



ST CATHERINE'S WINDERMERE CUMBRIA

Historic Landscape Survey



Oxford Archaeology North

February 2005

Client:



THE NATIONAL TRUST

Issue No: 2004-2005/291
OAN Job No: L9421
NGR: SD 4090 9970
(centred)



Local Heritage *initiative*



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CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	3
SUMMARY	4
1. INTRODUCTION.....	6
1.1 Circumstances of the Project	6
1.2 Aims and Objectives	6
2. METHODOLOGY.....	9
2.1 Project Design.....	9
2.2 Community Involvement	9
2.3 Desk-Based Assessment	10
2.4 Identification Survey.....	11
2.5 Garden Survey	12
2.6 Gazetteer of Sites	13
2.7 Archive.....	14
3. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	14
3.1 Introduction.....	14
3.2 Location and Topography	14
3.3 Geology.....	14
3.4 Historical Background	14
4. RESULTS OF THE DESK-BASED STUDY	23
4.1 Introduction.....	23
4.2 Historic Environment Record (HER).....	23
4.3 Maps.....	23
4.4 Aerial Photographs.....	26
4.5 Engravings and Photographs.....	26
4.6 Timeline from Documentary Evidence.....	27
5. RESULTS OF THE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY	40
5.1 Introduction.....	40
5.2 High Hag Wood	40
5.3 Low Hag Wood.....	41
5.4 Open Parkland.....	43
5.5 Pasture.....	44
5.6 Conclusion	46
6. TREE SURVEY	48
6.1 Introduction.....	48
6.2 Distribution of Trees within the Estate	49
6.3 Conclusion	51
7. DETAILED GARDEN SURVEY	53
7.1 Introduction.....	53
7.2 Main Building Complex	53

7.3 Formal Garden	54
7.4 Wilderness Garden.....	55
7.5 Walled Garden	56
7.6 Tennis Court.....	57
7.7 Conclusion	57
8. LANDSCAPE HISTORY.....	59
8.1 Pre-Estate Landscape	59
8.2 The Establishment of the Estate - 1810-1857	60
8.3 The Development of the Estate - 1860-1898	61
8.4 The Estate in Decline 1898-1968.....	63
9. BIBLIOGRAPHY	66
9.1 Primary Sources	66
9.2 Cartographic Sources	70
9.3 Secondary Sources	70
APPENDIX 1 - PROJECT BRIEF	74
APPENDIX 2 - PROJECT DESIGN.....	78
APPENDIX 3 - GAZETTEER	87
APPENDIX 4 - TREE SURVEY RESULTS	129
ILLUSTRATIONS	137
Figures	
Plates	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Jamie Lund of the National Trust for commissioning the project, and extend their thanks to other National Trust staff including Gareth Thomas (Community and Learning Officer), Tim Ashberry (Property Manager) and John Pring (Forester Warden). Thanks are also due to staff at the Cumbria Record Offices in Kendal and Carlisle, the Shropshire Record Office in Shrewsbury, the Staffordshire Record Office in Stafford, Kendal Local Studies Library and the Armit Library in Ambleside. In addition, thanks are due to staff at the National Trust's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and staff at the Cumbria Historic Environment Record and the Lake District National Park Historic Environment Record.

The primary documentary research was undertaken by Jo Dawson and Jamie Lund, and the field survey was supervised by Peter Schofield with the assistance of Chris Ridings and Chris Wild. The project was also ably assisted for the documentary and field survey by the following volunteers: Eunice Wrennall, Glyn Wrennall, Jose Brock, John Brock, Brian Knutton, Pat Knutton, Scott Mackie, Neil Patterson, Anne Robins, Charles Flanagan, Wendy Atkinson, Kim Leary, Judith Notley, and Debbie Paterson. In addition, useful information was supplied to the project by Hugo Brown, Martin Dawes, Dr Chris Ferreira, Ian Kemp, Ian Jones, Les Philips, Barry Tullet and members of the Windermere Civic Society.

The report was written by Peter Schofield, and Jo Dawson, the illustrations were by Kathryn Blythe and Emma Carter. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Alan Lupton. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was invited by the National Trust to undertake an historic landscape survey of St Catherine's, Windermere, Cumbria (SD 4090 9970 centre). This was intended to record and evaluate the archaeological and historical features within the 32ha (0.32sq km) of pasture, woodland and parkland, and to inform the future management of the estate. The project was funded by the Local Heritage Initiative, which enables local communities to gain an awareness and develop a sense of ownership of their local heritage. To this end, the project from the outset, incorporated the involvement of members of the local community who were trained in documentary and survey techniques and who actively participated in every aspect of the project.

The project entailed a documentary study, an identification survey, a detailed survey of the gardens, a boundary survey and a parkland and veteran tree survey. The documentary study entailed a detailed investigation of the following sources: the Lake District Historic Environment Record (HER), National Trust SMR, aerial photographs from the HER, Cumbria Record Offices in Carlisle and Kendal, the Shropshire and Staffordshire Record Offices, the National Portrait Gallery in London, the National Trust Archive, the Local Studies Library - Kendal, the Armit Library - Ambleside and the OA North Library.

The identification survey was a rapid surface investigation to identify the existence, but not record in detail, the surface archaeological monuments within the study area, which were then located using a differential GPS system. The detailed survey examined the areas of garden around the former St Catherine's house, and were undertaken using a total station. A survey was undertaken of the formal planting, and recorded all the substantial trees that were deliberately planted, and discriminated between tree species. The boundary survey was undertaken by the National Trust archaeologist with voluntary help and the parkland and veteran tree survey undertaken by the National Trust archaeologist and forester warden.

The earliest monument within the immediate area of the estate was the medieval chapel of St Catherine's located to the north-west of the present property boundary. The site appears to have been a small rural chapel that may have originally formed part of a grange where lay brethren could pray.

Prior to the establishment of the formal landscape the area was exploited for agriculture and was divided into two separate lots known as High and Low Gate Mill How. A cottage once existed at High Gate Mill How, presumably on the site of the later mansion. The agricultural management within the study area was typified by the relatively static enclosed fields with drystone walled boundaries. The survey also identified a number of agricultural features within the original extent of the parkland estate, which predate the park; these included clearance cairns and drains. Similarly, woodland management was a crucial part of the historic land use; at least ten charcoal burning platforms were recorded within the two areas of woodland examined. The woods were divided up into compartments of coppice at different stages of growth and the remains of the compartment boundaries still survive.

The estate was bought by the Parker family in 1788 and by 1804 it was in the sole ownership of Ann Parker. Around 1810 a Swiss Cottage Orneé was erected on the site. This took place concurrent with work to establish gardens and the development

of a parkland landscape fronting onto the road running along the west side of the estate. In 1831 the estate was sold to the Second Earl of Bradford, and it was used as an occasional holiday residence for the Earl and his wife, whose main seat was Weston Park in Staffordshire. By 1856-1857 work was completed on many of the designed elements of the estate, including the house, kitchen block, stable block, formal garden, wilderness garden, walled garden and parkland, but there were still also areas of woodland and farmland within the estate. However, by the mid 1860s Low and High Hag Woods had been developed into an extension of the pleasure grounds, and incorporated formal paths and arbors.

The Second Earl of Bradford died in 1865 and between the late 1860s and 1890s the house remained a summer holiday residence for the third Earl of Bradford. Then in 1895 the Cottage Orneé was extensively enlarged and another storey was added; the central kitchen range and the stable block were also expanded. A map of 1898 showed that by this date a summer house had been added to the Gatelands field, adjacent to the Wilderness garden, and the carriageways were extended into the northern part of the park.

The Third Earl of Bradford died in 1898 and the estate passed on to his daughter, Lady Mabel Kenyon-Slaney, who used the property as an occasional residence until at least 1905. By 1899 much of the estate had been sold off, and the remainder was thereafter in a state of decline; significantly, there were very few changes to the estate between 1899 and 1914. The property remained in the ownership of the family until 1914 although it appears that the house was let and was no longer visited by the family.

On the 29th September 1914 Lady Mabel Kenyon-Slaney sold part of the main St Catherine's Estate to John Robinson, which included St Catherine's house, Low Hagg Wood, Rawes Green, High Hags, Browhead Spring, as well as the Cottage and buildings at the Crosses. The Robinson Family soon after constructed a house called 'The Hoo' just to the south of the estate. John and Ellen Robinson and their two daughters Marjorie and Jessica lived at 'The Hoo' and the empty house at St Catherine's was alternatively used as a studio or rented out in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1925 Ellen Robinson was widowed and in the same year Jessica married Edwin Ferreira.

The main house and kitchen range were demolished on the orders of Ellen Robinson at some point between 1928 and 1935. Mrs Robinson feared that the empty house would be used by tramps and had it demolished whilst the rest of the family were on holiday wintering in France.

In 1952 Jessica Ferreira inherited the estate upon the death of her mother and in 1954 Jessica and Edwin Ferreira moved to St Catherine's and lived above the stables, and by 1955 a bungalow was built on Gatelands field. The Ferreras had a son, Christopher, who remembers hay making in the parkland in the 1950s, and at this time Jessica Ferreira owned a small herd of Jersey cows which were housed in the stables. By 1987 after the death of the widowed Jessica Ferreira the remainder of the estate was entrusted into the hands of the National Trust.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was invited by the National Trust to conduct an historic landscape survey of St Catherine's, Windermere, Cumbria (SD 4090 9970 centre); this was intended to record and evaluate the archaeological and historical features within the 32ha (0.32sq km) of pasture, woodland and parkland and inform the future management of the estate.
- 1.1.2 **Local Heritage Initiative:** the project was funded by the Local Heritage Initiative, which is intended to enable local communities to gain an awareness and develop a sense of ownership of their local heritage. To this end the project from the outset incorporated a primary involvement by members of the local community who were trained in documentary and survey techniques and who were instrumental in the data capture process of the project. Their local knowledge of the history of the area and the site was invaluable and significantly enhanced the results of the project.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.2.1 **What is archaeology:** 'Archaeology is the study of human societies through their physical remains – both above and below ground' (English Heritage 2002). Archaeology seeks to understand man's past through the evidence left by his activities, including occupation sites, structures, artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence; analysis of the data allows ideas to be formulated concerning the date, type, origin, cultural identity, economic practices, and various other aspects of man's past.
- 1.2.2 **Aims:** the aim of the survey was to identify and gain an understanding of the landscape character, significance of the designed landscape and archaeological resource of the estate. This was in order to inform the management of the surviving elements of the former nineteenth century estate landscape.
- 1.2.3 It was intended that this work should entail the active participation of members of the local community in the project, to offer opportunities for life long learning and to disseminate the results of the project to the wider community.
- 1.2.4 **Objectives:** the objectives of the project were:
- **Landscape Study:** to record, identify and understand the nature, form and development of the designed elements of the estate including its gardens, communication routes and parkland features and archive this through a documentary study and an archaeological survey.
 - to create an historical narrative for the property that outlines the landscape development of the study area from the earliest times to the present date.

- to provide an accurate level 1 survey of all identified monuments within the estate as a whole and a detailed survey of the central garden complex accurate to a level 3 survey (OA North 2002).
- to foster community involvement on the project through one-to-one training and supervision of tasks in the field.
- to provide the base-line information for the on-going management of the estate and in particular highlight the archaeological potential of the area likely to be affected by the proposed new education building on the property.

1.2.5 To achieve these objectives a desk-based assessment was undertaken, followed by an identification survey that covered the entirety of the study area using GPS equipment (Figs 8 and 9), and a more detailed total station survey of the most significant parts of the study area, including the surviving gardens and standing buildings (Figs 12 and 14). A boundary survey and tree survey was undertaken, the results of the parkland and veteran tree survey appear in Figs 10 and 11. The desk-based assessment, carried out in the second half of July 2004, consisted of a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal, The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR) and the aerial photographs held by the Lake District National Park Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, investigations were carried out of sources held at the Cumbria County Record Offices in Kendal and Carlisle (CRO(K) and CRO(C)), the Staffordshire County Record Office in Stafford (SRO) and Shropshire County Record Office (SRO) in Shrewsbury, the Armit Library in Ambleside, the Local Studies Library in Kendal, the National Portrait Gallery in London, the archives of the National Trust in Grasmere, the library and archives at OA North's offices in Lancaster and numerous privately owned archives and family papers. The identification survey and detailed survey phase followed and was carried out at the beginning of August 2004.

1.3 LAYOUT OF THE REPORT

1.3.1 The report opens with the circumstances of the project, its aims and objectives and the methodology used to complete the project (*Sections 1 and 2*). This is followed by a topographic and historical background of the wider area, which is ordered by period and gives a context by which the results of the desk-based study and landscape survey can be assessed (*Section 3*). The desk-based study presents the detailed historical evidence for the development of the St Catherine's estate (*Section 4*), and is coupled with the landscape survey which examines the surface archaeological remains within the estate (*Section 5*). The tree survey (*Section 6*) examines the parkland and garden trees within the estate and the garden survey (*Sections 7*) presents the results of a detailed survey of the central part of the designed landscape particularly including the gardens. The results of *Sections 4 to 7* have been collated together to form a short landscape history of the entire estate (*Section 8*). The report concludes with a full bibliography of all investigated documentary sources (*Section 9*), the inclusion of both the National Trust project brief and OA North project design (*Appendix 1 and 2*), a full gazetteer of all sites of

archaeological/historical interest discovered within the estate (*Appendix 3*) and the detailed results of the tree survey (*Appendix 4*).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted in May 2004 by OA North in response to a brief prepared by the National Trust (*Appendix 1*) for a programme of survey to record the designed archaeological landscapes within the St Catherine's Estate in order to enhance the existing archaeological record and to enable appropriate management strategies to be enacted. The work was carried out in accordance with the project design.

2.2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- 2.2.1 When the property team were discussing the siting of a possible new education base on the property, it was agreed that a better understanding of the local historic environment was required before any work could proceed and that an historic landscape survey should be undertaken. Developing from this discussion the project team considered alternatives to the traditional forms of archaeological inquiry, and at the heart of this was a desire to foster a real sense of local ownership of the project and for the information it produced. With this in mind, it was decided that any inquiry should aim to incorporate community involvement at all stages and encourage local people to play an active part in recording information about their own local historic environment.
- 2.2.2 A funding application was submitted to the Local Heritage Initiative who kindly offered a grant to bring an archaeological contractor on site (OA North) to facilitate the training and provide specialist equipment and expertise. Once funding was secure a mail-shot was prepared to inform local people about the project and gauge the potential interest and volunteer numbers. This was followed by an initial meeting at the property that allowed anyone interested in taking part to come along and find out more about the project and meet the archaeologists from OA North. Those who wanted to participate, signed up to assist in either fieldwork and/or documentary research and were slotted into a project timetable. In total, 20 volunteers contributed a total of about 40 working days.
- 2.2.3 The first week of the project was spent examining documents relating to St Catherine's at the Cumbria Record Offices at Carlisle and Kendal. This involved volunteers working alongside archaeologists to examine documents and transcribe useful information. A small team of volunteers also went to Staffordshire Records Office to look at the archive of the Earls of Bradford who owned the property for a time.
- 2.2.4 During the second week of the project the volunteers, working alongside OA North archaeologists, used GPS and total station equipment to record sites of archaeological and historic interest on the property. Volunteers each spent a full day using the surveying equipment to create a written description and photographic record for each site of interest.

- 2.2.5 Community involvement not only aimed to encourage local people to develop new skills, but also make use of any specialist skills they already possessed. Every aspect of the field project including documentary research, fieldwork and interpretation, was recorded by a volunteer. This record of daily activity forms a key resource for the project and was utilised for the public presentation of results after work was complete and in other summary articles. A DVD containing images of the volunteers at work, along with a selection of scanned documents and early photographs examined during the project, was also produced by a volunteer and copies were passed to all those who took part.
- 2.2.6 Local people and other visitors to the property were kept up to date with the results of research and fieldwork by interpretation panels renewed at intervals throughout the fortnight. Uniquely for a National Trust project, the interpretation for the project was written, designed and produced by a local volunteer and was a key part of raising the profile of the project and making informal contact with local people.
- 2.2.7 One of the primary concerns after the end of the fieldwork phase of the project was to ensure that local people, including those not directly involved in the project, had easy intellectual access to the survey report and the information it contained. With this in mind, a public presentation of the results was given in a local community hall in August 2004 and at the annual Lake District Archaeology Conference held in November 2004.
- 2.2.8 A leaflet outlining the results of the research and investigations and signposting accessible copies of the final report will be produced and circulated to local households in Windermere to maximise local awareness of the project and its results.
- 2.2.9 Summary accounts of the investigations appeared in the local press and on the web sites of the National Trust and Local Heritage Initiative. Copies of the final report will be deposited in local libraries and record offices to ensure that local people have free and easy access to the information.

2.3 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.3.1 **Historic Environment Record (HER and NTSMR):** an assessment was undertaken of data held in both the Lake District Historic Environment Record (HER), the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), and the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record; these are databases of archaeological sites within the county, and are maintained by the Lake District National Park Authority in Kendal, the Cumbria County Council in Kendal, and the National Trust in Grasmere. A full record of the sites within the study area, including grid reference and description, was obtained.
- 2.3.2 **Aerial Photographs:** available aerial photography from the Lake District National Park Historic Environment Record (HER) office was also consulted, most of this was oblique photography and provided coverage of several archaeological sites in the area.
- 2.3.3 **County Record Offices (Kendal and Carlisle):** the Cumbria Record Offices at Kendal and Carlisle were visited to consult documents specific to the extent of

the study area. The study area was in the former county of Westmorland (Kendal Record Office), and sale particulars, estate maps and deeds relating to land on the estate from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries were consulted. The study area lay within the Richmond Fee of the Barony of Kendal and much of the land had been under the remit of the Lowther family, whose records are kept at the Carlisle Record Office. The records relate to changes of ownership of the estate and how the fees were paid by the owners to the Lowthers. Historic maps of the study area, including old county maps (Fig 2), estate maps (Figs 3-5), relevant tithe maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (Figs 6 and 7) were also examined. Particular emphasis was placed upon the early cartographic evidence, which had the potential to provide information on the medieval and post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, particularly regarding the use of the area, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists. Most of the sources were primary and provided information concerning land-use and ownership, population, and the general local history of the study area. Several secondary sources and archaeological or historical journals were also consulted.

- 2.3.4 ***Shropshire and Staffordshire County Record Offices:*** the Shropshire Record Office in Shrewsbury and the Staffordshire Record Office in Stafford were consulted after the search in the Cumbria Record Offices revealed that the Earls of Bradford, who resided at Weston Park in Staffordshire, had owned the St Catherine's Estate from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Extensive primary evidence including early photographs, estate maps, sale particulars, agent correspondence and bills were investigated.
- 2.3.5 ***National Portrait Gallery – London:*** an internet search of this location revealed a drawing of the third Earl of Bradford (Plate 10).
- 2.3.6 ***National Trust Archives:*** the archives were consulted for any unpublished primary information stored regarding the estate. This predominantly consisted of a potted history of the estate, copies of some of the sales particulars and information relating to Causeway Farm which formed a portion of the eastern part of the current National Trust owned property.
- 2.3.7 ***Local Studies Library - Kendal, Armit Library - Ambleside and OA North Library:*** numerous pertinent secondary sources and copies of primary published documents were found to be available at these locations, as well as the library and archives of OA North in Lancaster.
- 2.3.8 ***World Wide Web:*** parish records, census data and transcripts of some public records were obtained from archives and local histories on the internet. More modern data on the parish was also gleaned, which provided information about recent developments in the area.

2.4 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 2.4.1 An identification survey to Level 1 (OA North 2002) was undertaken across the study area of St Catherine's Estate. The identification survey represents the minimum standard of recording for field investigation, and is intended to facilitate the discovery of previously unrecorded sites; to record the existence, location and extent of all visible archaeological sites. The emphasis of the

record lay in the written description, which in this instance, included comment on the character and condition of all the sites examined. Sites already identified in the Cumbria HER and within the map regression of the documentary study were checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as the newly discovered sites. The whole of the study area was examined in this fashion and, in general, the vegetation conditions were sufficiently favourable to allow for a good examination of the study area. However, recent tree felling within the woodland in both High and Low Hag Woods had the effect of potentially masking or destroying surface archaeological features within these areas.

- 2.4.2 The survey as a whole aimed to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and involved four elements: reconnaissance; mapping; description; and photography. Each area was walked in transects of between 10m and 30m, depending on local topography and ground cover. The archaeological detail was mapped using Leica differential GPS equipment which used post-processed corrections from a base station to achieve an accuracy of $\pm 0.25\text{m}$. The digital survey data was transferred, via DXF file format, into a CAD system (AutoCAD14), and was then superimposed onto the digital Ordnance Survey data (Figs 8 and 9). The descriptive records were input on-site into a database on a Psion portable palm computer; the more complex sites were also sketched onto paper *pro-forma* sheets. A photographic record of the sites was maintained in 35mm black and white print format, colour slides, and also using digital colour photography; the digital photographs were used to accompany the present report.

2.5 GARDENS SURVEY

- 2.5.1 The detailed survey (Figs 12-14), was conducted in order for a full record of all built elements within the extent of the gardens and pleasure grounds immediately around the former house to be completed. This was undertaken by means of a total station and was accurate to 20mm.
- 2.5.2 The survey control was established by closed traverse using a Carl Zeiss Elta 3 total station. The main horizontal control network was coordinated to an Ordnance Survey grid by a graphical method. The detail survey was generated by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a logger, and the digital data was transferred to a portable computer. The archaeological detail was drawn up in the field as a dimensioned drawing on to field plots with respect to survey markers. On completion of the field survey the drawings were enhanced within a CAD environment. The topographic survey recorded all principal surface features and all trees exceeding a critical girth (0.4m diam).
- 2.5.3 The survey selectively surveyed parts of the outlines of the extant structures as a means of checking the accuracy of the base survey (a professional topographic survey completed previously was used as the base for the buildings and walls, and archaeological features and additional information was surveyed onto this). The survey recorded all detailed garden elements such as paths, beds, benches, earthworks and boundaries.

2.5.4 **Survey of Parkland and Veteran Trees:** the survey also recorded substantial trees that formed part of a deliberate planting, and also included stumps and tree throws. The survey discriminated between tree species so as to highlight those trees that formed part of an historic design (*Appendix 4*). The survey, where possible, would record the extent of the surviving primary growth of shrubs that formed part of the design history.

2.6 GAZETTEER OF SITES

2.6.1 All of the information concerning archaeological sites within the assessed area has been collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 3*), which provides details of their location, period, character and significance. Locations are given as ten-figure National Grid References where possible, and the position of each site is indicated on maps of the study area (Figs 8 and 9). The information for each site within the gazetteer has been given a new National Trust SMR number and will be inserted into the NTSMR in due course.

2.7 ARCHIVE

2.7.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The archive is provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and digitally.

2.7.2 One of the primary aims of the project was to ensure that local people, including those not directly involved in the project, had easy intellectual access to the final survey report and the information it contained. With this in mind a synopsis, including the index to the archive and a copy of the final report, will be placed in the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record held at The Hollens, Grasmere; and the Historic Environment Record maintained by the Lake District National Park Authority based at Murly Moss, Kendal. Additional copies of the report will be deposited, in the library of the Armit Museum in Ambleside and in the public Library in Windermere. The archive will be deposited with the County Record Office in Kendal, along with a copy of the report.

3. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 This section sets out the archaeological and historical background of the region centred on St Catherine's estate which sets the context by which the discoveries from the St Catherine's Estate can be compared. The detailed history of St Catherine's Estate is presented in *Section 4* and a discussion of the landscape history of the estate is in *Section 8*.

3.2 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.2.1 The 0.32 km² study area of St Catherine's Estate lies on the north-east side of Lake Windermere beneath the hill of Orrest Head. It is located off the east side of the road between Windermere village and Troutbeck Bridge (centred at SD 4090 9970, Fig 1). The estate lies within the area characterised by the Countryside Commission as the South Cumbria Low Fells, an area of undulating low fellside land, dissected by Lake Windermere, but to the south of the central core of the Lake District high fell. The low fells consist of undulating hills and ridges under the 300m OD contour containing extensive grassland pasture interspersed by both coniferous and broadleaved woodland (Countryside Commission 1998, 64). The undulating topography of the land slopes downwards from below the summit of Orrest Head and slopes north-east to south-west down towards the edge of the lake. The study area is entirely within Windermere (formally Applethwaite) parish.

3.3 GEOLOGY

- 3.3.1 The solid geology of the study area is Silurian in age and forms a boundary between greywacks (Coniston Grits) and banded mudstones and siltstones (Bannisdale Slates) of the Ludlow Series (British Geological Survey 1982). The drift geology is largely a product of glacial activity, mostly till (boulder clay) deposited in the post-glacial period over 10,000 years ago which has overlain the long, U-shaped, ice-scoured valley, containing Lake Windermere (Countryside Commission 1998, 66). The overlying soils consist of Typical Brown Earths of Denbigh 1 type (Lawes Agricultural Trust 1983).

3.4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.4.1 ***Late Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods:*** around 11,000 BC, the ice-sheets which had covered the Lake District started to withdraw, leading to a rapid amelioration in climate, and typical tundra vegetation (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 32). The landscape was covered with hardy plant species, such as lichen, mosses and grasses, and small shrubs, such as juniper and dwarf willow. Pine and birch became gradually more dominant, and after 9000-8000 cal BC hazel, oak and elm also began to encroach (Pennington 1997). By 5000 BC most of the landscape below 500m was covered by trees, with the valley bottoms also colonised by varieties such as willow and alder. Elk, wolves and

deer are thought to have roamed around this primeval forest (Trescahieric 1993; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000).

- 3.4.2 The first evidence of human activity in the county comes from the limestone coasts of southern Cumbria. Kirkhead Cave near Grange appears to have been occupied during the Upper Palaeolithic Period and has produced artefacts defined typologically to this period. Radiocarbon dating of Elk antlers, considered by Gale and Hunt (1985) to be associated with the artefacts in Kirkhead Cave, produced a date of 11027-10077 cal BC (10650±200 BP). This evidence and other South Cumbrian material would appear to represent scattered fragmentary evidence of early hunters exploiting the megafauna of the tundra on the edge of the retreating ice. In the succeeding Mesolithic period, the recovered evidence suggests a concentration of Mesolithic activity on coastal sites along the west and south coasts (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 35-6); however, it seems possible that seasonal camps may have occurred further inland that await discovery. There is also a certain amount of evidence that the caves around Morecambe Bay witnessed continued occupation during the Mesolithic period, such as the Whitbarrow Bone Cave (SD 450 860) which revealed faunal remains; there is some uncertainty, however, as to the date of this material (*op cit*, 35).
- 3.4.3 **Neolithic and Bronze Age:** in the Neolithic period, settlement was mainly concentrated around the edges of the Lake District, particularly on the West Coastal plain and in the Eden valley, where there are located some of the most noted funerary and ritual monuments such as the stone circles of Long Meg and her Daughters and the henge monuments of King Arthur's Round Table and Mayburgh (Higham 1986). However, in the central Lake District are found the remains of the major axe factory sites of Great Langdale and Scafell Pike, whose products were ultimately distributed throughout the country (Claris and Quartermaine 1989). Radiocarbon dates from these sites indicate a date range from about 3800 CalBC to 3300 CalBC (Bradley and Edmonds 1993). The products of the Langdale axe workings are also found across the Windermere area indicating some local activity during this period.
- 3.4.4 In the Bronze Age the greatest concentration of extant remains was again around the peripheral parts of the Lake District, typically on the marginal lands facing the West Coastal plain or on the marginal lands above the Eden Valley (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming; Cherry and Cherry 1987). These remains took the form of cairnfields, which were the result of the clearing of former forested lands to enable agriculture. Very few comparable remains have been found within the Windermere area, which may in part reflect a lack of contemporary activity, but also that relatively little archaeological survey work has been undertaken within the general area. The best of evidence of Bronze Age activity is represented by the funerary round cairns that adorn the summits of many of the surrounding hills (Mendus 2001).
- 3.4.5 **Iron Age:** the very end of the Bronze Age saw a return to a more densely forested landscape across much of the Cumbrian uplands as the clearances were recolonised by secondary woodland (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000; Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). The nature of the evidence also demonstrates a marked change from that which preceded it: from the relative

abundance of archaeological material which typified the middle Bronze Age, with axes and other weapons represented, as well as ceramic material and extensive evidence for the settlement of formerly marginal land. The period is characterised by the introduction of defended sites, and hillforts, such as the hillfort of Castlesteads at Natland near Kendal, or Castle Crag in Haweswater (LUAU 1998). Overall the period is not well represented within the archaeological record and there is a paucity of sites definitely attributed to the Iron Age; however, a small enclosed settlement, adjacent to High House Farm and to the north of Ings, may date to this period (NY 437 010 - Crookenden and Crookenden 1993)

- 3.4.6 **The Roman Period:** in the years following the Roman invasion of AD 43, the army advanced as far as a line between Chester and York, but the frontier of the empire was not extended beyond this until the reign of Vespasian (AD 69-79). In AD 71 the Romans, led by Petillius Cerialis, crushed the *Brigantes* and by AD 79, a main road was established north from Chester, with forts at Low Borrow Bridge and Brougham. In c AD 90, a fort was built at Watercrock, Kendal, in the loop of the river Kent (Potter 1979). A road was driven north-westwards to the head of lake Windermere, then on through the hills to Ravenglass; forts were established at Ambleside (Leech 1993) and Hardknott, with the latter occupied between AD 120 and AD 138, and AD 160 and AD 197 before being finally abandoned (Bidwell *et al* 1999).
- 3.4.7 A Roman road runs from the fort at Watercrock, Kendal, up to the fort at Ambleside, and is thought to have been constructed around AD 90. The route has always been conjectural, and it is frequently depicted as a straight line running from Kendal to Ambleside, ignoring topographical constraints, and thus the route is at present open to doubt (Hindle 1984). The 'natural' route to follow in laying out a road from Kendal would have been to follow the Kent valley as far as Staveley, then on along the edge of the river Gowan as far as Ings. At this point it is thought that the road turned north-westwards, following what is now known as Moor Howe Road as far as Allen Knot, and at its closest point is 1km to the north-east of the study area. This route would have had the advantage of avoiding the stony uplands of Banner Rigg. At Allen Knot, it is thought to have curved south-west as far as Troutbeck Bridge, descending along the edge of the steep Trout Beck valley, before following a route along the edge of lake Windermere as far as Ambleside. The evidence for this route is at best circumstantial, but nevertheless reasonably convincing. Hindle (1984) believed that Hugill is the Norse for *Hageil*, which means 'high street', and Broadgate farm, located on the road, is also fairly indicative, as it signifies a main road ('broad street').
- 3.4.8 The Roman road known as 'High Street' and as 'Breth Street' in the thirteenth century (Hindle 1984; Weaver 1992), which runs north to the fort at Brougham across the fells, appears to form a T-junction with Moor Howe Road at Allen Knot, and does not continue beyond; no route is shown on the OS maps south of Moor Howe Road. Finally, an illustration from the seventeenth century (Ogilby 1675) shows the main road from Kendal to Ambleside, which, though schematic, indicates a very straight road running north through 'Barnside' (Burneside), 'Stanlay' (Staveley), 'Broadgate Village' (Broadgate farm) onto land depicted as rough moorland. At this point it curves westwards and then follows the lake to Ambleside (Rollinson 1996,

96). A Roman ring has been found adjacent to this road (CHER No 16528), whilst digging a trench, in 1808, adjacent to Broadgate farm. The ring was made of jet, and has now been lost.

- 3.4.9 ***The Early Medieval Period:*** as is the case throughout Cumbria, evidence for early medieval activity is extremely limited. Following the withdrawal of Roman governance in the early fifth century it seems that the region fragmented into a number of small kingdoms. The seventh century saw the expansion of the kingdom of Northumbria which had incorporated the area of modern day Cumbria by the middle of the century (Kirkby 1962). Anglian crosses have been found at Kendal and Heversham but few settlements have been located to date, presumably because those on the fertile lowlands would have been destroyed by later ploughing (though considerable place-name evidence exists) (Rollinson 1996). The native Cumbrians were probably not displaced, and lived alongside their new lords. In AD 685 Ecgfrith of Northumbria made grants of land to St Cuthbert offering territory in Cartmel and Carlisle '*et omnes Britannos cum eo*', 'including all the British inhabitants' (Crowe 1984), suggesting a substantial population. During and after this time, land use within the assessment and wider area seems to have been largely pastoral; Bryant's Gill, Kentmere, dating to the eighth century and consisting of a rectangular, stone-footed structures, is perhaps typical of contemporaneous farmsteads encountered in the uplands of the region (Dickinson 1985). However, a timber hall-type structure of possible early medieval date has recently been excavated at Shap, Cumbria by OA North (Heawood and Howard Davis 2003).
- 3.4.10 The eviction of Norse settlers from Ireland in AD 902 seems to have created the impetus for Scandinavian activity in Cumbria (Higham 1986). Whilst the extent of actual settlement has not been established their effect was considerable, many place-names in Cumbria being derived from the Old Norse, with many dialect words to the present day coming from the same source.
- 3.4.11 ***Medieval:*** in the tenth and eleventh centuries the political situation in Cumbria was volatile, with the emergent kingdom of Strathclyde to the north and the growing power of England to the south competing for political control (Kirkby 1962). Whilst the fringes of Morecambe Bay had been incorporated into England by the Norman Conquest of 1066, much of the modern county of Cumbria remained outside Norman control until 1092 (and were thus excluded from the Domesday Book of 1086) when William II marched north to Carlisle and drove out one Dolfin. He is then recorded as having 'sent many peasants with their wives and stocks to dwell there and to till the ground' (Earle and Plummer 1892), which suggests a policy of planting English or Norman settlers in the area (Rollinson 1996). The study area formed a small area within part of the medieval Barony of Kendal, granted to Ivo de Taillebois by William II, though there is some evidence to suggest that this was an earlier landholding (Winchester 1987). On the marriage of Ivo's daughter to Ranulf de Meschines, who also owned land in Carlisle and the Eden valley, the estates passed to him. He ruled for 25 years, until in 1120 he succeeded to the Earldom of Chester and the northern territories returned to the crown.

- 3.4.13 ***The Later Medieval Period:*** the twelfth century saw the Benedictine, Augustinian and Cistercian orders becoming active in establishing abbeys, churches and monastic granges across Cumbria, though it is unclear whether any of the land in the survey area was subject to monastic control. In 1127 Furness Abbey was granted a block of land between Windermere and Coniston water, by Stephen, Count of Blois (Aston 2000). The domestic woollen industry of the Lake Counties received considerable stimulus from monastic houses like Furness and Fountains Abbey, and much has been written about the extensive sheep-farming and emparkment carried out by the former in Furness Fells (Winchester 1987). By the end of the thirteenth century, large areas of the Lakeland fells had been converted into sheep-runs by six abbeys and priories. Crookenden and Crookenden (1993) highlight a number of farms in the district which have chapels attached (such as at Grassgarth farm to the north of Ings, which had a chapel dedicated to St Anne. This was later moved into the village and became the parish church). Their suggestion is that these chapels were part of granges, where the lay brothers could pray, though it seems unclear whether they can be pushed back to such an early date; an alternative suggestion is that they were in fact small chapels serving diffuse rural communities of only a few families.
- 3.4.14 St Catherine's Chapel (LDNP HER 1906) is a similar small chapel, located to the south of the Troutbeck Bridge road, just east of Troutbeck Bridge itself. An account from 1911 describes 'a chapel or chantry dedicated to St Catherine, stood by the side of the ancient packhorse track leading from Whitehaven over the Hardknott and Wrynose passes to Kendal. Its site is halfway up the steep hill above Troutbeck Bridge. It was probably the earliest place of Christian worship in this district and is said to have been served at intervals by ecclesiastics from Furness Abbey, and to have fallen into disuse after the building of Bowness and Troutbeck churches. Fragments of its walls still remained until 1875, when the grounds of Chapel Ridding were laid out, and its stones were used to make a boundary for a cottage garden. The present owner caused some of the quoins to be carefully selected and piled up into a small cairn on the original site, which is easily identified by the foundations. It must have been a very small building, less than 20ft square. The names of the modern residences, Chapel Ridding and St Catherine's, derive from this medieval place of worship, and the name of the cottages at the top of the hill, "The Crosses," is probably in the same connection. There appears to be no authentic data about the old chapel except its site, the place-names, and its position marked on a very old map' (Brysdon 1911, 107). The antiquary Thomas Matchell visited the area in the late seventeenth century and described the chapel as having been turned into a dwelling house (*Section 4.6.2*) and by the 1770s it was derelict (*ibid*). The settlement appears on the Greenwoods' map of 1824 and Hodgson's map of 1828, though it is unclear whether the latter is describing an area and/or a building. The site also appears on all editions of the OS maps.
- 3.4.15 During the Wars of Independence in Scotland, which began in the late thirteenth century, the area suffered a number of Scottish incursions which continued sporadically through until the late fourteenth century. The Black Death, the plague epidemic of 1349, which resurfaced in 1361 and again in 1362, must also have affected the area, but few details are recorded. A greater

disaster occurred between 1315 and 1322, near starvation caused by successive harvest failure and unprecedented loss of livestock, particularly sheep, to what was known as 'murrain' – an unspecified disease (Winchester 1987).

- 3.4.16 Although much of the wealth of the monastic houses in Cumberland and Westmorland had been derived from the sale of wool, it was not until the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the redistribution of the monastic estates to secular ownership, that the industries developed dramatically. Centred largely on the town and parish of Kendal with its 24 surrounding townships, cloth-making flourished here as a cottage industry (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977). Obviously, the wool from local sheep was an important factor, but there were others; after the introduction of mechanical fulling in the thirteenth century, the fast-flowing becks of the Lakeland fells were harnessed to operate the wheels of fulling mills.
- 3.4.17 Fulling mills became established throughout the area between the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries, with the earliest mills being built in towns (eg Kendal in 1250). Coarse cloths, loosely woven, made a weak fabric that had to be bound into a thick felted mass by crushing, intermeshing and shrinking the fibres. The slow and laborious activity of matting or felting the cloth, originally performed by walking upon rolls of it immersed in wet brown soaps, was by degrees transformed into a water-powered industry (Winchester 1987; Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977). By the late thirteenth century, country-based mills had proliferated which caused the value of the town mills to fall, as they lost trade to more localised and convenient mills. In 1453 the parish of Grasmere, which included Rydal, Langdale, and Loughrigg, had six mills, but by the sixteenth century this number had been increased to 16; as many as 25 fulling mill sites are to be found in the area of Grasmere, Rydal and Ambleside, dating from the thirteenth century onward (Winchester 1987; Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977). By the 1820s there was a line of mills established on Troutbeck, notably at Troutbeck Bridge and Millerground, the latter to the south-west of St Catherine's (Hodgson's Map 1828) .
- 3.4.18 The ubiquitous presence of green bracken, which when burned provided a ready supply of potash, was also a major factor in the development of the local cloth industry. Potash kilns became a fixture of the local area; occasionally twigs of birch, but more usually green brackens, were burnt, leaving a crude potash; local sixteenth century documents refer to the 'elyeing of ashes' (Rollinson 1996; Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977). The actual practice was highly restricted due to the scarcity of bracken in some areas; seventeenth century sources mention 'bracken dalts' and 'bracken rooms' used by particular farms for the purpose. Many records exist of the right of customary tenants to cut bracken after Michaelmas, for making ashes, and it was a main source of income to sell these to the fullers and cloth merchants.
- 3.4.19 Woodland was also used; alders were cut down and used in the same way. It is perhaps unsurprising, therefore, that the workers making potash also began producing charcoal in great quantities during the medieval period for smelting iron, often from scavenged wood (Winchester 1987). A potash kiln at Baneriggs, Grasmere, has been found, which at some time in its history had

been converted into a charcoal-burner's hut, with an adjacent charcoal burning platform (CHER No 30648). Some 200 of these kilns have been found in Cumbria, usually associated with fulling mills. Charcoal burning was prevalent particularly within the estate, much of the estate woodland was former coppiced wood, and platforms are abundant within Low and High Hag woods (*Sections 5.2 and 5.3*). These names are themselves significant as the name Hag means a coppice marker.

- 3.4.20 South Cumbria rose in dominance in the wool trade, with Kendal as the hub of activity. Kendal cloth mistakenly acquired a reputation for coarseness; although coarse, hard-wearing cloths such as kersey and cogware were made and exported as well as fine cloths such as serge and baize (Rollinson 1996). Nevertheless, the perceived poor quality allowed it to be exempt from regulations governing statutory dimensions. This lack of regulation allowed more freedom for those wishing to exploit the woollen industry. By the sixteenth century cloth merchants from the area were dealing nationally; trains of pack-horses clattered over the cobbled streets of Kendal carrying bales of cloth to distant markets such as York, Bristol, Southampton, and London. Indeed, Southampton seems to have been a market of some importance for the Kendal merchants and in 1552-3 the accounts of the Cloth Hall there contain the names of no fewer than 25 Kendal chapmen (Rollinson 1996).
- 3.4.21 ***The Post-Medieval Period:*** the agricultural revolution which swept through the country in the eighteenth century made only limited inroads into Westmorland, as much of the land was too poor to produce a reasonable crop; in 1794 it was reported that no peas, beans, clover, or rye were grown in Westmorland (Rollinson 1996). Farm implements were primitive and made entirely of wood, and mechanisation was virtually unknown – even wheeled vehicles were a rarity, with preference given to pack-horses (Rollinson 1996). By the nineteenth century all this had changed, with the introduction of lightweight ploughs, and mechanising processes. The greatest impact was caused by the enclosure of much of the common land, however; land was thus given over to single ownership; only small areas of woodland still remained. Between 1763 and 1800 over 10,000 acres in Westmorland had been enclosed and improved, whilst after the General Enclosure Act of 1801, the process increased in scale. Most of the enclosure awards for the area are part of this later process, dating from 1813 onwards. Many of the field boundaries visible today conform to those on the first edition OS map of 1860 and were probably enclosed during this period of reform.
- 3.4.22 Allied to this enclosure were increasingly sophisticated fertilising techniques. Lime kilns took advantage of the local limestone beds, in order to provide fertiliser for the newly enclosed fields. Lime-burning had been practised from the Middle Ages for mortar and whitewash, but its increasing use in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to improve the acidic soils of the Lake District led directly to the appearance of numerous small field kilns. The kilns were usually located adjacent to paths by which limestone could be brought in and quicklime taken out. Their relative isolation, and small scale suggest, however, that they were used primarily for the local production of lime as a fertiliser (Williams 1989).

- 3.4.23 Other rural industries also included the manufacture of bobbins for the Lancashire cotton industry. The first bobbin mills of Lakeland arose in response to the demands of the cotton industry about the end of the eighteenth century. Bobbin production multiplied as an integral part of the new spinning machinery introduced by Hargreaves, Arkwright and Crompton, the bobbins being loaded with spun yarn, and sent to the weaver. As the cotton industry became subject to geographical specialisation in the mid-nineteenth century, so hampers of full bobbins were sent from the spinning towns of south Lancashire to the weaving towns in the east of that county (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977).
- 3.4.24 Transport within the area was also improved in the eighteenth century. The roads in the later seventeenth century were particularly atrocious, having a reputation for being some of the poorest roads in the country; John Ogilby recorded only four roads in the Lake District in his 1675 revision of Camden's *Britannia*, describing the road from Kendal to Ambleside as being 'as bad as anything in England being very hilly and stony' (Crookenden and Crookenden 1993). In 1730, Benjamin Browne of Troutbeck, the High Constable of Kendal and Lancaster Wards, also described the road from Appletwhaite to St Catherine's Brow and on to Mislead (Mislet) moor as being 'very bad and narrow'. Yet despite the road conditions, pack-horse traffic was well-established. In 1663, the first Turnpike Act of Parliament was passed, allowing private individuals to build roads and charge tolls upon them; slow to penetrate north, the first turnpike roads were built in the Whitehaven area in 1739. In 1761 the Kendal, Ambleside, Keswick, Cockermouth Turnpike was built, along the route now followed by Moor Howe Road and the A591 north of Troutbeck Bridge.
- 3.4.25 The improvement of the roads led to the replacement of packhorses by stagecoaches, and this then began to increase the tourist industry in the Lake District, and the ancient isolation of the region was breached. It was this increase which first brought one of its most famous residents to the area, William Wordsworth, when he and his sister Dorothy moved into Dove Cottage in Grasmere. In 1802 William married Mary Hutchinson, a childhood friend from Penrith, and brought her to the cottage where, together with Dorothy, all three lived until 1808.
- 3.4.26 By the mid-nineteenth century the trickle of tourists had swollen to a flood; in 1855, the Ambleside Turnpike trust recorded 21,480 carriages crossing Troutbeck bridge (Rollinson 1996). In 1844, Cornelius Nicholson, owner of the paper mill at Burneside, proposed a branch line from Ambleside to Kendal (altruistically passing his paper mill). There was great local opposition to the project not least from Wordsworth himself who decried the railway as a 'rash assault' on the countryside (Rollinson 1996; Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977). The line was to be extended past St Catherine's, and the Earl of Bradford was very vocal in his opposition to the railway line. Because of the volume of opposition the railway was cut short and the branch line was terminated at Windermere (although successive unsuccessful attempts to extend the line to Ambleside occurred in 1875 and 1887). The project was granted royal assent in 1845, and the first train ran along the line to Windermere in April 1847.

3.4.27 The opening of the Windermere to Kendal line improved the fortunes of those working the localised slate quarries, as the slate could now be carried to Windermere by horse and cart for transport out of the area (Rollinson 1996). At Windermere, a different type of housing was brought into being by the railway, for their members of the upper middle- to upper-class built their villas and created 'Arcadia' overlooking the lake. By the end of the century the former hamlet had assumed the proportions of a town and the introduction of the Windermere Express made it possible for tired businessmen to travel in little over two hours to their rural retreats after a hard day in the Manchester Cotton Exchange. But in addition to being an early example of a commuter settlement, Windermere also developed as a tourist centre, for the railway made it possible for many middle-class visitors to enjoy Lakeland holidays and soon hotels, boarding houses and 'lodging houses' were catering for all tastes. Bowness, the older settlement on the lake shore, also participated in this new-found prosperity, and in 1883 local directories indicated that there were 45 boarding house keepers in Windermere and 43 in Bowness (Rollinson 1996; Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977).

4. RESULTS OF THE DESK-BASED STUDY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The desk-based study interrogated a number of local resources including the Historic Environment Records (HERs), County Record Offices, and libraries, as set out in the Methodology (*Section 2*). The results of the study are set out below, starting with the information held by the local HERs. There follows a map regression which examines the main relevant maps from the seventeenth century to the twentieth century. Details of aerial photographs, photographs, and engravings are also set out. Finally, a timeline of documented historical evidence is presented, taking information from all the sources studied.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS (HER)

4.2.1 A search of all SMR and HER repositories revealed only one site located within the estate boundaries. This was the location of the Ha-ha (NTSMR 27668) surrounding the west side of Gatelands field in the centre of the study area. The ha-ha is a surviving part of the designed nineteenth century formal parkland landscape located on the west side of the estate and just to the north of the main formal garden complex (Site **109**, Fig 8).

4.3 MAPS

4.3.1 *Early County Maps*: the general surroundings of the study area can be traced on several early maps. The earliest map evidence for the area comes from Ogilby's *Britannia*, this marks the main road and 'A hill call'd St Kathern's Brow' (Ogilby 1675). The early county mapping is generalised in the depiction of the area. Jeffreys' map of Westmorland of 1770 (Fig 2) shows the general topography of the land falling away to the south of Orrest Head towards the lake, and shows the roads skirting the west and north of what is now the estate. There are no houses within the study area at either High or Low Gatemill How but the farms of Crosses, Brow Head and Cusir (Causeway) are depicted. Greenwood's and Hodgson's maps of Westmorland of 1824 and 1828 (Fig 2) show the area of the estate to be a mixture of both open fields and deciduous woodland. The latter map is more formalised and represents the various places surrounding the estate in the correct places. Of particular note on this map is the first depiction of the house at St Catherine's, which is attached to the main road by a carriageway running through what is clearly depicted as parkland.

4.3.2 *Causeway Estate Map 1802 (CRO(K) UncataloguedWD/NT)*: this map was produced for the Braithwaite family who owned the easternmost portion of what is now the St Catherine's Estate (Fig 3). The map names Mr Parker as being the owner of St Catherine's to the west. The fields to the north of the current estate are shown as being managed as pasture and woodland and survive like this today. What is more interesting are the southernmost fields. There are two enclosures of woodland and two smaller open fields called 'corn close' and 'hoghouse paddock'. This area in the south has subsequently been

subject to clearance and 'hoghouse paddock' was removed before the production of the OS First Edition mapping (c1860) (Fig 6).

- 4.3.3 ***Applethwaite Tithe Award Map 1841 (CRO(K) WDRC/8/286)***: the map accompanying the tithe award does not depict any of the fields or woodland within the estate, and thus must not have been communicable for payment of tithes. The map names the Earl of Bradford as the owner of the estate and two of the main building ranges (the main house and stable block) are depicted. This may mean that the central kitchen range was added at a later date than the compilation of the tithe award, although it is also possible that the kitchen range was simply omitted from the map.
- 4.3.4 ***Estate Maps 1856-1857 (CRO(K)WD/NT/77/2)***: the maps were produced by C Webster of Kendal in order to depict the land within the estate as blocks to be sold off as (what was eventually) six separate lots. The first map accompanied the proposed sale of Chapel Ridding, Browhead and Crosses Farm as 'valuable building sites'. The latter map accompanied the proposed sale of the entire estate (Fig 4) and is essentially an addition to the previous map. The map depicts five lots outside what is now the estate, each of which is outlined in a different colour. There is one lot in the north around Scroggs Hill (Lot 1); another on the land attached to Brow Head Farm (Lot 2); a lot containing the small close and garden around Crosses Farm (Lot 5); the land divided from the estate by the 'New Public Road' at Chapel Ridding (Lot 3) and a separate divorced lot on Applethwaite Common (Lot 6).
- 4.3.5 The plan shows that by this date the main core of the house and its gardens had been established, and the overall layout broadly corresponds with that extant today. The basic plan of the main house was in place, straddling Wynlass Beck, with a covered walkway to the north of the beck, a central range of buildings, probably holding the kitchens and the southern range including the coach house and stables. The basic layout of the three gardens was evident from the plan, the formal garden to the west, the wilderness garden to the east and the walled kitchen garden to the south-east. The layout of the paths in the wilderness garden, are for the most part as they are now, and encompass three crossings of Wynlass Beck. The formal garden had a select path arrangement which only extends across part of the extent of the formal garden. The northern edge of the wilderness garden was edged by a boundary coinciding with what is now a ha-ha (Site 109), and which was probably constructed by this date. This would have allowed an uninterrupted view up the parkland as the visitor entered the estate and from the Wilderness Garden. To the front of the house was the open area of parkland, as now, with two driveways running to the house from a north and south park entrance off the Troutbeck Road. The main aspect of the 1857 arrangement of the designed park and garden is that it was restricted to the immediate environs of the house, and the rest of the estate was agricultural land or unimproved woodland.
- 4.3.6 ***OS First Edition c1860***: between the 1857 (Fig 4), and the c1860 (Fig 6), maps there was a dramatic expansion of the designed landscape, as the Low and High Hag woods were incorporated into the pleasure grounds. The maps show formalised ornamental pathways running into the upper reaches of Low and High Hag Woods and thence crossing into the adjacent farmland. The

course of the Wynlass Beck has been modified slightly over time, whether for pragmatic or aesthetic reasons is not apparent. The pathway in High Hag Wood takes in an area of rocky outcropping, which was presumably a focal or vista point (Site 25). The paths criss / cross over the beck, but no bridges are depicted, so it is presumed that stepping stones were employed. It should be qualified that the expansion in the designed landscape may be a result of more rigorous surveying from the Ordnance survey in comparison with the earlier estate maps, and there is the possibility that these ornamental features were of an earlier date.

- 4.3.7 As well as the formal landscaping of the woodland there was also some redesign of the formal gardens. The layout of the path within the gardens, to the west of the house, was reconfigured so as to cover most of the garden area. Trees are depicted around the outside of the path perimeter, but none within; it is probable that the garden had an open aspect, with lawns in the interior of the garden and exotic trees merging with the surrounding natural woodland beyond the garden.
- 4.3.8 The fields of Gatelands, Peas Close, Annasthwaite, and Burnt Houses, at this time are still shown as open and contain no paths or designed landscape features and it is to be presumed were still in agricultural use.
- 4.3.9 **OS Second Edition 1898:** the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map reveals a landscape that has changed relatively little since the previous edition, and what change there was the for the most part around the house itself. The footprint of the main house was expanded slightly to the east, and there were also extensions to the central and southern ranges of buildings. The most noticeable of these was a southernmost extension to the stable block. Away from the house there was further expansion of the pleasure grounds, this time into Gatelands Field; a circular pathway was constructed around the field and an octagonal shaped summer house (Site 50) was constructed on the south east side. Access to the north of Gatelands was enabled by the extension of the main carriageway to the north-east (Site 142), which then returned on itself leading to Gatelands. A further carriageway led from the northern entrance of the park, through the southern part of the park and leading ultimately to Windermere (Site 140).
- 4.3.10 **Estate Map 1899 (CRO(K)/WD/NT/77/10):** the map of the 18th of April 1899 (Plate 11) was created for the mortgage deeds of St Catherine's and Crosses for Lady Mabel Kenyon Slaney on behalf of the executor of the will of the Third Earl of Bradford. The map is essentially a simplified copy of the 1857 Estate Map (Section 4.3.4, Fig 4), with identical field boundaries and field names. The major change is that the estate now consists of only two plots of land (equating to lots 4 and 5 on the 1857 estate map). The only estate land held north of the 'new public road' and the Ambleside to Applethwaite road is the plot of land at Cop Close and Crosses Farm. Lots 1 to 3 and 6 on the 1857 Estate Map have been sold off. The land sold off included Scroggs Hill, Brow Head Farm, Chapel Ridding and a separate divorced lot on Applethwaite Common.
- 4.3.11 **OS Revised Edition 1912:** the OS map of 1912 (Fig 7), shows relatively few alterations to the estate by comparison with the previous mapping, and comprise only an extension of the carriageway to the north (Site 52) and a

couple of greenhouses on the north side of the walled garden (Sites **100** and **101**). Other changes evident include the improvement of a large clearance cairn (Site **10**) in Hoghouse Paddock, on the south-eastern side of the park, which was probably a result of land improvement. The map does not depict the perambulatory pathways running around Gatelands field or Low Hag Wood (Sites **46**, **66**, and **68**), although it is unlikely that these have gone out of use by this date.

- 4.3.12 **Estate Map 1914 (CRO(K)/WDB/22)**: the map of 1914 (Fig 5), was produced by E H Jackson of Windermere in order to depict the entirety of the estate at that time that it was to be sold off on the 25th of June. The map shows all of the pathways shown on the previous editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping (including those omitted on the 1912 Edition), and in every other respect is a copy of the OS Revised Edition map of 1912 (*Section 4.3.11*, Fig 7), with field names included that are unchanged from the earlier estate mapping. One point of interest is that Crosses Farm had been sold off by this time to William Little Esq who owned Chapel Ridding, leaving only Cop Close and the main part of the estate (south of the road) intact. In addition, John Robinson (who would buy the bulk of St Catherine's estate in the sale of 1914) already owned the land to the south of the estate around 'The Wood', where he would soon build 'The Hoo' after the completion of the sale.
- 4.3.13 **OS 1:2500 Edition 1967/8**: the 1967/8 OS map (see Figs 8 and 9) shows some significant changes to the landscape, most notable of which is the absence of the main house and the kitchen range, leaving only the stable block behind. There are, however, two small structures (garages) that have been established on the site of the main house. To the north of the main St Catherine's House site, is a new house which was constructed on the high point of Gatelands Field and has a corresponding new carriageway feeding into it. The only other significant innovation is the addition of a tennis court (Site **53**) that was constructed on the eastern end of the walled garden. The court has a donkey shed constructed on the north-eastern corner (Site **40**) (Chris Ferreira *pers comm*).

4.4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 4.4.1 The interrogation of the available aerial photographic evidence revealed several areas of interest and unmapped features within the study area. The most important feature identified was the planting regime in the walled garden (Site **53**) as being cut into quarters with surrounding pathways (OS 1969, Run 42, Shot 30). The regime is an elaboration on the regime shown within the OS First Edition mapping (see *Section 4.3.6*). Other features shown on the aerial photographs include a path (Site **5**) (OS 1969, Run 239, shot 70); bank (Site **27**), pathway (Site **45**), an area of cultivation (Site **47**), and a quarry (Site **51**) (*op cit*, Run 239, shot 73); and a track (Site **31**) and a boundary (Site **78**) (*op cit*, Run 42, shot 30).

4.5 ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

- 4.5.1 **Angus Taylor Archive at Cumbria Record Office, Kendal**: Angus Taylor's archive was recently deposited at Cumbria Record Office in Kendal, and it has

not yet been accessioned. It includes two watercolours of the house at St Catherine's painted in the mid nineteenth century, which have been reproduced here (Plates 1 and 2).

- 4.5.2 **Staffordshire Record Office:** Staffordshire Record Office hold a collection of records relating to St Catherine's, as part of the papers of the Earls of Bradford (SRO/D1287/). Amongst these were a number of photographs of St Catherine's (D1287 add/misc). The complete set of views showing the house and grounds and views of lake Windermere have been reproduced (Plates 3-8 and 24-30).
- 4.5.3 **Hugo Brown collection:** Hugo Brown's Family (the great grandson of John and Ellen Robinson) family lived at the Hoo, immediately west of St Catherine's, in the early twentieth century, and he passed on a collection of documents, including many photographs, to the National Trust. These photographs include an image of The Hoo under construction (BR/1), and other photos showing the same building (BR/2, BR/3, and BR/10). There are also unlocated views of the grounds (BR/4-9, and BR/11), some of which include people and buildings. Five photographs showing hay-making in the grounds of St Catherine's were also included (from two photo albums). An example of one of the haymaking photographs has been reproduced (Plate 31).
- 4.5.4 **Earl of Bradford collection:** the current Seventh Earl has a watercolour painting of St Catherine's in his possession (Plate 23). The painting shows the extension of the main house along with the formal pathway and plantings in the garden to the west of the house. It dates between 1895 and 1914 when the estate was sold.

4.6 TIMELINE FROM DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

- 4.6.1 **Summary History:** a timeline is provided below of the main documented historical evidence. In brief, St Catherine's chapel, located to the north-west of the present estate boundary, gave the area its name, and is likely to date to the medieval period. The chapel was finally levelled in 1875. The land that now forms the core of St Catherine's Estate is first documented at the start of the eighteenth century when it formed part of a tenement called Gatemillhow. This tenement was later split into two farms, and around the start of the nineteenth century a Swiss Cottage Ornée, the main house, was built, which may have replaced an earlier building on the tenement. The estate was sold to the Earls of Bradford in 1831, and was used by them and their family as an occasional holiday residence until 1914. The main house and kitchen range were demolished at some point between 1928 and 1935, and St Catherine's Bungalow had been built by 1955. In 1987 what remained of the estate was given to the National Trust.

4.6.2 *Timeline:*

- 1588 Cross House was recorded as early as 1588 (The present house was built in 1897). This building was possibly related to St Catherine's Chapel (Taylor 1983, 31).
- 1675 'A hill call'd St Kathern's Brow' (Ogilby 1675).

- 1692 Thomas Matchell, antiquarian and Rector of Kirby Thore, visited the area: *'St Katherine's Chapel, used of late years, but now converted into a dwelling house. The figure and position of it being east and west and [having] an east window, like other chapels, now walled up, [and] the name confirms that it has been a chapel. The salary which belonged to it is swallowed up amongst the inhabitants, who have thought it better to spare their purses in paying the same and repairing their chapel, than to spare their legs in repairing to the mother church. It stands a little north of Calgarth, but being thus lost, I did not think it worth my while to take the limits and bounders'* (Ewbank 1963, 122).
- 1706 Rowland Cookson - Gatmillhow, November 1706 (D/Lons/5/2/11/293). The origin of the St Catherine's Estate lay in two holdings in the manor of Applethwaite, High and Low Gate Mill How, Rowland Cookson was from Troutbeck Park (J Martin, NT unpubl doc).
- 1712 Rowland Cookson (yeoman) sells Gate Mill Howe, St Catherine's Brow Head and Water-Corn Mill and Kiln to Miles Atkinson (doctor of physic) for £130, 11th July (WD/NT/77/1/1). Miles Atkinson was from Troutbeck Bridge.
- 1730 Benjamin Browne, High Constable of the Barony of Kendal reported *'the way from the foot of Catherine's Brow to the top was very narrow and a bad road....'*, 15th January (Curwen 1926, 204).
- 1732 George Birkett de Low-wood (yeoman)- Tenement at Gate Mill Howe, deeds of tenancy at Gate Mill How to Miles Atkinson for £176.2.6, 26th June (WD/NT/77/1/2).
- 1736 Will of Miles Atkinson gave Low Gate Mill Howe to (second youngest son) Thomas Atkinson, and High Gate Mill How, and St Catherine's Close, called Chapel Ridding, to (youngest son) Rowland Atkinson. The mill and kiln at Millerground were to be sold off, 11th March (WD/NT/77/1/10).
- 1758 Rowland Atkinson (Gent) sold High Gate Mill Howe and St Catherine's Howe to Thomas Atkinson (Merchant) for £240, 11th November. So Thomas now held much of the current estate area and he paid yearly rent of 3 shillings to the Richmond Fee once held by the crown (Katherine Queen Dowager) (WD/NT/77/1/3). His brother Thomas Atkinson was a merchant in Whitehaven (J Martin, NT unpubl doc).
- 1777 Jeffreys county map (Fig 2), shows 'Cow Garth', 'Crosses', 'Browhead' and 'Cusir' around Orrest Head but the estate area is blank.
- 1777 St Catherine's Chapel was described as still standing and had been converted into a house with the same description as in 1692 (Nicholson and Burn 1777, vol 1, 180).
- 1778 A dispute occurred regarding the will of Miles Atkinson of 1738 and the subsequent holdings of Thomas and Rowland Atkinson. John Atkinson, the eldest son of Miles Atkinson, confirmed the ownership of the landholdings of High Gate Mill How and Low Gate Mill Howe with regards to the 1738 will and the 1758 agreement. Gate Mill How was subject to a yearly rent of four shillings as part of the Richmond fee 'now

- holden of Sir James Lowther' - 12th February (WD/NT/77/1/4). Thomas Atkinson resided in Flimby at this time (J Martin, NT unpubl doc).
- 1786 Thomas Atkinson (now shopkeeper in Allonby) mortgaged Gate Mill Howe, High Gate Mill Howe and St Catherine's Brow Head to James Wilson (Gent of Kendal) for £740. This includes a reference to profits from the woodland 9th February (WD/NT/77/1/5 and J Martin, NT unpubl doc).
- 1787 Court records show that James Wilson 'upon the surrender of Thomas Atkinson', paid the customary rent of three shillings, Fine of nine shillings and Tree rent of five pence for High Gate Mill Howe, St Catherine's Brow Head and Chapel Ridding. Manor of Applethwaite, Parcel of the Richmond Fee..... paid to the Earl of Lonsdale (Lowther). 22nd May (WD/NT/77/1/6). Additionally there was also a customary rent of four shillings, Fine of 12 shillings and tree rent of five pence for Low Gate Mill Howe (WD/NT/77/1/7).
- 1788 James Wilson and Thomas Atkinson conveyed Gate Mill Howe, High Gate Mill Howe and St Catherine's Brow Head to Timothy Parker (Esquire) and Thomas Murthwaite Parker (Infant) for a combined total of £700, 10th January (WD/NT/77/1/8). Timothy Parker was from Coniston Waterhead, and was descended from the Parkers of Parknook, Gosforth (J Martin, NT unpubl doc).
- 1788 The farm at Knotts was acquired by Thomas Murthwaite Parker and added to the estate (J Martin, NT unpubl doc).
- 1789 Court Records show that Thomas Murthwaite Parker, Minor, payed the customary rent of the same value as in 1787 to the Richmond Fee, 16th July (WD/NT/77/1/9 and 10).
- 1793 The farm at Browhead was acquired by Thomas Murthwaite Parker and added to the estate (J Martin, NT unpubl doc).
- 1804 Thomas Murthwaite Parker conveyed to Ann Agnes Parker (his sister), Browhead, Knotts, Low and High Gate Mill How, Saint Catherine's Browhead and Chapel Ridding - 25th June. Additionally High Gate Mill How was listed as having a dwelling house, garden and arable meadow, - this is the site of the future St Catherine's mansion (WD/NT/77/6/1).
- 1805 Ann Agnes Parker mortgaged the entire estate to widow Ann Benson of Kirby Kendal for £1000, 13th February (WD/NT/77/6/2). On the death in this year of Timothy Parker, Ann Agnes Parkers' mother came to live at 'The Wood', which she eventually left to another daughter Isabella Gell (J Martin, NT unpubl doc).
- 1806 Court Records show Ann Agnes Parker of Hornby Hall paying customary rent to the Richmond Fee in same manner as in 1787, following the death of Thomas Murthwaite Parker 17th September (WD/NT/77/1/6 and 7).
- 1806 Court Records show Ann Benson, widow of Kendal, 'upon the surrender of Ann Agnes Parker' paying customary rent to the Richmond Fee in same manner as in 1787, 17th September (WD/NT/77/1/8 and 9).

- 1815 Anne Benson reconveyanced the estate to Ann Agnes Parker as the latter 'having neglected to pay the said principle sum of £1000 and interest', 13th February (WD/NT/77/6/3).
- c1815 St Catherine's, a stone, brick and slate cottage Ornée c1810 for Ann Parker of Park Nook and Hornby Hall was built. '*It spanned the Wanlass Beck, had a veranda and balcony of intersecting arcs connecting drawing and dining rooms at first floor level with stairs to the lawns and pleasure gardens. The chimneys were cylindrical, the chimney pieces of black marble, and Francis Webster was probably the designer.*' (Taylor and Martin 2004, 129) The house may be post 1815 when the estate was reconveyanced to Ann Parker.
- 1819 Court Records show Ann Agnes Parker (a spinster now resident at St Catherine's), 'upon the surrender of Ann Benson', paying the customary rent to the Richmond Fee in same manner as in 1787, and with an additional consideration of £1000 (WD/NT/77/1/12 and 14).
- 1819 St Catherine's is noted as the property and residence of Ann Agnes Parker (Green 1819, 140). The Wood, lately erected by Mrs Parker (possibly Ann Agnes Parker's mother) is on the left hand and a short distance from the turnpike road (Green 1819, 189).
- 1821 Thomas Murthwaite Parker left Crosses Farm, presumably in his will, to his sister Ann Agnes Parker. He had bought it at some unknown time previously (J Martin, NT unpubl doc).
- 1823 Miss Parker exchanged Claw's Bottom (Hagg Hill/The Borrens) for Lamb Paddock and Cop Close from John Benson (WDB/35/SP/180).
- 1824 Greenwood's county map (Fig 2), shows 'St Catherine's' as a simplified house and garden, with various plots of woodland in the estate, which do not fully relate to current woodland. The new road on the north-west corner of the estate is also shown.
- 1828 Hodgson's county map (Fig 2), shows 'St Catherine's' as a simplified house with driveway, with parkland belonging to the estate shown on the west side, by the main road. There are woodlands corresponding to Low Hag Wood and possibly adjoined to High Hag Wood, with additional woodland on the north-west side of the estate.
- 1831 An affidavit of John Blaylock, Husbandman for 25 years, shows that Ann Parker had received Cop Close and Lamb Paddock from John Benson of Crosses in exchange of other land. Additionally, the property now consisted (as he believed) of Low and High Gate Mill Howe (also called St Catherine's), Knotts, Brow Head and Crosses: St Catherine's consisted of Hag, Burnt Houses, Annasthwaite, Pease Close, Hatton Close, etc and Chapel Ridding (WD/NT/77/1).
- 1831 An affidavit of Joseph Crosthwaite, Parish Clerk of Windermere for 39 years, showing the receipt of Rector's Fees that were due on Low and High Gate Mill How, of £0 1s 9d (WD/NT/77/1).
- 1831 Ann Parker was now living in Pauls Cray, Kent. She sold St Catherine's to the Right Honourable George Augustus Fredrick Storey, Second Earl of Bradford, 26th September, for a consideration of £8000.

- 1831 The tenancy of High Gate Mill Howe with house and garden, etc at Saint Catherine's Browhead and Chapel Ridding was granted by the Earl of Lonsdale to the Earl of Bradford, following its surrender by Anne Agnes Parker. The Customary rent for High Gate Mill Howe was set at 3 shillings, the Fine 9 shillings and Tree Rent 5 pence, and for Low Gate Mill Howe rent was 4 shillings, the Fine 12 shillings and Tree Rent 5 pence. Dated 20th October.
- 1833 John Blaylock is recorded as being a gardener at St Catherine's, through his record of work bill from March to June (D1287/R/574(3/37)).
- 1833 April 27th, St Catherine's Villa was advertised in the Westmorland Gazette as being available for rent. This is evidenced by a receipt for 8/6 for the advert (D1287//R/574(3/37) 1833 Bundle 2). Edward Garnett the local agent states that John Wilson was a tenant from 1833 until May 1834 and stated he had paid £21.12.0 in a letter dated 8th March 1836 (D1287/K/107(18/26)).
- 1835 Lord William F(S?)inton rented the cottage for three months in the summer at 12 guineas per month (D1287/K121(18/27)/1).
- 1836 A letter regarding the letting of the cottage from Edward Garnett, shows there were enquiries for summer houses being made, but the Earl of Bradford was '*planning building which will interfere with the land for the next year*' (D1287/K121(18/27)/1).
- 1836 The local agent Edward Garnett suggested St Catherine's should be rented out for £10 for a month and £100 for 12 months from 1st April 1836 to April 1837. Additionally, there had been an enquiry from Mr Orreds of Chester who had been in Bowness, in a letter dated 8th March (D1287/K/107(18/26)).
- 1838-9 The building work continued on the main house at St Catherines (D1287//R/719(18/34)), with examples of costs including:
- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| M Canthwaite | Balcony | £12.0.5½ |
| John Holmes | Stonemason | £57.12.7 |
| John Holden | Plumber | £70.19.1½ |
| G+F Taylor | Ironmonger | £128.16.10½ |
| Robert Barrow | Carpenter | £246.5.9½ |
- 1839 A letter from Edward Garrett states; '*I have now got half of the new garden trenched and the soil is good, much better than expected, did he (Bradford) want the wall in lime or not? I think it will be better round the garden but not round the pleasure grounds. We have had a great deal of very heavy rains which have done a little damage in the garden also afront the coach house therefore I shall be obliged to raise the bridge about a foot higher.....the dismantling of the present cow house intends to be altered into a pony stable*' (D1287/K121(18/27)/2).
- 1839 A letter from Edward Garrett noted a tremendous storm had hit Cumbria. The house at St Catherines was safe but some of the trees had been uprooted, 11th January (D1287/K121(18/27)/4).
- 1839 A letter from Edward Garrett stated, '*Jane Stalker (the housekeeper) has no vegetables from the present garden but I suppose that will not be the*

- case another year. The garden is all trenched and stones for the wall. The house/farm of J Atkinson on Browhead is to be allocated to the gardener and will need some repairs'* 2nd February (D1287//K121(18/27)/3).
- 1840 The indenture between John Braithwaite of Orrest Head and the Rt. Hon. George Augustus Frederick Henry, Second Earl of Bradford shows the absolute sale to him of the closes of Leys and Rawes Green, at a place called High Gatemill How for £500 (D1287/Add/Box222/679/3). This had been part of Causeway Farm (J Martin, NT unpubl doc).
- 1840 An indenture was made between the Rt. Hon. William, Earl of Lonsdale and Viscount Lowther of Whitehaven and George Augustus Frederick Henry, Second Earl of Bradford. This shows that the closes of Leys and Rawes Green had a customary rent of £11.19s.5d. 'together with all timber trees and wood', 20th October (D1287/Add/Box222/679/1).
- 1841 The Applethwaite Tithes Award shows the main mansion building and the coach house/stable block only, possibly meaning that the central range of house buildings straddling the beck had not been built yet. None of the estate was recorded as titheable, 26th May (WQR/1/6).
- 1839-41 Bills and estimates for soft furnishings from Messrs Lodge and Glinson, Lancaster for bedroom furnishings and decorating materials show the Earl was refurbishing several bedrooms, and at least the entranceway within the house. One such bill is for £102.6.64 (D1287/R/574(3/37)).
- 1844 A railway branch line (Plate 9), was proposed to run to Low Wood near Ambleside on Windermere from Oxenholme station near Kendal. The line of the route would have passed through the St Catherine's Estate and local landowners including the Earl of Bradford and notables such as Wordsworth provided strong opposition (Walton 1991, 20). The rail company was prepared to modify the route of the line above the house in order to gain the Earl's acceptance but this did not pacify him (C Ferreira *pers comm*). A compromise was reached and the terminus was placed at Birthwaite just to the south of the estate and the line was completed in 1847 (Taylor 1983,148).
- 1845 St Catherine's was described as the Earl of Bradford's charming Swiss Cottage in the sale particulars of the adjoining house The Wood, (D1287/K/121(18/27) and, additionally, there is a letter from Edward Garrett regarding buying the portion of woodland between the public road and St Catherine's at 'The Woods' as '*it will improve the property so much*' April (D1287/K121(18/27)/7). The idea was first proposed in 1843 when the estate of 'The Wood', along with a house and coppice woodland was valued at £2500.(D1287/K121(18/27)/6).
- 1846 A new gate was added in the grounds, possibly to the front of the house (D1287/R/719(18/34)) (see Plate 28):
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| W Wilkinson | New Gate | £8.0.0 |
| W Braithwaite | Stone Pillars | £40.14.6 |
- 1849 St Catherine's, is reported as being the seat and summer residence of the Earl of Bradford (Mannex 1849).

- 1851 St Catherine's, near to which there was formerly a chapel dedicated to that saint, was noted as the seat and summer residence of the Earl of Bradford (Mannex and Co 1851).
- 1851 Census returns show only Jane Stalker, aged 59 and acting as housekeeper, and Agnes Atkinson, aged 82 and acting as a servant, residing at St Catherine's (Cumbria Family History Society 1993).
- 1853 A letter from Edward Garrett states; *'I have given John Dawes (gardener?) orders to have the garden prepared with crops, the yew walk was finished in the autumn, also the grubbed land was done but we have only just got the stones taken on account of the foul weather.... we have had a great deal of wett and heavy floods. It has nearly taken away the bridge by the coach house and filled the stable yard, washed down a good part of the wall below the bridge leading to the kitchen'* 24th February (D1287/K/149(18/30)).
- 1855 The Earl of Bradford is noted in connection with St Catherine's (Grigg 1989).
- 1856 Earl of Bradford is noted as a patron of St Mary's College, Windermere, subscribing one hundred pounds to St Mary's church and schools, 2nd June 1856, (Jones 2000).
- 1856 A letter from C. Webster (surveyor) informed The Earl of Bradford that the lithographers are ready and awaiting the valuations for the lots and timber on the estate before it is put up for sale. 24th September (D1287/E/331(18/34)). The subsequent sale plan (D1287/E330(18/34)) *'Plan of Valuable Building Sites being part of the St Catherine's Estate'* shows three lots (some 46 acres) comprising the north of the estate around Chapel Ridding, Brow Head and Crosses, outside the current estate boundary.
- 1857 The Sale Particulars of the proposed sale of St Catherine's Estate on 13th October (WDB/35/SP/180), including freehold, cottage Ornée and premises, totalling 106 acres, included a different plan to the 1856 plan, showing six lots (including the previous three lots) amounting to the entire estate and headed *'Plan of the St Catherine's Estate'* (Fig 4). Presumably the sale of the previous year was unsuccessful as Lot 1, 2 and 3 remain the same. The deeds of the estate are also put in order on 30th June (D1287/Add/Box222/679/2). Again the sales is unsuccessful as the sale plan is marked by James Longmire in 1867 as being the declared limits of the estate at that date.
- 1858 A comparative valuation of the estate was carried out for the six lots making up the estate. In total Mr Webster values it at £17500, Mr Foster at £13850, Lord Bradford at £15400, with Mr Webster's revised valuation of £14500. June (D1287/E/329(18/34)).
- 1858 The Earl of Bradford is mentioned in connection with St Catherine's (Kelly and Co 1858).
- 1861 A census in this year shows only Jane Stalker, aged 69 as housekeeper, her unmarried daughter Jane Stalker, aged 40 and her granddaughter

- Elizabeth Jane Stalker, aged 5, as residing at St Catherine's (J Martin *pers comm*).
- 1865 The Second Earl of Bradford dies, and an inventory of the house and garden is made for probate (D1287/R/752(4/11)). It lists the fixtures, fittings and contents of the rooms. On the upper storey there are four main bedrooms, a drawing room and a dining room. There is an entrance hall and landing and on the ground floor there are a valet's bedroom, housekeepers room and another bedroom. There are (possibly in the central and southern buildings) the kitchen and scullery, undermaid servants bedroom, footmans room, grooms room, servants hall, closet and cellar. The inventory has garden items including two rustic garden seats (one seen in Plate 3).
- 1866 The Third Earl of Bradford sells part of the estate to Edward Gibson of Norton, Stockton-on-Tees and Henry George Gibson. 25th January (WD/NT/77/1).
- 1866 The architect William Burn, is recorded as altering the family seat at Weston Park, Staffordshire for Third Earl of Bradford (Colvin 1978).
- 1869 Jane Longmire (the housekeeper) is paid her yearly wages and board of £34.14.0 (D1287/R715-718(18/34) 1869 Bundle).
- 1869 The Earl of Bradford pays the Ambleside Nurseries for vegetable and flower seeds purchased between September 1868 and May 1869 totalling £3.14.3 (D1287/R/715-718(18/34)1868 Bundle).
- 1870 Robert Atkinson, a builder from Windermere, was paid £2.12.3 for repairing the kitchen (D1287/R/715-718(18/34)1870 Bundle).
- 1870 Jane Longmire (the housekeeper) was paid her yearly wages and board of £34.14.0 (D1287/R715-718(18/34) 1870 Bundle).
- 1871 A census return shows only James Longmire, aged 39, as a wood-dealer and coal agent, and his wife Jane Longmire, aged 50, as housekeeper at St Catherine's (D1287/RG10/5277).
- 1873 Earl of Bradford, PC, noted in connection with St Catherine's (Kelly 1873).
- 1874 The Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli visits the Earl and Countess of Bradford at St Catherine's in August (Anon 1874, 5; Lees, c1950, 11; Fraser 1937, 53).
- 1875 Chapel Ridding was evidently no longer part of the St Catherine's estate, as the grounds of Chapel Ridding house were being laid out and the stone from the ruins of St Catherine's chapel were used to create a boundary wall for the cottage garden. A cairn was also placed on the original site of the chapel by the land owner (Brysdon 1991, 107).
- 1875 Further unsuccessful attempts were made to extend the railway from Windermere station to Ambleside (Taylor 1983, 149).
- 1877 Princess Helena (Christian), fifth-born child of Queen Victoria, and her husband visit the Earl and Countess of Bradford at St Catherine's for a week in August (Anon 1877, 5).

- 1881 The census shows James Longmire, aged 49, as coal agent, farmer and wood dealer and his wife Jane Longmire, aged 60, as caretaker of the mansion at St Catherine's (D1287/RG11/5206).
- 1887 A further unsuccessful attempt was made to extend the railway from Windermere station to Ambleside (Taylor 1983, 149). A list of land-owners includes the Earl of Bradford (ALMC 1952.107-117 176 ALMB Box 92). A survey report from Baileys, Shaw and Gillet (D1287/E/326(18/34)) states that the estate will be effectively sliced in two with no access between (see Plate 9). The line would run at worst only 15 yards from the house on an embankment 21 feet high. The line would also cross an 'ornamental wood with winding paths', cut the corner of the kitchen garden, cross the pleasure grounds and block the view from the summer house.
- The estate is described in the report as '*secluded but not overlooked, the house is a very substantial building in good order having had a large sum of money spent on it not many years ago. It contains 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 5 servants rooms and suitable offices and affords comfortable but unpretentious accommodation for a family*'.
- 1890s The Thirlmere Aqueduct was constructed across the northern half of the estate.
- 1891 The census for this year shows Thomas H Hadwin, aged 31, as gardener (domestic servant) and his wife, Sarah Jane Hadwin, aged 40, at St Catherine's (D1287/RG12/4328).
- 1893 There is evidence of coppicing and timber felling, with H Stacey and his men paid £14.16.0 in expenses to cut up timber in April and November, and J H Dickinson paid a total of £25.13.3 to cart wood in May, August and February the following year. H Stacey in turn paid the Earl £60.19.1 for the timber and underwood.
- 1894 Sarah Jane Hadwin, the housekeeper/caretaker is paid £6.10.0 per quarter this year.
- 1895 An architect's plan shows proposed alterations to the scullery at St Catherine's (WSUD/W1/69), probably as part of modernisation and building works when house was extended. The scullery was probably part of the central range. It is said that house was '*Crushingly enlarged upwards in 1895*' (Taylor and Martin 2004, 130).
- 1895 A small piece of land which had been part of 'The Wood' was acquired by the Third Earl (J Martin, NT unpubl doc).
- post1895 A selection of black and white and sepia photographs of the house and grounds show the upper storey extension of house, the layout of open parkland to the front of the house, the wilderness garden with beck and two bridges, and the open garden to the front of the property with exotic trees, small clipped bushes and open grassed areas with pathways.
- 1897 The date stone for the new farmhouse at Crosses bears this date (Taylor 1983, 31); it was still part of the St Catherine's Estate at this time.

- 1898 Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, 3rd Earl of Bradford (Plate 10), dies, 9th March. His daughter Lady Mabel Kenyon-Slaney commemorated him with a window placed in St Mary's Church, Windermere (Boumphrey and Huddleston 1978, 51).
- 1899 There is evidence of the mortgage of St Catherine's and Crosses between the executor of the Third Earl of Bradford's will and the Earls' daughter, Lady Mabel Selina Kenyon-Slaney, of Hatton Grange, Shifnal, Shropshire for £543, 18th April (WD/NT/77/10). The plan of the estate boundary (Plate 11) shows Crosses Farm and Cop Close as the only holdings still held to the north of the main road. The easternmost portion of the current estate has not yet been purchased and is shown as being the land of the late John Braithwaite Esquire at Causeway Farm.
- 1901 The census for this year shows Thomas, H. Hadwin, aged 41, as the gardener (domestic) and his wife, Sarah, J. Hadwin, aged 47, as the housekeeper (domestic) at St Catherine's (D1287/RG13/4907).
- 1905 In a directory for this year St Katherine's is noted as another fine mansion, the occasional residence of Lady Mabel Kenyon-Slaney..... Col. William Henry Kenyon-Slaney, MP, St Catherine's (Bulmer and Co 1905).
- 1906 St Catherine's, the residence of the Earl of Bradford DL, is noted as a mansion of stone on the Troutbeck Road, about one and a half miles from Windermere station, standing in extensive grounds (Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1906).
- 1910 In a directory of this year, St Catherine's, is recorded as the residence of the Earl of Bradford DL, J.P., a mansion of stone on the Troutbeck Road, about one and a half miles from Windermere station, and standing in extensive grounds (Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1910).
- 1910 The inland revenue valuation map shows Lady Mabel Kenyon-Slaney as the landowner of St Catherine's Estate. The eastern portion of the current estate is now owned by J Crosthwaite of Orrest Head (WT/DV/2/25).
- 1914 A sale notice shows that St Catherine's (residential estate), Windermere is to be sold on the 25th June (WDB/22). The estate is said to be over 61 acres, with flower and wilderness gardens, woodland and high lying pasture. The house is described as a 'well-built old fashioned residence with creeper clad veranda' having 13 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and commodious domestic quarters.
- 1914 There is evidence of a conveyance between Lady Mabel Kenyon-Slaney, Robert Orlando Kenyon of Hatton Grange and John Robinson of The Hoo, Windermere and William Little of Chapel Ridding, Windermere, 29th September (D/Lons/L5/2/11/150). They sold the land at Crosses Farm presumably to William Little, along with part of the main St Catherine's Estate. The land sold to these two people included, part of Low Hagg Wood, Rawes Green, High Hags, the plantation formerly called Browhead Spring, the Cottage and building at Crosses, garden and Cop Close. Totalling 7a 1r 10p. The Robinson family bought most of the estate including St Catherine's house, and they constructed 'The Hoo' around this date just to the south (H Brown and C Ferreira *pers comm*).

- 1914 A directory notes St Catherine's, now (1914) as unoccupied, a mansion of stone on the Troutbeck Road, about one and a half miles from Windermere station, and standing in extensive grounds (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1914). The house was rented out from this period (C Ferreira *pers comm*).
- 1914/1917 Trees within the parkland were felled during this period (C Ferreira *pers comm*).
- 1921 A directory for this year records St Catherine's as the residence of John Percival Graves Esq., being a mansion of stone on the Troutbeck Road, about one and a half miles from Windermere station, standing in extensive grounds (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1921). John Percival Graves was most likely a tenant in the house (C Ferreira *pers comm*).
- 1924 Four black and white photographs of around this date show hay making within the parkland at St Catherine's (Plate 31), (Hugo Brown *pers comm*).
- 1925 St Catherine's is now (1925) noted as being unoccupied, a mansion of stone on the Troutbeck Road, about one and a half miles from Windermere station, standing in extensive grounds (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1925).
- 1929 No mention of St Catherine's was made in a directory for this year (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1929).
- 1920s-50s The land at St Catherine's was held by Mrs Ellen Robinson upon the death of John Robinson in 1925. The empty house was used as a studio by Jessica Robinson in the 1920s when she still lived at The Hoo with her parents. Jessica the daughter of John Robinson married Edwin Ferreira in 1925 (Hugo Brown and C Ferreira *pers comm*).
- 1928-1935 Mrs Ellen Robinson had St Catherine's house demolished at some point between 1928 and 1932 (C Ferreira *pers comm*). The house may have been demolished between 1930 and 1935 (Taylor and Martin 2004, 130), but certainly by 1950 it had been demolished (Lees c1950, 11).
- 1934/1938 There was no mention of St Catherine's in Kelly's Directories of 1934 or 1938 (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1934 and 1938)
- 1939-1945 Further felling of trees was undertaken for the war effort and to facilitate hay making; the largest oaks with the straightest trunks were felled. Additionally the summit of Gatelands field was cultivated for potatoes (C Ferreira *pers comm*).
- 1950s Mr C Ferreira remembers being involved in hay making in the parkland below the site of the old house. The felling of trees took place in Low Hag wood to help cover the cost of running the estate (C Ferreira *pers comm*).
- 1952 Mrs Jessica Ferreira inherited the estate upon the death of Mrs Ellen Robinson and the land came into the possession of the Ferreira family although they did not come to live at St Catherine's until 1954 (C Ferreira *pers comm*).
- 1953 Plans of proposed bungalow at St Catherine's for Mr EC Ferreira, were submitted by Jennings and Gill, Architects, Ambleside, June

- (WSUD/W3(4)/1224). The design proved too expensive so was not pursued.
- 1953 Plans of the proposed conversion of farm building at St Catherine's for Mr EC Ferreira, were submitted by Jennings and Gill, Architects, Ambleside, September (WSUD/W3(4)/1235).
- 1954 Edwin and Jessica Ferreira moved from 'Broad Oaks' to St Catherine's and lived above the stables (C Ferreira *pers comm*).
- 1953-8 Plan of proposed bungalow at St Catherine's for Mr EC Ferreira, were submitted by GH Paterson Ltd, Windermere, June 1953 (WSUD/W3(4)/1290). Two different plans were produced mid 1954 (WDB/133/21).
- 1955 The plans of a proposed tractor garage at St Catherine's for Mr EC Ferreira, were submitted by H Sheldon, Joiner, Windermere, March
- 1955 St Catherine's Bungalow was constructed by GH Pattinson Ltd (WDB/133/21).
- 1967 Ferreira, EC, is recorded at St Catherine's (GPO 1967).
- 1972 Ferreira, EC, is recorded at St Catherine's (Post Office Directory 1972).
- 1985 Mrs JG Ferreira died, leaving the St Catherine's estate to a spiritual movement (UWH) in Lytham St Annes (J Martin and C Ferreira *pers comm*).
- 1986 Late in 1986 St Catherine's was gifted to the National Trust (Batterick 1987). The spiritual movement had not achieved charitable status and so were unable to meet the substantial death duties and so the estate reverted to Mr C Ferreira. The executors were then able to gift the estate to the National Trust (C Ferreira *pers comm*).
- 1986 The hayloft above the carriage house was developed for use as an open plan office, with the area below to be used by the National Trust as a workshop. The internal layout of the grooms quarters was remodelled to create accommodation for the National Trust warden.
- 1989-90 The walled garden was ploughed by the National Trust for use as a tree nursery ready to stock nearby Fell Foot Country Park. The trees were never moved from St Catherine's and were finally removed by the warden in 1997.
- 1990 Chris Ferreira leaves St Catherine's.
- 1991 The donkey shed situated on the tennis court was removed by the National Trust. The remains of the wire fence surrounding the playing area was also removed.
- 1992 National Trust installed a French drain along the bottom of High Hag Wood to avoid flooding around the stable block.
- 1993-95 New iron railings were set up adjacent to the stable block alongside the meadow and car parking area. Cattle grids were also installed on the driveway.

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- 2000 A passage was put in to link the carriage house with the tack room and to give access to the stables. The toilet block was also renovated and a ladies toilet was added.
- 2002 Felling was undertaken in Low Hag Wood by the National Trust.
- 2003 The Windermere to Grasmere Water Main was constructed within the parkland of the estate (OA North 2004).
- 2005 The Historic Landscape Report was produced.

5. RESULTS OF THE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The identification survey was conducted throughout the entire extent of the St Catherine's Estate in order to both check the survival of features and structures observed in the documentary study and to identify new, previously unrecorded, monuments; including any formal garden features. The survey identified many new sites and these are discussed by theme and general area within the estate below, and are shown on Figures 8 and 9. Sites identified within the main garden complex (Fig 12) have been subject to an intensive topographic garden survey and, as such, are discussed in *Section 8*.

5.2 HIGH HAG WOOD

5.2.1 **Woodland Management:** the woodland is particularly rich in extant woodland management features; the most numerous and widespread being charcoal burning platforms. They are distributed widely, for the most part in the north and south-eastern parts of the wood, which strongly suggest that at least some of the formal pathways may be the later reworkings of long established pathways. There are at least nine possible examples of platforms within the wood (Sites **21-23**, **33**, **37**, **43**, **45**, **88** and **149**). The most impressive of these consist of a circular platform measuring approximately 6m in diameter, which has been set into the hillside and is supported by rough stone revetment on the downslope side (eg Site **22**, Plate 15). One of the platforms (Site **21**) has been crossed by a formal pathway (Site **20**, Plate 16), which indicates that the platforms are of at least some antiquity, as the pathway is one of the earliest formal nineteenth century elements within the wood, and that this particular pathway did not previously serve charcoal burning.

5.2.2 Further examples of woodland management features are mostly concentrated in the south-east of the wood and consist of the surviving foundation walls of probable coppicing compartments. The walls survive as linear and curvilinear sections of drystone wall surviving only to foundation level (Sites **24**, **32**, **36**). The boundaries enclose land measuring approximately 120m long east to west by 95m wide which contain three of the charcoal burning platforms (Sites **23**, **33** and **37**), the first of which is sat astride one of the boundaries (Site **24**) (Plate 14). There is no clear association of the coppice compartments with the present drystone walls enclosing the wood as a whole, but it is probable that the walls extended up to the edges of the former coppiced wood. Also it is not clear if the walls were ever constructed to a considerable height or were just used as merely markers of where particular stands of coppice trees ended. Further evidence of boundary markers within the wood include a possible marker cairn (Site **35**). Coppiced trees are still evident within the wood, and the majority of the best preserved are located in the enclosed woodland on the east side of High Hag Wood. This area was not originally part of the St Catherine's Estate and consists of a surviving portion of woodland which was formerly part of the Causeway Estate; the boundary between the two estates can be seen partially surviving within the woodland (Site **86**). The woodland

enclosure located on the south side of High Hag Wood was also not originally part of the St Catherine's Estate. It was part of the land once owned by the family at 'The Wood', and has one possible surviving charcoal burning platform within it (Site 56).

5.2.3 **Pathways and Formal Garden Features:** the majority of the formal pathways within the wood were identified from map evidence, and form a distinct pattern of elaboration over time. The pathways that survive with distinct formal characteristics (predominantly with formal stone lined edging) are the pathway linking the garden with the public footpath (Site 83/84), the perambulatory path running from Peas Close to Burnt Houses fields (Site 20, Plate 16) and the later pathway that joined both of these together (Site 147). An unmapped later formal pathway runs between a formal pathway in the south (Site 84) and the tennis courts (Site 53) and includes a small flight of steps (Site 39). The formal edging on the pathways is intermittent at best, but the paths are well established and the majority of the layout first seen on the early mapping can be traced on the ground. The only other formal feature located within the wood is the site of a possible arbor (Site 25). It is located in the dog-leg of a formal pathway (Site 20, Plate 16) that rises up to the highest part of the wood and runs around the bottom of a rocky outcrop. The outcrop has ornamental yew trees placed atop it and has been deliberately incorporated into the layout of the formal pathway within the wood.

5.2.4 **Other Features:** the remaining features located within the wood are for the most part the dispersed sites of small localised quarries (Sites 19, 44 and 82). The most impressive of these (Site 19) is located by the side of the wall on the north-west side of the wood and measures up to 22m long by 12m wide and 4m deep. This may have been associated with the construction of field walls enclosing the wood at this point. The other more modestly sized quarries may be associated with the construction of the public footpath (Site 140), which runs through and then skirts the south-western edge of the estate. In addition to this non-formal footpath, there is another in the northern end of the wood (Site 146), which runs west to east through the wood and cuts through the boundary between the wood and the woodland enclosure to the east.

5.3 LOW HAG WOOD

5.3.1 **Woodland Management:** the surviving management features within the woodland have been heavily modified and often hidden by a regime of modern felling which has obscured such features in the southern end of the wood. Features include at least three possible charcoal burning platforms (Sites 62, 63 and 79). The most impressive of these is a 6m circular platform cut into the slope by the western bank of Wynlass Beck (Site 63), it has recently been used for a reconstruction of a charcoal burning stack. The managing of woodland for coppicing can be seen outside of the heavily modified southern portion of the wood and, in particular, there is a fine pollarded tree located in a gap in the eastern enclosure wall of the wood (Site 158). Distinct areas of wall foundations of possible coppice compartments can be found in the southern part of the wood adjacent to the boundary with Gatelands field in the south (Sites 60 and 163). The overall area potentially enclosed in this manner was at its maximum 80m square, although the wall foundations are very fragmentary.

The walls may have once divided distinct areas of coppice planting, although felled trees mask their exact form. There is an unmapped enclosure wall surviving within the north-west corner of the wood (Site **78**), which survives to full height. This is not likely to be a coppice compartment as it is too regular in shape and is almost complete. This field is now in private ownership and descends with The Crosses and was purchased from the estate sometime prior to 1986 when it passed to the National Trust. The compartment might have been acquired to protect the views out from The Crosses and ensure that the setting of the property was never compromised with new buildings or unsympathetic forestry work.

- 5.3.2 The rest of the early management features associated with the wood are concerned with the drainage and course of Wynlass Beck, which runs through the eastern edge of the wood. From the OS mapping it is evident that the course of the beck has been modified over time with offshoots of the beck being blocked (Site **153**). Evidence for this was difficult to identify in the survey, although several sections of beck have been canalised and in the south a dam / weir structure crosses the beck and formed a boggy pool area behind it (Site **85**). To the north the beck is heavily modified just to the south of a small garden now containing caravans. There is much water-worn stone in gullies in the ground, and drainage features have been used to clear the area (eg Sites **80** and **81**); this would suggest that in the past a variety of natural and canalised water flows have had some considerable impact on the formation of the landscape. A large, former localised mire, consisting of a bowl shaped hollow (Site **71**), may have been drained in order to form a formal landscape feature within the wood.
- 5.3.3 **Pathways and Formal Garden Features:** the main formal feature within the wood is the perambulatory pathway (Site **66/68**), which is first shown on the First Edition OS mapping of c1860 (Fig 6). It runs up through the south-west side of the wood on either side of Wynlass Beck and extends around a wide bowl-shaped hollow in the north (Site **71**), which was formerly a mire. The pathway has intermittent surviving stone edging in places but mostly survives as a well established flattened pathway cut slightly into the hillside, although the northern limits of the path are difficult to discern. The pathway crosses the beck at both north and south ends via a series of stepping stones (Sites **61** and **70**), and it is unlikely that the stepping stones formed the footings for bridges at these points, unlike sites within the wilderness garden (Sites **90** and **97**). A further unmapped pathway/footpath (Site **157**) follows a sinuous course from the grounds of St Catherine's bungalow (Site **143**) in the south and extends up to the formal pathway (Site **66**) in the north. This was constructed by Chris Ferreira and Hughie Tatham in the late 1970s (C Ferreira *pers comm*).
- 5.3.4 Evidence for formal garden features within the wood are limited. The formal pathway runs along the western side of a rocky knoll (Site **69**) on the east side of the beck. The knoll may be a decorative garden feature as it has European larch, whitebeam and crab apple trees set around it (*Section 6.2.6*). The pathway also encloses the high ground surrounding the bowl-shaped hollow in the north of the wood (Site **71**). It is possible that whilst this is a natural topographical feature it may have once formed a particular wooded glade that was to be overlooked and appreciated from the pathway. There is, however, no evidence of formal planting within this feature.

5.3.4 **Other Features:** in addition to the modern felling regime, which has affected the south end of the wood, there are further areas of modern disturbance and development within the wood. The course of the 1890s Thirlmere aqueduct runs west to east through the centre of the wood and is defined by the course of a modern unmapped public footpath which was constructed in the 1960s-1970s (Site **152**). The footpath crosses the beck via a metal pipe (Site **67**) and the very east end of the footpath has a 'lengthmans gate' inserted into the enclosure wall, which would have been constructed for the pipeline (G13). From this gateway further modern footpaths extend north to the road skirting the north end of the wood (Site **160**), and towards a small landscaped garden containing caravans located at the north-east corner of the wood. The enclosed woodland on the north-west corner of the wood has also been used as a camping ground with various clearance features and a caravan and wood store (Sites **72-75**).

5.4 OPEN PARKLAND

5.4.1 **Gates and Driveways:** the formal elements of the designed landscape within the parkland are dominated by the two wide gravelled carriageways (Site **139**) which sweep towards the house from two separate entrance gateways to the park. The carriageways survive as gravel surfaced roads measuring up to 2m in width, and merge into a single carriageway that enters the formal garden complex through an original iron fenced gateway to the north-west of the main house. There is evidence of some possible stone exposed at the east side of the southern carriageway, however, this may be no more than bedrock close to the surface rather than an original edge to the carriageway. The northern carriageway has further suffered due to the running of the Windermere water pipeline along its length (OA North 2004). The gateways which take the carriageways from the side of the main road on the west of the park land (Sites **136** and **137**) consist of elaborate stone gateposts, but without original gate fittings. The gateposts each consist of a square column with the corners cut off and they have a plinth at the base and a pyramidal capping stone on top.

5.4.2 **The Ha-ha:** a ha-ha parkland feature (Site **109**), delineates the western boundary of Gatelands field and in doing so separates the agricultural land from the open parkland along the western edge of the estate. It consists of a drystone retaining wall, measuring approximately 1m in height by 0.6m wide, and runs along the boundary from north to south for up to 80m. It runs from the formal garden in the south to the junction of a boundary wall in the north. The wall is masked on the west side by a small grassed earthen embankment and would have provided an uninterrupted view up the hill (in Gatelands field) from anyone entering the estate parkland from the carriageways in the west. The structure may have had a nominal stock management element to its function; however the use of a ha-ha in itself was seen as a fashion statement for the nineteenth century landed classes in its own right and was intended to reinforce the concept of a tamed wilderness.

5.4.3 **The Summer House and Pathway:** as well as having a ha-ha constructed on the downslope edge, Gatelands field (located to the north of the main garden complex) also has surviving formal elements within it. From early map evidence there has been a late nineteenth century perambulatory formal

pathway encircling the field (Site 46); and a small octagonal summer house (Site 50) located within the pathway in the south-east corner of the field. The pathway is accessed in the south via a small pathway which runs up from the formal garden (Site 108). The footpath encloses an area of approximately 90m square in the centre of the field and survives in all but the north as a small level earthwork feature cut into the side of the hillslopes. In the north of the field, the pathway is destroyed by the construction of the later 1950s St Catherine's Bungalow which superseded the summer house (although not supplanting it) in taking in the view from the hill. The area of the summer house survives as a low 4m diameter sub-circular depression that includes two stone anchoring points with iron retaining bolts for a now demolished superstructure. The view from the summer house is seen in a 1920s watercolour painting by Miss Todhunter (Plate 12) (C Ferreira *pers comm*).

- 5.4.4 **Other Features:** the survey revealed little further surface evidence for parkland features within the estate. The enclosure of trees identified from map evidence (Site 138) and located at the junction of the formal carriageways (Site 139), is no longer evident on the ground. It was cut through and probably destroyed when the public footpath was built through it (Site 140); however, there are several tree stumps surviving, which may once have been part of the planting (Section 6.2.4). There was, though, evidence of a tree-lined field boundary with associated quarry (Site 154) located in the south-west of the parkland, which was shown as a group of overgrown trees on the OS First Edition mapping and the disappears from later mapping. It survives partially as a low earthwork bank, and may have formed part of the original boundary between the St Catherine's Estate and 'The Wood', before the reorganisation of the boundaries, when the public footpath was built and the land was sold for the construction of 'The Hoo'.

5.5 PASTURE

- 5.5.1 **Field Clearance and Improvement:** some of the pasture fields within the study area may have at some point been incorporated into the woodland of the estate and have been subsequently cleared (Section 6.2.5). The most obvious evidence of this practice is located in the east of the study area in land once owned by the Causeway Estate. The land was shown in an early estate map (1802) (Fig 3), to be a mixture of woodland and small pasture enclosures. The enclosure once called Hoghouse Paddock has been cleared along with the vast majority of the trees. There are now two large clearance piles of stone constructed from the demolished remains of the enclosure walls. One pile (Site 10) abuts against a field boundary on the west side of the pasture, whilst another (Site 11, Plate 17) is cleared in a long linear spread to the bottom break of slope within the field. To the north of this within Burnt Houses Field (originally part of St Catherine's Estate) there is evidence of field clearance of stone (Sites 26 and 28) and also extant evidence of a dividing field boundary (Site 27). The boundary was initially seen on the First Edition OS mapping as a line of mature trees, but was not evident on subsequent map editions. The boundary survives as a lynchet running roughly south-east to north-west downslope within the field. At the foot of the slope, within the west side of the field, there are a number of drainage features including two small culverts

within the enclosure wall (Sites 29 and 30), the latter site also has a damaged stone-lined drain running into it seen within a boggy cow scrape. Another obvious drainage feature is located on the eastern edge of Peas Close field; it consists of a modern stone capped French drain (Site 150) running along the west side of the field wall, and was constructed by the National Trust in 1992 (J Lund *pers comm*). It was apparently used to catch and divert water running out of High Hag Wood and away from the tennis courts and the stable block below (Sites 53 and 128).

- 5.5.2 **Cultivation and Stock Management:** the open fields within the study area are today under pasture, although they may formerly have been cultivated; and it is possible that the parkland in the west of the study area may have been cleared of some trees prior to 1914 in order to use it as meadowland for hay making (Plate 31) (Hugo Brown and C Ferreira *pers comm*). During the Second World War there was much activity for the war effort with the cutting down of the tallest straightest oak trees in the parkland and cultivation for potatoes within Gatelands field (C Ferreira *pers comm*). The aerial photographic evidence and field survey indicated areas of cultivation (and also some soil creep) located within the north of Gatelands Field, in the centre of the study area, which was overlain by the later construction of the bungalow (Site 47, Section 8.1.3). Stock management features, other than extant field boundaries and the formal ha-ha, include the footings for a stone water trough (Site 04), located on the north side of a boundary wall, in a pasture field in the south-eastern part of the study area. It is similar to two further examples outside the study area, shown located next to field boundaries in fields to the south-west of Crosses Farm. A second site is a kink within the field wall enclosing the western side of Low Hag Wood (Site 151), which may be the remains of a small fold-type structure or stock feeding or drinking point.
- 5.5.3 **Farm Trackways:** there are numerous both mapped and unmapped farm trackways running throughout the study area, the vast majority of which have been mapped to some degree in the past. The main farm trackway in the estate runs in a rough circle either side of the main garden complex and incorporates Gatelands Field to the north (Site 142/31). The trackway runs from the junction with the main carriageways in the west (Site 139) and up and around Gatelands Field. It incorporates a crossing of Wynlass Beck to the east of St Catherine's Bungalow and turns to the south and meets up with a small farm track leading out of the east side of the main garden complex (Site 103). The track is well established, on the western side where it forms the driveway to the bungalow, but to the east of Gatelands it survives as a wide, grassed-over, trackway cut into the hillside. There is a further mapped trackway running to the north (and out of the study area) on the north-western side of Gatelands field (Site 52). The southern part of this trackway, where it meets another track (Site 142), has been cut into, and partially revetted against the hillside; the track has been partially metalled and may have once possibly formed a formal element to the estate. On the eastern side of Gatelands Field, the main trackway (Site 31) has an extra small, unmapped section of trackway (Site 165). The trackway is sunken and cut into the ground; it runs for a short distance to the north, giving access into Annasthwaite Field from the narrow neck of land between that field and Peas Close to the south.

- 5.5.4 On the eastern side of the estate (within the area until recently not part of St Catherine's estate), there are several sections of unmapped trackway. In the south of this area is a narrow farm track (Site **05**) running for approximately 100m south to north and runs between two farm gates (G1 and G35). It is cut into the hillslope and survives as a grassed earthwork. Within the same field is a short curvilinear section of farm track (Site **09**), which is roughly metalled with loose stone, and runs into the next field to the north around the western side of a large clearance pile (Site 10). Both trackways (Sites **05** and **09**) may be of no great antiquity as the fields they pass through have been subject to nineteenth century clearance and improvement. Further to the north within Corn Close there is also a small section of curving trackway (Site **12**), which again survives as a small section of grassed-over track, cut into the hillslope. More importantly the land to the west of Corn Close is constricted into a narrow neck of land between the close and a woodland enclosure. On the north end of the neck of land there is evidence for a well established trackway (Site **13**). The trackway runs over the top of a shallow exposed bedrock knoll and has, over time, become grooved and sunken into the top of it. The grooved section measures approximately 8m long north / south by 1.3m wide and is up to 0.6m deep. The evidence of the grooving of the rocks would suggest a well used access route.
- 5.5.5 **Hunting:** a series of at least four sub-oval shooting stands have been constructed atop the linear clearance cairn within the pasture field to the south-east of the study area (Site **11**, Plate 17). The stands have a good vantage point within the field, being at the bottom break of slope adjacent to a large cleared field area in the west. The field adjoins a walled woodland compartment on the east side of High Hag Wood which would have provided beaten game, and there is access through the field walls encircling the pasture through small rabbit smoots.
- 5.5.6 **Other Features:** there were a few additional archaeological features revealed within the cleared pasture fields, including two small localised quarry scoops (Sites **08** and **51**). The former is located in the cleared field to the east of the study area where the large clearance piles (Sites **10** and **11**) are situated. It is located on a small rise in the ground, is amorphously shaped and is backfilled with modern rubbish. The second quarry scoop (Site **51**) was shown on the aerial photographic mapping (*Section 4.4.1*) and is located on the north side of the farm trackway (Site **142**) within Hatters field; it consists of a small, sub-circular, gravel quarry scoop, measuring up to 10m in diameter by 2m deep. It is probable that it was used to provide metalling for the farm trackways or even the formal carriageways on this side of the estate. The only other site of note consists of a boundary marker stone located atop the enclosure wall on the south side of the road, to the south of Causeway Farm (Site **161**) in the north-east of the study area. It consists of a moderately large stone set atop a drystone-constructed column within the enclosure wall, and by implication pre-dating the construction or rebuild of the wall.

5.6 CONCLUSION

- 5.6.1 The combined walk-over survey and documentary study has identified a vast array of archaeological features, and was particularly invaluable at identifying

the resource within the confines of Low and High Hag Woods. The survey identified the nature and extent of many formal features from the nineteenth century estate, including the nature and extent of the formal carriageways within the parkland and, more importantly, the surviving elements of the formal pathways within the woodland. Other important formal elements were recorded such as the foundations of the summer house in Gatelands Field (Site **50**). New sites included formal planting and an arbor in High Hag Wood (Site **25**), and a putative formal planting area and possible sunken glade, in Low Hag Wood (Sites **69** and **71**). The survey also highlighted the nature of woodland management within the estate that predated the estate landscape, notably the use of localised areas of fragmentary coppice compartments in both Low and High Hag Woods and numerous examples of charcoal burning platforms.

6. TREE SURVEY

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 The tree survey (Figs 10 and 11), was conducted in order to identify the nature and extent of surviving formal tree planting with the estate and garden. In particular, the survey tried to identify exotic non-native tree planting and specific areas where trees had been incorporated into formal garden features, both within the garden and throughout the estate as a whole. The survey also sought to understand the character of management within the woodland, the distribution of parkland trees and any trees surviving in the pasture fields.

6.1.2 The table below (Table 1), shows the relative numbers of each type of tree identified within the estate. The survey recorded all well established trees, known as veterans, of all species along with all exotic or non-native trees that may have formed part of the designed landscape design. The distribution of the numbered trees within the estate can be seen in Figures 10 and 11, and the full results of the survey are located within *Appendix 4*.

Tree Type	Examples	Veterans	Trees	Stumps	Total
Ash	26, 49, 89 , 125, 144	2	5	0	5
Beech	33 , 44, 46 , 53-58, 72, 90, 92, 167, 168, 170, 175, 180 , 184 , 188, 195, 198, 203 , 214	6	23	0	23
Copper Beech	78 , 161	2	2	0	2
Crab Apple	62 , 102	1	2	0	2
Douglous Fir	79 , 174	1	2	0	2
European Larch	18, 70, 71, 81, 88, 91, 98, 100, 101, 199, 208, 210, 221-223	0	15	0	15
Giant Redwood	76	1	1	0	1
Hawthorne	22 , 23 , 38 , 159	4	4	0	4
Hornbeam	80 , 186, 187	1	3	0	3
Horse Chestnut	48	0	0	1	1
Lime	152, 153	0	2	0	2
Norway Spruce	77 , 82, 83, 87, 93-97, 105, 106, 164, 165, 179, 182, 189 , 196 , 197 , 200, 202 , 204-207, 211-213, 215-219	5	32	0	32
Oak	6 , 8-12, 13 , 14-16, 19, 20 , 21, 24, 25, 27 , 28-32, 34, 36 , 37 , 39, 40, 50, 60, 61, 64, 68, 103, 104, 107-124, 129-132, 134-138, 140 , 141, 142 , 143 , 145-151 , 154, 155, 156 , 157, 158, 160, 163, 169, 185	17	51	29	80
Rowan	139	1	1	0	1

Scots Pine	1-5, 7, 17, 65, 84, 166, 176-178, 181, 190-192, 193, 194, 201 , 220, 224, 225	3	17	6	23
Sycamore	63, 75, 126, 133	0	4	0	4
Whitebeam	99	0	1	0	1
Yew	85, 86, 173 , 183, 209	3	5	0	5
Unknown	35, 41-43, 45, 47, 51, 52, 59, 66,67, 69, 73, 74, 127, 128, 162, 171, 172, 226-231	0	6	19	25
Total		47	176	55	231

Table 1: Types of tree found at St Catherine's, highlighting the veterans in **bold**.

6.2 DISTRIBUTION OF TREES WITHIN THE ESTATE

- 6.2.1 **Garden trees:** the central garden complex is presently overgrown with trees, the majority of which are of no great antiquity. The most obvious and important trees are the formal plantings which were seen from documentary evidence (Plates 4 and 12), as being single specimen examples of exotic and decorative garden trees, interspersed with small clipped bushes. The exotic plantings survive today on the north-western corner of the formal garden (Fig 12, Site **164**) by the main entrance of the carriageway, running through into the garden complex. The trees consist of native and non-native examples species of veteran copper beech (Trees 78 and 161), giant redwood (Tree 76), Norway spruce (Tree 77), douglous fir (Tree 79) and hornbeam (Tree 80). A magnificent specimen of the tulip tree (*liriodendron tulipifera*) was at one time planted beside the main entrance to the walled garden but it was blown down at some point during the Second World War (C Ferreira *pers comm*).
- 6.2.2 There is little evidence of further veteran or exotic trees within the gardens, but this may be a symptom of the varying functions of the other areas of the garden complex. For instance there are no exotic trees within the south of the formal garden (to the south of the beck), as this part of the garden was probably predominantly a lawn garden and flower beds and the surrounding trees of secondary importance. Likewise there are no exotic trees within the wilderness garden, where the function of this garden was the formalisation of a semi-wild native woodland. The only veteran tree noted in the wilderness garden was a yew (Tree 173) that was located by the side of a farm track, and just to the north of the walled garden.
- 6.2.3 **Parkland trees:** the open parkland is located on the west side of the main garden complex and contains the carriageways approaching the house from the west. The majority of surviving trees within the area consist of oak, although there are examples of native ash, beech, horse chestnut and hawthorn interspersed within them. The trees are widely dispersed within the parkland with several examples of extant veteran oaks (eg Trees 6, 13, 20, and 155), and veteran hawthorn trees (Trees 22, 23, 38 and 159). Many oaks have been felled and survive only as stumps (eg Trees 8-12, 14-16, 19, and 21). The original planting of oaks within the parkland has been partially cleared on several occasions in the early to mid twentieth century so that the parkland

could be opened up for hay making (Plate 31). These stumps relate to a Second World War felling program where the largest and straightest trees were felled for the war effort (C Ferreira *pers comm*). The current distribution of trees shows more examples clustered in the north around Hollin Close rather than down to the south by the entrances of the carriageways. Late nineteenth century photographs from the Earl of Bradford archives (SRO/D1287/Add/Misc) showing the parkland (Plates 6, 24-28 and 30) are invaluable in relating the mapped evidence of the dispersed nature of trees within the parkland to the west of the house. They show open parkland and meadow immediately adjacent to the gardens with occasional trees. Additional trees are found congregating along the carriageways, where there is a screen of trees along the roadside edge of the estate (Trees 1-5 and 7) and a clump of trees at the junction of the carriageways (Site **138**). The park was designed so that the parkland was more open in the area immediately to the west of the garden so that views towards lake Windermere from the house were largely uninterrupted (Plates 6 and 28).

- 6.2.4 One definite area of clearance are the oak stumps located at the junction of the carriageways, which were within the footprint of a now removed formal enclosure of trees (Site **138**, Trees 8-11). This is shown on early mapping and photos up to at least 1914, and was later removed, probably during the Second World War (*Section 6.2.1*). The only other obvious formal element within the western parkland are the group of six scots pine stumps located on the westernmost boundary of the estate and between the two entrance gates (Trees 1-5 and 7). The trees were set in line probably in order to mask the road from the house.
- 6.2.5 **Pasture trees:** the open pasture fields within the estate are mainly located to the east of Low and High Hag Woods. The majority of surviving trees are oak trees, although several examples of sycamore, rowan and beech are evident. The Burnt Houses Field is encircled by numerous extant trees and cleared stumps (although not many veteran trees), and it is shown, from the earliest OS mapping (c1860) (Fig 6), to have been an open field which was divided in two by a tree-lined field boundary (Site **27**). The field may have, at some point, been woodland and have joined Low and High Hag Woods. To the south of Burnt Houses Field the open fields on the east of the study area were formerly part of the estate belonging to the Braithwaites of Causeway Farm and were seen on the early 1802 estate map (Fig 3) as being predominantly woodland with two cleared enclosures. The woodland and the southernmost enclosure have been cleared but a corner of the southernmost field has surviving veteran oak trees (Site **8**; Trees 145-151) which may have once formed part of the woodland.
- 6.2.6 **Woodland trees:** the parkland trees can be divided up into the two main distinctive areas of High Hag and Low Hag Woods. Low Hag Wood has been subject to modern felling within the southern portion of the wood which has consequently affected the interpretation of the surviving trees. There are no obviously veteran trees within the wood and non-native trees are confined to dispersed examples of norway spruce (Trees 93-97). There is evidence that some of the native trees within the wood have been managed and pollarded, the most impressive of these is a clump of plane trees found within the wall gap on the eastern side of the wood (Site **158**). The only possible formal

element within Low Hag Wood appears to be a concentration of trees around a rocky knoll (Site **69**) adjacent to one of the formal pathways running through the wood. There are non-veteran examples of european larch, whitebeam and crab apple planted on top and around the knoll (Trees 98-102).

- 6.2.7 The evidence for High Hag Wood shows less modern disturbance to the woodland, with many non-native norway spruce and scots pine trees widely distributed within the wood. These trees are quite densely distributed within the southern part of the wood, to the south of the main garden complex and tennis court, where veteran examples of the trees can be seen. The number of extant trees in the south of the wood may be because of the profusion of footpaths within the area and the close proximity to the southern edge of the estate boundary. For the most part the wood is filled with non-veteran native trees, mainly beech and european larch. Examples of coppicing can be seen throughout the wood, and the best examples are within the woodland compartment on the east side of the wood, which until recent times was not part of the estate. There are a few examples of holly trees growing within the wood which may suggest that at some point the coppice compartments (eg Site **36**) may have been sub-divided by holly hags. It is also likely that holly trees were not coppiced and were instead allowed to reach maturity as they provided a useful source of winter grazing for stock. The only possible obvious evidence of formal planting within the wood is of an arbor (Site **25**) located at the highest part of the wood. It is within the dog-leg of a formal pathway (Site **20**, Plate 16) which was constructed to take in the view from this structure. It is possible that there would have been a view down towards the lake Windermere from here in the past. The arbor consists of a rock outcrop with two examples of veteran yew trees on top (Trees 85 and 86).

6.3 CONCLUSION

- 6.3.1 The tree survey (Figs 10 and 11), has highlighted several areas of extant formal plantings and the nature of past woodland management within St Catherine's Estate. The most important formal elements of the designed nineteenth century estate include the partial survival of exotic tree planting within the formal garden complex (Site **164**). Further afield, within the woodland of the estate, there are two areas of possible formal tree planting, consisting of trees planted around a rocky knoll in Low Hag Wood (Site **69**) and a possible arbor located near the highest point of High Hag Wood (Site **25**). Both of these elements are closely associated with the route of perambulatory formal footpaths which took in the view around the majority of both woodlands, and may be vestiges of formal planting to enhance the natural woodland. The parkland planting on the west side of the estate includes many examples of veteran oak and hawthorn trees, but also many examples of old tree stumps. The parkland today may be slightly more open than it was initially intended to be, as it has subsequently been used for pasture and meadowland. The woodland of the estate has evidently been managed for some time, with coppicing evident in places, and is complimented by coppice compartments and charcoal burning platforms. Non-native trees within the woodland are limited to examples of norway spruce and scots pine which are sparsely distributed throughout the woods, except to the south of the main

garden complex where these varieties of trees are more numerous around the formal pathways on the south side of the estate. The pasture fields on the east side of the estate have been shown, from map evidence, to have been cleared of woodland in several areas in the past.

7. DETAILED GARDEN SURVEY

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 The garden survey aimed to identify extant elements of the formal layout of the gardens and surviving buildings within the central core of the estate (Figs 12-14). To this end a full topographic survey to OA North Level 3 was conducted in order to amend and add archaeological detail to a previously conducted non-archaeological topographic survey, provided by the National Trust. The central core of the gardens consist of what are described on sale particulars (WDB/35/SP/180) as the formal (flower) garden, located on the west side of the house, the wilderness garden on the east side of the house, the walled vegetable garden to the south-east of the house and the tennis courts beyond.

7.2 MAIN BUILDING COMPLEX

7.2.1 The main complex of buildings at St Catherine's are located in a cluster, slightly off centre within the overall garden complex and sat on the west side of the carriageway running into the garden. The main cottage Orneé has been demolished and the foundations are covered by the current National Trust car park. Likewise, the kitchen range of buildings has been demolished and on the site there is now a re-used section of iron railing fence. The surviving coach house/stable block (Sites **128/129**) is skirted by a small narrow yard on its west side. The yard is gravel covered but in the south, between two ancillary buildings (Sites **126/127**), evidence of earlier cobbling is visible. The eastern side of the house is skirted by the gravel covered carriageway (Site **117**) that continues in a southerly direction (through an iron gate - Site **96**) to give access to pathways and farm tracks. There is a small open yard on this north-eastern side of the house giving access to the first floor living accommodation and there is a relatively large rockery/flowerbed on the north-east corner of the coach house.

7.2.2 Wynlass Beck has been channelled through the main building complex; a concrete-covered culvert carries the beck under the carriageway (Site **93**), and is where there would once have been a bridge (bottom of Plate 8). The beck is channelled by stone retaining walls on either bank and there is evidence for a former sluice gate (Site **113**) to the west of the culvert; it consists of a stone slab step on the stream bed and a slot in the southern bank retaining wall.

7.2.3 The surviving range of buildings from the original house consist of the coach house on the north end (Site **129**, Plate 22) and the stable block to the south (Site **128**, Plate 21). The coach house was the earlier as the stable block butts against it and its north-west corner turns inwards in order to avoid a window on the corner of the south elevation of the coach house. The coach house has rustic plaster rendering partially covering details such as the quoin stones. The stable block has a large buttress on the western elevation in order to offset the raised yard on the eastern side of the building, from where there was the main access to the first floor domestic quarters. The coach house has a pair of large

doors on the northern elevation and small rectangular windows on both ground and first floor level. The stable block was different in that the construction and rendering of the building was neater; the windows are relatively small at ground floor level and the majority of those on the upper floor are larger sash windows.

- 7.2.4 There are several ancillary buildings within the complex that survive from the original house. The stable block was extended slightly to the south at some point and an extra (now un-roofed) ancillary building was constructed on the south-west corner (Site **127**). It survives with part whitewashed walls and with a stove and chimney on the southern elevation; it was used in later years as a dairy by Mrs Jessica Ferreira for handling the milk from her small herd of Jersey cattle which were housed in the stable block (C Ferreira *pers comm*). There is also a stone water trough on the west elevation of the stable block with the remains of a water outlet pipe running into it (Site **119**). The eastern elevation of the coach house has a partially subterranean stone lean-to structure built into the rockery/flower bed (Site **118**), and was probably a wood store. Located adjacent to the west side of the surviving range of buildings across a partially cobbled part of the yard; stands a roofed rectangular structure (Site **126**) that is built into the wall of the formal garden. The building is currently used as toilets for National Trust staff and while this may also have been its earlier function, it is more likely that it was associated with the upkeep of the gardens, potentially as a potting/tool shed, given that it is set into the garden wall.
- 7.2.5 The final surviving structure is the garage located on the south side of the car park (Site **112**). It is one of two seen on the OS 1:2500 1967 mapping and dates from around 1955 and was constructed after the demolition of the main house.

7.3 FORMAL GARDEN

- 7.3.1 The formal garden consists of the western half of the core of the garden. It is bounded on the south and south-west by a drystone-walled enclosure extending south from Wynlass Beck. The enclosure has a re-used section of iron railings on the eastern side where the kitchen range of buildings have been demolished. The garden shed (Site **126**) is still extant and is set into the eastern side of the enclosure. The western and northern limits of the garden are defined by an original five-bar iron railing fence (Site **156**) which divides the garden from the parkland. The northern corner of the garden is encroached onto by the end of the ha-ha (Site **109**) that delimits the western side of Gatelands Field to the north. This consists of a stone retaining wall measuring up to 1m in height and has an earthen bank on the western side (Site **110**) in order to mask the top of the wall if viewed from the west. A former, but not original iron railing fence has now been removed from the top of the ha-ha.
- 7.3.2 There were only a few surviving original formal elements within the garden and there is an obvious absence of surface remains of the former pathways in the garden, that were shown on the OS maps. One of the three original bridges crossing Wynlass Beck (Site **91**) survives at the west end of the garden, which consists of a single arched stone bridge. There is some slight evidence for a

break of slope extending up to the southern side of the bridge where the pathway would have once led up to it.

- 7.3.3 Apart from the beck running through the garden, drainage features are limited to two drainage covers (Sites **122** and **123**) that mark the orientation of a drain. This would have originally run from east to west and passed through a small water smoot (WS02) and out of the garden on the west side.
- 7.3.4 There are several areas of amorphous earthworks within the garden, two of which are on the south bank of the beck. The first (Site **124**) is very slight in profile and probably relates to the demolition and earthmoving associated with the removal of the kitchen range of buildings (Site **131**). The second earthwork (Site **125**) is located a little further to the west and may be associated with the crossing point of one of the rustic bridges which once took the formal pathway over the beck (Site **15**). The largest earthwork is located on the north of the beck at the side of the main carriageway and now forms the base for the National Trust car park (Site **111**); it survives as a gravel covered flattened mound that measures up to 20m square. There is an additional smaller uncovered mound to the north measuring 12m long by 9m wide. Both mounds are up to 0.6m higher than the ground level in the surrounding garden to the west and relate to the demolition of the main cottage Orneé house (Site **130**). There is potential for the foundations of the house to be surviving beneath the surface of the car park.

7.4 WILDERNESS GARDEN

- 7.4.1 The wilderness garden consists of the eastern half of the core of the garden (excluding the walled garden). It is demarcated on the west by a pathway (Site **108**) which separates it from the formal garden, and the eastern boundary of the garden consists of a drystone wall with coping stones on top. The northern boundary consists of a five bar iron railing fence which runs around the edge of Gatelands Field; the fence post-dates an earlier drystone wall foundation (Site **107**) that survives in a much denuded and collapsed state.
- 7.4.2 There are numerous formal features surviving in this particular garden, the most obvious being the formal pathways with associated steps and water crossings. The main formal pathways start on the northern side of the coach house (Site **129**, Plate 22) where a flight of eight steps (Site **114**) climb upslope on the north side of Wynlass Beck. At the top of the steps a grassed footpath (Site **108**) runs north to the edge of the garden, through the iron railing fence and leads to the perambulatory walk around Gatelands Field and the summer house (Sites **46** and **50**). The main formal pathway around the wilderness garden (Site **104**) runs from west to east along the northern side of Wynlass Beck from the top of the steps; it survives as an earthwork feature and is cut into the steep hillslope. The path turns abruptly to the south and crosses over two courses of Wynlass Beck via the surviving footings of two rustic bridges (Sites **90** and **97**, Plate 19). The path runs to the south and joins with a sinuous farm track running from west to east (Site **103**), and there is a small sub-circular quarry scoop located to the south of this trackway (Site **102**). There is a modern pathway (Site **120**) which runs downslope via a series

of steps from the south-west corner of the garden and towards the extant buildings of the coach house/stable block (Sites **128** and **129**).

- 7.4.3 Wynlass Beck has been modified in several places as it runs from east to west within this garden. The beck is split into two courses in the centre of the garden and each course drops steeply down natural waterfalls (Site **106**). It is likely that the waterfalls and course of the beck were modified in order to provide the most aesthetic 'natural' feeling of a wilderness garden. The waterfalls are overlooked from the east by the surviving foundations of two rustic bridges (Sites **90** and **97**, Plate 19); the wooden superstructures are no longer evident but the stone slabs that would have held them survive as stepping stones. The northern crossing (Site **97**, Plate 19) also has stone revetting walls on the banks of the beck and sides of the pathway, along with a single step which would have led upwards onto the wooden superstructure on the north side of the bridge. The surviving southern crossing (Site **90**) has two large square stone footings either side of the beck with a single stone slab spanning the gap. In addition, the banks of the beck are roughly revetted in stone for some distance. To the east of these crossings are the remains of three stepping stones (Site **155**) which are the only remnants of another formal pathway (Site **144**) which would have ran west to east towards the stile located on the eastern garden boundary wall. The southern branch of Wynlass Beck, located above the waterfalls, has at some point also been blocked up by a dump of stones (Site **121**).
- 7.4.4 The water within the garden is further managed by a concrete-lined stone water tank (Site **94**) which is located in the north-east corner of the garden and on the south bank of the beck. This was probably used as a collecting and distribution tank as a water supply for the house. Water draining downslope on the western limit of the garden would have been caught by a surviving curvilinear slate slabbed drain (Site **115**) which runs along the eastern side of the carriageway, and down into the beck on the north end. There is a partially surviving drystone-walled structure that is located halfway down the course of the drain (Site **95**); it is built into the hillslope and would have originally been roofed. The site consists of the remains of a well where a spring rose from the bedrock which was possibly constructed at the same time as the original cottage orneé and was used right up to the death of Mrs J Ferreira (C Ferreira *pers comm*). It has an internal paved floor and iron fixtures and hanging fittings that hint at a water management function to the site.
- 7.4.5 In the centre of the garden the main formal pathway (Site **104**) runs south-west to north-east along an area of possible terracing, which is immediately upslope of the path. The terrace consists of a modified natural stone ridge that is covered in holly bushes; there is a flattened area around the path and the western limit of the terrace consists of a small linear wall foundation. Two modified flat earthfast stones are located on the top break of slope before the ground falls away to the west.

7.5 WALLED GARDEN

- 7.5.1 The walled vegetable garden (Site **58**) consists of a sub-rectangular walled enclosure with rounded-off corners on the northern side. The garden measures

approximately 59m long from east to west by 32m wide. The walls are over 1.2m in height and are constructed of small-medium sized sub-angular stones in rough courses. There angled coping stones placed on top and there are large sub-angular stones used as rough quoins around the entrance gateway through the northern wall. There is an additional smaller gate, located off-centre, through the southern wall of the garden.

- 7.5.2 There is no surface evidence for the form of any original nineteenth century vegetable beds or pathways within the garden as it has been heavily modified in recent years. The walled garden was ploughed in 1989-1990 by the National Trust for use as a tree nursery ready to stock nearby Fell Foot Country Park (J Lund *pers comm*). Before the modifications the planting regime consisted of a very distinctive pattern of three sets of double rectangular vegetable/flower beds running parallel with the long axis of the garden. These had narrow pathways lined with miniature box hedges and there were border beds the width of the garden at either end. Ferreira (C Ferreira *pers comm*). Within the garden today are modern wooden flower/vegetable beds in the north-west quadrant of the garden, along with compost bins and the footings of a potting shed (Site 99). In addition, there is a modern pond (Site 98) in the south of the garden and a plastic lined drain running across it from north to south (Site 57).
- 7.5.3 The only surviving early feature found within the garden are the brick-built footings for a greenhouse (Site 100, Plate 20) that are located on the internal face of the northern wall of the garden, to the west side of the entrance gate. The footings measure approximately 3.7m long by 2.5m wide, consisting of a double thickness of bricks built up to three courses in height. The internal face of the walled garden has been whitewashed at this point and the coping has been replaced by supporting bricks.

7.6 TENNIS COURT

- 7.6.1 The tennis court (Site 53) consists of a rectangular stone-walled enclosure attached to the eastern side of the earlier walled garden. It measures approximately 32m long by 18m wide and is enclosed by a stone wall that is set into the side of the hill within the former Peas Close field. The wall is different in style to walls surrounding the other elements of the formal garden layout, being post-1914 in construction (possibly around 1919-1920 C Ferreira *pers comm*), and survives with angular quarried stones in its build and has large angular coping stones. The south-western corner of the enclosure has been replaced by a post and wire fence and the north-west corner of the enclosure has collapsed.
- 7.6.2 The only other surviving formal element of the court is a covered water tap (Site 41, Plate 18) located on the north-west corner of the enclosure. The structure consists of a brick-built housing which is open on the eastern side. It has a single slate slab roof and part of the water pipe survives in-situ.

7.7 CONCLUSION

- 7.7.1 The garden survey (Figs 12-14), has revealed surviving fragments of the original formal layout of the separate gardens and buildings which were the

focal point of the St Catherine's Estate. Very little survives of the original plantings within the gardens apart from several veteran non-native trees on the north end of the formal garden; a terraced flattened area within the wilderness garden which may have had decorative function and, possibly, the rockery on the east side of the coach house.

- 7.7.2 Formal pathways and garden furniture such as the flight of steps and four crossing points over Wynlass beck do survive although evidence of distinct formal elements is limited to the wilderness garden. The most picturesque surviving element is the modified course of the beck running over the waterfall, which would have been overlooked from two of the bridge crossings and within the vista from the east side of the house and the adjacent pathway. Structural elements associated with the upkeep of gardens are limited to the foundations of a greenhouse within the walled vegetable garden and the putative potting/tool shed on the edge of the formal garden. The management of water within the gardens is represented by two structures within the wilderness garden (Sites **94** and **95**), along with several drains (eg Site **115**), a water trough (Site **119**), a covered tap on the tennis court (Site **41**), and a sluice gate within the beck itself (Site **113**).

8. LANDSCAPE HISTORY

8.1 PRE-ESTATE LANDSCAPE

- 8.1.1 ***St Catherines Chapel:*** the earliest site within the immediate area of the estate is the medieval period chapel of St Catherine's located to the north-west of the present estate boundary (Taylor 1983). The site is of a small rural chapel that may have originally formed part of a grange where lay brethren could pray. Parts of the Lake District, especially to the west of Windermere, were given over to various monasteries and extensive tracts of land were used as sheep runs for the monastic woollen industry. Furness Abbey owned land in the vicinity and a putative grange at/near St Catherine's may have been used to manage the area on behalf of the abbey. The first references to St Catherine's as an actual place come from the late seventeenth century when the chapel was visited by the local antiquary Thomas Machell, Rector of Kirby Thore (Ewbank 1963), and the chapel was by then re-used as a house. The house was still standing in 1777 (Nicholson and Burn 1777), although it was ruinous for an extensive period before finally being levelled in 1875 and the stone was used to build a cottage garden at Chapel Ridding house (Brysdon 1991).
- 8.1.2 ***Farming and Wood Management:*** the land that now forms the core of the St Catherine's Estate was first documented in 1706 when it was a tenement called Gatemillhow and was owned by Rowland Cookson a local yeoman farmer (D/Lons/5/2/11/293, Martin unpubl). The tenement was, by at least 1736, split into two farmed holdings of High and Low Gate Mill How (WD/NT/77/1/10), of which High Gate Mill How included the area of the St Catherines Estate. The only map evidence available for this period, Jeffrey's county map (Jeffreys 1770) of Westmorland of 1770 (Fig 2), does not show houses at either High or Low Gate Mill How but it does show a house at Browhead. Both Greenwood and Greenwood's (1824) and Hodgson's (1828) county maps of Westmorland (Fig 2) show the estate area as being a mixture of woodland compartments and open fields; this matches an abundance of sites identified by the survey that relate either to farming or woodland management practices.
- 8.1.3 Agricultural management within the study area is typified by the relatively static enclosed fields with drystone walled boundaries, which were first shown to a low degree of accuracy on the estate map of Cawsey (Causeway) Farm in Applethwaite (1802 CRO(K) Uncatalogued WD/NT)) (Fig 3); this shows a mixture of pasture, arable and woodland. The walls of the fields and enclosures within the area contain numerous hog holes and rabbit smoots for controlling livestock and trapping game, along with small quarries in the enclosures to provide additional stone for field boundaries. The survey identified a number of agricultural features within the original extent of the parkland estate, as shown on the first complete estate map of 1857 (WD/NT/77/2)) (Fig 4), which predate the park. These include clearance cairns (Sites 26 and 28) and drains (Sites 29 and 30). However, the fields (around Hoghouse Paddock) in the eastern part of the present estate were part of Causeway Farm and were only incorporated into the National Trust Estate in 1987 (Batterick 1987). The land of the present eastern side of the estate

consisted of areas of woodland (Williams Parrock Wood) and pasture enclosures (including Hoghouse Paddock) in 1802 (Uncatalogued WD/NT) (Fig 3). By the time of the c1860 OS map (OS First Edition map (Fig 6) the southern woodland had been cleared and Hoghouse Paddock had been removed. Some boundary walls were removed leaving large piles of clearance stones (Sites 10 and 11). Additionally, as well as the current pastoral use of the farmland, it is known that land around Orrest Head was given over for arable cultivation in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; there is also some evidence that the area around Gatelands Field had the remains of possible ridge and furrow cultivation.

- 8.1.4 It should be expected that with the two moderately large woodland areas of Low and High Hag Wood within the study area that woodland management would form a crucial part of the historic land use. At least ten possible burning platforms, used in the production of charcoal, were found scattered around the woodland (eg Sites **23**, **43** and **45**). The woods were divided up into compartments of coppice at different stages of growth and in some places the grown out coppice stands were still evident within the woodland, as were the remains of the compartment boundaries. The name Hag within the woodland names implies marked compartments of coppicing and, evidence of coppice compartments was particularly well preserved in the south-east corner of High Hag Wood, where the foundations of low, collapsed, sometimes sinuous, compartment dividing walls can be seen (eg Sites **24** (Plate 14), **32** and **36**).

8.2 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ESTATE - 1810-1857

- 8.2.1 By 1804 the land of Low and High Gate Mill How was owned solely by Ann Parker (WD/NT/77/6/1), who came from a family of landed gentry, and by this date High Gate Mill How was listed as having a dwelling house, garden and arable meadow. At around 1810 a Swiss Cottage Orneé, probably designed by Francis Webster of Kendal, was built on the land spanning Wynlass Beck for the Parker family (Taylor and Martin 2004), along with gardens and the opening up of parkland fronting onto the road running along the western side of the estate (Fig 4). The house was two-storied, but apparently built into the hillside, it had a veranda and balcony and had distinctive cylindrical chimneys with black marble chimney pieces (Plates 2 and 3). The house is most likely to have been designed as a summer residence, although Ann Parker may have lived there full time.
- 8.2.2 In 1831 Ann Parker sold the estate to George Augustus Frederick Storey Bridgeman, the Second Earl of Bradford for £8000 (WD/NT/77/7). It seems that the Cottage Orneé was to be used as an occasional holiday residence for the Earl and his wife Georgina whose main seat was Weston Park in Staffordshire. The cottage was rented out in the summer as St Catherine's Villa in the 1830s (D1287/K/107(18/27)/1), with only a small staff of housekeeper and gardener being kept on full time. Around 1839 there were major renovation works (D1287/R/719(18/34)), firstly to the main house with the bedrooms being redecorated and, additionally, to the cow house which was dismantled and replaced by a pony stable. The walled garden was built at this point so that Jane Stalker the housekeeper could be provided with vegetables (D1287/K/121(18/27)/3).

- 8.2.3 An 1857 plan (Fig 4) was produced to accompany a proposed sale of the estate (WDB/35/SP/180), which was ultimately unsuccessful, but the plan (WD/NT/77/2) is a remarkable indicator of the estate in its hey-day (Fig 4). This plan shows the buildings of St Catherine's House straddling Wynlass Beck, there is the main house with a covered walkway to the north of the beck, a central range of buildings, probably holding the kitchens, and the southern range including the coach house and stables. The core of the gardens included a formal garden to the west of the house with a pathway crossing the beck and then circuitously extending around it. To the east was depicted a wilderness garden with a pathway running through it, and a walled garden was also shown to the south-east of the house. The exotic trees surviving within the gardens of St Catherine's include veteran examples of giant redwood, copper beech, hornbeam, yew, norway spruce and douglous fir.
- 8.2.4 To the west of the house was an area of parkland that forming a buffer between the road and the edge of the estate. The parkland contained two carriageways that converged and continued to the house. A screen of trees was also shown (Fig 4), disguising the road from the house. The ha-ha (Site 109) was probably constructed by this date, and separated the Gatelands Field, which was then still in agricultural use, from the wilderness garden and parkland. This was intended to provide an uninterrupted view of open land as the visitor entered the estate and moved up the carriageways.

8.3 THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ESTATE – 1860-1898

- 8.3.1 In the latter half of the nineteenth century the house and estate saw some major developments, of which some of the most significant occurred in the earlier part of this period. The formalisation of the park before this date had been primarily restricted to the area of gardens around the house and to the parkland to the west of the house. By the mid 1860s, however, the areas of the Low and High Hag Woods had also been developed into an extension of the pleasure grounds, as demonstrated by the OS First Edition map.
- 8.3.2 *c1860 OS Map*: the Ordnance Survey First Edition mapping of c1860 (Fig 6) shows the formalised ornamental pathways running into the upper reaches of Low and High Hag Woods. The edged pathways are patchily preserved with stiles crossing into the farmland and stepping stones crossing over Wynlass Beck. The course of Wynlass Beck had been modified slightly over time and parts of the banks have been revetted especially around the sites of stepping stones. The pathway in High Hag Wood takes in an area of rocky outcropping (Site 25) with veteran yew trees planted on top; this may have been the site of an arbor, a type of natural wooded grotto, often with a seating area, possibly with views down towards the lake through the woodland. The pathway in Low Hag Wood runs along either side of Wynlass Beck, with stepping stones wherever it crosses it. At the north end, the path takes in a naturally hollowed-out area which may have once formed a wooded glade (Site 71). On the east side of the beck the pathway passes close by a rocky knoll with an ornamental planting of veteran whitebeam, larch and crab apple trees planted on top and around it.

- 8.3.3 In addition, the layout of the path within the formal gardens, to the west of the house, was redesigned to encompass a much greater proportion of the garden. The redesign of the path is symptomatic of a much more extensive redesign of the garden layout, but the OS First Edition map (Fig 6) only shows the path; it is only possible to guess at the character of the garden before and after this alteration.
- 8.3.4 **1865-1895:** in 1865 the Second Earl of Bradford died and St Catherine's Estate was passed on to his son Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, the Third Earl of Bradford (Plate 10). The inventory for probate (D1287/R/752(4/11)) listed the main house as including an upper storey with four main bedrooms, a drawing room and a dining room. There was an entrance hall and landing and, on the ground floor, there was a valet's bedroom, housekeepers room and another bedroom. There were (possibly in the central and southern buildings) the kitchen and scullery, undermaid servants bedroom, footmans room, grooms room, servants hall, closet and cellar.
- 8.3.5 Between the 1860s and 1890s the house remained as a summer holiday residence for the Third Earl and his wife Selina. Benjamin Disraeli visited the earl and countess at St Catherine's in 1874 (Anon 1874, Lees c1950, Fraser 1937), he having held a long standing correspondence with the countess; she received over 1000 letters from him between 1873 and 1881 (NRA 842 Disraeli). It is perhaps significant to note that there are documented references to continued coppicing in 1893. H Stacey and his men were paid £14.16.0 expenses to cut up timber in April and November, and JH Dickinson was paid in total £25.13.3 to cart wood in May, August and February the following year. H Stacey in turn paid the Earl £60.19.1 for the timber and underwood. At one level the commercial exploitation of the woodland would appear to be at odds with the evident use of the woods as pleasure grounds, by this date. The woodlands, however, would have needed to have been managed in order to maintain a relatively uncluttered and open aspect, and it is probably this level of clearance that was represented by the documented accounts (*Section 4.6*).
- 8.3.6 **1895 *Enlargement of the Cottage Ornéé:*** in 1895 the Cottage Ornéé was extensively enlarged (Taylor and Martin 2004); the roof was taken off and another storey was added with a steeper pitched roof, tall chimneys and bay windows from which extensive views of the lake, parkland and garden could be seen (Plates 3-5 and 23). The Ordnance Survey mapping shows that as well as the renovation of the main house, there were additional extensions to the central and southern ranges of buildings (Plate 7). Within the central kitchen range an additional scullery was added (WSUD/W1/69), and the southern range of coach and stable block buildings was extended on the south end and also at the north-east corner where a putative wood store was added. Photographs (Plates 3-8), taken at the turn of the century, reveal a relatively open aspect within the formal gardens. Wall and iron railings defined the formal gardens to the west and north-west of the house and there were expanses of lawn with manicured bushes, exotic tree planting and a few neat flower borders. Pathways, rustic seating and bridges crossing Wynlass Beck were also evident (Plate 8). The exotic trees within the garden would have at that time framed the view looking down towards Lake Windermere from the house rather than have obscured it (Plate 2), indeed from the garden the view into the parkland show open-grassed meadow with occasional mature trees,

and the driveways can also be seen running down to the entrances to the estate from the main road (Plates 4 and 24-28).

- 8.3.7 **1898 OS Second Edition Map:** the wilderness garden located to the east of the house, had formal stone edged pathways leading up to two rustic bridges crossing Wynlass Beck just above a small waterfall. At some date between the 1860 (OS First Edition) (Fig 6) and 1898 (OS Second Edition) maps showing the estate the gardens were further enhanced by the construction of an octagonal-shaped summer house (Site 50) and a circular formal pathway that encompassed the field at Gatelands, just to the north and upslope of the main garden block. Also represented for the first time on this map was an expansion of the carriageways; most notably one (Site 140) was constructed from the northern entrance of the estate and extended south-east through High Hag Wood and merging with the footpath leading to Windermere. This carriageway subsequently defined the south-western extent of the estate, and to the south of it 'The Hoo' was later constructed. Also in High Hag Wood the establishment of further paths (Sites 146 and 147) expanded the pleasure grounds into the southern quarter of the wood. A further north-eastern extension of the carriageway (Site 142) continued the line from the southern park entrance and ultimately connected with the northern side of Gatelands Field.

8.4 THE ESTATE IN DECLINE 1898-1968

- 8.4.1 **1898-1914:** the Third Earl of Bradford (Plate 10) died in 1898 (Boumphrey and Huddleston 1978), and the estate passed on to his daughter Lady Mabel Kenyon-Slaney and her husband Col William Henry Kenyon-Slaney of Hatton Grange in Shropshire. The plan (WDB/22) (Fig 5) of the estate drawn up for the deeds show that by this date the majority of estate holdings to the north of the road, except Crosses Farm, had been sold off; indeed Chapel Ridding house had been built in 1875. The estate remained the occasional residence of the Kenyon-Slaneys and, then the widowed Mabel until 1914 when it was sold. The house was described as a 'well built old fashioned residence with creeper clad veranda', having 13 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and commodious domestic quarters (WDB/22).
- 8.4.2 **Revised edition OS map (1912):** an OS map of 1912 (Fig 7), approximately coincides with the 1914 division of the estate. This shows relatively few alterations to the estate by comparison with the previous mapping, and these comprise only an extension of the carriageway to the north (Site 52) and the appearance of a couple of greenhouses on the north side of the walled garden. The static nature of the estate reflects that it was in a state of decline. There were, however, some alterations to the lands outside the estate, notably the improvement of the Hoghouse Paddock, to the south-east of the parkland, where there are two very large clearance cairns (Sites 10 and 11), a product of clearing surface stone from the land, and also the construction of a farm track into the field from the south (Site 05).
- 8.4.3 Lady Mabel Kenyon-Slaney eventually sold the estate in 1914 (WDB/22). Part of the estate was sold to William Little who had taken over Crosses Farm and the rest was bought by the Robinson family who built 'The Hoo' on adjacent

land to the south-west (H Brown and C Ferreira *pers comm*). St Catherine's house was not inhabited by the Robinson's and the house was rented out during this period (*ibid*). It was unoccupied in 1914 (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1914), inhabited by John Percival Graves Esq in 1921 (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1921), but again by 1925 it was unoccupied (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1925). The house when unoccupied was used as a studio by Jessica Robinson in the 1920s when she still lived at The Hoo with her parents (C Ferreira *pers comm*). At some point between the wars (possibly about 1919-1921) the tennis courts were built on the eastern side of the walled garden (Site **53**), although by 1939 it was disused and covered in young birch trees. Jessica Robinson married Edwin Ferreira in 1925 but they lived for the most part elsewhere in Windermere and never lived in the main house (*ibid*).

- 8.4.4 The main house and kitchen range were demolished at some point between 1928 and 1932. Mrs Ellen Robinson was widowed in 1925 and lived on her own in The Hoo, she feared that tramps might use the empty property and so in good faith had it pulled down whilst the rest of the family were away on holiday for the winter in France. At some time after the partial demolition the remaining part of the house was deliberately set alight and raised to the ground (*ibid*). The estate was inherited by Jessica Ferreira in 1952 and she and Edwin came to live above the stable block in 1954 (*ibid*). The tennis court was cleared of trees in the 1950s when Jessica Ferreira owned a small herd of jersey cattle. The cattle were sheltered in the old stable block and the building to the rear was used as a dairy (*ibid*). By 1955 St Catherine's Bungalow had been built on the higher land near the ruins of the summer house where the views of the lake were still uninterrupted (WDB/133/21). By 1987 what remained of the estate, including the additional portion of land on the east edge of the estate once owned by the Longmires at Causeway Farm, was entrusted into the hands of the National Trust (J Martin *pers comm*).
- 8.4.5 **1968 OS Map:** a snap shot of the estate following these upheavals is provided by the 1968 OS map, which includes for the first time the tennis courts, established before the demolition of the main house. In addition, it shows the marked absence of the main house, and its replacement by two small garages, but also depicts the new bungalow on Gatelands and its access road. There is also evidence of a small rectangular donkey shed that was built on the corner of the tennis court (Site **40**).
- 8.4.6 **Extant Remains:** although the parkland has been subject to a long period of neglect, there are still now the surviving remains of much of the designed features. The tennis courts (Site **53**) survive in a grassed over state with several trees growing within it. The footpath and flight of steps (Site **42**) leading up to the tennis courts from the south survive along with a brick-boxed water pipe. The gardens at St Catherine's have many surviving features but time has severely altered the landscape. The original pathways on the west side no longer survive, and the exotic trees have grown out and new trees obscure the view; however, on Wynlass beck there is the base and side of a sluice gate (Site **113**), which corresponds to an area where water was drawn off the beck for domestic and agricultural purposes (C Ferreira *pers comm*).
- 8.4.7 The surviving elements in the wilderness garden include a flight of steps running up to cut pathways (Site **108**), and thence leading to the summer

house and around the garden itself. The rustic bridges at the top of the garden have long since gone but the kerbed edging and stone footings for them are still evident (Site **90** and **97**). The beck within the garden has been modified with rustic stone revetting, especially on the now blocked eastern offshoot of the beck. The walled garden (Site **58**) still survives although all internal layout of the pathways and historic bedding regimes have been lost due to ploughing in 1989-1990 by the National Trust to create a tree nursery (J Lund *pers comm*). There is, however, the brick-based remnants of a glass house surviving on the northern internal wall by the gateway.

- 8.4.8 The site of the main house now lies under the current car park and evidently part of the flattened area is built up from the demolition debris as it is significantly raised from the surrounding garden. The surviving buildings from the house consist of the coaching house and stable block including the south-western extension (dairy) and the wood store.

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APPENDIX 1 - PROJECT BRIEF

NATIONAL TRUST - NORTH-WEST REGION

Archaeology

Invitation to Tender: Historic Landscape Survey of land at St. Catherine's, Windermere, Cumbria

Introduction

The National Trust is inviting tenders to conduct a Historic Landscape Survey at St. Catherine's, an area of open pasture and woodland just to the north of Windermere and to the west of Orrest Head (centred SD 4090 9970).

Previous investigation has established that this landscape preserves many important historic features including a) numerous built structures, b) a walled garden, c) an extensive pattern of tree planting, d) carriage ways and other designed landscape features, e) significant views and vistas. However, none of these aspects of the archaeological resource has been fully explored, let alone recorded.

The envisaged Historic Landscape Survey would aim to rectify this situation, recording features of historic and archaeological interest and collating useful documentary evidence. The project aims are threefold: a) to identify and record sites and features of archaeological or historic interest, b) to provide information that can be used to develop a new interpretation and education strategy for the property, c) to undertake this work while also providing opportunities for community involvement and learning.

A Brief History of St Catherine's

It is thought that the St Catherine's area takes its name from a small medieval chapel that once stood close by and was dedicated to the saint of that name. The St Catherine's Estate may have once formed part of the landholding of a monastery that once stood on the site of the present property office. At the bottom of the estate near to the cattle grid, there once existed a small wayside chapel which give its name to the road, Chapel Ridding. These buildings are thought to have been demolished in the sixteenth century, although this is not known for certain. It was after this time that the many small woodlands that later formed part of the St. Catherine's estate are likely to have been managed for charcoal production. Numerous charcoal burning platforms and trackways are known to exist but have yet to be recorded.

Much of what we see around St Catherine's today was shaped during the Victorian era. In fact, until the end of the nineteenth century the area was dominated by a large mansion whose last incumbent was the third Earl of Bradford. The house stood where the National Trust property office car park is now located. A large formal garden was laid out in the surrounding area. Above the house, a large kitchen garden was built to provide fresh vegetables and fruit all year round. Paths and carriage drives were constructed through the parkland estate built and a summer house erected to enable the family to enjoy the splendid views towards Windermere. Later on, the family even had a tennis court built in the field above the kitchen garden.

The house and estate was sold to the Ferreira family at beginning of the twentieth century. The family spent each winter in the south of France. Allegedly, one winter the grandmother of the family had become so infirm and ill that she decided to stay at home instead of making the gruelling journey south. The rest of the Ferreira family set off in November and returned the following spring only to find that Grandmother had knocked the house down, claiming that it was full of tramps! After the demolition of the house, the family lived in many other houses in the area before having a modern house built on top of the hill. Investigating the provenance of this story and uncovering archaeological evidence to explore all possibilities is a key part of project.

Description of work to be undertaken

The main aims of the project are as follows:

- To undertake an archaeological survey of the property (see attached map), identify and record all sites of archaeological and historic interest.
- To record, identify and understand in particular detail the nature, form and development of the nineteenth century designed landscape, including its buildings, gardens, plantings, communication routes, boundaries and other landscape features.
- To create a historical narrative for the property that outlines and explains the development of the area from earliest times to the present day.
- To undertake this work with direct public involvement and foster a sense of community ownership of the project through co-operation in undertaking fieldwork and documentary research.

The survey will consist of the following components:

Field Survey

The following information is required:

- Footprints of all built structures on the estate including the walled gardens, potting sheds, ruined structures, tennis court etc (these may be obtained from OS base data).
- Accurate survey of all identified sites and monuments on the estate and a description made for entry on the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR).
- Accurate survey of surviving garden and designed landscape elements including paths, carriage ways, plantings, parkland trees, paved areas, benches, boundaries, etc (only significant boundaries such as the ha-ha and park railings need to be allocated individual records as part of the survey).
- Features identifiable from documentary sources but not evident on the ground shall be recorded as part of the survey and described as far as possible in order that these features may be recorded on the NTSMR.

Documentary research

Records relating to the property are held at the public record office in Kendal. Little documentary research has previously been undertaken although a small archive is known to exist. The project will need to obtain good copies of all historic map material and other documents considered particularly important. It is not known if records are held at other public record offices in the county, this possibility will need to be investigated as part of the project.

In addition to information held at the public records office the following material will be available for consultation:

- NT Forestry Records
- NT Nature Conservation Reports
- NT Property Management Files (where appropriate)

Survey Outputs

The final report will include the following:

- *A historical narrative for the St. Catherine's area in which the development of the area from earliest times to the present day is explained and illustrated in detail.*
- *A measured survey of the estate highlighting the positions of all identified features plotted onto a digital base map compatible with MapInfo.*
- A gazetteer of recorded features that should include a summary description suitable for transference to the NTSMR (ExeGIS version 5.2) without the need for manual imputing. This

gazetteer will be arranged using a standard template supplied by the National Trust archaeologist and shall also appear as an appendix to the survey report.

- The report should contain an appendix of all available historic maps and estate surveys, along with reproductions of any early depictions of the property such as etchings and watercolours.

The contractor will also allow for significant consultation with NT staff over the draft version of the final report.

Further information about the National Trust guidelines for survey is contained in “*Archaeology and the Historic Environment: Historic Landscape Survey Guidelines*” (National Trust, 2000) – available to download from the National Trust website.

Community involvement

The role of the local community in undertaking this work is of fundamental importance to the National Trust. While the outputs of the survey are of course important, the process by which the results are obtained are on this occasion of equal significance. The National Trust wish to provide opportunities for local volunteers to develop new skills and contribute to developing an understanding of their local environment and a foster a sense that they themselves have contributed to the final survey outputs.

It is the aim of the National Trust to encourage community involvement in the project and facilitate participation in both field survey and documentary research. This would take the form of one-on-one working/ job shadowing with professional archaeologists both in the field and at the public record office. It will be the responsibility of the National Trust to advertise the opportunity for public involvement in the local community and to ensure that volunteers understand what their involvement and responsibilities will be during the course of the project. It will also be the responsibility of the National Trust to ensure that volunteers are aware of where to be, what time to be there and what they will need. This component of the project will be managed by the National Trust's own Community Education Officer.

It is proposed that as part of the National Trust's program of community events that schools and other local groups may be invited onto the property to see the archaeologists and volunteers at work. The visits themselves will be organised and again managed by the National Trust's own Community Education Officer.

In addition to this the contractor will give a presentation on the preliminary results of the investigations at the draft report stage at a date and time to suit the National Trust. This presentation will provide a chance for local residents and other interested parties to contribute useful information that could be incorporated into the final version.

Survey products

At the conclusion of the investigations, the contractor will provide the products described below to the National Trust in the following fashion:

The contractor will furnish four bound paper copies of the report and a fifth unbound copy. Each copy should be accompanied by a set of paper plans if not included in the bound report.

The negatives, prints or digital images files from the photographic recording will be supplied in suitable archive materials, as will copies of any documentary material.

Two digital copies of the complete report (including all digital mapping information in a format compatible with MapInfo) should be supplied.

The National Trust will also archive original site recording materials.

Current site conditions

Please note:

- Only part of the survey area is permanently open for public access. This area is highlighted green on the attached map. Contractors do not need to request formal permission from the National Trust to walk this area although the Property Manager should be given a courtesy call ahead of work commencing.
- That part of the survey area highlighted red on the attached map is within an agricultural tenancy. This tenanted land must not be entered without the prior knowledge and consent of the farm tenant arranged through the Property Manager.

Contract Conditions

The National Trust will retain copyright over the resulting report and all associated archival material (including digital maps and photographic material). The National Trust fully recognises of the originator's moral right to suitable accreditation in any publication of the results.

It is National Trust policy to deposit consultation copies of surveys with the appropriate regional archives and organisations. In addition to this it is National Trust policy to make all NTSMR data available to the public by depositing a copy with the Archaeological Data Service based in York.

Insurance

The Contractor will take sole responsibility for all Health and Safety requirements arising from this work. They will be expected to supply a suitable Risk Assessment prior to the commencement of work, and to provide evidence of Public Liability Insurance.

All members of the public will be registered as National Trust volunteers and will be covered by the National Trust's own insurance policy and will not be the responsibility of the Contractor.

Timescale

Given the need to formulate a new education and interpretation strategy for the property later in 2004 we would wish for the survey work to be undertaken in either **May or June 2004** and the report passed onto the National Trust within **one calendar month** of the completion of fieldwork.

The closing date for tenders (including a specification for the survey designed to deliver the requirements outlined above) is **Monday March 15th 2004**.

Given the need to advertise for local support and sign up any members of the community who any keen to become involved it will be necessary to agree a time for the fieldwork and documentary research to take place well in advance of working starting and that the date remain fixed.

APPENDIX 2 - PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 TENDER BACKGROUND

1.1.1 The National Trust has invited Oxford Archaeology North to submit proposals for a historic landscape survey of St Catherine's, Windermere; this is intended to record and evaluate the archaeological and historical features within the park, which will inform the management of the estate. The aim of the survey is to identify the landscape character and significance of the designed landscape. It will examine the archaeological history and landscape development as part of this process and will present the results of the survey. St Catherine's is owned by the National Trust and is 32ha (0.32sqkm) in extent.

1.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 The site has had medieval origins, with a medieval chapel either on the site or in the immediate vicinity. However, it is presently considered that the extant designed features evident within the landscape date from the nineteenth century when a large mansion house was constructed on the site of the National Trust property car park. This extensive estate had both formal and kitchen gardens and an area of parkland surrounding the house. The property was sold to the Ferreira family in the early twentieth century, and in the subsequent years the house was demolished. Little is reliably known, however, about the history of the property which is in need of further investigation.

1.2.2 The following project design sets out the objectives of the project, provides a method statement demonstrating how these can be met and defines the resource implications of the method statement.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, has considerable experience of the archaeological survey of sites and monuments of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large projects during the past 20 years. OA North employs a qualified archaeological and landscape surveyor (Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv MIFA) who has over 19 years experience of surveying buildings and landscapes, having worked closely with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England and the Lake District National Park Authority on numerous projects. OA North has particular experience in the recording and analysis of park landscapes and formal gardens. Garden surveys of most relevance include an extensive archaeological study was undertaken of the formal and nursery gardens of Lyme Park, Cheshire, for the National Trust (LUAU 1996a and 1997), in 1996 a survey and evaluation was undertaken of the walled garden at Bostock Hall, in Cheshire (LUAU 1996b) and in 1999 an evaluation and survey was undertaken of the Astley Hall Gardens (LUAU 2001). OA North has also undertaken a detailed survey of a complex garden at Rectory Wood Gardens Heysham Head again for the National Trust (LUAU 1999), and has undertaken the survey and excavation of a fernery at Eller How gardens in Ambleside, Cumbria, for Channel 4 Television (Lost Gardens Series, broadcast 25/11/99).

1.3.2 Archaeological surveys and archaeological studies of parklands include those at Lyme Park, Cheshire, Lowther Park, Cumbria, Lathom Park and Rufford Park, both Lancashire. The Lyme Park programme involved a comprehensive documentary and archaeological survey of all elements of the large (6 sqkm) parkland, looking at the formative processes of the park and its buildings which was intended to provide the basis for the restoration and management of this extremely important site. Lowther Park involved a detailed documentary and surface survey of one of the more significant and sizeable parks in Cumbria, and examined both the development of the park and its associated deer park, but also recorded the extensive Roman and prehistoric pre-park remains. Lathom Park, was the seat of the Stanley family, and was at one time the most powerful seat in the North-West. OA North is involved in an on-going

programme of excavation, survey, documentary study, and fabric survey intended to identify the evidence for the fourteenth century palace and investigate the development of the park.

- 1.3.3 Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables. OA North is accustomed to undertaking projects to strict timetables, and to fulfil a wide variety of requirements. OA North is one of the bodies endorsed by the IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) (No. 17) and has both the expertise and resources to undertake this project to the highest standards
- 1.3.4 **Community Involvement:** OA North has considerable experience of working with local communities and amateur groups on projects. In particular OA North has set up two Local Heritage Initiative (LHI) projects, which are projects sponsored by the Countryside Commission, and funded by the Lottery, and which entail considerable community involvement. The first is an archaeological and historical survey of Lathom park, in conjunction with the Lathom Trust and involves training of members of the community to undertake documentary and building surveys. OA North supervises the work and edits the final reports.
- 1.3.5 The second project is an excavation and survey of a complex enclosed settlement at Ingleton in conjunction with the Ingleborough Archaeology Group, and entails training and supervision to complete an intensive investigation of a rural Roman settlement site. The work was undertaken by the local group and OA North is involved in undertaking specialist tasks, such as palaeoenvironmental work, as well as the supervision of all stages of the investigation.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 NATIONAL TRUST BRIEF

- 2.2.1 The primary purpose of the project is to inform the future management of the nineteenth century park and gardens. The requirements of the project are set out in the brief prepared by The National Trust and are as follows:

- **Landscape Study:** to record, identify and understand the nature, form and development of the designed elements of the estate including its gardens, communication routes and parkland features. The work will be by means of a documentary study and an archaeological survey.
- To create a historical narrative for the property that outlines the development of the estate.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.

3.2 DOCUMENTARY STUDY

- 3.2.1 No significant documentary study has been undertaken of the estate, and it is therefore important to establish the pre-nineteenth century origins of the site, to examine how the estate was developed in the nineteenth century, and to establish the form and history of the house demolished in the early twentieth century.
- 3.2.2 **Documentary and cartographic material:** the data generated during the desk-based study will serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the estate, and provide a basis from which historical narratives for the study area can be constructed. This work will address the full range of potential sources of information. It will include an appraisal of the Lake District Sites and Monuments Record and the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record, as well as appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such primary documentation (title and estate plans etc.) as may be available. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform the nineteenth occupation and land-use of the area. Any photographic material lodged in the County Sites and Monuments Record or County record Office will also be studied. Published documentary sources will

also be examined and assessed. The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs. This work will involve visits to the following repositories: Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, Cumbria County Record Office (Kendal), Lancaster University Library and the OA North library. It will also consult the National Trust records, the National Trust NTSMR, National Trust forestry records, nature conservation reports and property management files. It is recognised that there are early photographs of the site held by the National Trust.

- 3.2.3 The study will involve a search on rentals, and post-medieval deeds, and records relating to the family of the Earl of Bradford and any other family identified as occupying the estate. It will examine photographs, topographic prints and eighteenth and nineteenth century antiquarian histories and topographic guides. Published secondary sources will also be examined.
- 3.2.4 **Geology and Topography:** a rapid compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical, and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken, using information available from the Ordnance Survey and ADAS. This will not only set any archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field investigation.
- 3.2.5 **Aerial Photography:** a survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. Aerial photographic collections to be consulted will include obliques and verticals held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England based in Swindon, the Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs and photographs held by the County NTSMR.
- 3.2.6 **Map Processing:** while it is proposed that the final mapping will ultimately be incorporated into a GIS system (ArcView 3.2 which is compatible with MapInfo), in the course of the survey the drawings will be created and manipulated in AutoCAD map (a combined CAD / GIS system). Initially the historic maps will be scanned and this will be adjusted with respect to the 1:2500 OS base map by a process of rubber sheeting within an Archis adjustment programme; then these will be superimposed within AutoCAD Map. By this process it will be possible to obtain as accurately as possible the locations of historic features or plantings which no longer survive within the landscape but which are shown on the historic estate maps.
- 3.2.7 **Pre-Survey Analysis:** prior to the survey, analysis of the cartographic, illustrative, and descriptive sources will be undertaken. This will provide an indication of the character of the gardens and the park at various key stages of its development. In the course of the documentary study the following aspects will be considered:
- i) The form of the landscape prior to the nineteenth century house and park
 - ii) The history and development of the park and the changes which have occurred over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
 - iii) The history and development of the gardens.
 - iv) The history of the buildings, including those no longer extant
- 3.2.8 The results will initially be presented as an annotated CAD map linked in to a database incorporating the gazetteer information obtained from the National Trust NTSMR and any pertinent historical information relating to individual features. The documentary study will highlight areas of particular archaeological significance and will serve as the basis for the subsequent archaeological field survey. The superimposition of the historic maps will provide for a map regression that will show the principle stages of development of the park and gardens and will help with the analysis of the landscape in the course of the survey.
- 3.2.8 **Oral Survey:** an oral survey will be undertaken of members of the local community to establish the known history of St Catherine's. This will consult with particularly elder members of the community who have memories of the site in earlier times. It is anticipated that there will not be accounts of the site prior to the demolition of the mansion house, given the considerable time elapsed, but the study will seek to gain an insight into the changing occupation and uses of the site in subsequent years. In particular it will seek to discover any photographic records of St Catherine's that may be held in private collections. This study will particularly benefit from assistance from local people, and it is anticipated that they will take

a more prominent role in undertaking the oral survey, albeit under close supervision from members of OA North.

3.3 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

- 3.3.1 It is proposed that the survey of the park and gardens be undertaken at two levels. The first would be a general GPS identification survey extending across the full extent of the study area (0.32sqkm) and the results would be superimposed onto the 1:2500 base OS map. The second would be a detailed survey of the gardens and immediate environs around the former house and would record all designed elements by means of a total station survey. The results of both surveys will be combined and superimposed with the historic mapping within a CAD system (AutoCAD map).
- 3.3.2 **Park Survey:** the survey will examine the full extent of the study area, where access is available, and it will be undertaken in three stages: reconnaissance, mapping and description. The survey would be intended to examine and record all designed elements and any archaeological monuments within the landscape and would be by means of differential GPS to map features identified.
- 3.3.3 **Reconnaissance:** the reconnaissance will consist of close field walking, varying from 10m - 20m line intervals dependant on visibility (as affected by tree density), terrain and safety considerations. All sites noted will be recorded. The survey will aim to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground. Those sites already identified by the documentary study will be checked against their entry and this will be enhanced, if appropriate. The potential for avenues, vistas and formal planting will be investigated.
- 3.3.4 **GPS Survey:** the areas beyond the core area will be recorded by differential GPS survey and the data will be digitally superimposed with the OS 1:2,500 mapping. This technique uses a roving GPS receiver in conjunction with a static base station established on a known point; comparison between the two takes out much of the errors and can achieve accuracies of +/- 0.25m which is converted into Ordnance Survey national grid. The method will record the location, extent and in places detail of the identified monuments. The GPS survey data will be output directly into the CAD system and the plots will then be brought back into the field for enhancement by means of manual survey. The alterations from the manual survey will then be digitised into the main CAD drawing.
- 3.3.5 **Detailed Survey of the Gardens:** the detailed survey will provide for a full record of all built elements within the extent of the gardens and pleasure grounds immediately around the former house. This will be undertaken by means of a total station and will be accurate to 20mm.
- 3.3.6 **Control:** the survey control will be established by closed traverse using a Leica TC407 total station. The main horizontal control network will be coordinated to an Ordnance Survey grid by a graphical method. The level datum will be with respect to an Ordnance Survey bench mark. Permanent survey control markers will be established over the core survey area to enable the future enhancement of the survey maps.
- 3.3.7 **Detail:** the detail survey will be generated by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer running TheoLT software. The digital data is transferred onto the pen computer for manipulation and transfer to other digital or hard mediums. The archaeological detail is drawn up in the field as a dimensioned drawing on the plots with respect to survey markers. On completion of the field survey the drawings will be enhanced within a CAD environment. The topographic survey will record all principal surface features and all trees exceeding a critical girth (0.4m diam), it will be undertaken to a high level of accuracy and will be appropriate for the development and design of the present landscape proposals but also for the full implementation of such proposals.
- 3.3.8 The survey will selectively survey parts of the outlines of the extant structures as a means of checking the accuracy of the base survey for these elements. If the representation is of insufficient accuracy or shows insufficient detail then the structures will be fully recorded by instrument survey. If the detail is of adequate accuracy but some detail is omitted then the base survey will be enhanced accordingly. The walls and structures associated with the

kitchen garden will be recorded at an appropriate level of detail and will be defined as polygons within the CAD mapping.

- 3.3.9 The survey will record all detailed garden elements such as paths, beds, benches earthworks and boundaries. It will record substantial trees that form part of a deliberate planting, and will also include stumps and tree throws. The survey will, where possible, also record the extent of the primary growth of shrubs, rhododendrons etc that formed part of the design history. The new archaeological sites will be described within the CAD system as either polygons, linear features or spot data.
- 3.3.10 **Photography:** in conjunction with the archaeological survey a photographic archive will be generated, which will record significant features as well as aspects of the general landscapes. It will record all principal vistas. This photographic archive will be maintained using black and white 35mm film and also using a digital camera with 4.0mega pixel resolution. The use of a digital camera provides very effective manipulation of photographic images, which can seamlessly be incorporated within reports and also be inserted against the individual entries within the Access 97 database form. The use of photography in this way considerably enhances the usability of a database and greatly assists the analysis of the landscape.
- 3.3.11 **Description:** the key to economy of survey is being able to compile a descriptive record for each site in a fast and accurate manner, which can be implemented in all weather conditions. It is proposed that the data be directly input on site into a palm computer, within a weatherproof case. The data will be incorporated into an Access 97 compatible database, which will be compatible with the ExeGIS (version 5.2) form of the NTSMR so as to incorporate the database entries from the National Trust NTSMR and to provide an output directly back into the NTSMR. The proposed system of digital recording on site has the advantage that it can be input in adverse weather conditions, unlike conventional pro-forma sheets, and saves on the subsequent transcription of the data into the database. The recording of the archaeological sites will incorporate a written description, including an accurate ten figure National Grid Reference. The description will assess and interpret the monuments and will include the following mandatory fields:
- NTNTSMR number
 - Site Name
 - NGR
 - Site Description
 - Monument Type
 - Period
 - Condition
 - Management Recommendation
- 3.3.12 The description will incorporate a provisional interpretation of the function and purpose of a site, where possible, and similarly will provide a provisional interpretation of the site's chronology where possible. The descriptions will be linked in with the historical records for individual features obtained as part of the documentary review. The description will incorporate a provisional interpretation of the function and purpose of a site, where possible, and similarly will provide a provisional interpretation of the site's chronology where possible.
- 3.3.13 A digital photograph of each site (where appropriate) will be attached within the Access database. This can either appear as an icon, which when clicked on, will produce a large high resolution image of the site, or as a low resolution image occupying a small part of the database page.

3.4 LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

- 3.4.1 Following completion of the surveys, a programme of landscape assessment will be undertaken, drawing together the results of the survey work. The assessment will examine the chronological development of the park, it will describe the evidence for the pre-nineteenth

century history of the site, and also the character of the nineteenth century park and gardens, and the changes that have been made to them. It will identify the extant elements of the park, including the residual elements of the historic planting schemes. The character of the original park elements will be presented in conjunction with their present form to identify the changing landscape and to inform the future management proposals. The report will identify areas of archaeological importance, and will examine their level of preservation and fragility.

- 3.4.2 Once the survey has been completed the survey data, historic mapping and site database will be introduced into a GIS system to facilitate the spatial analysis; this will be ArcView 3.2 which is compatible with MapInfo. This is particularly useful in defining and interpreting the vistas, as it will be possible to discriminate old from recent plantings and provide an indication of the lines of the original vistas.
- 3.4.3 Using historic plans and documentary evidence a draft layout plan of the early nineteenth century landscape design will be generated as an overlay to the site survey on the GIS system. In conjunction with the archaeological survey the analysis will graphically present the remaining landscape elements of the original design.

3.5 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OPTION

- 3.5.1 It is proposed that the survey programme incorporate a training element for members of the local community, in the course of the documentary study and also the field survey. As defined within the brief this would entail a job shadowing scenario with a one to one student to professional archaeologist ratio. While this can be simply a case of shadowing, it is also envisaged that the students undertake some survey work under close supervision from the OA North project director. In particular the students will assist with the survey process, they will be taught how to use the survey instruments and the GPS, and the character and significance of the archaeological landscape will be explained. The students will be given the opportunity to shadow in the course of the documentary study, visiting libraries, record offices and the NTSMR's.
- 3.5.2 It is envisaged that larger community events be established in the course of the field work, and this would entail taking a group or groups around the estate explaining the history and character of the landscape. A site presentation would also be undertaken to explain the survey process and the means employed to complete the landscape study. At a further date the project manager will give a presentation to the National Trust, and local groups and residents to initiate a two-way dialogue, and thereby provide the opportunity to obtain information about the site from the local community.

3.6 REPORT AND ARCHIVE

- 3.6.1 **Archive:** the results of the management programme will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeological Services format. A synopsis (normally the index to the archive and the report) should be placed in the Lake District Sites and Monuments Record. It is normal OA North practice to make a copy of the archive available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in London. The archive will include the raw survey digital data in AutoCAD 14 format.
- 3.6.2 **Report:** the report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed in Stages 3.1-3.4 above, and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project. The reports will consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them. The report will identify the significance of the archaeological and architectural evidence and will include the following:
- A geomorphological and historical background of the estate, examining its origins and development
 - Results of the archaeological survey, presented in conjunction with survey mapping

- An interpretative account of the development of the designed landscape from its inception to the present. The report will highlight those elements of the original design that have either been lost or severely degraded.
 - The report will examine the formal plantings, the extent to which they have developed and an assessment of the form of the original plantings based upon the documentary sources, observed evidence and contemporary fashions.
- 3.6.3 The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work. An appendix gazetteer of sites and designed elements which will be based directly upon the project database (which will be compatible with the NTSMR).
- 3.6.4 The report will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the site plans, landscape survey mapping, all reduced to an appropriate scale. The site mapping will be based upon the GIS and CAD base. The report will be accompanied by photographs and historic illustrations illustrating the principal elements of the landscape.
- 3.6.5 **Editing and submission:** the report will be subject to the OA North's stringent editing procedure and then a draft will be submitted to the National Trust for consultation. Following acceptance of the report six bound and one unbound copies of the report will be submitted. In addition to the paper copies of the report two digital copies of the report and drawings will be submitted. The final drawings will be in ArcView and/or AutoCAD Map 2002 formats.

3.7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 3.7.1 As part of the study an archaeological impact assessment will be undertaken on the proposed straw bale education building. The study will examine the extent to which the proposed development will impact any documented structure or extant surface feature. A separate report will be produced that will present all the archaeological and documentary data for the immediate environs of the proposed development. It will, as far as possible, present a map regression for the site showing the historical development of the site and its environs, which will be superimposed with plans of the proposed development. It will present a detailed record of the extant physical remains within the area and locale. The report will assess the character, form and function of the original building based on the documentary, and physical evidence. The report will assess the archaeological significance of the identified resource which will be graded accordingly. The report will define the impact of the proposed development on the observed physical remains, and make an assessment of the likely impact on remains which are documented, but not extant on the surface. On the basis of the anticipated impact recommendations will be made for further archaeological work and / or mitigation. Such work may entail a programme of evaluation to establish the below ground survival of the remains, and any mitigation recommendations may as a consequence be dependant upon this additional phase of work.
- 3.7.2 The illustrations accompanying the report will include the map regression, location map, survey plan of the development area, copies of aerial photographs as appropriate, and general photographs of the site showing the topographic context for the proposed development.

4. OTHER MATTERS

4.1 ACCESS

- 4.1.1 It is assumed that the National Trust will enable access to the full extent of the study area and would liaise with all tenants before the start of field work.

4.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.2.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The OA North Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual. Risk assessments are undertaken as a matter of course for all projects, and will

anticipate the potential hazards arising from the project. In particular action will be taken to protect against eye injury from working in low, dense woodland undergrowth.

4.3 INSURANCE

- 4.3.1 The insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the Unit and arising in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of OA North in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of OA North or any of its employees there applies the insurance cover of £10m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event. The insurance will provide cover for volunteers working under the direct supervision of OA North staff.

4.4 CONFIDENTIALITY

- 4.4.1 The report is designed as a document for the specific use of The National Trust, for the particular purpose as defined in this project design, and should be treated as such. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4.5 PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.5.1 Any proposed changes to this project design will be agreed with the National Trust. It is anticipated that there will be an initial site meeting at the outset of the project, a further meeting at the completion of the site surveys to define the format of the Landscape assessment report and to discuss the implication for the restoration proposals. Finally there will be a meeting to discuss the draft plan. Any edits to the report by the client should be passed back to OA North within two months following submission of the draft report.

4.6 CONTINGENCIES

- 4.6.1 The survey work should be undertaken in spring, because of the development of vegetation growth, and it is hoped to have initiated the survey by May. If the tender is awarded later than 31st May 2004, there will be a cost implication for undertaking the survey through summer vegetation. These costs are defined within *Section 7*.

5. WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The phases of work will comprise the following elements. The days quoted are the duration for each individual task
- i) ***Documentary Study***
7 days
 - ii) ***Identification Survey***
1 days - field work
2 days - Office
 - iii) ***Detail Survey***
4 days - field work
5 days - Office
 - iv) ***Landscape Assessment***
2 days
 - v) ***Report Production***
10 days
 - vi) ***Report Editing***
10 days

5.2 TIMETABLE

- 5.2.1 The following timetable is based on that defined within the revised project brief, but has been varied subject to discussions with the National Trust Archaeological Advisor

- NT will advertise for volunteer support in May
- NT expects a list of registered volunteers by mid June
- Site presentation with representatives from NT and the volunteers End of June
- Documentary Work will start the week of the 26th July
- Field Survey will start the week of the 2nd August
- A public presentation will be given by Peter Schofield / Jamie Quartermaine in Mid August
- Draft report will be submitted in the week of the 27th September
- Comments will be returned in the week of the 4th October
- Final Report to be submitted in the week of the 25th October

6. RESOURCES

6.1 PROJECT TEAM

- 6.1.1 The survey will be undertaken by Peter Schofield (Project Supervisor), under the close guidance of the project manager, Jamie Quartermaine. The report writing and analysis will primarily be split between Peter and Jamie; Peter will prepare the gazetteer, the survey mapping, and the descriptive results. Jamie and Peter will prepare the narrative account of the landscape development, and the sections setting the site within a wider context.
- 6.1.2 **Project Management:** the project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Jamie is a very experienced landscape surveyor, who has undertaken or managed literally hundreds of surveys throughout Northern England since 1984, and has considerable experience of working on similar projects to that proposed. He has managed a major recording programme of Lyme Park, Cheshire, and also a survey of the Rectory Wood Gardens, Heysham Head, both for the National Trust. He has also undertaken surveys of Lowther Park, Cumbria, Rufford Park, Lancashire and also a structural survey of Rufford Old Hall, he has also managed the recording programme of Lathom Hall and Park, Lancashire. He has been a project manager since 1995 and has managed over 250 very diverse projects since then, which are predominantly survey orientated, but of all periods from Palaeolithic to twentieth century.
- 6.1.3 **Project Director:** the survey will be directed by **Peter Schofield** (OA North project Supervisor) who presently works full time on landscape surveys across the north-west. He has undertaken surveys at Hardknott Forest, Cumbria, Hartley Fold Estate, Cumbria, Ennerdale Valley, West Cumbria, a major programme of landscape survey across six upland areas in North Wales, Little Asby Common for the Friends of the Lake District, and a survey at Lowther Park. With the exception of Jamie Quartermaine, he is our most experienced landscape archaeologist.

APPENDIX 3 GAZETTEER

Site Number	001	NGR	SD 41072 99314 – SD 41068 99312
Site Name	Short section of crennelated wall at Elleray Bank		
Period	pre 1860		
Site Type	Wall	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28450



A short section of crennelated wall on the southern side of the estate boundary, which partially encroaches into the field. Originally, it was situated near to the roadside, at the rear of Elleray Bank House, but would appear to have been rebuilt when the road was created. It is about 8m long by 1.9m high, with crennellations measuring approximately 0.4m high. Although featured on early maps, it is no longer depicted on current mapping.

Site Number	002	NGR	SD 41149 99352
Site Name	Short linear stone alignment at Williams Parrock Wood		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Linear feature	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Bad	NTSMR Number	28451



A short linear stone alignment located at the top of a field on the south-eastern side of the estate. It may be a natural outcropping or a revetment, and measures approximately 2.5m long by 0.3m wide.

Site Number	003	NGR	SD 41255 99438-SD 41197 99373
Site Name	A series of old tree stumps at Williams Parrock Wood		
Period	Pre 1860		
Site Type	Planting	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28452



A series of old tree stumps on the southern boundary wall, which are shown as evergreen trees on the Ordnance Survey First Edition Mapping. They survive as a line of stumps, each measuring approximately 1m in diameter. At least six stumps have been identified.

Site Number	004	NGR	SD 41198 99396
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Site Name	A drinking trough at Williams Parrock Wood		
Period	Post 1802		
Site Type	Trough	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28453



The footings for a well or drinking trough, which consists of a small pile of grass-covered stones. They measure approximately 2.5m long by 1m wide, and up to 0.4m high. The footings are located downslope of a spring, which feeds a modern bath used as a trough.

Site Number	005	NGR	SD 41163 99339 – SD 41164 99437
Site Name	A farm trackway at Williams Parrock Wood		
Period	Post 1802		
Site Type	Track	Aerial Photos	OS 1969, Run 239, shot 70
Stability/Survival	Stable/Moderate	NTSMR Number	28454



A farm trackway partially cut into the slope of the hill and running for approximately 100m north to south between gateways G01 and G35.

Site Number	006	NGR	SD 41051 99444
Site Name	A group of mature oaks at Williams Parrock Wood		
Period	Pre 1860		
Site Type	Planting	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28455



A group of mature oaks situated in the corner of the north-west corner of the field at the southern boundary of the estate.

Site Number	007	NGR	SD 41243 99489
Site Name	A marker stone at Hoghuse Paddock		
Period	Post 1802		
Site Type	Marker Stone	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28456

A marker stone, which is an earthfast, sub-angular stone set on its end. It is approximately 0.3m high, 0.25 long and 0.08m wide.

Site Number	008	NGR	SD 41225 99534
Site Name	A quarry scoop at Williams Parrock Wood		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Quarry	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28457



A quarry scoop, which measures 12m long by 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep. It has been backfilled with rubbish.

Site Number	009	NGR	SD 41112 99476 – SD 41133 99501
Site Name	A short section of trackway at Hoghouse Paddock		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Trackway	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod.	NTSMR Number	28458

A short section of trackway, which runs behind the stone spoil mounds. The stones are revetted at this point. The track passes through a gateway between the south-western extent of High Hag Wood. The track curves for 17m on the south-west side. It is approximately 5m wide and is terraced up to 0.6m high on the west side.

Site Number	010	NGR	SD 41126 99485
Site Name	A large clearance cairn at Hoghouse Paddock		
Period	Post 1802		
Site Type	Field Clearance	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28459



A large pile of clearance material located on top of the boundary wall on the west side of field called Hoghouse Paddock. The clearance is first shown on the OS 1912 25 inch mapping. The overall dimensions are approximately 34m long by 19m wide and up to 3m in height. There is evidence of a barrow run where cleared stone has been tipped over the edge of the mound. The Cawsey Estate map, of 1802 shows an old field named 'Hoghouse Paddock' at this point, with surrounding fields being wooded at this date. It is probable that the field stone was cleared when the woodland was turned over to agriculture and the field walls for the paddock were removed.

Site Number	011	NGR	SD 41193 99452 – SD 41267 99506
Site Name	A large clearance cairn at Hoghouse Paddock		
Period	Post 1802		

Site Type	Field Clearance	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28460



A long sinuous collection of clearance material located on the south-eastern portion of Hoghouse Paddock field. The overall dimensions are approximately 92m long and up to a maximum of 13m wide. The clearance pile is up to 2m in height and has been cleared to the foot of the hill slope running up to the east. The Cawsey Estate map, of 1802 shows an old field named 'Hoghouse Paddock' at this point, with surrounding fields being wooded at this date. It is probable that the field stone was cleared when the woodland was turned over to agriculture and the field walls for the paddock were removed. Subsequently at least four sub-oval shooting stands were constructed atop the clearance pile.

Site Number	012	NGR	SD 41266 99600 – SD 41276 99574
Site Name	A curving trackway at Corn Close		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Trackway	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28461



A curving trackway located towards the north-west end of corn close field. It consists of a grass-covered earth lynchet measuring 2m wide and 35m long.

Site Number	013	NGR	SD 41277 99660
Site Name	A grooved trackway at Williams Parrock Wood		
Period	Pre 1802		
Site Type	Trackway	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28462



A grooved trackway within the funnel of land on the north side of corn close field, which measures 1.3m wide, 8m long and 0.6m deep. The presence of grooves suggests that the track was used for sledges.

Site Number	014	NGR	SD 41131 99514
Site Name	A clearance cairn at Williams Parrock Wood		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Clearance Cairn	Aerial Photos	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28463

A semi-circular pile of well-packed, small, angular stones, which measures approximately 5m long, 4m wide and up to 1m high. The stone is well covered with moss and lichen.

Site Number	015	NGR	SD 40865 99659
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Site Name	Site of former footbridge in the Formal Garden		
Period	Early Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Footbridge	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28464

The original location of a footbridge which would have taken the formal pathway on the south-west side of the main St Catherine's house over Wynlass beck. It is shown from the 1857 estate mapping onwards and is shown on a black and white photograph as having a rusticated wooden superstructure. The site is now demolished.

Site Number	016	NGR	SD 41124 99721
Site Name	Clearance cairn in High Hag Wood		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Clearance Cairn	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28465

A sub-triangular pile of small to medium, angular stones. It may be fallen debris from the wall as it would appear to have been repaired at this point, with an added coping layer of slate.

Site Number	017	NGR	SD 41100 99668
Site Name	Square depression in High Hag Wood		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Depression	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28466

A semi-circular pile of stones, built using small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. It measures approximately 1.2m long and 0.9m wide and is up to 0.6m high. It has a small, square depression on its eastern side, which measures about 1m square and was probably a tree throw.

Site Number	018	NGR	SD 41035 99659
Site Name	Charcoal burning platform in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28467

A possible charcoal burning platform measuring approximately 5.5m in diameter and up to 0.6m high. Located at the foot of a quarry scoop (Site **19**).

Site Number	019	NGR	SD 41036 99655
Site Name	Sub-oval quarry in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Quarry	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28468



A sub-oval quarry measuring 22m long from north to south, 12m wide and up to 4m deep. There is a spoil heap on the northern side.

Site Number	020	NGR	SD 41184 99692 – SD 41028 99532
Site Name	Formal pathway in High Hag Wood		
Period	Early Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Formal Pathway	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28469



A formal ornamental pathway within High Hag Wood that is first shown on the OS First Edition 25 inch mapping of c1860. The pathway is still currently in use and has partial revetting and stone edging in various places. The path runs from a stile (ST02) on the wall of the little field containing the tennis court. It runs north and north-east into the wood and runs as far as a stile into field 2375 (ST05). The path completes a sinuous walk upslope into the higher reaches of the wood in order to take in views from a probable arbor on a rocky outcrop (Site 25). The higher part of the pathway survives in a poorer state than the rest with only small patches of stone edging.

Site Number	021	NGR	SD 41050 99604
Site Name	Charcoal burning platform in High Hag Wood		
Period	Pre 1860		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28470



A charcoal burning platform, which is crossed by one of the formal paths (Site 20) in the central area of High Hag Wood. It consists of a small sub-circular platform, measuring approximately 7m diameter and 0.6m high. Charcoal burning is evident in the topsoil.

Site Number	022	NGR	SD 41072 99563
Site Name	Charcoal burning platform in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28471



A circular charcoal burning platform measuring between 5.5m and 6m in diameter. There is a retaining wall at the western extent measuring 0.6m high.

Site Number	023	NGR	SD 41060 99513
Site Name	Charcoal burning platform in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos	-

Stability/Survival Slow Deterioration/Mod NTSMR Number 28472



An oval charcoal burning platform, measuring 6m long by 5m wide and 0.5m high. There is some revetting on the west side, which appears to respect the alignment of linear wall (Site 24).

Site Number **024** NGR SD 41057 99520 – SD 41080 99483
 Site Name Linear wall foundations in High Hag Wood
 Period Post-Medieval
 Site Type Wall Aerial Photos -
 Stability/Survival Slow Deterioration/Bad NTSMR Number 28473



The foundations of a linear wall running approximately north-north-west by east-south-east. It measures approximately 75m long, by 4 courses high (0.5m). It has largely collapsed and is covered in moss.

Site Number **025** NGR SD 41145 99638
 Site Name Possible arbor in High Hag Wood
 Period Nineteenth Century
 Site Type Arbor Aerial Photos -
 Stability/Survival Slow Deterioration/Bad NTSMR Number 28474

Site of a possible arbour located within the dog-leg of the High Hag Wood pathway (Site 20). The site consists of ornamental trees on the top of a rocky outcrop. The path is curved around the base of this outcrop. The arbour probably had extensive views out of the woodland towards the lake.

Site Number **026** NGR SD 41220 99716
 Site Name Clearance Cairn in Burnt Houses field
 Period Post-Medieval
 Site Type Clearance Cairn Aerial Photos -
 Stability/Survival Stable/Moderate NTSMR Number 28475



An amorphous clearance cairn located in Burnt Houses field, placed against a small outcrop of bedrock. The cairn consists of small angular stones and measures approximately 3m in diameter by up to 0.5m in height.

Site Number **027** NGR SD 41184 99770 – SD 41256 99750
 Site Name Field boundary lynchet in Burnt Houses field
 Period Pre 1860

Site Type	Field Boundary	Aerial Photos	OS 1969, Run 239, shot 73
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28476

A field boundary lynchet running east-west, down-slope in Burnt Houses field, with several mature trees along its alignment. The lynchet runs for approximately 40m, and is up to 2.5m wide by 1.5m high. The Ordnance Survey c1860 map shows the site as an alignment of trees probably relating to a relict field boundary.

Site Number	028	NGR	SD 41221 99828
Site Name	Two clearance cairns on north side of Burnt Houses field		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Clearance Cairns	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28477



Two field clearance cairns located on north side of Burnt Houses field. Each cairn is approximately 3m in diameter by up to 0.3m in height. They are comprised of small angular scree stones.

Site Number	029	NGR	SD 41169 99843
Site Name	Small culvert in wall between Burnt Houses field and Low Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Culvert	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28478



A small culvert in the wall between Low Hag Wood and Burnt Houses field. The hole measures approximately 0.5m in width by 0.2m in height and a large lintel is placed over its top. It is probably not a smoot.

Site Number	030	NGR	SD 41157 99814
Site Name	Stone lined drain on west side of Burnt Houses field		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Drain	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Rapid Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28479



The remains of a stone-lined drain exposed in a cattle hollow on the west side of Burnt Houses field. It is comprised of a linear setting of medium sized angular stones, measuring approximately 5m long by 0.4m wide. There is a stone culvert located in the wall at this point, this is similar in size and style as site **29**.

Site Number	031	NGR	SD 40992 99750 – SD 40977 99597
Site Name	Farm trackway on east side of Annasthwaite field		
Period	Pre 1860		
Site Type	Trackway	Aerial Photos	OS 1969, Run 42, shot 30
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28480



A farm trackway running from south to north on the east side of Annasthwaite field. The trackway survives as a grass covered flat track measuring up to 150m long by 2m wide. The southern portion of the trackway is shown on the OS First Edition mapping of c1860 and the northern portion is first shown on the OS Second Edition 1898 mapping.

Site Number	032	NGR	SD 41024 99520 – SD 41036 99452
Site Name	Curvilinear wall foundations in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Wall	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28481



A collapsed curvilinear wall running from south-east to north-west within High Hag Wood. The wall runs for approximately 70m and is up to 2m wide (where collapsed) by 0.3m high. The wall survives as foundations only which are constructed of small-medium angular and sub-angular moss covered stones. This wall, along with Site 24, probably consisted of a coppice compartment within the woodland.

Site Number	033	NGR	SD 41017 99525
Site Name	Charcoal burning platform in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28482

A possible charcoal burning platform located at the corner of a field wall next to a stile (ST02). The site consists of a sub-circular flattened area measuring approximately 9m in diameter.

Site Number	034	NGR	SD 41008 99533 – SD 41010 99512
Site Name	Possible formal pathway in High Hag Wood		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Formal Pathway?	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28483

A possible portion of pathway, 1m wide and 15m long, not previously recorded on any mapping. The path is located within High Hag Wood on the south side of the field containing the tennis court. It curves away from the pathway shown on the Ordnance Survey 1912 Edition (Site 147), and runs north. This area is covered in bracken, however some linear stones are visible which probably represent the edge of the path.

Site Number	035	NGR	SD 41008 99479
Site Name	Small circular marker cairn in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Marker Cairn	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28484

A small circular marker cairn constructed of small angular stones. It measures approximately 2m in diameter by 0.4m in height.

Site Number	036	NGR	SD 40982 99529 – SD 40960 99441
Site Name	Complex of coppice compartment walls in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Wall Complex	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28485



A complex of walls located within High Hag Wood, probably relating to coppice compartments within the woodland. The site consists of a sinuous curvilinear wall running north to south for up to 100m. The wall dog-legs to the east near the centre and encloses a small circular compartment, measuring up to 20m in diameter. The ruinous walls survive as foundations with an occasional second course and much collapsed stone. They are constructed of medium-large, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (now moss covered) measuring up to a maximum of 1m in width by 0.4m in height.

Site Number	037	NGR	SD 40994 99452
Site Name	Charcoal burning platform in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28486



A sub-circular charcoal burning platform measuring approximately 6m in length by 5m in width, with slight stone revetting on the western, down-slope, side.

Site Number	038	NGR	SD 41050 99462
Site Name	Modern campfire setting in High Hag Wood		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Stone Setting	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28487



A modern campfire located in High Hag Wood. It consists of an oval setting of stones and measures approximately 1m in length by 0.75m in width.

Site Number	039	NGR	SD 40956 99554
Site Name	Flight of steps to the tennis court in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post 1914		
Site Type	Steps	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28488



A flight of steps on the pathway (Site **42**) leading up to the tennis court. It consists of three rectangular steps each 1m long by 0.35m wide. The steps are bordered on each side by two large, now moss covered, stones.

Site Number	040	NGR	SD 40976 99575
Site Name	Dismantled donkey shed on tennis court in Peas Close		
Period	Mid-Late Twentieth Century		
Site Type	Shed	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28489

The site of a now dismantled donkey shed located on the north-east corner of the tennis court (Site **53**). It was demolished in 1991 (J Lund *pers comm*). The site measured approximately 12m long by 5m wide and is presently covered in tall grasses and nettles. The shed is shown as roofed on the OS 1967 25 inch mapping.

Site Number	041	NGR	SD 40967 99575
Site Name	Covered water tap for tennis court in Peas Close		
Period	Post 1914		
Site Type	Water Tap	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28490



A covered water tap used for the maintenance of the tennis court (Site **53**). It is located to the immediate north-west of the tennis court, and consists of a brick and mortar structure 1m square and up to 11 courses high. The structure is open on the east side where there would have been a door, but the slate roof and part of the water pipe survives.

Site Number	042	NGR	SD 40956 99556 – SD 40946 99514
Site Name	Formal pathway in High		

Period	Hag Wood		
	Post 1914		
Site Type	Formal Pathway	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28491

A linear pathway not recorded on any mapping. It runs north to south from the tennis court (Site **53**) for approximately 45m. The pathway runs down a flight of steps (Site **39**) and towards another pathway shown on the OS 25 inch 1912 Edition mapping. The path is 1.5m wide and has an edging of small sub-angular stones.

Site Number	043	NGR	SD 40880 99528
Site Name	Charcoal burning platform in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28492



A sub-circular charcoal burning platform located within High Hag Wood. It measures approximately 6m in length by 5m in width and has a moss covered stone revetment on the down-slope side.

Site Number	044	NGR	SD 40858 99581
Site Name	Small quarry in High Hag Wood		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Quarry	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Moderate	NTSMR Number	28493



A small quarry located close to the corner of a garden wall and within High Hag Wood. It measures approximately 2m in diameter and 1m in depth.

Site Number	045	NGR	SD 40832 99599
Site Name	Charcoal burning platform in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos	OS 1969, Run 239, shot 73
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28494

A sub-circular charcoal burning platform located within High Hag Wood. It measures approximately 5m in diameter and has the ephemeral remains of a stone revetment on its western side.

Site Number	046	NGR	SD 40920 99693 – SD 40964 99769
Site Name	Sub-circular formal pathway around Gatelands field		

Period	Between 1860 and 1898		
Site Type	Formal Pathway	Aerial Photos	OS, 1969, Run 239, Shot 73
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28495



A sub-circular formal pathway running around Gatelands field. It is first shown on the OS 25 inch 1898 Second Edition mapping. The site consists of a pathway running around the circumference of the field with access to the wilderness garden at the south-west end and a small pathway leading up to the summer house (Site 50). The path survives as a grass covered hollowed out depression, slightly cut into the hillside. The path to the summer house is still evident but the northern portion of the main pathway has been built over by St Catherine's bungalow. The

overall area of the pathway is approximately 90m in diameter and it is up to 1m in width.

Site Number	047	NGR	SD 40932 99772 – SD 40985 99719
Site Name	Cultivation ridges at summit of Gatelands field		
Period	1939-1945		
Site Type	Cultivation/Disturbance	Aerial Photos	OS 1969, Run 239, Shot 73
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28496



Two small areas of possible ridge and furrow cultivation within Gatelands field. The areas are located on either side of St Catherine's bungalow and are shown on an aerial photograph. The site does not look like it is the result of soil creep or other natural processes. Each area measures approximately 30m long by 10m wide and the ridges are 0.7m wide and 0.3m apart. The cultivation was for growing potatoes for the war effort in 1939-1945 (C Ferreira *pers comm*).

Site Number	048	NGR	SD 40914 99782
Site Name	Tree stump on west side of Gatelands field		
Period	Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Stump	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28497

A tree stump located on the west side of Gatelands field.

Site Number	049	NGR	SD 40909 99780
Site Name	Tree stump on west side of Gatelands field		
Period	Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Stump	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28498

A tree stump located on the west side of Gatelands field.

Site Number	050	NGR	SD 40973 99706
Site Name	Site of former summer house in Gatelands field		
Period	Between 1860 and 1898		
Site Type	Summer House	Aerial Photos	-

Stability/Survival Slow Deterioration/Bad NTSMR Number 28499



The location of the summer house seen within Gatelands field, and first shown on the OS 25 inch 1898, Second Edition mapping. The site was shown as an octagonal structure with a small pathway leading to a circular formal pathway (Site 46). The site survives as a small circular depression approximately 4m in diameter with an external raised earthen bank up to 0.3m high. There is evidence of two small stone anchoring points with iron retaining bolts presumably for a lightweight (wooden) superstructure.

Site Number **051** NGR SD 40914 99812
 Site Name Small sub-circular quarry in
 Hatters Close
 Period Post-Medieval
 Site Type Quarry Aerial Photos OS 1969, Run 239, Shot 73
 Stability/Survival Slow Deterioration/Good NTSMR Number 28500



A small sub-circular gravel quarry located on the north side of the trackway running towards St Catherine's bungalow. It measures approximately 10m in diameter and up to 2m in depth.

Site Number **052** NGR SD 40945 99943 – SD 40937 99797
 Site Name Revetted farm trackway in
 Hatters Close
 Period Pre 1898
 Site Type Trackway Aerial Photos -
 Stability/Survival Slow Deterioration/Mod NTSMR Number 28501



A revetted farm trackway located in Hatters Close field. It runs north to south across the field to the north of St Catherine's bungalow. It is first shown on the OS 25 inch 1898, Second Edition mapping, and is possibly an extension of the trackway running to the east (Site 31). The pathway is metalled in places and is cut into the hill slope, it measures approximately 65m long by 2m wide.

Site Number **053** NGR SD 40968 99568
 Site Name Tennis court on south side
 of Peas Close
 Period Between 1919 and 1921
 Site Type Tennis Court Aerial Photos OS 1969, Run 42, Shot 30
 Stability/Survival Slow Deterioration/Mod NTSMR Number 28502

A tennis court located on the east side of a walled garden. It measures approximately 32m long, north-south by 18m wide. The court is cut into the hillside with walls up to 1.5m high on the east side. The retaining wall is constructed of angular quarried stones with large angular coping stones. The court is currently overgrown with grass and has some silver birch trees growing on it. The court is not shown

on any of the plans or mapping prior to 1914. The site was probably built around 1919-1921 and Jessica Ferreira and her sister Marjorie used it regularly in the 1920's. The site became derelict after 1939 and young birch trees grew on the site. It was cleared in the 1950s when there was a herd of Jersey cows on the estate (C Ferreira *pers comm*) The wire mesh fence surrounding the court was removed by the National Trust in 1987. (J Lund *pers comm*).

Site Number	054	NGR	SD 40986 99427
Site Name	Possible quarry in The Wood		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Quarry	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	58503

A possible quarry site consisting of an exposed outcrop of rock which has been modified. There are flat-faced boulders measuring up to 0.9m in height with a linear deposit of possible angular spoil stones and large flat-faced stone blocks.

Site Number	055	NGR	SD 41049 99322
Site Name	Clearance cairn in The Wood		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Clearance Cairn	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28504

A clearance cairn of stones located in woodland compartment 0238, near the south-eastern boundary. The site consists of a large pile of small-medium sized sub-angular stones, measuring approximately 10m in diameter by 2.5m in height.

Site Number	056	NGR	SD 41034 99315
Site Name	Charcoal burning platform in The Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28505

A possible sub-circular charcoal burning platform located in woodland compartment 0238, measuring approximately 6m long by 5m wide. It is cut into the hillside on the eastern side by up to 0.5m, with some possible stone revetting on the down-slope western side. The site is covered in felled trees.

Site Number	057	NGR	SD 40941 99600 – SD 40930 99571
Site Name	Modern drain in the Walled Garden		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Drain	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28506

A modern linear drain feature crossing the walled garden from north to south. It consists of an earthen bank measuring 0.7m in width by up to 0.25m in height. A plastic pipe is exposed at one end of the drain.

Site Number	058	NGR	SD 40934 99588
Site Name	Walled Garden at St Catherine's		

Period	c1839		
Site Type	Vegetable Garden	Aerial Photos	OS, 1969, Run 239, Shot 73
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28507



A walled garden currently marked as plot 9359. The garden is rectangular with a corner cut off on the north-east side, and measures approximately 59m long east-west by 32m wide. There is an entrance gate on the north side with a pathway leading into the wilderness garden. The garden was probably built in 1839 as there are letters from this date referring to the construction of the wall. The OS 6 inch First Edition mapping shows detail of the internal structure of the garden, with a pathway around the edge of the garden wall and another path, aligned north-south, dividing the garden in half. The aerial photography shows the garden to be divided into quarters.

Site Number	059	NGR	SD 41010 99829
Site Name	Horseshoe-shaped walled enclosure in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Enclosure	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28508

A possible horse-shoe shaped enclosure with an open end facing west. The enclosure walls are constructed of small-medium sized sub-rounded stones. The overall measurements are approximately 5m-6m long by 4m wide with walls 1m wide by up to 0.3m high. The site is very denuded in places and is covered in felling debris.

Site Number	060	NGR	SD 40982 99795
Site Name	Rectangular walled enclosure in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Wall Complex	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28509



A rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 10m long by 5m wide with walls 0.7m wide by up to 0.4m high. The enclosure walls are constructed of medium-large sub-angular stones. The site is very denuded in places.

Site Number	061	NGR	SD 41010 99750
Site Name	Four large stepping stones in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Pre 1860		
Site Type	Stepping Stones	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Moderate	NTSMR Number	28510



Four large boulder stepping stones crossing Wynlass Beck at the south end of Low Hag Wood. The stones are up to 1m long by 0.5m wide.

Site Number	062	NGR	SD 41039 99814
Site Name	Charcoal burning platform in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28511

A possible charcoal burning platform located in Low Hag Wood. It is very ephemeral and measures only 3m in diameter. There is no stone in its construction, but there is a small clearance pile of stones at the south-west end.

Site Number	063	NGR	SD 41074 99790
Site Name	Charcoal burning platform in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Moderate	NTSMR Number	28512



A circular charcoal burning platform located in Low Hag Wood between the formal pathway (Site **66**) and Wynlass Beck. It measures approximately 6m in diameter, with stone revetting on the southern slope. The site has recently been used for a charcoal burning platform reconstruction.

Site Number	064	NGR	SD 41103 99859
Site Name	Small bridge over small stream in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Pre 1860?		
Site Type	Bridge	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28513



A small bridge taking the stone kerbed formal path (Site **66**) over a small stream in Low Hag Wood. The bridge measures 2m long by 1m wide and is constructed of medium-sized sub-angular facing stones and is metalled with small angular stones.

Site Number	065	NGR	SD 41112 99840
Site Name	Water management feature on Wynlass Beck in Low		

Period	Hag Wood		
Site Type	Pre 1860		
Stability/Survival	Water Management?	Aerial Photos -	
	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28514



A possible crossing point for a water management feature on Wynlass Beck in Low Hag Wood. It is shown on the OS 25 inch First Edition mapping and survives as a stone-constructed feature measuring approximately 10m long by 1m wide and up to 0.6m high.

Site Number	066	NGR	SD 41012 99753 – SD 41159 99895
Site Name	Stone kerbed formal pathway in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Pre 1860		
Site Type	Formal Pathway	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Moderate		
NTSMR Number	28515		



A stone-kerbed formal ornamental pathway forming a perambulatory walk around Low Hag Wood. The path is first shown on the OS 25 inch First Edition mapping and it runs from south-west to north-east on the west side of Wynlass Beck encompassing a hollowed-out area (possibly a wooded glade) at the north end (Site **71**). The pathway crosses the beck by some stepping stones (Site **70**) and continues as site **68**. The pathway has surviving kerbed edging in several places.

Site Number	067	NGR	SD 41137 99874
Site Name	Modern drainage pipe in Low Hag Wood		
Period	1970s		
Site Type	Drainage Pipe	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28516



A modern, 0.5m diameter, iron pipe carrying the modern footpath along the alignment of the Thirlmere Aqueduct over Wynlass Beck in Low Hag Wood.

Site Number	068	NGR	SD 41023 99733 – 41161 99890
Site Name	Kerbed formal pathway in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Pre 1860		
Site Type	Formal Pathway	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28517



A continuation of the kerbed formal pathway running through Low Hag Wood (Site **66**). This part of the pathway runs on the east side of Wynlass Beck from the stepping stones in the north (Site **70**) down to a stile (ST09) in the south. This portion of pathway has almost no kerbed edging surviving. The course of Wynlass Beck between the pathways (Sites **66** and **68**) has the remnants of stone edging along its banks and possible further modifications of the stream.

Site Number	069	NGR	SD 41160 99869
Site Name	Possible ornamental planting on knoll in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Nineteenth Century?		
Site Type	Planting	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28518

A rocky knoll, measuring approximately 10m in diameter by 2m in height located on the east side of the ornamental pathway (Site **68**). A probable ornamental planting of whitebeam, european larch and crab apple trees survives on top and around the knoll.

Site Number	070	NGR	SD 41161 99893
Site Name	Stepping stones over Wynlass Beck in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Pre 1860		
Site Type	Stepping Stones	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28519

Several stepping stones taking the ornamental pathway (Sites **66** and **68**) over Wynlass Beck in Low Hag Wood, shown on the OS 25 inch First Edition mapping. Each stone measures approximately 0.5m long by 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep. There is a 10m stretch of revetting stones of similar dimensions on the banks of the beck.

Site Number	071	NGR	SD 41120 99919
Site Name	Sub-circular depression in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Natural Feature	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Moderate	NTSMR Number	28520

A sub-circular depression located within Low Hag Wood. The depression is encircled on all but the southern side by the formal ornamental pathway (Site **66**). The site is a small valley containing a watercourse, possibly enclosed by the pathway as a type of scenic glade. The site measures approximately 70m long, north to south by 45m wide.

Site Number	072	NGR	SD 41153 99990
Site Name	Modern clearance cairn at north end of Low Hag Wood		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Clearance Cairn	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Moderate	NTSMR Number	28521



A modern clearance cairn located in the north end of Low Hag Wood. The site consists of a pile of small angular and sub-angular stones, measuring approximately 3.5m in diameter by 0.25m in height.

Site Number	073	NGR	SD 41158 99978
Site Name	Setting of stones at north end of Low Hag Wood		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Stone Setting	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28522

A setting of stones located at the break of slope, next to a beech tree in the north end of Low Hag Wood. Overall it measures approximately 2m long by 1m wide and consists of small-medium sized, sub-angular moss covered stones.

Site Number	074	NGR	SD 41173 99972
Site Name	Small touring caravan in north of Low Hag Wood		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Caravan	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28523

A small touring caravan, probably 1960s, in pastel green with a blue roof.

Site Number	075	NGR	SD 41181 99978
Site Name	Wood stack in north of Low Hag Wood		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Wood Stack	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Rapid Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28524



A wood stack located 10m from a caravan (Site **74**) at the north end of Low Hag Wood. It has a rectangular stone base, measuring approximately 3m long by 2m wide and is constructed of two courses of sub-angular moss covered stones. There is also corrugated iron sheeting on top, to keep the wood dry.

Site Number	076	NGR	NY 41288 99997
Site Name	Modern clearance cairn in north of Low Hag Wood		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Clearance Cairn	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28525

A modern stone dump located approximately 9m from a gateway (G11).

Site Number	077	NGR	NY 41310 99999
Site Name	Low stone wall in north of Low Hag Wood		
Period	Modern?		
Site Type	Wall	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28526

A low stone wall near the side of a path. It measures approximately 0.8m in height and is possibly associated with the modern garden to the east, near the caravan (Site **74**).

Site Number	078	NGR	NY 41222, 00004 – SD 41106 99976
Site Name	Boundary wall in north-west of Low Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Boundary Wall	Aerial Photos OS 1969, Run 42, shot 30	
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28527

A boundary wall on the north-west corner of Low Hag Wood, not shown on any estate or OS mapping.

Site Number	079	NGR	SD 41208 99949
Site Name	Charcoal burning platform in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28528

A charcoal burning platform, measuring approximately 5m in diameter and located next to a wall bend (Site **78**). There is charcoal exposed in the down-slope edge.

Site Number	080	NGR	SD 41216 99943
Site Name	Small bridge or culvert in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Modern?		
Site Type	Culvert	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Moderate		
NTSMR Number	28529		

A low bridge or culvert, of simple slate slab bridge design, grassed over with no evidence of edging.

Site Number	081	NGR	SD 41207 99935 – NY 41248 00002
Site Name	Line of stone revetting in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Modern?		
Site Type	Stone Revetting	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Moderate		
NTSMR Number	28530		

A line of stone revetting aligned with the bridge/culvert (Site **80**) at the foot of an oak tree and along the course of a small drainage channel.

Site Number	082	NGR	SD 40818 99603
Site Name	Small quarry scoop in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Quarry	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28531

A quarry located close to the footbridge over Wynlass Beck. It measures approximately 4m long by 2.5m wide by 1.2m deep.

Site Number	083	NGR	SD 40904 99595 – SD 40953 99440
Site Name	Original site of formal pathway in High Hag Wood		
Period	Pre 1857		
Site Type	Formal Pathway	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28532

The original course of a pathway running within High Hag Wood from the gardens, in a north-west to south-east direction, towards the footpath on the south-west edge of the study area. It is shown in this position on the OS First Edition of c1860 and 1857 estate plan, but has moved alignment by the time of the 1899 estate plan.

Site Number	084	NGR	SD 40903 99542 – SD 40951 99438
Site Name	Original site of formal pathway in High Hag Wood		
Period	Between c1860 and 1899		
Site Type	Formal Pathway	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28533

The secondary course of a pathway running within High Hag Wood from the gardens, in a north-west to south-east direction, towards the footpath on the south-west edge of the study area. It is shown in this position on the 1899 estate plan and the OS 1912 Edition.

Site Number	085	NGR	SD 41026 99453
Site Name	Foundation of wall in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Wall	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28534

The remains of a boundary, consisting of a row of large boulders with small piles of smaller stones partially collapsed and placed on top.

Site Number	086	NGR	SD 41102 99529-SD 41122 99578
Site Name	Surviving drystone wall in High Hag Wood		
Period	Pre-1802		
Site Type	Wall	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28535

A surviving section of drystone wall on an enclosure boundary within High Hag Wood. It is shown as the boundary between the Causeway estate and St Catherine's on the 1802 estate plan and is still shown on the current OS mapping.

Site Number	087	NGR	SD 41203 99648
Site Name	Dump of corrugated iron in Williams Parrock Wood		
Period	Modern?		
Site Type	Ruin	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Rapid Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28536

A dump of corrugated iron, possibly once used for a small hut or building.

Site Number	088	NGR	SD 41143 99673
Site Name	Charcoal burning platform in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28537

A possible charcoal burning platform located on the eastern edge of a footpath (Site **20**). It is slightly eroded on the western, down-slope, edge.

Site Number	089	NGR	SD 41094 99697
Site Name	Possible charcoal burning platform in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28538

A possible charcoal burning platform, measuring approximately 5m in diameter. The platform is disturbed, and a large beech tree grows on one edge.

Site Number	090	NGR	SD 40947 99656
Site Name	Bridge footings on Wynlass Beck in Wilderness Garden		
Period	Between 1810 and 1857		
Site Type	Bridge Footing	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28539



A surviving bridge footing on the southern (now blocked) stream of Wynlass Beck, taking the footpath (Site **104**) above the waterfall within the wilderness garden. It was originally shown on 1857 estate plan and the OS First Edition, c 1860. It is shown on sepia photographs as having a rusticated wooden superstructure. It survives as two large 1m square stone footings on either side of the stream with a single stone slab spanning the streambed. The sides of the stream have been revetted in a rustic

style with a single course of stones.

Site Number	091	NGR	SD 40842 99650
Site Name	Bridge on Wynlass Beck in Formal Garden		
Period	Between 1810 and 1860		
Site Type	Footbridge	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28540



A surviving footbridge on Wynlass Beck in the walled formal garden to the west of the house, originally shown on the OS First Edition mapping. The site survives as a single span arched stone bridge measuring approximately 7.5m long by 2m wide with a single width wall of rusticated stones on either side of a footpath.

Site Number	092	NGR	SD 40879 99659
Site Name	Site of possible covered walkway/corridor at St Catherine's House		
Period	c1810?		
Site Type	Corridor/Walkway?	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28541

The original site of a crossing point over Wynlass Beck, between the main house range and the kitchen range. It is shown on the 1857 estate plan as a thin corridor type structure. A sepia photograph of the east elevation of the main house and kitchen range (masked by trees) does not show a substantial structure. The crossing probably consisted of a covered walkway corridor between the separate ranges of buildings.

Site Number	093	NGR	SD 40897 99664
Site Name	Concrete culvert on Wynlass Beck at St Catherine's House		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Concrete Culvert	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28542

The original crossing point over Wynlass Beck of the main carriageway (Site **117**) leading into the main range of buildings. The site survives as a modern concrete reinforced culvert, measuring approximately 9m long by 2.5m wide.

Site Number	094	NGR	40984 99668
Site Name	Concrete lined water tank on Wynlass Beck in Wilderness Garden		
Site Type	Water Tank	Period	Between 1898 and 1912
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	Aerial Photos	-
		NTSMR Number	28543



A concrete lined water tank located on the north-east edge of the wilderness garden on the south bank of Wynlass Beck. It is first shown on the OS 1912 Edition mapping. It measures approximately 4m long by 1.8m wide and up to 1m high. Externally, it is of drystone angular quarried stone construction with three square concrete-lined internal structures and covering lids.

Site Number	095	NGR	SD 40919 99641
Site Name	Drystone wall covered spring on edge of Wilderness Garden		
Period	Nineteenth Century?		
Site Type	Well	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28544



A drystone built structure, shown on the current OS mapping, located on the side of the carriageway and on the east side of the coach house/stable range of buildings. The site consists of a stone walled structure built into the slope of the hill. It measures approximately 4m long by 1.8m wide. The walls are up to 1m high. The southern end of the structure has a roof capped in slate that is partially covered by the slope. A culverted drain (Site **115**) runs down its western edge with slabs of stone covering it. Internally the floor of the structure is covered in paving slabs with iron fixtures and fittings on the southern wall. The site is a well located on a spring emerging from the bedrock and was probably dated back to the period of the original Cottage Orneé. It was used regularly for drinking water right up to the death of Mrs Ferriera (C Ferreira *pers comm*).

Site Number	096	NGR	SD 40908 99655
Site Name	Iron gateway at St Catherine's House		
Period	Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Gate	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28545

The site of an original iron railing five bar gate and gatepost located on the eastern side of the coach house/stable range. It is unclear whether this is the original position of the gate or whether it has been re-used from elsewhere.

Site Number	097	NGR	SD 40947 99665
Site Name	Bridge footings on Wynlass Beck in Wilderness Garden		
Period	Between 1810 and 1857		
Site Type	Bridge Footing	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28546



A surviving bridge footing on the northern stream of Wynlass Beck, taking the footpath (Site **104**) above the waterfall within the wilderness garden. It is originally shown on the 1857 estate plan and First Edition OS mapping (c1860). It is shown on sepia photographs as having a rusticated wooden superstructure. It survives as four moderately large (up to 1m square) stone footings on either side, and in the middle of the stream. The stream sides have been revetted in a rustic style with a single course of stones, and on the northern side a small step would have originally led up to the wooden superstructure.

Site Number	098	NGR	SD 40938 99573
Site Name	Modern pond in south-east of Walled Garden		

Period	Modern		
Site Type	Pond	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28547

A modern D-shaped pond located in the south-east quadrant of the walled garden. It measures approximately 5.5m long by 3m wide.

Site Number	099	NGR	SD 40924 99585
Site Name	Modern vegetable beds in Walled Garden		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Vegetable Beds	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28548



The site of modern rectangular wooden-lined vegetable/flower beds located within the walled garden. There are six rectangular beds running from north to south in the north-west quadrant of the garden. There are also footings for a modern potting shed and three wooden compost bins on the east side of the gate.

Site Number	100	NGR	SD 40928 99603
Site Name	Brick footings of greenhouse in Walled Garden		
Period	Between c1899 and 1912		
Site Type	Greenhouse	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28549



The brick footings for a greenhouse, located within the walled garden on the west side of the gateway. The greenhouse is first shown as roofed with glass on the OS 1912 Edition mapping. The footings measure approximately 3.7m long, east to west by 2.5m wide. The footing walls are double thickness and are up to three courses (0.25m) high. The internal face of the garden wall at this point has been whitewashed and the upper courses of the drystone wall have been infilled with supporting house bricks.

Site Number	101	NGR	SD 40940 99604
Site Name	Site of rectangular structure just outside Walled Garden		
Period	Between 1899 and 1912		
Site Type	Garden Structure	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28550

A rectangular structure, now demolished and overgrown, located on the external wall of the walled garden to the east side of the gate. It is first shown as a small, unroofed enclosure on the OS 1912 Edition mapping. The structure originally measured approximately 6.7m long, east to west by 5m wide. The site was probably associated with the walled garden.

Site Number	102	NGR	102 SD 40948 99608
Site Name	Small sub-circular quarry scoop to the north of		

Period	Walled Garden		
	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Quarry	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28551

A small sub circular quarry scoop located to the north of the walled garden. It measures approximately 5.5m long, east to west by 4.5m wide and up to 0.4m deep. There is surface spoil by the entrance on the west side.

Site Number	103	NGR	SD 40971 99608 – SD 40914 99611
Site Name	Small trackway to north of Walled Garden		
Period	Pre 1860		
Site Type	Trackway	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28552

A trackway located to the north of the walled garden, running east-west between the farm track running through Peas Close, (Site **31**) and the carriageway by the house (Site **117**).

Site Number	104	NGR	SD 40901 99666 – SD 40929 99615
Site Name	Formal footpath in Wilderness Garden		
Period	Between 1810 and 1857		
Site Type	Formal Footpath	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28553



A formal footpath running through the wilderness garden on the east side of the house, first shown on the 1857 Estate plan. The pathway is set into the hillside and runs west to east from the top of a flight of steps (Site **114**) along the contour of the slope. Halfway into the garden the pathway turns south and continues across two bridges over Wynlass Beck, (Sites **90** and **7**) and joins up with a trackway (Site **103**) to the north of the walled garden.

Site Number	105	NGR	SD 40939 99649
Site Name	Possible terraced area in Wilderness Garden		
Period	Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Terrace	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28554

A possible terraced area within the wilderness garden and to the south of Wynlass Beck. The area consists of the partially modified slope of a natural rock outcrop on the eastern side of the formal pathway (Site **104**). The slope is covered with holly bushes and is probably on the edge of a flat area containing the footpath. On the western side of the footpath there are low denuded foundations of a possible wall, running south-west to north-east for approximately 7.5m. Immediately to the west of this are two flat, possibly modified, bedrock slabs on the top break of slope where the ground falls away to the west.

Site Number	106	NGR	SD 40938 99660
Site Name	Waterfalls in Wilderness		

Period	Garden		
Site Type	Nineteenth Century?	Waterfall	Aerial Photos -
Stability/Survival		Stable/Good	NTSMR Number 28555



The two main waterfalls located on two courses of Wynlass Beck running through the wilderness garden. They have possibly been modified and cleared to form impressive waterfalls to be overlooked from bridges crossing the beck immediately to the east (Sites **90** and **97**) and from the pathway approaching from the west (Site **104**).

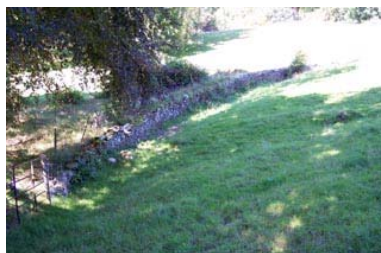
Site Number	107	NGR	SD 40931 99677 – SD 40963 99677
Site Name	Foundations of wall on north edge of Wilderness Garden		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Wall	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28556

A mostly collapsed foundation course of a drystone wall located on the northernmost boundary of the wilderness garden and superseded by the iron railing fence (Site **156**). The wall runs for approximately 33m along the top break of slope. There is much collapse of the wall evident down-slope but the wall was probably also partially dismantled and removed.

Site Number	108	NGR	SD 40911 99696 – SD 40902 99667
Site Name	Formal footpath in Wilderness Garden		
Period	Between c1860 and 1898		
Site Type	Formal Footpath	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28557

A formal footpath running north to south within the wilderness garden. The path is first shown on the OS Second Edition mapping of 1898 and runs from the top of a flight of steps (Site **114**) towards a gate within the iron railings (Site **156**) surrounding the garden, and giving access to the pathway surrounding the summerhouse (Sites **46** and **50**).

Site Number	109	NGR	SD 40904 99781 – SD 40895 99704
Site Name	Ha-ha boundary on west edge of Gatelands field		
Period	Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Ha-ha	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	27668



The Ha-ha located on the western edge of Gatelands field to the north of the main house and gardens within the parkland. The site consists of an embanked wall with a ditch on its eastern side. The drystone wall measures approximately 0.6m in width by 1m in height and runs for approximately 80m. The site would have afforded an uninterrupted view up-slope within the parkland looking east from the carriageway as people entered the estate.

Site Number	110	NGR	SD 40883 99726
Site Name	Part of Ha-ha bank on west side of Gatelands field		
Period	Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Earthen Bank	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28558

An earthen embankment on the western side of the Ha-ha wall (Site **109**). The embankment survives best within the northern edge of the formal garden surrounding the main house. It is embanked up to 3.5m in width by 0.4m in height to mask the top edge of the Ha-ha wall.

Site Number	111	NGR	SD 40871 99682
Site Name	Carpark/Demolition spoil heap of former St Catherine's House		
Period	Mid Twentieth Century		
Site Type	Spoil heap/Carpark	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28559



Spoil heaps from the demolition of the main house, the site of which is now used as the National Trust car park. The car park measures approximately 20m square, has been gravel paved on top and slopes away sharply to the west and north on the western side of the carriageway. There is an additional smaller unpaved spoil heap located on the northern end of the site, measuring 12m long by 9m wide and up to 0.6m high. The original main range of the cottage orneé (Site **130**) was partially built into the hillside and, therefore, there is the potential of surviving foundations below the current car park.

Site Number	112	NGR	SD 40887 99665
Site Name	Rectangular stone garage on carpark at St Catherine's House		
Period	c1955		
Site Type	Garage	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28560



A rectangular garage surviving on the south side of the National Trust car park. It was planned as a 'Tractor Garage' in March 1955 for EC Ferreira by Mr H Sheldon of Windermere. The site survives as a quarried stone-walled structure measuring up to 6m long by 4m wide and up to 3m high. It has a pitched slate roof, a wooden door on its north end and two windows on its eastern elevation.

Site Number	113	NGR	SD 40892 99662
Site Name	Sluice gate on Wynlass Beck at St Catherine's House		
Period	Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Sluice Gate	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28561



A sluice surviving on Wynlass Beck to the north of the coach house/stable range. The site consists of a flat stone slab measuring approximately 0.3m wide by 2m long. There is housing and a slot for a sluice gate surviving on the southern side of the beck within the retaining wall.

Site Number	114	NGR	SD 40902 99664
Site Name	Flight of steps in Wilderness Garden		
Period	Between 1810 and 1857		
Site Type	Steps	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28562



A flight of eight steps running up from the carriageway on the eastern side of the house complex and at the foot of two pathways running into the wilderness garden (Sites **104** and **108**). The two lowest steps are spaced further apart from the rest and there is evidence of formal stone edging on the upper western edge.

Site Number	115	NGR	SD 40911 99658 – SD 40915 99626
Site Name	Slab capped drain on eastern edge of carriageway in Wilderness Garden		
Period	Nineteenth Century?		
Site Type	Drain	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28563

A slate slab capped drain running down the eastern side of the carriageway (Site **117**) to the east of the coach house/stable range. It measures approximately 32m long and drains into the beck at its north end.

Site Number	116	NGR	SD 40916 99638
Site Name	Drystone retaining walls on carriageway at St Catherine's house		
Period	Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Wall	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28564

Small section of drystone wall retaining the carriageway (Site **117**) on the east side of the coach house/stable range. It measures approximately 7.5m long, and is a single thickness of stones wide.

Site Number	117	NGR	SD 40905 99596 – SD 40900, 99664
Site Name	Carriageway at St		

Period	Catherine's house Between 1810 and 1857		
Site Type	Carriageway	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28565

A section of the main carriageway on the eastern side of the coach house/stable range. It runs from the entrance gate into the central garden area (a continuation of the carriageway within the parkland to the north - Site **139**), and down to the southern gateway leading out into High Hag Wood where it continues as a footpath (Site **83**).

Site Number	118	NGR	SD 40901 99652
Site Name	Wood store on coach house at St Catherine's house		
Period	Between 1898 and 1912		
Site Type	Wood Store	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28566



The extant remains of a wood store, first shown on the OS 1912 edition mapping located on the north-eastern end of the coach house/stable range. The site consists of a walled rectangular structure butting the side of the building range and is built partially subterranean with a flower bed/rockery above it. There are two steps leading down to a narrow corridor which opens up into a small rectangular room.

Site Number	119	NGR	SD 40898 99634
Site Name	Stone trough by the stable block at St Catherine's house		
Period	Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Trough	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28567



A small stone water trough located on the west side of the Coach house/stable range (Sites **128** and **129**). It measures approximately 1.8m long by 0.6m wide by 0.4m high. There is a small outlet pipe surviving which would have fed the trough.

Site Number	120	NGR	SD 40897 99625 – SD 40905 99601
Site Name	Modern pathway at St Catherine's House		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Pathway	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28568



A modern pathway running north-south up three small flights of steps from the rear of the Coach house/Stable range (Sites **128** and **129**), and joining up with the carriageway/trackway (Site **117**) by the western wall of the walled garden. It measures approximately 27m long.

Site Number	121	NGR	SD 40958 99664
Site Name	Pile of blocking stones on Wynlass Beck in Wilderness Garden		
Period	Twentieth Century		
Site Type	Pile of stones	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28569

A small pile of water worn stones, used to block the entrance at the junction of the southern offshoot of Wynlass Beck within the wilderness garden. It measures approximately 2.7m long by 1.4m wide and is up to 0.3m high.

Site Number	122	NGR	SD 40853 99619
Site Name	Drain covers in west of Formal Garden		
Period	Nineteenth/Twentieth Century		
Site Type	Drain Covers	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28570

Two small drain covers located on the western side of the formal garden and on the south-western side of the Coach House/Stable range. They consist of a twentieth century ceramic pipe outlet and a possible 19th century small, square, iron grate. They drain into a channel running beneath and out of the garden along an alignment that once ran through a water smoot (WS02).

Site Number	123	NGR	SD 40887 99629
Site Name	Manhole cover in east of Formal Garden		
Period	Twentieth Century		
Site Type	Manhole Cover	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28571

An overgrown manhole cover located on the eastern side of the formal garden on the south-western side of the Coach House/Stable range.

Site Number	124	NGR	SD 40875 99650
Site Name	Low earthen mound in Formal Garden		
Period	Twentieth Century		
Site Type	Earthen Mound	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28572

A very low lying, ephemeral earthen mound located on the southern edge of Wynlass Beck within the formal garden. It is within the footprint of the putative kitchen range of buildings (Site **131**), and is probably associated with their demolition and subsequent landscaping.

Site Number	125	NGR	SD 40861 99655
Site Name	Low earthen mound in Formal Garden		
Period	Nineteenth/Twentieth Century		
Site Type	Earthen Mound	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28573

A low lying, ephemeral earthen mound on the southern edge of Wynlass Beck within the formal garden. It is located adjacent to the location of a wooden superstructured bridge (Site **15**) which once carried a formal pathway (Site **135**) over the beck. The mound could possibly be part of the footing for the bridge.

Site Number	126	NGR	SD 40892 99628
Site Name	L-shaped garden shed on wall of Formal Garden		
Period	Between 1810 and 1857		
Site Type	Garden Shed	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28574



A small L-shaped shed located on the wall of the formal garden dating from at least the 1857 estate plan. The site is currently used as the National Trust toilets, and is likely to have been either old outside toilets or more probably a shed for the garden. It is constructed of small quarried sub-angular stones with larger feature stones (e.g. quoins), there are two doorways on the southern side and it has a slate roof. It measures approximately 4.8m long by 3.1m wide by 2.5m high.

Site Number	127	NGR	SD 40899 99626
Site Name	Small rectangular building attached to stable block at St Catherine's house		
Period	Between 1860 and 1899		
Site Type	Ancillary Building	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28575



A small rectangular building attached to the south-west corner of the coach house/stable range (Sites **128** and **129**), first shown on the 1912 OS mapping. It is currently un-roofed and measures 5.1m long by 3.5m wide. It has a doorway and a window on the north side. Internally, there is a chimney and a small stove in the north-west corner and the walls have been whitewashed up to the level of the mantelpiece. The building used for some time in the 1950s as a dairy by Mrs Ferreira who owned a small herd of jersey cows (J Martin and C Ferreira *pers comm*).

Site Number	128	NGR	SD 40897 99647
Site Name	Stable block at St Catherine's house		
Period	Early Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Stables	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28576



The original stable block for the main house, consisting of a surviving two storey rectangular structure, measuring approximately 18m long by 7m wide. The wooden stable stalls

are still intact and are located through a side door in the east of the building. The upper storey was presumably used for servant accommodation and has been converted (possibly mid-twentieth century) for enclosed living accommodation. The stables were used in the 1950s to house a small herd of jersey cows that Mrs Ferreira owned (C Ferreira *pers comm*). The building was possibly built around 1839 when the cow house was dismantled (/K121(18/27)/2), and is attached to the southern end of the coach house (Site **129**). An extension, of unknown date, was built into the south-east corner of the main building which is now wholly incorporated into the structure. There is also an additional extension built on the south-west corner of the southern end of the building (Site **127**). The building survives with a slate roof and square chimney, roughly-rendered plaster walls, and sash windows. The western side of the house is buttressed as the ground level on the eastern side of the house is at first-floor level.

Site Number	129	NGR	SD 40902 99635
Site Name	Coach house at St Catherine's house		
Period	Early Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Coach House	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28577



The original coach house for the main house, consisting of a two storey rectangular structure, measuring approximately 8.5m long by 7.9m wide. The structure has surviving features consisting of a double doorway on the north end and small square windows with exposed stone lintels at both ground and first floor level. The roof is of slate and is the same as the roof on the stable block (Site **128**) attached to the south of the building. The stable block was built later as the wall on the north-western corner turns inwards in order not to block a window on the south-western corner of the coach house. There is a later open extension built onto the north-eastern corner of the building (Site **118**). The building is roughly rendered in plaster with the roughly-dressed quoins on the corners of the building showing through.

Site Number	130	NGR	SD 40877 99672
Site Name	Site of St Catherine's house (Cottage Orneé)		
Period	c1810		
Site Type	Cottage Orneé	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28578

The stone-built cottage orneé constructed for Miss Ann Parker c1810, of which Francis Webster was possibly the designer (Taylor and Martin, 2004, 129). Nothing now survives on the ground, but the foundations possibly survive beneath the car park (Site **111**). Watercolours (Plates 1, 2 and 23) show the building as being a whitewashed structure partially built into the hillside with the western end of the house as two storey and the eastern end as one storey. It measured approximately 15m long, east-west by 13m wide. It had a veranda at first floor level which covered a walkway around the house. The lower ground floor had square windows and a doorway on the west elevation. The first floor had rectangular sash windows and a doorway on the eastern elevation. The roof was of slate and had distinctive cylindrical chimneys and black marble chimney pieces (*ibid*, **129**). The maps show that the main house was connected to the putative kitchen block (Site **131**) by a covered walkway or corridor (Site **92**). The house was renovated in 1839-41 for the new owner, the Second Earl of Bradford. The probate of his will (1865) states that the upper storey of the house contained four bedrooms, a drawing

room and a dining room. The ground floor had an entrance hall, valet and housekeepers rooms and an additional bedroom. The house was enlarged in 1895 (*ibid*, 130) with an additional storey built on top (Plate 5). The upper storey had large bay windows, and was possibly built in order to enjoy the views over the now maturing trees in the garden. The slate roof is steeper than its predecessor and the house now had three more elaborate chimney stacks. The house was demolished between the 1928 and 1932 (C Ferreira *pers comm*).

Site Number	131	NGR	SD 40883 99652
Site Name	Site of kitchen range at St Catherine's house		
Period	Post 1841?		
Site Type	Kitchen Range	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28579

The putative kitchen range of the house. This is not shown on the 1841 tithe map for the area, so may post-date it, but could be part of the renovation/rebuilding work of the Second Earl of Bradford. It is first shown on the sale particulars of 1857 and consists of a rectangular building located to the south of (and over the beck from) the main cottage orneé (Site **130**). It is connected to the main house by a covered walkway/corridor straddling the beck (Site **92**). On the early mapping the range has a small ancillary building located on the eastern side (Site **133**) and at some point between 1860 and 1899 an additional ancillary structure was built on the southern end of the kitchen block (Site **132**). It measured approximately 11m long, north-south by 9m wide. A nineteenth century watercolour (Plate 1) shows the building as being two storey and of similar appearance to both the cottage orneé (Site **130**) and the stable block (Site **128**). One of the sepia photographs (c1890s) shows the eastern elevation of the building as of the same construction style as the coach house and stable block (Sites **128/9**). The building was demolished between the 1928 and 1932 (C Ferreira *pers comm*).

Site Number	132	NGR	SD 40887 99643
Site Name	Site of scullery at St Catherine's house		
Period	c1895?		
Site Type	Scullery?	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28580

A small rectangular building structure added to the southern end of the kitchen range (Site **131**) some time between the 1860s and 1899, when it is shown on the OS mapping and estate map. It measured approximately 7m long, north-south by 5m wide. The building was possibly a scullery added in c1895 when the whole house was renovated (WSUD/W1/69). The building was demolished some time between the 1930s and the 1950s.

Site Number	133	NGR	SD 40890 99657
Site Name	Site of small rectangular building at St Catherine's house		
Period	Post 1841		
Site Type	Ancillary Building	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28581

A small rectangular-roofed building located on the eastern elevation of the putative kitchen range of buildings (Site **131**). The building it is attached to was probably built after 1841 so it must post-date this, and it is shown from the earliest estate map (1857). The building is most likely to have been a temporary shed-like structure as it changes shape over time. It is shown to have a triangular eastern end on the First Edition mapping, but is rectangular with a small extension on the later mapping. A sepia photograph possibly shows the building as being a wooden structure with a roof sloping to the south. The building was demolished some time between the 1930s and the 1950s.

Site Number	134	NGR	SD 40889 99666
Site Name	Site of garage on carpark on former St Catherine's house		
Period	c1950s		
Site Type	Garage	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28582

A small rectangular garage structure (one of two) located on the south side of the car park on the northern bank of Wynlass Beck. It is shown on the 1967 1:2500 OS mapping and was probably built in the 1950s after the demolition of the main house and kitchen range of buildings. It was possibly built for Mr Ferreira when St Catherine's bungalow (Site **143**) was being constructed. The structure is no longer evident on the ground.

Site Number	135	NGR	SD 40874 99626
Site Name	Site of formal pathway in Formal Garden		
Period	Mid-Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Formal Pathway	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28583

The formal pathway located within the formal garden on the western side of St Catherine's house. The pathway is shown schematically on the 1857 estate map. The First Edition OS mapping (c1860) shows a pathway running from the south-west corner of the covered walkway (beneath the veranda) of the cottage orneé (Site **130**), over a footbridge crossing Wynlass Beck (Site **15**) and into the Formal Garden. The pathway runs a circuitous route around the garden but at a distance from the walled boundaries. The garden is shown to have trees around its edges on the First Edition mapping. On the south-eastern end a small pathway leads east and off to the garden shed (Site **126**). A separate portion of pathway leads along the western edge of the garden and crosses back over another bridge on Wynlass Beck (Site **91**) to the north. The pathway is not recorded on the mapping on the northern side of Wynlass Beck, but sepia photographs of the northern portion of the formal garden show the pathway to curve around the garden on the western side of the carriageway and back towards the house. The pathway is not depicted on any mapping after the estate map of 1899, although it was probably in use until the house was demolished.

Site Number	136	NGR	SD 40717 99635
Site Name	South-western entrance gateway in Meadow field		
Period	1846?		
Site Type	Gateposts	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28584



The south-western entrance onto St Catherine's Estate. The formal carriageway (Site **139**) passes through two elaborate gateposts. The gateposts were possibly added in 1846 (/R/719(18/34)) when the materials for them were bought. They consist of square sectioned stone columns with the corners removed. Each has a large plinth at the base and a pyramidal capping on the top.

Site Number	137	NGR	SD 40753 99760
Site Name	North-western entrance gateway in Hollin Close		
Period	1846?		
Site Type	Gateposts	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28585

The north-western entrance onto St Catherine's Estate. The formal carriageway (Site **139**) and public footpath (Site **140**) pass through two elaborate gateposts (Plate 3). The gateposts were possibly added in 1846 (/R/719(18/34)) when materials for them were bought. They consist of square-sectioned stone columns with the corners removed. Each has a large plinth at the base and a pyramidal capping on the top.

Site Number	138	NGR	SD 40752 99685
Site Name	Site of woodland enclosure in Meadow field		
Period	Early Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Woodland Enclosure	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28586

A small sub-oval (fenced?) woodland enclosure located within the parkland on the west side of the house at the junction of the two formal carriageways leading into the estate. It is shown on the 1857 Estate map and First Edition OS mapping (c1860), and was at least partly destroyed before the 1899 Second Edition OS mapping, when a public footpath (Site **140**) was built through the centre of it. There is no evidence for the enclosure on the ground today although four oak tree stumps are within the defined limits of the enclosure.

Site Number	139	NGR	SD 40719 99636 – SD 40860 9970
Site Name	Two formal carriageways in parkland at Meadow field		
Period	Early Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Carriageways	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28587



The two formal carriageways entering St Catherine's Estate from the west. They enter through two elaborate gateways (Sites **136** and **137**) and meet at a junction before heading east into the main garden complex through the iron railing fence (Site **156**). The carriageways are currently gravelled and possible revetting stones are visible in places on the edges.

Site Number	140	NGR	SD 40758 99700 – SD 40808 99606
Site Name	Public footpath in Meadow field and High Hag Wood		
Period	Between c1860 and 1899		
Site Type	Footpath	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28588

A public footpath built from the carriageways leading into the estate and marking the western boundary of the estate in High Hag Wood. The pathway is shown from the Second Edition OS mapping of 1899 and demarcates the boundary at this time between The Wood and St Catherine's estates.

Site Number	141	NGR	SD 40809 99605
Site Name	Modern footbridge over Wynlass Beck in High Hag Wood		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Footbridge	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28589



A modern wooden footbridge carrying the public footpath (Site **140**) over Wynlass beck on the western corner of High Hag Wood.

Site Number	142	NGR	SD 40802 99713 – SD 40937 99862
Site Name	Farm trackway in Hollin Close		
Period	Between 1860 and 1899		
Site Type	Trackway	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28590

A farm trackway located within the parkland on the west side of the estate, first shown on the Second Edition OS mapping (1899). The trackway runs from the junction of the two main formal carriageways (Site **139**) in a north-easterly direction for approximately 200m until it reaches another farm trackway (Site **52**).

Site Number	143	NGR	SD 40948 99741
Site Name	St Catherine's Bungalow at summit of Gatelands field		
Period	1950s		
Site Type	Bungalow	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28591



A surviving 1950s bungalow built for Mr E C Ferreira on top of the hill within the field named Gatelands, to the north of the original house. The house was built in 1955 by builders G. H. Pattinson Ltd, Windermere. There are three different architects plans drawn up for the building (WSUD/W3(4)/1290 and WDB/133/21).

Site Number	144	NGR	SD 40947 99660-SD 41005 99738
Site Name	Site of formal pathway in east of Wilderness Garden		
Period	Mid Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Formal Path	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28592

A formal pathway located on the eastern part of the wilderness garden, first shown on the First Edition OS mapping (c1860). The path forms a T-junction with another path (Site **104**) between the two rustic bridges crossing Wynlass Beck (Sites **90** and **97**) it then runs west to east over a set of stepping stones (Site **155**) and out of the garden via a stile. The path turns north following the beck and joins up with the formal pathway running through Low Hag Wood (Sites **60** and **68**). The pathway is no longer extant on the ground.

Site Number	145	NGR	SD 40921 99590
Site Name	Site of former formal plantings in Walled Garden		

Period	Nineteenth to Twentieth Century		
Site Type	Planting	Aerial Photos	Ordnance Survey 1969 42/30
Stability/Survival	Unknown/Destroyed	NTSMR Number	28593

The planting regime within the walled vegetable garden. The garden (Site **58**) was probably built in c1839 when the only map evidence for the planting regime comes from the First Edition OS 6 inch mapping. It shows the garden divided into two halves with a border around the edges and a central north-south linear division, which probably represent the pathways around the garden. The only other documentary evidence is the planting shown on the aerial photography (OS 42/30, 1969) on which the garden is shown as being quartered up. On field inspection relatively recent vegetable beds have been placed in the north-west quadrant of the garden (Site **99**). The garden was ploughed up by the National Trust in 1989-1990 ready for use as a tree nursery ready to stock nearby Fell Foot Country Park. The trees were never moved from St Catherine's and were finally removed by the warden in 1997 (J Lund *pers comm*). Prior to the ploughing of the garden the planting regime consisted of a very distinctive pattern of three sets of double rectangular vegetable/flower beds running parallel with the long axis of the garden. These had narrow pathways lined with miniature box hedges and there were border beds the width of the garden at either end. Ferreira (C Ferreira *pers comm*).

Site Number	146	NGR	SD 40903 99539 – SD 40897 99497
Site Name	Short section of formal pathway in High Hag Wood		
Period	Between 1860 and 1899		
Site Type	Formal Path	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28594

A small section of formal pathway located within High Hag Wood, first shown on the Second Edition OS mapping (1899). It runs north-south from another formal pathway (Site **83**) for approximately 45m. It was built to join the nearest point of the original formal pathways with the newly constructed public footpath (Site **140**).

Site Number	147	NGR	SD 41036 99511 – SD 40945 99523
Site Name	Sinuous formal pathway in High Hag Wood		
Period	Between 1860 and 1899		
Site Type	Formal Path	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28595

A sinuous section of formal pathway located in High Hag Wood. It runs east-west for over 90m and connects two other formal pathways (Sites **20** and **84**). The pathway is not part of the original path layout and is first seen on the Second Edition OS mapping (1899).

Site Number	148	NGR	SD 41172 99661 – SD 41245 99648
Site Name	Short section of modern footpath in High Hag Wood		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Footpath	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28596

A small informal footpath that is located at the northern end of High Hag Wood. It runs roughly west-east for approximately 80m. The path is not part of any formal pathway and runs up from a formal pathway (Site **20**), crosses over a boundary wall that has been partially demolished to accommodate it, and exits by a farm track in pasture fields to the east.

Site Number	149	NGR	SD 41132 99620
Site Name	Charcoal burning platform in High Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Charcoal Burning Platform	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28597

The site of a possible charcoal burning platform located within High Hag Wood, just to the south of the Arbor (Site **25**).

Site Number	150	NGR	SD 41018 99630 – SD 41024 99531
Site Name	Modern french drain in on east edge of Peas Close		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	French Drain	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28598



A french drain located on the top break of slope on the east side of Peas Close. It runs roughly north-south for over 100m. The drain was built by the National Trust in 1992 to stop ground water flooding down-slope onto the tennis court and the stable block below (Sites **53** and **128**).

Site Number	151	NGR	SD 41061 99925
Site Name	Site of possible sheepfold in High Longlands field		
Period	Pre 1857		
Site Type	Sheepfold?	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28599

A small semi-circular kink in the field wall between the west side of Low Hag Wood and High Long Lands. It is first shown on the 1857 Estate Map and could possibly be a sheepfold.

Site Number	152	NGR	SD 41048 99876 – SD 41231 99872
Site Name	Modern footpath following Thirlmere aqueduct in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Footpath	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28600

A modern footpath built in the 1960s-1970s and located within Low Hag Wood. It runs west-east for over 180m and follows the course of the 1890s Thirlmere Aqueduct. There is a 'lengthman's' gate on the eastern boundary of the wood.

Site Number	153	NGR	SD 41148 99885 – SD 41124 99861
Site Name	Two disused watercourses on Wynlass Beck in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Water Course	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28710

Two disused watercourses on Wynlass Beck, located within Low Hag Wood. These are not shown as proper channels from the time of the Second Edition OS mapping onwards.

Site Number	154	NGR	SD 40725 99585 – SD 40778 99585
Site Name	Curvilinear field boundary bank in Meadow field		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Field Boundary	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28711

A curvilinear field boundary located on the western edge of the parkland. It is shown as extant on the 1857 estate mapping but only as a line of trees on the First Edition OS mapping. The boundary survives as an earthen bank with trees growing out of it. It measures approximately 24m long before turning for a further 9m. It is 2m wide and up to 0.4m in high. There is a small sub-circular quarry depression located on the eastern end of the boundary, which measures 4m long by 3m wide and up to 0.3m deep.

Site Number	155	NGR	SD 40958 99662
Site Name	Stepping stones on disused channel of Wynlass Beck in Wilderness Garden		
Period	Mid Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Stepping Stones	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28712

A group of three stepping stones located within the Wilderness Garden and taking a formal pathway (Site **144**) over the now disused course of Wynlass Beck. The stones each measure up to 0.8m square.

Site Number	156	NGR	SD 40788 99597 – SD 41000 99742
Site Name	Original iron railings around gardens at St Catherine's house		
Period	Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Iron Railings	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28713

Possibly the original five bar iron railing fence. It is located on the boundary running south-west/north-east between the parkland and the western edge of the gardens around St Catherine's house. It runs for over 150m from just to the west of the public footpath and up to the northern corner of the garden by the Ha-ha (Site **109**). The fence is denuded at this point but continues around the south and east edges of Gatelands field up towards Wynlass Beck on the east side of the bungalow (Site **143**). The fence post-dates a wall on the south side of Gatelands field (Site **107**). It is denuded on the corner where it meets the Ha-ha and part of the fence has been re-used as a boundary of the formal garden where the now demolished kitchen range of buildings once stood. The fence has original gateways consisting of five bar gates with diagonal strengthening bars and semi-circular decorative bars.

Site Number	157	NGR	SD 40981 99763 – SD 41096 99833
Site Name	Modern pathway in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Pathway	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28714

A sinuous pathway running roughly south-west/north-east and located in the south end of Low Hag Wood. It runs for over 140m from a gate opposite the bungalow (Site **143**) all the way up to a curve in

the formal pathway (Site **66**). The site is of modern in origin relating to access post dating the construction of the bungalow. It was constructed by Chris Ferreira and Hughie Tatham in the late 1970s (C Ferreira *pers comm*). It is not shown on any of the available mapping.

Site Number	158	NGR	SD 41285 99948
Site Name	Coppiced tree on east edge of Low Hag Wood		
Period	Nineteenth Century?		
Site Type	Pollard	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28715



A gap in the eastern boundary wall of Low Hag Wood which is now currently fenced. The gap contains a group of large plane trees, which are possibly coppiced.

Site Number	159	NGR	SD 41259 99930
Site Name	Modern wooden bridge over Wynlass Beck in Low Hag Wood		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Bridge	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28716

A modern wooden bridge carrying a public footpath over Wynlass Beck within Low Hag Wood.

Site Number	160	NGR	NY 41303 00008 – SD 41226 99874
Site Name	Two modern footpaths in east of Low Hag Wood		
Period	Modern		
Site Type	Footpath	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Good	NTSMR Number	28717

Two modern footpaths located within the eastern side of Low Hag Wood. The largest runs for approximately 155m in a south-west/north-east direction from another modern footpath (Site **152**) in the south up to the road on the north boundary of the survey area. An additional section of footpath runs to the east from just to the north of the modern bridge crossing Wynlass Beck (Site **159**).

Site Number	161	NGR	NY 41434 00044
Site Name	Possible boundary marker at Causeway Farm		
Period	Unknown		
Site Type	Boundary Marker	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Good	NTSMR Number	28718



A boundary marker located within the enclosure wall on the north edge of the survey area and just to the south of Causeway Farm. It consists of a stone-built column, with large capping stones within the build of the wall. The site may relate to the boundary between two different constructions of enclosure walls in this parish.

Site Number	162	NGR	SD 41398 99917
Site Name	Wall foundation on boundary at Williams Parrock Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Wall	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28719

The surviving foundation course of a wall that ran on the boundary between Williams Parrock and Williams Parrock Wood from at least as early as the 1802 Cawsey estate map. The field boundary and woodland is still in the same place today, but the wall became denuded in the period between the 1912 and 1967 OS mapping. The wall survives as a fragmentary foundation course consisting of a shallow earth and stone bank.

Site Number	163	NGR	SD 41018 99763
Site Name	Curvilinear wall foundation in south of Low Hag Wood		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Wall	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Bad	NTSMR Number	28720

A small section of curvilinear wall foundation located in the southern end of Low Hag Wood. It runs roughly south-east/north-west for over 20m and is crossed by a formal pathway (Site **60**). The site probably forms part of a denuded coppice compartment (along with Site **60**).

Site Number	164	NGR	SD 41034 99667 – SD 41044 99683
Site Name	Non-native formal tree plantings in Formal Garden		
Period	Nineteenth Century		
Site Type	Formal Planting	Aerial Photos	-
Stability/Survival	Stable/Moderate	NTSMR Number	28721



The formal non-native tree planting located within the garden complex around the main St Catherine's house. The surviving original planting includes veteran examples of Copper Beech, Giant Redwood, Norway Spruce, Douglass Fir and Hornbeam.

Site Number	165	NGR	SD 41034 99667 – SD 41044 99683
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Site Name	Farm trackway between Peas Close and Annasthwaite		
Period	Post-Medieval		
Site Type	Trackway	Aerial Photos -	
Stability/Survival	Slow Deterioration/Mod	NTSMR Number	28722

A short section of farm trackway running north-south from the edge of another trackway (Site **31**). The track runs for over 20m as a shallow depression in the narrow gap between Peas Close and Annasthwaite.

APPENDIX 4

TREE SURVEY RESULTS

Number	Tree	Condition	Status	Grid Reference
1	Scots Pine	Stump		SD 40712 99658
2	Scots Pine	Stump		SD 40715 99666
3	Scots Pine	Stump		SD 40717 99673
4	Scots Pine	Stump		SD 40721 99685
5	Scots Pine	Stump		SD 40722 99694
6	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 40728 99693
7	Scots Pine	Stump		SD 40725 99702
8	Oak	Stump		SD 40759 99677
9	Oak	Stump		SD 40756 99689
10	Oak	Stump		SD 40774 99696
11	Oak	Stump		SD 40778 99688
12	Oak	Stump		SD 40813 99741
13	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 40814 99822
14	Oak	Stump		SD 40825 99834
15	Oak	Stump		SD 40818 99848
16	Oak	Stump		SD 40840 99875
17	Scots Pine	Tree		SD 40864 99876
18	European Larch	Tree		SD 40865 99871
19	Oak	Stump		SD 40861 99856
20	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 40880 99854
21	Oak	Stump		SD 40859 99843
22	Hawthorne	Tree	Veteran	SD 40858 99826
23	Hawthorne	Tree	Veteran	SD 40858 99810
24	Oak	Stump		SD 40868 99811
25	Oak	Tree		SD 40879 99900
26	Ash	Tree		SD 40931 99929
27	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 40928 99882

28	Oak	Stump		SD 40892 99863
29	Oak	Tree		SD 40912 99844
30	Oak	Tree		SD 40903 99843
31	Oak	Stump		SD 40898 99834
32	Oak	Tree		SD 40915 99832
33	Beech	Tree	Veteran	SD 40934 99843
34	Oak	Tree		SD 40950 99831
35	?	Stump		SD 40951 99802
36	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 40944 99862
37	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 40988 99912
38	Hawthorne	Tree	Veteran	SD 40910 99801
39	Oak	Stump		SD 40886 99809
40	Oak	Stump		SD 40876 99804
41	?	Stump		SD 40861 99783
42	?	Stump		SD 40849 99777
43	?	Stump		SD 40850 99770
44	Beech	Tree		SD 40863 99772
45	?	Stump		SD 40869 99768
46	Beech	Tree	Veteran	SD 40858 99766
47	?	Stump		SD 40876 99734
48	Horse Chestnut	Stump		SD 40826 99718
49	Ash	Tree		SD 40808 99715
50	Oak	Stump		SD 40908 99779
51	?	Stump		SD 40905 99701
52	?	Stump		SD 40910 99698
53	Beech	Tree		SD 40998 99733
54	Beech	Tree		SD 40999 99729
55	Beech	Tree		SD 40998 99726
56	Beech	Tree		SD 40998 99722
57	Beech	Tree		SD 40998 99712
58	Beech	Tree		SD 40998 99707

59	?	Stump		SD 41014 99733
60	Oak	Stump		SD 41017 99721
61	Oak	Stump		SD 41012 99713
62	Crab Apple	Tree	Veteran	SD 41021 99706
63	Sycamore	Tree		SD 41013 99679
64	Oak	Tree		SD 41002 99670
65	Scots Pine	Tree		SD 40994 99657
66	?	Stump		SD 41038 99664
67	?	Stump		SD 41019 99654
68	Oak	Stump		SD 41006 99646
69	?	Stump		SD 41001 99638
70	European Larch	Tree		SD 41018 99631
71	European Larch	Tree		SD 41016 99627
72	Beech	Tree		SD 40989 99630
73	?	Stump		SD 40984 99620
74	?	Stump		SD 40985 99607
75	Sycamore	Tree		SD 40975 99609
76	Giant Redwood	Tree	Veteran	SD 40858 99699
77	Norway Spruce	Tree	Veteran	SD 40874 99720
78	Copper Beech	Tree	Veteran	SD 40888 99709
79	Douglous Fir	Tree	Veteran	SD 40900 99684
80	Hornbeam	Tree	Veteran	SD 40919 99682
81	European Larch	Tree		SD 41130 99700
82	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 41153 99711
83	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 41159 99707
84	Scots Pine	Tree		SD 41185 99687
85	Yew	Tree	Veteran	SD 41160 99647
86	Yew	Tree	Veteran	SD 41155 99641
87	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 41121 99625
88	European Larch	Tree		SD 41135 99621
89	Ash	Tree	Veteran	SD 41118 99779

90	Beech	Tree		SD 41179 99961
91	European Larch	Tree		SD 41072 99931
92	Beech	Tree		SD 41070 99901
93	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 41019 99858
94	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 40981 99831
95	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 41085 99814
96	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 41083 99776
97	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 41095 99781
98	European Larch	Tree		SD 41138 99856
99	Whitebeam	Tree		SD 41152 99869
100	European Larch	Tree		SD 41157 99866
101	European Larch	Tree		SD 41161 99867
102	Crab Apple	Tree		SD 41164 99869
103	Oak	Tree		SD 41134 99777
104	Oak	Tree		SD 41130 99767
105	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 41121 99747
106	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 41126 99723
107	Oak	Tree		SD 41139 99723
108	Oak	Tree		SD 41216 99849
109	Oak	Stump		SD 41185 99847
110	Oak	Stump		SD 41178 99836
111	Oak	Stump		SD 41177 99832
112	Oak	Stump		SD 41174 99830
113	Oak	Stump		SD 41170 99833
114	Oak	Stump		SD 41175 99835
115	Oak	Tree		SD 41156 99813
116	Oak	Tree		SD 41153 99744
117	Oak	Tree		SD 41143 99740
118	Oak	Stump		SD 41229 99835
119	Oak	Tree		SD 41234 99838
120	Oak	Tree		SD 41242 99832

121	Oak	Tree		SD 41239 99826
122	Oak	Tree		SD 41230 99828
123	Oak	Tree		SD 41252 99753
124	Oak	Tree		SD 41265 99748
125	Ash	Tree		SD 41293 99794
126	Sycamore	Tree		SD 41314 99777
127	?	Stump		SD 41341 99740
128	?	Stump		SD 41339 99735
129	Oak	Tree		SD 41336 99729
130	Oak	Tree		SD 41333 99724
131	Oak	Tree		SD 41328 99738
132	Oak	Tree		SD 41323 99713
133	Sycamore	Tree		SD 41302 99703
134	Oak	Tree		SD 41309 99693
135	Oak	Tree		SD 41286 99694
136	Oak	Tree		SD 41274 99688
137	Oak	Tree		SD 41285 99676
138	Oak	Stump		SD 41278 99671
139	Rowan	Tree	Veteran	SD 41271 99665
140	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 41260 99658
141	Oak	Tree		SD 41240 99625
142	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 41021 99304
143	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 4117 99490
144	Ash	Tree	Veteran	SD 41160 99444
145	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 41047 99447
146	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 41066 99455
147	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 41057 99449
148	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 41052 99441
149	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 41057 99435
150	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 41053 99424
151	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 41045 99433

152	Lime	Tree		SD 40727 99545
153	Lime	Tree		SD 40727 99553
154	Oak	Stump		SD 40762 99579
155	Oak	Tree		SD 40769 99611
156	Oak	Tree	Veteran	SD 40775 99624
157	Oak	Tree		SD 40749 99634
158	Oak	Stump		SD 40794 99621
159	Hawthorne	Tree	Veteran	SD 40795 99675
160	Oak	Tree		SD 40806 99672
161	Copper Beech	Tree	Veteran	SD 40841 99669
162	?	Stump		SD 40851 99647
163	Oak	Tree		SD 40865 99631
164	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 40817 99613
165	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 40809 99615
166	Scots Pine	Tree		SD 40805 99611
167	Beech	Tree		SD 40969 99677
168	Beech	Tree		SD 40983 99675
169	Oak	Tree		SD 40958 99638
170	Beech	Tree		SD 40975 99622
171	?	Stump		SD 40968 99593
172	?	Stump		SD 40953 99599
173	Yew	Tree	Veteran	SD 40926 99610
174	Douglous Fir	Tree		SD 40914 99616
175	Beech	Tree		SD 40906 99612
176	Scots Pine	Tree		SD 40899 99620
177	Scots Pine	Tree		SD 40896 99570
178	Scots Pine	Tree		SD 40896 99566
179	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 40890 99570
180	Beech	Tree	Veteran	SD 40901 99556
181	Scots Pine	Tree		SD 40871 99534
182	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 40899 99533

183	Yew	Tree		SD 40905 99526
184	Beech	Tree	Veteran	SD 40907 99546
185	Oak	Tree		SD 40909 99543
186	Hornbeam	Tree		SD 40920 99555
187	Hornbeam	Tree		SD 40924 99543
188	Beech	Tree		SD 40932 99551
189	Norway Spruce	Tree	Veteran	SD 40946 99560
190	Scots Pine	Tree		SD 40920 99518
191	Scots Pine	Tree		SD 40943 99533
192	Scots Pine	Tree		SD 40927 99509
193	Scots Pine	Tree	Veteran	SD 40932 99500
194	Scots Pine	Tree	Veteran	SD 40954 99507
195	Beech	Tree		SD 40969 99540
196	Norway Spruce	Tree	Veteran	SD 40991 99533
197	Norway Spruce	Tree	Veteran	SD 40993 99525
198	Beech	Tree		SD 41006 99515
199	European Larch	Tree		SD 40990 99501
200	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 40979 99497
201	Scots Pine	Tree	Veteran	SD 40938 99462
202	Norway Spruce	Tree	Veteran	SD 40948 99449
203	Beech	Tree	Veteran	SD 40959 99446
204	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 40971 99438
205	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 40978 99440
206	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 40987 99443
207	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 40997 99443
208	European Larch	Tree		SD 41005 99448
209	Yew	Tree		SD 41009 99461
210	European Larch	Tree		SD 41018 99473
211	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 40997 99453
212	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 40990 99461
213	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 40983 99466

214	Beech	Tree	Veteran	SD 41061 99480
215	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 41029 99515
216	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 41020 99527
217	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 41038 99532
218	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 41037 99542
219	Norway Spruce	Tree		SD 41051 99554
220	Scots Pine	Tree		SD 41037 99569
221	European Larch	Tree		SD 41034 99590
222	European Larch	Tree		SD 41029 99612
223	European Larch	Tree		SD 41043 99646
224	Scots Pine	Tree		SD 41141 99529
225	Scots Pine	Tree		SD 41134 99522
226	?	Tree		SD 41203 99674
227	?	Tree		SD 41227 99660
228	?	Tree		SD 40891 99586
229	?	Tree		SD 40878 99580
230	?	Tree		SD 40942 99514
231	?	Tree		SD 40897 99575

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

- Fig 1: Location Map
- Fig 2: St Catherine's on the Early County Maps of Westmorland
- Fig 3: Estate Map, Cawsay, in Applethwaite, Belonging to John Braithwaite, June 4th 1802
- Fig 4: C Webster's Plan of St Catherine's Estate, 1857
- Fig 5: EH Jackson's Plan of St Catherine's Estate, from the Sale Particulars of 1914
- Fig 6: Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to 1 mile, c1860
- Fig 7: Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to 1 mile, 1912
- Fig 8: St Catherine's Estate, Identification Survey Map (North)
- Fig 9: St Catherine's Estate, Identification Survey Map (South)
- Fig 10: St Catherine's Estate, Tree Survey (North)
- Fig 11: St Catherine's Estate, Tree Survey (South)
- Fig 12: Overall Plan of Garden Survey
- Fig 13: Detail Plan of Garden Survey (North)
- Fig 14: Detail Plan of Garden Survey (South)
- Fig 15: Phased development of St Catherine's Estate - overall study area
- Fig 16: Phased development of St Catherine's Estate - area of house and gardens

PLATES

- Plate 1: Watercolour view of the house, c1850's, looking east
- Plate 2: Watercolour view of the house overlooking Lake Windermere, c1850's, looking south-west
- Plate 3: Late nineteenth century view of the formal garden looking west from the main house
- Plate 4: Late nineteenth century sepia photograph of the house and formal garden, looking south-east
- Plate 5: Late nineteenth century black and white photograph of the house and formal garden, looking east
- Plate 6: Late nineteenth century sepia photograph of the lady of the house in the parkland, looking west
- Plate 7: Late nineteenth century sepia photograph of the main house looking south-west

- Plate 8: Late nineteenth century photograph of Wynlass Beck running through the wilderness garden, looking east
- Plate 9: Line of the proposed Railway through St Catherine's Estate, c1887
- Plate 10: Pencil Drawing of Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, Third Earl of Bradford by Frederick Sargent, c1880's
- Plate 11: 1899 Estate Plan (CRO(K)/WD/NT/77/10).
- Plate 12: 1920s watercolour by Miss Todhunter of the view towards lake Windermere from the summer house including formal tree planting in the foreground
- Plate 13: Measuring rabbit smoot (04), looking east
- Plate 14: Coppice compartment wall foundations (Site 24), in High Hag Wood, looking east
- Plate 15: Charcoal burning platform (Site 22) in High Hag Wood, looking north
- Plate 16: Formal pathway (Site 20) in High Hag Wood, looking north
- Plate 17: Clearance cairn (Site 11), in Hoghouse Paddock, looking north
- Plate 18: Enclosed water tap (Site 41), for use on the tennis court, looking west
- Plate 19: Foundation stones of rustic bridge (Site 97), in wilderness garden, looking south
- Plate 20: Brick foundations of greenhouse (Site 100), in walled garden, looking north
- Plate 21: The surviving stable range (Site 128), looking east
- Plate 22: The surviving coach house range (Site 129), looking east
- Plate 23: Watercolour view of the house and formal garden, c1900, looking north-east
- Plate 24: Late nineteenth century sepia photograph of the house from the parkland, looking south-east
- Plate 25: Late nineteenth century sepia photograph of the view of lake Windermere from the parkland, looking west
- Plate 26: Late nineteenth century sepia photograph of the view of lake Windermere from the parkland, looking south-west
- Plate 27: Late nineteenth century sepia photograph of the view of lake Windermere from the formal garden, looking west
- Plate 28: Late nineteenth century sepia photograph of the house from the southern gateway, looking east
- Plate 29: Late nineteenth century black and white photograph of the wooded corner of the formal garden from behind the stable block, looking north-west
- Plate 30: Late nineteenth century sepia photograph of the view of lake Windermere possibly from the summer house, looking west
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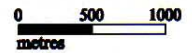
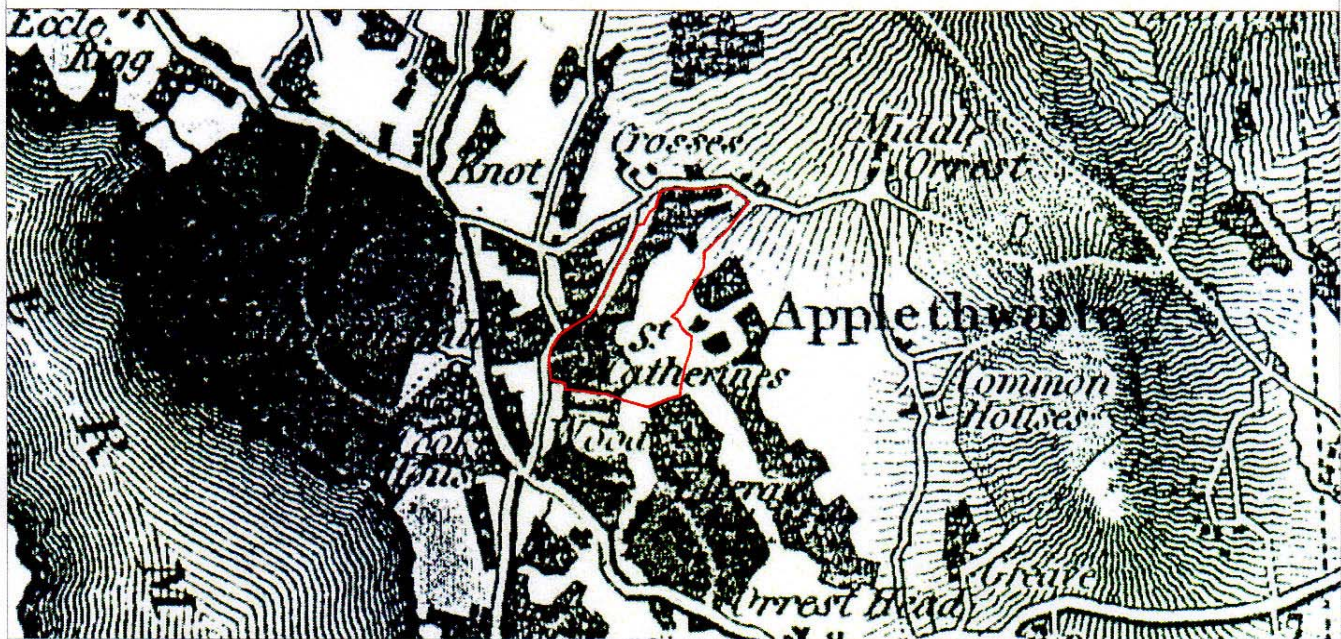


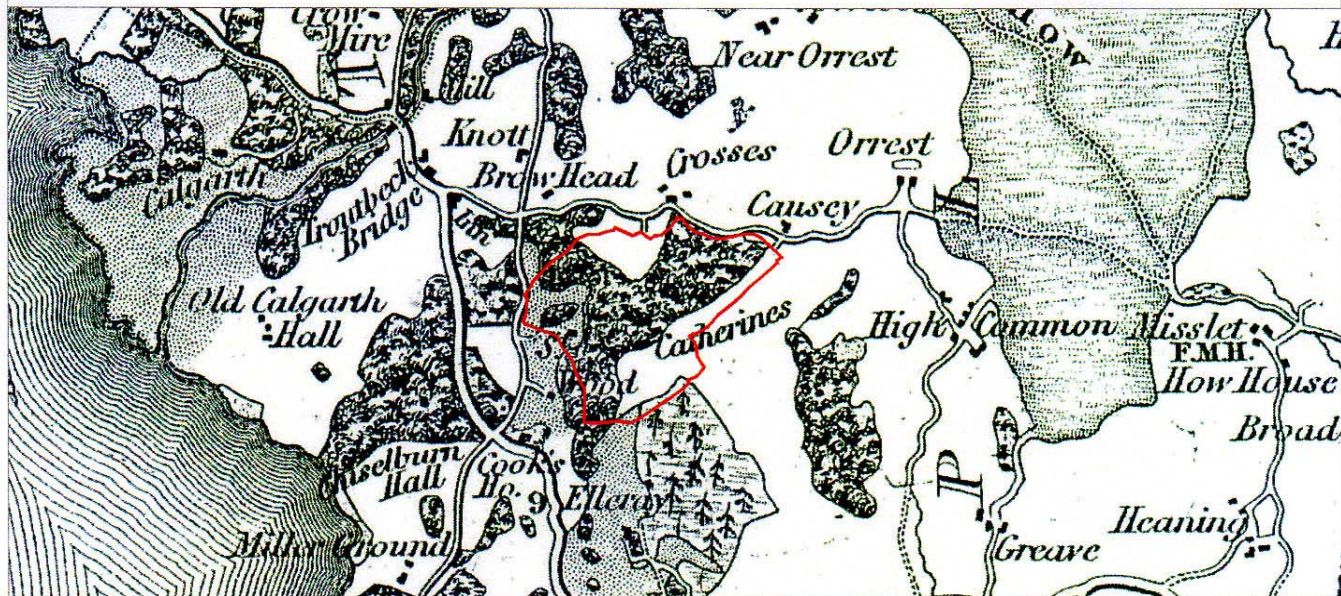
Figure 1: Location Map



Jeffrey's Map of Westmorland, 1770



Greenwood's Map of Westmorland, 1824



Hodgson's Map of Westmoreland, 1828

Figure 2 : St. Catherine's on the Early County Maps of Westmorland

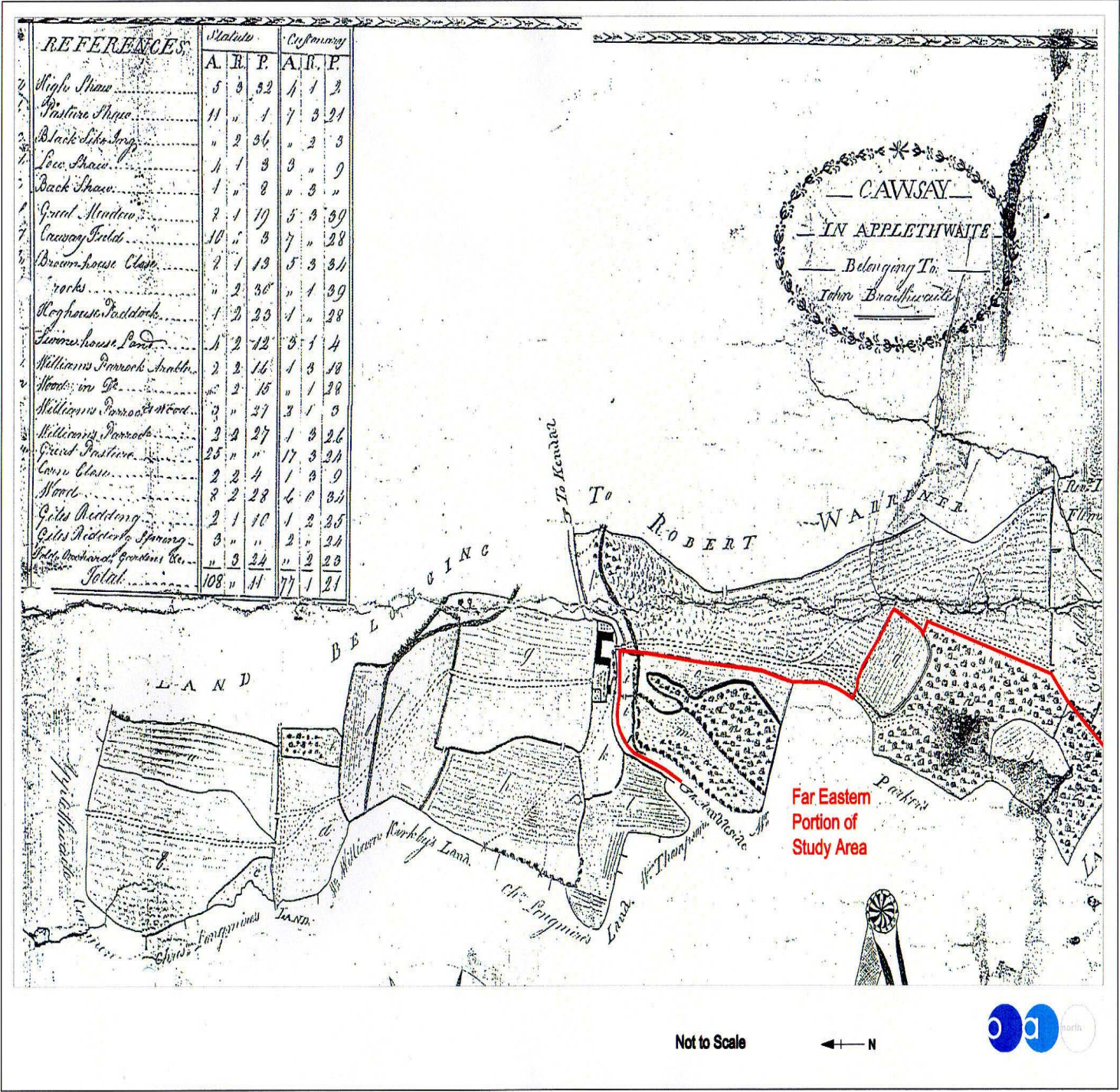


Figure 3: Estate map, Cawsay, in Applethwaite, belonging to John Braithwaite, June 4th, 1802

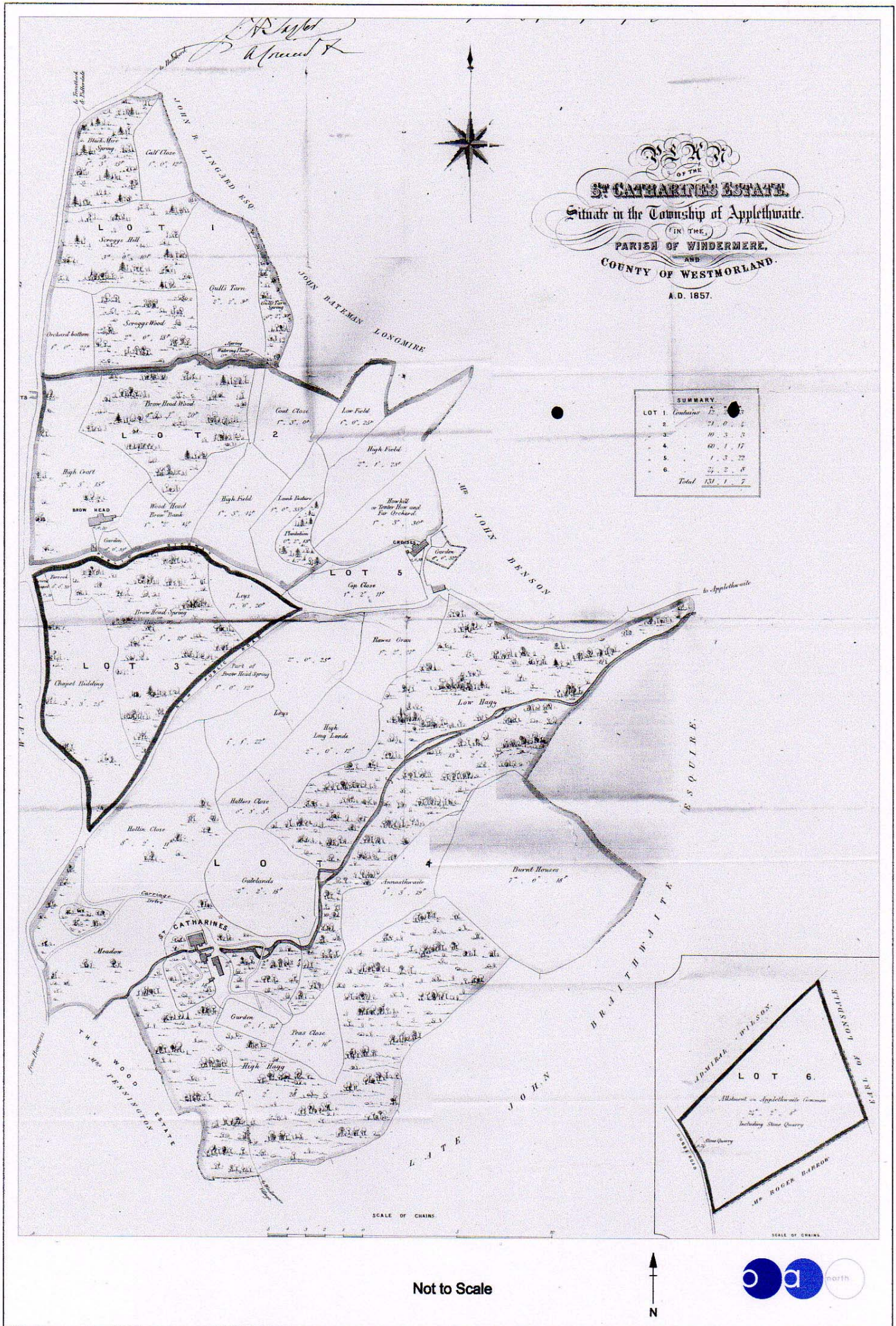
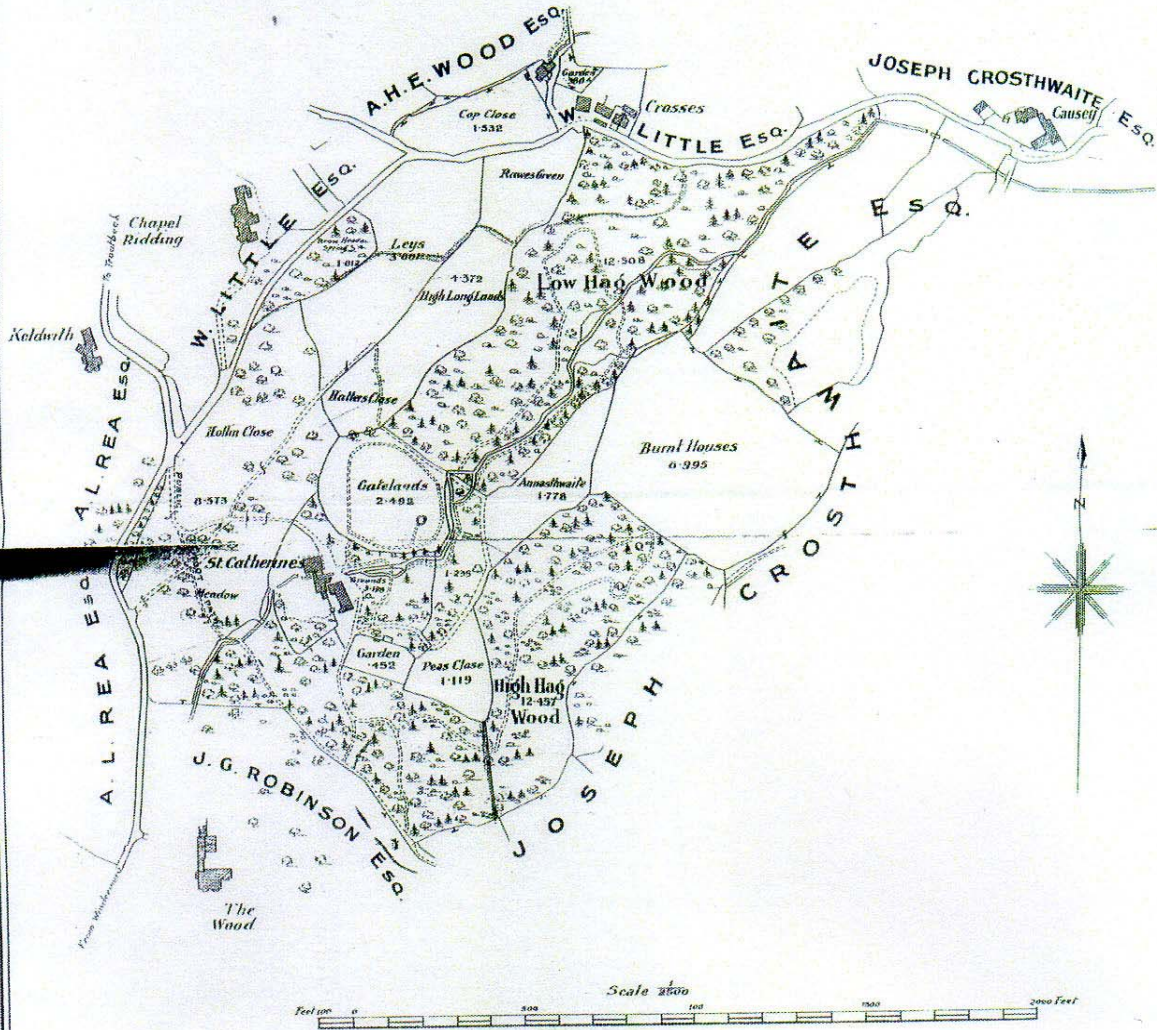


Figure 4: C Webster's plan of St Catherine's Estate, 1857

ST. CATHERINES ESTATE WINDERMERE

THIS PLAN IS BASED UPON THE
ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP WITH THE
SANCTION OF THE CONTROLLER OF
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.



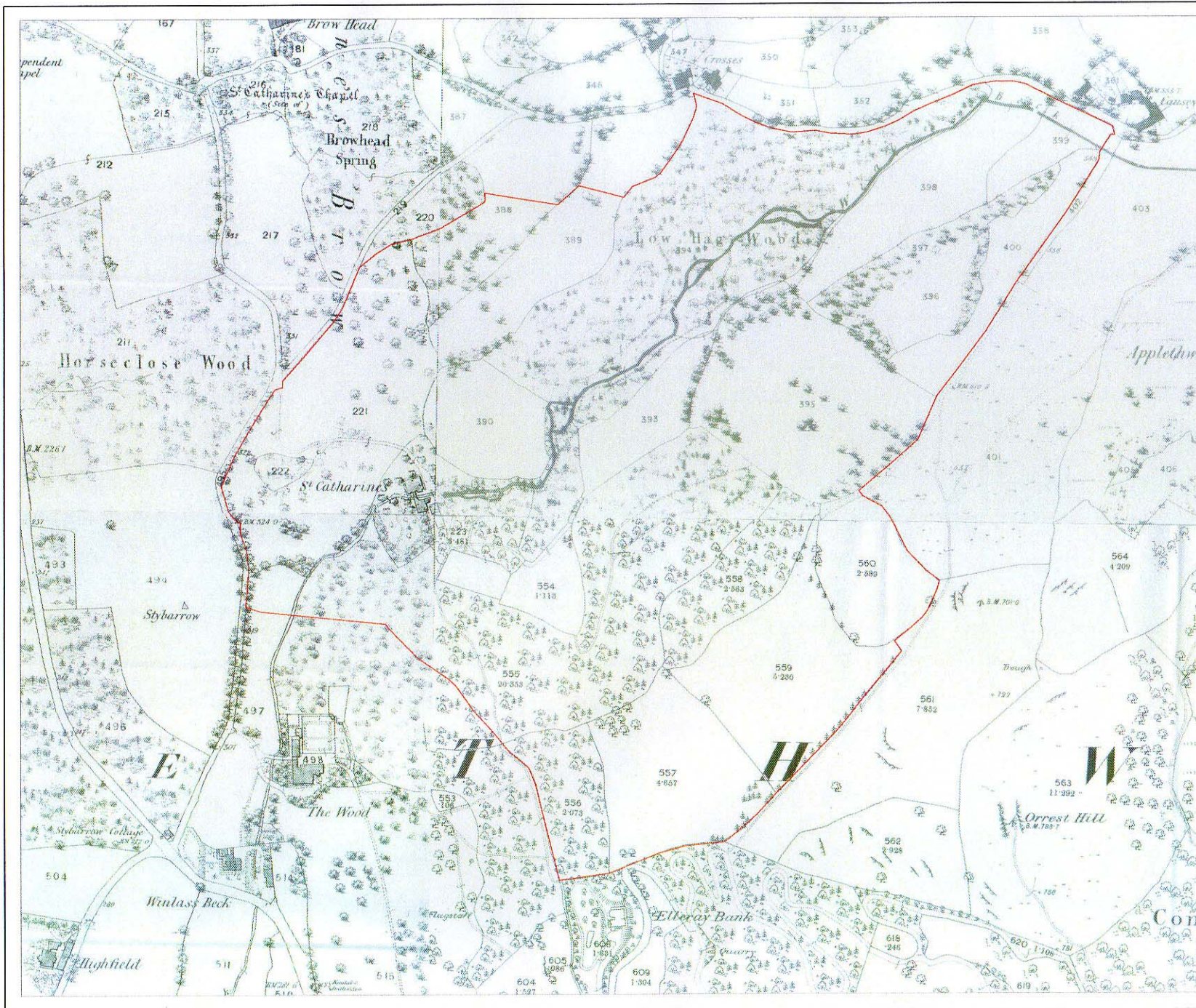
The correctness of this Plan is not guaranteed.

E. H. JACKSON,
Surveyor, Windermere.

Not to Scale



Figure 5: EH Jackson's Plan of St Catherine's Estate from the Sale Particulars of 1914





Oxford Archaeology North
 Storey Institute
 Meeting House Lane
 Lancaster
 LA1 1TF
 Tel 01524 541000
 Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT:

St Catherine's Estate

DRAWING No:
 08


Scale 1:5000

DRAWN BY: PJS

DATE: September 2004

LOCATION:

KEY

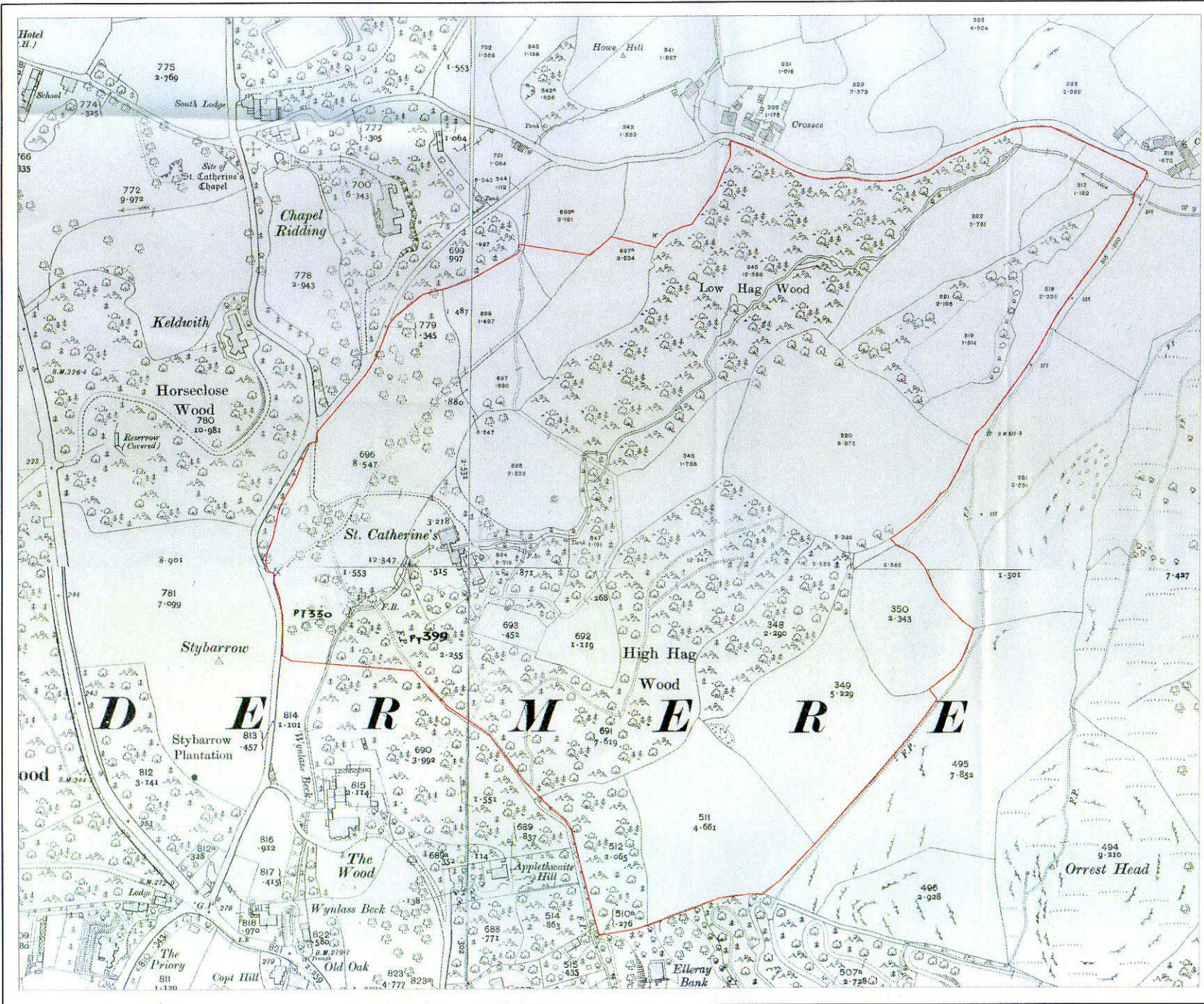


 Study Area

COMMISSIONED BY:

The National Trust

Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile, c1860



Oxford Archaeology North
 Storey Institute
 Meeting House Lane
 Lancaster
 LA1 1TF

Tel 01524 541000
 Fax 01524 848606

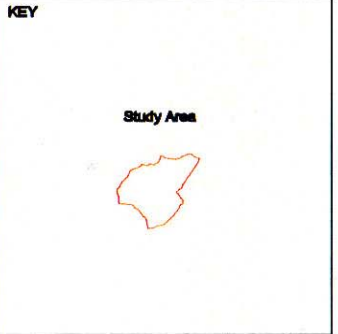
PROJECT:
St. Catherine's Estate

DRAWING No:
07

Scale **1:5000**

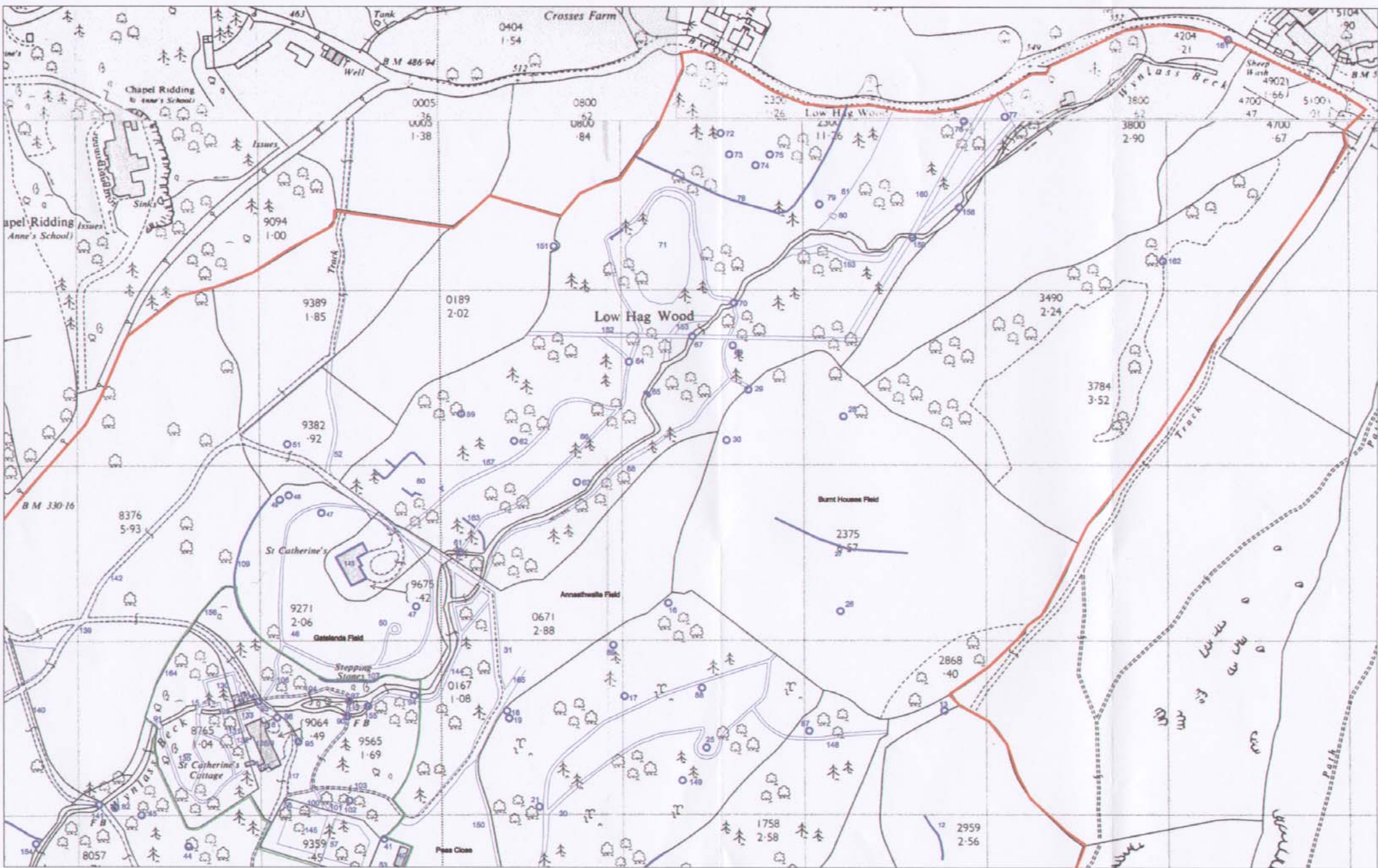
DRAWN BY: **PJS**
 DATE: **September 2004**

LOCATION:



COMMISSIONED BY:
The National Trust

Figure 7 : Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile, 1912



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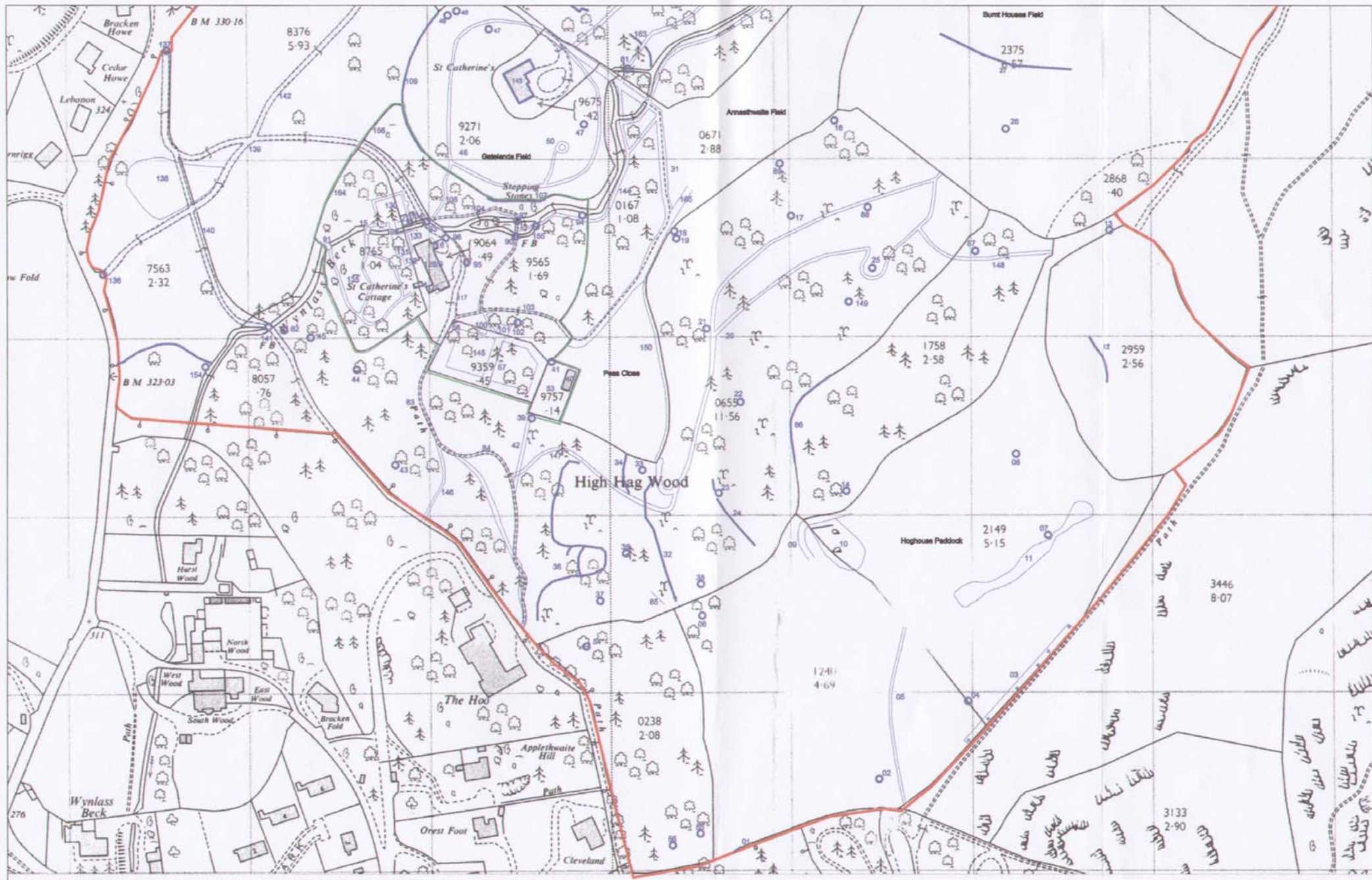
19 Survey Sites

0 50m

Scale 1:2000 at A3



Figure 8: St Catherine's Estate, Identification Survey Map (North)



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:2500
with the permission of the controller of HMSO

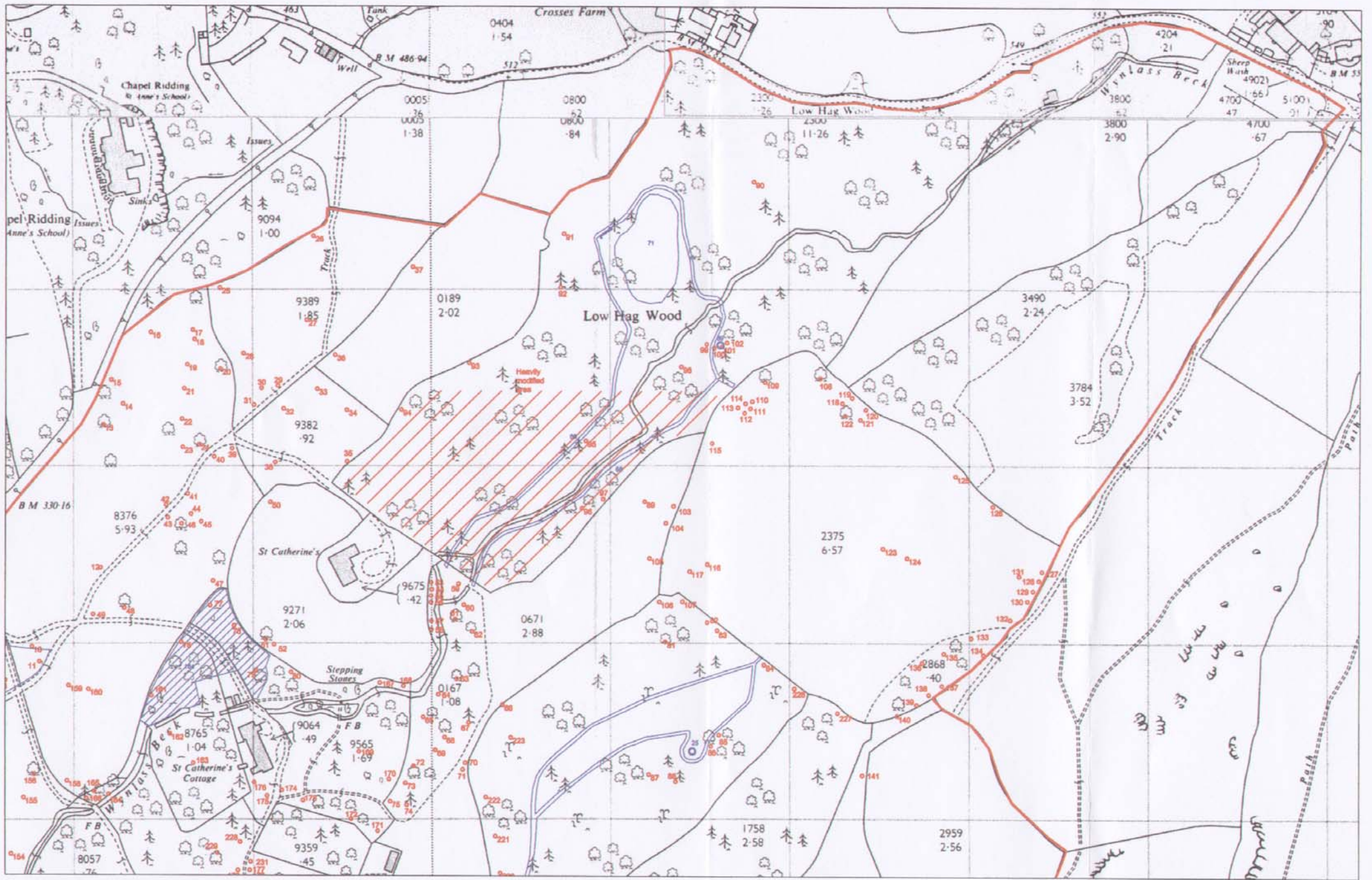
19 Survey Sites

0 50m

Scale 1:2000 at A3



Figure 9: St Catherine's Estate, Identification Survey Map (South)



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:2500
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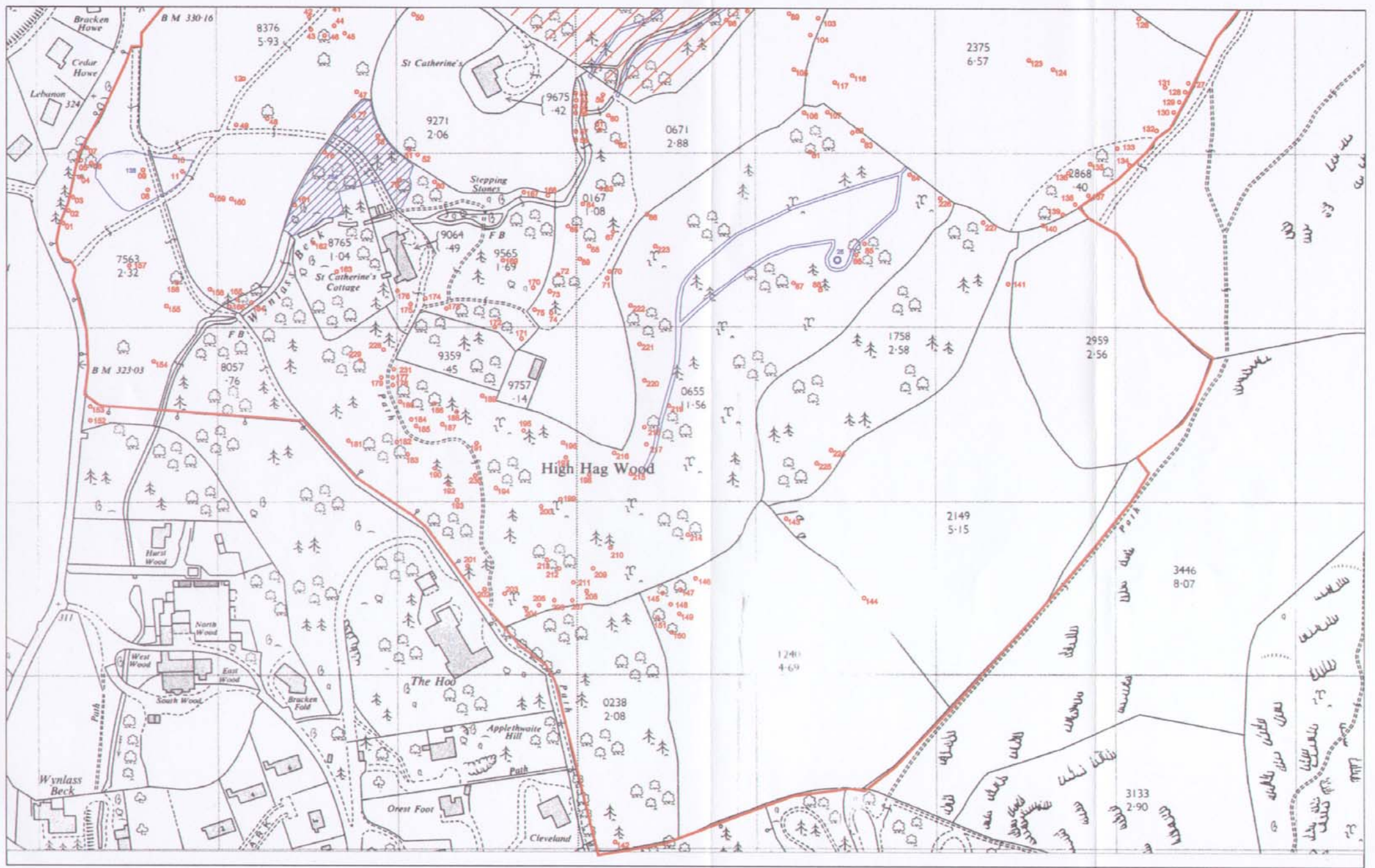
- 85 Tree Survey Sites
- 25 Sites associated with formal planting

0 50m

Scale 1:2000 at A3



Figure 10: St Catherine's Estate, Tree Survey Map (North)



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:2500
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○85 Tree Survey Sites

○25 Sites associated with formal planting

0 50m

Scale 1:2000 at A3



Figure 11: St Catherine's Estate, Tree Survey Map (South)



Figure 12: Overall plan of Garden Survey

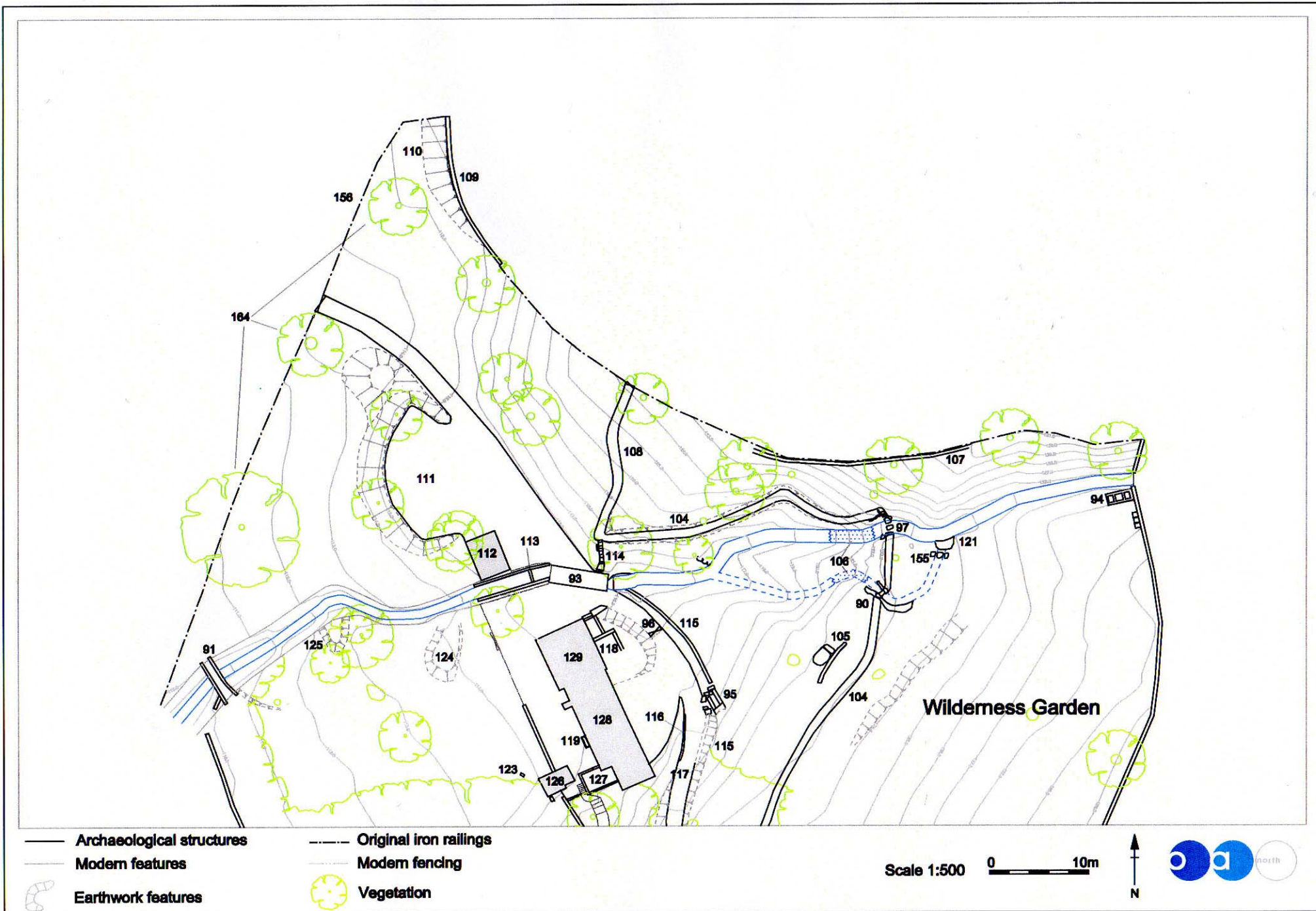


Figure 13: Detail plan of Garden Survey (North)

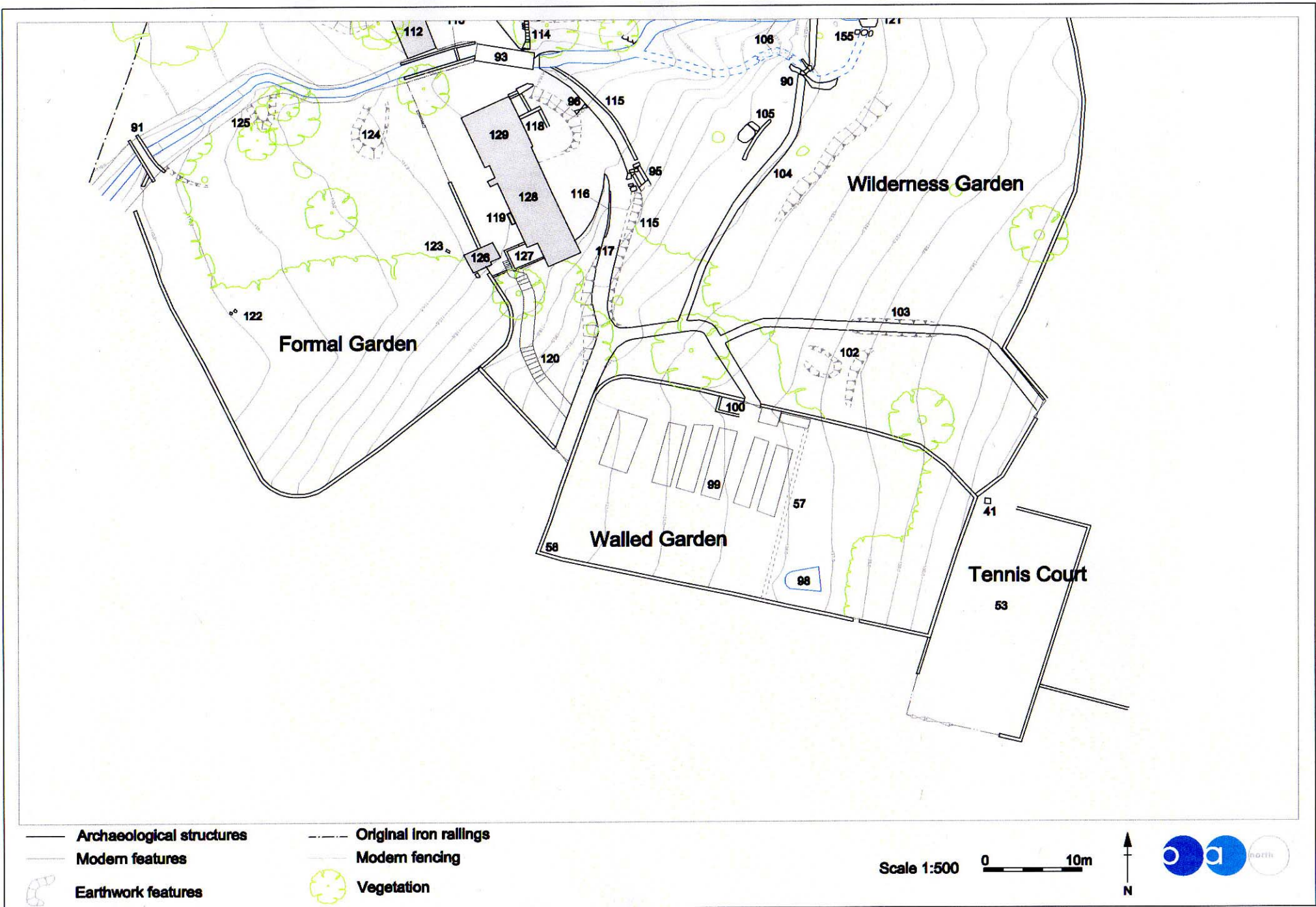
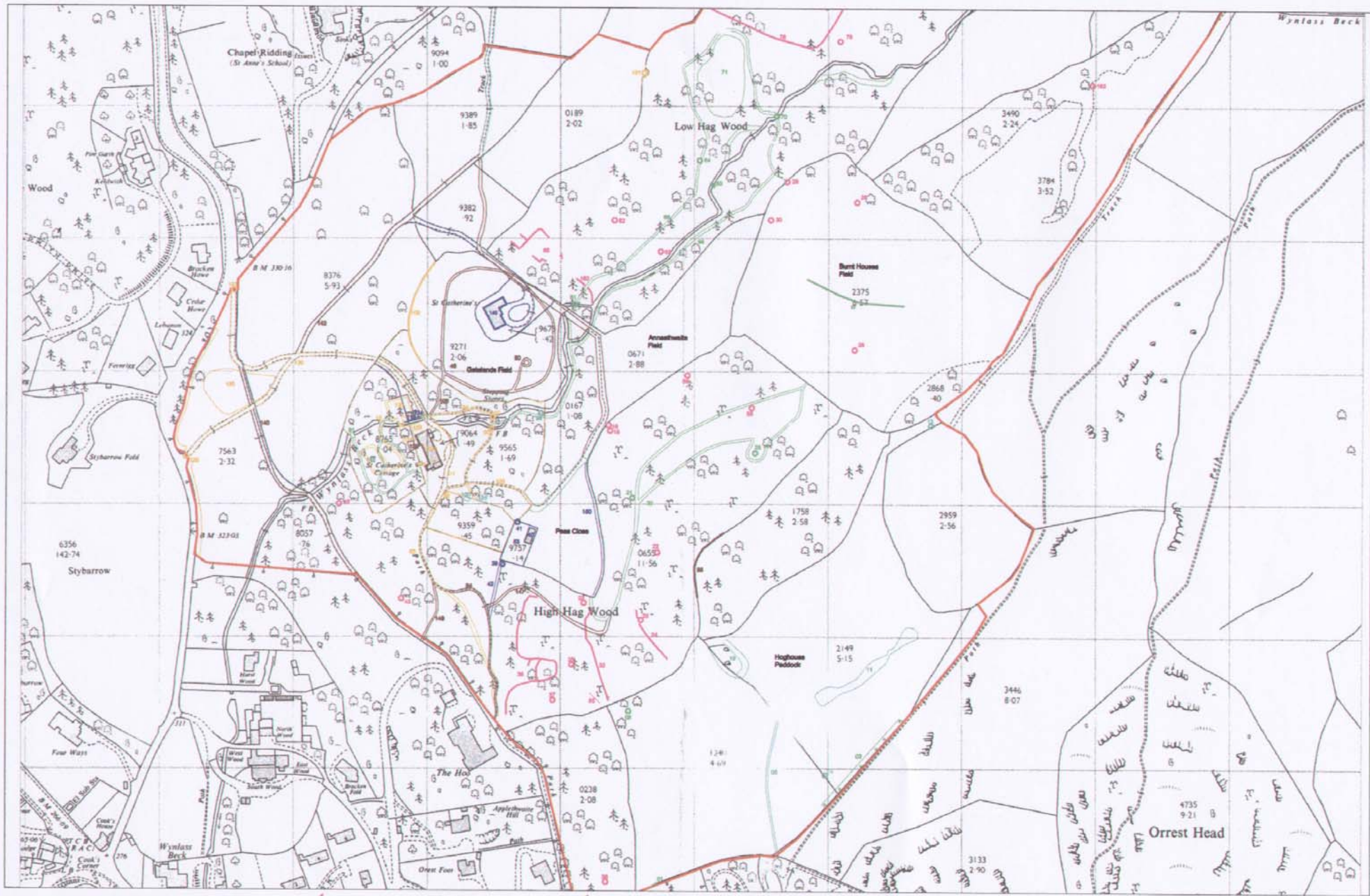








Figure 14: Detail plan of Garden Survey (South)



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- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|------------------------|
|  | Pre-estate sites |  | Estate sites 1860-1898 |
|  | Estate sites Pre 1857 |  | Estate sites 1898-1912 |
|  | Estate sites 1857-1860 |  | Estate sites 1912-1968 |

0 100m



Figure 15: Phased development of St Catherine's Estate - overall study area

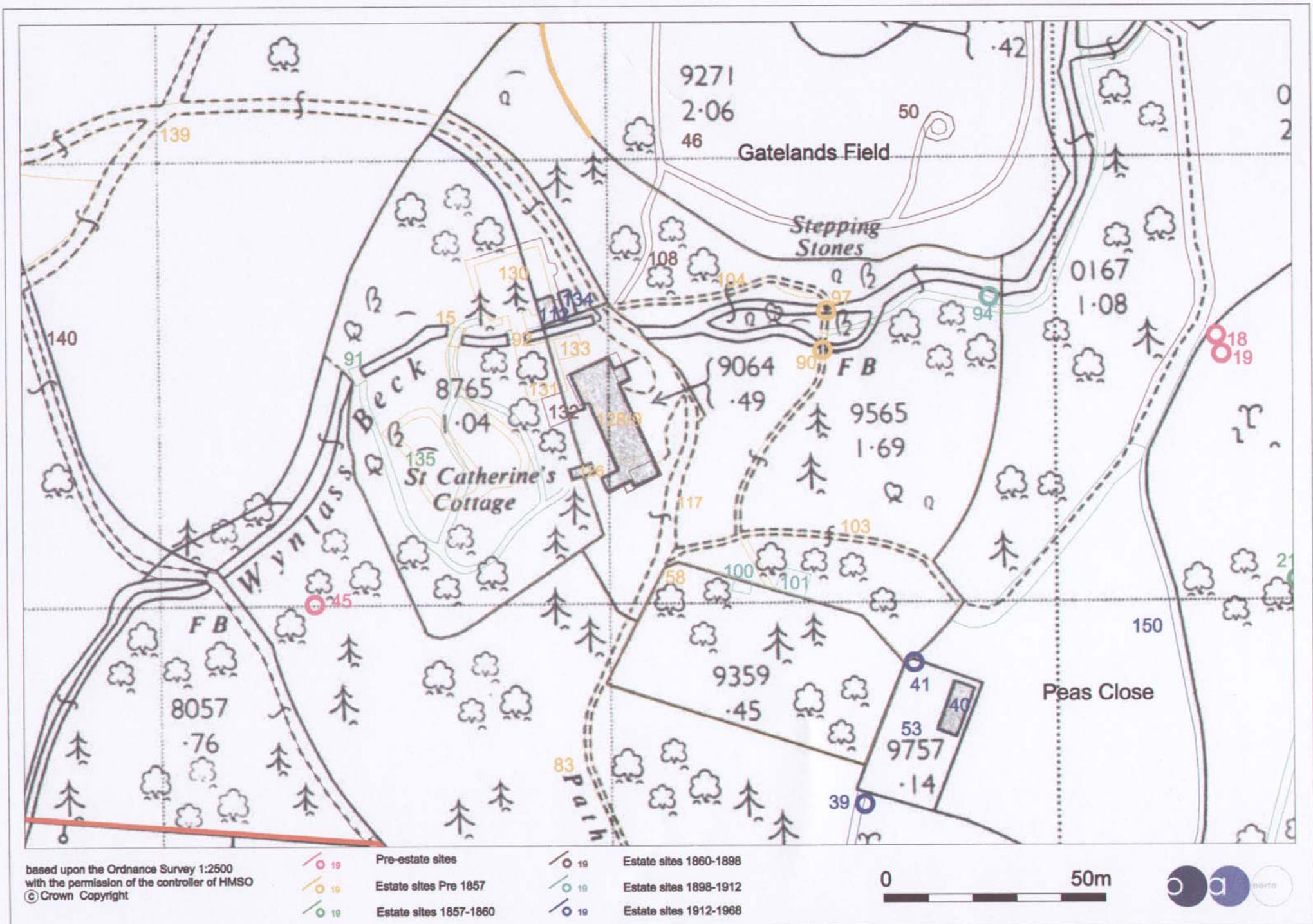


Figure 16: Phased development of St Catherine's Estate - area of house and gardens

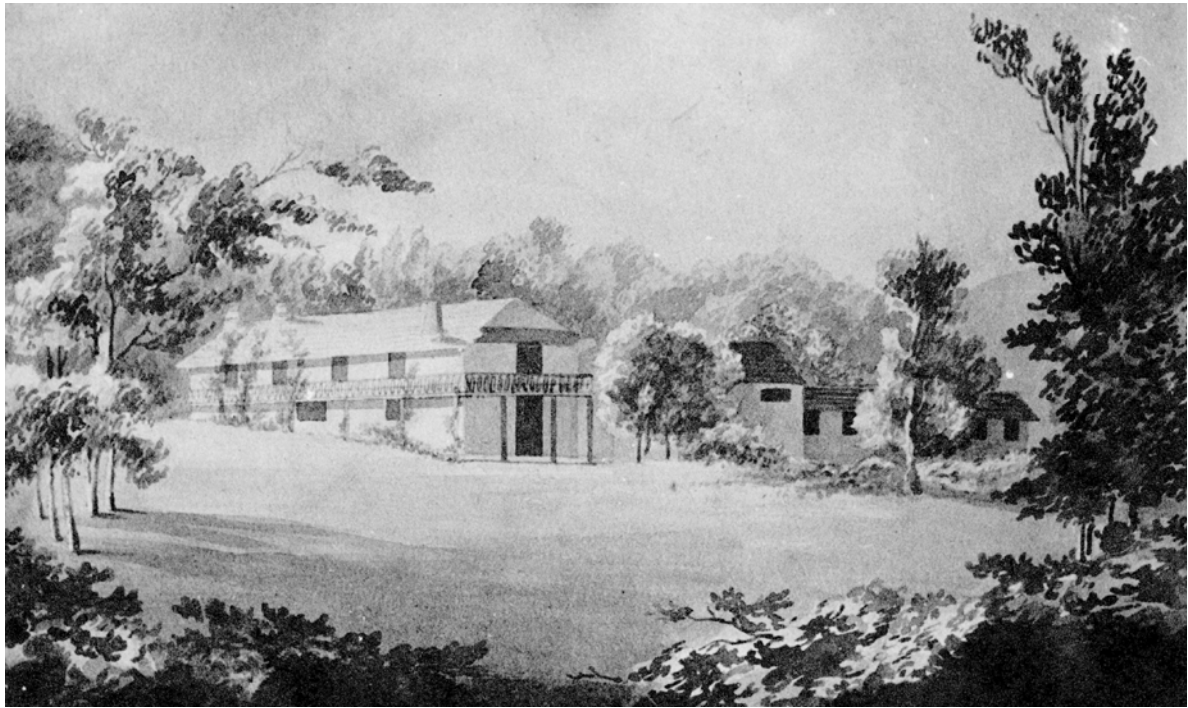


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Plate 6: Late nineteenth century photograph of the lady of the house in the parkland, looking west



Plate 7: Late nineteenth century sepia photograph of the main house looking southwest



Plate 8: Late nineteenth century photograph of Wynlass Beck running through the wilderness garden, looking east.

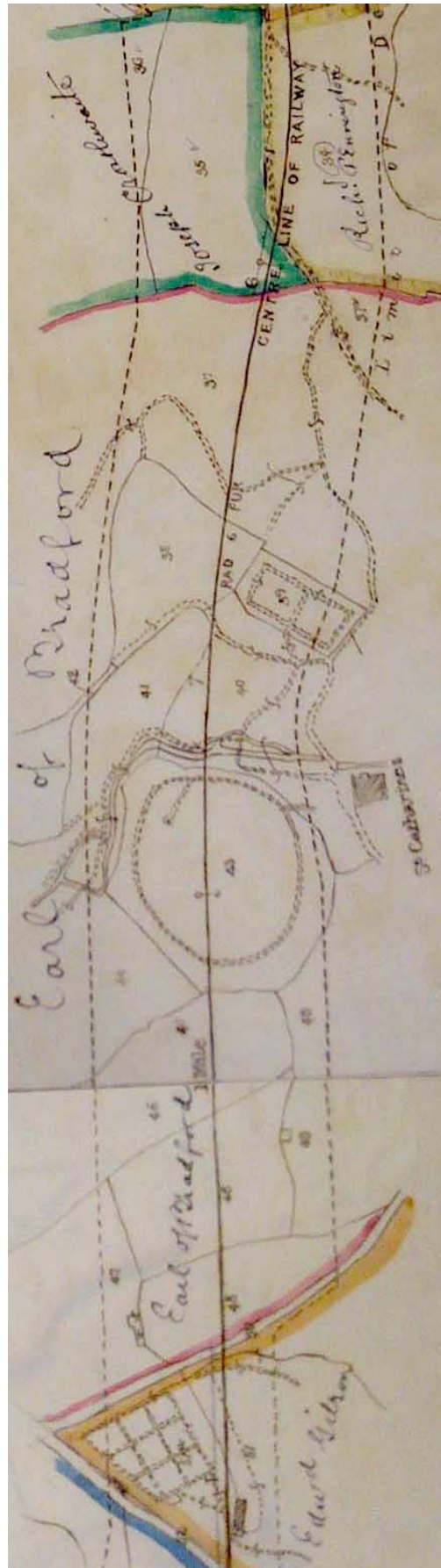


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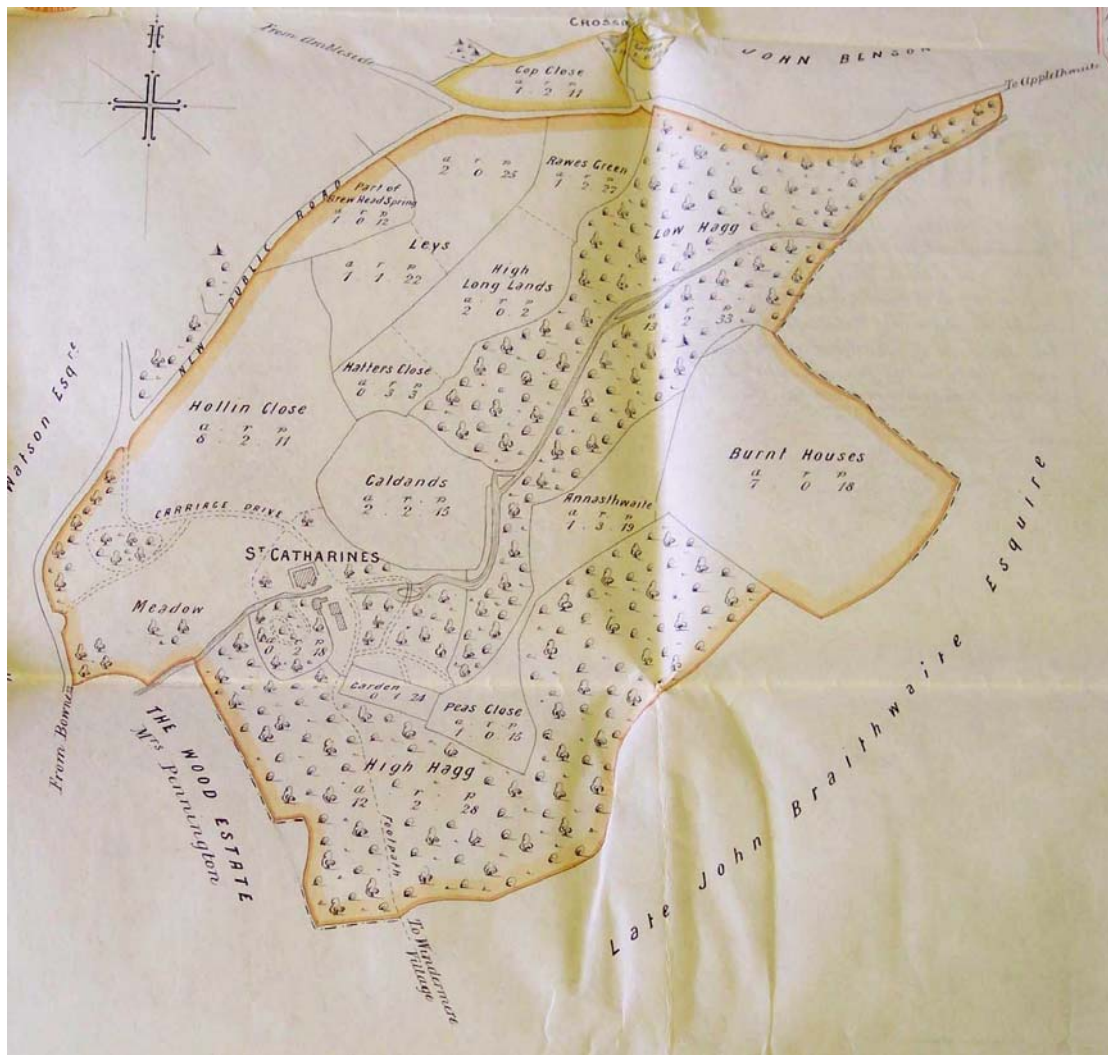


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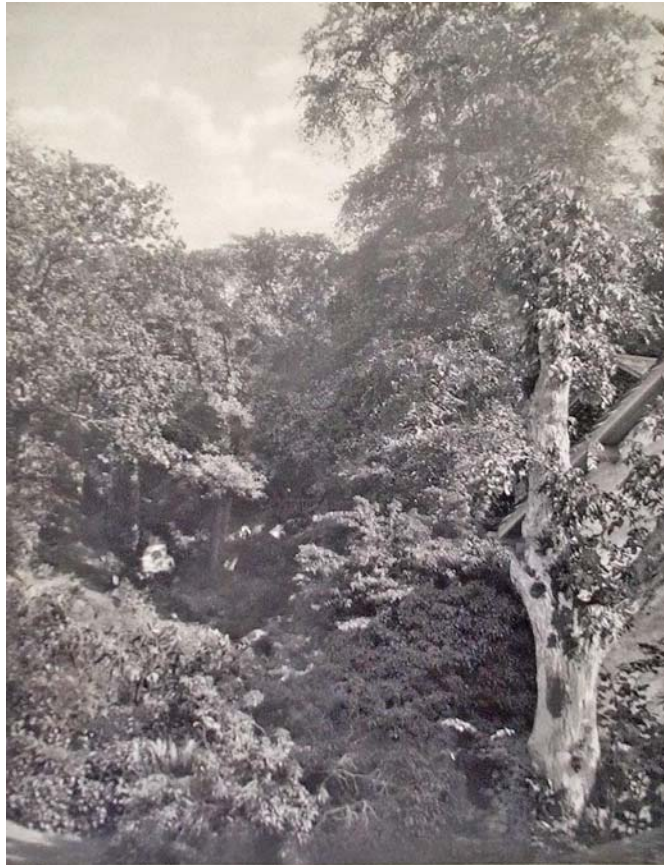


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