

APPENDIX 1: ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST FOR ENGLAND

1. OFFICIAL LIST ENTRY

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: I

List Entry Number: 1363618

Date first listed: 20-Dec-1960

List Entry Name: HAZELBURY MANOR

Statutory Address: HAZELBURY MANOR

LOCATION

Statutory Address: HAZELBURY MANOR

District: Wiltshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Box

National Grid Reference: ST8352668357

DETAILS

ST 86 NW 2/143 20.12.60

BOX HAZELBURY Hazelbury Manor (formerly listed as Hazelbury Manor and Barn)

GV I

Manor House, C15 to C17, restored and enlarged 1920-25, rubble stone and ashlar, part roughcast, with coped gables and ashlar stacks. Two and a half storeys, courtyard plan. Great hall of Croke family, owners from C13 to C15, probably incorporated in present hall, c1500 for J. Bonham, wing to east probably early C16 as also wing to west but this probably raised after 1580. The west side of the court, almost all of 1920-25 was probably of c1550 completed after 1580 for Sir J. Yonge, together with south-west stair tower. North side of court wholly of 1920-25 is on C16 foundations. The restoration and enlargement were by Sir H. Brakspear for G.J. Kidston. South front has C15 Great Hall marked by a large battlemented canted bay and a 2-storey battlemented porch tower, both of 1920-25, reconstructed from evidence of foundations and carved fragments. To right, ashlar gable, early C16, with 2 large 15-pane thick glazing bar sashes to each floor, buttress between lower sashes and hoodmould over upper pair. Thick glazing bars here and elsewhere are of 1920-25 replacing later C18 or C19 sashes. East end wall stack with paired diagonal shafts. Range running back has some c1500 Tudor-arched lights to courtyard. Before 1919, range ended at very large ridge stack. East side has wall-face stack, 3 upper windows, cyma-moulded, 2 lower c1920 Tudor-arched lights, original 2-light window and plank door with pair of Tudor-arched window heads over lintel. West end of south front has tall paired-gabled range with large central outside stack, 2 late C16 recessed chamfered 3-light attic windows,

two 18-pane thick glazing bar sashes, and 2 ground floor leaded lights in moulded frames. Coped east gable and east end stack. West garden front has 5 gable range, 2 original, with paired corniced stack on rear roof slope, 3, with large ridge stack, added 1920-25. Original gables have 3-light attic windows as on south front, each over a pair of large 18-pane sashes restored 1920 and left side sash added, and ground floor 2 single lights to right and two 2-light windows to left. Circa 1920 stepped buttress at end of old work. Circa 1920 range has recessed chamfered mullion windows throughout and is roughcast to match original section. North front of 4 gables, one and a half storeys, wholly 1920-25, also with recessed chamfered mullion windows. In north-east corner late C20 swimming pool addition. Inner court has south side reconstructed half stack, original c1500 Tudor-arched 4-light hall bay and c1580 flat-parapet stair tower with double-transom 2-light windows. To left of stack restored later C16 upper 3-light mullion and transom window with c1500 Tudor-arched light to right. Ground floor passage is c1920-25. On west side, original only left end bay of 6-bay open segmental-pointed arcade and one of the 3-light mullion and transom windows, but the rest includes carved fragments found and follows foundations. East side is original as far as ridge stack. East of main house, short original range with upper 2-light window and hoodmould over open porch with long hood on carved C18 brackets. A service range of c1920 links this section to formerly detached 'Dower House', C17 house built for the Speke family. Symmetrical double-fronted range with end wall stacks, parapet and 2 coped gables to each side. Recessed chamfered mullion windows with hoodmoulds, 2-light to attic, 3-light to main floors. Central moulded Tudor-arched doorcase with hoodmould. Relieving arches over ground and first floor openings. Rear is similar, but 2 central stair lights over door and ground floor casements. Parapet front and rear has 3 projecting stone rainwater spouts. Interior: Original 6-bay double-purlin wind-braced hall roof with arch-braced collar trusses. Original Perpendicular style panelling to arches to north and south hall bays. Timber screen and gallery reused from house in Barnstaple. C17 staircase reused from house in Shrewsbury, as also C17 panelling to upstairs room on west side. East side dining room has fine early C17 stone fireplace, said to 'have been moved from the 'dower house' but possibly in situ, and panelling reused from house in Shropshire. Upstairs, south-west drawing-room has c1920 panelling and plaster, but reused shell niche from former north-east kitchen. Fireplaces from the 'dower house' and attics of main house reused in north wing. Hazelbury Manor was visited by Queen Elizabeth I, 23 August 1575 and four

Somerset gentlemen were knighted there. The manor of Hazelbury passed from the Croke family to the Bonham family c1500, was sold in 1580 to Sir J. Yonge of Bristol and c1602 to Hugh Speke of Ditteridge and c1725 to W. Northey. (Country Life 20 and 27 February 1926. G. J. Kidston: A History of the Manor of Hazelbury 1936.)

Listing NGR: ST8352668357

2. OFFICIAL LIST ENTRY

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1181185

Date first listed: 24-Jul-1985

List Entry Name: FORECOURT WALLS, TERRACE AND GATES TO SOUTH OF HAZELBURY MANOR

Statutory Address 1: FORECOURT WALLS, TERRACE AND GATES TO SOUTH OF HAZELBURY MANOR

LOCATION

Statutory Address: FORECOURT WALLS, TERRACE AND GATES TO SOUTH OF HAZELBURY MANOR

District: Wiltshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Box

National Grid Reference: ST8355668310

DETAILS

ST 86 NW 2/146

BOX HAZELBURY Forecourt walls, terrace and gates to south of Hazelbury Manor

II

Enclosing walls, gates and terrace, later C17, and 1920-25 by Sir H. Brakspear rubble stone and ashlar. Two fine south gate piers, banded ashlar with moulded cornices and pulvinated friezes carrying ornate urns with attached shields to front and rear. Carved arms of Sir H. Speke (died 1661) with emblem of baronetcy awarded 1660. Inner face of piers breaks forward with C20 wooden gates. Rear of each pier has recessed shell-headed niche low down. Enclosing garden are rubble stone walls with ridged ashlar coping, side walls stepped up twice towards north ends. At each end of terrace along south front of house are gateways, to west pair of C18 panelled ashlar piers with cornices, ball finials and C20 iron gates, to east Tudor-arched chamfered doorway with plank door. South terrace has ashlar balustrade in 6 sections each side with moulded rail, square piers with strap work panelling,

turned balusters, apparently all of c1920-25 but based on C17 fragments.

3. OFFICIAL LIST ENTRY

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1022780

Date first listed: 24-Jul-1985

List Entry Name: ENCLOSING WALLS TO NORTH AND WEST OF HAZELBURY MANOR AND TERRACE IN WEST GARDEN

Statutory Address 1: ENCLOSING WALLS TO NORTH AND WEST OF HAZELBURY MANOR AND TERRACE IN WEST GARDEN

LOCATION

Statutory Address: ENCLOSING WALLS TO NORTH AND WEST OF HAZELBURY MANOR AND TERRACE IN WEST GARDEN

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District: Wiltshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Box

National Grid Reference: ST8345668357

DETAILS

ST 86 NW 2/147

BOX HAZELBURY Enclosing walls to north and west of Hazelbury Manor and terrace in west garden

GV II

Walls and terrace, C17 restored, rubble stone and ashlar. High rubble stone north wall with ashlar ridged coping and battlemented curved towers at north-west and north-east angles. North-west tower has inner steps up to stone seat on curved balcony on carved brackets, acting as canopy to curved seat below. Corbelled stone seat on north wall outer face. Centre of north wall has moulded Tudor-arched gateway with strapwork cresting and carved Speke arms. On east side wall returns to rear of the Dower House. On west side wall steps down at terrace and has 2 external buttresses at south end. Terrace attached in west garden, rubble stone base with 8 stone steps up in centre and length of ashlar balustrading each side, turned balusters, panelled piers, moulded rail and some stone urns. Eight sections to left, 7 to right with small return at east end. Terrace is of c1925-26 by Sir H. Brakspear when the rest of the walls were restored.

Listing NGR: ST8345668357

4. OFFICIAL ENTRY

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1181170

Date first listed: 24-Jul-1985

List Entry Name: ENTRANCE GATES AND COACH HOUSE AT HAZELBURY MANOR

Statutory Address: ENTRANCE GATES AND COACH HOUSE AT HAZELBURY MANOR

LOCATION

Statutory Address: ENTRANCE GATES AND COACH HOUSE AT HAZELBURY MANOR

District: Wiltshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Box

National Grid Reference: ST 83564 68265

DETAILS

ST 86 NW BOX HAZELBURY

2/144 Entrance Gates and Coach house at Hazelbury Manor

GV II

Entrance gate piers, later C17, banded ashlar with moulded cornices pulvinated friezes and ball finials. Attached to west, short length of rubble stone coped wall links to the coach house, a rubble stone outbuilding with Bridgwater tile roof and coped gables. West end has timber-lintel cart entry, apparently a later alteration as above are paired arched drip moulds probably originally for 2 arched entries. Three bay tie-beam-and-angle-strut trussed roof with triple purlins and remains of thatch.

5. OFFICIAL LIST ENTRY

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1363619

Date first listed: 24-Jul-1985

List Entry Name: GRANARY SOUTH EAST OF HAZELBURY

Statutory Address 1: GRANARY SOUTH EAST OF HAZELBURY

LOCATION

Statutory Address: GRANARY SOUTH EAST OF HAZELBURY

District: Wiltshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Box

National Grid Reference: ST8357968341

DETAILS

ST 86 NW BOX HAZELBURY

2/148 The Granary, south-east of Hazelbury

GV II

Granary and cart-shed range, later C17, converted c1922-5 into garage, cottages and workshop by Sir H. Brakspear. Rubble stone, part roughcast with stone tiled roofs, coped gables and c1922 corniced ashlar stacks and hipped dormers. One and a half storeys.

Open courtyard plan. Small scale court entered through low wall between wings. Chamfered basket-arched doorway with drips tone and oak plank door to left of main range with recessed chamfered single light above, 2-light recessed mullion window with hood to ground floor right. Doorcase has John Pritchard 1766 inscribed. North wing has plank door on inner face, south wing has outside stairs to loft door under dormer gable to right, 2-light renewed ground floor centre window with hood and single light to left. Gable ends of both wings have renewed 2-light windows with hoodmoulds to upper floors. Ground floors formerly had open 2-bay cart-sheds. Original 2-light windows with hoodmoulds to outer side of each wing. North gable end of main range has original attic light and inserted garage. Three rear dormer gables are of c1922, one reusing original window.

Listing NGR: ST8357968341

6. OFFICIAL LIST ENTRY

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1022779

Date first listed: 24-Jul-1985

List Entry Name: STABLES AT HAZELBURY MANOR

Statutory Address 1: STABLES AT HAZELBURY MANOR

LOCATION

Statutory Address: STABLES AT HAZELBURY MANOR

District: Wiltshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Box

National Grid Reference: ST 83546 68280

DETAILS

ST 86 NW BOX HAZELBURY

2/145 Stables at Hazelbury Manor

GV II

Stable range, later C17, squared rubble stone with stone tiled roof, coped east gable and one central loft dormer on north front. Ground floor range of window, door, window, door and 2 windows, doors in flush chamfered surrounds and windows of 2 small square lights in recessed cyma-moulded mullioned frames. Mounting block between doors. West end outside stairs to loft. Rear has four C20 windows similar to those on front. Six-bay double purlin roof with collar-trusses and later sling braces.

Listing NGR: ST8354668280

7. OFFICIAL LIST ENTRY

Heritage Category: Park and Garden

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1000520

Date first listed: 01-Jul-1990

LOCATION

District: Wiltshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Box

National Grid Reference: ST 83691 68116

DETAILS

Remains of an early C17 garden surrounding a manor house, restored in the early C20 by Harold Brakspear and extended in the late C20.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Hazelbury Manor, formerly Hazelbury House, dates from the C14 when it belonged to the Croke family. The main phases of its development took place in the late C15, late C16, and mid C17. This last period of building was carried out by the Speke family who owned the estate from 1613 to 1682. A survey of Hazelbury Manor of 1626 by Francis Allen shows the manor and its outbuildings situated within an enclosed area, surrounded by 'The Northe Ground', 'The Bott Gro', 'The Uppa Grownd' and 'Ortcha'.

Having been used as a farm for around two centuries, the estate was bought in 1919 by George J Kidston. From 1920 to 1925 he extensively restored and extended the estate, including the garden, using Harold Brakspear as architect. From 1943 to 1971 Hazelbury Manor served as a girls' school,

and then in 1973 returned to private ownership. In the late C20 various new features were introduced in the garden, which was further extended to the north and south-west by the then owner (CL 1991).

Hazelbury Manor remains (2000) in private ownership.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Hazelbury Manor, a site of c 2.75ha, occupies a shallow depression to the east of the village of Box and is surrounded by farmland.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main approach to the site is from the south-east, via a 600m long straight drive, lined on either side by a hedge of mainly mixed species, from the village of Chapel Plaister. The drive leads down to a pair of C17 gate piers with attached coach house (listed grade II) situated c 90m south-east of the Manor. The site can also be approached via a drive to the east of the site (outside the area here registered) leading off Bradford Road (the old London to Bath Road). To the south-west the site can be approached by a small track (outside the area here registered) leading off Wyres Lane on to the West Drive (late C20), which approaches the site from the direction of Box village.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Hazelbury Manor (listed grade I) has a courtyard plan and is situated in the north-west corner of the site. The south front contains a C15 Great Hall, marked by a large, canted bay and a two-storey entrance porch, both reconstructed by Brakspear in 1920-5. They are flanked to the east by an early C16 two-storey ashlar gable and to the west by a paired gable range with a large external chimney stack. The west front, mostly reconstructed in 1920-5 by Brakspear, has five gables with windows overlooking the garden. The north front dates entirely from 1920-5 and has four gables; in the north-east corner is a late C20 extension housing an indoor swimming pool. The east front, mainly early C16 in date, has an attached service range of 1920-5 which gives access to an early C17 Dower House built for the Speke family.

To the south-west of the Manor is a late C17 stable range (listed grade II), and to its south-east a granary and cartshed range of similar date (listed grade II).

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The Manor is surrounded to the south, east, and west by a series of walled garden spaces, initially laid out as part of the early C17 alterations carried out under the ownership of the Speke family (Allen, 1626).

Immediately to the south of the house is a rectangular area enclosed by a C17 wall (listed grade II) with, on its south side, a pair of gate piers aligned with the set of entrance piers attached to the coach house further south. The area is laid to lawn, with borders on either side and a central walk. At its north end central steps lead up to a balustraded terrace situated along the south front of the Manor.

To the east, beyond the C17 granary and a rockery introduced in the late C20, is a rectangular enclosure surrounded by a drystone wall. It is gently terraced, with low earth banks along the north and south sides sloping down to the central level lawn with a formal pond in the eastern part. The lawn is surrounded by yew-hedged garden rooms (late C20) including a Rose Garden, an Orchard, a Wide Borders Garden, a Foliage Garden, a Long Rose Garden, and a small parterre garden planted with box and yew called the Chess Set. The garden rooms are surrounded to the north and south by a Beech Walk, to the west by a Lime Walk, and to the east by a Rose Walk, all of which are ornamented throughout with statuary and seats. The area covering the east garden was previously used as an orchard (Allen, 1626)

To the west of the Manor the ground is terraced to give a series of levelled spaces laid out as walks, gardens, and lawns, encompassed by a C17 stone wall (listed grade II) with openings onto the West Drive (late C20). South of the top terrace, called Archery Walk, are two walled areas on a lower level called Mulberry Lawn and Croquet Lawn (laid out in the late C20). A formal pond and the swimming pool extension (late C20) have been built over the eastern end of the Archery Walk. The wall along its north side terminates in two

semicircular crenellated bastions at its east and west corners. Set into this wall is a seat, and it has been suggested that the top terrace may therefore have been used for crossbow tournaments in the medieval period (CL 1991). To the north of Archery Walk is a pinetum planted in the early 1990s to shelter the gardens. The field to the south-west of the Manor (outside the area here registered) includes the remains of a Roman villa. The series of walled gardens described above are first shown on Andrews and Drury's map of 1773. On Francis Allen's survey of 1626, the area west of the Manor is called 'The Bott Gro'. The series of walled gardens was restored by Brakspear in 1920-5.

KITCHEN GARDEN The walled garden situated below the Croquet Lawn and Mulberry Lawn is laid out as a vegetable garden (early 1990s), lined to the north by mature beech trees.

REFERENCES

Country Life, 20 (20 February 1926), pp 274-81; (27 February 1926), pp 306-12; no 10 (7 March 1991), pp 58-61 Hazelbury Manor: Inspector's Report, (English Heritage 1990) Grant application to EU for support for a pilot project to conserve the European Architectural Heritage, with supporting material compiled by the then owner of Hazelbury Manor (1993) [copy on EH file]

Maps Leland, Itinerary of England and Wales, c 1541 (quoted in CL 1926) Francis Allen, A survey of Hazelbury Manor, 1626 (Wiltshire and Swindon Record Office) Andrews and Drury, Map of Wiltshire, 1773

OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1889 2nd edition published 1919 OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1886 2nd edition published 1900 3rd edition published 1921

Description written: October 2000 Amended: November 2003 Register Inspector: FDM Edited: November 2004

APPENDIX 2: PLANNING HISTORY

1981-1992

YEAR	REF.	PROPOSAL	DECISION
1981	N.8.11681.F	Construction of indoor swimming pool and covered hall for domestic and non-residential use.	Approved
1981	N.81.1763.LB	Erection of Pool hall in enclosed garden	Consent
1981	N.81.1764.F	Use of school as part dwelling and part office	Consent
1988	N.88.1015.S53	Formation of lawn and relocate car parking area	Determined
1988	88/02094/FUL	Formation of car parking facilities and landscaping	Approved 16/09/88
1989	89/03100/FUL	Alteration and extension of existing dower house to form single storey offices with basement (1079 sq. m)	Approved 30/10/89
1989	89/03101/LBC	Alterations to listed building partial demolition alteration and extension of existing dower house to form single storey offices with basement.	Approved 30/10/89
1992	92/00834/LBC	The Barn - Internal alterations to barn and repointing of exterior walls internal alts/repoint exterior	Approved 12/06/92
1992	92/00835/FUL	The Barn - Change of use from barn to be used as storage facilities for book storage and packing use as book storage facility	Approved 12/06/92
1992	92/01925/FUL	Part change of use of residential to conference and function/meeting room and temporary use of outside portaloo / car parking conference /function room	Withdrawn
1992	92/01926/LBC	Alterations to interior to provide conference / function and meeting rooms/ temporary portaloo conference/function room.	Withdrawn

The 1989 approvals to alter and extend the Dower House to form a single-storey office did not proceed.

1993-1997

YEAR	REF.	PROPOSAL	DECISION
1994	94/00204/FUL	Granary Cottage - conversion of existing flats and garage to 3 no staff flats and garage use as staff flats/garage	Approved 18/03/1994
1994	94/00205/LBC	Granary Cottage - alterations to listed building alterations	Approved 18/03/1994
1994	94/00404/FUL	Restoration and alterations of listed manor house to return it to residential use as residential	Approved 15/06/1994
1994	94/00403/LBC	Internal and external alterations and repairs to listed building alterations and repairs	Approved 15/06/1994
1995	95/00450/FUL	Alterations/demolition to existing pool/form new swimming pool and swimming pool enclosure alts/demolish & build pool.	Approved 12/05/1995
1995	95/00648/FUL	Three new pairs of garden gates 3 pairs of garden gates	Approved 12/05/1995
1995	95/00649/LBC	New pair of garden gates fitted in existing opening in listed wall garden gates in listed wall.	Approved 12/05/1995
1995	95/00962/FUL	Demolition of existing swimming pool and works to form new swimming pool and enclosure swimming pool and enclosure.	Approved 03/07/1995
1995	95/01503/LBC	Internal and external alterations and repairs to listed building (amendment to n/94/0403/lb) alterations (amendment)	Approved 27/09/1995
1995	95/01436/LBCC	discharge of condition no 7 relating to n/94/0403/lb - repairs to chimney stacks repairs to chimney stacks	Approved 30/08/1995
1995	95/01868/LBCC	discharge of conditions nos. 2/4 and 8 relating to n/94/0403/lb - details of stone walling /materials/ doors walling/ materials/ doors	Approved 16/10/1995
1995	95/01868/LBC	Alterations and repairs to coach house including partial demolition and rebuilding alterations & repairs	Approved 27/11/1995
1995	95/02288/LBCC	Discharge of conditions no 7 relating to n/94/0403/lb - repairs to chimney stack details of materials & roof.	Approved 10/01/1996
1996	96/00208/LBCC	Discharge if condition nos. 6 and 7 relating to n/95/1868/lb joinery details and ashlar piers joinery details/ashlar piers.	Approved 14/03/1996
1996	96/00631/FUL	Amendment to n/94/0404/f - landscaping new boundary walls gates/new sewerage treatment plant landscaping /walls/ sewerage.	Approved 13/05/1996
1996	96/00632/LBC	Alterations to existing walls and gates/erection of new walls alterations to walls /gates / new walls	Approved 13/05/1996
1996	96/00639/LBCC	Discharge of condition no 4 relating to n/94/0403/lb details of materials details of materials.	Approved 13/05/1996

YEAR	REF.	PROPOSAL	DECISION
1996	96/01400/LBC	Replacement of defective gates (replica of existing) works to drive and front lawn path replacement gates.	Approved 04/06/1996
1996	96/01399/LBCC	Discharge of condition no 2 relating to n/96/0632/lb - details of natural stone walling natural stone walling.	Approved 10/09/1996
1996	96/01710/DOC	Discharge of condition no 3 relating to n/96/1151/f - details of landscaping details of landscaping.	Approved 30/10/1996
1996	96/01890/LBC	Coach House - Reinstatement of garden wall and forming new opening adjoining the coach house reinstate garden wall.	Approved 11/11/1996
1996	96/02439/FUL	construction of hard surfaced tennis court with enclosing fence and floodlighting tennis court/fence.	Approved 03/02/1997
1997	97/01374/LBC	Alterations to existing drive from front gate piers to rear archery walk alterations to drive.	Approved 04/09/1997
1997	97/01702/FUL	Alterations to existing drive alterations to drive	Approved 22/09/1997
1997	97/02819/DOC	Submission of details pursuant to condition 2 of n/97/1702/f - sample panel of wall including copings sample panel of wall/copings	Approved 24/03/1997
1997	97/2819/DOC	Submission of details pursuant to conditions 2 and 3 of n/97/0796/f - sample panel stone for gate pier/stile and walls sample panel of stone.	Approved 24/03/1997

APPENDIX 3: 20TH CENTURY RECREATION FACILITIES AND THE ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSE

The traditional recreational pursuits associated with the English Country House is hunting and shooting, and while this continued, in the 20th century, particularly in the period between WWI and WWII, saw a growing introduction of other recreational pursuits focussing on personal health and wellbeing, including tennis courts, squash courts and swimming pools.

SQUASH RACQUET COURTS

The game known as squash evolved from Real Tennis, which was played in a covered court a favourite of Henry VIII and Charles I, and racquets which developed in the 18th century with a ball bounces off a wall, with engravings of the game in prison yards. From the early 1830s onwards, the game racquets was increasingly played in covered courts, with a number recorded, one at the Royal Artillery Barracks at Woolwich 1834-5, one in Bath 1844, Lords London 1848, with the game moving into the private London Clubs. The growth of the game was related to its adoption by many public schools

In 1860, racquet courts were opened in Glasgow, with the Earl of Eglinton being elected as President of the Club, due to him having constructed a racquet court at his castle, thought to be the first recorded private racquets court in the country.

The 1860 report on the opening of the Glasgow Racquet courts comments that racquets is 'practiced with great ardour in many parts of England; and courts for manly exercise are attached to the castles of many of the English nobility. While several courts were built at Country Houses, including one for Lord Eglinton, in Scotland, (circa.1842) and one at Buckhurst Park Sussex (1857) the game did not grow in popularity like tennis.

Private squash courts known to have been built include one at Avebury Manor Wiltshire, possibly the conversion of an early Real tennis court, Copy Hall, Essex, 1896, Eynsham Hall, Oxfordshire, last quarter 19th century, attached to walled garden, Nosely Hall, attached to the service yard, 1902, and Abbotswood, 1920s, in the service yard area of the house.

TENNIS COURTS

The International Olympic Committee website includes a very brief history of tennis.

Designed and codified in England in the 1870s, it is the direct descendant of jeu de paume, invented in France in the 11th century. The developments of this mediaeval sport, originally practised with bare hands, like the invention of the racket in the 16th century and the special scoring system (15, 30, 40, game), led directly to tennis, including its name, from the French word "tenez!" (in the sense of "here it comes!"), which you said to your opponent as you were about to serve.

The popularity of tennis in England quickly overtook that of croquet. Indeed, barely three years passed between the publication of A Portable Court of Playing Tennis by Welsh Major Walter Clopton Wingfield in 1874, the defining work in terms of codifying lawn tennis, and the holding of the first Wimbledon tournament in 1877.

After grass, the end of the 19th century saw the introduction of clay, then hardwood flooring and, much later, the "hard" courts with concrete or acrylic surfaces. Women's participation in competition tennis also came quickly: they were already competing at Wimbledon in 1884.

The game soon became fashionable among the leisured and moneyed classes. Companies began to advertise equipment and outfits for playing tennis. Robert Lake in his book 'A social history of Tennis in Britain (2015) writes:

From its conception, lawn tennis was a major feature of garden parties which afforded hosts, from old and new money alike, excellent opportunities to convey wealth [...] Garden parties sometimes lasted an entire weekend and combined lawn tennis with a host of other forms of entertainment, such as 'flower shows' or 'bazaar'. In its earliest years, evidence suggests numerous rural and tiled members of society were attracted to the sport, holding their own garden parties, or attending others where lawn tennis was the chief attraction.



Lawn tennis on a private tennis court c 1900

Tennis Courts were installed in most Country Houses, originally lawn, later hard tennis courts evolved which allowed all-year playing became increasingly popular, with advertisements in *Country Life* in 1912 of houses for sale with hard courts. In the 1920s and 30s *Country Life* carried articles about installing hard tennis courts, and several companies advertised offering to install tennis courts.

There does not appear to be any preferred location for the placement of tennis courts, provided the ground was flat and open enough.

SWIMMING POOLS

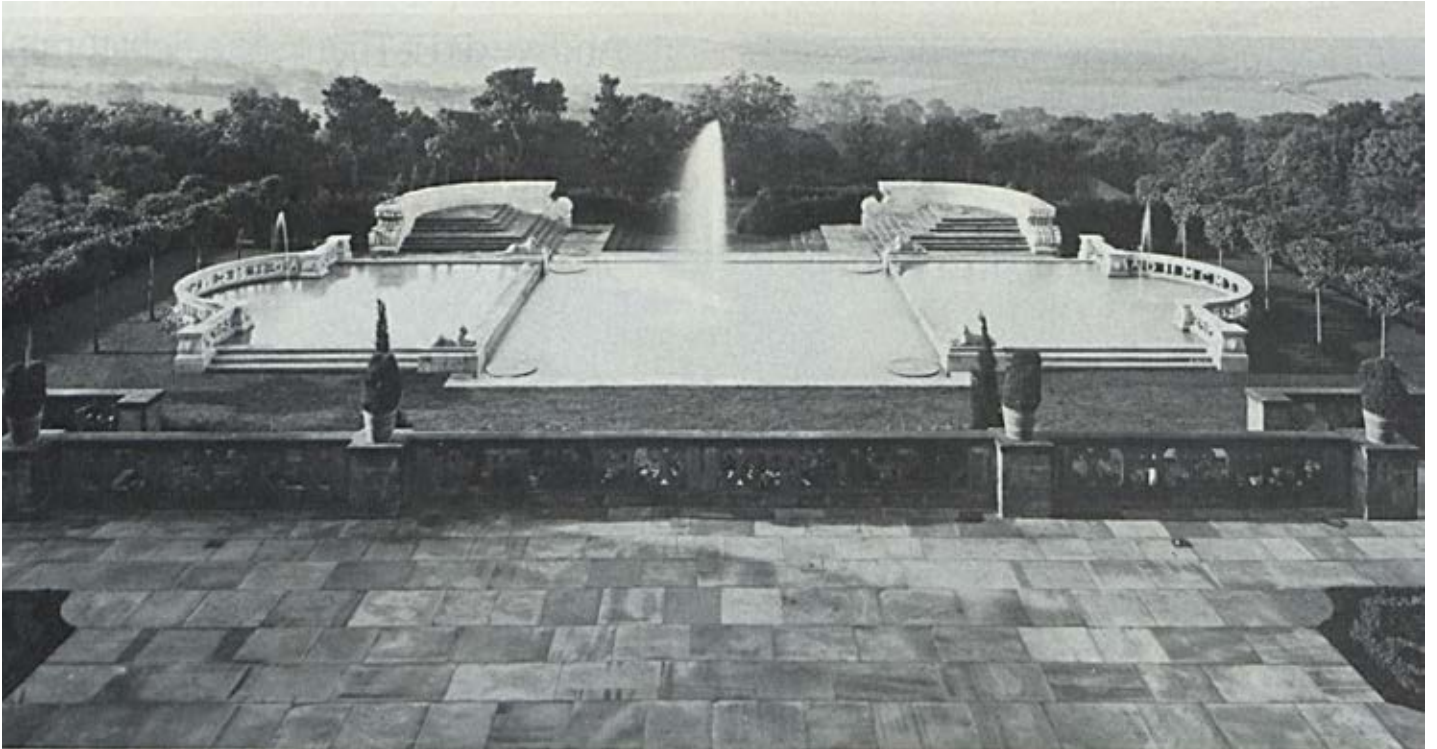
A *Country Life* article published on 22 April 1965 titled 'Getting into the Swim of Things', provides a very brief history of swimming pools.

For most of their history swimming pools have been places to resort for reasons of cleanliness and health [...] Though some of the earliest swimming pools or baths, were those of the gymnasia ancient Greece (such as the circular open-air swimming baths at the Gymnasium at Delphi) it was the Romans who made them great social centres.

In England the emphasis has always tended to be on the medicinal value of swimming; the Roman baths at Bath which were used from AD 84 to 577 [...] One of the first reference to swimming for pleasure as opposed to cleanliness of health is found in Stow's *Survey of London* (1598), where he refers to a pond in the city used for swimming [...] It was enclosed in 1753 and named Peerless Pool and described in 1790 as the 'finest and most spacious bathing-place now known, where people may enjoy the manly and useful exercise with safety'

While the Romans had baths in their villas in England, after this period it 'is not easy to trace early examples of private swimming pools or baths. Water came to be used primarily for its decorative effect; fountains, waterfalls, fishponds, and lily ponds were found in the gardens of most large houses in the time of William III, and it became customary for canals to join with avenues and parterres to provide a formal approach to a building [...] and these multiplied rapidly in the 17th and 18th century.

They fell out of fashion in the mid-late 18th century under the influence of Capability Brown.



Sir Philip Sassoon's House, Port Lympne, Kent 1920

Humphrey Repton revived a formal pool at Ashridge Park, Hertfordshire, where it was known as the skating-pond. But there seems to be no comparable examples of a formal pool designed expressly for swimming, though many boating lakes and canals in the grounds of country houses were probably used for this purpose [...]. Although municipal swimming baths in their current form were built in the 19th century, in this country, private purpose-built swimming pools do not appear on the scene until this century.

Adrian Tinniswood in his book *'The Long Weekend Life in the English Country House between the Wars'*, provides a number of examples of swimming pools being built within the grounds of Country Houses. In his chapter 'Making Plans' he discusses the balancing act facing owners who lived in older country houses but who wanted the mod cons and home comforts, noting that 'by the 1920s light, sun and air were prized in a way the medieval and Tudor forebears would have found incomprehensible'.

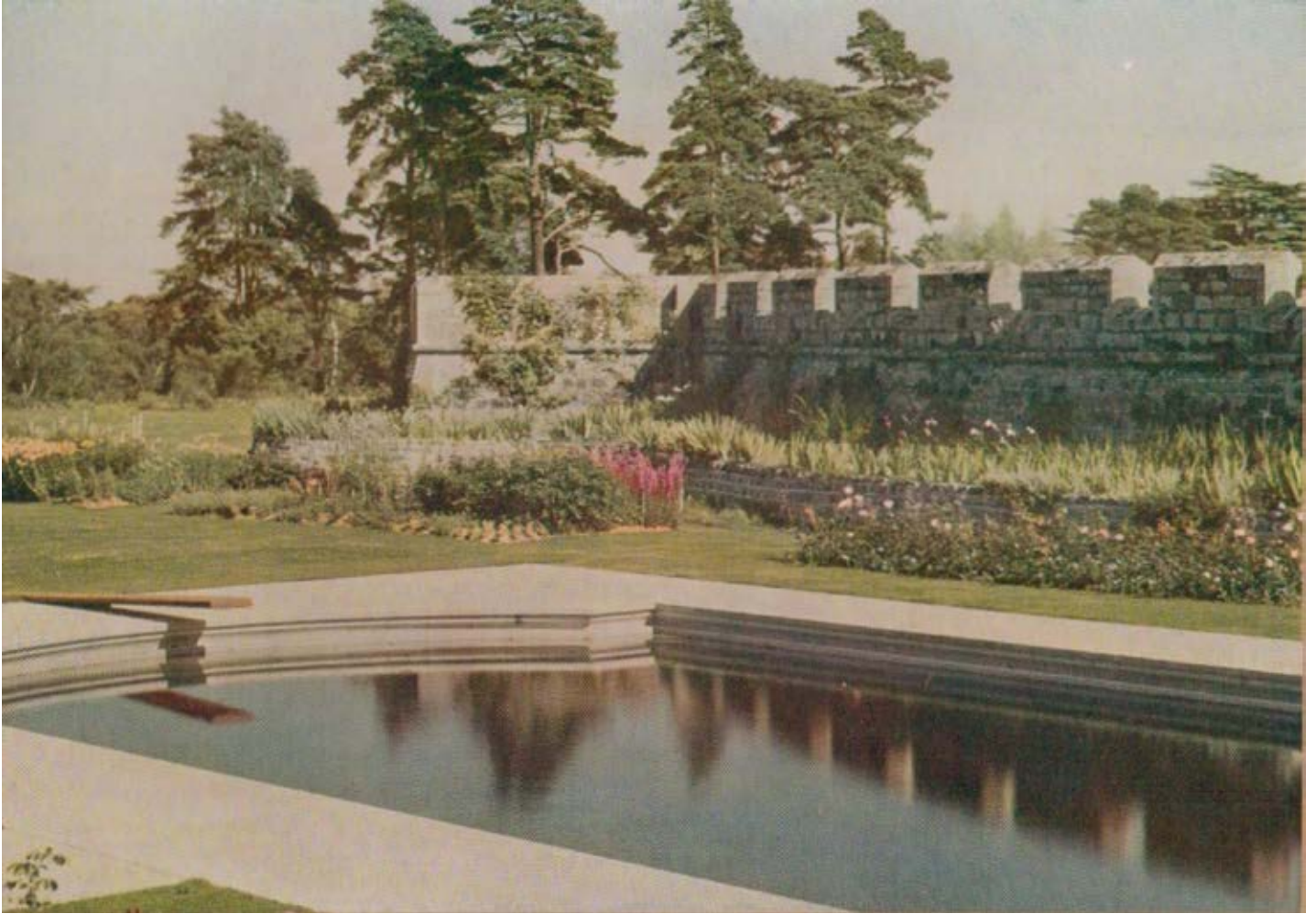
In relation to swimming pools, he writes.

They were rare but not unknown features of the late-Victorian and Edwardian country house landscape, when they tended to be called 'bathing-pool' and were tucked discretely out of site in woodland or inside a temple in the

park. There were always ornamental lakes, of course; but they were often visible from the house. Which made them inappropriate for swimming or bathing. After the First World War, purpose-built pools began to appear in increasing numbers. By the 1920's, two pre-war Lutyens houses had them, Marsh Court in Hampshire; and neo-Georgian Wittersham House in Kent, which boasted an 'outside room'. At Port Lympne Sir Philip Sassoon had that fabulous hanging pool that perched precariously over Romney Marsh

They also made a splash in more historic mansions. The Duke of Gloucester's Barnwell and the Prince of Wales's Fort Belvedere both had pools. E. Guy Dawber added one to Wormington Grange, a big Georgian pile in Gloucestershire with nineteen bedrooms, when he created a loggia and formal garden there in 1921. Sixteen years later Olive Baillie installed an open-air swimming pool at Leeds Castle [...]. And Shortgrove Hall in Essex, a Queen Anne House used by Adle, Lady Meyer, as a base for her work campaigning for women's health and better working conditions, had a pool, hard tennis court, a croquet lawn and cricket ground.

Sir Philip Sassoon's Pool designed by Philip Tilden was built in 1920, although according to Tinniswood, Herbert Baker has laid out the site before WWI.



Swimming Pool at Fort Belvedere installed by the Prince of Wales 1929/30

At Barnwell, Colin Cooper, a city financier, who purchased the house in 1930 'added those vital adjuncts to a modern country house, a tennis court and swimming pool' (Tinniswood p.195) At Fort Belvedere it was the Prince of Wales who installed a new swimming pool and hard tennis court in 1929/30. (Tinniswood p. 203)

The architect Oliver Hill, who designed several modern Country Houses in the inter-war period, predicted that 'maximum of sunlight and such facilities for recreations and exercise, dancing, swimming, and squash will be large factors to be provided for in the modern house' (Tinniswood, p.145)

By the 1930s estate agent were touting the swimming pool, or even the potential for one, as a huge asset (pp.146-7). Country Life 5 April 1924 carried an advertisement for a small country house in Kent with a swimming pool.

In 1933 En-Tout-Cas Ltd, the leading builder of Hard tennis courts, established in 1908, advertised themselves as

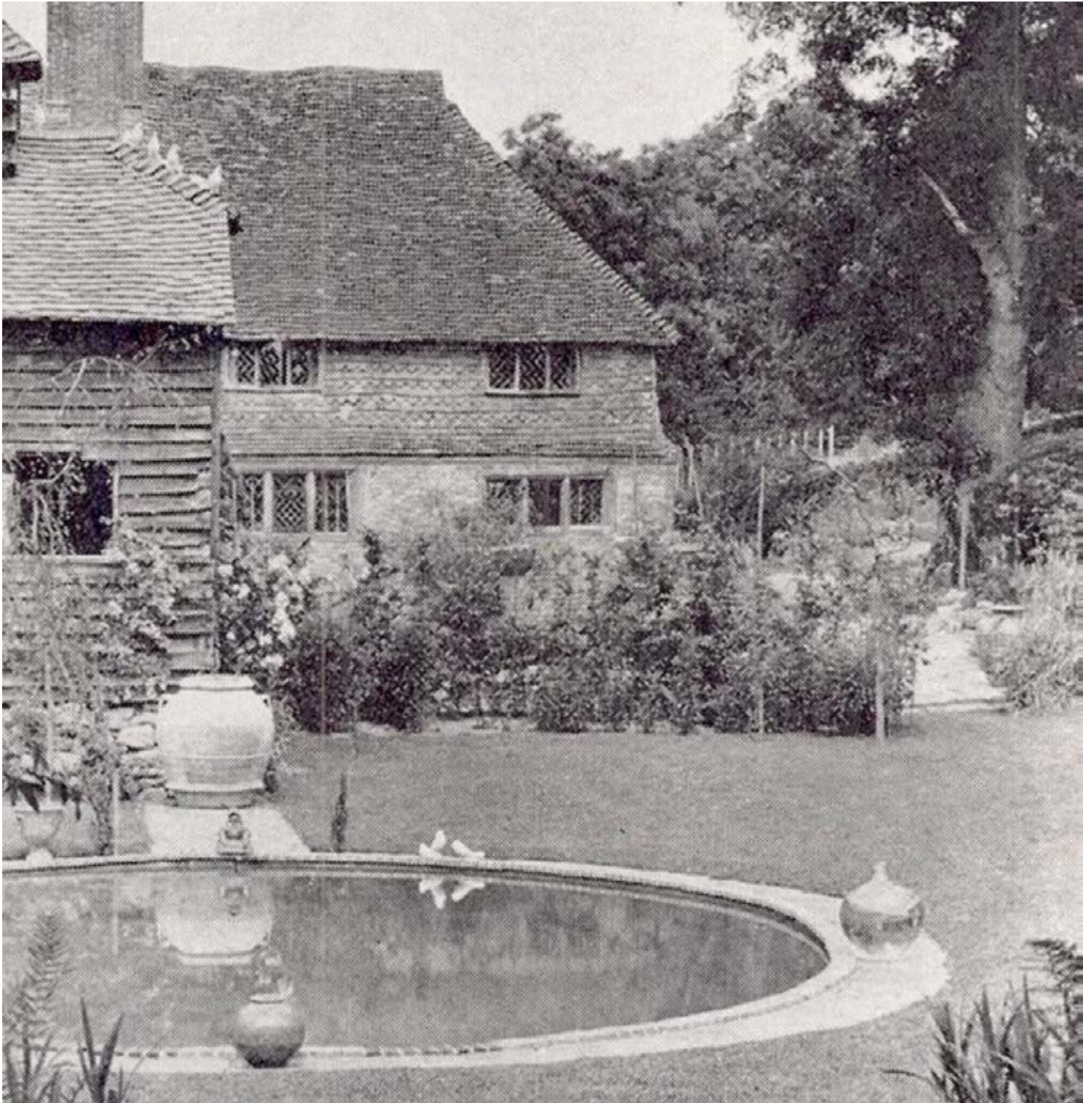
specialists in the construction of swimming pools (Country Life 2 September 1933) Country Life 15 February 1936 carried an advertisement by the Cement and Concrete Association promoting 'Garden Swimming Pools' – 'A garden swimming pool will afford continuous enjoyment to its owner and his friends during the summer months. Well designed, and correctly positioned, it will add considerably to the charm of any garden'

On 13 February 1937 Country Life carried an article on Swimming Pools, opening with 'swimming pools are becoming more and more part of every good garden. In a subsequent article 'Garden Design of Today' published on 18 February 1939 it commented, 'The ever-increasing demand for outdoor recreations in the way of games, such as tennis courts, and swimming pools, and any other form that the pursuit of amusement and healthy exercise can take, is so insistent that it certainly influences, and sometimes in limited areas control the garden plan'.

The siting of swimming pools in the grounds of houses varied over the period. The 15 May 1975 edition of *Country Life* carried an article 'The Pool in its Setting' in discussing the setting of swimming pools comments, 'whereas they used to be hidden away at the bottom of the garden it is more customary these days to site a pool near the house, so it can be enjoyed to the full [...] where once they might have been regarded as alien to the architectural character of a house, now it is more generally accepted that they can be a foil to a

house if their design and landscaping is handled sensitively.

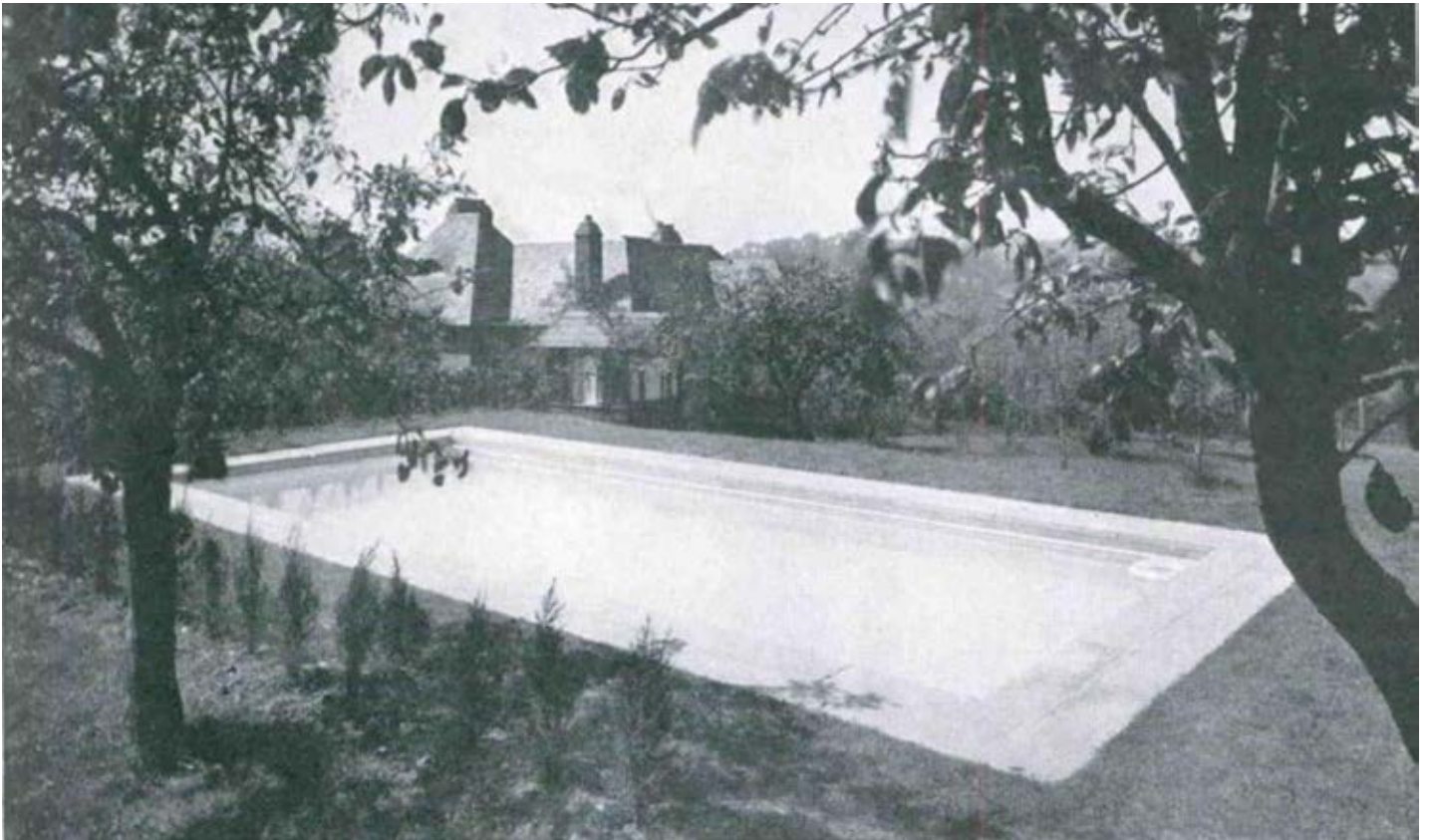
It is considered the statement about pools being hidden away is too general. Oliver Hill in the 1920s designed a swimming pool at his own home Valewood Farm, Sussex in the farmyard immediately to the rear of the house, skilfully adapting the granary as a changing room and the byre a loggia. (CL 22 April 1965)



Valewood Farm swimming pool by Oliver Hill, sited in the farmyard (Country Life 22 April 1965)



Pool at Leeds Castle installed in 1937



Swimming Pool at Cookham Dean immediately adjacent to the house (Country Life 13 February 1937)



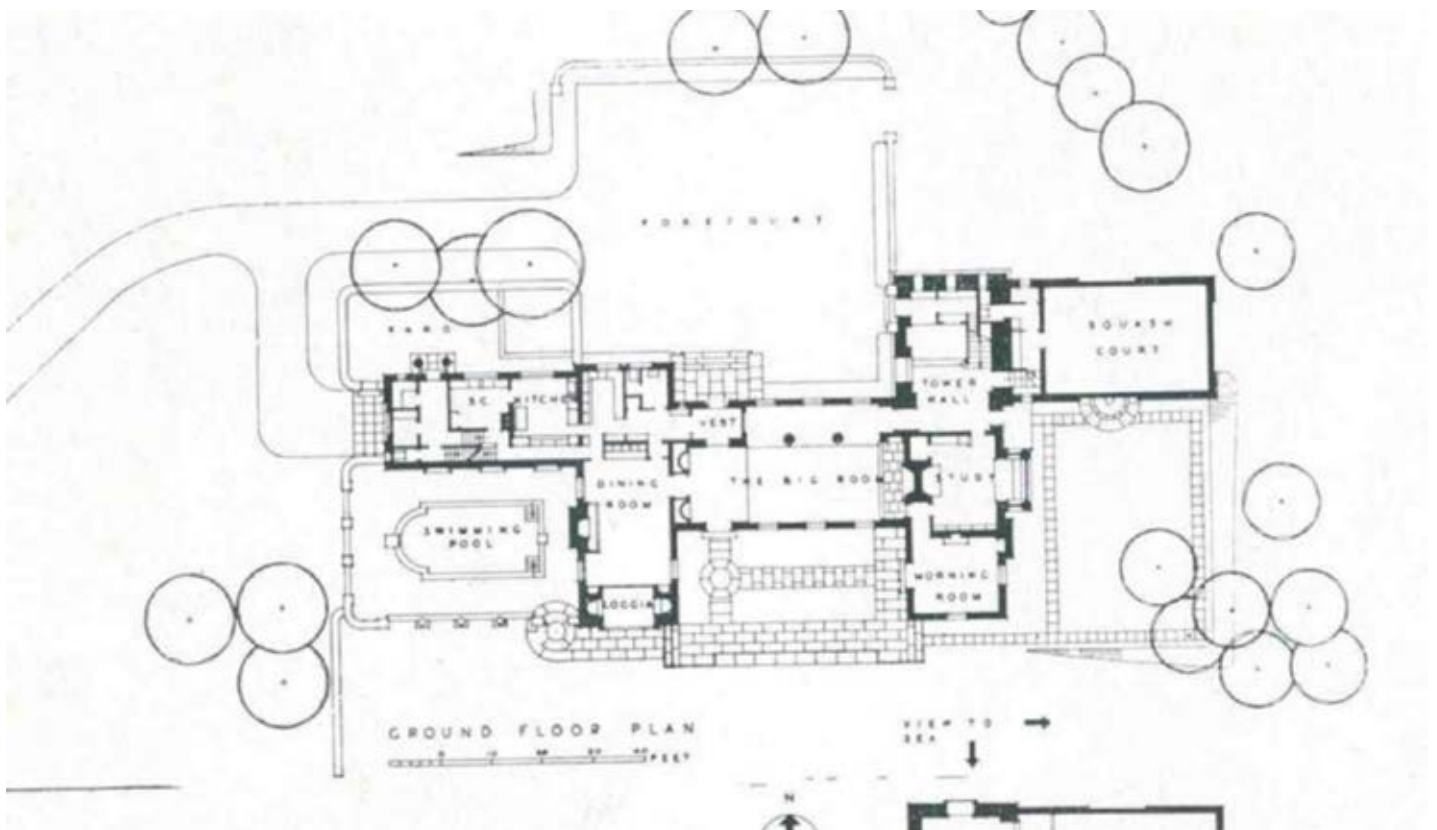
Swimming pool at Julians, Hertfordshire, laid out 1937-9 for Col. R. Cooper (LB ref: 1175998)

Several private swimming pools are included in the National Heritage List for England, some sited away from the house in former walled gardens, others much closer to the house.

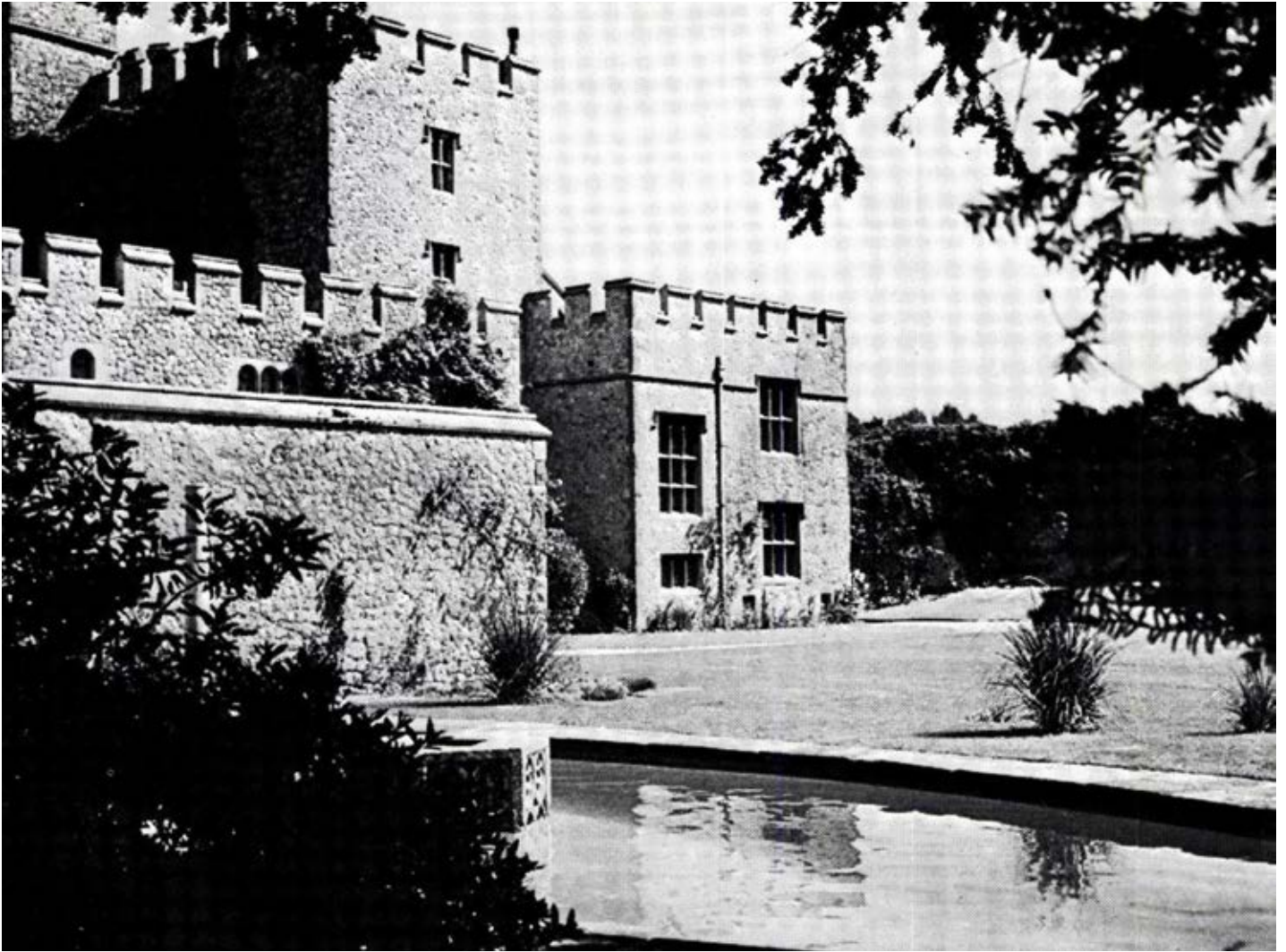
At Ashcombe Towers, Small country house. 1933-6 by Brian O'Rorke for Major Ralph Rayner, MP, a squash court was included as part of the design and a swimming pool adjacent to the service wing overlooked from the dining room.



Swimming pool and urns. c1938 was completed) by Robert Lutyens for Captain Woolf Barneto, at Ridgemean, Surrey (LB ref: 1083432)



Plan of Ashcombe Tower Country Life 13 February 1937 (LB ref: 1147029)



Late 20th century swimming pool at Saltwood Castle, Kent, grade I listed building since 1952. (Country Life 15 May 1975)

The installation of swimming pools took off after WWII, due in part to new materials, making construction cheaper, with many forms entering the market. From the 1950s onwards swimming pools were being installed in the grounds of many Country Houses.

POST WWII

With increased prosperity and changes in technology, in particular the growth in the use of fibreglass, which substantially reduced costs, the post-WWII period saw an enormous growth the provision of private swimming pools, matched by a growth in companies advertising in Country Life offering the construction of swimming pools. Indoor Pools also became increasingly popular due to the inclement weather in the United Kingdom

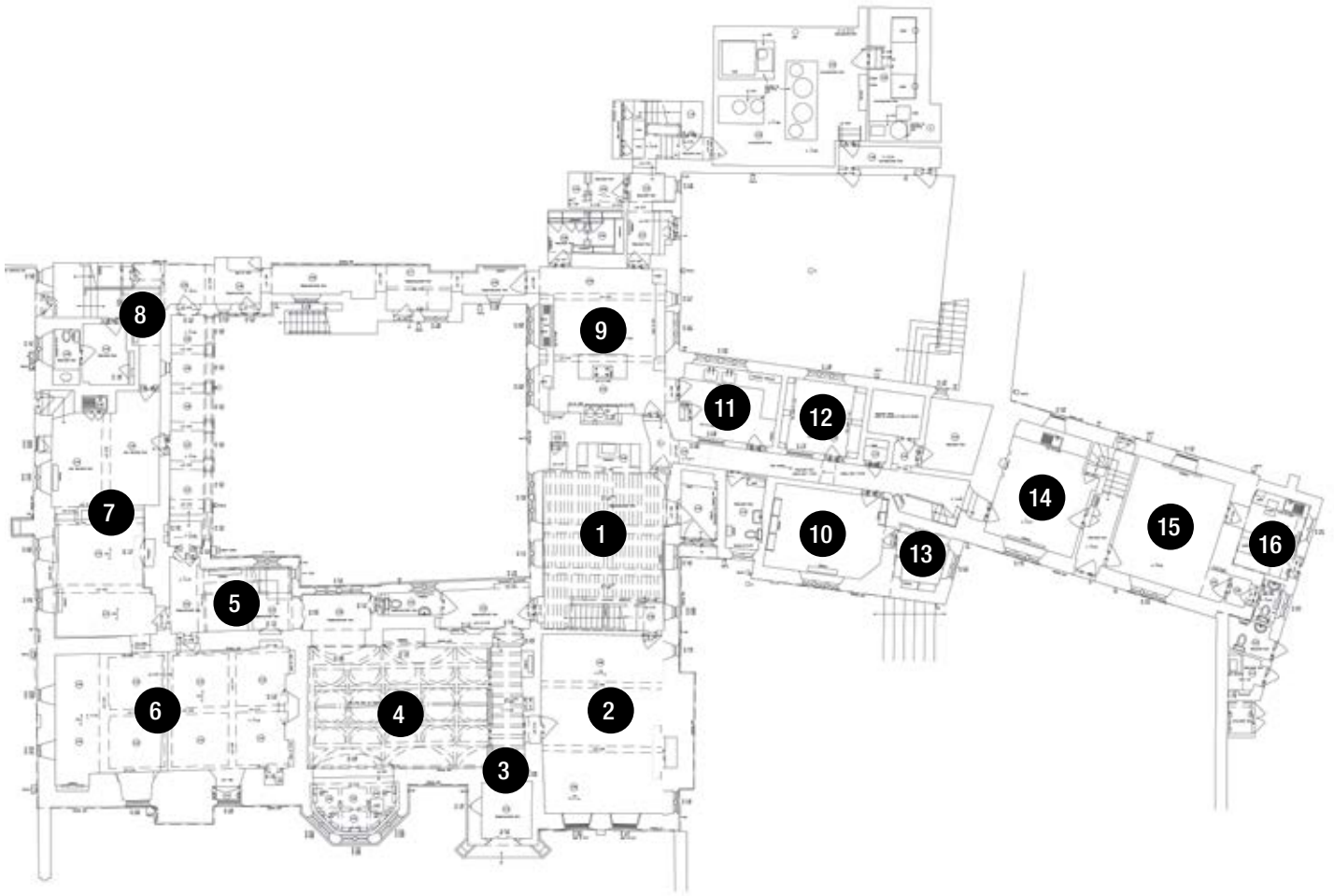
While once the preserve of the very wealthy, swimming pools started to appear in the grounds of houses in the prosperous rings of suburbia, around major cities, the coast, and in the grounds of modest heritage listed country houses and farmhouses. A property article in 2009 estimated that there were 210,000 private pools in the UK, (indoor and outdoor) with an annual increase of 2,500.

With increased health-consciousness Lap Pools, which as the name suggests, allows a person to swim laps for exercise, have increased in popularity, which coincides with the decline in public pools, with a 2021 report by Swim England estimating a 40% or 2,000 loss of public swimming pools by 2030. "A Decade of Decline: The Future of Swimming Pools in England, Swim England, 2021"

APPENDIX 4: GAZETTEER OF IMAGES

GROUND FLOOR

The following pages describe the interior of the house room by room. Refer to the plan for reference numbers.



ROOM

MAIN HOUSE

- 1 Entrance Hall
- 2 Dining Room
- 3 Entrance Porch & Screens Passage
- 4 Great Hall
- 5 Main Staircase
- 6. Library
- 7 Study
- 8 NW Stair
- 9 Kitchen
- 10 Housekeepers Room
- 11 Scullery
- 12 Larder
- 13 Store

DOWER HOUSE

- 14 Servants' Hall
- 15 Sitting Room
- 16 Kitchen

ROOM 1 ENTRANCE HALL

The Entrance Hall is entered via a side entrance to the house and features beams to the ceiling, stone fire place, and a

flagstone floor (20th century), The staircase is 20th century insertion.



Fireplace in entrance hall.



Entrance Hall looking towards staircase serving first floor (20th century installation, likely by Brakspear).

ROOM 2 DINING ROOM

The Dining Room is entered from under the stairs in the entrance hall. Single beam to the centre of the ceiling, ornate fire place (17th century, relocated in early 20th century), and a timber floor (20th century),



Fireplace in entrance hall.



Ornate fireplace (17th century installation, moved from the Dower House by Brakspear).



Details of ornate stone fireplace (moved from the Dower House by Brakspear).



Details of timber panelling to dining room, with stopped and chamfered beam to centre of the room.

ROOM 3 ENTRANCE PORCH & SCREENS PASSAGE

A door with stone surround connects the Dining Room to the Screens Passage with a second blocked opening adjacent - presumably the original Buttery/Pantry openings. Timber screen re purposed from a building in Barnstaple by Brakspear



Doorway between screens passage and dining room, with second blocked opening to the left of door.



Screens Passage looking towards Entrance Porch. Great Hall on the right.



Screens Passage looking towards Entrance Hall. Great Hall on the left.



Main front door into Entrance Porch, off Screens Passage.



View out into Entrance Porch. Four-centred arch with engaged pilasters open to the outside.

ROOM 4 THE GREAT HALL

The open hall dates back to c.1500, with its impressive roof structure. Re-purposed features incorporated by Brakspear include the timber screen with a gallery formed above.



The Great Hall looking towards Screens Passage with Gallery over. Timber screen salvaged from a building in Barnstaple



The Great Hall looking towards the High End, with canted bay to the front elevation (left in photo), added by Brakspear to original 16th century design.



The Great Hall looking towards the canted bay added by Brakspear to original 16th century design.



The Great Hall with fireplace and arched opening leading to main staircase.



Roof timbers to The Great Hall dating back to c.1500, with its impressive roof structure of six bay double-purlin windbraced hall roof with arch-braced collar trusses.



Detail of fireplace in the Great Hall.



Detail of chamfered stops on screen panelling in the Great Hall.

ROOM 5 THE MAIN STAIRCASE

XXXXXX



Main staircase in oak, with thin splat banisters to the right hand side, mimicking the thicker balusters to the left. The 17th century staircase came from a house in Shrewsbury, re-purposed for Hazelbury by Brakspear.



Main staircase passage, looking back towards the Great Hall.



Main staircase passage, viewed from the Great Hall.



Looking back towards the Great Hall, inserted door behind fireplace leading the WC.



Blocked door opening from staircase passage.

ROOM 6 THE LIBRARY



Library, looking towards fireplace. Chamfered beams to ceiling (16th century) and stone quoins to openings around the room.



Library, looking in opposite direction, with small metal-framed casements to the north elevation.



Detail of Library window, looking out over front terrace (west elevation).

ROOM 7 STUDY



Study - split level room with built in bench seating at level change. Stone fireplace with heavy overmantle.



Study - looking in opposite direction over the built in bench seat.



Detail of stone fireplace with four-centred arched opening; console brackets supporting pedimented mantle shelf.



Detail of joinery to bench seating.



View of upper level space in room.

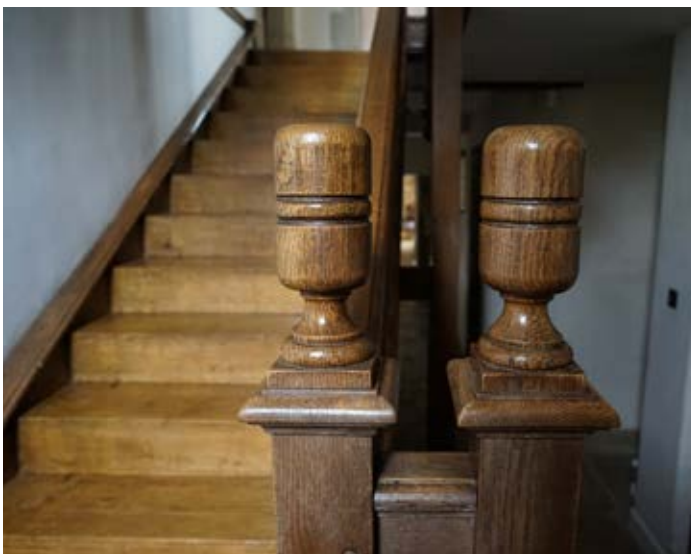


View of upper level space in room. Note small opening to the outside, suggesting delivery chute of some sort?? Brakspear plan has this room identified as 'heating chamber' so this could have been to deliver coal for heating boilers.

ROOM 8 NORTH WEST STAIRCASE AND CORRIDOR



Above left and right: North west staircase leading to exit door at half landing level.



Details of north west staircase, with splat balusters and newel post finials - assumed to be Brakspear design.



Corridor leading to kitchen and giving access to inner courtyard and cloister.



Cloister arcade to the inner courtyard.

ROOM 9 KITCHEN



Kitchen with lead-light stone mullioned windows to either side of the room, chamfered beams to ceiling, stone quoins to openings.

ROOM 10 HOUSEKEEPERS ROOM



Housekeepers room with lead-light stone mullioned windows.

ROOM 11 SCULLERY



ROOM 12 LARDER



ROOM 13 STORE



DOWER HOUSE
ROOM 14 SERVANTS HALL



Servants' Hall with small high level lead-light stone mullioned window to the rear.



Door connecting to the main house corridor.



Hallway and staircase.

ROOM 15 SITTING ROOM



Small lead-light casement window to the rear, larger stone mullioned window to the front.



ROOM 16 KITCHEN

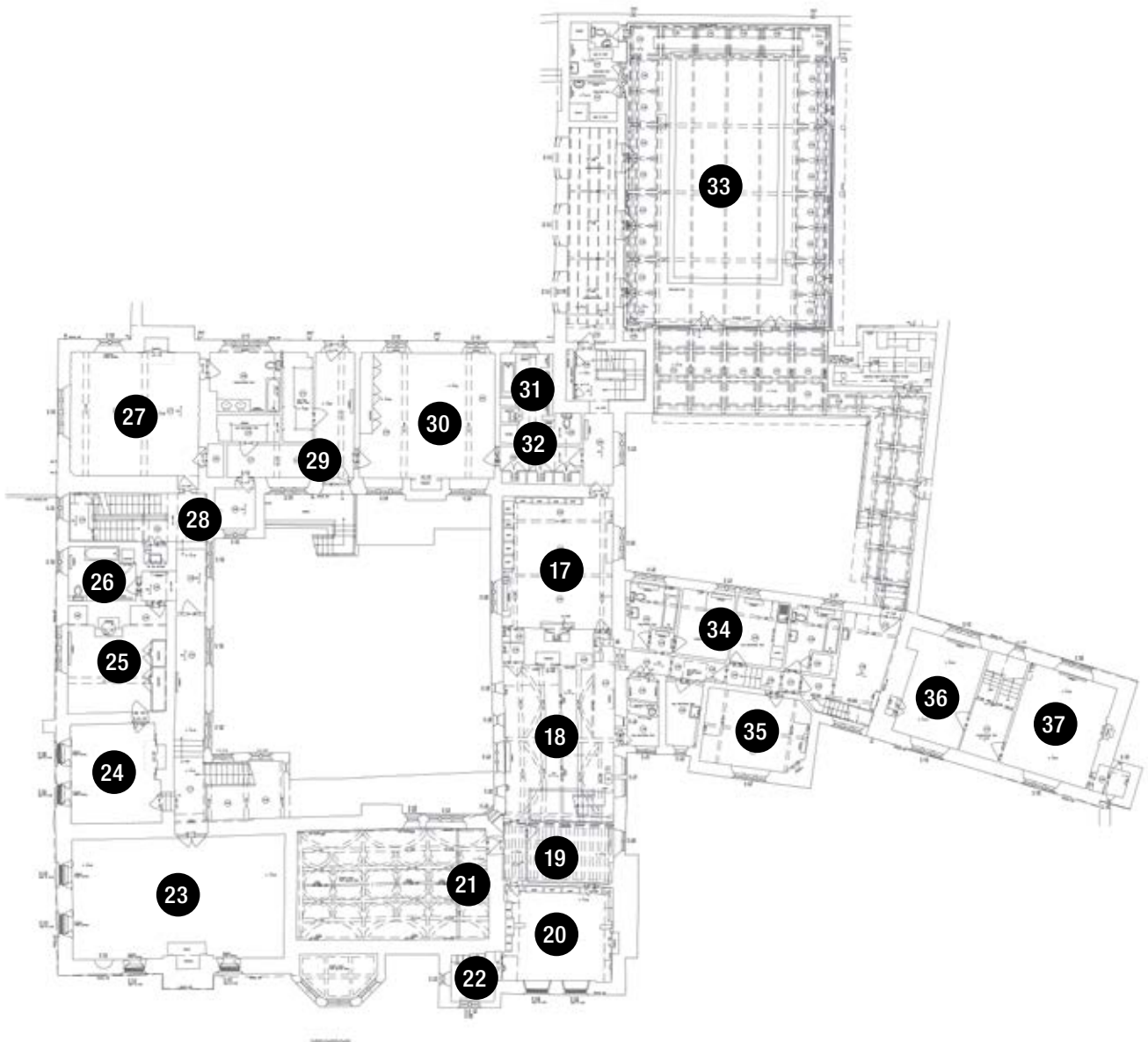


Stone mullioned, lead-light casement window to the kitchen.



Doorway between kitchen and adjacent sitting room with stone quoin surround.

FIRST FLOOR



MAIN HOUSE

- 17 Bedroom
- 18 Landing Area
- 19 Dressing Room
- 20 Bedroom
- 21 Gallery
- 22 Antechamber
- 23 Drawing Room
- 24 Snug
- 25 Bedroom
- 26 Bathroom

- 27 Bedroom
- 28 Lobby
- 29 Hallway
- 30 Bedroom
- 31 Bathroom
- 32 Corridor
- 33 Swimming Pool
- 34 Bedrooms/En suites
- 35 Bedroom

DOWER HOUSE

- 36 Bedroom
- 37 Bedroom

ROOM 17 BEDROOM



ROOM 18 LANDING AREA



Staircase leading down to ground floor from open landing area (20th century).



Windows from open landing area look out onto internal courtyard.



Detail of timber framing to landing area.

ROOM 19 DRESSING ROOM



Timber panelled room adjacent to bedroom.

ROOM 20 BEDROOM



Bedroom with six-over-nine sash windows (modern replacements set in original frames with shutters).



Fireplace in bedroom, a mix of reproduction classical surround, with brick slip fireback.

ROOM 21 GALLERY



ROOM 22 ANTE CHAMBER



ROOM 23 DRAWING ROOM



Panelled drawing room with inset fireplace and decorated ceiling. Double doors leading out to main staircase landing.



Panelled drawing room with inset fireplace, decorated ceiling and large nine-over-nine sash windows with shutters.

ROOM 24 SNUG

ROOM 25 BEDROOM

ROOM 26 BATHROOM

ROOM 27 BEDROOM



Fully panelled bedroom with stone fireplace and decorative panelling above. Stone mullion and transom, leaded light casement windows.



Fully panelled bedroom with chamfered beam across centre of the room.



Stone fireplace to panelled bedroom, with corbelled support heavy mantleshaft.



Timber panelling similar design to that found in the ground floor dining room.



Decorative panel above fireplace, with shields.

ROOM 28 HALLWAY & STAIRCASE



Hallway landing with four-centred arch stone doorways leading to rooms beyond.



North west staircase serves ground to second floors. Splat balusters emulate those found on main staircase (20th century).

ROOM 29 CORRIDOR



Corridor leading to doorway serving inner courtyard (on right of photograph).



Passage to external door to outside.

ROOM 30 BEDROOM



Bedroom with stone mullion casement windows and chamfered beams to ceiling.



Lead-light stone mullion casement windows look out onto inner courtyard. Stone fireplace surround.

ROOM 31 BATHROOM

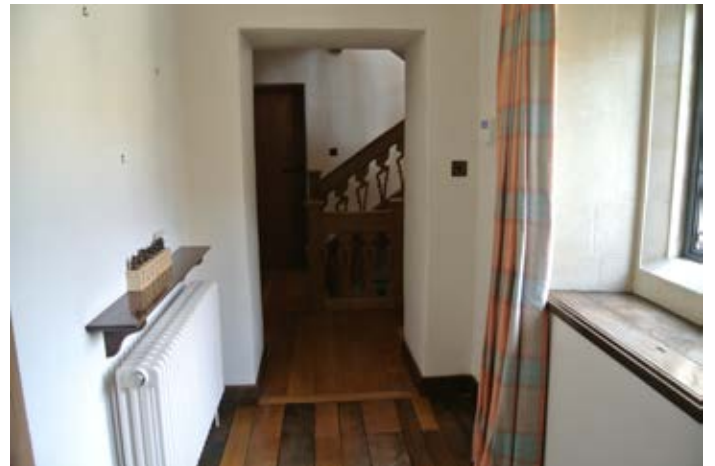


Modern bathroom installation.

ROOM 32 CORRIDOR



Modern cupboards line corridor leading to staircase.



Modern staircase with similar splat baluster detail of other staircases.

ROOM 33 SWIMMING POOL

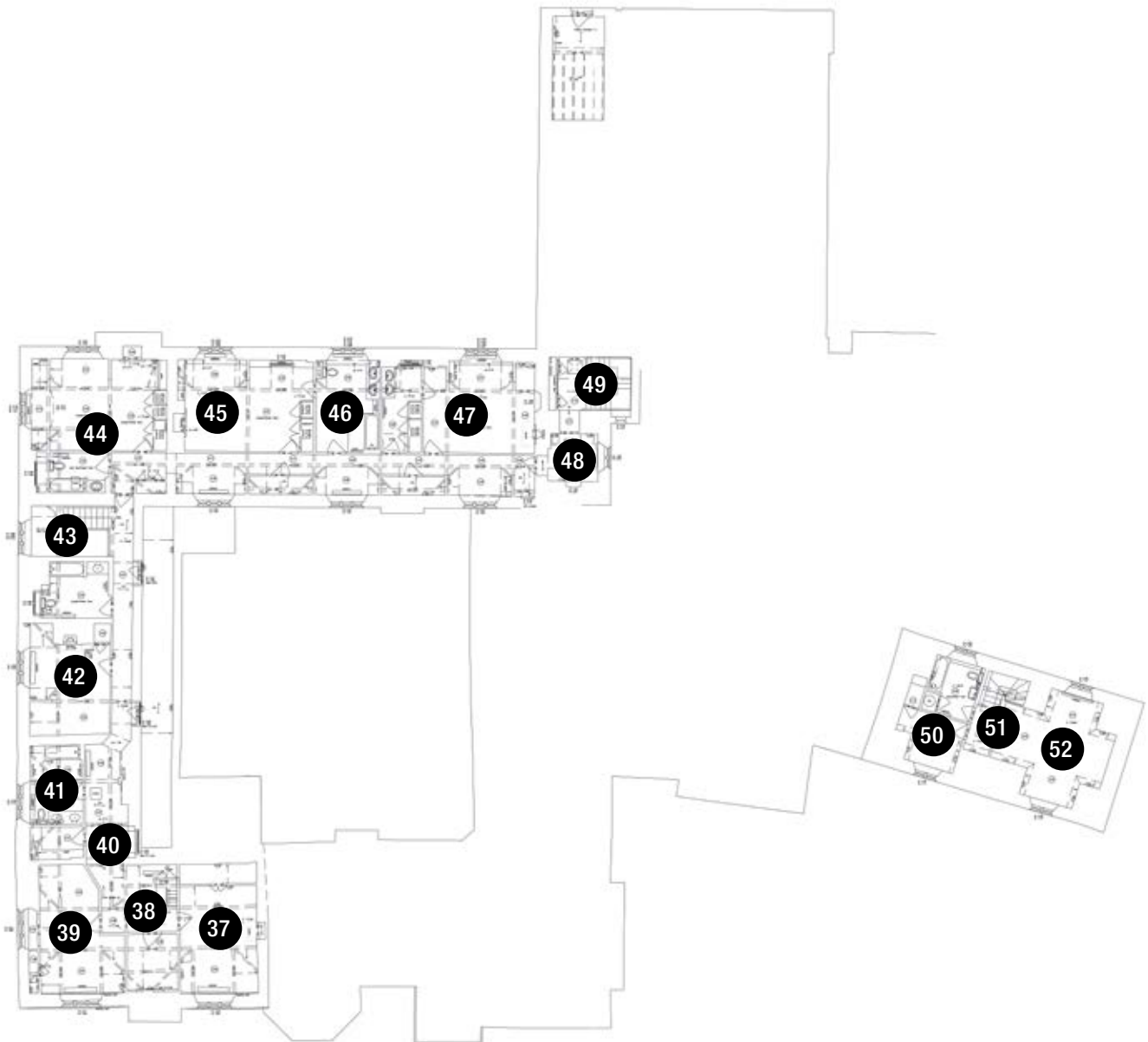


Swimming pool enclosure constructed in the 1990s when former pool in this area was reduced in size.

ROOM 34 BEDROOMS / EN SUITES



SECOND FLOOR



MAIN HOUSE

- 37 Bedroom
- 38 Lobby
- 39 Bedroom
- 40 Corridor
- 41 Bathroom and Cupboard
- 42 Bedroom and Bathroom
- 43 Corridor and Stair
- 44 Bedroom
- 45 Bedroom

- 46 Bathroom
- 47 Bedroom
- 48 Corridor
- 49 Staircase

DOWER HOUSE

- 50 Bedroom
- 51 Staircase
- 52 Bedroom

ROOMS 37 BEDROOM



ROOMS 38 LOBBY



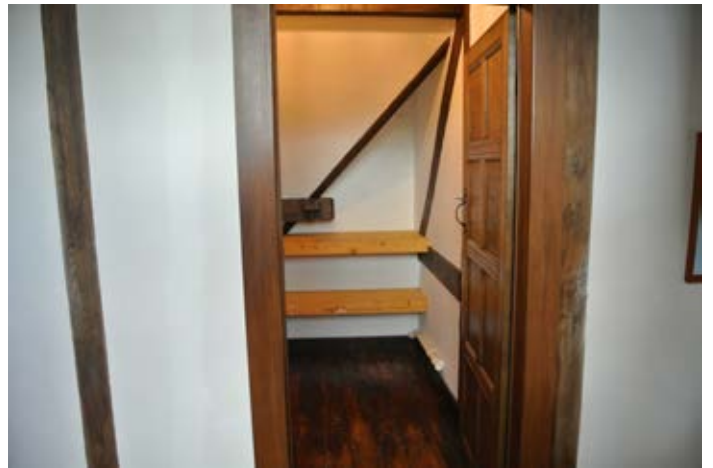
ROOMS 39 BEDROOM



ROOMS 40 CORRIDOR



ROOMS 41 BATHROOM AND CUPBOARD



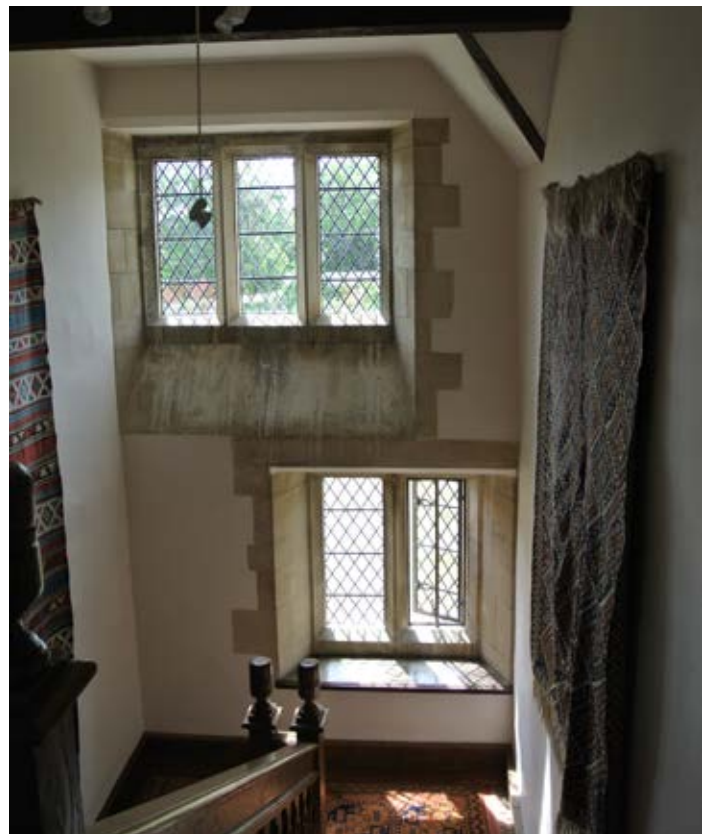
ROOMS 42 BEDROOM AND BATHROOM



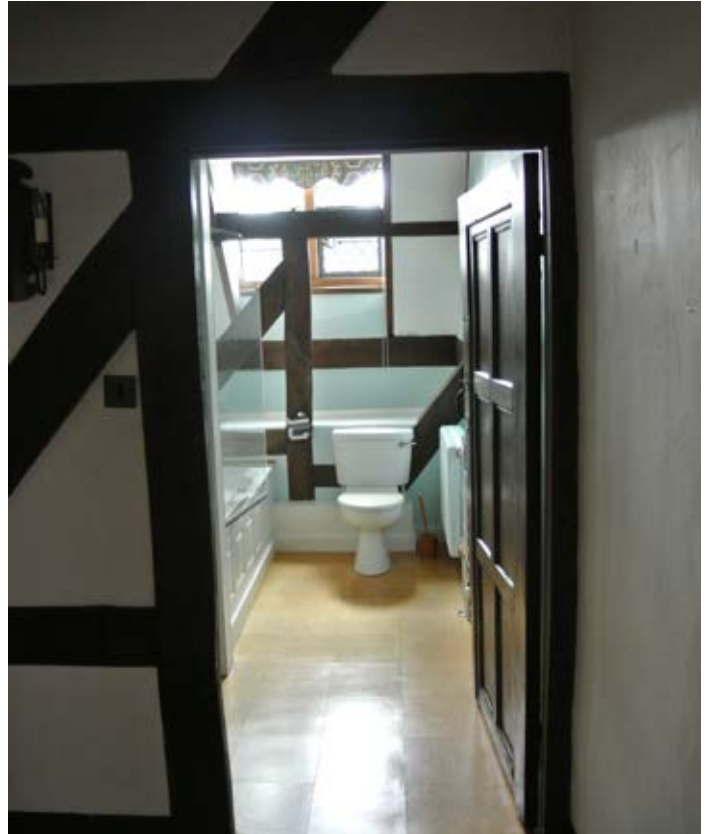
ROOMS 42 BEDROOM AND BATHROOM (CONT.)



ROOMS 43 CORRIDOR AND STAIR



ROOMS 44 BEDROOM AND BATHROOM



ROOMS 44 BEDROOM & BATHROOM



ROOMS 45 BEDROOM



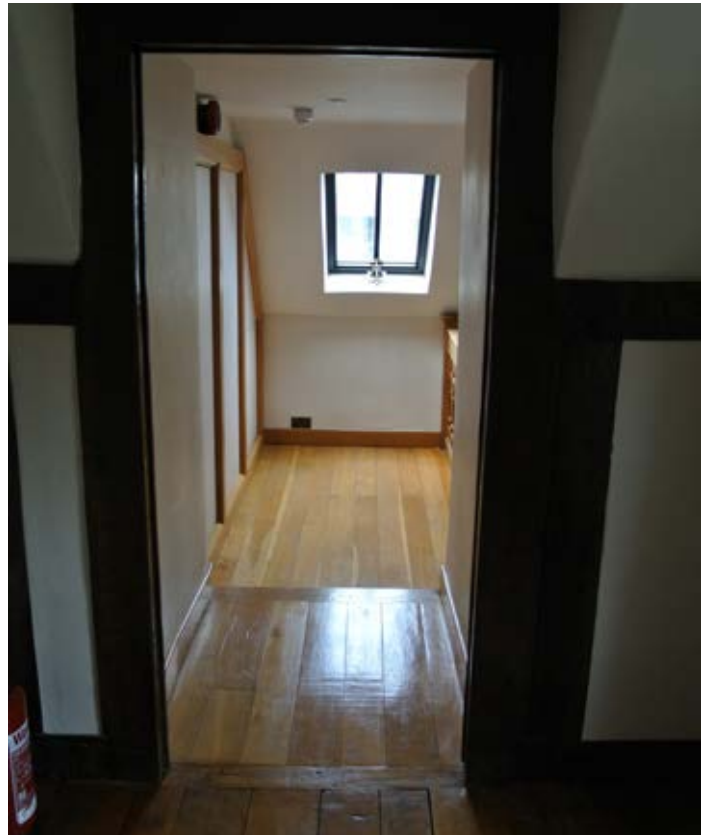
ROOMS 46 - 47 BEDROOM & BATHROOMS



ROOMS 46 BATHROOM (CONT.)



ROOMS 48 - 49 STAIRCASE AND CORRIDOR



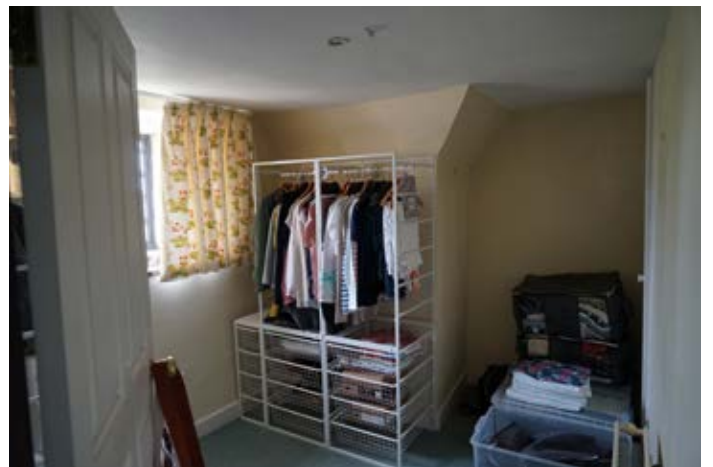
DOWER HOUSE
ROOMS 50 - 52



Bedroom

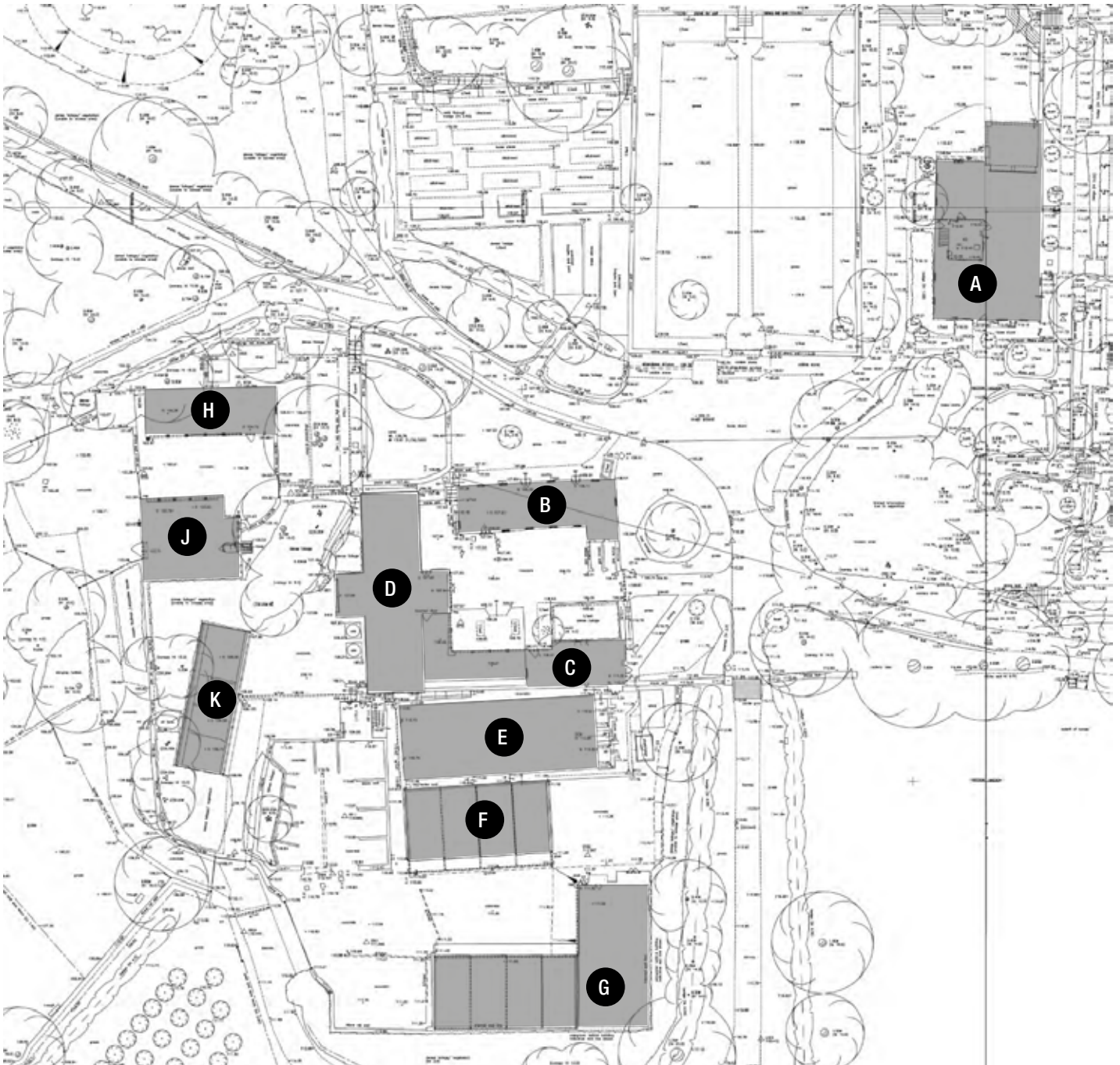


Bathroom



Bedroom / Dressing room

OUTBUILDINGS



- A Granary
- B Stables
- C Coach house
- D Barn
- E Greenhouse (modern)
- F Agricultural shed (Modern)
- G Agricultural shed (Modern)
- H Cart Shed
- J Squash Court
- K Dutch Barn (Modern)
- L Additional small outbuildings

A GRANARY

West and South elevations.



View from the South



View from the North, including more recent carport extension.



View from the East



Courtyard of Granary building with external stone staircase.



Glazed link between granary building and carport. Note lead light window into garden serving carport.

B STABLES

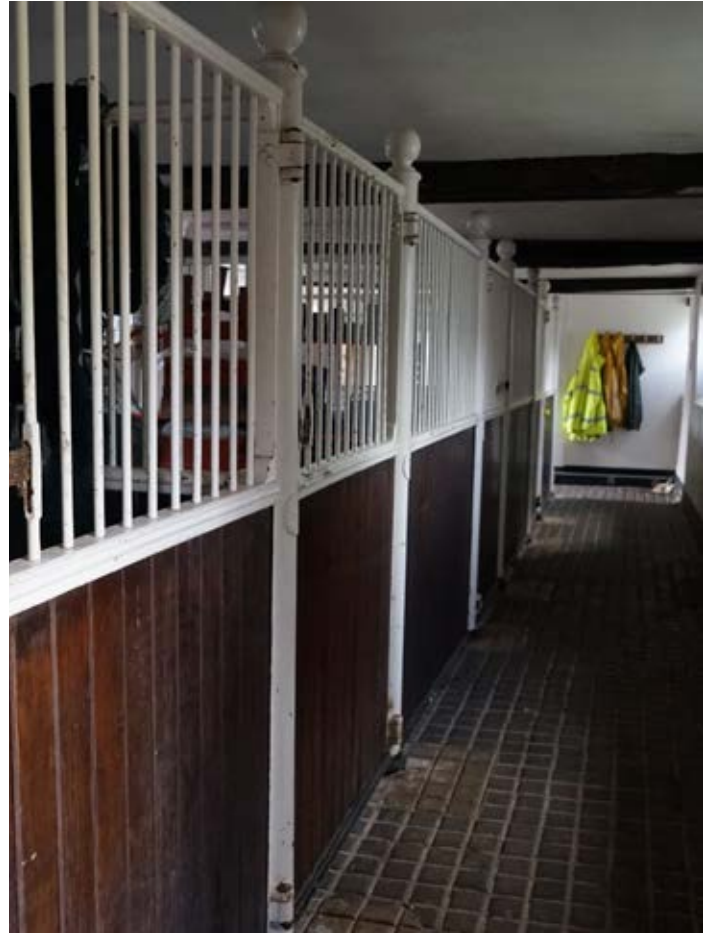
Stable block viewed from the north (public footpath), with coach house behind to the left, and barn behind to the right.



Stable block viewed from the south courtyard.



Stable block gable end elevation (west)



Interior view of stable block



Interior view of hay loft above stable block.

C COACH HOUSE

Single storey coach house range to courtyard



Stable / coach house courtyard with single storey range foreground and double storey behind.



Gable end elevation of coach house (east)



Interior of double height coach house with modern inserted mezzanine.



Stone wall linking coach house (left) and stable (right), enclosing courtyard.

D BARN

View of barn from courtyard.



Interior of barn with modern breeze block wall lining.

E GREENHOUSES



Modern greenhouses with coach house behind

F&G AGRICULTURAL SHEDS (MODERN)



Modern agricultural sheds - no heritage value.

H CART SHED



Open fronted cart shed with steel posts on concrete blocks.



Interior roof structure of open cart shed.

J SQUASH COURT



Squash court with open cart shed side extension to the north.



View of south elevation wall of squash court building - note modern square top over older stonework.



Squash court interior - entrance wall with viewing windows.



Squash court interior - Large opening formed in back wall.



Rooflight to interior of Squash court.



Arched glazing to entrance of Squash court with steps down.

K DUTCH BARN (MODERN)

Dutch Barn / Parking - timber clad with steel structure.



Dutch Barn / Parking - timber clad with steel structure.

L ADDITIONAL SMALL OUTBUILDINGS



OS Location plan (1892_1914)



L1 - Small outbuilding appears on OS plan 1886



L1 - Detail of small window in end wall.



L2 - Small outbuilding appears on OS plan 1886



L2 - Detail of stone end wall

APPENDIX 5: GEORGE JARDINE KIDSTON (1873-1954) SIR HAROLD BRAKSPEAR (1870-1934) IAN POLLARD (1945-2019)

GEORGE JARDINE KIDSTON (1873-1954)

Obituary Wiltshire Times and Trowbridge Advertiser 1 January 1955

Mr. George Jardine Kidston, C.M.G., formerly British Minister to the Republic of Finland, died on Sunday at his home at Box, at the age of 81. He was the second son of the late G. J. Kidston of Finleyston, Renfrewshire. Born on January 25th, 1873, he was sent in 1887 to Eton, and after three years at New College, Oxford, where he took history honours, he studied abroad, and in 1898 was appointed attaché in the diplomatic service. His first post abroad was at Rome, where he served under Sir Philip Currie and witnessed the assassination of King Humbert. There followed appointments at Peking and Teheran; thence to St. Petersburg. The stage was now set for the 1814-18 war, and at Constantinople where he was sent as the head of the Chancery in 1912, Kidston saw further steps taken in the same fateful direction. He was in Turkey throughout the two Balkan wars.

On August 4th, 1914, he was transferred to Brussels to assist Sir Francis Villiers, and a fortnight later had to accompany the Belgian Government and the legations to Antwerp on the approach of the Germans to the capital. At the beginning of October Antwerp was evacuated and the flight resumed to Ostend and finally to Harve. At Harve he was in charge of the Legation during December 1914, and in January 1915, and in the following July and August. Later in the war he served in the Foreign Office, reaching the rank of Counsellor in August 1919. A year later he was appointed Minister to Finland in succession to Lord Acton. He stayed only one year in Finland, but during this short period he did much to raise British prestige.

On his return to England in 1921 he retired to his home, Hazelbury Manor, near Box. His history of the manor, which was published in 1936, is a splendid manifestation of his fastidious scholarship. Soon after taking up residence at Box, he made a gift to the village of the recreation ground. He was a generous benefactor to the Wiltshire Archaeological Society and one of its first vice-presidents. He was also the first chairman of the records branch of the society founded in 1937. Besides his History of Hazelbury, he was the author of the 'Bonhams of Wiltshire and Essex, printed for private circulation in 1948.

HAROLD BRAKSPEAR (1870-1934)

Harold Brakspear [also known as Sir Harold Brakspear] was born in Sale, Cheshire, near Manchester, England on 10 March 1870. He was articled to his father, William Hayward Brakspear (1818-1898), in 1887 and remained with him as his assistant. He qualified as an architect in 1892 and was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (ARIBA) in 1893. He commenced independent practice as an architect in Corsham, Wiltshire late that year. He was appointed Consulting Architect to the Dean and Canons of Windsor; Consulting Architect to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester Cathedral. He died in Bath, Somerset on 20 November 1934.

His archive was deposited at the Wiltshire and Swindon Archives. The following buildings on which he worked and/or recorded are listed alphabetically with date ranges.

Bardney Abbey, Lincolnshire	1909-1925
Battle Abbey, Sussex	1927-1934
Beaulieu Abbey, Hampshire	1900-1907
Daughter houses of Beaulieu Abbey: Netley, Hayles, Newnham and St Marys Grace	1899 & nd
Belvoir Priory, Grantham, Leicestershire	1926-1934
Bindon Abbey, Dorset	20th cent
Birkenhead Priory, Cheshire	c1925
Box Roman Villa, Wiltshire	c1903
Bridge Chapel, Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire	1927-1928
The Hall, Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire	1901-1904
Bristol, St Mary Redcliffe	1922
Bristol, St Peters	1926-1935
Burnham Abbey, Buckinghamshire	1903-1904
Corsham Almshouses, Wiltshire	1903-1936
Chepstow Castle, Monmouthshire	nd (20th cent)
Christian Malford Church, Wiltshire	1929-1931
Christchurch, Frome, Somerset	1927-1929
Cistercian Fraters and Nunneries including Kirklees Priory, Yorkshire	1904
Clervaux Abbey, Luxembourg	c1905
Cold Ashton Church, Gloucestershire	1927-1930
Coventry, Warwickshire	1909-1930
Crockerton Vicarage, Wiltshire	1928-1930
Draycot Cerne Church, Wiltshire	20th cent
Dudley Castle, West Midlands	20th cent
Edington Monastery, Wiltshire	1933-1934
Ewenny Priory, Glamorgan	20th cent

St Nicholas's Priory, Exeter, Devon	20th cent
Ford, Wiltshire	Sep 1923
Glastonbury, Somerset	1904
Great Somerford Church, Wiltshire	1931-1933
Halesowen Abbey, Worcestershire	1906-1928
Halesowen Church, Worcestershire	(1781)-1918
Hannington Church, near Highworth, Wiltshire	1926-1933
Harrogate Schools, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire	1912-1913
Haughmond Abbey, Shropshire	1907-1910
Hazelbury Manor and Church, Wiltshire	1926
Highworth Church, Wiltshire	20th cent
Hitchinbrook House, Huntingdonshire	1929
Benedictine nunneries including St Mary's Priory, Kington St Michael, Wiltshire	20th cent
Lacock Abbey, Wiltshire	1925-1946
Lacock Pageant	1932
Lacock Abbey Church, Wiltshire	1900-1901
St Cyriac's Church, Lacock, Wiltshire	1925-1927
Langley Burrell Church, Wiltshire	19th cent-1925
Little Sodbury, Wiltshire	1914-1930
Lilleshall, Shropshire	1883
Longbridge Deverill Vicarage, Wiltshire	1928-1935
Ludlow Grammar School, Shropshire	1917-1925
Malmesbury Abbey, Wiltshire	20th cent
Malmesbury Abbey, Wiltshire	1903-1934
Mrs Hanks of Box Bush House, Brinkworth, near Malmesbury, Wiltshire	1903-1906

Monks Park, Corsham, Wiltshire	1926-1928
Nuneaton Priory, Warwickshire	20th cent
Padley Manor, Derbyshire	1932-1933
Pershore Abbey Church, Worcestershire	1912-1932
Piddletrenthide Church, Dorset	1934
Pipewell Abbey, Northamptonshire	1908-1910
Rievaulx Abbey and other ecclesiastical houses, North Yorkshire	1893 & nd
Roche Abbey, North Yorkshire	1884-1903
Scotland Road, Melksham, Wiltshire	1903-1905
Sheldon Manor, Chippenham, Wiltshire	1909
Sherborne Castle, Dorset	1901-1930
Sherston Church, Wiltshire	1904-1905
Steeple Ashton Church, Wiltshire	1930-1932
Sonning Palace, Berkshire	1913-1916
Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire	1890-1911
Titchfield Abbey, Hampshire	20th cent
Holy Trinity Church, Trowbridge, Wiltshire	1930-1934
Twynning Manor, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire	1925-1928
Tytherton Kellaways Church, Wiltshire	1929-1931
Watton Priory, Yorkshire	1899
Waverley Abbey, Surrey	1903
Waverley Abbey, Surrey	1900-1905
Waverley Abbey, Surrey	1900-1905
Wigmore Abbey, Herefordshire	1905-1934
Windsor, St Georges Chapel	1924-1928
Windsor, St Georges Chapel	1918-1930
Worcester Cathedral, Worcestershire	1892-1930

While his practice was focussed on the restoration of older buildings, he did designed new schools, churches and houses.

The 'Architects and building craftsmen with work in Wiltshire: an index', Trowbridge: Wiltshire Buildings Record, 1996, pp. 21-22 lists 51 works identified in Wiltshire undertaken by Harold Brakspear,

He was also an accomplished archaeologist. Following his death in 1934 the The Antiquaries Journal Vol XV 1935 page 398, published

SIR HAROLD BRAKSPEAR was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1900, and served on the Council in 1915 and 1930; he was also a member of the Research Committee, a local secretary for Wiltshire, and had contributed many papers both to *Archaeologia*, the *Proceedings*, and *The Antiquaries Journal*.

He was born in 1870, became an A.R.I.B.A. in 1893, and set up in practice at Corsham in Wiltshire, where he lived for the remainder of his life. As an architect his most important work was the repairing of ancient buildings, both domestic and ecclesiastical, such as Little Sodbury manor house, Lacock, Malmesbury and Battle Abbeys, Sherborne Castle, and St. George's, Windsor, where he was responsible for the repair of the roof, upon the completion of which in 1931 he was made a K.C.V.O.

His archaeological work consisted mainly in the excavation of some of the greater abbeys and in much of this work he collaborated with the late Sir William Hope, assisting him at Fountains, Furness, Beaulieu, Jervaulx, and many other sites, not all Cistercian. His work at Lacock, Malmesbury, and Battle has already been mentioned, but he also excavated and published monographs on Hayles, Bradenstoke, Stanley, Bardney, Worcester dorter, St. Nicholas, Exeter, and Wigmore, some of these appearing in the *Archaeological Journal*. He also did much work for the Victoria County Histories. He was a member of the Salisbury and Bristol Diocesan Advisory Committees, was a Fellow of the R.I.B.A., President of the Wessex Association of Architects, and advisory architect to the Chapters of Worcester and Windsor.

IAN POLLARD (1945-2019)

Obituary Gazette & Herald 12 April 2019

IAN Douglas Pollard, of Malmesbury, a former architect and developer, died on the 6 March 2019, at the age of 73.

He was, at the height of his career as a property developer at the head of Flaxyard plc, known as London's 'foremost architectural prankster'. The company was best known for two famous post-modern buildings: the Marco Polo Battersea and Homebase Kensington, both completed in the 1980s.

Marco Polo (1989) at the time was described as a 'high tech glass cathedral', 'palatial' and 'architecturally magnificent' by the press, although the architectural critics were not so keen. The Kensington Homebase scheme (1988), with its Egyptian friezes and glazed facade, has been cited as one of the top 5 best post - modern buildings by Historic England.

In his spare time, Ian set out to transform the Grade I Listed Hazelbury Manor in which he and his family lived, into a stunning and stylish modern home and state of the art offices. The transformation of the gardens was well noted - and were described at the time, 'as gardens of magical opulence ... with a dream-like quality'.

Unfortunately, the company was not unaffected by the recession of the early 1990s, and Ian decided to take an extended sabbatical; and to focus his creativity and energies on transforming the gardens at Abbey House, where the family moved in 1994.

Ian was born in Cambridge in June 1945; the only child born to single mother Peggy Pollard, his father Douglas died at the age of 23 serving as a reconnaissance pilot during World War II. Born to earnest means, Ian's sheer determination and vision guided him on his own rags to riches story. Having forged his mother's signature on a permission slip, he entered and passed the 11 plus, to win a scholarship to the Perse Grammar School. He worked during the summers climbing onto college rooftops to help the Cambridge Estates Department; whilst also giving tours of the colleges to guests from his grandmother's lodging house. His passion for landscape and architecture, and his appreciation for the symbiotic relationship between the two, was undoubtedly forged during those formative years spent amongst the beautiful medieval colleges and backs of Cambridge.

Ian then went on to qualify as a chartered surveyor, before setting up his own property development company - Flaxyard Ltd. The company went on to enjoy considerable success. The company - which combined both architecture and development disciplines - was responsible for a number of high profile 'post-modern' buildings including Marco Polo in Battersea, and Homebase in Kensington. Post modern architecture suited Ian well - what Ian and Flaxyard set out to do, was to give commercial architecture a monumental civic dimension, to make architecture 'fun' and thought provoking; following years of dull modernist architecture with no sense of place or time, they wanted to make something out of the ordinary - buildings to make you 'stop and stare' even if it wasn't always for all the right reasons. Ian wanted to make people smile, to brighten up their day, and to make work environments exciting and stimulating places to be.

Ian's own personal style was a hallmark of the man, and in 1993 he was voted one of Britain's Best Dressed Men by Esquire magazine. He even modelled on the Paris catwalk for the designer Kansai. Ian liked to challenge convention and created a unique work environment, which for its time was quite unique, combining work and home life, in a way that wouldn't become the norm until a few decades later. A former colleague recalls memories of the boss on his tractor with

crowbar in hand heaving rocks around to form a rockery, 'the guy who regularly attended meetings in Wellingtons whilst playing with a pruning knife.'

Sadly, however, Flaxyard was impacted, like so many others, by the recession of the late 1980's and the company was forced to downsize and relocate. It was in 1994 that Ian and his partner at that time, Barbara Haworth, moved to Abbey House, a Tudor-style estate built on 12th century foundations, which sits under the gaze of the medieval arch of the Malmesbury's Abbey in Wiltshire.

There, Ian and fellow gardener Martin Roberts, worked ceaselessly to create a series of formal garden spaces, and a more naturalistic riverside garden. The style of the garden reflects both historical authenticity - with yew hedges picking out the line of a former chapel; and Ian's modern artistic style. Within 5 years, Ian and Martin transformed the grounds into an exquisite garden setting, with the Abbey as its backdrop, which they opened to the public in 1997. Abbey House Gardens put has since seen almost three quarters of a million visitors, facilitated hundreds of weddings & been featured on television programme's around the world, firmly putting Malmesbury on the map with thousands visiting the attraction and continued media attention. tourist Map.

Ian was an avid plant collector, an accomplished musician - teaching himself to play the flute at 60 - and a prolific reader, accumulating his own library of over 2000 books at Abbey House. He loved animals, and at one time had a veritable menagerie of birds, fish, dogs, cats and horses, and bred cattle and sheep for a few years. When asked what one thing he could not live without, his response was, 'Being outside in the fresh air'.

Ian suffered a devastating stroke in March 2015, which left him unable to walk. His eldest son Rufus took on the responsibility of caring for him and managing the gardens, which will continue to be open for the future, in honour of the legacy that Ian has left in creating the peaceful and spiritual gardens of Abbey House.