



PROPOSED EDUCATION BUILDING AT ST CATHERINE'S WINDERMERE CUMBRIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT



Oxford Archaeology North

May 2005

Client:



THE NATIONAL TRUST

Issue No: 2005-06/372
OA North Job No: L9421
NGR: SD 4087 9965 (centred)

Document Title: PROPOSED EDUCATION BUILDING AT ST CATHERINE'S,
WINDERMERE, CUMBRIA

Document Type: Archaeological Assessment Report

Client Name:



Issue Number: 2005-06/372
OA Job Number: L9421

National Grid Reference: SD 4087 9965 (centred)

Prepared by: Peter Schofield
Position: Project Supervisor
Date: May 2005

Checked by: Jamie Quartermaine Signed.....
Position: Project Manager
Date: May 2005

Approved by: Alan Lupton Signed.....
Position: Operations Manager
Date: May 2005

Oxford Archaeology North

Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF
t: (0044) 01524 848666
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd (2005)

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS.....	1
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	3
SUMMARY	4
1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1 Circumstances of the Project	5
2. METHODOLOGY.....	6
2.1 Project Design.....	6
2.2 Desk-Based Assessment	6
2.3 Garden Survey	7
2.4 Impact Assessment.....	7
2.5 Archive.....	8
3. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	9
3.1 Introduction.....	9
3.2 Location and Topography	9
3.3 Geology.....	9
3.4 Historical Background	9
4. RESULTS OF THE DESK-BASED STUDY	23
4.1 Introduction.....	23
4.2 Historic Environment Records (HER)	23
4.3 Maps.....	23
4.4 Aerial Photographs.....	25
4.5 Engravings and Photographs.....	26
5. SURVEY RESULTS	27
5.1 Introduction.....	27
5.2 Tree Survey	27
5.3 Garden Topographic survey.....	27
5.4 Conclusion	29
6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	31
6.1 Impact	31
6.2 Recommendations.....	31
7. BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	33

APPENDIX 1 - PROJECT BRIEF	39
APPENDIX 2 - PROJECT DESIGN.....	43
APPENDIX 3 – SELECTED GAZETTEER	52
ILLUSTRATIONS	59

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), Grasmere, and staff at the Cumbria Historic Environment Record and the Lake District National Park Historic Environment Record, both in Kendal.

The report was written by Peter Schofield, the illustrations were by Peter Schofield 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 assessment of a proposed development for an education building at St Catherine's, Windermere, Cumbria (SD 4087 9965 centre), to be built using straw bales. The work was intended to assess the impacts upon the archaeological resource that had been identified by an earlier historic landscape survey (OA North 2005), and to provide recommendations for further mitigative archaeological investigations to record the archaeological resource.

The project entailed an assessment of information gathered already for the main building ranges and garden complex at the centre of St Catherine's Estate, using relevant documentary evidence, results of the topographic garden survey and veteran tree survey that were compiled for the earlier report (OA North 2005).

The proposed development has a direct impact upon two standing buildings in the assessment area; the 1950s garage on the car park will be demolished and the ruinous dairy building extension on the stable block will be renovated and made into a disabled toilet. The proposed footpath running in the north of the formal garden may impact upon the surviving formal tree planting and the slight earthwork features located on the south side of Wynlass Beck lie beneath/near to the footprint of the proposed education building. In addition, the proposed development may impact on sub-surface archaeological remains that survive from the demolished/removed nineteenth century house and gardens. The proposed education building, septic tank and footbridge impact upon the footprint of, or are closely located to, documented archaeological sites including the kitchen range of buildings at the centre of the main house complex along with the historic layout of the formal garden.

It is recommended that an evaluation trench be excavated within the footprint of the proposed education building, as levelling of the ground surface for the foundation base will impact upon extant earthworks and potential sub-surface remains of building structures and garden features. In addition, a fabric survey and photographic record should be undertaken of the ruinous dairy building extension before it is refurbished into a new disabled toilet. The new pathway within the formal garden should avoid the surviving formal planted trees within the garden. Subject to the results of the evaluation, there may be recommendations for the mitigation of the archaeological resource.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was invited by the National Trust to undertake an historic landscape survey of their estate at St Catherine's, Windermere, Cumbria (SD 4087 9965 centre) (OA North 2005), which recorded the archaeological and historical features within the 0.32sq km estate to inform on its future management.
- 1.1.2 In addition, it was required that an archaeological assessment be undertaken of the site to inform the development of a straw bale education building, proposed to be built in the garden to the west of the current National Trust offices within the estate (Figs 5 and 6). The aim of the current report is to lay out the impacts that the development will have upon the archaeological resource of the formal nineteenth century gardens and house at St Catherine's and to suggest recommendations to minimise or mitigate away these threats to the archaeological resource through further archaeological investigations and recording. The work is based on the results of the earlier historic landscape survey (OA North 2005).

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 funded by the Local Heritage Initiative and supported by voluntary participation to record the archaeological landscapes within the St Catherine's Estate. The purpose of the work was to enable appropriate management strategies to be enacted. The historic landscape survey was completed in February 2005 and a report was completed (OA North 2005). The project design also designed the requirements for an archaeological assessment into the impacts that the proposed development of the education building in the estate gardens would have on the identified archaeological resource.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 ***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. A full record of the sites within the study area, including grid reference and description, was obtained.
- 2.2.2 ***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.
- 2.2.3 ***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, estate maps (Fig 2), relevant tithe maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (Figs 3 and 4) 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.

- 2.2.4 ***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.
- 2.2.5 ***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.
- 2.2.6 ***Local Studies Library - Kendal, Armitt 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.
- 2.2.7 ***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.

2.3 GARDEN SURVEY

- 2.3.1 The detailed survey (Fig 6), 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.
- 2.3.2 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). The survey recorded all detailed garden elements such as paths, beds, benches, earthworks and boundaries.
- 2.3.3 ***Survey of Parkland and Veteran Trees:*** the survey also recorded substantial trees that formed part of a deliberate planting, and included stumps and tree throws. The survey discriminated between tree species so as to highlight those trees that formed part of an historic design.

2.4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 2.4.1 The study has examined the extent to which the proposed development will impact upon any documented structure or extant surface feature. This report

presents all the archaeological and documentary data for the immediate environs of the proposed development. It presents map regression for the site showing the historical development of the site and its environs superimposed with plans of the proposed development. It has a detailed record of the extant physical remains within the area and locale. The report assesses the character, form and function of the original building based on the documentary and physical evidence. The report defines the impact of the proposed development on the observed physical remains, and makes 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 are 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.

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 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.
- 2.5.2 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. 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 specific to St Catherine's estate which has been produced as part of the earlier historic landscape survey of the estate (OA North 2005).

3.2 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.2.1 The proposed development area lies with St Catherine's Estate 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 **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 was 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.

3.4.2 *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, 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, paid 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 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, 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 Tithe 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/I/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, 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/K121(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)):
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| 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 wet 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/K149(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 2). 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/R752(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 2).
- 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).
- 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 attempt 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).
- 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/E326(18/34)) states that the estate will be effectively sliced in two with no access between. 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.
- 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 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 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.
- 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 Haggs, 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 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 (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/W4/1224). 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/W4/1235).
- 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/W4/1290). 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. 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.

- 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.

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 presented.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS (HER)

- 4.2.1 A search of all SMR and HER repositories revealed only one site located within the St Catherine's estate boundaries. This was the location of the Ha-ha (NTSMR 27668) surrounding the west side of Gatelands field located to the north of the present assessment 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).

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 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 show the area of the estate to be a mixture of both open fields and deciduous woodland. Of particular note on the Hodgson map is the first depiction of the house at St Catherine's, which is attached to the main road by a carriageway running across an area that is depicted as parkland.
- 4.3.2 **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.
- 4.3.3 **Estate Maps 1856-1857 (CRO(K)WD/NT/77/2):** the maps were produced by C Webster of Kendal to depict the land within the estate as blocks to be sold

off as, what eventually became, 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 2) 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).

- 4.3.4 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.
- 4.3.5 **OS First Edition c1860:** between the 1857 (Fig 2), and the c1860 (Fig 3), 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 had been modified slightly over time, whether for pragmatic or aesthetic reasons is not apparent. The pathway in High Hag Wood took 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 apparent expansion of the designed landscape may be a result of more rigorous surveying from the Ordnance survey by comparison with the earlier estate maps, and there is therefore the possibility that these ornamental features were of an earlier date.
- 4.3.6 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 were 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.

- 4.3.7 **OS Second Edition 1898:** the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map reveals a landscape that has changed relatively little since the previous edition, and the change was 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
- 4.3.8 **Estate Map 1899 (CRO(K)/WD/NT/77/10):** the map of the 18th of April 1899 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 4.3.3*, Fig 2), with identical field boundaries and field names. The major change is that the estate then consisted of only two plots of land (equating to lots 4 and 5 on the 1857 estate map) with the rest having been sold off in the subsequent period.
- 4.3.9 **OS Revised Edition 1912:** the OS map of 1912 (Fig 4), shows relatively few alterations to the estate by comparison with the previous mapping, and mostly comprised sites outside the garden complex of the estate. There are a couple of greenhouses shown on the north side of the walled garden (Sites **100** and **101**) but these are outside the current assessment area.
- 4.3.10 **Estate Map 1914 (CRO(K)/WDB/22):** the map of 1914 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 4.3.9*, Fig 4).
- 4.3.11 **OS 1:2500 Edition 1967/8:** the 1967/8 OS map (see Fig 5) 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 (Sites **112** and **134**). The only other significant innovation to the main garden complex in general 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 garden complex but not within the footprint of the proposed building or ancillary works in the formal garden. The features identified were the planting regime in the walled garden (Site **53**) which was divided into quarters with surrounding pathways (OS 1969, Run 42, Shot 30). The regime is an elaboration of that shown on the OS First Edition mapping (see *Section 4.3.5*).

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, one of which shows both the former cottage orneé and kitchen range (Plate 1).
- 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. Of particular note are the views of the main house, planting regime and footpaths in the formal garden and footbridges over Wynlass Beck where the proposed building is to be situated (Plates 2 and 3).
- 4.5.3 **Earl of Bradford collection:** the current Seventh Earl has a watercolour painting of St Catherine's in his possession (Plate 4). The painting shows the extension of the main house along with the formal pathway and plantings in the formal garden to the west of the house. It dates between 1895 and 1914 when the estate was sold.

5. SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The present survey results are a distillation of two separate elements from the previous historic landscape survey of the entire estate at St Catherine's (OA North 2005). The results include information from the topographic survey of upstanding sites surviving in the main garden complex and a survey of all veteran trees from within the estate as a whole. Sites of interest from these sources that are located within the current defined assessment area (Fig 6) are described below.

5.2 TREE SURVEY

- 5.2.1 The tree survey 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.
- 5.2.2 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 1 - 4), 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 (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), Douglas fir (Tree 79) and hornbeam (Tree 80).
- 5.2.3 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 mainly a lawn garden and flower beds and the surrounding trees were of secondary importance. Likewise, there are no exotic trees within the wilderness garden, which was intended as the formalisation of a semi-wild native woodland.

5.3 GARDEN TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

- 5.3.1 The garden survey aimed to identify extant elements of the formal layout of the gardens and surviving buildings within the heart of the estate (Fig 6). The central core of the gardens consisted 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. The results below are confined to the present assessment area contained by the main building complex and the formal garden on its western side.

- 5.3.2 **The main building complex:** the main building complex forms a surviving group of buildings 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 foundations of the former cottage Orneé 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**, Plates 5 and 6) 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**, Plate 7), there is evidence of earlier cobbling.
- 5.3.3 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. 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.
- 5.3.4 The surviving range of buildings consist of the coach house on the north end (Site **129**, Plate 6) and the stable block to the south (Site **128**, Plate 5). 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, which covers 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.
- 5.3.5 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**, Plate 7). 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.

- 5.3.6 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; it dates from around 1955 and was constructed after the demolition of the main house.
- 5.3.7 **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.
- 5.3.8 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, and consists of a single arched stone bridge. There is 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.
- 5.3.9 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 originally have run from east to west and passed through a small water smoot and out of the garden on the west side.
- 5.3.10 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 on the north side of the beck, adjacent to 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.

5.4 CONCLUSION

- 5.4.1 The tree survey (Fig 5), 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**). The garden survey (Fig 6), 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 a decorative function, and, possibly, the rockery on the east side of the coach house.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

- 6.1.1 The impact of the proposed development is assessed below with regards to the known extant archaeological resource identified through the garden topographic survey (Fig 6) and sites identified through the earlier desk-based assessment which are no longer present as surface features (Fig 5).
- 6.1.2 **Extant Sites:** the proposed development will have a direct impact upon two standing buildings in the assessment area. The 1950s garage located on the south end of the car park (Site **112**) will be demolished to make way for a footpath and two disabled car parking bays, and the ruinous dairy building extension on the south-west corner of the stable block (Site **127**) will be renovated and made into a disabled toilet. The proposed footpath which will run to the north of the formal garden may impact upon the formal tree planting where veteran examples of copper beech and giant redwood are still surviving (Site **164**). The slight earthwork features located on the south side of Wynlass Beck will be impacted upon as one (Site **124**) is located within the footprint of the proposed education building and another is on the edge of it (Site **125**) and will potentially be impacted by the ground levelling works for the building.
- 6.1.3 **Demolished Sites:** the proposed development may impact on sub-surface archaeological remains that survive from the demolished/removed nineteenth century house and gardens. Although there are no surface remains there is the possibility, indeed probability, that the foundations for the house survive as sub-surface features. While the proposed education building will have shallow foundations, there is, nevertheless, the possibility that these will affect the underlying stratigraphy. The proposed newbuild, septic tank and footbridge will potentially impact upon, or are closely located to, documented archaeological sites (Fig 5). The demolished kitchen range of buildings (Sites **131-3**), located within the centre of the main house complex, will be impacted upon, along with the historic layout of formal garden pathways (Site **135**).

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 **Trial Trenching:** levelling of the ground surface for the foundation base will impact upon extant earthworks and potential sub-surface remains of building structures and garden features; it is therefore recommended that a single linear trench be excavated within the footprint of the proposed education building, along its lengthways orientation.
- 6.2.2 **Fabric Survey:** a full survey and photographic record should be undertaken on the ruinous dairy building (Site **127**) before its refurbishment into the new disabled toilet.
- 6.2.3 **Avoidance:** the new pathway within the north of the formal garden should avoid close proximity to the surviving formal planted trees within the garden as this may impact upon their root systems. In addition, if there are any groundworks associated with rationalisation of the access footpath to the south of the main gardens (Site **83**), further mitigative measures may be needed.

- 6.2.4 **Mitigation:** subject to the results of the evaluation there may be a requirement for an engineering solution to preserve any identified archaeological resource, or, alternatively, mitigative recording in advance of the development.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

Aerial Photographs (Lake District National Park HER)

Ordnance Survey, 1969 Run 042, Shots 030

Ordnance Survey, 1969, Run 239, Shots 70, 73 and 74

Armitt Library - Ambleside

ALMC 1952.107-117 176 ALM

Box 92

Proposed Railway from Windermere to Ambleside -
including list of land owners on the proposed line.

Cumbria Record Office - Carlisle (CRO(C))

Lowther MSS

D/Lons/L5/2/11/150 Call Book for the Manor of Applethwaite 1800-1938

also inserted : Conveyance 29th September 1914 between Lady Mabel Selina Kenyon, Robert Orlando Kenyon of Halton Grange on one part and John George Robinson of the Hoo Windermere on the second part and of the third part by William Little of Chapel Ridding, Windermere

D/Lons/5/2/11/293 Draft Call Book for the Richmond Fee of the Barony of Kendal under lease to James Lowther of Whitehaven Esq. and Theophilus Blechynden Esq. - Lords of the Fee as and since the death of Catherine Dowager Queen of England, Alan Chamber, Steward, 1706 - 1707

Cumbria Record Office - Kendal (CRO(K))

WD/NT/77/1 1712-1866 Deeds, indentures and various legal documents relating to High and Low Gate Mill How and St Catherine's etc

WD/NT/77/2 1857 Plan of the St Catherine's Estate, Situate in the Township of Applethwaite in the Parish of Windermere and the County of Westmorland AD 1857, surveyed by C Webster, Kendal - This is a copy of the original used in a declaration by James Longmire, 27th May 1867

WD/NT/77/6 1804-15 Deeds, indentures mortgages and remortgages relating to High and Low Gate Mill How and St Catherine's etc

WD/NT/77/7 1830-31 Correspondence and papers relating to the sale of St Catherine's estate by Miss Ann Agnes Parker to the Earl of Bradford

WD/NT/77/10	1899 Mortgage of St Catherines and Crosses by executor of Earl of Bradford deceased to Lady Mabel Kenyon-Slaney, 18th April 1899, Including estate plan (Plate 11)
WDB/22	1914 St Catherine's (Residential Estate), Windermere to be sold 25th June 1914. - including particulars, plan and photographs
WDB/35/SP/180	1857 St Catherine's Sale Particulars - Sale 13th October 1857 (accompanying copy of plan in WD/NT/77/2)
WDB/133/21	1954- Bundle of correspondence on construction of bungalow at St Catherine's for Mr E C Ferreira. inc. two plans and legal letters
WDRC/8/286	1841 Applethwaite Tithe Map and Award 26th May 1841
WSUD/W1/69	1895 Proposed alterations to scullery, St Catherine's Windermere, 18th May 1895
WSUD/W4/1224	1953 Proposed bungalow at St Catherine's, Applethwaite, Windermere for E C Ferreira, June 1953
WSUD/W4/1235	1953 Conversion of part of farm building at St Catherine's, Windermere into flat for Mr E C Ferreira, September 1953
WSUD/W4/1290	1954 Proposed bungalow near St Catherine's, Windermere for Mr E C Ferreira, June 1954
WT/DV/2/25	1910 Record of the valuations made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in accordance with the provisions of Part 1 of the Finance (1909/10) Act, County of Westmorland, division of Kendal Ward, A valuation book for the parish or place of Bowness-on-Windermere and Undermillbeck
WQR/I/6	1831 Applethwaite (Including Troutbeck and Hugill) Inclosure Award, Act 1831 - Award 1842

National Trust Archives

Uncatalogued	Correspondence with Janet Martin, July, August 2004
	Correspondence with Jose Brock, September 2004
	Correspondence with Hugo Brown, September 2004
	Correspondence with Earl of Bradford, November 2004
	Correspondence with Christopher Ferreira, December/January 2004/5

Staffordshire Record Office - Stafford (SRO)

D1287	Records Relating to St Catherine's, Windermere in Earl of Bradford papers
E/326(18/34)	1887 Report on the effects of the proposed Ambleside Railway on St Catherine's estate

E/329(18/34)	1858	Comparative valuation of the estate
E/330(18/34)	1856	Sale Plan
E/331(18/34)	1856	Letter regarding sale of building plots on St Catherine's estate
K/104A(18/27)	1832	Letter regarding letting of premises at St Catherine's
K/107(18/26)	1834	Estate correspondence, Edward Garnett, Agent to Lord Bradford
K/121(18/27)	1836-43	As above, including laying out of garden, damage owing to tremendous hurricane, alterations at St Catherine's
K/149(18/30)	1853	As above, regarding garden work and heavy floods
R/574(3/37)	1832-33	Household bills
R/576(3/37)	1839-40	Bills for soft furnishings
R/715-718(18/34)	1867-70	Household vouchers
R/719(18/34)	1894	Statement of household expenses
R/752(4/11)	1865	Inventory of furniture, linen, china, glass etc. for probate
Add/Box 39	1856-1895	Mortgage deeds of St Catherine's estate, including inventory of 1867
Add/Box 222/679	1857	Draft deeds, sale particulars and related legal correspondence
Add/Misc	Late 19th Century	Portfolio of photographs, including views of house and grounds

7.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

British Geological Survey, 1982 *Lake District – Sheet 54°N-04°W, 1:250,000*

Greenwood C, and Greenwood J, 1824 *Map of the County of Westmorland*

Hodgson, T, 1828 *Plan of the County of Westmorland*

Jeffreys, T, 1770 *The County of Westmorland*

Lawes Agricultural Trust (Soil Survey of England and Wales), 1983 *Soils of Northern England, 1:250,000*

Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile (c1860), Westmorland, Sheet XXXII NE

Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile (1899), Westmorland, Sheet XXXII NE

Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile (1911), Westmorland, Sheet XXXII NE

Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile (1920), Westmorland, Sheet XXXII NE

Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile (c1860), Westmorland, Sheets XXXII.3, XXXII.4, XXXII.7, XXXII.8

Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile (1898), Westmorland, Sheet XXXII.4

Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile (1912-14), Westmorland, Sheets XXXII.3, XXXII.4, XXXII.7, XXXII.8

Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile (1967-68), Westmorland, Sheets NY 4000, NY 4100, SD 4099, SD 4199

7.3 SECONDARY SOURCES

Anon, 1874 *Westmorland Gazette*, August 9th, Page 5

Anon, 1877 *Westmorland Gazette*, August 18th, Page 5

Association of County Archaeological Officers (ACAO) 1993. *Model briefs and specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations*, Bedford.

Brysdon, AP, 1911 *Sidelights on Medieval Windermere*, Kendal

Bulmer, T, and Co, 1905 *History, Topography and Directory of Westmorland*, Preston

Boumphrey, RS and Huddleston, CR, 1978 *An Armorial for Westmorland and Lonsdale*, Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc Extra Ser, Vol XXI, Gateshead

Colvin, H, 1978 *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects, 1600-1840*, London

Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character; the Character of England's Natural and Manmade Landscape, vol 2: the North West*, Cheltenham

Cumbria Family History Society (CFHS), 1993 *Transcript and Index for the 1851 Census for Ambleside, Troutbeck and Applethwaite (HO 107/2441 folios 51-135)*

Curwen, JF, 1926 *Records relating to the Barony of Kendale*, CWAAS Record Series Vol VI, Kendal

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

Ewbank, JM (Ed), 1963 *Antiquary on Horseback*, Kendal

Fraser, M, 1937 *Companion into Lakeland*

GPO, 1967 *Telephone Directory, Cumberland, Westmorland and North Lancashire*

Green, W, 1819 *The Tourist's New Guide containing a description of the Lakes, mountains and scenery in Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire with some account of their bordering towns and villages*, Kendal

Grigg, BR (Ed), 1989 *Harriet Martineau's Directory of the Lake District 1855*, Warrington

Jones, I, 2000 *St Mary's Church in Applethwaite by Windermere - The First 150 years*, Milnthorpe

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), 1992 *Guidelines for data collection and compilation*.

Kelly, ER (Ed), 1873 *The Post Office Directory of the Principle Towns and Adjacent Places in Cumberland and Westmorland*, London

Kelly and Co, 1858 *Post Office Directory of Westmorland and Cumberland*, London

- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1906 *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1910 *Kelly's Directory of Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1914 *Kelly's Directory of Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1921 *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1925 *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1929 *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1934 *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland*, London
- Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1938 *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland*, London
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) 1996a *Lyme Park Nursery Gardens, archaeological evaluation*, Unpubl rep
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) 1996b *Bostock Hall Walled Garden, Structural Survey and Evaluation report*, Unpubl rep
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) 1997 *Lyme Park: Detailed aspects of the historical and landscape development*, Unpubl rep
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) 1998 *North West Water Haweswater Estate, Cumbria, Detail Survey Report*, Unpubl rep
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) 1999 *Rectory Woods Gardens Survey*, Unpubl rep
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) 2001 *Astley Hall, Chorley, Lancashire Excavation Report*, Unpubl rep
- Lees, W, c1950 *The Lake Windermere by a Local Boatman*, Morecambe
- Mannex, PJ, 1849 *History, Topography and Directory of Westmorland and Lonsdale North of the Sands*, London
- Mannex and Co, 1851 *History, Topography and Directory of Westmorland*, Beverley
- Nicholson, J, and Burn, R, 1777 *The History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland*, Vol 1, London
- National Trust, 1989 *Biological Survey, Crosthwaite Estate, Cumbria*, Unpubl Rep
- Ogilby, J, 1675 *Britannia, An Illustration of the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales: by a Geographical and Historical Description of the Principal Roads thereof*, London
- Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), 2002 *Survey Levels*, unpubl doc
- Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), 2004 *Windermere to Grasmere Water Main, Cumbria: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Watching Brief*, unpubl rep
- Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), 2005 *St Catherine's, Windermere, Cumbria: Historic Landscape Survey*, unpubl rep

Post Office Directory, 1972, *Section 252, Cumberland, Westmorland and North Lancashire*

Taylor, CD, 1983 *Portrait of Windermere*, London

Taylor, A, and Martin J, 2004 *The Websters of Kendal, A North-Western architectural dynasty*, Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc Record Ser, Vol XVII, Kendal

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long-term storage*

Walton, JK, 1991 The Windermere Tourist Trade in the Age of the Railway, 1847-1912, in Westall, OM (Ed), *Windermere in the Nineteenth Century*, CNWRS Occ Paper 20, Lancaster

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 are 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 (tithe 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 $\pm 0.25\text{m}$ 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

SELECTED GAZETTEER

The following comprises a selection of the full gazetteer from the landscape survey (OA North 2005), and incorporates only those entries within the immediate environs of the proposed new build.

Site Number	015	NGR	SD 40865 99659
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	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	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 **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		
 <p>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.</p>			

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
 <p>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.</p>			

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
<p>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).</p>			

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

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 and 4) 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 to 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	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.

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

Fig 1: Location Map

Fig 2: Area of development superimposed onto C Webster's Plan of St Catherine's Estate, 1857

Fig 3: Area of development superimposed onto Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to 1 mile, c1860

Fig 4: Area of development superimposed onto Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to 1 mile, 1912

Fig 5: Overall plan of proposed development overlain on Desk-Based Assessment and Tree Survey Sites

Fig 6: Overall plan of proposed development overlain on the Garden Topographic Survey

PLATES

Plate 1: Watercolour view of the house, kitchen range and formal garden, c1850's, looking east

Plate 2: Late nineteenth century view of the formal garden (the proposed education building to be on the left of the beck), looking west from the main house

Plate 3: Late nineteenth century view of the formal garden (the proposed education building to be on the left of the beck), looking west from the main house

Plate 4: Late nineteenth century photograph of the house and formal garden, looking north-east

Plate 5: The surviving stable range (Site **128**), looking east

Plate 6: The surviving coach house range (Site **129**), looking east

Plate 7: The ruinous dairy building (Site **127**), looking south-east

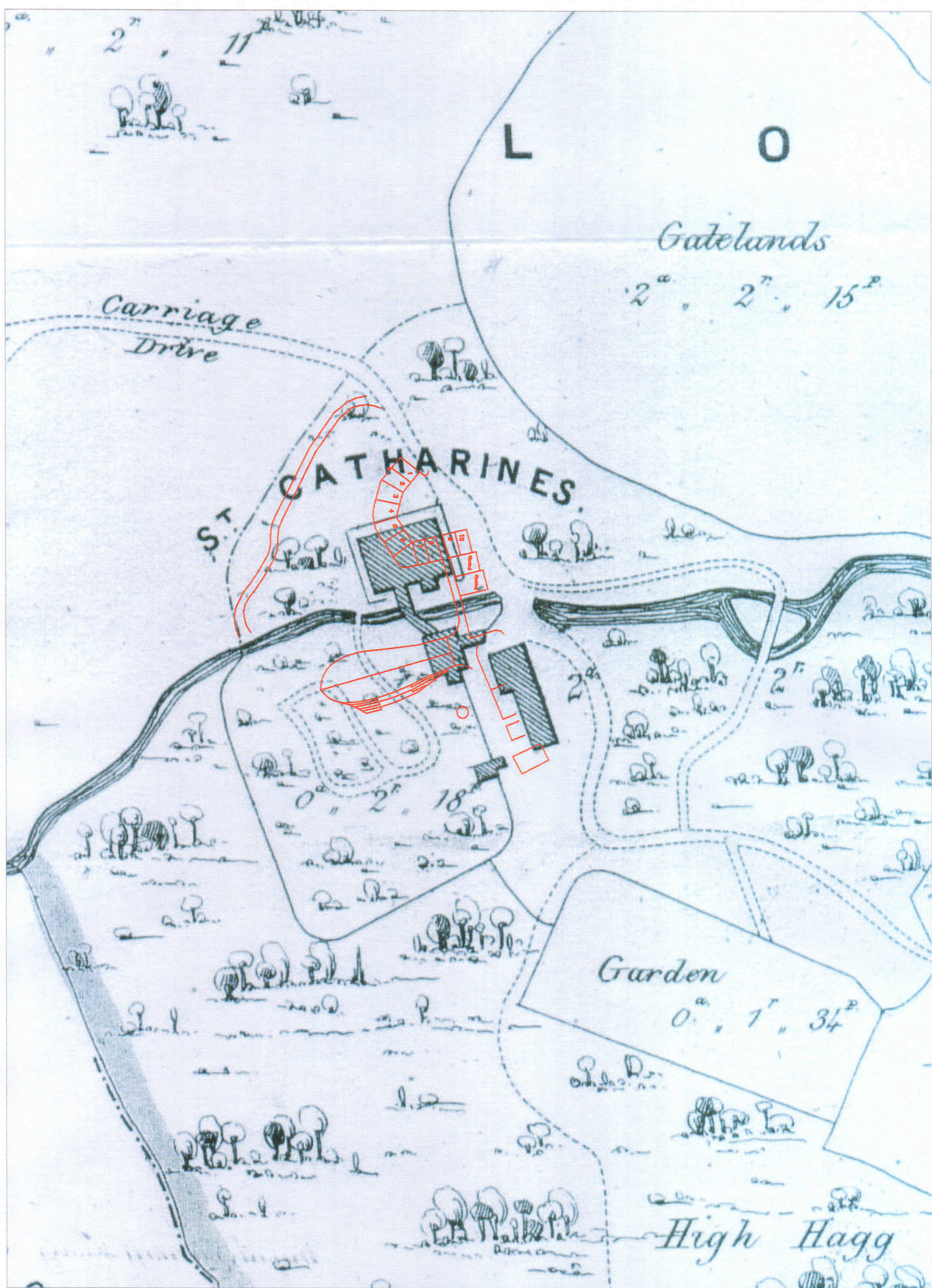


based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50000
with the permission of the controller of HMSO
© Crown Copyright



0 500 1000
metres

Figure 1: Location Map



Not to Scale



Figure 2: Area of development superimposed onto C Webster's plan of St Catherine's Estate, 1857



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

Tel 01524 841000
Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT:

Proposed Development at
St Catherine's Estate

DRAWING No:

03

Not to Scale

DRAWN BY:

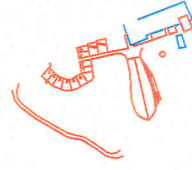
PJS

DATE:

May 2005

LOCATION:

KEY



Proposed Development

COMMISSIONED BY:

The National Trust

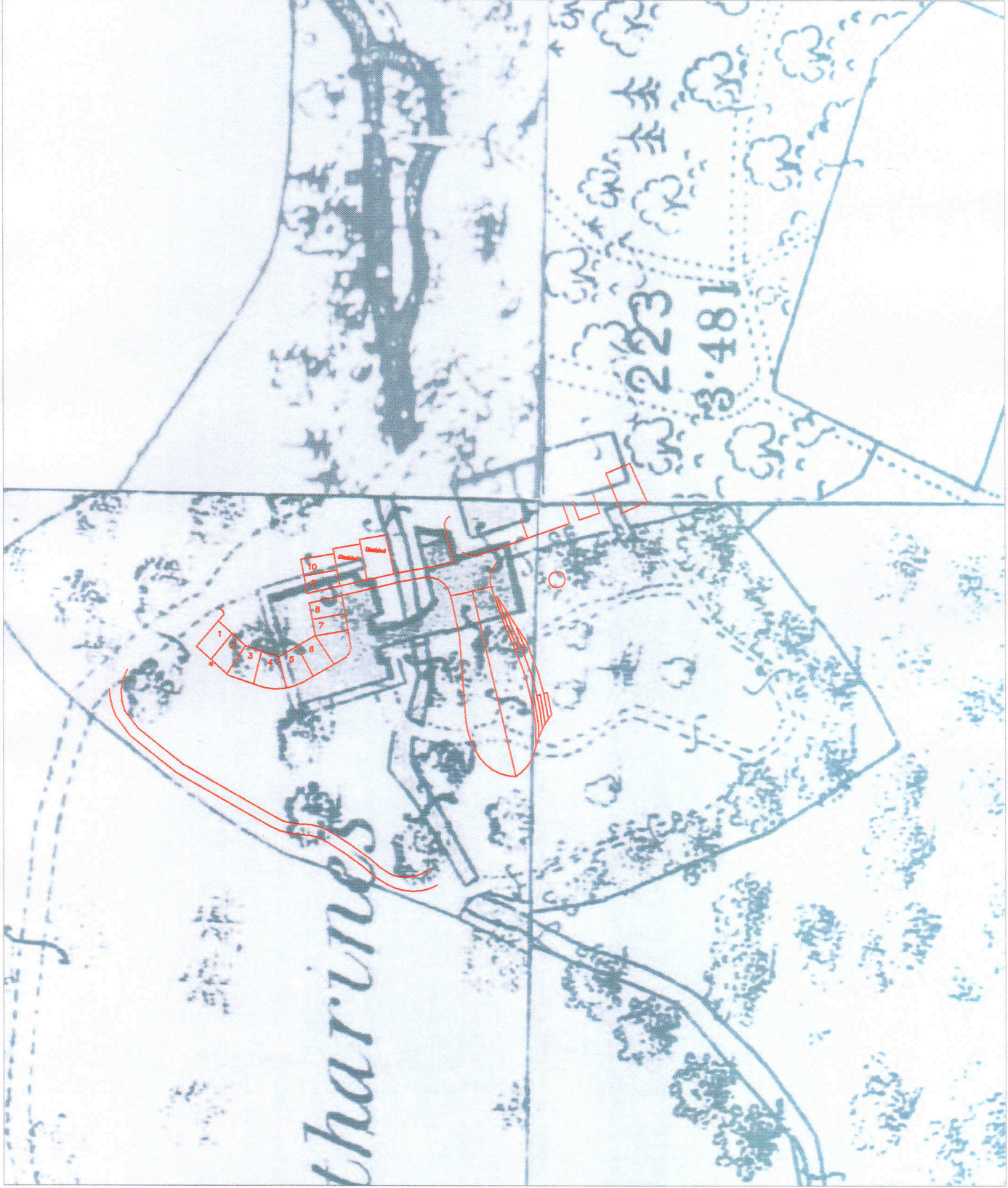


Figure 3: Area of development superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile, c1860

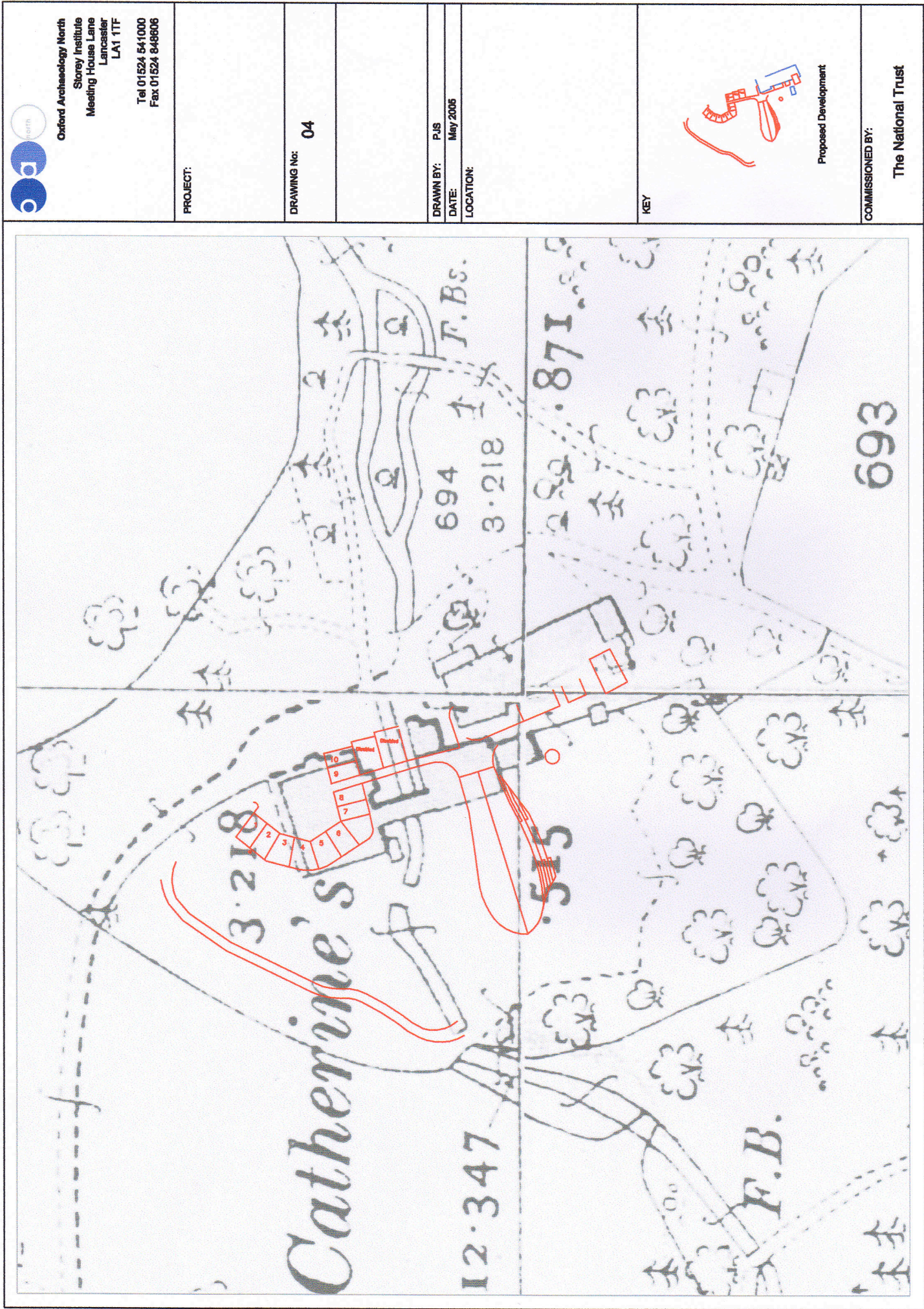


Figure 4 : Area of development superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile, 1912

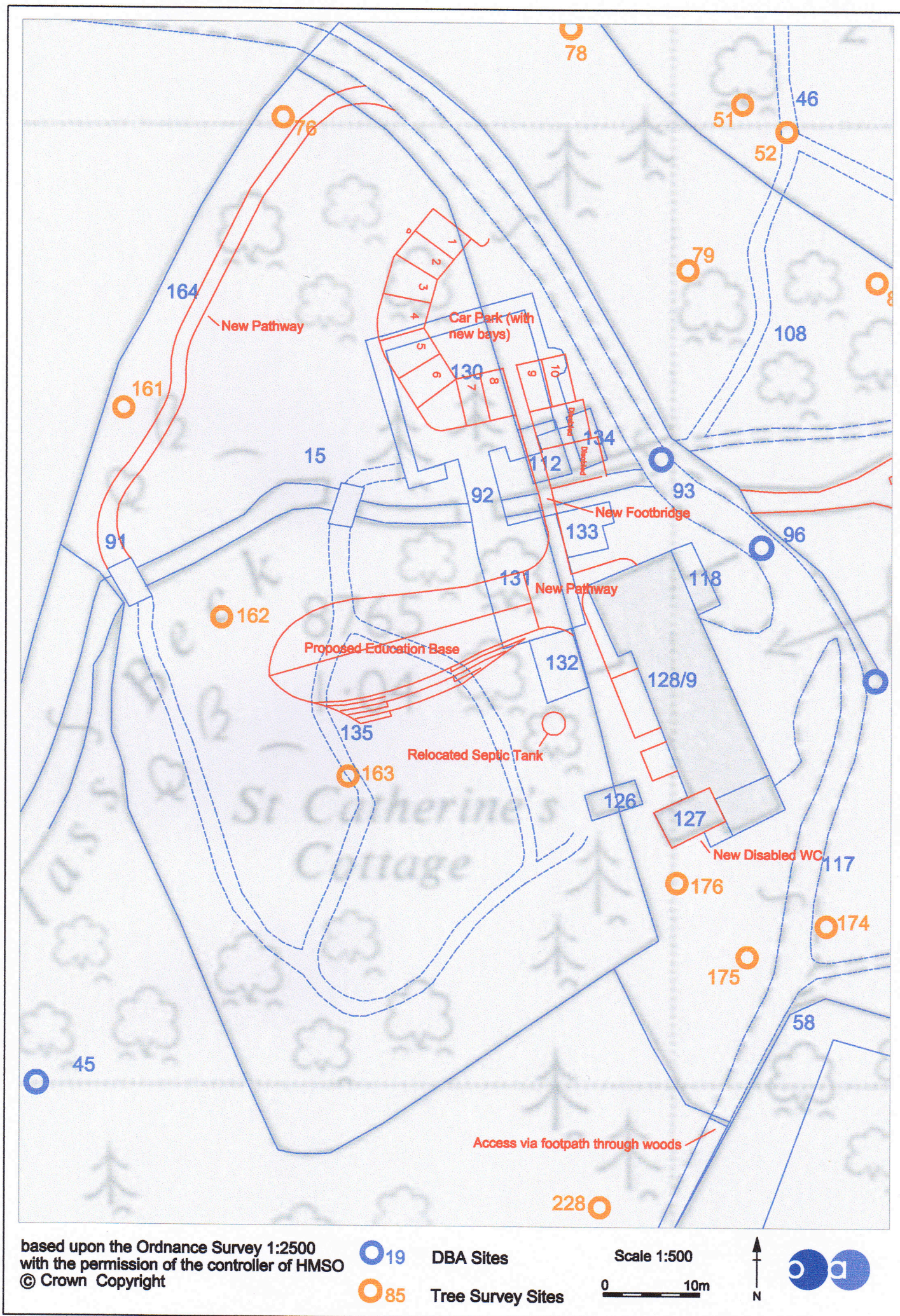


Figure 5: Overall plan of proposed development overlain on Desk-Based Assessment and Tree Survey Sites

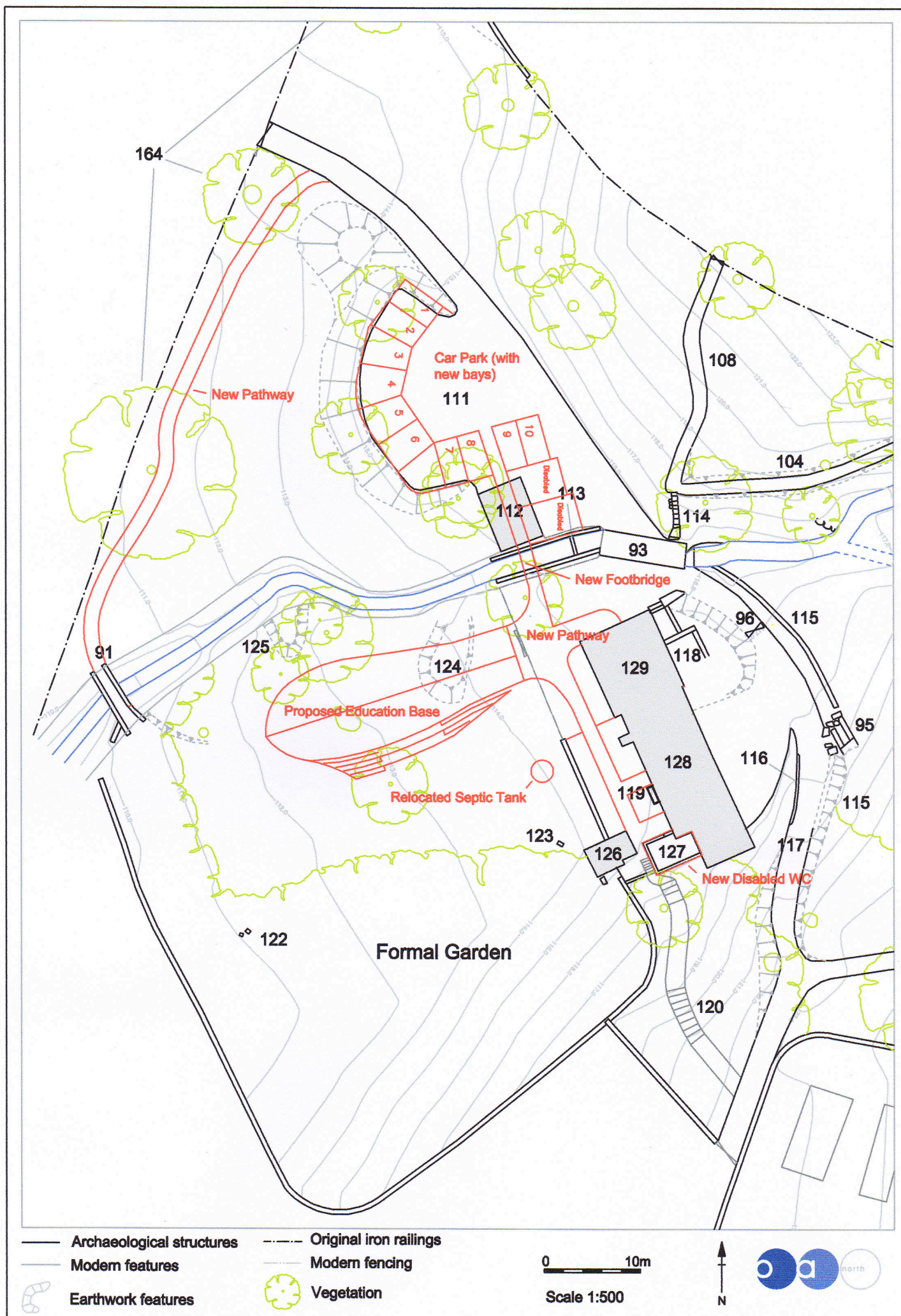


Figure 6: Overall plan of proposed development overlain on the Garden Topographic Survey

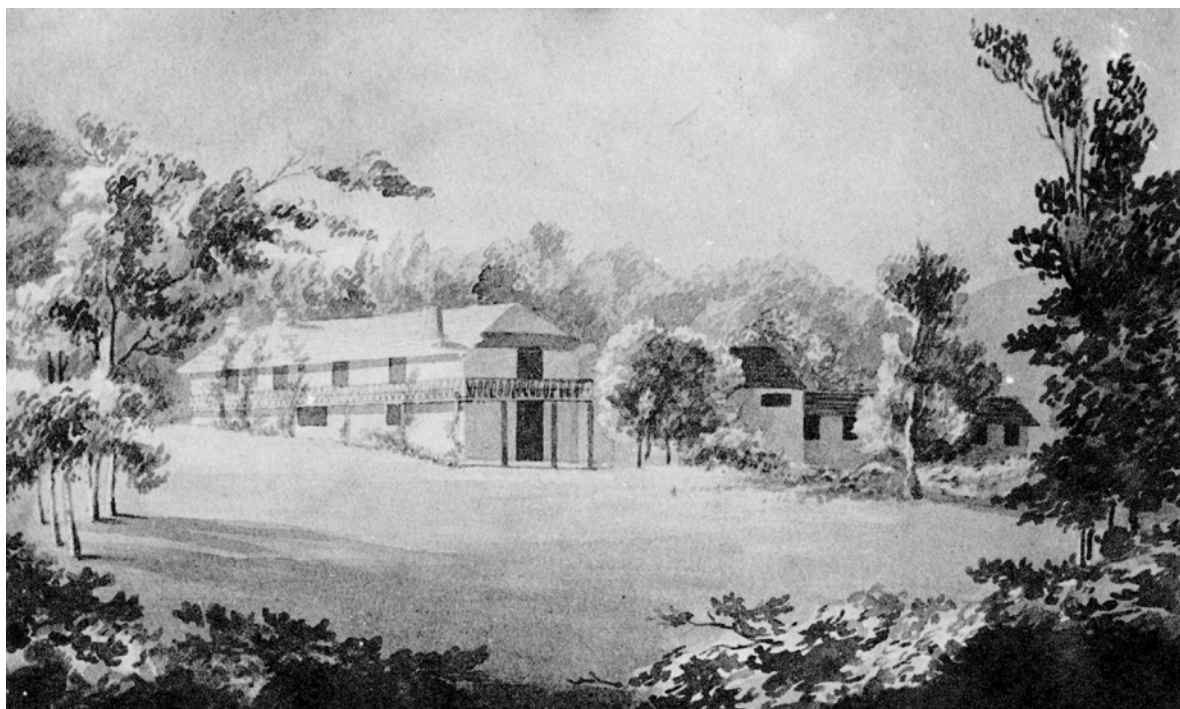


Plate 1: Watercolour view of the house, kitchen range and formal garden, c1850's, looking east



Plate 2: Late nineteenth century view of the formal garden looking west from the main house: the proposed education building is to be on the left of the beck



Plate 3: Late nineteenth century photograph of the house and formal garden, looking north-east



Plate 4: Watercolour view of the house and formal garden, c1900, looking north-east



Plate 5: The surviving stable range (Site **128**), Looking east.



Plate 6: The surviving coach house range (Site **129**), Looking east.



Plate 7: The ruinous dairy building (Site **127**), Looking south-east.