ACORN BANK ESTATE, TEMPLE SOWERBY, CUMBRIA

Historic Landscape Survey Report

The National Trust

2013-14/1498
L10678
NY 617 283 (centred)

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## CONTENTS

CONTENTS .............................................................................................................1  
SUMMARY ..............................................................................................................3  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .......................................................................................6  

1. INTRODUCTION ..................................................................................................7  
1.1 Circumstances of the Project ........................................................................7  
1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology .....................................................7  

2. METHODOLOGY .................................................................................................9  
2.1 Introduction .............................................................................................9  
2.2 Desk-Based Assessment .........................................................................9  
2.3 Field Survey ..........................................................................................10  
2.4 Boundary Survey ..................................................................................12  
2.5 Archive .................................................................................................13  

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ...............................................................................14  
3.1 Introduction ...........................................................................................14  
3.2 Prehistory ..............................................................................................14  
3.3 Roman Period .......................................................................................14  
3.4 Medieval Period ....................................................................................15  
3.5 Post-Medieval Period ............................................................................20  
3.7 Previous Archaeological Investigations ...............................................41  

4. FIELD BOUNDARY SURVEY ................................................................................42  
4.1 Introduction ...........................................................................................42  
4.2 Map Regression of Field Boundaries .....................................................42  

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ...............................................................................45  
5.1 Introduction ...........................................................................................45  
5.2 Formal Gardens and House (Zone 1) .....................................................45  
5.3 Wilderness Garden, Woodland, Crowdundle Beck and Beyond (Zone 2) .........................................................................................72  
5.4 Corn Mill and Mill Race (Zone 3) .........................................................78  
5.5 The Parkland (Zone 4) ...........................................................................83  
5.6 Gypsum Mining (Zone 5) .......................................................................92  
5.7 The Wider Estate (Zone 6) ....................................................................96  

6. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ESTATE .........................................................................98  
6.1 Prehistoric Period ..................................................................................98  
6.2 Roman Period .......................................................................................98  
6.3 Early Medieval to Medieval Period .......................................................98  
6.4 The Early Post-Medieval Period ..........................................................100  
6.5 The Seventeenth to Eighteenth Century Park and Garden ..................100
SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology North was invited by the National Trust to undertake an historic landscape survey of the 0.75 sqkm extent of its Acorn Bank property, at Temple Sowerby, in Cumbria (NY 617 283). The survey was conducted in order to record and evaluate all known archaeological and historical features, so that this information could then be used to inform and guide the future management of the property. The key aims of the survey included the identification and description of local landscape character, particularly those elements which relate to the historic parkland or designed landscape. The investigations also sought to interpret the development of the agricultural landscape and industrial landscape, relating to the gypsum works. The survey also examined the archaeological history and landscape development of the surrounding region as part of this process.

The property was known to have considerable archaeological potential, with the ostensibly seventeenth century sandstone house at its heart (Grade 1 listed); it includes an ornamental walled garden and herb garden and a designed parkland landscape, it has a working corn mill and industrial features associated with gypsum mining.

The site of Acorn Bank was within the medieval landholding that was closely associated with the village of Temple Sowerby; the Knight’s Templar and, subsequently, the Knights Hospitaller. Physical manifestations of activity at Acorn Bank during the medieval period evidence are, however, extremely slight. There had been a suggestion, although not confirmed in a recent study, that parts of the battered foundation course of one part of the house may have been the foundations of a tower of medieval origin. Other than that there is no evidence for a preceptory on the property and, indeed, such a structure may well have been located elsewhere in Temple Sowerby. An early mill, identified as being at Temple Sowerby by medieval records, may well have stood on the same location as the present mill, though no fabric for a medieval period mill has been discovered. The most extensive evidence for medieval activity appears in the form of broad ridge and furrow cultivation, and in some places possible strip lynchets, which can be traced throughout the parkland. Possible building remains were identified through geophysical survey in parkland to the south of the current house, and although this is of unknown date and function, it could potentially be medieval in date.

The immediate post-Dissolution history of the Temple Sowerby estate is of Crown ownership, before being sold to the Dalston Family. Acorn Bank then became the seat of a minor branch of the family which established itself in this region by marrying into the Lowther family. Other than the fabric of the house, surviving evidence for this period is scant across the estate. The earliest reference to Acorn Bank as a separate entity was in a document from 1594-5, though, the house may be earlier.

Surviving physical evidence relating to the early parkland is also scant; the earliest estate mapping dating to 1824 depicts a mature parkland landscape that was probably set out at some considerable time before the survey was made. Hutchinson’s description of the views from Acorn Bank house (in 1776) and its ‘fine plantations …. commanding an agreeable though narrow prospect, over rich meadows to the south descending to the town of Temple Sowerby’ suggests a well established designed parkland landscape on the front southern aspect of the house, that was enclosed on the other sides by screening plantations. It is, however, also unlikely that the parkland was established in the medieval
period, as the large ‘Demesne’ field in front of the house contains broad ridge and furrow and which was probably once part of the medieval open field of Temple Sowerby. This strongly suggests that, in general terms, the parkland was created in either the late-seventeenth or early to mid-eighteenth century, a date range which is supported by the age of the mature oaks trees, as the trees to the north-west and south-east of the house are approximately 300 years old which would suggest that they were planted circa 1690-1740. This broad period also corresponds with the periods of greatest activity to the house. John Dalton (1611-1692) was actively involved in construction works to the house and may have also been responsible for establishing the early gardens and pleasure grounds. However, it would seem likely that John Dalton was most active in the mid-seventeenth century, as indicated by the datestone of 1656 on the west wall of the north-west stair. As such it seems unlikely that John Dalton was responsible for setting out the parkland, given the approximate age of the oak plantations. John Dalston III (1706-59) was similarly active in making improvements to the house, particularly so during the 1740s, and it is therefore possible, that he was also engaged in the creation or development of the parkland around this time. Certainly the park would have been created before 1796, which was the end of the familial connection with the Dalston family as their ancestral seat.

The earliest identified designed landscape remains relate to the formal walled garden (including the potentially early heated fruit growing wall) on the east side of the house, which may have formed part of the development during the seventeenth/early eighteenth century. Within the walled garden there is evidence for a parterre garden design on the tithe map (1838), which is a design that was fashionable in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The sunken well garden, with well and simple dipping pond, was certainly extant by the mid-nineteenth century, and it is likely to have replaced earlier gardens which may have been set out in the late seventeenth or eighteenth centuries. There is evidence for a screen wall running between the two flanking wings on the front elevation of the house, which was replaced by the turning circle drive and later ha-ha.

In the wider estate, evidence for the early parkland landscape is limited to the southern raised causeway that originally led to the south side of the house, and possibly to the service courtyard. There was an elaborate drainage culvert system adjacent to Birk Sike which would have helped to drain a low-lying, and generally poorly drained part of the estate. At some date between 1768 and 1824 Birk Sike itself was canalised and straightened, and this may have occurred after the culvert system was established.

Structural elements of both the corn mill, and some of the ancillary buildings, date to the eighteenth century, as must a large embanked millrace. The associated weir may also have eighteenth century origins, although this may have been a nineteenth century replacement.

Small-scale gypsum mining allegedly started for building purposes on the estate in the late-eighteenth century, although the earliest direct reference appears in the early-nineteenth century. A linear pitted area along a ridge to the south of the house was the focus for early exploitation, presumably where the vein was exposed on the surface. Industrial-scale exploitation developed during the mid to late-nineteenth century. It was then mined commercially, initially by means of open workings, and later via underground workings to the south of the house. Gypsum mining continued to the south of the house into the twentieth century, a short-lived brick and tile works was also erected here too. The extraction of gypsum, by means of extensive pillar and stall workings, evidently caused some significant localised subsidence. The mine was abandoned in 1937 and the
mine workings, ropeway, inclines and many of the buildings were then deliberately demolished.

The estate was acquired in the 1930s by Dorothy Una Ratcliffe, a writer with links to the Arts and Crafts movement. She undertook an extensive renovation of the property, gardens and grounds. There is clear evidence for elaborate ornamentation within the walled garden, well garden and areas surrounding the house around this time; with many pieces, including statuary and decorative gates, being purchased at auction to adorn the gardens. In addition, she created a wilderness and wildlife garden/ bird sanctuary within the woodland to the north of the house on the slope running down Acorn Bank towards Crowdundle Beck. The property was given to the National Trust in 1950. The farm and parkland were subsequently farmed by tenants and the house rented out; the last house tenants were the Sue Ryder Foundation who leased the house until 1996. The gardens and the derelict corn mill have both been transformed into popular visitor attractions over the last few decades.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Jamie Lund at the National Trust for commissioning the project. We would also like to thank Sara and Chris Braithwaite at Acorn Bank, for their considerable involvement and support during the project. We are also grateful to the staff of the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR), the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (CHER), Kendal, and Cumbria Archives Centres at Carlisle for their assistance. Further thanks should also go to Pamela Willis, the former Head of Heritage at the Museum of the Order of St John, for providing additional documentary information.

The desk-based research was undertaken by Helen Quartermaine and the boundary survey was undertaken by Alastair Vannan. The landscape survey was undertaken by Peter Schofield, who also produced the illustrations. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine, who also edited the report.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North was invited by the National Trust to undertake an historic landscape survey of the Acorn Bank property, at Temple Sowerby, in Cumbria, which is 0.75 sqkm in extent (NY 617 283; Fig 1). The survey was conducted in order to record and evaluate the archaeological and historical features in the area and so that this information could then be used to inform and guide future management of the estate. The key aims of the survey included the identification and description of local landscape character, particularly those elements which relate to the historic parkland. The investigations also sought to interpret the development of the agricultural landscape and industrial landscape relating to the gypsum works. The survey also examined the archaeological history and landscape development of the surrounding region as part of this process. The field survey was undertaken between the 11th-13th and on the 18th of December 2013.

1.1.2 The property was known to have considerable archaeological potential, with the ostensibly seventeenth century sandstone house at its heart (Grade 1 listed); it includes an ornamental walled garden and herb garden and a designed parkland landscape, it also has a working corn mill and industrial features associated with gypsum mining.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 Site Location and Topography: the village of Temple Sowerby and Acorn Bank are located in the Eden Valley, a large, fertile, flat-bottomed area surrounded by very steep hills to the north-east, and more rolling hills to the south-west. The Eden Valley represents one of the larger areas of good quality agricultural land in Cumbria, and has been a focus for settlement since the prehistoric period (OA North 2010). The topography of the valley has encouraged its use as a primary line of communication, which, along with the Stainmore crossing of the Pennines has been, and still is, a primary east/west route presently represented by the A66 road, but formerly of Roman origin. The village of Temple Sowerby is located on the line of the A66 road.

1.2.2 Some of the largest concentrations of native Romano-British settlements in the county are found on the raised margins above the valley floor. Within the valley floor is a line of Roman forts at Brough, Kirkby Thore, Brougham, Old Penrith, Wreay and Carlisle, all positioned along the line of a Roman road (now the A66) from the Stainmore Gap through to Carlisle (Shottor 2004). Some of these important defensive points were reoccupied in the medieval period, with Castles at Brough, Brougham and Carlisle, but there were also castles at Hartley, Appleby, Penrith, and Naworth. The principal towns of the valley are Kirkby Stephen, Appleby and Penrith, but there are also scattered nucleated villages, many of which have had a planned foundation from twelfth/thirteenth centuries (Roberts 1993). The pattern of enclosure around these settlements retains much of
their ancient character, and in some instances the medieval open fields have been fossilised within the present day field systems.

1.2.3 Acorn Bank is located adjacent to the Crowdundle Beck, which is a tributary of the River Eden, and is an area of flat, poorly drained, valley bottom land. The place name Sowerby means ‘farmstead on sour land’ (Smith 1967, 125) and is perhaps a reference to the low-lying boggy ground within Temple Sowerby. There is an area on the eastern side of the village, and c 200m to the south of the study area, known as Temple Sowerby Moss, which is now a Site of Special Scientific Interest comprising wet and boggy improving woodland (Atkinson 2000, 36). The canalising of the Birk Sike watercourse between 1768 and 1824 demonstrates that there was a keen desire to drain and improve the land, either for agricultural use, or more probably, for aesthetic reasons.

1.2.4 **Geology:** the underlying geology is of Permian sandstone with soils of a reddish till of the Clifton associations (GSB 2001, 1). Borehole samples from 1933 found gypsum cobbles, gypsum veins, overlain by red and grey marl and grey shale (DLONS W7/4/5/35). The gypsum veins were close to the surface at Acorn Bank and allowed them to be economically exploited (Trotter and Hollingworth 1932; Tyler 2000). Gypsum, also referred to as alabaster (CaSO4 (Calcium Sulphate), has had considerable industrial uses, for example as a filler in paper manufacture, in paint, in glass and ceramics, in fertiliser, cement, asbestos, Plaster of Paris, and in the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid (*op cit*, 8).
2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 Aims: the primary purpose of the project was to build an understanding of the development of the landscape of Acorn Bank, with particular reference to the designed elements such as parkland planting, gardens and garden features, as well as historic agricultural and industrial features, particularly those associated with gypsum working. The study area consisted of the entire National Trust property holding at Acorn Bank and is 0.75 sqkm in extent. The aims of the project are as follows:

- Undertake an archaeological survey of the property to identify and record all visible sites, features and landscape elements of archaeological or historic interest and produce a catalogue of information in the form of an archaeological gazetteer;
- To assess the condition of the archaeological resource and make recommendations for its future conservation and management;
- To recognise and interpret changes in the character and appearance of the property through study and comparison of historic maps and estate plans in order to develop a chronological framework for the development of the parkland and surrounding agricultural land;
- Collate and interpret any other relevant documentary or archive material evidence (including both primary and secondary source material) that might assist in the understanding of land-use, enclosure, settlement and industry on the property;
- Produce a written and illustrated report that presents the results of these investigations in the form of a Historic Landscape Survey which is able to be used as a tool for future property management. This report should also include a clear historic narrative for the property, from the prehistoric to the present day.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 The aim of the documentary study was to collate new information from various sources and to interrogate and build upon the archive already held for Acorn Bank at the property. This information is thereafter used to inform the Historic Landscape Survey, particularly Section 3 that presents the Historical Background to Acorn Bank and its local area.

2.2.2 Documentary and Cartographic Material: the data generated during the desk-based study served as a guide to the archaeological potential of the property, and provided a basis from which historical narratives for the study area can be constructed. An archive search of the full range of potential sources of information was undertaken for cartographic and documentary records relating to Acorn Bank. The main intention of the documentary study was to identify cartographic or engraving sources that may inform the landscape survey.
2.2.3 **Record Offices and Other Repositories:** the work involved visiting the Cumbria Records Offices in Kendal and Carlisle to search for primary records and mapping relating to the property and secondary published sources relating to the historic county of Cumbria. A rapid search was made for archives held at other locations, including the National Trust’s own archives held at the Regional Office in Grasmere, and also the small archive held at Acorn Bank. Relevant documents included plans, maps, copies of articles, photographs, and unpublished manuscripts. In addition published secondary sources were consulted that assisted in the understanding of past land-use, enclosure, settlement and industrial activity on the estate. OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and under its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where relevant.

2.2.4 **Archaeological Databases:** a search was made of all pertinent records from the Cumbria Historic Environment Record and National Trust Sites and Monuments Record databases to establish the sites of archaeological interest already known within the study area.

2.2.5 **Aerial Photography:** a survey of the extant air photographic cover was undertaken. Aerial photographic collections to be consulted included any obliques and verticals held by the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, the National Monuments Record, and by the National Trust.

2.2.6 **Historic Map Processing and Regression:** the historic mapping was incorporated into a GIS system (ArcMap). By this process it was possible to obtain, as accurately as possible, the locations of historic features or plantings which no longer survive within the landscape but which are shown on the historic estate maps.

2.2.7 **LiDAR:** there is partial coverage of 0.5m resolution LiDAR data available for the study area, as well as total 2m resolution coverage. The examination of this data provided evidence for the extent of subtle earthworks features that were often difficult to observe during the field survey. In particular it was able to show features and structures within the woodland, and helped the identification and recording of features in these areas.

2.2.8 The desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the relevant Institute for Archaeologists and English Heritage guidelines (IfA 2011, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*; IfA 2010 *Code of Conduct*, English Heritage 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)) and generally-accepted best practice.

2.3 **FIELD SURVEY**

2.3.1 The survey was undertaken as an enhanced Level 1 type survey (English Heritage 2007). The survey area encompasses the 0.75sqkm property of Acorn Bank. The sites already identified on the Cumbria Historic Environment Record and National Trust Sites and Monuments Record and the documentary study were checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as other newly discovered monuments (Figs 13, 15-16). The survey involved four elements: Reconnaissance, Mapping, Description, and Photography.
2.3.2 **Reconnaissance:** the reconnaissance consists of close field walking, varying from 10m to 20m line intervals dependent on visibility and safety considerations. The survey aims to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and thus all sites noted will be recorded. The extent of any areas where there is no access will be defined on maps and depicted on the GIS mapping. All sites identified from the Historic Environment Record and the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record, any historic estate and Ordnance Survey mapping and on LiDAR were investigated.

2.3.3 **Survey mapping:** a Satellite Global Positioning System (GPS) was utilised to satisfy the Level 1 survey requirements. The GPS is a Leica differential system and uses a base station in conjunction with a roving station to correct the raw data and thereby achieve much greater accuracies than can be achieved with a hand held GPS. The accuracy of the OA North GPS system is capable of +- 0.02m and provides for a quick and effective means of recording the position and extent of sites. The technique works in areas of woodland, albeit with reduced accuracy, but where a site is in an area that has dense canopy cover and there is not adequate satellite reception, the survey was augmented by the use of the LiDAR data. The GPS techniques were used to record the extents of the sites.

2.3.4 **Site Description and Assessment:** the data was directly input on site into a palm computer, which is within a weatherproof case. The data was incorporated into an Access 97 compatible database. The system has the advantage that it can be input in adverse weather conditions, unlike conventional pro-forma sheets, and saves on the subsequent transcription of the data into the database; however, it is slightly slower to create the entry in the field by comparison with a conventional pro-forma. The data format was consistent with the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record, using their mandatory fields, and used a block of available monument numbers. Sites identified from documentary sources, but not identified on the ground, were also incorporated into the site gazetteer. The input into the system was guided by a pro-forma to ensure uniformity and consistency of input, and provides input for the following fields.

- Location
- Land use
- Extent
- Character
- Period
- Condition
- Fragility
- Potential
- Rarity
- Documentation
- Group value
- Diversity
- Significance

2.3.5 Each category is categorised for their significance as defined below:

- **Grade 1:** Archaeological sites of the highest importance, and will include Scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of national importance;
- **Grade 2:** Archaeological Sites of regional significance;
Grade 3: Archaeological Sites of local significance;
Grade 4: Non extant sites or sites which are not authentic.

2.3.6 The description incorporates a provisional interpretation of the function and purpose of a site, where possible, and similarly provides a provisional interpretation of the site's chronology where possible.

2.3.7 **Photographic Survey:** a full digital photographic archive was generated in the course of the field project, comprising landscape and detailed photography. Detailed photographs were taken of all sites using a scale bar. All photography was recorded on photographic pro-forma sheets which show the subject, orientation and date. The photography was primarily undertaken with a digital camera (at least 12 megapixels).

2.3.8 **Gazetteer:** a full gazetteer was compiled for all archaeological sites and structures identified during both the field survey and documentary analysis (Fig 13, 15-16: Appendix 3). The information contained within the gazetteer and digital photography for each individual site has been incorporated into the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record as part of the current project.

2.4 **Boundary Survey**

2.4.1 A boundary survey was undertaken for the enclosed lands within the estate holdings (Fig 19). Given the relative lack of drystone walled field boundaries in the area this process was primarily a desk-based process in conjunction with a rapid field survey. The primary product was a regression of the field boundaries as depicted upon the historic mapping for the estate. The boundary analysis examined all areas of historic field system within the extent of the study area.

2.4.2 **Map Regression:** the detailed map regression included examination of all historic maps that have boundary detail and entailed analysis of any changes in boundary morphology over time. The boundaries depicted on each different historic map were digitised in a GIS environment to define any evidence for their relative phasing over time. An attempt was made to define any discernible primary enclosure boundaries, such as those associated with common fields, parks or ‘ring garths’ and then establish the development of the later boundaries either extending out from, or sub-dividing, these primary boundaries. This ultimate aim was to build up a chronological framework for the development of field boundaries on the property.

2.4.3 It is recognised that key boundary relationships are often fundamental to the analysis, and it was intended that a process of ground truthing be undertaken to check boundary walls at any pertinent junctions to establish their relative phasing. The majority of extant field boundaries are not, however, of drystone wall construction, or they are individual linear sections that do not join or tie into other walled boundaries, the exception being the walled garden, but this structure is fully described in the field survey. The results of the boundary survey were overlain on modern OS mapping and are presented in Fig 19.
2.5 ARCHIVE

2.5.1 The results of the survey and landscape study will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (2006). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeological Services format. A synopses (normally the index to the archive and the report) will be placed in the Cumbria Historic Environment Record. The full archive for the project containing copies of all relevant historic documents, hard copies of survey mapping, and digital media including photographs and other survey data will be forwarded for incorporation into the existing property archive held at the National Trust Regional Office in Grasmere.
3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 Acorn Bank (NY 617 283) is located at the northern edge of the village of Temple Sowerby in the modern parish of Kirkby Thore. Acorn Bank house, a seventeenth century sandstone house, is designated as a Grade I listed building. The house is surrounded by an ornamental garden, walled kitchen garden and parkland. A restored post-medieval watermill exists to the west of the house, close to the former Miller’s House, a bank barn and pigsty range, all of which are designated as a Grade II listed buildings. To the south of the house are extensive gypsum works dating from the nineteenth century and earlier.

3.1.2 The house and its history have already been the subject of research undertaken by Adam Menuge in 2010, Acorn Bank mill was also been extensively investigated and assessed by Martin Watts in the same year. The following account is of the historic estate and environs associated with Acorn Bank house, together with a detailed examination of the archaeological and historic sites within the bounds of its current estate.

3.2 PREHISTORY

3.2.1 To the north-west of Temple Sowerby at Millrigg, about 1km to the west of Acorn Bank, are indications of prehistoric settlement (North Pennines Heritage Trust 2003, 15). HER 5752 describes the banks of a palaeochannel (obscured by later nineteenth/twentieth century dumping), which was seen in aerial photographs (CCC 6128/A) and uncovered in the course of archaeological investigations of 2003, which also found three undiagnostic worked flint flakes and one abraded sherd of possible Bronze Age pottery (HER 40273; NPHT 2003, 10). These were thought not to be stray finds but ‘strongly suggestive of further prehistoric material close-by’ (op cit, 15). Aerial photographs were examined to ascertain any evidence for prehistoric settlement of the study area, but only unclassified cropmarks were identified to the north-east of Millrigg (CCC 6128/A; HER 19924).

3.3 ROMAN PERIOD

3.3.1 Some of the largest concentrations of native Romano-British settlements in the county are found on the raised margins of the River Eden. Within the valley floor is a line of Roman forts at Brough, Kirkby Thore, Brougham, Old Penrith, Wreay and Carlisle, which follow the route of a Roman road (now the A66) from the Stainmore Gap through to Carlisle (Shotter 2004). The village of Temple Sowerby is located on the Roman road. Another Roman road went from Kirkby Thore north-westwards towards Whitley Castle (Roman name Cavoran). There is a Roman Milestone in Temple Sowerby on the north-east side of the main road c 1km south-east of the Church and c 4 ½ feet high (RCHME 1936, 226).
3.4 **Medieval Period**

3.4.1 Some of the important defensive sites of the Roman period were reoccupied in the medieval period, with Norman castles at Brough (built c AD 1100), Brougham (built c AD 1203–28) and Carlisle, but there were also castles at Hartley, Appleby, Penrith, and Naworth. The principal towns of the valley are Kirkby Stephen, Appleby and Penrith, but there are also scattered nucleated villages, many of which have had a planned foundation from the twelfth / thirteenth centuries (Roberts 1993). The pattern of enclosure around these settlements retains much of their ancient character, and in some instance the medieval open fields have been fossilised within the present day field systems. Temple Sowerby was deliberately located on the road between the Brougham and Brough castles; protected but also accessible for the main roads and markets.

3.4.2 There is very little accessible evidence for the medieval history of the manor at Temple Sowerby. Two documents of c 1177-9 and c 1185-99 refer to a Sourebi and Saureby (Smith 1967, 124-5). The documentary evidence outlined below indicates that the manor of Sowerby was, for a period, in the possession of the Knights Templars; however this was probably after 1185, as Sowerby was not listed in an Inquest of Templar property of that year (Watts 2010, 3). The Knights Templar was a religious order founded to protect the pilgrims on pilgrim routes, originally joined by soldiers and knights, but later developed as a series of religious centres or ‘commanderies’ throughout Western Europe manned by a hierarchy of knights, sergeants and chaplains. These were established with chapels and hospices taking on the duties of prayer and protection to travellers and sick people. They were granted or gifted lands through bequests and with these they took on economic and financial concerns alongside manorial privileges, duties and responsibilities (Riley-Smith 1999, 77-88; Nicholson 2001, 99-103; Barber 1994, 230, 251, 257 and 266; Barber and Bate 2002, 48; Nicholson 2007, 195-207).

3.4.3 During the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) a Robert de Viteripont, First Lord of Westmorland and former Crusader, ‘purchased of Adam, son of Waldeve the advowson of Kirkby Thore, together with the chapels of Sourby and Milburn’ (Machel 1672 (DCHA 11/4/1, 333); Nicolson and Burn 1777, 269-70). There is a charter of Henry III which granted privileges to the Knights Templars of Sowerby, and this is why secondary sources indicate that it was perhaps Viteripont who, at his death in 1228, granted the manor of Sowerby to the Knights Templars (*op cit*, 271; Batten 1909), possibly reflecting his Crusader connections. The prefix *Temple* was added to Sowerby in recognition of the ownership of the Knights Templar and was noted in the archives of the late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (Smith 1967, 124-5).

3.4.4 There is, as yet, no contemporary evidence, and no physical remains, as to where their buildings and chapel were located. It is is interesting to note that the Inquest of Templar property in 1185 gave prominence to two types of buildings within the Templar estates, the churches and the mills (Rotoók 1994, 168). The military nature of the Knights Templars (and the Hospitallers) was also evident in the location of their commanderies; for instance the Knights were granted manors all down the Welsh Marches deliberately in order to protect against the lawlessness of the region (Riley-Smith 1999, 82). This may have been a factor in their
foundation at Temple Sowerby along the strategic road that led across the Pennines.

3.4.5 By the end of the thirteenth century the Knights Templar across Europe were being suppressed. In England in 1309-1310 trials or enquiries were held and hereafter the King could retrieve the lands previously held by the Knights Templar. A document known as the Placito de Quo Warranto, produced in the thirteenth century, mentioned some Knights Templar as being ‘condemned and fugitive and vagrant in Tempel Saureby’. The document also indicates that William Inge ‘petitioned for the lord King against the Master of Military Temple for the manor of Temple Saureby’. It is interesting to note that the Master responded that ‘he does not hold the aforesaid manor entirely’. Parts of the manor were held separately by Idonia de Leyburn, Robert de la Vanne and Hugh de Saureby (Placito de Quo Warranto, Peter Griffiths pers comm, 19 Jan 2013). This may be an early reference to two, perhaps separate, parts of the manor of Temple Sowerby (Sections 3.5.5-8). The Knights Templars were dissolved in 1312, and a document dated to 1313, a year later, records that the manor, then in the possession of Robert de Clifford, ‘seised in his demesne as of fee, certain tenements in Temple Sowerby, as his escheats, by the dissolution of the Templars’, and this comprised eight cottages, 16 oxgangs of land and one water mill (Inquisition Post Mortem PRO C134/39, Pamela Willis pers comm, Feb 2014; Nicolson and Burn 1777, 382). Further documentation of 1314 confirms that Robert de Clifford held a messuage or ‘the town of Temple Sowerby as his escheate of the lands which were belonged to the Templars….’ (cited from the great Books of Record of Lady Anne Clifford 1649 (Kendal Archives WD/Hoth, Peter Griffiths pers comm, 19th Jan 2013)).

3.4.6 It was generally held by Nicolson and Burn, and various later sources, that all the estates of the banned Knights Templars were granted to the Knights Hospitallers (a military monastic order dedicated to the care of pilgrims and, then later, to the sick and the poor) after a period of eleven years (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 382) but this may not have happened at Temple Sowerby. A document of 1344 states that Robert de Clifford was to settle ‘…..a messuage, mill and land in Temple Sowerby … on himself and the heirs of his body’ (PRO C143/267/12, cited in Fretwell 2002-3, 32). This holding was confirmed in later documents of 1364 and 1379 (ibid).

3.4.7 Lands were certainly eventually transferred to the Knights Hospitallers as a document of 1509 points to a dispute between the Crackenthorpe family of the Newbiggin manor and tenants of the Hospital of St John in Temple Sowerby over the seizing of cattle on a common near Temple Sowerby (PRO STAC 2/32/147 cited by Fretwell 2002-3, 32). Two documents record the change in ownership from the Hospitallers to Henry VIII in 1540. This first states that the landholding at Temple Sowerby brought in an income of £8.00 pa to Mount St John at Newland (who held the Temple Sowerby lands), while the second document cites the account, in the same year, of Anthony Leyghton and Francis Dunstall, farmers of the manor of Temple Sowerby demised to them by Henry VIII (PRO Ministers’ Accounts Series 4458, 1539-1540 cited by Pamela Willis pers comm, Feb 2014). Further confirmation of the previous ownership of the Knights Hospitallers comes in a document of 1543 or 1545, by which Henry VIII granted ‘the whole manor of Temple-Sowerby, with the appurtenances, excepting the mines of coal and lead, in Westmorland and Cumberland, late the property of the
priory of St John, of Jerusalem, and parcel of the possessions of the late preceptor of the mount of St John Baptist, Co. York’ to Thomas Dalston, Esq (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 316 and 382-3).

3.4.8 The roads and boundaries of Temple Sowerby have an interesting layout, as can be seen retrospectively from the tithe map dated 1838 and the OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edition map of 1858 (Plates 13 and Figs 5 and 6). The main road running through Temple Sowerby utilised the route of the Roman road between Brough and Brougham with the (still discernable) tofts and crofts of the medieval manor backing onto it, and the long rectangular fields to the south. The back lane of Temple Sowerby, north and parallel to the main road, defined the village green, on the north side of which were further houses backed by long fields. The junction of the main road and back lane formed a more open layout arrangement, incorporating the church within a square graveyard and the King’s Arms Inn (of eighteenth century origin). This pattern of fields and roads appears to reflect that of a planned village (Roberts 1993). The road through the green continued northwards, flanked by larger square fields, and then curved to the east slightly to reach a junction with a road aligned north-west/ south-east. This north-west/ south-east road, known as Milburn Road, was clearly marked on the estate map of 1824 for Acorn Bank (Plate 6) and appears on all subsequent OS maps. The eastern arm leads to Newbiggin and from Newbiggin to the Maiden Way, which is the old Roman route to the northern border; the western arm leads to Millrigg Bridge and Penrith. More importantly the road appears to define the area of the estate of the later Acorn Bank and may have formed a significant early land boundary (although it does not form the southern boundary of the present day estate).

3.4.9 Birk Sike, the subsequently canalised waterway to the south of Acorn Bank, appeared to form a definitive east/west aligned curved edge. While it is arguable that this boundary may potentially have formed a border for a pre-fourteenth century or fourteenth century park, perhaps belonging either to the Templars or Robert de Clifford (Section 3.4.5), such a park is not marked on Saxton’s map of 1576 (Plate 1), and Saxton is usually a reliable indicator of medieval parks. In any case there is no significant pattern of ridge and furrow cultivation on either side of the waterway.

3.4.10 At the junction of the road north from the village (to the north of field parcels 148-151 on the tithe map), and the north-western to south-east road (Milburn Road), the northern route of a track or footpath continued towards the house, crossing Birk Sike, and then along an earthwork, still visible today, approaching the south side of Acorn Bank house (Menuge 2010, 3). This track is marked as a footpath on the 1824 estate plan and early OS mapping (and on subsequent maps). The alignment led in a fairly straight line from the church at Temple Sowerby to the house, perhaps reflecting the significance of both buildings, and it was raised on an embankment to lift it above the surrounding former undrained land (Section 5.5.13) and this may have been the private route of the house leading to the Church.

3.4.11 \textit{Acorn Bank Corn Mill}: a document of 1313 (\textit{op cit}, 382) referred to a manorial mill in Temple Sowerby; it is uncertain where this mill was and the present-day mill has no building or mechanical elements dating to earlier than the late eighteenth century. However, recent studies have suggested that the present day water mill at Acorn Bank may be on the same location that has been used, since
at least the early fourteenth century, for a manorial mill for Temple Sowerby (Watts 2010, 25). The present day water mill is sited close to Crowdundle Beck, which was at the northern limit of the manor of Temple Sowerby, and the northern boundary of Westmorland.

3.4.12 The OS 1st edition OS map of 1858 and the 2nd edition map of 1899 (Figs 6 and 7) show a track leading north-north-west from the junction of the north-western/south-eastern road (Milburn Road) and Birk Sike towards the mill at Acorn Bank. The track is not marked on the early 1824 estate plan or on the tithe apportionment map, and is not on current OS maps and it is not known whether this was originally a raised track from the village to the mill. Certainly the route from the manorial centre to the mill would have been very important in the medieval period.

3.4.13 There is a small piece of cleared land north of Crowdundle Beck, and opposite the now named Acorn Bank, where the border between Cumberland and Westmorland diverged from the Beck. It has been suggested that this parcel of land evidenced perhaps an early occupation of the Acorn Bank estate (Menuge 2010, 19). The evidence from the LiDAR map (Fig 12) indicates the line of a former channel of the beck corresponding almost precisely with the present county boundary, thus the parcel of cleared land to the north of the present Crowdundle Beck had formerly been part of the flood plain to the south of the beck, and the county boundary had seemingly followed the earlier line of beck rather than the present one. It is likely that the river changed channels sometime prior to the earliest of the OS maps when the divergence is mapped. This parcel of land was evidently part of Temple Sowerby parish even after the change in the route of the river; it continued in the possession of the Acorn Bank estate as the ‘Low Garden’ depicted on the 1824 estate map, and as ‘Holme’ on the tithe apportionment map and schedule of 1838. The presence of this parcel of land within the estate suggests that it has some antiquity, but it is uncertain when the line of the river changed.

3.4.14 The present-day crossing of the Crowdundle by the A66 is at Millrigg Bridge. The name means ‘mill ridge’ or ‘ridge where the mill is’ (Smith 1967, 125) and perhaps helps to confirm the site of the earlier, medieval, mill. The first documentary evidence for the bridge is in 1679 when it appeared on a list of public bridges (Curwen 1932, 152-166). Just to the north of the bridge is the sixteenth century (perhaps earlier) Millrigg house and farmstead (HER 40275 and 42157), which came into the possession of the Dalston family at the very end of the sixteenth century (the Dalstons also bought up the manor of Temple Sowerby after the Dissolution of the Monasteries (Section 3.4.7).

3.4.15 Millrigg Bridge or crossing may have been an important access for the mill to and from market routes to Penrith and beyond; there is evidence for a track parallel and south of Crowdundle Beck, between the two in the 1760s (Menuge 2010, 1); however, it is possible that a similar route may have been in existence during the fourteenth century when the medieval mill was in use. It is also possible that this route continued eastwards as an access route to Newbiggin Hall, the Newbiggin Bridge and from there to the Maiden Way, the old Roman Road to the north, and was later adopted as the main access to Acorn Bank.

3.4.16 Acorn Bank was located on a ridge at the northern edge of the manor of Temple Sowerby, and which was an area of former oak woodland which, as reported by
Nicolson and Burn (1777, 385), had by that date been recently felled and comprised the stumps of large, and therefore old trees. It is this survival of ancient woodland on the ridge that is likely to have given the name Acorn Bank (Section 3.5.1), and is likely to have represented the extent of clearance for arable and pasture fields and the edge of the manor of Temple Sowerby in the medieval period, rather than the remnants of a medieval park. To the north of Crowdundle Beck was the manor of Newbiggin (except for the small field or old flood plain on the north shore and Park Wood or Mill Park Wood was part of the Newbiggin estate (Sawrey-Cookson 2002).

3.4.17 Acorn Bank House: the house at Acorn Bank may potentially be the site of an earlier medieval structure, and it has been suggested (National Trust 1996) that such a building might have been used by the Knights Templars. However, any Templar establishments in either location may be difficult to find if, particularly in the wake of the banning of the Knights Templars in 1312, many of their buildings were demolished. It has been postulated that an earlier phase of building could be identified at Acorn Bank house in the form of the deep chamfered plinth at the corner of the north and west walls of the main range, which may have formed a ‘capping to earlier thicker walls’ (Listed Building Record (www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk); Cooper 1997 cited by Menuge 2010, 19). Menuge says that this ‘battered masonry …… defines two sides of what may plausibly have been a tower, to which a range or further ranges might have been attached. However, the thickness of the walls presently rising from the battered masonry is not such as to suggest any medieval fabric survives within them’. He goes on to say that ‘there is no fabric of the present upper end of the hall which either as to date or as to form suggests an earlier tower. It is worth noting that towers were, of their nature, remarkably durable structures and numerous cases point to the difficulty of erasing them even when they frustrated the development of house plans conforming to later fashions’ (Menuge 2010, 19). Thus it seems unlikely that there was any medieval fabric, either demolished or re-used, in this part of the house.

3.4.18 It has been suggested that Acorn Bank house may stand on the site of the former manor house for Temple Sowerby. The title - ‘Temple Sowerby Manor’ was applied to the house at Acorn Bank between 1934 and the 1970s (Fretwell 2002-3, 4), and perhaps this explains the appearance of this title in the RCHME records and later accounts. The name ‘Demesne field’, marked on the 1824 estate map (Fig 4), directly to the south of the house and mill may reflect early private ownership of the field, and its proximity to a manorial centre (Watts 2010, 24). However, such evidence does not indicate that the present Acorn Bank house was at any point the manorial seat of Temple Sowerby. The term ‘demesne’ does not appear before 1824, while the land itself had evidently been farmed during the medieval period, as indicated by the broad ridge and furrow earthworks identified by the geophysics survey of 2001 (GBS 2001, 2) and LiDAR (Fig 12). It is therefore likely that the parcel was part of medieval open fields belonging to Temple Sowerby, although it cannot be discounted that this area of plough land was held entirely by a single indivual of high social status.

3.4.19 The ‘caput’ of the manor, or manor house, was generally sited in the centre of manorial villages close to the church. It is not known where the caput or manor house of Temple Sowerby was located, but is likely to have been close to the main Roman route through the village. There is one old building in Temple
Sowerby with a date stone of 1616 but parts of which may date to the sixteenth century, and this is the Black Swan Inn (now known as Swan House and Swan Cottage), 50 yards north-west of the present-day church, and which has a cruck truss in the northern part of the house (RCHME 1936, 226-7). The church was also on this main road, and was enlarged in 1770 from the former ‘chapel of ease’ that had been founded there (ibid; Menuge 2010, 3). The location of the manor house of Temple Sowerby is therefore uncertain. It is interesting to note that Acorn Bank house is very close to the boundary of Newbiggin manor and its proximity may have precluded the presence of a manorial centre at Acorn Bank.

3.5 POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD

3.5.1 An early mention of the name of Acorn Bank or Accornebanke appears in seventeenth century documents (Smith 1967, 125). The name may have originally been coined to refer to the ‘oak wood, of which there are yet to be seen stumps of prodigious thickness’ as reported in 1777 (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 385). The modern English words of the name Acorn Bank imply a post-medieval foundation, but the reference is potentially significant as it indicates that the name refers to a potentially early bank or ridge covered in ancient (medieval) oak woodland or wood pasture, which was no longer extant by the late eighteenth century, as implied by the Nicolson reference to broad stumps in 1777. Although the ridge was replanted as part of a programme of parkland creation in the early to mid-eighteenth century, the post-medieval name evidently refers back to a survival of medieval oak woodland that would have been located at the edge of the Temple Sowerby open field.

3.5.2 Sixteenth to Eighteenth Century Mapping: early county mapping depicted the area surrounding Temple Sowerby in general terms, with natural features, some houses, churches and place names, but without field boundaries. Saxton’s map of 1576 does not give any further detail than the village of Temple Sowerby and the Crowdundle Beck (Plate 1). It does not depict Acorn Bank but does show Newbiggin, and may be an indication that Acorn Bank as a house or settlement had not been established by this date. Morden’s map of 1695 has a similar representation, but also shows ‘Woodside Millridge’ located to the west of the property (Plate 2). It also does not depict Acorn Bank, even though a house on documentary evidence had been established by this date (Section 3.5.6 and 3.5.7), and may be an indication either that it was still relatively new or that there was a tendency for map makers to copy earlier maps.
Bowen and Kitchin’s map of 1760 and Kitchin’s map of 1763 (Plates 3 and 4) both depict a place called ‘Sowerby Castle’, which is most likely to be Acorn Bank house as it is positioned on the opposite side of Crowndule Beck to ‘Milbridge’. Jeffreys’ map of 1768 is the first edition to show any greater detail in the study area (Plate 5; Fig 2), the road layout north of Temple Sowerby, including the T-junction of Milburn Road, is depicted, as is the great sweep of the north avenue leading to the house, and the sinuous alignment of Birk Sike. The house itself is named for the first time as ‘Acorn Bank’ and is depicted as a two-
storey main block with smaller side wings. A small number of trees are depicted in the area to the north-east of the house, and, though this corresponds with the area of parkland plantation around the house, it does not necessarily confirm the existence of parkland at this date.

Plate 3: Extract of Bowen and Kitchin’s map of Cumberland and Westmoreland divided into their respective wards, dated 1760

Plate 4: Extract of Kitchin’s map of Westmoreland, dated 1763
3.5.4 The northern boundary of Temple Sowerby Parish was defined on both the estate plan of 1824 and the 1838 tithe apportionment map of Temple Sowerby as being Crowduble Beck, and to the east it was the northern edge of Acorn Bank Plantation. To the north of this border lay the manor of Newbiggin with its defensive tower, and was a long standing manor and hall (Curwen 1932).

3.5.5 **Acorn Bank House and Estate:** after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, Thomas Dalston acquired Temple Sowerby in 1543-5 (amongst other lands). His elder son, (by his first wife) inherited the Dalston lands near Carlisle in Cumberland and his third son ‘Christopher Dalston of Uldale’ (by his second wife) (died 1604) inherited Temple Sowerby (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 383; Menuge 2010, 9). Christopher Dalston established his importance in the locality by marrying Mabel Lowther, daughter of Sir John Lowther in 1574 (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 383), and in this same year he had a dispute with his tenants at Temple Sowerby. This was resolved by a division of the ‘several messuages, lands and tenements in Temple Sowerby, by arbitrators chosen for that purpose; who did thereupon award, that the tenants should have their houses, buildings, tofts, crofts, garths, and orchards to the several messuages and tenements belonging, with the moiety or one half of all their arable lands, meadows, feedings, commons, pasture…. and the said Christopher Dalstone, thereupon to make them leases of their several messuages, lands and tenements for 1000 years, reserving the rent of four marks yearly, everyone to pay according to the rate and quality of his farmhold…..’ *(ibid;* Hudleston 1958, 159). The document went on to state that ‘so that the defendant may peacefully enjoy the other moiety of the said lands, meadows and pastures to be set forth by four or two indifferent persons to be appointed…….
3.5.6 This document of 1574 seems to imply that a distinction had been made between the rented holdings of the tenants of Sowerby Manor, being the houses and their tofts behind them and the moiety, or half, of the arable lands and meadows, with the other half being retained by Christopher Dalston. This decision may confirm a precedent which had been settled, perhaps during the period of the Knights Hospitaller tenancy; equally, this may be the date at which Acorn Bank became a separate estate to Temple Sowerby. The evidence cannot confirm the date of any perceived boundary. The existence of the field-name ‘Demesne’ so close to the house may also refer to this distinction between owner’s lands and tenants’ lands. The separation was verified, much later, in the document of 1695 where John Dalston II’s Westmorland estates were listed as including both the manor of Temple Sowerby and Acorn Bank (Hudleston 1958, 169, 145-6).

3.5.7 Thomas Machell, writing in the 1690s, gave an account of Temple Sowerby, ‘that chappelry being one intire lordship tho’ ….chief place whereof is Acorn Banke, the seat of Christopher Dalston’ (Machell, DCHA 11/4/1 Vol 1, 539) perhaps restating that Temple Sowerby was one manor despite Acorn Bank forming a significant entity.

3.5.8 Although there may have been a split between the rented lands of Temple Sowerby and those of Christopher Dalton, the earliest reference to Acorn Bank is in a document dated to 1594-5, in which, prior to inheriting, Thomas Dalston II was described as being of Acorn Bank suggesting that there was already a house fit for residence by this date (D HGB/1/183 (cited by Menuge 2010, 20)). In 1604, when Thomas inherited, he was stated as being of Uldale, whereas by 1615 he was ‘of Accornebancke’ again indicating a permanent residence here (Hudleston 1965, 372; Hudleston 1958, 165 cited by Menuge 2010, 20). In 1616 Acorn Bank was cited as a capital messuage, providing further evidence for a house on the land (Hudleston 1958, 165) by this date.

3.5.9 The recent architectural analysis of Acorn Bank house states that, stylistically, the earliest parts of the house are thought to be of early seventeenth century date and thus probably the work either of Thomas Dalston II (died 1616) or his son Christopher Dalston II (1584-1634). This early build seems to have comprised a two-storey range with hall and parlour and kitchen and service room, from which a stone spiral staircase went to the upper chambers. There was, perhaps, a second stairwell in the north-west to serve the great chamber (Menuge 2010, 1-2; HER 43179).

3.5.10 There was clearly later extensive building work undertaken; Sir Daniel Fleming, who was connected by marriage to the Dalstons, wrote in 1671, that ‘A great part hath been built by the present owner, John Dalston Esq [John Dalston II 1664-1707], and his father [Christopher II]’ (Menuge 2010, 20 and 46). Menuge has argued that this part was probably the eastern extension to the main range described by Thomas Machell, writing in the 1690s, as being ‘newly erected’ including a drawing room and parlour (DCHA 11/4/1, 335 and 539-40 (cited by Menuge 2010, 46-7).
3.5.11 Thomas Machell also referred to the location of ‘Acorn Bank in the chapelry of Sowerby’ describing it as ‘in a grove of trees under an Hill ……along the bank of the county and directly opposite the forest of Whinfell, which gives a great Beauty and Ornament to it.’ (DCHA 11/4/1, 539).

3.5.12 The Gardens at Acorn Bank House: during the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries, a series of courts and gardens were designed and built outside the house (CHER 43179 (Site 99)). In particular the National Trust SMR specifies that the north heated wall of the herb garden was possibly of mid-late seventeenth century date (NTSMR 27899-27902 (Site 133). South of the house was the ha-ha (perhaps of eighteenth century date (Site 102)). It was marked on the earlier nineteenth century maps (on Machell and Watson’s plan of 1824, the tithe map of 1838 and the OS 1st edition map of 1858) and on the 1899 and 1920 OS maps as a straight boundary with curving ends located abutting the terrace wall in front of the house and central courtyard.

3.5.13 The earliest available and accurate map of the courtyard buildings and garden was the 1824 estate plan of Machell and Watson (Plate 6, Fig 4), which showed that to the south of the house was a projecting enclosure, probably edged by the ha-ha (Site 102), containing a court which is where the sundial (Site 100) now stands. To the east was another courtyard or stable yard, with a long rectangular structure aligned north/ south, the north end of which was the carriage house, a courtyard wall (with trompe d’oeil window), entrance archway and a dovecote to the south (Site 101) (Menuge 2010, 1). North and east of this second court were large enclosed L-shaped gardens surrounded by brick garden walls (Site 60) (Menuge 2010, 1). To the north-east of the house is the Well Garden, or sunken garden, which is enclosed by the house to the south and west and a high wall to the north-east.
3.5.14 The standing dovecote (Site 150) is a splendid building of two storeys and a pyramidal roof complete with clock turret and wrought-iron weather vane (there was a documentary reference of 1741 to a dove house within John Dalston’s property at Temple Sowerby and Acorn Bank (DX111)). To the south of the gardens was an east/ west aligned strip of enclosed land, perhaps also a garden, with a square structure in the north-east corner walls (Site 157). The estate plan of 1824 also depicts a small, square building located on the rear side of the north-western corner of the L-shaped garden.

3.5.15 The tithe map (1838) (Plate 8) provides a similar representation of the garden walls, but the main area of walled garden is shown as having a rectangular arrangement of parterre beds centred on a circular feature, which could be a further bed or a pond. The layout of the garden walls had not changed by the time of the OS 1st edition map of 1858, but there was no depiction of parterres, and instead there was an ‘H’ shaped arrangement of paths and the garden was filled with trees (presumably as an orchard). The implication is that there had been a change from its use as a formal garden to a productive garden. The building in the north-west corner of the herb garden was still standing; interestingly the small, square building located in the north-western corner of the L-shaped garden was by then shown as a narrow, rectangular building, then unroofed, suggesting that it had fallen out of use. The rectangular compartment containing the small square building in its north-eastern corner to the south of the L-shaped garden is not depicted as having any paths. The OS 2nd edition map of 1899 (Fig 7) also showed these divisions in the gardens with an additional structure in the south-east square, plot. It is possible that this structure may have been a glasshouse and boiler room; the arrangement and proportions of the buildings would suggest this, although the larger building lacks the standard convention for a glassed roof. The southernmost east/ west aligned garden was perhaps now a kitchen garden as
indicated by a glass house attached to the short western wall. Interestingly this glasshouse appears to have been erected on the site, or may have included, the small square structure shown on previous maps and plans.

Plate 8: Extract of the tithe map for Temple Sowerby, dated 1838

3.5.16 The OS 25 inch map of 1916 (Fig 9) showed largely the same configuration of house, buildings and gardens, but with an additional apron of enclosed land directly in front of the entrance courtyard to the house, which presumably denotes the presence of a tennis court. This feature is absent from the previous edition of 1900 (Fig 8) and is therefore likely to have been introduced between these dates.

3.5.17 The garden was extensively restored, by Dorothy Una Ratcliffe in the late 1930s within the confines of the earlier walls. At this date the walls enclosed three sections of garden to the east of the house; the southernmost section which is likely to have been previously utilised as the kitchen garden was modified for use as a Herb Garden. North of this was the historic orchard, which is still in use as an orchard (recently extended to the south-east) with yew hedges, cherry trees and apple trees, and at the west end of the orchard are the Rose Beds which were close to the dovecote. The third and northernmost section, the Wall Border, contains the herbaceous borders (National Trust 1996, 4). Between the House and Gardens and the Crowdundle Beck is the Wild Garden (ibid). Dorothy Una Ratcliffe extended the garden to the south-east creating an orchard and this is shown on the OS 1:10:560 1957 map (Plate 16; Fig 11), which shows the outline of the orchard, as well as a smaller enclosure beyond, but no internal features land to the east.
3.5.18 The Parklands and Estate at Acorn Bank in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century: in 1773-4 William Hutchinson on his Excursion to the Lakes noted that ‘Acorn Bank was an ‘elegant modern building, covered with fine plantations …. commanding an agreeable though narrow prospect, over rich meadows to the south descending to the town of Temple Sowerby’ (Hutchinson 1776). While not categorically proving the existence of the park depicted by later mapping, the description of the open vista to the south, coupled with plantations to the rear, would suggest the parkland landscape depicted in 1824 was already largely evident by the time of Hutchinson’s visit. The area to the south of the house was described as parkland in an advertisement in the Caledonian Mercury in 1811. Acorn Bank was described as a ‘capital Mansion-House’ with 134 acres of Parkland ‘lying in a ring fence’ .... ‘adapted for the residence of a genteel family, and particularly for that of a Sportsman, as the manor (which belongs to the proprietor of the mansion) is well stocked with game’. The house was in ‘a dry healthy position nearly surrounded by thriving plantations at a proper distance’ with gardens ‘productive, well walled and planted’ (Caledonian Mercury, Thursday Nov 14th 1811, Issue 140-27, Edinburgh (Plate 9).

Plate 9: Letting notice for Acorn Bank, taken from the Caledonian Mercury on Thursday Nov 14th 1811

3.5.19 The 1811 advert also described a trout stream, which may have been the Crowdundle Beck and the estate may have been given over for shooting game (birds, rabbits and hares etc). There was a small dog kennels on the west side of the house, which was aligned north/south as marked on the 1824 estate plan, and on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1858, Fig 6) and 2nd (1899) edition OS maps and on the 1920 3rd edition OS map; these had five internal divisions and connected yards on the eastern edge (Site 122). They were still standing at the time of the 1957 OS map (Fig 11) and may have been demolished in subsequent re-
landscaping of the grounds and gardens as they were not shown on the OS map of 1972-4.

3.5.20 A significant part of the advertisement mentioned that the parkland was ‘lying in a ring fence’; indicating that the parkland was securely fenced off to prevent the incursion of grazing animals, and was thus deliberately separated from the farmland.

3.5.21 Nineteenth Century and Twentieth Century Mapping of the Parkland and Estate: examination of the 1824 Machell and Watson estate plan (Plate 6; Fig 4), the tithe map of 1838 (WDRC/8/68) (Plate 8; Fig 5), and the various editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the second half of the nineteenth century, indicate the establishment of post-medieval parkland on lands that were formerly the medieval fields of Temple Sowerby. The earliest definitive map evidence for parkland at Acorn Bank is by Greenwood in 1824 (Plate 7; Fig 3), which highlights an area, dotted with trees, to the south of the house. Greenwood’s county map, along with Machell and Watson’s estate plan, both of 1824, clearly depict the north-west/ south-eastern road, known as the Milburn Road, which runs to the south of Birk Sike, as being the boundary for the nineteenth century parkland (Plates 6 and 7: Figs 3 and 4). The earliest depiction of what is now Birk Sike is from Jeffreys’ county map dated 1768 (Plate 5; Fig 2), when it is depicted as a natural, serpentine or meandering beck and presumably shows its line before the watercourse was canalised. By contrast the county and estate mapping, both dated 1824 (Plates 6 and 7; Figs 3 and 4), have a straighter more formalised route, and on the latter it is named as ‘The Stell’. There may well have been a growing concern with the aesthetics of the parkland in front of the house between 1768 and 1824, coupled with a desire to make the land more productive, resulting in the canalisation of Birk Sike. The plantations that enclose the parkland are likely to have been established circa 1690-1740, presumably long after the area had ceased to be a part of Temple Sowerby townfield. The southern boundary of this park, as marked on the map, was clearly on the north side of Milburn Road. The bank of woodland flanking the house is also evident and the plantations described by Hutchinson in 1773-4 must have been well established by this date. Trees also appear on both sides of the main drive sweeping up to the west side of the house. The embanked footpath leading directly north to the house from the Milburn road junction may have been formally placed when the house was constructed by the Dalstons in the seventeenth century or may have been an earlier route (Section 5.5.13).

3.5.22 The earlier nineteenth century maps (the 1824 estate plan and the tithe apportionment map of 1838) show how the fields were described, south of the house, and within the estate. The Demesne was the largest of the fields and was in use as pastureland according to the tithe apportionment map and schedule (WDRC/8/68) and reflects that the parkland was also grazed, and it is possible that this had been its traditional land use since it was established. As such this would suggest that the parkland at Acorn Bank did not develop from an earlier medieval hunting park, as seen at many country houses, but was instead an area of former town field which was enclosed by plantations and grazed by stock. Further to the east was Ewe Close, which was perhaps grassland in 1824, but was stated as arable in 1838, and to the south were Wheatriggs and Little Wheatriggs, both arable fields (Tithe schedule, cited in Fretwell 2002-3). South of the road the
fields are listed as Low Bottom, Sandwath, Acre, Holmes and Horse Close (estate plan of 1824), all of which were cited in the Tithe Schedule as arable.

3.5.23 It is not clear from the OS 1st edition map of 1858 how the land to the south of the house was farmed (Fig 6); however, it is interesting to note that the OS 2nd edition map of 1899 (Plate 10) labelled the fields to the south of the Milburn Road as either arable or grass, but the fields closer to the house, and north of this road, had no labels, perhaps because by then they were not farmland, and were, once again, in use as open parkland, set aside for non-agricultural use.

![Plate 10: Annotated copy of the OS 1899 1:2500 map showing land usage](image)

3.5.24 One small rectangular enclosure appeared on the 1899 OS map between the house and the mill, and which had gone by the time of the 1916 OS map. Local memory reports that this was the enclosure for some chicken sheds (C Braithwaite pers comm).

3.5.25 The OS 6 inch map of 1900 (Plate 11; Section 6.6.2) also clearly depicted the extent of the parkland using a grey fill and allowed a comparison with the extent of the park from earlier maps, such as Greenwood’s map of 1824. Greenwood showed that woodland and plantations formed a belt of trees north of the house, which extended west and east along Crowdundle Beck and the Newbiggin estate. The parkland south of the house was denoted by a green colour wash, the uniform plantations to the north of the house and the dotted clumps to the south. The plantations themselves date back to c1690-1740 (the estimated age of the trees on the basis of their girth (J Lund Pers comm) and there was some concern about the setting and aesthetics of the property from that date onwards. This is likely to have gone hand in hand with the conversion of former arable land to pasture and meadowland and to have combined to produce something which could be described as parkland. The existence of the woodland plantations and field clumps by 1824, plus the straightening of Birk Sike, suggests a major investment
in creating a formal landscape prior to 1824. The southern boundary of this parkland was at the Milburn Road between Temple Sowerby and Acorn Bank and the eastern boundary seems to be one field west of the road to Newbiggin. The OS map of 1900 stippled an area of parkland south of the house (Plate 11 and Fig 8), which was reduced by comparison with the 1824 map; the southern boundary was at Birk Sike and the eastern border was at the edge of the field directly in front of the house and garden.

Plate 11: Extent of parkland at Acorn Bank shown as a stippled area on the OS 6 inch mapping, dated 1900

3.5.26 Access routes: the main access to Acorn Bank house is likely to have been via Millrigg Bridge, where a road was sited parallel and south of Crowdunle Beck. The OS maps of 1858 and 1899 (Figs 6 and 7; Plate 10) show four extensions/bifurcations of the main access route. One to the mill and barns, one heading south from a point further along the main access, another which splits to access the rear of the house, and a final one which continues in front of the house to the south-eastern corner of the gardens.

3.5.27 Woodland and Plantations: the northern part of the house and gardens, to the west and east, were enclosed by deciduous woodland, which were labelled as plantations (Acorn Bank Plantation and New Plantation) on the 1824 estate plan and the tithe apportionment map and schedule of 1838 (Fig 5). The use of the term ‘plantation’ suggests that these woodlands were planted or replanted at some date prior to the nineteenth century, definitely prior to 1773-4 when William Hutchinson commented on the ‘fine plantations’ at Acorn Bank. The existing oak trees themselves are around 300 years old (J Lund pers comm) and were likely to
have been semi-mature by the time of the 1824 survey. The actual planting and exercise in parkland design probably took place around 1690 -1740, although the wider scheme of parkland design may have occurred between a broader date range, perhaps between 1650 and 1750. These plantations appear to have replaced earlier oak woodland as there is a reference in 1777 to ‘oak wood, of which there are yet to be seen stumps of prodigious thickness’ (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 385), and were evidently the remains of recently felled mature trees.

3.5.28 The Machell and Watson estate map of 1824 provides the earliest clear depiction of the plantations which surrounded the parkland on three sides. The northern boundary of Acorn Bank Plantation follows the course of the Crowdundle Beck to the east of Acorn Bank house, and is defined by the line of the mill leat to the west. Ellers Wood Plantation, located on the western side of Crowdundle Beck, occupied the area to the south-west of the mill, while New Barn Wood, to the east of the Newbiggin Road, marked the eastern edge of the estate. The rectilinear bounds of these wooded compartments or plantations suggest post-medieval origins, an interpretation which is supported by the largely uniform age of the mature trees contained within. Both Greenwood’s map and the 1824 estate plan demonstrate that these wooded compartments or plantations were long established and used for screening. The development of these plantations is the most important element in the creation of the designed landscape, which includes the open parkland. The plantations, created c 1690-1740, were used to create a more formal landscape setting for the house. The canalisation of Birk Sike between 1768 and 1824 might be further evidence of growing concerns with formal design and aesthetics in the parkland fronting the house.

3.5.29 As it formed the visitor’s first sight of the parkland, the access road to the house was an important feature of the parkland. Greenwood’s 1824 plan (Figure 3) suggested that there were flanking trees on either side of the drive leading between Millrigg Bridge and the mill/ Acorn Bank house. Machell and Watson’s Estate 1824 plan also indicated that there were flanking trees on both sides of the drive, but that the majority were on the south side. Given the evident accuracy of the Machell and Watson’s estate plan, it is probable that this is the more reliable representation. By the time of the 1858 map there were very few of these flanking trees left. The 1916 and 1920 OS maps showed a further group of flanking trees on either side of the section of drive close to the mill, but not along other sections of the drive, perhaps representing an avenue (but on closer investigation were found to be the edges of the wooded plantation depicted as surrounding the corn mill on the historic mapping (Section 5.5.7)). This group of trees (Site 76) were of some antiquity but overlay earlier ridge and furrow cultivation.

3.5.30 The nineteenth century mapping depicts the evolution of the parkland planting at Acorn Bank, with frequent changes to the pattern of tree planting being evident between different editions. Greenwood’s map of 1824 showed that within the parkland were eight dispersed individual or clumps of parkland trees set in two, approximate lines, of large, mature, trees extending across the open vista from the house and parallel to the line of the Milburn Road. These were also marked on the 1858 OS map to a large extent, thus Greenwood’s parkland trees may well have represented what was planted at that time (Section 5.5.3). Some of these trees were also depicted on the 1824 estate plan of Machell and Watson. The Temple Sowerby tithe map of 1838 (Plate 8; Figure 5) had the same layout of screening woodland plantation, but depicted only single parkland trees in the...
Demesne field. The regularity of these mapped trees might have suggested a conventional denotation, but could also have represented indicated that the parkland was sparsely planted with trees. The 1858 OS mapping depicted a similar number of parkland trees to the earlier tithe map (Fig 6), but with a more random arrangement, along with additional small clumps of trees throughout the ‘parkland’ fields in front of the house and in the field to the south of Birk Syke. The 1858 OS mapping also depicts a single coniferous tree immediately to the south of the house, and two more to the west of the angled bend of Birk Syke.

3.5.31 By the time of the 1899 OS map a further clump had been added to the south of the house. This was depicted as an enclosed ring, containing one broadleaf tree and two coniferous trees, the later presumably planted as a nurse crop (Plate 10). Conversely, one of the pair of conifer trees close to the angle of Birk Syke appears to have been removed. In addition there appears to have been a loss of scattered trees at the south-western side of the park, closer to the Milburn Road, as this part of the park (to the south-west of Birk Sike) was restored to cultivation. Interestingly there is one tree that has been lost in the south-western part of the park, an area which was never officially removed from the park, but which does coincide with an area of narrow ridge and furrow. The loss of the tree, coupled with the ridge and furrow, may reflect a brief period of arable use for this part of the park. A ‘replacement’ appears to have been planted within a circular enclosure in the neighbouring field to the north-west (Site 16). To the east of the Demesne field and to the south of Birk Sike, which was by this date outside the parkland (Fig 20) and in use as arable, there were no parkland trees. A group of at least eight broadleaf and conifer trees, within a rectangular and fenced area, was marked on the boundary dividing the Demesne field.

3.5.32 By the time of the 1916 and 1920 maps (Figs 9 and 10, Plate 12), the rectangular group of trees had evolved to become a more extended screening tree belt mostly (but not entirely) blocking the view of the gypsum works from the house. This planting was of predominantly coniferous trees, interspersed with broadleaf species. A small sub-rectangular enclosure on the western side of this screening, and to the west of the boundary, is shown as being empty. It is also apparent from the OS mapping of 1916 that the single conifer tree planted in the parkland to the south of the house had been removed and replaced with a broadleaf tree, planted a short distance to the west. The two conifer ‘nurse’ trees seen flanking a single broadleaf tree within the circular enclosure to the south-west had also been removed prior to 1916.

3.5.33 By the time of the 1957 map the clump of the broadleaf trees in front of the house that had been depicted since 1824 had gone, as had the single broadleaf tree in the circular enclosure further to the south-west (Fig 21), although the enclosure itself remained. The conifers within the screening plantation on the east side of the Demesne field had been removed and the interior of the enclosure had reverted to scrub; similarly the small sub-rectangular enclosure, at the west end of the screening plantation was also shown as containing scrub vegetation.
3.5.34 **Acorn Bank Cottages**: the 1824 map (Plate 6; Fig 4) marks three long rectangular buildings within a small square enclosure labelled New Barn, on the eastern edge of the estate, west of the road going north to Newbiggin. This was shown on the OS 1858 1st edition map (and on the most recent map) as Acorn Bank Cottages (Sites 86-7) and by that date as one long rectangular building.

3.5.35 **The Corn Mill**: a corn mill at Acorn Bank was still operating in the sixteenth century as evidenced by a document of 1573 where Christopher Dalston decreed that ‘the tenants shall hereafter grind all their grains yearly growing upon their lands in Temple Sowerby at the mill of the defendant (Christopher Dalston) … and shall at their proper costs and charges repair half so much of the mill and mill dam as they were accustomed before to do’ (Hudleston 1958, 159 cited by Watts 2010, 4). Seventeenth century documents also refer to mill dues owed from the mill at Temple Sowerby and, interestingly, an entry in the parish registers record a Thomas Bell of Accronbank Mill in 1678 (Watts 2010, 4).

3.5.36 In the late eighteenth and nineteenth-century the mill complex comprised a two storey mill range, orientated east/west, incorporating a grain-drying kiln, a cart house, and a third bay, probably utilised for storage (Watts 2010, 2; CHER 2796; Sites 97 and 149). The water wheels were housed on the north side of this range; there have been three water-wheels, although it is unlikely that all three would have driven at the same time. The mill in the 1740s is likely to have had just one water wheel driving one pair of stones (Watts 2010, 1, 9). The uppermost and middle wheel drove millstones as implied by the configuration of the wheels and machinery that was updated in 1823 (Watts 2010, 5), although the OS 1st edition map of 1858 (Fig 6) categorised the mill as a corn
mill. The middle wheel was later adapted in the 1920’s to drive machinery for the gypsum works which was also on the estate (Watts 2010, 1, 7). The third, unsurviving, water wheel drove a saw mill in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, which was also indicated in the OS map of 1916 (Watts 2010, 1, 6, 23-4; Fig 9).

3.5.37 The mill head race took the water from Crowdundle Beck at a point c 425m to the east (upstream) of the mill; the head race is marked on the 1824 estate map, the tithe apportionment map of 1838 and the historic OS maps of 1858, 1899 and 1916. The take-off point from the beck comprises a stone weir, and the head race comprises a stone-revetted and embanked leat, which traversed the low marshy ground between the weir and the mill buildings (Watts 2010, 8). From the end of the leat the water was probably carried on an open topped launder supported by three rubble stone piers as it is today. It is likely that there was a drop of c 0.36m from a trap door in the launder to the undershot waterwheel; the two later wheels were overshot wheels (Watts 2010, 9).

3.5.38 Associated with the mill was a bank barn (Site 96) that was approximately parallel and to the south of the mill range, the Mill Cottage (Site 95), which was to the south-east with a different orientation to that of the mill range, and a range of four pigsties to the south-west (Site 98). The buildings were constructed of local dressed and rubble sandstone with slate roofing (Watts 2010, 1).

3.5.39 The estate plan of 1824 (Fig 4) mapped the mill complex as having the mill building with a wheel house at the west end and on the northern side. Two small square buildings were depicted at the east end of the south side of the main mill range (op cit, 5). To the south of the mill range was a small ‘field’ within which was the bank barn; arranged on the boundaries of this field were the pigsties, positioned along its south-west edge, with the Miller’s House, located along its eastern edge. The tithe apportionment map of 1838 (Fig 5) depicted a mill building, perhaps in two parts, but there was no wheel house marked. In 1858 the Mill House had a garden and the pigsties along the south-western side of the field were still depicted (op cit, Fig 6). The two parts of the mill range, in addition to the wheel house, were clearly marked on the OS 1st edition map of 1858, and there was a further small building linking the mill range and the bank barn (op cit). The mill house had an additional two porches or extensions on its western and eastern sides, as well as a large garden. The OS 2nd edition map of 1899 and later OS editions of 1916, 1920 and 1972-4 showed no discernable changes in the layout of the buildings.

3.5.40 The OS map of 1916 denoted the mill as a saw mill, and evidently had been converted from a corn mill between 1899 and 1916 (Fig 16). An early photograph of c 1892 records that the saw mill was being driven by the third water wheel (op cit, 24).

3.5.41 The Brick and Tile Works, the Clay Pit Quarries and the Gypsum works: the first surface extraction of gypsum at Acorn Bank was thought to have begun in the 1790s, although Tyler (2000, 161) provides no direct references for this. There are several very early nineteenth century references in directories and gazetteers that do mention extraction on the estate and they all roughly state that ‘There is a vein of Gypsum at Acorn-bank, used for laying floors, but never as a manure’ (Hodgson 1810, 11).
3.5.42 More extensive surface operations began at the gypsum mine in 1880 (Sherlock 1938, 60; Tyler 2000, 162) with underground working beginning in 1888 (Dixon 1992) or 1890 (CHER 15538; Tyler 2000, 163 and 167-9). Sherlock reported that the mineworking occupied an area of 30 acres between the old quarry and Williams Gill (Sherlock 1938, 60); (however, the OS maps of 1920 did not show this). Tyler reported that the outcrop of gypsum was exposed c. 400 yards south-east of Acorn Bank house, and that at the outset of the 1880s working a track was constructed between New Barn Wood and the South Quarry site. Three small stone houses were also built for the storage of tools, as a ‘bait’ cabin, and for the storage of gypsum (Tyler 2000, 162). Later a North Quarry was opened (c. 60 yards to the north) (ibid). Sherlock reported that in the oldest workings massive gypsum veins ‘15 to 20 feet thick was quarried and afterwards mined for a time from adits driven north-east from the quarry floor’ (Sherlock 1938, 60).

3.5.43 These later workings may refer to the mine in the area of the North Quarry which was fully opened in 1897 (Dixon 1992). This mine was ‘an underground drift from the face of the North Quarry, driven on a north-easterly heading and the adit was hand drilled and blasted forward for 65 yards. Here the level turned at a right angle, heading virtually due east for a further 70 yards. It was from this point that the actual underground workings were commenced’ (Tyler 2000, 163). The adit itself was formed by the ‘pillar and stall’ method with the pillars being c. 4 yards square’ (Sherlock 1938, 60) and this is shown in the Abandoned Mine plan of the Coal Authority (Fig 17). Sherlock also reported that in the mines of c. 1915 the gypsum occurred in strata that varied from ‘5 feet to 9 feet in thickness’ (ibid).

3.5.44 The 2nd edition OS map of 1899 (Fig 7) showed that the field to the south and west of Newbarn/ Acorn Bank Cottages was occupied by Clay Pits and a Brick and Tile Works; no other documentary evidence can be found for the brick and tile works. The map showed a long rectangular building with two south-west projecting wings. To the north there seemed to have been three main quarries with perhaps one or two smaller pits. The quarries and Gypsum mine were bounded by the Newbiggin road to the south-east.

3.5.45 The OS map of 1916 records that the open cast gypsum quarry was in the same position as the first ‘drift’ mine (Plate 13; Fig 9). A new drift was put down in 1923 approximately mid-way between the first drift and Williams Gill, which is c. 400 yards east of the old drift, to enable exploitation of the beds to the east and the west (Tyler 2000, 171; Plate 14). The drifts were worked in conjunction with shafts, and pulleys and ropes were used to haul out full tubs of gypsum; these were connected to, and powered by, the water-wheel at the mill from c. 1923. By 1926 an aerial ropeway had been installed powered by an electrical generator; although the waterwheel at the mill provided power until 1934 (Watts 2010, 7 and 24).

3.5.46 The 1920 map showed the same quarries but the long rectangular building was no longer there, only a small square building along a path to the south of the site. The 1920 OS map also shows a new plantation of wood with straight edges on an east/ west alignment between the quarries and Acorn Bank house. Hadwin’s survey (2000, 1) noted that the entrances and tracks, were still discernable, adjacent to additional mounds of earth and rubble and, on the perimeter of Quarry Wood there were more mines. Further mines and spoil heaps, were found by Hadwin, in the fields of Ewe Close near to Acorn Bank Cottages with shallower
mines in the centre of Ewe Close. In the Little Demesne field were two shallow mines and further signs of mines towards the Demesne field. In the Demesne field were mines close to the wood (described as bell pits by earlier sources) and several (waterfilled) mines in Newbarn Wood (ibid).

Plate 13: Detail of surface gypsum quarry workings on the OS 25 inch mapping, dated 1916

3.5.47 There seems to be no Ordnance Survey coverage of the estate for this area between the 1920s and the 1950s; however, there is an ‘Abandoned Mine Plan’ which, although published in 2008 (Fig 17; Plate 15), is likely to represent the extent and workings of the mine when it closed in 1937. The underground mine workings are shown as extending from the field immediately south of Acorn Bank house, which is coincident, but larger than, the demarcated area of woodland on the OS map of 1920 (Fig 10). The southern edge of the mine-workings extends to the south-east, surrounding the old quarry workings, as far as the eastern side of the road to Newbiggin but on the north side of Newbarn Cottages. To the south-west of this edge is a mine entrance and adit extending north-east. The eastern edge of the mine-workings area follows the Newbiggin road as far as the southern environs of Williamsgill Farm, confirming Sherlock’s account of the mine-workings occupying an area of about 30 acres between the old quarry and Williamsgill (Sherlock 1938, 61). The northern edge of the mineworkings follows an east/west orientation, part of which is below the woods to the east of Acorn Bank house, and then extends westwards back to Acorn Bank house, thus enclosing a triangular-shaped area. In the centre of the mine workings is a second mine entrance extending eastwards towards the Newbiggin road, between Newbarn Cottages and Williamsgill; this may correspond with the entrance to the mine and inclined adit that Sherlock cites as being 300 yards east-north-east of the old quarry (Sherlock 1938, 60).

3.5.48 The mine workings had major drainage issues, and it is interesting to note that the volumes of water pumped out from ‘one fissure in the floor of the mine’ in the winter was as much as 7,000-8,000 gallons of water per hour (Sherlock 1938, 61).
3.5.49 The early works were managed by Joseph Robinson & Co Ltd. After the first World War it was managed by Gotham Co., and then Kenneth Boazman; by 1925 the Carlisle Plaster and Cement Co owned the business. The gypsum was supplied first in lump form, later as a plaster to the glass manufacturers Pilkington’s in St Helen’s and the Union Plate Glass of Newcastle. Power was gained initially as water power from the Acorn Bank mill, but in 1925 a Crossley Oil Engine was used. Electricity was provided in 1934-5 (Watts 2010, 7). The gypsum mine was finally closed on the 8th January 1938.
3.5.50 Available employment statistics for the mine reveal the full extent of the later operation of the mine and that only three years before closure the number of employees was almost as high as it had ever been (Durham Mining Museum nd):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Workers (surface only)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>5 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>4 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>4 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>19 (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>10 (2)</td>
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<td>1924</td>
<td>20 (2)</td>
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<td>1930</td>
<td>23 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>23 (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.5.51 **Post Closure:** when the mine was abandoned the Air Ministry planned for a time for the site to become an underground explosives store (Air Ministry Plan 1936; Darlington Stockton Times 1937). The Air Ministry required storage space urgently for bombs scheduled for delivery in 1938 and they considered Acorn Bank the only site capable of providing it within that time; the site was suitable for the storage of 6,500 tons of High Explosive bombs. The committee tasked with assessing the site’s potential agreed that sanction should be given for the purchase of Acorn Bank, but it was discovered that the mine extended under a number of important commercial properties, and that it was also liable to severe winter flooding (McCamley 2003).

3.5.52 **Extant Remains:** an archaeological survey undertaken in 2000 (Hadwin 2000) located a series of mines in Bank Wood, which were perhaps associated with the Machinery Shed (NTSMR 118741) to the east of the Mill and House. From the Newbiggin road there was a track, within Bank Wood, going eastwards towards a group of small mines and one larger mine (close to the Powder House (Site 37)) with the remains of a wall inside the entrance. East of this were two platforms of rubble, which were perhaps loading bays.

![Plate 16: 1957 1:10,560 map of Acorn Bank](image)

3.5.53 **The House in the Twentieth Century:** the house was occasionally let during the occupation by the Boazman family in the nineteenth century as this was not their primary seat of residence. As late as 1963, the National Trust was trying to let the house as a sporting/leisure retreat (Plate 17), with the surrounding land tenanted out after they acquired the property. The house was then taken over as a Sue Ryder residential care home.
3.7 **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

3.7.1 **Geophysical Survey:** the area to the south of the House in the Demesne field was investigated by means of a geophysical survey by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford (GSB 2001) (Fig 18), to find whether there had been an area of pre-eighteenth century gardens directly in front of the house and on the site of the former tennis court (Hadwin 2000, 2) that was depicted on the OS map of 1920 (Fig 20). The northern edge of the geophysics survey was at the southern edge of the present gardens and extended as far south as the northern edge of Birk Sike. The survey found that there was no evidence for an early garden layout at the front of the house and south of the ha-ha. An area of cobbling was located, but this did not extend down the slope and was edged by an area of subsidence from the gypsum mining works. There was some uncertainty as to its function but was potentially part of a track or a remnant of some earlier parkland feature. There was evidence for a north/south linear wall or bank on the eastern edge of the survey area, which was perhaps a boundary feature (Site 54). This seemed to define a series of north/south linear features (Site 84), that were probably ridge and furrow cultivation features. On the west of this area was a faint rectangular anomaly, which has been cautiously interpreted as a building platform, but may equally be of topographic origin (Site 93). Importantly perhaps, the alignment of the potentially eighteenth century subterranean drainage culvert can be seen as a feature on the interpretation plot on the south end of the survey (Site 45).
4. FIELD BOUNDARY SURVEY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 Field Investigation: the field boundaries observed within the survey area during the site visit consisted mainly of modern fences and hedges and were not, therefore, suitable for detailed field survey. Other than the walls surrounding the formal gardens, a general lack of standing stone walls precluded both the examination of the relationships between visible boundaries and the description and comparisons of fabric types and construction style. Although it is possible that this lack of stone wall or earth and stone bank boundaries represents the dereliction or removal of earlier boundaries and their replacement with fences and hedges, it is also possible that stone walls or banks were not commonly utilised in this area. A legal document of 1574 stated that land within the Temple Sowerby estate would be ‘bounded and severed by hedges’ (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 383; Hudleston 1958, 159) and it is possible that this remained a preferred style of local field boundary throughout the post-medieval period. Given the lack of stone wall/ boundary markers on the property it was decided to concentrate solely on a map regression analysis of the relevant historic mapping for the estate (Section 4.; Fig 19).

4.1.2 Although enclosure awards and mapping were produced that relate to this general area, these do not depict the survey area and it is, therefore, difficult to discern confidently the date and character of the enclosure of the landscape prior to the production of the estate map of Acorn Bank Demesne field of 1824 (Fig 4). The layout of the boundaries within the study area has remained relatively stable from that depicted in 1824, with only minor modifications having occurred very gradually during the subsequent two centuries.

4.2 MAP REGRESSION OF FIELD BOUNDARIES

4.2.1 As described above, two primary land parcels are identifiable within the survey area. The first was the park as depicted on Greenwood’s map of 1824 (Plate 7; Fig 3), and which was defined by Crowdundle Beck, Acorn Bank Plantation, and Milburn Road. The second was an area incorporating the southern part of the park defined by Birk Sike (The Stell) to its north. These areas were subsequently subdivided into smaller fields:

4.2.2 Although the sub-rectangular park was not named on the estate map of 1824 (Fig 4), this area was well defined by Crowdundle Beck, Acorn Bank Plantation, and the Milburn Road. The estate map showed that by 1824 the former parkland had been sub-divided into five fields: Demesne, Ewe Close, Low Bottom, Wheat Riggs, and Little Wheat Riggs by the addition of several linear field boundaries and by the canalised stream of Birk Sike (Plate 6 and Figs 4 and 20). Further boundaries shown in pencil on the 1824 map, between Ewe Close and Low Bottom, had become confirmed by the time of the tithe map in 1838 (Plate 8; Fig 5). A small lower garden to the north of Crowdundle Beck had gone by the time of the tithe map (Site 74). All of these field boundaries abut the perimeter of the former park and are, therefore, demonstrably later than the perimeter/ park boundaries. By 1824 a large field was shown to the south-west of Acorn Bank
house, which was named as Demesne, which suggests that this area formerly lay within land that was directly held by the estate, rather than being occupied by tenants.

4.2.3 The land beyond the perimeter of the former park comprised mainly geometric fields with straight boundaries, with the exception of the field at the west of the survey area, which has a curvilinear western boundary formed by the brook. This field was named Sandwath and the remaining fields were shown as Sandwath Head, Acres, Horse Close, and Holmes, to the south of Milburn Road, and Wood, High Mires, and New Barn Wood to the east of the road.

4.2.4 The LiDAR imaging (Fig 12) shows the remains of broad ridge and furrow, which are slightly curved, within the Demesne field, which is absent from the fields to the south-west. This appears to reflect differences in land-use between these holdings from the early eighteenth century, with the ridge and furrow earthworks having been preserved within the Demesne field due to a shift in land-use from arable agriculture to parkland/pasture. Any former traces of wide ridge and furrow to the south-west of the Demesne field may have been destroyed as a result of the reintroduction of arable agriculture within these areas in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The tithe map (Plate 8; Fig 5) and schedule of 1838 recorded that the Demesne field was under pasture with the adjacent areas being used for arable agriculture.

4.2.5 There were relatively few changes in field boundaries between the pencil annotations on the estate plan of 1824 (Fig 4) and the tithe map of 1838 (Plate 8; Fig 5). There were some very slight changes to the plots associated with New Barn, to the south-east of the survey area, and the layout of the larger fields in this area had been very slightly altered by this date. There were also some slight changes to the layout of small plots associated with both Acorn Bank house and Acorn Bank mill by 1838. Two small plantations, shown to the south of Milburn Road on the estate map, had been removed by 1838.

4.2.6 With the exception of some very slight modifications to boundaries in the immediate vicinity of Acorn Bank house and Acorn Bank mill, the only conspicuous change in field boundaries between the tithe map of 1838 (Plate 8), and the OS mapping of 1858 (Fig 6), was the addition of a sub-dividing boundary within the westernmost plot, which had been named as Sandwath on the estate map of 1824.

4.2.7 There were few differences in depicted boundaries between the OS mapping produced in 1858 and that from 1899 (Fig 6 and 7). The most conspicuous change was the addition of a boundary in the south-eastern part of the survey area, which delineated the south-eastern edge of the brick and tile works. A narrow field had also been created to the south-east of the brick and tile works along the side of the Newbiggin Road immediately south-west of New Barn Cottages and the woodland to the south-east on the opposite side of the Newbiggin Road had been sub-divided. Any rough delineation of the southern edge of Acorn Bank Plantation, between Acorn Bank house and mill, which had been depicted previously as a dotted line, was no longer shown on the mapping of 1899. By then a solid boundary had been established running through the woodland to the south and upslope from the mill race; this boundary was a fence of which only a few tensioners survive (Site 112). This would have functioned to protect the woodland to the north from grazing animals in the parkland.
4.2.8 Only relatively minor modifications to the layout of field boundaries occurred between 1899 and the present day (Fig 19). Between 1899 and 1916 a screening plantation was added to the north-west of the Gypsum Quarry, and a small circular plantation at the west of the estate was removed (Site 16; Fig 7). Between 1916 and 1957 an orchard extension to the south-east of the walled garden was added, and a further small circular ornamental plantation, shown on the mapping of 1899 / 1916 had been removed (Site 49).

4.2.9 Between 1957 and present there were more changes; the large field to the south-west of Acorn Bank house was sub-divided with the erection of an iron fence (Site 111). Part of the area formerly occupied by the brick and tile works was divided into two plots, and there was a significant increase in tree cover in areas of established woodland to the north of the mill race. A further rectilinear extension was added to the south-east of the 1957 orchard extension (Site 162). A small rectilinear plantation was added to the north of the main drive, between the mill and the house, but was in effect an enclosure of existing woodland.
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The archaeological survey was conducted across the entire 0.75sq km of the Acorn Bank property (Fig 1), and it identified 162 individual sites or structures (Fig 13). These comprised extensive designed garden and parkland elements, agricultural and woodland management features, as well as features and structures associated with the operation of both the water mill and gypsum works. For the most part, the identified archaeological features related to nineteenth and twentieth century evidence on the estate, but also several structures and elements that date back into the eighteenth century, while part of the walled garden is probably of seventeenth century origin. In addition, there is widespread evidence for broad ridge and furrow cultivation, which typically dates back to the medieval period.

5.1.2 The survey has not recorded further information on the structure of Acorn Bank house, the water mill and ancillary buildings, and engine house as they have previously been subject to detailed and/ or vernacular building surveys. The description of the estate has been divided into discrete regions or zones, including: the formal gardens surrounding the house; the wilderness garden, woodland and Crowdundle Beck; the corn mill and race; the open parkland, the gypsum mine; and the wider estate farmland (Fig 14).

5.2 FORMAL GARDENS AND HOUSE (ZONE 1)

5.2.1 Front Aspect Forecourt and Driveway: the primary aspect of the house is south-facing, looking out over parkland with the heavily wooded screen of Acorn Bank behind the house on the ridgeline (Plates 18 and 19); on the evidence of historic mapping and early photographs this aspect has remained pretty static in the period after 1824. One imposition, however, was a tennis court that was built in front of the house, probably at the start of the twentieth century (Site 48; Fig 15; Plates 22 and 23). The immediate forecourt to the house is bounded from the park by a retaining wall which also performs the function of a ha-ha (Site 102; Plates 20 and 21). In the early twentieth century the ha-ha, and a rockery bank surrounding the north side of the tennis court had flights of steps descending down into the courts (Plate 22). There is surviving evidence for the blocked flight of steps in the middle of the ha-ha (Site 103; Plate 20) but the rockery has been completely removed from the edge of the tennis court. Old photographs show that the rockery and ha-ha-had been planted with trailing flowers, but the only surviving evidence for this planting is the small hollow niches left in the retaining wall immediately to the west of the ha-ha (part of Site 102; Plate 21). At some point, an iron railing fence (Site 156) also sub-divided the parkland on the east side of the tennis court and in front of the dovecote on the front aspect of the house (Plate 22) but this has since been removed.
Plate 18: View of the front aspect of Acorn Bank *circa* 1900

Plate 19: Current view of the front aspect of Acorn Bank
Plate 20: The current view of the blocked steps on the ha-ha (Site 103)

Plate 21: Detail of planting on the edge of the ha-ha (Site 102) circa 1930s
Plate 22: Detail of an iron railing fence and the edge of the tennis court (Site 48) on the front aspect of Acorn Bank circa 1930s?

Plate 23: The tennis court surrounded to the north and east by a rockery-style retaining wall (Site 48) circa 1930s
5.2.2 The house is currently accessed via the main drive on the west side of the building (Site 1). There is a small open area with a retaining wall and a narrow driveway running around the west side of the building (Plates 26 and 27), and in this area is a line of bollards (Site 106). The narrow driveway leads to the present car park (constructed after circa 1980) that overlies the site of the original kennels (Site 122). The courtyard on the front aspect of the house is demarcated...
on the south by the ha-ha (Site 102), and to both the west and east sides by small railing-topped screen walls with large elaborate gate piers (Sites 108 and 109; Plates 28-30), with the railings since removed on the eastern screen wall. Originally, these gate piers were adorned with urns, however these have since been removed (Plate 29). All remaining screening walls, gate piers and the ha-ha are Grade II listed structures.

Plate 26: View of the driveway on the west side of Acorn Bank *circa* 1910 (© RCHME)

Plate 27: Current view of the driveway on the west side of Acorn Bank
Plate 28: The entrance gateway with urns located on the west side of the gravelled courtyard (Site 108) circa 1930s

Plate 29: Current view of the entrance gateway (minus the urns) located on the west side of the gravelled courtyard (Site 108)
5.2.3 The forecourt contains a flat lawn area with a central turning circle which would originally have been gravelled but is now tarmac covered (Site 104; Plate 31); the turning circle was depicted on the earliest estate mapping (1824). The front gable ends of the west and east ranges have small flower beds in front. A French drain was explored on the east side of the west wing facing into the courtyard (Chris Braithwaite pers comm), and during these remedial works it was found that there...
were possible surviving foundations for a screen wall that may originally have run across and enclosed the courtyard between both the west and east wings (Site 105); this is potentially a very significant find in terms of our understanding of the house.

5.2.4 Other garden features/structures are limited in this area. Presently, the oval table, which for many years supported an early sundial (Site 100; Plates 31 and 32), a Grade II listed structure, sat in the centre of the turning circle; the sundial, though, has been removed for safekeeping. The sundial and table were in this location at the end of the twentieth century (Plate 32), prior to this they were located in the flower bed on the front of the east wing (Plate 33) which was also the location of a sculptured stone frieze, that has since been removed. Confusingly, an image taken in 1952 shows a different sundial placed in the centre of the turning circle (Plate 34). The west and east edges of the turning circle were defined by low hedging in the early and mid-twentieth century (Plate 34).

Plate 32: The position of the oval table and early sundial (Site 100) located in the gravel turning circle from *Country Life*, dated 1986
Plate 33: The position of the oval table and sundial located in front of the east wing of the house *circa* 1900?

Plate 34: Detail of the ha-ha (Site 102), gravelled turning circle (Site 104), and the position of a sundial from *Yorkshire Illustrated*, dated 1952
5.2.5 There are a pair of cast ornamental vases set on small stone plinths that flank both sides of the main entrance doorway on the south side of the house (Site 128; Plate 35). These are reduced-scale replicas of the famous Roman ‘Warwick Vase’ which has bacchic faces facing outwards from the surface; reduced-scale replicas were widely produced commercially as garden ornaments in the nineteenth century and continue so today. The urns were probably brought to the property as part of the renovation works undertaken by Dorothy Una Ratcliffe in the late 1930s.

Plate 35: One of a pair of ornamental vases (modelled on the Roman ‘Warwick Vase’) that flank the front door at Acorn Bank (Site 128)

5.2.6 **In front of the service courtyard and dovecote:** the small area in front of the dovecote is partially paved but has no surviving designed garden elements. It is flanked, though, by screen walls which are Grade II listed structures. The south side of the service courtyard has a two-storey screen wall connecting the east wing to the dovecote. This wall has an imposing arched gateway (Site 101; Fig 15; Plate 36) and is flanked by trompe l'oeil windows on both storeys. The western end of the walled garden forms the eastern side of this small area, and the external face of the garden wall has been decorated in a similar style. It has a smaller arched gateway leading east into the garden (Site 129) and there is a single storey wall containing currently unpainted trompe l'oeil windows (Site 152; Plate 37). In addition, the dovecote (part of Site 150) has a decorative large, arched and columned, aperture and it is uncertain whether originally this was a blocked window or was also a painted trompe l'oeil window.
Plate 36: Two storey screen wall on the south site of the courtyard with a large arched gateway and painted trompe l'oeil windows (Site 101)

5.2.7 **The Walled Garden:** the walled garden, located on the east side of the house, contains the main garden/orchard, the herb garden and sunken well garden. The surrounding walls and gate piers are protected as Grade II listed structures, and, in the past, the whole of the site was considered as being worthy of being designated as a Registered Park and Garden during the recent Cumbria Historic Parks and Gardens Register Review Exercise, but ultimately was not designated as such. The garden is approximately 95m by 65m in extent with surrounding sandstone-constructed walls that are well over 2m high (Fig 22). The main garden (Site 92; Plate 38) is presently in use as an orchard and has been sub-divided by a walkway with clipped yew hedges. The garden has been in use as an orchard throughout the twentieth century, however, historic OS mapping depicted a network of pathways and trees in the garden as early as 1858 suggesting that fruit trees were an important element at that date also. Prior to that there are indications of a parterre garden design within the walled garden on the tithe map (1838) which may be a survival of a much earlier design (Section 6.6.13). There was evidently a change from the use of the walled garden from a formal garden to orchard between the 1838 and 1858 mapping.
Plate 37: The external west side of the walled garden with arched gateway and trompe l’oeil windows facing the house (Sites 129 and 152)

Plate 38: An internal view of the orchard and hedges in the walled garden (Site 92) facing the dovecote
5.2.8 The main surviving evidence for the garden is the fabric of the walls and gateways; the garden walls in the main garden are potentially of mid-eighteenth century date. The walls have a consistent basic fabric and construction style; internally, they are brick-built, the majority being of common bond, with five courses of stretchers to each single course of headers. Externally, they are constructed of various styles of sandstone ashlar masonry and are roughly mortared, and capped with a flat coverband of coping stones. The walls have clearly been repaired and or rebuilt in sections over the years; there is a section in the north-east corner of the garden wall that has been rebuilt in ashlar stone internally and there is a blocked window or gateway adjacent to the area of rebuild (Site 139). Potentially, the earliest surviving garden element is part of the wall that runs between the walled garden and the herb garden and may be remnants of a south-facing fruit-growing wall. It incorporates remnants of a flue heating system that dog-legs internally up through the wall and has been identified as possibly being of mid to late-seventeenth century date (Site 133). A greenhouse and small fenced plot in the garden had been depicted on the 1899 OS mapping but has since been removed (Site 125).

Plate 39: Gateway and internal flight of steps located on the east side of the walled garden (Site 138)

5.2.9 There is an arched gateway in the eastern wall of the kitchen garden (Site 129; Plate 37), which has a different design from three further gateways in the south, east and north sides. These all have tall and plain sandstone gate piers that were originally surmounted by ball finials (Sites 131, 138 and 61; Plates 39, and 40). There is a further gateway of a different design that cuts through the wall on the north side of the garden (Site 60; Plate 41). It is uncertain what the original decoration or architectural style was for the gateways as the patently later gateway north of the well garden (Site 61), which replaced a building set into the
garden wall, is of the same style as those others and originally had ball finials on top (albeit since removed). The elaborately decorated iron gates set within the gateways were said to have all been inserted during renovations undertaken in the gardens by Dorothy Una Ratcliffe in the late 1930s.

Plate 40: Gateway between the herb garden and the walled garden (Site 131)

Plate 41: Gateway located in the north side of the walled garden containing a round-headed crown of thorns patterned gate (Site 60)
5.2.10 **Herb Garden:** the smaller rectangular herb garden appended to the south side of the main walled garden appears on the earliest estate mapping of 1824 (Figs 4 and 22), and is depicted as containing a small building in its north-western corner (Site 157). There is no evidence on the historic mapping for the layout and early function of the garden, but, as the south-facing side of the heated fruit-growing wall (Site 133) faces into this garden, it is safe to assume that this was a working vegetable garden during early periods. The present geometrical layout of the garden is relatively recent in origin and the garden has only functioned as a herb garden since 1969 (National Trust 1996, 8). The wall on the southern end of the herb garden is much smaller in height than the main walled garden and has probably been constructed then rebuilt/ repaired in three different styles. The western end is faced in sandstone ashlar blocks but further to the east there are two sections of much rougher mortared sandstone walling.

Plate 42: The current layout of the herb garden (Site 136), and position of the decorated water tank (Site 134) with a section of seventeenth century fruit-growing wall behind (Site 133)

5.2.11 The lean-to greenhouse (Site 127), that takes up the full width of the western edge of the herb garden, was not evident on the historic mapping until the time of the 1899 map (Fig 7); a modern replacement glasshouse structure was erected on the same footprint (Plate 43). There are few other garden features of note in the herb garden. Potentially, the most important element is an elaborately decorated lead water tank currently used as a planter on the north side of the garden (Site 134; Plates 42 and 44). The tank, one of two on the property (the other damaged example held in storage), has baronial arms and emblems, and is initialled and dated ‘1778’. The decoration upon the tanks are not thought to be related to any of the families who held the property over the centuries (no detailed analysis has been undertaken) and the initials do not match them. It is possible that the tanks
were either brought to the property by Dorothy Una Ratcliffe to be purposefully used as decorative planters, or alternatively, they were used as part of the water system within the house at some point, but only further detailed investigation of the heraldry may elucidate this mystery. If the water tanks are indigenous to the property then they are clearly the most important surviving elements within this garden. Other elements consist of the gateway on the east end of the herb garden that is a small decorated iron gate set in a holly hedge (Site 137), and two large millstones, presumably from the corn mill, that have recently been set into the ground in opposite corners of the garden (Sites 132 and 135).

Plate 43: The lean-to greenhouse located at the west end of the herb garden (Site 127)
5.2.12 Sunken Well Garden: in the north-west corner of the walled garden is a smaller defined plot that functions as a sunken well garden (Site 140; Figs 15 and 22). Currently it is skirted by large embanked rockery terraces on the northern and eastern sides (Plate 45). The north rockery contains a small fern-covered dipping pool flanked by steps (Site 142; Plate 46). The centre of the garden contains a large circular dipping, or lily, pond with a stone parapet (Site 141). The garden is accessed by a long flight of steps descending the flower border on the east side of the garden (Site 143). To the south there is access via a small door in the screen wall bounding the north side of the service courtyard (Site 151) and in the north-west corner of the garden is the elaborate Veronese screen gate (Site 61) that affords access out of the walled garden. The garden was evidently in existence when the Boazman family owned the property in the late nineteenth century, as there is a collection of photographs of it from this period. It was less ornately decorated in this period before Dorothy Una Ratcliffe renovated the gardens in the late 1930s.
Over the years the well garden has undergone several changes, primarily due to the late 1930s renovations. None of the early historic mapping depicted detail for
designed elements within this garden, although a footpath meandered through the area to the building (since demolished) on the north side of the garden wall (Site 123) (Figs 6-10). The earliest photographic evidence from the Boazman family album show the garden in or around 1900; it was then bounded on both the western and eastern sides by low screen walls with simple stone plinths defining entrances (Plates 47 and 48). The western screen wall was curved linking up to the terraces, and had a vinery arch over the stone plinth entrance. The only surviving plinths are the pair now used at the foot of the flight of steps on the east side of the garden. The current rockeries were once bounded by low retaining walls topped with trailing plants, the large circular dipping pond with stone parapet (Site 141) was unornamented and the building, where the aperture for the Veronese gate is now, was still extant (Site 123; Plate 47).

Plate 47: View of the unornamented dipping pond (Site 141) with the small screen wall and building behind (both since removed) (Site 123) circa 1900
Plate 48: The late nineteenth century layout of the well garden (Site 140) with small screening wall and gate on the west side

Plate 49: View of the now removed small screening wall and gate located on the west side of the well garden (Site 140) circa 1900
Plate 50: View of the unornamented dipping pond (Site 141) with a flight of steps behind (Site 143) and retaining walls on the north side of the garden (since removed) circa 1900

5.2.14 The garden was greatly modified in the late 1930s; there is a single photo that probably just predates this period (Plate 51). The centre of the garden contains a large circular ‘dipping’ pond with a low stone parapet flanked by an apron of flagged paving (Site 141). The present dipping pond was constructed in 1992 based upon photographs taken from the 1930s (C Braithwaite pers comm), but is seemingly smaller than the earlier pond. The retaining screen walls on the northern and eastern sides of the garden remained unchanged in this period, although they have since been slighted to form rockery beds (Plate 49). The western screen wall, however, had been removed by the time of the 1930s photographs. The main decorative changes at this date within the garden were the introduction of decorative statuary surrounding the pond, the screen wall plinths on the east side of the garden and on the dipping well (Plates 50 and 52). The 1930s photograph of the northern terrace, shows the small dipping well (Site 142) set into the lower terrace, and a curved walled alcove set into the upper terrace immediately above it, such that they formed essentially an integral garden feature. A small cherubic figure was located on top of the dipping pond and in front of the alcove. Since this date the feature has been modified, with the loss of the alcove walls, that have been replaced with steps curving around a small pond that has been inserted into the upper terrace.

5.2.15 In the 1930s photographs there were small decorative figures on the screen wall, and the pond was adorned on the parapet with dolphins (a symbol also found on the water tank in the herb garden). A cast replica of the 'Putto with Dolphin' by Andrea del Verrochio (c 1470) was also placed in the centre of the pond (Plate 53). This statue, along with the dolphins survive. The renovations were clearly completed by 1937 as they are shown in an article from The Herald, dated to that year (Plate 54). The screen wall on the west side of the garden was also demolished.
Plate 51: View of the well garden (Site 140) in the *circa* 1920s prior to the renovation.

Plate 52: Detail of both the dipping well (Site 142) and dipping pond (Site 141) located in the well garden (with ornaments) post-renovation in the *circa* 1930s.
Plate 53: Detail of the cast replica of the 'Putto with Dolphin' sculpture by Andrea del Verrochio (circa 1470) that is set in the centre of the dipping pond (Site 141)

Plate 54: The layout of the well garden (Site 140) after renovations from The Herald, dated 1937
Plate 55: The Veronese screen gate (Site 61) after installation in the late 1930s (© RCHME)

Plate 56: Current view of the Veronese screen gate (Site 61)
5.2.16 A large gateway was inserted at the northern end of the garden during the late 1930s renovations (Site 61) in place of a now demolished building (Site 123). In keeping with several of the other garden gateways it had simple tall, narrow, gate piers adorned with ball finials. The gateway contains a large Veronese gate screen of reticulated ironwork, of reputedly eighteenth century origin (Plate 55). The gateway is currently in the same state today except that the ball finials have since been removed (Plate 56).

5.2.17 The garden is accessed from the main garden on the east side via a long flight of twelve curvilinear stone steps (Site 143). In the 1930s the slope between the walled and sunken gardens was a grassed bank with steps descending down to a small screen wall with four gate piers at the bottom and two piers at the top of the flight (Plate 57). The top of the bank was marked with a hedge which served to screen the sunken garden from the area of the productive walled garden beyond. Currently only part of the screen wall survives south of the steps, the statuary and two of the piers have been removed, and the surviving piers at the foot of the steps are now surmounted by small decorative foliate urns (Plate 58).

Plate 57: Detail of the flight of steps (Site 143) and small flanking wall (with post-renovation decoration) originally located on the east side of the well garden circa 1930s
Plate 58: Current view of the flight of steps descending into the east side of the well garden (Site 143)

5.2.18 The south end of the sunken well garden is defined by a single storey screen wall located on the north side of the service courtyard. (Site 151; Plate 59). It contains a single doorway (Site 130) and is constructed of mortared rectangular block sandstone walling with flat narrow coping stones and is similar in architectural style to the listed screen walls adorning the southern side of the courtyard and west side of the walled garden (Section 5.2.6). The south side of the wall (in the service courtyard) is unremarkable, but the north side facing into the sunken well garden contains a group of inset rectangular blocked (and unpainted) trompe l'oeil windows as well as the arched doorway. They each have simple sandstone surrounds but the windows currently remain unpainted.
5.3 WILDERNESS GARDEN, WOODLAND, CROWDUNGLE BECK AND BEYOND (ZONE 2)

5.3.1 Acorn Bank Woodland: the ridgeline above Crowdundle Beck and surrounding the house at Acorn Bank has been wooded for a significant period. An early mention of the name of Acorn Bank or Accornebanke appears in seventeenth century documents (Smith 1967, 125) and is likely to refer to an area of ancient oak woodland or wood pasture. This ancient woodland was felled sometime prior to 1777 when a description of the former ‘oak wood, of which there are yet to be seen stumps of prodigious thickness’ as reported (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 385). The modern English words of the name Acorn Bank imply a post-medieval foundation, but the reference is potentially significant as it indicates that the name refers to a potentially early bank or ridge covered in old (medieval) oak woodland, which was no longer extant by the late eighteenth century, as implied by the Nicolson reference to broad stumps in 1777. Although the ridge was replanted as part of a programme of parkland creation in the early eighteenth century, the post-medieval name evidently refers back to a survival of medieval oak woodland that would have been located at the edge of the Temple Sowerby open field.

5.3.2 Given Nicolson’s reference to the early woodland surviving only as stumps in 1777, the present woodland on the ridge reflects a subsequent replanting. The present mature trees exhibit a degree of uniformity suggesting that they were planted at the same time and on the basis of their considerable girth it has been
estimated that they are about 300 years old (J Lund pers comm), which would suggest a planting date of early eighteenth century.

5.3.3 There are two areas where the woodland has surviving mature oak trees; on the summit of the ridge and on either side of the house (Sites 62 and 113; Fig 15; Plate 60). Elsewhere in the woodland to the north of the house the trees are less mature and presumably reflect more recent planting. There is little evidence for historical woodland management in these areas, although there are several outgrown coppice stools present, but in no great numbers. There exists evidence for part of an iron railing fence that originally ran through the woodland on the west side of the house (Site 112), part of which can be seen in historic photographs of this side of the house. The range of kennels (Site 122) depicted to the west of the house on the historic mapping were demolished in the twentieth century, and the area is now used as the National Trust car park for the property.

Plate 60: The oaks located on top of the west side of Acorn Bank (Site 113), and to the west of the hall circa 1930s
Plate 61: The current view of the natural bowl-shaped depression of the Wilderness Garden (Site 57) descending north from Acorn Bank to Crowdundle Beck

5.3.2 **Wilderness Garden:** a wilderness garden was created in the woodland on the north side of the house during Dorothy Una Ratcliffe’s ownership of the property. It was sandwiched between the formal walled gardens on the north side of Acorn Bank and Crowdundle Beck below (Plate 61). There are no surviving formal features extant within the garden except for a pathway crossing down it (Site 58), and the garden is flanked on both its southern and northern sides by footpaths following the edges of both the beck and garden wall (Sites 59 and 67). The site of a demolished building was depicted on the south side of this area on the 1824 estate mapping (Site 126). The garden was used as a wildflower garden in the late 1930s when Dorothy Una Ratcliffe had many thousands of daffodils planted here (Plates 62 and 63).
Plates 62 and 63: The woodland and flowers of the wilderness garden (Site 57) located at the top edge of Acorn Bank and just to the north of the walled garden circa 1930s

5.3.3 Wildlife Sanctuary: the section of floodplain sandwiched between Acorn Bank and Crowdundle Beck contains a number of more recent features, which, for the most part, are associated with a wildlife sanctuary and bird reserve created on the property in the same era as the rest of Dorothy Una Ratcliffe’s renovations in the late 1930s. Several iron pipes were inserted into the millrace bank (Site 85; Fig 16) to provide water running down into the area of a historic meander in Crowdundle Beck in order to create a new pond area (Site 71), and there was an original outflow pipe running into the beck on the north side of the pond (Site 145). At some point a cutting was made in the millrace bank to dissipate water
away from the corn mill, and this damaged the pond and water broke through the pond embankment. The pond was reinstated in 1994 and a cascade and outflow channel were added (Sites 72 and 73). During the reinstatement works it was found that some of the sides of the pond had sandstone retaining walls and it had a cobbled base. A series of garden paths run down the slope of Acorn Bank and into the area of the wildlife sanctuary. The present footpaths on the floodplain are relatively recent in date, but there are two historic routes running down the scarp slope, which are partially revetted in places (Site 70 and 158), and would originally have crossed over the millrace and into the area via a pair of bridging points (Sites 80 and 81).

5.3.4 Crownddle Beck and Beyond: there are several surviving estate features located in and around Crownddle Beck and on the northern limit of the property. In addition to the weir created to serve the millrace for the corn mill (Section 5.4.3), there are a further two weirs located downstream a short distance from the mill weir. The first (Site 68; Plate 64) is a stone weir with a small ramped overflow/fish ladder. The second, again a little downstream, is a very fragmentary weir (Site 69) consisting of a diagonal line of disparate large boulders. The fishing rights associated with the estate, when it was rented out in the nineteenth century, were a particularly prized asset, and the letting notice from 1811 (Plate 9) mentioned a trout stream in the particulars. In living memory, the Crownddle Beck has been known as one of the best salmon fishing rivers in Cumbria, but the mill weir, with its high dam wall, is considered the furthest up the tributary that salmon can come to spawn (Chris Braithwaite pers comm). The south side of Crownddle Beck has been reinforced in the twentieth century using debris from the gypsum mine; there is evidence of iron rails protruding from the bank and, in one place, there is a mine wagon exposed in the bank (Site 144).

5.3.5 Other surviving features in this locale include a small stone bridge crossing out from the northern side of the property over a small drainage channel adjacent to Crownddle Beck (Site 63; Plate 65). The existing Acorn Bank property landholding also contains a number of small parcels located on the north and west sides of Crownddle Beck, which may potentially be remnants of an ancient estate when Millrigg (the house to the west of Acorn Bank) was part of the holding. The boundary of this early estate may be sixteenth century date or earlier. One of these plots contains scrubby woodland and has many undulating earthworks, which are probably all associated with the earlier courses of the beck (Site 78).
Plate 64: One of two probable fishing weirs located along the length of Crowdundle Beck (Site 68)

Plate 65: A small ornamental stone bridge carrying a footpath over a drainage ditch adjacent to Crowdundle Beck (Site 63)

5.3.6 The estate map of 1824 (Fig 4) depicted a small walled kitchen garden called the ‘Low Garden’ located on the north side of the Crowdundle Beck. The beck has clearly moved its course significantly over the years and only a small section of potential walling, corresponding with the northern side of the garden plot, was
identified during the present survey (Site 74; Plate 66). No features associated with this early garden were recorded during the survey.

Plate 66: A double water smoot set into a fragmentary drystone wall which was probably part of a walled kitchen garden north of Crowdumble Beck (Site 74)

5.4 **Corrn Mill and Mill Race (Zone 3)**

5.4.1 **Corn Mill**: the late eighteenth century corn mill (Site 97; Fig 16; Plates 67 and 68), a Grade II listed structure, along with its weir, sluice and millrace were substantially renovated in 1989 to form a working visitor attraction. A medieval mill (Site 149) was documented in the manor of Temple Sowerby from at least 1313 (*Section 3.4.11*), and was potentially on this site or in the immediate vicinity; there is, however, no extant surface or structural evidence for such an early site. The mill and adjoining buildings are considered to be of late eighteenth century - early nineteenth century date, although probably occupying the site of the earlier mill (Watts 2010). There were formerly three waterwheels in a wheelpit on the north side: the upper one, which is still in place, drove two pairs of millstones for grinding grain; the middle wheel, of which parts survive, also originally drove two pairs of millstones, but was altered in the 1920s to power machinery for the nearby gypsum mine; the third waterwheel, which no longer survives, drove a saw mill in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century (*ibid*). A basic record of the building prior to renovations was undertaken by the National Trust in the form of a Vernacular Building Survey (1985). A detailed Historic Building Survey for the mill and mill machinery was recently undertaken by Martin Watts in 2010, albeit many years after the renovation works were completed, to provide information to inform future management (Plate 69).

5.4.2 **Mill House, Bank Barn and Pigsty**: the ancillary buildings and accommodation surrounding the corn mill consist of three ranges of buildings which have all been subject to basic National Trust Vernacular Building Surveys (1985). The late-
eighteenth/early-nineteenth century miller’s cottage (Site 95; Plate 70), a Grade II listed structure, is currently occupied by Sara and Chris Braithwaite. The nineteenth century bank barn and late-eighteenth century pigsty ranges (Sites 96 and 98) are both Grade II listed structures, and, at the time of the survey, they were in the process of being renovated. There are apparently no further detailed building surveys for these structures.

Plate 67: The corn mill (Site 97) in operation circa 1900 (the clothing of onlookers dated to this period)
Plate 68: ‘The Old Corn Mill, Acorn Bank’ by Fred Lawson

Plate 69: The restored Acorn Bank corn mill and its millrace (Sites 85 and 97)
5.4.3 Water Management Infrastructure: the long sinuous millrace feeding the corn mill (Site 85) is orientated roughly east/west and runs through the woodland downslope to the north of Acorn Bank. The race takes water off Crowdundle Beck via a stone weir with modern sluice gate (Sites 65 and 66; Plates 71 and 72). The southern bank of Crowdundle Beck has been protected by a retaining wall upstream of the weir (Site 64). The millrace runs for approximately 390m around the bottom break of slope on the flood plain beneath Acorn Bank. The western end of the structure is well-defined with a large embanked channel measuring over 4m wide by up to 1.5m high (Plate 73). In several places it is crossed by bridging points (Sites 80 and 81) and in the mid-twentieth century, before restoration, it was slighted and used as a water source for a formal pond (Site 71).
Plate 71: Historic view of the mill weir and sluice takeoff for the millrace (Sites 65 and 66)

Plate 72: Current view of the mill weir and the modern sluice takeoff (Sites 65 and 66)
5.5 THE PARKLAND (ZONE 4)

5.5.1 Parkland Planting: evidence for parkland planting on the front aspect of the house is limited to the area defined as ‘Demesne’ on the 1824 estate map, and Greenwood’s map of the same date (Figs 3 and 4; Plates 11 and 12), and the slightly reduced area depicted upon the 1900 OS and subsequent mapping (Fig 8; Plate 11). There are a series of different types of planting found in the parkland. These include individual trees, tree clumps, small field woodlands, woodland screen planting and larger plantations. The earliest extant mapping to depict parkland planting on the estate dates from 1824, this consists of Greenwood’s county map (Plate 7: Fig 3), and Machell and Watson’s estate plan (Fig 4). Both show that the property was bounded on all but the south-west side by long established wooded compartments and plantations of (deciduous?) screening trees. The existing oak trees in the parkland are estimated to be c300 years old, on the basis of their girth (J Lund pers comm) and were likely to have been semi-mature by the time of the 1824 survey. The majority of tree planting probably took place between 1690 and 1740, although the wider scheme of parkland design and creation may have started at an earlier date, and continued on into the second half of the eighteenth century. These trees, planted between c 1690 and 1740, are likely to have replaced the earlier medieval woodland or wood pasture on the ridge, which had been felled by 1777 (Nicolson and Burn 1777) (Section 3.5.1).

5.5.2 To the north is Acorn Bank plantation (Sites 62 and 113), to the east is New Barn Wood, and to the west there is a plantation flanking the main driveway from Millrigg Bridge up to Eller’s Wood and the corn mill (Figs 4 and 21). On Greenwood’s map of 1824 the parkland to the south is depicted as containing eight dispersed individual or clumps of parkland trees, which coincide with trees or clumps on the 1858 OS map and were therefore not necessarily baseless.
schematic representations. This information together with the stippling effect and dark green background hue provide an indication of the parkland at that date. More useful, although still highly schematic, is Machell and Watson’s estate plan of the same year. This plan again uses a convention to indicate that the fields to the south and west of the house (Demesne and Wheatriggs) contained parkland planting.

5.5.3 The former Demesne field contains a number of substantial, and open grown, parkland oaks which can be seen today (eg Site 3; Plate 74). It is highly likely that these oaks were among those depicted by both Greenwood and Machell and Watson in 1824. There are also several dispersed trees on the south side of Birk Sike, which are clearly visible from the house (Site 116). These trees are likely to be of a similar age and provenance to those in the Demesne. Another parkland oak can be seen adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Demesne field (as depicted in 1824) which is of very considerable girth and clearly of some antiquity (Site 79; Plate 75). This tree is far older than those in the parkland, being closer to 400 years old (C Braithwaite pers comm), and is perhaps the last remnant of the oak woodland or wood pasture that existed during the medieval period and gave Acorn Bank its name. Alternatively, the oak could have become established within a hedgerow or boundary which enclosed or divided the medieval plough land. The Temple Sowerby tithe map, dated 1838 (Plate 8; Fig 5), has the same layout of screening woodland plantation, but depicts only single parkland trees in the Demesne field. The even spacing of the parkland trees might again suggest the use of a convention to denote parkland; however, this can also be taken as further evidence that the parkland was only sparsely planted. The same map shows that trees were also a feature of both Acres and Sandwith to the south and south-west. The 1858 OS mapping depicts a similar number of parkland trees to the earlier tithe map (Fig 6). However, it does differ by also depicting small clumps of trees throughout the ‘parkland’ fields, as well as showing a single conifer variety immediately to the south of the house. This is interesting as it shows that a palette of tree species was in use throughout the parkland, rather than just oak.

5.5.4 By the time of the 1899 OS mapping the isolated parkland trees had for the most part remained, but the areas of land to the east of the Demesne field and to the south of Birk Sike, which were no longer parkland (Fig 20), and were in agricultural use, had lost their parkland trees. Within the park, in the area immediately in front of the house, a single conifer tree (shown on the OS 1858 map) had been joined to the south by a small mixed conifer and broadleaf clump (Site 49) that was enclosed by a fence by the time of the 1899 OS map and is the first instance in the park of a mixed conifer/broadleaf planting.

5.5.5 Against the boundary that divides the Demesne field a small, enclosed, rectangular plantation (Site 155) was established that contained at least eight broadleaf and conifer trees. The fencing-in of the trees would have been necessary to prevent the loss of the early saplings from grazing animals in the park. This plantation was approximately in line between the house and the gypsum works and may have been the fore-runner of a screening plantation that was to follow.

5.5.6 There is a change to the pattern of planting between the OS mapping of 1899 and that of 1916. By 1916 a large screening plantation of predominantly coniferous
trees, dotted with broadleaf species, had been established in the south-eastern part of the former Demesne field to block the view from the front aspect of the house towards the gypsum quarry. This planting was extended to include, and mask, the entire of the area containing surface quarrying, and was presumably immediately after the quarry was abandoned. Interestingly, a small sub-rectangular enclosure was established on the western side of the boundary which divides the central and eastern parts of the former Demesne field. This appears on the OS mapping of 1916 and 1920, but is shown as being empty during this time. It is also apparent from the OS mapping of 1916 that the single conifer tree planted in the parkland to the south of the house had been removed and replaced with a broadleaf tree, planted a short distance to the west. The circular plantation located a little further south also appears to have been modified by 1916, it is depicted as containing a single broadleaf tree, with no sign of the two conifer trees depicted in 1899. This pattern of planting and felling strongly suggests that the conifer trees were in fact little more than a nurse crop for the broadleaf tree and were felled once the broadleaf tree was well established.

5.5.7 The 1920 and 1916 OS maps show a number of trees on either side of the drive leading to the mill and millers house at the western side of the park, which may have been a representation of an avenue, but could equally be simply flanking trees in woodland on either side of the drive.

5.5.8 By the time of the 1957 map the circular plantation in front of the house that had been depicted since 1824 had gone, as had the single broadleaf tree in a circular enclosure, although the enclosure remained (Site 49; Fig 21). The conifers within the screening plantation on the east side of the Demesne field had been lost and the interior of the enclosure had reverted to scrub; similarly the small sub-rectangular enclosure, at the west end of the screening plantation, was also shown as having scrub vegetation.

5.5.9 Elsewhere some of the planting is of relatively recent origin. Sites 118 and 53 are small sub-circular plantations recorded during the survey, but which were not depicted on the 1957 or 1972 OS maps; Site 118 is located at the turn of the main drive and Site 53 is within the eastern part of the Demesne field. Both have relatively immature trees. There were also several tees planted flanking the main entrance to the parkland (Site 12), which again were not shown on earlier mapping. The latter trees have small stone commemorative markers beneath with plaques that read 'Men of the Trees - Planted on November 11th 1935 to Commemorate the Silver Jubilee of HM King George V', these are not shown on the OS mapping of 1957. External to the main entrance is a large overgrown fir tree planted in the triangular verge (Site 7). There is a double line of trees flanking the trackway leading into Acorn Bank corn mill (Site 76; Plate 76); while the trees are of some antiquity, they do overly earlier ridge and furrow cultivation. Although initial examination suggested that they had been formally planted in a line, it would appear on closer investigation that they are the edges of a wooded plantation depicted as surrounding the corn mill on the historic mapping (Section 3.5.34).
Plate 74: A loose grouping of parkland oak trees (Site 3)

Plate 75: The largest veteran oak tree in the parkland (Site 79)
5.5.10 **Cultivation:** there is extant evidence for extensive surviving patches of ridge and furrow cultivation located within the parkland in front of Acorn Bank. Most of this cultivation was defined on the LiDAR mapping as being of broad-type ridge and furrow, with slightly curved ends on the downslope southern side. The broad ridge and furrow is typically a product of oxen ploughing and usually of medieval date. Most of the cultivation ridges are quite slight and their distribution is best seen on the LiDAR mapping, which often highlights very subtle earthwork features (Fig 12). The cultivation is almost all orientated in a south-west/ north-east alignment running downslope from the ridge of Acorn Bank house (Sites 2 and 120) and towards the village of Temple Sowerby. There is also evidence for some broad ridges running perpendicular to these on the edge of the ridgeline (Sites 75 and 119). Immediately south of the house are a series of lynchets which may relate to open-field cultivation (Site 84) and these continue to the east, but can only be seen on LiDAR mapping (Site 55). Importantly, the LiDAR mapping also shows the cultivation extending down into the heavily wooded slope on the north side of Acorn Bank (Site 121).

5.5.11 The LiDAR (Fig 12) clearly shows extensive broad ridge and furrow cultivation surviving outwith the property to the north that was associated with Newbiggin, and to the south associated with the open-fields of Temple Sowerby, and the orientation is broadly consistent with those evident inside the parkland at Acorn Bank. It is therefore possible to suggest that the parkland was originally established on top of existing open fields after the medieval period. In the
twentieth century, however, the parkland has often been utilised to produce a hay crop (Plate 77), while peripheral areas may have occasionally come under the plough for arable agriculture in the nineteenth century. There is evidence for at least one area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation in the parkland, which would support this point (Site 120). There is the reported story of a boy ploughing the parkland in the 1940s (presumably during the Second World War) and discovering a tunnel, which was probably the culvert above Birk Sike (Site 5) (S Braithwaite pers comm). The story would appear to confirm that there has been some ploughing of the park in the proximity of Birk Sike, which is an area that has no surviving ridge and furrow.

5.5.12 Many of the features identified during the earlier geophysical survey in front of the house (Section 3.7.1) are clearly associated with ridge and furrow cultivation and lynchets (Site 84; Fig 18). No surface evidence was found of the putative enclosure that had been identified by aerial photography in the south-west end of the parkland (Site 90).

Plate 77: The parkland at Acorn Bank under arable cultivation, mid-twentieth century

5.5.13 **Formal Estate Structures:** there are a suite of surviving earthworks or architectural structures located in areas of the parkland that can be said to be related to formal estate infrastructure. Probably the most important feature is the embanked earthwork remains of the footpath leading south between Temple Sowerby and Acorn Bank (Site 20). The route, which swept up to the south side of the house, probably predated the northern avenue, and would have been a direct carriage route running between the house and Temple Sowerby village. Despite the route only being depicted as a footpath on the early estate mapping, the surviving southern section is embanked in such a manner as to be able to convey a horse-drawn carriage. This route possibly predated that of the current metalled avenue which sweeps up to the west side of the house (Site 1), indeed, it was the earliest footpath route out between Temple Sowerby and Acorn Bank (Sections 3.4.10 and 3.5.21). The earthwork survives to a greater extent at the southern end where it junctions with a crossroads on Milburn Road, from where it
continues on as an enclosed road into Temple Sowerby. Although the surviving evidence is scant, it is possible that on the northern side of Birk Sike the avenue split in two, one route leading up to immediately to the west of the house, the other leading diagonally uphill to the east side of the house and the service courtyard. There is, however, very little surviving earthwork evidence for this, and indeed, the earliest estate mapping (1824) only depicted this feature as a footpath. The main drive sweeping around to the west of the house (Site 1) was in use from at least 1768 as it is depicted on Jeffreys’ county map (Plate 5 and Fig 2). This avenue is clearly embanked at the eastern end, immediately to the west side of the house. The drive enters the parkland at a stone entrance gate with screen wall and piers (Site 6; Plate 78).

5.5.14 There is little extant evidence for any medieval or post-medieval period boundaries associated with the demesne and parkland on the property that can be dated with any certainty. The existing boundaries are all hedged and survive without well-defined or easily dateable forms of walls, banks or ditches. The earliest estate plan of 1824 (Fig 4) had the demesne (parkland) sub-divided from the farmed land to the south by Birk Sike (Site 8) and to the east from fields at Ewe Close and New Barn by a long linear field boundary (Site 52). This field boundary is clearly a relatively early sub-division on the estate and there is a small section of this boundary surviving as a bank and ditch in woodland that has not been denuded by later cultivation. The boundary also has a single large veteran oak tree located immediately adjacent to it (Site 79) that may not be an isolated parkland tree, but rather could point to this being an original tree-lined field boundary set up over the earlier open-field cultivation. The other possibility is that the tree became established on the edge of the former town field.

5.5.15 There are several sub-divisional boundaries erected in the demesne which post-date 1824 as they are only shown as pencilled-in field boundaries on the estate map. These boundaries suggest that the eastern part of the original Demesne field was given over to agriculture, and is confirmed by the time of the tithe map (1838). There is extant evidence for a small section of one of these post-1824 sub-divisional boundaries, consisting of a boundary bank and ditch with scrubby trees growing on it (Site 44). Late nineteenth/ early twentieth century field boundaries sub-dividing the parkland of the estate were predominantly erected as iron railing fences. There is fragmentary evidence for the route of some of these field boundaries as some tensioner bars are evident in a modern fenceline (Site 111) at the north end of which is an iron gateway (Site 4).
5.5.16 Drainage had clearly been an issue in the lower part of the parkland to the south of the house. At an early period the meandering course of Birk Sike may have formed a bucolic backdrop to the parkland when viewed from the front aspect of the house. The route of Birk Sike, however, was heavily modified to provide good drainage for the area; the section within the property measures over 1100m long by up to 6m wide and 3m deep. The canalisation of Birk Sike is likely to have occurred around the end of the eighteenth century, or during the first two decades of the nineteenth century. Jeffreys’ country map of 1768 (Plate 5) depicted the sike as a sinuous tributary stream of Crowdundle Beck, and the section within the property was clearly more linear in plan by the time of Machell and Watson’s estate map of 1824 (Fig 4). In the same year sections of Birk Sike, outwith the estate, were still depicted as sinuous on Greenwood’s county map (Plate 7).

5.5.17 A north-west/ south-east orientated drainage culvert, of probable eighteenth century origin runs for at least 380m at the bottom break of slope (Site 45), and there are two surviving square, stone-edged, culvert inspection hatches, each originally one piece of carved sandstone, but now broken into pieces. The inner apertures have an inset lip carved in the stone and contain a wrought iron inspection cover with two strapped hinges and locking plate (Sites 5 and 51; Plate 79). The route of the culvert has three further depressions along its length where other inspection hatches have probably been removed (all part of Site 45). The culvert most likely predates the canalisation of Birk Sike (or ‘The Stell’ as it was named on the 1824 estate map), as it’s elaborate construction would have been unnecessary after the canalisation dewatered the wider boggy landscape (Site 8; Plate 80). If the culvert does pre-date the canalisation of Birk Sike, then it may suggest that it was intended to provide additional drainage which would help improve the land, but not to detract from the visual appearance of the natural Birk Sike, which may have served as a natural feature of the parkland.

5.5.18 The implication would be that the elaborate drainage culvert (Site 45) was first installed to drain the parkland bottom below the front aspect of the house.
alongside the natural (pre-canalised) Birk Sike, and may suggest that the stream served as a significant element within the parkland scheme, hence it was not initially altered. This was then found to function unsatisfactorily so a more extensive engineering project was undertaken to canalise and both straighten and deepen the course of Birk Sike (Site 8).

Plate 79: One of a pair of extant stone and wrought iron drain covers located in the parkland adjacent to Birk Sike (Site 5)

Plate 80: The large canalised drainage ditch of Birk Sike (Site 8)
5.6 **Gypsum Mining (Zone 5)**

5.6.1 There are extensive earthwork remains and several built structures still extant that relate to historic gypsum mining upon the estate. For the most part, these sites are clustered on the southern and eastern sides of the property. Most of the built structures and the mine entrances, in particular those in the south of the estate, were purportedly deliberately demolished in the mid-twentieth century so that the mine could not be reopened at a later date (Chris Braithwaite *pers comm*), as such the surviving archaeological evidence is fragmentary.

5.6.2 *Early mining and subsidence:* there is an extensive band of depressions, surface quarry scoops and probable subsidence crossing the top break of the scarp slope to the south of Acorn Bank house. This is presumably where the gypsum strata is exposed at the current ground surface in a rough north-west/south-east band, from just south of Acorn Bank house to as far as Newbarn Wood on the east side of the property, and it was here that the initial mineral extraction took place (Sites 49 and 50; Fig 13). The earliest reference for extraction of gypsum at Acorn Bank appears in 1810 when it appears to have been in use as a building material; *it was ‘used for laying floors, but never as a manure’* (Hodgson 1810, 11). Several of the scoops located on top of the ridgeline may well have been early surface quarrying dating to the general period of the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century; however, much of the scooped depressions located to the north of here were probably subsidence into the later subterranean pillar and stall workings located immediately below. When the mine abandonment plan is overlain on the depressions (Fig 17) many (Sites 54, 83 and 110) are recorded as being above areas where the pillars were particularly narrow (and therefore more prone to collapse?). The early line of depressions (Sites 49 and 50) are not located above later workings so cannot be subsidence into the mines. The natural erosion processes on gypsum may also reflect that some of these depressions were solution hollows. Two of the larger sunken depressions were surrounded by small earthen banks (Sites 54 and 83), and it is possible that these sites functioned as surface quarries defined by a surrounding boundary, or alternatively, were subsidence depressions in the parkland that needed to be fenced off. If these large sunken depressions were indeed surface quarries then they must surely post-date the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century period, as they are not located on the edge of the exposed mineral vein that would have undoubtably have been explored first.

5.6.3 *Nineteenth Century Workings:* evidence for early industrial-scale working of the gypsum mine is clustered around the present area of woodland south-east of Acorn Bank. The area, located on a sharp south-facing scarp slope, includes three inclines, which widen at the northern end into larger quarried areas (Sites 40-42; Plate 81) and a single large spoilheap that runs to the south (Site 38). It is uncertain if this quarrying was wholly associated with gypsum extraction as the 1899 Ordnance Survey mapping depicts the area as being part of a ‘Brick and Tile Works’ (Fig 7), and reflects that clay was typically a biproduct of such workings. At least one of the inclines accessed the subterranean mine workings from this side of the mine. The mine abandonment plan (Fig 17; Plate 15) depicted ‘old workings’ on the northern end of one of the inclines (Site 42); these presumably date to this period and are the earliest subterranean workings that post-date the surface quarrying (Sites 40-42). Several small mine buildings recorded on early mapping are no longer extant (Sites 43, 147 and 148), whilst
only earthworks remain of the largest mine building that was associated with the complex (Site 39; Plate 82).

Plate 81: Surface quarrying and an incline running into the underground workings (Site 42)

Plate 82: Earthwork remains of mine building foundations (Site 39)

5.6.4 **Twentieth Century Workings:** by the early twentieth century the main incline and open mine entrance, as depicted upon the 1916 OS mapping (Fig 9), was the
westernmost one on the south side of the mine (Site 42). After this date a new incline with modern infrastructure was constructed in the woodland to the east of Acorn Bank (Site 35; Plate 83). The mine entrance here is obscured but there is evidence for extensive surface quarrying adjacent to a large incline bank that has a revetted loading/working platform at the top end (Site 36; Plate 84). In addition, there is an iron mine wagon that has been retrieved from the workings and is placed by the footpath at the west end of the workings. There are two extant structures associated with this particular incline, an engine/pumping house located by the road (Site 89; Plate 85) that has been surveyed by the National Trust archaeologist (2004), and a small explosives store (Site 37; Plate 86); the engine house was purportedly constructed in 1926 (Tyler 2000, 166). The full extent of the subterranean pillar and stall workings depicted upon the mine abandonment plan has been geo-located and plotted (Site 91).

Plate 83: The embankment of the new incline (Site 35)

5.6.5 There is almost no surviving evidence for the existence of the aerial ropeway that was constructed between Acorn Bank and Newbiggin mines in the early twentieth century. A small pile of broken concrete containing retaining bolts has been dumped in a quarry/subsidence hollow near the mine (Site 54). It is likely that this debris related to foundations for anchoring the ropeway superstructure. At present there is no surviving evidence for the power transmission system using the motive power of the corn mill for winding purposes in the mine.
Plate 84: A working/loading platform at the new incline (Site 36)

Plate 85: The engine house at the new incline (Site 89)
5.7 **THE WIDER ESTATE (ZONE 6)**

5.7.1 The rest of the land outwith the woodland, parkland and gardens is given over to a mixture of pasture and arable agriculture. There is a sparse collection of archaeological features associated with these areas. The farmed fields are almost entirely contained within hedged boundaries without earthwork banks and ditches, although there is a single walled boundary on the south-west edge of the estate (Site 21). The hedges are mostly not of great antiquity, although there is evidence of some old grown-out plashing in places. There are several veteran trees in the hedges on the side of Milburn Road, but other than one clump of trees on the southern edge of Birk Sike (part of Site 116) these fields lack any deliberate formal planting. The hedges on the road have been coppiced in places but this all seems to be relatively recent in origin. There is a series of farm gates in the estate which are all of the same basic construction, with plain round-headed gate piers, and have either iron or wooden gates which are of some antiquity. There is further evidence for well-preserved narrow ridge and furrow cultivation in the farmland adjacent to Acorn Bank Cottages (Site 29), which is of post-medieval date. There were two widely dispersed sections of lynchett boundary bank located on the southern side of Birk Sike (Sites 47 and 82), which, as well as parts of Birk Sike, were potentially relict parts of a boundary of a former open field. Although they could relate to earthworks associated with the canalising of Birk Sike. Remains of such fields are clearly discernible being fossilised into the modern enclosed field patterns on the north side of Temple Sowerby village (Fig 10).

5.7.2 Examples of other infrastructure include two culverted bridges of identical construction taking Milburn Road over Birk Sike (Sites 9 and 30). At the western edge of the property is part of the retaining wall for Millrigg Bridge on Crowdunle Beck (Site 13) and a smaller bridge on a tributary stream (Site 14).
In the field immediately adjacent is an earthwork feature and some debris that may be the demolished evidence for a Second World War pillbox which would have had clear flanking fire over both bridges (Site 15). The putative pill box, if it existed, had been removed by the time of the OS mapping of 1957. Just outside the western side of the current property boundary are the ‘White Gates’ located on the B6412, which are a pair of gate piers that would have once given access to the wider estate (Site 114). They have been removed from their original position and have been set back a little from the A66. The only other buildings not already reported on for the estate are the range of Acorn Bank Cottages (Sites 86 and 87; Plate 87). The range was named as ‘New Barn’ on the earliest estate mapping (Fig 4), but the present Acorn Bank Cottages on the site are either the same structures that have been converted or have been rebuilt over a barn structure in the nineteenth century. A pair of probable twentieth century agricultural buildings (since removed) were located in the field west of the cottages and adjacent to Birk Sike (Site 88).
6. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ESTATE

6.1 PREHISTORIC PERIOD

6.1.1 No clear evidence for archaeological sites relating to the prehistoric period are known from the property. In the wider locale north-west of Temple Sowerby at Millrigg there are slight indications for a prehistoric settlement (North Pennines Heritage Trust 2003, 15). A single unclassified rectilinear cropmark was identified on the property (Site 90) but upon further investigation it is likely to relate to a relict palaeochannel running southwards from Crowdundle Beck.

6.2 ROMAN PERIOD

6.2.1 No clear evidence for archaeological sites relating to the Roman period are known from the property. Some of the largest concentrations of native Romano-British settlements in the county are found on the raised margins above the Eden valley floor. Within the valley floor is a line of Roman forts at Brough, Kirkby Thore, Brougham, Old Penrith, Wreay and Carlisle which follows the line of a Roman road (now the A66) from the Stainmore Gap through to Carlisle (Shotter 2004). The village of Temple Sowerby is located on the Roman Road. Another Roman road went from Kirkby Thore north-westwards towards Whitley Castle (Roman name Cavoran). There is a Roman Milestone in Temple Sowerby on the north-east side of the main road c 1km south-east of the Church and c 4 ½ feet high (RCHME 1936, 226).

6.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL TO MEDIEVAL PERIOD

6.3.1 No clear evidence for archaeological sites relating to the early-medieval period are known from the property. Some of the important defensive points of the Roman period were reoccupied with Norman castles at Brough (built c AD 1100), Brougham (built c AD 1203–28) and Carlisle, but there were also castles at Hartley, Appleby, Penrith, and Naworth. The principal towns of the valley are Kirkby Stephen, Appleby and Penrith, but there are also scattered nucleated villages, many of which have had a planned foundation from twelfth/ thirteenth centuries (Roberts 1993). The pattern of enclosure around these settlements retains much of their ancient character, and, in some instances, the medieval open fields have been fossilised within the present day field systems. Temple Sowerby was maybe deliberately located on the road between the Brougham and Brough castles; being protected but also accessible for the main roads and markets.

6.3.2 The site of Acorn Bank was within the medieval period landholding that was closely associated with the village of Temple Sowerby; the Knight’s Templar and subsequently the Knights Hospitaller. Physical manifestations of activity on this site during the medieval period are, however, extremely slight. The documentary evidence outlined below indicates that the manor of Sowerby was, for a period, in the possession of the Knights Templars; however this was probably after 1185, as Sowerby was not listed in an Inquest of Templar property of that year. The Knights Templar was a religious order founded to protect pilgrims on pilgrimage routes; it was originally joined by soldiers and knights, but later developed as a
series of religious centres or ‘commanderies’ throughout Western Europe manned by a hierarchy of knights, sergeants and chaplains. These were established with chapels and hospices taking on the duties of prayer and protection to travellers and sick people.

6.3.3 There is, as yet, no contemporary evidence, and no physical remains, as to where their buildings and chapel were located. It is is interesting to note that the Inquest of Templar property in 1185 gave prominence to two types of buildings within the Templar estates, the churches and the mills (Rotoók 1994, 168). The military nature of the Knights Templars (and the Hospitallers) was also evident in the location of their commanderies; for instance the Knights were granted manors all down the Welsh Marches deliberately in order to protect against the lawlessness of the region (Riley-Smith 1999, 82). This may have been a factor in their foundation at Temple Sowerby along the strategic road across the Pennines.

6.3.4 There had been a suggestion that part of the battered foundation course of one part of the house may have been foundations for a tower of medieval origin, however recent studies have demonstrated that the masonry in this part of the house does not seem to have any indication of medieval fabric either demolished or re-used (Menuge 2010, 19). Other than that there is no evidence for a preceptory on the property, and indeed such a structure may have been located elsewhere in Temple Sowerby. The location of the early manor house of Temple Sowerby is therefore uncertain. It is interesting to note that Acorn Bank house is very close to the boundary of the Newbiggin manor, and its proximity may have precluded the presence of an early manorial centre at Acorn Bank.

6.3.5 An early mill was identified as being at Temple Sowerby through medieval records and this may well reflect the same location as the present mill; no fabric for a medieval period mill has been discovered though. There is slight evidence for a straight route running north from Temple Sowerby towards the corn mill and this scant evidence could imply a route that may have existed in the medieval period. Likewise, an access route passes from Temple Sowerby towards the present Acorn Bank house. The avenue may have early origins, although this route was evidently out of use by 1768.

6.3.6 The most extensive evidence for activity in this period appears in the form of broad ridge and furrow cultivation and, in some places, possible strip lynchets that cover the area of the Demesne field in front of the present house and even descend down Acorn Bank to Crowdumle Beck to the north. There is no surviving evidence for an embanked and enclosed demesne boundary surrounding Acorn Bank. It is probable that Crowdumle Beck has changed course across its floodplain over time and that historically, the beck was formerly at the original north-eastern and north-western limit of the holding, which coincides with the county boundary. The course of Birk Sike may well have originally formed the northern edge of an open field on the north side of Temple Sowerby. There is slight evidence for a lyncheted boundary along this route, visible as an earthen bank, which is evident in several places on the southern side of the canalised watercourse. This open field would seem to be at odds with there having been a medieval enclosure surrounding Acorn Bank, although there may well have been a complex of different phases of enclosure that have overlain each other, but have subsequently been erased.
6.3.7 The possible remains for a building were identified through geophysical survey on the front aspect to the south of the current house, and although this is of unknown date and function, it could potentially be medieval in date.

6.4 **THE EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD**

6.4.1 The immediate post-dissolution history of the Temple Sowerby estate is of Crown ownership and then it was sold to the Dalston Family. The Acorn Bank then became the seat of a minor branch of the family that established itself in this region by marrying into the Lowther family. The earliest extant visible parts of the present house, which comprise the western two-thirds of the main range and substantially the whole of the west and north wings, are probably of the early seventeenth century date. They are, therefore, the work of either Thomas Dalston II (died 1616) or Christopher Dalston II (1584-1634), but there was a later episode of construction in the house indicated by a date stone of 1656 (Menuge 2010). Other than in the fabric of the house, surviving direct evidence for this period is absent on the estate. The earliest reference to Acorn Bank as a separate entity was in a document from 1594-5 (*Section 3.5.8*); however, the house may be earlier. The settlement of the dispute with the manorial tenants of Temple Sowerby in the 1570s (*Section 3.5.5*) may have been the origin of the present layout of many of the fields with hedged boundaries on the property, and in particular the definition of the surviving Demesne field. The hedges seem to have functioned as an early form of enclosure as was happening elsewhere during this Elizabethan period; this may explain why Milburn Road overlies part of the possible northern open field of the village and why medieval cultivation is evident in the demesne.

6.5 **THE SEVENTEENTH TO EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PARK AND GARDEN**

6.5.1 *Establishment of the Park and Planting:* surviving physical evidence for the formation of the parkland on the property is scant, and unfortunately the earliest estate mapping dated to 1824 depicts a semi-mature parkland landscape that was almost certainly established much earlier. It would seem plausible that given the substantial size of the parkland, along with its inclusion of planted trees and woodlands, and indeed the large capital outlay used to develop extensive formal gardens surrounding the house, that the property was being used as a primary residence. In broad terms this would imply that the parkland and formal gardens were at least set out prior to 1796, which marked the end of the familial connection with the Dalston family as their ancestral seat.

6.5.2 Hutchinson’s description of the views from Acorn Bank house (in 1776) and its ‘fine plantations …. commanding an agreeable though narrow prospect, over rich meadows to the south descending to the town of Temple Sowerby’ suggests that the screening plantations depicted in 1824 were already well established by 1776, which in turn suggests that the parkland in front of the house was also in existence by this date.

6.5.3 There is evidence, though, to suggest that the construction of the formal gardens may have begun during the time of the development of the house by John Dalston (1611-92), who was also actively involved in construction works to the house (indicated by the datestone of 1656 on the west wall of the north-west stair). There is a reference to Lady Anne Clifford having been served apricots from
Acorn Bank in the 1680s (S Braithwaite pers comm) perhaps suggesting perhaps a heated wall in a productive kitchen garden, but not necessarily providing a date for the extant heated wall. The parkland as depicted in Greenwood’s map of 1824 seemed to have been a later development, possibly during the period 1690-1740, John Dalston III (1706-59) was actively involved in works to the house in the 1740s. This is a period supported by the age of the mature oak trees to the north-west and south-east of the house being approximately 300 years old and, allowing for errors of estimation, perhaps planted c 1690-1740.

6.5.4 **Early Landscape Features:** the earliest landscape features within the estate would seem to be the survival of broad ridge and furrow cultivation within the Demesne field, and which was probably one of the medieval open fields of Temple Sowerby. This suggests that, in general terms, the parkland was broadly set out after the medieval period.

6.5.5 Evidence for early parkland features is limited to the southern embanked access route, that originally led to the south side of the house and possibly to the service courtyard, a large oak parkland tree of very large girth, on the eastern boundary of the Demesne field and also elements of an elaborate drainage culvert system (Site 45) adjacent to The Stell/ Birk Sike. The latter culvert was perhaps intended to provide additional drainage, but not to detract from the visual appearance of, the natural (pre-canalised) Birk Sike. The large parkland oak tree could be evidence of early parkland design with open oak planting set in front of the house in the seventeenth/eighteenth centuries. Its proximity to the eastern demesne boundary, however, may mean that this particular tree is actually a relict boundary tree or a remnant of ancient woodland or wood pasture, rather than parkland planting.

6.5.6 The main sweeping drive running to the west of the house was in existence by 1768 and had replaced the southern access route that ran directly towards Temple Sowerby village as the main route to the house.

6.5.7 The most substantial structural elements of the formal walled garden (including the potentially early heated fruit growing wall) on the east side of the house possibly date to the mid to late seventeenth century. Several dated water tanks, one now a planter and one in storage, may be related to the house in this period; however, they could have been brought in during later renovations as decorative items. The sundial, also thought to be of the seventeenth century (Site 100) putatively originally from Temple Sowerby village, survives in storage and the oval table that it once sat upon is in front of the house. There is possible subterranean evidence for a screen wall (Site 105) running between the two flanking wings on the front elevation of the house, which was demolished and later replaced by the turning circle drive and ha-ha enclosure before 1824, but possibly related to the earlier east wing; this east wing was remodelled in the 1670s (Menuge 2000, 45).

6.5.8 Structural elements of both the corn mill and some of the ancillary buildings date to the eighteenth century, as must the large embanked millrace and possibly the weir, although this may have been a replacement in the nineteenth century.

6.5.9 The early mapping by Greenwood and Machell and Watson in 1824 perhaps depicted the gardens and park as they were in previous years after the development by John Dalston I (1611-92) and John Dalston III (1706-59). *(Section 6.5.3).* These early maps depicted an established open parkland dotted
with broadleaf tree species (almost certainly all oak trees), with heavily wooded screening areas (Acorn Bank Plantation, New Barn Wood and Eller’s Wood) behind, and to either side of the front (south facing) aspect of the house. The earliest map to depict the park was Greenwood’s map of 1824 (Figs 3 and 20), which includes four large fields within the southern aspect of the house and a field to the south-east of the house and within this parkland the eight dispersed individual or clumps of trees, many of which can still be seen today (Section 5.5.3). The parkland extended to the south-west up to the Milburn Road, including the area to the south-west of Birk Sike, and to the south-east. The depiction of the parkland boundary to the north of the house is uncertain and cannot be defined with any degree of precision, but does appear to extend up to the mill beck, and does exclude the area around the mill. The extent of the park on this map is supported by the depiction of parkland trees within this defined boundary, although their locations may be more schematic rather than actual.

6.5.10 Greenwood’s plan (Fig 3) suggests that there were flanking trees on either side of the drive leading between Millrigg Bridge and the mill/ Acorn Bank house. Machell and Watson’s Estate Plan of 1824 also suggests that there were flanking trees on both sides of the drive, but that the majority were on the south side. Given the evident accuracy of the Machell and Watson’s estate plan, it is probable that this is the more reliable representation.

6.5.11 The original design, as depicted by Greenwood, was possibly intended to enclose an area of open parkland to the south of the house, dotted with parkland trees, within substantial belts of screening plantation broadleaf woodland located on the north-western, north-eastern and south-eastern sides. The date of the screening trees to the north-east can be estimated on the basis of their girth, and is believed to be approximately 300 years old (J Lund pers comm) which would suggest that they were planted c 1690-1740 (Fig 21). This put the house at the centre of the design and provided a primary open vista out towards the south-west, framed by the tree belts. The vista in the original scheme would have looked out onto open grass parkland with occasional scattered broadleaf (presumably oak) trees to break up the uniformity of terrain. While there was no parkland boundary, the tree belts have helped to fossilise the extent and character of the parkland, and even now the extent of the woodland belts has remained largely unchanged between the earliest mapping and the present.

6.5.12 Within the parkland depicted by Greenwood’s map there were two, approximate lines, of large, mature, trees extending across the open vista from the house and parallel to the line of the Milburn Road (Fig 21). While Greenwood’s mapping may seem like a schematic representation of the trees, the much more accurate OS 1858 map shows trees/ clumps in very similar if not identical positions (particularly its southernmost line) and would appear to indicate that Greenwood’s depiction was broadly representative of the situation in 1824. The 1824 estate map, interestingly, shows some of these trees (in the same basic locations), but not all. Given that there is correlation between Greenwood’s map and the OS first edition it would appear that the omission from the 1824 estate map of these trees is a cartographic rather than an actual one.

6.5.13 The tithe map of 1838 (Figs 5 and 20) again may reflect the developments of the later eighteenth century. It does not define the boundary of the park but does show individual broadleaf parkland trees, in a clear attempt to depict the Demesne as
Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby, Cumbria: Historic Landscape Survey Report

6.6 \textbf{THE NINETEENTH CENTURY PARK AND GARDEN}

6.6.1 \textit{Parkland Development}: the OS 1858 map provides reinforcement of evidence for the eastern boundary of the parkland at this date (Fig 6). There are a large number of hedgerow trees along the eastern boundary of the Demesne field, which by this date was the eastern boundary of the park. This contrasts with the boundaries within the park, which have no trees, and the boundaries outside the park which have few trees if any. It would appear that the hedged boundary was defining the edge of the parkland, and was possibly intended to screen off sight of the arable fields from the house. The clear line of trees along this boundary would suggest that this parkland boundary had been well established by this date. There is some evidence for later narrow ridge and furrow cultivation in places in the demesne that hint at steam ploughing within the established parkland in the eighteenth or nineteenth century.

6.6.2 The 1900 OS map (Figs 8 and 20) is the next reliable indicator of the extent of the parkland and shows that that it had not changed substantially from that represented by the tithe and schedule. It was still edged to the south by Birk Sike, and the eastern Demesne field was still excluded from the park. It shows the northern extent of the park as being defined by the Mill Race, but stops just short of the northern side of the house. The area of the Wilderness Garden, established at a later date by Dorothy Una Ratcliffe, was for example outside the park.

6.6.3 The 1920 OS 6 inch map (Fig 10) also represents the extent of the park and shows that it has the same broad character as that developed from the nineteenth century. It has a similar line to that of 1900, except that the northern boundary has pulled back and to the south from the line of the Mill Race and by this date follows a straight line approximately coinciding with the northern edge of the present day plantation in this area.

6.6.4 The development of the park limits over this period of approximately 100 years, shows that it has slowly, but episodically, shrunk from its former extent in 1824, and the greatest change was seemingly between that map and the tithe map of
1838, reflecting that land had been taken out for arable farming between these dates. Even though there was the establishment of a major gypsum extraction operation in the south-eastern part of the estate from the late-nineteenth to the early-twentieth century, this was seemingly constrained by the extent of the park, rather than causing further contractions to the park.

6.6.5 The parkland has been subject to a process of contraction, and although there have evidently been episodes when the parkland has been used for arable, as described below, the parkland seems to have been more commonly used as a backdrop for grazing animals through the period. The LiDAR map for the main area of Demesne field shows sinuous, broad, ridge and furrow, which was probably medieval in date, and certainly earlier than the parkland trees/clumps, which are clearly superimposed on this ridge and furrow (the ridge and furrow does not divert to avoid trees). If there had been any nineteenth century arable farming in this area then it would have shown up as narrow ridge and furrow and it would have removed the evidence of the broad ridge and furrow as has happened in the fields to the south-west of Milburn Road, and quite possibly immediately north of Birk Sike. There is photographic evidence that the parkland has been used for a hay crop in the mid-twentieth century (Section 5.5.11) but this would not necessarily have entailed ploughing the land. By contrast there is one area of the Demesne field (Site 120) which does have narrow ridge and furrow, as indicated by the LiDAR, and is in the south-western part of the field. Although this narrow ridge and furrow was probably of post-medieval date, there is no indication, as to when within that broad period, that the land was cultivated and may indeed have been before the earliest representation of the parks extent in 1824 (Greenwood’s map). The occasional arable use of areas of parkland is a common feature of many medieval and country house estates throughout the country.

6.6.6 The archaeological survey did not find any substantial boundary walls defining the extent of the park, which contrasts with most other parks established during the period, and includes such notable examples as Allerton Park (OA North 2012), Duncombe Park (Hussey 1967) (North Yorkshire) and Sizergh Park (OA North 2014). The implication is that there was no requirement to contain a herd of deer, which was often a feature of other eighteenth century parks. This absence of a clearly defined park boundary has allowed the iterative contraction of the park at Acorn Bank, whereas other parks have had their extents fossilised by their substantive park walls.

6.6.7 Parkland Planting Development: the substantial screening plantations and planting design on the edges of the northern part of the Acorn Bank estate, represented on the earliest mapping of 1824 (Greenwood and Machell and Watson’s estate plan), and the tithe map of 1838 had survived for the most part undisturbed, but there had been the loss of occasional trees and clumps resulting from changes in land use and the unintended loss of open grown parkland trees to storms and disease (Figs 20 and 21). The number of trees flanking the access roads to the house and mill appears to have changed dramatically between 1824 and 1916. The estate map of 1824 depicts a substantial stand of trees on the southern side of the drive as it passes through Sandwith, which presumably served to conceal any view of the house until the prospect could be fully appreciated by looking out across the parkland to see the house, framed by plantation. The trees flanking the drive within Sandwith also appear on the 1838
tithe map. By the time of the 1858 1st edition OS map this screen of trees had disappeared. Further north the 1824 estate map shows the access road to the mill as being flanked with trees, which appear to be part of Ellers Wood Plantation. A similar depiction is provided by the 1838 tithe map and 1st edition OS map of 1858. The number of trees to the south-west of the mill appears to have been greatly reduced by the time of the 2nd edition OS map of 1899, possibly as a result of thinning and felling to provide sufficient room for the best specimens to mature.

6.6.8 There was, however, an increased number of clumps of trees or individual trees, closer to the house, which were planted in a more random arrangement. New planting is evident on the OS map editions of 1858 and 1899 and included single trees, pairs of trees and if one instance, three trees enclosed by a circular boundary. It is during this time that conifer species are depicted in the parkland, appearing as specimen trees and as a supporting nurse crop for broadleaf trees. Conversely, there was a loss of scattered trees at the south-western side of the park, closer to the Milburn Road, as this part of the park (to the south-west of Birk Sike) was restored to cultivation by the time of the 1899 OS map. Interestingly there is one tree that has been lost in the south-western part of the park, an area which was never officially removed from the park, but which does coincide with an area of narrow ridge and furrow. The loss of the tree, coupled with the ridge and furrow, may reflect a brief period of arable use for part of the park. The other significant change to the planting was the establishment of a screening belt of woodland to hide the view of the gypsum works from the house. On the 1899 OS map this was a small rectangular plantation, but by the time of the 1916 map, this had become a more extended tree belt which mostly (but not entirely) blocked the view of the works from the house.

6.6.9 Gardens: the seventeenth and eighteenth century gardens are not properly understood given the considerable changes to the layout of the gardens in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, which have resulted in the loss of earlier designs. Although there are no detailed depictions of the gardens and the internal layout prior to the estate map of 1824, this map depicts formal garden elements that are likely to have been developed in the eighteenth century, perhaps alongside the refurbishment of the house by John Dalston (1611-1692). Further evidence of significance of the early gardens comes from the reference to Lady Anne Clifford having been served apricots from Acorn Bank in the 1680s (S Braithwaite pers comm) suggesting that some form of heated wall may have existed within the productive kitchen garden (Fig 22).

6.6.10 The tithe map (1838) is potentially very significant as it shows the formal arrangement of the gardens and is likely to reflect the survival of a much earlier garden layout. The area of the present sunken garden was occupied by a rectangular feature, that approximately coincides with the extent of the present garden features. Whereas in the main area of the walled garden there is what appears to be a formal garden comprising a symmetrical arrangement of parterre beds, with corner beds centred on a circular feature which could either be a bed or a pond (Fig 22). Paths are shown around the eastern and southern sides of the garden against the garden walls. The parterre was fashionable in the seventeenth and earlier eighteenth centuries, but not in the nineteenth, which would suggest that the parterre representation on the tithe map reflects the survival of a much older garden.
6.6.11 The herb garden, probably then in use as a small productive kitchen garden, was also depicted but has a slightly skewed shape by comparison with earlier and later maps and it is assumed that this is a cartographical error, rather than actual.

6.6.12 By the time of the 1858 OS there had evidently been a major change in the design and layout of the garden. The formal parterre arrangement of the walled garden had been lost and replaced with an ‘H’ shaped arrangement of paths (Figs 6 and 22). More significantly the garden was shown as having a random arrangement of orchard trees, and would indicate that the garden had reverted from a formally designed pleasure ground to a productive area of kitchen garden. The areas of the sunken garden and the herb garden are shown as being open, without trees, but do not show any detail, beyond a small structure in the north-west corner of the herb garden. The wall separating the herb garden and the walled garden is an early heated wall, which had its fire boxes (to heat the flues within the wall), on the herb garden side. The placement of the fire boxes on this side of the wall may be significant, as it would be more appropriate to have them on the productive rather than the pleasure ground side. Given that until the mid-nineteenth century the northern side of the wall was not productive, it is probable that the heated wall was of a date earlier than the 1858 plan, and may have been part of the original design for the walled garden.

6.6.13 The 1899 OS map shows the same path layout within the walled garden, but there is no depiction of trees and suggests that it was no longer serving as an orchard. There is however, a possible greenhouse and attached boiler house in the south-west corner of the walled garden, which might indicate that while it may have not been in use as an orchard, it was still part of the productive garden. The herb garden was similarly shown as open but by this date a glasshouse had replaced the earlier structure.

6.6.14 The 1899 map does not show any detail in the area of the Sunken Well Garden, but photographs from the Boazman Archive at about 1900 do provide some indication of its layout. The well or sunken garden is enclosed by the house to the south and west and a high wall to the north-east, and in c 1900 there was a sub-circular arrangement of screen walls to the west, terraces to the north and a raised bank to the east surrounding a circular dipping pond (Section 5.2.14). A series of steps extended up the eastern bank to the main part of the walled garden.

6.6.15 Gypsum Mining: small-scale gypsum mining was allegedly started for building purposes on the estate in the late eighteenth century, but the earliest documentary reference to gypsum extraction and use does not appear until the early nineteenth century. A linear pitted area along a ridge to the south of the house is likely to have been the focus for early exploitation, as this was where the gypsum vein was exposed at the surface. Industrial-scale exploitation grew in the mid-late nineteenth century to the south of the house. There are some possible larger surface quarries north of the exposed ridgeline vein. It was then mined commercially, first in a large surface extractive pit with inclined planes running through. Gypsum was then mined underground just to the north of the opencast pit, and this area was depicted as ‘old workings’ on the mine abandonment plan. The opencast pit may have had a secondary use as a short-lived brick and tile works, however excepting the 1899 OS map there is no further information for this enterprise.
6.7 **THE TWENTIETH CENTURY ESTATE**

6.7.1 At the very start of the century a tennis court was erected in front of the ha-ha on the front aspect of the house. Photographic evidence from the Boazman archive depicts a relatively simple layout of formal garden features and planting surrounding the house and grounds.

6.7.2 Gypsum mining continued to the south of the house and subterranean pillar and stall workings expanded underground out from the ‘old workings’ in a northerly direction. A new level was driven into the north-east corner of the gypsum mine and further underground pillar and stall workings were excavated, this evidently caused some significant localised subsidence. The later level has surviving built structures associated with it, including an explosives store and engine house. An aerial ropeway was constructed to the nearby Newbiggin quarry and winding power for haulage at the mine was provided at first by the water wheel at the corn mill and then the purpose-built engine house. The mine, abandoned in 1937, was almost requisitioned as a high explosives bomb store by the Air Ministry but it was found unsuitable. The mine workings, ropeway, inclines and many of the buildings were deliberately demolished.

6.7.3 **Modifications to Park and Garden by Dorothy Una Ratcliffe:** the property was acquired in the 1930s by Dorothy Una Ratcliffe, a writer with links to the Arts and Crafts movement. She undertook an extensive renovation of the property, gardens and grounds. There is clear evidence for elaborate ornamentation within the walled garden, well garden and surrounding the house; many pieces, including statuary and the early decorative gates, were bought specifically from auctions to adorn the gardens. The parkland was also re-considered around the same time; the 1957 map shows that the clump of three trees in front of the house that had been depicted since 1824 had gone, as had the single broadleaf tree in circular enclosure to the south, although the enclosure remained (Site 49; Fig 21). The number of trees to the south-west of the mill appears to have remained constant during the early twentieth century, as evidence by the OS maps of 1916 and 1920. A further reduction in the number of trees occurred sometime between 1920 and the OS map of 1957. It is possible that mature oak trees may have been felled as part of the war effort between 1939 and 1945, although this is without firm evidence. The conifers within the screening plantation on the east side of the Demesne field had been lost and the interior of the enclosure had reverted to scrub; similarly the small sub-rectangular enclosure, at the west end of the screening plantation was also shown as containing scrub vegetation.

6.7.4 **The Twentieth Century Gardens:** the sunken garden was modified in the late 1930s by Dorothy Una Ratcliffe, and while she retained much of the basic design, she did add considerable ornamentation. She removed the western screening wall, but enhanced the northern terraces and provided considerable elaboration with the introduction of decorative statuary surrounding the pond, the screen wall plinths on the east side of the garden and on the dipping well. An alcove and dipping well were shown set into the northern terraces in a 1920s photograph, but this was substantially enhanced during the 1930s renovations (Section 5.2.14).

6.7.5 Dorothy Una Ratcliffe made other alterations to the walled gardens, which included the establishment of an orchard extension (Site 162) to the south-east of the walled garden, and a wilderness garden to the north-east of the walled garden. These necessitated opening apertures through the garden walls to afford access.
between each area, and included gates in the northern and eastern walls (Sites 60, 61, 137, 138 and 139); however, there may have been an earlier aperture in the middle of the northern wall, but she did add an elaborate crown of thorns gate. A path in the 1930s design of the walled garden, located against the south-western wall, was directly in line with a path in the orchard extension. The implication is that the two paths should have connected, but there was no gateway inserted in the wall that separates them, and raises the possibility that a gateway in this location was an element of design that was never completed.

6.7.6 In addition Dorothy Una Ratcliffe created a wilderness and wildlife garden/bird sanctuary within the woodland to the north of the house on the slope running down Acorn Bank towards Crowdundle Beck. The property was given to the National Trust in 1950. The farm and parkland were subsequently farmed by tenants and the house rented out, the final tenants being the Sue Ryder Foundation who leased the house until 1996. The gardens and the derelict corn mill have both been transformed into popular visitor attractions over the last few decades.

6.7.7 *Later Twentieth Century Developments:* the layouts of the present gardens to a great extent have little correlation with the historic gardens. The main walled garden layout was established in 1969-72 (C Braithwaite pers comm), and although it incorporates the same central path line that was depicted on the OS 1858 and 1899 maps, the rest has little similarity with the earlier layouts.

6.7.8 The greenhouse was built within the last 30 years, probably 1988-9, and replaced an earlier structure on the site, that was first depicted on the 1899 mapping; nothing survives of the earlier structure (C Braithwaite pers comm). The layout of the orchard extension for the most part dates back to 2000, although the principal paths were on the lines established in the 1930s, and did include pear trees that dated to the 1990s. The layout of the herb garden was established in 2003 (C Braithwaite pers comm), and was not based on an earlier design.

6.7.9 The sunken garden has retained more of the earlier design than any other of the garden areas, but even this one has seen substantial change. The dipping pond in the centre of the garden was established in 1992, on the basis of 1930s photographs. While the northern terraces survive, the walls are substantially reduced from their form in the 1930s and the alcove above the dipping well has been substantially reconfigured. The eastern steps (Site 143) are still in place but the treads are more rustic than they were in the 1930s and suggests that they may have been replaced.

6.8 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

6.8.1 *Parkland:* A Parkland Management Plan should be produced to guide future management of the parkland and woodlands at Acorn Bank. This management plan should provide detailed recommendations for all of the themes highlighted below, such as parkland tree management, tree planting and agricultural use.

6.8.2 Management of the former parkland (as defined by the OS mapping of 1920) should remain as open pasture, an extensive agricultural management regime will continue the tradition pattern of land use in this area and will assist in protecting the surviving historic cultivation earthworks.
6.8.3 A scheme of replacement tree planting should be implemented to conserve and enhance the distinctive parkland character of the former demesne and plantations surrounding Acorn Bank house using the estate plan of 1824 and OS mapping of 1858 map as a guide. New planting is required to ensure the future succession of parkland trees, with new planting taking place next to/ or on the site of parkland trees/ clumps in order to create a ‘successor’ or ‘successors’ to existing trees or clumps. Individual parkland trees, clumps of field woodlands should be replanted with appropriate species. This is likely to be oak, although there is some limited scope for planting individual conifer species.

6.8.4 The land found within the visible footprint of the subterranean pillar and stall gypsum mining (Site 91) will be liable to subsidence, this will not impact upon specific archaeological sites of high importance but as a management issue it may well need to be monitored and managed over time.

6.8.5 The drainage culvert (Site 45) located adjacent to Birk Sike is potentially a very early estate feature. The two surviving inspection holes should be conserved and protected. Further investigation should be undertaken to identify the extent and structural integrity of this underground structure.

6.8.6 The potentially early access route that runs from north to south through the former demesne towards Temple Sowerby (Site 20) should be subject protected in the parkland management regime. There may be some scope in investigating the structure of this feature to better understand its function and development.

6.8.7 **Property Buildings:** most of the built structures found across the property have actively been renovated or maintained. The engine shed (Site 89) and explosives store (Site 37), being the only extant built elements for the gypsum mine, should be retained and when necessary be conserved and maintained. Most of the buildings on the property have been subject to a basic level of recording in the form of a Vernacular Building Survey. A more detailed Historic Building Survey, such as that undertaken for the mill in 2011, should be considered for buildings on the estate in advance of substantial alteration or intervention.

6.8.8 **Gypsum Mining:** the extant surface features consisting inclines, working floors and building foundations are highly localised in nature. Detailed survey of these workings, including a detailed contour and archaeology survey, should be an aspiration.

6.8.9 **Walled Garden:** the original planting layout and function of the walled garden remains unknown, as such it should retain the current orchard planting regime which was is evident on nineteenth century mapping. The garden walls are all statutorily protected. Further investigation, in the form of a detailed garden survey may reveal further information on the construction and relative phasing of the garden walls. The chronology of the well garden is better understood, due primarily to a succession of early photographic sources. Further specialist garden research is required to determine if restoration to its original form would be desirable.

6.8.10 Further investigation should be undertaken to identify the origin and provenance of the two water tanks on the property (Site 134) to determine if they are original and therefore require greater conservation and care.

6.8.11 A plan should be implemented to re-site any remaining statuary and the sundial which are in storage at the property.
6.8.12 **The House:** further investigation could be undertaken to elucidate the extent and phasing of any surviving remains for the putative screen wall (Site 105) on the front of the property. Excavation could also be undertaken adjacent to the putative medieval foundations on the property to identify and assess the surviving archaeological resource.

6.8.13 **Woodland:** the planting regime on the summit of Acorn Bank should remain as it is to preserve and perpetuate the current mature oak woodland. The lower land nearer to Crowdundle Beck could be altered to become managed coppiced woodland. A detailed scheme of planting and management could be undertaken to enhance the woodland and to test whether it is appropriate to bring these areas back under wildflower and bird sanctuary management regimes as they had been in the early twentieth century.

6.8.14 **The Wider Estate:** the entrance gateway piers and surrounding planting should be maintained. The farm gates on the property are in various states of decay and advice should be sought on replacing deteriorating examples with wooden gates which seem to have been the norm on the estate in the early twentieth century.
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NTSMR National Trust Sites and Monuments Record, pertinent entries are incorporated into the site gazetteer

**Ordnance Survey**

OS 1st edition map, 1858, 25 inch, Sheets 4.16 and 4.12
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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

Brief for a Historic Landscape Survey of Acorn Bank, near Temple Sowerby, Cumbria

1 Introduction

The National Trust is inviting tenders to conduct a Historic Landscape Survey of its property at Acorn Bank located near Temple Sowerby, Cumbria. The boundary of the property owned and managed by the National Trust is contiguous with the boundary of the study area highlighted on the attached map (see appendix 1).

Previous investigations by the National Trust have established that the property contains many important archaeological and historic features including; a) parkland features such as tree banks, drives and railings, b) buildings and structures, c) relict landscape features associated with past agriculture and land management and d) features associated with industry, including historic gypsum mining to the east of the house. Of these elements only the history of the gypsum mining has been explored and recorded in any detail (Tyler, I. 2000).

The Historic Landscape Survey of Acorn Bank would therefore represent the first significant attempt to survey, record and interpret the historic landscape. The proposed investigations combine archaeological fieldwork, undertaken to identify and record all sites of historic and archaeological interest on the property, with an analysis of parkland features and field boundaries in order to understand the character, development and significance of the landscape. The Historic Landscape Survey will also require documentary and cartographic research to be undertaken in order to identify sites and features no longer evident on the ground and to better understand the character of previous phases of parkland management and design.

The Trust anticipate that the Historic Landscape Survey will provide them with a comprehensive understanding of the historic landscape at Acorn Bank. This information is urgently required to help guide and inform the potential relocation of the visitor access route and car park at the property. The contractor is asked to retain an awareness of the purpose of the investigations and present information in a format that will assist this process.

The aims of the Historic Landscape Survey are as follows:

• Undertake an archaeological survey of the property to identify and record all visible sites, features and landscape elements of archaeological or historic interest and afterward produce a catalogue of information in the form of an archaeological gazetteer.

• To assess the condition of the archaeological resource and make recommendations for its future conservation and management.

• To recognise and interpret changes in the character and appearance of the property through study and comparison of historic maps and estate plans in order to develop a chronological framework for the development of the parkland and surrounding agricultural land.

• Collate and interpret any other relevant documentary or archive material evidence (including both primary and secondary source material) that might assist in the understanding of land-use, enclosure, settlement and industry on the property.

• Produce a written and illustrated report that presents the results of the Historic Landscape Survey in a meaningful way and is able to be used as a tool for future property management. This report should also include a clear historic narrative for the property, from the prehistoric to the present day.

2 Background

The National Trust property at Acorn Bank, near Temple Sowerby, consists of a house, an adjacent garden, a watermill (NTSMR 20456) and some 75ha of estate land. The red sandstone house (NTSMR 20279) has
parts dating back to the 1600s and has been extended and altered throughout the Post Medieval period. The house features a number of architectural styles and features. The most significant renovations were completed around 1745, during which the front of the house was developed in a Georgian style and a grand, stone staircase was created.

The seventeenth century walled garden, with a fruit orchard, herb garden and ornamental pond has been open to the public since the 1950s. The watermill lies a short distance to the west of the house and is believed to have been built on the site of an earlier mill (NTSMR 26038). The Crowndulle Beck, part of the Eden River SSSI, runs north of the house. Water is extracted from it to power the watermill, which has been used as a cornmill and also to power the machinery for the nineteenth century gypsum mines, some remains of which lie on the estate. The watermill, unique in the area as it once had 3 waterwheels, has been partially restored.

The house has early associations with the Knights Templars, and was owned by the Dalston/Boazman family from 1600 to the 1930s. Later, By Dorothy Una Ratcliffe, a wealthy writer with links to the Arts and Crafts Movement, acquired the property. After renovating and improving the property, Ratcliffe gave it to the National Trust in 1950. Since 1950 the house has been leased to tenants, most recently to the Sue Ryder Foundation as a nursing home until 1996. After this time the National Trust took it back in hand, completed extensive repairs and developed holiday accommodation in the Chapel Wing.

The house is a Grade I Listed Building. The mill, miller’s house, barn, pigstys, sundials, garden walls and entrance arches all designated as Grade II Listed Buildings.

Recent geophysical survey of an area south-west of the house has revealed a number of previously unknown archaeological sites including; a denuded cobbled surface (NTSMR 28286), cultivation features (NTSMR 28287) and a possible building platform (NTSMR 28287). The survey also highlight the potential survival more ephemeral historic garden features.

A rectilinear cropmark was once spotted situated in the grounds of Acorn Bank close to Crowndulle Beck (NTSMR 20457). This feature is not visible on any aerial photographs.

3 Methodology

The methodology for this project can be broken down into three components: field survey, boundary recording and documentary research.

3.1 Field Survey

The required level of field survey would involve a complete walkover survey of all land owned and managed by the National Trust at Acorn Bank to identify and record all features of archaeological and historic interest. This exercise will result in the creation of a comprehensive gazetteer of sites and monuments. Each gazetteer entry should be accompanied by a photograph of the particular site, monument or feature to aid identification on the ground. The recorded information should be plotted onto a series of digital maps at an appropriate scale for presentation in the survey report.

The field survey should include/ produce:

- accurate survey of all sites, features, buildings and landscape elements identified as being of either archaeological or historic interest, it is recommended that the survey be undertaken using accurate GPS.
- a gazetteer of recorded sites, features and landscape elements ready for entry on the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR). The gazetteer will include the following mandatory description fields: NTSMR number, survey reference number, site name, NGR, site description, monument type (using the English Heritage site thesaurus or similar), period, condition, threats, management recommendations and photo ref. A block of NTSMR numbers will be allocated by the National Trust archaeologist for use during the survey prior to the start of fieldwork.
• sites that are already listed on the NTSMR at Acorn Bank should be included in the gazetteer to create a comprehensive list of known sites and monuments, existing descriptions should be edited or added to as appropriate.

• features identifiable from documentary sources or aerial photographs but not evident on the ground shall be plotted and described as far as possible in order that these features may be given a gazetteer entry and later recorded on the NTSMR.

3.2 Boundary Recording

No comprehensive study of the sequence of land development and enclosure in the area of Acorn Bank has yet been undertaken. Therefore a program of boundary analysis for all land owned and managed by the National Trust is required as part of the investigations. It falls to the contractor to decide how to investigate the boundaries on the estate and specify an approach in their tender, although a combination of rapid survey and cartographic analysis is perhaps likely to be most appropriate.

The recorded information should be appear in the form of a written narrative outlining the history of enclosure on the property within the body of the written report. This explanation should be accompanied by a series of digital maps that present an analysis of the boundaries on the property and wherever possible show the phased development of the landscape through time.

3.3 Documentary research

As part of this project the contractor will be required to undertake a desk based assessment of the study area to support and inform the archaeological fieldwork. The contractor will need to obtain good quality digital copies of all historic maps, estate plans and other documents considered particularly important to the project and reproduce them within the body of the report (or as a separate appendix if appropriate).

Records relating to the property are believed to be held at the county public records office in Carlisle. It is not known if other records are held at other public record offices and this possibility will need to be investigated as part of the project. It is suggested that the contractor identifies those archives and repositories that contain relevant information prior to submitting a cost so that this figure can include an appropriate amount to cover the time required.

A reasonable effort should also be made to contact local groups or individuals who are likely to have significant knowledge (CATMHUS, Cumbria Industrial History Society, Ian Tyler etc) as part of the project. The contractor should also expect to set aside time to talk to staff and volunteers at Acorn Bank who have knowledge of the estate. In particular the contractor should set aside time to walk the property with National Trust staff Chris and Sara Braithwaite who have a deep knowledge of the property.

4 Reporting

On the completion of archaeological fieldwork and documentary research a draft report should be completed and passed to the National Trust. The draft report should include copies of all maps, photographs and other illustrations that will appear in the final report. The draft report will then be examined by the National Trust archaeologist and property team and comments returned to the contractor including any suggested amendments. Please note that the contractor should budget for significant editing of the draft report.

5 Survey outputs

At the conclusion of the investigations, the contractor will provide the following to the National Trust:

Seven bound paper copies of the report. Each copy should be accompanied by a set of paper plans if not included in the bound report.
Four separate CDs containing digital copies of the complete report in complete and ready to print Word and PDF formats should also be supplied. The survey data should be provided to the National Trust as three separate shapefile layers; point data, lines and polygons (compatible with MapInfo Version 7) to assist with entry of the survey information onto the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record.

All digital images from the archaeological survey and documentary research will be collated on a CD or DVD in a series of labelled folders clearly identifying the source. All photographs taken during the archaeological survey should be labelled with the relevant NTSMR number to aid entry onto the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record.

Digital copies of all key maps, plans and documents should also be included as part of the digital archive. Individual maps and documents should be clearly labelled and saved a Tiff or J.Pegs to enable them to be utilised by the National trust in the future.

The National Trust regional office will act as the repository for all original recording materials for the duration of this project. The National Trust reserve the right to deposit the complete archive, or a copy of the archive in the appropriate public record office at a later date.

6 Site conditions

The majority of land within the study area is managed by farm tenants on behalf of the National Trust. Other areas are managed by the National Trust as in hand land. The majority of this land in woodland in and around Nether Wasdale.

Certain access restrictions will apply to enclosed land as a result of the requirements of the various farm business and an overall agreement for access will be negotiated by the National Trust on behalf of the contractor prior to the start of fieldwork. The remaining land including the open fell is permanently open for public access. Contractors do not require formal permission from the National Trust to enter this area, although a courtesy should be made ahead of fieldwork commencing.

7 Previous research

The National Trust already possesses basic Vernacular Building Surveys for all of the farms and buildings within the study area. These surveys were undertaken in the mid-1980s and represent a useful, if basic, record of the buildings. The existing reports will be passed on before survey begins. Please note that there is no survey for the house at Acorn Bank.

Ian Tyler undertook both fieldwork and documentary research likely to be relevant to this project while researching his book ‘Gypsum in Cumbria’ published in 2000.

The National Trust is likely to have reports and documents that might assist the contractor. As such the contractor should expect to visit the National Trust regional office in Grasmere and property office at Acorn Bank at the start of the project and copy documents/ photograph or scan original material.

8 General terms

The National Trust will retain copyright over the resulting report and all associated archival material (including all digital maps and photographic material), and shall have absolute control over the use and dissemination of that information. The National Trust fully recognises the originator’s moral right to suitable accreditation in any publication of the results.

It is the policy of the National Trust to deposit copies of all surveys undertaken on its land with the appropriate regional archives, authorities and organisations. The National Trust will deposit a copy of the updated Sites and Monuments Record with the Archaeological Data Service based in York.

The project will be undertaken by the contractor acting on an independent basis. Staff working on the project will not be deemed employees of the National Trust. Tenders should reflect this fact and more specifically the Contractor will take sole responsibility for the payment of tax, National Insurance contributions, etc. If VAT is payable, this too should be indicated in the bid.
Further information about the National Trust’s guidelines for archaeological survey is contained in ‘Archaeology and the Historic Environment: Historic Landscape Survey Guidelines’ (National Trust, 2000) – available to download from the National Trust website.

We highlight that the property has holiday cottages on-site that would provide suitable accommodation for the contractor during fieldwork.

8 Timescale

The National Trust has funding to undertake this work within the financial year 20013/14. Please note that the National Trust’s financial year ends at the end of February, rather than March 2014.

It is critical that the Historic Landscape Survey is completed and a final payment to the contractor made before the end of February 2014 as the funding cannot be carried over into the new financial year. As such it is critical that contractors only submit a tender for the work if they are sure they can deliver the project within this deadline.

We recommend that the archive research along with all other preparation should take place in October in order to inform the programme of subsequent fieldwork. Fieldwork should then be undertaken in November after the vegetation has started to die back and conditions are more suitable. A draft report can then be prepared by early January, allowing sufficient time for review and editing in January and February.

The Contractor should indicate their availability for carrying out this work within the timescale indicated above as part of their bid.

9 Costing

We ask that contractors provide the client with a detailed break down of costs as part of the tender including travel, accommodation, report writing and production etc.

The contractor should feel free to add in costs for any other task that they believe worthwhile in the context of the project. This will create a ‘shopping list’ of items that can then be incorporated into the project or held in abeyance until funding is available in the future.

Project costs should be set to undertake the work according to the timetable in the brief.

Please return tenders before the end of September to:

Jamie Lund (Archaeologist)
The National Trust
North-West Regional Office
The Hollens
Grasmere
Cumbria
LA22 9QZ
Tele: 01539 463825
E-mail: jamie.lund@nationaltrust.org.uk
APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 TENDER BACKGROUND

1.1.1 The National Trust has invited Oxford Archaeology North to submit proposals for a historic landscape survey of the Acorn Bank property, Temple Sowerby, Cumbria; this is intended to record and evaluate the archaeological and historical features, which will inform the management of the estate. The aim of the survey is to identify the landscape character and significance of the designed landscape, the development of the agricultural landscape as well as the industrial landscape relating to the Gypsum works. It will examine the archaeological history and landscape development as part of this process and will present the results of the survey, allowing the National Trust a comprehensive understanding of the overall landscape. Acorn Bank is owned by the National Trust and is 0.75 sqkm in extent.

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

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 The property has considerable archaeological potential, with the seventeenth century sandstone house at its heart (Grade 1 listed); it includes an ornamental garden walled kitchen garden and a designed landscape, but also includes industrial features such as a waterwheel for a cornmill and gypsum works. Despite its potential, no systematic ground survey has ever been undertaken, and the proposed survey will address these deficiencies and enable an understanding of the heritage resource to inform the interpretation of the property.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, has considerable experience of the archaeological survey of sites and monuments of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large projects during the past 29 years. OA North employs a qualified archaeological and landscape surveyor (Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv MIFA) who has over 29 years experience of surveying buildings and landscapes, having worked closely with the National Trust and the Lake District National Park Authority on numerous projects. OA North has particular experience in the recording and analysis of park landscapes and formal gardens. Garden surveys of most relevance include an extensive archaeological study was undertaken of the formal and nursery gardens of Lyme Park, Cheshire, for the National Trust (LUAU 1996a and 1997), in 1996 a survey and evaluation was undertaken of the walled garden at Bostock Hall, in Cheshire (LUAU 1996b) and in 1999 an evaluation and survey was undertaken of the Astley Hall Gardens (LUAU 2001), a survey of Lowther Gardens (OA North 2007), and Allen Bank, Cumbria (OA North 2012) and a survey and evaluation of Chatsworth Gardens, Peak District (OA North 2008). OA North has also undertaken a detailed survey of a complex garden at Rectory Wood Gardens Heysham Head again for the National Trust (LUAU 1999).

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

1.3.3 Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables. OA North is accustomed to undertaking projects to strict timetables, and to fulfil a wide variety of requirements. OA North is one of the bodies endorsed by the
IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) (No. 17) and has both the expertise and resources to undertake this project to the highest standards.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 NATIONAL TRUST BRIEF

2.2.1 The primary purpose of the project is to build an understanding of the development of the property landscape, with reference to the designed elements such as the planting, garden, and park, but also the agricultural and industrial elements of the landscape. It will also serve to inform the future management of the wider estate, and the gardens. The requirements of the project are set out in the brief prepared by The National Trust and are as follows:

- Undertake an archaeological survey of the property to identify and record all visible sites, features and landscape elements of archaeological or historic interest and afterward produce a catalogue of information in the form of an archaeological gazetteer.
- To assess the condition of the archaeological resource and make recommendations for its future conservation and management.
- To recognise and interpret changes in the character and appearance of the property through study and comparison of historic maps and estate plans in order to develop a chronological framework for the development of the parkland and surrounding agricultural land.
- Collate and interpret any other relevant documentary or archive material evidence (including both primary and secondary source material) that might assist in the understanding of land-use, enclosure, settlement and industry on the property.
- Produce a written and illustrated report that presents the results of the Historic Landscape Survey in a meaningful way and is able to be used as a tool for future property management. This report should also include a clear historic narrative for the property, from the prehistoric to the present day.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the objectives of the archaeological work summarised above, and defines only those tasks that will be undertaken by OA North. The tasks for the National Trust volunteer team are defined within the project brief.

3.2 DOCUMENTARY STUDY

3.2.1 The aim of the documentary study is to collate and build on extensive archive work which has already been undertaken for the Sizergh Estate.

3.2.2 Documentary and cartographic material: the data generated during the desk-based study will serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the property, and will provide a basis from which historical narratives for the study area can be constructed. An archive search of the full range of potential sources of information will be undertaken for cartographic and documentary records relating to Acorn Bank. It is understood that there are no relevant documentary sources held at the property though there may be some at the regional office. The main intention of the documentary study will be to identify cartographic or engraving sources that may inform the landscape survey.

3.2.3 The work will also involve visiting Cumbria Records Office (Carlisle), and also the record office in Kendal, where there are records relating to the property. A rapid search will be made for archives held by other record offices. An investigation will also be made of the Penrith Local Studies Library. The archive at the National Trust regional office, where it is understood that there are copies of estate maps. Published secondary sources that might assist in the understanding of past land-use, enclosure, settlement and industrial activity on the estate will also be examined.

3.2.4 CHER: A search will be made of all pertinent records from the Cumbria HER, the HER database records and aerial photography. In addition a search will be made on all records held by National Trust SMR. These will often point to useful secondary sources. A copy of the building survey report by Adam Menge (2010) will provide a useful starting point for the present study, as it comprehensively documents the family history as well as the building history.

3.2.5 Ian Tyler has studied the gypsum mining as part for a book on Gypsum in Cumbria, and the study will draw upon the published record and also primary archival material. This will entail contacting local organisations such as CATMHUS and Ian Tyler, for any detailed information on the site as well as
general contextual information on the Cumbria gypsum industry. Other local groups and private sources may also hold additional information and this possibility would be explored and followed up as part of the research work.

3.2.5 **Geology and Topography:** a rapid compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical, and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken, using information available from the Ordnance Survey and ADAS. This will not only set any archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field investigation.

3.2.6 **Aerial Photography:** a survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. Aerial photographic collections to be consulted will include any obliques and verticals held by the Cumbria HER, the NMR, and the National Trust.

3.2.7 **Map Processing:** the historic mapping will be incorporated into a GIS system (ArcMap). Initially the historic maps will be scanned and adjusted with respect to the 1:2500 OS base map. By this process it will be possible to obtain, as accurately as possible, the locations of historic features or plantings which no longer survive within the landscape but which are shown on the historic estate maps.

3.2.8 **LiDAR:** there is the availability of 0.5m resolution LiDAR for the study area and an examination of the raster data would add to the quality of the survey output, both in terms of the final mapping and in terms of the ability to be able to define and record subtle earthworks. In particular it would show features and structures within the woodland, and the recording of these would be more precise and detailed than can be achieved with a GPS.

3.2.9 **Gazetteer:** existing known sites within the study area, held by the National Trust SMR, will form the basis of the gazetteer. New sites discovered through the documentary and cartographic research will then be added to the gazetteer. The results will be presented as a GIS map linked to a database incorporating the gazetteer, which can then be used during the archaeological survey.

3.2.10 **Archive:** as part of the documentary research a file containing copies of all relevant documents will be collated. The file will also have a comprehensive catalogue page, listing its contents. Secondary source material will also be listed in the file.

3.3 **FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

2.3.9 The survey will be undertaken as an enhanced Level 1 type survey (details of OA North's survey levels are contained in Appendix 1). The survey study areas are as defined in the project brief and encompasses 0.75sqkm. The sites already identified on the Cumbria HER and NT SMR will be checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as other newly discovered monuments. The survey will involve four elements: Reconnaissance, Mapping, Description and Photography.

2.3.10 **Reconnaissance:** the reconnaissance will consist of close field walking, varying from 10m to 20m line intervals dependent on visibility and safety considerations. The survey will aim to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and thus all sites noted will be recorded. The extent of any areas where there is no access will be defined on maps and depicted on the CAD mapping. All sites identified from the Historic Environment Record and also the National Trust SMR, and OS first edition maps will be investigated. Sites already on the NTSMR will be included in the resultant site gazetteer.

2.3.11 **Survey mapping:** a Satellite Global Positioning System (GPS) will be utilised to satisfy the Level 1 survey requirements. GPS uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid. The GPS is a Leica differential system and uses a base station in conjunction with a roving station to correct the raw data and thereby achieve much greater accuracies than can be achieved with a hand held GPS. The accuracy of the OA North GPS system is capable of +/− 0.02m and provides for a quick and effective means of recording the position and extent of sites. The technique will work in areas of woodland, albeit with reduced accuracy, but where a site is in an area that has dense canopy cover and there is not adequate satellite reception, then a bearing and distance measurement will be obtained from a nearby location which does have adequate reception. The GPS techniques will be used to record the extent of the site.

2.3.12 **Site Description and Assessment:** it is proposed that the data be directly input on site into a palm computer, which is within a weatherproof case. The data will be incorporated into an Access 97 compatible database. The data will be backed up daily onto a portable computer running Access 97. The proposed system has the advantage that it can be input in adverse weather conditions, unlike
conventional pro-forma sheets, and saves on the subsequent transcription of the data into the database; however, it is slightly slower to create the entry in the field by comparison with a conventional pro-forma. The data format will be consistent with the NTYSMR, using their mandatory fields, and will use a block of NTSMR numbers. Sites identified from documentary sources, but not identified on the ground will be incorporated into the gazetteer. The input into the system will be guided by a pro-forma to ensure uniformity and consistency of input, and will provide input for the following fields.

- Location
- Land use
- Extent
- Character
- Period
- Condition
- Fragility
- Potential
- Rarity
- Documentation
- Group value
- Diversity
- Significance

2.3.13 Each category will be categorised for their significance as defined below:

Grade 1: Archaeological sites of the highest importance, and will include Scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of national importance.

Grade 2: Archaeological Sites of regional significance

Grade 3: Archaeological Sites of local significance

Grade 4: Non extant sites or sites which are not authentic

3.3.7 The description will incorporate a provisional interpretation of the function and purpose of a site, where possible, and similarly will provide a provisional interpretation of the site's chronology where possible.

3.3.8 **Photographic Survey:** A photographic archive will be generated in the course of the field project, comprising landscape and detailed photography. Detailed photographs will be taken of all sites using a scale bar. All photography will be recorded on photographic pro-forma sheets which will show the subject, orientation and date. The photography will be primarily undertaken with a digital camera (at least 12 megapixels).

3.4 **Boundary Survey**

3.4.1 In addition to the identification survey it is required that a boundary survey be undertaken for the enclosed lands within the estate holdings. This will be a desk-based study in conjunction with a rapid field survey and will reflect a process of analysis of historic mapping, followed by a process of ground truthing to check key boundary relationships. The boundary analysis will examine all areas of historic field system within the extent of the study area.

3.4.2 The first stage will be a detailed map regression, which will include examination of all maps that have boundary detail and a process of analysis will then establish the dating of the boundaries where evident from the maps and the results will be incorporated within the GIS to define the relative phasing on the basis of the relatively recent maps. The second stage will entail detailed cartographic analysis based primarily on the phase of boundaries determined from the earliest map evidence. This will seek to establish the development of pre-map boundaries based on the evident cartographic relationships and will attempt to define the primary intake boundaries, park boundaries or a ring garth and then establish the development of the later boundaries extending out from the primary boundaries. This will ultimately aim to build up a chronological framework for the development of the whole estate lands. The results will be interpreted using a GIS system and maps of the results will be produced, which can be taken out on the archaeological survey. It is recognised that boundary relationships will be fundamental to the analysis, and it is therefore intended that a process of ground truthing be undertaken to check that the walls at the pertinent junction have not been rebuilt and then to establish the relevant phasing.
3.5 **REPORT AND ARCHIVE**

3.5.1 **Archive:** the results of the management programme will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (2006). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeological Services format. A synopses (normally the index to the archive and the report) should be placed in the Cumbria HER and also the National Trust SMR. The archive will include the raw survey digital data in GIS shape file format.

3.5.2 **Landscape Assessment:** following completion of the surveys, a process of landscape assessment will be undertaken, drawing together the results of the survey work. The assessment will examine the chronological development of the estate lands, it will describe the evidence for the history of the wider site, the character and development of the parklands, and the changes that have been made to them. The report will identify areas of archaeological importance, and will examine their level of preservation and fragility.

3.5.2 **Report:** the report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed in Stages 3.1-3.4 above, and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project. The reports will consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them. The report will identify the significance of the archaeological and architectural evidence and will include the following:

- A geomorphological and historical background of the property, examining its origins and development.
- An assessment of changes to settlement patterns across the area, looking at the development of farms, and abandoned settlements.
- It will present the results of the boundary survey demonstrating how the field system has developed.
- A map regression will be compiled to show the growth and decline of the property based on historic maps and plans.
- Results of the archaeological survey, presented in conjunction with survey mapping. This will examine evidence for design features visible in the landscape furniture and also the vernacular architecture and elements within the landscape.
- An interpretative account of the development of the historic landscape from its inception to the present.
- The report will highlight those elements of the original design that have either been lost or severely degraded.

3.5.3 The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work. There will be an appendix gazetteer of sites which will be based directly upon the project database (which will be compatible with the NTSMR).

3.5.4 The report will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the site plans, landscape survey mapping, all reduced to an appropriate scale. The site mapping will be based upon the GIS and CAD base. The report will be accompanied by photographs and historic illustrations illustrating the principal elements of the landscape.

3.5.5 The mapping will highlight areas of high and low archaeological sensitivity, which will inform the design of the proposed car and access route.

3.5.6 **Editing and submission:** the report will be subject to the OA North’s stringent editing procedure and then a draft will be submitted to the National Trust for consultation. Following acceptance of the report six bound and one unbound copies of the report will be submitted. In addition to the paper copies of the report two digital copies of the report and drawings will be submitted.
4. OTHER MATTERS

4.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The OA North Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual. Risk assessments are undertaken as a matter of course for all projects, and will anticipate the potential hazards arising from the project. In particular action will be taken to protect against eye injury from working in low, dense woodland undergrowth.

4.2 INSURANCE

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

4.3 CONFIDENTIALITY

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

4.4 PROJECT MONITORING

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

5. WORK TIMETABLE

5.1 The phases of work will comprise the following elements. The days quoted are the duration for each individual task rather than the number of man-days.

   i) Documentary Study
      12 days

   ii) Boundary Survey (desk-based)
       2.5 days

   iii) Boundary Survey (ground truthing)
       1 day

   iv) Field Survey
       3 days

   v) Report Production
       15 days

   vi) Report Editing
       10 days
6. RESOURCES

6.1 PROJECT TEAM

6.1.1 The documentary research will be carried out by Alastair Vannan (Project Officer) and the survey will be undertaken by Peter Schofield (Project Officer), under the close guidance of the project manager, Jamie Quartermaine. The report writing and analysis will be split between Peter and Alastair.

6.1.2 Project Management: the project will be under the project management of Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Jamie is a very experienced landscape surveyor, who has undertaken or managed literally hundreds of surveys throughout Northern England since 1984, and has considerable experience of working on similar projects to that proposed. He has managed a major recording programme of Lyme Park, Cheshire, and also a survey of the Rectory Wood Gardens, Heysham Head, both for the National Trust. He has also undertaken surveys of Lowther Park, Cumbria, Rufford Park, Lancashire and also a structural survey of Rufford Old Hall, he has also managed the recording programme of Lathom Hall and Park, Lancashire. He has been a project manager since 1995 and has managed over 400 very diverse projects since then, which are predominantly survey orientated, but of all periods from Palaeolithic to twentieth century.

6.1.3 Project Director: the survey will be directed by Peter Schofield (OA North Project Officer) who presently works full time on landscape surveys across the north-west. He has undertaken surveys at Hardknott Forest, Cumbria, Hartley Fold Estate, Cumbria, Ennerdale Valley, West Cumbria, a major programme of landscape survey across six upland areas in North Wales, Little Asby Common for the Friends of the Lake District, and a survey at Lowther Park. With the exception of Jamie Quartermaine, he is our most experienced landscape archaeologist.

6.1.4 Documentary Specialist: the documentary research will be carried out by Alastair Vannan, MA AIFA (OA North Project Officer) who has considerable experience in documentary studies and landscape studies. He also has considerable experience of documentary work and undertook both the documentary study for the recent Holwick community and the Windermere Reflections surveys. Alastair would undertake the documentary study for the proposed study. Alastair has been leading a number of community excavations, which included the major excavation of Lathom House (nr Ormskirk), and also the excavations of Stocks Church, Forest of Bowland.
### APPENDIX 3: GAZETTEER OF SITES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>NTSMR No</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Drive, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
<td>NY 61452 28290</td>
<td>181863</td>
<td>Drive</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, Estate Map 1824</td>
<td>Formal carriage drive sweeping through the parkland, and around the southern and western sides of the house from the lane to the south-west of Acorn Bank. It measures approximately 520m long and is embanked slightly on the eastern end by the house. It is depicted on the earliest estate mapping (1824).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Broad Ridge and Furrow, Acorn Bank</td>
<td>NY 61605 28137</td>
<td>181864</td>
<td>Broad Ridge and Furrow</td>
<td>Medieval to Post-Medieval</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, LiDAR</td>
<td>An extensive area of broad ridge and furrow cultivation surviving as shallow earthworks on the western side of Acorn Bank park. The full area measures approximately 320m by 215m. It is orientated roughly north-east/south-west and measures 12m wide by only 0.2m high. The full extent is only visible on LiDAR mapping. The cultivation extends further to the south-east but is visible only as slight lynchets (Sites 55 and 84).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tree Clump, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
<td>NY 61451 28166</td>
<td>181865</td>
<td>Tree Clump</td>
<td>Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, OS map 1858</td>
<td>A trio of mature oak parkland trees located on a break of slope to the south-west of Acorn Bank. They are depicted on the 1st Edition OS mapping (1858).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
<td>NY 61670 28202</td>
<td>181866</td>
<td>Gateway</td>
<td>nineteenth Century to twentieth Century</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
<td>A small iron gateway set into a relict railing field boundary (Site III) located on the external south-west corner of the gardens at Acorn Bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Culvert, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
<td>NY 61480 28100</td>
<td>28768</td>
<td>Culvert</td>
<td>Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A stone edged culvert inspection hatch. (NTSMR Entry).
OA North Field Visit 2013: the site consists of a flat damaged square sandstone setting, originally one piece of carved sandstone but now broken into three pieces. It measures 1.1m square and is almost flush to the ground. The inner aperture has had an inset lip carved in the stone and it contains a wrought iron inspection cover with two strapped hinges and locking plate. The site is associated with the line of a north-west/south-east orientated culvert (Site 45).

Site Number 6
Site Name Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61227 28166
NTSMR No 181867
Site Type Gateway
Period nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description An entrance gateway located on the south-western end of the parkland at Acorn Bank. It consists of two flanking mortared sandstone walls with curved moulded coping set between squared ashlar pillars with pyramidal tops and identical gate piers.

Site Number 7
Site Name Tree Clump, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61216 28154
NTSMR No 181868
Site Type Tree Clump
Period nineteenth Century to twentieth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description The curvilinear canalised drainage ditch named Birk Sike, located at the south-west end of the parkland at Acorn Bank. It is depicted on the earliest estate mapping as 'The Stell' (1824), and measures over 1100m long by over 6m wide and 3m deep.

Site Number 9
Site Name Bridge, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61305 28020
NTSMR No 181869
Site Type Bridge
Period nineteenth Century to twentieth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description A sandstone bridge taking a culvert over Birk Sike (Site 8) on Milburn Road (Site 18). It has a squared mortared sandstone parapet with curved and moulded coping stones above battered retaining walls and a culvert pipe.

Site Number 10
Site Name Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61272 28083
NTSMR No 181870
Site Type Gateway
Period nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description A farm gateway located on the east side of Milburn Road. It consists of a single iron gatepost with modern
wooden gateway/piers. It flanks another gateway on the opposite side of the lane (Site 11).

### Site Number 11
**Site Name**: Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61261 28076  
**NTSMR No**: 181871  
**Site Type**: Gateway  
**Period**: nineteenth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey  
**Description**: A farm gateway located on the west side of Milburn Road. It consists of a pair of round-topped rectangular quarried sandstone gate piers with wooden gate. It flanks another gateway on the opposite side of the lane (Site 10).

### Site Number 12
**Site Name**: Commemorative Stone, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61219 28170  
**NTSMR No**: 181872  
**Site Type**: Commemorative Stone  
**Period**: twentieth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey  
**Description**: A pair of small commemorative markers each set beneath trees located internally on either side of the main entrance into the parkland (Site 6). They are small square stones with a metal plates inscribed 'Men of the Trees - Planted on November 11th 1935 to Commemorate the Silver Jubilee of HM King George V'.

### Site Number 13
**Site Name**: Bridge, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 60818 28196  
**NTSMR No**: 181873  
**Site Type**: Bridge  
**Period**: Post-Medieval  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey  
**Description**: Millrigg Bridge, thought to be of post-medieval date (Curwen 1932); it is located just outside the present survey area on the B6412 just to the south of Millrigg. There is a sandstone retaining wall on the east side that reaches south down as far as the bridge on Milburn Road (Site 14).

### Site Number 14
**Site Name**: Bridge, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 60808 28159  
**NTSMR No**: 181874  
**Site Type**: Bridge  
**Period**: nineteenth Century to twentieth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey  
**Description**: A small, single arched, sandstone bridge located on the western edge of Milburn Road at the junction with the B6412. It has a splayed sandstone parapet with mortared squared stones and chamfered coping on top.

### Site Number 15
**Site Name**: Building Platform, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 60836 28128  
**NTSMR No**: 181875  
**Site Type**: Building Platform  
**Period**: Unknown
Sources
Walkover Survey

Description
A small amorphous area of disturbed ground and slight embanked earthworks located in the north-west corner of a field. It measures approximately 22m by 19m, with slight banking on the east side and it contains some broken concrete. The location of this feature adjacent to two bridges would suggest that this is the site of a demolished pillbox.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Tree Clump, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 60988 28090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Tree Clump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>nineteenth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, OS map 1899</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
A single veteran tree located in a cultivated field to the south-west of Acorn Bank. It was first depicted as a circular clump on the 2nd Edition OS mapping (1899).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Boundary Bank, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 60998 28072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Boundary Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
A roughly linear earthen banked feature. It is orientated east/west and measures approximately 225m long by 1m wide and 0.2m high. It may be a relict field boundary or cultivation strip but there is no evidence for such on the historic mapping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Road, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61443 27858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval to Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey; 1824 Estate Map</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
The alignment of Milburn Road running through the survey area, and is a metalled public highway. The road is flanked in places by veteran trees and relict plashed hedging.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Road Sign, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61383 27923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Road Sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>twentieth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
A metal signpost located on a T-junction of Milburn Road and to the south of Acorn Bank. There are mid-twentieth century white and black painted post and signs boards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Drive, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61499 28018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site Number 21
Site Name Wall, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61212 27723
NTSMR No 181881
Site Type Wall
Period Nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century
Sources Walkover Survey

Description
A small linear section of relict drystone estate boundary wall located on the south end of the holding adjacent to the south side of the boggy area at Horse Close. It measures approximately 40m long (north-west/south-east) and is constructed of rough squared sandstone with triangular coping on top.

Site Number 22
Site Name Earthwork, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61059 27858
NTSMR No 181882
Site Type Earthwork
Period Unknown
Sources Walkover Survey

Description
A small sub-circular depression and an adjacent embanked teardrop-shaped earthwork. It is located near the field boundary on the north side of a boggy area at Horse Close. It measures 3m square by 0.5m high. The site could be a small trial mine, or alternatively is an old tree throw.

Site Number 23
Site Name Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61271 27783
NTSMR No 181883
Site Type Gateway
Period nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey

Description
A farm gate located on the north-west side of a lane (Site 24). It consists of a single surviving sandstone gate pier. The stone is rectangular with a rounded top.

Site Number 24
Site Name Road, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61304 27818
NTSMR No 181884
Site Type Road
Period Medieval to Post-Medieval
Sources Walkover Survey; 1824 Estate Map

Description
A lane running north-east on the south side of the survey area towards a junction with Milburn Road (Site 18).
It is a metalled public highway.

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### Site Number 25
**Site Name**: Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61570 27738  
**NTSMR No**: 181885  
**Site Type**: Gateway  
**Period**: nineteenth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey  
**Description**: A collapsed single sandstone gate pier located adjacent to a wooden farm gate on the south-west side of Milburn Road (Site 18). The stone has a bench mark inscribed into it. The stone has possibly been deposited here and has moved 250m from the T-junction of the road, where a bench mark was depicted on the 1st Edition OS mapping.

---

### Site Number 26
**Site Name**: Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61593 27712  
**NTSMR No**: 181886  
**Site Type**: Gateway  
**Period**: nineteenth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey  
**Description**: A farm gate located on the south-west side of Milburn Road (Site 18). It consists of a single surviving rectangular sandstone gate pier with a rounded top.

---

### Site Number 27
**Site Name**: Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61621 27698  
**NTSMR No**: 181887  
**Site Type**: Gateway  
**Period**: nineteenth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey  
**Description**: An overgrown farm gate located on the north-east side of Milburn Road (Site 18). It consists of a pair of surviving rectangular sandstone gate piers with rounded tops, and contains a wooden gate.

---

### Site Number 28
**Site Name**: Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61635 27683  
**NTSMR No**: 181888  
**Site Type**: Gateway  
**Period**: nineteenth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey  
**Description**: An overgrown farm gate located on the north-east side of Milburn Road (Site 18). It consists of a pair of surviving rectangular sandstone gate piers with rounded tops, and contains a wooden gate.

---

### Site Number 29
**Site Name**: Narrow Ridge and Furrow, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61850 27724  
**NTSMR No**: 181889  
**Site Type**: Narrow Ridge and Furrow  
**Period**: Post-Medieval  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey; LiDAR
Description
An area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located in the field to the south-west of Acorn Bank Cottages (Sites 86 and 87). Overall the area measures approximately 150m by 90m and consists on north-east/south-west oriented ridges running downslope that are each 4m wide.

Site Number 30
Site Name Bridge, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61765 27605
NTSMR No 181890
Site Type Bridge
Period nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description A sandstone bridge taking a culvert over Birk Sike (Site 8) on Milburn Road (Site 18). It has a squared mortared sandstone parapet with curved and moulded coping stones above battered retaining walls and a culvert pipe.

Site Number 31
Site Name Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61774 27615
NTSMR No 181891
Site Type Gateway
Period nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description A farm gate located on the north side of Milburn Road (Site 18). It consists of a pair of surviving rectangular sandstone gate piers with rounded tops, and contains a wooden gate.

Site Number 32
Site Name Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61823 27620
Site Type Gateway
Period nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description A farm gate located on the south side of Milburn Road (Site 18). It consists of a single surviving rectangular sandstone gate pier with rounded top, and contains a wooden gate. There is a relict metal fence stretcher located on the west side of the gateway.

Site Number 33
Site Name Lynchet, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61850 27597
NTSMR No 181892
Site Type Lynchet
Period Medieval to Post-Medieval
Sources Walkover Survey
Description A well-defined earthen lynchet demarcating the boundary between two fields. It is orientated roughly north-west/south-east and measures approximately 65m long by 1m high. There are several veteran trees on top of the boundary and there is dumped clearance stone at the base of the feature.

Site Number 34
Site Name Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61930 27759
NTSMR No 181893
### Site Number 35
**Site Name:** Inclined Plane, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR:** NY 62035 27996  
**NTSMR No:** 181894  
**Site Type:** Inclined Plane  
**Period:** Twentieth Century  
**Sources:** Walkover Survey  
**Description:**  
An embanked inclined plane, slumped mine entrance and surface quarrying depressions located on the eastern end of the Gypsum Mine at Acorn Bank (Site 91). The inclined plane is orientated roughly south-east/north-west and runs for approximately 100m to the mine entrance, from a gateway to Milburn Road located adjacent to an extant pumping house (Site 89). There are quarry depressions or subsidence into the pillar and stall workings below located both on the west and north sides of the inclined plane. The north end of the inclined plane has a stone revetted loading platform/working area (Site 36), and a single iron mine wagon has recently been extracted from the mine and is displayed next to the footpath near to the entrance.

### Site Number 36
**Site Name:** Loading Platform, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR:** NY 62021 28022  
**NTSMR No:** 181895  
**Site Type:** Loading Platform  
**Period:** Twentieth Century  
**Sources:** Walkover Survey  
**Description:**  
A sub-rectangular loading platform and/or working area located to the east of the gypsum mine entrance, and on the northern end of the inclined plane (Site 35). It consists of partially-collapsed rough stone retaining walls on the south, east and north sides. It measures approximately 18m square and survives up to at least 1m high on the south end.

### Site Number 37
**Site Name:** Explosives Store, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR:** NY 61983 28044  
**NTSMR No:** 23500  
**Site Type:** Explosives Store  
**Period:** Twentieth Century  
**Sources:** Walkover Survey, NTSMR  
**Description:**  
Two celled brick built and twentieth century powder house at Acorn Bank associated with the gypsum mine workings (NTSMR Entry).  
OA North Field Visit 2013: an extant explosives store located near to the eastern entrance and inclined plane of the Gypsum Mine (Site 35). In addition it has a slate roof, and open doorway on the south side with concrete lintel and small metal ventilation plate above. There is a wooden door frame on the internal partition too.

### Site Number 38
**Site Name:** Spoil Heap, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR:** NY 61781 27694  
**NTSMR No:** 23502  
**Site Type:** Spoil Heap  
**Period:** nineteenth Century
Sources
Walkover Survey, NTSMR, OS map 1899

Description
An extensive embanked spoil heap located to the south one of the southern entrances into the Gypsum Mine (Site 40). It measures approximately 100m by 22m and is up to 0.6m high in places. It was first depicted on the 2nd Edition OS mapping (1899).

Site Number 39
Site Name Building Platform, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61769 27750
NTSMR No 23502
Site Type Building Platform
Period nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR

Description
The site of a range of mine buildings located to the south of the southern entrance to the Gypsum Mine at Acorn Bank (Sites 40-42). They are first depicted on the 2nd edition OS mapping but the only surviving evidence for the site are the earthwork foundation remains of the south-east corner of the structure. The earthworks measures 14m square by up to 0.5m high.

Site Number 40
Site Name Inclined Plane, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61827 27794
NTSMR No 23502
CHER No 15538
Site Type Inclined Plane
Period nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, OS map 1899

Description
Thus is the easternmost of the three inclined plane cuttings running into the south side of the Gypsum Mine (Site 91). It is orientated south-west/north-east into the hillside to provide an inclined plane running 100m towards an entrance into the Gypsum mine. The northern end widens out to contain a large quarried area cut into the hillside. There is a small spur of embankment that turns to the west on the northern end to the mine mouth at the northern end of another inclined plane (Site 41). The spoil from the quarrying is located to the south of the cutting (Site 38). It is possible that this quarrying was associated with the manufacture of drainage tiles rather than just gypsum working. The site was depicted as a 'Brick and Tile Works' on the 2nd Edition OS mapping (1899), and was also recorded as such in the CHER.

Site Number 41
Site Name Inclined Plane, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61811 27826
NTSMR No 23502
CHER No 15538
Site Type Inclined Plane
Period nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER; OS map 1899

Description
The central of the three inclined plane cuttings running into the south side of the Gypsum Mine (Site 91). It is orientated roughly south-west/North-east and measures approximately 108m long. The north end is connected to a slumped mine entrance, which was marked on the mine abandonment plan.

Site Number 42
Site Name Inclined Plane, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61772 27854
NTSMR No 23502
CHER No 15538
Site Type Inclined Plane
Period: nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century
Sources: Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER; OS map 1899

Description:
The westernmost of the three inclined plane cuttings running into the south side of the Gypsum Mine (Site 91). It is orientated roughly north-east/south-west and runs for approximately 100m into the hillside. The northern end widens out to form a large water-filled quarry scoop.

---

Site Number: 43
Site Name: Building Platform, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR: NY 61733 27790
NTSMR No: 181896
Site Type: Building Platform
Period: nineteenth Century
Sources: Walkover Survey, OS map 1899

Description:
A series of slight curvilinear earthworks located on the south side of an inclined plane cutting at the Gypsum Mine (Site 42). The area is depicted on the 2nd Edition OS mapping (1899) as containing a small roofed building. The earthworks possibly form a slightly sunken rectangular feature (building?) with an embanked trackway running east from the inclined plane.

---

Site Number: 44
Site Name: Boundary Bank, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR: NY 61639 27954
NTSMR No: 181897
Site Type: Boundary Bank
Period: nineteenth Century
Sources: Walkover Survey, Estate Map 1824

Description:
A relict shallow field boundary bank. It is orientated roughly north-east/south-west and measures approximately 50m long. There are several trees along the boundary. The boundary is marked in pencil on the 1824 estate map so presumably post-dates the map.

---

Site Number: 45
Site Name: Culvert, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR: NY 61628 27925
NTSMR No: 181898
Site Type: Culvert
Period: Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources: Walkover Survey

Description:
A probable subterranean culvert used to drain the boggy land downslope of Acorn Bank prior to the canalisation of Birk Sike (Site 8). It is aligned roughly north-west/south-east and is at least 380 in length. Both visible ends have elaborate sandstone manholes with wrought iron covers (Sites 5 and 51), and there a further three possible sites for manholes located along its length, although these have been removed leaving only small sub-rectangular depressions in the ground. The feature is likely to be a formal estate feature of the eighteenth century.

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Site Number: 46
Site Name: Culvert, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR: NY 61511 28028
NTSMR No: 181899
Site Type: Culvert
Period: Twentieth Century
Sources: Walkover Survey

Description:
A modern earth bank over a culverted pipe located in Birk Sike (Site 8). The site may have originally...
contained a small bridge taking the relict driveway over the Sike and towards the south side of Acorn Bank (Site 20).

---

**Site Number** 47  
**Site Name** Lynchet, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR** NY 61548 27964  
**NTSMR No** 181900  
**Site Type** Lynchet  
**Period** Medieval to Post-Medieval  
**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Description**  
A linear earthen lynchet located at the base of a slope in a field on the south side of Birk Sike (Site 8). It is orientated roughly south-east/north-west and measures approximately 128m long by 0.6m high in places. The feature may be a relict field boundary, or the edge of an area of denuded ridge and furrow cultivation.

---

**Site Number** 48  
**Site Name** Tennis Court, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR** NY 61696 28173  
**NTSMR No** 181901  
**Site Type** Tennis Court  
**Period** nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century  
**Sources** Walkover Survey; OS map 1916  
**Description**  
The rectangular platformed remains of a tennis court located immediately in front of the ha-ha (Site 102) position on the front aspect of Acorn Bank. The flat court area measures approximately 40m square. It has a further area of flat terracing on the west side and the north edge of the court is slightly embanked up to the ha-ha. This embanked area was originally a rockery or flower bed depicted on early twentieth century photography.

---

**Site Number** 49  
**Site Name** Tree Clump, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR** NY 61643 28083  
**NTSMR No** 181902  
**Site Type** Tree Clump  
**Period** Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century  
**Sources** Walkover Survey, Estate Map 1824, OS map 1899  
**Description**  
A pair of extant parkland extant tree clumps located to the south of Acorn Bank in the field immediately south of the front aspect of the house. The westernmost clump was first depicted on the earliest estate mapping (1824) and the eastern clump was only depicted from the 2nd Edition OS mapping (1899).

---

**Site Number** 50  
**Site Name** Quarry, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR** NY 61738 27918  
**NTSMR No** 181903  
**Site Type** Gypsum Quarry  
**Period** Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century  
**Sources** Walkover Survey  
**Description**  
An extensive series of sub-circular scoops associated with surface mining and/or solution holes. They are strung out in a north-west/south-east direction for some 450m along the top break of slope of the ridgeline south of Acorn Bank. This is the southern edge of the area of Gypsum workings, probably where the gypsum outcrops next to the current ground surface. It is probable that some of these working are the earliest excavations which pre-date the subterranean nineteenth century gypsum mine (Site 91). The mine abandonment plan does not show pillar and stall workings extending going into this area. The nature of the erosion of gypsum would suggest that at least some of the depressions are actually solution hollows. At the
eastern end of this complex are several areas of extraction extending north-east into the eastern side of Newbarn Wood.

### Site Number 51
**Site Name**: Gypsum Quarry, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61714 27801  
**NTSMR No**: 28769  
**Site Type**: Culvert  
**Period**: Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey, NTSMR  
**Description**: Stone edged culvert inspection hatch (NTSMR Entry).  
*OA North Field Visit 2013*: The site consists of a flat damaged square sandstone setting, originally one piece of carved sandstone but now broken into several moss-covered pieces. It measures 1.1m square and is almost flush with the ground. The inner aperture has had an inset lip carved in the stone and it contains a wrought iron inspection cover with two strapped hinges and locking plate. The site is associated with the line of a north-west/south-east orientated culvert (Site 45).

### Site Number 52
**Site Name**: Boundary Bank and Ditch, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61801 27896  
**NTSMR No**: 181904  
**Site Type**: Boundary Bank and Ditch  
**Period**: Post-Medieval  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey, Estate Map 1824  
**Description**: A relict linear earth bank and ditched field boundary. It is orientated roughly north-east/south-west and measures approximately 125m long by 3m wide and is up to 0.7m high. The boundary has some mature trees along its length and the surviving section survives within woodland on the west side of an inclined plane cutting (Site 42). The boundary is depicted as a sub-divisional boundary (Between Demesne and Ewe Close fields) on the 1824 estate map.

### Site Number 53
**Site Name**: Tree Clump, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61771 28042  
**NTSMR No**: 181905  
**Site Type**: Tree Clump  
**Period**: Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey; 1824 Estate Map  
**Description**: A small circular tree clump located in a field to the south of Acorn Bank. The trees are relatively modern and the feature is not depicted on any of the historic mapping.

### Site Number 54
**Site Name**: Gypsum Quarry, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61744 28018  
**NTSMR No**: 181906  
**Site Type**: Gypsum Quarry  
**Period**: nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey  
**Description**: A large oval, sunken, depression measuring approximately 46m by 17m by up to 1.5m deep. The feature is skirted by a small earthen bank, which was possibly used to keep stock out of the depression. The feature is either an early gypsum quarry associated with other surface mining to the south (Site 50) or it has slumped into the pillar and stall workings of the nineteenth century subterranean mine workings (Site 91). The mine abandonment plan depicts only small pillars and wide stalls beneath this feature so it is possible that this site is
mine subsidence. In addition, there is dumped concrete debris located within the eastern end of the site, some with metal anchoring points evident. These would suggest that the cleared material was associated with the bases for the demolished aerial ropeway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>55</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Broad Ridge and Furrow, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61832 27999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181907</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Broad Ridge and Furrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval to Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, LiDAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A series of linear strip features orientated roughly north-east/south-west and probably associated with vestigial remains of broad ridge and furrow cultivation. These features may be an extension to the surviving cultivation located further to the north-west (Sites 2 and 84) but were mostly identified from LiDAR mapping. The central feature is better preserved and is probably was a later field boundary which was depicted on twentieth century OS mapping.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>56</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Boundary Bank, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
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<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61921 28084</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Boundary Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, Estate Map 1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A linear earthen boundary bank running diagonally through Acorn Bank plantation in a west-north-west/east-south-east direction. It is depicted on the earliest estate mapping (1824) and so predates this period. It survives as a slight earthwork feature running for at least 150m between the formal gardens and the eastern entrance to the gypsum mine. The south-east end is truncated by gypsum mining (Site 35).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>57</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Wild Garden, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61803 28217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181909</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Wild Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, Estate Map 1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A wilderness garden located on the steep north-facing slope of Acorn Bank and sandwiched between the formal walled gardens on the north side of Acorn Bank and Crowndule Beck below. The area measures approximately 90m by 60m and is contained within a natural scooped bowl-shaped area. There are no formal features extant within the garden except for a pathway crossing down it (Site 58), and is flanked on both the south and north sides by footpaths following the edges of both the beck and garden wall (Sites 59 and 67). The site of a demolished building was depicted on the south side of this area on the 1824 estate mapping (Site 126). The garden was used as a wildflower garden in the late 1930s By Dorothy Una Ratcliffe who had many thousands of daffodils planted here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Path, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61825 28206</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Path</td>
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<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>nineteenth Century</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, Estate Map 1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A formal gravelled pathway meandering diagonally down the slope through the wilderness garden (Site 57). It measures approximately 83m long by 0.7m wide. There is no evidence for kerbed edging. It is depicted on the historic mapping from at least the 1824 estate map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Path, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61793 28204</td>
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<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181911</td>
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<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Path</td>
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<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>nineteenth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey; OS 1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A formal gravelled pathway located on the northern and eastern sides of the walled garden at Acorn Bank (Site 92). It runs from the car park on the north-west side of the house right around to the eastern gateway to the garden (Site 138).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>60</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61784 28210</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>27902</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHER No</td>
<td>43179</td>
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<tr>
<td>Listed Building</td>
<td>1265761</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Gateway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building, OS map 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A gateway set into the northern wall of the formal walled garden (Site 92). It is located to the side of a slight corner in the garden wall and consists of a series of angular sandstone quoin stones edging the gap in the wall. It has a flat sandstone lintel set atop it that is just below the wall coping and contains an elaborately detailed round-headed crown of thorns gate. The gateway was depicted on the 1st Edition OS mapping (1858) so predates this map. The gate itself was probably put here during the remodelling of the gardens in the early twentieth century by Dorothy Una Ratcliffe.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>61</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61754 28226</td>
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<td>NTSMR No</td>
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<td>CHER No</td>
<td>43179</td>
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<td>Listed Building</td>
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<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>1819</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Gateway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building, Estate Map 1824, OS map 1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A gateway set into the northern wall of the formal walled garden (Site 92). It consists of a pair of large sandstone ashlar gate piers with flat tops that protrude higher than the surrounding garden wall. It contains a large Veronese gate screen of reticulated ironwork. The gateway is located at, or adjacent to, the site of a small building located external to the garden wall that is depicted on the 1824 estate map through to the OS 2nd Edition mapping (1899) (Site 123). The gateway is presumably twentieth century in origin and is associated with the remodelling of the gardens by Dorothy Una Ratcliffe. The gate itself is reputedly to be of eighteenth century origin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Wood, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61890 28146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Site 63: Footbridge, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
- **NTSMR No**: 181912
- **Site Name**: Footbridge, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
- **NGR**: NY 61855 28239
- **Sources**: Walkover Survey
- **Description**: A small sandstone footbridge located at the northern end of the survey area where the footpath running on the south side of Crowdundle Beck (Site 67) crosses north into fields over a small drainage gully. The bridge has two-piece curvilinear dressed sandstone edges that have collapsed outward slightly.

### Site 64: Retaining Wall, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
- **NTSMR No**: 181913
- **Site Name**: Retaining Wall, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
- **NGR**: NY 61808 28233
- **Sources**: Walkover Survey
- **Description**: A stone retaining wall located on the south bank of a curve in Crowdundle Beck just to the north of Acorn Bank. It measures approximately 85m long and protects the river bank upstream of a weir and sluice gate (Sites 65 and 66) provided for the millrace (Site 85).

### Site 65: Sluice, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
- **NTSMR No**: 181914
- **Site Name**: Sluice, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
- **NGR**: NY 61779 28259
- **Sources**: Walkover Survey
- **Description**: A modern sluice gate and short section of stone-lined channel located at the upper weir (Site 66). It is currently feeding the millrace (Site 85) for the Acorn Bank corn mill.

### Site 66: Weir, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
- **NTSMR No**: 181915
- **Site Name**: Weir, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
- **NGR**: NY 61788 28263
- **Sources**: Walkover Survey
- **Description**: The upper weir located on Crowdundle Beck and to the north of Acorn Bank. It is up to 1m high and has a shallow, sloping profile downstream to the north. It is attached to a retaining wall on the south side of the beck (Site 64), and provided water to the millrace for Acorn Bank corn mill (Site 85) via a sluice which has been rebuilt (Site 65).
### Site Number 67
**Site Name**: Path, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61785 28244  
**NTSMR No**: 181917  
**Site Type**: Path  
**Period**: nineteenth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey; OS 1858 map  
**Description**: A formal gravelled pathway running on the north side of the wilderness garden at Acorn Bank (Site 57). It runs from a small bridge in the east (Site 63), along the south side of Crowdundle Beck near the upper weir (Site 66), and then runs diagonally upslope to the car park on the north-west side of the house.

### Site Number 68
**Site Name**: Weir, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61774 28303  
**NTSMR No**: 181918  
**Site Type**: Weir  
**Period**: nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey  
**Description**: The middle weir located on Crowdundle Beck and to the north of Acorn Bank. It is up to 0.5m high and is constructed of large rectangular stone slabs. There is a sloping channel near the northern edge.

### Site Number 69
**Site Name**: Weir, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61730 28341  
**NTSMR No**: 181919  
**Site Type**: Weir  
**Period**: Post-Medieval  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey  
**Description**: A possible lower weir located on Crowdundle Beck and to the north of Acorn Bank. The feature consists of a now discontinuous diagonal line of large boulders spanning the beck.

### Site Number 70
**Site Name**: Path, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61643 28322  
**NTSMR No**: 181920  
**Site Type**: Path  
**Period**: nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey  
**Description**: A section of historic formal path located to the north-west of Acorn Bank. It descends downslope from the car park on the north-west side of the house. An extant section zigzags downslope to a modern footbridge crossing the millrace (Site 81). This section of path has a retaining walling on the downslope side.

### Site Number 71
**Site Name**: Ornamental Pond, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61615 28415  
**NTSMR No**: 28770  
**Site Type**: Ornamental Pond  
**Period**: Twentieth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey, NTSMR  
**Description**: A formal pond created in the woodland to the north-west of Acorn Bank in the late 1930s. It was part of
Dorothy Una Ratcliffe's redevelopment of the grounds, and was part of a scheme to provide a wildflower habitat and bird reserve. Several iron pipes were inserted into the millrace bank (Site 85) to provide water running down into the new pond area. The pond is located on a historic meander of the Crowdundle Beck, as shown on the historic mapping. The course of the beck now runs further to the north. There was an original outflow pipe running into the beck on the north side of the pond (Site 145). At some point a cutting was made in the millrace bank to dissipater water away from the corn mill, which damaged the pond and water broke through the pond embankment. The pond was reinstated in 1994 and a cascade and outflow channel were added (Sites 72 and 73). During reinstatement works it was found that some of the sides have sandstone retaining walls and it has a cobbled base.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Drainage Ditch, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61570 28465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Drainage Ditch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Twentieth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A modern deeply cut overflow channel running out of a formal pond (Site 71) and down to Crowdundle Beck via a small cascade (Site 73). The channel may originally have been created when water overflowed out of the pond, but its route was formalised when the pond was reinstated in 1994.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>73</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Cascade, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61599 28456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Cascade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Twentieth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A small stone cascade outflow located on the north-west end of a formal pond (Site 71). It is modern and relates to reinstatement works undertaken in 1994. It feeds water into Crowdundle Beck via an overflow channel (Site 72).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Walled Garden, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61671 28451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Walled Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, Estate Map 1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A small linear section of drystone walling located partially on the county boundary, but wholly on the parish boundary at the northern end of the property. The walling may be a small remnant of a kitchen garden located on the north side of Crowdundle Beck and depicted on the 1824 estate map as the 'Low Garden'. The course of the beck has moved northwards over the years and this may have denuded much of the garden wall. The surviving walled section is up to 1m high with coping stones on top, and it has a double water smoot in the centre of the wall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61552 28314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval to Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey; LiDAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description
A large area of relict ridge and furrow cultivation located on the north side of the main carriage drive (Site 1) and on the edge of the tree line at Acorn Bank. The cultivation is orientated roughly east-south-east/west-north-west and the main section, measures 190m by 45m is up to 6m wide by only 0.25m high. There is a smaller section located on the west end, near the corn mill. This section (approximately 135m by 20m in extent) is on the same alignment, but survives up to 12m wide by 0.3m high.

Site Number 76
Site Name Tree Clump, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61399 28298
NTSMR No 181925
Site Type Tree Clump
Period Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, Estate Map 1824

Description
An alignment of veteran trees located at the entrance to Acorn Bank corn mill (Site 97). The trees are depicted as a plantation flanking a drive on the south-west side of the mill from the 1824 estate mapping onwards.

Site Number 77
Site Name Yard, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61417 28333
NTSMR No 181926
Site Type Yard
Period Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey

Description
The stone wall surrounding parts of the yard at Acorn Bank corn mill. In certain places it has triangular coping on top.

Site Number 78
Site Name Earthwork, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61286 28260
NTSMR No 181927
Site Type Earthwork
Period Unknown
Sources Walkover Survey

Description
A series of both sinuous and straight embanked areas located on the north side of Crowdundle Beck and to the south-west of Acorn Bank corn mill (Site 97). The site is mostly likely to comprise relict river channels and banking but one of the banks is very straight, and may be an indication of canalisation. The overall area measures approximately 210m by 40m.

Site Number 79
Site Name Tree Clump, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61864 27989
NTSMR No 181928
Site Type Tree Clump
Period seventeenth Century to 18th Century
Sources Walkover Survey; OS 1858 map

Description
A large veteran oak parkland tree set within a modern fenced area. It is located in a field to the south-east of Acorn Bank and adjacent to a sub-divisional boundary in the demesne.

Site Number 80
Site Name Footbridge, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>81</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Footbridge, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61624 28354</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Footbridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Twentieth Century</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The site of a bridge that originally took a footpath running diagonally down the steep forth-facing bank (Site 70) across the millrace for Acorn Bank corn mill (Site 85). There are no footings evident.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>82</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Lynchet, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61687 28316</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181930</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Lynchet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The site of a bridge that originally took a footpath running diagonally down the steep forth-facing bank (Site 70) across the millrace for Acorn Bank corn mill (Site 85). There are possible kerbing stones on the eastern edge of the south side of the bridge. The site has been replaced by a modern wooden bridge.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>83</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Gypsum Quarry, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 62007 27927</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181932</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Gypsum Quarry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A large sub-rectangular sunken depression measuring approximately 50m by 35m by up to 1m deep. The feature is skirted by a small earthen bank, which was possibly used to keep stock out of the depression. The feature is either an early gypsum quarry associated with other surface mining to the south (Site 50) or it has slumped into the pillar and stall workings of the nineteenth century subterranean mine workings (Site 91). The mine abandonment plan depicts only small pillars and wide stalls beneath this feature so it is possible that this site is mine subsidence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>84</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Lynchet, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61686 28094</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>28287</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Lynchet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval to Post-Medieval</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, NTSMR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A geophysical survey of an area south-west of the house, undertaken in 2001, has revealed a number of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
previously unknown archaeological sites including: a denuded cobbled surface (Site 94), cultivation features (Site 84) and a possible building platform (Site 93).

OA North Field Visit 2013: A series of up to six strip lynchets or remnants of broad ridge and furrow cultivation located in the field in front of Acorn Bank. The majority of the strips are orientated roughly north-east/south-west and are up to 0.3m high. The strips are a continuation of cultivation seen both to the north and south (Sites 2 and 55).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>NTSMR No</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Number</td>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Millrace, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
<td>NY 61614 28366</td>
<td>181933</td>
<td>Millrace</td>
<td>Eighteenth Century</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
<td>The millrace feeding Acorn Bank corn mill (Site 97). It is orientated roughly east/west and runs through the woodland downslope to the north of Acorn Bank. The race takes water off of Crowdunle Beck via a sluice and weir (Sites 65 and 66) and runs for approximately 390m around the bottom break of slope on the flood plain. In certain places it is crossed by bridging points (Sites 80 and 81) and was used as a water source for a formal pond (Site 71). The western end is well-defined with a large embanked channel measuring over 4m wide by up to 1.5m high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Cottage, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
<td>NY 61913 27764</td>
<td>28804</td>
<td>Cottage</td>
<td>Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, NTSMR, Estate Map 1824</td>
<td>The site consists of a range of two two-storey pebbledash stone cottages with slate roofs. The site was depicted as 'New Barn' on the 1824 estate map and the later historic OS mapping. The building is attached to the other cottage which is a mirror image of this. The front south elevation has a doorway and sash windows at ground floor with a pair of windows above. The cell to the west gable end has a single window at both ground and first floor level. They have simple sandstone slab window and door surrounds. There is a central chimney stack on the cottage and one on the dividing wall between it and the other cottage. The rear elevation is not quite identical to the other cottage as it has one small window missing on the first floor and an extra window on the ground floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Cottage, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
<td>NY 61921 27757</td>
<td>28805</td>
<td>Cottage</td>
<td>Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, NTSMR, Estate Map 1824</td>
<td>The site consists of a range of two two-storey pebbledash stone cottages with slate roofs. The site was depicted as 'New Barn' on the 1824 estate map and the later historic OS mapping. The building is attached to the other cottage which is a mirror image of this. The front south elevation has a doorway and sash windows at ground floor with a pair of windows above. The cell to the east gable end has a single window at both ground and first floor level. They have simple sandstone slab window and door surrounds. There is a central chimney stack on the cottage and one on the dividing wall between it and the other cottage. The rear elevation is not quite identical to the other cottage as it has one small window missing on the first floor and is missing a window on the ground floor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Site Number 88
**Site Name**: Building Platform, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61735 27755  
**NTSMR No**: 181934  
**Site Type**: Building Platform  
**Period**: Twentieth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey; 1980s OS Map

**Description**: The site of a pair of rectangular farm or mine buildings located on the south-west side of the Gypsum Mine. They are depicted as extant on the 1980s OS mapping and can be seen as soil differentiation on modern aerial photography.

### Site Number 89
**Site Name**: Engine House, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 62084 27913  
**NTSMR No**: 23501  
**Site Type**: Engine House  
**Period**: Twentieth Century  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey, NTSMR; OS 1957 map

**Description**: This machinery building of unknown use is believed to relate to the nearby gypsum mine workings. Suggestions for the original usage of the building include a pump house and locomotive store. The building measures 10.15m x 9.15m. The building was cleared of straw and other waste material in December 2004 and then surveyed by the National Trust archaeologist in January 2005. Sketches were made of the interior elevations for all four walls and other detail such as machine bases and hatches in the floor were marked on to a plan. An extensive photographic record was also made of the building.

*OA North Field Visit 2013*: The putative pumping house located adjacent to Milburn Road and at the foot of the inclined plain leading into the eastern entrance of the Gypsum mine (Site 35). The 'Old Engine house' was recorded by Tyler as being constructed *circa* 1926. It may, however, be depicted upon the 1920 OS mapping.

### Site Number 90
**Site Name**: Enclosure, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61300 28100  
**NTSMR No**: 20457  
**CHER No**: 5131  
**Site Type**: Enclosure  
**Period**: Unknown  
**Sources**: Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, LiDAR

**Description**: A cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure of unknown date. This shows a sinuous cropmark line centred at the above grid reference. There is part of a very small circular feature nearby at NY 61342816. The site is listed on the HER as a rectilinear enclosure which on the AP is not entirely convincing. When the site was visited in Feb 1997 there were no obvious traces of any feature on the ground. The field slopes down and at this point levels off. It appears to be fairly wet (CHER Entry).

*OA North Field Visit 2013*: The site is located in the parkland to the south-west of Acorn Bank and is near the main drive entrance (Site 6). No evidence for the above feature was recorded during the present fieldwork. The site is located within an area of slight ridge and furrow cultivation (Site 120) but there is no further evidence from LiDAR mapping. It is probable that this feature is a relict palaeochannel running southwards from Crowdundle Beck. The relevant CHER aerial photos are marked 2021M/12 and 2021M/13 10-1200hrs 4.7.79.

### Site Number 91
**Site Name**: Gypsum Mine, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
**NGR**: NY 61949 28008  
**NTSMR No**: 23502

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*For the use of The National Trust © OA North: July 2014*
CHER No 15538
Site Type Gypsum Mine
Period nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, NCB abandonment plan 1938
Description
The full extent of the late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century gypsum mine at Acorn Bank, as depicted upon the NCB mine abandonment plan. The overall area of the mine workings measured approximately 560m by 360m and consisted of subterranean pillar and stall workings that were accessed by a single inclined plane on the east side (Site 35), and over the years possibly by three different inclined planes on the south-west side. On this side there are large opencast workings (Sites 40-42). Surviving surface features also included a loading platform (Site 36), an explosives store (Site 37) and pumping/engine house (Sites 89), as well as the foundations of a mine building (Site 39). The mine post-dates an earlier period of surface workings located on the scarp edge running north-west/south-east through the fields to the south of Acorn Bank (Site 50).

Site Number 92
Site Name Walled Garden, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61789 28174
NTSMR No 27902
CHER No 43179
Listed Building 1265761
Site Type Walled Garden
Period seventeenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building, Estate Map 1824, OS map (1899)
Description
NY 62 NW TEMPLE SOWERBY
Garden walls and gates to south-east of Acorn Bank house G.V. II The garden walls are of brick, variously bonded, with flat stone copings; mid C18, although the north wall of the herb garden, which incorporates a flue, may date from the mid/late C17. The various gates are mostly of wrought-iron with scrollwork or geometric decoration; some were brought in by the then owner in the mid C20 and appear to date from the C18 onwards. The main gate on the north side came from Verona, with some mid C20 wrought-iron foliate decoration added to the overthrow. (Listed Building Record). The garden and park were evaluated as part of the Cumbria Historic Parks and Gardens Register Review Exercise. The garden contains C17 elements. Recommendation: The site is a border-line case for listing. It is the garden of an important Gentleman in local terms (John Dalston, MP for Westmoreland from 1747) with interesting early features in good condition. It is not necessarily of national importance in terms of design or development, and documentation of the garden is not extensive (CHER Entry). Listed Grade II. Mid-eighteenth century garden walls of brick with flat stone copings. The north wall incorporates a flue, and may be of an earlier date. The gates may have been from other locations. (NTSMR Entry).
OA North Field Visit 2013: The site is as described, except that it is only internally that the walls are brick-built, externally they are constructed of various styles of sandstone ashlar masonry and rougher mortared walling. The garden is approximately 96m by 49m in extent and consists of a main garden area which was depicted as 'gardens' on the 1824 estate map and on the early OS mapping. A scheme of linear pathways subdivided the space, which contained an orchard. A small greenhouse was depicted in the garden upon the OS Second Edition mapping (1899) (Site 125). There is a circular pond within a small sunken well garden in the north-west corner of the garden (Site 140). This was remodelled during the By Dorothy Una Ratcliffe renovations in the late 1930s when many of the present garden gates, and decorative sculpture/ornaments were installed. Adjoining the south side of the garden is a smaller herb garden (Site 139). Overall the garden walls have clearly been repaired and or rebuilt in sections over the years. There is a blocked opening (Site 139) in the north-east corner near to a relict wall line. This section of wall is sandstone constructed internally. The wall on the south end of the herb garden is much smaller in height and is probably constructed/rebuilt in three different styles. The western end is faced in sandstone ashlar blocks but further to the east are two sections of much rougher mortared sandstone walling.

Site Number 93
Site Name Building Platform, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61640 28131
NTSMR No 28288
Site Type Building Platform
A geophysical survey of an area south-west of the house, undertaken in 2001 which has revealed a number of previously unknown archaeological sites including: a denuded cobbled surface (Site 94), cultivation features (Site 84) and a possible building platform (Site 93). The putative building platform measures approximately 17.2m by 14m.

Site Number 94
Site Name Feature, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61726 28089
NTSMR No 28286
Site Type Feature
Period Unknown
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR

A geophysical survey of an area south-west of the house, undertaken in 2001, which has revealed a number of previously unknown archaeological sites including: a denuded cobbled surface (Site 94), cultivation features (Site 84) and a possible building platform (Site 93). The putative cobbled surface measures approximately 65m by 15m.

Site Number 95
Site Name Mill House, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61446 28332
NTSMR No 26035
CHER No 2796
Listed Building 1265959
NTSMR No 1819
Site Type Mill House
Period Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building, 1824 Estate Plan

NY 62 NW TEMPLE SOWERBY. Miller's house to south-east of Acorn Bank mill
G.V. II
House, late C18/early C19 with later additions. Squared, snecked rubble with rusticated quoins. Graduated slate roof with stone copings and kneelers; stone and brick end chimneys. Symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay front has central panelled door and rectangular fanlight in rusticated doorcase; single sash to either side and 3 above, all with glazing bars in stone surrounds. Single storey wash-house is set back on left; single storey late C19 extension with panelled door and hipped roof is set back on right. (Listed Building Record).

OA North Field Visit 2013: The building has been subject to a NT Vernacular Building Survey (1985).

Site Number 96
Site Name Bank Barn, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61434 28346
NTSMR No 26037
CHER No 2796
Listed Building 1226706
NTSMR No 1819
Site Type Bank Barn
Period nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building, 1824 Estate Plan

NY 62 NW TEMPLE SOWERBY. Bank barn, incorporating cottage and byre, to south of Acorn Bank Mill
G.V. II
Barn, early/mid C19. Coursed, squared rubble and boulders with quoins. Graduated slate roof. Large central
wagon door; small cottage door up steps to left with window above. Byre door and part-blocked small wagon
door to ground floor rear with small barn door and 2 cottage windows above. All doors have segmental heads.
(Listed Building Record). Post-medieval Bank barn at Acorn Bank comprising 10-cow shippon and cartshed.
(NTSMR Entry).
OA North Field Visit 2013: The building is currently in the process of being renovated. The building has been
subject to a NT Vernacular Building Survey (1985).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>97</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Corn Mill, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61437 28360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>20456</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHER No</td>
<td>2796</td>
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<tr>
<td>Listed Building</td>
<td>1265726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Corn Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Eighteenth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building, 1824 Estate Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
NY 62 NW TEMPLE SOWERBY.
Acorn Bank Mill to north-west of Acorn Bank House
G.V. II
Mill, late C18 with later additions. Original building of coursed, squared rubble with quoins, C19 additions to
either end are of squared, snecked rubble. Graduated slate roofs are now, 1983, partly collapsed. 2 storeys.
Original 4-bay building has 2 casements to left of door with one casement and inserted loft door to 1st floor;
small decorative stone is set in wall above entrance, possibly a datestone but now badly weathered. Single-bay
addition to left has small wagon door with casement above; 3-bay addition to right has 2 ground-floor doors
and one loft door. EDMONSON 1822 is carved on internal west wall of central block. Machinery is still in
situ; one of the mill stones is mid C19 by COTTON & DAVIES, LIVERPOOL. The 2 cast-iron water wheels
survive; the overshot wheel which powered the mill machinery seems to pre-date the undershot wheel. This
latter bears the foundry mark of STALKER BROS, CASTLE FOUNDRY, PENRITH, established in 1859; it
was used to power tub haulage by continuous rope in the local mine until the mid C20.(Listed Building
Record) Post-medieval water-powered mill for grain, later used as a sawmill, and for providing power for the
gypsum works. A medieval mill is documented in the manor of Temple Sowerby and is likely to have been on
this site. (NTSMR Entry).
OA North Field Visit 2013: The mill has been subject to a NT Vernacular Building Survey (1985). It was then
substantially renovated in 1989 and was opened to the public in 1995. The building has been extensively
investigated by Martin Watts (2011).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>98</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Pigsty, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61410 28340</td>
</tr>
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<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>26036</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHER No</td>
<td>2796</td>
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<tr>
<td>Listed Building</td>
<td>1226230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Pigsty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building, 1824 Estate Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
NY 62 NW TEMPLE SOWERBY.
Pigsty to south-west of Acorn Bank Mill
G.V. II
Pigsty, probably late eighteenth century. It comprises snecked rubble with quoins. It has a graduated slate roof
with stone-flagged eaves. It is single storey, 4 sty doors. Small window in each gable. Inner walls are not
bonded into outer walls. Included for group value as being an integral part of the mill. (Listed Building
Record) Post-medieval farm building at Acorn Bank comprising a long low range of 4 pigsties. (NTSMR
Entry).
OA North Field Visit 2013: The building is currently in the process of being renovated. The building has been
Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby, Cumbria: Historic Landscape Survey Report

subject to a NT Vernacular Building Survey (1985).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Country House, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61733 28218</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>20279</td>
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<td>CHER No</td>
<td>43179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed Building</td>
<td>1226225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Country House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval to Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building, Bowen and Kitchen 1760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
NY 62 NW TEMPLE SOWERBY.

Acorn Bank House 6.2.68 G.V. I

Large house, taken over by the Crown at the Dissolution, it was bought by the Dalstons in 1544. The deep chamfered plinth to the north-west corner may date from the previous owners, the Knights Templar and Hospitaller. The pre C18 work is coursed, roughly squared blocks, the rest is ashlar. All roofs are of graduated slate with corniced stone end and mid chimneys. 2-storey west elevation is late C16. Door with false 4-centred head to either end of 3 central bays; 3-light mullioned window between and 3 above. Wing at each end has single 2-light mullioned window to each floor. Internally, a spiral stair with timber and plaster enclosure and 3 original fireplaces have survived. At the rear of the main house, the west stair wing bears a 1656 datestone; the Venetian windows are part-rusticated externally with Doric columns internally. The stairs have cut string with turned balusters and a later, moulded, handrail; the dog gates at the bottom have been retained. Some C17 heraldic glass. The central rear wing may be earlier and incorporates part of a newel stair. The east stair wing is mid C18 with a single Venetian window; internally, at the head of the later stairs, are paired Ionic columns. The ceiling is Italianate with decorative panels. Both stairs have pedimented doorcases on each landing. In the mid C18 the main house was remodelled and extended with a rusticated east gable wall. Symmetrical 3-storey, 9-bay front has 2nd floor band and moulded eaves. Central door has segmental pediment and shouldered architrave; sash windows have glazing bars and architraves. 2-storeyed, hipped, wings to either side have trompe l'oeil windows. Internally, large C17 segment-headed, fireplaces in kitchen and hall; small door to right in kitchen (now blocked) led into newel stair. Present dining room is fully panelled with vine-leaf and Greek-key decoration; Adam fireplace and overmantel. Other rooms retain C17 and C18 paneling, fireplaces and cornices. Elaborately carved early C17 overmantel with Dalston heraldry was moved from hall to 1st floor bedroom in late C20. Most doors are original, some in shouldered doorcases. (Listed Building Record). The garden and park were evaluated as part of the Cumbria Historic Parks and Gardens Register Review Exercise. The garden contains C17 elements. Recommendation: The site is a border-line case for listing. It is the garden of an important Gentleman in local terms (John Dalston, MP for Westmoreland from 1747) with interesting early features in good condition. It is not necessarily of national importance in terms of design or development, and documentation of the garden is not extensive (CHER Entry).

OA North Field Visit 2013: The house has been extensively investigated by Adam Menuge (2010).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>100</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Sundial, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61721 28200</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>27899</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHER No</td>
<td>43179</td>
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<tr>
<td>Listed Building</td>
<td>1226229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Sundial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>seventeenth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
NY 62 NW TEMPLE SOWERBY.

Sundial in front of Acorn Bank house

Sundial, mid C17. Found in Temple Sowerby village, it was moved first of all to Millrigg, ¼ mile from Acorn Bank. Cubic sundial sits on top of square stone which is placed centrally on oval table supported on 2 turned balusters. Sundial plate and gnomon are missing. The coats-of-arms of the Dalston and Fallowfield families
are on opposite faces of the sundial with an inscription on the other 2 faces which runs as follows: ‘Staie, Passenger, tell me my name and thy nature./Thy name is Dieall, I a mortal creature’ and ‘Since my name and thy nature soe agree,/ Think of thyself when thou looks upon me.’ (Listed Building Record).

OA North Field Visit 2013: The sundial has been removed from the oval table, which remains in-situ, and has been put into storage for safekeeping.

Site Number 101
Site Name Wall, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61747 28184
NTSMR No 27900
CHER No 43179
Listed Building 1265958
Site Type Wall
Period Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building, 1824 Estate Map

Description
NY 62 NW TEMPLE SOWERBY.
Entrance arch, front wall of courtyard, and dovecote to south-east of Acorn Bank house
G.V. II
Courtyard wall with central archway and attached dovecote; late C18/early c19. All constructed of ashlar. Archway has open pediment; semicircular arch-head is carried on rusticated piers with impost blocks. Single trompe l’oeil window on each ‘floor’ of walls set back to either side of arch; moulded coping. (Listed Building Record).

OA North Field Visit 2013: The trompe l’oeil windows have each been painted in with white window frames and black glass panes.

Site Number 102
Site Name Ha-ha, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61704 28187
NTSMR No 27901
CHER No 43179
Listed Building 1226549
Site Type Ha-ha
Period seventeenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building, 1824 Estate Map

Description
NY 62 NW TEMPLE SOWERBY
Low wall, gate piers, railings, gates, and 6.2.68 ha-ha wall to front of Acorn Bank house
G.V. II
At the west end, the curved low walls to either side of the gate have semicircular copings topped by railings with square-section standards. The large, rusticated gate piers have moulded bases and dentil ornament to cornices; stepped tops with large urn finials. Wrought-iron double gates have foliate scrollwork decoration to curved top rail; openwork panel with initials in foliate frame to centre of each gate. These gates were awarded first prize for modern ornamental ironwork by the Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire in the mid C20. Only the gate piers, without turns, survive at the east end; a ha-ha wall closes the south side. (Listed Building Record).

OA North Field Visit 2013: The individual gates are recorded separately (Sites 108 and 109) as is the gateway flanking the drive to the west of the house (Site 107). The low sandstone masonry wall surrounding the driveway (not Listed) were originally surmounted by iron railings on top of curved coping stones but this has subsequently been removed. The wall is constructed of sandstone ashlar masonry with corner pillars with moulded pyramidal coping. Externally to the south the wall has a diagonal pattern of voids in the masonry along the wall. The two low walls flanking the west and east sides of the courtyard and driveway fronting the house are of the same build, and they have terminal pillars at the south end where they edge the ha-ha. Only the western curved flanking wall has extant railings. The ha-ha consists of a low retaining wall supporting the courtyard and driveway area fronting the house. It is constructed of small rectangular quarried limestone blocks with a narrow flat coping band above, and there are a few circular ceramic drainage pipes running through the wall. There is also evidence for an infilled flight of steps in the centre of the ha-ha wall (Site 103). A bank incorporated into the southern face of the ha-ha, to the north of the tennis court can be identified from early twentieth Century photographs as the former location of a rockery.
Site Number 103
Site Name Site of flight of stone steps, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61712 28183
NTSMR No 27901
CHER No 43179
Listed Building 1226549
Site Type Steps
Period seventeenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building
Description There is evidence for a former flight of steps in the centre of the ha-ha wall visible as a section of later stone infilling (Site 102). The infilling has a step within the wall which is slightly above current ground level and is banded by a lip of narrow coping stones at the base.

Site Number 104
Site Name Drive, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61717 28192
NTSMR No 181935
Site Type Drive
Period Post-Medieval
Sources Walkover Survey, Estate Map 1824
Description The gravelled drive and turning circle located in the courtyard on front aspect of the house. It was depicted as such on all of the historic mapping and so it's present layout pre-dates 1824.

Site Number 105
Site Name Remains of former screen wall, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61722 28198
NTSMR No 181936
Site Type Wall
Period Post-Medieval
Sources Walkover Survey
Description The sub-surface remains of a potential screening wall were identified recently during drainage works fronting the south-east corner of the west wing of the house. It is possible that originally there was a wall and railing screen crossing the current courtyard area between the west and east wings of the house, to provide a small enclosed courtyard area.

Site Number 106
Site Name Bollard, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61703 28213
NTSMR No 181937
Site Type Bollard
Period Nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description A line of five small sandstone bollards flanking the east side of the driveway running along the west side of the house to the current car park. They are octagonal with moulded pointed pyramidal tops.

Site Number 107
Site Name Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61680 28213
NTSMR No 181938
Site Type Gateway
Period: Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources: Walkover Survey
Description: The gateway located between the main avenue (Site 1) and the grounds of the house. It consists of a pair of ashlar sandstone gate piers with pyramidal coping.

Site Number 108
Site Name: Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR: NY 61693 28205
NTSMR No: 27901
CHER No: 43179
Listed Building: 1226549
Site Type: Gateway
Period: Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources: Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building
Description: The large, rusticated gate piers have moulded bases and dentil ornament to cornices; stepped tops with large urn finials. Wrought-iron double gates have foliate scrollwork decoration to curved top rail; openwork panel with initials in foliate frame to centre of each gate. These gates were awarded first prize for modern ornamental ironwork by the Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire in the mid twentieth century (Listed Building Record).
OA North Field Visit 2013: There are no urns surmounting the gate piers.

Site Number 109
Site Name: Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR: NY 61741 28177
NTSMR No: 27901
CHER No: 43179
Listed Building: 1226549
Site Type: Gateway
Period: Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources: Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building
Description: The large, rusticated gate piers have moulded bases and dentil ornament to cornices; stepped tops with large urn finials. Only the gate piers, without urns, survive at the east end (Listed Building Record).
OA North Field Visit 2013: The site is as described.

Site Number 110
Site Name: Gypsum Quarry, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR: NY 61843 28006
NTSMR No: 181939
Site Type: Gypsum Quarry
Period: nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century
Sources: Walkover Survey
Description: A series of shallow sub-circular and oval sunken depressions located a field to the south-east of Acorn Bank. The depressions may be shallow surface gypsum mining, but their location above the subterranean pillar and stall workings at the mine (Site 91), would suggest more modern subsidence.

Site Number 111
Site Name: Railings, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR: NY 61562 28146
NTSMR No: 181940
Site Type: Railings
Period: nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century
Sources: Walkover Survey
**Description**
The alignment of a modern fence running through the parkland to the south-west of Acorn Bank. The fence had relict iron fenceposts and tensioners from an older fence, and there is an iron gateway at the northern end (Site 4). At some point a similar fence was placed in front of the ha-ha and sub-divided the ground passing over the tennis court.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Railings, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61668 28276</td>
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<td>181941</td>
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<td>Railings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
A single iron fence tensioner located in woodland to the west of Acorn Bank. The only evidence for an earlier fenceline in this location.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>113</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
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<td>181942</td>
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<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>seventeenth Century to nineteenth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey; 1824 Estate Map</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
The core of extant mature oak trees located north-west of the house and on the top of the north-west/south-east orientated ridgeline at Acorn Bank. The rest of Acorn Bank plantation contains newer tree planting. There is evidence for several newer coppiced trees running downslope on the north-facing flank of the hill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>114</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 60608 28057</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181943</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Gateway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, Estate Map 1824</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
The original gateway leading onto the wider Acorn Bank estate located to the south-west of the present survey area and near the junction of the A66 and B6412. It consists of a pair of rusticated ashlar sandstone gate piers with pyramidal coping on top. The piers have been moved north from their original position nearer the A66, as depicted upon the 1824 estate map, where originally they would probably have had adjacent flanking walls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>115</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61208 28021</td>
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<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181944</td>
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<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Feature</td>
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<td>Period</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, LiDAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
A small circular feature identified in a pasture field on the LiDAR mapping. No feature was located during the present survey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>116</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Tree Clump, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Site Number 117
Site Name Tree Clump, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61531 28233
NTSMR No 181946
Site Type Tree Clump
Period Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, 1824 Estate Plan
Description The site of a single parkland tree located in the parkland to the west of Acorn Bank. It is shown on the LiDAR mapping and is depicted upon the historic mapping but the tree is no longer evident.

Site Number 118
Site Name Tree Clump, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61478 28291
NTSMR No 181947
Site Type Tree Clump
Period Twentieth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description A small clump of relatively new trees located at the turn of the main avenue in the parkland to the west of Acorn Bank.

Site Number 119
Site Name Broad Ridge and Furrow, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61430 28250
NTSMR No 181948
Site Type Broad Ridge and Furrow
Period Medieval to Post-Medieval
Sources Walkover Survey, LiDAR
Description An area of very shallow ploughed out broad ridge and furrow cultivation. It is only evident upon the LiDAR mapping. The cultivation is orientated roughly east-south-east/west-north-west. It is probably the remains of cultivation which continued in a better preserved state on the west side of the avenue (part of Site 75). The overall area measures approximately 95m by 70m in extent.

Site Number 120
Site Name Broad Ridge and Furrow, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61335 28129
NTSMR No 181949
Site Type Broad Ridge and Furrow
Period Medieval to Post-Medieval
Sources Walkover Survey, LiDAR
Description The ploughed-out remains of broad ridge and furrow cultivation located in the parkland to the south-west of Acorn Bank and near the main entrance. It is only seen on the LiDAR mapping but consists of cultivation ridges orientated roughly north-east/south-west and up to 11m apart. The overall area measures approximately 168m by 110m in extent.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Lynchet, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61930 28157</td>
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<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181950</td>
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<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Lynchet</td>
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<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval to Post-Medieval</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, LiDAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The ploughed-out remains of strip lynchets or broad ridge and furrow cultivation located in the woodland to the south-east of Acorn Bank. It is only seen on the LiDAR mapping but consists of discontinuous individual strips orientated roughly north-east/south-west.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site of kennels, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61705 28247</td>
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<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181951</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Kennels</td>
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<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, Estate Map 1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The site of the kennels located to the north-west of Acorn Bank. The site was demolished to make way for a new car park. It was depicted upon all of the historic mapping and so originally pre-dates 1824 in construction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>123</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Building, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61754 28229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, Estate Map 1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The site of a demolished rectangular building originally attached to the external north side of the walled garden. There is presently a gateway at this location (Site 61). It was depicted upon all of the historic mapping and so originally pre-dates 1824 in construction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>124</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Building, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61754 28199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>nineteenth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, OS map 1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The site of a demolished rectangular building originally attached to the internal north side of the courtyard. There is presently a gateway at this location (Site 130). It was depicted upon the OS Second Edition mapping (1899).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>125</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site of greenhouse, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61770 28161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Greenhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>nineteenth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, OS map 1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The site of a demolished greenhouse and associated boilerhouse originally located within the walled garden. It</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
was depicted upon the OS Second Edition mapping (1899).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>126</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Building, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61794 28209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, Estate Map 1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The site of a demolished building originally located within the south end of the wilderness garden. It was only depicted upon the 1824 estate map.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>127</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61755 28159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Greenhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey, OS map 1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The extant lean-to greenhouse located attached to the west wall of the herb garden (Site 152). It is on the site of an earlier building located on the north corner of the herb garden on the early estate mapping (Site 157), and was not itself depicted until the Second Edition OS mapping (1899). The greenhouse has been renovated and it has a doorway on the north end through the middle wall of the garden. It has a stone flagged floor and a modern or heavily refurbished metal superstructure with louvre mechanism, above a dwarf brick wall footing. There is a sunken stepped entrance in the centre of the south-east elevation and the structure is unequally partitioned and sub-divided into two rooms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>128</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Urn, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61724 28212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Urn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A pair of elaborately decorated urns located in the courtyard/driveway on the front of the house. They are modelled after the Warwick Vase, but are much smaller cast copies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>129</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61757 28167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Gateway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The gateway located in the screen wall between the area in front of the courtyard and the walled garden (Site 152). It is in the same style but in much simpler form to the courtyard wall archway (Site 101), and has a ball finial at the top of the arch over a rectangular doorway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>130</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Door, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61751 28201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NTSMR No 181958
Site Type Door
Period Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description A small doorway located in the western end of the screen wall on the north side of the courtyard (Site 151). On the south side it has a simple sandstone lintel and old wooden door with strapped iron hinges. The north side is much more elaborate because this is the public side of the wall. It has a banded curved archway with larger keystone and has stone flags in front of it.

Site Number 131
Site Name Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61762 28163
NTSMR No 181959
Site Type Gateway
Period Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description A small gateway in the wall between the main walled garden and the herb garden. It consists of a narrow space between two large ashlar sandstone gate piers with flat coping stones with moulded finials above with balls on top. It contains a modern iron gate.

Site Number 132
Site Name Millstone, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61756 28152
NTSMR No 181960
Site Type Millstone
Period nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description A millstone, possible retrieved from Acorn Bank corn mill (Site 97). It is set flush into the ground in the west side of the herb garden.

Site Number 133
Site Name Fruit Growing Wall, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61777 28148
NTSMR No 27902
CHER No 43179
Listed Building 1265761
Site Type Fruit Growing Wall
Period seventeenth Century to 18th Century
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building; 1824 Estate Plan
Description The originally heated fruit growing wall located between the walled garden and the later herb garden (Site 136). It has the remnants of a flue system running in a dog-leg pattern up through the central section of the brick-built wall. This wall was described in the Listed Building entry as possibly being mid-late seventeenth century in date.

Site Number 134
Site Name Water Tank, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61775 28148
NTSMR No 181961
Site Type Water Tank
Period Eighteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description
An elaborately decorated sheet lead water tank that is currently used as a planter in the centre of the north side of the herb garden. It probably originally came from either inside the house or is from a different house and was brought there during the renovation work undertaken under By Dorothy Una Ratcliffe in the late 1930s. It is decorated with baronial emblems, St George or St John slaying a dragon and a pair of torqued dolphins. It is inscribed '1778 A T E'. The original family initials are not ones associated with the house and the family has not been identified. There is a similar water tank, but with a different date and decoration, and in much poorer condition, that is in storage.

Site Number 135
Site Name Millstone, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61791 28131
NTSMR No 181962
Site Type Millstone
Period nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description A millstone, possible retrieved from Acorn Bank corn mill (Site 97). It is set flush into the ground in the east side of the herb garden.

Site Number 136
Site Name Herb Garden, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61772 28143
NTSMR No 27902
CHER No 43179
Listed Building 1265761
Site Type Herb Garden
Period nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building, Estate Map 1824, OS map 1899
Description The herb garden located on the southern end of the main walled garden. This space was depicted as a small field plot with a shed in the north corner on the 1824 estate map. By the time of the OS Second Edition mapping (1899) a greenhouse had been installed upon the north-west end of the plot (Site 127). The wall between the herb garden and the main walled garden is heated by a flue (Site 133). The garden is approximately 50m by 14m in extent.

Site Number 137
Site Name Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61790 28127
NTSMR No 181963
Site Type Gateway
Period nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century
Sources Walkover Survey
Description An iron gateway located on the south-east end of the herb garden.

Site Number 138
Site Name Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61808 28146
NTSMR No 27902
CHER No 43179
Listed Building 1265761
Site Type Gateway
Period Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building
Description
A gateway located on the south-east end of the walled garden. It consists of a pair of tall sandstone ashlar gate piers with overhanging flat coping stones with moulded finials and balls above. It contains an elaborate iron gate, probably brought to the site during the remodelling work undertaken in the late 1930s under Dorothy Una Ratcliffe. There are a small flight of steps to the west of the gate.

### Site Number 139
- **Site Name**: Gateway, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
- **NGR**: NY 61825 28169
- **NTSMR No**: 181964
- **Site Type**: Gateway
- **Period**: Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
- **Sources**: Walkover Survey

**Description**
A small blocked gateway or aperture located in the north-east corner of the walled garden. There are narrow edging stones defining the sides of the structure which is in itself located in a section of sandstone walling on the internal side of the wall.

### Site Number 140
- **Site Name**: Sunken Garden, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
- **NGR**: NY 61765 28205
- **NTSMR No**: 27902
- **CHER No**: 43179
- **Listed Building**: 1265761
- **Site Type**: Sunken Garden
- **Period**: Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
- **Sources**: Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building, 1824 Estate Map

**Description**
The sunken well garden located in the north-west corner of the main walled garden. (Site 92). It is approximately 26m by 19m in extent. It is skirted by large embanked rockeries on the north and east sides. The north rockery contains a small fern-covered dipping pool flanked by steps (Site 142). The centre of the garden has a large round stone pond (Site 141). The garden is accessed from the main garden via a long flight of stone steps on the east side (Site 143). The screen wall located to the south is decorated with trompe l'oeil windows (Site 151). The garden was evidently in existence when the Boazman family owned the property in the late nineteenth century as there are several photographs of it from this period. It was less ornately decorated in this period before Dorothy Una Ratcliffe renovated the gardens in the late 1930s. The garden or pond is not depicted upon the Second Edition OS mapping (1899).

### Site Number 141
- **Site Name**: Dipping Pond, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
- **NGR**: NY 61764 28206
- **NTSMR No**: 181965
- **Site Type**: Dipping Pond
- **Period**: Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
- **Sources**: Walkover Survey

**Description**
The circular lily pond located in the centre of the sunken well garden. It has a low stone parapet with overhanging flat coping stones which is decorated with small cast dolphins. In the centre of the pond is a cast replica of the 'Putto with Dolphin' by Andrea del Verrochio (c 1470). The pond is flanked by an apron of flagged paving. The decorative elements on the pond were installed during the renovation works undertaken by Dorothy Una Ratcliffe. Photographs pre-dating this period show a much simpler design.

### Site Number 142
- **Site Name**: Dipping Well, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
- **NGR**: NY 61767 28212
- **NTSMR No**: 181966
- **Site Type**: Dipping Well
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>A small rustic stone-lined dipping pond or water-filled niche located in the centre of the northern rocker of the well garden. It is fern-filled and is flanked by steps. It is split over the two levels of the rockery/terrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>A long flight of twelve curvilinear stone steps leading down into the eastern side of the sunken well garden (Site 140). There are a pair of stone pillar at the bottom of the steps and a semi-circular apron of flags at the base. Two elaborately carved urns have been placed atop of the piers but this post dates the 1930s renovations, where photos show several small cherubic figures placed atop of four pillars. The two flanking pillars have also since been removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>The location of the original overflow pipe serving the pond constructed in the woodland glade to the north of Acorn Bank. It consisted of a 12inch diameter ceramic pipe and it was excavated out in the south bank of Crowdundle Beck during reinstatement works undertaken on the pond in 1994.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>A farm gate located on the south-east side of the survey area on a boundary originally just within New Barn Wood. It consists of a pair of surviving rectangular sandstone gate piers with rounded tops, and contains a modern iron farm gate. It would have originally serviced a small farm track depicted running up to it on the historic OS mapping (1858 and 1899).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site Number 147
Site Name Building, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61788 27825
NTSMR No 181971
Site Type Building
Period nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, OS map 1899
Description The site of a demolished rectangular building originally located within the surface working on the south side of the Gypsum Mine (Sites 91 and 42). It was depicted upon the OS Second Edition mapping (1899).

Site Number 148
Site Name Building, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61778 27699
NTSMR No 181972
Site Type Building
Period nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, OS map 1899
Description The site of a demolished small square building originally located on top of the spoilheap on the south side of the Gypsum Mine workings (Site 38). It was depicted upon the OS Second Edition mapping (1899).

Site Number 149
Site Name Mill, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61426 28348
NTSMR No 26038
CHER No 2796
Site Type Mill
Period Medieval to Post-Medieval
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER; Nicolson and Burn 1777, 382
Description Possible site of a medieval or post-medieval watermill (first documented in 1313) located beneath the current buildings, although there is nothing in the present mill complex pre-dating the main nineteenth century build.

Site Number 150
Site Name Dovecote, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR NY 61760 28182
NTSMR No 27900
CHER No 43179
Listed Building 1265958
Site Type Dovecote
Period Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building, 1824 Estate Map
Description NY 62 NW TEMPLE SOWERBY.
Entrance arch, front wall of courtyard, and dovecote to south-east of Acorn Bank house
G.V. II
Square plan dovecote at east end is of 2 storeys with sill band and moulded eaves. Pyramidal, graduated slate roof has central wooden clock turret with corner balusters and wrought-iron weather vane. Jambs of Venetian window on south face are Tuscan columns. 2 small dovecote openings under eaves on north side (part of the Listed Building Record).
OA North Field Visit 2013: The blank Venetian window has been left rather than being repainted as a trompe l'oeil window. This entry also includes the (non-Listed) range of outbuildings located on the north side of the dovecote in the courtyard.
Site Number  151
Site Name     Garden Wall, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR          NY 61756 28199
NTSMR No     27902
CHER No      43179
Listed Building 1265761
Site Type     Garden Wall
Period        Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources       Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building
Description   The screen wall is located on the north side of the service courtyard. It contains a single doorway (Site 130) and is constructed of mortared rectangular block sandstone walling with flat narrow coping stones. The south side of the wall is unremarkable, but the north side, within the formal gardens, contains a group of inset rectangular blocked trompe l'oeil windows as well as the arched doorway. They each have simple sandstone surrounds but the windows currently remain unpainted.

Site Number  152
Site Name     Garden Wall, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR          NY 61754 28161
NTSMR No     27902
CHER No      43179
Listed Building 1265761
Site Type     Garden Wall
Period        Eighteenth Century to nineteenth Century
Sources       Walkover Survey, NTSMR, CHER, Listed Building, 1824 Estate Map
Description   The screen wall is located external to the south side of the service courtyard and on the north-west edge of the herb garden (Site 136). It contains a single arched doorway (Site 129). The east side of the wall is now contained within the lean-to greenhouse (Site 127), and is unremarkable and brick-built. The west side of the wall is constructed of ashlar sandstone masonry with flat narrow coping stones, and contains a group of three inset rectangular blocked trompe l'oeil windows as well as the arched doorway. They each have simple sandstone surrounds but the windows currently remain unpainted.

Site Number  153
Site Name     Small Plantation, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR          NY 61582 27715
NTSMR No     181973
Site Type     Plantation
Period        nineteenth Century
Sources       Estate Map 1824
Description   A small plantation in the eastern corner of the rectangular field south of Milburn Road, recorded as ‘Acres’ field in 1824. The plantation is absent from subsequent maps.

Site Number  154
Site Name     Small Plantation, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby
NGR          NY 61516 27628
NTSMR No     181974
Site Type     Plantation
Period        nineteenth Century
Sources       Estate Map 1824
Description   A small plantation in the southern corner of the rectangular field south of Milburn Road, recorded as ‘Acres’ field in 1824. The plantation is absent from subsequent maps.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>155</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Small Rectangular Plantation, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61669 27981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>nineteenth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>OS map 1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A small rectangular plantation in a field to the south of Acorn Bank and west of the brick and tile works which first appears in 1899.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>156</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Iron Railing Fence, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61714 28165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Fence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Twentieth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Twentieth Century photograph, 1930’s?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A length of iron railing fence which sub-divided the parkland on the east side of the tennis court and in front of the dovecote on the front aspect of the house. The fence has since been removed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>157</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Small building, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61758 28163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>nineteenth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Estate Map 1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A small square building located in the north-western corner of the southern rectangular extension to the main walled garden. Visible on the earliest estate maps but no longer extant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>158</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Path, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61643 28322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>nineteenth Century to Twentieth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A linear section of historic formal path located to the north-west of Acorn Bank. The path runs diagonally north-west down the steep slope towards the site of a former bridge crossing the millrace (Site 80).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>159</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Gypsum mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>NY 61866 27925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSMR No</td>
<td>181979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Late nineteenth - twentieth Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Mine abandonment plan 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>An area noted on the mine abandonment plan as ‘Old Workings’, at the northern end of Site 42. This is probably the earliest subterranean extraction of gypsum on site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site Number  160  
Site Name  Building, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
NGR  NY 61902 27752  
NTSMR No  181980  
Site Type  Building  
Period  nineteenth Century  
Sources  Estate Map 1824  

Description  
Rectangular structure depicted upon the 1824 estate map within the enclosed area noted as New Barn. The building appears to project south-west from the southern elevation of Site 86. The building does not survive and has vanished by 1858.

Site Number  161  
Site Name  Building, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
NGR  NY 61910 27745  
NTSMR No  181981  
Site Type  Building  
Period  nineteenth Century  
Sources  Estate Map 1824  

Description  
Rectangular structure depicted upon the 1824 estate map within the enclosed area noted as New Barn. The building lies perpendicular to the southern elevation of Site 87 and parallel to Site 161, creating a yard between. The building does not survive and has vanished by 1858.

Site Number  162  
Site Name  Field, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby  
NGR  NY 61839 28105  
NTSMR No  181982  
Site Type  Fields  
Period  twentieth Century  
Sources  OS map 1972  

Description  
Two small adjacent rectangular fields created to the south-east of Acorn Bank House after 1899, and subdividing the northern end of a larger field.
### APPENDIX 4: DESIGNATION STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>HER Number</th>
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<td>Acorn Bank House</td>
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<td>1265958</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Entrance Arch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location
Figure 2: Acorn Bank study area overlain on Jeffreys 1768 County of Westmoreland map
Figure 3: Acorn Bank study area overlain on Greenwood’s 1824 County of Westmoreland map
Figure 4: Acorn Bank study area overlain on the 1824 estate map
Figure 5: Acorn Bank study area overlain on the Tithe Apportionment Map (1838)
Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25inch map of Acorn Bank (1858)
Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25inch map of Acorn Bank (1899)
Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6inch map of Acorn Bank (1900)
Figure 9: Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25inch map of Acorn Bank (1916)
Figure 10: Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 6inch map of Acorn Bank (1920)
Figure 11: Ordnance Survey 25inch map of Acorn Bank (1957)
Figure 12: Currently available 1m and 2m resolution LiDAR data for Acorn Bank
Figure 13: Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites at Acorn Bank
Figure 14: Acorn Bank – Extents of Description Zones
Figure 15: Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites at Acorn Bank (detail of house and formal garden) - 1:2500 OS map (1972)
Figure 16: Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites at Acorn Bank (detail of corn mill) - 1:2500 OS map (1972)
Figure 17: Mine Abandonment Plan for Acorn Bank Gypsum Mine
Figure 18: Possible sub-surface features identified during a geophysical survey at Acorn Bank (GSB 2001)
Figure 19: Boundary Survey by Map Regression Analysis for Acorn Bank
Figure 20: The Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Development of the Park
Figure 21: Development of the parkland plantings
Figure 22: Acorn Bank Garden Survey

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Extract of Saxton’s map of Cumberland and Westmorland, dated 1576
Plate 2: Extract of Morden’s map of Westmorland, dated 1695
Plate 3: Extract of Bowen and Kitchin’s map of Cumberland and Westmoreland divided into their respective wards, dated 1760
Plate 4: Extract of Kitchin’s map of Westmoreland, dated 1763
Plate 5: Extract of Jeffreys’ map of the County of Westmoreland, dated 1768
Plate 6: Extract of Machell and Watson’s plan of the demesne lands of Acorn Bank Estate, dated 1824
Plate 7: Extract of Greenwood’s map of the County of Westmorland, dated 1824
Plate 8: Extract of the tithe map for Temple Sowerby, dated 1838
Plate 9: Letting notice for Acorn Bank, taken from the Caledonian Mercury on Thursday Nov 14th 1811
Plate 10: Annotated copy of the OS 1899 1:2500 map showing land usage
Plate 11: Extent of parkland at Acorn Bank shown as a stippled area on the OS 6 inch mapping, dated 1900
Plate 12: 1920 OS 1: 10,560 map of Acorn Bank
Plate 13: Detail of surface gypsum quarry workings on the OS 25 inch mapping, dated 1916
Plate 14: Ian Tyler’s sketch drawing of the mine layout at Acorn Bank circa 1936 (Tyler 2000, 171)
Plate 15: Mine abandonment plan for Acorn Bank Gypsum Mine after it was abandoned on 8th January 1938
Plate 16: 1957 1:10,560 map of Acorn Bank
Plate 17: Letting particulars for Acorn Bank in Country Life, dated 20th July 1963
Plate 18: View of the front aspect of Acorn Bank c 1900
Plate 19: Current view of the front aspect of Acorn Bank
Plate 20: Current view of the blocked steps on the ha-ha (Site 403
Plate 21: Detail of planting on the edge of the ha-ha (Site 402) c 1930s
Plate 22: Detail of an iron railing fence and the edge of the tennis court (Site 48) on the front aspect of Acorn Bank c 1930s?
Plate 23: The tennis court surrounded to the north and east by a rockery-style retaining wall (Site 48) c 1930s
Plate 24: Formal planting on the ha-ha (and wall to the west) (Site 402) and the tennis court rockery wall (Site 48) circa 1930s
Plate 25: The front aspect of Acorn Bank from the Darlington and Stockton Times, dated 1937
Plate 26: View of the driveway on the west side of Acorn Bank c 1910 (© RCHME)
Plate 27: Current view of the driveway on the west side of Acorn Bank
Plate 28: The entrance gateway with urns located on the west side of the gravelled courtyard (Site 408) c 1930s
Plate 29: Current view of the entrance gateway (minus urns) located on the west side of the gravelled courtyard (Site 408)
Plate 30: The entrance gateway with urns located on the east side of the gravelled courtyard (Site 409) c 1930s
Plate 31: Current view of the turning circle (Site 104) located in front of the house, with the oval table (minus sundial) (Site 100)

Plate 32: The position of the oval table and sundial (Site 100) located in the gravel turning circle from *Country Life*, dated 1986

Plate 33: The position of the oval table and sundial located in front of the east wing of the house c 1900?

Plate 34: Detail of the ha-ha (Site 102), gravelled turning circle (Site 104) and position of a sundial from *Yorkshire Illustrated*, dated 1952

Plate 35: One of a pair of ornamental vases (modelled on the Warwick Vase) that flank the front door at Acorn Bank (Site 128)

Plate 36: Two-storey screen wall on the south site of the courtyard with a large arched gateway and painted trompe l'oeil windows (Site 101)

Plate 37: The external west side of the walled garden with arched gateway and trompe l'oeil windows facing the house (Sites 129 and 152)

Plate 38: An internal view of the orchard and hedges in the walled garden (Site 92) facing the dovecote.

Plate 39: Gateway and internal flight of steps located on the east side of the walled garden (Site 138)

Plate 40: Gateway between the herb garden and the walled garden (Site 131)

Plate 41: Gateway located in the north side of the walled garden containing a round-headed crown of thorns patterned gate (Site 60)

Plate 42: The current layout of the herb garden (Site 136), and position of the decorated water tank (Site 134) with a section of seventeenth century fruit-growing wall behind (Site 133)

Plate 43: The lean-to greenhouse located at the west end of the herb garden (Site 127)

Plate 44: Detail of the elaborately decorated water tank currently used as a planter in the herb garden (Site 134)

Plate 45: Current layout of the well garden (Site 140)

Plate 46: Current view of the dipping well (Site 142)

Plate 47: View of the unornamented dipping pond (Site 141) with the small screen wall and building behind (both since removed) (Site 123) c 1900

Plate 48: Late nineteenth century layout of the well garden (Site 140) with small screening wall and gate on the west side

Plate 49: View of the now removed small screening wall and gate located on the west side of the well garden (Site 140) circa 1900

Plate 50: View of the unornamented dipping pond (Site 141) with flight of steps behind (Site 143) and retaining walls on the north side of the garden (since removed) circa 1900

Plate 51: View of the well garden (Site 140) in the c 1920s prior to restoration

Plate 52: Detail of both the dipping well (Site 142) and dipping pond (Site 141) located in the well garden (with ornaments) post-renovation in the c 1930s
Plate 53: Detail of the cast replica of the 'Putto with Dolphin' sculpture by Andrea del Verrochio (c 1470) that is set in the centre of the dipping pond (Site 141)
Plate 54: The layout of the well garden (Site 140) after renovations from The Herald, dated 1937
Plate 55: The Veronese screen gate (Site 61) after installation in the late 1930s (© RCHME)
Plate 56: Current view of the Veronese screen gate (Site 61)
Plate 57: Detail of the flight of steps (Site 143) and small flanking wall (with post-renovation decoration) originally located on the east side of the well garden c 1930s
Plate 58: Current view of the flight of steps descending into the east side of the well garden (Site 143)
Plate 59: Screen wall between the well garden and courtyard containing a small door and several trompe l'oeil windows (Site 151)
Plate 60: The oaks located on top of the west side of Acorn Bank (Site 113), and to the west of the hall c 1930s
Plate 61: The current view of the naturally bowl-shaped depression of the wilderness garden (Site 57) descending north from Acorn Bank to the Crowdundle Beck
Plates 62 and 63: The woodland and flowers of the wilderness garden (Site 57) located at the top edge of acorn bank and just to the north of the walled garden c 1930s
Plate 64: One of two probable fishing weirs located along the length of Crowdundle Beck (Site 68)
Plate 65: A small ornamental stone bridge carrying a footpath over a drainage ditch adjacent to Crowdundle Beck (Site 63)
Plate 66: A double water smoot set into a fragmentary drystone wall which is probably part of a walled kitchen garden north of Crowdundle Beck (Site 74)
Plate 67: The corn mill (Site 97) in operation circa 1900 (the clothing of onlookers dated to this period)
Plate 68: ‘The Old Corn Mill, Acorn Bank’ by Fred Lawson
Plate 69: The restored Acorn Bank corn mill and its millrace (Sites 85 and 97)
Plate 70: The miller’s cottage (Site 95)
Plate 71: Historic view of the mill weir and sluice takeoff for the millrace (Sites 65 and 66)
Plate 72: Current view of the mill weir and the modern sluice takeoff (Sites 65 and 66)
Plate 73: The large embankment containing the millrace at the foot of Acorn Bank (Site 85)
Plate 74: A loose grouping of parkland oak trees (Site 3)
Plate 75: The largest veteran oak tree in the parkland (Site 79)
Plate 76: Veteran tree planting in the parkland near the corn mill (Site 76)
Plate 77: The parkland at Acorn Bank under arable cultivation, mid-twentieth century
Plate 78: The main entrance gateway to the parkland at Acorn Bank (Site 6)
Plate 79: One of a pair of extant stone and wrought iron drain covers located in the parkland adjacent to Birk Sike (Site 5)
Plate 80: The large canalised drainage ditch of Birk Sike (Site 8)
Plate 81: Surface quarrying and an incline running into the underground workings (Site 42)
Plate 82: Earthwork remains of mine building foundations (Site 39)
Plate 83: The embankment of the new incline (Site 35)
Plate 84: A working/loading platform at the new incline (Site 36)
Plate 85: The engine house at the new incline (Site 89)
Plate 86: Explosives Store at the new incline (Site 37)
Plate 87: Acorn Bank Cottages/New Barn (Sites 86 and 87)
Figure 1: Site Location

Legend

Survey Boundary

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1:25,000 @ A4

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Figure 4: Acorn Bank study area overlain on the 1824 estate map

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Metres
Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25inch map of Acorn Bank (1858)
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Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6inch map of Acorn Bank (1900)
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