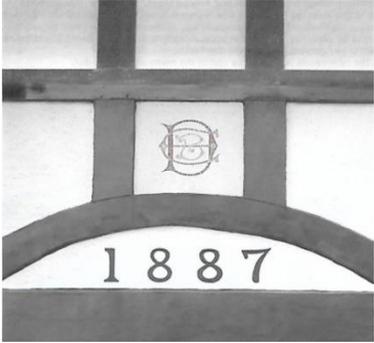


**Parish of Aldcliffe with Stodday
Non-designated Heritage Assets**

Ref	Name and Address of Property	Reason for Inclusion	Description	Photograph(s)
1	Inverlune, Aldcliffe Road Aldcliffe	Architectural significance, associated with a prominent local architect.	<p>Inverlune's significance is described in several books on local architecture. It is a large country house designed by C B Pearson in 1910 and is this much acclaimed architect's first major built work and is a well preserved example of an Arts and Crafts style residence, the design of which is thought to be influenced by two houses in the Lake District (Broad Leys and Moor Crag)</p> <p><i>A delightful half timbered tower with open top floor on the south façade took advantage of the magnificent unobstructed views ...¹</i></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Entrance doorway to 'Inver Lune'</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Threequarter view from West of South elevation of 'Inver Lune'</p>

¹ Extract from THE ARCHITECTURE OF MICHAEL PEARSON ISBN 978 1 906155 73 5

2	Inglewood, Aldcliffe Road Aldcliffe	Architectural significance associated with the pioneering technique of the use of shuttered concrete in construction	Inglewood is an early example of the use of this technique.. Local stone which had been used for most of the estate buildings was very porous and suffered from penetrating damp and had to be cement rendered to obviate the problem. Poured concrete was turned to as a substitute, elegantly so in the case of Inglewood, where the detailing on the outer skin of the building was carved into wooden moulds, later to be painted to resemble a pseudo timbered building. Inglewood was originally built in 1892 for the Estate Manager for the former Aldcliffe Hall.	 <p data-bbox="1615 652 1960 683">'Inglewood' pioneering 'shuttered' concrete construction built by Dawson family for their Land Agent</p>
3	West Lodge Aldcliffe Hall Lane Aldcliffe	Historical significance contributing to the "collective memory " of the area	Built in 1887 as the West Lodge to the former Aldcliffe Hall. The house is built of dark red sandstone, much like the stone from the local village quarry. Over the front door is a colourful intertwined monogram of E.B.Dawson. E.B. Dawson was a person of some importance in Lancaster, being a substantial landowner, a practicing barrister on the Northern circuit, a Borough and County magistrate, a pillar of the local and county Congregational Church, and a leading light in the Temperance Movement. In 1908 he became Constable of Lancaster Castle and was for a time High Sheriff of Lancashire.	 <p data-bbox="1637 1211 1906 1225">West Lodge frontage date and monogram</p>

				 <p data-bbox="1496 564 1984 600">West Lodge – Dawson Monogram</p>
4	Coach House	Historical Significance contributing to the “collective memory “ of the area	The Coach House to the now demolished Aldcliffe Hall, owned by the Dawson family.	 <p data-bbox="1637 1078 1845 1098">The Coach House at Aldcliffe</p>
5	Avenue of trees Aldcliffe Hall Drive Aldcliffe	Designed Landscape	Many of the trees along Aldcliffe Hall Drive were planted in 1827, when the drive to the former Aldcliffe Hall was laid out and East Lodge (Grade II Listed) was built. They were planted as part of Edward Dawson’s landscaping vision for Aldcliffe.	

6	Well archway stone Melrose Aldcliffe Hall Drive Aldcliffe	Historical Interest, associated with local notable person	In 1893 to celebrate the centenary of his father (Edward)'s birth, E.B Dawson set up a limestone archway over a well in Aldcliffe. The keystone was carved in brown sandstone and bears his coat of arms and crest with various devices emblematic of continuance, encircling the dates 1793 and 1876 (dates of birth and death of Edward Dawson). The translation of the inscription is "If a memorial is required look around" a reference to his father's work on rebuilding of Aldcliffe Hall, the building of the embankment but most of all to the tree planting and landscaping he carried out in Aldcliffe and Stodday. The stone is now in the garden of Melrose.	
7	East Lodge Railings	Historical significance contributing to the "collective memory" of the area	These railings are on the opposite side of Aldcliffe Hall Drive to the Grade II listed East Lodge. They are now all that remain of the entrance to the drive leading to the now demolished Aldcliffe Hall	

<p>8 and 9</p>	<p>Rowallen House and Briar Cote Stodday</p>	<p>Architectural significance associated with the pioneering technique of the use of shuttered concrete in construction.</p>	<p>Local stone which had been used for most of the estate buildings was very porous and suffered from penetrating damp and had to be cement rendered to obviate the problem. Poured concrete was turned to as a substitute. These properties were built in 1881</p>	 <p>Detail of Stodday terrace embellishments showing Dawson initials & dated 1881</p>
<p>10</p>	<p>Grange Farm Stodday</p>	<p>Architectural significance associated with the pioneering technique of the use of shuttered concrete in construction.</p>	<p>Local stone which had been used for most of the estate buildings was very porous and suffered from penetrating damp and had to be cement rendered to obviate the problem. Poured concrete was turned to as a substitute. This property was built in 1878 and was the first concrete dwelling erected by E.B.Dawson. The view of the front door is a perfect example of a pseudo Ashlar stone technique. In the 1800s Ashlar stone and stonework was considered to be the epitome of elegance for the front of a house.</p>	 <p>Grange Farm Stodday</p>

				 <p data-bbox="1621 740 1899 753">Grange Farm Medallion & pseudo Ashlar stonework</p>
11	Walnut Bank Stodday	<p data-bbox="535 770 775 1058">Historical Interest, associated with local notable family. Outline of the building is shown on early OS Maps.</p>	<p data-bbox="804 770 1379 1463">Walnut Bank was built in 1837 by a Dr Lawson Whalley, a major landowner, prominent Quaker and doctor in Lancaster. Dr Whalley is best known for his outstanding contribution to combating the 1832 cholera epidemic in Lancaster. This is a fine example of a late Georgian/early Victorian gentleman's residence. Although Dr Whalley also owned Stodday Lodge (now Luncliffe Hall), Walnut Bank was his residence. Following Dr Whalley's death, Walnut Bank was sold by auction on 5th October 1841. This part of Dr Whalley's estate was bought by Robert Bousefield, through whose elder daughter it descended to Edward Bousefield (E.B.) Dawson. Two of E.B. Dawson's sisters lived at Walnut Bank.</p>	

12	Walnut Bank Lodge Stodday	Architectural significance associated with the pioneering technique of the use of shuttered concrete in construction	This was built in 1889, as the Lodge to Walnut Bank. Local stone which had been used for most of the estate buildings was very porous and suffered from penetrating damp and had to be cement rendered to obviate the problem. Poured concrete was turned to as a substitute	
13	Whams Field Stodday Grid Ref SD465587	Archaeological significance relating to past human activity in the area.	The field is an example of an early ridge and furrow field pattern, typical of the open field system.	
14	Old Snuff Mill Stodday	Historical Significance.- industrial historical significance with links to Lancaster Canal construction and Sunderland Point and Lancaster as a port. It appears on early maps as well as 1 st edition OS maps	The property now known as the “Old Snuff Mill” was originally a corn mill known as Stodday Mill. There are references to it dating as early as 1202, although indentures from 1688 onwards give a more detailed insight to its occupancy and purpose. In 1688 it was leased to Robert Lawson who had business interests at Sunderland Point. It is possible, in the 1750’s the mill was turned over to paper production as there is a lease between Robert Lawson, the younger, of Lancaster and William Bonnet of Lancaster, stationer. A mill at Stoddow was insured by Richard	 <p data-bbox="1682 1305 1832 1321">Old Snuff Mill near Stodday</p>

			<p>Crompton, a paper maker in 1753. In 1793 the lease was signed over to the "Proprietors of the Lancaster Canal" at an agreed price of £630. It is presumed that this was for water supply. The Mill features on a Yates map of 1786, but by the maps of 1841 is labelled as "old mill, old mill race and old mill dam", confirming it is no longer a working mill. Although significantly renovated in 1980's from a ruinous state, salmon pink stones demarcating a mill can still be spotted amongst the stone work.</p>	
15	School House Stodday	Historical significance associated with local notable person and community significance.	<p>The School House was built (c1840) originally as a Sunday/evening school by the Dawson family who owned much of Stodday in Victorian times.</p>	 <p data-bbox="1688 1086 1821 1102">School House Stodday</p>

				 <p data-bbox="1693 619 1839 635">School House medallion</p>
16	Victorian wall post box Stodday	Historical Significance	Historic England are committed to the conservation of the historic character and diversity of post boxes.	

17	Village Well Stodday	Historical Significance and community interest	The well in Stodday is still operational although the current pump is a more modern replacement.. The spring is in sand and gravel within the boulder clay of the drumlin.	
18	Arna Wood Farmhouse	Historical Significance	The farmhouse is an unusual combination of two buildings joined longitudinally. The front portion is rendered, the rear is in coursed stone	 <p data-bbox="1503 1058 1977 1070">Arna Wood farm showing cement rendering to prevent water penetration into porous local stone</p>
19	Limestone Wall Capping, Stodday	Architectural Significance with aesthetic interest	Some of the walls in Stodday are capped by water worn limestone pieces. This limestone would have been brought from Silverdale lands owned by the Dawson family.	 <p data-bbox="1491 1434 1991 1457">Looking North towards Walnut Bank Lodge Wall to left is capped by water worn Limestone pieces from Silverdale lands owned by Dawson family</p>

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