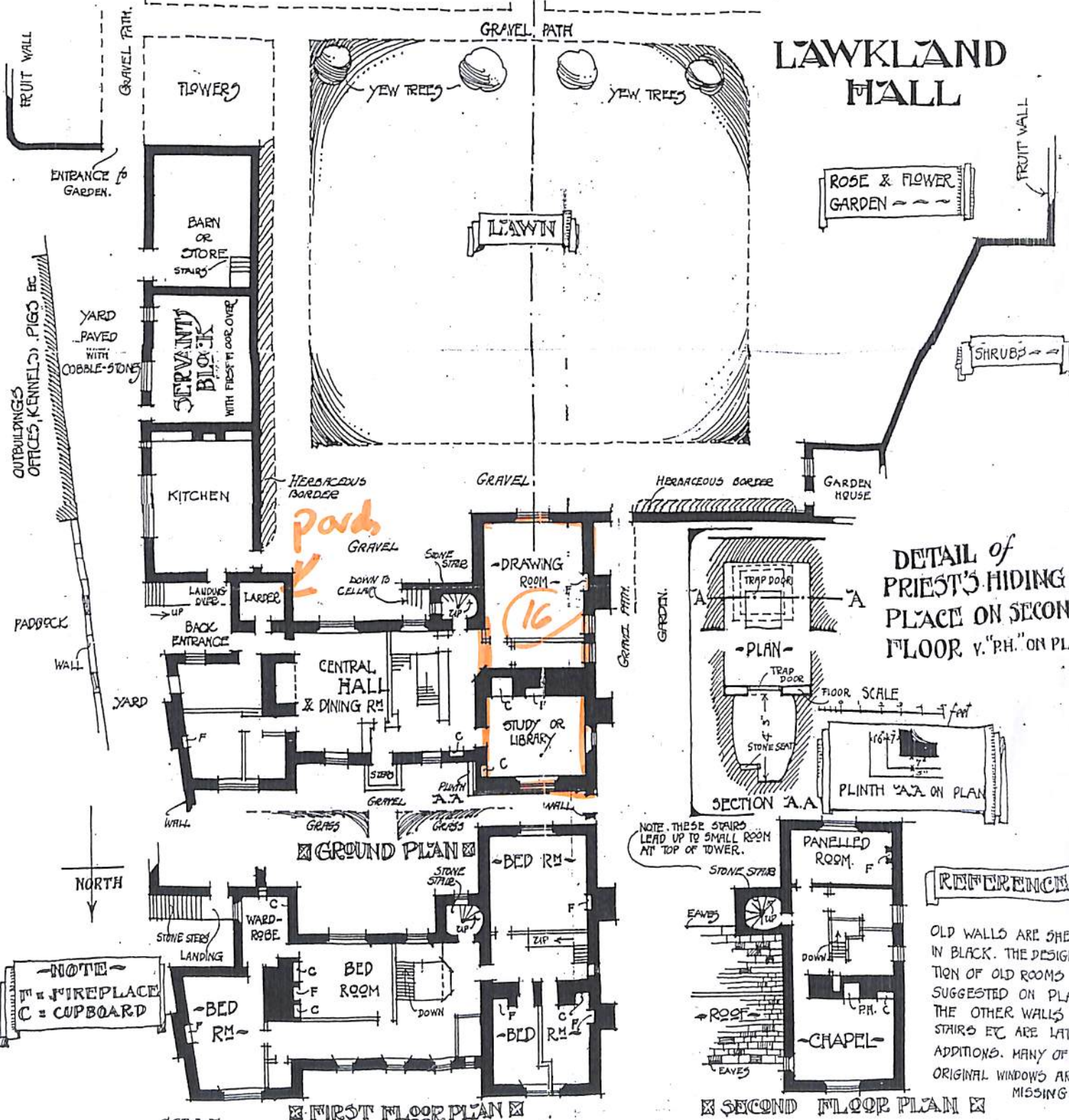


ORCHARD

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LAWKLAND HALL



GORDON SANDERSON, MEMO of DEL.
 DECEMBER 3, 1909

1975 Westland research box (RC input) 1832 plan to match with -
 (These grounds plan y)
 See website regarding early work
 16
 18th & 19th century
 name of the
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LAWKLAND HALL

Extract from North Yorkshire and Cleveland
Vernacular Buildings Study Group
Visit June 21st, 1985

Historical Development

Lawkland Hall was built by the Yorke family at an unknown date, and came into the possession of a branch of the Ingilbys of Ripley Castle about 1572. Sometime in the mid-19th century, the Ingilbys ceased to reside there, the last resident member of the family being Anne Ingilby who married J W Foster in 1842 and lived there with him for about 20 to 25 years. In 1912 the Ingilbys sold the Hall and it came into the hands of John Norman Ambler who carried out extensive alterations and improvements. He sold to James Southworth in 1938, who sold to the present owner's father in 1958.

The Ingilbys were Catholics until 1756, when the chapel in the west wing was closed and a small chapel built in the village for the use of the tenants.

The west wing and the stair turret appear to be the earliest part of the present building, and are likely to be a rebuild or reconstruction of c.1572. The general configuration of the tall wing built without quoins on a plinth suggests a late 16th century date, which would be confirmed by the chamfer-stops if we can believe them: I suggest that even if these stops are not all original, they may be designed to match or replace stops of the same style. There was an earlier open hall in existence at that time in the position now occupied by the central range, with its entrance into a cross-passage from which doors now lost would lead west into the wing. The stair-turret now blocked the south door of the cross-passage. The wing would at that time contain service rooms on the ground floor, separated by a central passage within which the massive internal chimney-stack was later built; this implies a former detached kitchen to the west, of which as far as I know there is no evidence. The west wing was reconstructed in 1572 to provide better private accommodation upstairs, and a gallery was built over the cross passage within the hall to reach these rooms.

In 1679 the hall was demolished and rebuilt to its present plan, and the east wing added. A passage was made along the north wall of this new hall range and doors at each end of it into the wings. The west wing now became wholly private, and the east end had a service use.

In the early 18th century the great chamber on the upper storey of the hall range became the principal room, and an internal staircase was built to reach it, with a long south window. The many triple flat-mullioned windows were put in about the mid 18th century, when a more regular appearance was desired, and in 1758 the west wing was re-roofed (after the deconsecration of the chapel) using some earlier material, the chapel became a bedroom, and the gazebo was built on the top of the stair-turret.

The service range probably dates from the late 17th century and was built in the style of an ordinary farmhouse with a central entrance and perhaps two large rooms as bakehouse and brewhouse, each with a big fireplace and chimney. It is possible that the 1679 reconstruction provided a kitchen in the ground floor of the east wing, later replaced by one in the service range. The so-called 'wardrobe' wing is so positioned to suggest a grand staircase, or perhaps a garderobe turret, though there seems to be no sign of a garderobe for the more important and earlier west wing.

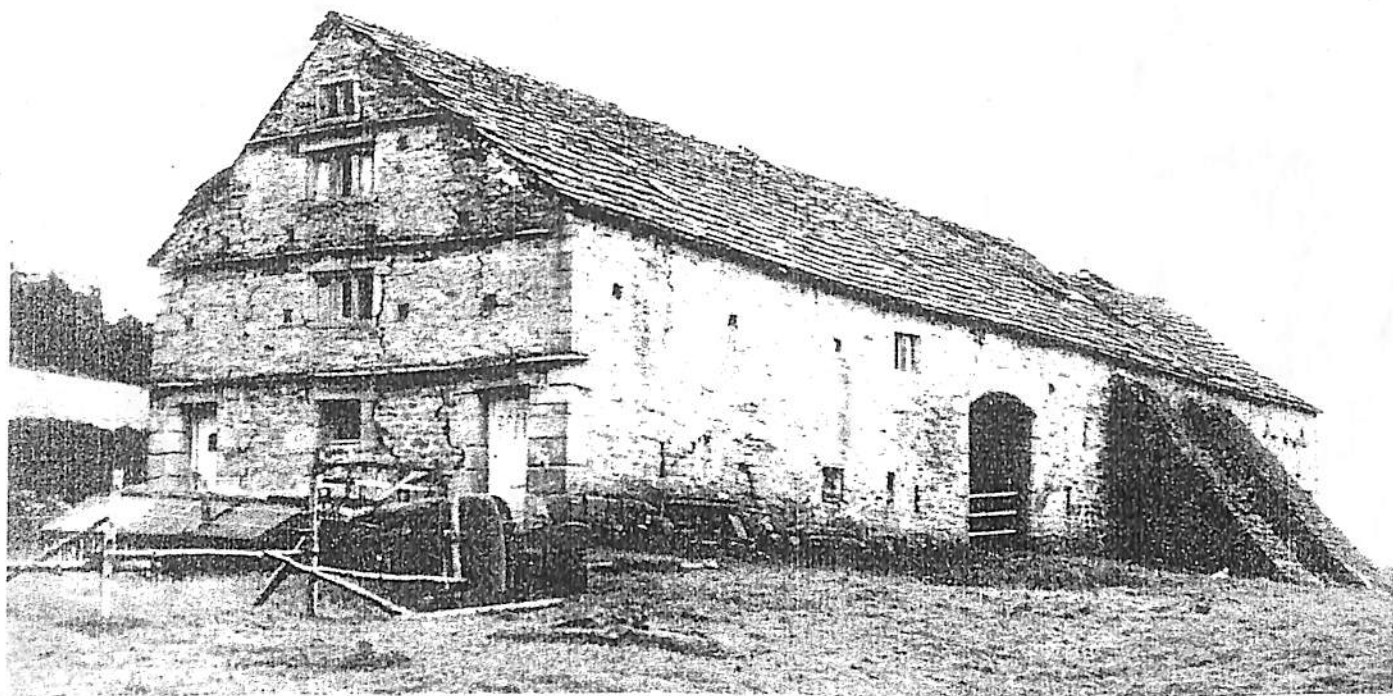
Yorkshire West Riding: North (2009)

LAWKLAND N. Pevsner

Barbara Hutton (main document)

LAWKLAND HALL. Highly picturesque house of several dates, mainly c17, built by a cadet branch of the Ingleby family of Ripley Castle who acquired the estate c. 1572: bought in 1914 by a Bradford industrialist, J.N. Ambler, and extensively but sensitively modernized for him during the 1920s. Hall range and cross-wings, the parlour (w) wing of three storeys, the rest of two apart from a tall staircase turret, crowned by a belvedere, in the angle between the hall and the parlour wing on the s side. The house faces N, where the front of the hall range is dated 1679: three bays with cross-windows, central doorway with decorated lintel, a central gabled dormer – and a pair of little oculi, probably insertions, to the r. But the rest of the range in essence is probably earlier, and it seems likely that its original front was to the s. On that side, at the junction of the hall and the service end there is a two-storey gabled projection, and it is probable that this was built as an entrance porch: it is difficult to account for it otherwise, and the relationship between it and the hall fireplace produces a textbook lobby-entry arrangement. The service end originally projected

to the N only, but attached to this s projection is a further service range running s which presumably also formed part of the 1679 alterations. The oldest part of the house appears to be the parlour wing, on the evidence of a priest's hole in a chimney-breast at second-floor level – the Inglebys were Roman Catholics until the later c18 – which if genuine would mean that the wing could not be later than c. 1625. It retains a few c17 mullion-and-transom windows: others, here and on the service end and the s side of the hall range, are of the 1920s. Inside, the predominant impression is also of that period. Rearranged – and possibly imported – early c18 staircase, and some c16–c17 panelling amongst the c20 woodwork. But one first-floor room in the parlour wing has early c18 panelling apparently *in situ*. In the stair-turret a stone spiral staircase and a number of nicely detailed Tudor-arched doorways, but at least one of these has either been moved or is a copy. The pyramid roof of the turret is dated 1758.



42. Bark barn, Lawkland, near Settle, 29 metres long and 8 metres wide. Note the mullion windows and the three doors (one made into a window) on the gable end. It was used for animals running loose up to five years ago, but in 1985 unused and dilapidated this fine old barn looked like a stranded ship. It is the same overall size as Bank barn.

CLAPHAM

Very attractive Dales village, on both banks of the tree-girt Clapham Beck at the point where it debouches from a ravine in the Ingleborough massif.

ST JAMES. Perp w tower, embraced by the stumps of the medieval aisles. The rest 1814, a box-like hall church out of scale with the tower. Quoins, pointed windows with Gothic tracery inserted in 1899. Five-bay arcades with tall octagonal piers and single-chamfered arches. Flat aisle ceilings and coved nave ceiling immediately above them. Dado to the side walls made up from C17 pew-ends. - STAINED GLASS. E window 1898 by *Powell & Sons*.

INGLEBOROUGH HALL. c. 1814 by *William Atkinson* for James Farrer. Now an outdoor centre. s front of seven bays, the centre three forming a domed semicircular bow with giant Greek Doric columns attached. Three-bay entrance front to w, with columns *in antis* framing the centre, plain semicircular bow to E. Extensive service accommodation to N. Spacious D-shaped staircase hall with shallow domed ceiling, entered between Ionic columns of black fossil-bearing limestone. In the GROUNDS to the N, a TUNNEL for the old road - its portal, E of the church, with rock-faced voussoirs - and beyond this a LAKE, both of 1833.

In the village the OLD MANOR HOUSE, now Information Centre. Dated 1701 outside and in. Quite small but richly detailed. Central two-storey porch, with ornamented doorhead - a design of two stepped recesses with arched tops - and a stepped three-light window above, under a hoodmould with spiral stops. Big inglenook fireplace with joggle-jointed voussoirs and enriched keystone. Further s, the NEW INN, 1776, three storeys with tripartite windows, and the SCHOOL, 1864, Gothic. given by the Farrer family

CLAPDALE, 1 m. N. The 'great old castle... very large and strong' (Dodsworth), a seat of the Clapham family in the later Middle Ages, appears always to have been something much more modest than that, although perhaps semi-fortified. Roofless in the early C19 and much altered since. A single range with a pointed chamfered doorway at the rear end of a hallway, which may represent a medieval cross-passage. Garderobe turret at the NW corner. Only the thickness of the walls suggests that part of the building might have been carried up as a tower.

At NEWBY, 1 1/4 m. WNW, a spacious green and NEWBY HALL, also late medieval and much altered, L-shaped with C15 first-floor windows in each of the three gable-ends, all originally of two lights with trefoil heads. A C16 timber lintel with floral decoration re-set in the adjoining barn. In the C19 there were two arched doorways inside and an ornamented roof structure. Further N TOWN HEAD, 1720. Three-storey range with two-storey porch. Segment-headed doorway surmounted by a sort of baseless pediment and then by a hoodmould, windows with flat-faced mullions. Barn dated 1675.

LOWER HARDACRE, 2 m. WSW. Porch of two storeys and attic, entered at the side, dated 1664. Ornamented doorhead, and above it a one-light window with a trefoil head. Between the porch and the housebody are two doorways side by side, both with decorated lintels on the housebody side, one of which may have led to a staircase accommodated in the porch (cf. Kirkbeck, Bentham, and the Manor House, Halton Gill). See also Keasden.