackets with acanthus leaves against the walls. The room has pine floorboards. The doorway to the staircase hall (GF2) has a 6-panelled door in moulded architrave, with brass knob handle, plain panels to the outer face and fielded panels to the inner face.

GF7 Drawing room. One of three principal reception rooms arranged on the north side of the house; this was in use as a dining room in the 1980s and marked as such on the 1986 survey plan. It is within the east addition to the house. The room is rectangular, but shallower in depth than GF5 and GF6. The doorway into the room is on the south-west corner connecting to the stair hall GF9, with a 6-panelled door with brass latch, set in a moulded architrave. The room has plain plastered walls and ceiling, with an exposed timber floor beam which runs north-south across the ceiling; the ghosts of lath and plaster show that this was previously plastered and not intended to be visible (the plaster was described as ‘recently removed’ in the 1986 report⁷⁸). The room has two 12-pane sash windows, one to the north and one to the east, both in walk-in recesses with panelled reveals with shutters. The latter have recessed moulded panels and brass knob handles. On the east wall is a projecting chimney breast fitted with a white marble chimneypiece and cast-iron grate, probably of late 19th century date. The floor is laid with pine boards.

GF8 Garden room. This is said to have been used as Rev. Harrison’s study until his death in 1940. Prior to this it is possible that that during the 19th century it may have been part of a separate cottage or ‘small messuage or dwellinghouse’ occupied by family members, including Mary Harrison (mother of Daniel), although Building 2 may also be a candidate for this separate dwelling. The room is in the south-east corner of the house, within the added east bay, and now connects directly to the garden via a doorway set in the centre of the east gable-end. There is evidence of a removed partition that defined the south side of a short east-west passage to this external doorway; the floor surface differs with painted concrete to the former passage and pine boards to the rest of the room. The external east door is a late 20th century replacement for the original door. The room was heated by an open fireplace on the projecting chimney breast on the east wall, now with a cast-iron woodstove in the recess and no chimneypiece in situ (a 1930s tiled chimneypiece was in situ in 1986⁷⁹). The room is lit by a 12-pane sash window to the south with walk-in panelled recess and shutters. A doorway leads from the stair hall GF9 into the north-west corner of the room, with a 6-panelled door below a semi-circular fanlight; this doorway previously served the missing passage with the fanlight providing borrowed light to the internal stair hall. Like GF7, the room has a beam to the ceiling that is now exposed,

⁷⁷ National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey, Record Number 20540, 1986, p4

⁷⁸ National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey, Record Number 20540, 1986, p3

⁷⁹ National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey, Record Number 20540, 1986, p3

running east-west, with evidence of a former plaster finish. The shelves and fittings in the room are modern.

GF9 Stair hall. This narrow stair hall serves the back staircase in the east addition to the house. Three matching doors, each with six panels and in moulded architraves lead off the hall to GF6, GF7 and GF8. The doorway into GF8 has a semi-circular fanlight with plain glass and without an architrave or frame; a small retained detail between the door frame and the bottom of the fanlight suggests that there was previously a joinery frame around the fanlight, removed at unknown date. A vertically boarded door with a brass oval knob serves the pantry GF10, under the staircase landing; the mis-matched joinery above the door suggests that the tongued and grooved boarding is later infill and that the opening was more open than it is now. There is a semi-circular fanlight over the door, with an ogee pendant fixed to the top, similar to those on the staircase. The floor of the hall is laid with stone flags, the walls and ceiling are plain plastered and there is no ceiling cornice. There is a timber beam with beaded arrises to the floor above.

The steep dog-leg staircase served as the back or servants stairs, and has a closed string, stick balusters and moulded handrail with turned newels; the latter have spherical finials, and ogee pendants to the upper newels. The staircase is built of pine, with all the elements painted except for the newels and handrail; the details are typical of domestic staircases from the second half of the 19th century. The treads are uncarpeted.

GF10 Pantry. This small space is below the half-landing of the back staircase (GF9), and is reached via a doorway from the kitchen (GF1), cut through the former external east gable wall of the house on the south side of the chimney breast. A doorway with boarded door leads to the back staircase hall (GF9). There is a small window on the south wall, with exposed timber lintel and a timber fixed light with small panes. The space serves as a connecting passage between the kitchen and the back stairs, and it is not known when the current use as a pantry was established. The plastered sloping soffits of the staircase, the flat soffit of the half-landing and one ogee finial on the base of a newel are the main features in the space. The walls are plain plastered and the floor is laid with stone flags.

House: First Floor

FF1 Staircase and passage. The upper part of the principal staircase arrives at a landing that connects to a linear east-west passage serving the principal bedrooms. As described in the section for GF3 above, the staircase is lit by a Venetian window from the south and the upper part of the staircase is timber, with moulded square newels and a pair of cruciform-section painted balusters to each open string tread. The moulded handrail is unpainted. The same balustrade returns along the south side of the landing. On the north side of the stair landing, two matching doorways with moulded architraves and doors of 6 fielded panels lead to bedrooms FF3 and FF4. The doorway leading to bedroom FF2 has the same architrave but the door has four fielded panels not six. The east section of the passage is separated from the stair hall by a door

with four fielded panels on the west face, in a moulded architrave; the east face has plain panels. The detail of joinery on the stair hall and landing has been carefully designed to express the hierarchy of the rooms and spaces, so that the more expensive doors with six fielded panels are used for the principal rooms, and plain door panels face secondary areas.

FF2 Bedroom to south-west. Small narrow rectangular room lit by a 12-pane sash window on the short wall to the south. The room appears not to have been heated, historically as there is no chimney flue serving this room; this together with its position at the back of the house indicates it was a secondary room, perhaps intended for a servant. The room has plain plastered walls and a flat ceiling and is entered from the landing FF1 by a 4-panelled door; this has fielded panels to the outer east face but plain panels to the inner face. The floor is carpeted, over boards.

FF3 Bedroom to north-west. One of three principal bedrooms facing north, the rectangular room is lit by a 12-pane sash window in the short wall to the north, with panelled shutters, a window seat and moulded architrave. Walls and ceiling are plain-plastered. There is no chimneypiece on the projecting chimney breast to the west wall; the fireplace was blocked at an unknown date prior to the 1980s.

FF4 Principal bedroom to north. The largest first floor room in the primary phase of the house, this rectangular room is lit by two 12-pane sash windows each with panelled shutters, a window seat and moulded architrave, facing north. The room is entered via a door with six fielded panels with architrave from the landing and also has a narrower door with plain panels to the east, inserted through the original external gable-end wall and leading to the landing FF7, in the later east addition. This doorway would have enabled access for a servant from the back stairs. The room has a plain stone chimneypiece, recently painted with a tromp l'oeil design, and an iron basket grate with classical motifs in relief to the side and back panels of the fireplace; this is probably original to the room.

FF5 Bedroom to north-east. Rectangular room in the eastern addition, lit from the long wall to the north by a 12-pane sash window with panelled shutters in a moulded architrave, with no window seat; the 'walk-in' window has panelled reveals extending to the floor. The room is entered from the landing FF7 from the south, with a 6-panelled door in a moulded architrave; the mouldings on the door match those on the shutters and reveals, with a raised bead detail. The room was heated by open fireplace on the east wall with a plain stone surround, recently re-painted, and cast-iron basket grate with lozenge and circle motifs to the side panels, and a flush slate hearth. Walls and ceiling are plain plastered, and the floor is carpeted over boards.

FF6 Bedroom to south-east. Narrow rectangular room in the eastern addition, lit from the short wall to the south by a 12-pane sash window with panelled shutters in a moulded architrave, with no window seat; the 'walk-in' window has panelled reveals extending to the floor. The room is entered from the landing FF7 to the west, via a doorway with a 6-panelled door in a

moulded architrave; the mouldings on the door match those on the shutters and reveals. Walls and ceiling are plain plastered, and the floor is carpeted over boards. The fireplace is blocked; the chimney piece was removed in 1985⁸⁰.

FF7 landing to back stairs. The landing serves the back stairs in the eastern addition to the house, and is connected to the passage FF1 by an opening cut through the former external west gable wall of the primary house. The narrow space is lit from the south by a 12-pane sash window with plain painted reveals and a simple architrave; the reveals are not panelled and the flat east reveal is plastered, formed by the wall defining the east side of the stair well. The landing balustrade matches the staircase, with painted stick balusters to a simple moulded handrail and turned newels; all the joinery is pine. Walls and ceiling are plain plastered, and the floor is carpeted over boards. There is a timber hatch in the ceiling to the roof space above (not inspected).

FF8 Bathroom. This is the only bathroom within the house, in a room that would probably have been used as a bedroom, prior to plumbing and a bathroom being installed at an unknown date, perhaps in the late 19th or early 20th century. The room faces south and is above the kitchen; it may not have been heated historically, although the flue for the kitchen fireplace runs up the wall on the east side of the attic staircase, originally an external wall. The room is entered from the passage FF1, via a 4-panelled door set in a stud wall that was inserted after the east addition was built; this wall forms the south side of the passage, an inserted feature to connect the rooms on the west with the added rooms east side of the first floor. The primary entrance into the room prior to the insertion of the passage and stud wall was via the doorway on the east side of the staircase landing; this door is still in situ.

The room is lit from the south by two windows; a 12-pane 'walk-in' sash window which is a primary feature, although the plasterwork to the reveals is modern and there are no shutters or architrave. The narrow sash window to the west of the latter sash is an insertion, associated with the adaptation of the room to a bathroom, and probably relating to a separate WC compartment in this position. The recess in the passage wall opposite the window also supports this interpretation, but there is no sign of a missing partition wall; all the wall and ceiling plaster appears to be relatively recent. All sanitary fittings are modern. The floor is laid with pine boards running north-south. The east wall of the room is formed by a timber partition faced with tongued and grooved boards (painted); this partition encloses the staircase to the attic above; the doorway to the stairs is a 4-panelled door with simple architrave and to its north is a similar but smaller scale door that serves an under-stairs cupboard. There is also a low boarded door between these doors, also serving a cupboard below the staircase. The style of the boarded timber partition and the doors indicates a date in the late 19th or early 20th century suggesting that the attic stairs were renewed or inserted around that time. The staircase is made of pine.

⁸⁰ National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey, Record Number 20540, 1986, p4

SF1 Roof-space. Only the 3-bay roof space above the primary core of the house was accessible at the time of the visit, via a narrow straight flight staircase that is reached from the bathroom FF8. The roof structure comprises two tie-beam trusses with high collars, and recesses on the soffit of the principals indicating missing braces. The trusses do not, however, act as principal rafters, with four tiers of ‘through’ purlins carrying rafters (which are modern pine). The two trusses are of pine and each has assembly numbers incised on the east face; the west truss is numbered ‘I’ and the east truss ‘II’ in Roman numerals. The roof slates have been re-laid and the soffit is lined with sarking felt. The east and west walls are lime-plastered and there are some wide historic floor boards (probably elm) surviving on parts of the floor, suggesting the space was in use for at least storage. There is one cast-iron rooflight on the north slope of the east bay. A key artefact in the attic is an oak chest near the top of the staircase, a piece of loose furniture that may correspond to the reference to a ‘meal chest’ in the items referred to in the National Trust note on the files for Dunthwaite. This oak chest appears to date from the 16th or 17th century and has incised circular marks on the front face; it has been suggested that these are apotropaic symbols, marks associated with superstition and said to deter evil.

GF11 Game Larder

A full-height game larder occupies a single bay immediately west of the house, beneath the western part of the same roof. The western element of Building 1 containing the game larder and stables is shown on the undated estate plan (Fig.6) that pre-dates the construction of Building 3 (dated 1823). The game larder and stables were therefore built before 1823, as an addition to the primary phase of the house, and were probably added soon after the house as they both share similar details in stone surrounds and quoins. The full-height bay of GF11 appears to have been purpose-built for hanging game birds; there is no evidence that this area was built to extend the domestic accommodation.

The narrow rectangular space is entered from the south by a doorway with two stone steps leading down to the stone flagged floor of the game larder. The only natural light is from the vent over the door and from a taller window at upper level above the doorway; both have trellised grilles and were historically unglazed; the upper opening retains plain internal shutters. On the rear north wall at ground floor level there is a blocked window or doorway with a timber lintel, just visible beneath a later layer of plaster. At an upper level on the same wall is another blocked opening, also over-plastered and with the date 1888 painted on the plaster. A short flight of five stone steps leads up to a blocked doorway with wooden door frame on the east wall, towards the south end of this cross wall. This would have connected with GF4 within the house, a former larder. The doorway infill comprises red brick that could be late 19th or early 20th century in date, and there are later heating pipes running in front of the blocking opening. There is no evidence for a connection at first floor level. The floor is laid with stone paving with a drain cut into the surface, running from the south to the north and exiting through the base of the north wall. The roughly coursed stone walls are constructed with distinctive slate ‘galleting’, exposed where the lime-plaster is missing;

there is also evidence for a section of former stud lining towards the south end, now missing and of unknown purpose. The south wall is no longer plastered, but fragments of lime plaster indicate it once was.

To the north of the blocked doorway on the east wall there is a low raised platform built of rough stone with stone slabs to the level upper surface. Its function is not known but probably relates to storage. Adjoining this on the north wall and built to the same height is a simple deep timber shelf, comprising a frame of rails fitted onto hardwood vertical posts carrying a planked top surface. In the south-west corner of the space is another platform, of stone with some relatively modern brick, possibly associated with a removed boiler or fuel tank. There is a modern LPG-fired boiler fitted to the front face of a projecting chimney breast on the west wall, roughly opposite the blocked doorway. The chimney breast has a blocked fireplace with a plain stone surround, infilled with modern brick. Against the north end of the east wall is a relatively modern brick flue, rising against the back of the drawing room fireplace in GF5. There are various horizontal timbers let into the walls or surface-mounted, to provide rails for wrought iron hooks or pegs.

At first floor level, a timber floor structure of regularly spaced pine beams and counter joists is carried on four roughly chamfered pine beams spanning between the cross walls. The floor surface comprises rough wide planks, visible from below, with two rectangular openings to north and south sides of the space, to allow access from ladders and also to enable air to circulate. There is no staircase to the upper floor. Small hooks of wrought iron are fixed at regular intervals to the vertical sides of the beams.

Above the first floor there are two tiers of beams fitted with small iron hooks to each side face; rough boards are fitted to the upper face of each beam on the lower of these two tiers, directly above the hooks. Small triangular wooden brackets are used to support the boards. The function of the boards is not clear, but they would have enabled ladders to be leant against the structure without risk of damaging the hanging game and may also have protected the game from falling debris such as plaster. The soffit of the boards is clean and light in colour compared with the beams, which are darkened, suggesting that the boards may have been a later addition.

The roof structure is visible; this comprises four tiers of purlins spanning between the cross walls. Hooks similar to those on the beams are fixed to some of the purlins, presumably to maximize hanging space. The sloping soffit has been underdrawn with a lime-plaster ceiling, and in places where this has failed, it can be seen that the soffit of the roof slates are 'torched' with lime plaster between the battens.

GF12 Stables

West of the game larder in FG11 is a 2-storey stable, built to provide stabling for six horses (prior to 1823). FG12 is entered via a central doorway aligned with the external doorway into the added stable FG13. The doorway between FG12 and FG13 is simply cut through the masonry of the former external wall

without an architrave or jambs, suggesting that it has been widened, probably at the same time that the western addition was built. This doorway has plastered reveals and arrises, and is flanked by two splayed window openings related to the primary phase of the stable; to the north is a 12-pane fixed light window and to the south an unglazed opening which is partly blocked. GF12 is now poorly lit and ventilated and its only window is on the south external wall, a small timber hopper window. The stables are arranged with the stalls facing the east wall, with mangers and hay racks built against the east wall, with a hatch above for dropping hay from the loft directly into the racks. The stables were full of stored goods at the time of the survey and a close inspection was not possible, but all the racks have turned struts, and the stalls are divided by chamfered kicking posts and vertically-boarded partitions with sloping top rails, all plainly finished and made of oak and pine. The floor is laid with stone flags and square non-slip ceramic sets. The walls, low ceiling and beams to the first floor are lime plastered with a lime-wash finish. Fittings include a zinc-lined timber water tank on the inner side of the north window on the west wall, timber mangers and hay racks to each stall, and an inserted door and screen with diagonally-set vertical posts to form a loose box in the two north stalls. There are a few iron hooks fixed to the heelposts, tethering rings and a harness peg rail.

GF13 Stable addition.

The western bay is a narrow 2-storey lean-to addition containing two stalls and a central access passage leading into GF12. It was added sometime between 1840 and 1864 to replace an earlier projection at this end of the stables, and is first shown on the OS map dated 1865 (Fig.8). The stalls face north and south, either side of the central passage. Each stall has an integrated timber manger and hay rack against the external walls, and like the stalls in GF12, each rack has turned struts and there are iron tethering rings to each manger. Ladders to the loft above were situated in the eastern corners adjacent to each manger and hay rack, now missing. The first floor boards have been renewed but the position of the ladder hatches is still evident, along with the hatch positions over the hay rack for dropping hay into the rack. Light and ventilation is provided by one small hopper window on the north side of the external doorway, and by the door. The floors to the stalls are laid with river cobbles, with flagstones in the entrance passage. Walls and ceiling are lined with lime plaster with a lime wash finish.

FF9 Loft over the larger stable.

The loft is now accessible only by a ladder via the external taking-in doorway serving loft FF10, in the addition to the west. The loft was built for the storage of hay and straw, as part of the stables. The former external wall to the west has a row of three splayed slit vents above the first floor doorway, and an owl hole in the apex of the gable. The doorway has crude stone reveals rather than tooled jambs; there must have been a taking-in door as part of this phase of the stables, so it is possible the doorway was altered to widen it as part of the west addition. The loft is an open volume with a 2-bay roof, with one king-post truss with raking struts and four tiers of purlins; the soffit of the slates is 'torched' with lime plaster and internal wall faces are lime-plastered. There is

a small stone corbel carrying the east end of the ridge, at the top of the east cross wall. The pine floor to the loft was renewed in 2015.

FF10 Loft in western stable extension

The loft in the added west bay is entered by the taking-in doorway in the centre of the west elevation. This has dressed stone jambs and is rebated on the inner face for the inward-opening planked door. There are no other openings into this loft. The narrow space has an exposed lean-to roof with pine half-trusses with chamfered tie-beams and principals and three tiers of light pine purlins. The roof has been re-laid with sarking felt on new rafters, and the pine floor is also new, part of work undertaken in 2015. The walls are lined with lime-plaster and finished in lime-wash.

5.4 Building 2 Cottage

5.4.1 Plan and Materials

The 2-storey detached service range is not shown on the undated estate plan that pre-dates 1823 in Fig.6 and is first marked on the 1840 tithe map (Fig.7a). It could have been built around 1823, as part of a phase of investment that included the barn but its exact date of construction is not known, and its features are not easy to date. The cottage has a single-pile plan, one room deep, with a lean-to outshut to the south side, added after 1840 (this is first shown on the 1865 OS map in Fig.8). The building is aligned east-west and parallel to Building 1, with entrances on both floors facing north towards the latter. The building served separate, distinct functions each with a separate entrance; the only evidence for an historical connection between the ground and first floors internally is the ladder mentioned in the 1986 report. The functions are reflected in the plan-form with the interior of the main body of the building divided by cross walls into three unequal cells (a wider central cell with narrower end cells of roughly equal width): the west space of the ground floor is occupied by a cart shed, accessed from a wide doorway facing west into the yard; in the centre of the ground floor is a service room heated by a fireplace in the west cross wall, perhaps a detached kitchen (locally referred to as a downhouse⁸¹) used as a brewhouse/bakehouse. East of this is a cold store room, with a lower ground floor level. The roof has four bays.

The building is constructed of mixed materials, mainly roughly coursed local volcanic stone with some brick to the walls, and tooled sandstone for details such as quoins, door and window surrounds. There is no evidence for rough cast render although the quoins were tooled to allow for it. The roof is laid with Cumbrian slates, laid to diminishing courses, with stone ridges. Rainwater goods are cast iron. There are two ridge stacks; the eastern is rendered, and the western stack is brick, rebuilt since 1986.

5.4.2 Elevations

⁸¹ A downhouse in Cumbria was either the second heated service room at one end of the house, or in larger yeoman houses was detached, as described by Susan Denyer in *Traditional Buildings and Life in the Lake District*, 1991, p35-36

The north elevation contains external doorways to both floors, with the main feature being a straight flight of external stairs, which rise from west to east against the elevation starting close to the west corner of the building. The steps are built of local stone, and apparently of solid masonry with no cavity beneath. There is a wrought iron handrail to the outer edge of the steps and the landing, where the doorway has a tooled stone surround and a timber boarded door. To the left of the staircase at ground floor level is a 2-light Yorkshire sash, renewed in the 1980s, and to the right an opening with a lattice grill set in a rough stone surround, perhaps a later insertion. The first floor has four openings with similar tooled stone surrounds, of differing size and level on the elevation; two are blocked and two are open, all with diagonally-set vertical iron bars and timber lattice grilles, originally unglazed. The two formerly external doors into the east and central rooms are now accessed from within the single-storey link added in the second half of the 19th century.

The west gable end has a central segmental-headed cart shed opening, with a brick head and stone quoins to the jambs that are rebated internally for a pair of inward-opening boarded doors hung on iron pintles. The first floor has one window with vertical iron bars and a late 20th century glazed window. To the south, the gable end of the lean-to outshut is rendered, with boarded double doors to a cart shed or implement store.

The east gable end of the principal range is blind, and built of the same roughly coursed volcanic stone as the other elevations, with sandstone quoins. The gable end of the lean-to addition to the south has a heavy plinth or rough stones, and immediately above this, one ground floor window which is blocked with brick masonry. The east gable of the lean-to is incorporated into a screen wall, with the line of the roof clearly visible. The top of wall is on the same level as the flashing line to the lean-to roof; the wall top is protected by flat sandstone copings, with lead flashings.

The south elevation is mostly obscured by the lean-to addition, with a small area of the ground floor wall left visible to the east; here there is one window opening to the cold store or larder, with a tooled stone surround and a perforated zinc screen for ventilation. The rear wall to the first floor of the main building has two openings with latticed grilles and vertical iron bars (glazed internally), both with tooled stone surrounds. There are two smaller openings blocked with red brick at eaves level and a vertical panel of render to right of centre that probably relates to the removed chimney stack that served the former wash house (GF3) in the lean-to (shown in the 1980s photograph in Fig.31). To the east of the lean-to there is a small 9-pane timber sash window lighting the first floor east room (FF1), with a tooled stone surround but set at a lower level than the two openings further west with grilles. The lean-to has one Yorkshire sash to the east (to GF3 the former wash house), and a smaller opening with lattice grille to the west, to the cart shed (GF4).

5.4.3 Interiors

Ground floor

GF1 Kitchen. Large rectangular room in the centre of the ground floor, entered via a doorway from the north, now within GF6 but formerly external. The room is lit by the window on the north wall west of the doorway, and a doorway on the south wall leads into the lean-to (former wash house in GF3). The floor is laid with sandstone flags, and there is an open fireplace with plain tooled stone surround (painted) to the west wall, on a projecting chimney breast. Stone benches or shelves described in the 1986 report as flanking the fireplace are not in situ, and the existing fitted cupboards and shelving are relatively modern. There is one unchamfered east-west beam carrying the first floor, previously plastered, and a late 20th century staircase to the upper floor in the south-east corner of the room. There is a set of four service bells fixed above the doorway; it is not known if these are original to the building or introduced.

GF2 Pantry. This rectangular space is set below the external ground level and entered via three stone steps leading down from the north doorway; this was originally an external doorway but is now reached from within the added porch (GF6). The door is boarded with 'hit and miss' vents cut into the timber, and an iron latch. The floor is laid with sandstone flags, walls are plastered and the flat plaster ceiling has one pine beam carrying the floor above (the beam is now stripped of historic lime-plaster), and two chamfered beams at a lower level with hooks. There are stone benches or thralls on brick piers to the south and east walls, the south a later addition as it crosses a blocked doorway (now a window). In the south-west corner are two stone steps up to a blocked doorway in the cross wall. A photograph taken in 1986 for the NT Historic Building Survey records the room as it was at that time, with internal shutters to the window opening.

GF3 Wash house. The small rectangular space is within the east end of the lean-to addition, and is entered by a doorway with boarded and framed door with iron latch from GF1. The room has been altered for use as a bathroom since the 1986 survey; there is now no sign of the sandstone bench, ceramic sink and brick set pot on the west wall that were recorded during the 1986 NT Historic Building Survey and shown in a photograph taken at that time. There is a cast-iron metal vessel lying in the yard outside Building 4 that may have been in the set pot in this room. All traces of the flue for the set pot/boiler have been removed; the 1980s photographs show two chimney post on the missing stack, but it is not clear what the second flue was for. The walls and sloping roof soffit are plastered with the purlin and one half-truss exposed. The floor is laid with sandstone flags. The shallow stone sink built into the sill of the blocked east window may have been used for salting meat. The sanitary fittings are all recently installed.

GF4 Cart shed. The cart shed in the lean-to addition has a doorway on the west gable end, with a pair of outward-opening boarded doors. Inside, the floor is laid with cobbles like the yard outside, and the stone walls are lime-

washed. The roof has been renewed with modern pine rafters in the late 20th century, but retains a half-truss in pine similar to the one in GF3. Historic features in this space include a wooden rail with pegs on the north wall, and a small recessed wall cupboard with pine door on the south wall, perhaps for tools.

GF5 Cart shed. This cartshed occupies the west bay of the ground floor of the primary phase building. The segmental-headed west doorway is open with no doors or pintles to indicate former doors. The interior walls are largely painted stone, but there are some patches of brick masonry (painted) that correspond with the back of the flue to GF1, and a cast-iron soot box. The floor is laid with cobbles. Along the north side of the area an inserted brick wall encloses a narrow space used for a boiler in 1986, but now in use for tool storage. A free-standing boiler is now in the south-west corner of the cart shed. The ceiling is modern chipboard.

GF6 Porch. The porch is an addition built in the second half of the 19th century, to provide covered access between the kitchen in the house and the service rooms in Building 2. The L-plan structure was built to avoid a conflict with the staircase window of the house, by truncating the roof in the north-west corner, but it takes in the doorways into GF1 and GF2, as well as the doorway into the kitchen of the house. Of the two doorways into Building 2, the doorway into GF1 is the taller and its tooled surround expresses its higher relative importance; it has a tooled stone lintel and jambs made up of equal sized quoins; the boarded door has an iron latch. The structure was refurbished in 1985, according to the 1986 NT report; the interior walls are now plastered, but the raised stone surround to the GF1 doorway is exposed. The sloping roof soffit is plastered and the floor is laid with sandstone flags.

First floor

The first floor of the building is symmetrically arranged with two cross walls defining a larger central 2-bay room flanked by two smaller rooms in the end bays, of roughly equal size. The principal means of access to this floor is via the external staircase from where a doorway leads into FF2, with doorways off this room into the flanking rooms. The rooms are described from east to west.

FF1 Eastern room. The narrow room is entered from FF2 via a doorway with a 3-planked door with strap hinges, iron latch and lock box at the north end of the west wall. The room is lit from the south by a sash window installed in an existing opening in the late 20th century date. There is also a window opening on the north wall, with internal shutters and external latticed grille, but apparently no glazing. There is now no internal evidence that this room was heated, and no obvious sign of a blocked fireplace, but it is possible that there could have been a second flue in the cross wall between this room and FF2. The room has a flat plaster ceiling inserted in the late 20th century across the north window, preventing the opening of the internal shutters. The roof space above the ceiling was not accessible but it is probable that it contains or did contain similar beams with hooks that are features in FF2 and FF3. The wall

plaster was renewed in the late 20th century. Fixed to the west wall are two wooden peg rails, the rail to the south consists of a piece of re-used 17th century oak panelling. The floor boards were renewed in the late 20th century.

FF2 Middle room. The rectangular 2-bay room is entered from the doorway on the north side, from the external staircase. The door is boarded with vertical hit-and-miss vents. There is also a hatch in the floor to a steep ladder staircase from GF1; all the pine joinery to the hatch, the screen around it and the staircase was installed in the late 20th century. The room is lit by openings on the north and south sides, which have inserted glazed lights, external latticed grilles and internal timber shutters. There are two openings one above the other on the north wall and one tall opening on the south wall. The room was heated by an open fireplace on the east wall; this has a plain sandstone surround with small iron grate between inset side stones. The stone hearth has a raised lip to three sides. The style of this simple fireplace is consistent with an early 19th century date, and the sheet metal smoke hood may be a later insertion. The most distinctive feature of the room are the two tiers of cross beams fitted with rows of small iron hooks, carried on two longitudinal beams. The short L-shaped hooks are at approximately 25 cm intervals and fixed to the sides of each beam. Trimmer beams are used in front of the windows to enable the shutters to be opened inwards. All the timber is roughly hewn and appears to be pine; there is no smoke blackening or discolouration. An inserted flat ceiling prevents a full view of the roof space and all the timbers, but an inspection through the roof hatch in FF3 indicates that each room was probably open to the ridge of the roof. The drawings made for the 1986 Historic Buildings Survey show two tiers of beams below a central roof truss with queen posts above a tie beam; the soffit of the tie beam is visible just below the inserted ceiling. At a high level on the east wall there is a timber hatch into the roof space above FF1, but this was not inspected due to access difficulties.

FF3 Western room. The narrow room is entered from FF2 via a doorway with a 6-planked door with strap hinges and wooden latch at the north end of the east wall. The room is lit from the west by a late 20th century window and by small windows on the north and south walls, each with internal shutters, an external latticed grille, and inserted glazing. Like FF2, the room was heated by an open fireplace on the east wall; this has a similar plain sandstone surround with small iron grate between inset side stones. The stone hearth has a raised lip to three sides. Below an inserted plaster ceiling two tiers of cross beams on longitudinal beams are visible. As in FF2 these have rows of small iron hooks to each face, and a trimmer is used to enable the window shutters to be opened within the north window. An inspection of the space above the ceiling revealed a further tier of beams with hooks, making a total of three tiers.

5.5 Building 3 – Barn

Building 3 is a large bank barn, built in 1823 by Daniel Harrison. It encloses the west side of the main yard, and was probably constructed to replace an earlier farm building that enclosed the north side of the yard. The previous

structure may have been a shippon and barn, but its function is not recorded. The present barn is a refined and large version of the Lake District bank barn, a distinctive regional farm building type. In common with the typical bank barn this barn was built to accommodate cows on the lower floor, known as the underhousing, where there were also two cartsheds. The main upper floor is an uninterrupted open space for the storage of fodder and bedding and for threshing. The rear outshut provided granaries either side of the central porch. The barn's most striking and now rare feature is the water wheel and gearing that powered the in situ threshing machine and mill stone, added in the mid-19th century; the added lean-to wheel house is attached to the west side of the north part of the outshut, served by a leat from a small reservoir to the south. The threshing machine, dated 1847, is located on the upper floor, in the north-west corner of the main floor, with mill stone, hurst, gearing and power transmission in the north-west outshut.

5.5.1 Plan and Materials

The 2-storey 7-bay barn is aligned roughly north-south with ramped access to the upper floor from the south-west, and entrances to the 'underhousing' from the east, north and south. The upper floor has an open interior below the 7-bay roof, with two separate linear spaces under the rear lean-to outshut, flanking the central west porch. The ground floor plan of the barn's underhousing is divided by three cross walls with a pair of full-depth open-fronted cart sheds to the central bays, flanked by byres or shippons, each with one central passage. All these spaces are accessed from the east, with secondary internal doorways to the west. In the ground floor of the outshut there is a shippon to the south-west accessed from the south, an internal central bay below the west porch, possibly a root store and to the north-west the outshut is divided by an inserted cross wall into two spaces (the south contains the water wheel gearing and the north is accessed externally from the north). The wheel pit is sheltered by an added lean-to wheel house built against the north outshut; the water pipe supplying the wheel runs in a tunnel below the ramp to the west side of the barn.

The barn is largely built of roughly coursed volcanic stone laid in lime mortar, with sandstone used for dressings and red brick for the dove cotes on the east elevation. The tooled buff sandstone quoins and opening surrounds and the 1823 datestone are raised to allow for a flush render finish over the uncoursed masonry, but there is no evidence that render was ever applied except for to the porch. To mark the upper floor level there is single narrow course of red sandstone on the gable ends and the rear elevation of the outshut, flush with the rest of the walling. The barn has a Cumbrian slate roof laid in diminishing courses with triangular sandstone ridges. The roof has plain verges without copings. The rainwater goods are cast-iron, with half-round gutters on metal brackets.

5.5.2 Barn Exterior

The east elevation of the barn faces the yard to the west of the house. The ground floor has a pair of semi-elliptical openings with tooled stone voussoirs and quoined jambs to the centre, serving a pair of cart sheds. Where the arched

openings meet there is a datestone incised with the date 1823 below the initials H/D.E (for Daniel Harrison and his wife Elizabeth). The datestone is of slate or other volcanic stone; the whole stone has a triangular face but with a rectangular raised centre for the inscription and roughly keyed corners that are set back, indicating (like the raised quoins and door surrounds) an intended rendered finish. The cart shed entrances have modern timber doors on iron pintles, opening outwards. Centred on the elevation either side of the cartsheds are single plain doorways serving the central passage of each shippon. The doorway surrounds are of tooled stone, and rebated internally for inward-opening doors. The doors are boarded with iron latches. At first floor level and centred above the pair of cartsheds there is a central doorway with tooled stone surround and a boarded door that opens inwards; Whittaker⁸² describes a door in this position as a 'winnowing door', which when opened provided a through draught for winnowing the corn, being located opposite the double doors. At high level below the eaves are a row of seven semi-circular openings or lunettes, each with a latticed timber grille for ventilation and stone surrounds. Below the sills of the lunettes and not symmetrically aligned are two dove cotes, each comprising a large semi-circular feature constructed of red brick with slates used for the drip detail above the arch, below the sill and for landings. The brick dove cote openings have been infilled with red brick at an unknown date. In terms of the aesthetic composition of the elevation, these features appear as a later insertion as they are not well aligned with the other features, but as there is no evidence for disturbed masonry they are probably original.

The west elevation of the barn has a full-height central porch with hipped roof serving the upper barn floor. The porch is reached by a curving ramp rising from the north-west end of the drive, which also acts as a bridge over the piped water supply for the water wheel. As the water wheel is thought to be an addition⁸³, the barrel vaulted tunnel below the ramp is also presumably a later feature. The ramp has stone retaining walls with large keel moulded red sandstone copings. The porch rises as a feature above the eaves of the catslide roof over the west outshuts; the outer jambs of the porch are of chamfered sandstone ashlar resembling pilasters above the eaves line, but un-chamfered and keyed as if for render below eaves level. Short lengths of chain are suspended from iron rings at eaves level either side of the porch opening, function not known but perhaps to secure the doors in an open position. The boarded double doors (partly repaired with replacement timber to lower level) are recessed within the porch and open outwards, hung with strap hinges on iron pintles. The lower half of the south door opens as a separate personnel door (renewed timber), but the north door is in one leaf, although the arrangement of hinges indicate that the door was originally in two parts like the south door (the current doors are probably replacements for the originals, perhaps late 19th or early 20th century in date). The outer cheeks of the porch retain some lime render over the roughly coursed masonry, and also have some lime plaster to the inner walls. Either side of the porch and cut into the floor of the ramp are two stone-lined chutes, for delivering fodder such as roots down to the shippons in the underhousing.

⁸² Whittaker, page 13, 2001

⁸³ Watts, 2013, page 2

The west wall of the outshut south of the porch has two vertically aligned square unglazed windows to each floor; each opening has a tooled stone surround, with latticed grilles with inner shutters to the upper floor granary and 'hit-and-miss' timber vents to the ground floor shippon. A single course of red sandstone finished flush with the wall face runs across the elevation at first floor level. The west wall of the outshut north of the porch is partly obscured by an added lean-to structure that houses the wheel pit; this has one doorway to the west with outward opening boarded door in a timber frame, with concrete lintel, probably a replacement for a previous lintel, perhaps of timber. The lean-to has no other openings and no rainwater goods; the upper courses of the walls appear to have been rebuilt when the roof was re-laid in the 20th century. Above the roof of the wheel house, on the west wall of the outshut, there are two square unglazed windows, each with a tooled stone surround and 'hit-and-miss' timber vents. The roof of the main barn has a cast-iron rooflight, in the second bay from the north, probably to illuminate the threshing machine in this position.

The south gable end has an external stone staircase with iron handrail serving a doorway with boarded door (with modern fittings) to the upper floor of the main barn; the stairs rise from the east to west. To the east of the staircase is a small ground floor window with stone surround serving the shippon in GF1. To the west is a doorway to the shippon GF9 in the rear outshut, with a similar stone surround and boarded door. At first floor level west of the doorway is a square opening to the upper floor of the outshut (FF2) with internal boarded shutters. There is a circular owl hole with stone surround at the apex of the gable. A flush single narrow course of red sandstone expresses the level of the first floor on the elevation.

The north gable end is largely blind to the main part of the barn, with only a small square window with stone lintel to the lower floor shippon (GF4) and a stone circular owl hole to the apex. A flush single narrow course of red sandstone expresses the level of the first floor on the elevation. The upper floor of the rear outshut to the west has a square window with stone surround and below this a doorway with red sandstone quoins to the ground floor, perhaps an insertion as it is of differing style to other doorways on the barn. Against the west end of the outshut gable end is a lean-to privy for an earth closet; the doorway with boarded door and timber frame faces east, with a ground-level opening for removing the soil on the north wall. The privy is not bonded into the masonry of the gable end of the barn suggesting it is a later addition, but it is built of similar materials.

5.5.3 Barn interiors

Ground floor

The ground floor, also known as the underhousing in a bank barn, is subdivided by three principal cross walls to form four separate spaces, which are arranged symmetrically. The centre two bays contain a pair of long narrow

cartsheds, the northern was recorded⁸⁴ with a pair of loose boxes at the west end in 1986, although as the interior was not accessible at the time of the survey in 2015 this feature could not be assessed. Flanking the cartsheds to the north and south in the wider outer bays are shippons for cows, each with a central passage. The spaces are described from south to north, below.

GF1 Shippon. The shippon at the south end of the underhousing is aligned east-west and entered from the east by a single boarded door with vertical vents that opens inwards into the central east-west passage. There is one square window on the south wall with a shutter. The cobbled passage floor is lower than the cobbled floor to the stalls, with stone kerbs either side and a cambered surface to aid drainage. The passage provided access for feeding the animals and also for removal of manure; there is no separate feeding passage as in some shippons. The cobbled passage floor is ramped up to a doorway in the west wall. Either side of the passage there are four stalls divided by three timber partitions known as boskins, with space for 16 cows, assuming two per stall. Whilst the boskins are in situ to the south side, all but one have been removed to the north and the three oak posts have been replaced by pine posts. Each boskin on the south side has an oak post on a square padstone at the outer end, with wide vertical boards of elm or oak below a top rail fitted to a post against the wall, all probably original. The top rail and the posts above this level are neatly finished with chamfered arrises, and there are rounded tethering posts with sliding iron rings for the animals, on both sides of each boskin. No feeding troughs or mangers are extant. Chamfered pine beams carrying the upper floor are aligned directly above the boskins. The walls are lime-plastered. The ceiling is formed by the soffit of the pine floor above, carried on new beams located directly above the retained original beams; the upper floor was renewed in the late 20th century.

GF2 and GF3. Cart sheds. A pair of cart sheds in the centre of the underhousing, the linear spaces extend the full depth of the main part of the barn. Access was restricted by the tenant's stored goods and the unwieldy doors. The spaces have cobbled floors, lime plastered walls and GF2 has two doorways at the west end leading up one step into the outshut and south into the shippon, GF1. There are stone-lined niches on the cross walls, probably for tools or a lamp. Across the west end of GF3, there is a partition with a pair of doorways leading into two loose boxes. Each loose box has a pine door and lime-washed plastered walls. The loose boxes may have been for cart horses, but ventilation would have been poor, with only two small high level openings in the west end of the north and south walls for ventilation. The ceilings are formed by the soffit of the pine floor above, carried on new beams located directly above the retained original beams which are pine; the upper floor was renewed in the late 20th century.

GF4. Like GF1, the shippon at the north end of the underhousing is aligned east-west and entered from the east by a single boarded door with vertical vents that opens inwards into the central east-west passage. There is one square window on the north wall with a shutter and a similar opening (with no

⁸⁴ National Trust Historic Building Survey 1986, plan of Building 3 on page 20

shutter) in the internal cross wall to the south. The passage is cobbled with a cambered surface and is ramped up to a doorway at the west end. Either side of the passage there are four stalls divided by three timber boskins, with space for 16 cows. The boskins are in situ to both sides of the passage, built of oak to the same design as in GF1. On the south side towards the west end, there is a crude added oak and pine railing across the open end of one boskin, and there is no kerb to the passage in front of the western stall. Chamfered pine beams carrying the upper floor are aligned directly above the boskins as in GF1. The walls are lined with lime plaster, and as in GF1 the soffit of the pine floor to FF1 is visible; renewed in the late 20th century, except for the western bay which retains wide hardwood floor boards and curving scantling joists.

GF5. External privy. A small lean-to earth closet is located on the north-west corner of the barn outshut. Internally, there are no features remaining, but wall are lime-plastered and the position of the seat against the north wall is evident from the edges of the lime plaster and the opening at ground level on this side of the structure. The roof rafters are visible, renewed in pine in the late 20th century.

GF6. The northerly part of the west outshut was probably built as a shippon in the primary phase of the barn, matching GF9. At an unknown date, probably in the mid-19th century, the linear space was sub-divided by an inserted brick cross wall, closing access to the south part of the outshut. The latter, GF7, was adapted for machinery relating to the water wheel, probably around 1847 which is the date of the threshing machine. The space has a stone flagged floor and lime-plastered walls. There is a blocked window on the west wall, retaining an oak lintel (the added wheel house, GF11, is on the other side of this wall). The brick cross wall is lime-washed and has a pair of oblong openings at high level with horizontally sliding timber shutters with simple pine frames. The beam and joists to the floor above are lime-washed pine and probably of 19th century date, but the pine boards to the room above (FF4) are modern, renewed in the late 20th century.

GF7. Gear Room. This space forms the south part of the north outshut, which was subdivided, probably in the mid-19th century, to create an enclosed room for the water wheel gearing that transmitted power from the wheel to the mill stone and threshing machine. The room was not accessible due to the presence of bats at the time of the survey in 2015, limiting a detailed description. The floor appears to be laid with cobbles, and the east wall is lime-plastered, but most of the lime plaster is missing from the damper west wall. The south wall could not be seen. There is one window opening on the west wall, similar to those in the shippon GF10, with hit and miss vents, and a stone-lined chute for delivering fodder. Since the mid 19th century, the wheel house has been on the west side of this former external wall. The south face of the inserted brick cross wall on the north side of the space is fair-faced, and the bricks are commons, in a buff pale colour. The beam to the floor above is pine and has been cut to accommodate the height and rotation of the cast iron spur wheel, which is 1.5m in diameter. The floor joists are also pine and appear to be original, but the visible floor boards were renewed in the late 20th century. The

gearing has been described in detail by Martin Watts⁸⁵ and a further description is not necessary here.

GF8. Space below porch. This small almost square space is located directly below the west porch to the upper floor of the barn. The walls to the north and south are as thick as the external walls, in contrast to other internal walls which are thinner; these thicker walls may have been intended to carry a stone floor in the porch for carts, but the current floor is modern pine and it is not known if a stone floor was provided in the primary phase. The space has a cobbled floor which suggests it was used for animals although this would not have been a well ventilated space. The main feature of the space is the semi-circular brick arch forming a barrel vault against the west wall, probably designed to carry the weight of carts entering the porch above. The arch and the side walls are lime-plastered, and there are small square openings for ventilation on each side wall. The east side of the space is separated from the longitudinal passage, that extends here from the adjoining shippon GF10, by an oak and pine partition with one vertical post on a padstone. There is no door to the opening on the north side of the post. The pine joists and boards to the floor above are modern, renewed in the late 20th century.

GF9. Shippon. This linear space occupies the whole of the lower floor of the south part of the west outshut. It is arranged with an external door from the south which leads into a longitudinal passage against the east wall of the space, and cow stalls facing the west wall. All of the boskins are now missing but there are two padstones set in the cobbled floor that indicate the position of two boskins, aligned below the floor joists to the room above (FF2). The layout of the space suggests there was room for 8 cows in four stalls. The floor is laid with cobbles with no kerb between the passage and the stalls, but the coursing of the cobbles for the passage is set at right angles to the cobbles below the former stalls, with a drain line at the junction. There are two openings on the west wall, both with timber hit-and-miss vents, and in the north end of this wall, a stone-lined chute for delivering fodder such as roots, from the ramp above. The walls are lime-washed, with less adhering to the west wall than to the other wall faces. The ceiling beams and joists are mainly pine although the north beam appears to be hardwood with clear adze marks. The soffit of the floor boards to the room above is visible, renewed in the late 20th century.

GF10. Wheel house. At an unknown date, probably in the mid-19th century, a lean-to extension was built on the west side of the north outshut, to accommodate a water wheel to provide power to an internal threshing machine and millstone. The single-storey rectangular structure overlaps the two ground floor windows to the west elevation of the primary phase outshut, the northern of which is blocked by masonry infill. There is one doorway into the wheel house, on the centre of the west wall. This opening has a boarded door with wooden latch and strap hinges. The interior of the wheel house has lime-render to the upper part of the east wall (former external wall to the outshut); below this, the wheel pit is lined with fair-faced roughly coursed stone. The

⁸⁵ Watts, 2013, page 4

inner faces of the north and west walls are also fair-faced. The wheel pit and water wheel are intact, and the latter is unusually well preserved; it is described in detail in the report by Martin Watts⁸⁶. The roof was rebuilt in the late 20th century with new pine purlins and rafters and a felted slate roof.

First floor

FF1. The upper floor of the barn is an open, uninterrupted space with no subdivisions. There is access for workers via the south gable end doorway reached via external steps. The 6-bay pine roof structure is exposed, with six unevenly spaced king post trusses, four tiers of through purlins and a narrow ridge carried on the splayed heads of the king posts; the trusses each have slender diagonal braces and a widened foot to the king post which is secured to the tie beam by an iron bolt; a pattern typical of the early 19th century. The soffit of the slates is torched with lime plaster. The pine boarded floor has been replaced in recent years. The walls are lined with lime plaster, which may be original to the construction date of the barn. On the west wall close to the south door is a large collection of names and dates scratched or written on the plaster, probably relating to farm workers. Examples recorded include William Johnston 1888, J.H.Pattinson August 1894, Jack Williamson, painter 1875 and 1878, and J.J.Todhunter, February 1934-1942. A few also include place names, such as William Rudd, Kirkhouse and William Elliott, Seaton, 1911. The earliest date on the wall appears to be 1875.

The most significant fitting in the space is a timber threshing machine, located in the north-west corner adjacent to a timber platform below which there is a hopper. No manufacturer's name could be seen on the machine, but there are at least two dates; the earlier is partly obscured by an added timber but appears to be 1847, probably the date of the machine. 1888 and the initials HN are also visible.

The historic function of the upper floors of bank barns, is as Denyer has noted, 'still a matter for some speculation'⁸⁷, although it is generally understood that the products of the harvest were stored here, varying with the seasons, and the large floor provided a working area for threshing and other processes related to producing animal feed. Hand threshing of grain crops persisted in the Lake District into the mid-20th century, and the use of threshing machines was unusual in the area, restricted to areas of higher quality arable land in the outer valleys and in the former county of Cumberland where the investment was more likely to be worthwhile.

FF2. The southerly of two linear spaces in the west outshut, probably used as a granary or fodder store. The space is accessed from a doorway within the main entrance porch, with an inward-opening boarded door with iron latch, bolt and lock. The room is lit and ventilated by three openings of similar size and shape, two to the west each have a timber latticed grille and internal timber shutters, all renewed in the late 20th century, and the south opening has

⁸⁶ Watts, 2013, page 4

⁸⁷ Denyer, 1991, p115

fixed louvres. The openings have no glazing, the pine boarded floor has been recently renewed and the walls are lined with lime plaster (partly obscured by temporary modern lining along the east wall). There are two stone-lined square niches set into the east wall close to the doorway at the north end, probably for tools or a lamp. At a higher level on the north and east walls, at the east end of the space there are rows of iron and wooden pegs. The 3-bay roof has three tiers of purlins carried on two principal rafters with simple collars. The soffit of the slates is torched with lime plaster. The roof was renewed in the late 20th century with new purlins, rafters and battens.

FF3. Porch. The porch opens off the central bay on the west side of the main barn floor, with double boarded doors to the exterior. The walls are lime-plastered. The floor is pine boards. The roof is carried on two plain tie-beam trusses.

FF4. North-western outshut. This space is roughly equal in form and size to the matching space in FF2, but had a more specific function as it contains the mill stone driven by the water wheel. Like FF2, the floor is laid with pine boards, and the 3-bay roof has two principal rafters with simple collars; the rafters are incised with Roman numerals on their north faces. Part of the roof retains historic purlins and rafters, but the north bay has been renewed, as part of late 20th century repairs. The walls are roughly lime-plastered, with areas of bare masonry. The main feature is milling equipment fitted against the east wall in the centre bay, incorporating a millstone, timber hopper and iron gearing which continues through the east wall to the threshing machine in FF1. The collar of the southern roof truss has been cut to accommodate the rotation of the gearing. There are timber wheels fixed to the roof structure, probably to carry drive ropes or belts.

5.6 Building 4 Outhouses

A row of low outhouses lies on the south side of the main yard, first shown on the 1865 OS map in Figure 8, at its present length. The structure does not appear on the tithe map; it was constructed sometime between 1840 and 1865 and extended within this period. In 1986, the Historic Buildings Survey recorded the two middle bays in use for hens, the east bay for a dog kennel with yard, and the west bay for coal. The original function has not been identified and it is possible that the out building may have built as a pigcote; the 1865 and 1899 OS maps show a row of small open yards on the north side of the range, which are typical of other known pigcotes and as is usual on 19th century farms, pigs may have been kept for domestic consumption. However, given the importance of game shooting on this estate, the structure may also have provided kennels for gun dogs. Only one kennel yard enclosure remains, to the eastern bay.

5.6.1 Plan and materials

The 4-bay single-storey building is of two phases, with the west bay an addition, as indicated by the straight joints in the masonry to front and rear. The three bays to the east are of equal width, but the west bay is narrower. The

building has a single aspect to the north and the rear wall is blind. The structure is simply built of fair-faced volcanic rubblestone, with some sandstone blocks and red brick to form the door openings. The roof is of Cumbrian slate laid to diminishing courses, with sandstone ridges and cast-iron rainwater goods on metal brackets. The roof has been renewed on new rafters, ridge, wall plate and battens; the slate soffits are not torched and there is no felt.

5.6.2 Elevations

The north elevation has four doorways. The two doorways to the east have lintels of re-used oak, set at a slightly lower level than the lintels to the west doorways where the lintels are directly below the wall plate. Only the second bay from the west has a door; the boarded door opens outwards, is hung on strap hinges and has a small arched opening to the bottom of the door, formerly with a sliding shutter, to allow for the movement of hens. There are no other doors extant and no window openings. The gable ends and the rear elevation to the south are blind. Straight joints are evident in the north and south walls, between the western end bay and the adjoining bay.

The enclosed yard to the eastern bay 1 has low rubble walls with weathered red sandstone copings to the west and north sides, topped with steel hoop-top railings. There is a gate in the same hooped-top style on the east side of the north wall. To the east side of the yard, there is a high roughly coursed wall, with similar stone copings; this wall acts as a screen wall separating the yard from the garden to the east. The walled yard is paved with concrete setts. In front of the adjoining bay 2 (second from the east), there is a rectangular area of slate paving, now with no enclosure. The ground is cobbled in front of the two west bays; historic photographs from the 1980s show a larger area of cobbles extending north.

5.6.3 Interiors

The four bay building has plain interiors. The east bay has a concrete floor and lime-plastered walls. Bay 2 to the west of the latter has a floor laid with slates and fair-faced rubble walls. Bay 3 has a stone and concrete floor and rubblestone walls. Bay 4 to the west has cobbles and concrete to the floor and the walls are partly lime-plastered. On the cross wall on the east side of bay 4 there is a low stone lintel, possibly for a blocked opening here.

5.7 Building 5 - Privy

5.7.1 Plan and Materials

This small single-storey building is built in the garden or yard area south of the Cottage (Building 2), against a 3m high screen wall that separates this yard area from the pleasure garden to the east. The structure is of two main phases of construction; the north bay is shown as a small square structure on the OS map for 1865 (Fig. 8), and the extended bay to the south is shown added on the 1899 OS map (Fig.9). The building is constructed in rubblestone with sandstone quoins and is rendered with a rough-cast lime-cement render. The monopitch roof slopes down to the west, and is laid with Cumbrian slate in

diminishing courses, with cast-iron rainwater goods. The external privy would have been built with an earth closet and probably intended for the use of domestic servants as it is close to the services in Building 2.

5.7.2 Elevations

There is one entrance into the privy on the south gable-end elevation, with an inward-opening planked door in a plain timber frame. The south gable end is set-back by about half a metre from the end of the screen wall. The east elevation is formed by the screen wall with grey ceramic copings to the wall top; the straight joint evident in the masonry has quoins to the north side, indicating that the north bay was built first. There is also a straight joint in the upper part of the wall to the north of the structure, suggesting that the screen wall was raised in height, at an unknown date. There is one blocked vent in the east wall to the north bay and a blocked doorway to the west elevation. The monopitch roof has a small cast-iron rooflight on the west pitch, over the centre of the structure.

5.7.3 Interior

The privy interior is partially divided into two small spaces, by a spur wall from the west wall (the remains of a former external south wall). The doorway from the south gable end leads into a small space with a modern sink fitted to the west wall. The interior is lit by a single rooflight. The interior walls have been rendered and painted and the floor is laid with red sandstone flags. There is no flat ceiling and the timber roof structure is exposed; this was renewed in the late 20th century, with modern pine rafters on a single purlin and the soffit of the slates is felted. The northern space contains a WC but there is no doorway between the two parts of the interior.

5.8 Building 8 – former L-plan range

5.8.1 Plan form and materials

The remains of the L-plan range situated to the south-west of the Dunthwaite farmstead group appear to have formed part of a former foldyard. The overall east-west length of the yard, including the buildings is about 20 metres, and the north-south dimension is about 18 metres. The L-plan range and the yard walls are shown on the undated estate plan that pre-dates Building 3 built in 1823 (Fig.6), and the ranges are shown roofless on the 1971 OS map (Fig.12). The remains of the single-storey ranges are aligned to the west and south side of a square yard that is enclosed by boundary walls to the north and east. Straight joints indicate that the yard walls are later than the ranges, but perhaps by not much as the style of the walling is similar. The building's external walls to the rear (south of the south range and west of the west range) are extant up to about eaves level, varying in height from about 1.5 metres to 2.2 metres, with a fragmentary gable-end to the north-west, but the front-facing walls, south-east gable end and the roof structure are missing. The surviving rear outer walls indicate that the single-storey structures were single aspect, facing into the yard, with blind rear walls. The mapping evidence and the survey made in 1986 (Fig.22) indicates that there were walls to all elevations of the structure, and these were not open-fronted shelter sheds. The north and

eastward orientation of the overall yard is unusual as it is more usual for a yard with buildings for animals to face south to take advantage of the sun and thermal gain. This yard faces into the farm yard, which appears to have been the main factor in its positioning.

The remaining building walls to south and west and to gable ends are constructed of random rubblestone built with a volcanic stone and lime mortar, with buff sandstone quoins. The yard walls to north and east are of similar rubblestone, with red sandstone weathered copings at about 1.5 metres.

5.8.2 Elevations and features

The south range has a missing north wall, although this was partly extant in 1986 when at least three doorway openings were recorded. The south wall of the south range is standing up to about 2 metres, with a section towards the west missing due to a collapse; there are no openings for doorways or windows visible. The east gable end of the north range is reduced to less than a metre in height, due to the collapse or removal of the stonework. The whole of the south wall facing into the yard is absent, with insufficient evidence for doorway positions, due to accumulated debris and vegetation. The absence of proportionate piles of stone suggest that the wall masonry has been robbed for use elsewhere.

The west range retains the west wall up to a height of around 1.5 metres. The east wall facing into the yard is largely missing, but was partly extant in 1986 when the survey recorded three doorway positions (two wide and one narrow). Most of the north gable end is standing to give a fairly clear indication of the height of the ridge and the eaves position (latter at about 2.2 metres).

The north yard wall has a wide blocked opening roughly centred, of adequate width to admit a cart. This opening is shown on the undated estate plan (Fig.6) but not on later maps. It has been blocked with similar volcanic stone to the rest of the walling, with similar sandstone copings across the top of the blocked section. The east side of the opening has dressed buff sandstone quoins, but to the west side there are no buff sandstone quoins but instead a stone jamb made of a riven slate or similar volcanic stone. The north wall continues to the east beyond the corner with the east wall, in similar style and to the same height with no straight joint; this section is terminated to the east by a monolithic gate pier in red sandstone, retaining iron pintles for a gate (missing). This eastern section of wall is marked on the OS maps but not on the 1840 tithe or earlier estate map; due to the less accurate draughting on the earlier maps, the absence of the wall may not indicate that it was not then extant. The whole of the north wall is likely to be of the same date.

The east yard wall is built on a line slightly offset to the west of the gable end of the south range and with a straight joint, suggesting it was built later. Unlike the north yard wall, the east wall has no copings. There is a small opening in this wall adjacent to the gable end of the south range, suitable for farm workers' access. The south side of this opening incorporates some brick in the masonry and appears to have been rebuilt at an unknown date. There is

no gate nor any gate pintles. Close to the gateway, aligned on the south side of the south range there is a ceramic feed or water trough set in the ground. There is a water stand pipe against the east side of the wall, just north of the same gateway.

The only internal feature extant in the either the south or west range is the remains of a brick cross wall to the south range. This single-skin wall is built of machine-made brick laid in stretcher bond with a cement-rich mortar and is clearly a later insertion of unknown date, but is probably mid-20th century. The surface of the yard is largely obscured by vegetation but there are a few cobbles visible and it is likely that the yard was laid with a hard surface to aid mucking out.

5.9 Boundary features and setting

Historic mapping shows that the arrangement of access drives changed over time. The undated estate plan in Figure 6 and the tithe map dated 1840 in Figure 7a both show one drive to the farmstead from the west, which appears to have also served the house. By the date of the 1865 OS map, this drive had been truncated to the south-west of the barn, and replaced by two separate drives, one serving the front of the house and leading from the original entrance off the lane to the west and by-passing the farmyard to the north, and a new drive from the south leading into the farm yard. At the same time, a wall was apparently built to physically separate the north front garden to the house from the farm yard and the walled enclosures shown in Figures 6 and 7A on the north side of the house were cleared to create a spacious lawn. This change can be interpreted as a shift to gentrification by the owner, to separate the farm activities from the domestic sphere of the house and upgrade the setting of the house by creating an attractive landscaped setting on the north side. Associated with this was the removal of a small enclosure to the south of the house which had a small structure, possibly a privy at its north-east corner (see Fig.7a); by 1865 the east side of this enclosure had been integrated into the gardens east of the house and the privy cleared away (Fig.8).

5.9.1 South entrance

The current drive was created sometime between 1840 and 1865 and it is probable that the gate piers and walls to the south entrance were installed at the same time. There is a pair of monolithic square-section gate piers of buff sandstone, set back from the road with attached curved flanking walls. The gate piers have an unusual design with five panels of punched tooling to each face, and a convex pyramidal top. They probably date from the mid-19th century. The flanking curved walls are of roughly coursed volcanic stone with quoins and flat copings in tooled buff sandstone. The arrangement of iron pintles on the east gate pier suggests a single gate was hung from this side, and the ghost of a painted timber gate post is visible on the inner face of the west gate pier. The current gate is a plain six-rail farm gate hung on a section of telegraph pole; this is not historic and it is likely that a more decorative gate would have been used for this entrance but available archives do not record its design. Once inside the entrance, the drive is enclosed by wrought iron estate railings on both sides.

5.9.2 West entrance

The entrance to the west currently serves a grassy track used by fishermen and no longer runs all the way to the north front of the house as indicated on historic OS maps. The southern stretch of this drive appears to be on the same alignment as the drive shown on the earliest available map, the undated estate plan that pre-dates 1823. This drive then provided shared access to the farmstead and the house, but was truncated at its northern end sometime between 1840 and 1865, and diverted northwards in a curving line to serve the north front of the house. The north-east end of this drive terminated with white-painted timber gates on the west end of the lawn as can be seen in the photograph of the house dated c1935 from the east (Fig.26). These gates were removed at an unknown date, probably in the late 20th century; the full length of the drive is marked on the 1971 OS map (Fig.12).

At the entrance to this drive from the lane, there is currently a plain six bar timber gate hung on a plain timber gate post, both modern features, but there is a pair of historic monolithic stone gate piers, terminating sections of straight drystone wall that front the lane. The stone gate piers are rectangular in section and tapered, with shaped keel-moulded tops and a tooled border to the east and west faces; their style suggests they date from the early to mid-19th century, but they are not in situ; on plan, the current entrance is not the original arrangement, as historic OS maps clearly show the gateway set back from the lane with quadrant flank walls. By 1923 (Fig.11), the entrance had been altered and the quadrant walls replaced by short sections of straight wall but with the gateway still recessed from the lane. No visual images of the original entrance have been identified and so it is not possible to exactly reconstruct the appearance of this historic entrance, but it is probable that there was a decorative gate of wrought iron or timber hung on the existing gate piers. The drive is enclosed by wrought iron estate railings on its north and west side.

5.9.3 Boundary wall between Buildings 1 and 3

As noted in 5.8 above, the gardens were separated from the farm yard by a wall on the north side of the yard, sometime between 1840 and 1865. The wall in this position is approximately 2m high, built of roughly coursed volcanic stone and topped with keel-moulded buff sandstone copings that match those on the wall to the barn ramp. An opening in the wall close to the north-west corner of the stable has monolithic gate piers with shaped tops, but the gates previously hung on the east gate pier are not in situ (the iron pintles remain).

5.9.4 Former kitchen garden

East of the pleasure garden and at a higher level is a rectangular area that tapers in width to the south, laid out with perimeter paths with slate edgings. This is first shown on the 1865 OS map and its form and position suggests this was laid out as the kitchen garden for the household. It is open to the fields to the east and historically, there was less tree cover to the south and west than today, so it would have been relatively well-provided with sun and light. A culvert to the south provided a source of water before a piped supply with a tap was fitted more recently. The historic mapping does not show any features

in the kitchen garden other than the perimeter paths which are only marked on the 1865 OS map (Fig.8). The garden is not now enclosed by walls or a hedge, although mapping indicates a boundary; either walls were removed at an unknown date or the garden was enclosed by a hedge or railings which have been removed. The c1935 photograph in Figure 27 appears to show a high wall or hedge aligned roughly north-south in this location. At the narrow south end of the garden area there is a pair of stone gate piers with iron pintles for a missing gate, indicating an opening in an enclosing boundary. The existing glass house is modern. The historic east-west track or path between Shepherdfield to the east and Dunthwaite passes close to the south end of the kitchen garden. It is known from oral accounts that Rev. Harrison grew vegetables⁸⁸.

5.9.5 Pleasure gardens

The current layout of the pleasure gardens seems to have been established in two main phases; in the mid 19th century a series of enclosures were removed to form lawned gardens scattered with trees to the north and east of the house. An area of drive, probably laid with gravel is shown on mapping to the north side of the house; the curved area was probably large enough to enable a horse-drawn vehicle such as a carriage or gig to turn in front of the north front. This area has since been reduced in width and the former west drive no longer enters the garden. The 1865 and 1899 OS maps show trees scattered across the pleasure gardens with a mixture of conifers and broad-leaved trees. At an unknown date after 1899, a terraced garden reached by an axial path east of the house was created, probably by Rev.Harrison. The outline of low retaining walls are marked on the 1925 OS map and the garden is illustrated with herbaceous borders in a well-maintained condition in the 1930s photographs (Figures 26, 27 and 28). A small water wheel is shown in the east part of the garden in one of these photographs (Fig.26), probably on the stream flowing north that is marked on the OS maps; this was probably installed as an ornamental feature.

⁸⁸ The tenant, pers comm

6. Interpretation and Significance

6.1 Interpretation

The lack of a full set of documentary records for Dunthwaite hinders an accurate interpretation. This means that there is a reliance on analysis of the building fabric and the wider context for interpretation. An account of the history using available sources is set out in Section 5 above. Dunthwaite is an example of a small country house associated with a small-scale 'improved farmstead', developed by two generations of yeoman farmers, the Harrisons; the house rebuilt in the 1780s and the multi-purpose bank barn (Building 3) replacing an earlier farmbuilding in 1823. Over the course of the 19th century the Harrisons were able to improve their position on the social scale from 'yeoman' or plain 'farmer' in the early and mid-19th century so that by 1901, John Harrison was styled 'Esquire' and Daniel Harrison was ordained as a clergyman. The gradual refinement of the house in relation to the landscape, some Victorian internal improvements and the separation of house from the farmstead was a reflection of the family's upward mobility and aspirations.

The house is a little altered example of a modestly scaled late Georgian house with fittings typical of houses of this date and social status. It is the house of a yeoman or aspiring gentleman farmer, rather than a gentry house. While attractive, and retaining much historic character, the house is not particularly remarkable. There are, however, two remarkable building survivals at Dunthwaite: the extensive game larders and the bank barn with water wheel and threshing machine.

6.1.1 Game larders

The game larders in Building 1 and Building 2 indicate the processing of game on a large scale, perhaps more birds than the estate itself could generate, although the available space for hanging birds has not been analysed in detail, against the historic acreage of the estate and its potential yield of game birds for this study. Some documentary references, such as adverts placed in the local press by the Harrisons, asserted the owners 'game preserves'⁸⁹, and indicate that game here was carefully managed, as was usual on local estates and farms.

In 1831 the Game Act was passed, which established the dates for the shooting and closed season for different game birds, dates that are still observed today. Pheasant and partridge were raised on estates by the game keeper and released to ensure a plentiful supply of birds for the shooting season which for pheasant ran from 1 October to 1 February and for partridge from 1 September to 1 February, avoiding the birds' breeding season. Grouse cannot be raised in the same way, but the moors on which they live and breed are managed to encourage favourable conditions; the grouse season starts on the 12th August and runs until 10 December. Although the estate included an area of rough grazing south of the road, there do not seem to have been grouse moors at

⁸⁹ Adverts placed in the Carlisle Journal and Cumberland Pacquet for 13 December 1831, 27 August 1839 and 30 August 1861 for example warn against fishing, hunting or shooting on the estate of Daniel Harrison.

Dunthwaite so it is most likely that the game shot on the farm was pheasant and partridge, along with wild woodcock, snipe, rabbits and hares. Daniel Harrison, the builder of the barn in 1823, was listed as a 'butcher' alongside other occupations in 1817, 1818 and 1819 suggesting that he processed meat which he may or may not have raised himself on his land; he could therefore have bought game birds from other landowners and hung them for processing before onward sale. As noted above, a butcher named Joseph Vickers was recorded living at Dunthwaite in the 1841 census, also suggesting the processing of meat took place here, although this could relate to cattle and sheep as well as to game.

Two upper rooms in Building 2 have fireplaces. This poses some problems of interpretation as it is not usual for game larders to be heated. Plentiful ventilation is usually the defining characteristic of a game larder, often in timber structures with louvred cross ventilation. In Buildings 1 and 2 ventilation was provided by latticed grilles to the windows, which were not originally glazed but were fitted with internal shutters. One possibility is that this building was used for accommodating seasonal farm workers in the closed game season, from spring through the summer, when the farm was busy. No parallels of this multi-purpose game larder and servants' domestic building are known of but further research may throw up examples. It seems clear that Building 2 was purpose-built for game on the upper levels, with service functions supporting the house and farm operation on the ground floor. The arrangement of ventilation and the internal provision of multiple beams with hooks for hanging game appears to be primary. Building 1 pre-dates Building 2, but perhaps not by more than a few decades, and the game larder in Building 1 also appears to be a primary and not a secondary feature of this added part of the building. As observed by Adam Menuge⁹⁰, this indicates that Building 2 supplemented the larder in Building 1, in response to a demand for the substantial expansion of hanging space for birds.

There is a second possibility for the use of Building 2, albeit for a limited period as in the mid 19th century it was known that family members lived in a separate cottage or messuage at Dunthwaite with its own small garden; this dwelling has not been firmly identified and could have been either the east end of Building 1 or in Building 2. Until at least 1840 there was an enclosed area on the south and east side which may have been the separate garden to the east of the messuage referred to in documentary sources. However, if both floors of Building 2 were used for domestic accommodation, it could not also have been used for hanging game, so this use would have to have ceased at least temporarily. Unfortunately there are no documentary records that refer to the game larders and their period of main use.

6.1.2 Building 3 Bank Barn

Building 3 is a particularly fine example of a bank barn, built in 1823. It was probably constructed to replace an earlier farm building, the linear structure shown on the undated estate plan. The bank barn is a specific type of combination farm building built on two levels with cows housed on the lower

⁹⁰ Menuge report, February 2012

floor known as the under-housing and a barn for threshing and storage on the upper floor. Bank barns, a phrase coined by Ron Brunskill⁹¹, developed as a distinctively Lake District building type from at least the 17th century; one of the earliest dated examples is a large bank barn at Rydal Low Park built in 1659. Bank barns continued to be built until the early 1900s, but the majority can be related to the expansion of farmland as a result of late 18th and early 19th century enclosures. Writing in the 1970s, Brunskill noted that there were at least 400 known bank barns, but stated that ‘there might well be two or three times that number surviving’. Whittaker recorded 749 bank barns of all types during survey work in the 1990s⁹². Bank barns fall into three main types: those built across the slope with a 2-storey gable-end at the lower level and single-storey to the upper gable-end; those built parallel to the contours of a slope so that the upper floor could be entered from the rear uphill side, and a variant of the latter where the barn was built on a level site with an artificial ramp built to access the rear upper floor. Dunthwaite is the latter type.

Cows could not be kept in fields over winter, and their maintenance through a long north of England winter relied on a sufficient supply of fodder and the provision of shelter. The adoption of fodder crops such as roots like turnips and ingenious ways of processing them developed through the second half of the 18th and the 19th century with advances in mechanisation, enabling a larger number of cows to be kept in the winter rather than being sold off in the autumn. Keeping cattle in shippons in the under-housing of bank barns also meant that fodder could be delivered direct to animals from within the building in which it was stored; the two stone shutes outside the porch entrance at Dunthwaite were probably used to deliver roots and other fodder down into the shippons. Manure could be easily collected from the shippons for returning to the fields in carts, increasing efficiency and ensuring animal welfare. The under-housing of bank barns was also used to store carts and sometimes stables were provided as well as a shippon, the separate areas divided by partition walls, with all the doorways facing into the yard. Often a slated pentice roof was provided to shelter the row of doorways, although none was provided at Dunthwaite.

The large space in the upper floor of the bank barn was used for threshing and storing crops mainly grown to supply bedding and animal feed, rather than grain for flour and other domestic produce. The introduction of threshing machines, powered by horses, water and later by steam, was an important innovation in early 19th century farming, enabling much larger quantities of produce to be processed. However, in the central Lake District mechanisation was unusual, largely as the small scale and output of the hill farms did not justify the investment required for machinery; here, hand threshing continued for small scale threshing well into the 20th century. Threshing machines were an innovation limited to larger arable farms in the North of England, especially in Northumberland but also in the northern part of Cumbria, where the farmland was more productive than in the mountainous area. In arable areas, not all farms had their own machines, and mobile threshing machines hauled by a traction engine toured smaller farms, as agricultural contractors do

⁹¹ Brunskill, 1974, p84

⁹² Whittaker, 2001, p4

today with modern machinery. The threshing machine and water wheel at Dunthwaite seems to have been installed in the 1840s, over 20 years after the barn was first built. Prior to this it is assumed that either hand threshing took place or the farm used a mobile threshing machine when required. Whittaker⁹³ notes that in addition to Dunthwaite, only four bank barns have threshing machines in Cumbria (two in Nether Wasdale, one near Silloth and one near Dufton) , though there may be others not yet discovered. He states that the ‘most impressive’ example is at Dunthwaite, and the only one driven by water power rather than external horse engines. Other examples of water-power on Cumbrian farms are known, as at Thistlewood in north Cumbria, but no others are known to have intact water wheels connected to machinery. The good survival of the machinery at Dunthwaite may in part be due to its relatively limited use; this was not a large scale farm and the volume of produce to be threshed was limited. Threshing machines, being built of timber and vulnerable to removal to make space for other activities, are very rare and coupled with an in situ water wheel, this is a remarkable survival.

6.1.3 Stables and ancillary buildings

Accommodation for riding and hunting as well as working horses was in the stables at the west end of Building 1, following the usual pattern of separate stalls, built in robust materials and to a plainer design compared to the high status stables at larger country houses. The hay lofts above the stables allowed bedding and fodder to be easily delivered to the horses, and would have been stocked from a cart pulled into the yard at parked against the west elevation.

The buildings and documentary sources such as newspaper references suggest that the key breeds of animal raised at Dunthwaite were cows and sheep, and that in the early 19th century, the Harrisons were respected for the quality of their animals⁹⁴. There are also likely to have been some pigs, kept on a small scale for domestic consumption, probably in pig cotes in Building 4. Building 4 was used for dog kennels for some of its history; the railed yard to the east end relates to kennels, perhaps for gun dogs kept for the shooting season. The missing Building 8 was associated with a walled yard that pre-dated the bank barn, and probably functioned as a fold yard where cattle or sheep were housed in the south and west ranges, with external space in the yard. There was a large opening on the north side of the yard for a cart to, facilitate the removal of dung and the delivery of hay and fodder, and a smaller opening on the east side for farm workers. The ranges were demolished in the late 20th century.

The National Trust was bequeathed the estate in 1940 and since then it has been leased to tenants. The introduction of mains electricity took place relatively late, after the National Trust took over the farm in 1940. Remedial works were carried out to the farmbuildings during the second half of the 20th century with re-roofing of Building 2 after 1986 and a new timber floor in the barn more recently.

⁹³ Whittaker, 2001, p.20

⁹⁴ Carlisle Journal for 31 December 1839 reported that a black-faced sheep raised at Dunthwaite was the ‘best grown ever offered for sale’.

6.2 Significance

The whole of the Dunthwaite complex has high heritage significance, particularly for historical, aesthetic, and archaeological values. The house, Buildings 2 and 3 are currently listed Grade II.

Architectural and aesthetic value. The complex has high significance for aesthetic values, as an attractive complex of stone-built domestic and farm buildings grouped around a cobbled yard and overlooking the Derwent valley. The house as rebuilt in the 1780s is a good example of modest Georgian domestic architecture in the area, reflecting national and regional trends in design, and also expressing the social status of the Harrisons. The relationship between the house and the landscape is also a significant part of its aesthetic value, particularly the north facing aspect of the house across the Derwent valley.

The current complex of buildings was built over a fairly narrow time span, between the 1780s and the 1820s, so that the buildings share some characteristics; the use of similar stone and roofing slate visually unifies the group. The elevations of the farm buildings have architectural detailing related to function, including arched openings for carts, wide doorways for animals and ventilated openings for game larders. The exterior of the house (Building 1), and barn (Building 3) have a high architectural value which is derived from the quality of the design and deliberately chosen details, related to these buildings' prominence in the group and the adoption of some refined Georgian details for the house.

The buildings within the complex fall within three functional groups which overlap building units: the house at the east end of the main linear range and domestic services in Building 2; the game larders in Buildings 1 and 2 and the stables, the barn in Building 3 and former fold yard to the west.

The careful functional layout of the buildings, internally and in relation to one another, their similarities in date, appearance and form, coupled with their high level of intactness give the group high significance. The cobbled yard, boundary walls and gardens give the buildings character and charm. The complex is hidden from the main road and well-screened by trees; its private character is also part of its aesthetic interest. The landscape setting of the Derwent valley was exploited from the mid 19th century to provide the house with a parkland setting to the north, with iron railings used to keep animals out of the garden whilst also enabling open views.

Evidential value. Dunthwaite is a multiphase complex, with its earliest fabric dating to the late 18th century (building 1). The different phases of extension and improvement provide high evidential value in terms of understanding the evolution of the site, expressed in the modest social rise of the Harrisons. Many of the buildings retain features internally including plan form and fittings that indicate the historic use of the building (Building 1, Building 2 and Building 3). Further detailed research and analysis could yield more

information, for example on historic paint colours for the house, and the date of the timber beams in the game larders.

Historic value. The lack of good documentary evidence hinders an historic interpretation of the buildings and their function and evolution, but the buildings themselves illustrate particular specialist processes and the harnessing of technology to support the estate, notably the game larders and the machinery in the barn (building 1, 2 and 3). The complex also reflects investment to improve the estate, which can be related to specific generations of Harrisons, using available (limited) documentary sources.

The site was in the continuous ownership and occupation of the Harrison family, from at least the 17th century; although the details of their lives and changing fortunes is not accessible, this continuity illustrates the role and influence of yeoman farmers, a distinctive social and economic group in the Lake District below the level of gentlemen and the gentry.

The technology and innovation expressed by the barn and its machinery has exceptional historical value, reinforced by the rarity value of in situ machinery in a bank barn.

Communal value. Dunthwaite is considered to have fairly low communal value, as it is not open to the public, and is hidden in views from the public road. Some communal value relates to people who worked here, including seasonal agricultural workers, some of whom recorded their name and date on the internal walls of the barn. There may be scope for recording oral history relating to people who remember the house before the death of Rev Harrison in 1940.

Setting

The setting can be considered within the wider landscape and also the immediate curtilage of the complex. The house sits on the south edge of the roughly level valley floor, at the point where the ground begins to gently rise up the south side of the wide Derwent Valley. No other properties are visible from the site which gives it a sense of remoteness and tranquillity.

The high quality of the landscape of the Derwent valley was clearly an influence on the northerly aspect of the house, which enjoys fine views across the parkland pasture of the valley floor. A south-facing aspect had been more usual for traditional farm houses and principal farm buildings up until the mid 18th century, to take advantage of the sun's warmth, provide shelter from the cold north and to light domestic rooms, but at Dunthwaite it seems that the prospect to the north was a more important factor in the siting and orientation of the rebuilt Georgian house. This accords with the Picturesque movement in the Lake District that strongly influenced the siting of villas to take advantage

of fine views, as noted by writers such as Wordsworth⁹⁵. This influence trickled down the social scale to affluent farmers like the Harrisons.

The designed landscape setting includes the mature trees in the valley floor parkland, the iron estate railings that enable open views between garden and fields, the drives to the farm yard and the north front of the house and the stone gate piers at the drive entrances, the pleasure gardens east of the house, and planted trees to boundaries and within the gardens. The designed character of the house and pleasure gardens contrast with the more functional agricultural setting of the farm yard.

The woodland to the south appears mainly self-set and is a relatively modern alteration to the setting, screening the farm group and reservoir for the water wheel from the road. Historic maps show the area was much more open than it is today. The secluded character of the house and farm complex in relation to the approach from the south highlights the fact that it was the aesthetic relationship with the open setting to the north that was important to the builder.

6.3 Significance summaries of each structure

Building 1: High significance as a good example of a Georgian house with attached game larders and stables, associated with one family, the Harrisons. The building is most important for its architectural and historic value. The architectural value relates particularly to the principal north elevation which has Georgian proportions and architectural detailing including stone quoins, moulded cornice, window and door surrounds and joinery. Internally, the house is significant for the plan-form, the surviving Georgian features such as the staircase and joinery. The house has some evidential value as the fabric reveals previous phases in the treatment and arrangement of the building. The later 19th century phase of alterations has medium significance but is part of the evolution of the house, reflecting a phase of Victorian investment and improvement. Some aspects of the house detract from its significance such as the removal of render from external walls, and the removal of internal plaster from kitchen walls and structural beams. It is Listed Grade II.

Building 2: Exceptional significance for historic and aesthetic values as an unusual example of a multi-purpose service building, incorporating rare upper floor game larders as well as a pantry or dairy, out kitchen, wash house and cart sheds. The cottage range was built later than the house but shares some constructional details such as the raised stone quoins and tooled window surrounds. It has some evidential value; the fabric reveals the specific functions of different areas. It has exceptional historical and aesthetic value and the beams, iron hooks and window shutters and grilles relating to the game larder are particularly important. Listed Grade II.

Building 3: Exceptional significance for historical, aesthetic and evidential value as a fine example of an early 19th century Cumbrian bank barn. It is particularly remarkable for the surviving in situ water wheel, power

⁹⁵ Wordsworth, *Guide to the Lakes*, 1835, reprinted 1977 OUP, p74

transmission and threshing machine, added in the 1840s. The surviving boskins and cobbled floors in the shippon are also significant features, along with the spatial character of the upper floor and the graffiti on the walls made by farm workers which has some social history and communal value. Listed Grade II

Building 4: medium significance as a service building used for various ancillary functions including dog kennels, hen houses and perhaps historically for pigs. Unlisted.

Building 5: medium significance as a privy in the garden. Unlisted.

Building 8: low significance as a fragmentary fold yard with demolished ranges. Unlisted.

6.4 Designation.

The house, barn and cottage are individually listed Grade II and have strong group value. The listings date from the 1980s; it is probable that if the site were to be re-assessed for designation by Historic England, the barn and Building 2 could merit a higher listing grade due to the fittings and in situ machinery. The bank barn with its in situ machinery is considered to be of exceptional significance and may merit being upgraded to Grade II*. Building 2 with its game larder evidence may also merit upgrading to Grade II*. The ensemble as a whole merits review.

6.5 Conservation

The buildings appear in good condition and are generally well-maintained.

The roughly coursed exposed stonework to the north and gable-ends of the house do not reflect the original historic rendered appearance for which there is evidence on the fabric. The removal of render before the 1930s altered the character of the house and has affected the unity and coherence of the Georgian architecture; the exposed individual stones and irregular mortar joints detract from the clean proportions of the elevations, which were originally defined by quoins and stone architraves in sandstone. Missing render could be reinstated to an appropriate lime-based mix, particularly to the east gable end and the south side of the house, and could also be considered for the cottage and barn. Lime-based renders served an important function on Lake District buildings constructed of random or uncoursed stone, protecting the numerous mortar joints from the weather and water ingress, while allowing the structure to 'breathe'.

The use of white paint for the exterior joinery reflects 20th century fashion. To inform a more authentic and historically accurate choice of decorative paint, it is recommended that paint analysis and specialist advice is commissioned prior to the next planned re-decoration. It is likely that in the late 18th and early 19th century, the external joinery of the house was painted a darker colour.

Internally, the conservation issues within the house are relatively minor; in the future, the Georgian architecture of the interior could be enhanced by replastering exposed beams and lintels where the plaster was removed by previous tenants. In houses of this date structural elements were always hidden from view. The removed wall plaster in the kitchen could also be considered for future reinstatement.

The game larder in Building 1 needs some attention where the timbers are suffering from decay, partly the result of some long-standing roof leaks which were being addressed at the time of this study.

Buildings 2 and 5 are prone to damp; it is suggested that ventilation is improved to avoid the build-up of moulds and the risk of decay.

The waterwheel in Building 3 will continue to deteriorate without attention and repairs. The recommendations made by Martin Watts in his report should be followed as part of a planned programme of repair.

Appendix 1: Dunthwaite estate in the Setmurthy tithes award, 1840

See also Figure 7b.

<i>Plot No</i>	<i>Owner & Occupier</i>	<i>Name of Plot</i>	<i>State of Cultivation</i>
87	Daniel Harrison	Oak Plantation	Wood
88	"	Long Lands	Pasture
89	"	Island	Wood
90	"	Wood Close	Pasture
91	"	Croft	Pasture
92	"	Watering Place	Pasture
93	"	Plantation	Wood
94	"	Plantation	Wood
95	"	Stack Yard	Pasture
96	"	Buildings &c	Buildings Gardens &c
97	"	Bargains Head	Pasture
98	"	Bargains	Pasture
99	"	Low Close	Pasture
100	"	Near High Close	Pasture
101	"	Plantation	Wood
107	"	Brow Field	Pasture
108	"	Messenger Croft	Pasture
109	"	Earl's Close	Arable
110	"	Plantation	Wood
111	"	Buildings &c	Buildings Gardens &c
112	"	Simpson's Croft	Pasture
113	"	Plantation	Wood
114	"	Makeway Field	Arable
115	"	Shepherd Field	Arable
116	"	Plantation	Wood
117	"	Far Shepherd Field	Pasture
117a	"	Wood in Far Shepherd Field	Wood
118	"	Plantation	Wood
406	"	Bracken-hill	Arable
407	"	Near Moor Field	Pasture
408	"	Gate Field	Arable
409	"	Field Under Wood	Pasture
410	"	Quarry	Wood
411	"	Plantation	Wood
412	"	Plantation	Wood
413	"	Plantation	Wood
414	"	Between Wood	Pasture
415	"	East Gill Field	Pasture
416	"	West Gill Field	Arable

417	"	Plantation	Wood
418	"	Great West Field	Pasture
419	"	High West Field	Pasture
420	"	Low West Field	Pasture
421	"	Plantation	Wood

Appendix 2: Dunthwaite in the census returns 1841-1911

1841

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relation to Head of Family</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
John Harrison	Head	20	Farmer
Daniel Harrison		20	Ind
Sarah Bushby		48	Ind
Joseph Vickers		20	Butcher
William Hetherington		30	Servant agricultural
William Mackreath		16	Servant agricultural
Sarah Trumble		25	Servant
Mary Hodgson		15	Servant
Henry Fawcett	Head	68	Servant agricultural

1851

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relation to Head of Family</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Daniel Harrison	Head	32	Farmer of 248 acres employing 5 labourers
John Harrison	Brother	29	Proprietor of land & houses
Sarah Bushby	Aunt	59	Housekeeper
George Stagg	Servant	37	Farm servant
Thomas Middleton	Servant	27	Farm servant
Joseph Middleton	Servant	50	Farm servant
Agnes Turner	Servant	32	Domestic servant
Elizabeth Middleton	Servant	15	Domestic servant

1861

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relation to Head of Family</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
John Harrison	Head	39	Farmer of 248a employing 2 labourers
Mary Harrison	Wife	39	
Mary E Harrison	Daughter	3	
Anne Harrison	Daughter	1	
Joseph Pearson	Servant	30	Ploughman
John Adams	Servant	16	Carter
Catherine Geddes	Servant	18	House servant
Jane Gordon	Servant	17	Nurse maid
Daniel Harrison	Head	43	Landed proprietor
Sarah Bushby	Aunt	68	Landed proprietor
Hannah Mossop	Servant	37	Housemaid

1871

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relation to Head of Family</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Daniel Harrison	Head	53	Landowner

Sarah Bushby	Aunt	77	Landowner
John Harrison	Head	49	Farmer 220 acres employing 2 men
Mary Harrison	Wife	49	
Mary E Harrison	Daughter	13	Scholar
Annie Harrison	Daughter	11	Scholar
Daniel Harrison	Son	8	Scholar
Joseph Pearson	Servant	40	Farm servant indoor
Ellen McCarthy	Servant	16	General servant
Ellen Johnstone	Servant	18	General servant
Ann Graham	Servant	18	General servant

1881

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relation to Head of Family</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
John Harrison	Head	59	Farmer 248 acres
Mary Harrison	Wife	59	
Mary Elizabeth Harrison	Daughter	23	
Annie Harrison	Daughter	21	
Daniel Harrison	Brother	63	Retired farmer
George Fleming	Servant	36	Farm servant indoor
Hannah Irving	Servant	20	Housemaid
Annie Martin	Servant	17	Kitchenmaid

1891

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relation to Head of Family</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
John Harrison	Head	69	Retired farmer
Mary Harrison	Wife	69	
Mary Jane Thirwal	Servant	18	Servant (domestic)
Henrietta Gill	Servant	26	Servant (domestic)
James Biggar	Servant	19	Groom/gardener

1901

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relation to Head of Family</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Daniel Harrison	Head	38	Clergyman (of Ch of England)
Richard Taylor	Servant	37	Groom & gardener
Catherine M Taylor	Servant	38	Housekeeper

1911

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relation to Head of Family</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Daniel Harrison	Head	48	Clergyman (Established Church)
Richard Taylor	Servant	48	Gardener
Catherine Mary Taylor	Servant	49	Housekeeper
Jane Elliott	Servant	21	Housemaid

Appendix 3: Occupants of Dunthwaite in trade directories 1829-1901

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Source</i>
1829	Daniel Harrison	Dunthwaite	Yeoman	Parson & White, 197
1847	Daniel Harrison	Dunthwaite	Yeoman	Mannix & Whellan, 540
1858	John Harrison	Brigham	Farmer	Kelly & Co, 124
1873	John Harrison	Brigham	Yeoman	Kelly & Co, 819
1883	John Harrison	Dunthwaite	Farmer	Bulmer & Co, 523
	Mrs (sic) Daniel Harrison	Dunthwaite		
1901	Rev Daniel Harrison, M.A.	Dunthwaite	Vicar of Setmurthy	Bulmer & Co 1901, 777

Appendix 4: Newspaper notices about game at Dunthwaite

Cumberland Pacquet 13 December 1831, p 2 col 3:

‘NOTICE: - CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no Person will be allowed to Fish, Hunt, or Shoot, or in any other way whatsoever to distroy [sic] Fish or Game, upon the Estate of DANIEL HARRISON, at DUNTHWAITE, near Cockermouth, the Owner being desirous of preserving the same; and in any future year no Person will be allowed to Fish, Hunt, or Shoot upon the aforesaid Estate, without leave in writing from the Owner. Any Person found trespassing after this Notice will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

DANIEL HARRISON.

Dunthwaite, Dec. 3d, 1831.’

Cumberland Pacquet 27 August 1839, p 2 col 2:

‘GAME.

DANIEL HARRISON, being desirous of preserving the Game on his Estate at DUNTHWAITE, this Season, Gentlemen are requested to abstain from Shooting thereon.

Dunthwaite, 22d August, 1839.’

Carlisle Journal 30 August 1861, p 8 col 6:

‘GAME.

ANY Person TRESPASSING in PURSUIT of GAME on the ESTATE at DUNTHWAITE, in the Township of Setmurthy, will be Prosecuted.’⁹⁶

Carlisle Journal 29 August 1862, p 8 col 5:

‘GAME, &c.

PERSONS are requested to REFRAIN from HUNTING, SHOOTING, or FISHING in the LANDS occupied by Mr. JOHN HARRISON, DUNTHWAITE; Mr. WM. HARRISON, LOW FIELD; and Mr. FISHER, of the CRAGG, all in the Township of Setmurthy.- All Persons found Trespassing will be Prosecuted.’⁹⁷

⁹⁶ Also *Carlisle Journal* 6 September 1861, p 8 col 6.

⁹⁷ Similarly *Carlisle Journal* 13 February 1863, p 8 col 4, 20 February 1863, p 8 col 4, 27 February 1863, p 8 col 1.

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CALSCW – Cumbria Archive and Local Studies Centre, Whitehaven
LRO – Lancashire Record Office
NA – National Archives

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D LAW/1/144 Enfranchisements of ‘the Manor of Isell Blindcrake’, 1804-13.

PR 189/1/1/1 Setmurthy baptism register 1759-96.

PR 189/1/1/2 Setmurthy marriage register 1838-1928.

PR 189/1/1/3 Setmurthy burial register 1836-1990.

PR 189/1/1/4 Setmurthy baptism register 1813-2008.

QRE/1/37 Embleton and Setmurthy enclosure award, 1824.

QRP/1 Land Tax Assessments, Allerdale above Derwent ward.

Lancashire Record Office

W/RW/C/R209B/11 Will and inventory of Daniel Cowen of Dunthwaite, Cockermouth, yeoman, 31 August 1741.

National Archives

PROB 11/301/614 Will of Henry Peirson, Gentleman of Dunthat, Cumberland, proved 22 October 1660.

PROB 11/1952/215 Will of Daniel Harrison, Yeoman of Setmurthy, Cumberland, proved 4 October 1841.

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Maps

The County of Cumberland, surveyed by Thomas Donald 1770-1, engraved by Joseph Hodkinson 1774.

Map of the County of Cumberland, surveyed in 1821-2 by C & E Greenwood, published 1823.

A Plan of the Township of Setmurthy in the Parish of Brigham in the County of Cumberland, c 1840 (CACC DRC/8/174).

OS 1:2500 Cumberland sheet XLVI.14, surveyed 1864-5.

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Plan of Kirkhouse and Dunthwaite estates, nd (CALSCW D/WM/1/88).

Tracing of Low Field and Dunthwaite, nd (CALSCW D/WM/2/72).

OS 1:2500 sheet NY 1732, 1971.

Key to Figures 37 - 45

BA	Blocked Aperture
BD	Blocked Doorway
BF	Blocked Fireplace
BO	Blocked Opening
BS	Breather Slit
BW	Blocked Window
CH	Chute
D	Doorway
DR	Drain
FL	Flue
FP	Fireplace
GR	Graffiti
HA	Hatch
ID	Inserted Doorway
IO	Inserted Opening
IS	Inserted Staircase
IW	Inserted Window
LR	Ladder
MB	Mounting Block
OD	Original Doorway
RJ	Ragged Joint
SB	Site of Boiler
SH	Shaft

SJ	Straight Joint
TD	Taking in door
TH	Thrall
VC	Vaulted Cellar
WC	Water Closet
WW	Waterwheel

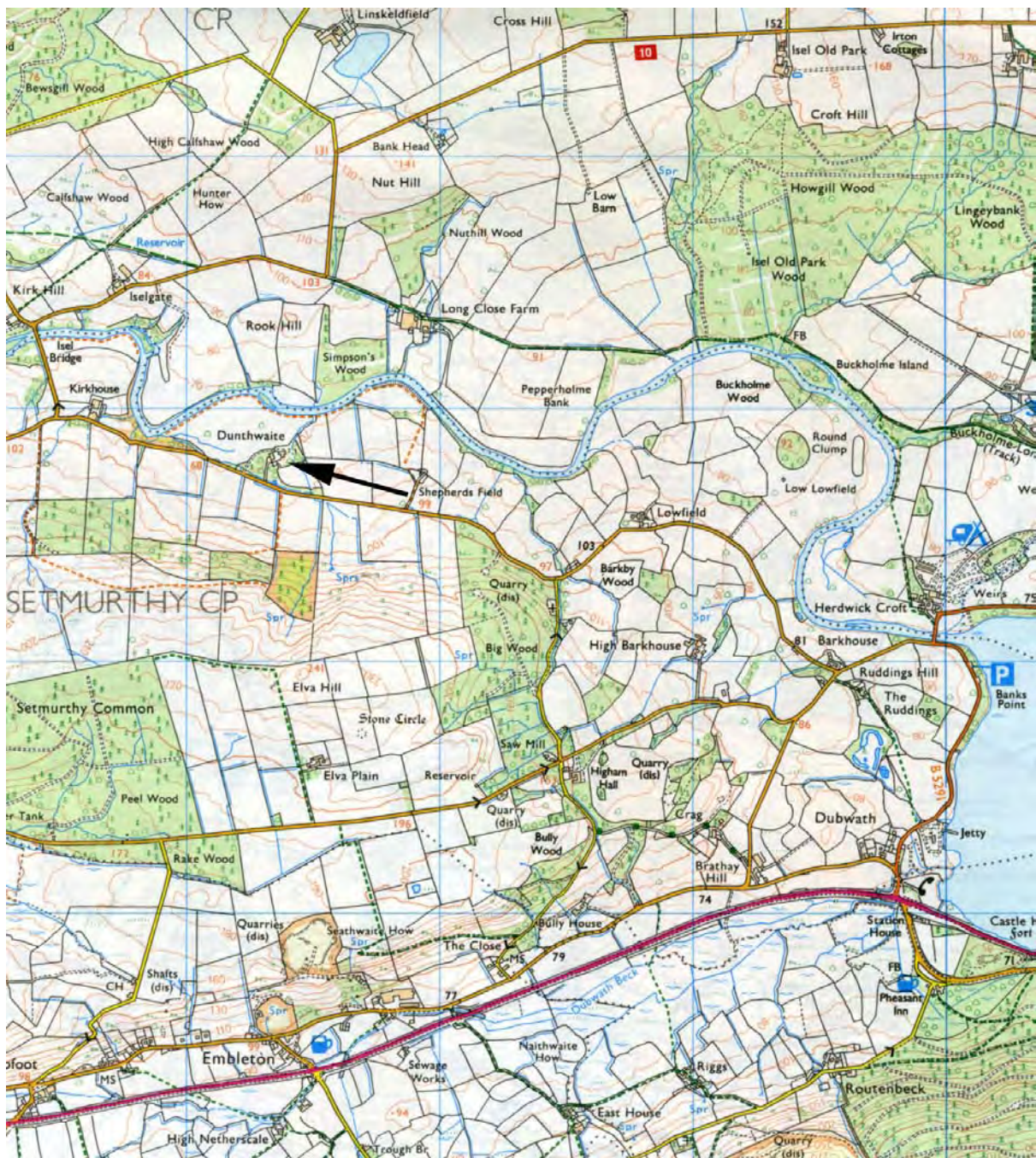
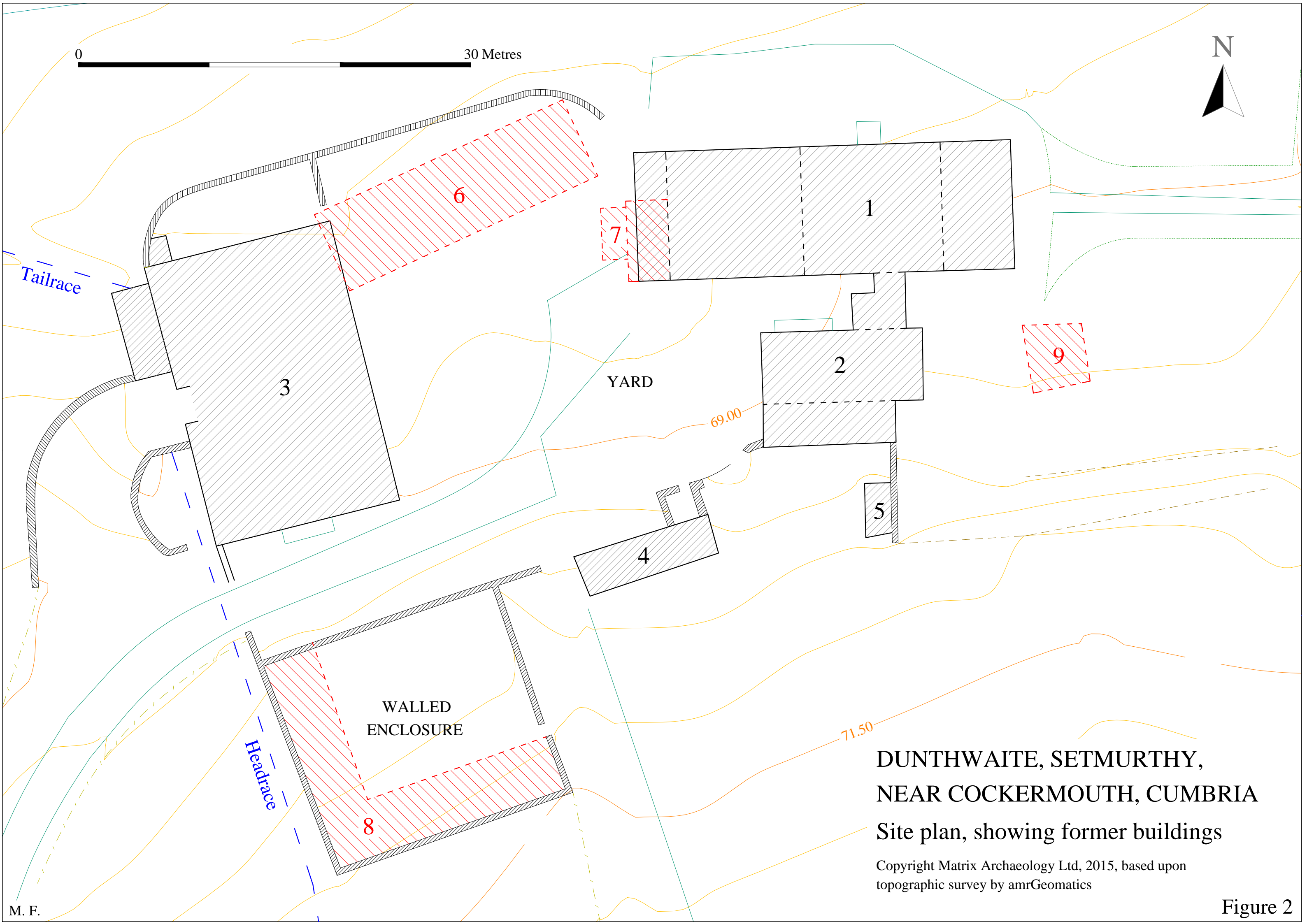
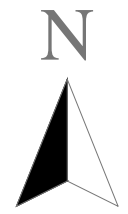


Figure 1. Site location map, derived from O.S. 1:25,000 series. O.S. Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL 100032621.



0 30 Metres



Tailrace

YARD

WALLED ENCLOSURE

Headrace

**DUNTHWAITE, SETMURTHY,
NEAR COCKERMOUTH, CUMBRIA**

Site plan, showing former buildings

Copyright Matrix Archaeology Ltd, 2015, based upon
topographic survey by amrGeomatics



Figure 3: Dunthwaite (arrowed) on map of 'The County of Cumberland', surveyed by Thomas Donald 1770-1, engraved by Joseph Hodkinson 1774.



Figure 4: Dunthwaite (arrowed) on 'Map of the County of Cumberland', surveyed in 1821-2 by C & E Greenwood, published 1823 (CALSCW D/WM/1/11).



Figure 5: Dunthwaite on plan accompanying the Embleton and Setmurthy enclosure award, 1824 (CACC QRE/1/37). North is at the top.



Figure 6: Dunthwaite on tracing of Low Field and Dunthwaite, nd (CALSCW D/WM/2/72).
Reproduced at 1:2000.



Figure 7a: Dunthwaite on 'A Plan of the Township of Setmurthy in the Parish of Brigham in the County of Cumberland', c 1840 (CACC DRC/8/174). Reproduced at 1:2000.

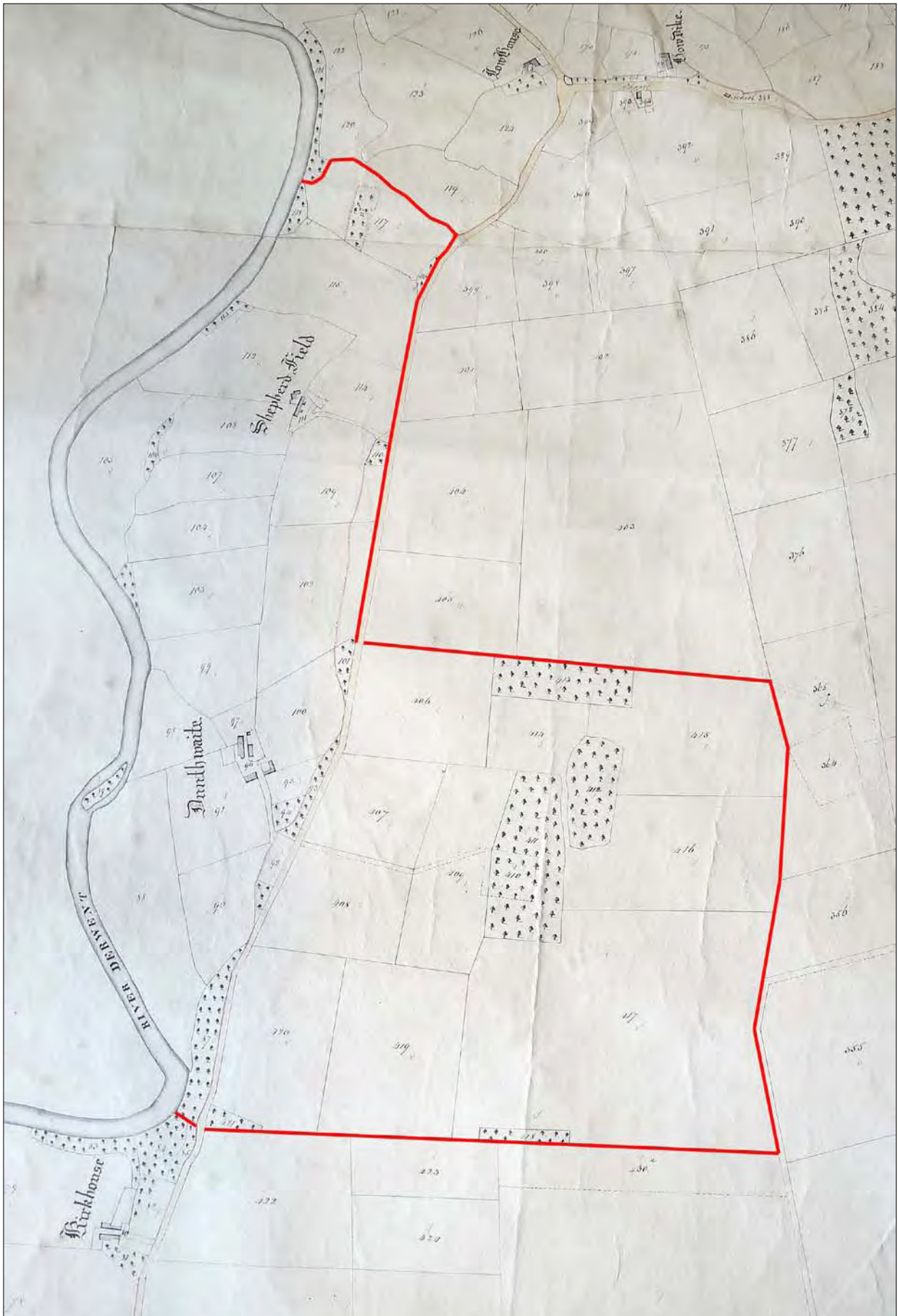


Figure 7b: Dunthwaite estate, outlined in red, on 'A Plan of the Township of Setmurthy in the Parish of Brigham in the County of Cumberland', c 1840 (CACC DRC/8/174).

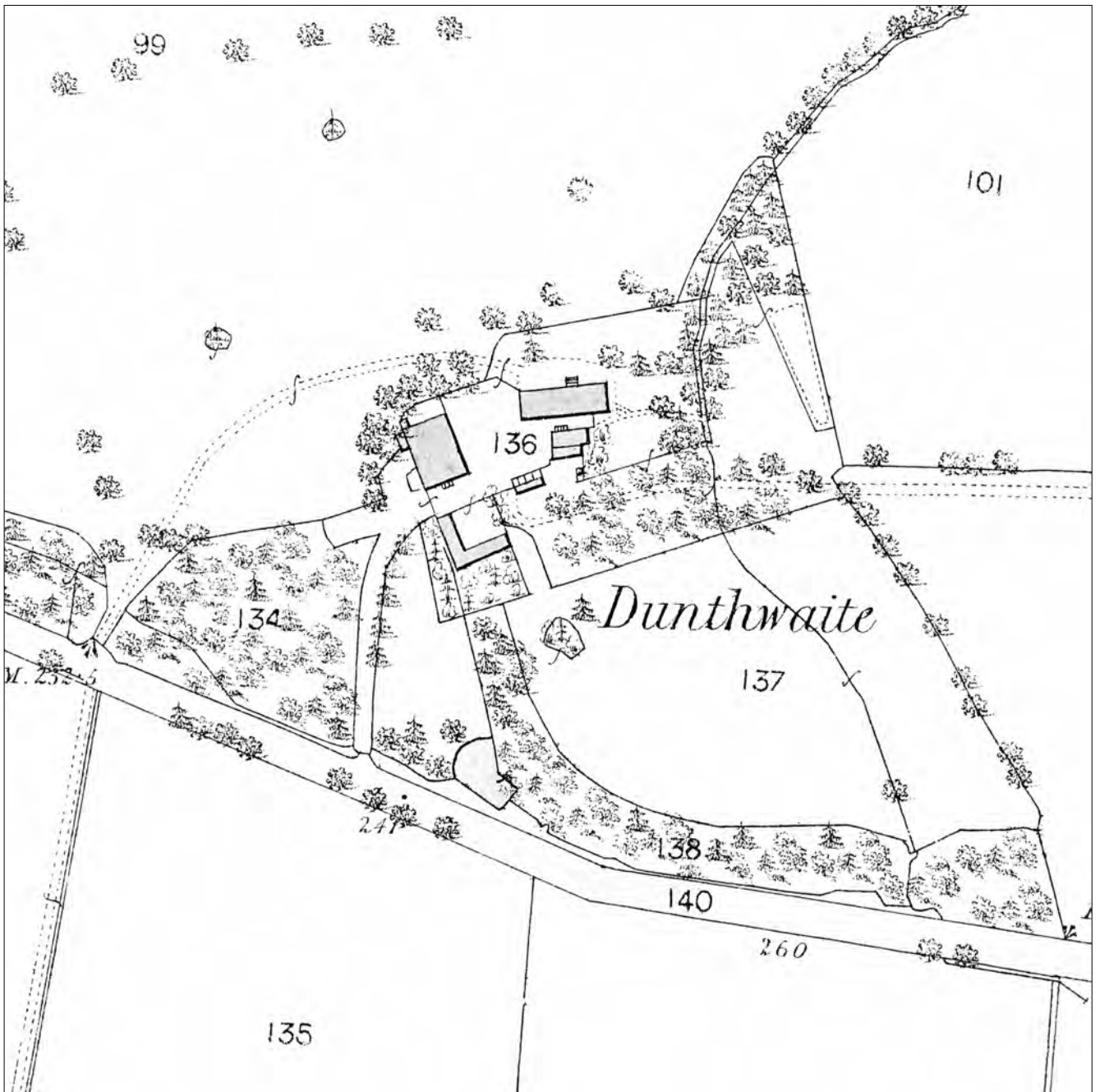


Figure 8: Dunthwaite on OS 1:2500 Cumberland sheet XLVI.14, surveyed 1864-5. Reproduced at 1:2000.

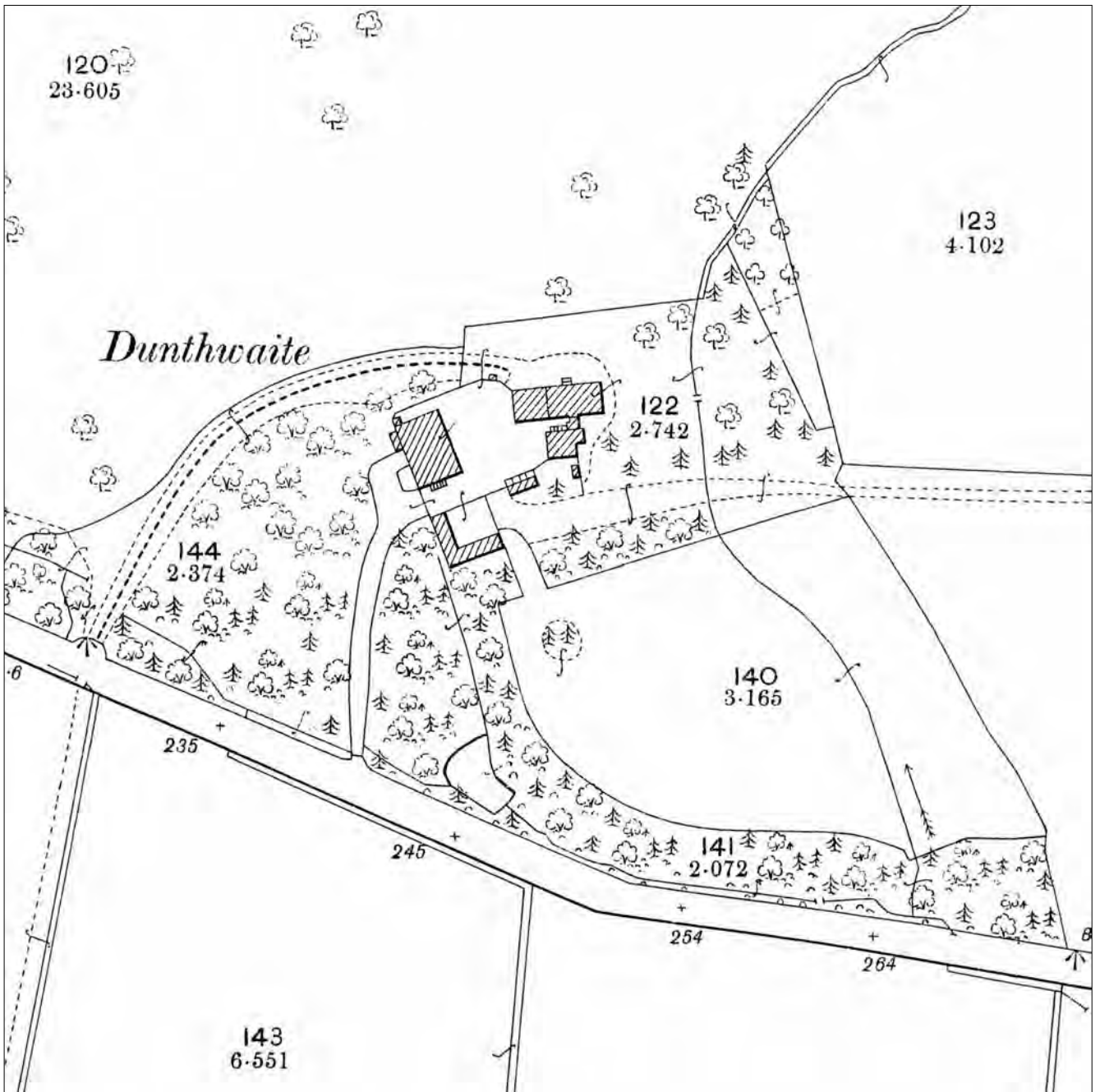


Figure 9: Dunthwaite on OS 1:2500 Cumberland sheet XLVI.14, Second Edition 1900, revised 1899. Reproduced at 1:2000.



Figure 10b: Dunthwaite on plan of Kirkhouse and Dunthwaite estates, nd (CALSCW D/WM/1/88). Reproduced at 1:2000.

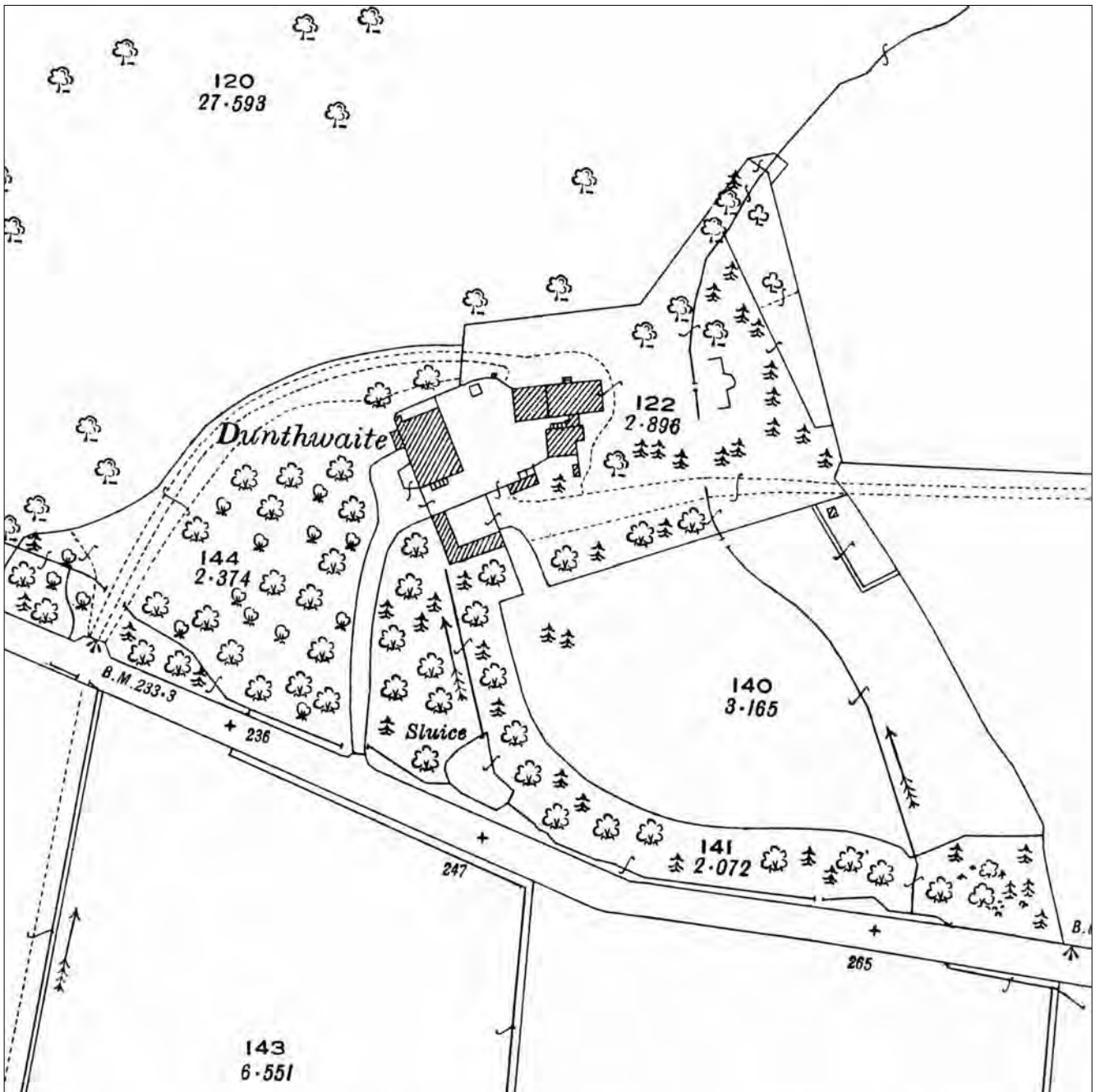


Figure 11: Dunthwaite on OS 1:2500 Cumberland sheet XLVI.14, Edition of 1925, revised 1923. Reproduced at 1:2000.

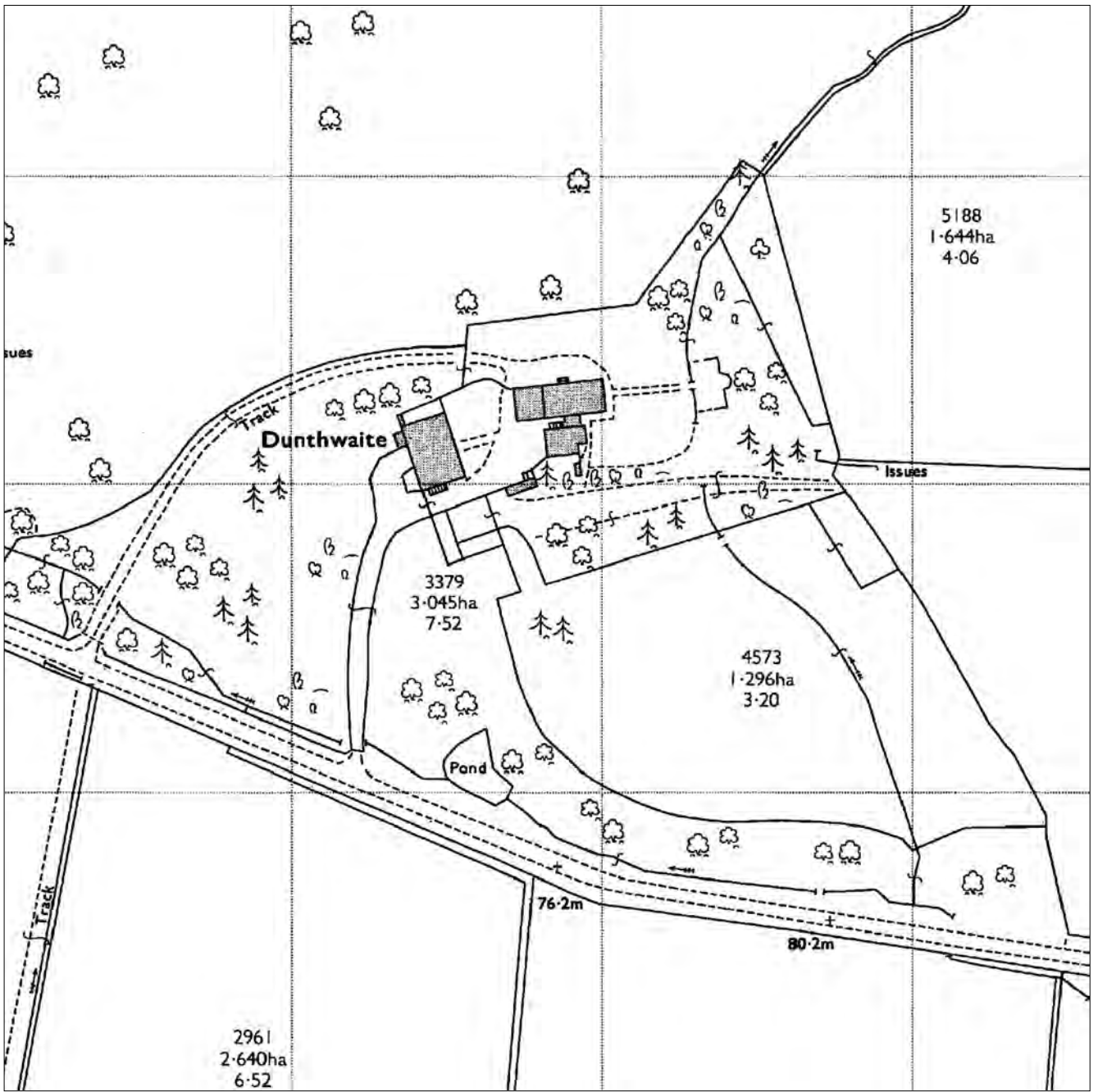


Figure 12: Dunthwaite on OS 1:2500 sheet NY 1732, 1971. Reproduced at 1:2000. O.S. Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL 100032621.

DUNTHWAITE HOUSE BUILDING 1A+B.

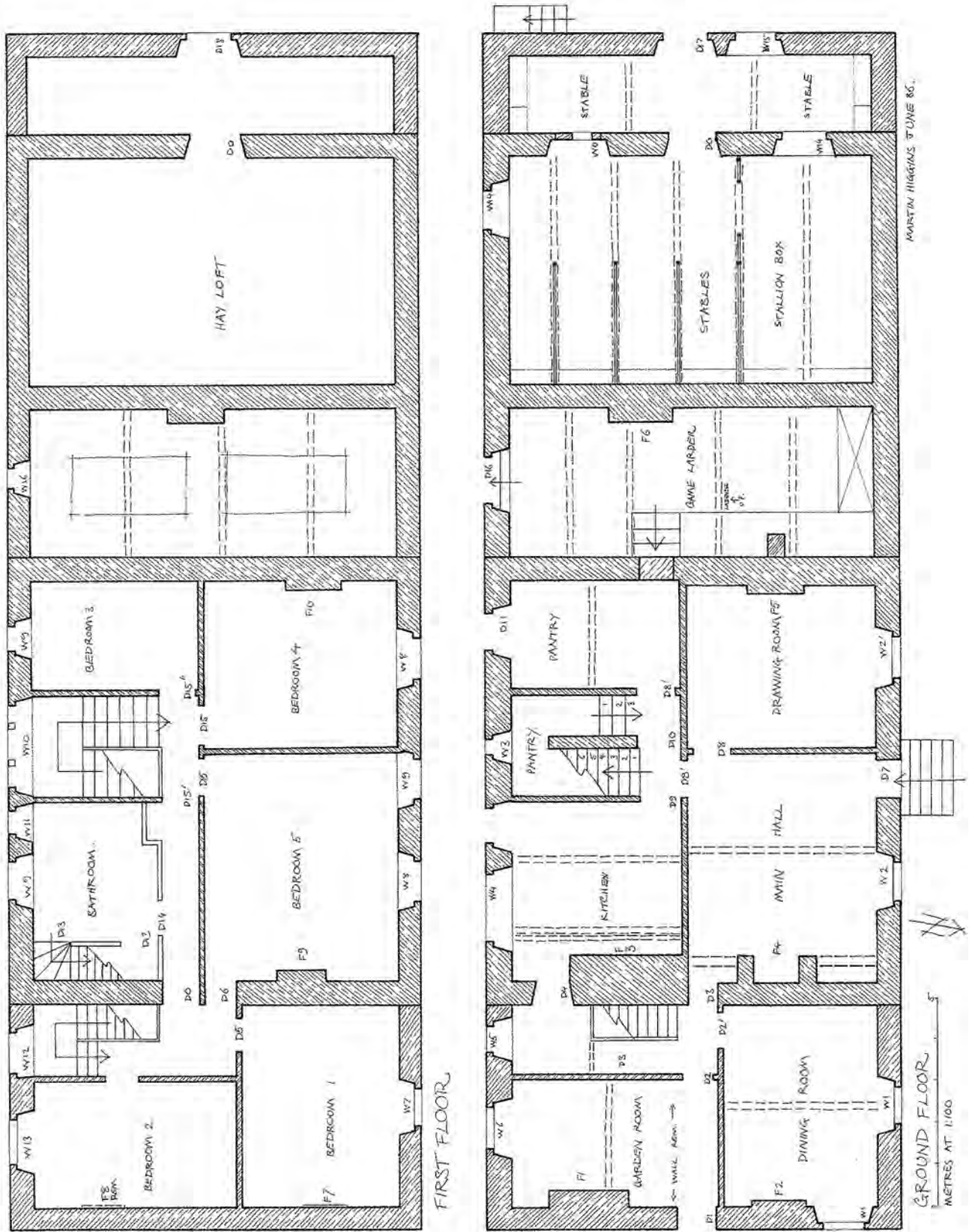
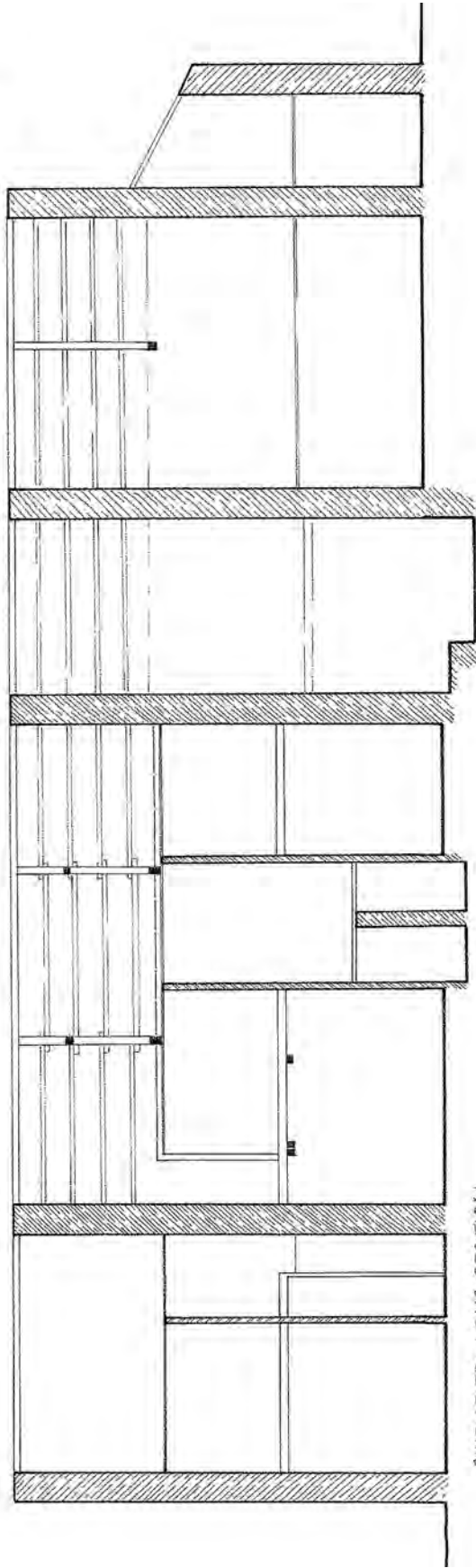
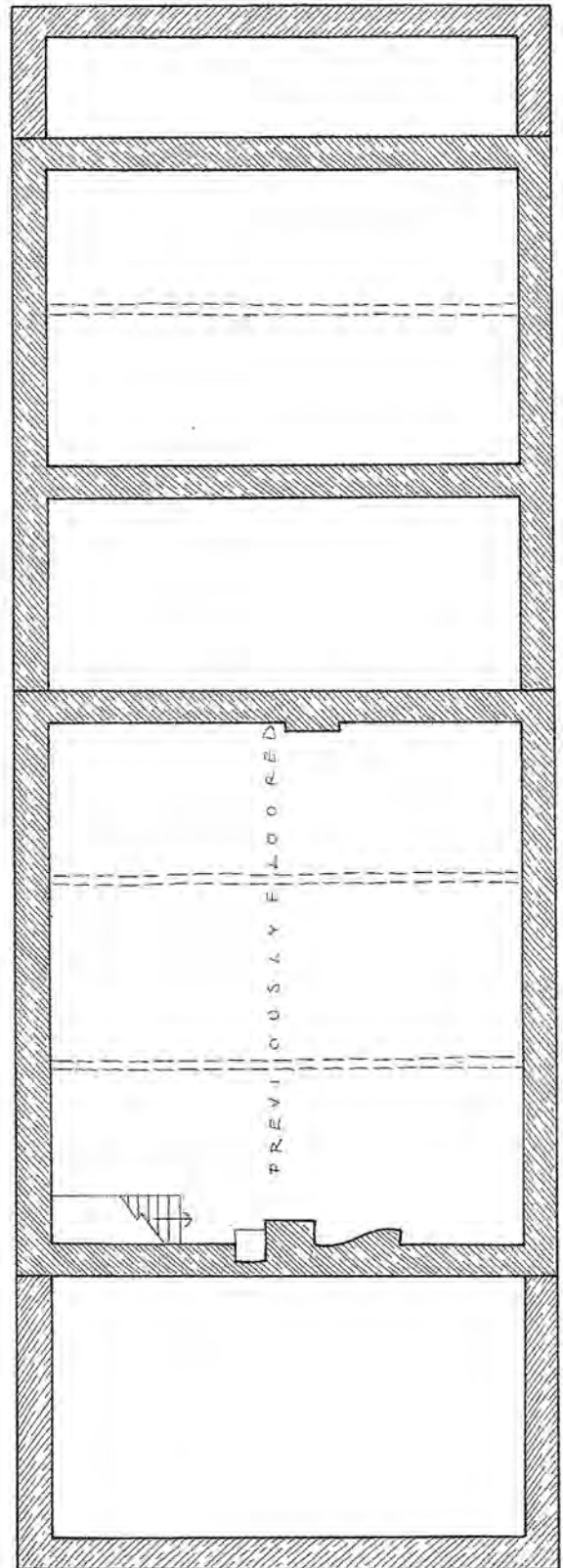


Figure 13: 1986 survey, Building 1 ground and first floor plans (Higgins 1986).

DUNTHWAITE HOUSE, BUILDING 1A+B



SIMPLIFIED LONG SECTION



ATTIC STOREY

Figure 14: 1986 survey, Building 1 longitudinal section and attic plan (Higgins 1986).

DUNTHWAITE DETAILS BLDG 1.

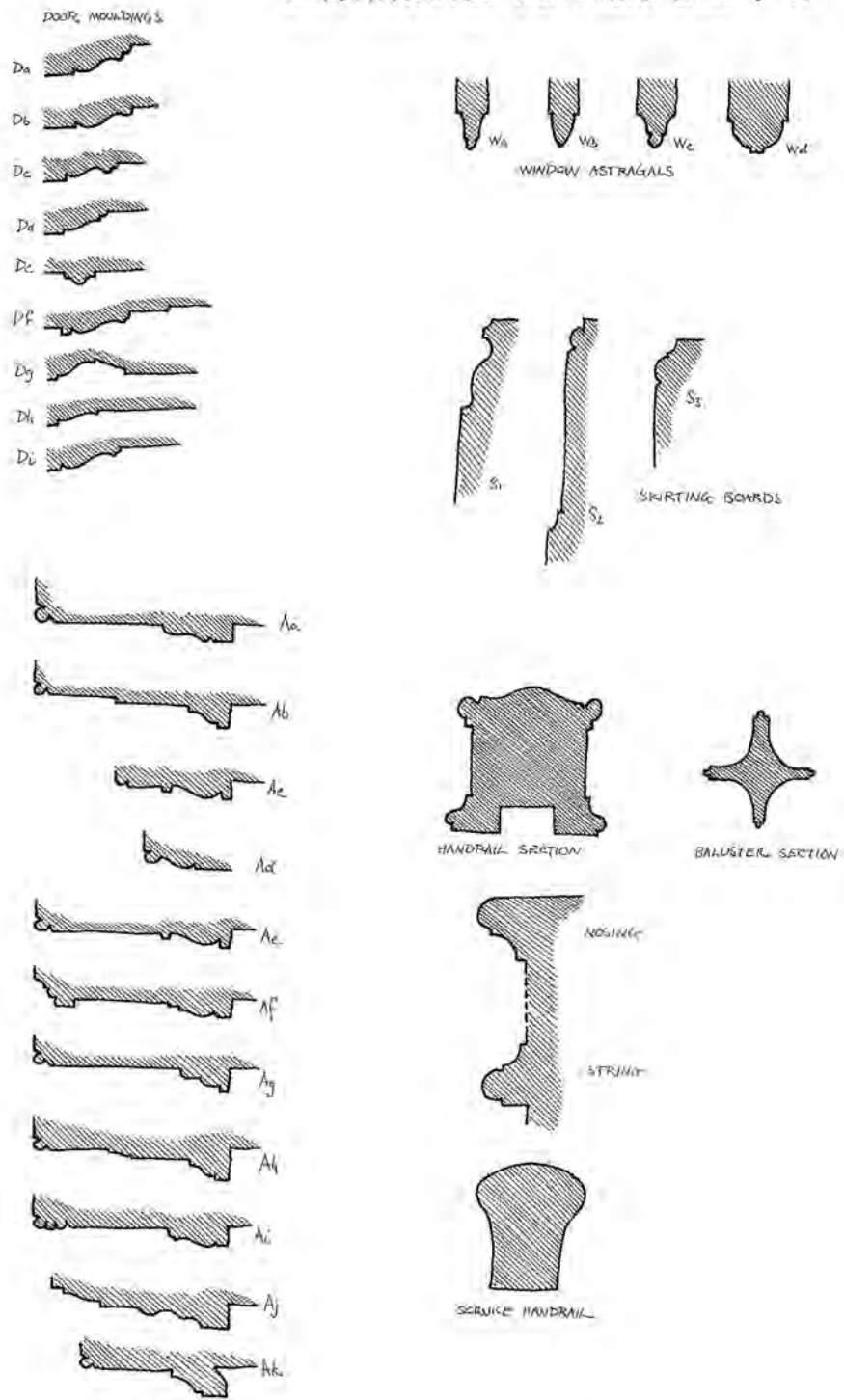


Figure 15: 1986 survey, Building 1 details (Higgins 1986).

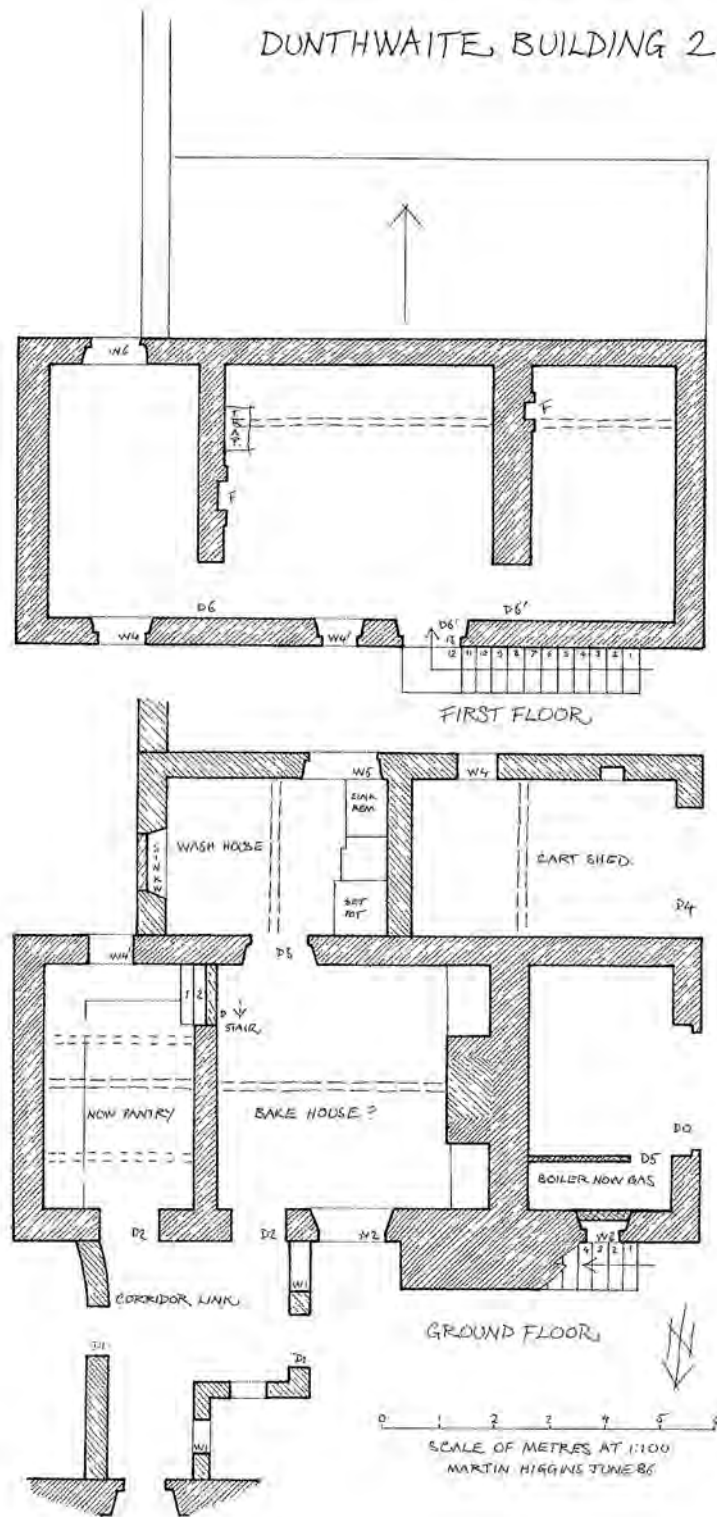


Figure 16: 1986 survey, Building 2 ground and first floor plans (Higgins 1986).

DUNTHWAITE BUILDING 2

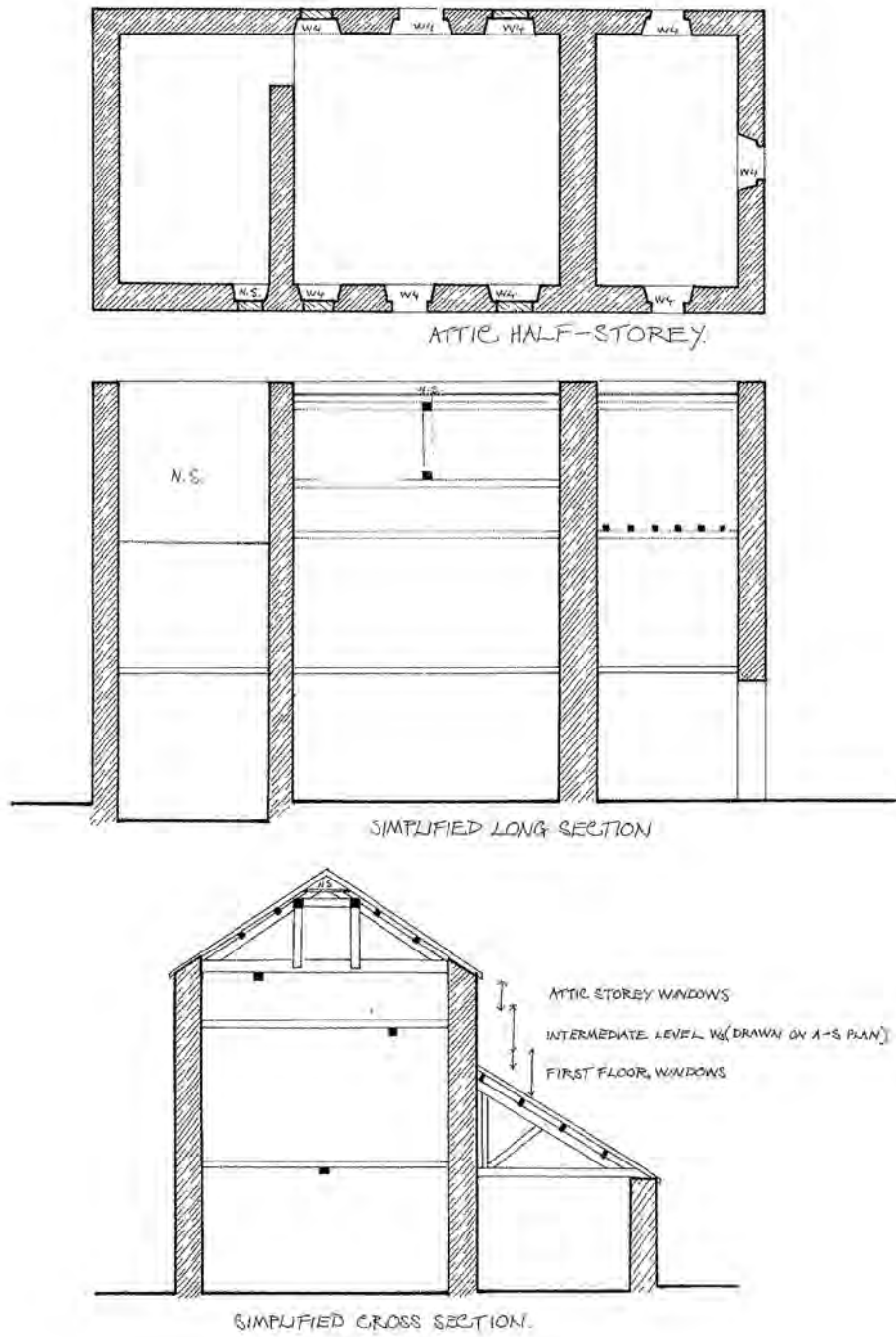


Figure 17: 1986 survey, Building 2 sections and attic plan (Higgins 1986).

DUNTHWAITE - BUILDING 3

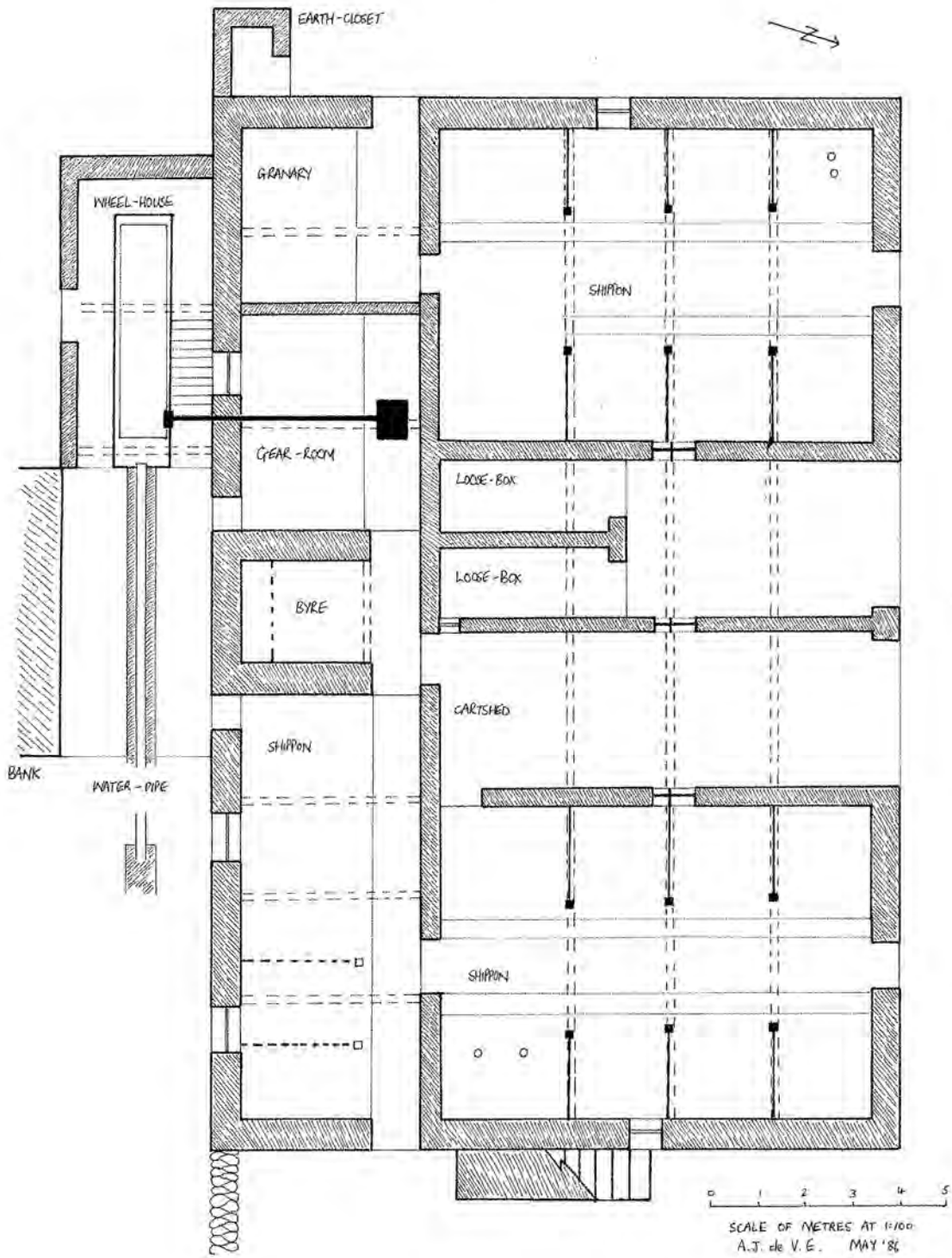


Figure 18: 1986 survey, Building 3 ground floor plan (Higgins 1986).

DUNTHWAITE - BUILDING 3

0 1 2 3 4
SCALE OF METRES AT 1:100
A.J. De V. E., MAY '86

LONGITUDINAL SECTION E-W

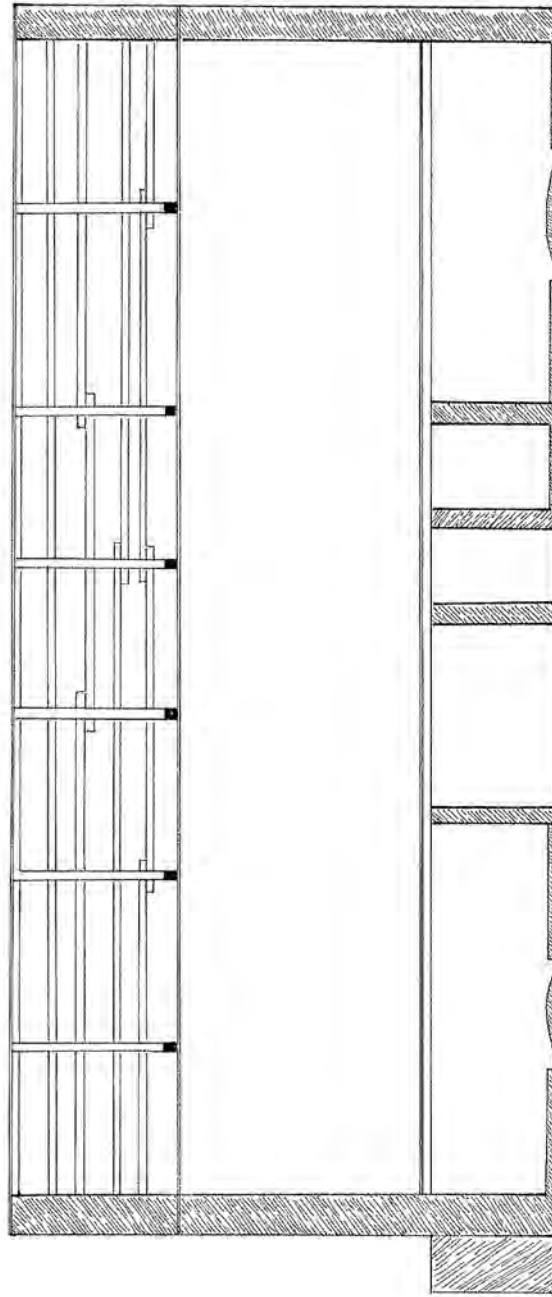


Figure 19: 1986 survey, Building 3 longitudinal section (Higgins 1986).

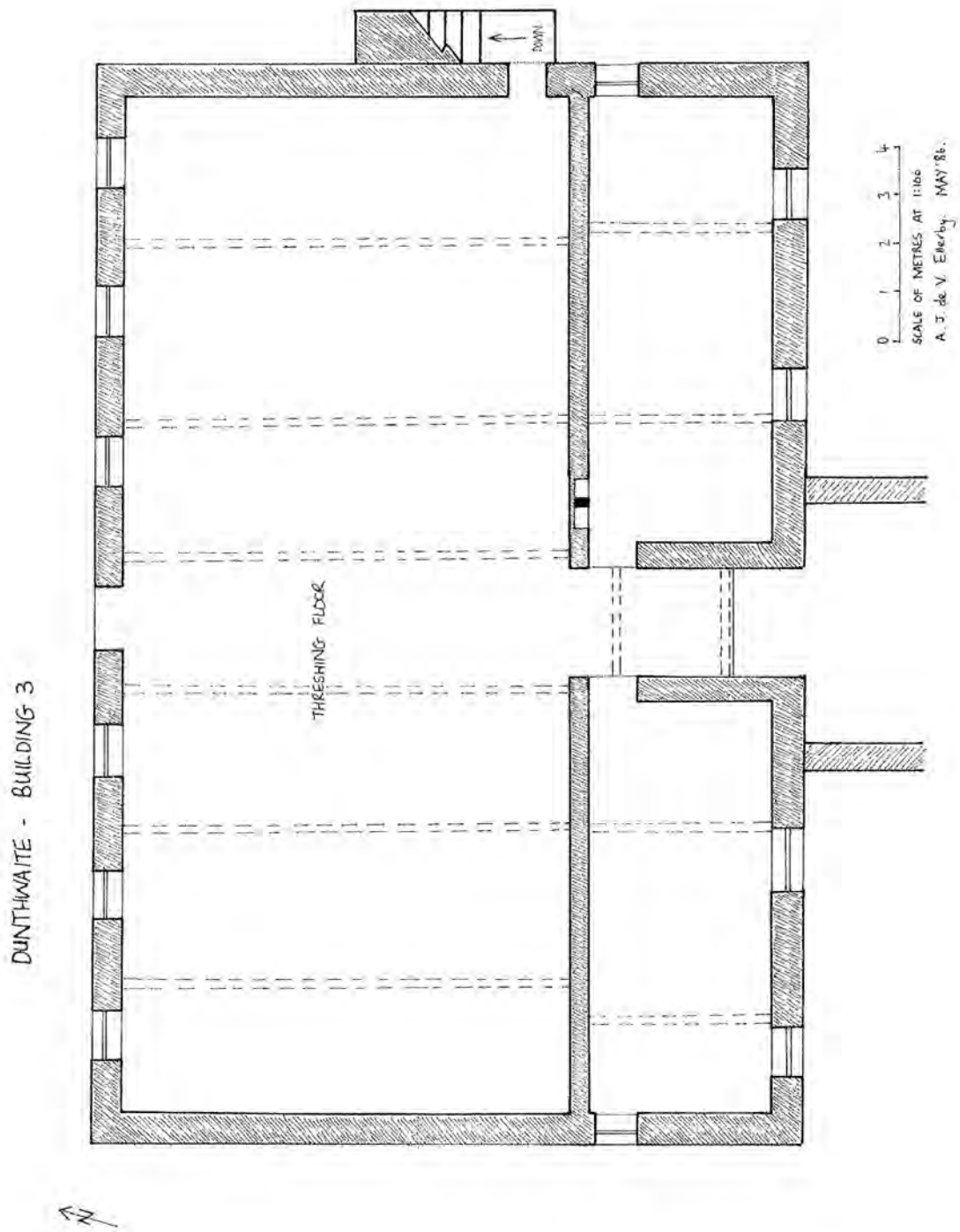


Figure 20: 1986 survey, Building 3 upper floor plan (Higgins 1986).

DUNTHWAITE - BUILDING 3

GABLE SECTION S-N

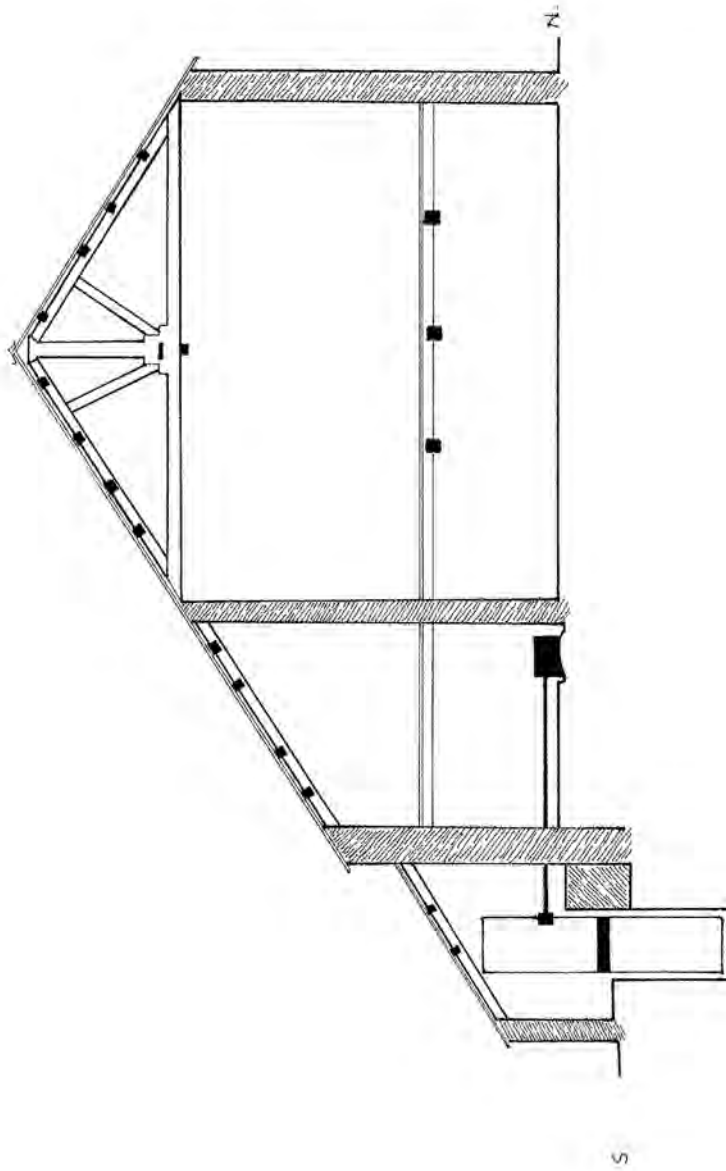
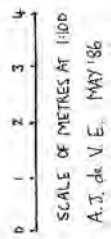


Figure 21: 1986 survey, Building 3 cross section (Higgins 1986).

DUNTHWAITE

BUILDING. 4

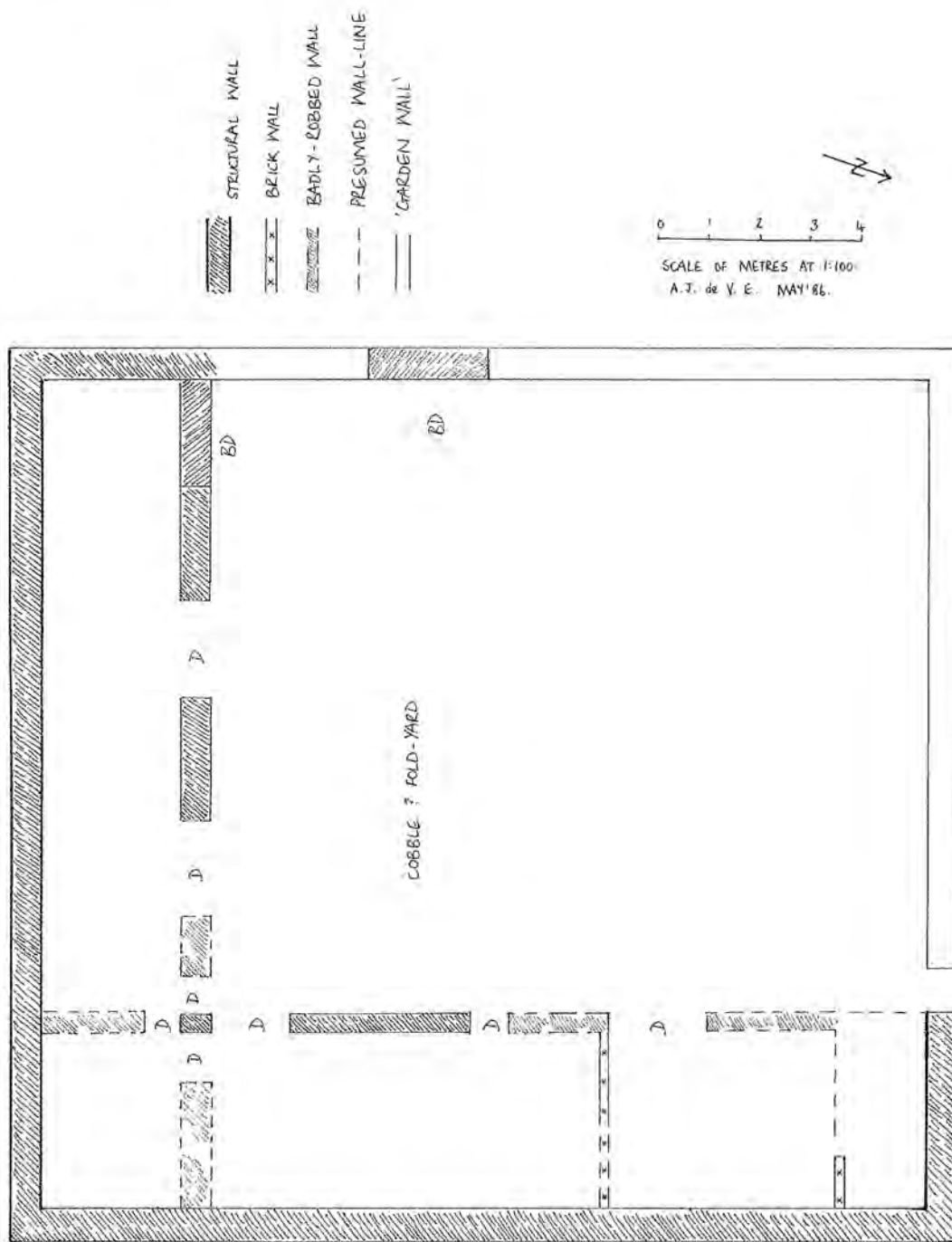
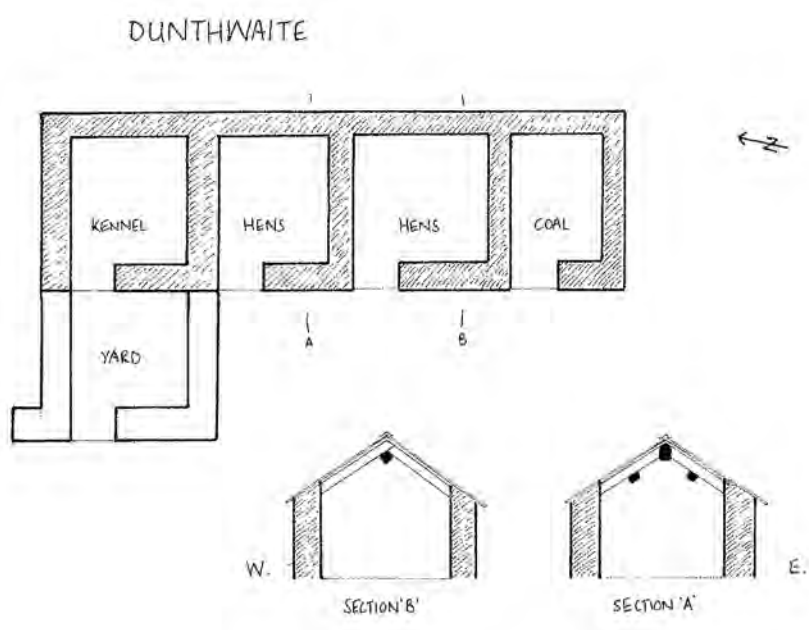
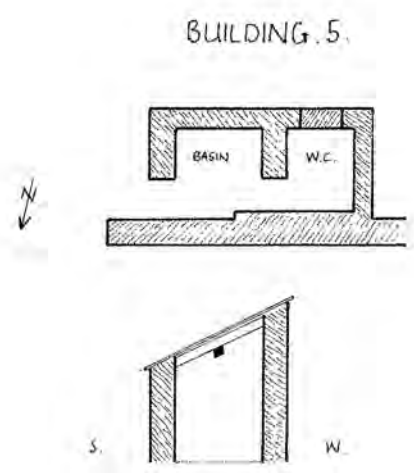


Figure 22: 1986 survey, Building 4 (now 8) plan (Higgins 1986).



BUILDING . 6 .



0 1 2 3 4
SCALE OF METRES AT 1:100
A.J. ELLERBY: MAY '86

Figure 23: 1986 survey, Buildings 5 and 6 (now 4) plans and sections (Higgins 1986).

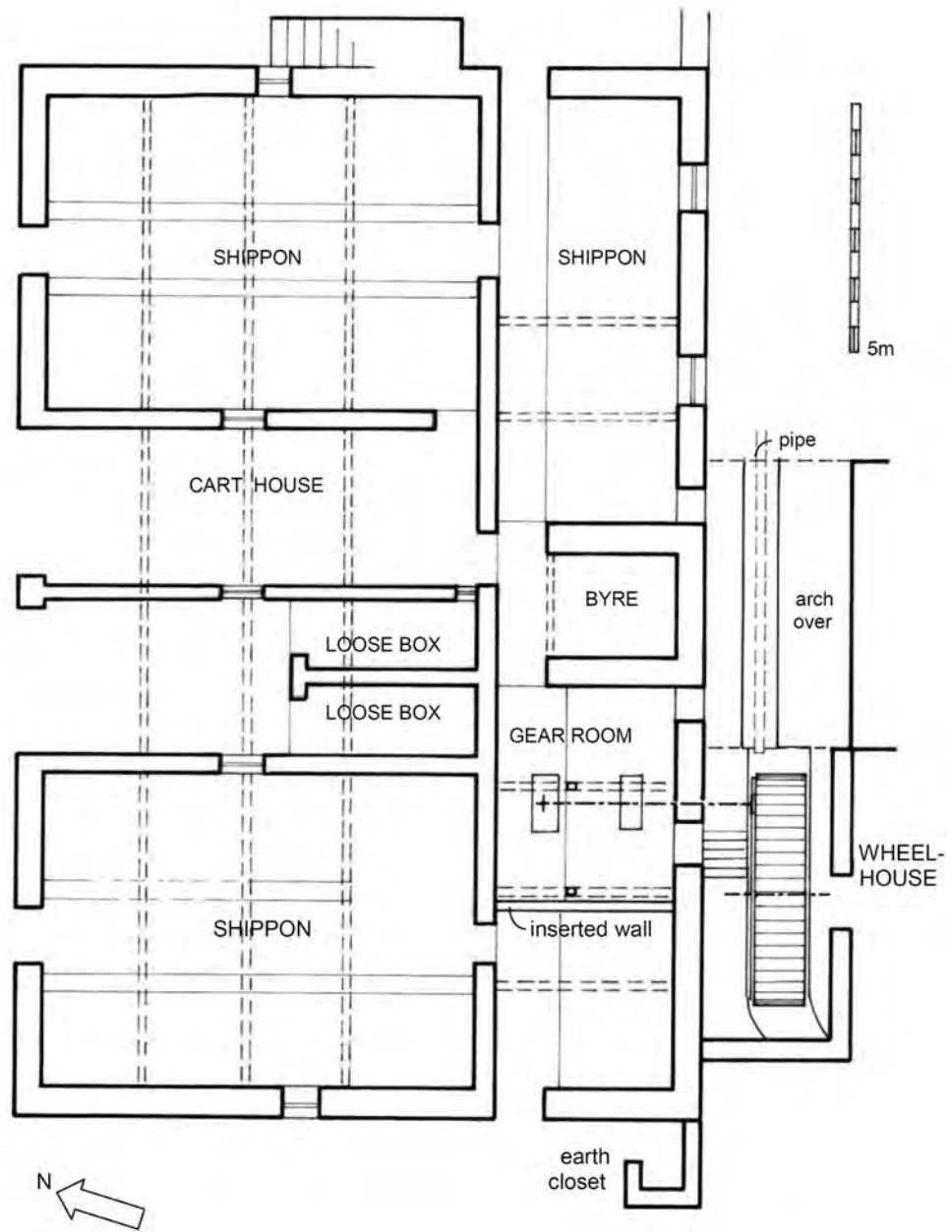


Figure 24: Building 3 ground floor plan (Watts 2013).

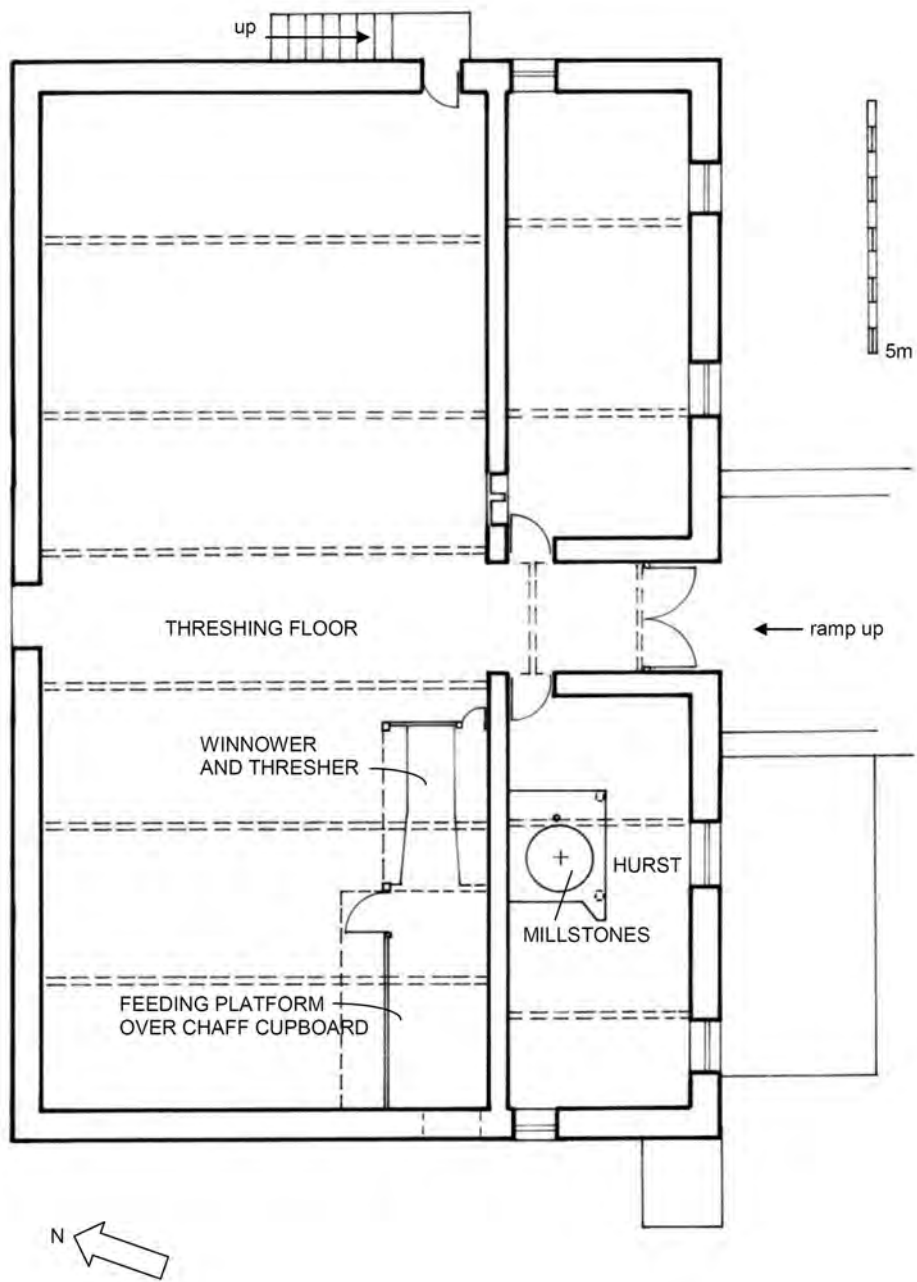


Figure 25: Building 3 first floor plan (Watts 2013).



Figure 26: Dunthwaite from east, c 1935 (Cockermouth Museum Group).



Figure 27: Looking east from side door, c 1935 (Cockermouth Museum Group).



Figure 28: Reverend Daniel Harrison at Dunthwaite, c 1935 (Cockermouth Museum Group).



Figure 29: Building 1 from north, August 1987 (National Trust).



Figure 30: Building 1 from west, August 1987 (National Trust).



Figure 31: Buildings 1 and 2 from west, August 1987 (National Trust).



Figure 32: Building 2 from west, August 1987 (National Trust).



Figure 33: Building 2 from south, August 1987 (National Trust).



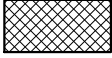

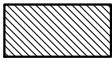


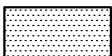
Figure 34: Building 2 from south, August 1987 (National Trust).



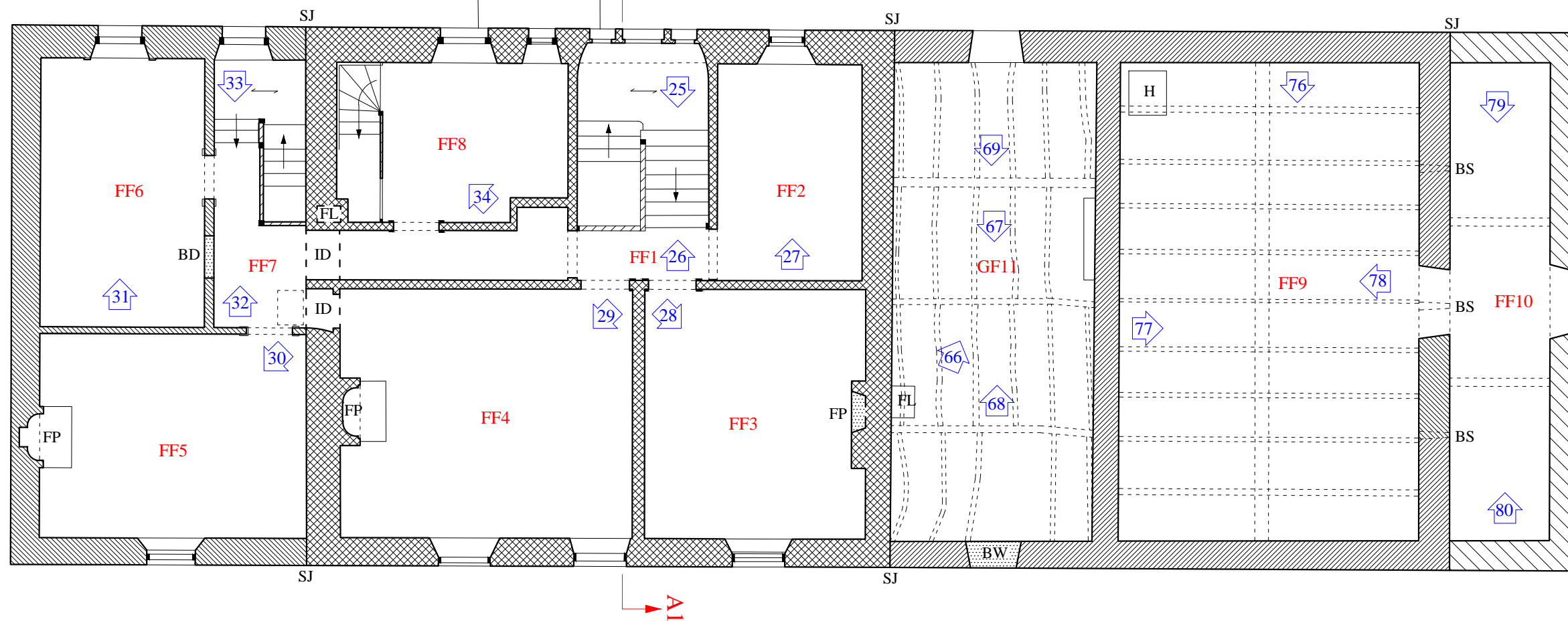
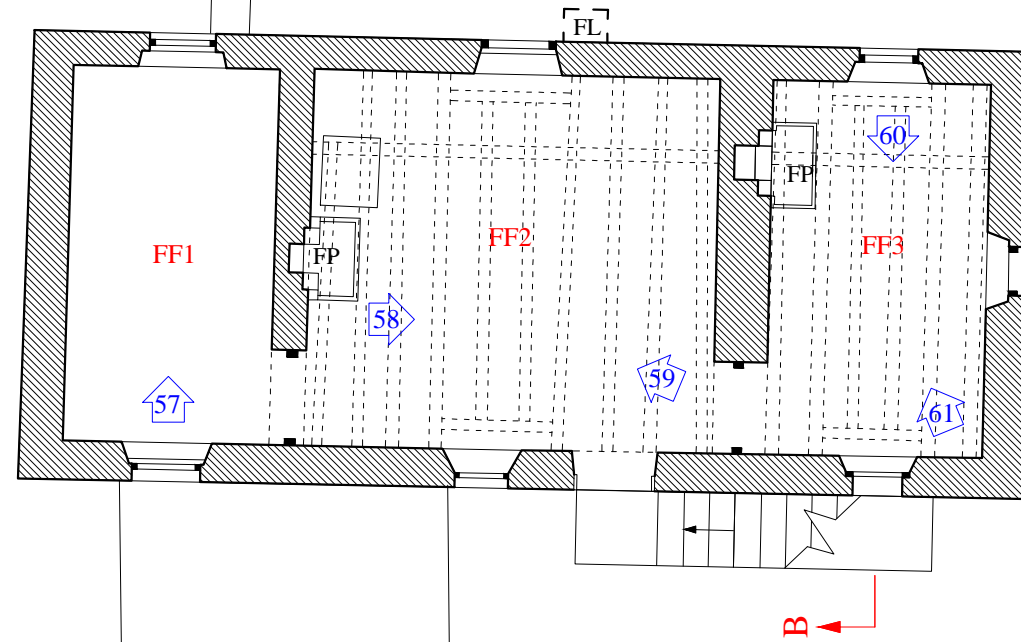
Figure 35: Building 3 from east, August 1987 (National Trust).



Figure 36: Building 2 room GF3, c 1986 (National Trust).

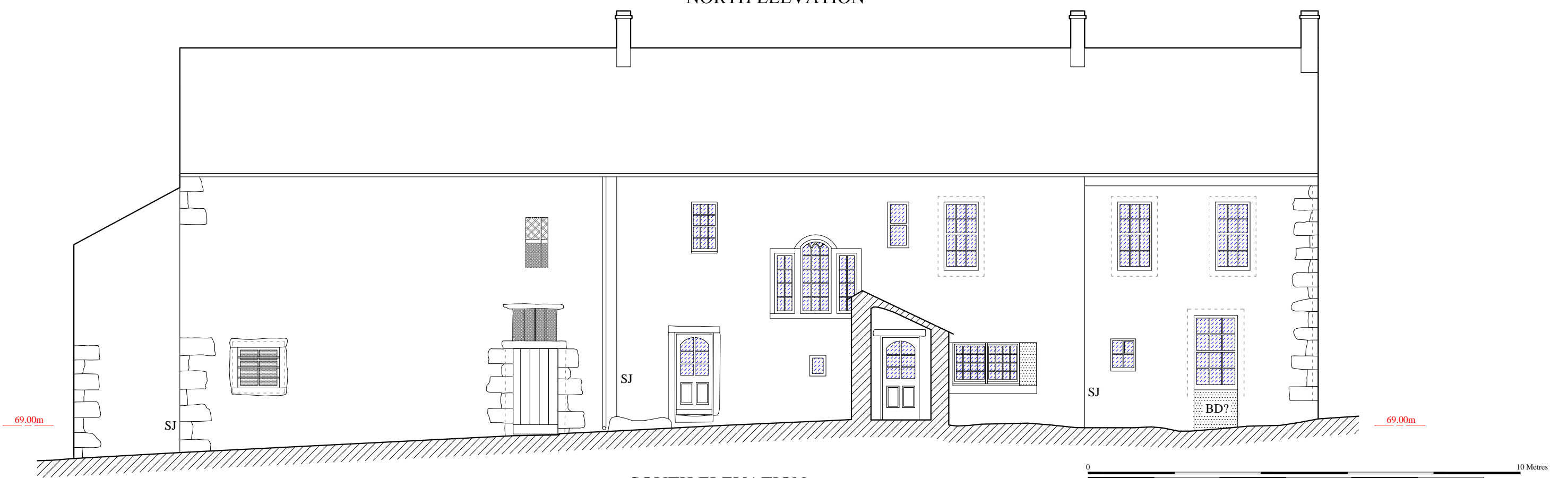
-  - circa 1785
-  - pre 1823
-  - 1823-40
-  - 1840-64
-  - 1864-99
-  - BLOCKING

WEST ELEVATION





NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



Matrix Archaeology Ltd
 36 Highfield Road
 Stretford
 Manchester
 M32 8NQ
 matrixarch@btconnect.com

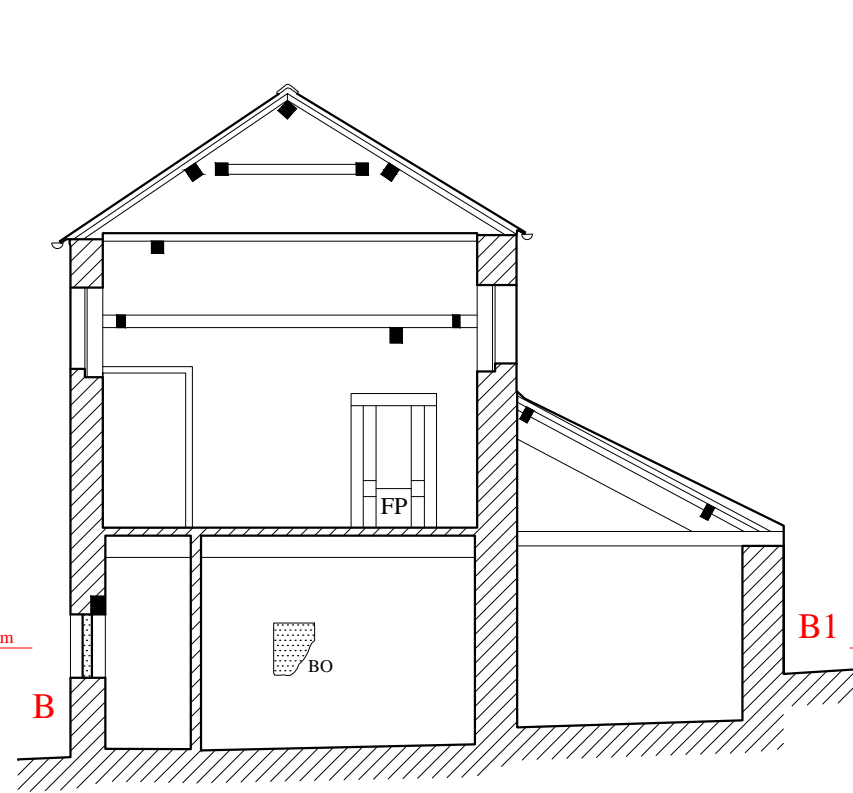
Site: **DUNTHWAITE, COCKERMOUTH,
 CUMBRIA (OSNGR NY17363281)**

Title: **HOUSE NORTH AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS
 (BUILDING 1)**

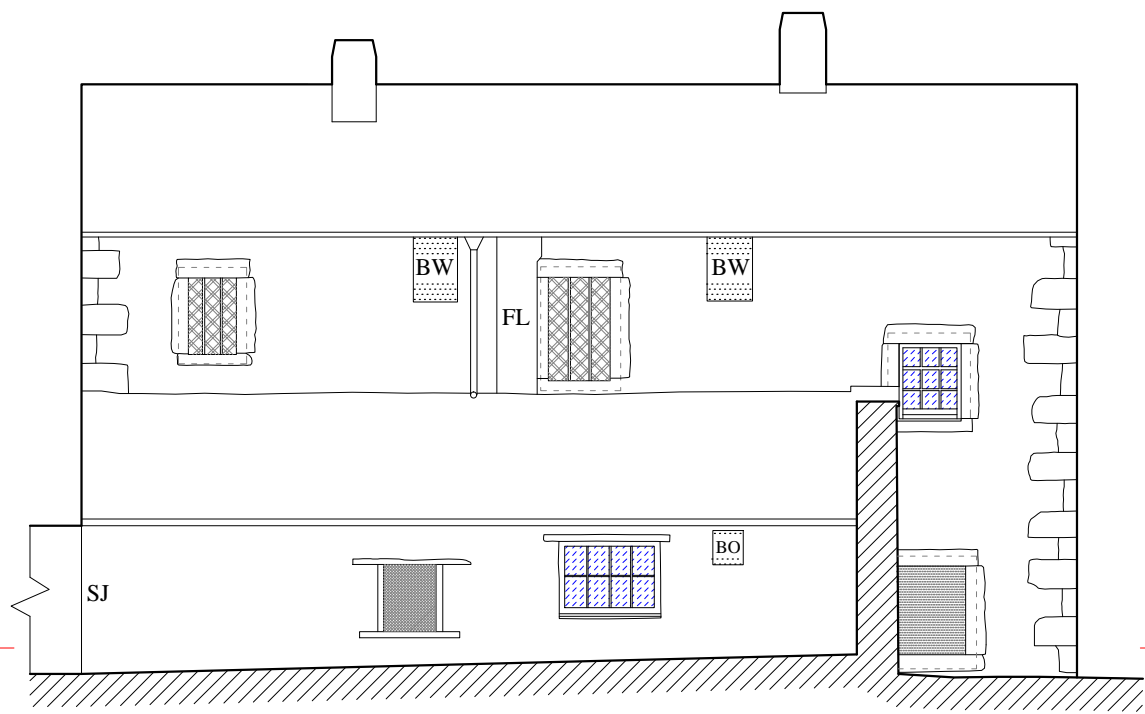
Date: **Jan. 2016**
 Scale: **As for scale bar**

Field Recorder:
M. F.
 CAD Illustrator:
S.P. & M.F.

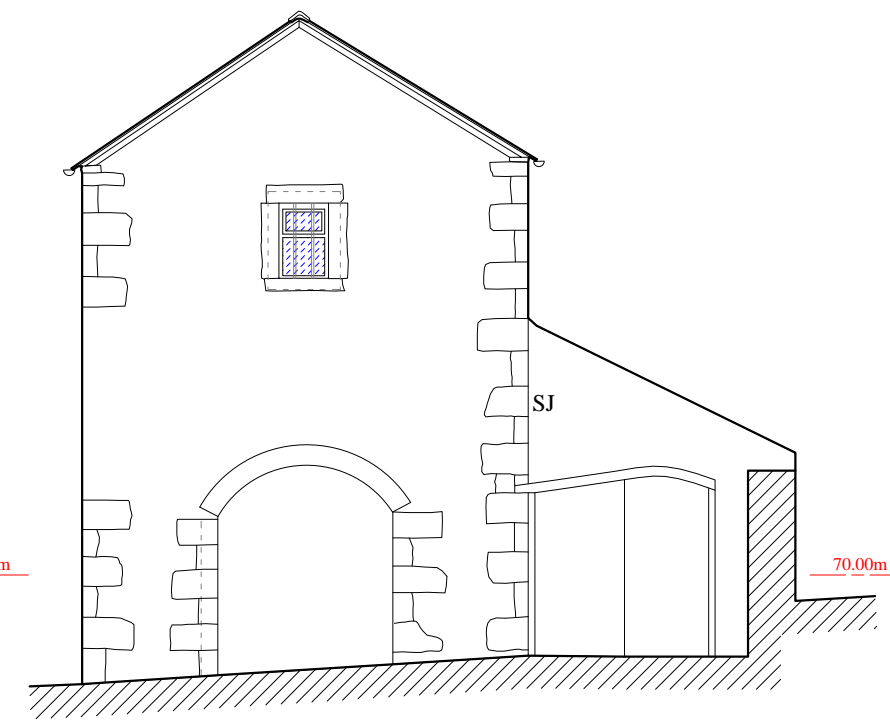
Sheet 3 of
 9 Sheets
Figure 39



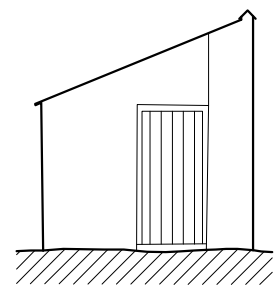
CROSS SECTION B - B1



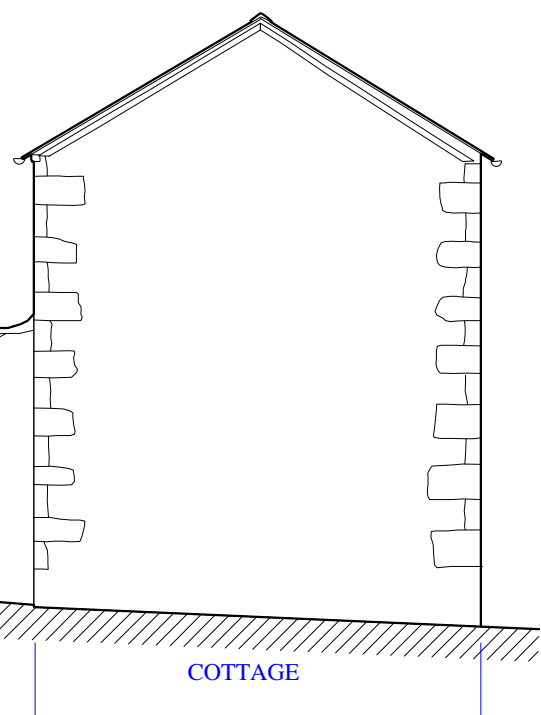
SOUTH ELEVATION



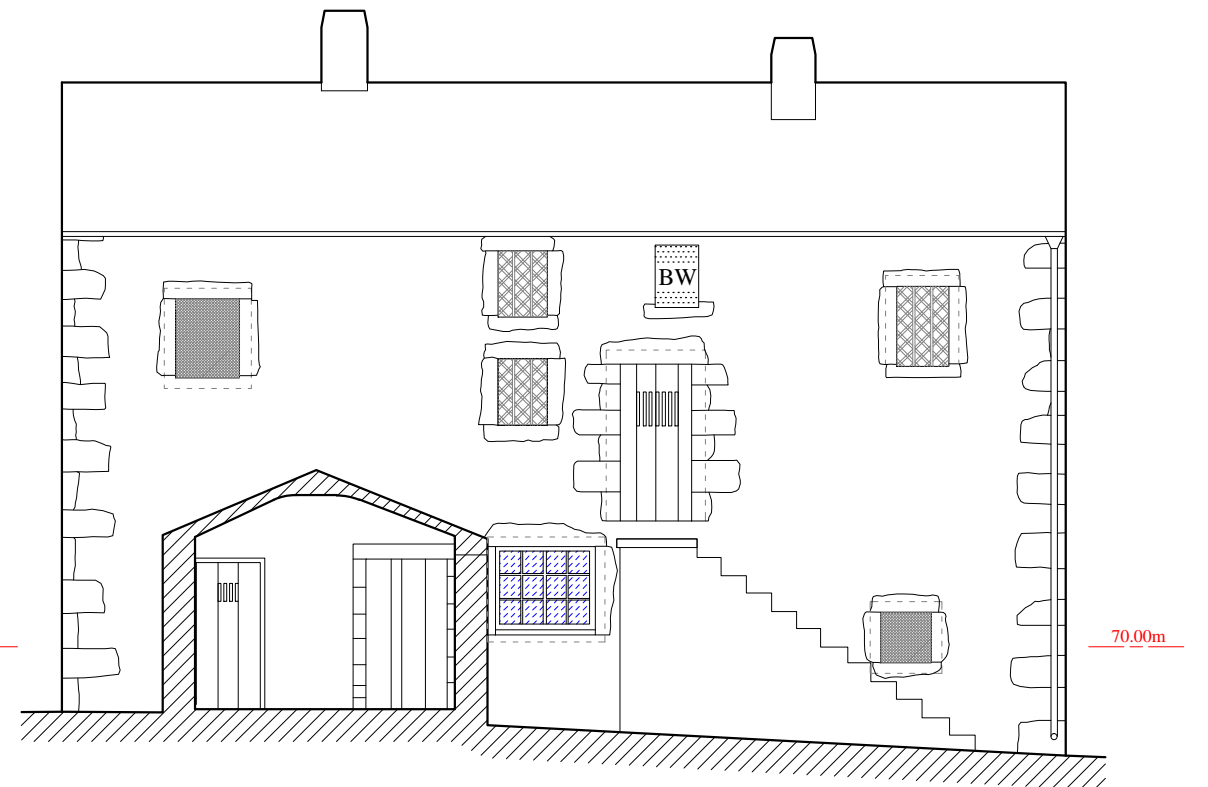
WEST ELEVATION



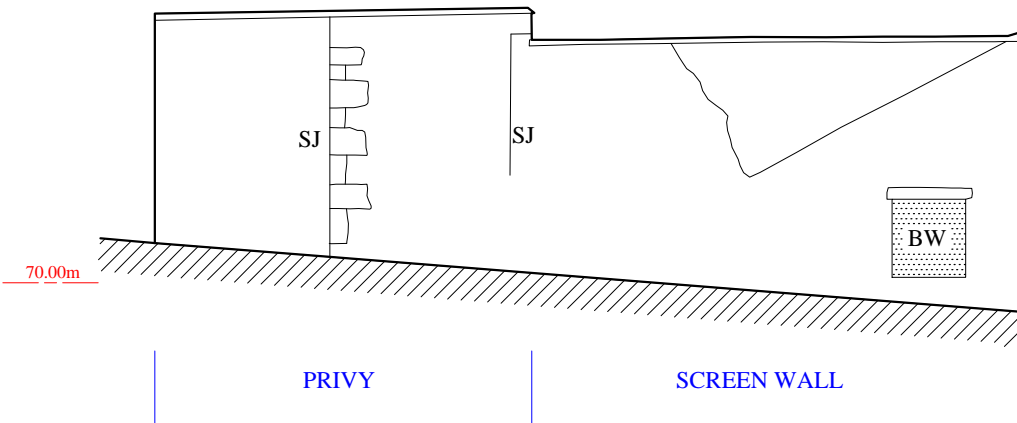
PRIVY SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



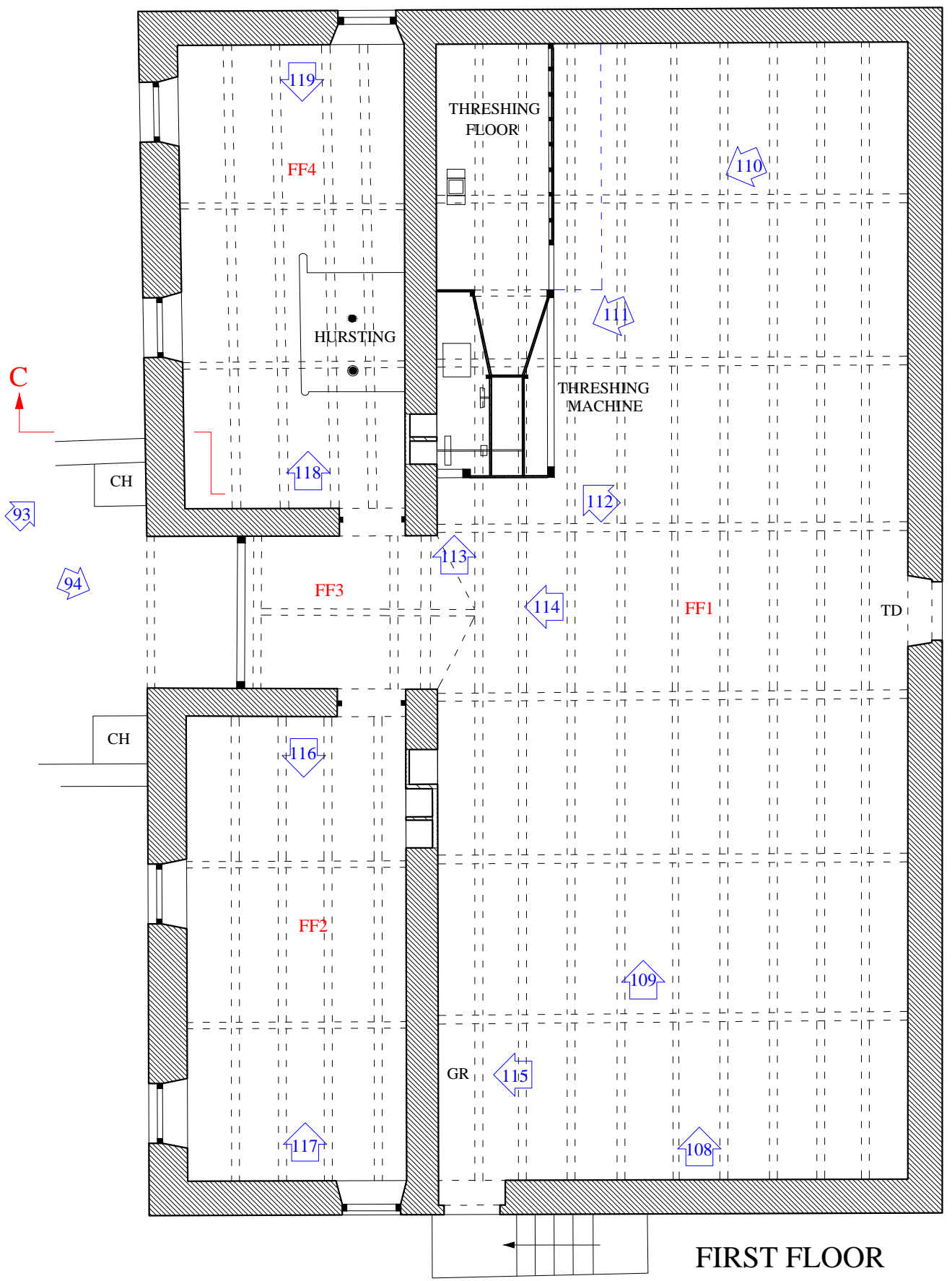
NORTH ELEVATION



PRIVY

SCREEN WALL

COTTAGE

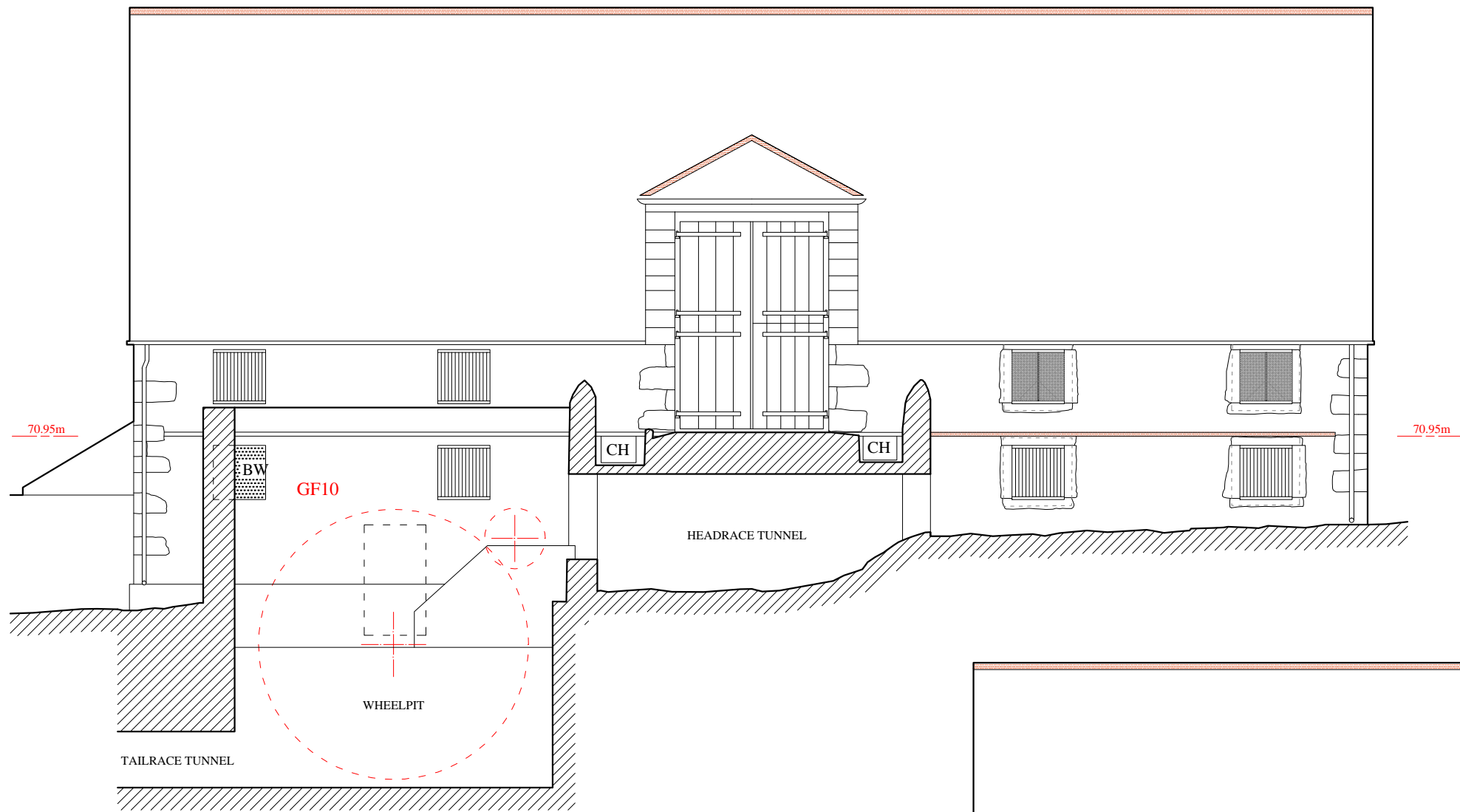


FIRST FLOOR



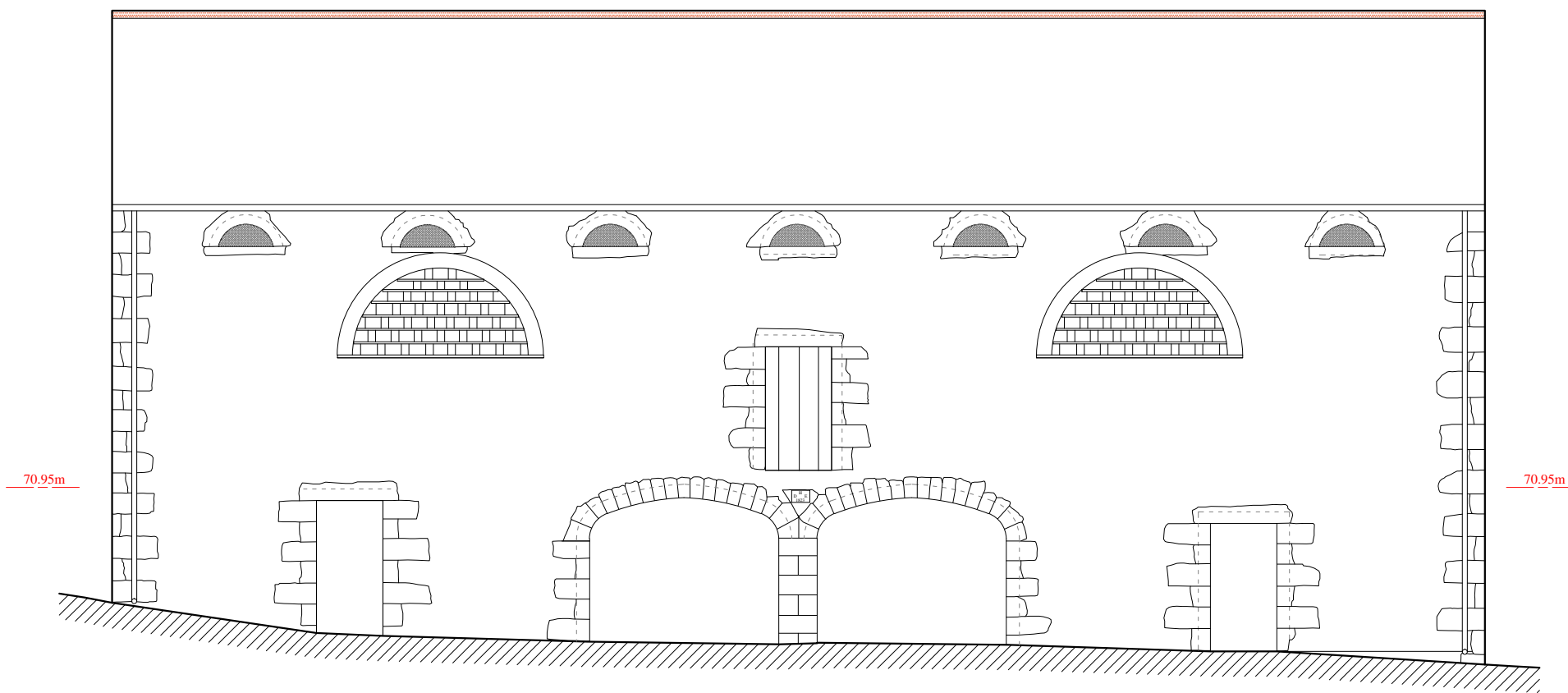
GROUND FLOOR

- circa 1785
- pre 1823
- 1823-40
- 1840-64
- 1864-99
- BLOCKING



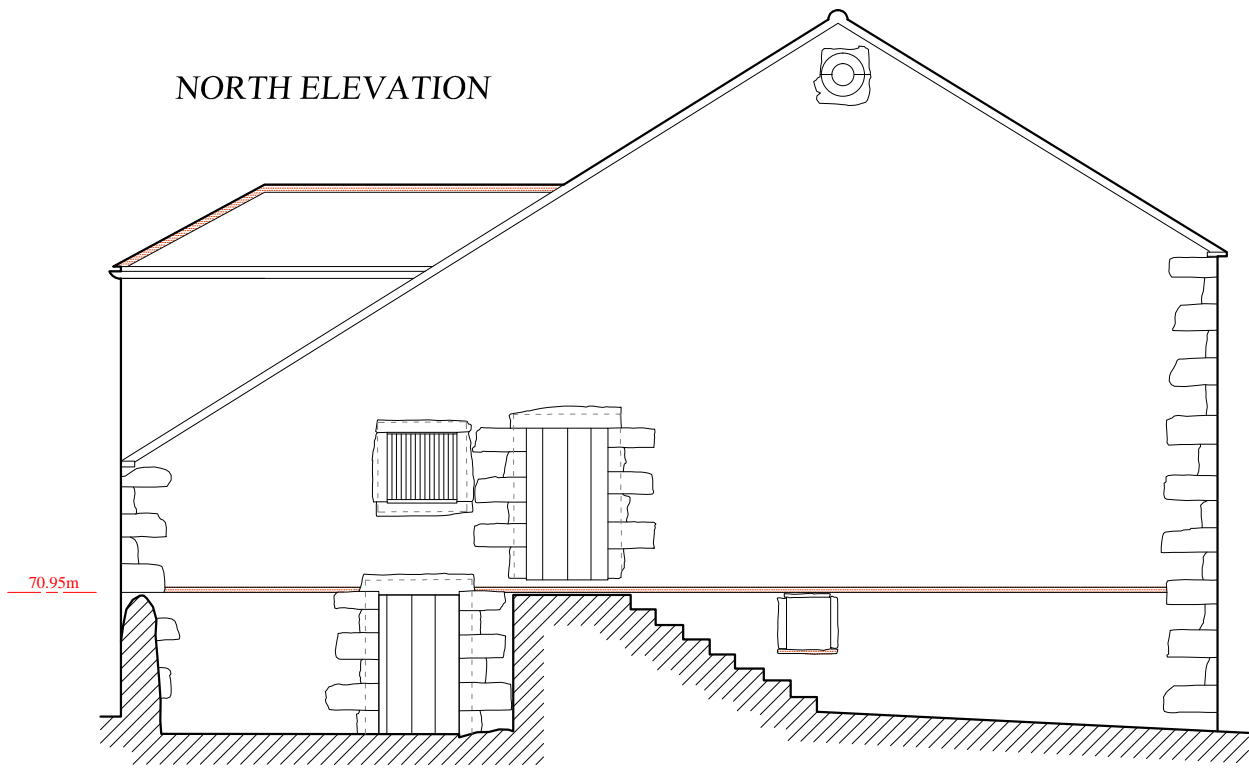
WEST ELEVATION

 - RED SANDSTONE DETAILS

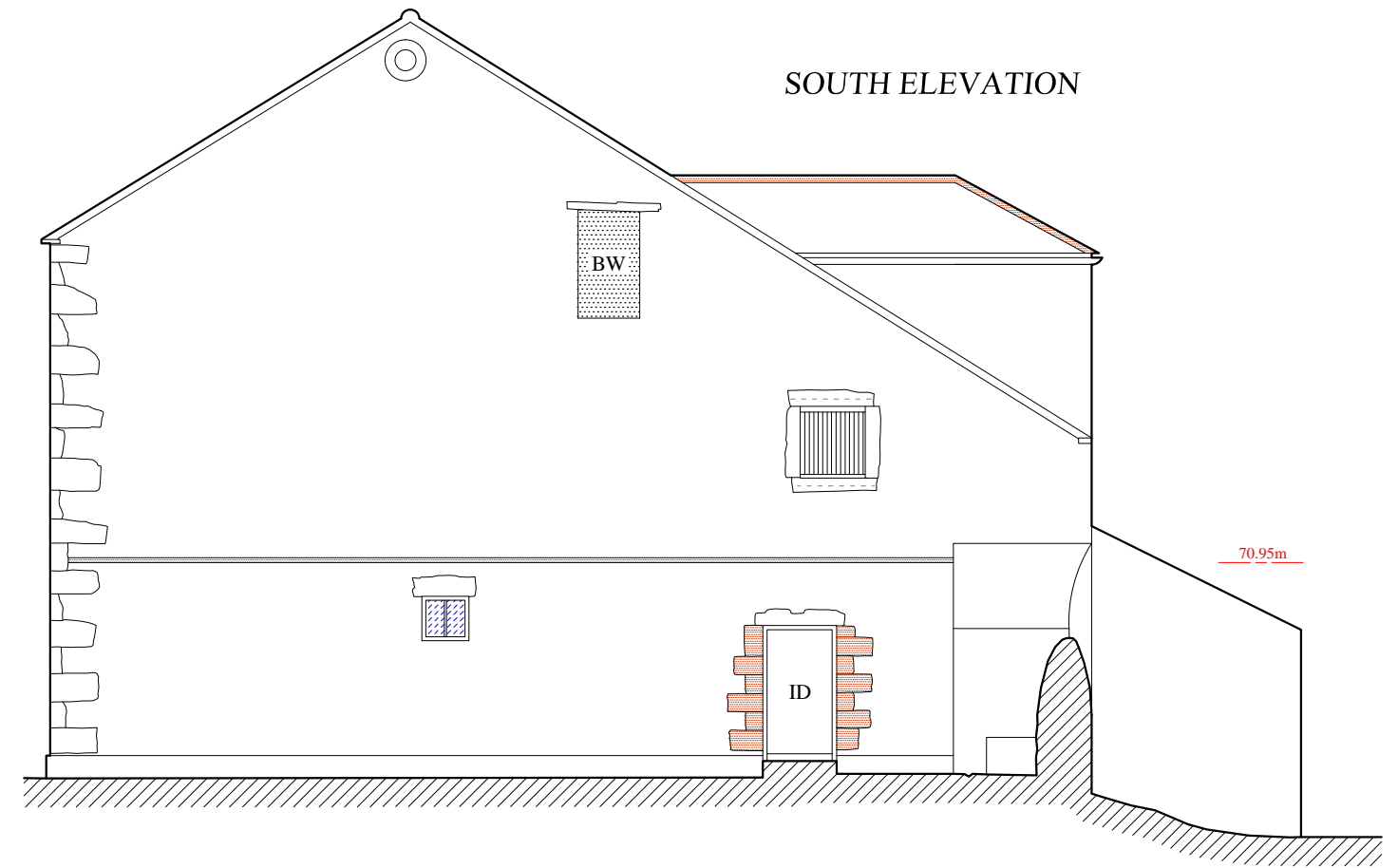


EAST ELEVATION

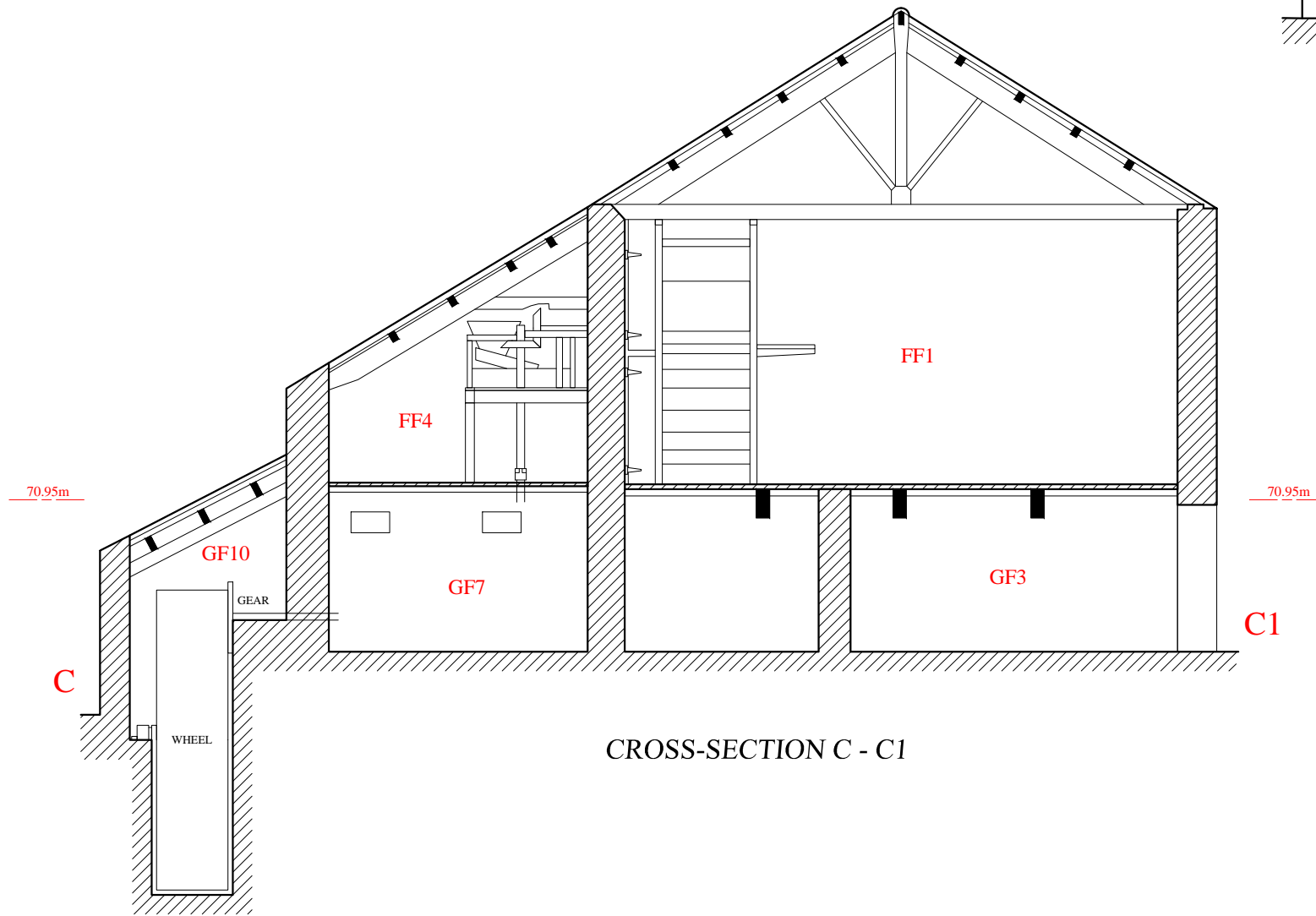
NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

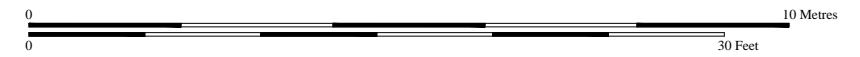


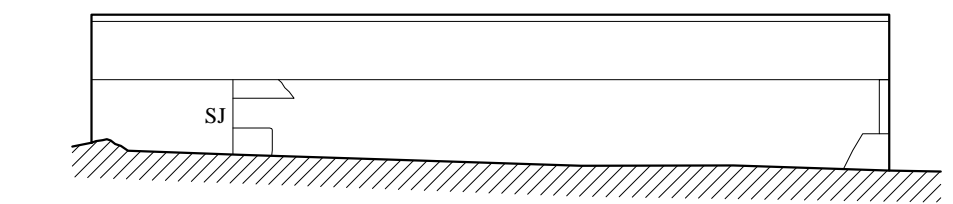
CROSS-SECTION C - C1



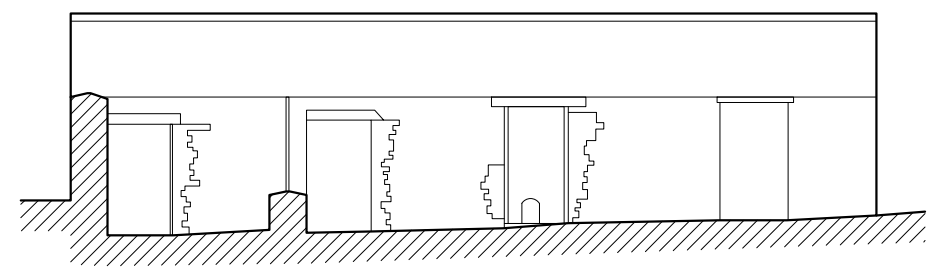
[- - -]
 TAILRACE
 [- - -]
 TUNNEL

 - RED SANDSTONE DETAILS

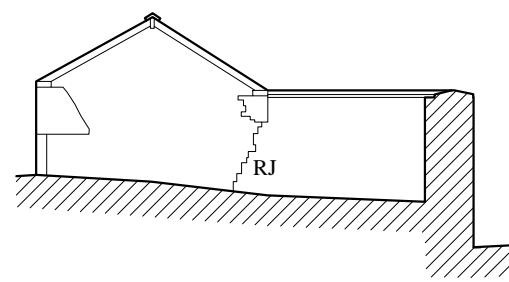




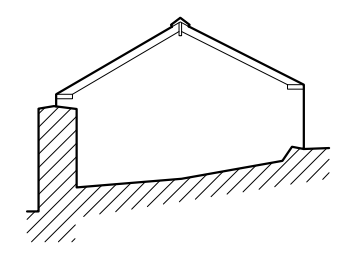
SOUTH ELEVATION



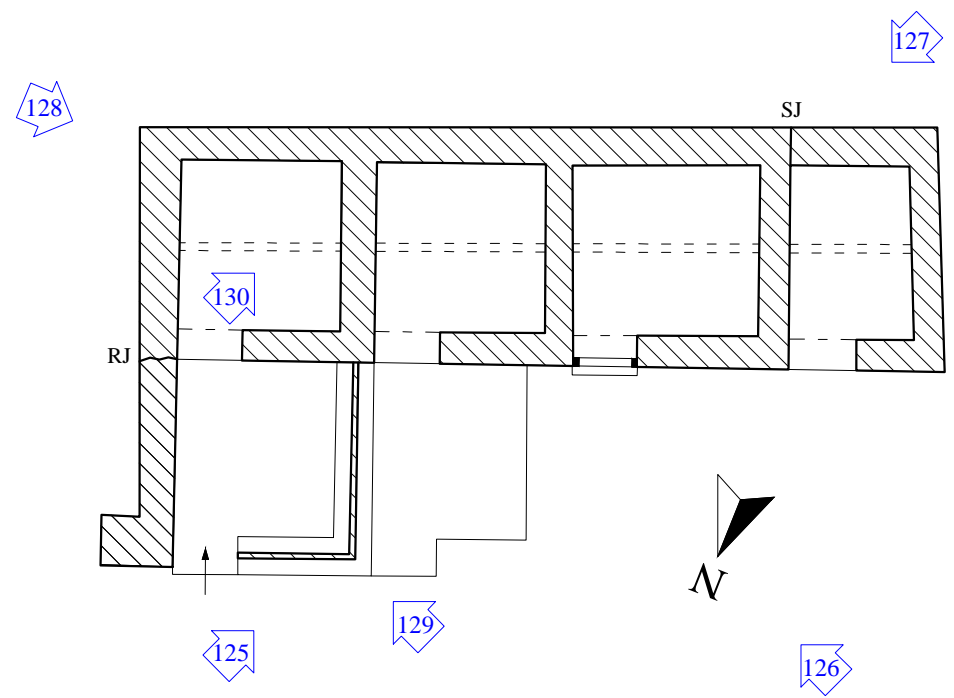
NORTH ELEVATION




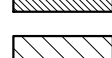
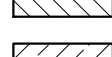
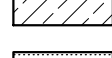


EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



-  - circa 1785
-  - pre 1823
-  - 1823-40
-  - 1840-64
-  - 1864-99
-  - BLOCKING

