

These properties are Listed buildings; the full details (and in most cases, a photograph) are given in the English Heritage Images of England website and may be seen by clicking on the link shown. A number of items have been excluded such as milestones, walls, gate piers, telephone kiosks

LISTED BUILDINGS IN KIRKOSWALD

1	1, 3 and 4, the Square	17	Hill House
2	Anne Dale and Bridge Stores	18	Huddlesceugh Hall and Adjoining Barn
3	Bell Tower NE of Church of St Oswald	19	Kirkoswald Castle
4	Black Bull and Adjoining House	20	Low Huddlesceugh
5	Busk Rigg and Barns Adjoining	21	Manor House
6	Church of St Oswald	22	Midland Bank
7	Crown Hotel	23	Mill House
8	Demesne Farmhouse	24	Ona Ash
9	Eden Bank and Outbuilding	25	Post Office
10	Eden Bridge, Kirkoswald (duplicated reference)	26	Stable Block S of the College #
11	Entrance Gateway SE of the College	27	The College
12	Featherstone Arms Hotel	28	The Mains and Outbuilding to Left
13	Former Congregational Chapel, Parkhead	29	The Old Mill
14	Fog Close	30	The Square
15	George House	31	Village Stocks , W Side of War Memorial
16	High College #	32	Wordsley House

No image available - for a number of possible reasons Amended ECA 7 Nov 2017

Commentary on Historic Buildings in Kirkoswald

Of 32 listed structures in the township, 17 are in Kirkoswald main street, and most are partly or wholly C18, making a pleasing and distinguished village centre. The following buildings are older and of special historic interest.

The Castle, of which very little survives, probably has its origins in a small fortified manor house built in C13, and was enlarged, moated and beautified by Lord Thomas 2nd Baron Dacre in about 1500. After the death of the fourth Baron (also Thomas) in 1566, and the subsequent death (at age 7) in 1569 of his son Lord George Dacre, the castle was abandoned. Dismantling began early in C17, and many buildings in Kirkoswald include stone taken from the ruins.

The College, listed grade 1, is one of the finest private houses in Cumbria, and has been the seat of the Fetherstonhaugh family since 1611 (the date 1590 relates to the restoration of what had been a college for clergy to a private house). The building includes substantial improvement in late C17 (and later centuries), and also features early C16 work, and an even earlier pele tower.

St Oswald's church - the building which gives the village its name. John Cory, the architect who supervised the restoration in the 1880s, drew a sketch map (displayed on the south wall of the church) assigning parts of the church to the centuries in which he thought they were built, the earliest being C12. He also discovered and identified a pre-conquest cross arm, now on display at the west end. This, together with the dedication to a Northumbrian warrior saint, and the situation of the church over a spring, point to a Northumbrian foundation, perhaps as early as C7 or C8.

Bell Tower: the present structure was raised in 1890, the foundations and lower courses of an earlier building being retained. The C18 date on the weather vane probably relates only to the weather vane itself; there was certainly a bell tower in 1568 (in which year the surrounding field was recorded as 'Bell Tower Hill') and the original structure could have been as early as C13 (but we don't know).

Demesne Farmhouse: although much of this building is C18, the 1622 datestone confirms that much too is early C17. It was the home of Thomas Bartram, crown lessee of the Manor of Kirkoswald from 1606 to 1638, and was his manor house.

Ona Ash at Highbankhill is a late C17 non-gentry dwelling, described in E Mercer *English Vernacular Houses* (1975) and works by Brunskill and Hyde & Pevsner: it bears a date stone 1693 and has the only surviving thatched roof in Kirkoswald

Huddlesceugh Hall is the oldest farmhouse in Kirkoswald High Quarter with C16 features and early C17 datestones. Its origins lie in a freehold estate created in early C13.

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20 December 2017