

CANNON HALL

Cawthorne, Barnsley, South Yorkshire



Historic Building Record and Watching Brief

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SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

TJC Project Code: C34
OASIS ID: thejesso1-415408
Project Type(s): Historic Building Recording & Structural Watching Brief

National Grid Reference: SE 27226 08341 (centred)
Post Code: S75 4AR (nearest)
County: South Yorkshire
District/Unitary Authority: Barnsley
Parish: Cawthorne
Elevation: c. 115-85m above Ordnance Datum

Designations:

Grade II Registered Park and Garden (NHLE: 1001159); Grade II Listed East West Range Attached At 90 Degrees To South End of Former Coach House At Cannon Hall (NHLE: 1151811); Grade II Listed Gardener's Cottage in Cannon Hall Gardens (NHLE: 1287029); Grade II Listed Hot Wall, Hot House and Camellia House East of South Front of Cannon Hall (NHLE: 1151807); Grade II Archway Approximately 10 Metres West of Ornamental Pool to South East of Cannon Hall (NHLE: 1191474); Grade II Listed Window Fragments on Wall At South End of Ornamental Pool to South East of Cannon Hall (NHLE: 1314701); Grade II Archway and Window Fragments Forming Gateway in East Wall of Cannon Hall Gardens Approximately 50 Metres North East of Ornamental Pool (NHLE: 1151809)

In setting of Grade II* Listed Cannon Hall (NHLE: 1151805)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
2	METHODOLOGY	7
3	SITE DESCRIPTION.....	9
4	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	11
5	BUILDING 1.1: THE CART SHED.....	16
6	BUILDING 1.2: THE GARDENER'S COTTAGE	20
7	BUILDING 1.3: THE STABLE COTTAGES	27
9	BUILDING 3.5: THE NORTH RANGE GLASSHOUSE.....	38
10	BUILDING 9.2: THE ICEHOUSE	44
11	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD	45
12	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	49
13	FINDS	53
14	DISCUSSION.....	55
15	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES	59
16	INDEX TO PROJECT ARCHIVE.....	61

Appendix 1: Historic mapping and illustrations

Appendix 2: Photography

Appendix 3: Context Descriptions

Appendix 4: Listed Building Description

Appendix 5: Drawings

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a programme of historic building recording and watching brief at Cannon Hall, Cawthorne, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference SE 27226 08341, undertaken between 22.05.19 and 19.03.20. The project was undertaken to provide a record of historic structures and archaeological remains affected by a Heritage Lottery Funded programme of renovation and conservation works.

A photographic and drawn record was produced for the Cart Shed, Gardener's Cottage, Stable Cottage, North Range Glasshouse, and Icehouse, with photography only for the Pinery, Walled Garden, Camellia House, Fairyland Ruins, Midden, and Deer Shelter. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the works to the buildings to enhance the record.

This record has captured a record of the appearance and character of these buildings prior to their conservation and revealed a complex history of change. Of note is evidence for the transition of the Stable Cottages from coach house and stable, to stable and latterly to domestic accommodation, charting the changing priorities and requirements of Cannon Hall.

Monitoring was also undertaken for targeted groundworks, including the installation of drainage in the Park, the excavation of a pond in the Walled Garden, and of an exposed inspection chamber in the South Terrace. This monitoring uncovered evidence for phased strategies of drainage within the park, and structures within the walled garden relation to an 18th Century dipping pond and potential retaining structures.

In total, the project offered a unique opportunity to take a detailed look at some of the buildings and areas of Cannon Hall which have not been subject to previous detailed archaeological recording. The results have increased our understanding of the site, rewriting previous assumptions on their phasing and past use, and highlighting the potential for further research.

I INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of a programme of historic building recording and watching brief at Cannon Hall, Cawthorne, Bamsley, South Yorkshire (**Figure I**), centred on National Grid Reference SE 27226 08341, undertaken between 22.05.19 and 19.03.20.

This programme of works has been commissioned to provide a record of historic structures and archaeological remains affected by a Heritage Lottery Funded programme of renovation and conservation works, and was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

AIMS

The principal aim of the project is to record archaeological remains within the site, to make a permanent record in advance of its destruction, and to contribute to the understanding of the origin and development of the site.

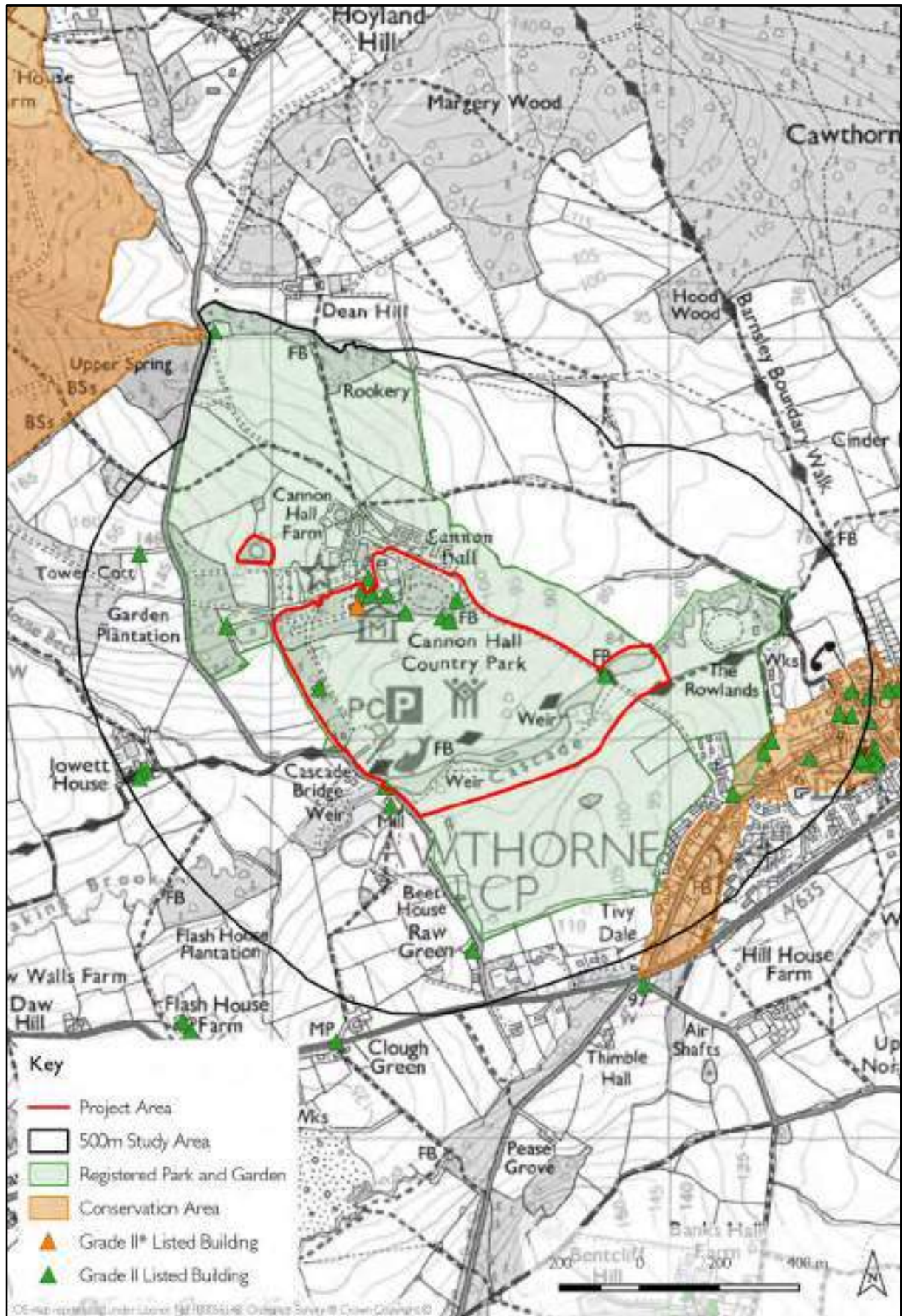
The specific objectives of the programme of archaeological recording are to:

- to provide a descriptive and photographic record of surviving historic fabric within areas to be affected by the proposals, prior to any change;
- to identify and record any structural evidence for the development and use of the building within areas to be opened up as part of the works;
- to determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains;
- to recover artefacts, samples from appropriate contexts, if present for environmental processing and/or industrial process residues; and
- to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas investigated.

DISSEMINATION

Copies of this report will be distributed to Bamsley MBC, and the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. In addition, a digital copy will be uploaded to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS) with the reference number: **thejessol-415408**.

The project archive, including all record photography, research notes and a copy of the report, will be deposited with Bamsley Archives.



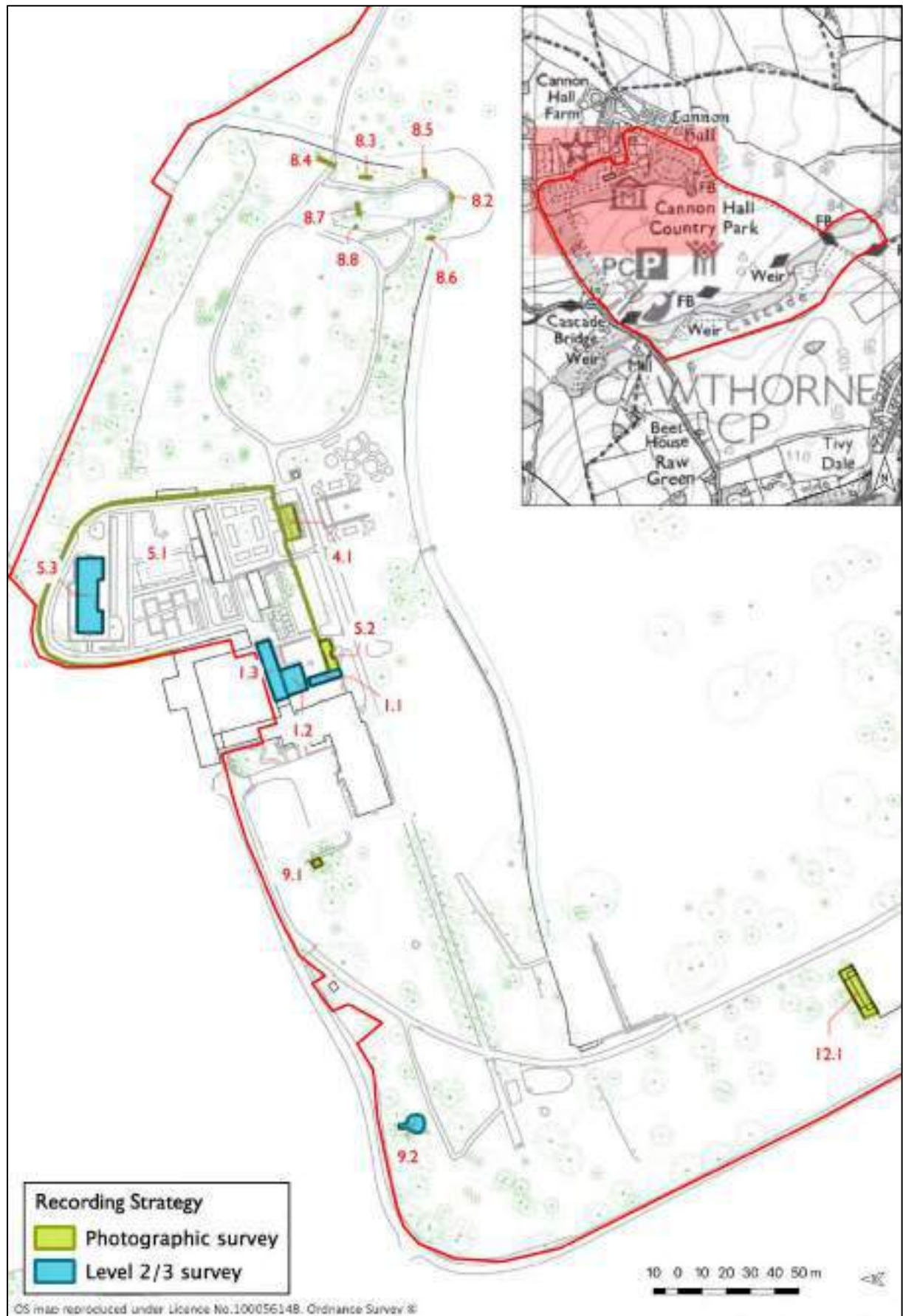


Figure 2: Site plan showing levels of building recording

2 METHODOLOGY

STANDARDS

The project has been undertaken in accordance with best practice guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019b & 2020); and Historic England (2016). The overall recording strategy comprised:

- Photographic Survey of **Buildings 4.1, 5.1-5.2, 8.2-8.8, 9.1 & 12.1**
- Level 2/3 Building Record of **Buildings 1.1-1.3, 5.3 & 9.2**
- Structural Watching Brief during works to **Buildings 1.1-1.3 & 9.2**
- Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks to the south terrace, central pond area of the walled garden and within the parkland (**Figure 3**).

DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

The historic baseline within this report draws on a body of previous work on the site, in particular a detailed documentary history of Cannon Hall (Hidgetts, 2016).

PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

A photographic record was produced for **Buildings 1.1-1.3, 4.1, 5.1-5.3, 8.2-8.8, 9.1-9.2 & 12.1** using 35mm black and white film (Ilford HP5+), recording the location, subject and date, including:

1. General views of the buildings in their wider setting;
2. The buildings' external appearance;
3. Further views as desirable to reflect the original design intentions of the builder or architect;
4. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas;
5. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative;
6. Any dates, signage, graffiti, makers plates etc.

DRAWN RECORD

Measured floor plans were produced for **Buildings 1.1-1.3, 5.3, 9.1 & 9.2**, based on architectural drawings at 1:100 scale, illustrating all archaeological observations including the form and location of any structural features and evidence of fixtures of historic significance. Elevations were also produced for **Buildings 1.1, 1.3 and 5.3** at 1:50 scale to record phasing in advance of proposed changes.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Groundworks within the monitoring areas (**Figure 3**) were carried out under archaeological supervision, with all encountered archaeological remains cleaned and recorded by hand. A standard single context recording system will be used to keep a documentary record of all archaeological remains that are encountered, with monitored areas drawn on a 1:100 site plan and individual features drawn in plan and/or section at 1:50 or 1:20 as appropriate.

The photographic record was undertaken to the same standards as set out above.

A limited assemblage of artefacts was recovered. All finds were recorded by context, collected, cleaned, and appraised in accordance with the standards set out in the WSI.

No environmental samples were recovered.

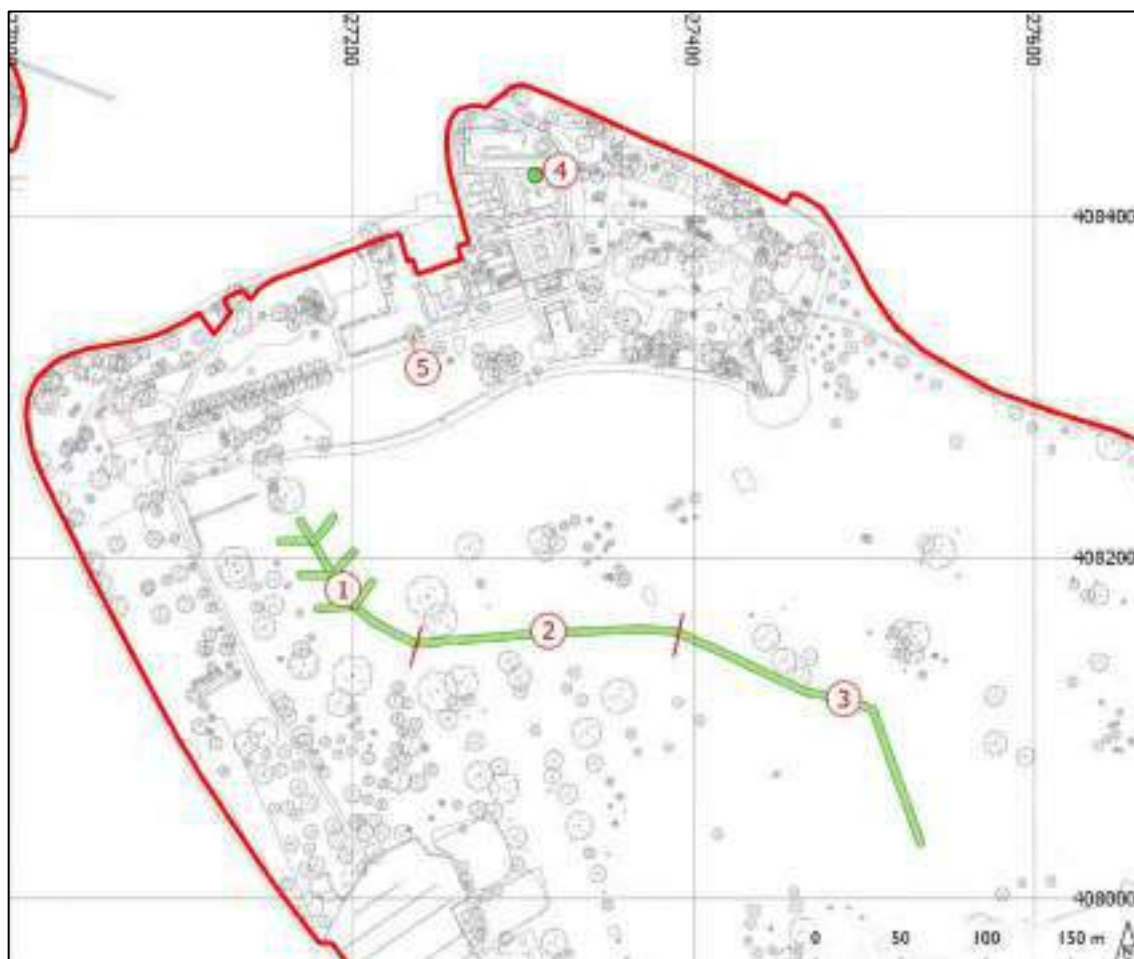


Figure 3: Site plan showing areas of archaeological monitoring

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION AND NONCLEMENTURE

Cannon Hall Park is situated in South Yorkshire, 1.3 km north-west of Cawthorne Village. Cawthorne lies north of the A635 between Barnsley (6.3 km) and Penistone (5.5 km). The site encompasses Cannon Hall Museum and Country Park, comprising the central part of the registered park and garden of Cannon Hall, extending from the Hall to just beyond Daking Brook to the south-east (**Figure 1**). The area is essentially divided into two broad areas: with the hall, pleasure grounds and walled garden to the north; and the former deer park to the south.

The former parkland extended to the north of the hall, however this is now under the ownership of Cannon Hall Farm and is beyond the scope of this survey.

The park encapsulates many buildings, of which the following were the subject of this study (**Figure 2**; note that the numerical sequence derives from wider landscape areas identified by Plinke, 2016):

Cannon Hall & Ancillary Buildings

- **Building 1.1:** The Cart Store
- **Building 1.2:** The Gardener's Cottage
- **Building 1.3:** Stable Cottages

Formal Garden

- **Building 4.1:** The Pinery

Walled Garden

- **Building 5.1:** Garden Walls
- **Building 5.2:** Camellia House
- **Building 5.3:** North Range Glasshouse

Fairyland

- **Buildings 8.2-8.8:** Ruins

West Pleasure Grounds

- **Building 9.1:** Garden Privy (the "Midden")
- **Building 9.2:** Ice House

The Park

- **Building 12.1:** Deer Shelter

In addition, the rooms within each building have been numbered following a set convention listing floor / room number. i.e. G4 is the fourth ground floor room; these are shown on **Figures 3-6**.

GEOLOGY

The bedrock geology at the site comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation (British Geological Survey, 2018).

DESIGNATION(S)

Cannon Hall Park is a Grade II registered park and garden (NHLE: 1001159). Situated within the park, and within the bounds of the site, are a number of listed buildings, including:

- Grade II* Cannon Hall (NHLE: 1151805);
- Grade II Former Coach House to Cannon Hall (NHLE: 1191498);
- Grade II Cannon Hall Farmhouse and Adjoining Range Including Former Stable Range at 90 Degrees (NHLE: 1151810);
- Grade II East West Range Attached at 90 Degrees to South End of Former Coach House at Cannon Hall (NHLE: 1151811);
- Grade II Gardener's Cottage in Cannon Hall Gardens (NHLE 1287029);
- Grade II Hot Wall, Hot House and Camelia House East of South Front of Cannon Hall (NHLE: 1151807);
- Grade II Ha-Ha in Cannon Hall Park to South of House and East Side of Gardens (NHLE: 1151806);
- Grade II Archway Approximately 10 Metres West of Ornamental Pool to South East of Cannon Hall Gardens (NHLE: 1191474);
- Grade II Window Fragments on Wall at South End of Ornamental Pool to South East of Cannon Hall (NHLE: 1314701);
- Archway and Window Fragments Forming Gateway in East Wall of Cannon Hall Gardens Approximately 50 Metres North East of Ornamental Pool (NHLE: 1151809);
- Deer Shelter in Cannon Hall Park Approximately 200 Metres South West of Cannon Hall (NHLE: 1314699);
- Cascade Bridge Approximately 50 Metres North of Jowett Saw Mill 1 (NHLE: 151808);
- Footbridge Over Pond Approximately 600 Metres North East of Cascade Bridge in Cannon Hall Park (NHLE: 1314700)

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

This section of the report examines the historical context of the site, including a summary history of the development of the surrounding area drawn from more detailed accounts of the hall and its wider parkland, including:

- Jane Furse (2001) *"An Historic Survey with Heritage Landscape restoration Proposals"*. Report for the SW Fraser 1992 Settlement Trust.
- Christine Hodgetts (2016). Historical Report *in* Plinke Landscape Ltd. 2016, *Cannon Hall Park: Restoring the Glory, Revealing the Secrets: Conservation Plan*.

Additional information has been provided through consultation of the digital and paper records of the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, which includes several records of previous work within the park, including:

- 1998 – Earth Resistance Survey of Cannon Hall Walled Garden (ASWYAS, 1998a)
- 1998 – Archaeological recording of the Saw Mill, Barkhouse Lane (ASWYAS, 1998b)
- 2000 – Rapid building appraisal of ice house (Ashurst, 2000)
- 2003 – Structural recording of waste collection chamber, Cannon Hall (ASWYAS, 2003)
- 2018 – Community excavation of Cannon Hall Plunge Pool (CFA Archaeology, 2018)

PHASED DEVELOPMENT

The investigation of the building identified seven principal phases of development (**Figures 3-6**) which are introduced below and discussed in more detail in relation to the recorded structures:

Phase 1: 1700-1760

Phase 2: 1756-1775

Phase 3a: 1775-1821

Phase 3b: 1821-1873

Phase 3c: 1873-1911

Phase 3d: 1911-1944

Phase 4: 1944-Present

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND EARLY HISTORY

Early History of Cannon Hall and Park

The first mention to Cannon Hall dates to the 13th Century, when it was in the possession of the Canum family, from whom the hall takes its name. By the mid-14th Century it had been sold to the Bosvilles of Ardsley, and by 1650 had come into the ownership of William Hewet Beccles who conveyed it in that year to Robert Hartley. The estate in this early period is not believed to have been emparked and does not appear on John Speed's map of the West Riding of Yorkshire produced in 1610 (map not reproduced). Evidence of this pre-parkland landscape is limited, comprising of a few areas of denuded ridge and furrow north of the river which likely relate to medieval or early post-medieval open-field farming practices (**Appendix 2.1**). In addition, the name "Stew Ponds" applied to ponds in the south-east of the park north of the lakes is suggestive of a medieval origin as fish ponds, although this requires further research to determine the origin of this association.

Upon the death of Robert Hartley in 1656, the estate passed to his daughter and was later bought from her by John Spencer (ii), following his marriage to Robert Hartley's widow Margaret (Awty, 2008). The Spencer family sat at the heart of interlocking partnerships that controlled the greater part of the iron production in Yorkshire between the mid-17th and mid-18th centuries and it was under their ownership that the existing hall and parkland at Cannon Hall was laid out and developed (*ibid*).

DEVELOPMENT OF THE HALL AND PARK

Phase 1: Pre-1760 Estate

There is a very limited amount known about the earliest location and form of the hall itself, although evidence suggests it was rebuilt towards the end of the 17th century and early 18th century. The 1674 Hearth Tax returns for Cawthorne show a "Mr Spencer" was taxed on Barnaby Dunn and Cannon Hall, of 4 hearths and the other of 5 respectively, evidence that suggests Cannon Hall was much smaller at this time. A plan of the basement of the hall produced in 1698 (**Appendix 1.1**) is indicative of works at the property, and points towards a date or rebuild around this period. The plan depicts the cellars beneath the central part of the existing hall, and a kitchen wing with rear courtyard which was either replaced or absorbed into the present east wing. Further details of the hall at this time include the Window Tax List which named John Spencer as the one of the chief landowners in Cawthorne and as potentially owning one of the properties within the upper tax band classified as having between 10 and 20 windows. Window Tax subsequently paid in 1758 by John Spencer (iv) implies 16 windows. The only other surviving plan from this period is for a proposed stable building, dated 1702, which most likely corresponds to a building shown to the

northeast of the hall, and west of the stable courtyard, on Richardson's survey of 1756 (**Appendices I.2 and I.5**).

The first illustration of this building is presented in Samuel Buck's sketch of Cannon Hall in 1720 (**Appendix I.3**) which shows a classically inspired house of three storeys and five bays, with pitched-roofed ranges of ancillary buildings beyond to the right (Furse, 2001: 1). The sketch is noted to be of the south front, which matches the angle of the building, the arrangement of bays, and the later known location of the ancillary buildings to the north-east of the hall.

The regular courtyard of ancillary buildings to the north-east of the hall potentially pre-date the expansion of the hall in the 1760s, being illustrated on plans drawn up at the time and sharing some elements in common with the ancillary buildings shown on Samuel Buck's sketch of the 1720s. Notable absences from the 1720 sketch include a building on the site of the present Stable Cottages (**Building I.3**), suggesting it may date to between 1720 and Richardson's survey of 1756; and the absence of the 1698 kitchen range, with the eastern elevation of the hall shown as free standing.

Early mentions of the gardens are similarly limited, with several references to the purchase of fruit trees in 1719, 1732 and 1735; tree planting in 1746; and mention during the 1740s of fishponds at Dean Hill, Dovecoat, Barnaby Hall and Furnace Dam (Furse, 2001: 2).

Of particular interest is the indication of a formal pleasure garden to the south of the hall on Samuel Buck's sketch of 1720, comprising a regular quad of paths and square beds. If the depicted slope of the garden is accurate, it could compare with the current fall of the land away from the hall. This arrangement is not shown on later maps.

Phase 2: John Spencer (iv), 1756-1775

The main phase of development of Cannon Hall Park took place under John Spencer (iv), who was born in 1719 and inherited Cannon Hall in 1756.

The hall was extended with additional single-storey wings in 1764-8 to designs by John Carr, and an additional storey was added to the wings in 1804, also to designs by Carr.

Francis Richardson's Plan

Soon after John Spencer (iv) came into ownership of the hall he commissioned Francis Richardson, a professional landscape designer, to draw up plans for the development of the park. A 'general plan' survives from this work, dated by Hodgett to c.1756 (**Appendix I.4**). The extent to which this drawing represents a survey of the park extant at the time of Richardson's proposed improvements is uncertain, and whilst Furse states that the plans appear so "unimaginative and old fashioned [that]

it is hard to believe that it shows anything other than a landscape he inherited” she notes that the inclusion of numerous clumps of tall pointed trees, that are likely Lombardy poplar, were the height of fashion in 1758 (Furse, 2001: 5). Other elements such as the embanked, or cut, road to the north of the hall, and the crescent walk with terrace to the south of the hall, have left no physical evidence and could therefore be proposals.

It is likely that Richardson’s proposals were never implemented, with the few features that survive from his plans within the parkland today comprising features that likely have earlier origins, namely:

- the northern part of a chain of pools extending from Fairyland into the park;
- the two pools east of the present car park, known as Stew Ponds; and
- the alignment of the old road from the south towards the hall, although no longer as a public highway.

Richard Wood’s Plan

John Spencer is recorded to have invited Richard Woods to the park in 1760, and plans survive showing his proposed improvements (**Appendix 1.6**) and the scheme as implemented by 1766 (**Appendix 1.7**).

Key designed elements evident on Wood’s plan that survive within the project area comprise:

- The relocation of the public road to the west, with the previous road adopted as a drive leading around the park;
- The ha-ha to the south of the hall;
- The sloping lawn between the south front of the hall and the ha-ha;
- The large sub-rectangular walled garden to the east of the hall;
- The pinery to the south of the walled garden; and
- A shrubbery with looping walks to the east of the walled garden.

Beyond Richardson and Richard Wood

John Spencer (iv) continued improvements to the park throughout his lifetime (d. 1775), and it is believed he was actively engaged in both designing and planting (Furse, 2001). The works carried out by John Spencer (iv) beyond those identified on the plans by Richardson and Woods, which still survive within the project area include:

- The reshaping of the river;
- The pleasure grounds to the west of the hall;
- The creation of a cold bath at the top of the pool to the south-east of the shrubbery;

- The planting of the trees framing the vistas through the park;
- The erection of the original deer shelter in around 1768, probably to designs by John Carr;
- The erection of the park wall to retain deer; and
- The construction of a boat house on the river in around 1764 (Furse, 2001).

Phase 3: Continued Evolution under the Spencer Family, 1775-1944

Whilst the essential framework of the park was established under John Spencer (iv) it continued to evolve under his heirs. Although not exhaustive, and excluding the large amount of work undertaken outside of the bounds of the site during this period, the key elements from this period within the project area are considered to comprise:

Walter Spencer Stanhope (1775-1821)

- The removal of an intermediate bridge;
- The removal of the connecting road between the middle and eastern bridges along the northern side of the water;
- The realignment of the middle cascade;
- The reconstruction of a boat house in 1802;
- The construction of the extant stone façade of the pinery; and
- The construction of the ice house.

John Spencer Stanhope (1821-1873)

- The reconstruction of the deer shelter.

Walter Thomas William Spencer Stanhope (1873-1911)

- Construction of the northern ballroom range.
- The overhaul of the walled garden including the construction of several new heated glasshouses;
- Formation of the “fairyland” to the south-east of the hall, comprising the erection of architectural fragments around the pleasure garden ponds; and
- Construction of two tennis courts within the north-west corner of the park.

John Montagu Spencer Stanhope (1911-1944)

- Redesign of the exotic gardens to the south of the Pinery.

Phase 4: Cannon Hall Country park

The Spencer Stanhope dynasty ended on the death of John Montagu Spencer Stanhope, the estate eventually being bought by Barnsley Council (now Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council) in 1951 and turned into a museum and country park.

5 BUILDING 1.1: THE CART SHED

PHASED DEVELOPMENT

Phase 3A: 1775-1821

The Cart Store is absent from a sketch survey of c. 1800 (**Appendix 1.9**), appearing first on the 1839 plan (**Appendix 1.9**) where it is shown as a rectangular structure aligned on its present footprint except for its southern-most bay. The original arrangement and function of the building is not wholly known, although its existing arched opening appear original (albeit repaired in places) and likely therefore provided shelter for carts or storage.

Phase 3B: 1821-1873

The first principal changes to the building were the addition of a second bay between the Cart Shed and the Camellia House, appearing on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (**Appendix 1.12**), and the addition of a further bay on the southern end of the Cart Shed. Of note is the oval window between the scullery and dairy to the north (between rooms **G4** and **G5**) which suggests that the southern bay of the Cart Shed may have post-dated the construction of the west bay of the Camellia House, although both elements were erected within the same 15-year period.

Phase 3C: 1873-1911

The 1893 Ordnance Survey (**Appendix 1.14**) shows the construction of a series of outbuildings to the east of the Cart Shed since 1854, which may be attributed to this or the preceding period. These additions appear to reflect the extension of ancillary services within the building, and likely coincided with the enclosure of the arches for which physical evidence remains in the floors for walls and doors, and the insertion of a doorway through the rear of the Cart Shed.

The functions of these spaces are recorded on a 1912 floor plan (**Appendix 1.21**), illustrating the southern bay of the Cart Shed was enclosed and in use as a Scullery, with access through to the western part of the Camellia House which was in use a Dairy; and the northern bays of the Cart Shed were used as stores.

Phase 3D: 1911-1944

By 1931 the ancillary buildings east of the Cart Shed had been demolished (**Appendix 1.17**), and it most likely around this time that the arches were reopened with spot repairs undertaken in reused brick with traces of white paint.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The Cart Store (**Building 1.1; Figure 4 & Appendix 5.1**) comprises a rectangular single storey range built from red brick with a mono-pitched roof of stone slate (**Appendix 2.8**).

The west elevation is divided into four bays, the left three of which possess equal segmental brick arched openings (**Appendix 2.9**). The right-hand bay is enclosed with a single square window opening with plain stone sill and lintel, timber frame with a fixed light of nine panes with narrow glazing bars. To the right of the window is a doorway, with renewed lintel and timber boarded door. The brickwork of the right-hand bay differs from that of the remainder of the elevation, being of a slightly later date.

The north elevation of the building is blind.

The east elevation is also blind but contains evidence of alterations including two phases of blocked doorways, with timber lintels, towards its left-hand side, previously having communicated with room **G3**; and a row of stone slates indicative of a lost lean-to range (**Appendices 2.11 & 4.1**).

The south elevation is built into a retaining wall, with ground levels stepping up a full storey to the south of the Kitchen Courtyard.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Room **G1** (**Appendix 2.12**) comprises a rectangular room with concrete floor and painted brickwork walls. The ceiling rises into the eaves of the roof. The room is accessed from a segmental arched opening in the west wall, with evidence of repairs to the northern reveal and arch in a reclaimed brick. Scars in the floor illustrate the presence of two former posts within the room, possibly studs for an east-west aligned partition, and one at the southern side of the arched entrance that could have comprised one side of a doorway.

Room **G2** (**Appendix 2.13**) comprises a rectangular room with flagstone floor, edged with a concrete step to the west, and painted brickwork walls. The ceiling of the room rises into the eaves of the roof. A blocked high-level vent is evident in the east wall.

Room **G3** (**Appendix 2.14**) comprises a rectangular room with flagstone floor and painted brickwork walls. The ceiling of the room rises into the eaves of the roof. Brickwork in the floor and scars in the southern half of the entrance arch illustrate the line of a former partition wall and position of a doorway, since removed. Scars for two phases of blocked doorway are evident in the east wall.

Room **G4** (**Appendix 2.111**) comprises a rectangular room with flagstone floor incorporating a shallow dished drainage channel, and painted brickwork walls. Joists above the room bear scars for removed lath and plaster ceiling. A doorway in the east wall communicates with room **G5** of the **Camellia House (Building 5.2)** possesses a modern timber door case and scars evident within the brickwork around the door, whilst obscured by paintwork, appear to suggest the door is an insertion. To the right of the door is a high-level oval window, partially cut by the ceiling of the room and now blocked with timber.



Figure 3: Buildings 3.1 and 5.2: ground floor phase plan

6 BUILDING 1.2: THE GARDENER'S COTTAGE

PHASED DEVELOPMENT

Phase 3A: 1755-1821

The Gardener's Cottage (**Building 1.2**) is not shown on Wood's survey of c.1766 (**Appendix 1.8**), appearing first on the 1800 survey (**Appendix 1.9**) where it is shown to comprise a short perpendicular wing to the stable yard buildings to its north. The map also possibly shows a structure to the north-west of the building, between Gardener's Cottage and the Stable Cottages (**Building 1.3**) which is not shown on later mapping but may represent the staircase that still survives in part over room **G10**. A painting of the mid-19th Century shows this staircase accessing the first floor of the Stable Cottages (**Appendix 1.22**).

The original function of the building is uncertain, with no diagnostic archaeological evidence surviving internally and no documentary evidence previously reported on. The main clue available comprises the chimney in the southern gable of the building which is of a scale which would be commonly associated with a domestic industry such as bakehouse, laundry, or brewhouse (the latter two of which are unaccounted for on the 1912 floor plan; **Appendix 1.21**), with the buildings location away from the main house also a common feature of these buildings to reduce the risk of fire spreading. Another unusual feature of the building is the raised truss of the first floor that suggests the southern two-thirds of the floor comprised a large open room of modest status, the scale of which is suggestive of a shared hall, rather than a room of a dwelling. The northern third of the first floor was evidently partitioned off, with an earlier arrangement of doors apparent where their heads have been cut into the intervening tie beam.

Phase 3B: 1821-1873

The 1854 OS map (**Appendix 1.12**) shows the building to have been widened to the east. The accuracy of this depiction is uncertain as there is no physical evidence for an eastern extension, and it may have been intended to show the west extension of the building which is shown on the subsequent survey of 1893 (**Appendix 1.14**). This latter map also shows the addition of a small extension to the eastern side of the south elevation that no longer survives.

The surviving historic internal fixtures and fittings comprises timber architraves to the windows in **G9** and **G12** and a serving hatch within the wall between them. These appear contemporary with the surviving horned sashes and are mid to late 19th Century in character. The window in **G9** replaced an earlier door, which in conjunction with the potential date of the timberwork, is indicative of a reorganisation of the building during this period, evidently of moderate status.

Phase 3C: 1873-1911

A survey of 1912 demonstrates that by the end of this period the Gardener's Cottage was divided on the ground floor between two rooms, that to the north (room **G9**) marked as 'Gardener' and that to the south (room **G12**) as 'Packing'. The lean-to store to the west of the cottage (room **G13**) is named as for 'Coals' and a winder-staircase is shown to the north on the site of room **G10**. Of note is that there is no hallway or staircase shown (room **G11**), however there is also no entrance shown into room **G9** suggesting the plans are not complete in this area. The documented functional use of **G12** would appear to conflict with the quality of the joinery surviving in the room and may indicate the room was repurposed during this period.

Phase 4: 1944-Present

Towards the earlier part of this period the Gardener's Cottage was refurbished and reorganised into a single dwelling. A new hallway and staircase were inserted (room **G11**) and new fireplaces installed in **G9** and **G12**. On the first floor the southern large room was subdivided, and access to the northern room may have been repositioned. All the surviving fixtures and fittings of the first floor are indicative of a mid-20th Century date, although any previous fireplaces have since been removed.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The Gardener's Cottage (**Building 1.2; Figures 5-6 & Appendix 5.2-3**) comprises a rectangular two storey building built from coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings to corner quoins and architraves.

The roof of the building is pitched and clad in stone slate, carried on two joggled king-post trusses with tenoned purlins secured with timber pegs (**Appendix 2.20**). Parallel saw marks are evident on the trusses, with assembly marks corresponding to the purlins, whilst the rafters were roughly hewn. The tie beam of the southern truss is raised, supported on braced hammerbeams to either end (**Appendices 2.34-35 & 2.38**). The western pitch extends in a catslide roof to cover a single storey lean-to adjacent to its west elevation.

East Elevation

The east elevation (**Appendix 2.15**) looks out over the old kitchen gardens and is regularly ordered with three bays of windows with flush stone surrounds with tall horned sash windows of four panes to the ground floor and shorter timber casements to the first floor. The right-hand ground floor window is formed within a former doorway, the jambs of which are visible as straight joints in the masonry beneath the windowsill (**Appendix 2.18**).

South Elevation

The south gable (**Appendix 2.16**) has a single doorway at its western end, with ashlar surround and four-panel door, the upper of which are glazed, with an inserted first floor window above it. A tall chimney emerges from the gable end, with moulded stone cornice. Its width is suggestive of previously serving three flues, of which only one is now used.

West Elevation

The west elevation is obscured by an added single storey lean-to (**Appendix 2.19**) built from coursed squared sandstone with rusticated ashlar dressings to corner quoins and a quoined surround to a wide depressed three-centred arched opening. To the north of this lean-to is a two-storey former stair tower, brick built at ground floor and timber framed at first. The former west elevation of the cottage is visible within the lean-to, incorporating a tall, blocked window of identical form to that of the east elevation, and the jamb for a subsequent window to the north (**Appendix 2.29**).

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Circulation

The building is accessed from the doorway in the southern gable, leading into a stair hall (**G11**) off which there are doorways to the ground floor rooms of **G9** and **G12**. A secondary external doorway enters **G9** through covered corridor **G10**. The stairs from **G11** enter a first-floor landing, **F13** off which there are doors to three rooms (**F14**, **F15** & **F16**), a bathroom (**F17**) and a cupboard (**F13a**).

This circulation pattern has evidently changed through time, with the ground floor door to **G9** passing through a former window, presumably replacing an earlier door in the east elevation that has been converted to a window. The staircase and hall in **G11** are not shown on the 1912 floor plan (**Appendix 1.21**) and cut across a blocked window, suggesting they are insertions. The original access to the first floor is uncertain, but it may have been from **Building 1.3**, with the location of a possible blocked door in **F14** evidenced by marks in the plasterwork (**Appendix 5.3**).

Ground Floor Room Descriptions

Room **G9** (**Appendix 2.27-22**) is a rectangular room with concrete floor, plastered walls and ceiling, and bullnosed skirting and picture rail. Following the removal of the plaster, a band of coursed stone rubble was exposed along the north wall, corresponding with the level of the footings of **Building 1.3**. Against the north wall is an added-on brick chimney breast with mid-20th Century fireplace, and a free standing "David Reid & Co." safe (**Appendix 2.30**). The east wall contains a window with

timber architrave with quarter round and half round moulding and fixed back panelled shutters of two large panels and one small upper panel. In the south wall is a serving hatch with ogee moulded vertically sliding panelled shutter (**Appendix 2.25**). Doors in the south and west walls are all 20th Century in date.

Room **G9a** (**Appendix 2.31**) comprised a small cupboard to the west of room **G9**, containing a stone throwl.

Room **G10** (**Appendix 2.32**) comprises a linear corridor with lino floor covering and four concrete steps to an external 20th Century door at its western end. A stone lintel survives high in the eastern end of the south wall, possibly relating to the southern flight of the staircase surviving above **G10a**.

Room **G10a** (**Appendix 2.33**) comprises a store situated beneath the encapsulated northern flight of a former staircase to the first floor of **Building 1.3**. The reverse sides of the stone treads are visible above the room, but the staircase is no longer accessible.

Room **G11** (**Appendix 2.24**) comprises a rectangular stair hall with concrete floor, plastered walls and ceiling and bullnosed skirting. The staircase is plain, with timber bullnosed treads, solid balustrade and square newel post with pyramidal cap. The doors from the room in the north and east wall are of 20th Century date. The eastern wall of the room was exposed to comprise a secondary 20th Century brick-built addition.

Room **G12** (**Appendix 2.21**) comprises a square room with carpeted floor, plastered wall and ceiling and bullnosed skirting and moulded picture rail. The north wall contained a wide chimney breast with mid-20th Century fireplace (**Appendix 2.22**). The removal of plaster to the right of the fireplace revealed a wide blocking of uncertain context but potentially narrowing an original wider fireplace (**Appendix 2.23**). The windows in the east wall have architraves similar to that of room **G9**, with the exception of the shutters having raised fielded, rather than flush, panels. This is suggestive of this room having been a high status.

Room **G13** (**Appendix 2.29**) is an external store contained within a lean-to to the west of the Gardener's Cottage. The room is undecorated with bare brickwork to the north, and stone to the east, south, and west. Two blocked windows with flush stone architraves are visible in the east elevation. The ceiling is exposed to the floor joists, with one lateral north-south beam, and laths above.

First Floor Room Descriptions

Room **F13** (**Appendix 2.34**) comprises a narrow landing with 11.5cm wide timber tongue and groove floorboards, plastered walls and ceiling (partly extending into the eaves) and bullnosed

skirting. The plain balustrade of **G11** continues around the stairwell. Within the ceiling is part of an exposed hammerbeam truss, with plain chamfered corbel and arched brace (**Appendix 2.35**). Doors in the north, east and south walls are all mid-20th Century in date with four vertical panels, plain architraves, and Bakelite handles. The door to **F15** is slightly more finely detailed.

Room **F13a** comprises a small cupboard with storage tank.

Room **F14** (**Appendix 2.39**) comprises a rectangular room with tongue and groove floorboards and skirting as those in **F13**, plastered walls and ceiling which extends into the eaves. An exposed tie beam in the south wall contains two cut outs for door heads, one for the existing door to **F13**, and the other for a presumably blocked door to **F15** (**Appendix 2.36**). A chimney breast is present in the north wall, with any evidence for a fireplace obscured by plaster. Cracking and distortion of the plaster left of the fireplace appears to suggest the presence of a blocked doorway to **F10** of **Building I.3**.

Room **F15** (**Appendix 2.38**) comprises a rectangular room with tongue and groove floorboards and skirting as those in **F13**, plastered walls and ceiling which extends into the eaves. The tie beam with cut-out door head visible in **F14** is also visible in the north wall of this room, as is the other end of the hammerbeam truss from **F13** in the southern wall.

Room **F16** (**Appendix 2.37**) comprises a rectangular room with tongue and groove floorboards and skirting as those in **F13**, plastered walls and ceiling which extends into the eaves. The hammerbeam truss visible in **F13 & F15** is also visible in the north wall of this room. The floor steps up along the southern edge of the room to form a small ledge, with tongue and groove floorboards. The function and origin of this feature was not determined. Within the centre of the south wall is a large chimney breast with any evidence for a blocked fireplace plastered over.

Room **F17** comprises a small square bathroom, with linoleum floor covering, bull nosed skirting and 20th century bathroom suite.



Figure 4: Buildings 3.2 and 3.3: ground floor phase plan



Figure 5: Buildings 3.2 and 3.3: first floor phase plan

7 BUILDING 1.3: THE STABLE COTTAGES

PHASED DEVELOPMENT

Phase 1: 1700-1760

The precise date for the construction of the Stable Cottage range is not recorded. It appears to have been absent when Samuel Buck sketched the hall in 1720, and first shown on its existing footprint in Francis Richardson's proposals of 1756 (**Appendices 1.3-1.4**) suggesting it was erected between 1720 and 1756.

The 18th Century plans provide only the footprint of the building, illustrating the absence of the stair tower to its south (assessed under **Building 1.2**) and that it was originally free standing of the western range of the stable yard, potentially rebuilt between c.1784 (Furse, 2001: 28); and the banqueting hall range of the hall, built in the 1890s.

Structural evidence suggests the range may not, however, been built in one phase. A vertical straight joint is evident in the southern elevation dividing the eastern bay and suggesting it was an extension. Coupled with this is evidence of a blocked arched door in the wall between rooms **G1/2** and **G3/4**, and blocked ventilation slits in the west wall of room **S1**. Further straight joints are evident above the cart passage in the south elevation, suggesting the arch may be an insertion, and changes in brick hue and coursing suggest the south elevation had been partially rebuilt or increased in height. In relation to the former, it is potentially of interest that no cart passage is shown on the surveys of 1756-66 (**Appendices 1.5-1.8**), although it may have been omitted. These changes are less visible in the northern elevation, except of the presence of a more even Flemish brick bond to the ground floor of the first bay and within the spandrel between floors; and a subtle change in hue between the brickwork of the ground and first floor in bays eight and nine (from the left). The duration between these phases of construction, and whether they relate to stages of construction of early alterations following completion is uncertain, and thus they have been grouped together in Phase 1 (marked as Phase 1b on **Figures 4-6**). At its most extreme, the evidence could suggest that bays two to seven originally comprised a free-standing single storey structure, extended with a bay to the east and a second storey added including re-fronting of the north elevation and oversailing a gap to the west to join a separate range with the creation of a cart passage.

In addition to this early staged development, the building has also been substantially altered over later periods, including the rearrangement of its elevations and reorganisation of its interior. The physical evidence suggests the original building possessed two wide arched openings towards the centre of the east of the north elevation, each presumably entering a coach house (one with the eastern half of **G4** and one in **G5**) and separated by a central doorway which may have housed a

two-stall stable for coach horses or harness room (western half of **G4**). To the west there was a further stable, accessed through a higher-status door (room **G6-G7**), and beyond it a room which preserves no evidence of its original function (**G8**). Due to the degree of change internally, the original means of accessing the first floor, and its function is unclear. If one assumes an internal staircase was present, then **G8** seems the most likely position, comprising a relatively small room with its own entrances to the north and south. The other rest of the first floor appears to have comprised a room above the cart passage (**F12**), and two rooms of two and three bays apiece (occupying rooms **F8-F10** and **F5-F6**).

The original function of the east bay of the building is also not wholly understood. There is only one original external opening in its southern elevation at first floor level, now reduced in scale, and the original means of entrance appears to have been through the carriage house that occupied the eastern half of **G4**. The chimney breast in the bay appears contemporary to the east gable, suggesting the rooms were heated. Scars for an earlier winder staircase were present in the north-east corner of the ground and first floor rooms.

Very few in-situ fixtures or fittings survive from these earliest phases, comprising two 18th Century panelled doors in **F5** and **F10** (no to cupboards but originally interconnecting doors between first floor rooms) and the latches and round ended wrought iron hinges to the board and batten doors to stairwell and under stair cupboard in **F1** and **S1** (now associated with a Phase 4 staircase).

Phase 3a: 1775-1821

The new Coach House, the western range of the Stable Yard, was completed in 1784 (Furse, 2001:28), to designs by John Carr who had also designed the stables at Wentworth Woodhouse built between 1766 and 1784 (Worsley, 2004:153). The completion of this building may have made the coach houses of the Stable Cottage range obsolete, and therefore likely explain the reconfiguration of the north elevation to remove the former arched openings and reordering the interior to create an enlarged stable (joining **G4** and **G5**). This new stable was presumably refurbished, and it is of note that timber blocks are present in the southern walls of both **G4** and **G5** which could have supported a manger and timber cladding; and one arched recess for a hay rack survives above. The form of the niche is similar to the surviving hay racks in the southern bay of the east range of the Stable Yard and are a common detail of the stables from the mid to late 18th Century. The room was potentially plastered and provided with a moulded cornice of which a section survived in room **G5a**. A brick footing found beneath the floor in **G5** is on an alignment that would match with the location of the foot of the stalls, and it tempting to see this as having previously supported a drain or step to a raised stall floor.

Access to the first floor was possibly reorganised at this time, with the addition of a rear stair tower within the corner of **Buildings 1.2** and **1.3**, which potentially appeared first on the 1800 survey (**Appendix 1.9**). This would have increased the space on the ground and first floor of **Building 1.3** by removing a stair hall. The extent of other changes to the first floor at this time are unknown, although a blocked fireplace was noted in the south wall of room **F8** potentially suggests the introduction of accommodation. This fireplace lies in front of a doorway attributed to Phase 3b and within a landing attributed to Phase 4 and shares a plain brick chimney stack with **Building 1.2** all of which suggest it dates to this phase.

Phase 3c: 1873-1911

The first floor was subdivided into flats, involving the re-boarded of the floors, the introduction of a new staircase, and the insertion of fireplaces with cast iron surrounds. Four rooms were created, in **F11**, **F8-9**, **F7** and **F6**, and a corridor was created along the southern wall to connect them, part of which survives in **F10** and **F4**, with windows inserted to light it. The scale of the rooms, their small fireplaces, and limited degree of decoration is suggestive of them having formed dormitories for staff. The room above the cart passage, **F12**, appears to have been accessed from the west.

Whilst the 1912 floor plan (**Appendix 2.21**) shows the previous configuration of two stables to the east (rooms **G4/5** and **G6/7**) and a paint show to the west (room **G8**); it is likely that the ground floor interior had changed by this date. This discrepancy, amongst others, could suggest the plans upon which the drainage survey was drawn derive from an earlier date. The date of the fireplaces on the first floor suggests that the wall between **G4** and **G5** was built at this time to support them, with a fireplace into **G4**. The former east wall of the central stable, shown on the 1912 plan, was removed, and replaced with a steel RSJ; and a new staircase installed with tongue and groove boarded enclosure (room **G3**) and corner cupboard. How room **G5** was altered is unclear, however the presence of two doors in the new intervening wall suggests it may have been subdivided. The stables in rooms **G6/7** may have remained, although it is of note that the door between **G6** and **G7** is very similar to those doors attributed to Phase 3c alterations elsewhere, and a full conversion to domestic use is possible. The east bay may have continued as a separate unit at this time, with new windows inserted in the north and east elevations to better light the interior. The chimney breast here was enlarged as well to accommodate a fireplace at second floor level.

Phase 4: 1944 - Present

The range was reconfigured during this period to provide two cottages. The western stable was subdivided to insert a staircase and hall accessing rooms in **G5** and **G7**, within each of which fireplaces were inserted. The central part of the range was merged with the east bay, with the staircase within that bay removed and new staircase installed between the first and second floor.

Elements of the earlier corridor on the first floor were broken up, although its alignment through **F7** was preserved in the floorboards, and the former external entrance from the stair tower to the south blocked up. New partitions were installed on the first floor of the east bay and within **F11** to create bathrooms, and the west flat was extended into room **F12** above the cart passage through a new inserted door.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The Stable Cottages (**Building 1.3; Figures 4-5 & Appendices 4.2-5**) comprises a two-storey linear east-west orientated range built from red brick with sandstone dressings to windows and doors. The brickwork is hand-made, measuring 25 x 12 x 6 cm (except where otherwise noted below), and is laid to an irregular bond in a pale lime mortar with occasionally alignments of headers akin to Flemish wall bond.

The roof of the building (**Appendix 2.51-52**) is pitched and gabled, with stone slates, and supported on five joggled king-post trusses with raking struts and tenoned and pegged purlins. The purlins are finely dressed, with chamfers and run out stops, whilst the rafters are roughly hewn. Unusually, the rafter ends to both pitches above rooms **G11** and **G12** were numbered with incised Roman numerals, starting at 'I' and finishing to the west at 'XIII' (**Appendix 2.53**). There are five chimney stacks, a stone stack to the east gable with moulded cornice; a short brick ridge stack between bays 3-4 with ceramic pots with scalloped crown (**Appendix 2.54**); two truncated brick stacks between bays 6-7 and 8-9; and a tall brick stack with plain pot at the junction between **Buildings 1.2-1.3**. Guttering along the elevations is supported on iron brackets with simple curved braces (**Appendix 2.55**).

North Elevation

The north elevation (**Appendix 2.41**) is divided into nine bays (numbered here from left to right) and has a regular order apart from the first bay which is largely blind with a single inserted timber casement window at mid-level. The lower part of the first bay is built to a more even Flemish wall bond than elsewhere on the elevation, with a visible horizontal break above ground floor level. The remaining bays possess aligned openings to ground and first floor, set at regular intervals, with those at first floor comprising square windows with stone sills and gauged brick lintels, timber sashes of 20 panes with narrow glazing bars (**Appendix 3.3**). The internal sills of these windows drop below the level of the external sill and have moulded timber architraves.

The second bay has a doorway at ground floor level with a wide stone surround with raised edge and four-panel timber door with transom light of four panes. Surrounding the door is a large area

of altered brickwork set in a black-ash mortar, with sandstone plinth to either side; the form of which is indicative of a blocked three centred archway.

The third bay contains a window opening with stone sill, gauged brick lintel, horned timber sash of 12 panes and internal moulded architrave. Straight joints in the brickwork below the sill, and remnant of a threshold, indicate this window is formed within an earlier doorway.

The fourth bay contains a similar window, whilst the altered brickwork around it reflects the blocked archway evident in the second bay. Of note are cast iron fixings to the right-hand side of both blocked arch with attached iron stays (**Appendix 2.49**). These stays would suggest they related to doors for the former archways, although it is not clear why they would have been left when so much care was evidently taken in blocking the doorways.

The fifth bay contains a doorway with wide stone surround similar in detail to that of the second bay but with a pediment incorporating projecting false voussoir (**Appendix 2.47**).

The sixth bay contains a window formed within a former doorway (**Appendix 2.50**), identical in detail to that of the third bay.

The seventh bay contains a doorway with wide stone surround identical to that of the second bay, whilst the door is of an altered six-panel design, with fielded panels, potentially earlier in date (**Appendix 2.48**).

The eighth bay contains a wide cart passage entrance (**Appendix 2.46**) with four-centred arched of gauged brickwork, timber boarded doors, and projecting stone kerbs. The sash window at first floor has been replaced with a mid-20th Century frame.

The ninth bay has a low blocked opening with a brick arched head abutted by the west range of the stable yard. Above at first floor is an inserted window with concrete lintel and mid-20th Century frame. Across the bay is a raking scar, and redundant joist holes, for a lean-to roof shown first on the 1931 OS map (**Appendix I.18**).

East Elevation

The east elevation (**Appendix 2.45**) contains inserted Yorkshire sash windows at first and second floor level and is abutted by a brick-built staircase serving the first floor of the east range of the stable yard complex. A straight joint is evident at the lower left-hand side of the elevation, corresponding to where the gable wall has not been tied into the south elevation.

South Elevation

The south elevation (**Appendices 2.42-43**) is visible either side of where it is abutted by **Building 1.2**. The western portion comprises three bays, the first bay lying outside of the survey area but comprising two windows at ground floor level, both with flush stone surrounds; the left being mullioned with two eight-pane timber sashes, and the right being a single eight-pane timber sash. Off centre at first floor is a 20-pane sash with stone sill and gauged brick lintel.

The second bay contains the opposing side of the arched cart passage, with a central window above with a similar mid-20th Century frame. Two partial straight joints are visible above arch, set slightly in from the jambs of the passage and of differing vertical position. Queen closers on the outer edge of these joints suggest the inner panel is an infill. The origin and significance of this phasing is uncertain.

West of **Building 1.2** the south elevation of the Stable Cottages is less ordered (**Appendix 2.42**), evidently having been a blind wall into which have been inserted several openings, including to ground floor doors, and four windows. The west door has a stone lintel and threshold with two external concrete steps and timber boarded door with single-light transom. The east door has a segmental brick lintel, stone threshold and single stone step and timber boarded door. A single window to the right of the east doorway has a stone lintel and three-light timber casement. Two first floor windows to the west have narrow stone sills and lintels with timber casements, with the further window in the east bay possessing a thicker lintel and sill.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Circulation

The Stable Cottages range is divided into two dwellings, with a separate storeroom to the west (**G8**), each possessing a door into the Stable Yard to the north and the cottages possessing back doors into the Walled Garden to the south.

The entrance into the west cottage accesses a stair hall (**G6**) from which two ground floor rooms are accessed (**G5** and **G7**), with the stairs leading to a landing (**G8**) and corridor (**G10** and **F11a**) from which three upstairs rooms (**F7**, **F9** and **F12**) and a bathroom (**F11**) are accessed.

The entrance to the east cottage accesses a smaller stair hall (**G3**), with single door to a room to the west (**G4**) from which a passage (**G2**) leads beneath the staircase, and down two stairs, to a kitchen in the east bay of the building (**G1**). The main staircase leads to a small landing (**F5**), with steps up to the west to a corridor accessing a room (**F6**), and steps down to the east bay which is

divided by partitions to form a corridor (**F3**), bathroom (**F2**), W.C. (**F4**) and room (**F1**). A timber winder stair from the east bay then leads up to a further second floor chamber (**S1**).

This arrangement of circulation has evidently changed considerably, appearing to have originally comprised series of externally accessed rooms to ground floor, first floor accessed in series from a single stairwell, and the east bay comprising a separate unit over three storeys with its own staircase. This was then altered in stages to first divide the first floor and part of the ground floor into smaller heated rooms, and then to convert the whole range into the present two cottages.

Ground Floor Room Descriptions

Room **G1** (**Appendix 2.56**) comprises a kitchen with concrete floor, bullnose skirting, plastered walls and plasterboard ceiling applied over laths. The east wall contains a chimney breast with mid-20th Century solid-fuel range in enabled iron, which has been extended with an added brickwork pier to its south. A fitted cupboard is located to the north behind which, exposed following removal, were scars for a winder timber staircase leading up along the north wall and turning across the east wall. To the west of the room is a cupboard to the left (**G1a**) possessing a four-panel door with 20th Century furniture, stone flag floor and stone thrawl to north; and doorway to the right (leading to **G2**) with identical door. The south wall contains an inserted three-light timber casement window with monkey-tail latches.

Room **G2 & G4a** comprises a corridor between Rooms **G1** and **G4** with concrete floor, no skirting, and plastered walls and ceiling. A series of two steps through an inserted doorway separate **G2** and **G4a**. The south wall of **G2** contains a boarded door with 20th Century furniture. To the north of **G2** is a cupboard with 20th Century boarded door with latch and strap hinges. The cupboard was un-plastered, exposing hand-made brick in the east wall with vertical structural joint and part of a brick arch indicative of a blocked arched doorway (**Appendix 2.65**). The top of this arch was also visible from room **F2** (**Appendix 2.64**).

Room **G3** (**Appendices 2.66-67**) comprises a stairwell with small hallway with concrete floor and plastered walls and ceiling. The staircase is of timber with bull-nosed treads. To the north-east corner is a cupboard with panelled doors of 19th Century design. The west wall of the stairwell comprises a timber partition of vertical tongue and grooved boards, incorporating a doorway to **G4** with four panel door and surround of a quarter round and bead design of late 19th Century date.

Room **G4** (**Appendix 2.57**) comprises a former front room with concrete floor, bullnosed skirting, and plain plastered walls and ceiling except for the east wall which is a timber framed partition enclosing the stairwell of **G3**. Above the room is a north-south aligned RSJ. Doors in the east wall access **G3** and the passage **G4a/G2**, both possessing four panel doors of identical design (**Appendix**

2.63). The west wall contains a chimney breast with mid-20th Century fireplace with tile surround (**Appendix 2.58**). The south wall contains a two-over-one pane sash window with moulded architrave of quarter round and bead design (**Appendix 2.63**), whilst the window to the north is of twelve-panes but with identical detailed surround (**Appendix 2.61**). Removal of plaster from the lower third of the wall exposed a series of timbers in the north wall that could relate to a removed manger, corresponding to an arched recessed cupboard set high in the wall that is most likely a former recessed niche for a hay rack (**Appendices 2.59-60**); and two blocked doorways either side of the fireplace in the west wall.

Room **G5** (**Appendices 2.68-69**) comprises a former kitchen with concrete floor, and plain plastered walls and ceiling. The east wall is abutted by an added chimney breast containing a mid-20th Century enabled iron solid-fuel range (**Appendix 2.71**). The south wall has a single inserted doorway with boarded door with 20th Century furniture. The west wall contains a four-panel door with mid-20th Century furniture. The north wall is abutted by a small cupboard to the left, formed with studwork partitions, and containing in its ceiling a section of plaster cornice (**Appendices 2.70 & 4.2**). To the right of the cupboard is a twelve-pane sash window. Removal of plaster and the breaking out of the concrete floor of the room revealed blocked doorways either side of the east wall, the southern one of which was partially overlain by the added chimney breast, a two-skin thick brick wall running east-west beneath the floor, and timbers set in the south wall similar to those in **G4**.

Room **G6** (**Appendix 2.72**) comprises a stair hall with a concrete floor, torus skirting, and plastered and papered walls and ceiling. The staircase is of a plain, mid-20th Century design, similar to that in room **G11** of **Building 1.2**, with bullnosed timber treads, solid balustrade and square newel post with pyramidal cap. In the east wall is a door to **G5**, described above; and to the west a door to **G7** with four-panel door similar to that between rooms **G3** and **G4**. To the north is an external door to the Stable Yard, described above.

Room **G7** (**Appendices 2.73-75**) comprises a former living room with concrete floor, torus skirting, and plastered walls and ceiling. The east wall contains a door to **G6**, described above. The south wall is abutted by an added chimney breast containing a mid-20th Century fireplace with tiled surround. The west wall contains an arched doorway with 20th Century flush door leading to a cupboard.

Room **G8** (**Appendix 2.76**) comprises a bin store with stone flag floor (extent obscured at time of survey but appeared to extend throughout). The north, south and west walls are plastered to first floor height, with painted brick elsewhere. The east wall does not tie into the north and south walls and could be an insertion. The south wall has a low blocked door in its left side with timber lintel.

The west wall also contains a possible blocked doorway into the cart passage to its right side (**Appendix 2.77**). The north wall contains a doorway to the Stable Yard, described above.

First Floor Room Descriptions

Room **F1** (**Appendix 2.78**) comprises a rectangular room with 14.5 tongue and groove floorboards, plain bullnosed skirting and plastered walls and plasterboard ceiling with no evidence of laths remaining. The east wall contains a chimney breast to its right side, with plastered over blocked narrow fireplace with outer stone hearth flush with the floor (**Appendix 2.80**). The walls to the south and west are 20th Century studwork with a doorway to the west with four-vertical-panel door with 20th Century furniture. The north wall has an under-stair cupboard to its left with plank and batten door and wrought iron latch. To its right is an inserted window with timber casement (**Appendix 2.86**). Removal of the plaster in this room revealed the scars for a removed timber winder staircase in the north-east corner (**Appendix 2.79**).

Room **F2** (**Appendix 2.83**) comprises a bathroom with 14.5cm tongue and groove floorboards, bullnosed skirting and plastered walls and plasterboard ceiling. The east wall contains an inserted window with Yorkshire sash whilst the west wall has a doorway with four-vertical-panel door with 20th Century furniture.

Removal of plaster and partition between this and room F4 revealed the

Room **F3** (**Appendix 2.83-4**) comprises a corridor with 14.5cm tongue and groove floorboards to the west and 11.5cm boards to east (towards **F2** and **F4**), bullnosed skirting and plastered walls and plasterboard ceiling. Removal of plaster revealed the top of an arched ground floor opening in the west wall (**Appendix 2.65**). A staircase at the northern end of this room comprises a winder stair with bullnosed timber treads.

Room **F4** (**Appendix 2.81**) comprises a w.c. with linoleum floor over 14.5cm boards, plain bullnosed skirting, and plastered walls and plasterboard ceiling. The south wall contains a square window with 20th Century casement set within an earlier larger opening with timber lintel with crude chamfered edge (**Appendix 2.80**).

Room **F5** (**Appendix 2.85**) comprises a corridor with 11.5cm tongue and groove floorboards, torus skirting, and plastered and painted walls. The south wall contains an inserted window with timber casement. The west wall contains a cupboard, possibly comprising a cut of fragment of a once longer corridor, with six-panel door with raised fields, of possible 18th Century date, and a small blocked two-pane light share over. The south wall contains a doorway to room **F6** with four-panel door similar to that between **G3** and **G4** (**Appendix 2.88**).

Room **F6** (**Appendix 2.89-90**) comprises a rectangular room with 16.5-17.5cm tongue and groove floorboards, torus skirting, an plastered walls and lath and plaster ceiling. The east wall is angled to enclose the stairwell, the enclosing partition being of lath and plaster with machine cut laths. The west wall contains a door to **F5**, described above. The north wall contains a small chimney breast with combination cast-iron fireplace with arched hearth, decorative spandrels and register grate (**Appendix 2.91**). The walls either side of the chimney breast are lath and plaster. The north wall contains a pair of 20-pane sash windows with dropped inner sills and chamfer moulded architraves (**Appendix 2.87**).

Room **F7** (**Appendix 2.95**) comprises a square room with 23cm tongue and groove floorboards across the northern part of the room and 11.5cm boards along the southern edge of the room, torus skirting, and plastered walls and lath and plaster ceiling. The east wall contains a central recess with combination cast-iron fireplace identical to that in room **F6**. The walls either side are brick built. The south wall contains an inserted window with two-light casement with monkey tail latch. The west wall contains a doorway to **F8** with four-panel door with 20th Century furniture and half-round and beaded architrave similar to those of rooms **G3-G4**. The northern wall contains a 20-pane sash, identical to that in room **F6**.

Room **F8** (**Appendix 1.92**) comprises a landing at the head of the stairs from **G6**, with 11cm wide tongue and groove floorboards, bullnosed skirting, and plastered walls and lath and plaster ceiling. The east wall contains a door to **F7**, described above. The room extends a short distance to the west to accommodate a doorway to **F9**, fitted with a four-panel door with quarter-round and bead architrave. The northern wall possesses a 20-pane sash window with dropped sill and quarter-round and bead architrave. A small, blocked fireplace is present in the south-east corner of the room, with a brick outer hearth observed within the floor from below.

Room **F9** (**Appendix 2.96**) comprises a square room with irregular tongue and groove floorboards, torus skirting and plastered walls and lath and plaster ceiling. The room was not accessible due to unsafe floor. The south wall contains a doorway to **F8**, described above; the west wall a central chimney breast with cast-iron fireplace identical to that in **F6**; and the north wall a 20-pane sash similar to that in **F8**.

Room **F10** (**Appendix 2.93**) comprises a corridor with tongue and groove floorboards to the east changing to flags at its western end and extending into cupboard **F10a**. The walls are plastered with a torus skirting and the ceiling is of lath and plaster. The western end of the corridor has an eight-panel door with raised fields and L-bracket hinges, which is of probable 18th Century date. To the north is a doorway with ogee architrave leading to **F11a**.

Room **F11** (**Appendix 2.94**) comprises a bathroom with 12cm tongue and groove floorboards, torus skirting, and plastered walls and lath and plaster ceiling. The south wall is a stud partition containing a four-vertical-panel door with bullnose architrave into **F11a** which forms a short corridor between **F10** and **F12**. The north wall contains a 20-pane sash window with dropped sill and ogee architrave.

Room **F12** (**Appendix 2.97**) comprises a rectangular room with concrete floor, bullnosed skirting, and plastered wall and plasterboard ceiling. The east wall contains a central inserted door with four-vertical-panel door with 20th century furniture and bullnose architrave (**Appendix 2.96**). To the north and south walls are centred 8-pane sash windows of 20th Century date with plain square architraves. The removal of plaster from the lower part of the walls in this room exposed a possible blocked doorway in the right-hand side of the west wall.

Second Floor Room Description

Room **S1** (**Appendix 2.100**) comprises a square room within the eastern bay of the building. The floor comprises 11.5cm tongue and groove floorboards with bullnosed skirting, whilst the walls and ceiling are plastered. The east wall contains a central chimney breast, widened to the south to accommodate a narrow, blocked, fireplace. To the left of the fireplace is an inserted Yorkshire sash window, and to the right is a partitioned cupboard with four-vertical-panel door. The west wall has a boxed-out stairhead to its left, and a lath and plaster enclosure to the stairwell to its right with plank and batten door with round-ended strap hinges and iron latch (**Appendix 2.97**). The removal of plaster from this wall exposed three narrow blocked openings, arranged in a triangle, which most likely comprise former ventilation slits.

9 BUILDING 3.5: THE NORTH RANGE GLASSHOUSE

PHASED DEVELOPMENT

Phase 3a: 1775-1821

A new stove, or glasshouse, is documented to have been erected within the walled garden in 1807 (Hodgetts, 2016: 92) and is believed to correspond to a long structure appearing on the site of the North Range Glasshouse on the 1839 plan (**Appendix I.10**). Historic documents record elements of its fabric (Hodgetts, 2016: 92), including:

- Stove lights from Manchester;
- 15 frames with double doors, fitting and ironwork and 15 frames with single doors, fitting and ironwork from J & W Crawshaw of Wakefield;
- Stone and slate: “the handsomest colour that comes into this country, £38 12s”; and a
- Wooden trellis

Further evidence of its arrangement is provided by a painter's bill of 1808 which listed a large quality of lights, the description corresponding to a building of three bays with 8 lights each end and 12 lights in the centre (*ibid.*).

Hodgett suggests the combined documentary evidence indicates the roof of the structure comprised of sashes either arranged with an upright sash resting on the base wall, and the roof consisting of two sashes which could be slid past each other for ventilation; or three sashes continuing straight, right down to the base (2016: 92). The record of the trellis reveals the back wall was most likely heated, allowing trees to be held off the wall to prevent scorching (*ibid.*).

The cartographic depiction of the stove in 1839 is not detailed, and whilst it does suggest a longer, narrower building than the present structure it is difficult to determine whether this is accurate. Later mapping shows a shorter structure, with three clear parts to the glasshouse, the central bay of which projected forward. Examination of the extant structure shows it to be multi-phased with the base walls of the glasshouse all appearing to be hard red brick of mid-19th and early 20th Century date. The external walls of the heating chamber, however, are principally of one phase, consistently built from a softer machine pressed brick, suggesting it may survive from the 1807 structure. The internal walls of the heating chamber and rear heated wall of the glasshouse abut the outer walls of heating chamber, and the brickwork appears to be of a higher quality, more consistent with that of the base walls of the glasshouse, suggesting these may be of a later phase.

Phase 3b 1821-1873

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 (surveyed 1850-51; **Appendix I.12**) shows a building within the footprint of the North Range Glasshouse, comprising a double-depth east-west range, with projecting central bay. A wall is shown bounding the north and west sides of the building. This structure is shorter and deeper than that of the 1839 map, and although some of the differences may be a result of simplification rather than a reflection of reality, the absence of the projecting bay is notable as similar features have been drawn where they existed elsewhere.

Whilst no direct historical evidence has been identified to suggest a substantial phase of construction; the structural evidence indicates the building was remodelled at this period, with the central heated wall and base of the walls supporting the glasshouse comprising a distinct phase separate from the heating chamber. The Phase 3B glasshouse structure survives at the base of the eastern and western thirds, comprising 11-14 courses of brickwork laid to stretcher bond and incorporating low brick segmental arches at ground level.

The interior of the stove house appears to have been rearranged at this date into three parts, a central heating chamber with smaller rooms at either end. Whilst the plant in the central room is of Phase 3c, arches in the wall preserve the location of the former fireplaces including a double fireplace in the centre and two smaller fireplaces at either end of the room. The rooms at either end encompass a room with a fire brick-built fireplace with cast iron stove to the east, possibly a head gardeners office; and a room to the west containing a mushroom house.

Hodgetts suggests that the hot water heating arrangements may have been added before 1900, with the technology developing from around 1820. This would be consistent with the cartographic and physical evidence which suggests the building was altered between 1839 and 1852.

Phase 3d: 1911-1944

The heating plant within the glasshouse was renewed with a Senior Boiler of the Robin Hood sectional boiler range from the Beeston Boiler Co. Ltd., the model likely dating the installation to between 1900 and 1932 when the "New Senior" was in production (Ferris, 2018). Shortly after, the glasshouse structure appears to have been rebuilt: the previous arrangement still depicted in 1931 replaced with an inset central bay with low frames by the production of the 1960 OS map. The character of the joinery of the glasshouse, and its supporting brick structure is suggestive of a date within the latter half of this phase, whilst the doors could be of earlier 20th Century date.

Phase 4: 1944 to Present

It is not known at what point the glasshouse fell into disuse, but the likelihood is that it was around the time that Cannon Hall passed into the ownership of Barnsley Council in 1951.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Building 5.3 (Appendix 2.115 & Appendices 5.6-8) comprises an east-west aligned glasshouse, comprising a linear brick-built heating chamber to the north and a lean-to timber framed glasshouse to the south divided by a heated wall.

The heating chamber (**Appendices 2.116 & 2.122**) is built from a low-quality fired machine pressed red brick, measuring 22 x 10.5 x 6.5cm, laid to an irregular English garden wall bond and pointed in a cementitious mortar. The north elevation is divided into seven bays, with a single doorway in bay 5 (counting from the left) with low segmental arch of gauged brick, chamfered corners with run out stop at c.1.8 from base, and plain timber frame with five pane top light and 20th Century door with four upper flush panels with projecting ogee moulding (**Appendix 2.123**). The other bays contain square windows with low segmental brick arches of gauged brick, projecting sandstone sills and recessed and rebated sash frames with vertically sliding lights each of 10 lights with narrow ovolo glazing bars and no sash horns. The full sash box is exposed internally (**Appendix 2.137**), secured to the brick reveal by iron pins. The windows in bays one and seven have been blocked. An identical window is located in the centre of the east wall, whilst a similarly sized opening in the west wall is blocked but retains a frame for an outward opening shutter. The roof of the heating chamber is mono-pitched and clad (at time of survey) in felt. The roof is supported on eight half-span king-post trusses with raking struts and single purlin (**Appendices 2.129-130**). Fire damage was present to the trusses six and seven (counting from the west).

The heated wall rises above the roofline and coped with stone flags. There are vertical structural joints between the east and west walls of the heating chamber and the southern wall, with the southern wall appearing to be later with a more consistent, harder red brick measuring 22 x 10.5 x 6.5 cm.

The glasshouse (**Appendices 2.117-121**) forms three bays, those to the east and west of equal depth and that towards the centre inset. A c. 1.5-2m high wall runs around the circumference of the glasshouse, within which several phases of construction are evident. The east and west walls, along with the lower half of the projecting bays and the inside return of the west bay are contemporary with the central heated wall. Above this level, and composing the south wall of the central bay, the walls are built from a hard machine-made brick of probable mid-20th Century date. The western bay has four low brick arches within the earlier fabric, comprising three wide arches

and a narrow arch to the east. These have all been blocked. Above them, in the later fabric, are four low rectangular opening with projecting stone sills (most lost) and upper timber lintel. The eastern edge of the west bay is scarred from where an adjoining low wall has been removed, presumably the southern continuation of the central bay visible on historic mapping. The eastern bay has six blocked brick arches within the earlier fabric, roughly equal sized, with four low rectangular openings in the upper later fabric (**Appendix 2.118**).

Above the low brick walls the glasshouse is fully glazed with glazed walls to the west and east consisting of vertical timber bars and incorporating doorways towards the north with of four panel design with chamfered edges and upper glazed lights. The roof of the glasshouse descends in a single pitch, resting directly on the southern walls of the east and west bays, and terminating in a low glazed wall across the central bay. Towards the centre of the southern elevation is a similar four-panelled door.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Circulation

The building comprises a sunken heating chamber to the north, divided into three bays with a wide central room (**G2**) and two small rooms to either end (**G1** and **G3**). Stairs from central room lead up and into the glasshouse which comprises three bays (**G4-G6**) divided by low walls with glazing above.

Glasshouse

The interior of the glasshouse was not safe to access at time of survey, but was photographed from the exterior (**Appendices 2.126-128**).

Heating Chamber

Room **G2** (**Appendix 2.132**), the central room of the heating chamber, measuring 23 x 3.5m has a stone flagged floor and ceiling open to the roof above. The floor contains a large concrete lined pit towards the centre of the room (**Appendix 2.134**) containing a large cast iron coal fired boiler clad in a galvanised steel jacket. Heavily corroded writing on the flue doors appear to read "BEESTON ROBIN HOOD" and "SENIOR". Low silos run from the pit beneath the floor to coal drops on the north side of the building. The pit was flooded at time of survey. Heating pipes from the boiler run along the southern wall, and loop around inside the west room. A large, inserted chimney is present to the west of the pit. Stone treaded brick staircases rise towards either end of the room to high level arched doors in the south wall containing six panelled timber doors (**Appendix 2.135**). The south wall has a number of recessed arches, including a wide blocked central arch, flanked by two

taller arches which appear to have been built blind: and two smaller blocked arches at either end of the room. Whilst no form of fixtures now survive, it is considered likely that the central and outer arches constitute former fireplaces.

Room **G3 (Appendix 2.136)**, the western room, contains deep stone shelves of three tiers along the north and south walls supported on fire brick-built piers with chamfered corners.

Room **G1 (Appendix 2.131)**, the eastern room, contains a fire brick-built fireplace against its west wall, containing the remains of a former cast iron stove grate with integrated oven. The decorated oven door survives in situ.

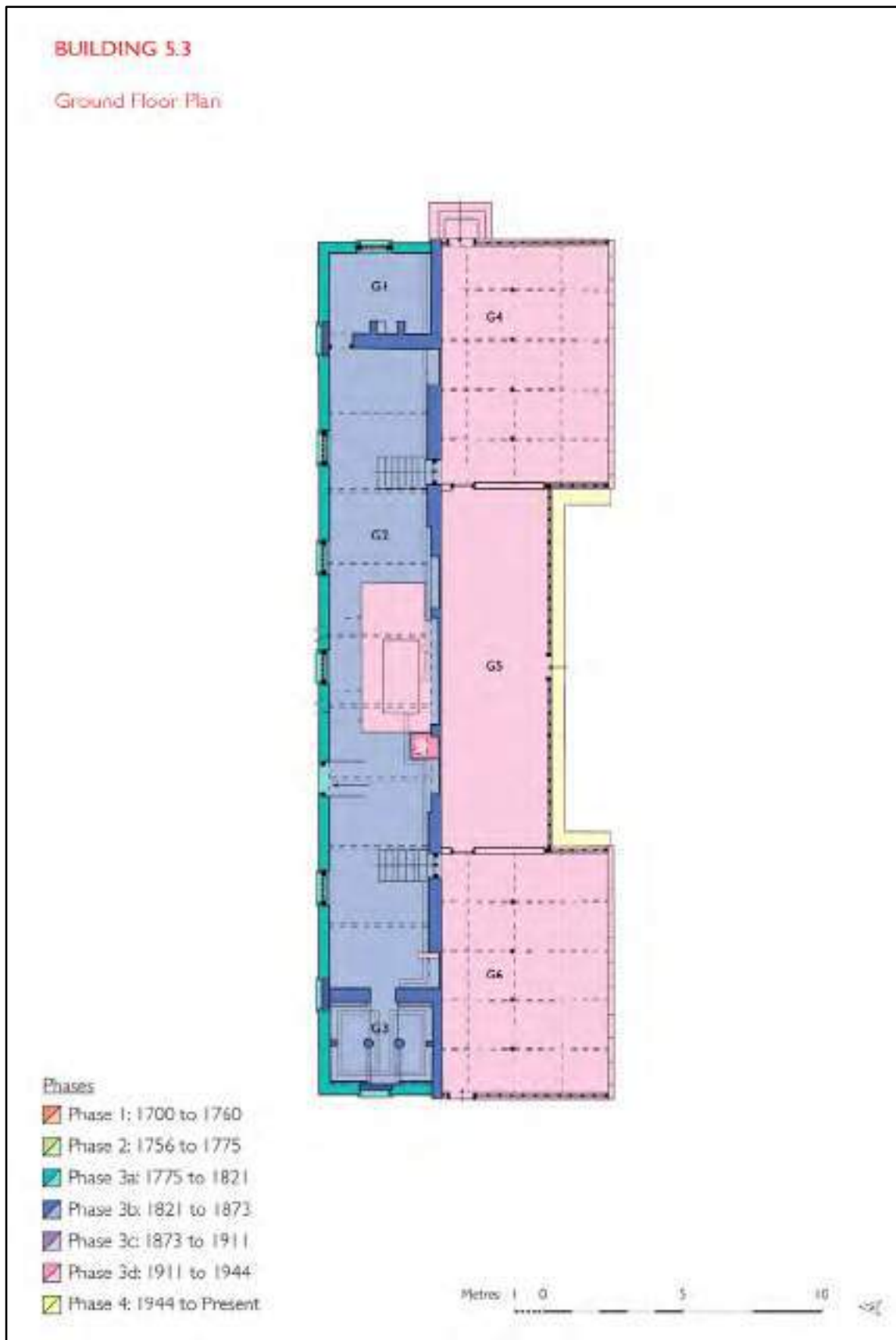


Figure 6: Building 5.3: ground floor phase plan

10 BUILDING 9.2: THE ICEHOUSE

PHASED DEVELOPMENT

Phase 3a: 1775-1821

The history of the icehouse is poorly documented and is first mentioned in 1779 in reference to an expense for 5 men at 1s 6d and 6s for ale, with further references to filling the icehouse in 1782, 1784, 1769 and 1799 (Hodgetts, 2016: 123). The icehouse is not depicted on historic mapping until 1893 (**Appendix 1.13**).

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The icehouse (**Appendix 5.9-10**) is sunken into the ground and covered over with soil such that only the north-facing entrance portal to the inner lobby is exposed. This comprised a narrow elevation with brick arched roof of four-courses with a central doorway (blocked at time of initial inspection) with ashlar lintel and jambs (**Appendix 2.155 & 2.146**).

The original means of access to the door is unclear, with no visible remains of a cutting or path leading to it, nor evidence of a gate in the boundary wall to its north.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Circulation

The icehouse comprises a simple arrangement incorporating an 'air lock' style entry with inward opening external door leading into an entrance lobby (**G1**) and an outward opening door at its southern end beyond which is the brick lined and domed pit of the ice chamber (**G2**).

Room Descriptions

Room **G1** (**Appendix 2.157**) comprises a narrow low corridor with stone flag floor, rubble stone walls and brick arched ceiling. The room has doorways at either end with ashlar surrounds, and although the doors have been lost evidence indicates they opened into the room and were likely of plank and batten construction with iron strap hinges hung on pintles set into the masonry of the jambs. One such hinge survives towards the inner door (**Appendix 2.158**).

Room **G2** (**Appendix 2.59**) comprises a tapering circular brick-built shaft with domed roof, approximately 6.45m in depth (c. 21ft) and 2.97m at its widest (c. 10ft). At time of survey the base of the shaft was covered with debris, comprising numerous fragments of flowerpots, a sample of which was taken for assessment (see **section 14**). The sides of the shaft did not contain any remains for a ladder.

11 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

INTRODUCTION

In addition to the descriptive record produced for the preceding buildings, a more basic photographic record was made of structures where only limited works were proposed. The following presents a summary of their phasing and a brief description to facilitate orientation and interpretation.

BUILDING 4.1: THE PINERY

Phased Development

Construction of the Pinery was one of the earliest building projects commissioned of Richard Wood by Spencer in April 1760 and was completed that same year. This initial structure is described as comprising a glazed timber structure on brick walling forming a wider central section with two narrower wings (Hodgetts, 2016:114).

Work to replace this structure with the extant building began in 1810, which is recorded to have reused the old brick in addition to requiring over 200,000 new bricks in addition to the stone and timber. This new building was to be a greenhouse for tender ornamental plants.

The 1906 OS map shows the building as hollow, suggesting it was no longer roofed (**Appendix 1.16**) suggesting it was disused by this date.

Description

The Pinery (**Appendix 2.102-103**) is a single storey structure built of sandstone ashlar, five bays wide and one bay deep. The principal elevation of the building faces south and has five bays divided by ionic pilasters and bookended by masonry bays with recessed niches and tablets. The roof is missing, and the interior has been consolidated in brickwork.

BUILDING 5.1: GARDEN WALLS

Phased Development

The origins of the walled garden are uncertain, although documentary sources indicate there was one at Cannon Hall by 1719 and that it had been enlarged with new walls in 1735 (Hodgetts, 2016: 85). Samuel Buck's drawing of Cannon Hall in 1720 appears to show a small walled garden to the south and east of the Stable Yard with several trees along its boundary (**Appendix 1.3**). Francis Richardson's survey of 1756 shows the walled garden to have extended further south and, if an

accurate representation and not a proposal, could show the extensions made in 1735 (**Appendix I.4**).

The present lozenge form was proposed by Richard Wood in 1760 (**Appendices I.6-8**), and its construction started that same year.

Description

The Garden Walls (**Appendices 2.104-107**) form a circuit from the Cart Shed (**Building I.1**) east past the Pinery and then turn north before taking a curving path west to join onto the northern edge of the eastern range of the Stable Yard. There are principal gates to the south with Gibbs surrounds, and two minor gates to the east. A larger opening in the north-east of the wall is an insertion. A building built abutting the outer edge of the east wall, now converted to a pet crematorium, may have been a stove house suggesting that this section of wall may have been heated.

BUILDING 5.2: CAMELLIA HOUSE

Phased Development

The Camellia House, or Display House, was constructed between the production of the surveys of 1800 and 1839 (**Appendices I.9-10**). The initial structure may have originally comprised only the eastern bay, with historic mapping suggesting the western and central bays were added by 1854 (**Appendix I.12**). There are certainly distinct differences in the character of the two bays to suggest differing dates, although this could be a result of later alteration.

Furse (2001,10), however, suggests the building may have formed John Spencer's garden house, with the oval windows in the sides of the west bay matching a portrait of his in the hall, if so, this would make the building considerably older than the historic mapping suggests.

By the production of the 1912 plan, the western and central bay formed part of a dairy, and the east bay an arbour (**Appendix I.21**).

Description

The Camellia House (**Appendices 2.108-114 & 4.1**) comprises a linear range built onto the southern side of the Garden Wall with two segmental arched south-facing gables either side of a central recessed bay. The west gable contains a segmental arched opening, enclosed with a modern glazed screen, with oval vent above. The gable itself is coved in rough stone slabs. Either side of the projecting bay are oval windows, the western one of which faces into **Building I.1**. The recessed central bay has a single square window with nine-pane fixed light and course gauged brick lintel. The

brickwork of these two bays is rough and discoloured suggesting it may have been rendered. The east gable contains a larger segmental brick arch with moulded brickwork to the edge of the arch. Variation in the quality of the brick forming the arch, and patches around the arch, suggest this opening has been altered since construction. The gable is coped with a timber cornice.

Internally the west and central bays are plainly decorated with stone flagged floor, and painted brick walls. The west bay has a coffered ceiling, probably 20th Century, of chamfered timber joists with boards above. The central bay contains a stone thrawl on brick piers along its north wall. The east bay has a stone flag floor, plastered walls, and glazed roof.

BUILDINGS 8.2-8.8: FAIRYLAND RUINS

Phased Development

The architectural fragments arranged around the pools of the eastern pleasure grounds are reputed to have come from the churches of Silkstone and Cawthorne, both of which were extended in the later 19th Century: Silkstone in 1852 and Cawthorne in 1875 (Hodgetts, 2016: 108).

Description

The Fairyland ruins include arched windows with tracery and fragments of arcading to the south, west and east of the lower pool (**Appendices 1.138, 1.142 & 1.144-145**), and at the eastern entrance to Fairyland across the ha-ha from the park (**Appendix 1.140-141**). Additional structures include a bridge between the pools (**Appendix 2.146**), a pillar leading up from the bridge (**Appendix 1.143**) and a low pier with millstone cap to the west of the pools (**Appendix 1.147**).

BUILDING 9.1: GARDEN PRIVY (THE "MIDDEN")

Phased Development

The Midden was proposed by Richard Woods in 1760, referred to as a 'little house', and constructed by John Marsden in 1760-62 (Hodgetts, 2016: 124).

The building was evidently refurbished in the 19th Century with hygienic glazed bricks and new toilet stalls.

Description

The Midden is partially sunk such that only its east and part of its southern wall are visible (**Appendices 2.148 & 2.51**). The building is accessed via a path from the south with dry stone retaining walls to either side.

It comprises a small rectangular structure built from thinly coursed sandstone rubble with a pitched roof of stone slate. The east elevation (**Appendices 2.149-150**) contains a central doorway with rusticated arch of sandstone voussoirs. Either side of the doorway are two small windows with metal grills (**Appendix 2.152**).

The interior is divided into two cells with glazed brick walls and vaulted ceiling. To the west of both rooms are panelled stalls with hinged toilet seats (**Appendices 2.153-154**). Beneath the stalls is a large stone-built chamber from which a culvert leads off to the south-west.

BUILDING 12.1: DEER SHELTER

Phased Development

The first documented references for the Deer Shelter comprising correspondence between John Spencer and John Car in 1768 for a building near to the Stew Ponds, and bills for work on and thatching a deer shelter in 1779 (Hodgetts, 2016: 121). Further references to walling and pillars at the deer shed in 1801, coupled with a sketch of a deer shelter from 1807-9 suggest the early shelter was very different from that at present, comprising a L-planform of square piers with one thatched range and one shaded by wooden logs (*ibid.* 122).

The shelter was rebuilt by John Spencer Stanhope (1821-1873), appearing on its current footprint on the 1839 survey, and remaining the same on subsequent maps of the area.

Description

The Deer Shelter (**Appendix 1.60**) comprises a linear building with two enclosed rooms either side of a central open fronted shed. The end bays are built from rock faced sandstone blocks, gabled with oversailing eaves, and each containing a central pointed-arch window with Y-tracery pointed and carved heads at corbels and keystone (**Appendix 2.164**). The open side of the central bay is supported on ancient Yew tree trunks (**Appendix 2.161**). The rear elevations are blind (**Appendix 2.162**). The roof is pitched and slated in stone with joggled king-post trusses of 19th Century character (**Appendix 2.163**).

The interior of the building is unfurnished, with earth floors (**Appendices 2.165-166**). Uncased doors link the end rooms with the central shed.

12 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

INTRODUCTION

The following section presents the results of the programme of archaeological monitoring. Deposits, structures and cuts have been attributed unique context numbers, labelled in the text with bold numbers, such as **I001**. A full register of recorded contexts is included as **Appendix 3**.

Monitoring (**Figure 2**) was carried out during the excavation of drainage channels in the Park (**Areas I-3**); during the excavation of a pond in the Walled Garden (**Area 4**); of an uncovered inspection chamber to the south of the east wing of the Hall (**Area 5**).

All work was undertaken in dry conditions and full access was afforded for the record.

AREAS I-3

The drainage trenches were excavated from near to the terraces at the north-west corner of the park, across the centre of the park and then south towards the river where it met with an existing sewer. The trenches were approximately 0.3m in width and excavated to a depth of around 0.6-0.7m (**Appendix 2.167; Figure 7**).

Stratigraphic Sequence

The stratigraphy throughout Areas I-3 comprised a clayey, slightly silty, loam topsoil (**I001, 2001 & 3001**) overlying a more homogenous clayey silt subsoil (**I002, 2002 & 3002**) extending to a depth of between 0.30-0.35cm below ground level. The underlying deposit was an orange with grey mottling, clean, firm, clay (**I003, 2003 & 3003**) which extended below the limit of excavation (**Appendix 2.168**).

Trench Description

A series of drains were encountered within **Areas I-3 (Figure 8)**, comprising of two types: linear sandstone rubble soakaways of angular rubble, often vertically arranged, or approximately 0.20-0.25m in width (**I004, I006 & I009; Appendix 2.169-170**); and extruded clay hollow brick of square cross-section with rounded ribs at corners and circular void (**I005, I007, I008 & 3004; Appendix 2.171**). Cuts were not visible most likely owing to organic activity within the top and subsoil.

A possible stone lined sough, **I010**, was reported to have been cut through and backfilled outside of monitoring by the workmen within **Area I**. This was seen on the ground to correspond with a short linear depression in the surrounding ground that ran on a roughly north-south alignment, suggestive of a collapsed drain.

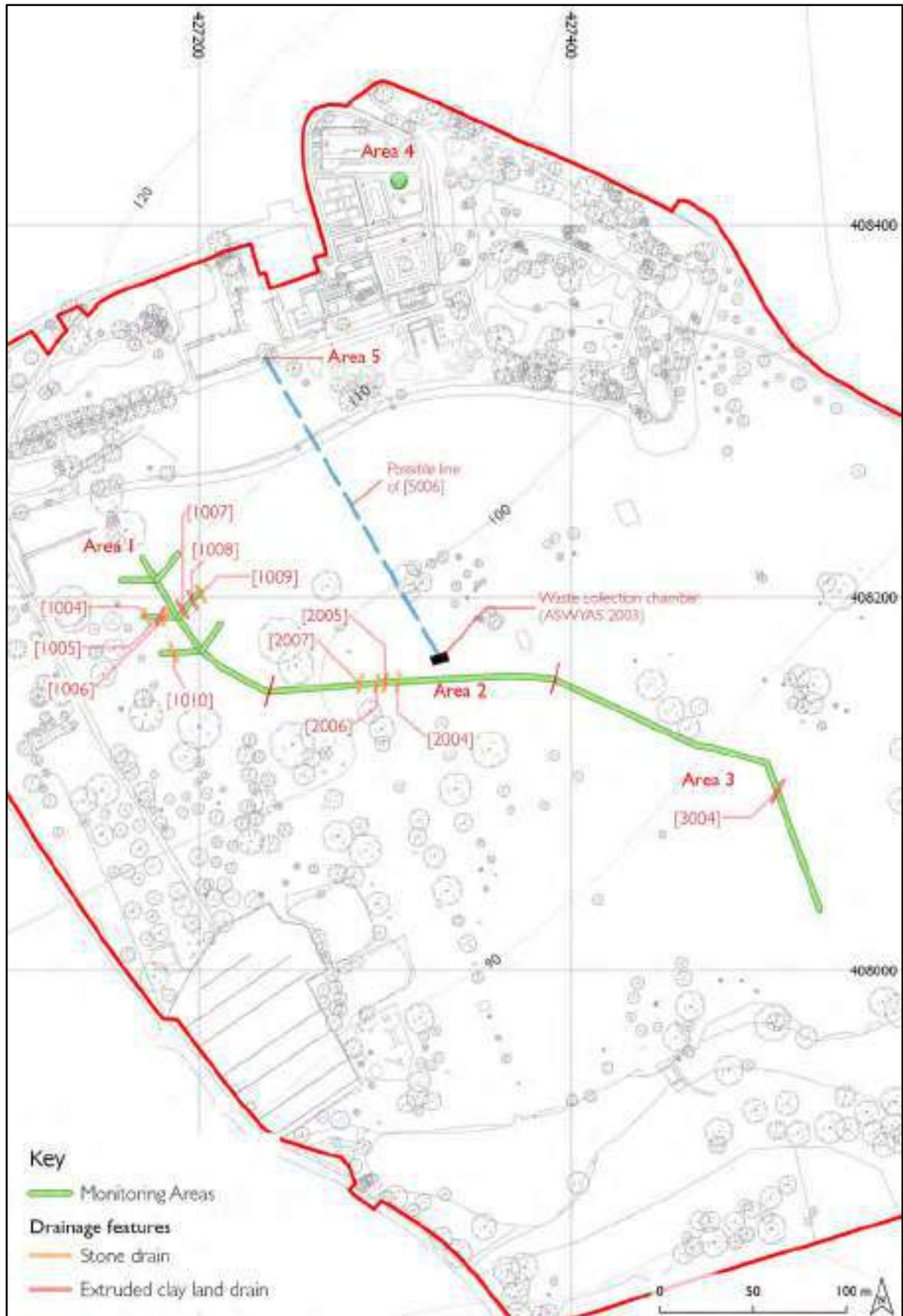


Figure 7: Plan showing location of drainage features in Areas 1-3

A telecommunications junction box, **2009**, was encountered in **Area 2**, 17m west of drain **2008**. This was encased in a fibreglass box buried in the subsoil and capped with an iron cover marked with "PO". The presence and origin of this communications line was not held on the records of Cannon Hall but was of mid to late 20th Century date.

AREA 4

A large circular pond (**Appendix 5.11**) was created in the north-east quarter of the Walled Garden, measuring approximately 8.20m in diameter and to a maximum depth of 1.30m (**Appendix 2.172**). Excavation of the central part of the pond carried out and the gravel sub-base laid for the concrete floor prior to commencement of monitoring. The excavation was subsequently widened under archaeological supervision.

Stratigraphic Sequence

The stratigraphy of **Area 4** comprised 0.4m of dark brown silty topsoil (**4001**), overlying a mid-brown slightly silty clay subsoil (**4002**) which extended to a depth of 0.70m below ground level to the west and to the limit of excavation at c.0.90m to the east. The underlying deposit was an orange, brown silty clay (**4016**).

Trench Description

Excavation of **Area 4** encountered a series of structures.

Within the base of the excavation was a semi-circular structure of frogged red brick, **4012** (**Appendix 2.174**), which extended out of the excavated area. The structure was not accessible for detailed recording. Whilst the excavation of the area above this feature was undertaken outside of monitoring, no higher courses were encountered in the section or during the widening of the area. The structure was overlain by subsoil **4002** and no cut was encountered during the period of monitored excavation.

To the south-west of **Area 4** was a wall, **4004/4014** & **4013** of four courses wide and surviving to at least five courses in height, broadly aligned north to south (**Appendix 2.175**). Where excavated to a greater depth the lower courses of the wall, **4004/4014**, were recorded to be of unfrogged hand-made brick, measuring 23 x 11 x 7cm, in a weak lime mortar, whilst the upper courses, **4013**, were recorded to comprise frogged brick, measuring 23 x 11.5 x 7cm, in a cementitious mortar. This wall was in a straight sided construction cut, **4009**, with a primary deposit at its base of lime mortar, with a mid-brown clayey silt, **4010**, above.

To the north-west of **Area 4** a brick walled and stone slab roofed drain, **4007**, was encountered. Its eastern extent had been removed prior to the commencement of monitoring but it appears to have been aligned on the curved wall, **4012**, believed to lie on the site of the 18th Century dipping pond. To its north were two parallel cast iron pipes, **4008**, which contained sediment and were likely, therefore, to have carried water.

The edge of a further brick-built structure, **4015**, as also encountered on the edge of the excavation to the north-west of **Area 4**. Although insufficient was exposed to determine its function, its fabric was suggestive of a later 19th Century date.

AREA 5

Archaeological monitoring in **Area 5** (**Appendix 5.12**) focused on an inspection chamber encountered during the strip of the previous tarmac drive along the southern terrace.

Trench Description

The inspection chamber was encountered beneath a thick sandstone flag, aligned at the southern edge of the stone paving along the southern elevation of the east wing of the Hall (**Appendix 2.176; Figure 2**). Its position appears to have been subtly marked by a cross incised into the edge of the step (**Appendix 2.181**).

The exposed top of the chamber (**5002, Appendices 1.77-178**) was built of red brick, measuring 22 x 11 x 6.5cm, laid to an English garden wall bond with an ash lime mortar. The opening measured 0.54 x 0.79cm in plan. The shaft dog-legged under the step of the paving to the north, with a stone flagged ramp, **5003**, creating a sloping surface into the lower part of the chamber. Where the slope met the main vertical shaft there was a course of stone, **5005**, forming the lintel over the chamber but also cut back unevenly, suggesting the opening between the two parts of the chamber may have been altered (**Appendix 2.177**). The total depth of the shaft was 2.94m below ground level. At its base the shaft appeared to have been cut into a brick vault of a culvert, **5006**, which was heavily silted up and contained a salt-glazed stoneware pipe (**5007; Appendix 2.180**).

13 FINDS

AREAS 1-5

A very small assemblage of unstratified material was recovered from the topsoil (context **1001**) in **Area 1** and subsoil (context **4002**) of **Area 4**. The general sparsity of material within the monitored areas is of note, reflecting the low intensity of historic land use in the park and limited amount of material culture dispersed within the walled garden.

Ceramics

Recovered ceramics conform to two types: flatware and gardenware.

A single sherd of clear glazed whiteware was recovered from topsoil context **1001** in **Area 1**, comprising a hard-bodied body sherd with no decoration or identifying markings. The curvature of the sherd suggests it formed part of a wide dish or bowl. The piece is of probable 19th to 20th Century date.

A further sherd of clear glazed whiteware was recovered from subsoil context **4002** in **Area 2**, comprising a thick hard-bodied body sherd with a black outline transfer pattern of a peach with leaves and branch on its face, and an impressed basket weave pattern on its reverse. The piece is of probable mid-20th Century date.

Two non-joining sherds of red clay flowerpots were recovered from sub subsoil context **4002** in **Area 2**, comprising a body sherd and partial base, both with ripping indicating they were hand-thrown. The pieces are of probable 19th Century date, with close parallels to the material recovered from the icehouse.

Metal

A ferrous metal ring was recovered from subsoil context **4002** in **Area 4**, comprising a probable rose from a cabinet door handle. The ring has a radial pattern around its face, with a depressed back suggestive of having been drop stamped. Based on its style, the object likely dates to the early to mid-20th Century.

Plastic

A fragment of a tail of a small red plastic toy plane or glider was recovered from context **1001**. The fragment comprises the vertical stabiliser with stubs from two tailplanes. The stabiliser has a simplified roundel insignia of the United States Air Force. The object is difficult to date but is

evidently of the latter part of the 20th Century. Whilst unstratified and of limited archaeological interest, the find is representative of the more recent history of the area as a Country Park.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is considered that the majority of the assemblage, in comprising incomplete vessels of 19th and 20th Century origins from unsecure contexts, are of no further research interest and recommended for discard.

Context	Description	Weight (g)	Count	Date
Ceramic				
1001	Clear glazed whiteware fragment from a broad dished flatware vessel	11	1	19 th to 20 th Century
4002	Thick white bodied whiteware with clear glaze and transfer outline of fruit on face and basket weave pattern to reverse.	65	11	20 th Century
4002	Two non-joining fragments of red flowerpot.	40	2	Late post-medieval
Metal				
4002	Ferrous cabinet door handle rose with radial ridging.	11	1	Early to mid-20 th Century
Plastic				
1001	Red plastic tail fragment of a toy glider.	<1	1	Late 20 th Century

14 DISCUSSION

SUMMARY OF BUILDING RECORDING

Building 1.1: The Cart Shed

The northern four bays of the Cart Shed were constructed between 1800 and 1839, with the southern bay added by 1854, as a cart shed or outside store with the added southern bay providing an enclosed room. By the end of the 19th Century the building was recorded as stores and a scullery and had been altered and subsumed into a complex of ancillary outbuildings with the arches enclosed. The building exhibits several alterations and repairs relating to the later 20th Century.

Building 1.2: The Gardener's Cottage

The Gardener's Cottage was built between 1760 and 1800. Its original function is unknown, although the scale of the chimney in its southern elevation suggests a domestic industry, of which laundry and brewhouse were unaccounted for on the plans of this area dating to 1912. The first floor contained a large space, possibly a servant's hall, and appears to have been accessed from **Building 1.3** to the north as there is no evidence for an original internal staircase. The building appears to have been repurposed in the mid to late 19th Century when access was altered, and new shutters and architraves added to the windows of the ground floor with a survey dated 1912 recording it was used for packing and a gardener's cottage. The building was wholly refurbished, and partitions added to ground and first floor in the mid-20th Century to form a larger cottage.

Building 1.3: The Stable Cottages

The Stable Cottages range is attributed to the early-18th Century, possibly dating to between 1720 and 1755, based on historic sources (**Appendices 1.3 & 1.5**) dating it to a secondary phase of construction after the construction of the hall and stables between around the turn of the 18th Century and before the major landscape schemes that followed in the mid-18th Century. Its dating to this transitional time for Cannon Hall is potentially reflected in the diverse evidence for early alterations during, or closely following, its construction. These include potential suggestion of a single storey structure on the footprint of the range, one bay short of its present eastern extent, and lacking the cart passage through its western end. The evidence for this is piecemeal, and largely constrained to its south elevation such that no definitive conclusions can be drawn as to the extent to which this early building was completed and what function it served.

By the 1750s the building had taken on much of its present form, although its northern elevation had contained two arched carriage houses towards the centre and eastern end, with stabling elsewhere on the ground floor and grain store above.

The creation of a new coach house on the western side of the Stable Yard in 1784 presumably provided the impetus for a range of changes to the Stable Cottages which included blocking in the old arched bays with new windows, potentially relocating some earlier doorways, and refurbishing the interior stables. Little remains of the stables to determine their exact form beyond an arched recess in G4 for a hay rack, wooden blocks in the wall to support stall head structures, and a small section of moulded plaster cornice. Whilst there are immediate comparisons to the stables in the east range of the Stable Yard, these do not exhibit the degree of detailed design that would be expected for the principal stables of stately house for this period, presumably forming common stables, and those in the Stable Cottages range could have been much more ornate. If John Carr, who was responsible for designing the new coach house, also oversaw the conversion of the old coach house to stabling, then its design may have followed his recently completed ones at Wentworth Woodhouse.

The extent to which the function of the first floor was changed at the end of the 18th Century is uncertain, although the presence of at least one fireplace attributed to this period suggests some accommodation may have now been present. More substantial changes here followed in the late 19th Century, potentially as part of wider works associated with the addition of the Banqueting Hall range to the hall in the 1890s. Around this time the first floor of the stables was subdivided into a series of rooms accessed via a corridor along its southern side, and a new staircase towards the east. The dating of similar changes to the ground floor have been thrown by a ground floor drainage plan of Cannon Hall dated to 1912 (**Appendix I.21**) which shows this part of the Stable Cottages as containing stables. It is possible, however, that this plan utilised an earlier drawing as its base as the structural evidence and date of joinery on the ground floor suggest it had been subdivided during the late 19th Century. The eastern bay at this period appears to have remained its own cottage, with new windows inserted to light its interior.

Major changes followed in the mid-20th Century, completing the domestic conversion started in the previous period and dividing the range into two separate flats, including a new stairwell towards the west, the addition of new fireplaces and further subdivisions to form bathrooms.

Building 5.3: The North Range Glasshouse

The North Range Glasshouse was built as a horticultural glasshouse around 1807 for Walter Spencer Stanhope (1775-1821). Its original function within the gardens is not documented, although it would have held a trellis for supporting trees against its heated wall, so use in growing fruit is not unlikely.

The heated wall, heating apparatus and glasshouse frame are all of later phases, corresponding to improvements and alterations during the time of John Spencer Stanhope (1821-1873) and John

Montagu Spencer Stanhope (1911-1944). These changes included the creation of a mushroom house and gardener's office within the heating chamber, and the installation of a coal fired water heating system. A Beeston Robin Hood "senior" boiler of the inter-war years survives from the latter alteration.

Building 9.2: The Icehouse

The Icehouse has been dated through documentary sources to the c.1779, with absence of references to its use or construction in John Spenser's prolific correspondence suggesting it may have been built for Walter Spencer Stanhope (1775-1821). The building appears to have survived pretty much unaltered with its tapered cylindrical brick-built chamber and domed ceiling, and a lobby entrance, with two doors to assist in the exclusion of heated air from outside, for bringing ice in and taking it out. The base was not observed during the monitoring but is expected to have held a drain for collecting and taking away melt water.

Photographic Record

In addition to the descriptive building record, a general photographic record was produced of the Pinery (**Building 4.1**), Garden Walls (**Building 5.1**), Camellia House (**Building 5.2**), Fairyland Ruins (**Buildings 8.2-8**), Midden (**Building 9.1**) and Deer Shelter (**Building 12.1**). This record has captured a record of the appearance and character of these buildings prior to their conservation and will be deposited with the final project archive for future researchers.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

Walled Garden Dipping Pond and Nearby Structures

Monitoring of the new pond in the walled garden (**Area 4**), whilst unfortunately hindered by works starting without notice and the degree of historic impact in the area from the removal of the earlier dipping pond and possible landscaping, has contributed to our understanding of the area.

Firstly, a curved wall (context **4012**) was revealed which aligns closely with the anticipated location of the historic dipping pond (**Figure 9**).

Secondly, a wall (contexts **4004**, **4014** & **4013**) was found to project from the south into the area which appears to align on the edge of a footpath shown on the 1893 OS map (**Figure 9**) and could indicate it formed a retaining wall between with the implication that this part of the garden was terraced. Unfortunately deposits in the area were too disturbed to identify any former ground surfaces to confirm this. The variation in brickwork noted in this wall between its base and upper courses could demonstrate construction of two phases on the same footprint, it is possible that the lower courses represent old brick reused in the foundations of a new structure.

Thirdly, a stone and brick-built culvert (context **4007**) was identified, running at a course and on a level to suggest it may have joined with the dipping pond. The invert of the culvert could not be established with the limited extent exposed, but the fall of the general topography of the area from west to east suggests it may have fed into the pond.

Finally, a pair of cast iron pipes cut through the northern edge of the area. The silt within them suggests that they may have held water, but it is also of note that they appear to have gone to the north of the dipping pond and been aligned on the gasholder shown on the 1893 OS map to the east of the walled garden (**Figure 9**).

Drainage

The archaeological monitoring of the park (**Areas 1-3**) identified two phases of work of drainage. The first, comprising of stone rubble filled trenches, was a common means of underdrainage channel during the 18th Century and may correspond to the earliest phase of landscaping at Cannon Hall (Watt, 1990: 103). The use of clay bricks or tiles for land drainage was initially dissuaded due to tax on bricks prior to their exclusion in 1794, after which hollow clay products became increasingly common (*ibid.*). Early clay drains typically formed from shaped tiles with machines for extruding drains in a single piece coming common by the mid-19th Century (The Museum of English Rural Life, n.d.). The form of the drains at Cannon Hall is unusual but judging by its shape a late 19th Century date appears most likely.

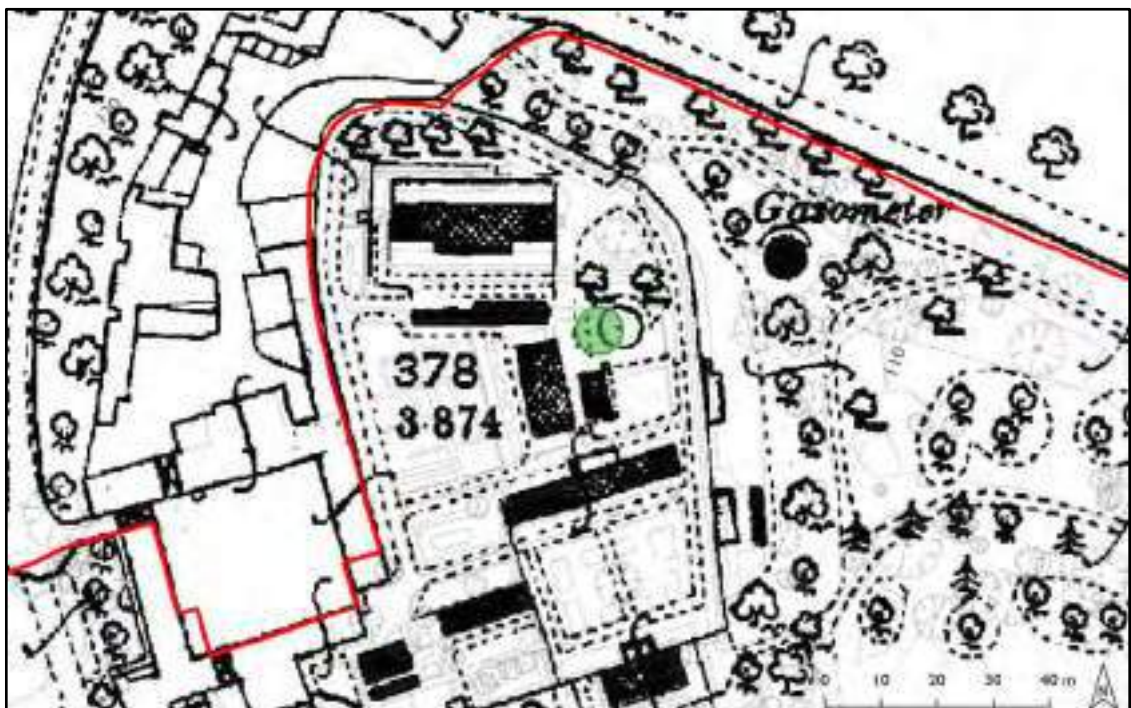


Figure 9: Plan showing location of **Area 4** in relation to the 1893 Ordnance Survey map

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PRIMARY SOURCES

Maps and Plans

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- c.1758 A general plan of the park and gardens at Cannon Hall the seat of John Spence by F. Richardson (Barnsley Archives Sp/St/Add Maps/1/100)
- c.1760 A Design for the Improvement of the Park, Gardens, and Water at Cannon Hall in Yorkshire, the seat of John Spencer by Richard Woods (Barnsley Archives Sp/St/Add Maps/1/101)
- c.1760 Survey of Cannon Hall, the seat of John Spencer Esq., with improvements by Richard Woods (Barnsley Archives SpSt/Add Maps/1/102)
- 1851 Tithe map of part of the parish of Cawthorne by W.R. York (National Archives 43-92)

16 INDEX TO PROJECT ARCHIVE

CONTENTS

1. 1 x copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation (The JESSOP Consultancy, 2018)
2. 1 x copy of this report
3. 27 x sheets of fieldwork notes
4. 5 x trench record sheets
5. 13 x photography register
6. 10 x photography location plan
7. 6 x sheets of Medium Format negatives
8. 11 x sheets of 35mm negative
9. 181 x photographic prints
10. 1 x drawing register
11. 10 x sheets of drawings on permatrace

LOCATION

Temporarily housed at the offices of The JESSOP Consultancy with planned deposition with Barnsley Museum.

APPENDIX I:

HISTORIC MAPPING AND ILLUSTRATIONS

APPENDIX 2:

PHOTOGRAPHY



Appendix 2.1: View of Cannon Hall, looking north-east from the park (film 4.14)

Appendix 2.2:
Kitchen Courtyard,
looking north.
Showing **Buildings**
1.1, 1.2 and 1.3

(film 4.6)



Appendix 2.3:
Kitchen Courtyard
looking south,
showing **Building 1.1**

(2m scale; film 5.13)



Appendix 2.4:
View of the southern
Kitchen Garden,
looking west towards
Buildings 1.2 and 1.3

(film 3.4)



Appendix 2.5:
View of the Stable
Coutyard, looking
west

(2m scale; film 5.11)



Appendix 2.6:
View of the Stable
Coutyard, looking
north

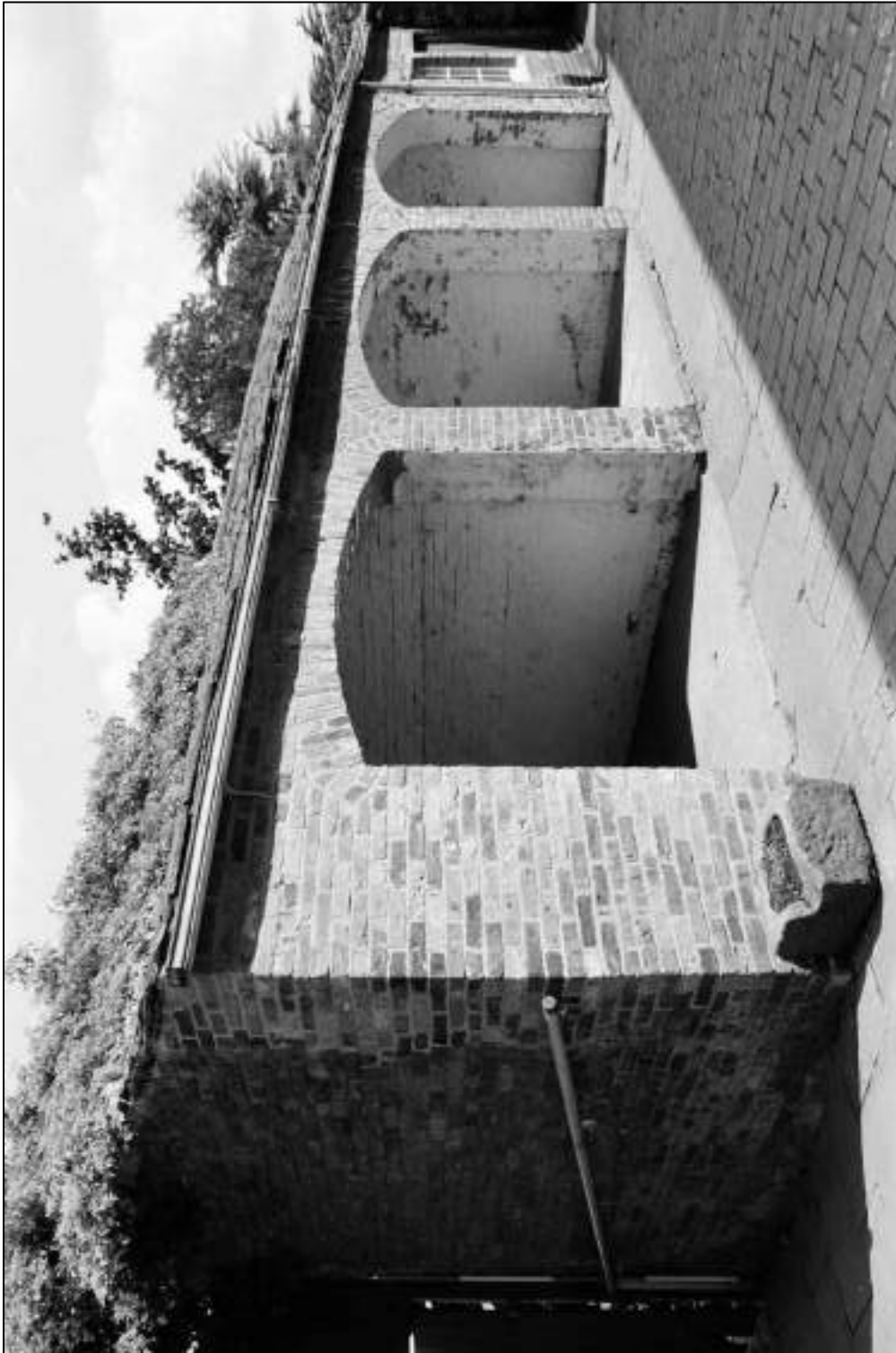
(2m scale; film 5.7)



Appendix 2.7:
View of the Stable
Coutyard, looking
east

(2m scale; film 5.9)





Appendix 2.8: Building 3.1, The Cart Shed, looking south-east (2m scale; film 12.15)

Appendix 2.9:
View of the Stable
Coutyard, looking
west

(2m scale; film 12.21)



Appendix 2.10:
View of the Stable
Coutyard, looking
north

(2m scale; film 12.19)



Appendix 2.11:
View of the Stable
Coutyard, looking
east

(film 12.14)



Appendix 2.12:
View of the Stable
Coutyard, looking
west

(2m scale; Film 12.27)



Appendix 2.13:
View of the Stable
Coutyard, looking
north

(2m scale; film 12.25)



Appendix 2.14:
View of the Stable
Coutyard, looking
east

(2m scale; film 12.24)





Appendix 2.15: Building 3.2, Gardeners Cottage, looking swest (2m scale: film 15,13)



Appendix 2.18: Detail of window in former doorway in east elevation of **Building g3.2**

(2m scale; film 12.33)



Appendix 2.17: Detail of door in south elevation of **Building 3.2**

(2m scale; film 12.12)



Appendix 2.16: South elevation of **Building 3.2**

(2m scale; film 4.4)

Appendix 2.19:
Detail of lean-to
store to west of
Building 3.2

(2m scale; film 12.17)



Appendix 2.20:
Detail of exposed
roof structure of
Building 3.2, looking
south-west

(film 9.18)



Appendix 2.21
View of **Building 3.2**
room **G12**, looking
south-east

(2m scale; film 11.24)



Appendix 2.22:
Detail of fireplace in
Building 3.2 room
G12

(1m scale; film 11.26)



Appendix 2.23:
Detail of exposed
fabric and subfloor of
Building 3.2, room
G12, looking north-
east

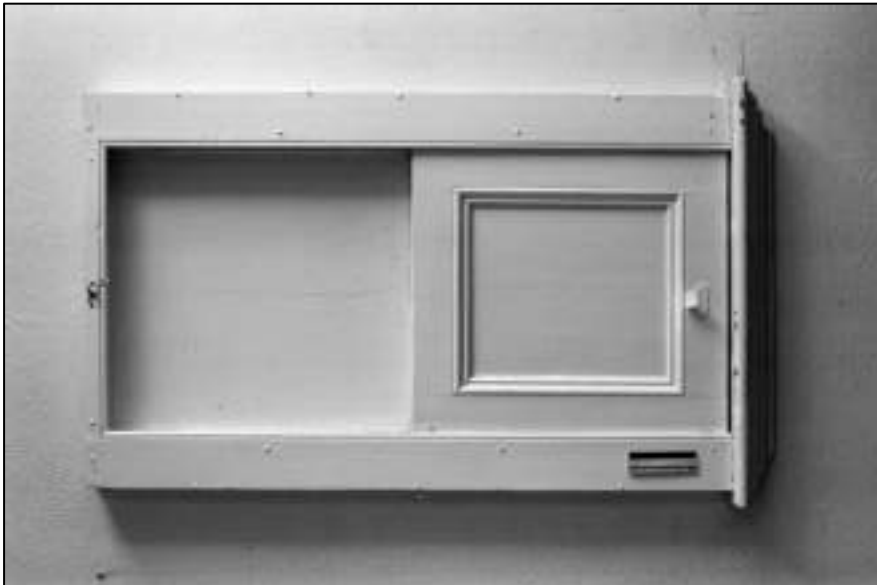
(1m scale; film 16.01)





Appendix 2.24: General view of Building 3.2,
room G11

(2m scale; film 11.33)



Appendix 2.25: Detail of dserving hatch in
Building 3.2, room G12

(10cm scale; film 11.29)



Appendix 2.26: Detail of window in Building 3.2,
room G12

(2m scale; film 11.31)

Appendix 2.27:
General view of
Building 3.2, room
G9

(2m scale; film 11.16)



Appendix 2.28:
Detail of exposed
fabric in **Building 3.2,**
room G9

(1m scale; film 16.02)



Appendix 2.29
View of **Building 3.2**
room **G13** looking
north

(film 11.13)





Appendix 2.32: General view of Building 3.2,
room G10

(2m scale; film 11.22)



Appendix 2.31: General view of Building 3.2,
room G9a

(film 11.21)



Appendix 2.30: Detail of safe in Building 3.2,
room G9

(10cm scale; film 11.18)



Appendix 2.35: Detail of corbel for truss in Building 3.2, room F13
(10cm scale; film 11.36)



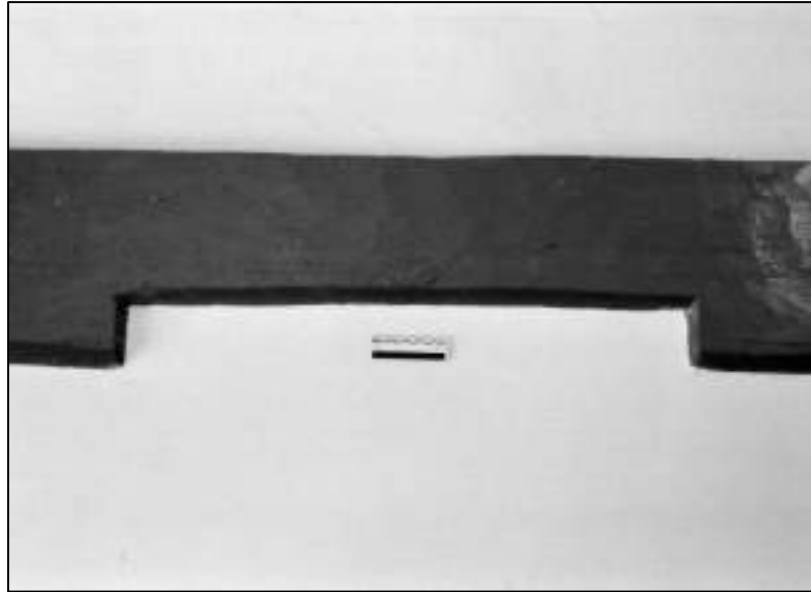
Appendix 2.34: General view of Building 3.2, room F13
(2m scale; Film 11.34)



Appendix 2.33 General view of Building 3.2, room G10a
(2m scale; Film 11.15)

Appendix 2.36:
Detail of cut out
door head in tie-
beam in **Building 3.2**,
room **F15**

(10cm scale; film 12.4)



Appendix 2.37
View of **Building 3.2**
room **F16** looking
south-east

(2m scale; film 12.10)



Appendix 2.38:
View of **Building 3.2**
room **F15** looking
east

(1m scale; film 12.9)



Appendix 2.39:
View of **Building 3.2**
room **F14** looking
east

(2m scale; film 12.2)



Appendix 2.40:
Detail of window in
Building 3.2 room
F14 looking east

(10cm scale; film 12.6)





Appendix 2.41: Building 3.3, Stable Cottages, looking north-east (2m scale, film 1.6)

Appendix 2.42:
View of south
elevation of **Building**
3.3 looking north
from the Walled
Garden

(2m scale; film 6.13)



Appendix 2.43:
View of south
elevation of **Building**
3.3 looking north
from the Kitchen
Courtyrd

(2m scale; film 4.1)



Appendix 2.44:
Detail of first floor
window in north
elevation of **Building**
3.3

(film 10.7)





Appendix 2.45: East facing elevation of Building 3.3,

(2m scale; film 6.11)



Appendix 2.46: Detail of cart passage in north elevation of Building 3.3

(2m scale; film 10.6)



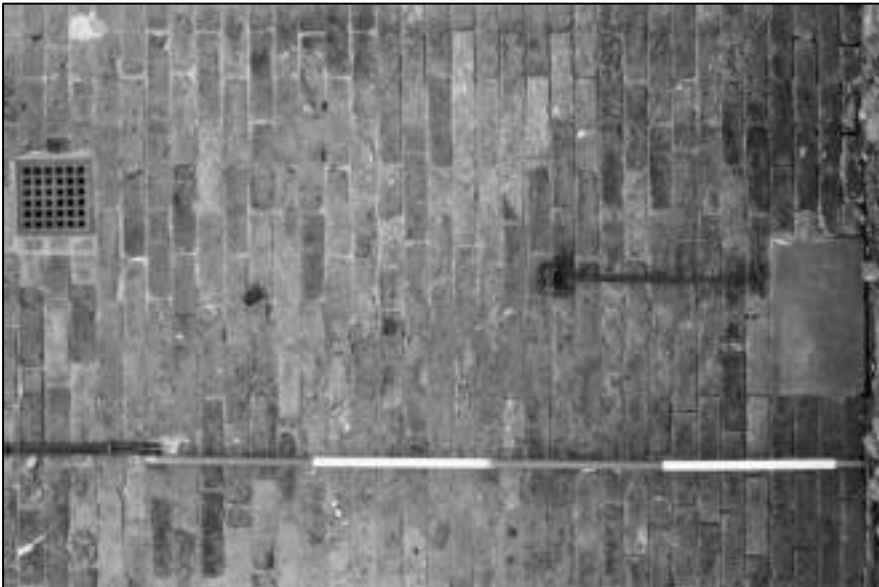
Appendix 2.47: Detail of door in north elevation of Building 3.3, leading to room G6

(2m scale; film 10.3)



Appendix 2.48: Detail of door in north elevation of **Building 3.3**, leading to room **G8**

(2m scale; film 10.5)



Appendix 2.49: Detail of wrought iron door stay in north elevation of **Building 3.3**

(2m scale; film 10.4)



Appendix 2.50: Detail of window in blocked door in north elevation of **Building 3.3**, lighting room **G4**

(2m scale; film 10.2)

Appendix 2.51:
Detail of exposed
roof timbers of
Building 3.3 looking
north-west

(10cm scale; film 9.16)



Appendix 2.52:
Detail of wall plate
and end of tie beam
in roof timbers of
Building 3.3 above
room F7 looking
north-west

(10cm scale; film 9.17)



Appendix 2.53:
Detail of numbered
rafters and wall plate
in roof of **Building 3.3**
above room F11

(10cm scale; film 9.20)



Appendix 2.54:
Detail of chimney
pots from **Building**
3.3

(10cm scale; film 9.23)



Appendix 2.55:
Detail of gutter
bracket on north
elevation of **Building**
3.3

(10cm scale; film 9.22)



Appendix 2.56:
General view of
Room G1 Building
3.3 looking north-east

(1m scale; film 10.16)



Appendix 2.57:
General view of
Room G4 Building
3.3 looking north-west

(2m scale; film 1.8)



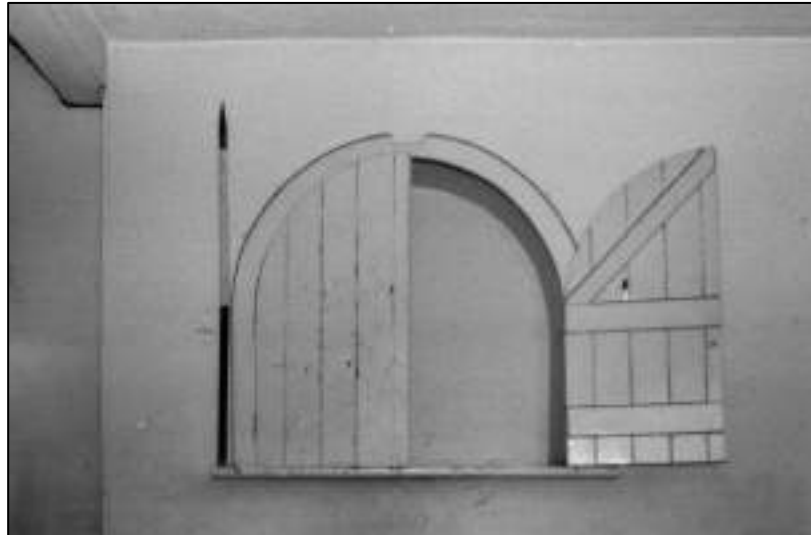
Appendix 2.58:
Detail of fireplace in
Room G4 Building
3.3

(1m scale; film 10.10)



Appendix 2.59:
Detail of cupboard
formed in arched
niche in south wall of
Room G4 Building
3.3

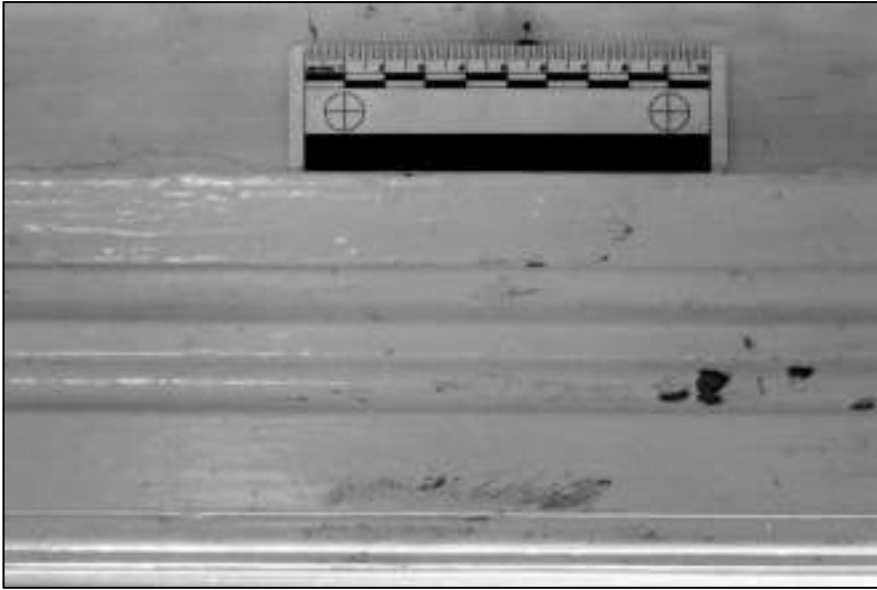
(1m scale; film 10.14)



Appendix 2.60:
Detail of hay racks in
the gardener's tool
store in the south
room of the east
range of the Stable
Yard

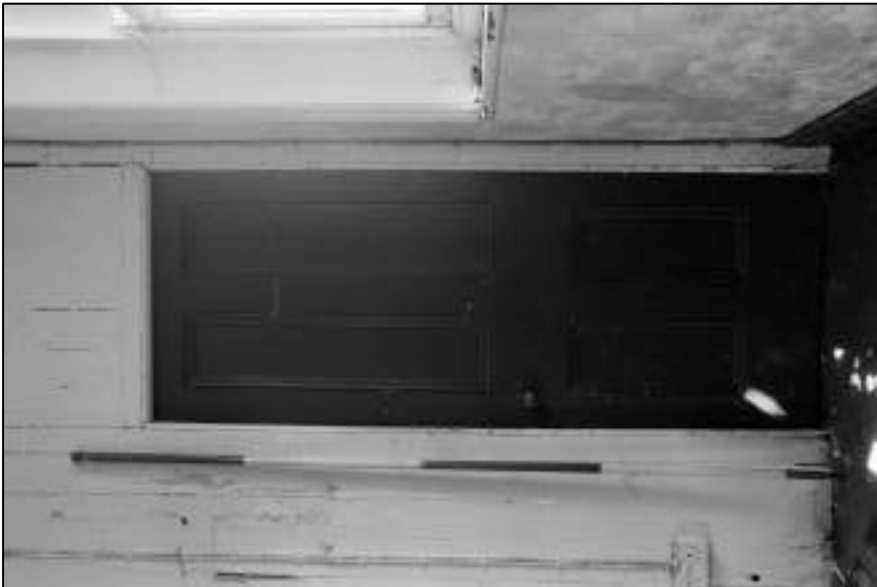
(2m scale; film 6.1)





Appendix 2.63: Detail of architrave to window in south wall of Room G4 Building 3.3

(2m scale; film 10.20)



Appendix 2.62: Detail of door in partition to east of Room G4 Building 3.3

(2m scale; film 10.18)



Appendix 2.61: Detail of window in north wall of Room G4 Building 3.3

(2m scale; film 10.12)

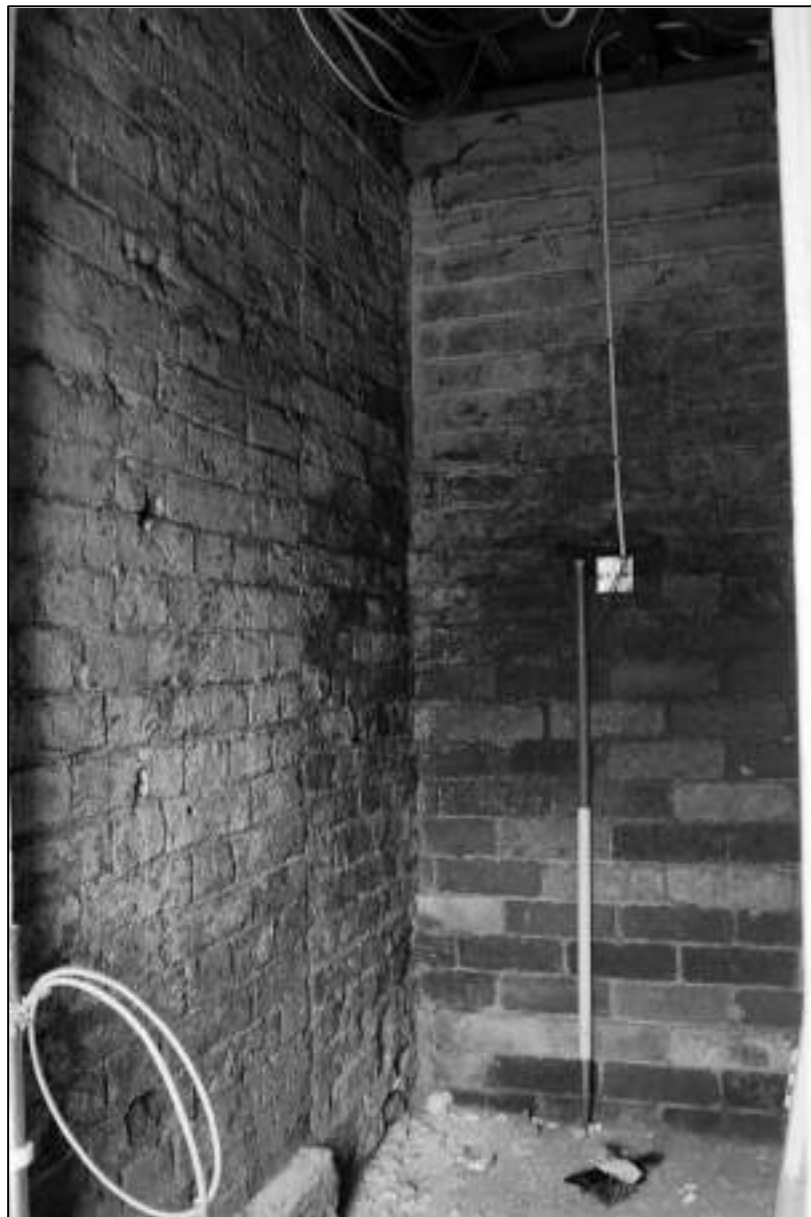
Appendix 2.64:
Detail of brick arch
forming head of
blocked opening
between **Rooms**
G1/2 and G3/4
Building 3.3 viewed
from **Room F3**

(1m scale; film 16.34)



Appendix 2.65:
Detail of blocked
opening between
Rooms G1/2 and
G3/4 Building 3.3
viewed from **Room**
G2b

(1m scale; film 16.22)





Appendix 2.67: Detail of the corner cupboard in
Room G3 Building 3.3

(2m scale; Film 108)



Appendix 2.66 General view of the staircase in
Room G3 Building 3.3

(2m scale; Film 1022)

Appendix 2.68:
General view of
Room G5 Building
3.3 looking south-east

(2m scale; film 1.2)



Appendix 2.69:
View of exposed
fabric and sub floor of
Room G5 Building
3.3 looking east

(1m scale; film 16.4)



Appendix 2.70:
Detail of surviving
section of cornice in
Room G5a Building
3.3

(film 13.3)



Appendix 2.71:
Detail of fireplace in
Room G5 Building
3.3

(1m scale; film 13.1)



Appendix 2.72:
General view of
staircase in **Room G6**
Building 3.3

(2m scale; film 13.5)



Appendix 2.73:
General view of
Room G7 Building
3.3

(2m scale; film 13.7)



Appendix 2.74:
View of exposed
fabric of Room G7
Building 3.3

(1m scale; film 16.28)



Appendix 2.75:
View of exposed
fabric of Room G7
Building 3.3

(1m scale; film 16.30)





Appendix 2.77: Detail of blocking in the east wall of the Cart Passage, **Building 3.3**

(2m scale; Film 11.10)



Appendix 2.76 General view of Room G8 **Building 3.3**

(Film 11.08)

Appendix 2.78:
General view of
Room FI Building 3.3

(1m scale; film 10.28)



Appendix 2.79:
View of exposed
fabric of **Room FI**
Building 3.3, noting
scar of removed
staircase

(1m scale; film 16.12)



Appendix 2.80:
View of exposed
fabric of **Room FI**
Building 3.3, noting
blocked fireplace

(1m scale; film 16.15)



Appendix 2.81:
General view of
exposed fabric in
Room F3 Building
3.3, noting lintel of
larger opening

(1m & 10cm scale; film 16.16)



Appendix 2.82:
Detail of rough
chamfered stop to
exposed lintel above
window in **Room F2**
Building 3.3

(10cm scale; film 16.19)





**Appendix 2.83: General view of Room F3
 Building 3.3**

(1m scale; film 1025)



**Appendix 2.84: General view of staircase in Room
 F3 Building 3.3**

(2m scale; film 1027)



**Appendix 2.85: General view of Room F5 Building
 3.3**

(2m scale; film 116)



Appendix 2.88: Detail of door in Room F6
Building 3.3

(2m scale; film 112)



Appendix 2.87: Detail of window in Room
F6 Building 3.3

(2m scale; film 115)



Appendix 2.86: Detail of window in Room F1
Building 3.3

(10cm scale; film 1030)

Appendix 2.89:
General view of
Room F6 Building 3.3

(2m scale; film 1.4)



Appendix 2.90:
View of exposed
fabric of Room F6
Building 3.3

(1m scale; film 16.20)



Appendix 2.91:
Detail of fireplace in
Room F6 Building 3.3

(1m scale; film 10.36)





Appendix 2.94: General view of Room F11
Building 3.3

(2m scale; film 13.15)



Appendix 2.93: General view of Room F10
Building 3.3

(2m scale; film 13.13)



Appendix 2.92: General view of Room F8
Building 3.3

(2m scale; film 13.9)

Appendix 2.95:
General view of
Room F7 Building 3.3

(2m scale; film 2.13)



Appendix 2.96:
General view of
Room F9 Building 3.3

(film 13.11)



Appendix 2.97:
General view of
Room F12 Building
3.3

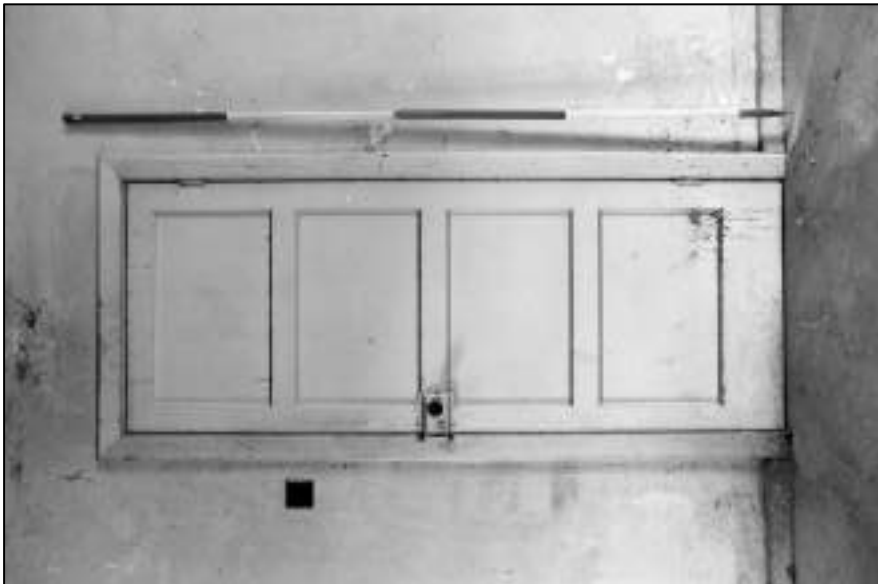
(2m scale; film 13.16)





Appendix 2.99: Detail of door in Room S1
Building 3.3

(10cm scale: Film 1034)



Appendix 2.98 Detail of door in Room F12
Building 3.3

(2m scale: film 1318)

Appendix 2.100:
General view of
Room SI Building 3.3

(1m scale; film 10.32)



Appendix 2.101:
View of exposed
fabric in **Room SI**
Building 3.3

(1m scale; film 16.32)





Appendix 2.102: Building 4.1, The Pinery, looking north (2m scale; film 2.9)



Appendix 2.103: Building 4.1, The Pinery, looking north-west (2m scale; film 2.7)



Appendix 2.104: Detail of gateway in southern wall of Walled Garden (Building 5.1)

(2m scale; film 2.6)

Appendix 2.105:
General view of barn
forming western part
of wall of Walled
Garden (**Building 3.3**)

(2m scale; film 6.9)



Appendix 2.106:
General view of
northern part of wall
of Walled Garden
(**Building 3.3**)

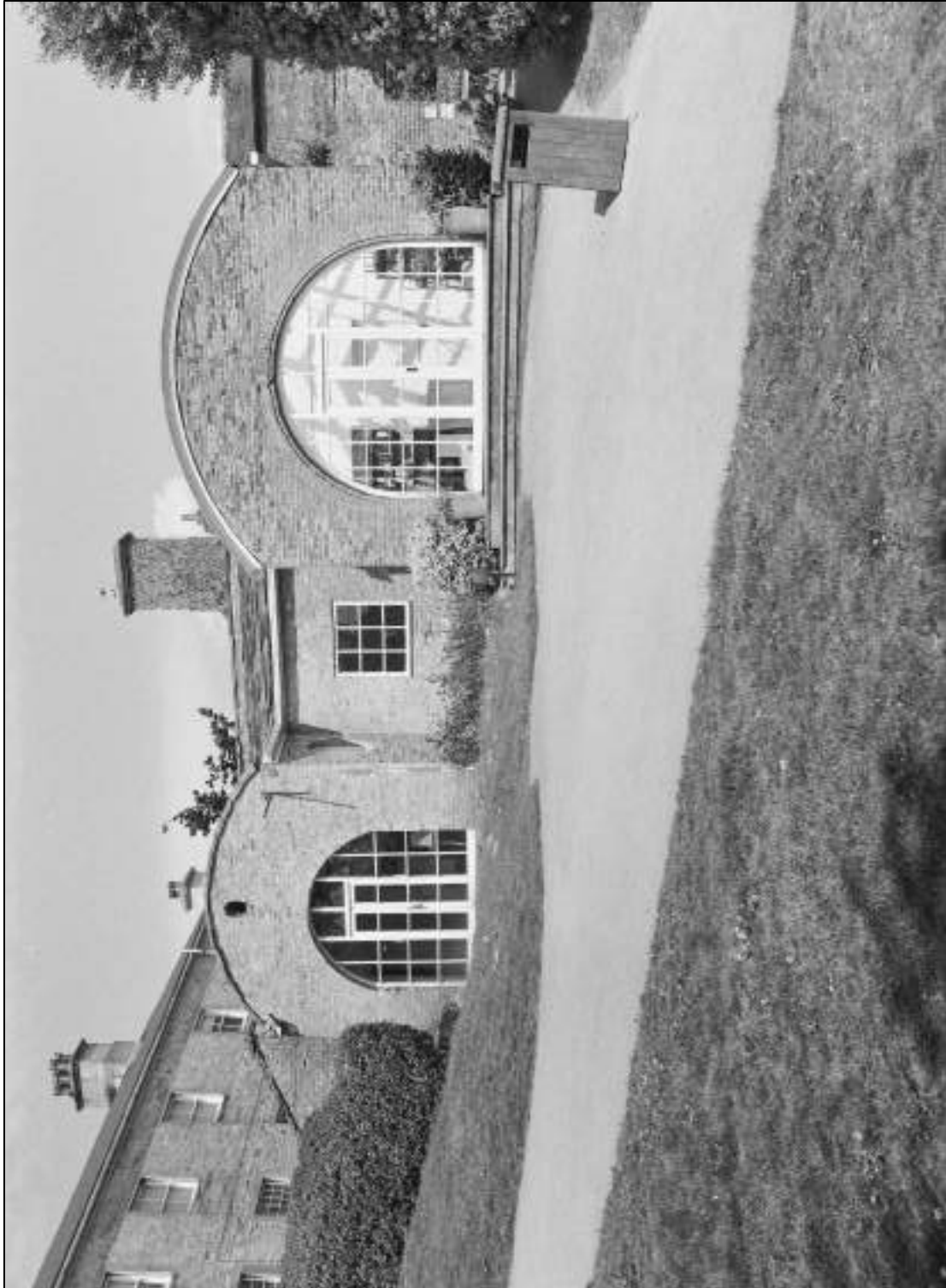
(2m scale; film 9.12)



Appendix 2.107:
General view of
northwest part of
wall of Walled
Garden (**Building 3.3**)

(2m scale; film 9.13)





Appendix 2.108: Building 5.2, The Camellia House, looking north (2m scale: film 2.11)

Appendix 2.109:
North elevation of
east bay of **Building**
5.2

(2m scale; film 15.14)



Appendix 2.110:
General view of
Room G6 Building
5.2

(2m scale; film 15.16)



Appendix 2.111:
Detail of oval window
in east wall of **Room**
G4 Building 5.2

(2m scale; film 15.18)





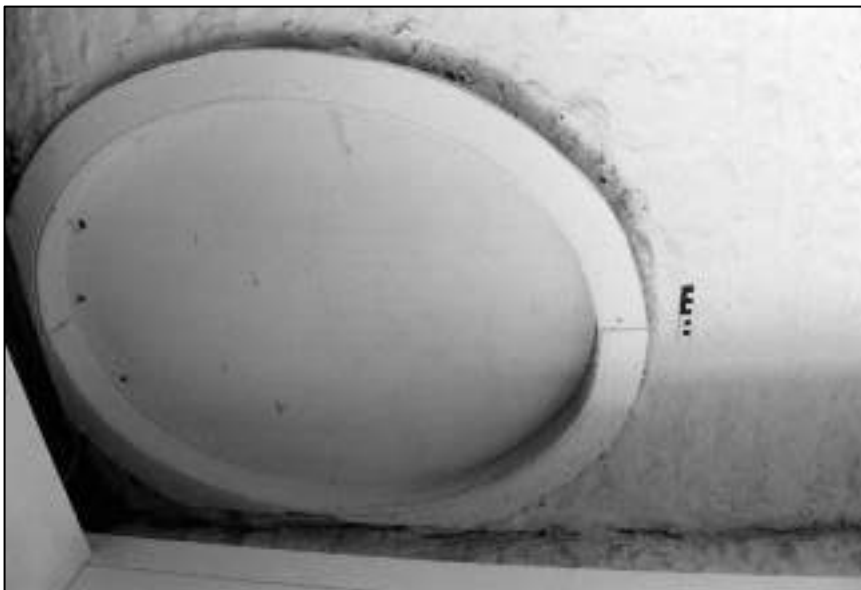
**Appendix 2.114: General view of Room G7
Building 5.2**

(2m scale; film 15.19)



**Appendix 2.113: General view of Room G6
Building 5.2**

(2m scale; film 15.15)



**Appendix 2.112: Detail of oval window in west
wall of Room G5 Building 5.2**

(10cm scale; film 15.17)



Appendix 2.115: Building 5.3, The North Range Glasshouse, looking north (2m scale; film 6.7)

Appendix 2.116:
East elevation of
Building 5.3

(2m scale; film 15.3)



Appendix 2.117:
South-east corner of
Building 5.3

(1m scale; film 15.4)



Appendix 2.118:
Detail of south
elevation of the
eastern bay of
Building 5.3

(1m scale; film 15.5)



Appendix 2.119:
Detail of the central
bay of the southern
elevation of **Building**
5.3

(1m scale; film 15.8)



Appendix 2.120:
Detail of the west
bay of the southern
elevation of **Building**
5.3

(1m scale; film 15.10)



Appendix 2.121:
West elevation of
Building 5.3

(2m scale; film 15.11)



Appendix 2.122:
North-west corner of
Building 5.3

(1m scale; film 15.1)



Appendix 2.123:
Detail of door in the
north elevation of
Building 5.3

(2m scale; film 15.2)



Appendix 2.124:
View of the south
elevation of the
central spine wall
following removal of
the glasshouse,
Building 5.3

(1m scale; film 9.9)



Appendix 2.125:
View of the south
elevation of the
central spine wall
following removal of
plaster, **Building 5.3**

(film 16.26)



Appendix 2.126:
General view of
Room G4 Building
5.3, looking west

(film 15.6)



Appendix 2.127:
General view of
Room G4 Building
5.3, looking north-
east

(film 15.7)



Appendix 2.128:
General view of
Room G6 Building
5.3, looking east

(film 15.12)



Appendix 2.129:
Exposed roof
structure over the
north range of
Building 5.3

(1m scale; film 9.11)



Appendix 2.130:
Detail of the roof
structure of the north
range of **Building 5.3**

(film 14.36)



Appendix 2.131:
General view of
Room G1 Building
5.3

(1m scale; film 14.25)



Appendix 2.132:
General view of
Room G2 Building
5.3

(2m scale; film 14.24)



Appendix 2.133:
General view of
Room G2 Building
5.3 following removal
of roof

(2m scale; film 9.10)



Appendix 2.134:
View of Robin Hood
boiler in **Room G2**
Building 5.3

(film 14.35)





Appendix 2.137: Detail of window in east wall of
 Room G1 Building 5.3

(1m scale; film 1428)



Appendix 2.136: General view of Room G3
 Building 5.3

(2m scale; film 1431)



Appendix 2.135: Detail of stone staircase at
 western end of Room G2 Building 5.3

(2m scale; film 1433)



Appendix 2.138: General view of **Building 8.2** across the southern pool in Fairyland (2m scale; film 3.8)

Appendix 2.139:
General view of
Building 8.3

(2m scale; film 14.21)



Appendix 2.140:
North elevation of
Building 8.4

(2m scale; film 2.1)



Appendix 2.141:
South elevation of
Building 8.4

(2m scale; film 2.3)





Appendix 2.142: General view of Building 8.5

(film 14.20)



Appendix 2.143: General view of Building 8.8

(2m scale; film 3.10)



Appendix 2.144: General view of Building 8.6

(2m scale; film 14.16)

Appendix 2.145:
General view of
Building 8.6

(2m scale; film 3.6)



Appendix 2.146:
General view of
Building 8.7

(2m scale; film 3.12)



Appendix 2.147:
General view of pillar
to south-west of
Building 8.6

(1m scale; film 14.18)





Appendix 2.148: General view of Building 9.1, The Midden, looking north (2m scale: film 49)

Appendix 2.149:
East elevation of
Building 9.1

(2m scale; film 4.7)



Appendix 2.150:
East elevation of
Building 9.1

(1m scale; film 14.2)



Appendix 2.151:
General view of
Building 9.1, looking
south

(2m scale; film 14.8)





Appendix 2.152: Detail of vent in east elevation of Building 9.1

(10cm scale; film 14.3)



Appendix 2.153: General view of the southern room of Building 9.1

(1m scale; film 14.4)



Appendix 2.154: General view of the northern room of Building 9.1

(1m scale; film 14.7)



Appendix 2.155: General view of Building 9.2, The Ice House, looking south (1m scale; film 4.11)

Appendix 2.156:
North entrance, after
opening, of **Building**
9.2

(1m scale; film 16.10)



Appendix 2.157:
View within northern
lobby of **Building** **9.2**,
looking south

(1m scale; film 16.8)



Appendix 2.158:
Detail of strap hinge
for removed door at
edge of the ice pit in
Building **9.2**, looking
east

(10cm scale; film 16.9)





Appendix 2.159: General view of interior of the ice house, **Building 9.2**, looking down (digital)



Appendix 2.160: South elevation of **Building 12.1**, The Deer Shelter (2m scale, film 3.3)

Appendix 2.161:
Detail of rustic Yew
piers of south
elevation of the
shelter shed of
Building 12.1

(2m scale; film 3.2)



Appendix 2.162
North-west corner of
Building 12.1

(1m scale; film 14.10)



Appendix 2.163:
Detail of roof
structure of **Building**
12.1, looking east

(film 14.13)





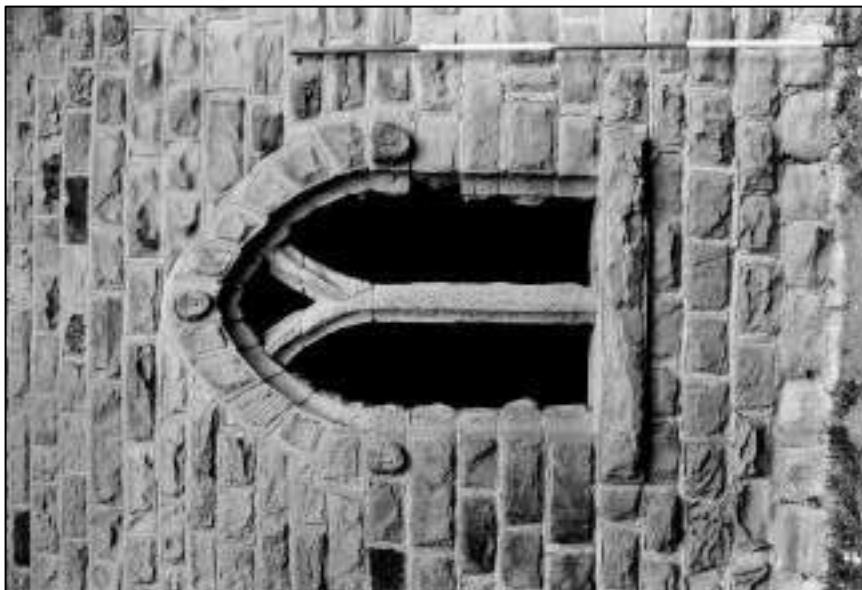
Appendix 2.166: General view of the western room of **Building 12.1**

(2m scale; film 14.15)



Appendix 2.165: General view of the eastern room of **Building 12.1**

(2m scale; film 14.12)



Appendix 2.164: Detail of west window in south elevation of **Building 12.1**

(2m scale; film 14.17)

Appendix 2.167:
General working shot
of excavation of new
drainage in **Watching
Brief Area 2**

(1m scale; digital only)



Appendix 2.168
Example section of
stratigraphy in
**Watching Brief
Area 3**

(10cm scale; digital only)



Appendix 2.169
Example plan of
rubble drain in
**Watching Brief
Area 2**

(10cm scale; digital only)



Appendix 2.170:
Example section of
rubble drain in
Watching Brief
Area 2

(10cm scale; digital only)



Appendix 2.171:
Example plan of brick
drain in **Watching**
Brief Area 3

(10cm scale; digital only)



Appendix 2.172:
General view of
Watching Brief
Area 3, looking west

(1m scale; film 9.3)



Appendix 2.173:
South facing section
of **Watching Brief**
Area 3

(1m scale; film 9.7)



Appendix 2.174:
View if wall [4012] in
Watching Brief
Area 3, looking
south-east

(1m scale; film 9.8)



Appendix 2.175:
View if wall [4013] in
Watching Brief
Area 3, looking north

(1m scale; film 9.27)



Appendix 2.176:
View showing
context of **Watching
Brief Area 4**

(1m scale; digital only)



Appendix 2.177:
Plan of structure
[5002] in **Watching
Brief Area 4**

(1m scale; digital only)



Appendix 2.178:
West facing section
of showing context of
[5002] in **Watching
Brief Area 4**

(1m scale; digital only)



Appendix 2.179:
View of upper slope
of interior of
structure [5002] in
Watching Brief
Area 4

(digital only)



Appendix 2.180:
View down the shaft
of structure [5002] in
Watching Brief
Area 4

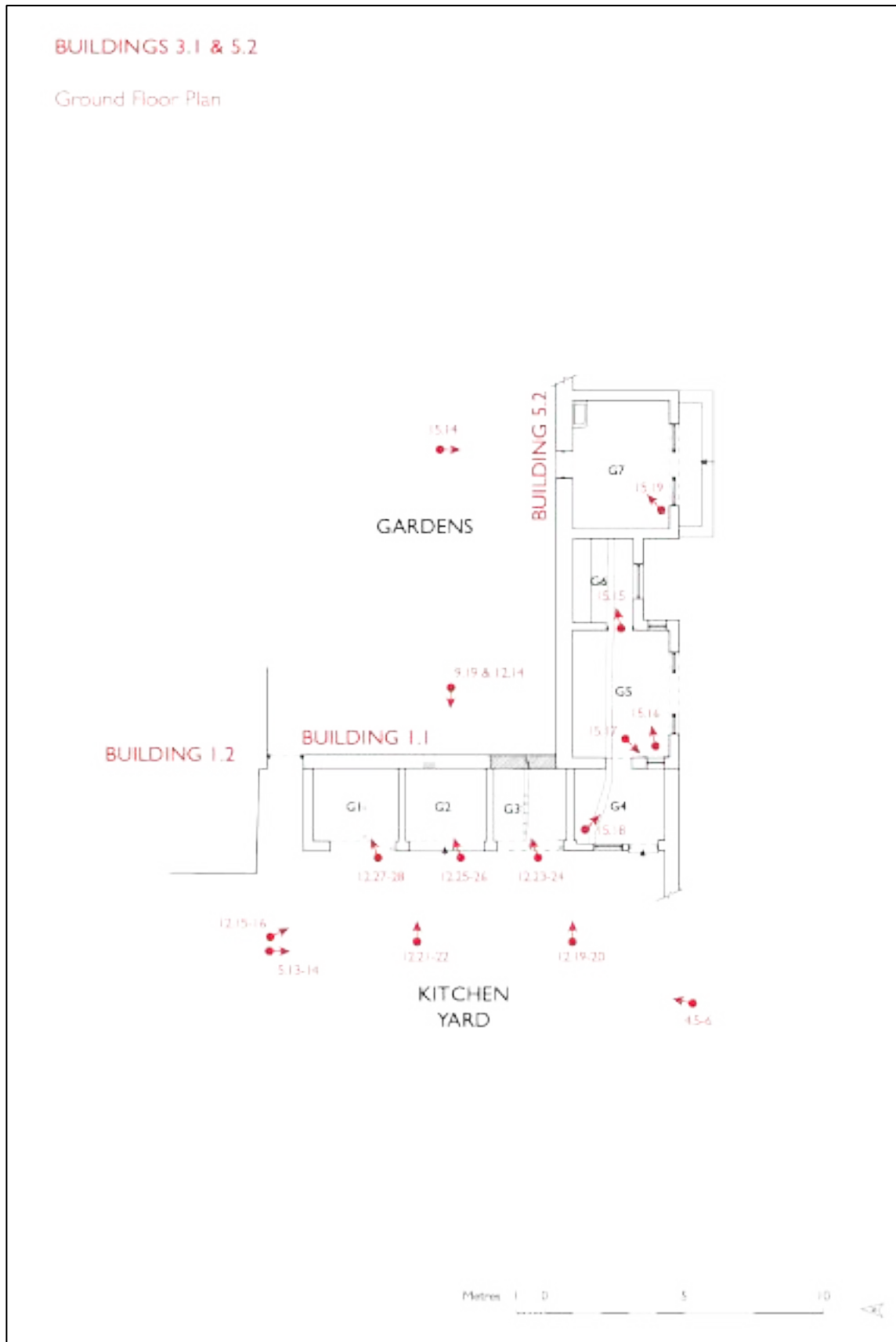
(digital only)



Appendix 2.181:
Detail of incised '+'
on edge of paver
above the entrance
to structure [5002] in
Watching Brief
Area 4

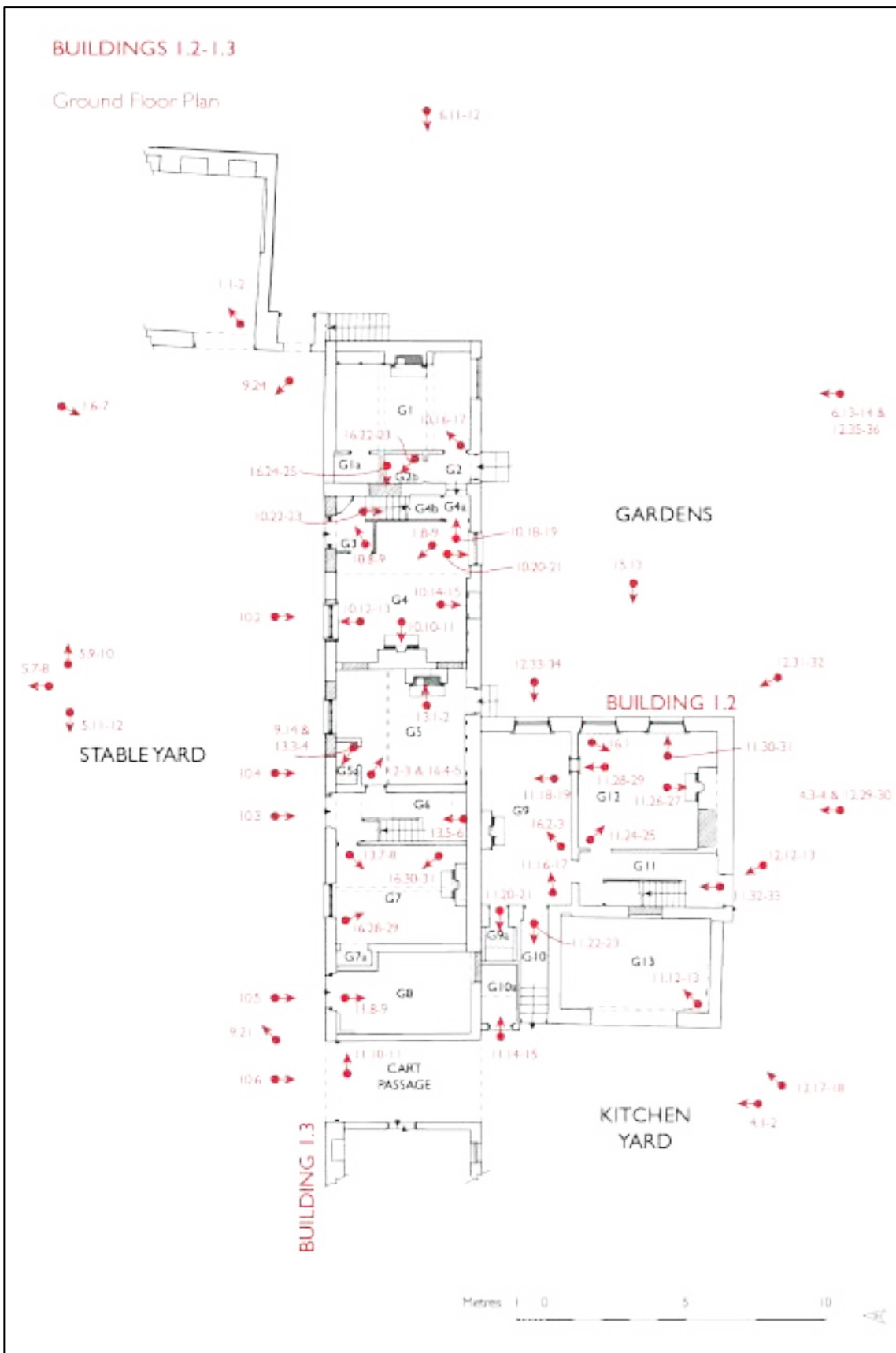
(10cm scale; digital only)





Appendix 2.182: Photographic location plan for Buildings 1.1 & 5.2

(Note: numbers refer to film number and are cross-referenced to appendix no. in the register included in **Appendix 2.188**)



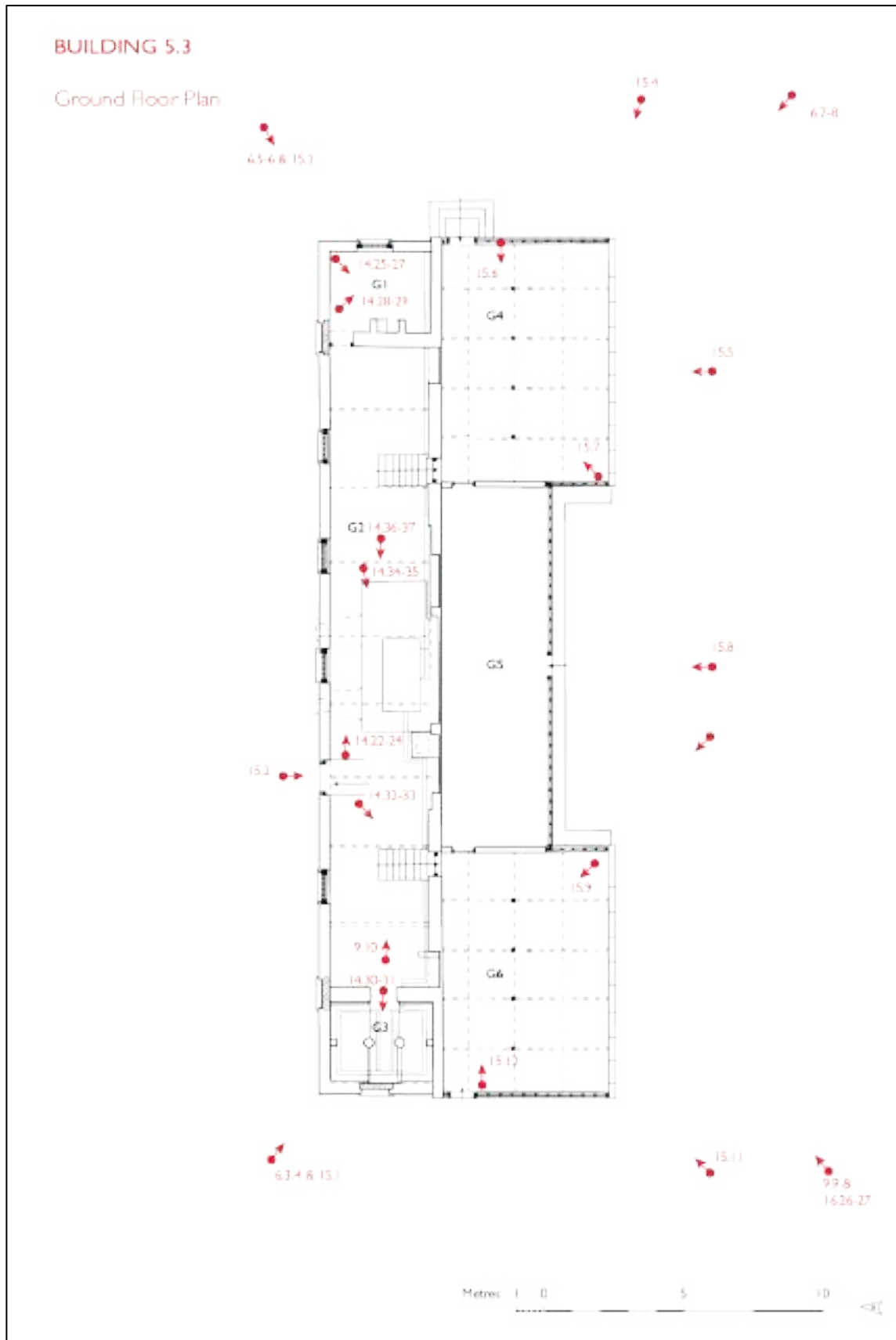
Appendix 2.183: Photographic location plan for the ground floor of **Buildings 1.2 & 1.3**

(Note: numbers refer to archive number and are cross-referenced to appendix no. in the register included in **Appendix 2.188**)



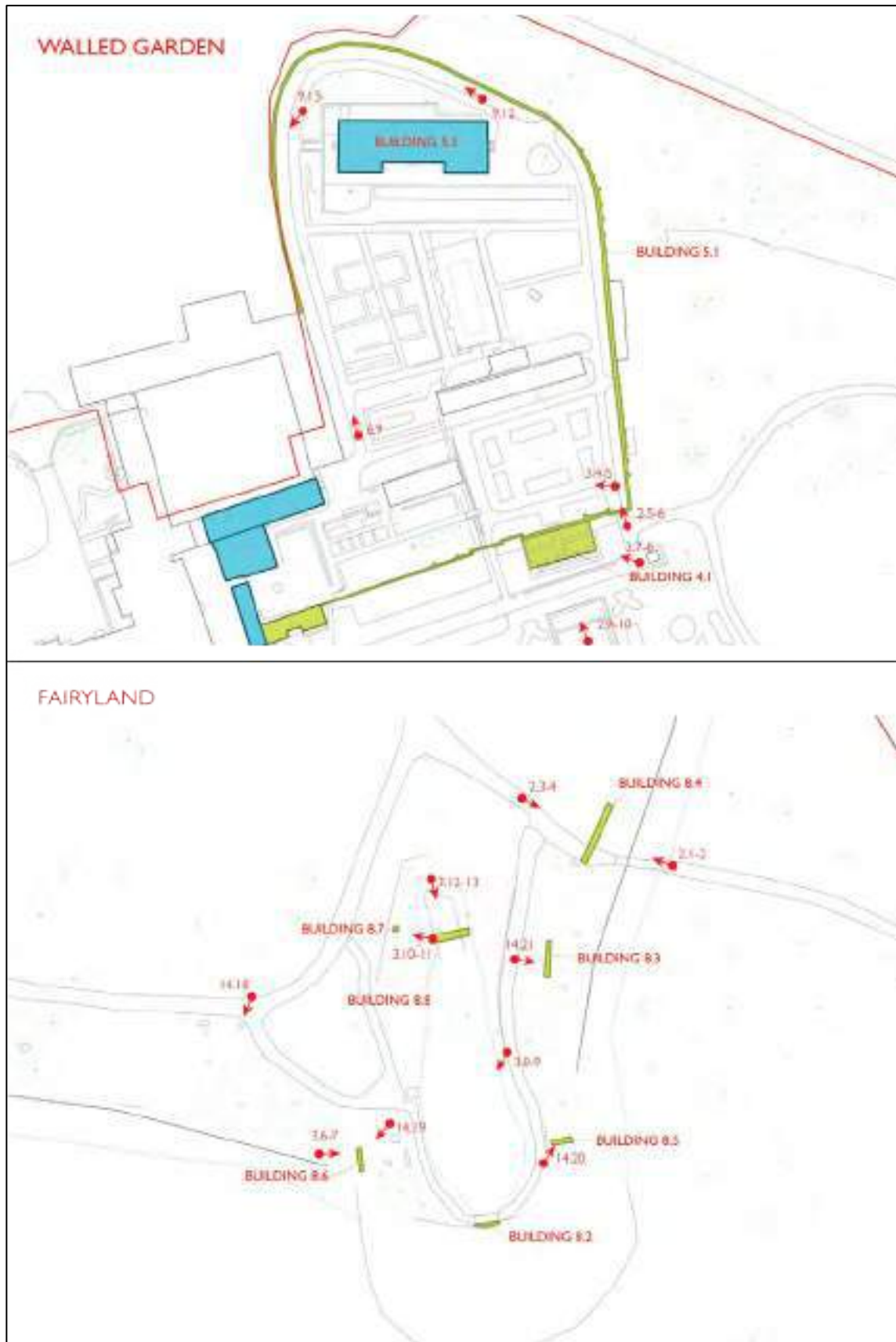
Appendix 2.184: Photographic location plan for the first floor of **Buildings 1.2 & 1.3**

(Note: numbers refer to archive number and are cross-referenced to appendix no. in the register included in **Appendix 2.188**)



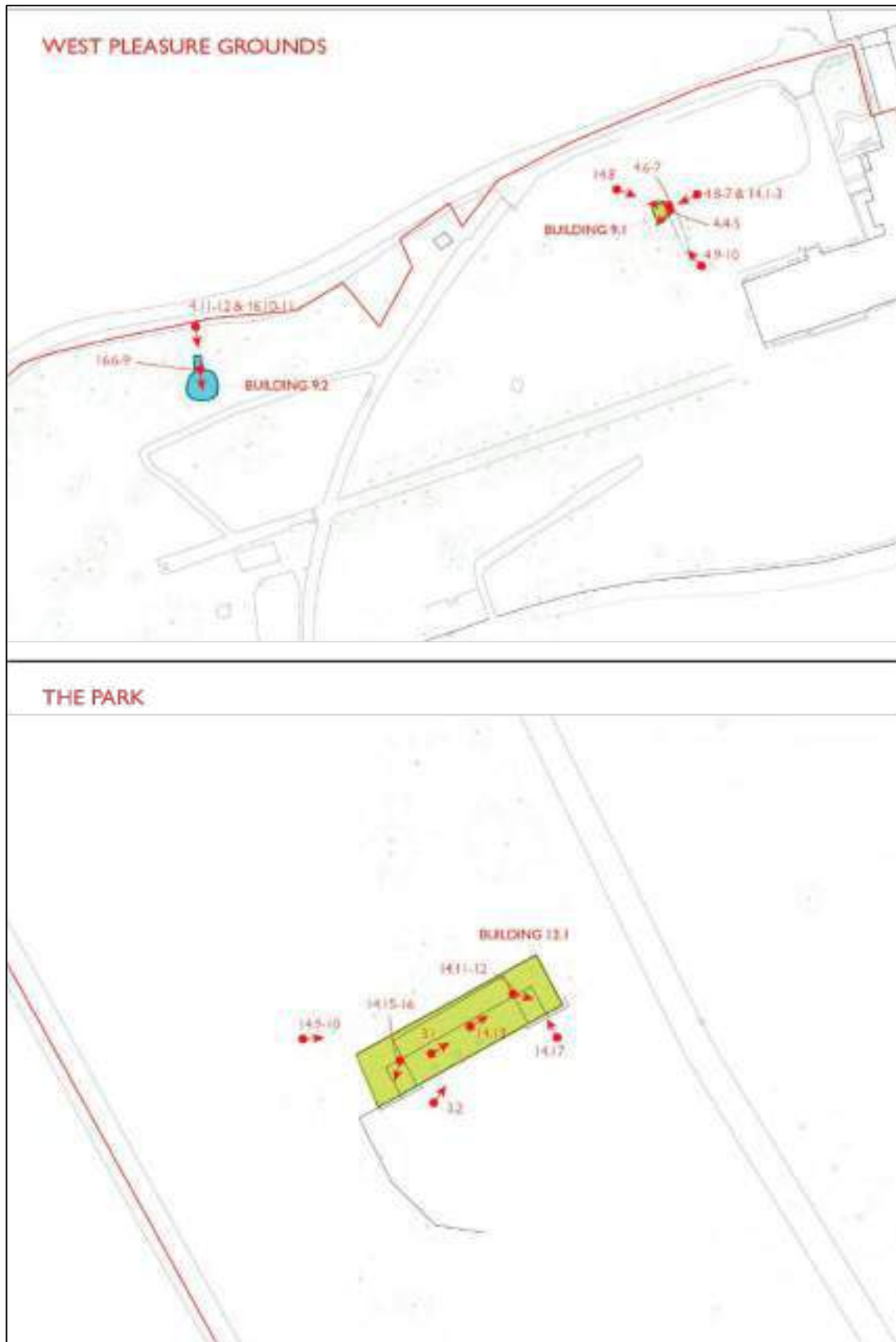
Appendix 2.185: Photographic location plan for Building 5.3

(Note: numbers refer to archive number and are cross-referenced to appendix no. in the register included in **Appendix 2.188**)



Appendix 2.186: Photographic location plan for The Walled Garden and Fairyland

(Note: numbers refer to archive number and are cross-referenced to appendix no. in the register included in **Appendix 2.188**)



Appendix 2.187: Photographic location plan for The West Pleasure Grounds and The Park

(Note: numbers refer to archive number and are cross-referenced to appendix no. in the register included in **Appendix 2.188**)

Appendix 2.188: Photographic Register

Archive ref.	Appendix	Area/ Building (room no.)	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
I.1		BI.3 G5	Wall paper	10cm	E	22.05.19
I.2	2.68	BI.3 G5	General view	2m	SE	22.05.19
I.3		BI.3 G5	General view	2m	SE	22.05.19
I.4	2.89	BI.3 F6	General view	2m	W	22.05.19
I.5		BI.3 F6	General view	2m	W	22.05.19
I.6	2.41	BI.3 Exterior	North elevation	2m	SW	22.05.19
I.7		BI.3 Exterior	North elevation	2m	SW	22.05.19
I.8	2.57	BI.3 G4	General view	2m	NW	22.05.19
I.9		BI.3 G4	General view	2m	NW	22.05.19
I.10		n/a	I.D Shot	n/a	n/a	22.05.19
2.1	2.140	B8.4	East elevation	2m	W	22.05.19
2.2		B8.4	East elevation	2m	W	22.05.19
2.3	2.141	B8.4	West elevation	2m	E	22.05.19
2.4		B8.4	West elevation	2m	E	22.05.19
2.5		B5.1	South-east gate	2m	N	22.05.19
2.6	2.104	B5.1	South-east gate	2m	N	22.05.19
2.7	2.103	B4.1	General view	2m	NW	22.05.19
2.8		B4.1	General view	2m	NW	22.05.19
2.9	2.102	B4.1	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
2.10		B4.1	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
2.11	2.108	B5.2	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
2.12		B5.2	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
2.13	2.95	BI.3 F7	General view	2m	NE	22.05.19
2.14		BI.3 F7	General view	2m	NE	22.05.19
2.15		n/a	I.D Shot	n/a	n/a	22.05.19
3.1		BI.2.1	Detail of roof truss	2m	E	22.05.19
3.2	2.161	BI.2.1	General view	2m	NE	22.05.19
3.3	2.160	BI.2.1	General view	2m	NW	22.05.19
3.4	2.4	Walled garden	General view	2m	W	22.05.19
3.5		Walled garden	General view	2m	W	22.05.19
3.6	2.145	B8.6	General view	2m	E	22.05.19
3.7		B8.6	General view	2m	E	22.05.19
3.8	2.138	B8.2	General view	2m	S	22.05.19
3.9		B8.2	General view	2m	S	22.05.19
3.10	2.143	B8.8	General view	2m	W	22.05.19
3.11		B8.8	General view	2m	W	22.05.19
3.12	2.146	B8.7	General view	2m	S	22.05.19
3.13		B8.7	General view	2m	S	22.05.19

Archive ref.	Appendix	Area/ Building (room no.)	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
3.14		n/a	I.D Shot	n/a	n/a	22.05.19
4.1	2.43	B1.3	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
4.2		B1.3	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
4.3		B1.2	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
4.4	2.16	B1.2	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
4.5		Kitchen Courtyard	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
4.6	2.2	Kitchen Courtyard	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
4.7	2.149	B9.1	East elevation	2m	W	22.05.19
4.8		B9.1	East elevation	2m	W	22.05.19
4.9	2.148	B9.1	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
4.10		B9.1	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
4.11	2.155	B9.2	North elevation	1m	S	22.05.19
4.12		B9.2	North elevation	1m	S	22.05.19
4.13		Cannon Hall	General view	n/a	NE	22.05.19
4.14	2.1	Cannon Hall	General view	n/a	NE	22.05.19
4.15		n/a	I.D Shot	n/a	n/a	22.05.19
5.1		Coach House	Harness Room	n/a	W	22.05.19
5.2		Coach House	Harness Room	2m	W	22.05.19
5.3		Coach House	Harness Room	2m	W	22.05.19
5.4		Coach House	Harness Room	2m	W	22.05.19
5.5		Coach House	Harness Room	2m	S	22.05.19
5.6		Coach House	Harness Room	2m	S	22.05.19
5.7	2.6	Stable Yard	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
5.8		Stable Yard	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
5.9	2.7	Stable Yard	West elevation	2m	E	22.05.19
5.10		Stable Yard	West elevation	2m	E	22.05.19
5.11	2.5	Stable Yard	East elevation	2m	W	22.05.19
5.12		Stable Yard	East elevation	2m	W	22.05.19
5.13	2.3	Kitchen Courtyard	General view	2m	S	22.05.19
5.14		Kitchen Courtyard	General view	2m	S	22.05.19
5.15		n/a	I.D Shot	n/a	n/a	22.05.19
6.1	2.6	West Range	General view	2m	NE	22.05.19
6.2		West Range	General view	2m	NE	22.05.19
6.3		B5.3	North elevation	2m	SE	22.05.19
6.4		B5.3	North elevation	2m	SE	22.05.19

Archive ref.	Appendix	Area/ Building (room no.)	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
6.5		B5.3	North elevation	2m	SW	22.05.19
6.6		B5.3	North elevation	2m	SW	22.05.19
6.7	2.115	B5.3	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
6.8		B5.3	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
6.9	2.105	Walled garden	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
6.10		Walled garden	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
6.11	2.45	B1.3	East elevation	2m	W	22.05.19
6.12		B1.3	East elevation	2m	W	22.05.19
6.13	2.42	B1.3	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
6.14		B1.3	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
6.15		n/a	I.D Shot	n/a	n/a	22.05.19
9.1		n/a	I.D Shot	n/a	n/a	09.07.19
9.2		Area 4	General view of excavation	1m	E	09.07.19
9.3	2.172	Area 4	General view of excavation	1m	W	09.07.19
9.4		Area 4	Feature 4006, east facing section	1m	W	09.07.19
9.5		Area 4	Feature 4007, east facing section	1m	W	09.07.19
9.6		Area 4	Feature 4008, east facing section	1m	W	09.07.19
9.7	2.173	Area 4	Feature 4011, south facing section	1m	N	09.07.19
9.8	2.174	Area 4	Feature 4012	1m	SE	09.07.19
9.9	2.124	B5.3	General view after removal of glasshouse	1m	NE	09.07.19
9.10	2.133	B5.3 G2	General view	2m	E	09.07.19
9.11	2.129	B5.3	General view of roof timbers	1m	SW	09.07.19
9.12	2.106	Walled garden	General view	2m	NW	09.07.19
9.13	2.107	Walled garden	General view	2m	SW	09.07.19
9.14		B1.3 G5	Detail of plaster cornice	n/a	NW	09.07.19
9.15		B1.2	General view of roof timbers	n/a	NW	09.07.19
9.16	2.51	B1.3	General view of roof timbers	n/a	NW	09.07.19
9.17	2.52	B1.3	Detail of wall plate	10cm	NW	09.07.19
9.18	2.20	B1.2	General view of roof timbers	n/a	SW	09.07.19
9.19		B1.1	East elevation	2m	W	09.07.19
9.20	2.53	B1.3	Detail of wall plate	10cm	S	09.07.19
9.21		Stable Yard	General view	n/a	NE	09.07.19
9.22	2.55	B1.3	Gutter bracket	10cm	W	09.07.19
9.23	2.54	B1.3	Chimney pots	10cm	n/a	09.07.19
9.24		Stable Yard	General view	n/a	NW	09.07.19
9.25		VOID				
9.26		VOID				
9.27	2.175	Area 4	Feature 4013	1m	N	10.07.19
9.28		Area 4	Feature 4013	1m	E	10.07.19
9.29		Area 4	Feature 4013, north facing section	1m	S	10.07.19

Archive ref.	Appendix	Area/ Building (room no.)	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
I0.1		n/a	I.D Shot	n/a	n/a	22.05.19
I0.2	2.50	BI.3	Window to G4	2m	S	22.05.19
I0.3	2.47	BI.3	Door to G6	2m	S	22.05.19
I0.4	2.49	BI.3	Iron door stay	2m	S	22.05.19
I0.5	2.48	BI.3	Door to G8	2m	S	22.05.19
I0.6	2.46	BI.3	Cart passage	2m	S	22.05.19
I0.7	2.44	BI.3	Window to FI I	n/a	S	22.05.19
I0.8	2.67	BI.3 G3	Cupboard	2m	E	22.05.19
I0.9		BI.3 G3	Cupboard	2m	E	22.05.19
I0.10	2.58	BI.3 G4	Fireplace	1m	W	22.05.19
I0.11		BI.3 G4	Fireplace	1m	W	22.05.19
I0.12	2.61	BI.3 G4	Window	2m	N	22.05.19
I0.13		BI.3 G4	Window	2m	N	22.05.19
I0.14	2.59	BI.3 G4	Arched nices	1m	S	22.05.19
I0.15		BI.3 G4	Arched nices	1m	S	22.05.19
I0.16	2.56	BI.3 G1	General view	1m	SW	22.05.19
I0.17		BI.3 G1	General view	1m	SW	22.05.19
I0.18	2.62	BI.3 G4	Door to G4a	2m	E	22.05.19
I0.19		BI.3 G4	Door to G4a	2m	E	22.05.19
I0.20	2.63	BI.3 G4	Window architrave	10cm	S	22.05.19
I0.21		BI.3 G4	Window architrave	10cm	S	22.05.19
I0.22	2.66	BI.3 G3	Staircase	2m	S	22.05.19
I0.23		BI.3 G3	Staircase	2m	S	22.05.19
I0.24		BI.3 F3	General view	1m	E	22.05.19
I0.25	2.83	BI.3 F3	General view	1m	E	22.05.19
I0.26		BI.3 F3	General view	1m	N	22.05.19
I0.27	2.84	BI.3 F3	General view	1m	N	22.05.19
I0.28	2.78	BI.3 FI	General view	1m	NE	22.05.19
I0.29		BI.3 FI	General view	1m	NE	22.05.19
I0.30	2.86	BI.3 FI	Window	10cm	N	22.05.19
I0.31		BI.3 FI	Window	10cm	N	22.05.19
I0.32	2.100	BI.3 SI	General view	1m	SW	22.05.19
I0.33		BI.3 SI	General view	1m	SW	22.05.19
I0.34		BI.3 SI	Door	10cm	W	22.05.19
I0.35		BI.3 SI	Door	10cm	W	22.05.19
I0.36	2.91	BI.3 F6	Fireplace	1m	W	22.05.19
II.1		BI.3 F6	Fireplace	1m	W	22.05.19
II.2	2.88	BI.3 F6	Door	2m	S	22.05.19
II.3		BI.3 F6	Door	2m	S	22.05.19
II.4		BI.3 F6	Window	2m	N	22.05.19
II.5	2.87	BI.3 F6	Window	2m	N	22.05.19
II.6	2.85	BI.3 F5	General view	2m	W	22.05.19

Archive ref.	Appendix	Area/ Building (room no.)	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
11.7		BI.3 F5	General view	2m	W	22.05.19
11.8	2.76	BI.3 G8	General view	n/a	S	22.05.19
11.9		BI.3 G8	General view	n/a	S	22.05.19
11.10	2.77	BI.3	Blocking in Cart Passage	2m	E	22.05.19
11.11		BI.3	Blocking in Cart Passage	2m	E	22.05.19
11.12		BI.2 G13	General view	n/a	NE	22.05.19
11.13	2.29	BI.2 G13	General view	n/a	NE	22.05.19
11.14		BI.2 G10a	General view	2m	E	22.05.19
11.15	2.33	BI.2 G10a	General view	2m	E	22.05.19
11.16	2.27	BI.2 G9	General view	2m	E	22.05.19
11.17		BI.2 G9	General view	2m	E	22.05.19
11.18	2.30	BI.2 G9	Safe	10cm	N	22.05.19
11.19		BI.2 G9	Safe	10cm	N	22.05.19
11.20		BI.2 G9a	General view	1m	W	22.05.19
11.21	2.31	BI.2 G9a	General view	1m	W	22.05.19
11.22	2.32	BI.2 G10a	General view	2m	W	22.05.19
11.23		BI.2 G10a	General view	2m	W	22.05.19
11.24	2.21	BI.2 G12	General view	2m	SE	22.05.19
11.25		BI.2 G12	General view	2m	SE	22.05.19
11.26	2.22	BI.2 G12	Fireplace	1m	S	22.05.19
11.27		BI.2 G12	Fireplace	1m	S	22.05.19
11.28		BI.2 G12	Hatch	10cm	N	22.05.19
11.29	2.25	BI.2 G12	Hatch	10cm	N	22.05.19
11.30		BI.2 G12	Window	2m	E	22.05.19
11.31	2.26	BI.2 G12	Window	2m	E	22.05.19
11.32		BI.2 G11	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
11.33	2.24	BI.2 G11	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
11.34	2.34	BI.2 F13	General view	2m	S	22.05.19
11.35		BI.2 F13	General view	2m	S	22.05.19
11.36	2.35	BI.2 F13	Hammer beam	10cm	NW	22.05.19
11.37		VOID				
12.1		BI.2 F13	Hammer beam	10cm	NW	22.05.19
12.2	2.39	BI.2 F14	General view	2m	SE	22.05.19
12.3		BI.2 F14	General view	2m	SE	22.05.19
12.4	2.36	BI.2 F14	Cut out of tie beam	10cm	S	22.05.19
12.5		BI.2 F14	Cut out of tie beam	10cm	S	22.05.19
12.6	2.40	BI.2 F14	Window	10cm	E	22.05.19
12.7		BI.2 F14	Window	10cm	E	22.05.19
12.8		BI.2 F15	General view	2m	W	22.05.19
12.9	2.38	BI.2 F15	General view	2m	E	22.05.19
12.10	2.37	BI.2 F16	General view	2m	SE	22.05.19
12.11		BI.2 F16	General view	2m	SE	22.05.19

Archive ref.	Appendix	Area/ Building (room no.)	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
I2.12	2.17	BI.2	Door	2m	S	22.05.19
I2.13		BI.2	Door	2m	S	22.05.19
I2.14	2.11	BI.1	East elevation	n/a	W	22.05.19
I2.15	2.8	BI.1	General view	2m	SE	22.05.19
I2.16		BI.1	General view	2m	SE	22.05.19
I2.17	2.19	BI.2	General view	2m	NE	22.05.19
I2.18		BI.2	General view	2m	NE	22.05.19
I2.19		BI.1	West elevation	2m	E	22.05.19
I2.20		BI.1	West elevation	2m	E	22.05.19
I2.21	2.10	BI.1	West elevation	2m	E	22.05.19
I2.22		BI.1	West elevation	2m	E	22.05.19
I2.23		BI.1 G3	General view	2m	NE	22.05.19
I2.24	2.14	BI.1 G3	General view	2m	NE	22.05.19
I2.25	2.13	BI.1 G2	General view	2m	NE	22.05.19
I2.26		BI.1 G2	General view	2m	NE	22.05.19
I2.27	2.12	BI.1 G1	General view	2m	NE	22.05.19
I2.28		BI.1 G1	General view	2m	NE	22.05.19
I2.29		BI.2	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
I2.30		BI.2	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
I2.31		BI.2	East elevation	2m	NW	22.05.19
I2.32		BI.2	East elevation	2m	NW	22.05.19
I2.33	2.18	BI.2	Blocked door	2m	W	22.05.19
I2.34		BI.2	Blocked door	2m	W	22.05.19
I2.35		BI.3	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
I2.36		BI.3	South elevation	2m	N	22.05.19
I2.37		BI.3 G5	Fireplace	1m	E	22.05.19
I3.1	2.71	BI.3 G5	Fireplace	1m	E	22.05.19
I3.2		BI.3 G5a	Comice	n/a	NW	22.05.19
I3.3	2.70	BI.3 G5a	Comice	n/a	NW	22.05.19
I3.4		BI.3 G6	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
I3.5	2.72	BI.3 G6	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
I3.6		BI.3 G7	General view	2m	SW	22.05.19
I3.7	2.73	BI.3 G7	General view	2m	SW	22.05.19
I3.8		BI.3 F8	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
I3.9	2.92	BI.3 F8	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
I3.10		BI.3 F9	General view	n/a	NW	22.05.19
I3.11	2.96	BI.3 F9	General view	n/a	NW	22.05.19
I3.12		BI.3 F10	General view	2m	W	22.05.19
I3.13	2.93	BI.3 F10	General view	2m	W	22.05.19
I3.14		BI.3 F11	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
I3.15	2.94	BI.3 F11	General view	2m	N	22.05.19
I3.16	2.97	BI.3 F12	General view	2m	NW	22.05.19

Archive ref.	Appendix	Area/ Building (room no.)	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
I3.17		B1.3 F12	General view	2m	NW	22.05.19
I3.18	2.98	B1.3 F12	Door	2m	E	22.05.19
I3.19		B1.3 F12	Door	2m	E	22.05.19
I4.1		B9.1	East elevation	2m	W	31.05.19
I4.2	2.150	B9.1	East elevation	2m	W	31.05.19
I4.3	2.152	B9.1	Ventilation grate	10cm	W	31.05.19
I4.4	2.153	B9.1	Room to south	1m	SW	31.05.19
I4.5		B9.1	Room to south	1m	SW	31.05.19
I4.6		B9.1	Room to north	1m	NW	31.05.19
I4.7	2.154	B9.1	Room to north	1m	NW	31.05.19
I4.8	2.151	B9.1	General view	2m	S	31.05.19
I4.9		B12.1	General view	2m	SE	31.05.19
I4.10	2.162	B12.1	General view	2m	SE	31.05.19
I4.11		B12.1	Room to east	2m	SE	31.05.19
I4.12	2.165	B12.1	Room to east	2m	SE	31.05.19
I4.13	2.163	B12.1	Truss	n/a	E	31.05.19
I4.14		B12.1	Yew pier	2m	E	31.05.19
I4.15	2.166	B12.1	Room to West	2m	SW	31.05.19
I4.16	2.144	B12.1	Room to West	2m	SW	31.05.19
I4.17	2.164	B12.1	West window	2m	N	31.05.19
I4.18	2.147	B8	Column and millstone to north of B8.2	1m	S	31.05.19
I4.19		B8.2	East elevation	2m	SW	31.05.19
I4.20	2.142	B8.5	South elevation	n/a	NE	31.05.19
I4.21	2.139	B8.3	West elevation	2m	E	31.05.19
I4.22		B5.3 G2	General view	2m	E	31.05.19
I4.23		B5.3 G2	General view	2m	E	31.05.19
I4.24	2.132	B5.3 G2	General view	2m	E	31.05.19
I4.25	2.131	B5.3 G1	Fireplace	2m	SW	31.05.19
I4.26		B5.3 G1	Fireplace	2m	SW	31.05.19
I4.27		B5.3 G1	Fireplace	2m	SW	31.05.19
I4.28	2.137	B5.3 G1	Window	1m	E	31.05.19
I4.29		B5.3 G1	Window	1m	E	31.05.19
I4.30		B5.3 G3	General view	2m	W	31.05.19
I4.31		B5.3 G3	General view	2m	W	31.05.19
I4.32	2.136	B5.3 G2	Staircase	2m	W	31.05.19
I4.33	2.135	B5.3 G2	Staircase	2m	W	31.05.19
I4.34		B5.3 G2	Boiler	n/a	W	31.05.19
I4.35	2.134	B5.3 G2	Boiler	n/a	W	31.05.19
I4.36	2.130	B5.3 G2	Truss	n/a	W	31.05.19
I4.37		B5.3 G2	Truss	n/a	W	31.05.19
I5.1		B5.3	North elevation	2m	SE	31.05.19
I5.2	2.123	B5.3	Door	2m	S	31.05.19

Archive ref.	Appendix	Area/ Building (room no.)	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
15.3	2.116	B5.3	East elevation	2m	W	31.05.19
15.4	2.117	B5.3	East elevation	1m	NW	31.05.19
15.5	2.118	B5.3	North elevation	1m	S	31.05.19
15.6	2.126	B5.3 G4	General view	n/a	W	31.05.19
15.7	2.127	B5.3 G4	General view	n/a	NE	31.05.19
15.8	2.119	B5.3	North elevation	1m	S	31.05.19
15.9		B5.3 G6	General view	n/a	NW	31.05.19
15.10	2.120	B5.3	North elevation	1m	NW	31.05.19
15.11	2.122	B5.3	West elevation	2m	NE	31.05.19
15.12	2.128	B5.3 G6	General view	n/a	E	31.05.19
15.13	2.15	B1.2	East elevation	2m	W	31.05.19
15.14	2.109	B5.2	North elevation	2m	S	31.05.19
15.15	2.113	B5.2 G6	General view	2m	E	31.05.19
15.16	2.110	B5.2 G5	General view	2m	E	31.05.19
15.17	2.112	B5.2 G5	Blocked window	10cm	W	31.05.19
15.18	2.111	B1.1 G4	Blocked window	2m	SE	31.05.19
15.19	2.114	B5.2 G7	General view	2m	NE	31.05.19
16.1	2.23	B1.2 G12	General view	1m	S	31.05.19
16.2	2.28	B1.2 G9	General view	1m	NE	31.05.19
16.3		B1.2 G9	General view	1m	NE	31.05.19
16.4	2.69	B1.3 G5	General view	1m	E	31.05.19
16.5		B1.3 G5	General view	1m	E	31.05.19
16.6		B9.2	General view	1m	S	31.05.19
16.7		B9.2	General view	1m	S	31.05.19
16.8	2.157	B9.2	General view	1m	S	31.05.19
16.9	2.158	B9.2	Strap hinge	10cm	E	31.05.19
16.10	2.156	B9.2	North elevation	1m	S	31.05.19
16.11		B9.2	North elevation	1m	S	31.05.19
16.12	2.79	B1.3 F1	General view	1m	E	31.05.19
16.13		B1.3 F1	General view	1m	E	31.05.19
16.14		B1.3 F1	Blocked fireplace	1m	SE	31.05.19
16.15	2.80	B1.3 F1	Blocked fireplace	1m	SE	31.05.19
16.16	2.81	B1.3 F4	Blocked window	1m	SW	31.05.19
16.17		B1.3 F4	Blocked window	1m	SW	31.05.19
16.18		B1.3 F4	Blocked window	10cm	S	31.05.19
16.19	2.82	B1.3 F4	Blocked window	10cm	S	31.05.19
16.20	2.90	B1.3 F6	General view	1m	W	31.05.19
16.21		B1.3 F6	General view	1m	W	31.05.19
16.22	2.65	B1.3 G2a	Blocked door	1m	NW	31.05.19
16.23		B1.3 G2a	Blocked door	1m	NW	31.05.19
16.24		B1.3 G2a	Blocked door	10cm	W	31.05.19
16.25		B1.3 G2a	Blocked door	10cm	W	31.05.19

Archive ref.	Appendix	Area/ Building (room no.)	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
I6.26	2.125	B5.3	South elevation following removal of glasshouse	n/a	NE	31.05.19
I6.27		B5.3	South elevation following removal of glasshouse	n/a	NE	31.05.19
I6.28	2.74	B1.3 G7	General view	1m	S	31.05.19
I6.29		B1.3 G7	General view	1m	S	31.05.19
I6.30	2.75	B1.3 G7	General view	1m	NW	31.05.19
I6.31		B1.3 G7	General view	1m	NW	31.05.19
I6.32	2.101	B1.3 S1	Blocked ventilation slots	1m	W	31.05.19
I6.33		B1.3 S1	Blocked ventilation slots	1m	W	31.05.19
I6.34	2.64	B1.3 F3	Blocked door	1m	W	31.05.19
I6.35		B1.3 F3	Blocked door	1m	W	31.05.19

APPENDIX 3:

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Area 1				
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Depth (below ground level)
1001	Deposit	Clayey, slightly silty, loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.10m
1002	Deposit	Clayey silt	Subsoil	0.10-0.30m
1003	Deposit	Orange clay with mottled grey. Clean and firm.	Natural	0.30m+
1004	Structure	Rubble soak away of sandstone rubble	Land drain	0.20-0.30m
1005	Structure	Extruded clay hollow brick drain of square cross-section with rounded ribs corners and circular void.	Land drain	0.20-0.30m
1006	Structure	Rubble soak away of sandstone rubble	Land drain	0.20-0.30m
1007	Structure	Extruded clay hollow brick of square cross-section with rounded ribs at corners and circular void.	Land drain	0.20-0.30m
1008	Structure	Extruded clay hollow brick of square cross-section with rounded ribs at corners and circular void.	Land drain	0.20-0.30m
1009	Structure	Rubble soak away of sandstone rubble	Land drain	0.20-0.30m
1010	Structure	Possible stone lined sough with flag top, located by workmen outside of monitoring. Aligns with linear depression.	Land drain	0.20-0.30m

Area 2				
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Depth (below ground level)
2001	Deposit	Clayey, slightly silty, loam	Topsoil	0.00m-0.18m
2002	Deposit	Clayey silt	Subsoil	0.18m-0.28m
2003	Deposit	Orange clay with mottled grey. Clean and firm.	Natural	0.28mm+
2004	Structure	Rubble soak away of sandstone rubble	Land drain	0.40m-0.62m
2005	Structure	Rubble soak away of sandstone rubble	Land drain	0.40m-0.62m
2006	Structure	Rubble soak away of sandstone rubble	Land drain	0.40m-0.62m
2007	Structure	Rubble soak away of sandstone rubble	Land drain	0.40m-0.62m
2008	Structure	Rubble soak away of sandstone rubble	Land drain	0.40m-0.62m
2009	Structure	Fibreglass box with iron "PO" cover containing electrical junction box.	Telecoms line	0.10m+

Area 3				
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Depth (below ground level)
3001	Deposit	Clayey, slightly silty, loam	Topsoil	0.00m-0.15m
3002	Deposit	Clayey silt	Subsoil	0.15m-0.35m
3003	Deposit	Orange clay with mottled grey. Clean and firm.	Natural	0.35m+
3004	Structure	Extruded clay hollow brick of square cross-section with rounded ribs at corners and circular void.	Land drain	0.65m

Area 4				
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Depth (below ground level)
4001	Deposit	Dark brown silty loam	Topsoil	0.00m-0.40m
4002	Deposit	Mid brown slightly silty clay	Subsoil	0.40m-0.70m
4003	Cut	Straight sided vertical cut through 4016	Cut for 4004	0.80m+
4004	Structure	Red brick wall of four bricks thick and five courses high laid in header bond, with the lower two courses stepping out. Brick is handmade, measuring 23 x 11 x 7cm, and laid in lime mortar.	Wall.	0.80m+
4005	Deposit	Mid brown clayey silt.	Fill of 4003	0.80-1.30m
4006	Deposit	Lime mortar layer underlying 5004	Fill of 4003	1.30m+
4007	Structure	Parallel brick walls, 1 course thick, with sandstone slab lintel (0.4m wide). Silt filled.	Drain	0.98m-1.12m
4008	Structure	Two parallel 13cm diameter cast iron pipes.	Water pipe.	
4009	Cut	Straight sided cut through 4016.	Cut for 4008.	
4010	Deposit	Mid brown clayey silt.	Fill of 4009	
4011	Deposit	Silty rubble with frequent red brick fragments.	Path.	
4012	Structure	Arched brick structure of frogged red brick, two courses thick.	Structure	0.75m+
4013	Structure	Red brick wall of four bricks thick on same alignment as 4004 but of frogged bricks measuring 23 x 11.5 x 7cm and laid in a cementitious mortar.	Wall	
4014	Structure	Handmade brick, measuring 23 x 11.5 x 7cm set in lime mortar.	Disturbed upper courses of 4004.	
4015	Structure	Three courses of machine-made brick, measuring 23 x 10.5 x 7cm, laid in English garden wall bond. Visible in section.	Structure.	
4016	Deposit	Orange brown silty clay.		0.70m+

Area 5				
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Depth (below ground level)
5001	Deposit	Sandy, very gravelly, mid-brown silt with frequent sandstone less than 8cm and moderate red brick fragments less than 5cm.	Sediment filling upper inspection chamber	0.00m-0.99m
5002	Structure	Vertical shaft of square section built from unfrogged red brick, measuring 22 x 11 x 6.5cm, with poor mixed fabric exhibiting swirls of grey clay, laid in grey ash lime mortar to an irregular garden wall bond. Shaft is staggered, but brickwork appears contemporary.	Inspection chamber	0.00m-2.94m

5003	Structure	Sloping sandstone base to upper inspection chamber	Inspection chamber	0.81m-0.99m
5004	Structure	Sloping sandstone lintel to upper inspection chamber	Inspection chamber	0.11m-0.49m
5005	Structure	Horizontal sandstone slab lintel over lower inspection chamber, southern edge is broken suggesting it has been cut back.	Inspection chamber	0.49m-0.56m
5006	Structure	Red brick vaulted linear structure. Inaccessible for inspection.	Culvert	2.94m+
5007	Structure	Salt glaze pipe within 4006 . Inaccessible for inspection.	Re-lining of culvert.	2.94m+

APPENDIX 4:

LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

CANNON HALL

DETAILS

Heritage Category: Park and Garden

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1001159

Date first listed: 01-Jun-1984

LOCATION

District: Barnsley (Metropolitan Authority)

Parish: Cawthorne & High Hoyland

National Grid Reference: SE2727508118

DESCRIPTION

Gardens and a park laid out in the 1760s by Richard Woods, and parkland added in the late C18/early C19.

Historic Development

The Cannon Hall estate was owned in the C13 by the Canum family and was sold in the late C14 to the Bosvilles of Ardsley. In the C17 the estate was acquired by the Spencer family of Cawthorne. John Spencer was responsible for extensive works on the house and grounds in the 1760s, which were executed to designs by Richard Woods (1716-93) who produced a map showing his proposals in 1760. Additions to the park of the late C18 or early C19 were carried out for Walter Spencer Stanhope, John Spencer's nephew and heir. A series of drawings showing views of Cannon Hall and other locations in the area was made in 1809 by John Nattes, who was a drawing master at Cannon Hall. The estate remained in the family until the sale of the Hall and part of the park to the County Borough of Barnsley in 1951. The Hall is a museum, and the gardens and part of the park immediately south of the Hall are in use as a public park (1998). The remainder of the parkland is privately owned and in use for pasture and arable cultivation.

Description

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Cannon Hall is situated c 6km west of Barnsley immediately north-west of the village of Cawthorne in an area which is rural and agricultural. The c 100ha site is on land which slopes downwards to the south and then gently upwards from the valley of the Daking Brook south of the Hall. The west boundary is formed by New Road, where there is a stone wall, the southern edge of Garden Plantation and a walled garden

west of the Hall, the line of the principal drive south of this, and by Bark House Lane. The north boundary is a stone wall which runs from New Road along the outer edge of fields, a fishpond, and a patch of woodland called the Rookery. On the east side of the Rookery a track runs southwards to a point c 300m north-east of the Hall where the boundary continues southwards as a stone wall surmounted by cast-iron fencing set into a ditch. An earlier boundary in the form of a ditch with wall footings at its base runs as a continuation of this ditch northwards to the west side of the Rookery, and this is shown as the edge of an area called the Little Park on Woods' 1760 map. This map shows the old line of the road, which ran east of the line of New Road forming the west side of Little Park, but there is no obvious sign of this boundary above ground. The north boundary of Little Park has also been lost within the area imparked when the road was realigned and North Lodge constructed, late C18 or early C19. The boundary along the south and south-east sides is formed by walls and fencing. John Spencer records a contract for building a park wall with copings in 1761 and some stretches of walling may represent the work which was done at that time.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The principal entrance is at the junction of New Road and Bark House Lane where there is a late C19 lodge. A drive runs northwards from this on the line of the former public road. The drive turns to the east and runs along the north side of the pleasure grounds to Home Farm on the north side of the Hall. Running parallel to this from a late C20 car park south of the lodge, is a pathway which is shown as a drive on the Richard Woods map of 1760. This turns eastwards to approach the Hall as an avenue of lime trees. There is a drive leading from Cawthorne, as shown on Woods' map, which crosses a lake via a bridge (c 1762, listed grade II) and continues northwards to a gateway and then on to Home Farm via a route lined on the east side by lime trees, as shown on the 1850 OS map. Woods suggested a more circuitous approach, with the drive leading north-east before swinging around to the north-west. There is another entrance on the north-west side of the site where there is a pair of lodges (listed grade II) called North Lodge, shown in a drawing by Nattes of 1809 but not marked on the Woods map. The 1850 OS map shows a drive leading south-east to the Hall, and this survives for part of its length as a track. Other entrances to the site are informal.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Cannon Hall (listed grade II*) is probably of late C17 origin and built on or near the site of a dwelling recorded on the site in the C14. A sketch drawing of c 1719 shows a simple classical house. The building was remodelled by John Carr (1723-1811) on three occasions; from 1764 to 1768, in 1778, and again in 1804. A wing was added to the north-east in 1896(7). The Hall is situated close to the centre of the park on a hillside site which gives views to the south from the principal elevation. A home farm complex lies immediately north of the Hall and consists of a range of buildings including stables, a coach house, cottages and a farmhouse of late C18 date (all listed grade II). Cannon Hall is currently (1998) in use as a museum.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS There are pleasure grounds on all sides of the Hall apart from the Home Farm and kitchen garden areas to the north and north-east. A terrace on the south front overlooks sloping lawns and a ha-ha, which divides the south and part of the east sides of the pleasure grounds from the park. The terrace has views over parkland and lakes to the south. The west side of the terrace connects with the drive from the south-west and the lime avenue, while on the east side paths lead eastwards to a formal garden between the walls of the kitchen garden and the ha-ha. This garden is overlooked by a garden building (listed grade II) c 80m east of the Hall, called the Camellia House or the Orangery, which is shown on Woods' map, and could be the 'pinery' Spencer refers to in his diary. It is set on a plinth against the outer wall of the kitchen garden overlooking lawns with geometric beds and a clipped yew hedge to the south, with views over parkland and lakes beyond the ha-ha. Some 20m west of the Camellia House there are two small garden buildings also set against the outer wall of the kitchen garden. They have arched openings which are glazed.

A path leads east from the south-east corner of the formal garden to a pool, c 200m south-east of the Hall, which is overlooked on its south side by the remains of a C16 tracery window (listed grade II) and on the west side by a C16 archway (listed grade II); both were brought to the site in the late C19. Paths lead around the pool and on eastwards through an area planted with shrubs and scattered mature trees to a point c 250m east of the Hall where there are more fragments of windows in Perpendicular style (listed grade II) forming an entrance to the pleasure grounds from the park where there is a bridge over the ha-ha. The remaining pleasure grounds, including an area on the west side of the Hall, consist of paths leading through informally planted trees, including mature examples of beech, oak, pine and sweet chestnut with an understorey of shrubs including rhododendrons. The pleasure grounds were laid out by Richard Woods and are shown on the 1760 map with a pattern of planting which conforms broadly to what exists today. John Spencer's diary makes various references to the gardens including an entry in October 1761 recording the completion of the ha-ha.

PARK There is parkland on all sides of the Hall. To the south, on land which slopes gently downwards, there is open grassland with clumps of trees which include mature examples of oak, beech and chestnut in an area known as the Deer Park. This must have been enclosed by 1762 as John Spencer's diary entry for 6 February in that year describes fetching deer for the park from nearby Gunthwaite Park. On the west side of this area, c 280m south-west of the Hall, there is a deer shelter (listed grade II). This is shown on the 1850 OS map and is a late C19 rebuilding of a simple thatched structure with piers supporting the roof shown in a drawing of 1809 by Nattes.

Within the Deer Park, c 450m south of the Hall, there is a series of lakes and cascades. Bark House Lane crosses the Daking Brook as it enters the park via Cascade Bridge (listed grade II) which has a

stone balustrade. Immediately north of this water also flows beneath a second bridge and then descends as a cascade into a lake of serpentine form. The lake narrows and the water cascades into an elongated serpentine lake with an island. A third cascade leads to a continuation of the lake which is crossed by the bridge carrying the drive from Cawthorne. Some 200m to the east of this there is another cascade, from which point the water reverts to its natural course as the Daking Brook. Paths lead through mature trees on each side of the lakes. The lakes, bridges and cascades were constructed to Woods' designs during the period 1760-4, and Spencer's diary has many references to the work as it proceeded. The planting in this part of the park is managed so that there are views of the water from the Hall and of the Hall from the waterside framed by trees. This is illustrated in an engraving of 1821 (Neale 1821) showing a view from the lakeside which conforms closely with views obtainable today and with the general disposition of planting on Woods' plan. Spencer's diary makes it clear that the work involved removing and transplanting 'large trees', suggesting that there was some mature tree cover before the work began.

In the south-east corner of the site, south of the Daking Brook, there is a patch of woodland, including areas of late C20 planting, within which is a clearing and a cricket pitch. There is planting along the western perimeter of the parkland as suggested on the Woods plan and referred to in Spencer's diary. The parkland south of the lakes is in use as arable and pasture land with scattered mature trees. Woods showed this area with perimeter planting and clumps, which is shown in similar form on the 1850 OS map.

On the north side of the Hall the park is in use as pasture land. There are a few scattered trees which appear to be less mature than those in the Deer Park. Woods shows the southern part of this area, which he described as the Little Park, with thinner bands of perimeter planting than parkland to the south, and fewer clumps. This planting has largely disappeared. There are views over the valley to the village of Cawthorne and the prominent tower of All Saints' church (listed grade II*) from many points in this part of the park.

An eyecatcher, called Tower Cottage (listed grade II), lies on the west side of New Road c 600m north-west of the Hall. This is visible from the north-west side of the site and may have been designed to mirror the form of All Saints' church tower on the other side of the valley. Some 400m west of Tower Cottage, a summerhouse (listed grade II) is situated at the junction of trackways leading through fields and woodland. Both structures were probably designed as incidents to be encountered on rides outside the park boundary; both are outside the registered area.

KITCHEN GARDEN Immediately east of Home Farm there is a garden of sub-rectangular shape walled with red brick. A gardener's house (listed grade II) is situated in the south-west corner. The south wall (listed grade II with the Camellia House) has two arched stone entrances with ornate

iron gates on each side of the Camellia House. A third opening with a similar gate is positioned midway between the other two in the rear wall of the Camellia House. There are a number of glasshouses of C20 date within the garden. The inner walls are planted with mature espaliered fruit trees, mainly pears, which include some varieties introduced in the C18 and C19. The garden is shown on Woods' plan and it was constructed during the period which followed an agreement on the costs of the work which John Spencer records in his diary in April 1760.

A second kitchen garden, c 250m west of the Hall, also with a gardener's cottage (walls and cottage listed grade II) is shown on the 1850 OS map but not the Woods map. It is probably of late C18 or early C19 date, perhaps contemporary with the other improvements made to the Hall and park during that period. Cottage and garden walls have late C20 alterations and they are in use as a private residence and garden (1998).

References

J P Neale, Views of the Seats of Noblemen... (1821) [Cannon Hall, Yorkshire, reproduced in Sheeran 1990, p 52] N Pevsner The Buildings of England: Yorkshire The West Riding (1967), p 156 Cannon Hall, guidebook, (c 1980) G Sheeran, Landscape Gardens in West Yorkshire 1680(1880 (1990), pp 50-4 B Jackson, Cawthorne 1790-1990 (1991), pp 1-3, 15, 17, 21, 23-5

Maps R Woods, Cannon Hall, the seat of John Spencer, 1760 (Spencer-Stanhope Collection (Spst), additional deposit, map 101, Sheffield Archives)

OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1850 provisional edition 1929

Archival items Diary of John Spencer, (Spst 60633/13), (Sheffield Archives) J C Nattes, Views from Nature by J.C. Nattes from August 11th to the 26th 1809. Cannon Hall and Wentworth Castle, Yorkshire. (Copies held at Cannon Hall and at Cawthorne Victoria Jubilee Museum) [some pages reproduced in Jackson 1991] Painting of Cannon Hall from the east by Peter de Wint, 1813 (at Cannon Hall)

Additional research and information from John Hislop.

Description written: June 1998 Register Inspector: CEH Edited: November

EAST WEST RANGE ATTACHED AT 90 DEGREES TO SOUTH END OF FORMER COACH HOUSE AT CANNON HALL

DETAILS

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1151811

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1987

LOCATION

District: Barnsley (Metropolitan Authority)

Parish: Cawthorne

National Grid Reference: SE 27253 08368

DESCRIPTION

Range, formerly houses, now storage. Probably 1760s for John Spencer Stanhope of Cannon Hall. Possibly by John Carr (architect of hall q.v.). Red brick with ashlar dressings, stone slate roof. Forms south range of a courtyard. Two storeys. An ordered arrangement of 6 bays with a further 2 bays to right. Three doorways with moulded jambs, that to centre with raised keystone and cornice, all with panelled doors and overlights. Three 12-pane ground-floor sashes. Shallow-arched carriageway to right. Six 20-pane sashes to 1st floor and a further 2 later or altered lights to right. Three altered ridge stacks and 2 ashlar end stacks.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE IN CANNON HALL GARDENS

DETAILS

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1287029

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1987

LOCATION

District: Barnsley (Metropolitan Authority)

Parish: Cawthorne

National Grid Reference: SE 27250 08360

DESCRIPTION

Cottage. Late C18 or early C19. Coursed squared stone. Stone slate roof. Two storeys. 3-bay symmetrical front. Quoins to left. 3 deep sash windows to ground floor. Three 2-light windows to 1st floor (mullions removed). Tall ashlar stack to left, with cornice. Small brick stack to right. Later outshut to rear has elliptical-arched cart entrance with alternately blocked surround. Interior not inspected.

HOT WALL, HOT HOUSE AND CAMELIA HOUSE EAST OF SOUTH FRONT OF CANNON HALL

DETAILS

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1151807

Date first listed: 28-May-1970

LOCATION

District: Barnsley (Metropolitan Authority)

Parish: Cawthorne

National Grid Reference: SE 27291 08358

DESCRIPTION

Camelia house, hot-house and linking hot wall. 1761. The landscape gardener was Richard Woods. For John Spencer Stanhope of Cannon Hall. Red brick with ashlar dressings. The camelia house has a two-step stone podium and a segmental-arched gable with a large single segmental-arched window, with moulded brick surround. Moulded wooden cornice (part gone). The hot-wall to right steps down at intervals due to sloping ground and has stone coping. Partly rebuilt, no traces of fireplaces survive. At the right end, at each side of the hot house is a round-arched entrance with Gibbs surround of wrought-iron gate with delicate scrolls and flowers from a central vase. The hot-house is now roofless and has no glazing. 5-bay front with square ashlar-faced Ionic piers, plain frieze, dentilled cornice and blocking course. In the rear wall is a segmental-arched entrance with gate similar to those in the hot-wall.

Barnsley MB., Cannon Hall Guide book.

B. E. Coates, The Work of Richard Woods, Landscape Gardener, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1963. An off-print of the transactions of Hunters Archaeological Society. Volume VIII, Part 5.

ARCHWAY APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES WEST OF ORNAMENTAL TO SOUTH EAST OF CANNON HALL GARDENS

DETAILS

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1191474

Date first listed: 28-May-1970

Date of most recent amendment: 23-Nov-1987

LOCATION

District: Barnsley (Metropolitan Authority)

Parish: Cawthorne

National Grid Reference: SE 27429 08303

DESCRIPTION

Archway. Probably C16 in origin and set in the gardens in the late C19. A simple gothic arch with some attached stonework. Said to come from Silkstone or Cawthorne churches after their restoration in the C19.

WINDOW FRAGMENTS ON WALL AT SOUTH END OF ORNAMENTAL POOL TO SOUTH EAST OF CANNON HALL

DETAILS

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1314701

Date first listed: 28-May-1970

Date of most recent amendment: 23-Nov-1987

LOCATION

District: Barnsley (Metropolitan Authority)

Parish: Cawthorne

National Grid Reference: SE 27449 08294

DESCRIPTION

Window fragments. Probably C16 in origin and set in the gardens in the late C19. C20 restoration. A tall Perpendicular 3-light window with some supporting stonework. Said to come from Cawthorne or Silkstone churches after their C19 restorations.

ARCHWAY AND WINDOW FRAGMENTS FORMING GATEWAY IN EAST WALL OF CANNON HALL GARDENS APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES NORTH EAST OF ORNAMENTAL POOL

DETAILS

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1151809

Date first listed: 28-May-1970

Date of most recent amendment: 23-Nov-1987

LOCATION

District: Barnsley (Metropolitan Authority)

Parish: Cawthorne

National Grid Reference: SE 27467 08346

DESCRIPTION

Archway and window fragments. C15 or C16 in origin and set in the gardens in the late C19. Part of a Perpendicular window of 3-lights, a small arched window and an arched doorway with moulded surround. The fragments are said to come from Silkstone or Cawthorne churches after their restoration in the C19.

APPENDIX 5:

FIELDWORK DRAWINGS