

**HERITAGE STATEMENT  
FOR  
BARMOOR CASTLE, LOWICK, NORTHUMBERLAND**

**Deskbased Assessment and Historic Building Assessment  
Stage 1**

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Contents	Pages
Fig. 1 Location and assessment area.	
Summary	1
<b>Section 1</b>	
1 Background: Geology, topography, and heritage assets	2
2 Assessment area	2-4
3 Planning policies relevant to the Heritage Statement	5
4 Methodology	5-7
<b>Section 2</b>	
5 Site history and development	7-16
6 Archive surveys referred to in the site history	16-18
Figs. 2-19 Copies of archive surveys and views	19-27
7 Copies of the 1778 and 1801 archive plans of the Castle	28-42
Figs. 20 -28	
Figs. 29- 36 1778 and 1801 plans related to the modern digital survey.	
8. Photographs by John Penn, 1984-7, of work on the Castle	43-52
Figs. 37-56	
<b>Section 3</b>	
9. The Castle: description as-existing	53-121
Fig.57 Area designations	
10. External description	53-58
Fig.58 Inner north elevation	
External photographic record	59-76

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Ground Floor room-by-room description	77-91
Fig.59 Ground floor plan (room, feature and photonumbers)	
Ground Floor photographic record	92-113
First Floor room-by-room description	114-127
Fig.60 1 <sup>st</sup> floor plan (room, feature, and photonumbers)	
First Floor photographic record	128-145
Second Floor room-by-room description	146-155
Fig.61 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor plan (room, feature and photonumbers)	
Second Floor photographic record	156-166
Third Floor and roofspaces	169-172
Fig.62 3 <sup>rd</sup> floor plan (room, feature and photonumbers)	
Third Floor and roofspaces photographic record	173-178
Fig.63 Roof and parapet plan (room, feature and photonumbers)	
Fig. 64 Sections (and west elevation of the South Wing)	
<b>Section 4.</b>	<b>Pages</b>
11. Significance (subject to revision for final Heritage Statement)	179-199
Fig.65 Proposed field evaluation (test pit) locations related to currently known development impacts	
Sources consulted for the Heritage Statement.	200-205
Appendix 1. Principal 18th-20 <sup>th</sup> century owners/occupiers of Barmoor.	
Appendix 2. Listing description.	
Appendix 3. P.F.Ryder's notes on the Castle.	
Appendix 4. Summary of known planning history of the Castle.	

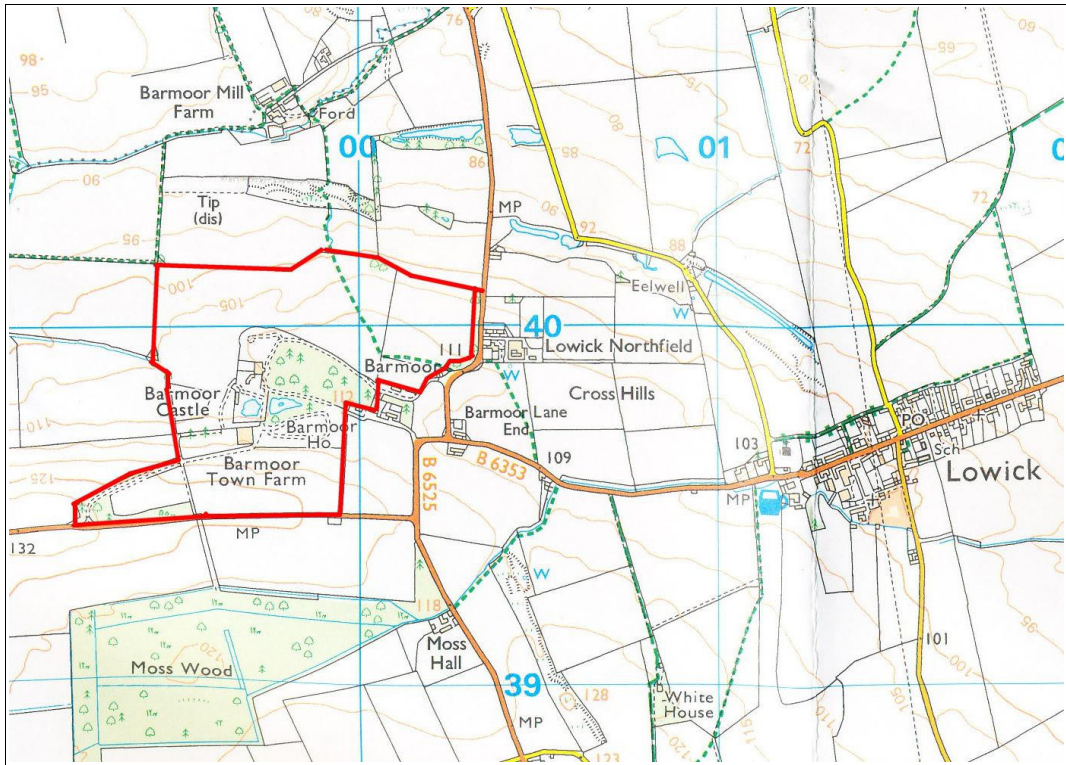
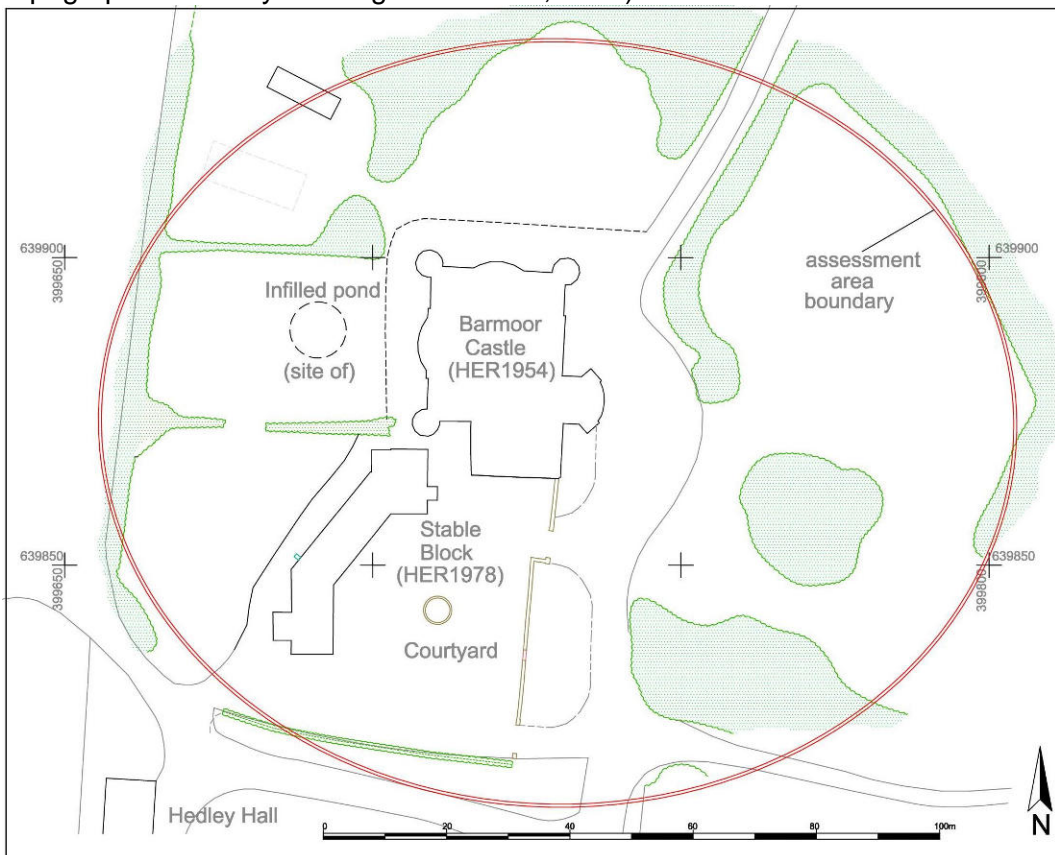


Fig. 1. Location. The boundary of the Country Park is shown in red outline above (OS licence 100024983), with a detail of the assessment area (red outline) showing buildings and defining landscape, below (based on Greenhatch Group topographical survey drawing 16912-01-T, 2012).



## Summary.

*Barmoor Castle, a Gothic mansion created between 1801 and 1804 from a 14<sup>th</sup> century tower house, is the principal heritage asset for, and at the heart of, Barmoor Castle Country Park. The Park is the residue of a very extensive estate which emerged during the middle ages. Centred on the tower and 'town' of Barmoor, the estate had reached its greatest physical extent before 1700. The tower underwent several phases of alteration before being enlarged and remodelled by John Paterson as a 'Castle' between 1801 and 1804 for its then owner, Francis Sitwell, member of a branch of the Sitwells of Renishaw, Derbyshire. The work was never fully completed due to financial difficulties which led to the progressive decline of the estate and town.*

*The Castle was used by the military during WW2 and subsequently occupation by the Sitwells was intermittent. Delapidations set in and the Castle and remaining estate was sold in 1979. The Castle was proposed to be converted into flatlets but severe dry rot was found. Remedial work began, but English Heritage grant-aid, and with it the work, ceased in 1996. Since then the Castle roof has been maintained and appears watertight. Many historic features remain. But as no further work has taken place for thirty-six years and much of the window glazing has gone, the building steadily deteriorates. Much of the grounds surrounding the Castle have been re-landscaped, and now contain static caravans and chalets.*

*The current proposals are to complete the restoration work on the Castle suspended in 1996. Single occupancy of such a large building is no longer viable, the current proposal is to adapt the building to form nine lettable holiday apartments, some wheelchair-accessible, with some public access to some of the principal rooms of the 1801-4 Castle, and with geothermal energy as a sustainable heat source. While this will entail some loss of, and reconfiguring of, historic fabric and spaces, such conversion offers one of the few viable futures for such a large, essentially derelict, country mansion.*

*To inform decision-making the Local Planning Authority – Northumberland County Council – require an up-to-date Heritage Statement to accompany a full planning application. This is to include an archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA) and Historic Building Assessment which, given the nature of the asset, are complimentary and interrelated. The proposed scoping document for the Heritage Statement (emailed to NCCT 20/12/2021) identifies the DBA as Stage 1, with Stage 2 being evaluation as part of the Historic Building Assessment.*

*This draft report is primarily Stage 1. Drawing on the 2012 Conservation Management Plan it identifies elements of the Castle that are of high significance, particularly remains of the medieval tower's chamfered plinth and base at the South Wing, and a late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century North-east Wing with well-preserved kitchen features which suggests the 1801-4 remodelling incorporated more elements of the earlier building – Barmoor Hall or House - than is at first apparent. It also shows that without conservation-led regeneration, deterioration of the Castle will continue.*



## SECTION 1

### 1. Background: The Country Park - geology, topography, and heritage assets.

1.0 Barmoor Country Park lies in a rural location, approximately at a height of 360' or 110m above sea level on the north slope of a ridge of ground now traversed by the B6353 from Ford to its junction with the B6525 Wooler-Berwick road. From the ridge the ground slopes gently north-west to the historic Barmoor 'town' before rising again towards Bowsden to the north. The Park is extensively manicured lawn, with areas of shrubbery and mature trees, some of which remain from the late 19th-early 20<sup>th</sup> century estate, particularly to the north, east and west of the Castle.

1.1 The solid geology of the site belongs to the Scremerston Coal Group. This comprises carboniferous sandstone with seams of coal and outcrops of the Middle Limestone group, overlain by drift geology consisting of glacial till (boulder clay) and many silted paleo-channels. In the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries all three minerals formed a significant part of the Estate's resources. There was a drift mine, and limestone was extensively quarried, and burned, to the north and north-east of the Study Area at Eels Well and Acres Quarry.

1.2 The Park contains three listed buildings all listed Grade II\* on the 15<sup>th</sup> May 1986.:-

**The Castle.** First listed as Grade III (21/9/1951). This is a largely three-storied mansion, originating as a 14<sup>th</sup> century tower house, progressively domesticised with alterations and additions from the late 16<sup>th</sup> to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century which converted it into what was named as Barmoor 'Hall' or 'House'. This was 'Gothicised' in 1801-4 by the Adams-influenced Scottish architect John Paterson, who refaced and refenestrated the east side of the existing building and added a four-storied central 'gatehouse' and bow-fronted north and west wings.

**The Stable Block.** This is a two storied range, detached from the Castle. Paterson's grand design proposed a massive 'Stable Court' attached to the south side of the Castle but this proved too costly and only the present, modest, Stable Block was built

**The Dining Hall,** a 'Gothick' screen wall to an agricultural building, long mistakenly assumed to have been erected in 1804 to host an agricultural show but not shown on an 1805 plan of Barmoor by John Blackadder .

### 2. The Assessment Area

2.0 The focus of current planning proposals, and consequently of this Heritage Statement, is the Castle, but included in the deskbased assessment by virtue of proximity is the Stable Block and the courtyard to the south, and areas of landscaped grounds to the west, north and east defined by planting,

all lying within a rough oval extending c.75m from the centre of the Castle (Fig. 1).

## **2.1 The Stable Block and Courtyard.** (in 1778 this area is marked as 'Garden') Area B in the 2012 CMP).

2.1.1 The Stable Block is a two-storeyed building under a hipped roof. Converted into living space in the 1980s it comprises a central former stable range with hay-loft above, a 'house' with two carriage porches (now blocked) at the western end, and a smaller 'cottage' at the northern end. The building is shown on John Blackadder's plan of 1805 so represents a radical curtailment during the re-modelling of the Hall as a 'Gothick' Castle of Paterson's grand 'Stable Court'. The existing building is modest in scale, detached from the castle, and on a slightly different alignment to that proposed. There are no current proposals for alteration to the Stable Block.

2.1.2 A section of courtyard wall built of sandstone ashlar with a triangular coping abuts the south-east corner of the Castle. This was remodelled sometime after 1986-7, before which it rose to meet the Castle in three 'steps'. It terminates at a wide vehicle entrance, re-modelled c.1986. It is possible that this wall was part of the 1801-4 work, and the beginning of Paterson's unrealized great multangular Stable Court. The southern vehicle entrance pillar is also of sandstone ashlar, from which there is a short westward return before the courtyard wall resumes a southward course. This section is built of sandstone rubble and contains an arched doorway with brick jambs and voussiors. It post-dates the abandonment of the Stable Court concept, and appears on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (1860-2). The wall formerly continued south before making a western return, now lost. There are no current proposals for development impacting on this feature.

## **2.2 Lawned area west of the Castle.** (Area C in the 2012 Conservation Management Plan)

2.2.1 Shown on a 1778 survey as 'Stack yard', this was part of the manorial 'home farm' based on the 'House' or 'Hall' and a draw-well marked in the south-west corner in 1778 may have been the principal water supply. Between 1860-2 and 1897 a large ornamental pond now infilled (Conservation Management Plan 2012, Gazetteer site 9) was formed some 12m west of the West Range. There are no current proposals to develop this area, but there are aspirations to reopen and restore the pond and new or renewed service connections are likely, mainly adjacent to the Castle.

## **2.3 Lawned areas north and east of the Castle.** (Area A in the 2012 CMP)

2.3.1 Plans of 1722 and 1778 show that these areas contained buildings and features associated with the manorial farm. Immediately east of the Castle was the '*Courtyard before ye Hall*' (1722). Other features included a possible midden, a garden and orchard, and ranges of ancillary agricultural and service buildings. It appears to have also been the site of a 17<sup>th</sup> century Presbyterian Meeting House, possibly doubling as a manorial courthouse. There is no

record of a burial ground attached to the Meeting House; interments probably took place at Lowick.

2.3.2 It is possible that among the agricultural buildings was the dove cote which gave its name to a small garden plot as well as to the field to the north. Evidence may survive in this area for important elements of the manorial infrastructure spanning the medieval and post-medieval periods. There are no current proposals for development in this area though new or renewed services are likely adjacent to the Castle.

## **2.4 Barmoor Castle, previously known as Barmoor House or Hall.**

2.4.1 There has been a manor house at Barmoor since at least the 1100s. In or soon after 1341 this was replaced by tower-house, probably on the site of the earlier unfortified manor house. From the late 16<sup>th</sup> to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century there appear to have been several undocumented, and now largely difficult to define, remodellings. The most comprehensive alterations however took place between 1801 and 1804, when the then owner Francis Sitwell engaged the Adams-influenced Scottish architect John Paterson to enlarge the existing 'house' into a castellated mansion, earning it the modern name 'Barmoor Castle'. The intended alterations were of such a scale that they were never fully realised. Further structural work took place c.1892, electricity was introduced in 1923, and extensive treatment for dry rot was carried out in the 1950s.

2.4.2 The Castle was continuously inhabited until the 1970s when financial problems, a largely absentee owner, a major burglary and continued dry rot, precipitated its sale in 1979. In the early 1980s the new owners began extensive renovation works assisted by grant aid from English Heritage. This ceased in 1996. Since then the Castle has effectively been derelict, – probably for the longest time in its history – subject only to limited remedial work principally concerned with maintaining the roof. It has been on the Buildings at Risk register designated Category Priority A since 2007. A Conservation Management Plan was compiled by Spence & Dower LLP in 2012.

2.4.3 The consequences of such a prolonged period of disuse are clearly visible in the photographic record accompanying this Heritage Statement. Whilst the roof has been maintained most of the windows lack some or all glazing, and some have lost their frames completely. There is evidence for structural movement and decay, and a continuing problem of bird infestation. Unsurprisingly the situation has not significantly improved in the ten years since the Conservation Management Plan, an years of stasis are progressively resulting in further loss of areas of historic fabric.

2.4.4 Barmoor Castle today faces stark choices – adaption or ruin. Any scheme for restoration and reuse must, as the current conversion proposals, be conservation-led and predicated on minimal loss of significant historic fabric and features. Nevertheless, it is clear that this is a building that has evolved over more than 600 years, and is a product of many makeovers to

suit changing times, needs, and tastes. Some further change, carefully managed, is inevitable.

### **3. Relevant planning policies.**

3.0 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has highlighted sections of the National Planning Policy Framework (updated 19/2/2019) concerning the historic environment which are relevant to the proposed conservation and conversion of Barmoor Castle. These concern the role of the LPA in determining the impacts of such development upon the historic environment and designated heritage assets -

- making a presumption in favour of development that is sustainable (Para. 8)
- ensuring conservation and enhancement of the historic environment and that heritage assets which are an irreplaceable resource are put to viable use consistent with their conservation (Para. 184-5)

and the responsibilities of the developer to -

- describe the significance of the heritage assets affected and submit desk-based assessment and where necessary field evaluation (Para. 189).
- record and advance understanding of heritage assets which will be wholly or partly lost (Para. 197-9).

The site's previous planning history is summarised in Appendix 4.

### **4. Methodology of assessment.**

4.1 Investigation and recording of the Castle was limited by health and safety considerations. There was limited accessibility to the roofless 1801-4 north range due to structural instability and undergrowth. The roof of the Castle was also considered unsafe to physically access. Otherwise all accessible exterior and interior aspects of the Castle were re-examined to revise the 2012 Conservation Management Plan descriptions.

4.2 The room numbers allocated in 2012 have been reused, with some further subdivisions. Features and fittings were assigned context numbers for reference but walls as such were not numbered. The room and context numbers appear on the floor plans and other digital surveys (Greenhatch Group 2012) in this report.

4.3 Recording on-site took place on the 24<sup>th</sup> February, 10<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, and the 23<sup>rd</sup> March (the latter with Peter Ryder - report Appendix 3), with further visits on the 29<sup>th</sup> April and the 4<sup>th</sup> June.

4.4 Photographic recording used a tripod-mounted Sony Alpha digital SLR camera and was focussed upon



- areas where structural intervention is currently proposed
- areas where there had been deterioration since 2012
- areas or features identified as significant for an understanding of the historical development of the Castle

Additional drone images were taken on the 4<sup>th</sup> June 2022.

4.5 A selection of the updated as-existing photographic record is used in this report, with some comparative images from the 2012 CMP in order to show subsequent deterioration. The images are numbered sequentially, and arranged by floor and room number. They are referenced in the text, and the location and direction of shots is indicated on the floor plans.

4.6 Archival sources were quite comprehensively researched for the 2012 Conservation Management Plan. These have been revised and in a few instances, expanded, for this Heritage Statement. The resources used are principally Northumberland Archives at Berwick Records Office, the county HER, the British Library, the National Library of Scotland. References to these and online and other primary and secondary sources are given in the Bibliography.

4.7 An additional resource for the last Sitwell's occupancy was a box of letters and personal documents found in the Castle in 2016, dating between 1894 and 1947 and relating to W.H. Sitwell, Constance 'Conty' his wife, and their children Simon, William 'Bill', and Ann. These have been transcribed and catalogued by John and Ann Ferguson and volunteers, and a limited print run is being funded by Barmoor Country Park (Ferguson 2022). The archive will be deposited with Berwick Records Office.

4.8 For parts of the 18<sup>th</sup> century documentary and cartographic sources for the estate and 'Hall' are detailed but there are significant gaps in the records. Plans of 1778 and 1780 suggest the 'Hall' was given a 'makeover' between those dates no building records have been found. Even for the 1801-4 remodelling only photographs of Paterson's 1801 proposed drawings for the Castle are available, taken in 1967 with permission of William Reresby Sitwell ('Bill') and Joan his then wife and held by Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) (Figs. 23-28). There are no accounts or correspondence relating to Paterson's work.

4.9 A further significant gap in the archival record is the absence of plans at a large enough scale to clearly show the building between 1804 and the 'completion' of Paterson's original design for the Castle by Col. W.H. Sitwell in c.1892. The only evidence so far located is the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25" Ordnance Survey map sheet published in 1860, which is unobtainable at regional archive repositories, but a copy is held by the British Library. A reproducible image had been ordered but so far not received (Fig.9).

4.10 For the c.1892 works, no record has been found. There are no deposited building plans covering this period for Berwick upon Tweed district, and even the name of the architect is unknown, though James Stevenson of

Berwick is a possibility. References may exist in the estate cash accounts, but these are extensive and uncalendared. Consequently the full extent and impact of W.H.Sitwells 'completion' remains unclear.

4.11 The 1778 and 1801 plans have been digitised and overlain onto the modern digital floor plans (Figs. 29-32). With some notable exceptions it is difficult to confidently or accurately correlate the 18<sup>th</sup> -century plans with the present building, and in many areas these have had to be extrapolated from the extant fabric. Much of that fabric is ambiguous in date, not least because there has been much re-use of earlier materials and adaption to the 1801 proposals. Many of these issues will probably never be satisfactorily resolved, though further evidence may be revealed during evaluation as part of a mitigation strategy, or in the course of conversion works.

## SECTION 2

### 5. Site history and development

5.0 A detailed chronological history of Barmoor estate and Barmoor Castle is contained in the 2012 Conservation Management Plan. For the purposes of this Heritage Statement a condensed version of that chronology, pertinent to the Castle, is given here.

#### 5.1 Prehistoric to Norman Conquest

5.1.1 There is some evidence for prehistoric activity in the fields north of the Castle, where a small quantity of worked flint ranging from the early Mesolithic to the Bronze Age has been found in fieldwalking. An early Bronze Age arrowhead has also been reported from Kemping Moss c.800m to the south [HER 3692].

5.1.2 A probable Iron Age rectilinear settlement, once thought to be the English army's camp before the Flodden, lies over 200m north-east of the Castle. No evidence for Iron Age, Romano-British or pre-Conquest occupation has been recorded from within the Country Park

#### 5.2 Post-Conquest medieval

5.2.1 Barmoor was one of twenty-three townships comprising the barony of Wooler. It was apparently granted to Robert de Muschamp by Henry I, possibly between 1100-1102, and by 1166 owed a quarter of knight's fee in feudal service [Lomas, 22]. Robert de Muschamp died without a male heir, but his daughter Cecily married one Stephen de Bulmer, and their descendants assumed Muschamp as their family name. Early in the 12<sup>th</sup> century (1212) the /whole barony was held by Robert de Muschamp II, whose kinsman William de Muschamp held the manor of Barmoor.

5.2.2 In the early 12<sup>th</sup> century Stephen Muschamp (died c.1221) granted a toft and croft in '*Beyrmore*', four acres of cultivated land called *Langstrothirside*, and 100 waggonloads of peat from his peat moor called '*Kentefen*', all in the manor, to the monks of Holy Island in return for right of burial in the Priory.

Stephen appears to have had no heir and after his death his lands and inheritance appear to have passed to the crown.

5.2.3 Subsequently the lands of Barmoor were assigned by the Sheriff of Northumberland to one Wilfrid Gurdum but in 1224, by order of Henry III, Gurdum's Barmoor estate was to be surrendered to one John Wascelin to whom it appears, it had been given by Robert Muschamp. Eight years later though (in 1232) one William Muschamp (Stephen's son?) was in dispute with Robert Manners of Etal over the boundary of their respective estates and the boundary was then defined [Calendar of Close Rolls 1231-4, 285].

5.2.4 In 1242 Barmoor was held by Robert de Muschamp III and Isabel his wife. Robert died in 1250 without a male heir and his estate again reverted to the Crown. The Muschamps' barony was subsequently partitioned, though a cadet branch of the family survived at Barmoor, possibly represented by William de Muschamp, one of the two coroners for the county of Northumberland north of the River Coquet, who attended the general eyre at Newcastle in 1256 [Lomas, 141].

5.2.5 In 1288/9 Sir Stephen Muschamp II, Knight of the Shire, was granted free warren in *Bayermore* by Edward I, and in 1291 the king, stopping at Barmoor on a military expedition into Scotland, issued notice that he would try all cases of *Novel Deseisin* (recovery of lands) in Northumberland. Stephen II was still living in 1292 [Fraser 2007, 249 No.621]. His heir, William, was assessor of 1296 Lay Subsidy Roll for Glendale ward, in which '*Bayermor*' is recorded as having fourteen inhabitants liable for tax, including '*The Lady of Barmoor*' for £22.3.4d. [Fraser 1968, 129-132].

5.2.6 The number of individuals assessed in the Lay Subsidy Roll is not an accurate reflection of Barmoor's population at the time, since some would have been exempt on grounds of poverty and only the heads of households are named. The poorest, *cottars*, were tenants with little or no land who paid money rent and performed a few services to their lord. In terms of assessed taxable value however, Barmoor was eighth highest in Glendale Ward, which was itself one of the two wealthiest wards in the county (the other being West Coquetdale) [Fraser, xxii]. This may be reflected in the discovery of six silver pennies, spanning the reigns of Edward I and Edward II close to the south row of the former town (A. McKenzie, pers. com.)

5.2.7 William Muschamp and his wife Joan were still in possession of Barmoor in 1311 and the following year the manor was valued at £20. Edward II and his army returning from campaign in Scotland in 1319 'overnighted' at Barmoor on his way south. The army may have camped in Barmoor Wood, though it is quite possible the king lodged at the Muschamp's manor house. By 1325 Barmoor was held by Thomas Muschamp.

5.2.8 It was presumably this Thomas who was granted licence to crenellate (fortify) the '*mansum suum de Bairmore*' by Edward III on the 17<sup>th</sup> May 1341 [Bates 1891, 9]. Towers of Etal, Ogle and Widdrington were also licensed that year. The form of Muschamp's tower, as far as can be deduced from 18<sup>th</sup>

century plans, may have been L-shaped or similar to that at Belsay, with an inset east-facing ground floor entrance, a spiral stair to the south, a vaulted basement on west side, and a 'great hall' above.

5.2.9 In 1415 the '*Turris de Barmor*' was occupied by John Preston, Knight [Long, 22] and two years later Barmoor is said to be where the Lord Wardens of the Marches mustered 100,000 men for campaign into Scotland [Tomlinson, 528]. This may again refer to a temporary encampment at Barmoor Wood. John Preston may have held Barmoor through marriage to a Muschamp during the minority of a male Muschamp heir [Percy Hedley, 40].

5.2.10 The value of Barmoor estate's natural resources – timber and limestone – were apparent by the 15<sup>th</sup> century. In 1429 the forester of Barmoor supplied timber and lime for work at Norham castle, and 'wattles' from Barmoor, perhaps for making baskets were bought for use at a coal pit at Buckton. These are early references to the natural resources of Barmoor estate which were exploited later.

### 5.3 Sixteenth century

5.3.1 By the early 16<sup>th</sup> century a survey of places for Border garrisons recorded '*George Mostains, own'(er) & Inhab'(or) Barmer 30 & from Twede vi myle & from Tevedale vii myle*' [Bates 1891, 23; Long, 23]. The following year (1510) the estate again supplied Norham castle with timber – this time twenty-five loads [Hope Dodds, 107]. The tower was described c.1514 as a '*holde*' accommodating 30 horsemen.

5.3.2 Barmoor had its part in the events leading up to, and following, the battle of Flodden (9<sup>th</sup> September 1513). The day before the battle the English army under the Earl of Surrey moved camp from Wooler Haugh to '*Woodside*' [ibid.], variously identified as Woodside Wood [Tomlinson, 528] two miles north-west of Barmoor, or the former East Wood, north-west of the Country Park [Ferguson 2009]. Although only 'Barmoor Wood' is documented in the context of the campaign leading up to the battle, it is probable that the tower, would also have been used.

5.3.3 Flodden put an end to major Scottish incursions into England for over a century but much of the rest of the 16<sup>th</sup> century was still characterized by a persistent background noise of cross-border violence which Barmoor could not escape. In 1516 a raiding party of Scots took Edward Muschamp '*the young Laird of Barmor*' prisoner [CSP Domestic Henry VIII, 469], and in 1523 the Earl of Surrey, preparing for the relief of Wark castle, again quartered his troops at Barmoor Woods [Ferguson 2009, IV]. Despite this the tower of Barmoor was not maintained, being described in a survey of defensible houses taken in 1541 as '*in extreme decaye & almost ruynous for lacke of reparacons*' (Border Holds, 37). Troops on Border service were billeted at Barmoor in 1549, but whether this was in the town or in the tower is unclear, as in 1550 the fortress of Barmoor was noted as not having been repaired (Hodgson, 3,ii,204).

5.3.4 A muster of the East Marches taken in 1579-80 [Bain 1, 16] noted four



horsed tenants but made no mention of the tower or any other defensible building. Perhaps by this date the 'extreme decay' noted in 1541 was complete. The tower may subsequently have been repaired, as a stone with the date 1584 and the letter 'M' - presumably for Muschamp - was reportedly found in one of the chimney pieces of the tower during rebuilding in 1801 (Mackenzie 1825). If this commemorated a restoration of the old tower, the work may have including the addition of the North-east Wing, which has a defensible doorway and may belong to the late 16<sup>th</sup> – early 17<sup>th</sup> century (Ryder, Appendix 3). It has been pointed out that this wing also gave 'symetria' to the east facade, perhaps marking a shift in perceptions of building from the purely defensive (Kent 2016).

## 5.4 Seventeenth century

5.4.1 George's son William was knighted at Berwick in 1617 and served as Sheriff of Northumberland in 1631. He married a Kentish woman, Elizabeth Gilburne, by whom he had three sons, George, William and Ralph. Sir William Muschamp died in 1631 and his possessions were inventoried in September that year: His son George succeeded to the estate.

5.4.2 Barmoor's timber was in demand again at the outbreak of the Civil Wars in 1642) when the Secretary of State was advised that 'rise or small bushwood for blinds and other necessaries' could be obtained for the Berwick garrison 'from Mr. Muschamp's wood'. For supporting the losing side in the Civil Wars George Muschamp's estates were sequestered in 1645. This, with other fines, ruined the estate. George Muschamp died in 1649, without a male heir and his widow inherited part of his property including the 'capital messuage of Barmoor' – the old tower, now called the Hall. The rest of the estate passed to his brother Ralph who also died heirless shortly afterwards, while the third brother, William Muschamp moved to Clontarffe, Ireland [Percy Hedley, 47].

5.4.3 From 1658 the Muschamps mortgaged Barmoor several times, finally to one Peter Blackborow who in 1661 conveyed the 'manor, house and towne of Barmoor' to William Carr of Etal. A stone bearing the initials W M C (for William and Margaret Carr) and the date 1681, which was set into the front of the House, was apparently removed during Paterson's re-modelling in 1801-4 [Mackenzie, 380]. This presumably commemorated some further alterations or additions to the medieval tower, possibly the north-west transe containing the open-well stair shown on floor-plans drawn in 1778.

## 5.5 Eighteenth century

5.5.1 Margaret Carr died in 1702 and seems to bequeathed Barmoor to her kinsman Hugh Boscawen, Lord Falmouth. who c.1720 sold the estate to a Yorkshire barrister Martin Bladen (1680-1746), an associate of Robert Walpole. Bladen seems to have spent some time at Barmoor, perhaps commissioning the earliest extant estate survey, 'A Mapp of the whole estate of Barmoor' made in 1722 (Fig. 2). On Bladen's death in 1746 Barmoor estate passed to his nephew, Thomas, but there evidently some dispute over the right of title, and about 1755 the Estate was bought by Coulson Stow under decree of the Court of Chancery [Ferguson III, 2, n.1]. The estate he entered

upon had suffered from years of neglect and Stow set about an ambitious and costly programme of improvements.

5.5.2 Stow died ten years later leaving the management of the estate to his Trustees, who in 1768 put the 'valuable Freehold Estate, called Barmoor' with its 'Capital Messuage called BARMOOR HALL' up for sale at auction on the 20<sup>th</sup> May 1768. The successful bidder, at £30,500, was William Hurt (from 1777 William Hurt Sitwell), Esq. of Renishaw, Derbyshire [NRO 2372 Box 2]. The transaction was actually signed on his behalf by Samuel Phipps, a relative and lawyer practicing at Lincoln's Inn, who may have been acting as agent. The 'Hall' appears on Armstrong's map of 1769 (Fig.3). Sitwell seems to have been determined to continue Stow's improvement of the estate, assisted by his steward or estate manager William Gill who had managed Lady Alice Windsor's Tyneside and Durham coal mining interests [Bennett et al., 172-3].

5.5.3 Under Sitwell and Gill's stewardship documented improvements included new enclosures, ditches, planting '*Forest Trees*', and creating nurseries [NRO 2372 Box 1]. Contrary to popular perceptions of 18<sup>th</sup> century landed gentry Sitwell had a philanthropic inclination, taking a great interest in the welfare of the estate's tenants and workers, making ex-gratia payments in cases of hardship, and even building them a schoolhouse. William Hurt Sitwell died childless in 1776 and his cousin Samuel Phipps succeeded to the estate.

5.5.4 Phipps was presumably responsible for commissioning another estate plan, and floor plans of the 'House', in 1778 (Figs 20-23). Possibly he intended some remodeling of the building. The outline of the 'House' had certainly changed by 1780 '*A Plan of Barmoor Estate in the County of Northumberland Belonging to Samuel Phipps Esq.*' (NRO 515/3) when a north-south range appears adjoining the north-west side. A payment to John Fryer, a well-known north-eastern cartographer, '*for Drawing a plan of Barmoor Estate upon vellum*' probably relates to this survey. The Hall Farm - centred on the 'House' - which appears on Bailey and Culley's 1786 plan, though indistinct, suggests there had also been an extension on the west side. Estate accounts for the last decades of the 18<sup>th</sup> century frequently mention repairs to the building. Significant expenditure was made in 1790 and the following January work was needed to the Hall roof '*which was brook by ye wind*'. Two new windows were glazed by 'Mr Richardson' in March 1791.

5.5.5 By May 1791 Samuel Phipps was dead, having left Barmoor to his cousin's second son, Francis Sitwell 1<sup>st</sup> (see Appendix 1). James Bell was now occupying the Hall, within which the uses of space appear unchanged from the 1778 plans, with mention in 1792 of 'grates' in the Kitchen, the Lumber Room, the Yellow Room, House Keeper's Room, Parlour, the 'low red room' and the Green Room. F.H. Sitwell's tenure was brief - he died in 1793 leaving Barmoor to his son Francis Sitwell (1773-1813), M.P for Berwick and a keen huntsman [Ferguson IV, 5].

## 5.6 Nineteenth century

5.6.1 In 1801 Francis Sitwell '*being dissatisfied with the structure as it appeared at the close of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, set to work...to reconstruct it after a*

*modern fashion*'. A new mansion was designed on an ambitious scale by the Adams-influenced Edinburgh architect John Paterson. Building materials – freestone and lime for mortar - were largely sourced from within the estate. Photographic copies of Paterson's proposed design drawings, plans, elevations and sections, survive (Figs. 23-28, 33-36) and the plans have been digitised as overlays to the existing floor plans in this report (Figs. 29-32). This was not however apparently a wholesale rebuilding: there is evidence from Paterson's proposed plans, later reports, and in the extant fabric, that significant elements of the old Hall were retained *in situ* or reused.

5.6.2 The ambitious scale of the intended re-building proved too costly to be fully realised. A proposed turreted south-eastern wing of the Castle, which would have extended a symmetrical east façade, and a five-sided courtyard with stables and coach-houses behind, was not completed and the southern part of the old House remained partly unroofed for the next 78 years. Nevertheless the work lasted several years, apparently being completed by July 1804 when, Frank Sitwell hosted a show of improved Leicester rams for 'upwards of 150 amateurs in the breeding line' at the Castle. The Newcastle Courant (14<sup>th</sup> July 1804) reported that '*About three o'clock in the afternoon, the great eating room and the saloon of the Castle were completely filled, and the tables were covered with the richest viands and a hearty welcome.*' The eating room and saloon are those now designated R42 and R41.

5.6.3 When the following year John Blackadder, a noted Berwickshire land surveyor and cartographer produced surveys of parts of the estate, the Castle and stable block are shown largely as existing (Fig. 7). A note attached to the surveys states that it was too expensive to include the whole of the estate, another sign of Sitwell's retrenchment. The east facade of the Castle is however shown symmetrical, with a south-east turret. Either building work was still in progress or Blackadder was instructed to show what was still intended to be the completed form of the building [British Library Add. Mss. 31335]. Francis Sitwell died in 1813 and ownership of Barmoor passed to his son, also called Francis.

5.6.4 A detailed inventory of the castle was taken in 1842 [NRO470/52] listing the contents of at least twenty-three rooms in the Castle. The '*Kitchen & Scullery*' can probably be equated with R14 and R8 respectively, the '*Wine Cellar*' with R15-17, the '*Inner Hall*' with R9, and the '*Outer Hall & Water Closet*' with R10-12. On the first floor, the '*Billiard Room (bedroom)*' was presumably the same as that shown on Paterson's 1801 design and has been designated R42; the '*Saloon*' was R41, the '*Oval Drawing Room & Turretts*' R36-38, and the '*Large Dining Room*' was presumably the '*Eating room*' on Paterson's design, now R43. The '*Oval bedroom & Turretts*' was probably R57-59. The '*Harness Room*', '*Stable Coach House*' and '*Groom's Room*' were presumably in the present Stable block.

5.6.5 The fortunes of the estate declined markedly in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Lime, which had been a significant asset for improvement of the land, and had even been exported into Scotland was more readily available in commercially-produced form distributed through the growing railway network.

Frank Sitwell's growing struggle to maintain the estate is also evident in his, and subsequent generations, becoming absentee landlords who leased the estate and Castle to wealthy tenants aspiring to the life of a country gentleman.

5.6.6 Two years after Francis's death in 1864 his nephew, Francis Henry Massey Sitwell, a Major in the Bengal Army, mortgaged the estate to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. At this date 'Castle and Game' were let to one William Sherwin for £150 p.a. F.H.M Sitwell died three years later in 1869 leaving the estate to his eight-year old son William Henry Sitwell. Subsequent lessees of the castle were characterised by an interest in livestock breeding. In 1874 it was John Bruce, a general merchant from Edinburgh [Fergusson IV, 4]. with an interest in breeding shorthorn cattle. He was succeeded in 1884 by Edmund Waldo Meade-Waldo of Stonewall Park and Hever Castle, Kent, a noted breeder of shorthorn cattle who appears to have brought his herd to Barmoor, perhaps to supplement one established by Bruce [Sinclair, 139]. In 1882 W.H. Sitwell and his mother again mortgaged the estate, this time to one Fredrick Pitman.

5.6.7 Like many earlier owners of Barmoor, W.H. Sitwell took a keen interest in management of the estate, though many of his improvements related to his hunting and shooting interests. He appears to have been familiar with his tenants and estate workers, and had a strong sense of the history of his inheritance. Educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, after joining the army in India in 1880 W.H. Sitwell pursued an active military career and seems to have spent little time at Barmoor until later in his life, though in 1892 he undertook building work to the south range of the Castle, which had been left uncompleted since the Paterson rebuild some ninety years earlier. The scale of this work is not clear.

5.6.8 Meade-Waldo appears to have remained at Barmoor until his death in 1896. For the next three years there is no record of another occupant until in 1899 when the tenancy was taken by a London-born banker, Thomas Hodgkin and his family, who had been renting Bamburgh Castle. Hodgkin was a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne and a keen interest in local history and natural history.

## **5.7 Twentieth century**

5.7.0 In the early 1900s Barmoor was, in physical appearance at least, still the epitome of a gentleman's country estate encompassing twelve tenanted farms which had formed the 18<sup>th</sup> century estate, and five smaller farms which had since emerged through subdivision. In 1902 Hodgkin's daughter married Reginald Carr Bosanquet, a prominent early 20<sup>th</sup> century Northumbrian antiquarian and archaeologist. Members of both families appear in photographs taken at the Castle in the first decade of the century, and as both Hodgkin and Bosanquet were early proponents of motor vehicles one shows R.C. Bosanquet driving a motor tricycle [NRO ZBO/P/1].

5.7.1 Hodgkin served as President of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club between 1911 and 1912, when he hosted a visit by the Club to the Castle



Early the following year Hodgkin and his wife travelled south by car and train to Falmouth where he died suddenly in March 1913. Subsequently the Castle does not appear to have been re-let. W.H. Sitwell returned to live there with his wife Constance when he retired from the army around the end of the First World War, and his second son Simon Talbot Sitwell was born there in 1920. The following year saw a major contraction in the size of the estate, as W.H. Sitwell struggled to finance the re-building of estate worker's cottages condemned as unfit for habitation. In consequence seven estate farms were sold [NRO CLAS 117].

5.7.2 When W.H Sitwell died in 1932 his first son, William Resesby Sitwell ('Bill'), succeeded to the estate. William's brother Simon was living there in 1939 when he, as one of Lowick's Territorial Army platoon, was mobilized [Ferguson IV, 27]. During the Second World War (1939-1945) Bill Sitwell served as a Royal Navy officer and the Castle and estate was requisitioned by the army, being released by the War Office in 1945, and Bill resumed occupation. The Castle itself was first listed as Grade III on the 21<sup>st</sup> September 1951.

5.7.3 In 1957, without consulting other family members, Bill put Barmoor Estate on the market and went back to sea. Bill granted his brother Simon power of attorney over the estate, which was in financial ruin, and the three remaining farms of the estate had to be sold to meet the creditors. All that remained of Barmoor Estate was the Castle, which required expensive treatment for dry rot in 1960, and some twenty acres of surrounding land.

5.7.4 In 1963 Bill, revoked the Power of Attorney and moved back to Barmoor Castle which he briefly ran, with his wife, as a guest house for wealthy American visitors. The venture was unsuccessful and in 1965, having left Barmoor unoccupied, the Castle was burgled and the family paintings and silver were stolen. In 1977 Bill and Joan divorced, and the following year Bill, excluding the rest of the family, arranged for the remaining contents of the Castle to be sold. The Castle was cleared and the contents subsequently auctioned by Sothebys at Torquay and London in 1979 [Ferguson IV, 26]. The following year William Sitwell sold the Castle and its remaining land to Hedley and Ann Lamb, ending 188 years of family ownership of the estate.

5.7.5 Over the next ten years the new owners undertook clearance of much of the estate woodland and shrubbery which had run wild since the War, with the object of developing a caravan park. Significant interventions were made in the Castle where dry and wet rot had been identified, with the intention of restoring the Castle as a country house hotel. This included stripping the plaster from a number of walls and ceilings, and removing areas of floorboards and joists. The Castle was given Grade II\* listing status in May 1986, and in November that year English Heritage grant-aided repairs to the roof, windows and rainwater goods. Mr. F.J. Penn was appointed consultant architect and on the 24<sup>th</sup> November roofing and timber treatment work began and the Pump Room at the south-west angle of the Castle was demolished.

5.7.6 In 1989 Northumberland County Council granted planning permission for a Caravan and Lodge Country Park, and significant groundworks were carried out around the Castle to prepare for and install caravan stances and service connections. Unfortunately the English Heritage grant-aided work was uncompleted when the grant period expired in 1996, and restoration work on the Castle stalled.

5.7.7 Since 1999 the Castle has been on English Heritage's 'Heritage at Risk Register' classified as Category Priority A. Hedley Lamb died suddenly in 2011 but his widow Ann and son Jamie maintain the commitment to restore the Castle, and interest in the history and archaeology of Barmoor has been generated within the local community. In 2010 the Dove Coat Field to the north of the Castle was fieldwalked by the local archaeological society, TillVAS, under direction of the then County Archaeologist Dr. Chris Burgess as part of the Flodden500 project,

5.7.8 In 2012 a Conservation Management Plan and Options Appraisal was produced by Spence & Dower LLP and Genecon LLP. Ten years later a pre-application planning submission for conversion of the Castle into holiday accommodation was submitted by Spence and Dower LLP to the Local Planning Authority - Northumberland County Council - and Historic England. In response the LPA have required an up-to-date Heritage Statement be produced to support a full planning application.

## **6. Archive surveys and views referred to in the site history and development.**

Copies of the detailed building plans of 1778 and 1801 are in sub-section 8 below (Figs. 20-28).

### **6.1. 'A Mapp of the whole Estate of Baremoor, taken in 1722'. (NRO 2370 Box 3).**

This is the earliest known plan to show Barmoor (Fig.2). The surveyor is unknown. It is possible this was commissioned by Martin Bladen (1680-1746), a Yorkshireman trained as a barrister, who joined the military and became a Colonel, and then took up an illustrious political career and was associate of Robert Walpole, Bladen bought Barmoor estate about 1720 and seems to have spent some time there. The plan is detailed, even identifying the names of the 'cotters' occupying the town, but is frustratingly too badly worn for the outline of the 'Hall' or 'House' and its immediate environs to be clearly discernable (Fig. 2).

### **6.2 'Barmoor'.**

Vignette from Lt. Andrew Armstrong and Son's map of the County of Northumberland, 1769.

This (Fig.3) shows the 'House' or Hall as a rather stylised 'gentry residence'. The frontage with its central doorway flanked by pairs of windows to two floors bears some similarity to the plan and floor plans made in 1778.

### **6.3. 'Plan of Barmoor and of the Grounds 20 chains round the house, December 1778'. (NRO 2372 Box 2).**

The floor plans described above appear to have been accompanied by this wider area survey. Fig. 4, again unsigned but dated December 1778. The use of decimal yards for the floor plans and the apparent precision of this wider survey suggests both were the work of a land surveyor, possibly John Bell who was paid 10/6d for '*planning from Draught*' in January 1779. A note of Samuel Phipps' possessions at Barmoor in 1780 included five surveying staffs and a decimal yard.

The 1778 estate plan might have been undertaken for Phipps to assess the condition of his property and its potential for development or re-landscaping. This would prefigure the approach he took to another newly-acquired country property, Ferney Hall estate in Shropshire, which he bought in 1787. There he engaged Humphrey Repton, one of 'Capability' Brown's successors, to landscape the grounds, but died before the work was commissioned (Williams 2021)

### **6.4. 'Plan of Barmoor Estate belonging to Samuel Phipps Esquire. 1780'. (NRO 515/3).**

This plan (Fig. 5) was possibly by John Fryer, who was paid £6 in January 1780 for drawing an estate plan on vellum. This again is concerned with the wider estate, and shows the 'Hall' at a small scale which cannot be reliably digitised or superimposed onto the modern digitally surveyed footprint. The 1780 plan certainly suggests some change in the building outline since 1778: the east front entrance bay is absent, and a narrow north-south range appears to have been added at the north-west corner of the 'House'. A large rectangular enclosure adjoins the south end.

### **6.5. A Survey and Valuation of Barmoor Estate belonging to Samuel Phipps Esqr. 1786 (NRO 2372 Box 2)**

By the agricultural improvers John Bailey and George Culley, this plan (Fig.6) again is principally concerned with the wider estate, and the appearance of the 'House' at an even smaller scale than 3 is even more difficult to interpret and the 'House' outline is unclear. A large east-west block shaded as a building may be the rectangular enclosure shown by Fryer. This may of course simply be an error. A long, thin, north-south range, not shown by Fryer, seems to abut the north-east corner of the 'House'.

### **6.6. 'Part of Barmoor Castle Estate, Surveyed Octr. 1805'. by John Blackadder. (BL Add. 31335/5).**

This plan (Fig. 7) of the Castle and Home Farm is one of six farm plans, the whole estate was too costly to fully survey. This plan presents some problems of interpretation. It is assumed Paterson's work on the Castle terminated, incomplete, in 1804, yet Blackadder shows it with a fully symmetrical east facade. The southern, corner-turreted, wing proposed by Paterson to counterbalance the east face of the North Range but never completed, is there. Yet so too is the still-extant, modest, and repositioned, Stable Block. The plan appears to be a hybrid – showing what was actually extant in 1805 but allowing perhaps for Francis Sitwell's aspiration to at least complete the prestigious 'Entrance Front'. That ambition was never realised and the South Wing remained unfinished for some eighty-seven years before a partial completion of the Paterson design c.1892.

#### **6.7. Plan to accompany a lease of the Town or Home Farm from Francis Sitwell II to Messrs Lowery, 1830. (NRO 2370 Box 2)**

A small-scale coloured plan (Fig. 8) showing the Castle, indistinct but clearly lacking the southern corner-turreted wing shown by Paterson, and again showing the Stable Block as now existing.

#### **6.8. 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 25" to one mile (Old Series) Parish of Lowick Sheet XI.9, 1860 (British Library copy on order)**

This (Fig. 9) is the first post-1805 plan view which clearly shows the Castle. The extent to which Paterson's plan for the house itself was uncompleted is clear. South of the Great Stair and Gatehouse, only R5 and R6 and the south-east corner of R1 are shown as 'roofed', though the east facade appears to have only risen as far as the first floor – the second floor and crenellated parapet being added c.1892. It also appears that the thick west wall, which was probably medieval, remained at this date. The area between these two being an open yard.

#### **6.9. 1897 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile**

This is the first known plan after the 1860 edition to show the Castle in usable detail (Fig.10). Since it post-dates Brigadier-General W H Sitwell's 'completion' of the Paterson scheme, attested by the stone plaque on the east face of the South Wing with the Sitwell crest and date 1892, the footprint of the Castle is shown here substantially as still existing.

There are however two notable differences. One is the long narrow range adjoining the south-east corner of the South Wing. The other is the pumphouse, a single-storey building abutting the south facade between the South Wing and the south-west corner turret. This raised water to a storage tank at second floor level in R74. Both these additions (which appear on Figs. 40 and 43) were demolished in the 1980s.

There are no extant deposited building plans, architect's plans, photographs or other pictorial evidence to show the true scope of W. H. Sitwell's work. The architect is unknown. In W.H. Sitwell's 'Notes on the Estate', probably written



about 1930, he refers to his 'notes on the Castle', which may have contained details of this, but that document cannot be located. It can only be surmised that the c.1892 work – which in reality may have begun earlier – thinned or removed the thick west wall of R1, R2 and R7 and may have removed the staircase shown as retained on Paterson's plan, replacing it with the present wooden service stair.

**6.10. 1912-20 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 25” to 1 mile.**

The appearance of the Castle (Fig.11) is unchanged since 1897. Thereafter there was no further significant change in the castle or its environs until the early 1980s.



Fig. 2. Extract from the 1722 'Mapp' showing the area of the 'House' badly rubbed and its outline not clearly distinguishable.

Fig. 3. From Armstrong's 1769 map of Northumberland. Barmoor shown as a stylised gentry house.



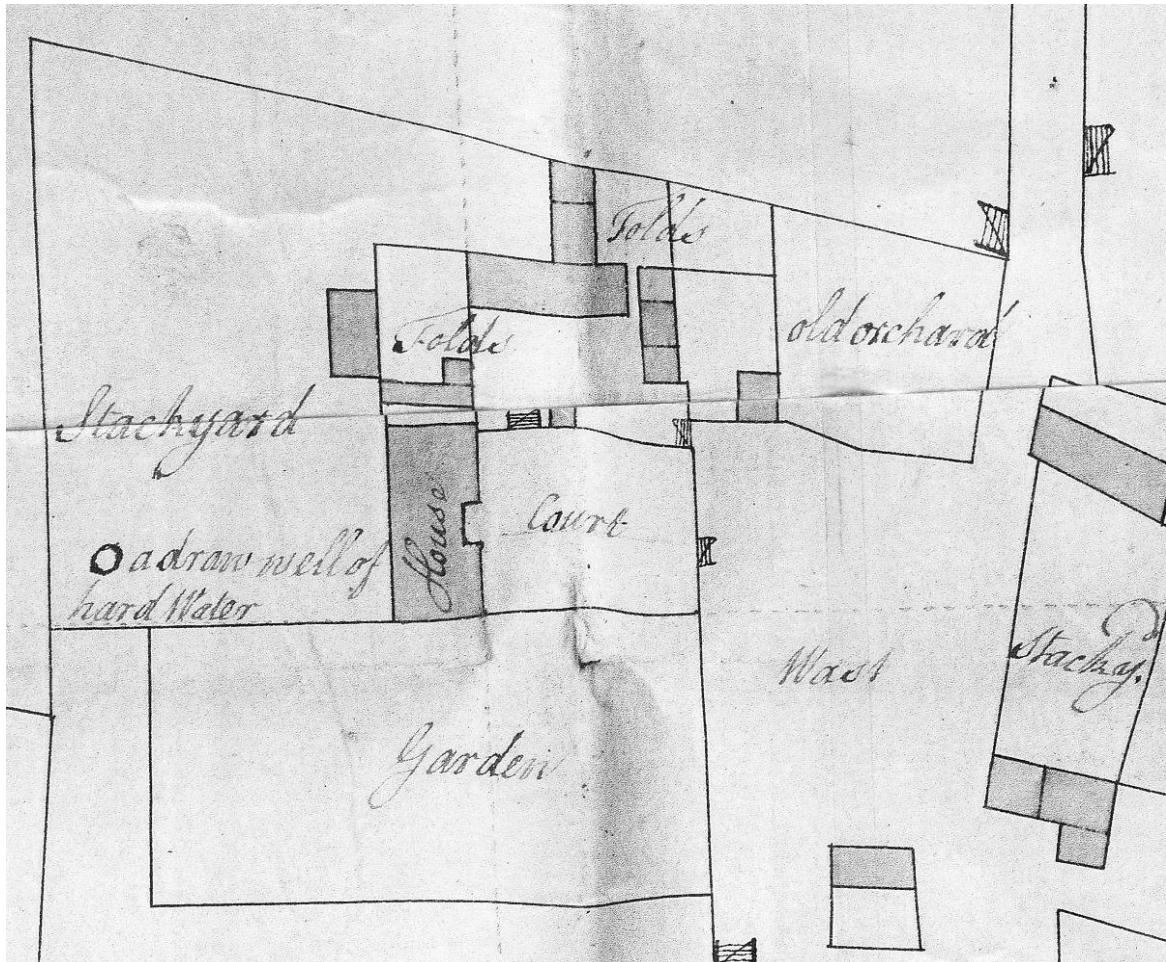


Fig. 4. Extract from the 1778 survey (NRO 2372 Box 2). The 'House' footprint conforms to the floor plans (Figs. 20 – 22).

Fig. 5. Extract from the 1780 survey, possibly by John Fryer (NRO 515/3), apparently showing a north-west wing.

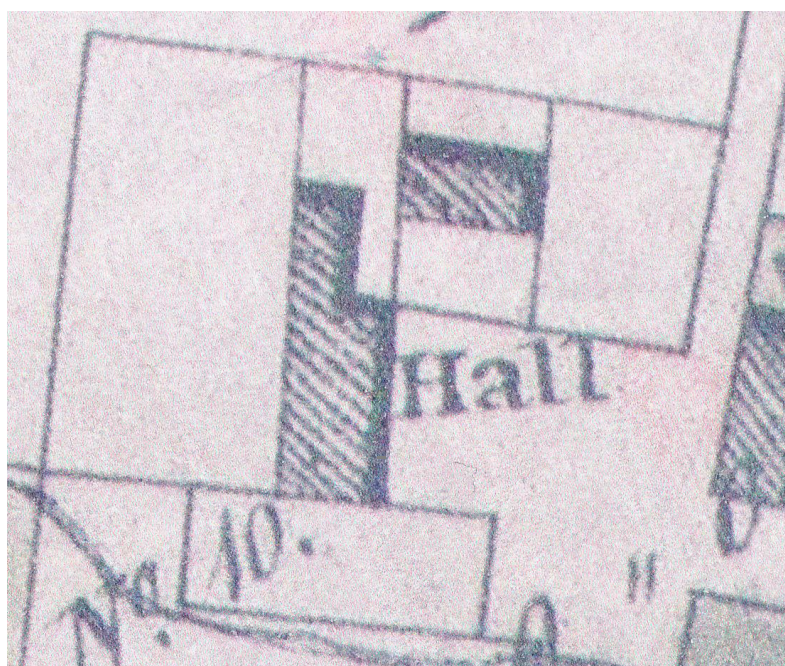
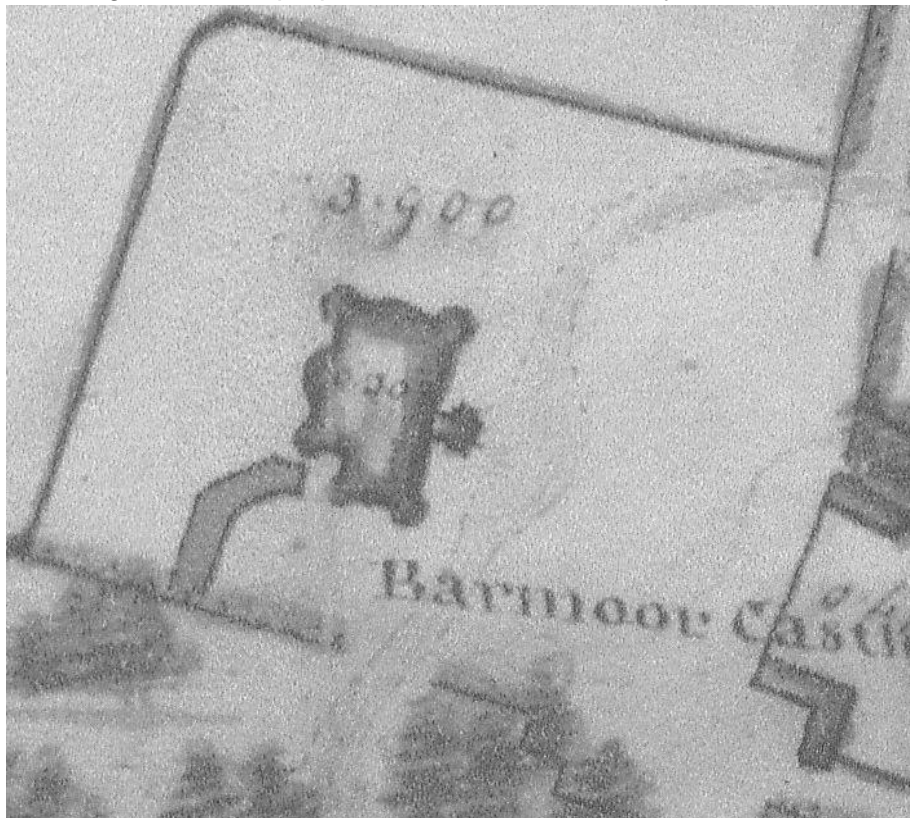






Fig. 6. 1786. From Bailey and Culley's Survey and Valuation of Barmoor Estate for Samuel Phipps.

Fig.7. 1805. From John Blackadder's plan of part of Barmoor Estate, showing Paterson's proposed Entrance Front as symmetrical.



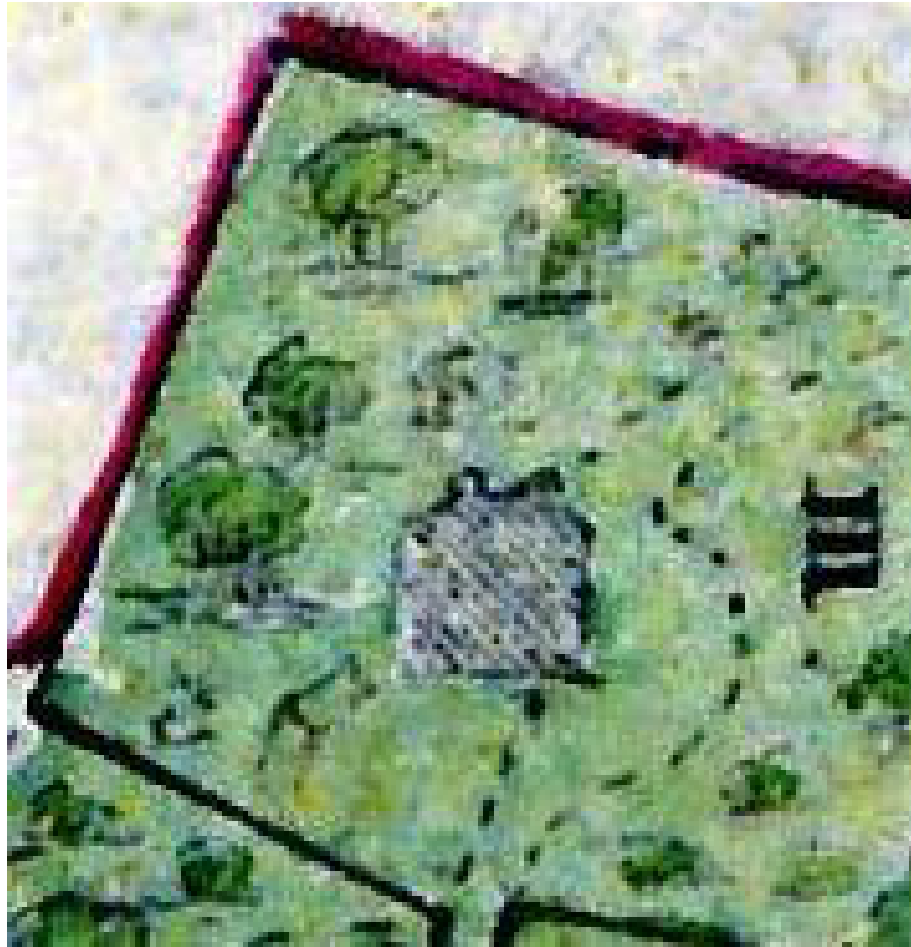


Fig. 8. 1830. Lease plan of the Town or Home Farm, Francis Sitwell 2<sup>nd</sup> to Messrs Lowery.

Fig. 9. 1860 Ordnance Survey 25" Northumberland XI.9 showing the largely roofless, uncompleted, South Wing. (British Library).

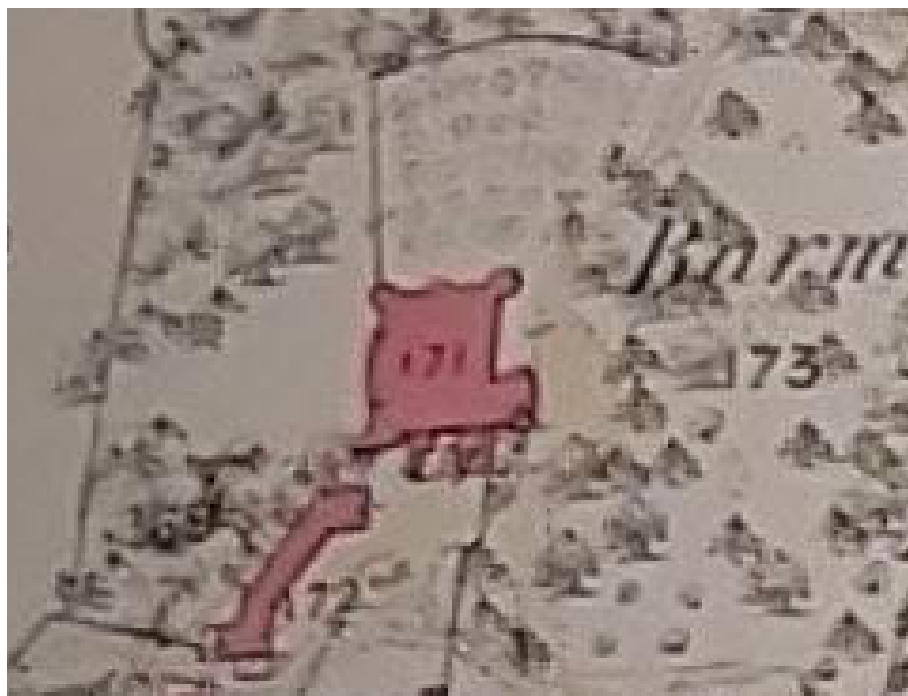






Fig. 10. 1897. From the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 25" map, showing the South Wing 'completed' by W.H.Sitwell c.1892. A range of outbuildings has been added at the south-east corner.

Fig. 11. 1912-22. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 25". There have been minor alterations - an addition to the north end of the Stable Block, and outbuildings in the courtyard. There was little further change until after 1979.





Fig. 12. The Castle from the north-east. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century? Undated and unsigned oil on canvas (Client's collection).



Fig. 13. The Castle from the north-east c.1900, during Hodgkin's tenancy. The view is almost identical to the painting above and may be almost contemporary.





Fig. 14. R36 c.1960. Looking south-east to fire [175], window [169], and door [174] to turret room R38. A photograph taken for Country Life c.1960.

Fig. 15. R41 looking north to Doors [112-114], again c.1960.





Fig.16. R42 looking north to fire [127] and door [126]. *Country Life* c.1960.

Fig.17. R43 looking south-east, with fire [101] and door [106]. Again c.1960.







Fig. 18. Looking west up to R56, the final flights of the Great Stair and cupola. *Country Life* c.1960.

Fig. 19. R67 looking west to the bow front windows. Again c.1960.





## **7. Plans and drawings of Barmoor House, 1778, and of John Paterson's proposed Castle, 1801.**

### **7.1 Floor plans of Barmoor 'House', 1778. (NRO 2370 Box 2).**

7.1.0 The House appears in detail for the first time in three unsigned ink-on-paper floor plans: '*Ground Floor of Barmoor House*', '*Middle Story*' and '*Upper Story*' all '*Laid down by a Scale of 1/4" Inch to a yard*'. Only that of the Middle Story is actually dated 1778, which was shortly after Samuel Phipps' assumed ownership. The three drawings are clearly by the same hand and contemporary (Figs. 3 – 5).

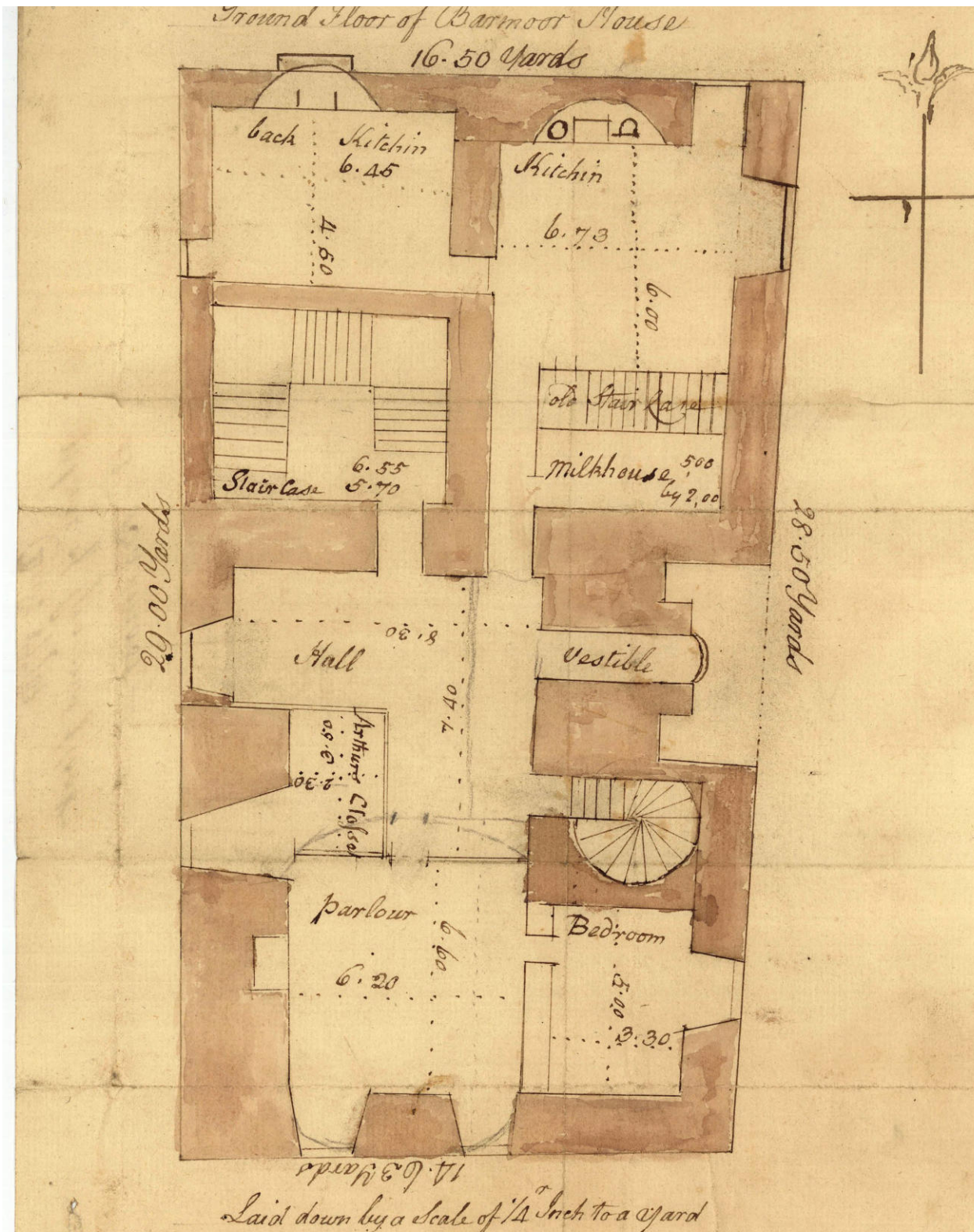
7.1.1 The plans are orientated to the north, and toned with a sepia ink wash to indicate solid walls, open lines appear to represent brick or stud partitions. The east ground floor east wall dividing the 'Parlour' from the 'bedroom' is un-toned but appears too thick for a stud wall and may represent a proposed alteration. Many room functions are named, and most are annotated with length, breadth, and sometimes height, given in decimal yards.

7.1.2 The survey method is unknown, and it has to be assumed that the wall thicknesses shown were measurable and are tolerably accurate. The east front is noted as 28.50 yards, the west 29.00 yards, the north end 16.50 yards and the south 14.63 yards – all of which define a building footprint which corresponds closely with what is still extant and identifiable of the pre-1801-4 building.

7.1.3 The plans have been digitised and, with some adjustment, overlain onto the modern survey (Figs. 29 – 32). The north face of the North-east Wing and the chamfer course on the south and south-west sides of the South Wing have been used as 'fixed points'. Some internal spaces are a close match with the existing building, especially the North-east wing (R19). Problems arise with the dimensions given for the North-west wing, which cannot be fitted into the straight line to the west facade without a slight westward projection from the assumed line of the chamfered plinth to the south. As this part of the building is potentially a late 17<sup>th</sup> century addition to the house, some irregularity in line but perhaps not enough to be thought worth showing on the floor plans, might be suspected.

7.1.4 The floor plans are described and analysed below, with the comparative room numbers used in the room-by-room descriptions in this report and, where relevant, feature numbers in square brackets.

Fig.20. Ground Floor of Barmoor House (1778).



'Parlour': 6.60 N-S x 6.20 E-W (6.032m x 5.67m). Equivalent to R1, R2 and R7. The south and especially the west walls are thick, and presumably medieval masonry. The north wall appears to be a stud partition. Two windows are shown in the south wall and a fire in the west. Pencil additions show

curving lines at the south end of this space, perhaps a proposed alteration, or a representation of a vault.

'*Bedroom*'. 5.00 N-S x 3.30 E-W. Equivalent to R5. The south, east and north walls are thick and presumably medieval. The west wall is shown uncoloured. There is a window with splayed reveals in the east wall.

Newel stair, not labelled. Equivalent to R4 and R6. Reached by a short straight passage from the 'Hall'. A medieval feature, its position close to the east-facing entrance is seen in other tower-houses, such as Belsay.

'*Arthur's Closet*' 3.50 N-S x 2.30 E-W. Equivalent to R2 and part of R9. The north, south and east walls appear to be stud partitions. It abuts the thick west wall and takes in part of a window embrasure with a wider splay to the north, perhaps to allow more natural light. This window occupies the position of present feature [33].

'*Hall*' 8.30 E-W x 7.40 N-S (7.59m x 6.76m). Equivalent to R9. Shown as an L-shaped space with thick walls north, west and east and stud partitions to the south. A splayed window in the west wall occupies the position of doorway [45].

'*Vestible*'. Not dimensioned. Equivalent to part of R9 and R10. Shown as a narrow passage between two areas of very thick masonry. At the east end a bow-front appears to be shown. This is presumably the 'porch' area, part of which was reportedly reused in the 1801-4 remodelling.

'*Stair Case*'. 6.55 x 5.70 (5.99m x 5.21m). Equivalent to the south half of R15-17 and R18. The stair seems to be an open-well timber staircase, turning clockwise, possibly of 17<sup>th</sup> century date. No orientations for the measurements are given. As noted above, the dimensions only work with a slight projection to the west wall. If so, this would be compatible with the lower part of the existing wall between R14 and R15 (see below 'back Kitchen').

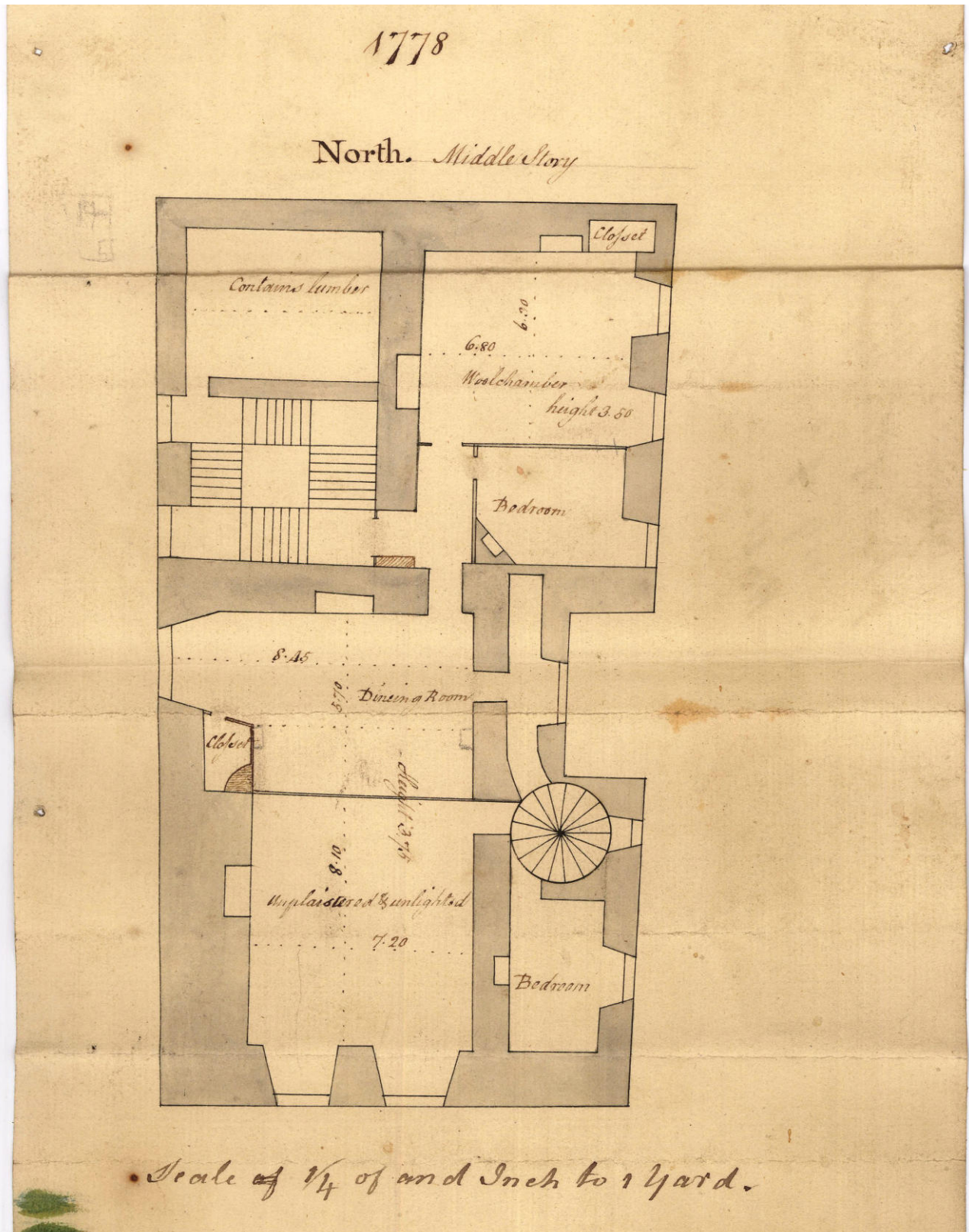
'*back Kitchen*'. 4.50 N-S x 6.45 E-W (4.11m x 5.89m). Equivalent to the north half of R15-17. The north, west and east walls are thick. A large fireplace in centre of the north wall has a curved recess that extends oddly beyond the outer face of the north wall and into a projection which may be a chimney. The curve may however be representing an arch over the fireplace, as in (R19) to the east. The window shown in the west wall seems to coincide with extant feature [72] in R15, suggesting the present wall between R14 and R15 existed in 1778. The doorway in the east wall leading to R19 no longer visible.

'*Kitchen*' 6.73 x 6.00 (6.15m E-W x 5.48m N-S). The same as R19. The north, west, south, and inner east walls are still extant as is the door in the north wall [64] and the fireplace in the north wall [63]. The curved back may be representing the arch. Only one window is shown in the east wall which appears to be feature [13], narrowed in 1801-4. The door to the back kitchen is not now visible. At the south end an opening [60] leads to the 'Hall'. To the east are two small spaces:- '*old Stair Case*' shown as a straight flight,



presumably of timber, rising to the east, accessed by a door in a partition apparently surviving as brick foundation [65]. and 'milkhouse' accessed from the west through a door in a partition again apparently brick foundation [66].

Fig.21 'Middle story'



*'Unplastered & Unlighted'* 8.10 x 7.20 (7.4m x 6.58m). Height 3.75 (3.43m). Equivalent to R26 - 27 and R31-34). The west wall is thick, the east wall thinner with a doorway to the newel stair. The north wall seems to be a stud partition. Though 'unlighted' two windows are shown in the south wall, that on the east approximately in the position of [163]. There is a fire in the west wall,

*'Bedroom'* Not dimensioned. Equivalent to R29. The south wall is thick, the west and east thinner. There is a fire in the west wall, and a window in the east, approximately in the position of [164].

Newel stair (unlabelled). Equivalent to R30. The newel continues from ground floor, lit by a window in the east wall. A passage leading north gives access to the 'Dineing Room', another to the west to the 'Unpaisterd' room, and on the south to the bedroom.

Mural passage (unlabelled). Equivalent to parts of R9 and R10. Led from the newel stair to the 'Dineing Room' with a short 'blind' passage may have been a garderobe. A large east window overlooks the porch.

*'Dineing Room'* 8.45 E-W x 5.70 N-S (7.72m x 5.21m) Height 3.75 (3.43m). Equivalent to R35. The west wall is thinner than further south and contains a large window with a wide-splayed north reveal giving natural light to the fire. A door in the east wall led to the passage, another in the north-east into R42.

*'Closet'* Not dimensioned. Equivalent to parts of R34 and R35. Occupies a deep recess in the west wall, perhaps the remains of earlier mural chamber. The north and east walls are stud-partitions. A curved timber feature in the corner may be a watercloset.

Stair (unlabelled). Equivalent to R41. A continuation of the open-well stair from ground floor. The east wall is that dividing R41 and R42, the west wall possibly that between R41 and R43. Accessed from a lobby (part of R42) by a doorway in the east wall. another on the north half-landing leads into a room that 'contains lumber'.

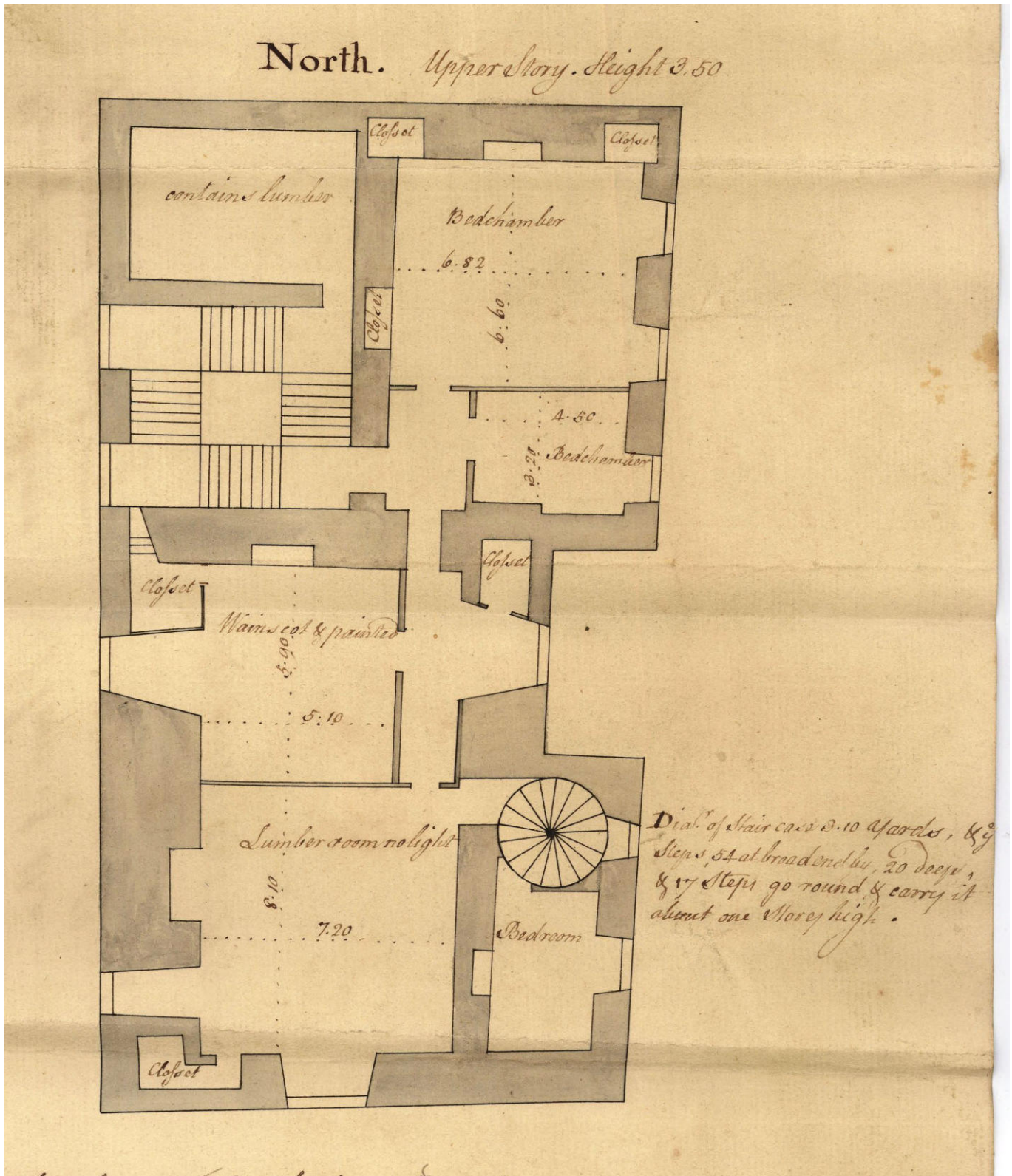
*'Contains lumber'* Not dimensioned. Equivalent to the north part of R41. The north and west walls may be substantially those between R41, R43 and R46.

*'Bedroom'* Not dimensioned. Equivalent to the south part of R42. The south and east walls may be much as existing. The west and north walls are stud partitions. A fire is shown in the south-west corner. A single window in the east wall may have become [124].

*'Woolchamber'* 6.80 E-W x 6.30 N-S (6.21m x 5.76m). Equivalent to the northern part of R42 and R42.2. The north, west and east walls are substantially as existing. The south wall is a stud partition shared with the bedroom. There is a fire in the north wall probably reused in 1801-4 as [127]. when the 'closet' in the north-east corner was made into a doorway [126] to the North Range. The window in the east wall may have been adapted to create [125].



Fig 22. 'Upper Story Height 3.50' (3.2m)



*'Lumber room no light'* 8.10 N-S x 7.20 E-W (7.4m x 6.58m). Equivalent to R49-50, R52, part of R53 and R55. The west, south and east walls are thick, the north wall a stud partition. Accessed by a door in the north wall and one in the east wall leading to newel stair. In the south-west corner a narrow door leads into a square 'closet', possibly a medieval mural chamber or garderobe. There is a fire and a window in the west wall, and a larger window in south wall.

*'Bedroom'* Not dimensioned. Equivalent to R51. Similar to that on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor below, the south wall is thickest, the east and west thinner. There is a fire in the west wall and a window in the east. Accessible to and from the newel stair by a door in the north-west corner.

*'Dial' of Stair case 3.10 yards, & y<sup>e</sup> Steps, .54 at broad end by .20 deep, & 17 Steps go round & carry it about one Storey high.'* Equivalent to R54. A continuation of the newel stair. A door to the west leads into the 'Lumber room', another to the south into the Bedroom. Lit by a small splayed window in the west wall, possibly an enlarged medieval slit.

Passage (unlabelled). Equivalent to parts of R56 and R57. The east wall wall is thick, the west and south are stud partitions. A door in the south wall leads into 'Lumber room', one in the west to the 'Wainscot & painted' chamber, and another to the north into the late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century wing. A window on the east side with deep and wide-splayed reveals overlooks the porch. In the north reveal is a closet perhaps a medieval mural chamber.

*'Wainscot & painted'* 5.90 x 5.10 (5.39m x 4.66m). Equivalent to parts of R56 and R63. The west wall is thickest, the north is thinner, the south and east are stud partitions. Accessed from the passage by a door in the east stud wall. There is a fire in the north wall, a window in the west. The north-west corner has a 'closet' formed by stud partions, the south side of which follows the angle of the wiindow reveal, with with a door in the east side. In the north-west corner of the 'closet' is a narrow opening, splayed to the east. This is too narrow for a doorway, but might be a medieval loop with a stepped sill.

Staircase (unlabelled). Equivalent to the south part of R41. A continuation of the open-well stair. The east wall is that now dividing R41 and R60-62, the west wall may be that between R41 and R43, thinned. As on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, a door in east wall leads from a small lobby to a half landing. Another door in noth-east corner leads to an unlighted room. The stair is lit by two windows in the west wall as on 1<sup>st</sup> floor.

*'Contains lumber'* Not dimensioned. Equivalent to the northern half of R41. Walls are as the 1<sup>st</sup> floor lumber room. There are no windows. Reached from the stair by a door in the south-east corner.

*'Bedchamber'*. 4.50 E-W x 3.20 N-S (4.11m x 2.92m). Now R61. The east and south walls are masonry, the west and north are stud partitions. A thickened section of the south wall may represent a fireplace. Accessed by a door, now

[237] in the west wall from lobby R60. A window in the east wall may have been adapted in 1801-4 to form the present [209].

'Bedchamber' 6.82 E-W x 6.60 N-S (6.23m x 603m). Now R62, R62.1 and R62.2.

The east, west and north walls are masonry, the south wall a stud partition. 'Closets' in the north-west and north-east corners are now R62.1 and R62.2 respectively. Another 'closet' in the west wall is not now visible. Accessed from the lobby by a door in the south wall now [244]. There is a fireplace in the centre of the north wall, now [240]. The two windows in the east wall may have been remodelled to form the present [210].

The purpose of these floor plans can only be surmised, but antiquarian interest seems unlikely. In 1776 Barmoor had been left by William Hurt Sitwell to his 'cousin once removed' Samuel Phipps. It seems probable the plans were drawn because Phipps was considering 'modernising' the house. There are suggestions from later plans and surveys, particularly the 1801 proposed plans by John Paterson (Figs. 23 – 28) and from aspects of the existing building fabric, that a significant amount of remodelling and extension was subsequently undertaken. Unfortunately no building accounts or other documentation have been found to confirm this.

**7.2 'Barmoor Castle, Northumberland, Seat of Francis Sitwell, Esqr.; An Album of Designs for Additions and Alterations, including East or Entrance Front; North Profile; South Profile; West Front; Ground Floor; First Floor; Bedroom Floor and Plan of the Roofs of the Offices; Garret Floor and Plan of Part of the Roofs; Section from South to North; and Section from East to West. Edin<sup>r</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. May 1801'. (RCAHMS).**

7.2.0 These are the Edinburgh architect John Paterson's proposed plans, sections and elevations. The originals, which were at Barmoor, were sold at Christies on 24 March 1982 and are now in private hands. The copies used in this report are from black-and-white photographs taken in 1967 and held by RCAHMS. The drawings are signed 'J<sup>no</sup> Paterson Architect' and have a scale bar of sixty feet. The room functions are named, and many spaces dimensioned with width and length, and occasionally, height, all given in decimal feet. The drawings were presumably produced by Paterson to get Sitwell's approval to execute the commission, and the 'as-existing' structure may have been based on the 1778 floor plans.

7.2.1 The proposed drawings are reproduced in full to show the extent of the unrealised building. The floor plans of the Castle itself have, like those of 1778 House, been digitised and overlain as accurately as possible - given that they are small-scale photographic copies - onto the modern digital floor plans (Figs. 29-32). Paterson's elevations, which apart from the southern are essentially as built, are shown at scale with the 2012 digital survey elevations for comparison (Figs. 33-36). The sections were not drawn as 'straight-line' cross-sections, but 'composite' in order to show as much of the most prestigious features – the Gatehouse and the Oval Saloon - as possible, and cannot be accurately superimposed on the modern survey.





Fig. 24. Paterson's proposed first floor plan, 1801. As-existing fabric, intended to be retained, is uncoloured.

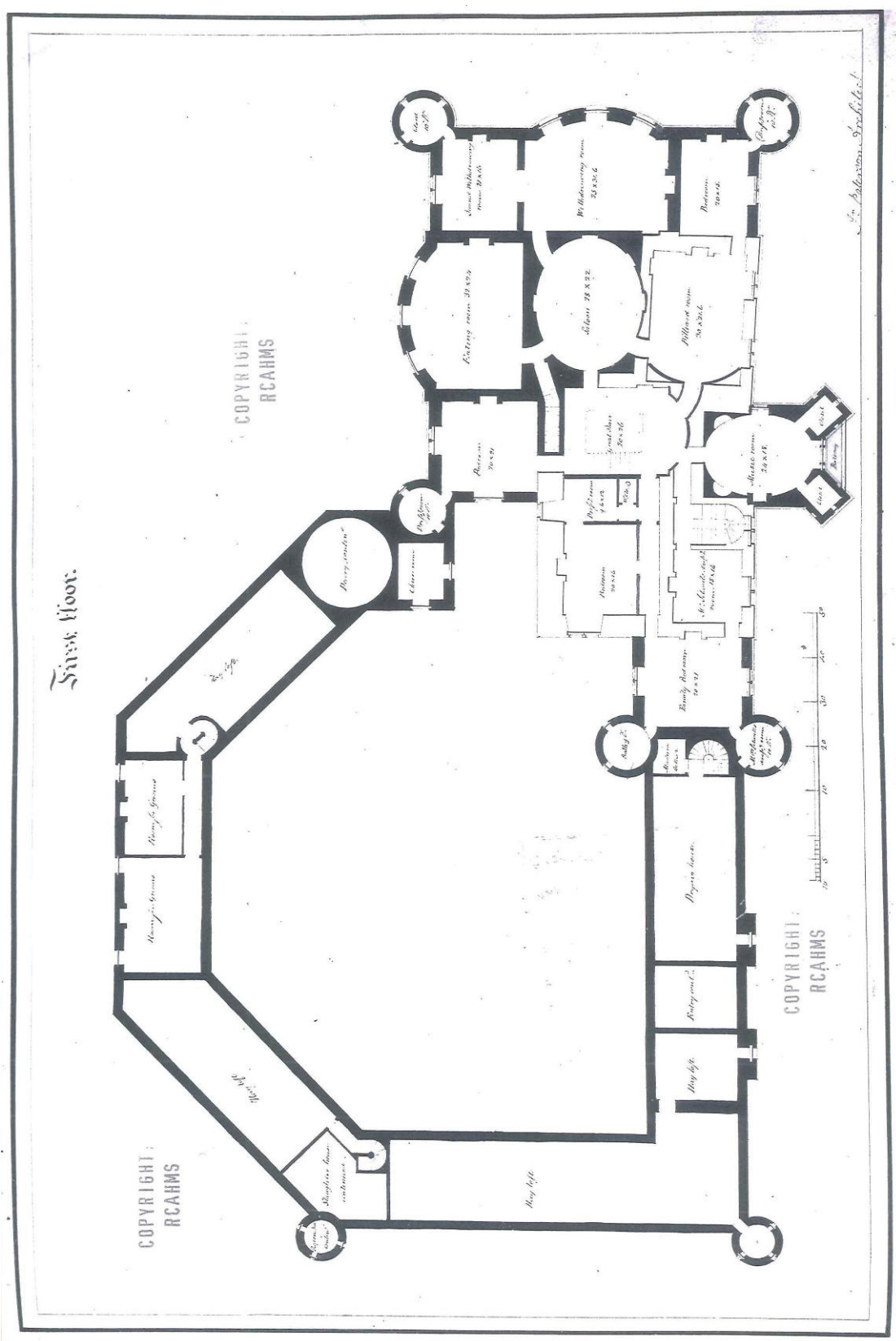




Fig.25. Paterson;s proposed second or 'Bedroom' floor, 1801. As-existing fabric, intended o be retained, is uncoloured.

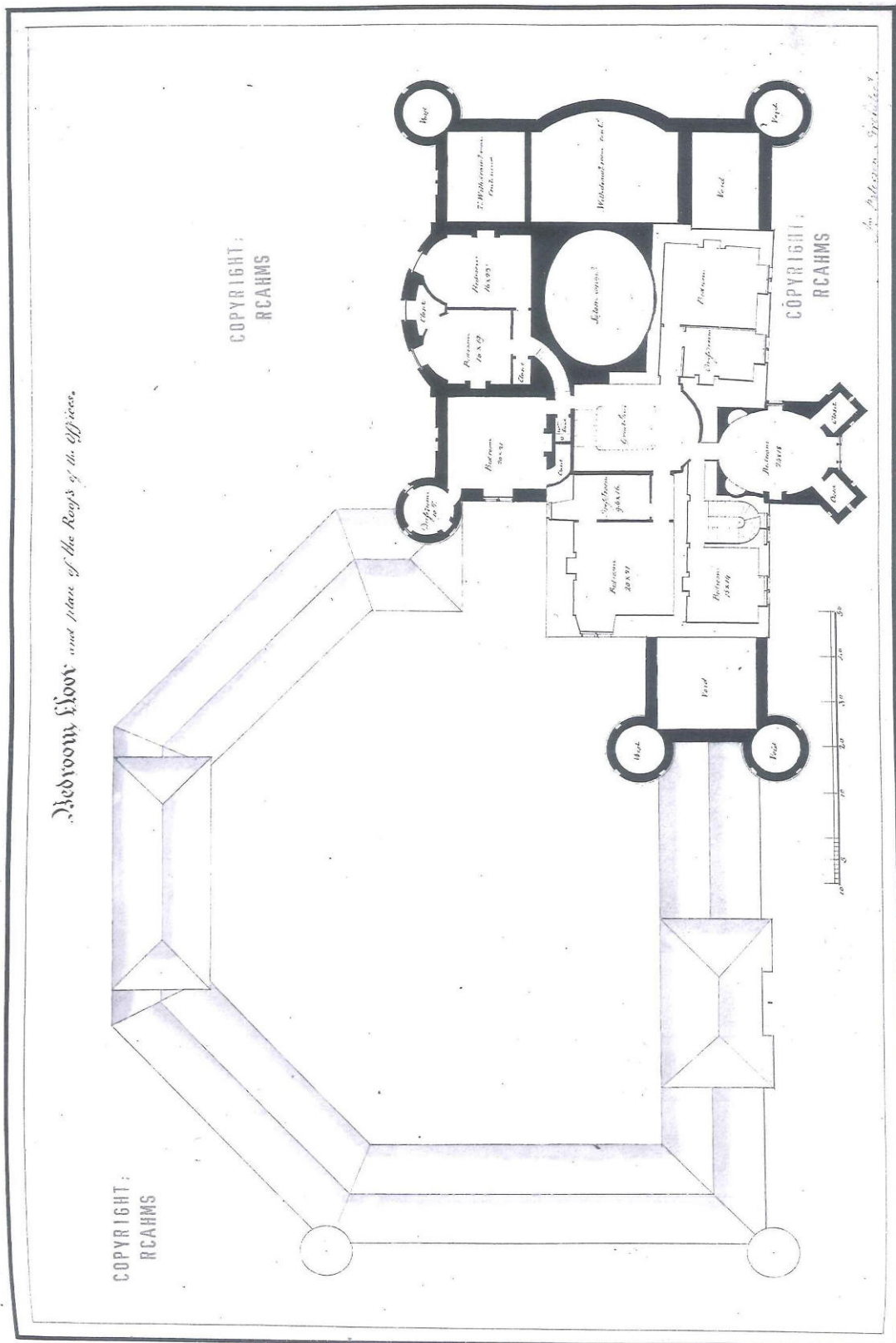


Fig.26. Paterson's proposed third, or Garret, floor. Apart from the Gatehouse, with considerable, alteration, this level was never realised.

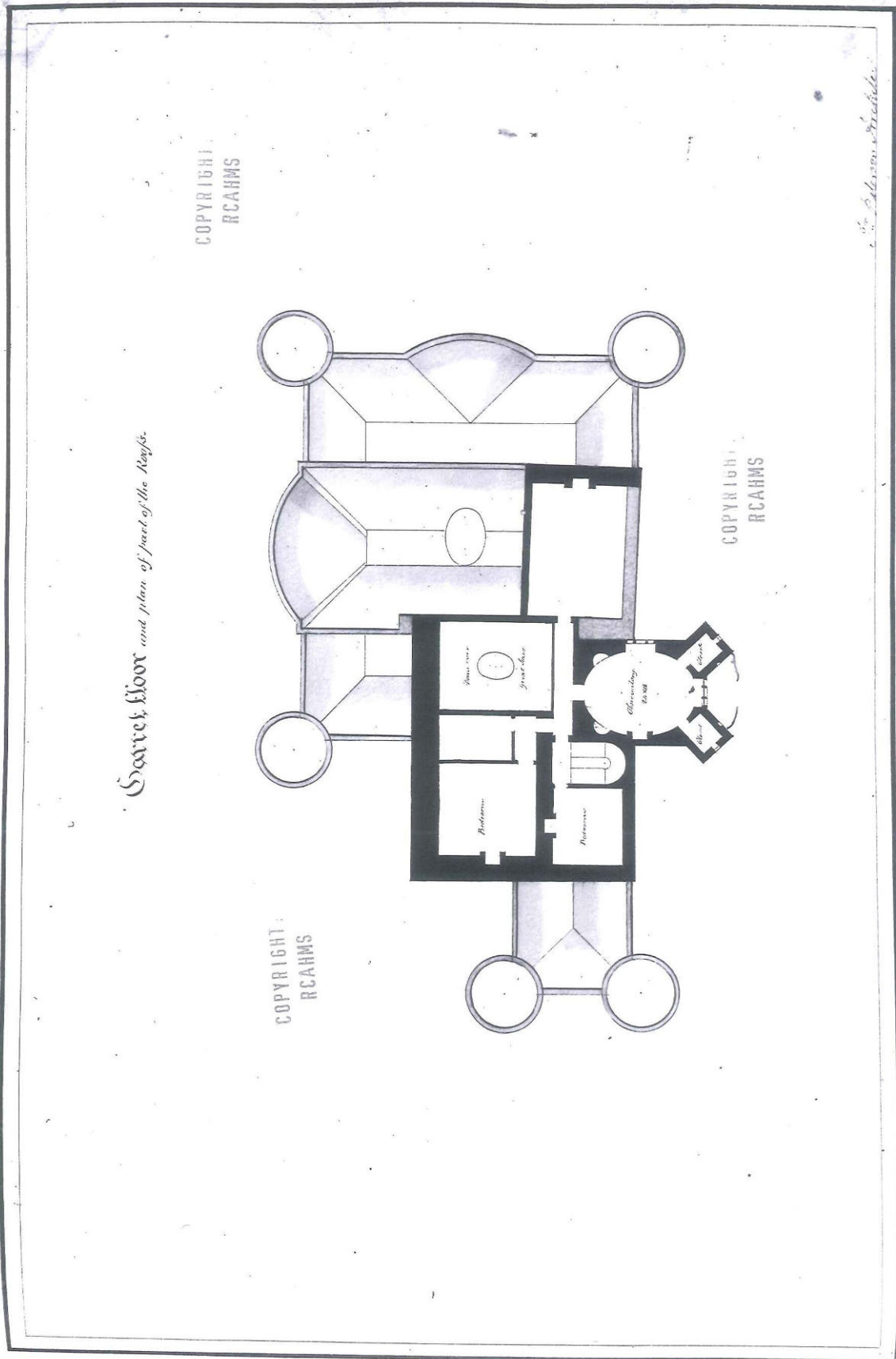


Fig.27. North-south section through Paterson's proposed remodelling, 1801.

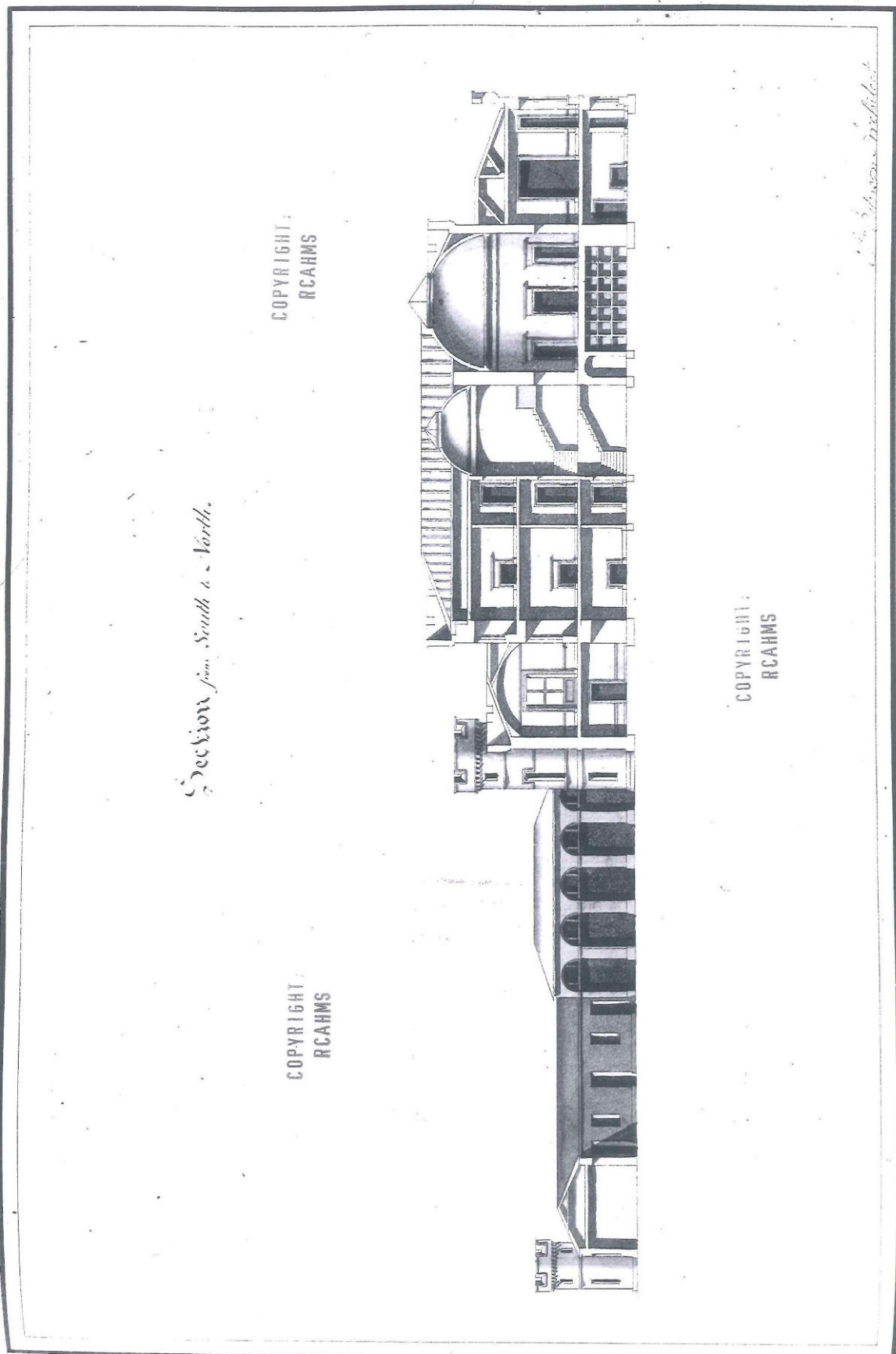
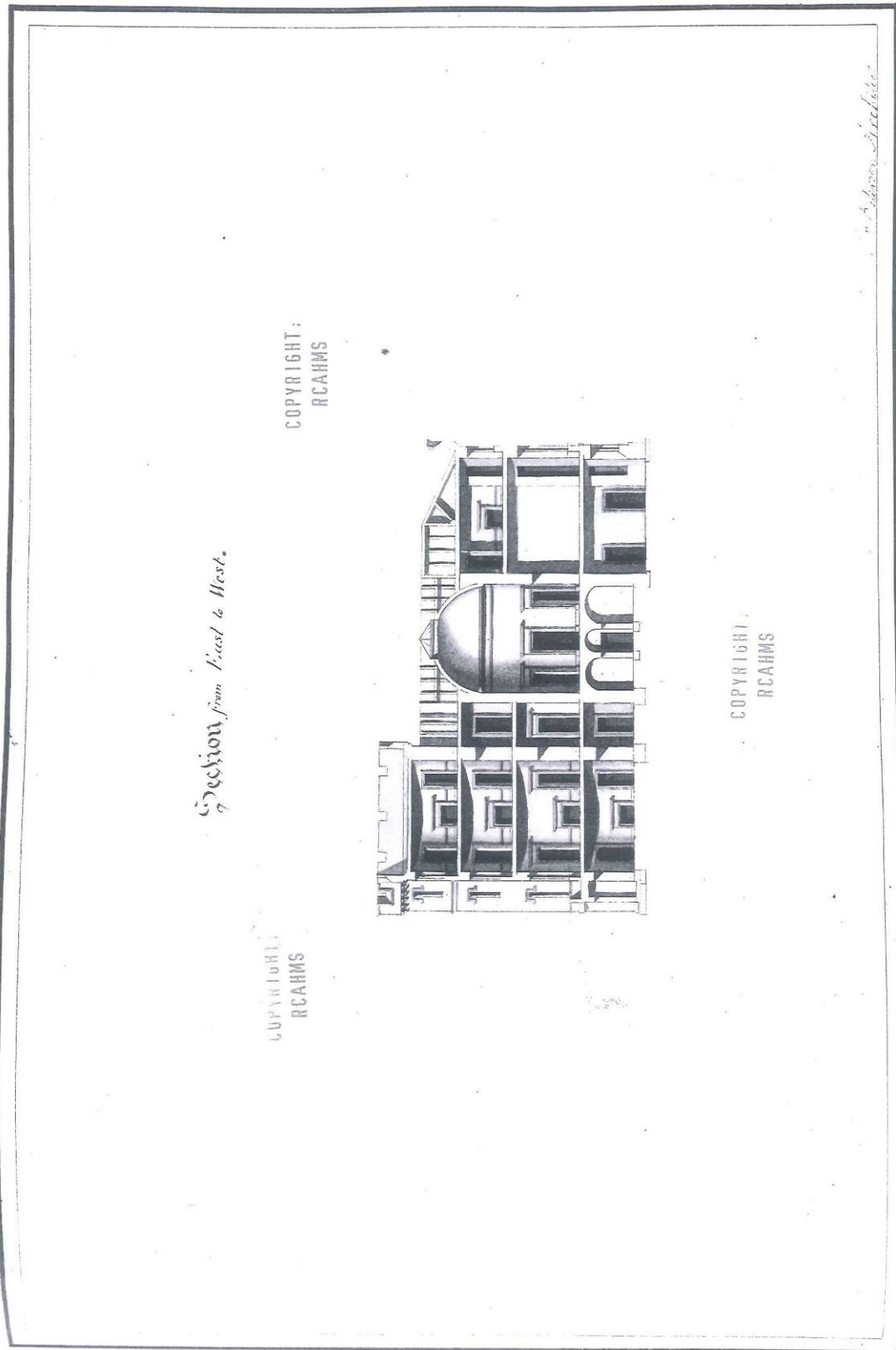


Fig. 28. East-west section through Paterson's proposed remodelling, 1801. This is a composite not a straight-line section, giving prominence to the Gatehouse and the Oval Saloon..

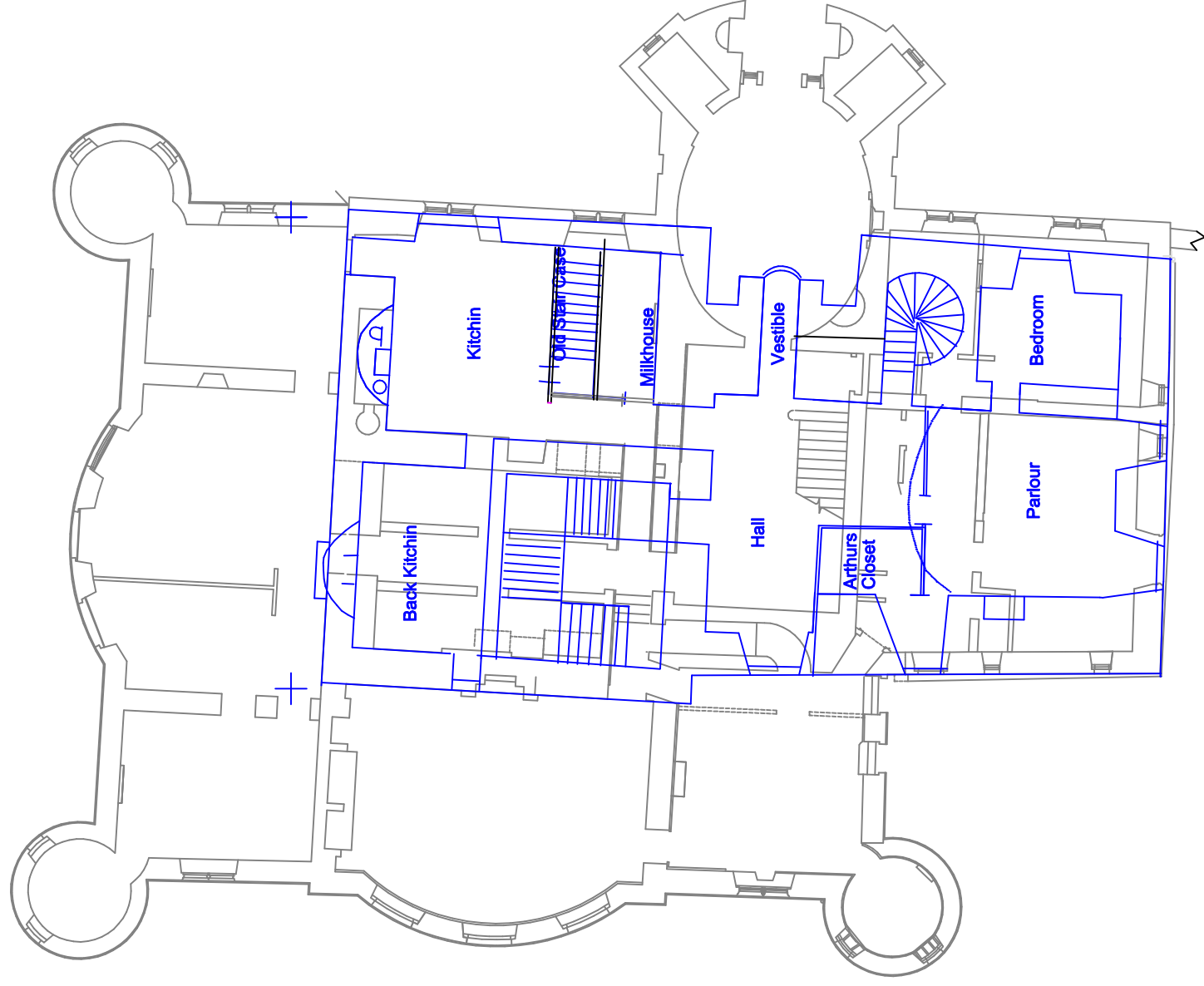




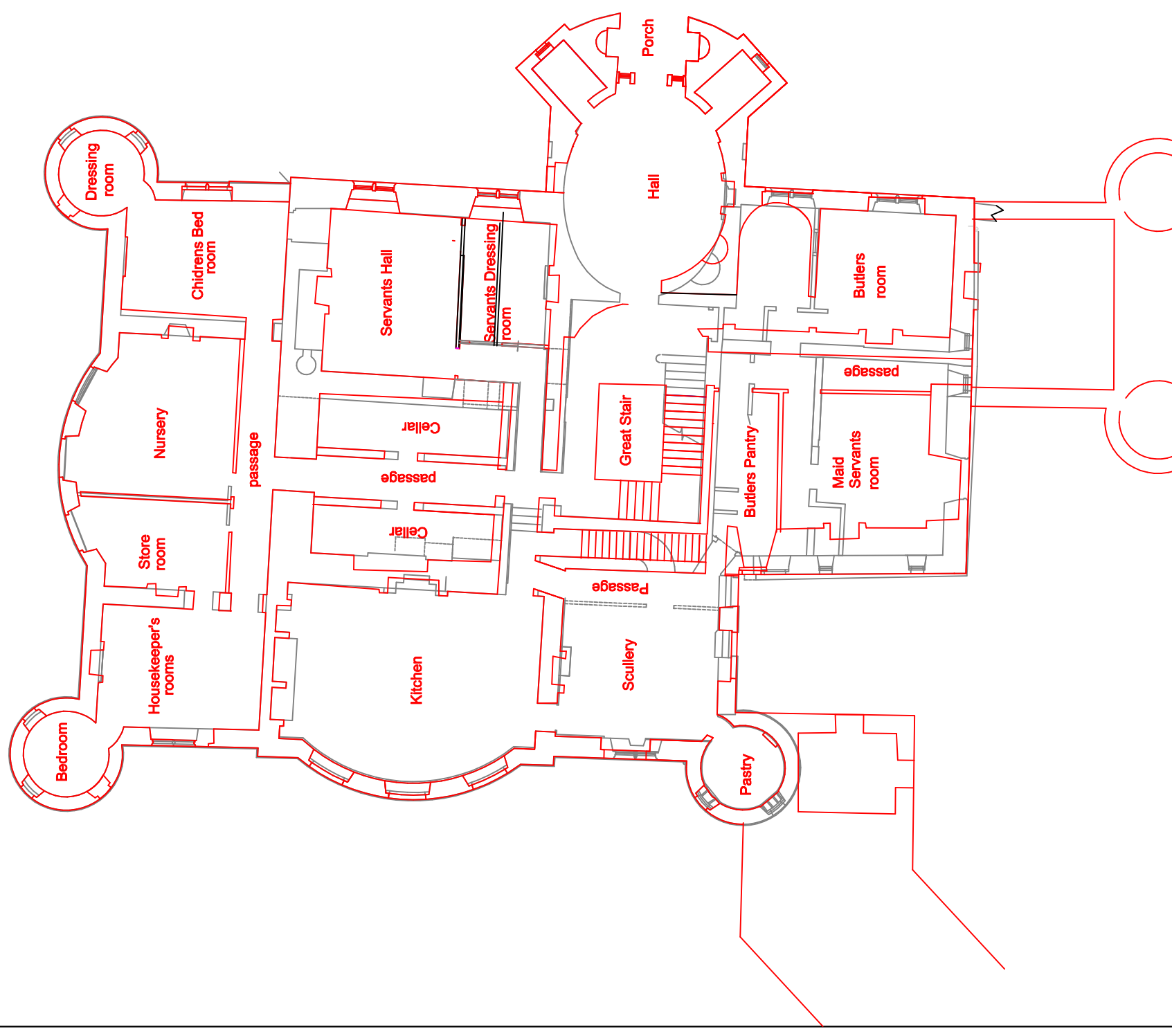
7.2.2 The floor plans appear to show Patersons proposed additions and alterations inked in, while the 'as-existing' structure intended to be incorporated in the new work is left white and in outline. The proposed plans suggest a substantial amount of the 'House' shown in 1778 was to be retained within the new building. How far this was motivated by Francis Sitwell's desire to retain physical evidence of the antiquity of his seat, and how much by considerations of the expense involved with the scale of the new building is debatable. Assuming this interpretation of the plans is correct, there are some uncoloured features of the 'as-existing' structure which differ from the 1778 plans. It may be suggested that some remodelling had already occurred under Samuel Phipps' ownership between c.1780 and 1791, or even under Francis Sitwell between 1791 and 1801. These are discussed in the *Description of the building as-existing, externally and room-by-room*, below.

7.2.3 Comparison of Paterson's 'proposed' drawings with the extant Castle (Fig. 33-36) shows that while much of the intended alterations to the body of the Castle were implemented, this was not without some design modifications. Financial stringency is one likely cause of such changes, but it is suggested there may also have been errors in Paterson's plans, perhaps caused by using the 1778 floor plans as a base survey. Consequently the proposed internal divisions of space could not all be fitted into the existing footprint. This is most noticeable with the Gatehouse, which the 1801 plan shows as narrower than built, and in the walls of the Central Block. This causes some problems when trying to fit digitally-transcribed overlays of the floor plans onto the modern building survey and some adjustments have had to be made to make Paterson's proposed plans 'readable' with the 'as-built' footprint. Paterson's proposed elevations, which with the exception of the southern show substantially the existing facades, are presented with existing elevations at a common scale (Fig. 33-36)..

Ground Floor of Barmoor House, 1778 (blue overlay)  
BRO2372 Box 2

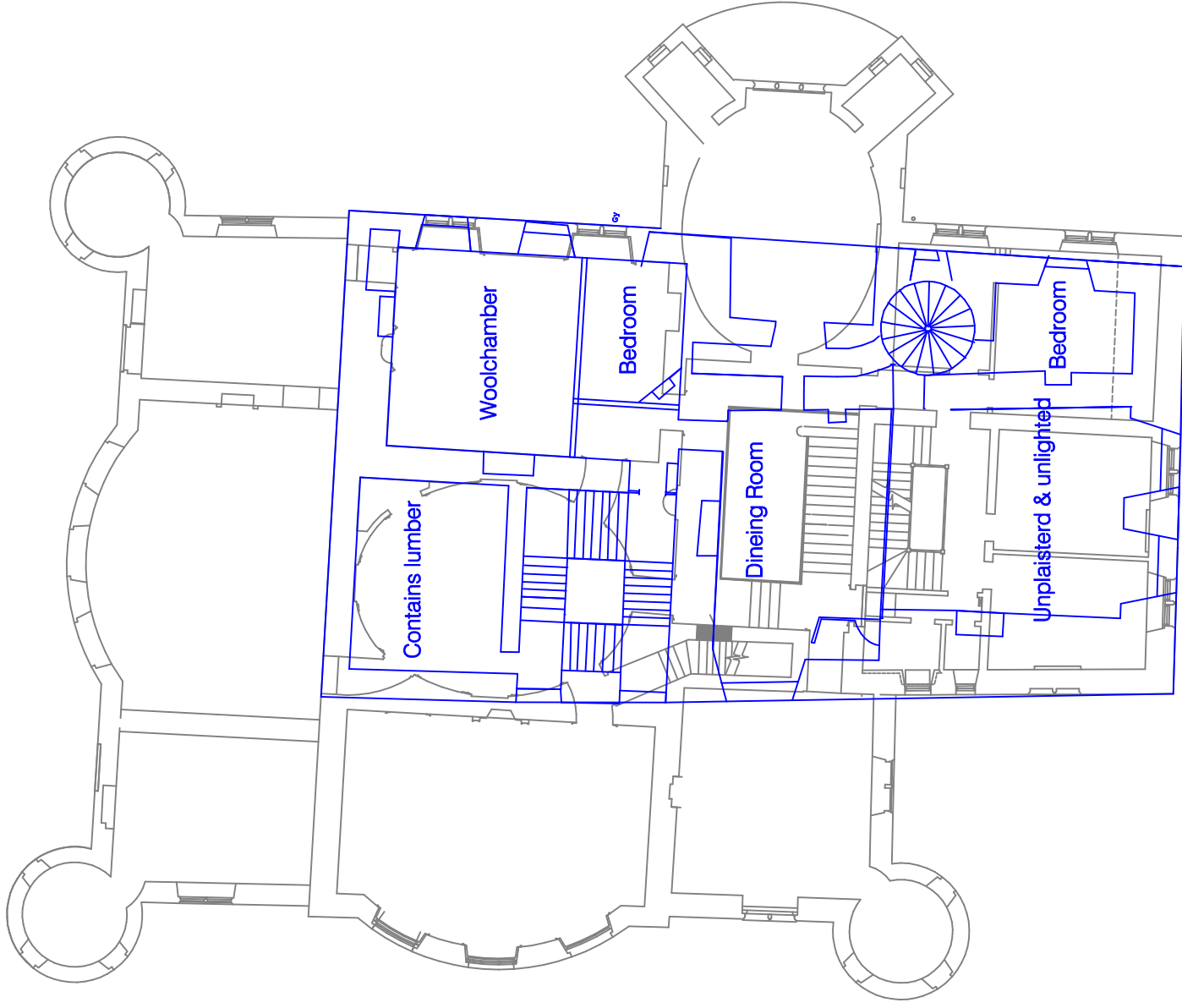


John Paterson's proposed Ground Floor, 1801 (red overlay)  
RCAHMS

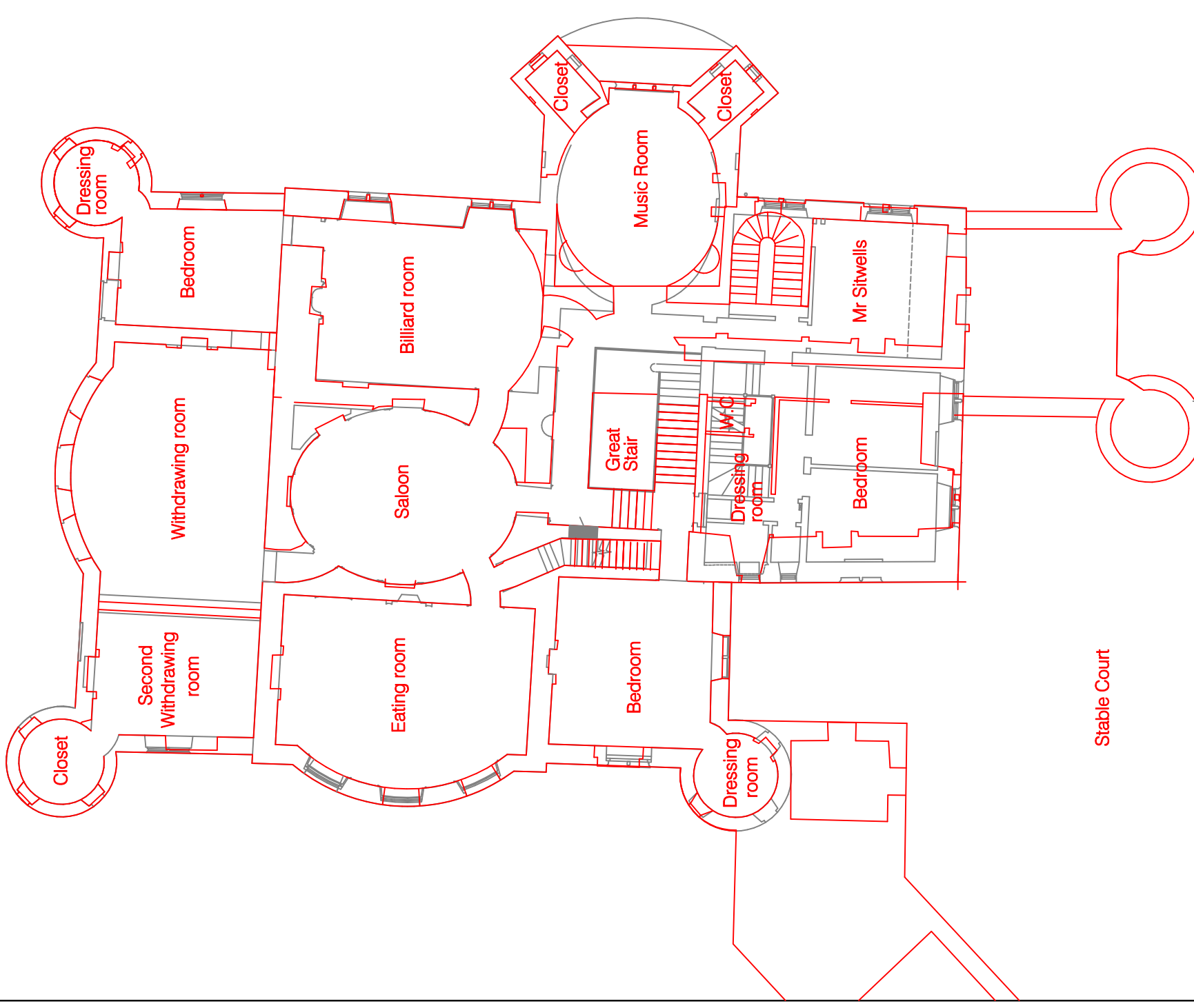


Scale 1:200@A3

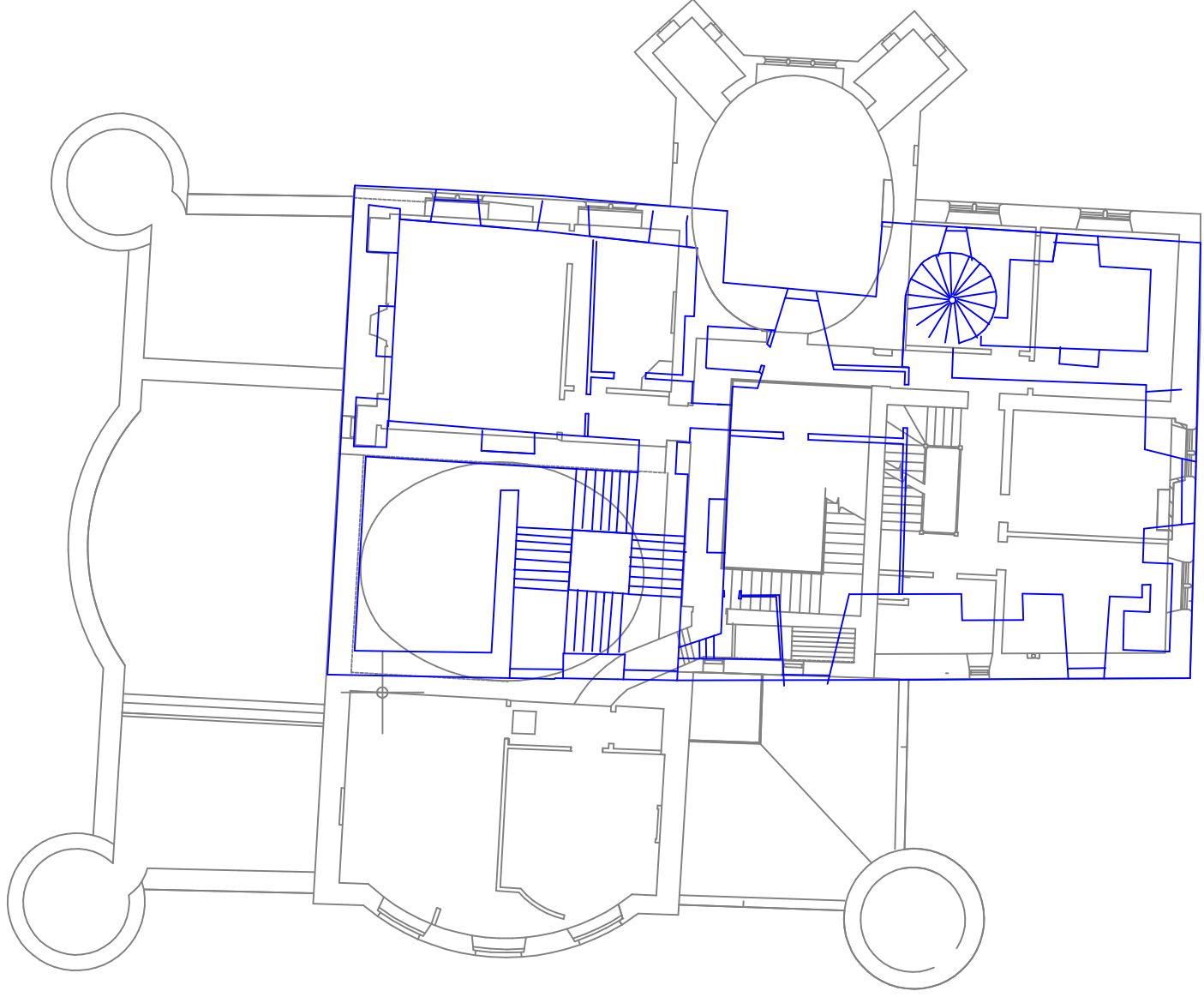
Barmoor House 'Middle Story', 1778 (blue overlay)  
BRO2372 Box 2



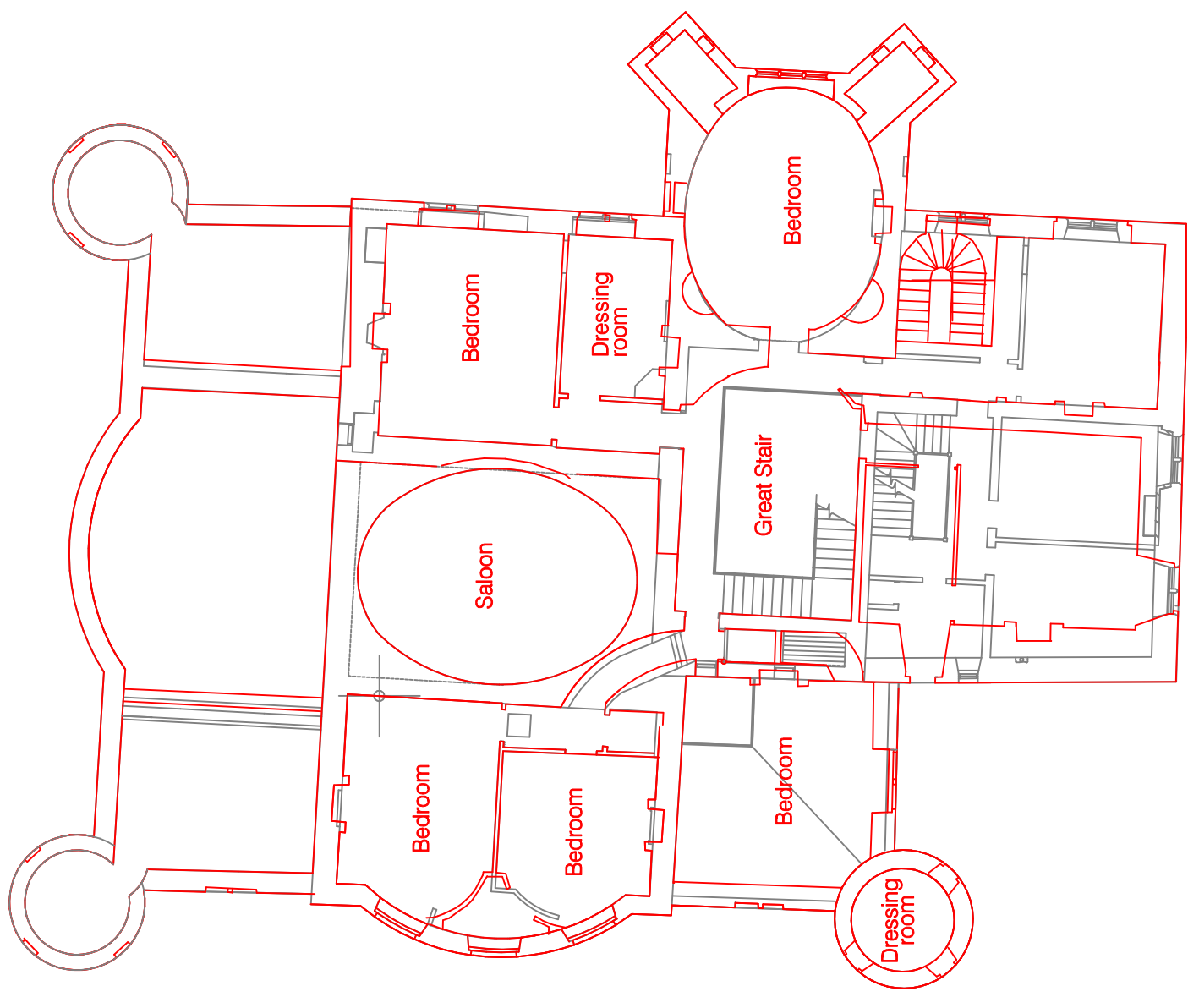
John Paterson's proposed First Floor, 1801 (red overlay)  
RCAHMS



Barmoor House 'Upper Story' 1778 (blue overlay)  
BRO2372 Box 2

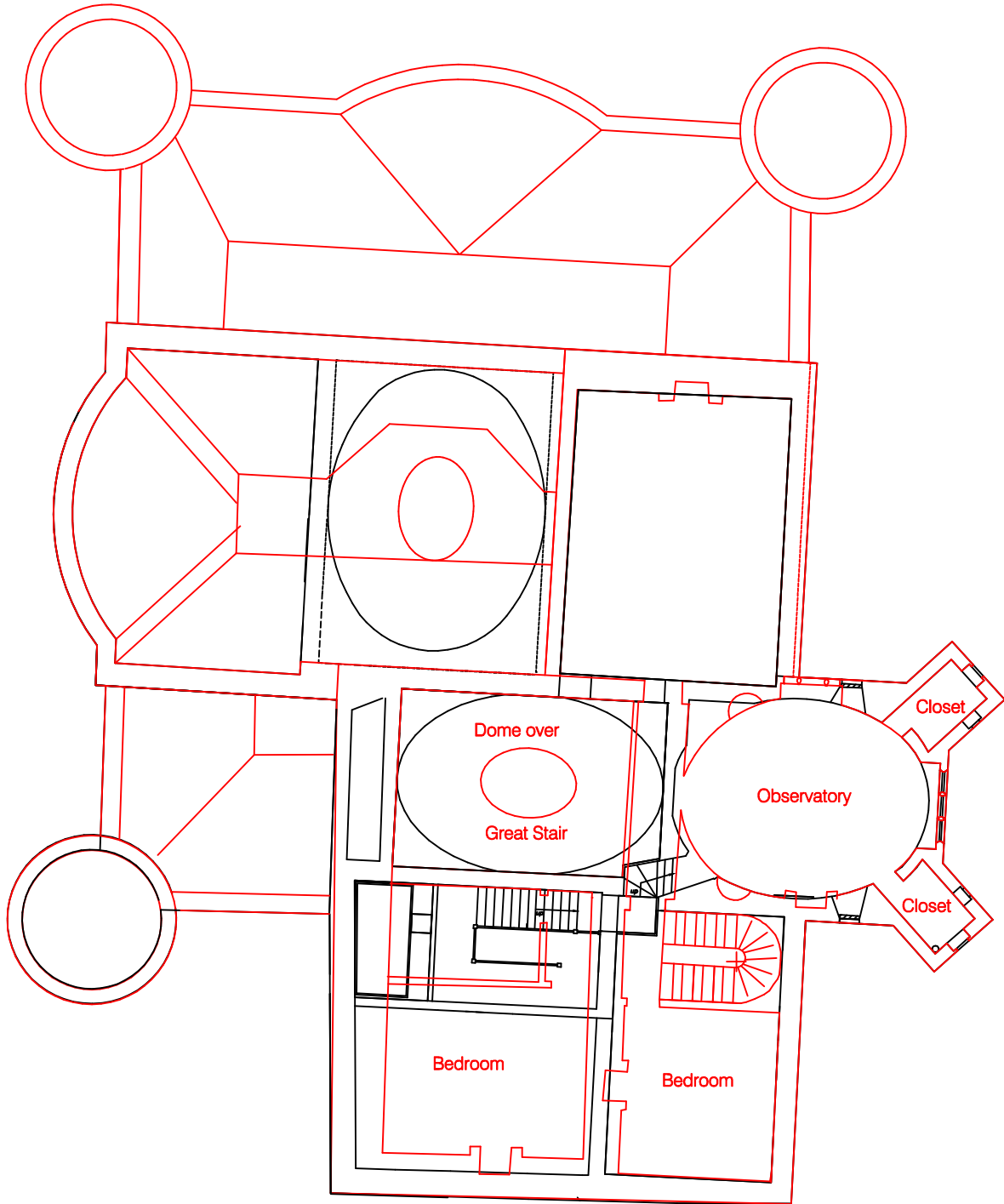


John Paterson's proposed 'Bedroom Floor' 1801 (red overlay)  
RCAHMS





John Paterson's proposed 'Attic Floor', 1801 (red overlay)  
RCAHMS



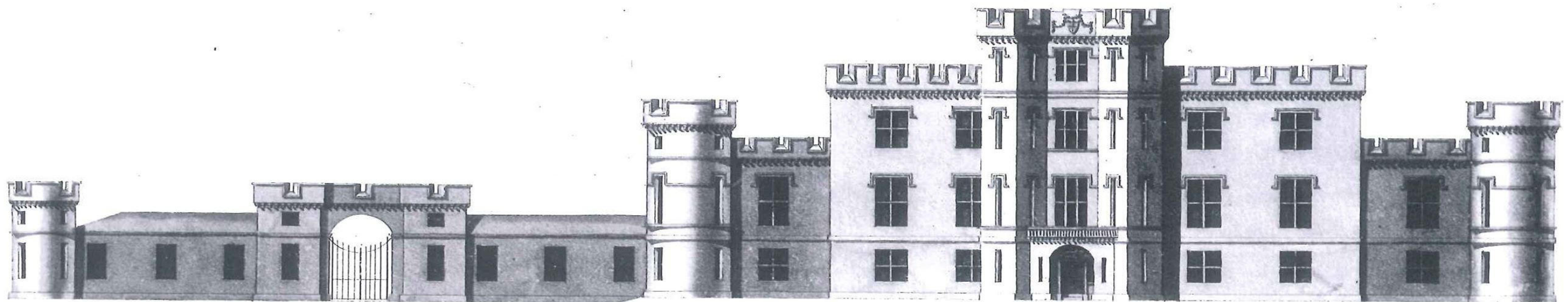
Based on survey Drg. 16912-02-P by the Greenhatch Group  
for Spence & Dower LLP



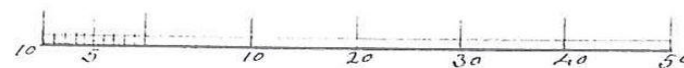
Barmoor Castle Heritage Statement. Fig. 32  
Third floor as-existing with archive plan  
of 1801 (no 1778 equivalent) overlain  
and adjusted.



Fig. 33. Top: the East facade as built and as-existing (uncoloured), with the c.1892 raising of the South Wing shown shaded. Below: Paterson's 1801 design for the 'East or Entrance Front' showing the symmetry of the original design and the present courtyard wall on the site of Paterson's un-realised Stable Court. The scale to which Paterson's ambitious design over-reached Francis Sitwell's finances is obvious, as is the narrowness of the proposed Gatehouse compared with that as-built. There appears to have been a proposed heraldic device – a shield and swags – on the Gatehouse roof parapet.



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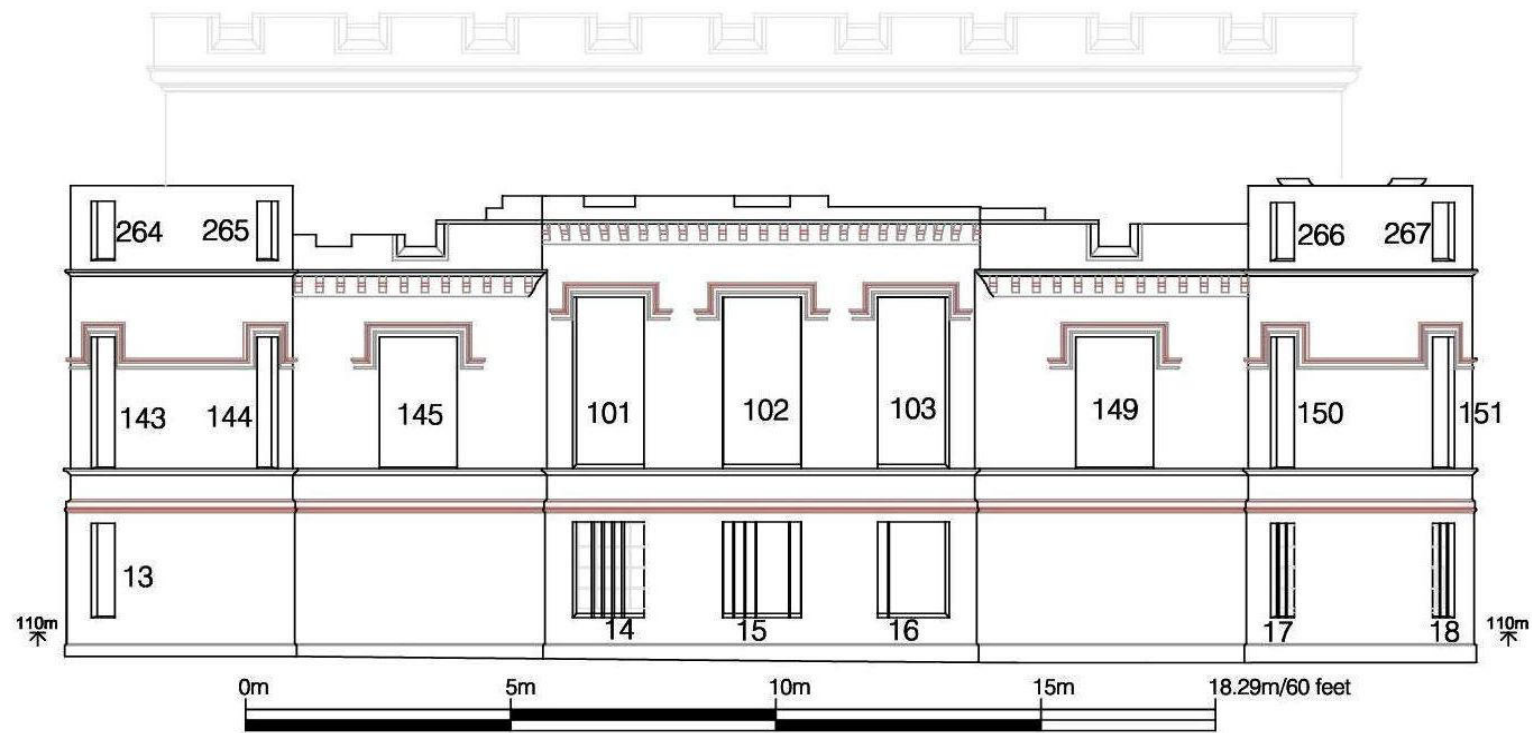
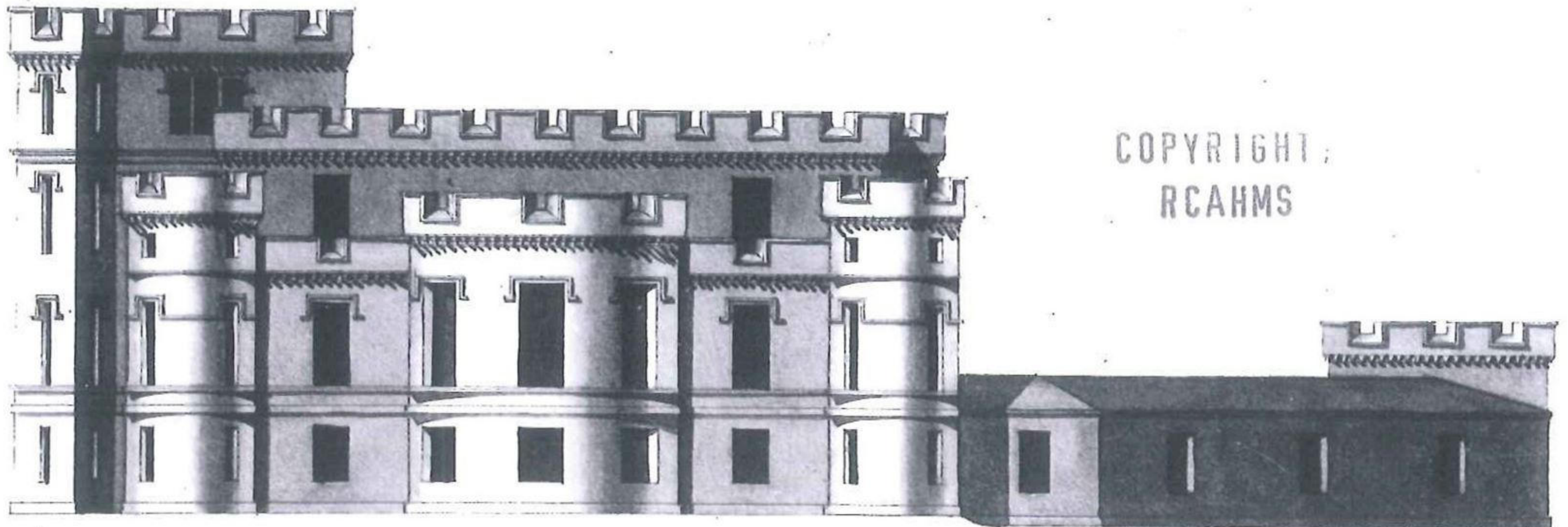


Fig. 34. Top. North facade as built and as-existing. This is entirely 1801-4 work, and is uncoloured. Below; Paterson's 1801 proposed design for the 'North Profile', showing unrealised windows to the ground floor, no upstanding roofline, and the unbuilt Stable Court to the right. In the background the two large windows in the inner north facade were omitted on Paterson's 'Bedroom Floor' plan, and would have conflicted with the roofline.





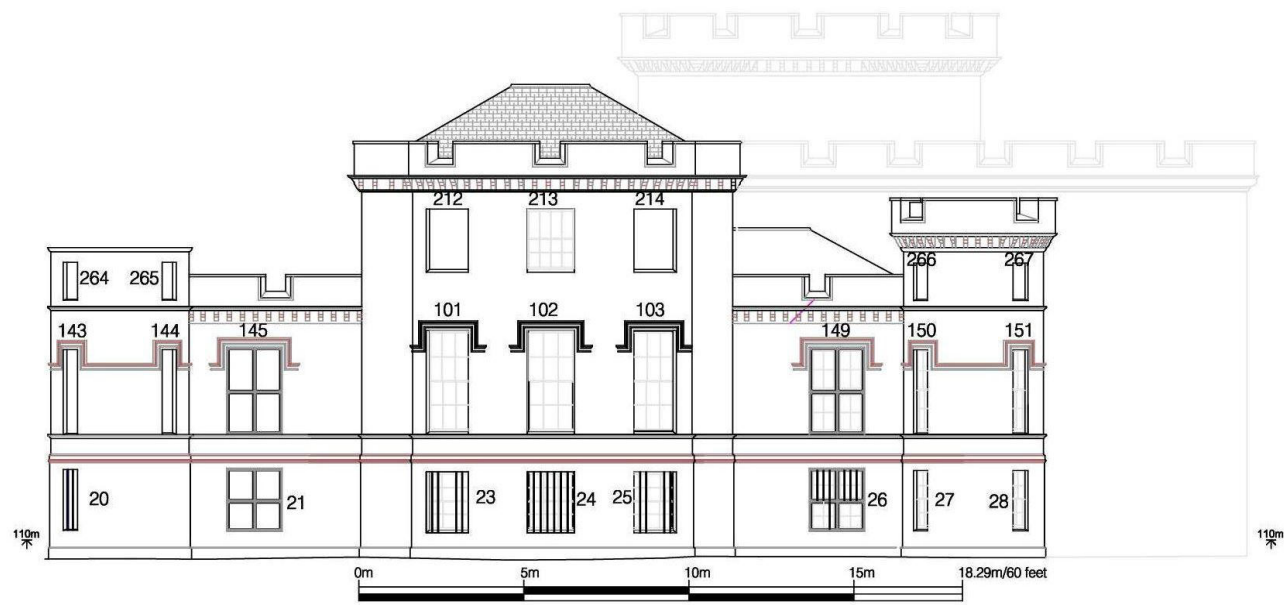
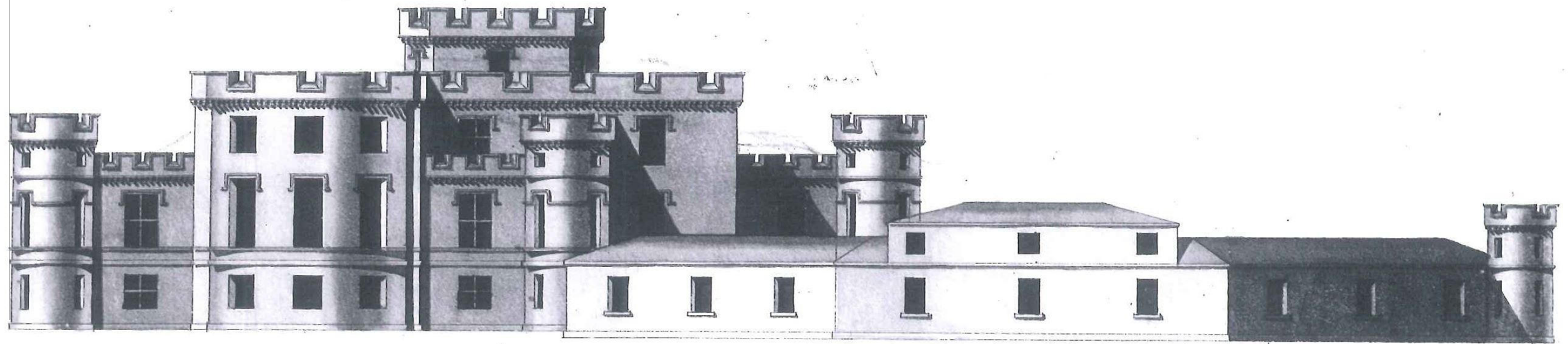


Fig. 35. Top: the west elevation as built and as-existing. This is entirely 1801-4 work and is uncoloured. Below, Paterson's 1801 proposed 'West Front' with the massive, unrealised, Stable Court to the right. Several features shown by Paterson were never constructed: the window in the west side of the Gatehouse (background) was never made, and the second floor level of the south Wing and Central Block, with large four-light windows, was not built until c.1892, and then on a more modest scale.

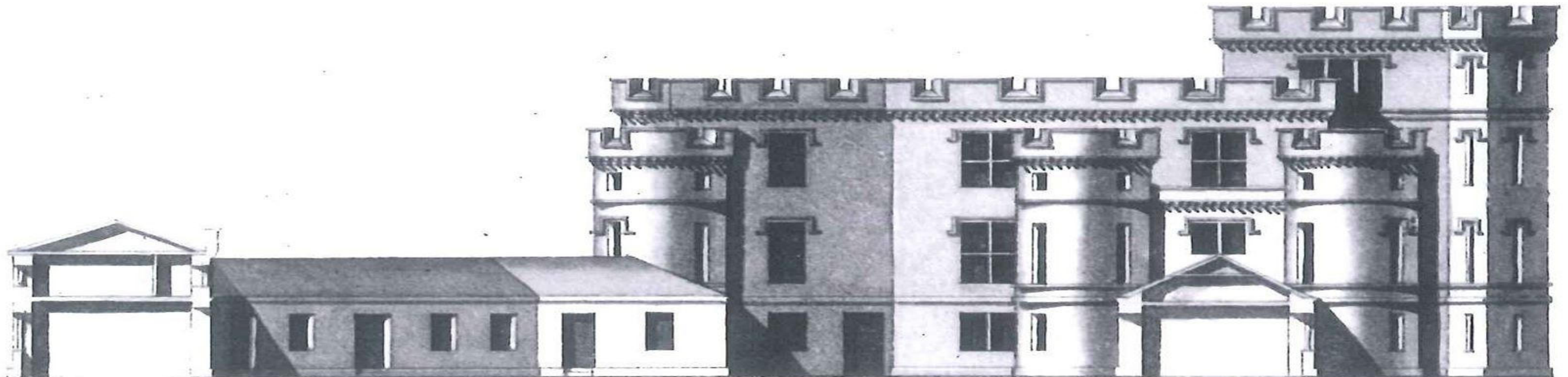


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Fig. 36. Top: south elevation as built and as-existing, with the c.1892 raising of the South Wing, and associated alterations shown with blue shading. Surviving medieval fabric (where identifiable) is shaded black, and the possible late 18<sup>th</sup> century remodelling, the extent of which is not clearly definable, in grey. The 1801-4 build is uncoloured, and includes features intended to serve the unbuilt 'Study' and 'Family Bedroom'. Below: Paterson's 1801 proposed 'South Profile' with the unbuilt extension to the east facade obscuring most of the South Wing.





## 8. The Castle, 1986-7. Photographs by J.Penn, Consultant architect.



Fig. 37. Looking west to the Castle c.1986 (J. Penn).

Fig. 38. The south-east angle of the Castle c.1986 with work underway, showing the stepped coped wall, part of the courtyard wall, and windows [37-8] (ground), [162-3] (first) and [225-6] (second). (J.Penn).







Fig. 39. The south-east angle of the South Wing with the Gatehouse, c.1986 with work on the roof underway. (J.Penn)

Fig. 40. The south facade c.1984 with a now-demolished outshot adjoining the south-east corner. (J.Penn)

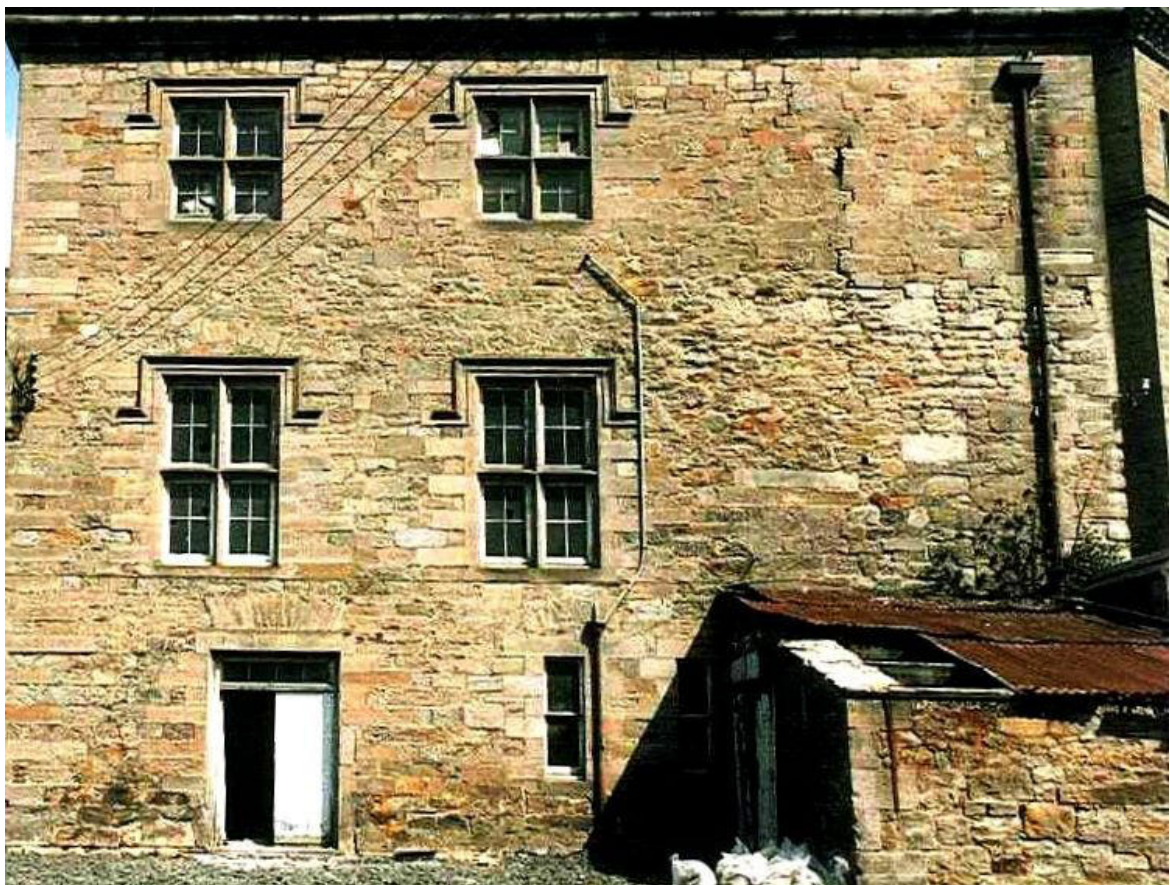






Fig. 41. Work on the Gatehouse underway c.1986. The timber-frame windows [169], [205] and [305] are still in position. (J.Penn)

Fig. 42. The bow-fronted porch, balcony and front door [[107] c.1986. (J.Penn)







Fig. 43. The south-west facade c.1986 during roof works, showing the pump house between the South Wing and the south-west turret. (J. Penn)

Fig. 44 . Looking down from the South Wing parapet c.1986 with the roof of the pump house abutting the south-west turret.(J. Penn)







Fig. 45. Gatehouse, R10, c.1986, showing fire [197], plastered wall and matchboarding (J.Penn).

Fig. 46. R8 (Scullery) c.1984 looking south to door [31] with demolished partition to passage R8.1 on the left, and door to R13 on the right. (J.Penn).







Fig. 47. R8 (scullery) c.1984 looking north-east to the copper [41] with door [43] to the kitchen on the left, and the demolished partition to passage R8.1 right. (J.Penn)

Fig. 48. R14 (kitchen) c.1984 looking north to the stewing range and oven [48-9], fire [50] right, and cast-iron column [70] centre.(J.Penn)







Fig. 49. R13 (kitchen) c.1984 looking south-west with windows [24-26] and workbench, now removed.(J.Penn).

Fig. 50. R13 (kitchen) c.1984 looking south to door [43] on the right, door [52] and fire [50] left, and cast-iron column [70].(J.Penn).







Fig. 51. R13 (kitchen) looking north-west to windows [24-26] and workbench now removed (J.Penn).

Fig. 52. R19 c.1986 with the arch of fire [63] just visible under later plaster and blocking for a solid-fuel boiler.(J.Penn).







Fig. 53. R36 fire [175] c.1986 before stripping-out for dry rot remediation, showing dado rail and wallpaper. (J.Penn).

Fig. 54. R36, detail of the wallpaper and dado rail. (J.Penn).







Fig. 55. R36, fire [175] c.1986 with removal of lath and plaster underway. Door [174] to R38 is on the left. Compare with P111. (J.Penn).

Fig. 56. R42, fire [127] c.1986. (J.Penn).







## Section 3.

### 9. The Castle. Detailed description as-existing.

9.0 In Barmoor Castle, though it was never completed as designed, Paterson achieved an intriguing but overall harmonious blend of classical and 'Gothick'. The built east, north, and west facades combine classical proportions and symmetry with 'castellated Tudor' details, the embattled rooflines rising above the parkland planting.

9.1 Internally are some of the oval rooms for which characterise his work elsewhere, such as Milbourne Hall built three years after Barmoor. Paterson's plans for Barmoor show that more ovals were proposed but never realised, perhaps due to his client's financial stringencies. Of what was completed the Oval Saloon (R41) remains an aesthetically-pleasing space, well-proportioned, light and airy.

9.2 The Castle is a complex building to analyse and discuss. For this Heritage Statement it has been divided into seven 'areas': the South Wing, the Central Block, the Gatehouse, the North-east Wing, the North-west wing and the North and the West Ranges. The divisions are partly based on known or suggested phasing and are shown on Fig. 57.

9.3 On the basis of the foregoing site history and archive plans eight principal phases of building history and evolution can be suggested. These are summarised below. It is likely that many other modifications and repairs have occurred but which cannot be defined.

**1. 1341.** Licence to Thomas Muschamp by Edward III to crenellate '*mansum suum de Bairmore*' [Bates 1891, 9]. This also implies that there was an earlier unfortified 'manor' house on the site.

**2. 1541.** Apparent dereliction. '*At Byermore beyng of lyke distance from the said ryver of Twede there ys a tower of thinerytaunce of Mr. Muschyens in extreme decaye & almost ruynous for lacke of reparacons*' (Survey of the Border Strongholds 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1541).

**3. 1584.** This date, with the letter 'M', presumed for Muschamp, was reportedly found cut on one of the chimney pieces of the old tower during remodelling in 1801-4, suggesting either a rebuild of the 'ruinous' tower, or improvements at that time. This might be the origin of the North-east Wing (R19, 42, 60-62, 72) suggested to be of late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century date. The external doorway [46] has a draw-bar tunnel, suggesting when it was built there was still a need for defence, implying a late 16<sup>th</sup> century date.

**4. 1681.** A stone with the initials and date 'W C M 1681' was formerly let into the front of the house and removed c.1801. The initials were those of William and Margaret Carr, who held Barmoor between 1661 and 1702. This suggests a remodelling about this date and possibly saw the addition of the North-west wing containing an open-well staircase which is shown on the 1778 floor plans.

**5. 1778.** Detailed floor plans of the 'House' and an estate survey suggest improvements to both by Samuel Phipps. Comparison of the floor plans with the 'existing' building on Paterson's proposed plans show some marked differences, suggesting alterations between 1778 and 1801. This may have included the still-extant porch and conversion of the newel stair into the *dog-leg and winder* (Hall, 101) shown existing in 1801.

**6. 1801-4.** Conversion of the 'House' into a Gothicised 'Castle' by John Paterson. This is evidenced by floor plans showing existing and proposed alterations, and proposed sections and elevations. Some changes to the 'existing' building since 1778 are apparent. The proposals were never fully implemented.

**7. c.1892.** The 'completion' of Paterson's unfinished south wing of the Castle by W.H.Sitwell. No building plans or details of the work can be found, but a date stone and distinctive change in masonry colour shows the South Wing was raised to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level.

**8. 1980-96.** Following the sale of Barmoor to Hedley and Ann Lamb major roof repairs and dry rot remediation began with English Heritage grant aid. Much of the West Range and Gatehouse were stripped back to the core masonry with doors, windows, architraves and other fittings removed to storage. Grant aid expired in 1996. Hedley Lamb died suddenly in 2011.

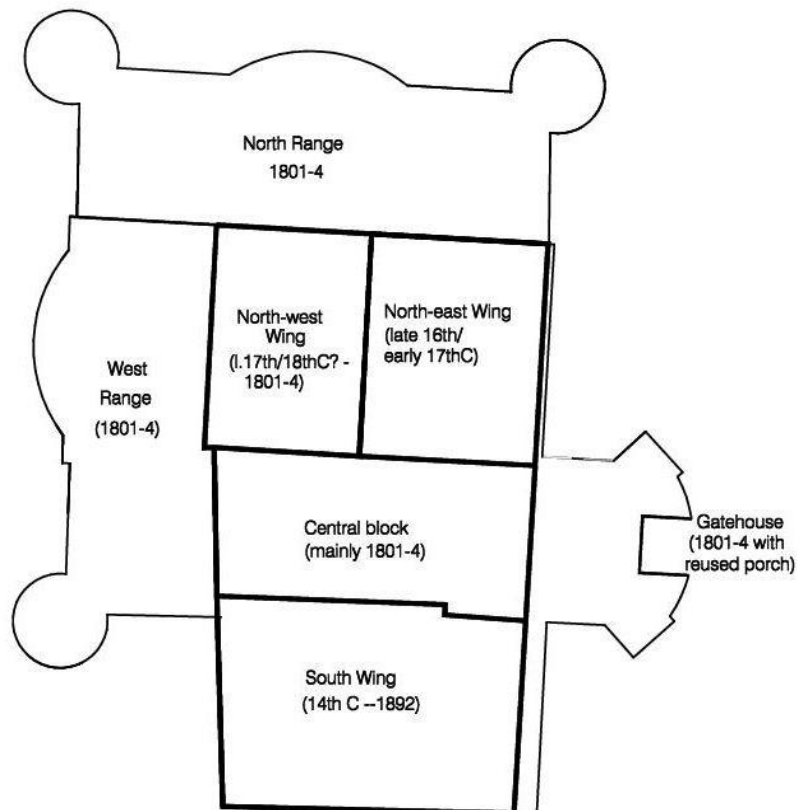


Fig. 57. Barmoor Castle, area designations and room numbers by area and floor level.

South Wing: R1 – 7 (G); R26 – 34 (1<sup>st</sup>); 49 - 55, 68 (2<sup>nd</sup>); 73 – 75 (3<sup>rd</sup>).

Central block: R8.2, 9, 18 – 18.1 (G); 35 (1<sup>st</sup>); 65, 63 (2<sup>nd</sup>); 76 (3<sup>rd</sup>).

North-east Wing: R19 (G); 42 (1<sup>st</sup>); 60 - 62, 62.1, 62.2 (2<sup>nd</sup>); 72 (3<sup>rd</sup>).

North West wing: R15 – 18 (G), 41, 41.1, 41.2 (1<sup>st</sup>); 77 (3<sup>rd</sup>).

West Range: R8, 8.1, 13 – 14 (G); 39 – 40, 43 (1<sup>st</sup>); 64, 65, 65.1, 66 – 67 (2<sup>nd</sup>); 78 (3<sup>rd</sup>).

North Range: R20 – 25 (G); 44 – 48 (1<sup>st</sup>).

Gatehouse: R10-12 (G); 36 – 38 (1<sup>st</sup>); 58 – 59 (2<sup>nd</sup>); 69, 70, 71 (3<sup>rd</sup>).



## 10. External and internal descriptions as-existing.

(Feature numbers are in square brackets. P-numbers refer to the photographic record).

### 10.1 East facade. (Fig.33)

10.1.0 Called by Paterson the 'Entrance Front' this was, and still is, the most visible side of the Castle to visitors arriving along the carriage drive through the estate. Accordingly it presents an imposing, though incomplete and not symmetrical, frontage of five bays, dominated by a four-storey Gatehouse (Fig. 37-42; **P3-5**), all 1801-4. The latter contains a ground-level vaulted porch between two angled turrets leading to the principal entrance. This perpetuates the position of the entrance shown on the 1778 floor plan, which also appears to have been the entrance to the medieval tower house. Paterson's Gatehouse is flanked by three-story wings with symmetrical fenestration – mullioned and transomed windows under hood-moulds - on the north and south. The roofline is an embattled parapet.

10.1.2 The bow-fronted porch between the square corner turrets carries a balcony with a cast-iron railing at 1<sup>st</sup> floor level set into a moulded cornice (Fig. 47-48; **P6-7**). Below the cornice is a badly-weathered decorative frieze of repeated *cross in lozenge* motifs in low relief set in square panels (**P8**). Although there are echoes of this design in the cast-iron railing above, the frieze appears older than 1801-4 and may have been recycled from the earlier building.

10.1.3 An arched opening in the centre of the bow front, flanked by blind 'slits' [5, 9], leads into a short vaulted porch passage with arch-headed recesses either side which may have held urns or statuary, or could also serve as seats (**P12-13**). The masonry is different in character to that of the side turrets and adjoining facades which are certainly Paterson's 1801-4 build, being of a blue-grey sandstone and showing more weathering than might be expected in a recessed area, again suggesting reuse of earlier material.

10.1.4 At the west end of the 'porch' is the main doorway into the Castle (**P9-11**). The double doors (described under Internals R10) fit within a screen wall of blue-grey, weathered, sandstone divided into three sections by four plain, shallow pilaster columns with 'Doric' capitols. The sections north and south of the central doorway contain fixed 8-pane lights above stone panels, each window protected with a central iron bar. Above the whole is a delicate overlight. Like parts of the porch the stonework of the screen appear more weathered than might be expected for the Paterson remodelling and in style the pilasters seem at odds with the 'Gothick' character of the Gatehouse and more typical of the earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century. The outer face of the screen extends behind the side walls of the porch and the outer pilasters are partly buried by them, again suggesting reused materials (**P14**).

10.1.5 Paterson's proposed east elevation shows a Gatehouse which is narrower but otherwise the same as that existing, but his ground plan has a straight balcony-bearing porch, not a bow-front. In its description of the Castle, the County History notes *'The old porch, which probably dates from the Tudor building, was preserved and still stands, and some of the walls of the pele tower, four to six feet thick, are incorporated into the present building...'* [Hope Dodds, 108-9]. Broadly this seems to be confirmed by the structural

evidence, though 'Tudor' is questionable. The 1778 ground plan has a curved feature in front of the main entrance to the 'House' which might have been incorporated into the new build, but no indication of a straight screen wall. Alternatively it is possible this was not originally a doorway but a form of *Venetian* window above the principal entrance.

10.1.6 The corner turrets and Gatehouse above and enclosing the porch are faced with a warmer, yellowish, sandstone, sharply dressed. The 'open' ground to second floor windows looking the east, south-east and north-east [4, 7, 167-8, 170-1, 203-4, 206-7] all have 'Tudor' hood-mouldings, as do the first and second floor 'blind' windows facing north and south. The main windows facing east are all six-light, diminishing in size as they rise. The ground floor windows facing directly north and south have plain surrounds and are 'blind'. At third-floor level the turret windows [302-4, 306-8] are plain, and apart from the two looking south-east and north-east, are again 'blind', but with 'cosmetic' sashes (**P16**). Otherwise all the 'blind' windows are blocked with sandstone slabs, the upper slightly overlapping the lower to imitate sashes. These may have been painted, but the earliest colour view of the castle, undated but probably 19<sup>th</sup> century, seems to show the blocking stones visible (Fig. 13).

10.1.7 The bays adjoining Gatehouse are essentially the pre-Paterson 'House' refaced and refenestrated in 1801-4 (**P4-5**). Both are of three storeys and the windows are all four-light, those at ground level in plain surrounds [1-2, 8-9], those at first and second floor level under 'Tudor' hood-moulds [164-5, 124-5, 200-1, 209-10]. The north was refaced and fenestrated 1801-4, but preserves the north-east angle of the earlier North-east Wing of the 'House' in a shallow set-back of the east facade of the North Range (**P16**). This may be another instance of Francis Sitwell's desire to retain visual evidence for the earlier building. South of the Gatehouse the facade is of 1801-4 only to the second floor level, above which pinkish-red masonry marks W.H. Sitwell's c.1892 'completion' of Paterson's design, commemorated by an date-stone with the Sitwell crest (**P4**). The late 19<sup>th</sup> century additions are faithful to the style of Paterson's build. It was intended that adjoining this bay on the south would be a counterpart to the North Range, creating a symmetrical facade with the gatehouse at its centre. This was never realised and the building remains visually unbalanced.

10.1.8 The east facade of the North Range is very much as Paterson's 1801 'East Entrance Front' design. Where this and the north bay meet is a vertical butt joint (**P5, 16**), suggesting the former 'House' refacing was completed first. The wall of the North Range is noticeably skewed to the south-east, possibly reflecting a 'toe of boot' alteration to the design in order to retain access to the north door of the late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century North-east wing [64], which does not appear on Paterson's design, which shows the east wall of the North Range meeting the existing building at right angles. The realignment of this wall is further suggestion that Sitwell was concerned to retain some features of the ancient building. This may also account for the stonework 'displacement' visible at parapet level, since when the projecting crenellated 'parapet' of the North Range was carried up to the 'House' the skew of the wall meant the facings did not lie flush.

## 10.2 North Facade. (Fig. 34)

10.2.0 The 1801-4 North Range, roofless and decaying for over seventy years, presents another imposing and, at first sight symmetrical, seven-bay frontage in finely-dressed

sandstone ashlar, with strings and bands (**P19**). It has a heavily-fenestrated two-storied central bow front which is somewhat overpowered by the east and west flanking walls which end in three-storey round corner turrets. The roof-line has been a corbelled embattled parapet, parts of which survive. At ground level there are three windows in the bow front [18-20] almost square and originally fitted with 8/8 sashes, only now surviving in [18]. The north-west corner turret has sashes [21 -23] but that on the north-east only two [16 and 17]: there is no window to match [21], though the asymmetry is not immediately noticeable. This is a departure from Paterson's 1801 proposed floor plan, perhaps due to financial stringencies. At this level all have been protected by close-set vertical wrought iron bars, presumably to deter burglars. At first floor level the bow front to Paterson's 'Withdrawing Room' is dominated by three very tall windows [138-140] – their sashes are lost. There is a single 'blind' 6/6 sash in each of the flanking walls and three sashes in each of the corner turrets [130-132] and [142-144]. At 'second floor' level both turrets have 'blind' windows.

10.2.1 Largely masked by Paterson's North Range is an inner north facade which includes work of several phases, some earlier than 1801-4 (**P17**),

### **10.3 West facade Fig. 35 and 64).**

10.3.0 Superficially similar to that on the north, the seven-bay 1801-4 facade of the West Range has a central bow-front rising to second floor level and projects in a more dominating fashion forward of the lower flanking walls north and south (**P20**). It has the same asymmetry in its ground floor turret windows, with nothing to match that in the south-west corner turret [28]. There are other differences. The windows in the flanking walls [23], [27], [145] and [149] have mullions and transoms, those in the bow front [24-26], [101-103] and [212-214] are, where they survive, are 6/6 sashes.

10.3.1 The south return of the 1801-4 west facade butts, and the range partly conceals, the west face of the Central Black and South Wing. This is face fully exposed south of West Range, and is essentially the west face of the pre-Paterson 'Hall' or 'House'. The west face above the 1801-4 range is cement-rendered, masking the fabric. It contains two small windows at second floor level [222] and [223].

10.3.2 South of the West Range, at ground floor level, the remains of the west side of the medieval tower's chamfered plinth is exposed [39], with some probable medieval face-stones above. The plinth has been breached to introduce electrical services. Above the chamfer is window [33] has a plain square stone surround unlike those of the 1801-4 work, and shows evidence for several phases of alteration, suggesting it is pre-1801. Further south the chamfer has been cut back and two c.1892 windows [34-35] inserted. At 1<sup>st</sup> floor level [159] and [161] are 1801-4, [160] another insertion of c.1892. The scar of the pumphouse remains.

### **10.4 South and south-west facades (Fig. 36).**

10.4.0 The modest and unfinished appearance of this part of the Castle reflects Paterson's intention that it would mostly to be concealed in his south-east wing and massive Stable Court complex. It remains evidence for the financial stringency that curtailed Sitwell and Paterson's grand designs. That their ambitious scheme was not fully implemented is now a saving grace, as the south and south-west facades contain some of the most visible early



## building fabric

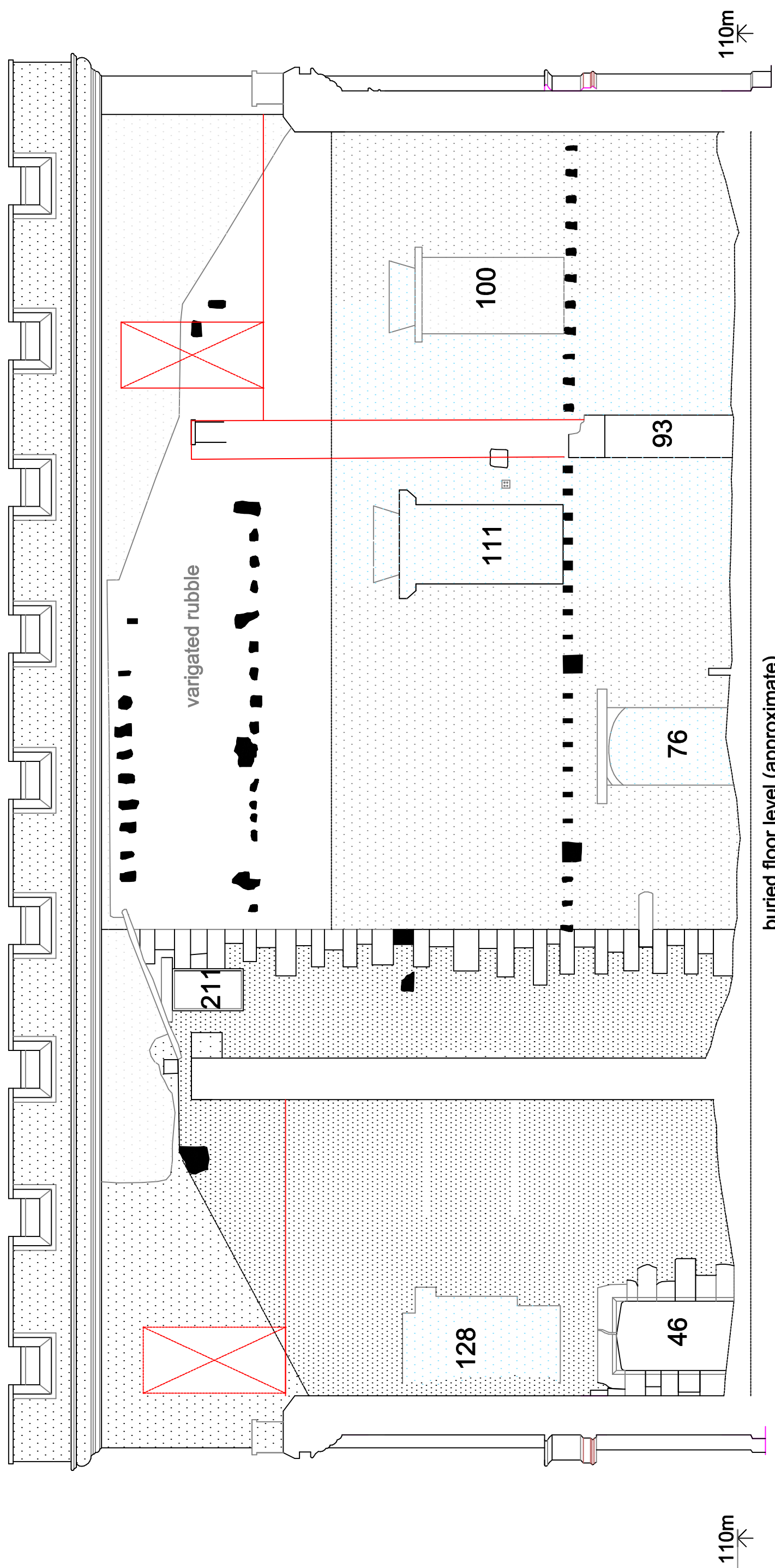
10.4.1 The south facade comprises two separate elevations: the principal one is to the south-east and reflects the south end of the pre-1801-4 'House' and medieval tower. That on the west is offset further north, lower, and appears to be wholly of 1801-4. At ground level this was formerly butted by a pump-house, now demolished (Fig. 43-44). The south-east elevation is the more complex, rising to three storeys and built of coursed rubble (Fig.40; **P28-9**). The ground and first floor levels are partly pre-Paterson, and include the remains of the chamfered plinth [39] of the 14<sup>th</sup> century tower with some face-stones surviving above, particularly at the south-east corner and below window [38] (**P31-4**). The chamfer returns northward close to the south east angle of the present facade (**P34**). The second floor belongs wholly to the c.1892 work, done conservatively and probably cheaply rubble masonry compatible with the earlier build.

10.4.2 At ground level there are three openings of c.1892. A double-leaf door [38] at the west end (**P30**) has a relieving arch above a flat stone lintel and mouldings on the jambs and lintel which appear to be cement. This has been converted from a mullioned window shown on the 1801 floor plan and is probably part of the c.1892 remodelling. To the east are two narrow sash windows [37] and [38], the former remodelled from an 1801-4 doorway:frame broken and glazing gone (**P31**). A gap in the medieval chamfer course [272] seems to represent the site of a fireplace shown as *existing* on Paterson's floor plan and thus possibly belonging to the suggested but unrecorded late 18<sup>th</sup> century remodelling. At first and second floor levels are pairs of four-light windows. Those to the first floor are probably part of the c.1892 work, but may replace earlier ones. It is noticeable that these are toward the west side of the facade, perhaps as the eastern side was intended to link to Paterson's unbuilt courtyard range. Two blocked features, fire [109] and ?doorway [271] (Fig. 40; **P29**) again seem to match as existing features on Paterson's proposed floor plans, and could belong to the suggested late 18<sup>th</sup> century remodelling.

## 10.5 The roof (Fig. 63)

10.5.0 Externally this is almost entirely a product of the 1980s grant-aided works. It comprises Lakeland slated hipped pitches and some flat leaded areas, with two glazed cupolas [316] over the Great Stair and [317] above the Oval Saloon, and a rectangular skylight [315] over the Service Stair. North of the Central Block this appears broadly compatible with Paterson's design (**P35-40**). The roofing over the South Wing is however c.1892 [**P36-38**].

10.5.1 The crenellated parapet of 1801-4 was reproduced for the c.1892 work. It is noticeable that the section of parapet between the south wall of the West Range and R66/67 is narrower than elsewhere, perhaps a legacy of the 1801-4 uncompleted South Wing. Although the roof appears sound a current Structural Engineer's report (Clach 2022) has identified area of water ingress and considers it unsafe to access. The roof was accordingly recorded by drone photographs.

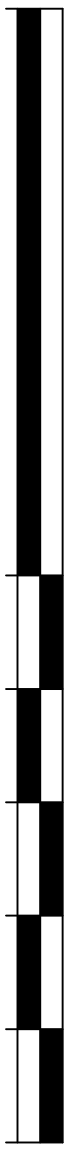


buried floor level (approximate)

-  late 16th/early 17th century
  -  late 18th/early 19th century
  -  1801-4
  -  20th century
- Currently proposed new openings/additions shown in red

Based on survey Drg. 16912-02-P by the Greenhatch Group for Spence & Dower LLP

10m

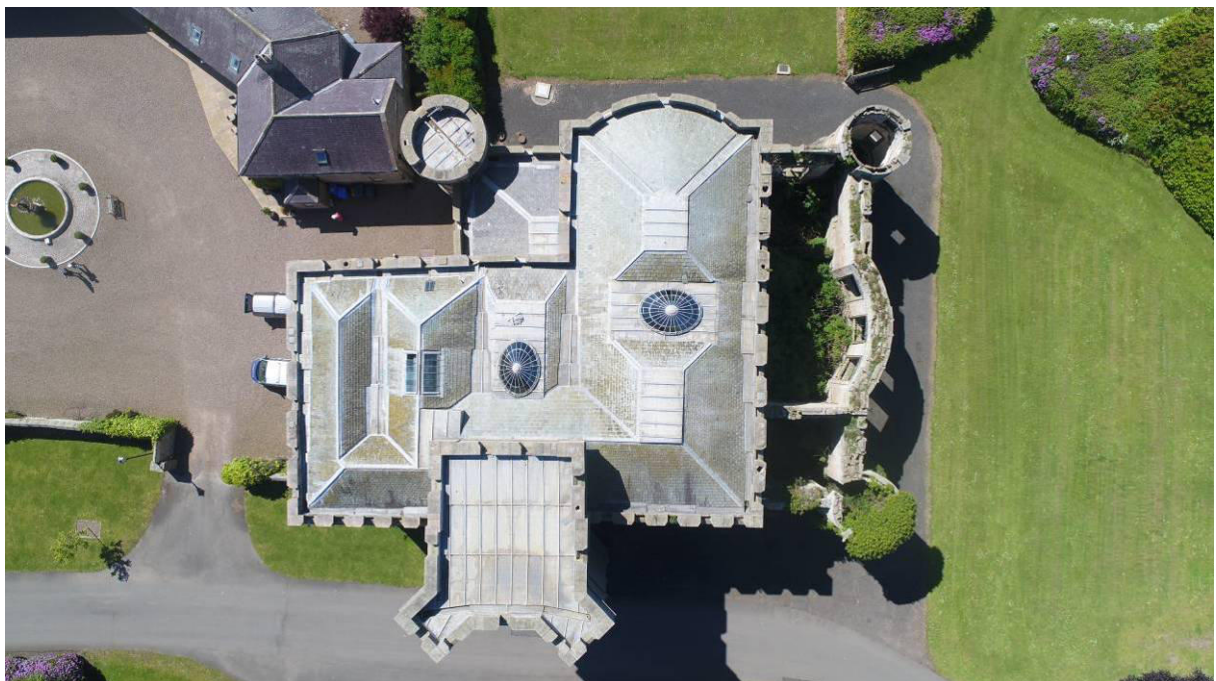


Barmoor Castle Heritage Statement. Fig. 58  
North elevation within the North Range





**P1.** Barmoor Castle, Stable Block, and environs. Drone photograph from the south in June 2022. Paterson's proposed Stable Court would have enclosed most of the present courtyard.



**P2.** Drone photograph looking directly down onto the Castle with the Gatehouse lower centre, the cupolas over the Great Stair (left) and Oval Saloon (right), and the roofless North Range.





**P3.** East facade, dominated by the four-storied Gatehouse. To the south (left) the raising to second floor level of c.1892 is distinguishable by its use of red sandstone.



**P4.** East facade from the south showing the red sandstone masonry of the c.1892 addition, the Sitwell crest plaque below, and 'blind' windows in the Gatehouse.



**P5.** East facade from the north, showing the late 16th-early 17<sup>th</sup> century range refaced in 1801-4 and butted by Paterson's North Range (right).





**P6.** The balcony at first floor level, with its cast-iron railing and window [169] to R36 behind. There are signs of structural movement in the arch of the porch below.

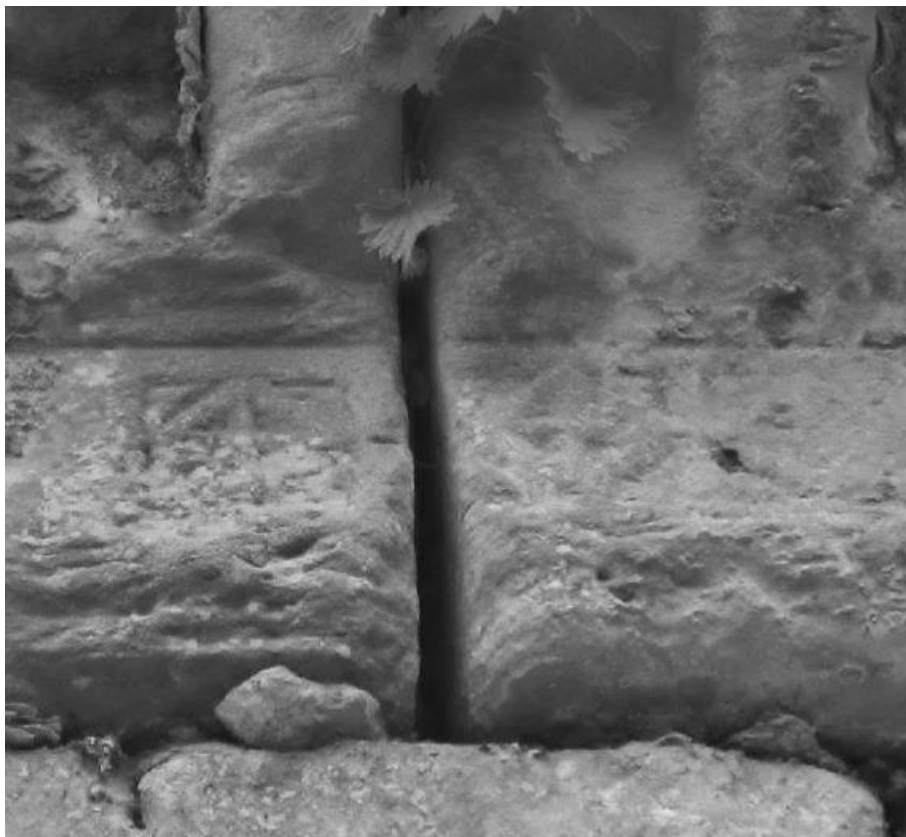


**P7.** Detail of the cast-iron balcony railing set into a moulded cornice, showing fracture due to structural movement.





**P8.** East facade balcony. Detail of the moulded cornice to the balcony showing dentils above a badly-weathered frieze of square panels with raised lozenges and crosses – see enlargement below. Slivers of slate and stone used as levelling pieces can be seen above the arch voussoirs.







**P9.** East facade, principal entrance looking into the vaulted porch to screen wall [7] with double doors, overhead, and side lights divided by shallow pilasters possibly recycled from the pre-1801 building. Alcove niches in the north and south porch walls.



**P10.** The south side light of [7] with separate iron security bar and flanking pilasters, the left hand one is partly hidden by the butting porch masonry. The southern door leaf, three-panelled, has an inserted letterbox and probably secondary iron knocker.



**P11.** Iron knockers, probably secondary, on the double doors to [7]. The left hand knocker has lost its ring.





**P12.** East facade, south alcove of Gatehouse porch showing masonry, some possibly reused from the pre-Paterson 'House', butting the screen wall [7].



**P13.** East facade, north alcove of Gatehouse porch showing masonry again butting the screen wall [7], and also possibly containing reused masonry.

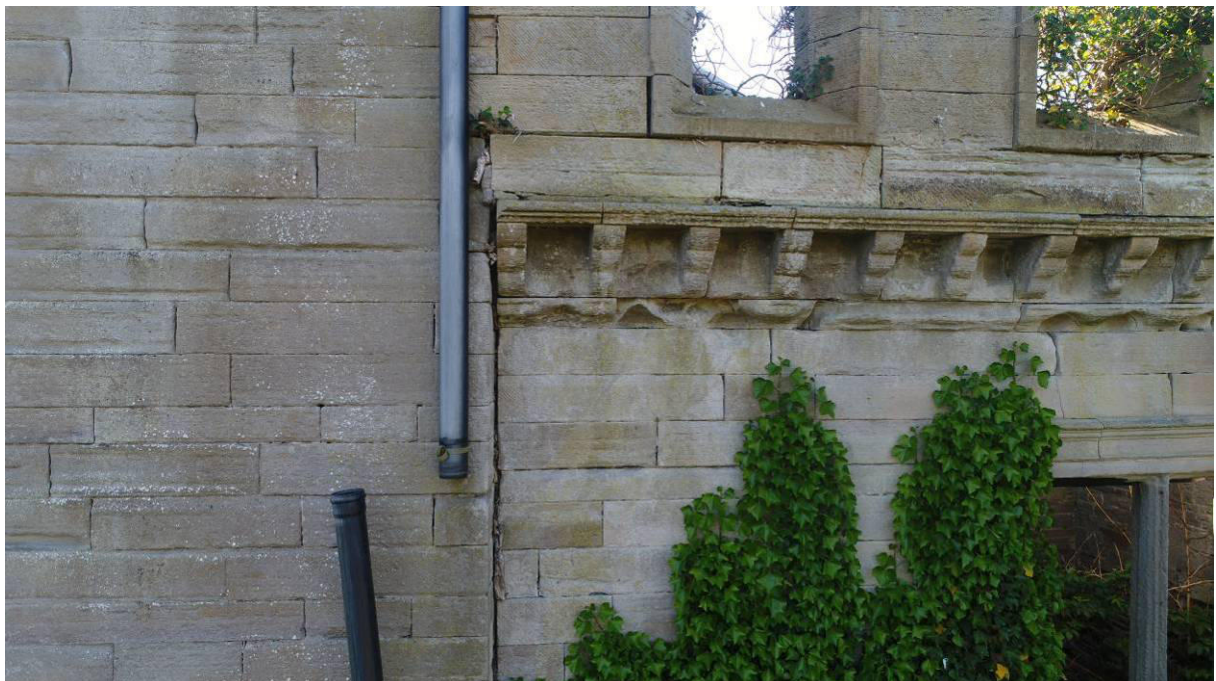


**P14.** East facade, north side of the porch showing its junction with screen wall [7], which extends behind the porch masonry.





**P15.** East facade. The Gatehouse at second floor level, showing window [205] to R57, with 'blind' windows [204] and [206] to the corner turrets. Though blocked internally both of these have the remains of 'cosmetic' sashes. There is cracking in the masonry in the angle to the right of [205].



**P16.** East facade, showing the vertical butt joint at the junction of Paterson's re-faced earlier 'House' (left) with his North Range (right). The facing stones of the North Range parapet project slightly from those on the 'House', suggesting either misalignment or re-alignment during building, or displacement caused by structural movement/creeper disturbance.





**P17.** Drone view of the north facade of the late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century wing at second floor level, showing the rubble masonry of the late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century range, with long purple-grey ashlars above and the north-east corner of the 1801-4 re-clad east facade (left) and crenellated parapet. A new door is proposed to be inserted immediately right of the UPVC downpipe, leading from R62 to a rooftop patio.



**P18.** Drone view looking down into the roofless North Range, with R21 extreme left, R22 centre, and R24 and turret R25/48 on the right. This shows the dense vegetation which has grown since 2012 and the unstable nature of the wall-heads. Between R22 and R23 is the the remains of the partition wall demolished in 2013.





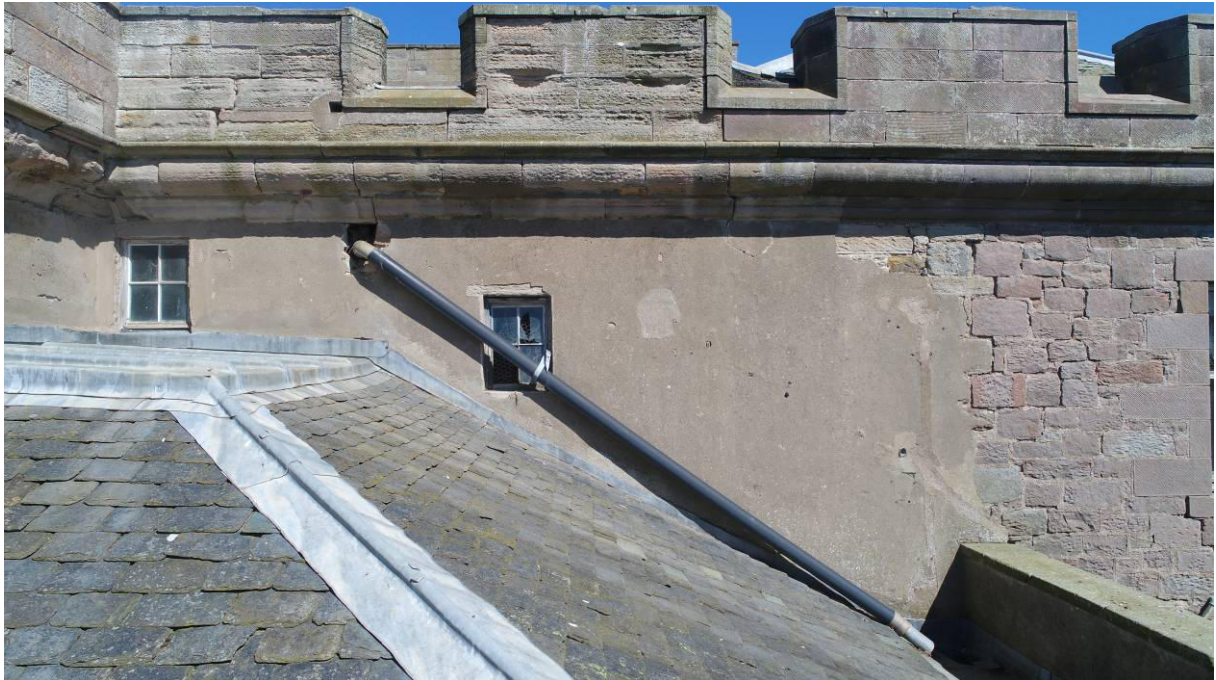
**P19.** North Range, north facade, showing barred ground floor windows [18-20] large former sashes at first floor level in the bay front [136-140], with 'blind' windows [133] and [141] either side. It is proposed to form a new 'house' within the North Range, and to convert central ground floor window [19] into a doorway.



**P20.** West facade of the West Range of 1810-4, general view looking across the site of the infilled ornamental pond (which is proposed to be reinstated), showing barred ground floor kitchen windows [24-25], and tall sashes to the 'Eating Room' above [101-103].



**P21.** Drone photograph of the west wall of the North Range at first floor level showing mullion and transom window [145], turret window [144] (left) and 'Eating Room' window [101] with 1801-4 curved sashes (right).

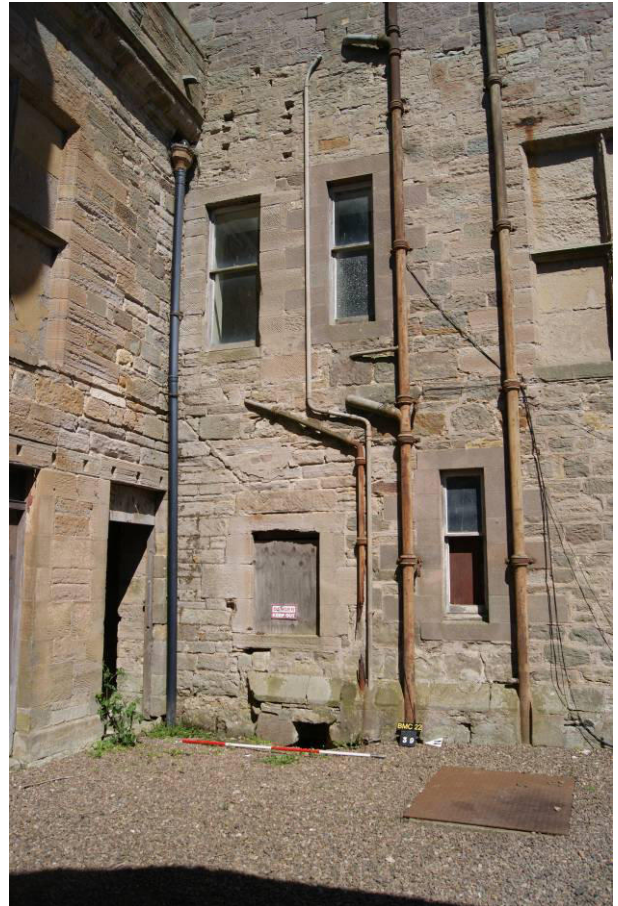


**P22.** Drone photograph of the west facade of the South Wing, the roof above R39 in the foreground and showing second floor windows [222] and [223]. This wall-face and the return westward (left) have been rendered. The exposed masonry of the south-west facade is visible to the right, and the junction of the 1801-4 and c.1892 parapet can be seen in the change of masonry at the centre crenel.





**P23.** South-west facade of the South Wing (left) and 1801-4 south facade showing doors [31] (originally a window) and [32], also 'blind' windows [153] and [161],



**P24.** Angle of the south/south-west facade with doorway [32] (left). The masonry coursing of the south-west facade does not match that of the 1801-4 south facade, suggesting it is earlier .



**P25.** South Wing, south-west facade, showing the remains of the medieval tower's chamfered plinth [39], c.1892 ground floor windows [33] – [35] and first floor windows [159], [160], and 1801-4 'blind' window [161].





**P26.** South Wing, detail of the south-west facade showing window [33], originating in a pre-1801-4 feature, proposed to be opened into an 'secondary entrance', with the surviving medieval chamfered plinth directly below. The breach in the plinth was made to introduce services (see PX). To the left the chamfer has been cut back flush with the wall-face to accommodate the Pump House demolished in the 1980s. To the right is window [34], inserted c.1892.

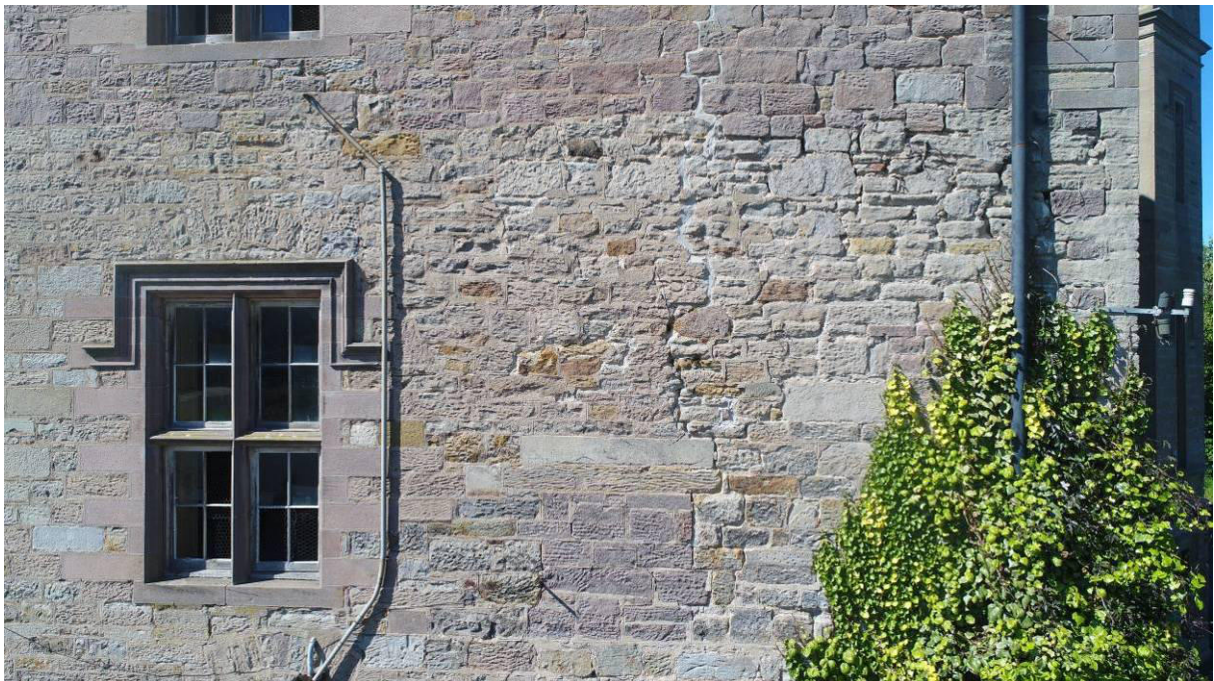


**P27.** South Wing, south-west facade drone view at first floor level showing the junction of the c.1892 second storey with the earlier, predominantly grey, masonry. Window [160] to the left was inserted c.1892, the 'blind' window [161] is part of the 1801-4 work. The multiplicity of drainpipes are late 19th-20<sup>th</sup> century. No change is proposed to the facade at this level..





**P28.** South Wing south facade, showing the colour change in fabric from yellow-grey - which appears to be 1801-4 (right) but with some earlier (?late 18<sup>th</sup> century) masonry,(left) - to the purple-red of the c.1892 raising to second floor level.



**P29.** South Wing south facade, drone view' at first floor level with window [163] to the left, again showing the difference in masonry colour between 1801-4 and c.1892, most marked at the quoin. Right of [163] is the lintel of a fireplace and jamb of a doorway both shown on the 1801 floor plan, perhaps intended for a room in Paterson's unrealised Stable Court, or possibly part of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century remodelling.





**P30.** South Wing south facade showing door [35], opened-out probably c.1892 from a window shown as existing in 1801 - the relieving arch survives. The frame is actually moulded in cement, and the cement sill cuts the medieval tower's chamfer course. The doors are recent replacements. A patio is proposed to be formed in front of this door.



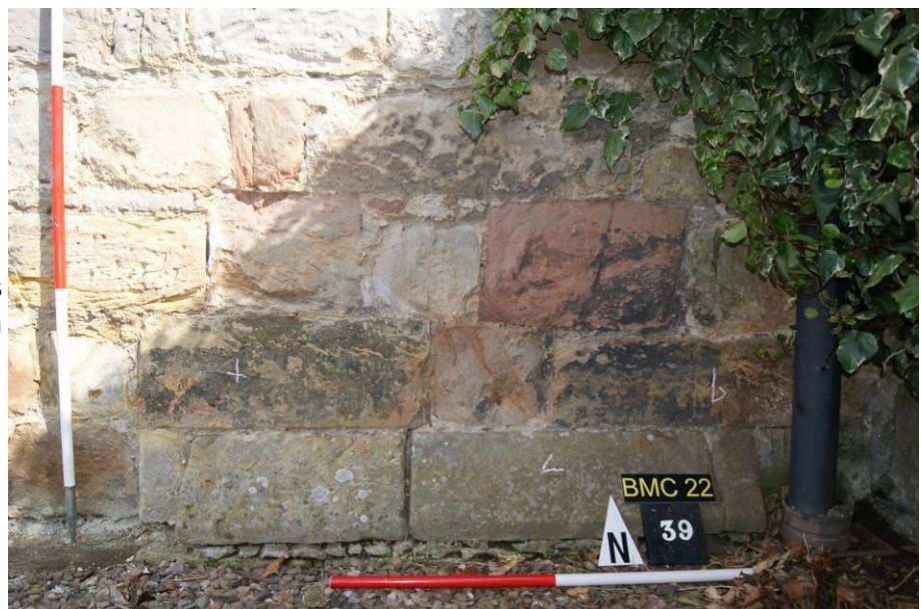
**P31.** South facade of the old 'House' with windows [37] and [38]. Window [37] has been formed, possibly c.1892, by blocking a doorway of 1801-4 which had truncated the medieval chamfered plinth [39]. A section of chamfer survives to the right with some medieval face stones apparently in situ, above.





**P32.** South Wing south facade. Detail of the medieval chamfered plinth [39] and surviving facing stones below later window [38].

**33.** South Wing south facade. Another section of the medieval tower chamfer [39] with some in-situ facing stone above, close to the south-east corner of the tower plinth. To the left the chamfer has been cut away, probably in 1801-4, but at least one course of the tower plinth survives below. Several mason's marks are visible, picked out in chalk.



**P34.** South facade. The south-east corner of the chamfered plinth [39]. The chamfer has been cut back with a Stihl saw to insert the UPVC downpipe, but the angled face of the northward-returning chamfer can be seen behind the pipe (arrowed).



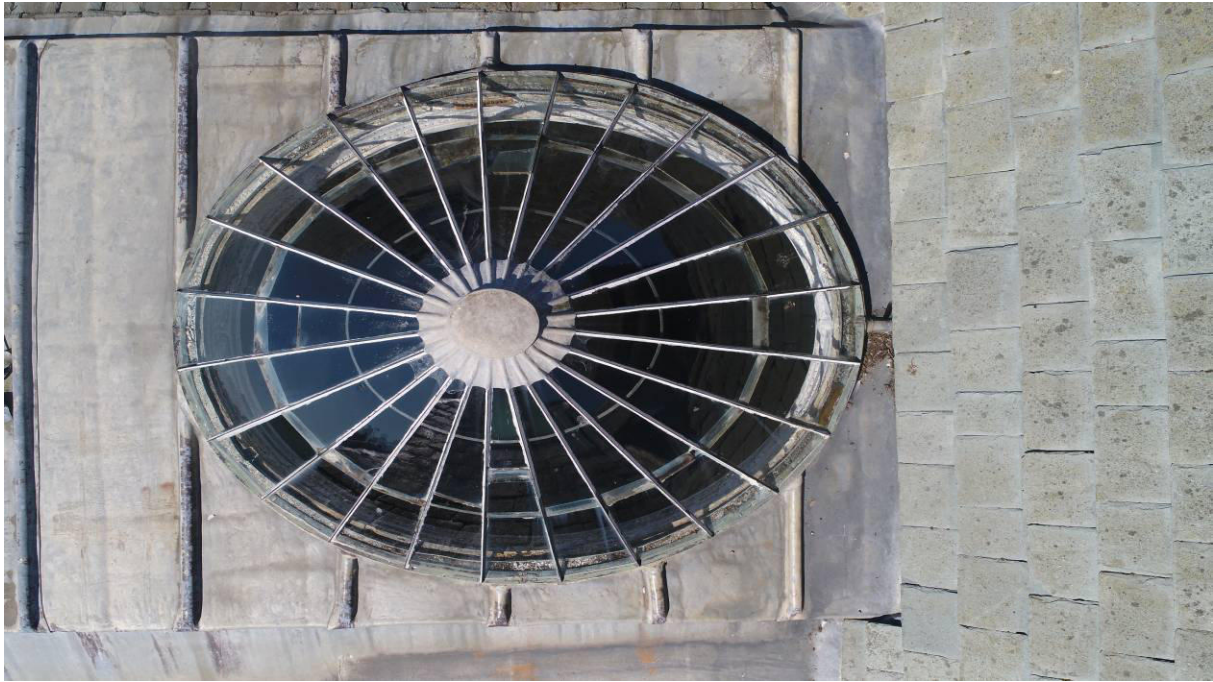


**P35.** Drone view of the Gatehouse and south wing roof showing 1980s lead and slate pitches. The cupola over the Great Stair is at the centre, and that above the Oval Saloon is just visible at the bottom of the picture.



**P36.** Drone view of the South Wing roof and parapet of c.1892. The north-south slated roof is above R73. The south, The northern east-west slated roof is above R75, the southern with a rectangular skylight [315], is over the Service Stair R68, and has a hinged skylight [319] in the hip. The turret roof is above R40. The flat leaded roof at the south-west corner of the Gatehouse contains an access hatch [318]. The western parapet differs markedly in thickness from the West Range (lower right) and the c.1892 work. Capped and uncapped chimney outlets are



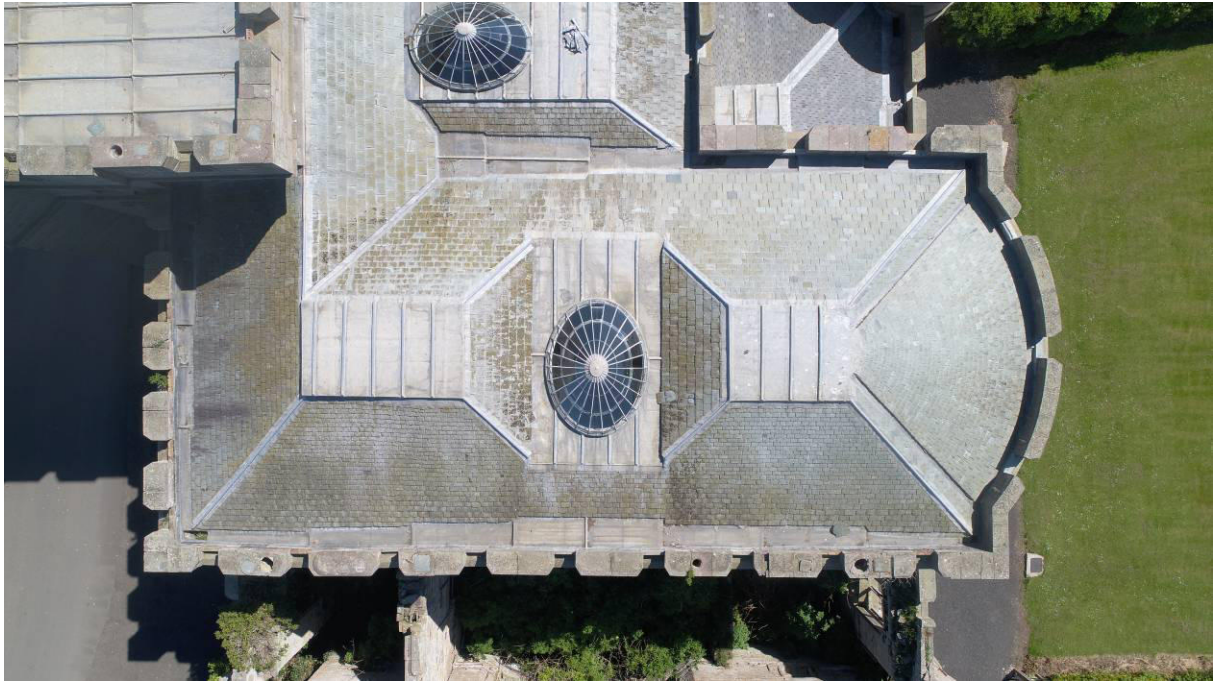


**P37.** Drone view of the Great Stair cupola [316] showing glazing ribs, glazing repairs, and decorative lead cap.

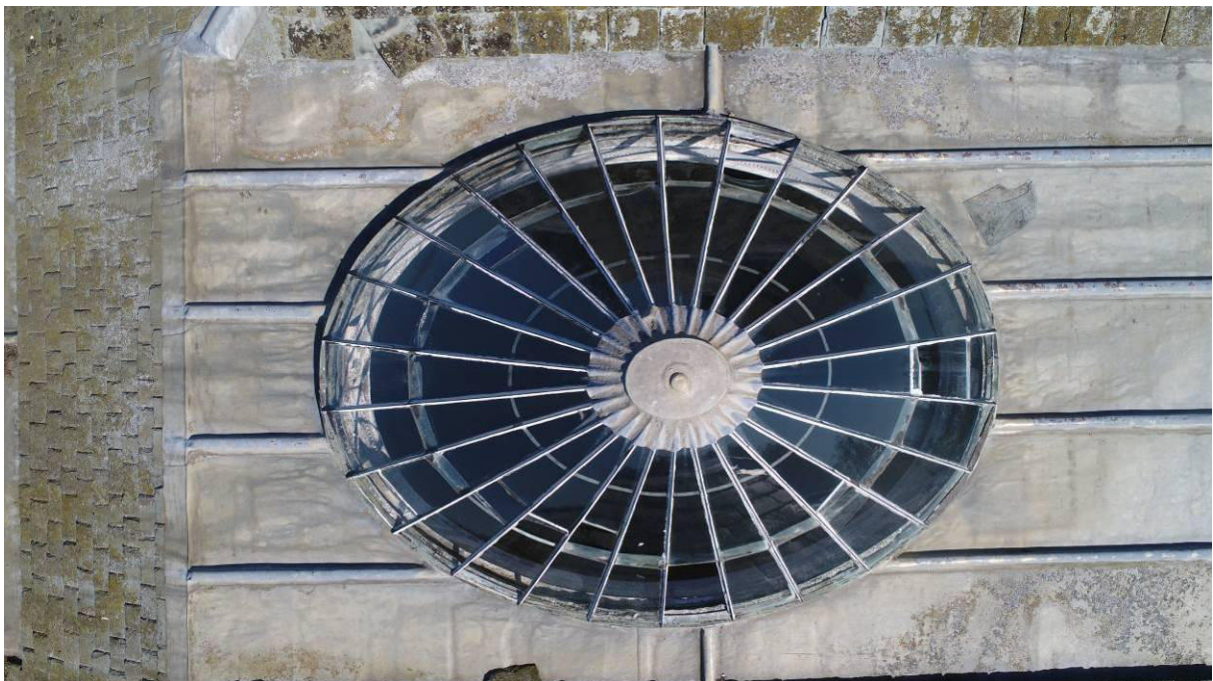


**P38.** Great Stair cupola [316] looking from the Service Stair roof-hatch [318] showing patch glazing repairs. The Oval Saloon cupola is in the background.





**P39.** Drone view of the north wing, with the Oval Saloon cupola [317] (centre), the Great Stair cupola is at the top. The roof pitches to the left are above R72 of the late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century range, those on the right are above R78 of the 1801-4 West Range.



**P40.** Drone view of the Oval Saloon cupola [318] showing glazing ribs, patch glazing repairs, and decorative lead finial cap.

## 10.6 GROUND FLOOR (Fig. 59)

**R1 South Wing.** Within the 1778 building footprint, when it was part of the 'Parlour'. In 1801 it is marked as 'Maid Servant's Room', with a passageway from a door in the south wall. now window [37], leading north into the inner hall. Currently used for storage.

**Walls** – the south, east, and west walls are sandstone rubble, plastered. All have recent timber framing intended to carry for dry-lining (**P41-43**). The scar of a former brick partition dividing the room is visible (**P42-44**). The west and south walls shown on the 1801 proposed floor plan appear approximately the same thickness as shown in 1778 – 1.5 to 2.5m – which were presumably medieval, and the inference is they were going to be retained by Paterson. The same walls are now about half that thickness. Their external faces still rise from a medieval chamfer course [39] with some areas of potentially in-situ and reused medieval facing stones above. It appears these outer walls have been substantially rebuilt in the post-medieval period but at ground level at least still retain some early fabric. The east wall of R1 is of uncertain date. It is close to the line of that shown in 1778 as dividing the parlour from R5 (bedroom) but, unlike the south and west walls, is uncoloured on the floor plan. The meaning of this is unknown. The existing wall is considerably thinner than on that plan, more straightly aligned, and appears to have a butt joint with the south wall (**P50**), so may be entirely 1801-4. The north wall is late 19<sup>th</sup> century brick, probably part of the c.1892 remodelling but possibly slightly later. All wall have recent timber framing for dry lining.

**Floor** - concrete screed, encasing the base of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century north-south brick partition.

**Ceiling** – lath and plaster, covered with recent timber framing.

**Doors** – External access is by the wide double-leaf doorway in south wall [36] (**P42-44**), The present frame and door leaves are recent replacements – those existing in 2012 have been retained. To the east is a blocked narrow doorway [37], shown in 1801 as leading to a passageway, converted into a window (1892?). Externally this too has a relieving arch above the lintel. In the north wall is a doorway with a late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century six-panel leaf and modern spring-closer.

**Windows** – The only light comes from a single 1/1 sash window [37] in the south wall, formed from an 1801-4 doorway.

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**R2 South Wing.** Within the 1778 footprint. In 1801 this is shown as 'Butler's Pantry', linking with the passages on the east side of R8 and R1, Subsequently (c.1892?) it became a wider service passage connecting the kitchen/scullery R8 with R4-6.

**Walls** – the north, east and west walls are sandstone rubble, plastered. The south wall is late 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century brick, rendered, with matchboarding to dado level. A new doorway is proposed to be opened at the east end of this wall (**P47**). As in R1 there is potentially some survival of medieval fabric in the lower west wall (**P48**). In the north wall between door [78] and dumb waiter [78] a vertical joint may align with a wall-face just visible below the



concrete floor (**P46**). This may represent the inner face of the thick west wall shown in 1778.

**Floor** – late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century concrete screed. At the west end a large area has been broken out apparently for laying an electric supply. Traces of a possible earlier brick floor and the edge of a truncated wall are visible in the side of the cut (**P45-46**).

**Ceiling** – lath and plaster, with moulded cornice.

**Doors** – in the south wall [80] and [81] lead to R7 and R1 respectively. In the west wall is [77] with moulded architrave and six-panel leaf, connecting with the scullery area. Similar doors in the east wall [83] lead to R4, and in the north [82] to R3.

**Windows** – in west end wall [33] has possibly been converted from an earlier opening (**P48**), This may be pre-1801-4.

**Fittings** – there is a late 19<sup>th</sup> century (1892+) 'dumb waiter' service lift [78] against the north wall, at the foot of the first flight of Service Stairs [87] which rises to second floor level. A line of badly corroded servant's bells above window [33] are connected to an array of four cast-brass bell-cranks high on the wall west of the dumb waiter, from which the wires rise in tubes to another array in the roofspace above R55 (**P46,48**).

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**R3 South Wing.** Storage space beneath Service Stairs [87], formed c.1892. Currently inaccessible

**Floor** – late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century concrete screed extends from R2 under door

**Door** – [82] with six-panel with simple bead-mould architrave gives access from corridor R2.

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**R4 South Wing.** Lobby. Not shown on the 1801 floor plan and part of the 1892 remodelling, if not later. Not photographable.

**Walls** – the west is sandstone rubble as in R2. All others are late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century perforated brick, rendered.

**Floor** – late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century cement screed

**Ceiling** - lath and plaster

**Doors** – accessed from corridor R2 via opening [83] which has no architrave or leaf. On the east [84] leads into R6.

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**R5 South Wing.** Intended as 'Butler's Room' on the 1801 floor plan. Prior to the c.1892 alterations this was an open yard (OS1).

**Walls** – the south, east and west are sandstone rubble. The south wall externally has a medieval chamfered course with some fragmentary possible in-situ facework above, The chamfer returns north and may survive below the floor. There is potential for the survival of some medieval corework in parts of this wall, which may have been thinned 1801-4 or as late as c.1892. The west wall was suggested in the 2012 CMP to be thinned medieval since its line is close to one shown in 1778, but it appears to butt the inner face of the south wall, and is probably 1801-4 (**P49-50**). Below the sill of the east-facing window [1] is an infill panel [98] of hand-moulded brick suggesting this might have begun as a 'gateway' for bringing building materials into the house during the 1801-4 work. The north wall is late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century brick (**P51**).

**Floor** – late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century cement screed

**Ceiling** – at the north end part of the 1892 lath and plaster survives, the south part has been removed exposing the joists of the 1<sup>st</sup> floor R29.

**Doors** – formerly accessed from R4 but the doorway and adjoining wall (brick) has been removed (**P49**). A doorway is shown here on the 1801 floor plan.

**Window** – there is small window [38] in the south-west corner, 1/1 sash, not shown in 1801 so possibly 1892. Principal light is a large window [1] in the east wall, 4-light stone mullion and transom, shown on the 1801 floor plan.

**Fires** – a square patch of masonry with large lintel above [99] in south wall appears to be a fireplace, though nothing is shown here on the 1778 or 1801 floor plan. A fire is shown on the 1801 proposed floor plan in the west wall but no evidence for this is visible. Possibly this is evidence for alterations to the 1801 design. Iron fixings on the south and west walls may relate to use as a yard between 1804 and c.1892.

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**R6 South Wing.** Within the 1778 footprint where this space contained a short straight flight of steps beginning a newel staircase, part of the medieval tower. The 1801 floor plan shows, as-existing, a horseshoe-shaped staircase here, which might have belonged to a post-1778 pre-1801 alteration.. Latterly it appears to have been a game larder.

**Walls** – north and east walls are exposed sandstone rubble. In the north wall long grey slabs, cut back flush with the wall- face appear to be truncated stair treads [86] as shown on the 1778 and proposed 1801 floor plan (**P53**).The wall-face includes a fair-faced ashlar with possibly incised 'Gothic' letters. The south and west walls are late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century brick. In the north-west corner is a small alcove, the walls plastered and formerly shelved. The north wall of the alcove forms the back of a wall-cupboard in the entrance hall R9 and is proposed to be reopened into a doorway, as seems to be shown on the 1801 floor plan (**P52**).

**Floor** – cement screed.

**Ceiling** – lath and plaster.



**Doors** – accessed from R4 by [84] a late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century door with 4-panel leaf with ventilator panels.

**Windows** - in the east wall a 4-light window [2] with external stone mullions and transoms. In the brick south wall is a glazed panel [85] with frosted glass.

**Fittings** – spanning the room from north-to south are iron bars, some with hooks, probably for hanging game or cured meats, etc.,. These are let into the north and south wall and probably belong with the 1892 work (**P53**).

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**R7 South Wing.** This is a late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century space, occupying part of the area marked 'Parlour' on the 1778 floor plan. It may have been a toilet. Unphotographable.

**Walls** – the north, south and east walls are late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century brick. The west wall is sandstone rubble, possibly with some surviving medieval corework, and covered by matchboard to dado level.

**Floor** – cement screed

**Ceiling** – lath and plaster

**Doors** - accessed from the north through [80] from R2.

**Window** – there is a small 1/1 sash [34] in the east wall.

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**R8 West range.** Scullery/washhouse and corridor. This, with R8.1 and R39 above is now a vast void space open to the underside of the roof. The floor level is markedly lower than that of the South Wing and Central Block.

**Walls** – the north, south and west walls are exposed masonry. The north and west have much blue-grey ashlar, the south wall is more random, but all probably include reused earlier masonry (**P54-56**). The east wall, a brick partition along passage R8.1 which is shown in photographs by John Penn (Fig. 46-47 has been removed but its position and that of a doorway giving access from R8.1, remains visible as a line of hand-made bricks [40] (**P58**). The lower courses of the south wall, west of [31] appear to have subsided.

**Floor** - sandstone flags.

**Ceiling** – formerly lath and plaster but that, joists and first floor boards have all been removed, apart from a fragment in the south-west corner. A fragment of moulded plaster cornice survives on the north wall of R8 above feature [41] (**P56**).

**Doors** – external access was by doorway [31] with three steps up to ground level, formed from an 1801-4 window. This retains its frame and 6-panel leaf under a 4-pane overlight and timber lintel. A circular hole in the bottom rail, too small for a 'cat-flap', may have taken a pipe from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century pump-house outside, sealing this door 'shut'. A door in the

lost east wall connecting with passage R8.1 was of the same form (Penn X). In the north wall a square-headed opening [43] marks a former doorway leading into the 1801-4 kitchen.

**Fires** – against, and secondary to, the north wall is a brick and stone-built furnace [41] with a large cast iron 'copper', presumably for laundry (Fig.47; P56). The stokehole is blocked with bricks, one stamped SMC (Scremerston Main Colliery).

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**R8.1 West Range.** Service passage giving access from Kitchen, scullery/washhouse, and by mural stair up to 1<sup>st</sup> floor Oval Saloon and 'Eating Room'.

**Walls** - The lower part of east wall is exposed masonry, largely long grey sandstone ashlar. There is no evidence for any surface finishes, and an early 1980s photograph (Penn X) suggests the masonry has always been exposed. The west wall, as described under R8, was a brick partition [40] now demolished.

**Floor** - concrete screed, probably early 20<sup>th</sup> century, extends just into the former doorway on [40] and may cover earlier flagging.

**Ceiling** – gone.

**Door** – at the south end is [32] identical to [31] in R8 with flat, 4-pane overlight, one pane intact. At the north end, a former doorway [42] with no surviving timberwork led into R18, and in the east wall door [45] led to the stone service stair R8.2, and [46] by four steps up, to R2.

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**R8.2 Central Block.** Service Stair leading to first floor 'Eating Room' and 'Oval Saloon'.

**Walls** – exposed masonry, possibly once plastered. The dressed jambs of the lower part of a blocked opening [185] are visible high up in the east wall, with a line of joist-holes below (P95-97). These might have supported forming for the ceiling vault, or represent an old first floor level though does not correspond with anything shown in 1778 or 1801. Part of the Phipps remodelling, or a change to the 1801-4 plan? The south wall includes pieces of yellow sandstone and a fragment of carved, limewashed, stone possibly from a 17th century fire surround (P96). Above this is a patch of very rough masonry which seems to form one side of 1<sup>st</sup> floor doorway [158]

**Floor** – stone treads, heavily worn central hollows filled with late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century cement, The lower treads curve north then become a straight stair.

**Ceiling** – the joist holes suggest a lath and plaster soffit may have been removed. Unfortunately there is no record of this space prior to 2012. Above the joist-holes, at approximately first floor level, is a vault of hand-made brick which butts the face of [185] blocked opening's jambs (P95). This is inaccessible, but from below the brick appears of late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century type. Coinciding with the blocked opening this vault has been raggedly broken through, then very roughly infilled with a panel of ?reused old bricks which butt the blocking.



**Doors** – accessed from passage R81 through doorway [45], and at head of the stair [107] (**P97-98**) which retains its leaf, doorcase, and architrave to the north side where the leaf has an 1801-4 gilt-brass knob handle. On the south side are the remains of spring closer and an iron spring-latch, identical to an example from Somerset dated 1826 (Hall 59, Fig.2.86)

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**R9 Central Block.** Inner hall and Great Stair. Its present appearance is almost wholly 1801-4 remodelling though Paterson's 1801 floor plan shows a apsidal east end was proposed but never completed. A door in the south side shown on 1801 floor plan as serving a north-south passageway does not appear to have been made.

**Walls** – all are plastered and limewashed, now peeling and flaking (**P59**). A small area of plaster above door [58] has been removed exposing long grey-purple ashlar which might predate 1801-4 (**P61**). The north wall may in part be thinned medieval masonry, as on its north side (R19) is brick blocking which appears to represent a doorway [60] shown in 1778 passing through a thick wall into the 'kitchen'. It is however difficult to precisely correlate this wall with the 1778 plans.

**Floor** – cement screed.

**Ceiling** – the limewashed undersides of the cantilevered stair treads and first floor landing R35, and the central glazed cupola

**Doors** – accessed from the outer Hall R10 through a wide opening [57], part of the 1801-4 remodelling (**P60**). Probably fitted with double-doors, but leafs and architrave have been removed. The actual opening is higher than frame, and has an infill panel of brick above lintel. In south-east corner is another door [58] with single 6-panel leaf and moulded architrave, to a shallow 'cloak cupboard', apparently formed by blocking an opening shown 1801 floor plan (**P61**). This too has brick infill panel above the lintel. At the north-west corner a wide, single-leaf door [55] covered in red baize with decorative brass studding and spring-closer leads to the service areas. This retains its moulded architrave.

**Fires** – in the north wall is a scar and gap in the skirting where there has been a solid fuel stove. A pipe emerges from the wall (**P59**).

**Fixtures and fittings** – against the south wall rises the first flight of the Principal Stair [59], on cantilevered stone treads, with moulded handrail and cast-iron balusters of *palmate* design, similar if not identical to those at Berrington House a little north of Barmoor (C. Baglee *pers. Comm.*), with fluted iron newel posts (**P60**). Under stairs is a row of late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century coat hooks and on the west wall a c.1923 electric light fitting. There is a pair of bakelite switches on the north wall beside door [55].

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**R10 Gatehouse.** Outer Hall.

**Walls** – stripped back to sandstone rubble, mostly concealed by stacked timber. (P62). In the centre of the east wall is the principal entrance [7], described below.

**Floor** – cement screed, late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Ceiling** – lath and plaster gone: exposed modern replacement softwood joists.

**Doors** – the principal access to the Castle is through double doors, probably 1801-4, in the east wall and set in a screen which appears to be reused from the earlier building [7]. Each of the two leafs has three panels, the upper two reeded, with decorative iron 'knockers' (that on the south missing) which sit awkwardly and are probably secondary or repositioned. The north leaf has a brass ball handle and keyhole scutcheon, with modern Yale lock above, and the south has a letterbox slot (P62-63).

**Windows** - flanking the double doors are eight-pane fixed lights. Above the door is a delicate Georgian fanlight retaining some original thin glass (P63).

**Fire** - in the south wall [197] is an hourglass-form hob grate, perhaps 1801-4, but with a presumably later 'Arts & Crafts' style surround containing moulded 'medieval' foliage and figures (Fig.45).

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**R11 Gatehouse.** Turret room on south-east side of R10. This is proposed to be converted into a kitchen area.

**Walls** – stripped back to sandstone rubble.

**Floor** - disturbed.

**Ceiling** - removed.

**Doors** – access from R10 is through opening spanned by timber lintel [195]. The door and architrave have been removed.

**Windows** – there is a 4/4 sash [4] in the south-east wall.

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**R12 Gatehouse** Turret room on north-east side of R10

**Walls** - stripped back to sandstone rubble.

**Floor** - cement screed

**Ceiling** - removed

**Doors** – access from R10 is through an opening spanned by timber lintel [196]. The door and architrave have been removed.



**Windows** – there is a 4/4 sash [10] in the north-east wall.

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**R13 West range.** Circular turret room off R8 - scullery/washhouse. Labelled 'Pastry' on the 1801 floor plan. Since the best pastry required cool conditions, such rooms were usually sited away from the heat of the kitchen. R13 does have a blocked fireplace opening, though whether it was ever used is unclear. Proposed for W.C.

**Walls** – all stripped back to sandstone rubble (**P64**).

**Floor** – not clearly visible (too cluttered) but probably stone flagged as R8.

**Ceiling** – lath and plaster soffit removed, joists and floorboards of 1<sup>st</sup> floor turret room exposed, some showing evidence for old dry rot..

**Doors**- accessed from R8 through [44], doorway opening with all timberwork removed.

**Windows** – 4/4 sashes to south-west [29] and north-west [28].

**Fire** - there is a blocked fireplace [47] on the south-east side. The surround is missing.

**Fixtures and fittings** – filled with various detached fittings including a cast-iron fire surround which may belong with [47], a gilt ?mirror frame, detached doors, and an old gramophone.

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**R14 West range.** Marked as 'Kitchen' in 1801. There was a full-length workbench along the east wall (Figs.49-51). The floor level is, like R8, markedly lower than those in the earlier building footprint.

**Walls** – stripped to bare masonry. Photographs of c.1986 (Fig.48-51) shows it was plastered and painted orange-red. The masonry varies: the lower part of east wall is of long grey sandstones, changing to sandstone rubble, patched with hand-made brick marking line of flue from former range [50] (**P65-67**). The remains of a flat-head relieving arch of grey stone [51] (**P67**) may be that of a window shown on the 1778 floor plan, suggesting this wall largely predates 1801-4. Similar stone appears more randomly in the north and south walls, perhaps reused in 1801-4. The bay fronted west wall appears to be wholly 1801-4.

**Floor** – some sandstone flags remain, with patches of late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century cement screed, cut by a late 20<sup>th</sup> century intrusion presumably for services and backfilled with soil.

**Ceiling** – there are exposed joists with traces of the removed lath and plaster soffit. Photographs of c.1986 shows a moulded cornice (Fig. 48-51). In the centre a cylindrical cast-iron column [70] carries a central beam and the 1<sup>st</sup> floor joists (**P65**)

**Doors** – Accessed from R8 through square-head opening [43] in the south wall. No

timberwork surviving. Another doorway opening [52] in south-east corner with arched head of grey ashlar leads to R18 (**P67**).

**Windows** – there are three, west-facing [24 – 26], in the bay front. These are set in widely-splayed reveals, giving good natural light to the worktable removed in the 1980s. All three have been curved 8/8 sashes. Window [24] has fallen since 2012 and is now in fragments. Shattered glazing shows a mixture of very thin (1mm) glass and later thicker panes. Most glazing in the remaining two is broken. Mason's marks are visible in reveals of [24] and [25] (**P68**).

**Fires** – Along the north wall is a 3-bay stewing-hearth of sandstone slabs [48] with later brick infill of the stokeholes (**P69-70**). This is shown on the 1801 floor plan. The east bay has a large central circular 'grate' with two smaller grates either side. On the east side of the stewing hearth is a cylindrical cast-iron roasting oven [49] [Loudon 1833, 710-715].

Inserted into the east wall is a large fireplace/range [50] with a flat stone lintel and jambs. The sides and lining are mostly 20<sup>th</sup> century brick. The lintel has pairs of wooden dowels suggesting the position of a spit shaft(s). The fire may have contained a cast-iron range. Above the lintel, patching of hand-made brick suggests the existing remains are a remodelling of an earlier feature. The fire and brick patching cut an earlier opening with a flat relieving arch of grey sandstone [51] perhaps the window shown on the 1778 floor plan (**P67**).

**Fixtures and fittings** – a cast-iron central column [70] supports a spine beam (**P65**). Its date is uncertain, but it appears later than 1801-4. The room is filled with architectural and other 'salvage', including Col. W H Sitwell's travelling chests and building materials.

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**R15 North-West Wing.** Within 1778 building footprint but largely 1801-4, named 'cellar' in 1801, probably a larder. It occupies the western side of the 'back kitchen' (scullery) shown on the 1778 plan. Investigation is limited by extensive animal (fox?) fouling.

**Walls** – mostly exposed masonry, some limewashed. The west wall, formerly the outer west wall of the 1778 'back kitchen', shows traces of a blocked opening [72] probably the window shown on the 1778 plan and also partly visible as [51] in R14 (**P71**).

**Floor** – where visible it appears to be sandstone flagged.

**Ceiling** – stone arch-vault.

**Door** - access is from R16 through [71] fitted with a single thick wooden leaf pierced with vent holes.

**Fixtures and fittings** - Stone slab shelves [73] at the south end suggest use as a larder (**P72**).

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**R16 North-West Wing.** Within the 1778 building footprint of the 'Back Kitchen', the door at



the north end corresponds with the position of the fire shown there. A north-south service passage leading into the 1801-4 North Range.

**Walls** - the west and east are exposed and of long grey ashlar with no evidence for any plasterwork. These butt the north wall, pierced by doorway [76], which is in different fabric, being of yellowish sandstone and conceivably pre-1801 (**P73**).

**Floors** – cement screed

**Ceiling** – arch-vaulted in long grey ashlar, limewashed.

**Doors** - accessed from R18 by opening [54] which may have had a door frame and leaf. At the north end [76] is a doorway blocked with bricks stamped 'WHITEHILL' made by the Whitehill Brickworks, Rosewell, Midlothian, operating c.1871-1977 [Douglas and Oglethorpe, 61]. The appearance of the brick suggests a date in the 1960s or 1970s. On the west and east thick door leaves pierced with ventilation holes [71] and [74] lead to R15 and R17.

**Fixtures and fittings** - Remains of early 20<sup>th</sup> century wooden electric cable ducting attached to the vault.

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**R17 North-West Wing.** Within 1778 building footprint but largely 1801-4. Vaulted cellar with wine bins and many 'empties'.

**Walls** – exposed masonry, limewashed. The east wall below the springing of the vault appears to be part of the late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century range's west wall.

**Floors** – late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century cement screed

**Ceiling** – arch-vaulted in long grey ashlar.

**Doors** – access is from R16 through [74] a single thick wooden leaf pierced with ventilation holes.

**Fixtures and fittings** – stone slab wine bins along east and south walls still contain many bottles. There is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century bakelite electric lightswitch on the west wall with wooden ducting to a lightfitting (**P74**).

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**R18 North-West Wing.** Within the 1778 building footprint but largely 1801-4. Service passage running east-west between kitchens and serving larder/butlery.

**Walls** – exposed masonry. At the east end the passage appears to have broken through the west-facing wall of the late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century wing, the outline of which with a possible chamfer course [61] is visible in the north side (**P75**).

**Floor** – late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century cement screed.

**Ceiling** – vaulted at west end, but the vault has been broken through – or left unfinished - east of doorways [54].and [55]. Here the ceiling is exposed large, rough, timber joists.

**Doors** – at the west end the passage is accessed from R14 (kitchen) through [52] and from R8.1 by [42]. A doorway [53] in the south wall served a space R18.1 below the stone service stair R8.2. In the south side, door [55] connects with the Inner Hall (R9) with a doorway [54] directly opposite leading to the larder and wine cellar. At the east end an the passage opens into the earlier kitchen R19.

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**R18.1 Central Block.** Understair space within 1778 building footprint but apparently part of the 1801-4 build. Function unknown.

Walls – exposed masonry

Ceiling – undersides of treads of stairs in R18.2.

Floor – disturbed soil and rubbish

Fittings – 20<sup>th</sup> century electrical junction box and cabling.

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**R19 South Wing.** The late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century wing. In 1778 this room is labelled 'Kitchin', 'old stair' and 'milkhouse'. In 1810 this was proposed as the 'Servants Hall' and 'Servants Dressing room'. Little changed in overall appearance since the 1778 plan.

**Walls** - exposed masonry with remains of limewash. A fragment of wall-plaster with narrow cornice survives on the south wall, overlying the upper part of blocked opening [61].

**Ceiling** – traces of a lath and plaster ceiling (removed) leaving exposed joists and undersides of the boards to R43 above. These are part of the 1801-4 remodelling, raising the level of the floor above (R43) to that of the new build (R41, R43, and North Range), and also creating a 'sound-baffle' to the services below. The alterations incorporated two reused sections of a large earlier beam with timber merchant's marks. The earlier ceiling/floor level is indicated by the corbel in the north wall.

**Floor** – sandstone flagged except for two areas of late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century concrete at the south end [65] and [66]. which appear to overlie the flagging (P77). These floors mark destroyed partions defining the 'Old Stair' and 'Milkhouse' marked on the 1778 plan, of which base courses of hand-made bricks (l.250mm x w.110mm x T?) are visible. The brick type is compatible with a late 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date. It is unknown if the partions above were wholly brick or stud partions with brick infill. The latter may be suspected.

**Doors** – formerly accessed internally from [60] in the south wall where an opening roughly blocked in brick is visible (P76). External access was via [64] in the north-east corner, with checked jambs and shallow pointed arched lintel suggested to be late 16/17<sup>th</sup> century (Ryder, Appendix X). The west jamb has in infilled drawbar tunnel, with a corresponding



shallow socket (blocked/unfinished?) in the east jamb. A short passage leads through the thickness of the wall leading to the door, roofed with old beams, now rotten and collapsing, with loose masonry above and is now unsafe to access (**P78-9, 83-4**). Another door shown on the 1778 plan leading through the west wall into the 'Back Kitchin' (R15-17) may be represented by a deep recess [62]. To the south are traces of another blocked opening [69], not shown in 1778, with plaster render visible. This may be a blocked window.

**Windows** – two in east wall [12] and [13], both products of 1802-4 remodelling and external ashlar cladding, but a buried reveal on the south side of [13] appears to reflect the single window shown on the 1778 plan.

**Fires** – a large fireplace [63] spanned by 4-centred arch, also suggested to be late 16th/early 17th century (Ryder, Appendix 3), occupies much of the north wall. This had been blocked and was reopened in the 1980s (Fig.52). There is a circular brick-lined bread/reheating oven on the west side. The east side has been built out in sandstone rubble (**P81-2**). One voussoir of the arch has fallen since 2012, another is coming loose. In the south wall is an inserted fire with cast-iron grate, probably 1801-4 (**P77**).

**Fixtures and fittings** – against the west wall are a number of detached doors including one wide, red baize-covered and studded, and at least two with gilt-brass knobs of 1801-4 period (**P80**). The remains of a window are laid out on the floor at the south end.

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**R20 North Range.** 'Children's Bedroom' in 1801. Very overgrown with elder and largely unphotographable.

**Walls** – exposed masonry. The south wall is the north wall of the earlier (?late 16th/early 17th century) range, and is butted by the east and west walls of the 1801-4 range. At the junction of the east wall the quoins [14] of the earlier build are just visible beyond the inner face (**P85**). The north wall is 1801-4, and the west wall again butts the earlier build, and is of long blue/grey ashlar to first floor level, changing to rubble above.

**Floor** – buried in fallen debris and very heavily overgrown with elder.

**Ceiling** – gone.

**Windows** – in the east wall is a four-light window [15] almost totally obscured by creeper..

**Doors** - accessed from the earlier kitchen (R19) through a ?late 16th/early 17th century doorway [64] described under R19 (**P83-4**). Another opening in the west wall under a timber lintel [90] leads to R22 but all timberwork has gone. Another opening at the north-east corner [89] led into R21.

**Fires** – the remains of a fireplace [88] are visible above the fallen debris in the centre of the north wall.

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**R21 North Range.** North-east corner turret. Designated 'Dressing Room' in 1801. Choked

with vegetation and fallen rubble. Not safely accessible.

**Walls** – exposed masonry.

**Floor** – unknown, covered in fallen debris.

**Ceiling** – gone.

**Doors** – none surviving.

**Windows** – one facing south-east, one north-east. Both 4/4 sashes.

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**R22 North Range.** Designated 'Nursery' and 'Store-room' in 1801. Proposed for an inserted new build 'house'. Very overgrown with elder.

**Walls** – the north, west and east walls are exposed sandstone rubble. The west wall was reduced in height in 2013 (**P91**). At the south-east corner of the room the south wall comprises the western corner of the late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century range of coursed rubble masonry and quoins [92]. This is butted by the western wallface of long blue-grey ashlar, possibly that shown on the 1778 floor plan and designated the North-West Wing (**P86-7**). This secondary build is tied in to the earlier by just one visible through stone. To the south-west are remains of a brick partition defining R23, part of which may have formed one side of a passageway from R20 to R24.

**Floors** – covered in fallen debris and overgrown with elder.

**Ceiling** – gone.

**Doors** – accessed from the south through an arch-headed opening [76] from Service passage R16, spanned by a timber lintel and blocked in 20<sup>th</sup> century brick (**P89**). On the east side door [90] leads into room R20 and another opening to the west [93] connects to R24. Neither have any surviving timberwork except wooden lintels. These seem to have been at opposite ends of an east-west passage.

**Windows** – two [18], [19] in the north bay front. Only [18] retains its frame and 8/8 sashes. Both have some surviving external vertical iron bars but no stone mullions or transoms.

**Fires** – there is a fireplace [91] in west wall.

**Fixtures and fittings** – a fallen brass four-switch lightswitch lies in the debris (**P90**). The plate has reeded borders, identical to surviving examples in R41, and 'Tucker Telac' insulators. Electricity was installed in 1923.

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**R23 North Range.** Partitioned area in R22.

**Walls** - fragmentary brick partitions, buried in debris, define the space on the east and

south. The brick is hand-moulded and probably 1801-4. The west and north walls are exposed masonry.

**Floor** – covered in deep debris and overgrown with elder.

**Ceiling** – gone

**Doors** – accessed from R24 by doorway opening [94] in the west wall, no timberwork survives. Possibly another door in the south wall.

**Windows** – [20] in the north wall. No timberwork surviving. One external vertical iron bar remains. No stone mullions or transoms.

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**R24 North Range.** West room. Designated 'Housekeeper's rooms' in 1801.

**Walls** – The south wall is of coursed blue-grey ashars in squared and thin oblong sizes, which rise into the former 1<sup>st</sup> floor area (R47) (**P93**). This wall forms the north wall of the 1801-4 kitchen R14, but there are hints the wall could be earlier: the stonework, formerly covered in lath and plaster, appears more weathered than would be expected after 60-70 years of dereliction, and where the face meets the west wall of the 1801-4 North Range alternate courses end in small rubble resembling infill, as though quoins have been removed to 'stitch' the North Range to existing masonry. Other interpretations are however possible. The north and west walls are exposed masonry. The east wall is of sandstone rubble and butts both the north and south walls. Because of instability this was reduced to first floor level in 2013 (**P92**).

**Floor** -- deeply buried almost to windowsill level in fallen debris and overgrown with elder.

**Ceiling** – gone.

**Doors** – accessed from R22 and R23 through doorway openings [93] and [94] in the west wall under timber lintels, but all other timberwork has gone (**P92**). In the north-west corner a two-story high gap in the 1801-4 masonry would have contained lath and plaster partition with a doorway into turret room R25, but all timberwork has gone.

**Window** - in the west wall a large 4-light window [23] with eroded stone mullion and transom (mostly gone). No woodwork surviving. Traces of external iron window bars.

**Fixtures and fittings** – among the debris are cast-iron elements of the first floor fire, a cast-iron ?rainwater head, and architectural fragments.

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**R25 North Range.** Corner turret room. Designated the housekeeper's 'Bedroom' in 1801. This is choked with elder and was unsafe to enter due to unstable masonry above. It is proposed to house a W.C.



**Walls** – lath and plastered, much appears to survive (**P94**).

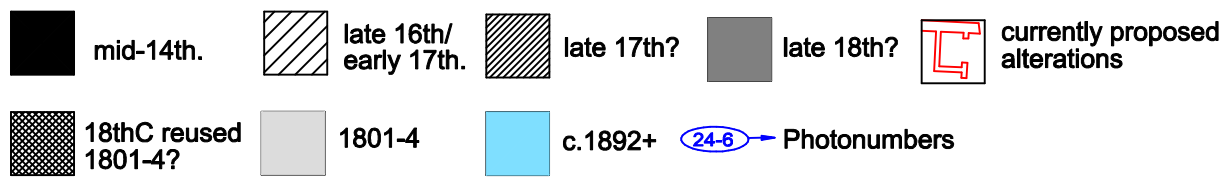
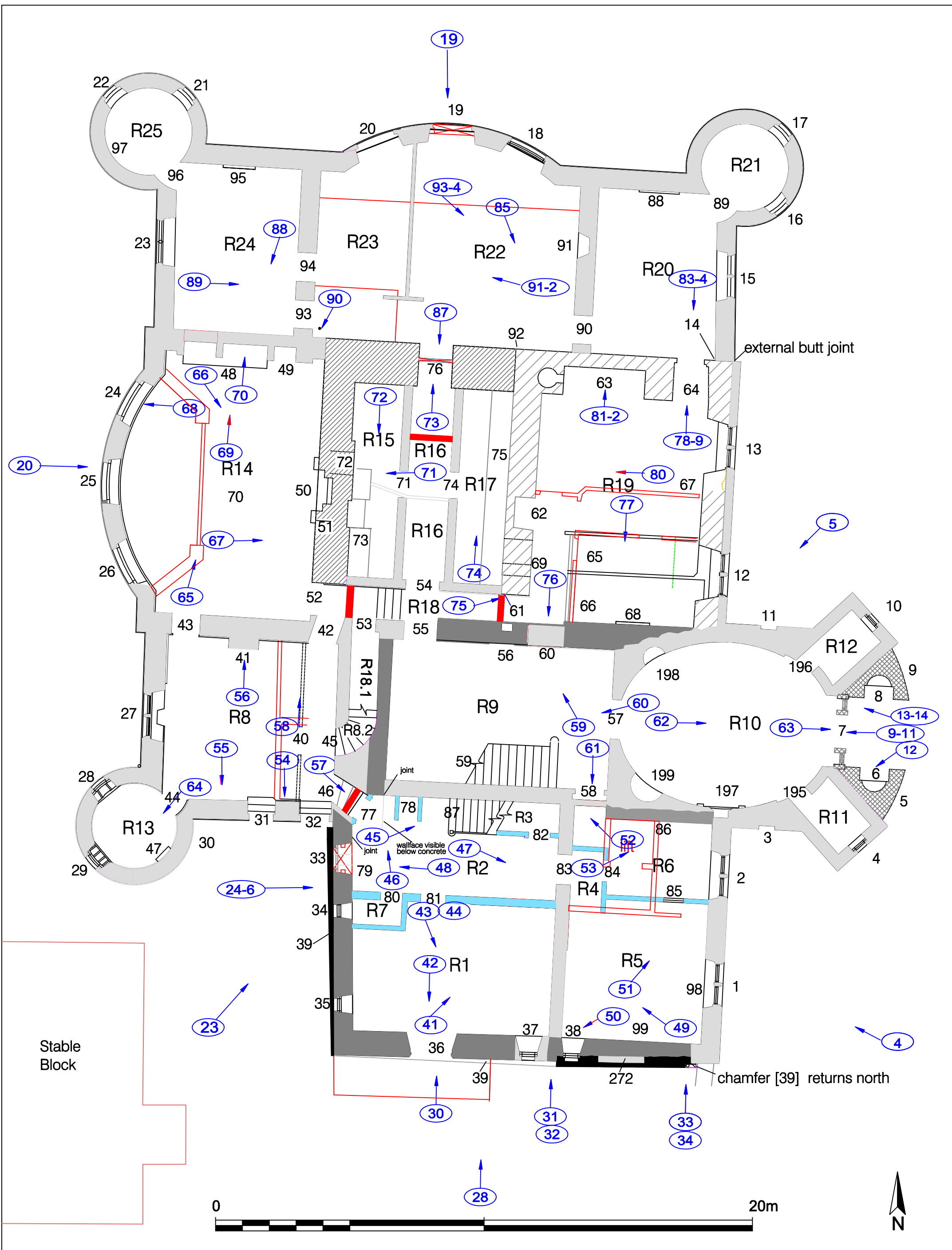
**Floor** - buried in debris.

**Ceiling** – gone.

**Doors** – In the south-east corner an opening [96] formerly contained a door connecting it with R24.

**Windows** – [21] and [22] facing north west and north west have remain of 2/2 sashes and architraves

**Fires** – there appears to be a fireplace [47] in the south-east side.



Scale 1:200@A3

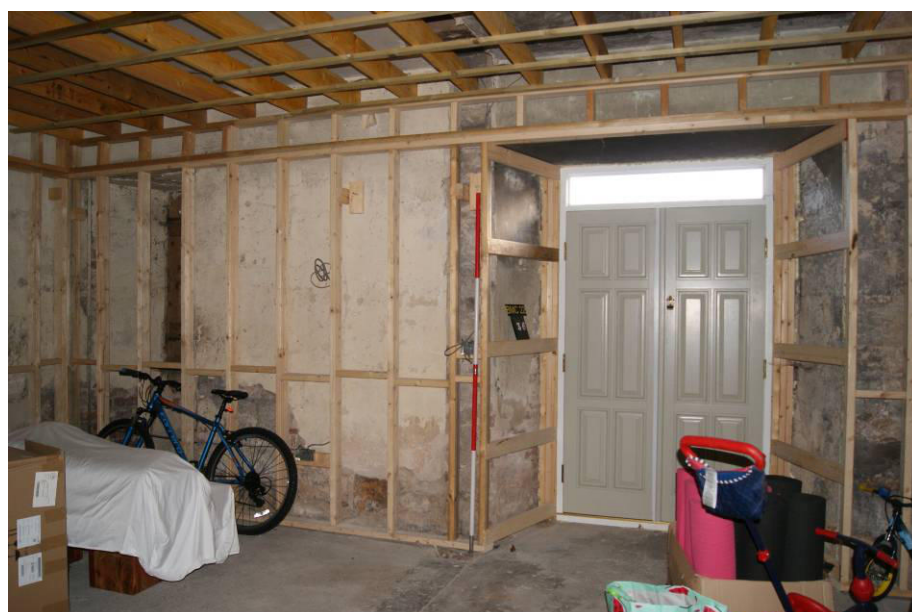
Barmoor Castle Heritage Statement. Ground Floor. Fig. 59  
With room, feature, and photograph numbers.

Based on survey Drg. 16912-02-P by the Greenhatch Group  
for Spence & Dower LLP



**P41.** R1 looking north-east to the site of proposed new openings in the north (left) and east (right) walls. Shows recently added timber framing for dry lining.

**P42.** R1 looking south-east to door [36] and window [37]. Recently replaced double doors and framing



**P43.** R1 looking south-west with replaced double doors and framing for dry lining.





**P44.** R1 as it was in 2012, looking south-east. Showing scar of former brick partition.

**P45.** R2 west end, showing deposits including a ?brick floor and a bottle-base, exposed in a partly backfilled 1980s service trench running from below the dumb waiter [78] to the west wall.



**P46.** R2, west end. Areas of the north wall stripped of plaster, showing a vertical joint between ashlar (left) and rubble masonry. A set of bell-cranks [109] is exposed above.



**P47.** R2. Looking east to the site of a proposed new door in the south wall, showing the matchboard lining to dado level.



**P48.** R2. Looking west to window [33] with a line of servant's bells above and boarded-over 1980s excavation for electrical services below. Door [77] is on the right.





**P49.** R5. Looking north-west to the site of a proposed new doorway from R2, where render (R4) changes to exposed masonry. This wall was suggested in 2012 to be a thinned medieval feature but it now appears most likely to be 1801-4.



**P50.** R5. Looking west to the junction of the west and south walls at window [38]. There appears to be a butt joint between the two.





**P51.** R5 looking north to a brick partition wall with glazed panel [85] enclosing R6, this is proposed to be removed, and the space



**P52.** R6 looking north-west to the site of a proposed new or re-opened doorway utilising [58] in R9.



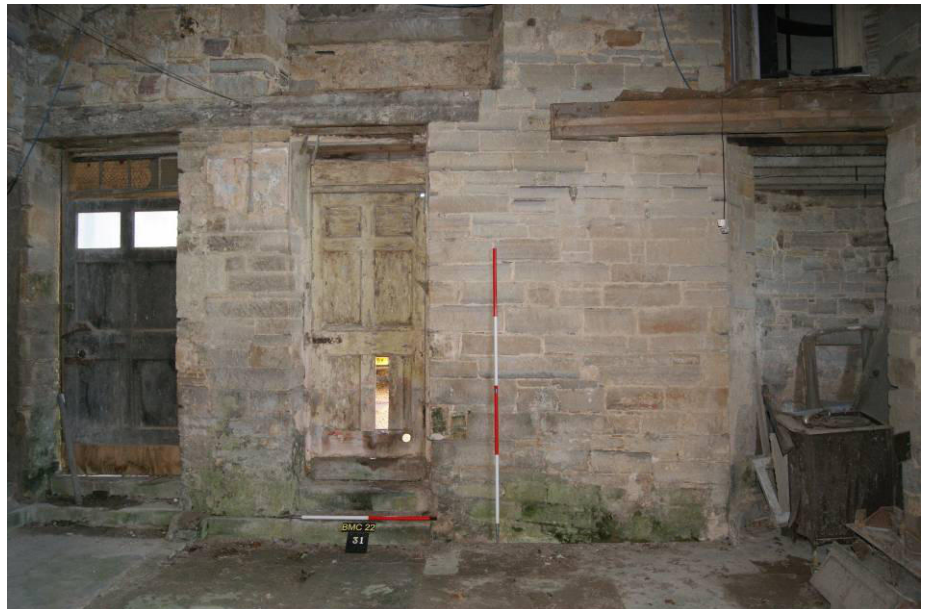
**P53.** R6 looking north-east with site of proposed lift against the north wall where truncated stone stair treads are visible. The iron game-larder racks are c.1892 or later





**P54.** R8 south wall, with doors [31] right and [32] left. Door [32] has been formed from a window. A stub of an 1801-4 brick wall between the scullery and service passage (see photograph 13) is visible beside [32]. A proposed new partition will run north from left jamb of [31]

**P55.** R8 scullery south wall. A new doorway is proposed to be fitted in the opening into R13 (right). The remains of the first floor joists and boards to R40 survive above. The lower courses of masonry to the right of [31] dip down markedly, perhaps subsiding into



**P56.** R8 north wall of the scullery with a 'copper' [41], which is proposed to be removed, and doorways [41] and [42] either side. A new north-south partition is proposed to be inserted to the right of [41]. The stub of the 1801-4 partition wall can be seen beside [43].





**P57.** R8 looking through [46] to the wall-passage to R2. This is proposed to be partitioned midway to form storage spaces.

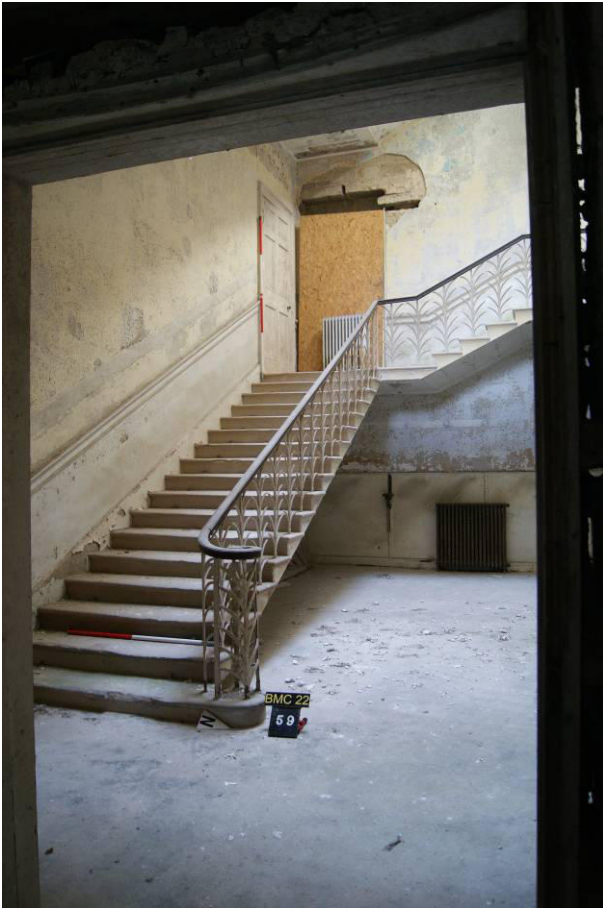


**P58.** R8 looking north. Showing the line of the lost partition wall between the scullery (left) and cement-floored



**P59.** R9 looking north-west to the site of blocked pre-1801 doorway [60], which is proposed to be re-opened. The position of the blocked doorway is marked by two black bars above the





**P60.** R9 looking west through doorway [57] to the first flight of the 'Great Stair' and doorway [158] on mezzanine landing. The doorway will be re-instated, but no other major alterations are proposed.



**P61.** R9, doorway to wall-closet [58] proposed to be opened as a doorway to the reconfigured areas of R5 and R6. This will involve removal of the rear of the closet.



**P62.** R10 looking east to the principal entrance [7]. Building timber and detached fittings are stacked against the side walls. No significant change from 2012. Proposals would see the space



**P63.** R10 looking east to [7] showing the principal entrance doorway with flanking windows and overhead. Little changed since 2012. This feature will be restored.



**P64.** R13, labelled the 'Pastry' on the 1801 floor plan. Looking west through [44], with detached fittings, blocked fire [47 (left)], and showing evidence for old