



P65. R14. 'Kitchen' on the 1801 floor plan. General view looking north to the stewing range [48] and fire [50]. In the foreground the line of a backfilled 1980s service trench cuts across the cement screed flooring. Timber panels lean against the cast-iron column [70] supporting the floor above.



P66. R14 the 'Kitchen' on the 1801 floor plan. East wall looking south-east showing changes of masonry and ?early 19th century brick patching. The lower grey ashlar probably pre-date 1801-4.



P67. R14. East wall between doorway [52] (right) and fire [50], showing lower long, purple-grey ashlars with the remains of a relieving arch cut by [50], and yellowish sandstone rubble above.



P68. R14. West wall window [24,], which has lost its frame and glazing since 2012. External iron bars are visible. Right - mason's marks on exposed jamb stones in the window reveals. This is proposed to be in a patio area.



P69. R14 'kitchen', looking north to the 1801-4 stewing range. Proposals currently under reconsideration are for a new doorway in the left-hand corner involving

P70. R14. 'Kitchen'. The 1801-4 stewing range. Detail of right-hand part of the range with five 'pots' and a smoke vent above.



P71. R15. 'Cellar' on the 1801 floor plan. The west wall, showing patching and remains of voussoirs of an earlier arched opening [72] behind the 1801-4 stone larder shelving.

P72. R15 'Cellar' looking south showing stone shelving of the 1801-4 larder. Though absent from the currently proposed plans these appear to be being retained.



P73. R16, passage, north end, showing 20th century blocking proposed to be removed, and a new blocking wall built across the passage further south, forming a space for a W C



P74. R17 'Cellar' looking south with 1801-4 stone wine-bins. No changes proposed.



P75. R18, east end. 1801-4 masonry (left) butting the west wall of the late 16th/early 17th century range. The junction is the site of a proposed blocking wall.



P76. R19, north wall showing on-edge brick infill of a pre-1801-4 doorway [60] which is proposed to be re-opened.



P77. R19 'Servants Hall' on the 1801 floor plan, looking south to fire [68]. Shows cement floors preserving the outlines of 18th century partitions, overlying flagged flooring. These are proposed for removal. Brick blocking of [60] is visible (right).



P78 - 79. R19. 'Servants Hall'. Doorway [64] in 2022 (left), showing that significant deterioration has occurred since it was photographed in 2012 (right).



P80. R19 'Servant's Hall' showing detached doors, at least one numbered, and other fittings leaned against the west wall. A large reused beam section (top left) bears assembly or timber-merchant's marks.



P81. R19 'Servants Hall' looking north to fire [63], showing loss of part of a right-hand voussoir of the arch and evidence of instability in the centre of the arch.

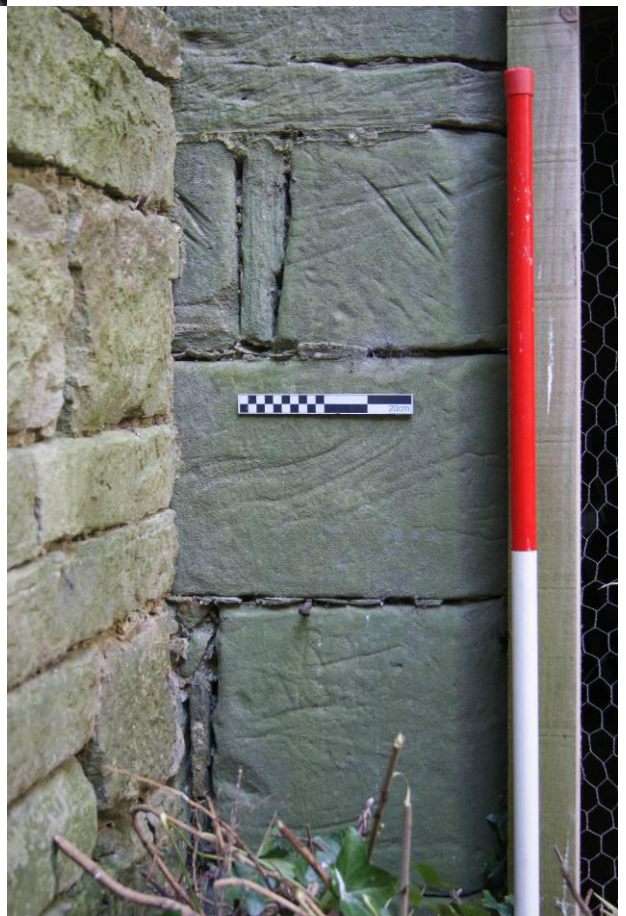


P82. R19. 'Servant's Hall'. The same fire [63] photographed in 2012 when the arch was intact.



P83. R20. Door [64] to the 'kitchen' or 'Servant's Hall' of the late 16th/early 17th century wing, showing cracked lintel. Above is the 20th century blocking of a door inserted in 1801-4 [128] which removed most of the relieving arch above [64], causing this damage. Door [128] is proposed to be reopened.

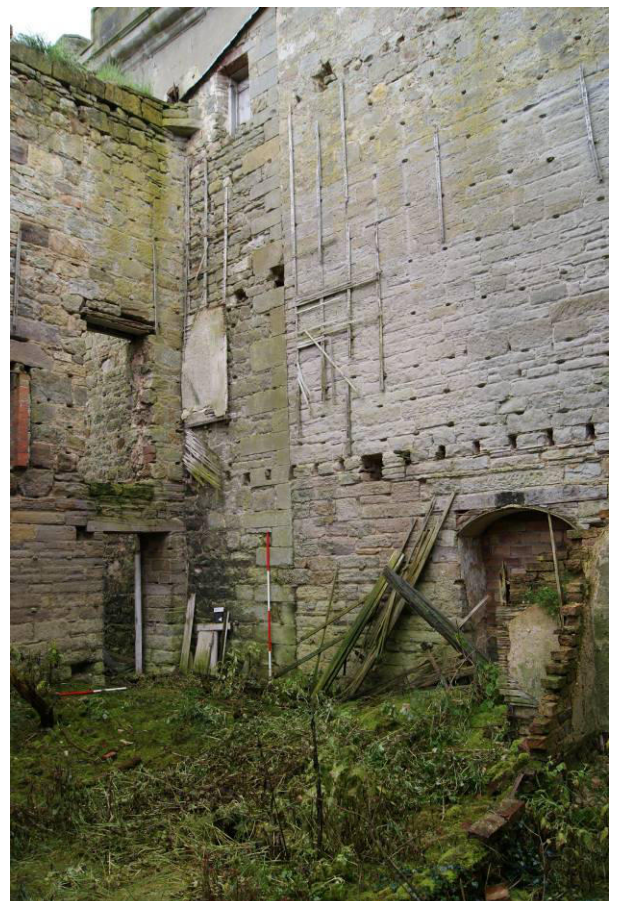
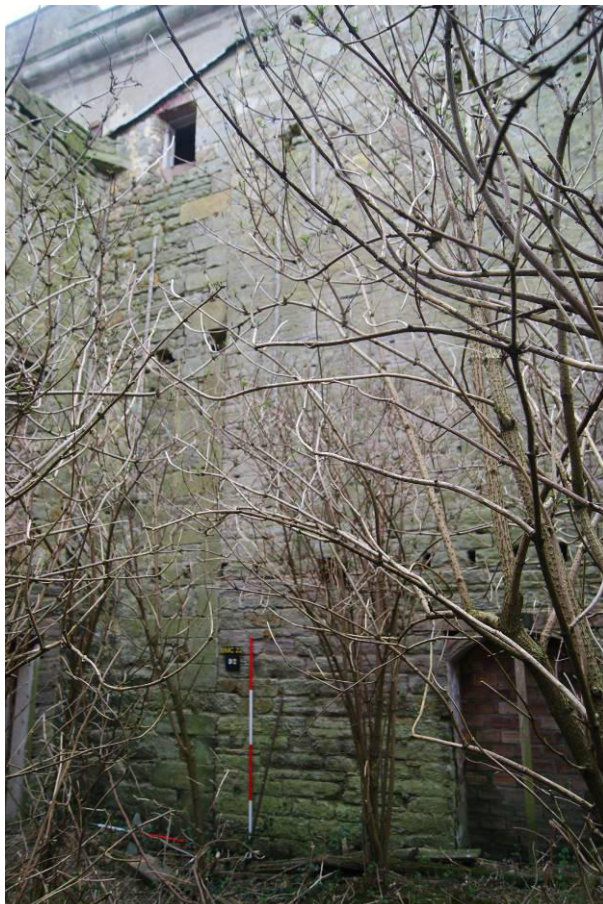
P84. R20. Detail of sharpening marks on the east jamb of door [64]. The east wall of the 1801-4 North Range butts the earlier wall and door jambs.

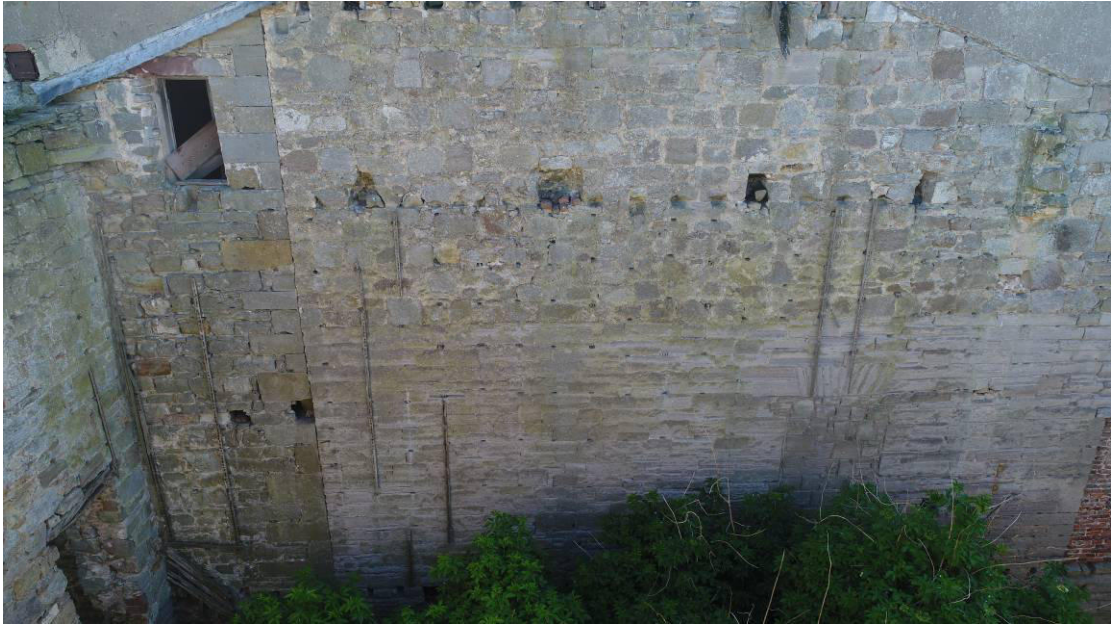




P85. R22. Looking to the junction of the late 16th-early 17th century north range (right) and the 1801-4 North Range, showing the butt joint.

P86-7.R22 Looking south-east, junction of the late 16th/early 17th century wing and possibly late 17th / 18th century North-West Wing in 2022, almost obscured by undergrowth (left) and in 2012 (right).





P88. R22-46, drone view showing the pre-Paterson north wall with the quoins and rubble masonry of the late 16th/early 17th century north-east wing (left) with 1801-4 access hatch, butted by the long purple-grey ashlars possibly late 17th or 18th century, and 1801-4 rubble masonry above.



P89. R22. Door [74] to service passage R16 with 20th century brick blocking, which is proposed to be removed and the passage blocked further south in the passage to create a W.C.



P90. North Range. R22. Detached 1923 light switch with 'Tucker Telac' insulators lying in the debris.



P91. North Range. R22 looking west. This area is proposed for a new 'freestanding' 'house', with a patio in the bay front (right). The lower part of a dividing wall demolished in 2013 is just visible. Since 2012 extensive undergrowth, principally elder, has rooted in the debris covering the floor.



P92. R24. Looking east to the dividing wall with R22 and doors [93] and [94], which was reduced to first floor level in 2013.

P93. R24, south wall showing first floor door [100] proposed to be reopened, with joist holes below and possible evidence for stitching the west wall of the 1810-4 north range. To earlier masonry





P94. R24. Looking north-west to turret rooms R25/48 showing unstable masonry at parapet level.

10.7 FIRST FLOOR (Fig. 60)

R26 South Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint. Designated 'Bedroom' (1801 floor plan) together with part of R27, but as existing this is part of the c.1892 remodelling.

Walls – the west and south are masonry, lath and plastered. The north wall may be brick, the east is a stud partition.

Floor – 5 1/2" - 6" tongue and groove boards

Ceiling – lath and plaster.

Doors – access from landing R31 by [184], six-panel, brass ball handles, architrave.

Windows – [162] in south wall. Four light, 16 pane, stone mullion and transom externally and timber frame inside.

Fire – a late 19th century fireplace [188] in the west wall is sited opposite the 'blind' 4-light window [161] in the outer wall (**P99**).

Fixtures and fittings – there are two Bakelite switches on the east side of door [184], and two-pin bakelite socket north side of fire. A small service bell is just below cornice.

R27 South Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint but mainly c.1892 remodelling. Servant's room?

Wall – the south and east are masonry, plastered, the north possibly brick, west a stud

Floor – tongue and groove boards

Ceiling – high, lath and plaster. Cornice.

Door – accessed from landing R31 by [183], six panel, brass ball handles

Window – four light stone mullions and transoms externally, timber inside. 16 panes. Casements.

Fire – [187] in south wall black veined marble surround and mantelpiece. Heart has small square decorative tiling, possibly Burmantoft, and a cast-iron fender (**P100**).

Fixtures and fittings – two Bakelite switches on the west side of the door.

R28 South Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint, Designated part of a 'Bedroom' on the 1801 floor plan, but in the c.1892 remodelling became a passage.

Walls – the west wall is masonry, plastered. The east is mostly stud (proposed to be

removed) with 1950s/60s style wallpaper (**P101, 103**)

Floor – 5 ½” tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – lath and plaster with cornice

Doors – at north end is [177], 6- panel with original 1801-4 circular knob, keyhole cover and architrave, connects to landing R35 of Principal Stair (**P103**). At the south end [179] 6- panel, brass ball handles and art nouveau style fingerplate (**P101**) leads to R29, and [178] again 6-panelled, on the east side leads to R30 (**P102**). On the west [182], 6-panel with ball handles, leads to R31 and the Service Stair. These doors belong to the c.1892 work.

Windows – none.

R29 South Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint, proposed to be 'Mr Sitwell's Dressing Room' on the 1801 floor plan but not completed and now a product of the c.1892 remodelling. Access is restricted by rolls of old lagging and loss of flooring.

Walls – the south, east and west are masonry, lath and plastered and painted yellow. The north wall is a stud partition proposed to be removed).

Floor – 5 ½” tongue and groove boards survive at north end, overlain by rolls of old lagging, the southern end has been completely cut away.

Ceiling – lath and plaster, large patch against the south wall has fallen. Traces of dark red paint below later grey. Moulded cornice.

Door – [179] from R28 and [181] connects with R30. Both 6-raised and fielded panels, [179] has heavily embossed copper fingerplate, ornate keyhole cover, brass ball handle.

Window – [164] east-facing four light stone mullions and transoms externally, timber frame inside. 16-pane, casements, most glass gone and creeper forcing its way in (**P104**).

Fire – a 20th century range position [180] with various electrical sockets and switches in centre of south wall (**P105**) probably marks the site of an earlier fireplace, now infilled with bricks stamped 'HOLYTOWN' made by the Holytown Brickworks, New Stevenston, Motherwell, Strathclyde, working c.1899-1978 [Douglas & Oglethorpe, 59]. This may be the kitchen of the '*small flat...converted out of a box and a linen room*' which Bill Sitwell had made for his mother Constance (widow of W.H. Sitwell) in the late 1940s [Ferguson, IV, 17].

Fixtures and fittings – two bakelite light switches beside door[179].

R30 South Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint. On the 1778 floor plan this contained a newel stair but on the 1801 proposed plan there was an as-existing dog-leg stair, suggesting some remodelling. As now existing this space is a product of the c.1892 work.

Walls – the north wall is exposed masonry in which patches of old brick form a raking diagonal line rising to the east (**P106**). These probably relate to the dog-leg stair shown as *existing* on the 1801 floor plan, which may have been a late 18th century replacement of the medieval spiral stair. The west and south are stud walls (**P107**) proposed to be removed.

Floor – 5 ½ “ tongue and groove boards

Ceiling – lath and plaster. Cornice.

Door – [178] from R28. [181] connects with R29

Window – [165] east-facing four light stone mullions and transoms externally, timber frame internally. 16-pane, casement. Most glass gone,

Fixtures and fittings – a single bakelite lightswitch is on the south side of the door. There is a service bell crank in west wall below the cornice.

R31 South Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint, proposed as a 'Dressing Room' and 'W.Clo.' (1801 floor plan) but not completed and as now existing is a product of the c.1892 remodelling. Comprises the landing and 2nd flight of the Service Stair.

Walls – the east and north are masonry, plastered. All others are stud partitions.

Floor – tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – lath and plaster.

Doors – accessed from R28 by [182], six-panel, brass ball handle. Similar doors [183] and [184] on the south side lead to bedrooms R27 and R26, and at the west end [189], an arched opening without a door leads into R32.

Windows – n/a, lit from above by rectangular skylight [X].

Fixtures and fittings – Contains Service Stair, second flight [186]. This has a moulded handrail, square newels, panelled, with dowel holes in top for ball finials (missing), turned balusters, simple decorative brackets on the string

R32 South Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint but a product of the c.1892 remodelling. Passage leading to the dumb waiter.

Walls – the south wall may be brick, the others are stud partitions.

Floor - tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – lath and plaster.

Doors– access from landing R31 through arch-head opening [189]. On the west side [190] and [191] lead to R33 and R34.

Windows – none.

Fixtures and fittings – there is a dumb waiter hatch [193] at north end, the lower half boarded across to prevent accidents. In the south-east corner is a boxed-in cable route.

R33 South Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint but a product of the c.1892 remodelling as a water closet.

Walls – the west wall is masonry, plastered. The south may be brick, the north and east are stud partitions.

Floor – 5 ½” - 6” tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – lath and plaster.

Door – [190] from R32. Six panel, brass ball handles.

Windows – tall narrow 1/1 sash [160] in west wall with chain instead of sash-cord seems to be an insert of 1892.

R34 South Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint. Proposed to be a 'Dressing Room' on the 1801 floor plan but not completed, and as existing is a product of the c.1892 remodelling as a bathroom.

Walls – the north and west walls are masonry, the west has been dry-lined, The south and east walls are stud partitions.

Floor – 5 ½” - 6” tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – lath and plaster.

Doors – [191] gives access from passage R32.

Windows– in the west wall is a 1/1 sash [159]. Externally this looks like an alteration of c.1892 to an earlier {1801-4?) opening, with the sill raised. The south jamb stones have deep abrasions perhaps from ropes used for hauling in materials.

Fixtures and fittings – there is a Belfast sink [192] in window bay, a mid- 20th century wall-mounted bathroom cabinet with door mirror on south wall, a 3-pin bakelite socket and a single lightswitch on the east wall. A large diameter pipe rises against the north wall, presumably serving the watertank in R63 above.

R35 Central Block. The 'Great Stair' shown on the 1801 floor plan. This 'room' comprises a short north-south flight from the first mezzanine landing (part of [59]), the 1st floor landing along north side of the space, and second long flight rising against the south wall.

Walls – all are masonry, plastered (**P109**).

Floor – cantilevered stone stair treads and landing slabs [186].

Ceiling – open to the rooftop cupola [316].

Doors - in the west wall is [158] to R39. In the north wall are [118] to Oval Saloon R41, [119] to R42 (**P110**), [176] to R36 (**P109**), and [177] to the Service areas of the South Wing. All are six-panel with original gilt brass knobs and keyhole covers hung on iron hinges.

Windows – lit from large glazed cupola.

Fixtures and fittings – The stair has cast-iron balusters of *palmate* design with a moulded bannister. There is an arched recess [120] in the centre of the north wall (**P109**) possibly intended for containing statuary, it has an (inserted) wooden shelf on large iron brackets, perhaps for displaying an urn or pot-plant . There is a damaged stone 'lion' doorstop on the landing.

R36 Gatehouse. Designated as 'Music Room' on the 1801 floor plan. Photographed fully furnished for Country Life c.1960 (Fig.15). Sstriped for dry rot remediation c.1986 (Fig.55).

Walls – exposed rubble masonry, including some fragments of tooled and margined stonework, possibly mason's wasters (**P112-113**). Formerly lath and plastered, with a gilt dado rail and 'oriental' wallpaper printed with flowers and birds (Figs. 53-55).

Floor – gone, replaced with softwood joists with some chipboard panel decking.

Ceiling – gone, exposed joists to room above.

Doors – accessed from the Principal Stair first landing R35 by opening [176], which has a modern (post-1980) concrete lintel. No timberwork survives. Doors[173] and [174] lead to turret rooms R37 and R38 on the north-east and south-east. Both have modern concrete lintels.

Windows – lit by a six-light stone mullion and transom window [169] in the east wall. No internal timber frame remains (**P112**).

Fire – [175] in the south wall with a cast -ron hourglass grate and frame (**P111**). The elaborate white marble surround with turned black marble columns (Fig.53, 55) has been removed and is now laid out on the floor of R42.

R37 Gatehouse. Designated 'Closet' on the 1801 floor plan. Turret room. Inaccessible.

Walls – exposed masonry, formerly lath and plastered.

Floor – gone. Modern softwood replacement joists.

Ceiling – gone.

Doors – accessed from R36 through opening [173] with modern concrete lintel. No timberwork.

Windows - lit by two 2/2 sashes - [171] north-east facing, [170] south-east facing.

R38 Gatehouse. Designated 'Closet' on the 1801 floor plan.. Turret room. Inaccessible.

Walls – exposed masonry, formerly lath and plastered.

Floor – gone. Modern softwood replacement joists.

Ceiling – gone.

Doors – accessed from R36 through opening [174]. with modern concrete lintel. No timberwork.

Windows - lit by two 2/2 sashes - [168] north-east facing, [167] south-east facing. No timberwork.

R39 West Range. Designated 'Bedroom' on the 1801 floor plan. Not accessible, a void space open to the underside of the roof viewable only from R8 below. This was possibly Bill Sitwell's room, as he had a 'lab', the sink of which is mentioned in 1931 (Ferguson, Sitwell Letters 333), which survives in the adjoining turret room R40.

Walls – exposed masonry, formerly lath and plastered. The north wall shows some differences in masonry- larger stone, possibly reused medieval, at the western side apparently overlies smaller masonry to the east – perhaps even a hint of a buried gable. Whether this indicates two phases of building or just economies in use of recovered materials is unknown (**P114-115**).

Floor- gone except for a vestige in south-east corner which extends into R40 and appears to have been tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – gone. Open to the roof timbers which all appear to be 20th century replacements.

Windows – in the west wall [149] 4-light with stone mullions and transoms externally with

internal 8-pane timber frame. In the south wall is [153], a 'blind' window with 4-light stone mullions and transoms externally, blocked internally.

Door – accessed from mezzanine landing on first flight of principal stair [59] by doorway [158] in the east wall, with timber lintels but no timberwork remaining and currently boarded up (P115). A door [154] in the south-west corner with architrave leads to turret room R40.

Fires – in the north wall is a fireplace [157] with remains of an Adam-style surround – jambs white marble edging and corner bull-eyes, with inset panels of grey and white marble. The mantel is missing. Contains a cast-iron Bath-type hob grate with classical figures and swags, probably of 1801-4, with later 19th-early 20th century hood inlaid with small green tiles. The hearthstone remains, suspended (P114).

R40 West Range. Turret Room, designated 'Dressing Room' on the 1801 floor plan. In the 1930s this was used by William Reresby 'Bill' Sitwell as his 'laboratory'. Bill was interested in science, particularly chemistry. A friend asked in a letter (8/3/1932) if he was '*...still pursuing his hobby? Making awful stinks?*' (Ferguson 2022). This is the last room in the castle still with all its fixtures and fittings.

Walls – lath and plastered (P116-119)

Floor – tongue and groove board

Ceiling – lath and plaster

Doors – an opening in the north-east wall [154] gave access from R39.

Windows – [150] – [152] all 4/4 sashes in frames curved to the outline of the room (P116). The south-east window [152] is blocked internally by shelving.

Fittings – all presumably relate to Bill Sitwell's 'lab': a Belfast sink [155], fitted wall-cupboards and shelving [156] (P116-120).

R41 North-west Wing. Shown as an open-well staircase on the 1778 floor plan, called 'Saloon' on the 1801 floor plan. Show furnished in *Country Life* c.1960 (Fig.16).

Walls – all appear to be lath and plaster stud walls which have been formed within a rectangular stone shell, probably largely of earlier masonry belonging to the North-West Wing. All surfaces are white-painted/limewashed (P122)

Floor – 6 ½” tongue and groove boards

Ceiling – lath and plaster, moulded, with central cupola.

Windows – lit from above by a glazed central cupola [317] which has recently suffered

some loss of glazing from storm Arwen: a shard of glass is embedded in the floor (P124).

Doors - there are eight, three of which [110], [113] and [115] are 'false', completing the symmetry of the room. The leafs of [110] and [117] have been removed some time prior to 1979 but six 6-panelled single-leaf doors of 1801-4 remain [108], [112] - [116]. These have flush panels with applied moulded 'frames' giving a raised and fielded appearance, with brass knob handles and keyplates. All have moulded architraves, four with triangular pediments and four [110], [113], [115], [117] with *sopraporte* featuring the Sitwell crest (P123). False door [110] may have been removed to instal a later solid fuel stove. Access to and from the 'Eating Room' R43 was through [106], and to the 'Billiard Room' R42 through [116], both with triangular pediments. Links to the Principal Stair 1st floor landing R35 through doorway [117] (leaf removed) with *sopraporte* above. Door [112] has had its leaf reversed, and led via a short passage (R41.1) into the North Range (now blocked). Door [114] gave acces to a wall-cupboard (R41.2).

Fires – a late 19th/early 20th century solid fuel stove/heater, now removed, was sited against 'false' doorway [111] on the west wall and appears in one of the *Country Life* photographs. Its position is marked by a piece of sheet iron on floor and an outlet pipe linking to the chimney in R43. The listing description (15/5/1986) states that the swivel fire [104] in R42 also served the Saloon, but the thickness of the wall between precludes this and the fire is offset from [111].

Fixtures and fittings – a brass three-switch electric light plate with reeded border is fixed in the wall on east side of [117]. A Bakelite 2-pin socket is fixed to the skirting south of [116] and another multi-socket on the south side of [108]. Installation of electric lighting is recorded in a letter of 7 October 1923 from Bill Sitwell to his mother *'The men are putting in the electric light it is such fun they are taking up all the passages and we can't sleep in the nursery because the men are doing it'* (Sitwell letters 75b).

R41.1 North-west Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint but formed in 1801-4 as a passage from the Oval Saloon R41 to the North Range R46.

Walls – the southern part is lath and plaster, the northern part is a breach through possibly pre-1801-4 masonry.

Floor – 6 ½” tongue and groove boards

Ceiling – lath and plaster

Doors – [112] (leaf reversed) leads from R41, [111] at the north end led into R46 of the North Range, blocked in the late 1940s-early 1950s.

R41.2 North-west Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint but formed in 1801-4 as a wall cupboard

Walls – the north and west are masonry, plastered. The curved south-west wall is stud with lath and plaster. All have printed sheet music pasted onto them.

Floor – 6 ½” tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling - lath and plaster.

Door – original 1801-4 door [114] with six panels, brass knob and keyhole scutcheon, and a modern Yale lock

Fixtures and fittings – fitted with wooden shelving holding loose sheet music and the remains of a 'home-made' radio, possibly pre-Second World War.

R41.3 North-west Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint but formed in 1801-4 as a passage from the Oval Saloon to the Billiard Room.

Walls – largely stud partitions of 1801-4, cutting through masonry at the eastern end (P125).

Floor - 6 ½” tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – lath and plaster.

Doors – [116] leads from R41, [121] leads into R42, both 1801-4.

Windows – none.

Fixtures and fittings – a row of gilt-brass coathooks [320], probably 1801-4, are mounted on the north wall.

R42 North-east Wing. Late 16th/early 17th century wing. Labelled 'Woolchamber' on the 1778 floor plan, proposed as 'Billiard Room' on the 1801 floor plan. Shown furnished in *Country Life* c.1960 (Fig.17). See also R42.1 – R42.2.

Walls – the south wall is exposed masonry (P130). This was proposed in 1801 to be apsidal, but this was never realised. The east, west, and north walls retain most of their lath and plaster, with the remains of vertical red- and green-striped wallpaper, dado rail, and skirting, but there has been substantial loss of plaster since 2012 in the north-east corner (P126-8)

Floor – 5 ½” - 6” tongue and groove boards. The floor level was raised in 1801-4 to match those of R41 and R43.

Ceiling – lath and plaster (a large piece has fallen since 2012) with a bold cornice (P126).

Doors – Access from the Oval Saloon R41 is via passage R41.3 and door [121], and from

the 1st floor landing R35 on south is by [122] under a massive old timber lintel. Both have 1801-4 architraves, doorcases and 6-panel leafs (**P130**). Door [122] has a secondary brass ribbed-ball handle and keyhole cover externally and original gilt brass circular knob internally, but with a heavily embossed 'Arts and Crafts' fingerplate. A similar door [123] in the south-east corner gives access to closet R42.1. Another door [126] in the north wall, where a closet is shown in 1778, led through the wall thickness to a door [128] to the North Range, blocked when the range was abandoned (**P129**) and now proposed to be reopened. (**P127**).

Windows – two in the east wall [124] and [125], both four lights, divided externally by stone mullions and transoms, internally moulded timber frames, each 4-pane. All have bi-fold shutters with original knobs and appear to be 1801-4 (**P131**).

Fire – in the north wall [127] has an elaborate surround with reeded columns, gilt acanthus leaves and palmette decoration, with a cast-iron hob grate (Fig. 56; **P126**). This belongs to the 1801-4 remodelling but occupies the same position as the fire on the 1778 floor plan.

Fixtures and fittings – there are four early 20th century pendant electric lights, two detached cast-iron radiators, a door leaf propped against the west wall, and the detached marble fire surround from R36. There are two-pin plug sockets either side of the fire.

R42.1 North-east Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint but formed in 1801-4. Wall closet.

Walls – plastered, with the remains of late patterned wallpapers. Below the wallpaper low down on the back wall plaster is pencil graffiti in a 19th century hand '*William Hall Pa....*'. The back wall is proposed to be broken through to form a passage into R36 (**P132**).

Floor – tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – lath and plaster.

Door – six-panel leaf [123] with moulded architrave and original gilt-brass doorknob on the outside.

Fixtures and fittings – four 1801-4 gilt brass coat-hooks on the inside of the door leaf.

R42.2 North-east Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint and then shown as a closet on the floor plan. In 1801-4 made into a passage through the thickness of the late 16th/early 17th century wall giving access from R42 to R44 of the North Range. Not safely accessible.

Walls – the east and west are plastered. The north wall is the rubble blocking of [128]

Floor – unseen, probably tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – probably lath and plaster.

Door – [126] a 6-panel leaf with moulded architrave of 1801-4.

R43 West Range. Designated 'Eating Room' on the 1801 floor plan. Shown furnished in *Country Life* c.1960 (Fig.18).

Walls – the east, west and south are lath and plastered masonry with the remains of some surface finishes, the earliest seeming to be green wash, overlain by plain painted paper(s). The north wall has lost large areas of lath and plaster exposing long blue-grey ashlar as visible on the north face in R23 and a blocked doorway opening [100] (**P133**) No opening is shown here in 1778 or 1801 floor plans, but the door sill would correspond to the floor level in the 1801-4 North Range. Possibly this opening – and the wall – belong to a remodelling after 1778 but before 1801, or was it a change to Paterson's design. The lath and plaster may even be post-1801-4. A new door opening is proposed for the south-west corner and a mezzanine level on the east side of the room (**P134**).

Floor – 5 ½” tongue and groove boards and skirting. There is some old patching against north wall.

Ceiling - lath and plaster, a large section fallen at the north end, another fallen towards south. Moulded cornice.

Doors – entered by [106] in the east wall which has a six-panelled leaf, architrave and triangular pediment. It has two heavily-embossed ornate fingerplates each side (one at child's height?), possibly latter 19th century. North of the fire a 'false' door [105] stripped to the bare wood and with gilt-brass knob, gives symmetry to the side of the room.

Windows – There are three, all in the bow front [101-103], all retaining original curved sashes, panelled reveals and sashes. Some of the glass is very thin and it is proposed to re-glaze, retaining the original panes for display (**P136**).

Fires – [104] in the east wall. White marble surround with Sitwell crest. Rotating grate, siezed and choked with debris. Not shown on the 1801 floor plan which has a fire in the centre of the north wall which would link into the flues from the stewing range below but conflict with feature [100]. Fire [104] may be another change to Paterson's design, or a later addition (**P135**).

Fixtures and fittings – pendant light fittings, a brass three light-switch plate with reeded border of the form shown in **P90**, is fixed to the wall south of door [108]. Either side of the fire are bell-push buttons, below on the south side is a three-pin Bakelite socket. On the skirting between windows [101] and [102] is a two-pin Bakelite socket (**P135**), and on the south side of the recess of window [103] an electric telephone bell.

R44 North Range. Designated 'Bedroom' on the 1801 floor plan. Now roofless and floorless. Eyeballed from ground level.

Walls – the north, west and east walls are exposed masonry of 1801-4. The south wall is part of the north wall of the late 16th/early 17th century wing (**P129**).

Floor – gone.

Ceiling – gone.

Doors – accessed from R42 through a now-blocked doorway [128]. This is a breach made 1801-4 which has removed most of the relieving arch to the earlier ground floor door [46]. The door is proposed to be reopened. Another doorway [136] in the west wall led into R64, only the timber lintel remains. This doorway is proposed to be blocked.

Windows – east-facing [129], four light, with stone mullions and transoms externally. All internal timberwork has gone. A 'blind' window [133] in the north wall has the remains of a 6/6 sash externally with no evidence for mullions and transoms.

Fire – there is a fireplace recess in the north wall [134], no surround or other features survive.

R45 North Range Turret room. 'Dressing Room' (1801 floor plan). Roofless. Overgrown and inaccessible, eyeballed from ground level.

Walls – all exposed 1801-4 masonry.

Floor – gone.

Ceiling – gone.

Doors – access was from R44 by door [135] in a stud partition, which has gone.

Windows– [130] south-east, [131] north east and [132] north-west.

R46 North Range. 'Withdrawing Room' (1801 floor plan). Roofless, inaccessible, eyeballed from ground level. Proposed to become part of a free-standing 'house'.

Walls – the north, south and east walls are all exposed masonry. The west wall has been reduced to 1st floor level, but was rubble masonry and brick 'pockets' for sliding doors. The south wall is of blue-grey sandstone to a height of c.6.5m above present (rubble) ground level, and butts the late 16th/early 17th century range to the east, to which it is keyed with a single through-stone. Possibly this is the north wall of the North-west Wing, as shown on the 1778 floor plans and potentially a late 17th century modification. Against this there is no obvious evidence for quoins forming the north-west corner, though these may have been removed and the wall extended westwards.

Floor – gone.

Ceiling – gone.

Doors – accessed from the Oval Saloon R41 through doorway [111] which has a flat relieving arch, blocked around the mid- 20th century. All timberwork has gone. Another doorway in the east wall [136], under a timber lintel, communicated with R44. There was a wide doorway in the west wall with sliding doors in brick 'pockets', but this was demolished for safety reasons in 2013.

Windows – there are three [138] – [140] in the west bow front. These had timber-framed sashes, not mullions and transoms, all of which are now gone.

Fire – there is a fireplace recess in the east wall [137].

Fixtures and fittings – an early 1920s wall-mounted brass lightswitch plate with reeded border – of the form seen in R41 – lies among the debris still attached to lead-sheathed cable. Ceramic insulators are marked 'Tucker Telac' made by J.H.Tucker & Co. of Birmingham electrical accessories manufacturer, founded 1892 (Grace's Guide). Electric lights were installed at the Castle in 1923.

R47 North Range. Designated 'Second Withdrawing Room' on the 1801 floor plan. Overgrown with elder and covered in fallen debris

Walls – the north, west and east are exposed masonry. There is a large blocked doorway [100] in the south wall which is not shown on the 1801 floor plan and may be a modification to the design in 1801-4, or as suggested for R46, both it and the wall could possibly be earlier. Where the west wall of the North Range joins, there are suggestions of 'stitching' the two walls together (**P93**).

Floor – gone.

Ceiling – gone.

Doors – in the south wall is doorway [100], blocked with hand-made brick, leading from R43. This has a flat relieving arch above. The brick looks compatible with late 18th/early 19th century types so this could either be a pre-1801-4 feature or an alteration to the 1801-4 design. The room was formerly accessed from R46 through sliding doors in brick 'pockets', but this wall was reduced to ground floor level for safety reasons in 2013.

Windows – west-facing [145] is four-light, with stone mullions and transoms externally. All the internal timberwork has gone.

R48 North Range. Turret Room. Designated 'Closet' on the 1801 floor plan. Not safely accessible because of unstable overhead masonry, and heavily overgrown with elder.

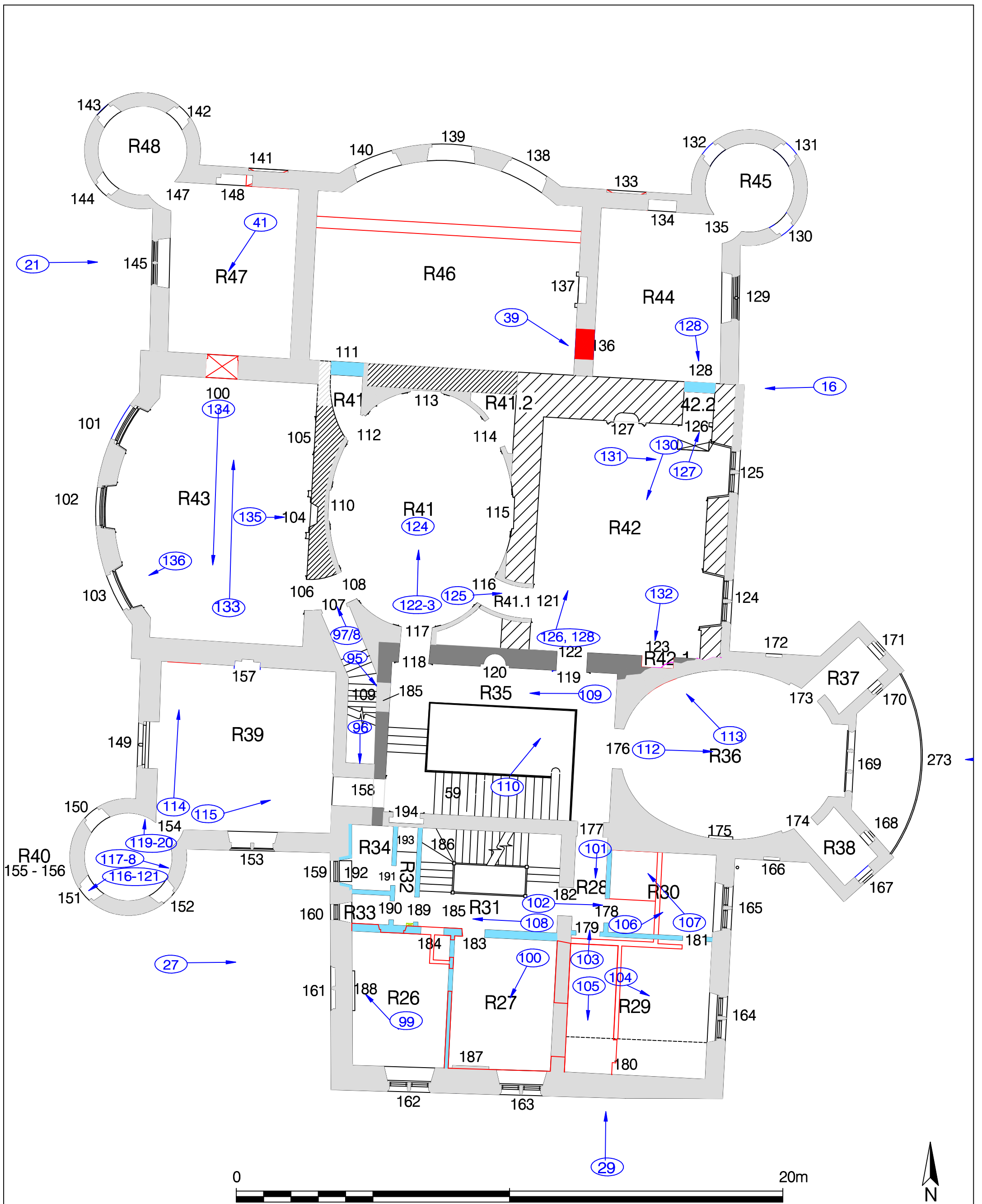
Walls – mostly exposed masonry, some lath and plaster remains (**P94**).

Floor – unknown. Buried in debris

Ceiling – gone.

Doors – originally accessed from R47 through doorway [147] in a lost stud partition

Windows – north-east [142], north-west [143] and south west [144].



- late 16th/early 17th.
- late 17th?
- late 18th?
- currently proposed alterations
- 1801-4
- c.1892+
- 24-6 → Photonumbers

Scale 1:200@A3

Barmoor Castle Heritage Statement. First Floor. Fig. 60
With room, feature and photograph numbers.

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



P95. R8.2 Blocked opening [185] at first floor level in the east side of the mural stair. A rough patch of brickwork in the vault appears to be associated. Possibly a pre-1801-4 feature.



P96. R8.2 Fragment of ?17th century fire surround reused in 1801-4 fabric at First floor level in the south wall of the mural stair.



P97. R8.2 Service door [107] at the head of the mural stair, opening into the passage linking R42 and R41. The leaf has a spring catch (detail P98) and



P98. R8.2 Detail of the early 19th century spring catch on the inside of door [107].



P99. R26, part of the c.1892 remodelling, looking north-west showing loss of ceiling above fire [188].



P100. R27, part of the c.1892 remodelling, looking south-west to fire [187]. The hob grate is earlier and may have been repositioned.



P101 R28 looking south to door [178] to R30 (left) and [179] to R29. The stud walls (c.1892), with 20th century wallpaper, are proposed to be removed and the spaces reconfigured.



P102. R28 looking east from Service Stair door [182] to door [178]. Door and adjoining stud partitions are proposed to be removed



P103. R28 looking north to door [177] (1801-4). The stud wall (right) is proposed to be removed to accommodate a lift, and a new door inserted dividing the passage.

P104. R29 looking south-east with invasive creeper coming through window [164]. The southern part of the floor has been removed. This room is proposed to be reconfigured with a new partition.



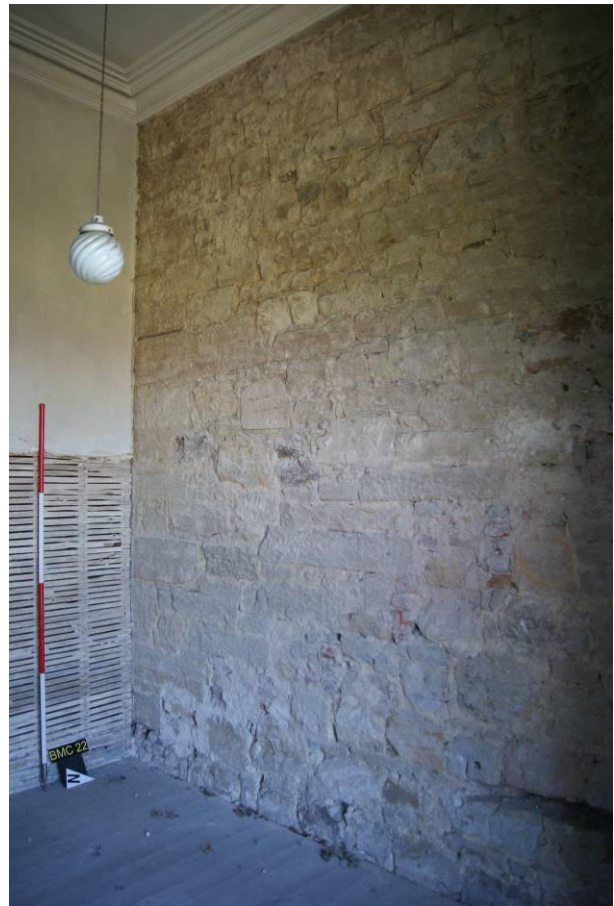


P105. R29 looking south from doorway [179], which is proposed to be removed to [180]. A new north-south partition will be inserted on a line just

P106. R30. North wall looking north-east showing exposed masonry with apparently truncated stone stair treads as in R6 (arrowed) and a raking line of hand-made brick inserts which possibly mark the site of a later 18th century timber stair.



P107. R30. Looking north-west to the proposed lift site, showing the junction of masonry with truncated stair treads and brick patching possibly from a later 18th century stair, with the stud partition of c.1892, proposed to be removed.



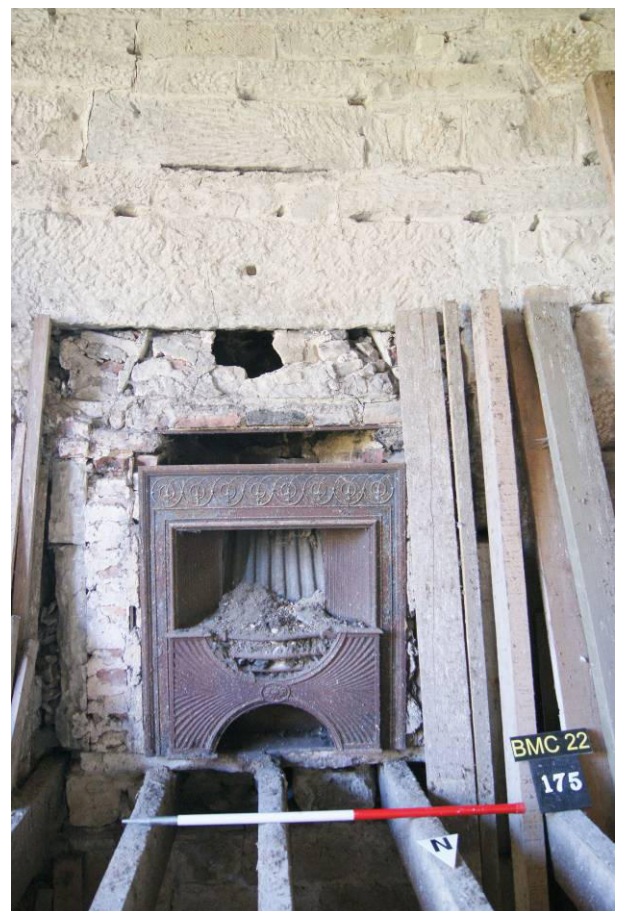
P108. R31. The c.1892 Service Stair landing looking west to arched opening [189], which is proposed to be blocked. Door [184] (far left) and doors and stud walls beyond [189] (unphotographable) would also be removed. Door [183] (near left) will be retained.



P109. R35, Great Stair first landing looking west, showing cracking in end wall plaster. Door [158] (left) with lintel missing and plaster damaged is proposed to be reinstated. Door [118] and alcove [120] are on the right.



P110. R35, looking north from the second flight of the Great Stairs to door [119]. Note the displaced slab of the landing above.



P111. R36. Early 19th century hob grate with surround removed (see P130) and replacement floor joists.



P112. R36, room view looking east. Window [169] (frame removed) and doors to turret rooms R37 and R38[173-4] have renewed cast concrete lintels. A new partition is proposed for the southern half of the room.

P113. R36 looking northwest to proposed site of a new doorway coming from R42. The wall is 1801-4 rubble masonry, stripped of lath and plaster. Replaced floor joists occupy the sockets



P114. R39 looking north to fire [157]. The rubble masonry appears to be 1801-4, and shows differences in size of material used on the west and east sides. It is not clear if this reflects Sitwell economies, or has any dating significance. A new opening is proposed to be inserted left of the fire.



P115. R39 looking east to door [158] with sockets for removed floor joists below. The rubble masonry, stripped of lath and plaster, suggests either the survival of some earlier fabric, or reused material. New partitions are proposed along this wall-



P116. R40. William Sitwell's 'lab', looking south-west to window [151]. This is the only room the castle retaining all its fittings, which are proposed to be removed and the room converted into a bathroom.



P117. R40 looking south-east to fire [259] which has been converted into a stove position (vent-pipe opening is infilled).



P118. Above. R40, the eastern range of fitted



P119. Above. R40, shelving and drawers on the west side with some 'lab' equipment.



P120. R40, inside the open top drawer shown in P62, containing pieces of 'lab' equipment.

P121. R40. Sink [155] in front of window [151], with zinc worktop, brass plug and curved tap units.



P122. R41 the 'Oval Saloon' looking north showing door entablatures and pediments 9112-114]42. This room is virtually unchanged since 2012. This is proposed to remain a single space, ...

P123. R41. The Sitwell crest on a doorway entablature.





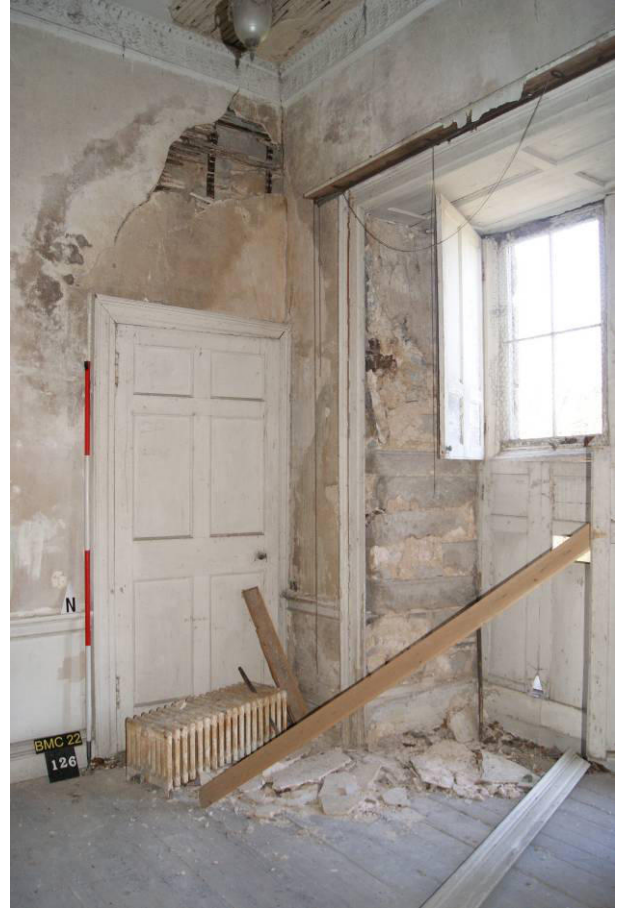
P124. R41, the glazed cupola over the Oval Saloon. Some minor delapidations since 2012 are apparent, largely a result of Storm Arwen which resulted in the shard of glass embedded in the floorboards

P125. Passage between R41 and R42 looking to door [121]. Early 19th century gilt-brass coathooks [320] are mounted on the left. The passage is proposed to be partitioned





P126. R42 'Billiard Room' in 1801. Room view looking north to fire [127] showing ceiling plaster fallen since 2012. This is proposed to remain a



P127. R42. Door [126] of wall closet R42.2 made into a door to the North Range in 1801-4, blocked in the 1960s, and now proposed to be reopened (see also P129).



P128. R42. The same room view in 2012 for comparison. Closet door [126] is open and plaster in the reveal of window [125] is intact.



P129. North Range. R44. Doorway [128] (arrowed) from R42 inserted into the north wall of the late 16th/early 17th century range in 1801-4 and blocked in the 1950s. This doorway is proposed to be reopened to access a rooftop patio area above R20.



P130. R42 looking south-west showing area of fallen ceiling plaster. All three doors [121-3] are proposed to be retained. The fireplace surround lying on the floor belongs to fire [175]



P131. R42. Window [125] showing plaster fallen from north reveal and delapidation since 2012.

P132. R42. Door [123] to wall-closet R42.1. The rear of the closet is proposed to be broken through for an access to R36 in the Gatehouse. There is 19th century grafitti on the plaster.



P133. R43 the 1801 'Eating Room' looking north. Little changed since 2012 apart from some loss of ceiling plaster. The blocked doorway [100] behind the lath and plaster is proposed to be re-opened. The wash decoration below later wallpaper appears to have



P134. R43 looking south, window [103] right, door [106] (left). Again little changed from 2012. It is proposed to open a new doorway in the south-west corner linking to R39. A mezzanine level is also proposed

P135. R43. The fire with rotating grate [104] and Sitwell crest. This will be retained in situ. There are early 20th century bell-pushes and 2-3 pin electric sockets either side.





P136. R43. Window [103] with original shutters and sashes with some panes of thin early 19th century glass surviving. The shutters, sashes, and fittings will be

10.8 SECOND FLOOR (Fig.61)

R49 South Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint. Designated 'Bedroom' on the 1801 floor plan, together with R50, but this floor was not completed and as now existing is part of the c.1892 remodelling. Latterly used as a bedroom, now filled with detached architectural elements.

Walls - the west and south walls are masonry, lath and plastered. Papered and painted. The west wall has a recent intrusion exposing a downpipe. The north wall is possibly brick, the east is a stud partition (**P137-8**).

Floor – tongue and groove boards, skirting.

Ceiling – lath and plaster. Moulded cornice.

Doors – [246] accessed from Service Stair landing R52 by six-panel leaf, brass ball handles. There are three probably 20th century coat-hooks on inside (**P139**).

Windows– south-facing [225] is four-light, stone mullion and transom externally, wood frame internally, with 16 panes and casements. The reveals panelled as dummy 'shutters'.

Fixtures and fittings – there is a single bakelite light switch on east side of door and a central pendant light fitting. The room contains a number of detached doors and other structural elements, some have handwritten numbers which presumably identify where they came from..

R50 South Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint. Designated 'Bedroom' (1801 floor plan) together with R49, but this floor was not completed and as now existing is part of the c.1892 remodelling. Latterly used as a bedroom.

Walls – the south and east walls are masonry, the south clad in 110mm of dry lining wrapping into the window reveals. The north wall is possibly brick, the west wall is a stud partition, lath and plastered (**P140**). It is proposed to open a new door in the west wall (**P141**).

Floor – 5 ½ “ tongue and groove boards. Skirting.

Ceiling – high, lath and plaster with cornice.

Doors – [245] leads from landing R52, 6-panel leaf, architrave. Brass ball handles, ceramic fingerplates.

Windows – [226] south facing, four light stone mullions and transoms, sixteen panes, casements.

Fires – a probable stove against the south wall has been removed, leaving only the vent pipe.

Fixtures and fittings – there are bakelite lightswitch on the west side of the door. A gap in the skirting on the east wall shows position of aremoved fitting, perhaps a vanity unit (P141).

R51 South Wing. Within 1778 building footprint. 'Bedroom' (1801 floor plan) but this floor was not completed and as now existing is part of the c.1892 remodelling. Latterly used as a bedroom.

Walls – the west wall is lath and plastered masonry, part of the c.1892 work. It is proposed to insert a new doorway in this wall, linking to R50 (P143). Part of the east and all the south wall are dry-lined 110mm deep over masonry, The north wall is a stud partiition, lath and plastered.A new partition is proposed to be inserted across the room.

Floor – tongue and groove boards. Skirting.

Ceiling – lath and plaster. Moulded cornice. A section has fallen in the north-east corner (P142).

Doors – accessed from R53 by [227] in the north wall with 6 panel leaf, brass ribbed ball handle and moulded architrave. Another identical [254] to the east connects with R54 but is sealed. This is proposed to be reopened.

Window – [200] east-facing, four-light stone mullions and transoms externally, timber frame with 16 panes, two casements. Internally (P142)

Fixtures and fittings – a flimsy 20th century 'closet' occupies the north-east corner. Three bakelite light switches on west side of door. Cast-iron vertiacal radiator detached in window bay

R52 South Wing. Within 1778 building footprint. Proposed as a 'Dressing Room' (1801 floor plan) but this floor was not completed and as now existing is part of the c.1892 remodelling. Latterly used as a bedroom. This space comprises the second floor landing and last flight of stairs from 1st floor.

Walls - north and east are masonry, plastered. South wall may be brick. West wall is stud partition.

Floor – tongue and groove boards

Ceiling – lath and plaster. Cornice.

Doors – accessed from R53 by [247], which is six-panelled with brass ball handles. On south, [245] and [246], again six- panel with ball handles, leads into R49 and R50. At the west end, [249] leads to R55.

Windows – n/a. Lit by skylight above.

Fixtures and fittings – this 'room' contains the Service Stair, its bannister with squared newel posts with circular dowel hole on top for ball finials (missing). A mid-20th century conical fire extinguisher is mounted on north wall and there is a sprung servant's bell and crank mounted high on the west wall, the only complete one surviving in the Castle (**P144**).

R53 South Wing. Within 1778 building footprint but as existing is part of the c.1892 remodelling. Corridor serving bedrooms R51 and R54.

Walls – the north and west walls are masonry, plastered. The east and south are stud partitions.

Floor – 5 ½” tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – lath and plaster.

Doors – [229] at the north end serves the Great Stair, [228] on the east leads to R54, [227] on the south to R51, and [247] in the west to the Service Stair landing.

Windows – none.

R54 South Wing. Within 1778 building footprint. Shown as containing an existing dog-leg stair on the 1801 floor plan. As now-existing, this is part of the c.1892 remodelling and latterly a bedroom.

Walls – the north and east walls are masonry, lath and plastered. The north wall shows a raking line of old brick patching, possibly supports for the staircase shown on the 1801 floor plan (**P145**). This is proposed to be the position of a lift. The south and west walls are stud partitions.

Floor – 5 ½” tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – lath and plaster, a large area is fallen exposing late 19th and 20th century roof timbers and repairs.

Doors – [228] on west has a six-panel leaf with brass ball handles and moulded architrave, and connects with corridor R53. An identical door in the south wall [254], sealed shut but proposed to be reopened, connected with R51.

Windows – east-facing [201] has four light stone mullions and transoms externally, with a timber frame internally with casements.

Fixtures and fittings – there is a bakelite lightswitch on south side of door [228] with a late 20th century pendant ceiling and an old heated towelrail against the west wall.

R55 South Wing. Within 1778 building footprint. Designated a 'Dressing Room' on the 1801 floor plan. As this floor was not completed, as now-existing it is part of the c.1892 remodelling. Latterly a bathroom.

Walls – the west and north walls are masonry, plastered. The east wall is a stud partition, the south wall is brick.

Floor – 5 ½” tongue and groove boards

Ceiling – lath and plaster. A loft hatch [251] to north-east gives access to a constricted roofspace containing a timber water tank (lead lining gone) in R74.

Doors – accessed from R52 by [249], six-panel leaf, moulded architrave.

Windows – a small west-facing 1/1 sash [224].

Fixtures and fittings – the dumb waiter top level hatch [250] is in the north-east corner (P146). This is proposed to be sealed off.

R56 Central Block. Within 1778 building footprint. Designated 'Great Stair' on the 1801 floor plan. This 'room' comprises the upper flight and the second floor landing. Shown in *Country Life* c.1960 (Fig.19).

Walls – the north, west and east are masonry, plastered. On the south wall at high level is a frieze of alternating moulded lion's masks and rosettes which wraps round onto the west wall where it is cut, and the decoration chiselled flat, by the line of a secondary bannister (missing but shown on 1960s photographs) and the last flight of stairs (P148). The 'lost' line of the frieze was infilled with plaster and shows a wall covered with light blue paint with ochre below. This perhaps represents an alteration to floor levels during the 1801-4 conversion.

Floor – stone slabs, cantilvered. One at the opening [235] which consequently lacks support, has sunk (P149).

Ceiling – lath and plaster, rising to a dome and a glazed cupola. Some sections of lath and plaster at the south-west and north-west spandrels, and of the cornice, have fallen (P147, 150, 152-3).

Doors – at the west end [221], its leaf missing, leads to R63-R67 (P151). In the north wall opening [235], with no frame or leaf, leads to R60-R62. The jambs of this opening have been built out, presumably in 1801-4, and the sides of an earlier, wider, doorway are visible (P152-3).

Windows – lit by the glazed cupola [316] above.

Fixtures and fittings – the stair balustrade of cast-iron *palmete* design continues with

(possibly secondary) bracing of wrought-iron scroll-ended brackets fixed to frames with screwed clamps. An additional brass tubular handrail raises the bannister height, presumably as a safety measure (**P149**).

R57 Gatehouse. Designated 'Bedroom' on the 1801 floor plan.

Walls- exposed masonry, formerly lath and plastered (**P154**).

Floor – gone, replacement joists carry some chipboard panels.

Ceiling – gone. Modern replacement softwood joists of third floor above visible.

Doors – entered from R56 through opening [230] in the west wall. This has a modern cast concrete lintel. No timberwork surviving. In the south-east another opening [232] led into R59 and to the north-east [233] led into R58. Both have modern cast concrete lintels and all timberwork has gone.

Windows – [205] in the east wall has 6-light stone mullions and transoms externally. The timber inner frame, with 24 panes and casements, leans against north wall (**P154**).

Fire – in the south wall is the remains of [231], the surround is gone but Inset panels of 'Dutch' tiles remain (**P155**). The cast iron grate with hood looks later 19th century, and there is evidence for alterations below original lintel.

R58 and R59 Gatehouse. Turret rooms. Designated 'Closet' on the 1801 floor plan..

Walls – exposed masonry. Formerly lath and plastered.

Floor – gone

Ceiling – gone

Door – R59 is accessed from R57 through [232] and R58 through [233] . Both have modern replacement cast concrete lites and no surviving timberwork.

Windows – [203] and [206] facing south-east and [204] and [207] facing north-east.

R60 North-east Wing. Within the 1778 building footprint, designated 'Vestibule' on the 1801 floor plan.

Walls – west and south walls are masonry, plastered. The north and east walls are stud partitions, lath and plastered. All are covered in pink-painted paper, fade marks on the walls show the position of pictures (**P156**).

Floor – tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – lath and plaster, moulded cornice, with a loft hatch [236] at the north end,

Doors – accessed from Principal Stair landing R56 through opening [235] which presumably had a door frame or leaf now removed. There is evidence for alterations to an earlier opening in this position on both jambs. Doorway [237] in east wall leads to R61, and [244] at north end into to R62. Neither have in situ leaves.

R61 North-east Wing. Within 1778 building footprint and late 16th/early 17th century north range. 'Bedchamber' (1778 floor plan), 'Dressing Room' (1801 floor plan). Latterly a bedroom.

Walls – south wall is plastered masonry. All others are stud partitions

Floor – tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – lath and plaster

Doors – accessed from vestibule R60 by [237], and from R62 by [238]. neither have leaves.

Windows – [209] east-facing. Four light stone mullions and transoms externally, timber frame internally. 16 pane, casements.

Fire – in the south wall is [252] with a late 18th/early 19th century cast-iron hour-glass form hob grate.

Fixtures and fittings – there is a pendant two-branch electric light fitting 1920s which could be lowered on pulleys.

R62 North-east Wing. Within 1778 building footprint and late 16th/early 17th century north range. 'Bedchamber' (1778 floor plan), 'Bedroom' (1801 floor plan). Latterly a bedroom.

Walls – the north, west and east are masonry, lath and plastered, with peeling pink wallpaper. The south wall is a stud partition which retains a dado rail and skirting, removed from the other walls. A 'Closet' is shown in the west wall on the 1778 floor plan, which may have been sealed over (**P158**)

Floor – a mixture of 6" - 6½" butt tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – lath and plaster with a moulded cornice

Doors – in the south wall [244] connects with R60, and [238] with R61. In the north-west corner an opening into R62.1, shown as a closet on the 1778 floor plan, as is another [239] in the north east corner. The leaves of both are missing.

Windows – in the east wall [210] is externally 4-light stone mullion and transom, matched

internally by timber frame with 16-panes (thin glass) and two casements, lamb's tongue glazing bars - refenestration 1801-4.

Fire – [240] in the north wall, stone surround with knife-sharpening grooves on the east jamb, later wood surround and mantelpiece, late 18th century cast-iron Bath pattern hob grate with 'Classical' figures in medallions, swags and foliate decoration.

Fixtures and fittings – a two-branch 1920s pendant light fitting like that in R61 lies on the floor.

R62.1 North-east Wing. Shown as 'Closet' on the 1778 floor plan, not shown on the 1801 floor plan.

Walls – all masonry, plastered.

Floor – tongue and groove boards as in R62. Fragment of low bead-moulded skirting.

Ceiling - lath and plaster.

Doors – door frame without leaf or architrave [241].

Windows – an opening [211] in the north side, which has the remains of a planked 'shutter', seems to have been knocked through in 1801-4 to provide access to the roofspace above the North Range.

Fixtures and fittings – carved wooden coat pegs, possibly 18th century, are set in the south, west, and north sides. An opening on the east side which runs the thickness of the wall seems to be part of the flue system. There is scratched graffiti on the plasterwork [242] which appears to be a schematic representation of the chimney flues and is possibly 19th century.

R62.2 North-east Wing. Shown as 'Closet' on the 1778 floor plan, not shown on the 1801 floor plan. It is proposed to open the rear wall and form an access to a rooftop patio above the North Range.

Walls – the north, west and east are all masonry, largely rendered (**P157**). One exposed sandstone has knife-sharpening marks. There is no evidence for any earlier external opening in the north wall.

Floor – tongue and groove boards as in R62

Ceiling – lath and plaster.

Doors – the opening to R62 has a plain doorframe but, no leaf of architrave (**P157**).

R63 Central Block. Within the 1778 building footprint. Designated 'Water Closet' on the 1801 floor plan.

Walls – the south, east and west walls are masonry, plastered, with traces of shelving along the east side. The upper part of the west (outer) wall projects beyond that of the lower, suggesting the upper section is either a rebuild, or perhaps the offset marks a former roofline (**P159**). The lower section of west wall could be that shown in 1778 as the side of a 'closet'

Floor – the northern half is concrete screed, the southern is floorboards, laid lengthways, below which appears to be loose mortar and rubble - infill over the brick vault of the mural Service Stair R8.2?

Ceiling – gone, underside of roof visible.

Doors – accessed from R64 by opening [258], the door leaf and frame removed. Some pieces of pantile are embedded in mortar where there may have been a doorframe, presumably belonging to the pre-1801-4 'House'.

Windows – in the west wall are [222] and [223] both casements, four panes, with wrought-iron stays.

Fixtures and fittings – on the eastern wallhead there is a section of square lead downpipe, possibly 18th/early 19th century.

R64 Central Block/North-west Wing. This occupies part of a possible slit window on the 1778 upper floor plan, as-existing it is a result of remodelling 1801-4, forming a passage to the West Range bedrooms R65, R66, R67.

Walls – south-west and north-east are masonry, plastered. Skirting.

Floor – sandstone flags, suggesting a thickness of wall masonry below.

Ceiling – the north-west end is lath and plaster, the southern seems to be 20th century plasterboard.

Doors – accessed from Principal Stairs second floor landing R56 by [221], with no architrave or leaf, leading to stone steps up to the passage [220].

R65 West Range. Passage, showing evidence of subsidence to west.

Walls – the east wall is masonry, plastered. All the others are stud partitions.

Floor – 5 ½” tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – lath and plaster with cornice. There is a loft hatch [218] at the north end access

to roofspace R78.

Doors – At the south end a six-panel door [219] with circular gilt brass handle, apparently 1801-4, leads into a closet. The door has been trimmed to fit the frame distorted by subsidence. At the north end [217] leads into R67. Another door [216] in the west wall with a six-panel leaf with plain brass knob, engraved fingerplate, and architrave, leads into R66. Not clear if these last are 1801-4, or reused.

Windows – n/a

Fixtures and fittings – there is a small bracket shelf [X] on the west wall, possibly for a lamp.

R65.1 West Range. Shown as 'Closet' on the 1801 floor plan.

Walls south and east walls are masonry, plastered. The north and west are stud partitions.

Floor – 5 ½” tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling – lath and plaster.

Door – entered through [219] from passage R65.

Fixtures and fittings – there is a 20th century pendant light fitting, metal rail and wooden coathanger marked 'Simon Sitwell'.

R66 1801-4 West Range. Designated 'Bedroom' on the 1801 floor plan.

Walls – the south and west walls are 1801-4 masonry, lath and plastered. There is a reused moulded masonry fragment incorporated into the west wall (**P161**). The north and east walls are stud partiions, that on the north is stripped to stud framing. Though the frameing looks recent this appears to follow the 1801 floor plan and the lath nails are hand-made, suggesting it is original. However it overlies the floorboards and stops short of meeting the west wall, so some modification may have occurred (**P160**)

Floor- tongue and groove boards, laid continuously across R66 and R67, sinking markedly to the west, with section in centre cut out.

Ceiling – lathe and plaster with moulded cornice, partly fallen (**P162**).

Doors – accessed from corridor R65 by [216], six-panelled with brass ball handles which are later 19th century, but an engraved fingerplate (reused?).

Windows – lit by one of three tall sashes in the bow front [214], boarded up. An 8/8 sash may be that leaning aganst the north stud partition with all glass gone may have belonged to this (**P160**).

Fire – [215] in the south wall looks a late 19th or 20th century replacement, with a transfer-printed tile surround and hooded grate (**P162**).

R67 West Range. Designated 'Bedroom' on the 1801 floor plan. Probably occupied by W.H. and Constance 'Conty' Sitwell's children, as there is a coathanger marked Simon Sitwell in R65. Shown furnished in *Country Life* c.1960 (Fig.20).

Walls – the north, west, and east walls are exposed masonry (**P165-6**). In the east wall is a stone with incised merchant's or masons marks (**P163-4**). The south wall is a stud partition overlying the floorboards and stops short of the west wall, perhaps allowing for heavy curtain drapes. It is uncertain if this partition is original or has been modified.

Floor – 5 ½" tongue and groove boards, sagging noticeably to west.

Ceiling – gone, open to ceiling joists and underside of roof.

Doors – accessed from R65 by [217], a six-panel leaf with brass ball handles and embossed late 19th/early 20th century fingerplate. The door leaf has been trimmed to fit the distorted frame.

Windows – lit by [212] and [213] in the west wall. Only [213] retains its 8/8 sashes with some thin glass and original brass catch. There are 20th century tubular steel bars across the lower sash presumably for child safety, and bi-fold shutters either side.

Fire – an infilled fireplace position (on the 1801 plan) is just visible in the north wall.

Fixtures and fittings – a detached cast-iron radiator is in front of [213]. Much architectural 'salvage', mainly doors and windows, is propped against the north wall (**P166**).

R68 South Wing. Part of the c.1892 build. Upper landing and steps to R69.

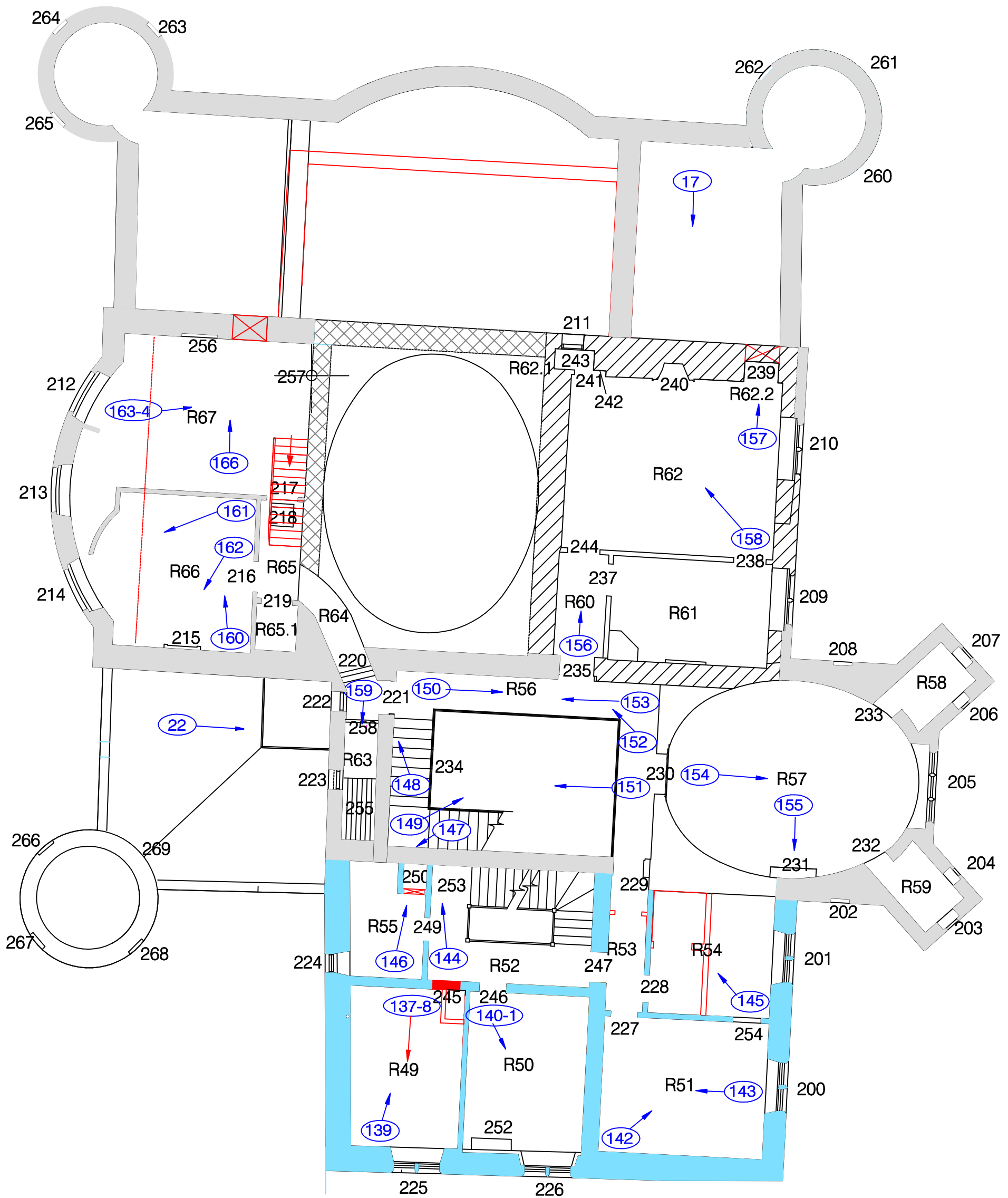
Walls – The north wall is masonry, lath and plastered. The south is a mixture of lath and plastered masonry, and studwork









Floor – tongue and groove boards and treads of the top flight of the Service Stair [253]. Newels and splats as lower flights.

Ceiling – lath and plaster.

Doors – nothing surviving. The room ends at a short flight of steps [300]

Windows – lit by a rectangular glazed canopy [315] above.



- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
|  late 16th/
early 17th. |  late 17th? |  late 18th? |  currently proposed
alterations |
|  1801-4 |  c.1892+ |  uncertain |  photonumbers |

Scale 1:200@A3

Barmoor Castle Heritage Statement. Second Floor. Fig. 61
With room, feature and photograph numbers.

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



P137. R49 looking south. The position of a removed fire is shown by the grey plaster beside window [225].



P138. R49. Showing some of the detached fittings including a pair of red baize-covered door leaves with oval windows and brass fittings (original location unknown).



P139. R49 looking north. The existing door [246] is proposed to be removed and a new opening made further west, behind the stacked doors.



P140. R50 looking south-east. The east wall is proposed to be opened out into a wide opening linking to R51. The south wall and part of the ceiling above is late 20th century plasterboard. The original fire has been removed.



P141. R50. The section of east wall that is proposed to be opened out. The unpainted section of skirting marks the site of vanity unit.



P142. R51 looking north-east. Door [254] in the north-east corner, currently sealed, is proposed to be reopened and a new partition inserted across the room.



P143. R51 looking west to the site of the proposed new opening linking to R50. The wall is probably part of the c.1892 build.



P144. R52. Servant's sprung bell and bell crank above the Service Stair on the south wall. Features like this will be retained within the proposed conversion.



P145. R54. North wall stripped of lath and plaster. The western (left) side is the proposed site of a lift from ground floor level. There are traces of infilled holes forming a diagonal line, rising to the east, which may represent a former timber stair.



P146. R55. Head of the dumb waiter shaft with wheel and tackle. It is proposed to remove the door and enclose the shaft, with a 'viewing window' in the west wall of R52.



P147. R56. The second floor landing of the Great Stair, looking up in the south-west corner showing loss of decorative plasterwork to this spandrel of the cupola.

P148 R56, the Great Stair flight [234] against the west wall. The frieze of alternating lion's heads and rosettes once continued north but has been infilled and crossed by the bannister (removed). There are traces of light blue wash on the wall plaster sealed by the bannister.



P149. R56, looking from the last flight of stairs to the second floor landing where one floor-slab is displaced. This also shows the wrought-iron scroll brackets bracing the railing, and the secondary brass tubular handrail.

P150. R56 looking east along the landing, showing areas of damaged cupola plasterwork, the line of a missing bannister or dado, and the doorway to R57 in the centre of the east wall which has been stripped of plaster. At the level of the landing infilled sockets in the masonry here may relate to a pre-1801-4 floor level.





P151. R56 looking west, showing areas of lost decorative plasterwork on the spandrels of the cupola, and door [221].



P152. R56. Door [235] showing that an earlier, wider, opening has been blocked. Also showing a loose section of the 1801-4 plaster cornice above.



P153. R56. Looking west along the landing with door [235] on the right. Fallen plaster and rotted laths from the north-west spandrel are lying on the landing slabs.



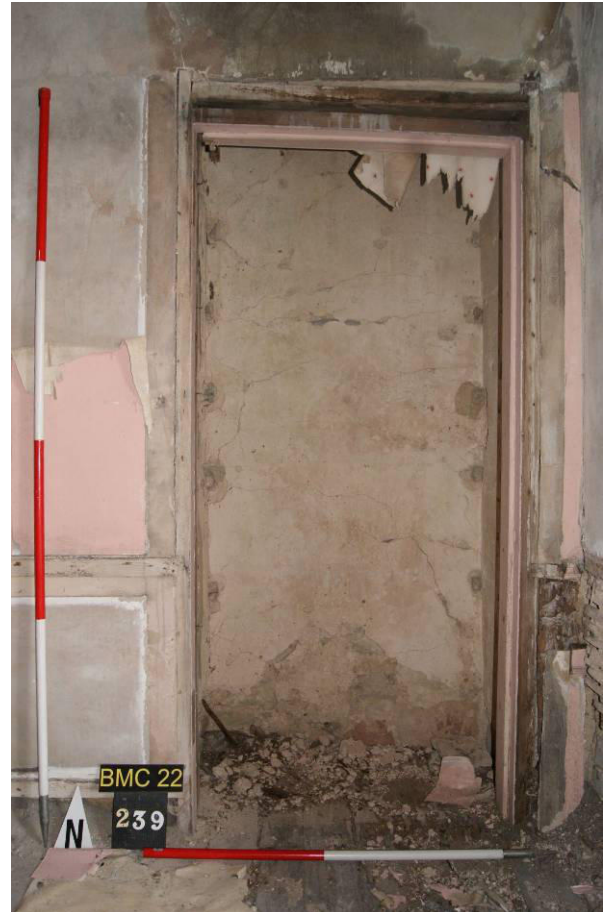
P154. R57. Room view looking east to window [205]. The modern replaced floor joists are partly decked with chipboard panels. Lintels above the doors have been replaced in cast concrete. The complete internal window frame with glazing rests against the north wall



P155. R57. Tin-glazed 'Delft' tiling around fireplace [231], with detail of patterns (left) The surround is unlocated.



P156. R60 looking north. The door ahead [244] will be retained, but that on the right [237] will be blocked. Hatch [236] is visible in the ceiling.



P157. R62.2. Wall closet shown on the 1778 floor plans. This is proposed to be broken through at the back to give access to a roof-top patio in the North Range.



P158. R62 looking north showing wall closets [239] far right and [241] far left. Fire [24] has a stone surround, possibly 18th century, behind a later timber surround. This will be retained in the proposed conversion.



P159 R63. Looking south. Showing floorboarded end section and offset upper part of the west wall with window [223]. The offset wall may be as late as c.1892. The room may have been intended to carry another service stair but appears on the 1801 plan as a 'Water Closet'. In the current



P160. R66 looking north-east to a stud partition stripped of lath and plaster. The framing looks recent but the partition corresponds broadly with that shown on the 1801 floor plan and the lath nails look hand-made. This suggests the partition belongs to the 1801-4 build. The frame of window [214] leans against it.

P161. R67 looking west with the remains of the stud partition and window [214] boarded over. A reused piece of moulded masonry is at floor level to the left.



P162 R66 looking south to fire [215] and the south wall stripped of plaster. Shows loss of some ceiling plaster and cornice (fallen fragment on the mantelpiece).

P163. R67, east wall, rubble masonry stripped of lath and plaster. A stone with incised merchant's or mason's marks is arrowed (see P164). Parts of the room's window frames lean against the north wall. It is proposed to create a mezzanine level at present ceiling height, accessed by a timber stair against this wall.



P164. R67.
Sandstone rubble
fragment in the east
wall with incised
mason's marks or
merchant's marks.
Located on P163.
Date unknown.



P165. R67, north wall.
The site of a proposed
new doorway leading
onto a patio above the
North Range is between
the shutters and the
window frames. The wall
shows a possible
levelling course of grey
ashlars.

P166. R67. The whole
north wall looking
obliquely north-east,
showing course of grey
ashlars and detached
windows and shutters.



10.9 THIRD FLOOR AND ROOFSPACES (Fig.62 and 63)

R69 Gatehouse. Designated 'Observatory' on the 1801 floor plan. This shows several features of Paterson's design which were never realised – it was proposed to be an oval room, entered from passage through a door in the centre of the west side. A mullion and transom window was intended to look north, and alcove niches on the north- and south west.

Walls – stripped to exposed masonry, with some late 20th century brick at the soffit of the ceiling (**P167**).

Floor – gone. Replacement softwood joists loose-laid in the earlier sockets with chipboard panels laid around a central 'well'.

Ceiling – open to the joists supporting the flat roof.

Doors – accessed from stairs [300] by opening with no evidence for a door or frame.

Windows – the east facing [305] is externally 6-light with stone mullions and transoms, the inner timber frame with glazing and casements is detached and propped against the east wall (**P167**). Two 'blind' windows [304] to the south and [307] to the north, both blocked by sandstone slabs, overlapping externally to give the impression of sashes. The inner face of the slabs in [307] have graffiti 'T. Yell(owly?)' and the date 1889 (**P170**). Assuming this is genuine, it suggests either that the blocking was exposed for some reason at that date.

Fire – there is a late 19th century cast-iron canopy grate [310] against the south wall, where a fire is shown in 1801 (**P168**).

Fittings – there is a modern handrail around the central floor void, and a disused bird trap with pigeon carcasses on the floor decking.

R70 1801-4 Gatehouse. Turret room. Designated 'Closet' in 1801.

Walls – exposed masonry

Floor – gone. Replacement modern softwood joists not bedded, chipboard panels laid over

Ceiling – open to underside of roof

Doors – accessed through [306] which has a modern cast concrete lintel. No other timberwork surviving.

Windows – [308] north-east facing 4/4 sash. In the south-east wall is a 'blind' window [307], shown as such in 1801.

R71 1801-4 Gatehouse. Turret room. Designated 'Closet' in 1801.

Walls – exposed masonry

Floor – gone. Replacement modern softwood joists not bedded, chipboard panels laid over

Ceiling – open to underside of roof.

Doors – accessed through [302] which has a modern cast concrete lintel. No other timberwork surviving.

Windows – [303] north-east facing, no woodwork in situ (presumably the 4/4 sash in frame lying against [305]?). In the north-east side is a 'blind' window [304] (**P169**), shown as such in 1801.

Fixtures and fittings – there is a grey UPVC downpipe in the south-east corner.

ROOFSPACES

NOTE. Despite extensive roofwork in the 1980s and regular maintenance since then, a recent Structural Engineer's survey (Clach 2022) suggests wholesale renewal of the roofing will be necessary. At this stage no proposals are available and the scope and impact cannot be assessed.

R72 Late 16th/early 17th century Wing. Roofspace above R62 and R63. Difficult to access and unsafe for movement. No alteration is currently proposed.

Walls – exposed masonry. The west wall rises to the underside of roofskin, presumably raised to create the well in which the cupola of the Oval Saloon is built. The south wall seems to preserve the western half of an earlier, tabled, gable [312], overlain to the east by the masonry of R69, the 3rd storey of the gatehouse (**P173**).

Floor – unboarded, with joists, many of thin scantling, and lath and plaster of R62 ceiling exposed carried on some waney timbers, probably 18th century (**P171-3**).

Ceiling – open to the underside of the sarked roofskin which shows evidence for considerable late 20th century repair and intervention. There are two kingpost trusses which incorporate old timbers: assembly marks IX and XIII are visible (**P174-5**). Otherwise all roof timbers appear to be late 19th/ 20th century.

R73 South Wing. Roofspace above R51 and R54. Unsafe to access. No alterations are currently proposed.

Walls – the north, south and east walls are exposed masonry, belonging to the c.1892 work. The west wall is mostly masonry but overbuilt with late 19th century brick at the north-west corner, forming part of the well of the Service Stair.

Floor – unboarded with exposed joists and lath and plaster of ceiling to rooms below. All timber appears to be 1892+. The ends of the joists close to south wall have spliced sections secured with galvanised bolts, part of the early 1980s work.

Ceiling – open to the underside of the roofskin. Rafters all appear to have spliced lower end sections with galvanised bolts – early 1980s work.

Fixtures and fittings – a series of bell-cranks are mounted on joists, running north-south. These are c.1892.

R74 Roofspace. Above R55. Very constricted and not meaningfully photographable

Walls – west and north are exposed masonry which has never been rendered, the south is late 19th century brick, east is stud partition.

Floor – unboarded, joists of slender scanting and lath and plaster of ceiling below

Ceiling – open to rafters and sarkingboards, all of which appear later 19th-20th century.

Doors – n/a access through hatch [251] in the ceiling of R55 below

Windows – an opening skylight [319] in the western roofpitch gives access to the roofs.

Fittings – a large, deep rectangular 'tank' of horizontal boards 5cm thick. This is a water tank, the lead lining removed. There is a substantial riser waterpipe against the north wall from which water presumably came from the ground floor pump-house. There is a modern galvanised iron cistern mounted on iron brackets on the east wall, and a range of bell-cranks against the north wall (**P180**).

R75 South Wing. Roofspace above second floor rooms R49 and R50. Not physically accessible and no alteration is currently proposed.

R76 Central Block. Great Stair cupola [316] well. Not physically accessible. No alteration currently proposed.

The eastern end was eyeballed from roofspace R72 (**P176**) and a limited part of the north-west from R63. The framing of the lath and plaster ceiling dome is visible. On the wall-head between R63 and R76 lies a section of square lead downpipe, other detached pieces appear to lie at the north-west angle of walling.

R77 North-west Wing. Oval Saloon cupola [317] well. Not physically accessible and unphotographable. No alteration currently proposed.

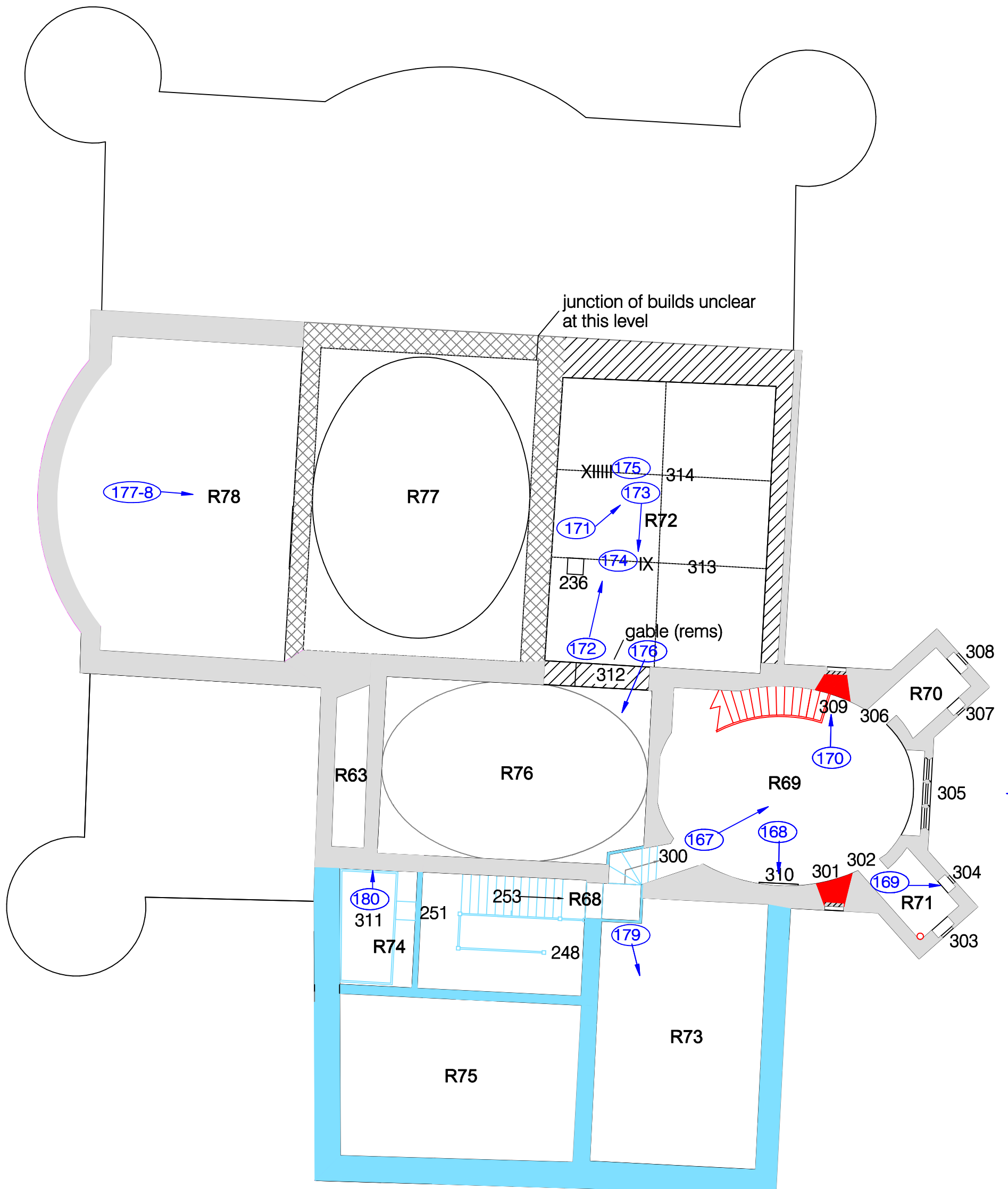
R78 West Range. Roofspace above R66 and R67. Not physically accessible. No alteration is currently proposed.

Walls - the east wall visible in R65/R66 rises into this space. It is of exposed coursed rubble and appears to predate the 1801-4 remodelling. The wall-head is ragged, with the suggestion of a gable end that that has been reduced, and it has been roughly broken into to carry two massive squared timbers forming part of the support for Oval Saloon cupola [317] (P177) (Fig.64).

Floor - Mostly unboarded, joists of ceilings below are of thin scantling and some 'waney', probably original 1801-4. Against the east wall is a flimsy 'cock-loft' of thin loose-laid old boards with an improvised handrail, accessed from the loft hatch in R65. A section of large ceramic chimney pot or flue liner rests on the laths.

Ceiling – the rafters and the sarked underside of the roofskin are visible, showing evidence for late 20th century repairs including channel-profile RSJs. One rafter, probably reused, has an incised carpentry mark (P178).

Trusses – the east-west roof is carried on two Queen-post trusses with struts (added) and iron straps to the tie-beams (P177).



junction of builds unclear at this level

(177-8) → R78

R77

XVIII (175) 314

(171) (173) R72

(174) IX 313

236

gable (rems)

(172) (176)

312

308

R70

309

306

307

R69

(170)

305

R63

R76

(167)

(168)

304

R74

R68

300

310

301

302

R71

303

311

251

253

(179)

R75

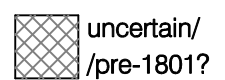
R73

0

20m



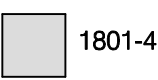
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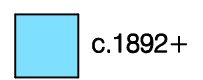
uncertain/
/pre-1801?



currently proposed
alterations



1801-4



c.1892+



(180) photonumbers

Barmoor Castle Heritage Statement. Third Floor. Fig.62
With room, feature and photograph numbers

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

Scale 1:200@A3

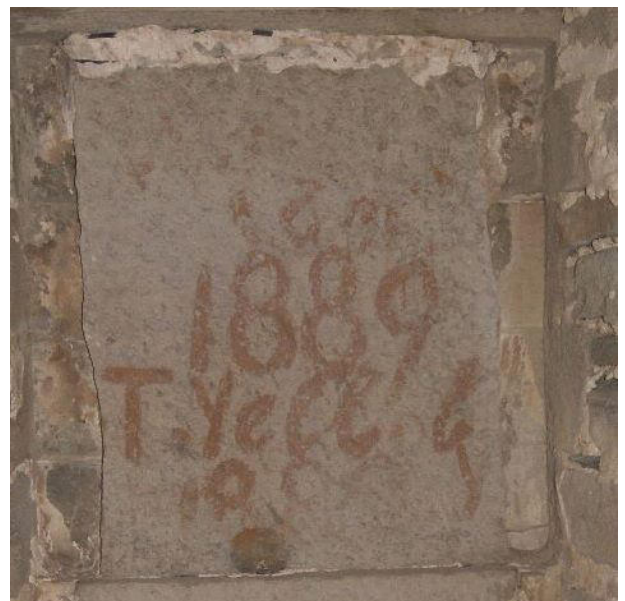


P167. Gatehouse, R69. General view looking north-east to window [305] and turret room R70. Little perceptible change has occurred since 2012. More chipboard decking panels have been laid and bird infestation continues.



P168. Gatehouse, R69. Fire [310], with modern railing and chipboard decking. All walls have been stripped of lath and plaster. The fire has a late 19th century grate. This room is proposed to become a bedroom, with the fire retained as a

P169. Gatehouse, north-east turret R71. Showing slabs blocking 'blind' window [304]. This will be concealed in the proposed conversion to a bathroom. The former timber lintel has been replaced in cast concrete.



P170. Gatehouse, R69. North side of the room showing the inside of 'blind' window [309] with large blocking slabs. There is an inexplicable offset on the east reveal. (Right) Detail of painted graffiti on the upper blocking slab. The date '1889' and part of a name, perhaps 'T Yell(ow)ly', can be made out. This opening will be concealed by a proposed timber staircase.

P171. Attic space R72 above the late 16th/early 17th century range looking north-east. This shows roof trusses [312]



P172. Attic space R72 looking north showing trusses [313] and [314]. The joists to the ceiling of R62 below show evidence for deflection on the tie-beams. Loft hatch [236] is at bottom left.

P173. Attic space R72 looking south with framing and supports of the Great Stair cupola in the distance. This shows part of a fossilised gable [313] from the pre-Paterson 'House' and a possibly 18th century tie-beam





P174. Attic space R72. Assembly or timber merchant's mark incised on the tie beam of truss [313].

P175. Attic space R72. Assembly or timber-merchant's mark on the principal of truss [314].



P176. Roof space R76, looking from R72 onto the inner surface of the cupola over the Great Stair, showing laths attached to shaped ribs, with some possible old patched repairs.



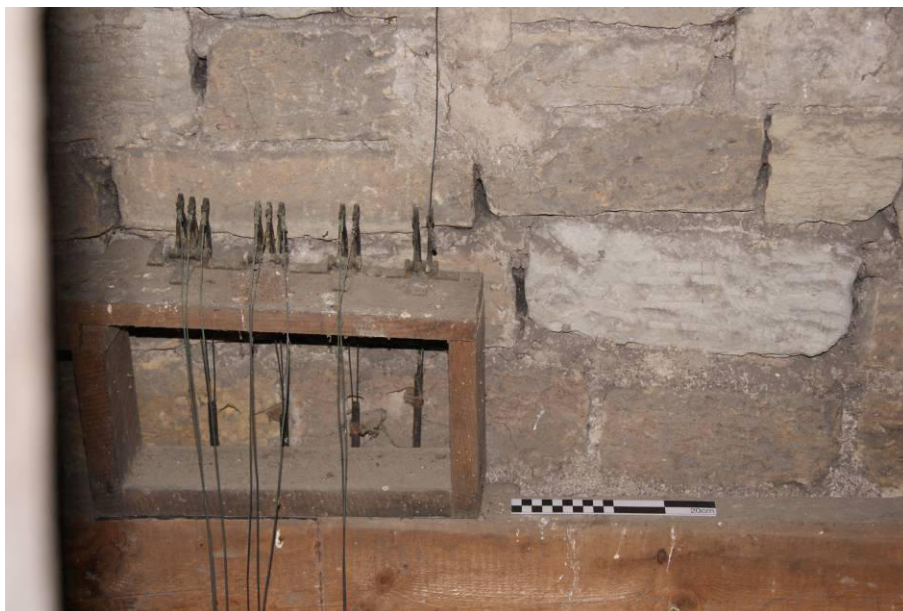
P177. Attic space R78 above the 1801-4 West Range. Looking east to a possibly fossilised gable from the pre-Paterson building forming the west wall of the Oval Saloon. The ends of two large squared timbers supporting the cupola over R41 have been roughly inserted through the masonry. Beyond the Queen post truss (with added modern raking struts) is the handrail of a planked walkway reached from hatch [218] in R65. This area is proposed to become



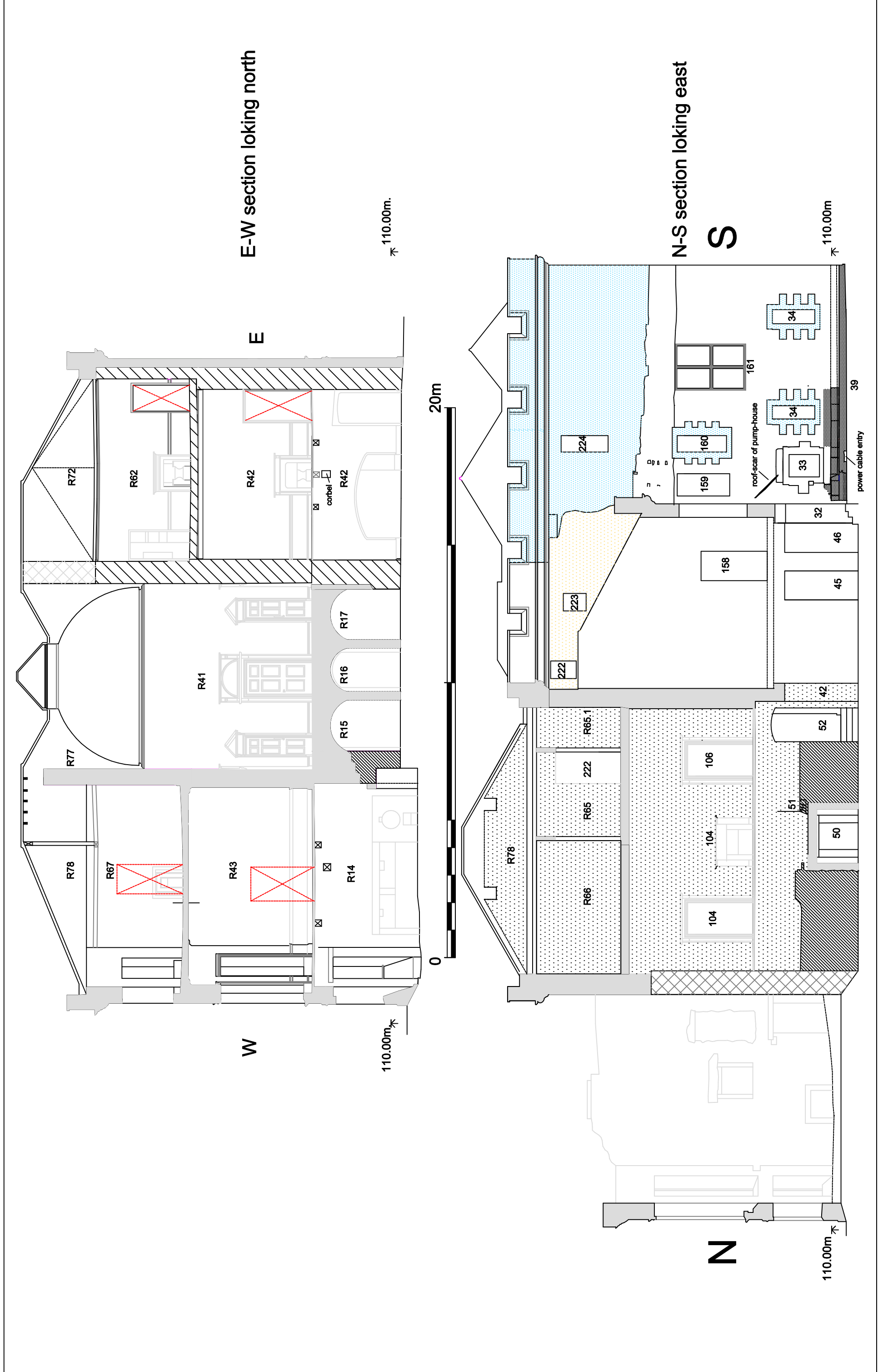
P178. Attic space R78, carpenter's assembly mark (or timber-merchant's mark) on a rafter. Other roof timbers and sarking appear to belong to the 1801-4 build and later repairs.



P179. Attic space R73 above R51 and R54. Looking south with a series of cast brass service bell-cranks mounted on sections of floorboard. This also shows roof repairs with bracing pieces to rafters, most of which have bolted-on replacement ends. This is all part of the c.1892 raising of the south wing.



P180. Attic space R74 above R55. An array of cast brass bell-cranks with wires leading down to R2. Probably late 19th century. The wall behind is the south wall of R63. This space also contains the wooden case for a water cistern, stripped of its lead lining.



E-W section looking north

N-S section looking east

Barmoor Castle Heritage Statement. Sections. Fig. 64

With suggested phasing, and room, feature and photograph numbers,

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

- mid-14th.
- 1801-4
- late 16th/early 17th.
- late 17th?
- late 18th?
- c.1892+
- render
- proposed openings/
- blockings

Scale 1:200@A3

SECTION 4.

11. Assessment of significance and summary of the identifiable impacts of the currently proposed conversion, with suggested initial field evaluation and mitigation strategy

11.1 Significance.

11.1.1 This section is based on the foregoing room-by-room descriptions, and on the Existing and Proposed floor plans by Spence & Dower, April 2021 (M681 PA1-3), submitted with the pre-application enquiry (NCC ref. 21/00358/PREAPP). Aspects of those proposals have already been considered, and the number of proposed units reduced to nine. The assessment of significance is a general statement for the Castle, then follows a summary of currently proposed impacts and mitigations itemised by area and room.

11.1.2 Impacts are here described as 'harms', which is a rather emotive term, but is used in the National Planning Policy Framework relative to heritage assets. 'Harms' are assessed and graded in terms of severity, from *total loss*, to *substantial harm* and to *less than substantial harm*. Harms can be offset where beneficial outcomes can be perceived or their impacts mitigated. It must be stressed that at this stage the design proposals remain fluid and details such as service routes are unspecified.

11.1.3 Some of the phasing and assessments of significance suggested below are based on the Deskbased study alone and remain **provisional** in this draft. To complete the Historic Buildings Assessment aspect of the Heritage Statement these need to be confirmed, or otherwise, through field evaluation of the ground level building. This constitutes **Stage 2** of data collection for the Heritage Statement, and is aimed resolve as far as possible

- uncertainties in the currently suggested phasing, enabling that and draft assessments of merit/value to be finalised for the Heritage Statement submitted with the planning application

- to inform design proposals with the object of minimising development harms to the historic fabric and substantial archaeological deposits. This will also be integrated into the Heritage Statement submitted with the planning application

The proposed locations of evaluation by test pits are shown on Fig. 65.

Note:-As a possible outcome of field evaluation, the Local Planning Authority (Norumberland County Council) may require further, or possibly more extensive, archaeological investigation as a condition on planning approval.

11.1.4 If the field evaluation strategy suggested below is supported by NCCT a Written Scheme of Investigation detailing methodology will be prepared and submitted for approval. It is suggested such an evaluation programme could be a community project, with the local archaeological group Till Valley Archaeological Society (Tillvas) under professional archaeological supervision.

11.2 Assessment of significance criteria.

11.2.0 Evidential value.

Much of the surviving building fabric provides still 'readable' evidence for the form and organisation of the pre-1801-4 'House' or 'Hall', particularly the medieval chamfered plinth of the South Wing and the ground floor and north elevation of the late 16th/early 17th century North-east Wing. Also the east, north and west elevations of the Castle are substantially as remodelled by Paterson. There is potential for more of this evidence to be revealed or more fully understood in the course of conversion.

Barmoor as a manorial settlement is documented from 1100 and there was a manor house before the construction of the tower in the 14th century. It possibly originated as a pre-Conquest landholding. There is archaeological potential for evidence of the earlier medieval period to survive within and below the footprint of the existing castle.

Accordingly the Evidential value is considered **HIGH**.

11.2.1 Historical value

As outlined in the site history above, Barmoor as a manorial estate has a documented history traceable from the 12th century and the Castle itself contains fabric evidence of its building and evolution spanning over 600 years.

In all that time Barmoor has ownership associations principally with just two families. For the first 300-odd years of documented history these were the Muschamps, locally prominent in Northumbrian and Border affairs. From 1768 until 1979 it was owned by a branch of the Derbyshire Sitwells, members of whom included Francis Sitwell 1st, noted in local and national livestock breeding circles, and Lt.Col. W.H. Sitwell of the Indian Army, whose family were widely connected in upper-classes of British and Colonial society up to the Second World War.

Barmoor has figured in national events as it lay on a route taken by English armies going on and returning from expeditions into Scotland from the Anglo-Scottish wars of the late 13th and 14th century into the 16th century. Both Edward I and Edward II are recorded as having been at 'Barmoor' though it is never clear if this means the tower, town or a camp in wider estate. Most notably the Earl of Surrey's forces camped at Barmoor Woodside the night before the battle of Flodden in 8th September 1513. This was probably the former East Wood, north-west of the Country Park, where there is an Iron Age enclosure once called the English 'camp'. However the Earl was elderly and infirm, and may very well have lodged in the tower house.

Despite Barmoor's rural setting, its 18th century owners were far from parochial landowning gentry. The early Barmoor Sitwells in particular had a keen interest in the agricultural improvements taking place nationally in the later 18th century. Francis Sitwell, builder of the Castle, in particular was an enthusiast for New Leicester sheep and West Highland cattle, establishing for Barmoor a national reputation for its herds of tups and improved shorthorns. Francis was a member of the Highland and Workington agricultural societies, attended sheepshearings at Woburn (Beds.) and Holkham (Norfolk). He served as committee member of the Smithfield Club, even sending his livestock to their Christmas Show in London. In 1806 some attendees of the Holkham show subsequently visited

Barmoor for Sitwell's own shearing. All this in a pre-railway era (Matthew, 2018). The association with livestock breeding continued even when the Castle and estate were leased in the 19th century, with tenants John Bruce and Waldo Meade-Waldo bringing their own herds to enhance the bloodstock.

More recently the Castle had transatlantic links with stars of the cinema and entertainment. During the 1950s, under Bill Sitwell, a number of members of the acting profession were entertained at Barmoor Castle. Bill was at that time having an affair with the actress Hermoine Baddley, who briefly lived with him in the Castle. Through this connection, the screen stars Greer Garson, Katherine Hepburn, Spencer Tracey and choreographer Robert Helpmann all stayed in the castle as guests (Ferguson, 2022).

Accordingly the Historic value is considered **HIGH**.

11.2.3 Aesthetic value.

The Castle is a quirky mixture of styles and fabric, a blend of classical symmetry with 'Gothick' castellation externally, and some high-quality still-surviving classical interiors of which the Oval Saloon (R41) is the most outstanding and hardly altered from 1801-4. The aesthetic value is enhanced by the survival of some substantial fabric showing its transition from fortification – the remains of the 14th century tower's chamfered plinth in the South Wing, to domestic 'Hall' - the late 16th/early 17th century North-east Wing with its doorway, arched fireplace, and side oven. Although Paterson's proposed design was never completed, it can be argued that it is this very incompleteness that enhances the Castle's current aesthetic.

Accordingly the aesthetic value is considered **HIGH**.

11.2.4 Community value

Lying within the Country Park the Castle is, at present, largely seen only externally and by the Park's residents. In its present condition the Castle is unsafe and inaccessible to access. Several guided tours for local historical and archaeological societies have been carried out over the last ten years by the writer of this desktop assessment and Heritage Statement but continued deterioration makes this now impractical. Visitors in those tours were always struck by the scale of the interiors, particularly the Great Stair and Oval Saloon. Inside the Castle appears larger than it is perceived from outside. Although the current conversion proposals will 'privatise' many spaces, these areas will remain unconverted and with some provision for limited public access and interpretation.

Accordingly the community value is considered **less than substantial**.

11.3 Specific development impacts: benefits versus harms and suggested mitigation

11.3.0 The overall impacts of the current proposals on the heritage asset can be summarised as:-

those physically affecting the Castle fabric:– new or reopened doorways, blocking passageways, reconfiguring spaces, or covering up features.

those affecting the Castle's character – alterations that disrupt historic patterns of movement and usage designed into the building.

reversing the gradual physical decline of the building by a conservation-led conversion ensuring a viable economic future with a level of public access.

11.3.1 In assessing these impacts it has to be acknowledged that the Castle's decline in the two decades following the Second World War demonstrates that a return to a single occupancy 'house' is no longer viable. In repurposing the building for multi-occupancy it is considered that with appropriate modifications to the proposed design most of the harmful physical impacts can be minimised and need not be lasting, though a degree of compromise, particularly with character, is regrettably inevitable. It should be noted that subdivision of a country house for multiple occupancy has a successful precedent in Callaly Castle.

11.3.2 Some potential impacts are currently undefinable. At this stage (draft deskbased assessment) there is no detail on the locations of new or renewed internal and external service connections to the Castle, or ancillary infrastructure works. There is evidence from historic plans for structures adjacent to the Castle, particularly on the north side, where there is potential for survival of archaeological deposits. Existing service routes should be utilised wherever possible, archaeologically monitored by a Watching Brief.

11.3.3 No impacts in terms of setting can be determined from the current proposals. There is no identifiable change to the Castle's rooftop outline or raising of rooflines. The only potential alteration may come with the North Range, where a central new build is proposed, with rooftop patios on the east and west sides.

11.4 Impacts identifiable from the current proposed plans by area and room number. Proposed evaluation test pits are shown on Fig.65.

11.4.0 Ground Floor

South Wing, external south-west corner.

Proposed

1) forming a patio area extending from the south-east corner of the South Wing across door [36].

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

The proposed patio abuts the south face of the South Wing, where the medieval chamfer course has been cut back but presumed medieval masonry of the plinth survives below. There is potential both for covering over and intrusion into surviving medieval building fabric which is considered of high significance and would constitute a substantial harm. The actual extent and depth of medieval stonework below the chamfer is unknown, or if there are any stratified archaeological deposits abutting, or related to the tower's construction. This should be evaluated by **TP1**.

R1. South Wing

Proposed

- 1) removal of existing concrete floor. Its depth and sub-base is unknown and it potentially overlies historic building fabric.
- 2) remove the north-west brick walls enclosing R7, and doors [80] and [81]. The wall line would become solid except for a new doorway at the east end.
- 3) open a new door in the west wall leading into R5.
- 4) instal a bathroom in the south-east corner of the room. Service connections as yet undefined have potential to intrude into archaeological deposits below the concrete floor, and into the remains of the medieval south wall and chamfered plinth [39], which are of major significance.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposals 1 - 4 - assessing the physical impact of any of these proposals requires archaeological evaluation to determine the level and character of any surviving historic features and deposits which might be affected. Only then can a fully informed mitigation response be formulated. Accordingly two test pits are proposed, **TP2** and **TP3**, sited over the inner face of the thick west and south walls shown in 1778 and 1801 and presumed to be part of the medieval tower. Both are intended to evaluate what, if anything, survives of that wall base and internal occupation deposits, and their depth below existing and proposed floor levels.

Proposal 2 - these walls are relatively late, c.1892 or perhaps even later, and their loss is considered a less than substantial harm.

Proposal 3 - this wall was suggested in the 2012 Conservation Management Plan to be a possibly thinned medieval wall. Re-examination of the exposed masonry and an apparent butt joint with the south wall suggests this is of 1801-4, this may be confirmed by **TP3**. Being of rubble masonry and lacking any architectural distinction or features, the total loss of some fabric is regrettable but may be outweighed by the benefit of a new doorway enabling more flexibility in reuse of this part of the building. Accordingly it is considered a substantial harm.

R2. South Wing

Proposed

- 1) removal of existing concrete floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services. Its depth and sub-base is unknown and it potentially overlies historic building fabric and deposits.
- 2) a new 'secondary' entrance to replace window [33], which may have been converted from an earlier opening predating 1801-4.
- 3) blocking the passage from R8.1 to form a store. This will interrupt the evidence for historic patterns of movement within the building, but also has the potential to impact on historic building fabric so is considered a less than substantial-substantial harm.
- 4) extending the west side of the dumb waiter shaft and form a new double doorway to the store. This potentially involves covering up the north wall of R2 west of the dumb waiter which shows a historic building joint, and there are service bell-cranks above. Ideally both

should remain visible. Again these alterations could be made reversible and can be considered a less than substantial harm.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Assessing the full physical impact of proposals 1 - 3 requires archaeological evaluation to determine the level and character of any surviving historic features and deposits which might be affected. This could be achieved largely by re-excavation of the infilled service trench 'TP6', if safe, where some stratification is visible. Proposal 2 involves loss of and disturbance to historic fabric, particularly the medieval chamfered plinth [39]. The proposal may also affect the servant's bells [79] above the window. This is considered a substantial harm. and needs reconsideration.

Proposals 3 and 4 - blocking and new partitions could be made reversible and need not involve disturbance to the upstanding historic structure, but for proposal 3 the potential survival of historic building fabric below the concrete floor on the passage should be evaluated by (TP 7).

R4 – 6. South Wing.

Proposed

- 1) removal of existing concrete floors and introduction of underfloor heating and services.
- 2) forming a new doorway in the western wall of R5 linking to R1.
- 3) Installing a lift in R6 abutting the north wall.
- 4) removal of existing late 19th/early 20th century brick partitions, including door [84], and forming new south and east partitions.
- 5) new partition walls reconfiguring the existing spaces and abutting the north wall.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 - determining the full physical impact of these proposals requires archaeological evaluation to establish the level and character of any surviving historic features and deposits which might be affected. In R5 there is potential for the survival of the north return of the medieval chamfered plinth below the concrete floor, which should be evaluated by TP4.

Proposals 2 and 3 - both involve loss of/covering up historic fabric and are substantial harms. The west wall of R5 is now considered most probably part of the 1801-4 remodelling rather than medieval, but the physical relationship between it and the south wall should hopefully be established by TP3 in R1. The north wall of R6 contains substantial visible historic features and covering these up or intruding upon the upstanding fabric is considered a substantial harm. There may also be truncated remains of the medieval newel stair below the concrete floor. This should be assessed by TP5. The lift should be resited and the wall left visible.

Proposals 4 and 5 – the walls for removal are all c.1892 or later and this also means loss of the meat/curing racks in R6, though part of the service infrastructure there too are late features, can be preserved by record, and on balance this is considered a less than substantial harm.

R8 West Range.*Proposed*

- 1) lifting and relaying existing flagged floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services.
- 2) removal of the 'copper' [41] against the N wall.
- 3) installing a new partition along the east side.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 - the flagged floor should be fully cleaned and recorded prior to lifting, with the flags numbered. It is not known if there are any archaeological deposits beneath and there appears to be an area of subsidence in the coursing of the south wall which suggests an infilled feature. This should be evaluated by **TP7**.

Proposal 2 - the 'copper' has been substantially altered in the 20th century but is a feature indicative of former room-use as a scullery. Its loss would be a substantial harm and it should be retained as a 'feature'.

Proposal 3 - appears to broadly replicate the pre-1980 division of space between R8 and passage R8.1, but offset further west. It would be desirable to reinstate the lost division on the original line.

R9 Central Block.*Proposed*

- 1) removal of existing concrete floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services.
- 2) re-opening blocked doorways [58] on the south side and [60] on the north side.
- 3) new door to R10.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 - determining the full impact of this requires archaeological evaluation to establish the level and character of any surviving historic features and deposits which might be affected by removing the existing floor. This can be evaluated by **TP8**.

Proposal 2 - reopening blocked door [60] may involve disturbance to surviving medieval fabric if that wall is a thinned medieval feature. This too can be evaluated by **TP8**. A doorway in this position is an intrusion on the 1801-4 designed roomscape. Door [58] is assumed to be a blocked opening, This should be investigated by removing a section plaster. The blockings themselves are now also historic features and loss of such fabric is still total loss, though they can be preserved by record, and removal is preferable to creating new openings, which can be a beneficial outcome.

Proposal 3 appears to be fitted into the existing opening and is a less than substantial harm. It is desirable to re-install the original leaf if it can be identified.

R10 Gatehouse.*Proposed*

- 1) removal of existing concrete floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services.
- 2) new doors to turret rooms R11 and R12.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 - there is potential for some evidence of the medieval tower entrance, the 'vestibule' shown in 1778, to survive below the existing concrete floor. The level of any such remains should be established by **TP 9**.

Proposal 2 - does not appear to require substantial structural intervention and recreates these as discrete spaces.

R11 and R12. Gatehouse.*Proposed*

1) conversion into a kitchen and toilet/washroom.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

This will involve introduction of services, potentially with intervention into the 1801-4 foundations. Disturbance to the foundationwork is considered a less than substantial/less than substantial harm which can be addressed by a watching brief during excavations for services.

R13 West Range.*Proposed*

1) lifting and relaying flagged floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services.

Mitigation

As in R8 there is potential for archaeological deposits to lie below the flagging and service connections revealed, and there is a potential for loss/damage of some flagstones making this a substantial harm. The archaeological potential can be evaluate by **TP7** which nevertheless involves lifting some flags. Prior to lifting the flags should be drawn and numbered.

R14. West Range.*Proposed*

1) removal of existing concrete floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services.

2) it was initially proposed to open a new door in the north-west corner. This has now been abandoned

3) creating 'reverse-bay' partition to a patio area in the west front.

4) raising floor levels.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Although this room lay outside the pre-1801-4 House there is the potential for archaeological deposits, and for some historic fabric to survive below the existing floor in the south-east corner at doorway [52] in R18. This can be evaluated by reopening the infilled service trench running west from R18.1 as '**TP16**'.

Proposal 2 – this has now been abandoned as involving unacceptable loss of part of the 1801-4 stewing range [48].

Proposal 3 – this is a reconfiguring that conflicts with the historic character of this

previously undivided space and as such is a substantial harm, but the partitioning is reversible and is potentially beneficial to reuse of this room.

Proposal 4 - It is unclear at this stage how raising floor levels will impact on the stowing range [48], oven [49] and fire [50].

R15. North-west Wing.

Proposed

1) conversion to use as general store.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

There appears to be minimal impact in this space provided the stone shelving is retained.

R16. North-west Wing.

Proposed

1) remove existing concrete floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services.

2) remove existing brick blocking at the north end.

3) to block the northern end of passage to form a W.C serving a new build in the North Range.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 - there is the potential for deposits or features relating to the 1778 'Back Kitchen' to survive below the existing concrete floor and particularly any evidence that the north wall was rebuilt, thickened, or breached, in 1801-4. This should be evaluated by **TP11**.

Proposals 2 and 3 - although a change in terms of historic patterns of movement within the building, the passage is already blocked at its outer end and any new blocking can be made reversible. This will involve service connections. It is however considered a less than substantial harm.

R18 Central Block.

Proposed

1) remove existing concrete floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services.

3) to block the passage near the east end.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

As proposed the blocking coincides with a vertical joint and possible chamfer visible in the north wall of the passage where the west wall of the late 16th/early 17th century wing has been breached in 1801-4. This would entail loss of historic fabric by covering-up and potentially also intrude upon any survival of the truncated wall-line below the existing concrete floor. This can be evaluated by **TP 10**.

R19. North-east Wing.

Proposed

1) remove existing cement floors at the south end.

- 2) lift and relay stone flagged floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services.
- 3) reopen door [60] in the south-west corner (see R9).
- 4) reuse door [64] to access the North Range.
- 4) instal new partitions dividing the space into three areas.
- 5) form an en-suite shower-room in the partitioned area close to the centre of the room.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

This room is particularly sensitive as it contains the most visible pre-1801-4 features and character and is of high significance. Proposals 1 and 2 will entail loss of the remains of presumed 18th century brick partition foundations to [65] and [66]. It is not known what lies below the concrete slabs or the flagging. This should be evaluated by **TP12**. The flagged floor requires fully cleaning and recording and the flags numbered before lifting.

Proposal 4 - there is precedent for partitioning this space, evidenced by the 1778 and 1801 floor plans, though the current proposals reduce the open area of the room further, and the en-suite will require services to be introduced with disturbance to any archaeological deposits surviving below the flagging. This should be evaluated by **TP13**. Consolidating and reusing door [64] is beneficial but will require extensive repair and consolidation, and some loss of or disturbance to historic fabric is inevitable.

R20/21 and R24/25 North Range

Proposed

- 1) to become part of ground level apartments with access respectively from R19 via door [64] and from R14 via a new doorway.
- 2) to block doorway openings [90], [93] and [94],

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

1) - the implications of reopening door [64] and a new doorway linking to R14 have been considered under those room numbers.

2) - none have any original timberwork, beyond lintel beams, and the blocking can be reversible. They should be photographed in detail after clearance of floor debris. This is considered a less than substantial harm.

R22 and R23 North Range.

Proposed

- 1) clearance of fallen debris
- 2) removal of existing floor surfaces below and introduction of underfloor heating and services.
- 3) insertion of a new build three-storey 'house'
- 4) enlarge window [19] in north bay front to create access to the new build This will entail

some loss of 1801-4 fabric and alter the symmetry of fenestration, and is considered a negative impact.

4) unblocking door [76] to create a W.C in passage R16 (see R16).

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 and 2 - floors are covered in fallen debris which needs to be carefully cleared with archaeological monitoring to record and recover architectural fragments and fittings for reuse or display. The cleared floors and any evidence for features in their surfaces should then be recorded. There is potential for pre-1801-4 structures or deposits to survive below the floor, and to recover dating evidence for the construction of the south wall which can be evaluated by **TP13** and **TP14**, where an en-suite bathroom is proposed.

Proposal 3 - currently shown as abutting and enclosing the south wall of the North Range. This is a complex elevation with visible structural evidence for at least two main phases of development. That relating to the late 16th/early 17th century North-east wing is of particular historic importance. Covering up the evidence in the elevation is considered a substantial harm and the wall-face should remain visible, even if only within the new build. Proposal 4 – this will affect the overall proportions and appearance of symmetry of the 1801-4 north facade and so is considered a substantial harm. It is desirable to reconsider access to new build, perhaps via passage R16.

11.4.1 First floor

R26-27 South Wing.

Proposed

1) blocking the existing doorway [184] and opening new doorways in the north and east walls. The east door would connect R26 with R27.

2) opening a new door in the east wall between R27 and R29

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

1) - the existing door and walls are all of the c.1892 build, so while this involves some loss of historic fabric it is late, and considered a less than substantial harm. Removed door could be reused.

2) – this involves total loss of some historic fabric but as stated with R1 and R5 this now appears to be 1801-4, of rubble masonry, and lacking any architectural distinction or features. The loss of fabric, though regrettable, may be outweighed by the benefit of a new doorway enabling more flexibility in reuse of these spaces and is considered a substantial harm.

R28

Proposed

1) remove the east wall, including door [178], and remove door [179]. A new door to be inserted in the north section of passageway.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

The wall and door belong to the c.1892 build and have been photographically recorded.

This is considered a less than substantial harm. Consideration should be given to reuse of the doors.

R29

Proposed

- 1) To create a new wide opening in the west wall linking to R27.
- 2) to remove door [179] in the north wall and insert a new north-south partition and door the west side.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 – while this involves substantial loss of fabric it is rubble walling with no known features and now thought to belong to the 1801-4 build. Loss of door [179]. and a new north-south partition with doorway alters the configuration of the space, but that existing is late, part of the c.892 work, and itself an alteration. It is considered a minor harm.

R30 South Wing.

Proposed

- 1) remove existing west and south partitions with doorways [178] and [181].
- 2) inset a lift in north-west corner against north wall.
- 3) insert new south and north-south partitions

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

As in R6 below, the north wall shows visible evidence of the possible late 18th century dog-leg stair that replaced the medieval newel, and some masonry may be medieval fabric. Covering up or intruding upon this elevation is considered a substantial harm. The position of the lift is understood to be under reconsideration in order to leave the wall exposed. Facing this, the wall elevation should be recorded by measured drawing.

R36 Gatehouse.

Proposed

- 1) partitioning into three spaces
- 2) a new access broken through the north side from R42.
- 3) opening out 'blind' window [166].
- 4) blocking existing doorway [176]

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 – this is now a void space and though formerly a single room subdivision can be made reversible and considered less than substantial impact. Proposals 2 and 3 – the loss of historic fabric in breaching the north face of R36 and opening a 'blind' window is a significant harm, though with proposal 2 the masonry is rubble with no identifiable features.

As with any breaches there should be a watching brief to record any earlier fabric if exposed.

R39 West Range.

Proposed

- 1) insert new partitions dividing up the room space,
- 2) insert a new doorway in the north-west corner linking into R43.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

This entails some total loss of 1801-4 fabric. The area of the proposed new doorway has been photographed obliquely from the ground floor and is rubble masonry, containing no visible historic features but showing some differences in masonry character. Considering this and that the area of loss is limited in extent, it is a substantial harm. The wall area should be rephotographed face-on before opening out, and the breach monitored by a Watching Brief to record any earlier masonry if encountered. See also R43.

R40 West Range.

Proposed

- 1) removal of all existing fittings and conversion into a bathroom.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

This means the loss of the only surviving room still fitted-out as it was in the Sitwell's occupancy. It can be identified from documentary sources as the 'laboratory' used by Bill Sitwell (of the last generation of Barmoor Sitwells). As such this is a substantial harm. Consideration should be given to retaining and restoring this room as existing as a 'show piece' and resiting the bathroom.

R41 North-west Wing.

Proposed

- 1) a new leaf to door [117].
- 2) blocking side passage R41.3 mid-way to form a cloakroom. but can be reversible. This will however entail removal/resiting of 1801-4 coat-hooks. On balance considered less than substantial impacts.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 - The missing leaf may be among the detached doors elsewhere in the Castle. This will reinstate one of 1801-4 now missing and complete the symmetry of the space, and is considered beneficial. Proposal 2- blocking the passage interrupts the 1801-4 design's movement patterns between the Saloon and Billiard Room. This can be made reversible but is still a substantial harm and may require removal of the gilt-brass coathooks on the north side. Consideration should be given to an alternative cloakroom location, and retention of the coathooks, if removed.

R42 and R42.1 North-east Wing.

Proposed

- 1) a new doorway leading into R36 to be inserted in south-east corner by breaching the

back wall of wall-cupboard R42.1.

2) reopening the blocked door in R42.2 leading into the north range.

3) blocking passage R41.3 midway to form a cloakroom (see R41.3).

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 – this involves total loss of historic fabric, mainly 1801-4 but potentially with some earlier corework, and the 19th century graffiti. The rear wall has been photographed. Proposal 2- the door was blocked in the second half of the 20th century and the blocking itself is not substantial but removal will have potential impacts on the surrounding late 16th/early 17th century masonry and particularly the lintel and remains of the relieving arch of door [64] below. It is considered potentially a substantial harm. Further recording, drawn and photographed, is needed when safely accessible, and detailed proposals for stabilising and reforming the doorway, bearing in mind the recent Structural Engineer's report (Clach 2022, 3.6) has identified structural instability in this area,

R43 West Range.

Proposed

1) new opening in the south wall connecting to R39 (see R39)

2) reopening the blocked doorway [100] in the north wall.

3) creation of mezzanine floor level set toward the east side.

Benefits v. harms, and mitigation

Proposal 1 – a new doorway here disrupts the designed symmetry of the room and patterns of movement east-west between the principal rooms at this level. It is considered a substantial harm, though there potential benefits in making this and R39 more flexible for reuse. The site of the new door is plastered. If the new opening is agreed the plaster over the area should be removed and the exposed masonry recorded before being breached (see also R39).

Proposal 2 – as it is an existing opening this is considered a less than substantial harm. The blocking of [100] has been recorded photographically from the north, and inner side should be photographed when the remains of covering lath and plaster are removed. Dismantling the blocking should be archaeologically monitored by a watching brief and bricks retained for reuse.

Proposal 3 – a mezzanine level, though set back from the bay front, will alter the designed proportions of the room and, dependent on construction methodology, may physically impact on the north, south and east walls, so at this stage is potentially a substantial harm.

R44/45 and 47/48 North Range

Proposed

1) to become patio areas accessed from apartments to the south.

2) reopening 1801-4 door [128] in the north wall of the late 16th/early 17th century North-east range .

3) reopening blocked doorway [100] .

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 2 – the blocking dates from the mid-20th century and removing it is not a substantial harm, but there are issues over the consolidation of surrounding masonry and reinstating the doorway, particularly the door sill which has intruded into and disturbed relieving arch of [46] below. It is thus considered a substantial harm, but with potentially beneficial outcomes. Details of proposed reopened doorway are needed and the extent of blocking and earlier fabric should be recorded in detail after clearance of ground debris. Proposal 3 -the north face of the blocking is potentially 1801-4 brick, and its removal is a substantial harm to historic fabric, though again this may be outweighed by potential benefits of reuse. Unpick the blocking should be archaeologically monitored.

R46 North Range.

Proposed

1) to be part of the new-build 'house'.

2) blocking an 1801-4 doorway [136]. Presumably a new west wall will be built on the reduced original.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 – the impact upon the south wall is as stated for R44/47 above.

Proposal 2 – the doorway retains no original timberwork other than rotten timber lintels and blocking can be made reversible, so is considered a less than substantial harm.

11.4.2 Second floor

Above R44-48 North Range.

Proposed

1) above R46, a second floor to the new build 'house' in former roofspace of the North Range.

2) above R44 and R47 patios accessed through new openings in the north wall of the earlier 'House'.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 - the substantial harms of covering-up historic fabric in the inner north wall have been outlined above.

Proposal 2 - there is no evidence for a previous opening above R44 but the wall-face is partly obscured with creeper and render so the extent of late 16th/early 17th century masonry cannot be confirmed. This appears a substantial harm and alternative access solutions for this patio should be considered.

R49 – 51 South Wing.

Proposed

1) new door openings in the north, east, and west walls

2) removal of door [245]

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

R49 is currently full of detached fittings and should be re-photographed when cleared. The new openings involve walls that are c.1892 and thus are considered a less than substantial harm. The removed door could be re-sited.

R53 – 54 South Wing.

Proposed

1) removal of the east wall R53/54 for a lift against the north wall of R54 and a lift lobby.

2) insertion of a new partition midway across R54.

2) Insert a new door toward the north end of passage R53.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

The east wall of R53/54 is c.1892 and its removal, and the new partition are less than substantial harms, as is the new door in R53. The lift location has been considered at R6 and R30.

R55 South Wing.

Proposed

1) new doorway in the south wall connecting to R49 (see R49-51).

2) removal of door [249] and creation of a solid east wall.

3) sealing off the dumb waiter (with 'viewing' window in the east wall?)

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

The east wall and doorways are c.1892, and the proposed interventions are considered less than substantial harms, though the dumb waiter could be made 'viewable' from within R55 as it was when in use.

R56 Central Block.

Proposed

1) fit new doors to doorways [221] and [235].

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Niether is considered a harm, and [235] is potentially beneficial in stabilising the tilted landing floor-slab.

R57 Gatehouse.

Proposed

1) fit new door to doorway [230],

2) instal a staircase against the north wall.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Neither proposal is considered a substantial harm. The north wall is rubble with no identifiable features.

R60 North-east Wing.

Proposed

- 1) to fit new leafs to doorways [235] and [244].
- 2) blocking door [237].

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 – neither is considered a harm.

Proposal 2 - doorway [237] is identifiable on the 1778 floor plan and should be retained, even if sealed.

R61 North-east Wing

Proposed

- 1) blocking door [237].
- 2) insertion of a partition to the shower area.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 – see R60. Proposal 2 – although this changes the configuration of the room, unchanged from 1778, the alterations can be made reversible and it is considered a less than substantial harm.

R62/62.1 North-east Wing.

Proposed

- 1) forming a new doorway to a patio in the North Range by breaching the wall at the back of R62.2.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

There is no evidence for an earlier opening here, and a new opening though limited in extent will potentially impact on late 16th/early 17th century masonry. This counts as total loss and reconsideration is urged. The recent Structural Engineer's report (Clach 2022, 3/7) identifies structural instability in this part of the wing, and a new opening in this position could contribute to that weakness.

R63 Central Block.

Proposed

- 1) installation of a cloakroom and WC.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

The proposed plans show little impact to the historic fabric, but service connections will potentially intrude on the brick vaulting to mural stair R8.1 below and so is considered a substantial harm. This must be reassessed when details of service connections are available.

R65 West Range.

Proposed

- 1) removal of the west wall north of door [216] and door [217].
- 2) insertion of a straight stair to mezzanine level against the east wall.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 – the wall appears to be 1801-4 and the doors may be of the same date, but have later fittings. Removal counts as total loss and the possibility of retaining this short passage within a redesigned space should be explored. If removal is approved, a full record of these features should be made.

R66/R67 West Range.*Proposed*

- 1) open a new door in the north wall to access a patio in the North Range..
- 2) remove the existing partitions.
- 3) insert a straight stair to a mezzanine level.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 1 – a new opening entails total loss of some historic fabric, but is limited in extent and can be seen as a substantial harm. If approved, the new opening should be archaeologically monitored to record wall composition and any reused masonry.

Proposal 2 - .the existing partitions appear to be those shown on the 1801 floor plan and their removal counts as total loss of fabric and original room configuration. That between R66 and R67 has however been reduced to its stud framing and would require significant restoration. There are perceivable benefits for flexible reuse in opening more floorspace.

Proposal 3 – the east wall is of uncertain date but may pre-date 1810-4. The masonry contains a stone inscribed with merchant's marks. This should remain visible. Though it does not appear to be directly affected by the proposed stair there is potential for other reused stones to be exposed further south and the stair may involve intrusions into the fabric. Unless it can be made freestanding, this is potentially a substantial harm.

Above R44 and 47. North Range.*Proposed*

- 1) to form patio areas accessed from R62 and R67.
- 2) insert two new access doorways in the south wall.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

Proposal 2 – the implications of both new openings have been considered under R62 and R67.

R69 Gatehouse.

Proposal 1 – staircase rising against the north wall.

Proposal 2 – infilling 'blind' window embrasures [301] and [309].

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

As this space is a now a shell there appears no significant harm in either proposal, other than covering up the graffiti in [309] which has been recorded and the blocking can be reversible.

11.4.3 Roofspaces and roofing.

R77 West Range.

Proposed

1) creation of a mezzanine level above R66/67.

Benefits v. harms and mitigation

This has always been an attic space, with many exposed roof timbers, mostly 1801-4 and later. There is already a flimsy decked 'cock loft' against the east wall, accessed through a hatch in R65. This is unsafe to access and is not dated. At this stage it does not appear to be a substantial harm and the 'cock loft' offers a precedent. But there is potential for intrusions in the north, east and west walls which could alter this, and details of the proposed construction impacts are needed.

No other alterations to the roofspaces are currently identifiable, but the recent Structural Engineers report (Clach 2022) suggests a comprehensive re-roofing may be necessary. Though the roof is substantially 20th century this may involve loss of some reused or otherwise surviving timbers that pre-date or are of Paterson's build. The scale of re-roofing cannot be currently assessed, but could amount to a substantial harm.

11.5 Summary of proposed test pits and reason for excavation.

Some pits are shown on Fig.65 as nominally 2m square but this may be reduced or reconfigured to suit conditions.

TP1. South Wing, external south-west corner.

Reason.

Proposed patio area extending across door [36]. potential both for covering over and intrusion into medieval building fabric which is considered of high significance and would constitute a substantial harm. The actual extent and depth of medieval stonework below the chamfer is unknown, or if there are any stratified archaeological deposits abutting, or related to the tower's construction.

TP2 R1 South Wing

Reason

Proposed removal of existing concrete floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services. The TP is sited over the inner face of the thick west wall shown in 1778 and 1801 and presumed to be part of the medieval tower. to evaluate what, if anything, survives of that wall base, occupation deposits, and their depth below existing and proposed floor levels.

TP3 R1 South Wing*Reason.*

Proposed removal of existing concrete floor, installation of a bathroom and service connections where sub-floor deposits and features are as yet undefined, and development may intrude into remains of the medieval south wall and chamfered plinth [39], which are of high significance. Also to examine the physical relationship between the east wall - which was suggested in the 2012 Conservation Management Plan to be a possibly thinned medieval wall but is now suspected to be 1801-4 - and the south wall

TP4. R5 South Wing.*Reason.*

Proposed removal of existing concrete floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services requires archaeological evaluation to establish the level and character of any surviving historic features and deposits which might be affected. In R5 there is potential for the survival of the north return of the medieval chamfered plinth [39] below the floor.

TP5. R6 South Wing.*Reason.*

Proposed removal of existing concrete floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services. The north wall of R6 contains substantial visible historic features including the possible truncated treads of the medieval tower's newel stair below the concrete floor. Traces of the lower part of the stair may remain below the existing floor.

TP 6. R2 South Wing*Reason*

Proposed removal of existing concrete floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services. Floor depth and sub-base is unknown and floor potentially overlies historic building fabric and deposits. Evaluation is required to determine the level and character of any surviving historic features and deposits which might be affected. This could be achieved largely by re-excavation of the infilled service trench where some stratification is already visible.

TP7. R8 West Range.*Reason.*

Proposed lifting and relaying existing flagged floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services and installing a new partition along the east side. It is not known if there are any archaeological deposits beneath and there appears to be an area of subsidence in the coursing of the south wall which suggests an infilled feature.

TP8. R9 Central Block.*Reason.*

Proposed removal of existing concrete floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services. and re-opening blocked doorway [60] requires archaeological evaluation to establish the level and character of any surviving historic features and deposits which might be affected.

TP9. R10 Gatehouse.*Reason.*

Proposed removal of existing concrete floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services has potential for impact on surviving evidence of the medieval tower and later entrance - the 'vestibule' shown on the 1778 floor plan.

TP10. R18 Central Block.

Reason.

Proposed removal of existing concrete floor and block the passage where a vertical joint and possible chamfer visible in the north wall of the passage suggest the west wall of the late 16th/early 17th century wing was breached in 1801-4. Proposals could potentially intrude upon any survival of the truncated wall-line below the existing concrete floor.

TP11. R16. North-west Wing.

Reason.

Removal of existing concrete floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services. blocking the northern end of passage to form a W.C serving a new build in the North Range. There is the potential for deposits or features relating to the 'Back Kitchen' shown in 1778 to survive below the existing concrete floor and particularly any evidence that the north wall was rebuilt, thickened, or breached, in 1801-4.

TP12. R19. North-east Wing.

Reason

Proposed removal of existing concrete floors at the south end, lifting and relaying stone flagged floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services, and forming an en-suite shower-room in the partitioned area close to the centre of the room. Current proposals will involve substantial impacts on the historic fabric. It is not known what lies below the concrete slabs or the flagging. The en-suite will require services to be introduced with concomitant disturbance to any archaeological deposits surviving below the flagging.

TP13 and 14 R22 and R23 North Range.

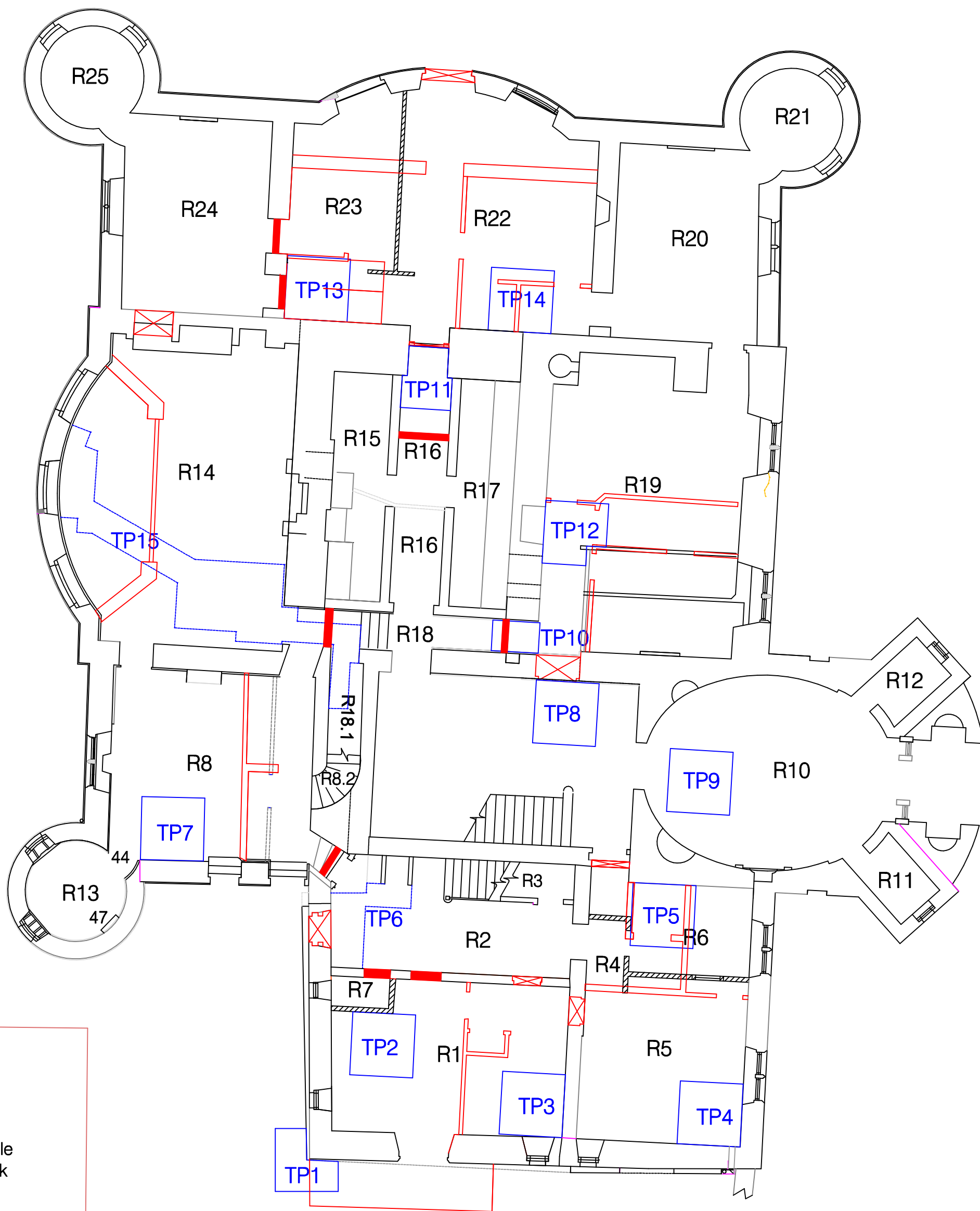
Reason

Proposed removal of existing floor surfaces (character unknown) below fallen debris and proposed introduction of a new build 'house' with underfloor heating and services including an en-suite bathroom. The actual depth of debris is unknown, and there is potential for pre-1801-4 structures or deposits to survive below the buried floor level, and to recover dating evidence for the construction of the south wall.

TP 15. R14. West Range.

Reason.

Proposed removal of existing concrete floor and introduction of underfloor heating and services. Although this room layout outside the pre-1801-4 'House' there is the potential for otherwise unquantifiable archaeological deposits or some historic fabric to survive in the south-east corner at doorway [52] in R18. There is an infilled service trench running west across the floor which could be reopened and sides cleaned as this test pit



█ proposed blocking of existing opening
 new partitions (red outline)

new openings/reopened doors
 proposed test pits (evaluation)

existing walls proposed to be removed

Scale 1:200@A3

Barmoor Castle Heritage Statement. Ground Floor. Fig. 65
 Suggested test pits (evaluation) with proposed alterations taken from Spence & Dower Drg.M681PA1 (April 2021)
 Based on survey Drg. 16912-02-P by the Greenhatch Group for Spence & Dower LLP

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Appendix 1. Owners and occupiers of Barmoor Castle, 18th-20th centuries.

Francis Hurt, b.1728. Kinsman of the Sitwells and who inherited their wealth and Renishaw, Derbyshire in 1776 and adopted the Sitwell surname in 1777. He inherited Barmoor Estate on the death of his cousin Samuel Phipps. Had three sons: (1) Sitwell Sitwell who inherited Renishaw, (2) Francis Sitwell who inherited Barmoor, and (3) Hurt Sitwell who inherited Ferny Hall and the Shropshire property. Died 1793.

Samuel Phipps. (cousin of Francis Hurt) A prosperous barrister-at-law, called to the bar in 1767. and amassed a fortune from service to grand families and political luminaries such as the 3rd Duke of Portland. Cousin of Francis Hurt. Acquiring land around Ferney (Salop) from 1775 and purchased Ferny Hall estate in 1787. Also bought property at Bucknell and in south Yorkshire. After acquiring Ferny Hall he hired Humphrey Repton to landscape the grounds, but died before Repton's proposals could be implemented. After his death (by May 1791) this property and Barmoor passed to Francis Hurt.

Francis Sitwell 1st. Second son of Francis Hurt, born 1773. M.P for Berwick 1803-6 and classified as a Pittite. A keen huntsman and enthusiastic agriculturalist . A member of the Highland and Workington agricultural societies, he attended sheep-shearings at Woburn and Holkham , and was a committee member of the Smithfield Club. His portrait appears in George Garrard's 'Woburn Sheepshearing 1804', a painting engraved in 1811. Died aged 37 on the 18 February 1813.



Francis Sitwell 1st from Garrard's 'Sheepshearing at Woburn, 1804' (Hilary Mathew, <https://unireadinghistory.com>)

John Paterson. Date of birth unknown, died 1832. Trained with Robert Adam whom he assisted as Clerk of Works with work of Old College (Edinburgh) 1789, and Seton House Castle. His working association with Adam ended in 1791 with his dismissal. He then established his own practice in Edinburgh working in Scotland and northern England. After the deaths of Robert and James Adam, he was a leading exponent of the 'Castle Style', also noted for

'classical' interiors and use of oval or circular rooms. He had a habit of exceeding his brief, leading to disputes with some of his clients. Known work in the Northumberland and Durham area includes Chillingham Castle (1803), Milbourne Hall (1807), and Brancepeth Castle 1818-21. (<https://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk>).

John Blackadder. Born Buncle & Preston, Berwickshire, 1761, died 6 May 1840 aged 79. A land surveyor and cartographer who lived at Blanerne East Side, Berwickshire. The National Archives of Scotland hold his survey of Edin's Hall Broch, 1793, the journal of a visit to Skye and North Uist 1799, plans of Lees and the Hirsell, and Netherbyers, Ayton, Berwickshire, 1818 (GB 234 and GD 362).

Edmund Waldo Meade-Waldo Born 1829. Son of Edward Wakefield Meade who added the surname Waldo in 1830 and inherited Hever Castle, Kent, in 1841 but lived in the north of England until buying and restoring Stonewall Park three miles from Hever. Edmund Waldo Meade-Waldo was a J.P and officer in the 1st Life Guards. He rented Barmoor from about 1882 until 1894 (Kelly). He died 14th March 1896 and his death notice – calling him Sir Edmund Waldo Meade-Waldo - gave his addresses as Stone-wall Park, Barmoor Castle and Marton Hall, Shropshire.

Thomas Hodgkin D.C.L , D.Litt.

Born 1831, London. Partner in the banking firm of Barnett, Pease and Spence (later amalgamated into Lloyds). Had been renting the Keep at Bamburgh Castle, but took the tenancy of Barmoor Castle on 26th January 1899. Hodgkin was keenly interested in local and natural history and was member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne and a president of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club. His daughter Ellen married the prominent early 20th century Northumbrian antiquarian and archaeologist R.C.Bosanquet. He was an enthusiast of the motor-car. Died at Falmouth, 2nd March 1913.



Thomas Hodgkin seated beside the Gatehouse at Barmoor on his Golden Wedding, 7th August 1911.

W.H. Sitwell. Born 20 November 1860, Benares, India. Inherited Barmoor from his father in 1869, at which time the Castle was let to John Bruce of Edinburgh. He was educated at Harrow and then at RMC Sandhurst. On passing out he was posted to the Northumberland Fusiliers and served in the Afghan campaign of 1880. Subsequently he was posted to South Africa and protected Cecil Rhodes during building the Cape to Cairo railway, then served in the Bechuanaland Police. He won the D.S.O in 1901 for services in the Boer War and married Constance 'Conty' Meade, younger daughter of Canon the Hon. Sidney and Mrs Meade, in Bombay, on 26 August 1902. In 1915 he commanded a brigade at Gallipoli where he was wounded and retired from the army in 1918, going to live at Barmoor and dying of cancer in 1932. He was succeeded by his first son William, born 1916 (Ferguson 2022).



W.H. Sitwell in uniform

William 'Bill' Reresby Sitwell.

Born 2nd July 1916 at Prees Heath Reserve Centre, Shropshire, where his father was in command. Educated at West Downs, Winchester, Harrow, and read Geography at Oxford. In WW2 he was commander of a submarine hunter the 'Flint Castle'. After two failed marriages, and an affair with the actress Hermoine Baddley, he married an American actress Joan Castle, and tried to run Barmoor as a guest house for transatlantic visitors.. This and other unsuccessful business ventures ruined the estate and after his fourth marriage in 1978 the Castle furnishings were sold at auction and the following year the Castle and remaining estate were sold. He died in France, virtually penniless, in 2000.



William (Bill) Reresby Sitwell

'Bill' Sitwell, the last of the Barmoor Sitwells. In the 1930s he used his 'lab' in R40 of the Castle for scientific experiments

Appendix 2. Listing description.

Barmoor Castle itself was first listed as Grade III on the 21st September 1951 and upgraded to Grade II* on the 3rd March 1979. The Castle, together with the stable block and the Gothick 'Dining Hall', were listed Grade II* on the 15th May 1986. The surrounding estate, including the site of the 'town' of Barmoor has no statutory protection

237794
II*

BARMOOR
BARMOOR CASTLE
Barmoor Castle

NT 93 NE LOWICK BARMOOR 5/86 Barmoor Castle GV II* Country house. Largely 1801 by Patterson of Edinburgh but incorporating earlier masonry and with building continuing throughout the C19. Ashlar with Lakeland slate roof. A building of classical character but in castellated Tudor style. Entrance front, main block: 3 storeys, 3 bays with a 4-storey central tower porch projecting and having diagonal corners with a single-storey bow-fronted entrance between. 2-leaf, 6-panelled door in tripartite doorcase with segmental fanlight. Mullioned-and-transomed windows under hoodmoulds. Tower has heavy corbel table under battlements. Flanking bays have moulded cornice beneath battlements. 2 bays to right in similar style, and round corner tower are part of banqueting wing on right return. Banqueting wing: 2 storeys, 7 bays with central 3-bay shallow bow window, and round corner towers. Rear facade similar but the central bow is 3 storeys high and set in tower-like projection. Interior has oval entrance hall with niches. 3-storey cantilevered stair with wrought-iron balusters; oval glass dome over. Main rooms on 1st floor including oval room above entrance with anthemion frieze and Chinese wallpaper. Oval saloon with glass dome and 8 doors, 4 with pediments and 4 with decorative sopraporte. The room behind this has a swivel fireplace which was shared with the saloon. Many good fireplaces. Banqueting wing roofless and decaying at time of survey. ,

15/05/1986

HER No: 1954

NGR: 399720 639880

237795
II

BARMOOR
STABLE BLOCK INCLUDING 2
COTTAGES ADJOINING
BARMOOR CASTLE
Barmoor Castle

NT 93 NE LOWICK BARMOOR 5/87 Stable block, including 2 cottages, adjoining Barmoor Castle GV II Stables, cottages and coach house. Probably 1801 by Patterson of Edinburgh. Hammer-dressed stone with ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof. A single range in 3 sections, the sections set at obtuse angles to each other. 2 storeys. Slightly higher section on left has 2-bay cottage to left with 4-panelled door and overlight, and 4-pane sashes. Next to this is the coach house. One set of double doors remaining, the other blocked; both have blind fanlights of Diocletian window type. Middle section is stables. 5 bays. 2 doors with overlights and three 16-pane sashes. 5 smaller pitching holes to granary over. Left section is a cottage, 1 bay with 4-pane sashes. Door in C20

15/05/1986

HER No: 1978

NGR: 399700 639860

Appendix 3. Report by Peter Ryder 23rd March 2022.

BARMOOR CASTLE

Some comments after site visit 23 3 2022

Barmoor Castle, which currently stands gutted and ruinous, was a medieval property of the Muschamp family. A licence to crenellate was granted in 1341, and the family held the Castle until the mid-17th century. In 1768 it was bought by the Sitwells, who had a new mansion built 'around the old tower' in 1801 by Scots architect J Paterson. The house was stripped of its contents in 1978 and shortly afterwards sold by the Sitwells.

It seems likely that quite an amount of medieval fabric survives, although subject to drastic alteration and extensive re-facing. A 1778 floor plan shows what is clearly a thick-walled L-plan tower with what are probably two successive additions to the north. Externally lengths of chamfered plinth survive on the south, and south part of the west wall. Otherwise few pre-1801 features are exposed, and most of these are vestigial with the exception of a fireplace and adjacent doorway in the north wall of the main block, which are the subject of this report.

The Fireplace

On the ground floor of the main northern room of the block (a kitchen), in the north wall is a large fireplace with a three-centred arch, which has a broad chamfer, simply stopped at the base of each jamb. The substantial ashlar voussoirs are of equal size. The jambs are splayed, and in the western is a bread oven with a rebated square-headed opening.

Fireplaces of this form are a not uncommon type, and difficult to date closely, being broadly of late medieval or early post-medieval character. The adjacent doorway, with which the fireplace appears contemporary, is probably of late 16th or early 17th century date..

The Doorway

This is again of a fairly frequent form, square headed with a flattened triangular head, within quite a broad chamfer, with well-squared dressings, and a short drawbar tunnel in its internal jamb. Stylistically it seems likely to date from the late 16th or earlier 17th century.

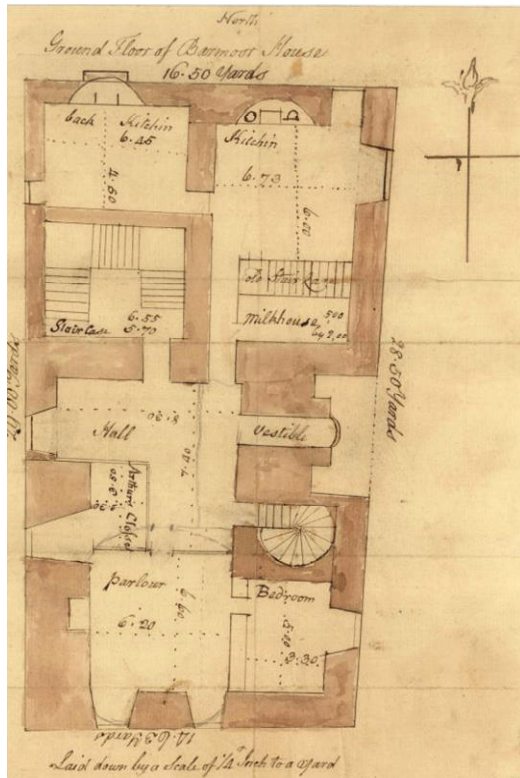


The fireplace (above) and doorway (below) in the north wall of the kitchen

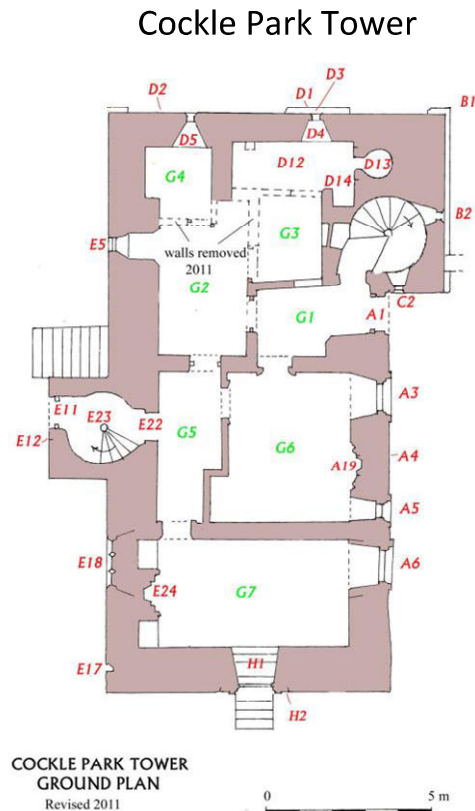


Conclusions

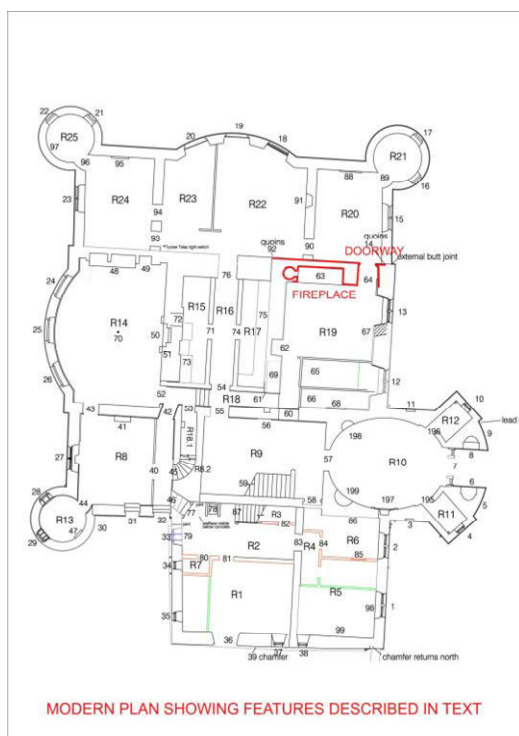
The southern part of the main block represents the medieval tower, with its walls drastically thinned back. The fireplace and doorway that are the subject of this report are part of the first north-eastern extension, with thinner walls that would go with an early post-medieval date; the north-western extension is later still.



1778 Ground Floor Plan



Modern Ground Floor Plan



APPENDIX 4. Summary of known planning history

1979. Record by N J Glanville, OS Archaeology Division 1979 (Historic England Archive BF104311 Barmoor Castle, Barmoor, Lowick). On 3rd March the Castle's listing status was raised to grade II*. The stable block including two cottages listed Grade II.

1984, 11 May Planning application. Gardener's Cottage Renovation, inclusion of old stable, and addition of an utility room extension. 84/B/115

1984, 9 October. Planning application for conversion of Coach House to two homes, changed on building regulations to be one home. 84/B/228

1984, 2 October. John Sale and Partners appointed as Estate Surveyors.

1984, 17 October. Approved building regulations showing rear two-storey extension. Plan no. 339/84.

1986, May. The Castle's listing status upgraded to Grade II*.

1986, November. English Heritage gave grant-aid for repairs to the roof, windows and rainwater goods. On the 19th November Mr. J. Penn appointed consultant architect. Work commenced on the 24^h November. Pump Room demolished.

1989 Planning permission granted for a Caravan and Lodge Country Park.

1992. Photographic record by Keith Findlater, Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments (England). HE Archive collection RCH01, 92/00927 subseries RCH01/002/073 in series RCH01/002. Photographs BB92/30334-30351.

1992, July. Planning application for the development of three residential units within the 3-storey south wing of the Castle.

1996. 30 April. Approval for new stable block to south-east of castle courtyard. 96/B/0188/P

1996. English Heritage grant aid ceased.

1999. On English Heritage's Buildings at Risk Register, Category Priority A.

2005 1 March. Planning application for conversion of Old Stable Block into two dwellings now called 1 & No.2 The Stables. 05/B/0113/B.

2009. Spence & Dower appointed consultant architects.

2012, October. Conservation Management Plan and Options Appraisal produced by Spence & Dower LLP and Genecon LLP.