



infrastructure
planning and building control
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DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1999

THE REGISTERED BUILDINGS REGULATIONS 2005

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting held on the 18th September 2012, the Department of Infrastructure, in pursuance of its powers under the above Acts and Regulations REGISTERED

Scarlett House Scarlett Castletown Isle Of Man IM9 1TB

as represented by the buildings delineated on the plan hereto attached, in the PROTECTED BUILDINGS REGISTER by reason of its special architectural and historic interest.

THE EFFECT OF THIS REGISTRATION IS IMMEDIATE and prohibits the alteration or demolition of the structure or appearance of any part of the building except in compliance with an obligation imposed by or under any statutory provision or with the prior written consent of the Planning Authority.

Dated this 18th September 2012,
By Order of the Department

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'C A Dudley', written over a horizontal line.

C A Dudley

Deputy Secretary to the Planning Committee.

1st Floor, Murray House,
Mount Havelock,
Douglas,
IM1 2SF.

NOTE :

Under The Town and Country Planning Act 1999;

**Schedule 2
The Protected Buildings Register**

Notifications of entries on register etc.

2. (1) As soon as may be after a building has been entered in the register, or the register has been amended by removal of a building from it, the Department shall serve a notice on the owner and the occupier of the building stating that it has been entered in or removed from the register.
- (2) The owner or the occupier of, and any other person having an interest in, a building which has been entered in the register may apply to the Department to remove the building from the register-
- (a) within the prescribed period after service on him of a notice under sub-paragraph (1);
- (b) after the expiration of the prescribed period after the decision of the Department on a previous request under subsection in relation to the building.

Under the Registered Building Regulations 2005

3. Periods for purpose of Schedule 2 paragraph 2(2)

- (1) The period specified for the purposes of paragraph 2(2)(a) of Schedule 2 to the Act (period after notice of registration, within which owner or occupier may request de-registration) is 21 days.
- (2) The period specified for the purposes of paragraph 2(2)(b) of Schedule 2 to the Act (period after initial period, during which owner or occupier may not request a de-registration) is 5 years.

To: **Property Owner – FILE COPY**

Local Authority - MALEW, Commissioners New Offices, Main Road, Ballasalla, IM9 2RQ
Director, Manx National Heritage
Isle Of Man Natural History & Antiquarian Society

REGISTERED BUILDING CONFIRMATION

NAME: **Scarlett House**

ADDRESS: Scarlett, Castletown

POST CODE: IM9 1TB

LOCAL AUTHORITY: Malew Commissioners

GRID REF: SC258676

OWNER: Mrs Susan Temple

Report by: Patricia A Tutt, Dip Arch, RIBA, ARPS

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The buildings and grounds

William Sedden

Evaluation

Appendices:

Additional maps

Castle Rushen and Atholl Papers – pertaining to William Sedden

Various references to Scarlett House

Deeds, wills and other legal documents relating to William Sedden and to Scarlett House



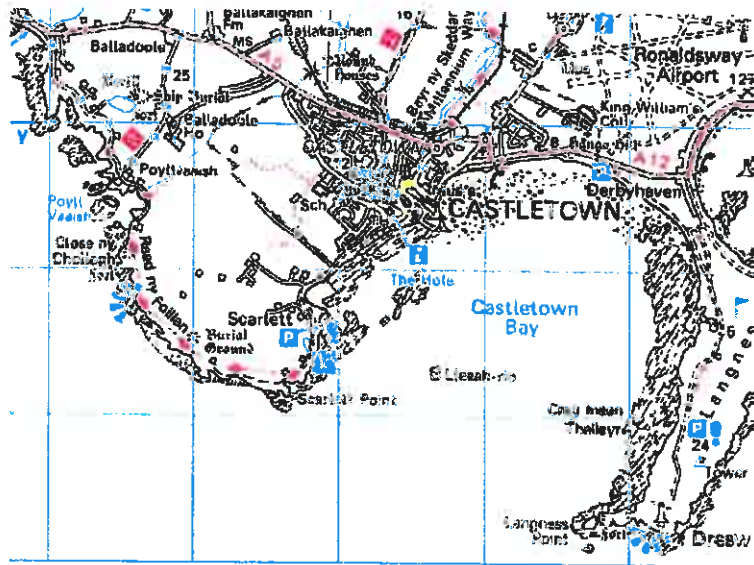
Scarlett House, May 2011

To be let for one or more years, from the 12th November next, that excellent House, at present in the occupation of Mr John Proctor, and commonly called SCARLETT HOUSE, distant about half a mile from Castletown. The above premises are conveniently suited for the purposes of Sea Bathing, and unite the Advantages of a delightful Prospect and healthy Situation. The House consists of four good Parlours on the first floor – an excellent Drawing Room, and five Bed Rooms. The Stabling, Coach-house, Cow-houses and Brew-house are extensive and commodious. Any person disposed to Farm, and taking up a Setting of the Premises, may be accommodated with from 10 to 40 Acres of Land, in excellent condition; or any Person desirous to take a lease of the Land and Out Offices, independent of the Mansion House, will be treated with. For further particulars apply to John Lucas, Knock Rushen; Wm Quayle, Advocate, Castletown; or Jas Quirk, Knockaloe. NB. There is Abundant of Lime Stone on the Premises and convenient Lime Kilns.

The Manks Advertiser, and Jefferson's Weekly Intelligencer, 1811?

Scarlett House

Right: the current OS map showing Scarlett in relation to Castletown and Castletown Bay.



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Location

Scarlett House is prominently located to the south-west of Castletown, off Scarlett Road. The road continues across the front of the house, along the stony foreshore past an abandoned quarry, towards old lime kilns, the Scarlett Visitor Centre and a former coastguard lookout point, forming part of the coastal footpath *Raad-ny-Follan*. Scarlett Point forms the western extremity of Castletown Bay - a geologically complex and treacherous accumulation of limestone and volcanic rock, including columnar basalt, some of which will have been removed for stone and shingle for nineteenth century harbour works at Douglas and Castletown.

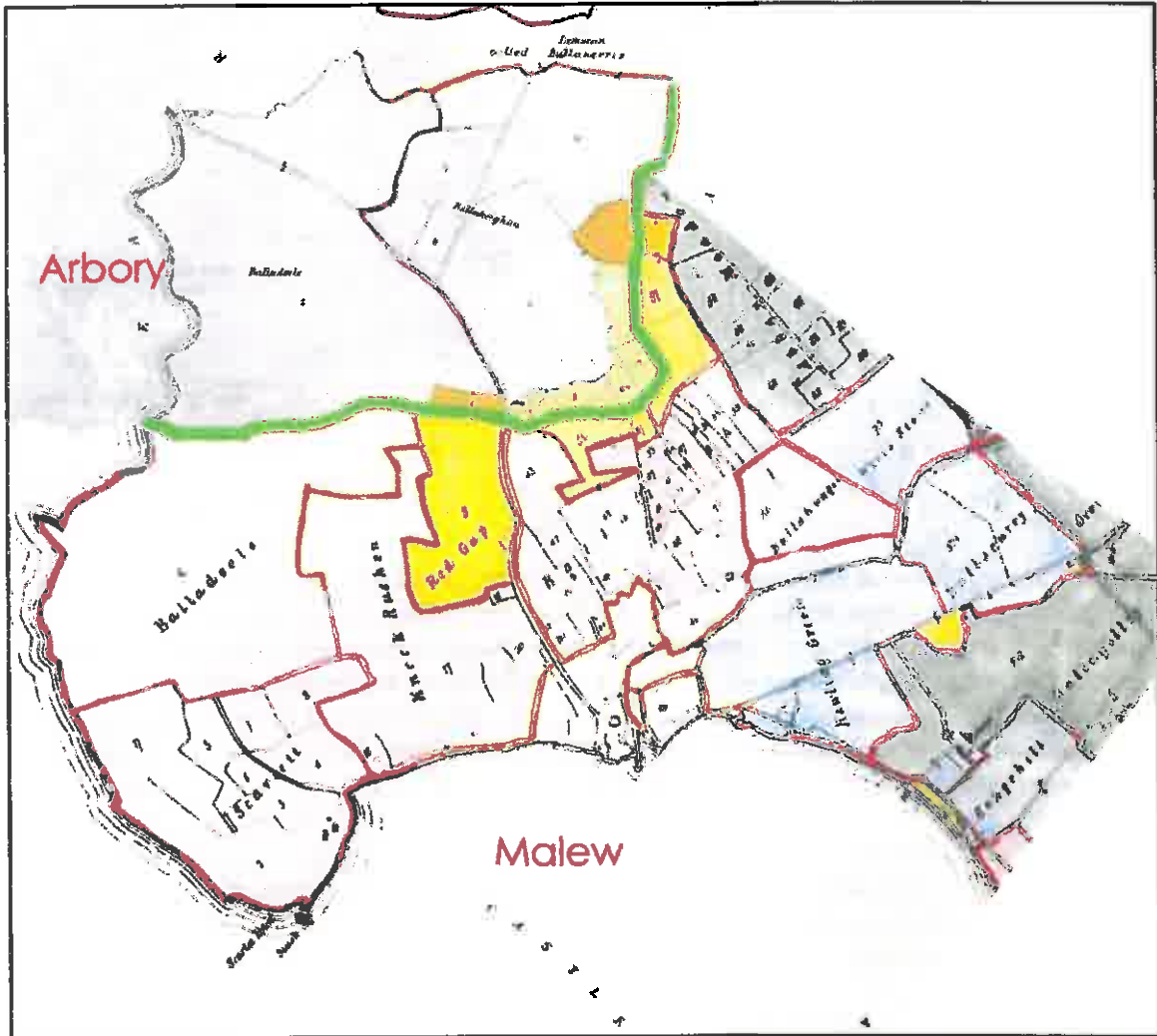
The house faces north-east towards Castletown, providing a visual stop to the vista along Scarlett Road from where the road exits The Parade. It is now sheltered by the avenue of trees lining the forecourt formed by the entrance drive, but stands tall above them with the '*piano nobile*' being raised on a half-basement.

The land-holding is in the treen of Scarlott (sic). The name of the treen and of the house clearly derives from the rocky feature on the coast, which is highly likely to be Scandinavian in origin. The earliest spelling on record for this name is *Scarclowte*, in the Manorial Roll of 1511 (*clowte* is an old English name for a 'cloth' but this word is much more likely to have Norse origins). Later spellings are 1595 – *Scarthlet*, 1643, 1703 Man. Roll. *Scarlott*. Manx form *Scarleod* [skarljɔ:d]. *S. Skarfakluft*, which Kneen (1925) interprets as 'cormorant's cleft.'. Broderick (2002) places a similar interpretation on the name.

The Treen of Scarlott (1703 Manorial Roll) comprised:

Knockrushen, 38 acres. Vausetown, 60 acres. Scarlett, 2 q. (ie 2 quarterlands) Close near Great Mill, 3 acres. Barry's Close. Moore's Close. The Red Gapp. Ballalough, 1½q. Pickard's Closes. The Cloddaugh. The Bagnes Gardens.

In the mid-nineteenth century, two (usually) invaluable mapping exercises were carried out – the collection of tithe maps, and Wood’s Atlas (1867). Unfortunately, neither are helpful in tracing the ownership of land at Scarlett. The tithe maps do not cover the area south-west of Castletown (the MNH librarian advises that one of the Rushen record books is missing) and Wood’s Atlas is ambiguous, with the closes (fields) within the treen being in differing ownerships (see composite map below).



Wood’s Atlas – a combination of the maps for Arbory and Malew (with some distortion, as they do not quite match up). The parish boundary is shown by the green line. The map shows the treens of Scarlett, Knock Rushen and Balladoole (the latter straddling the parish boundary).

History and ownership of Scarlett House

In 1654 the Countess of Derby granted the estates of 'Balladoole, Scarlet and the Calf Island' to Richard Stevenson, "to hold to him, his heirs and assigns according to ancient custom and holding by tenant right in this Isle called 'the tenure of the straw' for ever".¹ Stevenson had been a staunch supporter of the Derby cause and this was his reward.

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The years between 1654 and c1717 when William Sedden arrived at Scarlett are elusive to track down and need further research into elusive wills and deeds. Kitto (1990) dates the house at c1800 and says it is built from limestone taken from the nearby quarry. Both these 'facts' can be contested. The date of the house is obscure, confused by the presence of the farmhouse alongside. There is a date-stone for 1717 on the front of the house, which may or may not be contemporary with its construction; references to Scarlett as an estate or place of residence date back to the mid-seventeenth century and references to two different occupants at the same date suggest either multiple occupation of the farm, or to the fact that both farm and house were in separate occupation. Scarlett House is shown on the 1860s series OS map, but the quarry at Scarlett is not – surely indicating that the quarry post-dates the house. It seems to have been worked mainly in the late nineteenth century. The facings for the Primitive Methodist Chapel, 8-10 Malew Street, Castletown, built in 1890, were carved at the quarry by John Cornish, the foreman² and Scarlett limestone was used for the War memorial at Marown, designed by RW Creer of Douglas.

Robert Callcott, HK (? - 1670) was at Scarlett in 1661 and 1667, as recorded in the various published directories, but in 1666 'the wife of John Norris of Scarlet'³ was charged with witchcraft. In 1671 Robert Callcott's son Ferdinando Callcott sold Scarlett to Henry Corrin and by 1717, Scarlett had become the property of William Sedden. His colourful history is described on page 9. After William Sedden's death, the estates of Scarlett and Knockrushen, with their farms, stayed in the family until 1982, passing through his daughter Anne and her husband the Vicar-General Evan Christian to their descendants.

Between 1789 and c1793, a Roman Catholic priest found asylum on the Isle of Man. Father Louis tutored the Governor's and Bishop's children whilst living at Castle Rushen and sometimes offered Mass in a barn at Scarlett. On the death of the Vicar-General in 1809, his son Robert offered the estate for sale and then as there were no buyers, the forty acre estate was offered to let over the period from 1811 to 1819. During this time, the Vicar-General's daughter Anne Elizabeth Christian, who had married John Lucas, was occupying part of the estate at Knockrushen House and various tenants occupied Scarlett House and Farm. Tenants⁴ included Captain William Spedding, a Mr Proctor (who offered board and lodging in Scarlett House in 1814), Philip Quirk, tenant of the farm (whose family was evicted), Captain Thompson (whose furniture was offered for sale in 1823), William Christie and a Major Harper (whose daughter was married from the house). A Major Thomas Hamilton, entered two sons into King William's College in 1833 from Scarlett, and was still there in 1837. Both sons died young in Castletown, presumably of injuries incurred in the sub-continent (one was a Lieutenant in the Ceylon Rifles, the other a Lieutenant in the 23rd Bengal Native Infantry). In 1840 three fields (11 acres) on Scarlett farm were offered for sale and the

¹ Moore (1900)

² William Cooper's Castletown, and Eva Wilson's notes thereto:

<http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/towns/castltwn/whc/ch10.htm>

³ Episcopal registry document 151

⁴ It is possible that some of these were lodging elsewhere at Scarlett, and not in Scarlett House: some references just say 'Scarlett' rather than 'Scarlett House'.

estate with house, out offices and limekilns⁵ was again offered for sale in 1845 and farm equipment was offered for sale in 1847.

Robert Lucas, the son of John Lucas and Anne Christian, had two children, Anne Elizabeth and Susannah Catherine. C1878, the Trustees of Anne Lucas mortgaged Knockrushen to (buy? and) pay for repairs to Scarlett House.⁶ Anne Elizabeth Lucas married Robert Edwin Narramore, JP of Basford, Staffs, c 1894. The Narramores occupied Scarlett House and are credited with refurbishing the house and for being responsible for the Victorian alterations. Robert Narramore died in 1903. Susannah Lucas married John Osborn Christian in 1918 and had a son, John Osborn Lucas Christian.

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From 1927 to 1961 the estate of Scarlett and Knockrushen was held by a series of family trustees (including Spittalls and Crowes) who passed on the trusteeship through their heirs. In 1964, when a £1791-0-0d debt, with interest, of Elizabeth Anne Narramore from 1893 was finally cleared by her grandson John Osborn Lucas Christian, the trustees finally passed the estate to him. He was Captain of the Parish of German between 1946 and his death in 1973. He lived at Ballagyr, German, another property long held by the family estate.

In 1979, his three daughters were assigned probate of his will, but one declined. The other two, Mary Elizabeth Erica Seymour Curphey, who was then living at Ballagyr and Dorothy Frances Catherine Christian agreed to split the estate, with Mrs Curphey retaining Scarlett House; Ballagyr, German; and 9 Mount Pleasant, Douglas with an adjacent plot of land. Miss Christian retained Knock Rushen Farm and Scarlett Farm. John Osborn Lucas Christian's will required that their mother, Dorothy Aphra Marguerite Christian (nee Wolfe), would have the benefit of use, occupation and rents of the estate until her death, should she succeed him. This agreement was restated in November 1982⁷ and a couple of weeks later in December 1982, Elizabeth Erica Seymour Curphey sold Scarlett House to Harry and Patricia Walker for £50,000.⁸

The Deed Plan (overleaf) shows the extent of the site as it is today, limited to the walls enclosing gates, driveway, forecourt, house, side and rear yards, outbuildings, and walled garden; and extending across the old retting pond (for soaking flax) and the roadway towards the foreshore.

In 1986, Harry and Patricia Walker sold Scarlett House to the present owner and her husband, Reginald Robert Temple and Susan Elizabeth Jardine Temple for £175,000. Mrs Temple remains in the house as the sole owner (2011).

From the foregoing, it can be seen that for over two hundred and fifty years, until 1982, Scarlett House was part of a substantial family estate that also included Scarlett Farm and Knockrushen House and Farm. Ownership and occupation or rents passed through the family: Sedden, Christian, Lucas, Narramore, Christian. For much of that time it was occupied by tenants, but for part of that time it was unoccupied.

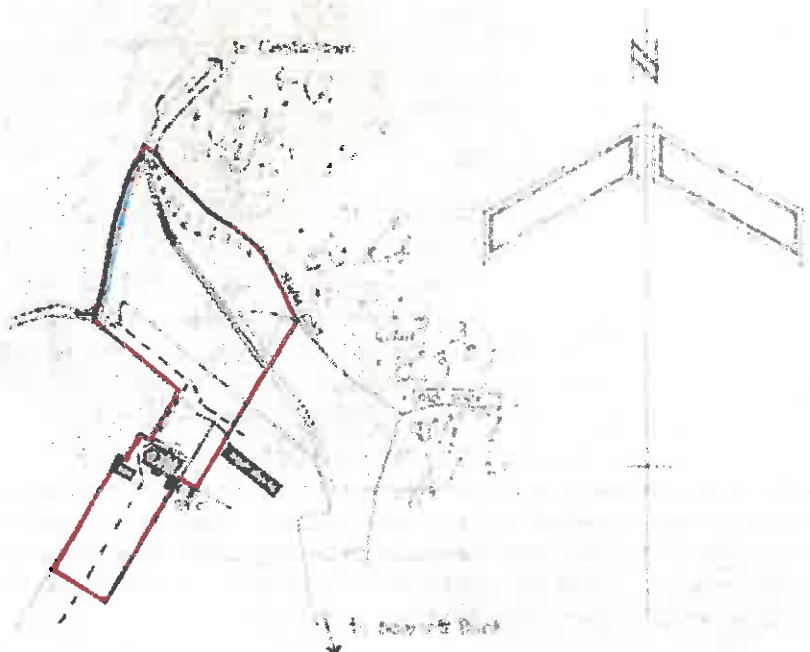
⁵ William Sedden acquired the limekilns c 1720 (Malew OD2/86 – undated)

⁶ Could this date be wrong, and this mortgagerefer to that from 1893, repaid in 1964? Their address in Porter's Directory of 1889 is 'Scarlett Road'.

⁷ Malew, Feb 1983/297

⁸ Malew, Mar 1983/345

PLAN REFERRED TO



Based on the Ordnance Survey
plans may vary from
actual survey

FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY

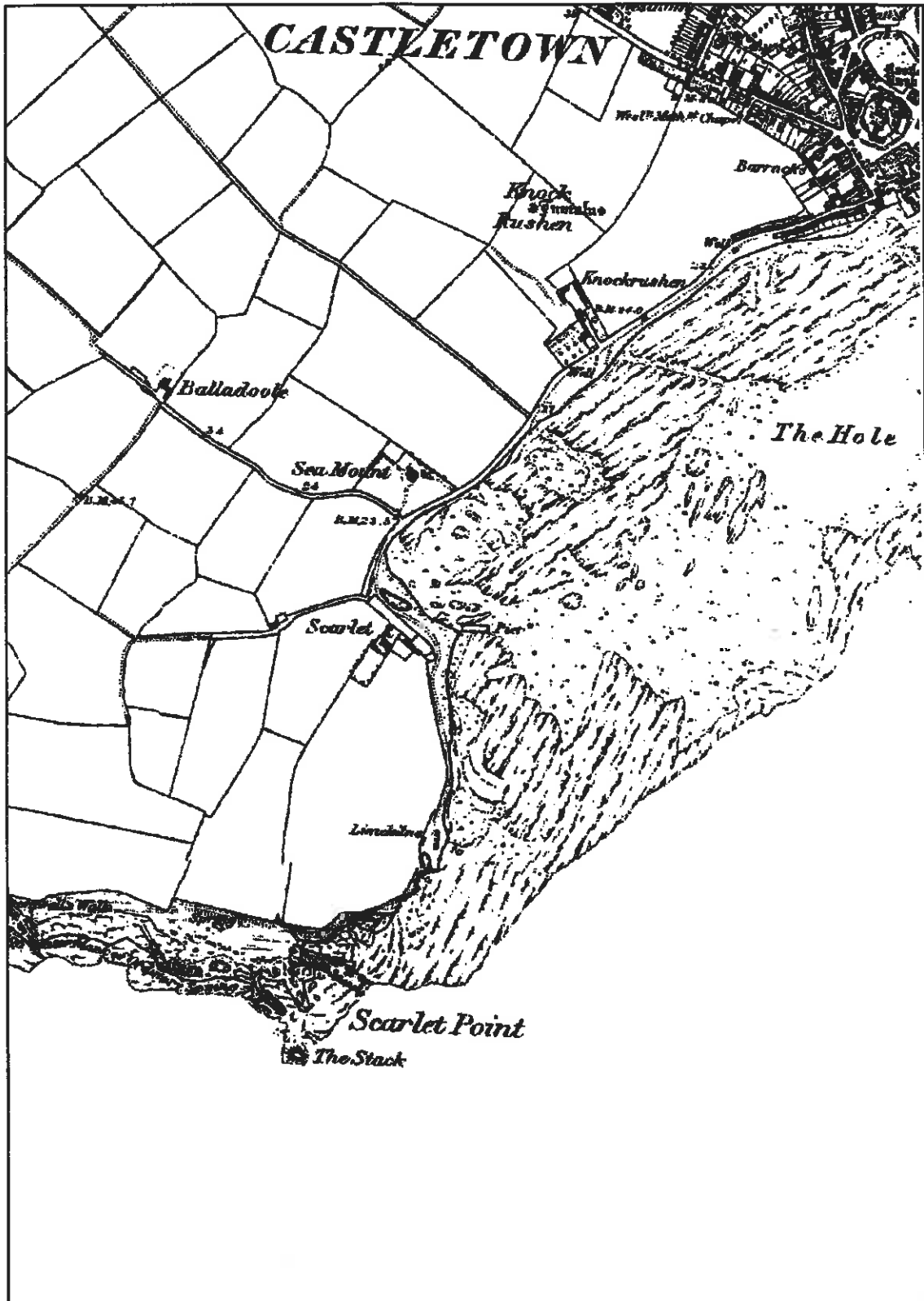
--- WATERPIPES FROM JUNCTION WITH
MAIN ROAD

P.S. Burn
P.S. Burn

Joseph C. Christian
M. S. S. S. S.

DAVIDSON, MARSH & COMPANY, Architects & Surveyors, 41, ATHOL STREET, DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN Telephone Douglas 3688 (3 lines)	detail Land at Scarlett House, Scarlett, Coletown		
	scale 1:2500	drawing number	
	date August 1922	D.P. 1822	
	drawn by S.C.		

Deed Plan of Scarlett House attached to Malew, Feb 1983/297



An extract from the 1860s series OS maps SYC90016001 and SYC90019001 showing Scarlett House and Farm (circled red). Note that the quarry has not been excavated, and the spelling is 'Scarlet' with one 't'. Trees are indicated around the boundary of the walled garden/orchard; the lime kilns are shown and the pier is indicated (now broken up and barely recognisable as such).

William Sedden (c 1677 – 1757)

William Sedden may have been descended from one of the Lancashire Seddens (variously spelt Sedden, Seddon, Seden, Sedan and Seyden) who were an old farming family with connections to the Earl of Derby. He first appeared on the Isle of Man in 1700, when he was warranted Deputy Clerk of the Rolls in the Castle Rushen Appointments Book. This was reconfirmed as a commission in 1702 and he was then in the employment of James Earl of Derby, Lord of Mann and the Isles, until 1722, when his name disappears from the Appointments Book records. During that period he became Deputy Water Bailiff (1703), Attorney General (1705 - 1719) and Water Bailiff (1707-1722). He was not a member of the House of Keys. On four occasions he was also appointed joint Deputy Governor whilst the Governor was off the island (1713 under Governor Charles Z. Stanley, and, 1718, 1719, 1721 under Governor Alexander Horne). These were joint appointments with two Deputies being appointed, the other being John Rowe, Comptroller.

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He was clearly an influential and powerful man, with a number of friends, one of whom was Captain Alexander Horne, who became Governor in 1718 and who remained in post until 1723. Sedden's first wife was Christian O'Reilley, of Ballarasney, Co. Meath.⁹ Their daughters (and co-heiresses) were Christian and Susanna. Christian Sedden married John Kelly of Peel in St. German's Cathedral on April 17, 1743. The only child of this marriage was a daughter Anne, who married Vicar-General Christian. The Christian's inherited Scarlett House and from whom a line descends. William Sedden's second marriage, at Arbory in 1735, was to the widow Dulcibella Sabbartan, nee Parr, the daughter of Deemster John Parr (1651-1713), of Parville, Ballabeg, Arbory and his second wife, Jane. Dulcibella had a daughter Jane, nee Sabbartan, wife of the Revd William Walter of Portsmouth. Dulcibella had received '*houses and garden in Castletown of two shillings and a penny rent wch I had by my wife*' in her father's will, and passed these to her daughter Jane in her own will.¹⁰ William had a son, William Junior, who died intestate in September 1743.¹¹

Almost from his arrival, William Sedden was actively acquiring property and conducting various transactions as recorded in the deeds, trustee agreements, and sales and mortgages records, many in association with others (see Appendix). Some of these are informative, but others are very vague and it is not clear whether some relate to property, money-lending or actions in support of family and friends, perhaps through his role as Attorney-General. In some cases, he was exchanging parts of fields and gardens to rationalise boundary discrepancies – in one case in 1712, adjustments were made to the land used by the library and new chapel in Castletown, with Sedden paying £4 for the land he gained, which the Bishop put towards the costs of the new chapel.

In 1710 William Sedden and Richard Fox had acquired a field at Scarlett. It is believed that he acquired Scarlett House and farm c1717, largely on the basis of the dated keystone above the central first floor window, but the various deeds are inconclusive as to the actual date and as to whether the house was already built by then. He stayed there until his death in 1757.

In 1722, the year of his final loss of office, William Sedden was embroiled in some undignified events where the Governor and his Officers were in serious conflict with the Ecclesiastical Court of Bishop Wilson. The conflict began with a case in 1717 where a Mary Hendricks was charged with

⁹ Goodwin (1901-2) – the primary source for this has not been identified.

¹⁰ Will of Deemster John Parr, Rushen, EW 1713/3 (MNH EW29) – there is an addendum to this will resolving a dispute with Henry Norris over a wedding dowry, with William Sedden being one of the witnesses (Parr signed the will in 1709, but the addendum does not tally being dated in the MNB transcription as 1706); will of Dulcibella Sedden, Malew, 1756/2E (MNH GL710/932) – she was buried in Kirk Arbory 29 Sept 1754.

¹¹ Malew wills 1744/2E (MNH GL707/343). Statement that William Sedden Jr died intestate; statement by his father that all debts paid and that the estate reverted to him (the father).

adultery and came to a head when the Ecclesiastical Court charged Mrs Jane Horne, the Governor's wife, with slandering Sir James Poole and Mrs Puller (over a sexual intrigue which she couldn't prove) and demanded apologies, pending which she was to be denied communion. The Governor's chaplain continued giving Mrs Horne communion and was suspended by the Bishop. In a counter-measure, Bishop Wilson and the Vicars General were charged with acting contrary to the law, to the diminution of the Lord's prerogative, and to the subversion of the Government. In this, William Sedden was one of Horne's four co-conspirators¹² in concocting (effectively forging) documents of the court without the knowledge of the twenty-four Keys. The Bishop ignored this insult and was fined in his absence. In default of payment, Wilson and his vicars-general were imprisoned in Castle Rushen for nine weeks, during which he received an offensive reply to his letter of appeal to Lord Derby. Despite this, the Bishop successfully appealed to the Crown against these illegal charges, with His Majesty adding a rebuke to all parties including Derby. These rebukes were delivered in person to Horne and each of his colleagues, apart from Sedden who was in England at the time. Horne demanded to see the original rather than a copy – which was brought to him by witnesses. He then threw a tantrum, slandered the messenger foully, and threw the papers down the stairs. The other three did likewise. In 1723 the Bishop laid a charge to the Privy Council against Horne and his four officers, demanding that they account for their contempt and reimburse costs. After much prevarication and obfuscation in London and on the part of Lord Derby, the King's advisors eventually found in the Bishop's favour, but the promised award of costs never materialised. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Horne, but was not acted upon. He resigned but stayed on the island (eventually being buried close to the Bishop at Kirk Michael) and was replaced as Governor in 1723 by Major John Lloyd. At some point after this, John Rowe, leading co-conspirator was incarcerated in a 'sponging-house' in London, on a false charge which Sedden was instrumental in encouraging against his former colleague.

Sometime later, most probably in 1730, the Bishop charged Sedden with fornication (a fairly common charge) and reported that he was "*provokingly disobedient*". May 20: "*A letter to Mr. Sedden, sen., when confined in St. Germans for fornication.*" A marginal note adds: "*NB. Mr. Sedden imposed upon me, he was not in prison.*" Sept. 12. "*Maliew. Sumner certifies that he charged Mr. Sedden to do penance : he refused. Directions to Mr. Woods to require him a second time, and to cite him to appear the next Church Court.*" The 'St German's' referred to is the ecclesiastical prison in the dungeon of the old cathedral at Peel. This story is reported in Keble's *Life of Bishop Wilson* (1863) and Moore (1900).

There is some confusion as to the date of William's death. There is a letter dated 9th June, 1757 from Governor Basil Cochrane to the Duke of Atholl, in which he says that "*Mr Sedden of Scarlet at last has left us dyed as he lived with a very bad character*" but this appears to have been premature. Feltham refers to the death of William Sedden, gent, as being on 4 June 1758 aged 81 as does the wills reference in the proceedings of the Consistory Court.¹³ Feltham gives his memorial on a chest tomb in the churchyard at Malew as:

*" Know'st thou, O man! who passest by this spot,
That rest from labour is the just man's lot
His body buried here lies mix'd with earth,
His soul, set free, enjoys a second birth,
And disencumber'd from its clay flies light,
Springs through the air beyond the realms of night.
Wrapt up in pleasing hope, it mounts on high
To meet its Lord — Let sinners fear to die."*

¹² The others were John Howe, Daniel Mylrea and Charles Moore.

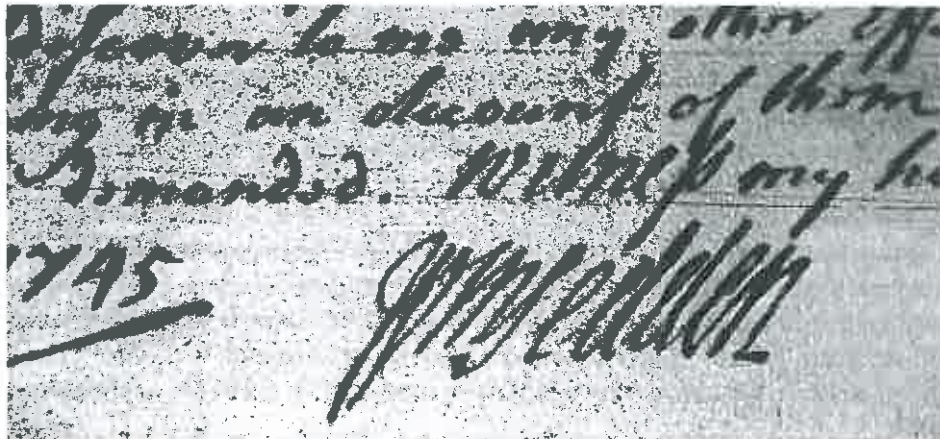
¹³ Malew Wills, William Sedden, 1758/3E (MNH GL711/527)

This tomb could not be found in August 2011, but there are tombs on which the lettering is unreadable, including one to the left of the door which has a headstone for his relatives John, Robert and Anne Lucas. Extraordinarily, for a man who had been Attorney-General and witness to many legal disputes, William Sedden, like his son, died intestate, and there are no addendums to the bald statement on the wills file.¹⁴

In 1759, a year after her father's death, Susanna Sedden wrote to the Duke of Atholl with a complaint against Governor Cochrane which was eventually heard in a court convened in January 1762. The details are not reported in the correspondence and records, but it seems that she was being deprived of what she saw as her inheritance and blamed the Governor. Cochrane appointed the judges to hear this claim – and perhaps his opinion of her father influenced them. Her claim was dismissed.

Signature

William Sedden's name appears as one of the signatories in various letter books in the Castle Rushen Papers, but his actual signature appears only once, where he signs underneath Alexander Horne on a document from 1724. The signature is awkward but legible, and leans to the right. A second more robust copy of his signature can be found on an affidavit from 1745 in respect of his deceased son's estate (ref¹⁴).



William Sedden's signature from a court document of 1745
(photograph from microfilm projection)

¹⁴ Ibid.

Evaluation: Scarlett House

Scarlett House is recommended for addition to the Protected Buildings Register as it is considered significant for its location, its quality and for its occupant William Sedden as defined in Policy RB/1 – Registration of Buildings as set out in Planning Policy Statement 1/01 - Policy and Guidance Notes for the Conservation of the Historic Environment of the Isle of Man:

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- **ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST AND/OR AESTHETIC QUALITY:** The register is intended to include buildings which are of importance to the Island for the interest of their architectural designs, decoration, craftsmanship, or by virtue of the eminence of the architect; this would include important examples of particular building types and techniques (e.g. buildings displaying technological innovation or virtuosity, as might be found in structures connected with the historic railways of the Island) and significant plan forms;

The house is an excellent, clearly defined, exemplar of a raised five-bay, double-roofed house in the Manx manner and with the exception of the conservatory, un-encumbered by extensions. The elegant proportions of the exterior and the quality of the interior details (even if some are c1900) are worthy of record.

Features of note include the roof structure, half-basement, swept entrance steps and simple portico, plasterwork (probably Victorian), and Poyll Vaish fireplace, given a marbled effect by local artist David Byrne and the wide hall and staircase.

- **HISTORIC INTEREST:** This includes buildings which illustrate important aspects of the Island's social, economic, cultural, religious, agricultural, industrial or military history; this importance might also be assessed in the particular local context of the town or village in which the building is located;

The social history is significant, in relation to that cluster of closely-related Manx families that dominated Manx affairs in the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries and who formed the social hub based around Castletown, and so is the political history with the house occupied by a man who was variously Water Bailiff, Attorney General and occasional Acting Governor, and who was also a key player in the notorious *contretemps* between state and church that led to the imprisonment of Bishop Wilson.

- **LANDMARK QUALITIES:** Some buildings will be clearly recognisable as having such qualities whether they be located in isolated coastal or rural locations, or as focal points within a busy local townscape;

Scarlett House is placed in a dominant location in the local scene, elevated on its site and with a greater contextual 'presence' than the other two large and significant houses in its vicinity – Balladoole and Knockrushen. It gives Scarlett a focal point within the panorama of Castletown Bay and provided a 'stop' to the straight line of Scarlett Road before it swings left to skirt between the quarry and the limekilns.

- **GROUP VALUE:** Especially where buildings comprise an important architectural or historic unity or a fine example of planning (e.g. Squares, Terraces or Farm Groups).

The house, outbuildings and grounds form a clearly-defined related group, mostly of similar date, within fine limestone walls and with appropriate landscaping.

- **Age and rarity: the older a building is and the fewer surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to be worthy of Registration. Many of the Island's oldest buildings are likely to be the best constructed survivals of the past, where the majority of more humble dwellings, built of less durable materials and construction, will have disappeared with the ravages of time. Thus, those buildings, or parts of those buildings, which survive in substantially their original condition and whose origins can be established as being prior to 1800, would be worthy of consideration for Registration. Buildings built between 1800 and 1860, may be worthy, although some selection will be necessary. For the period 1860 to 1920, because of the greater numbers which survive, assessment and selection is necessary to identify the best examples. For the same reasons, only selected buildings for the period after 1920 would be Registered: buildings which are less than thirty years old would normally only be listed, if they are of outstanding quality.**

Scarlett House has been difficult to date. The date-stone may or may not be accurate, but there is no particular reason to discredit it. The extent of the refurbishment believed to have been carried out by the Narramores c1900 may have extended beyond the decorative internal features and rendering. It certainly seems to have obliterated many earlier features which would be more diagnostic. The availability of good timber and slate but the retention of the relatively early device of the double roof with central valley gutter and the nature of the jointing of rafters all suggest an early Georgian date which could fit with the 1717 of the date-stone. The robust simplicity of the staircase also suggests an early date but this appears to be misleading as the stair outlet is not shown on the 1860s OS map and must be one of the Lucas or Narramore alterations. It is possible, however, that the staircase was not newly constructed but was salvaged from elsewhere, as this was a common practice (cf Ballacooil, Dalby, where stair newels and gates from the Villa Marina were used). It would require further investigation to determine the original position of the stairs.

References

MNH: Atholl Papers, Castle Rushen Papers, various wills, deeds, newspaper records and other documents – all listed in separate Appendices.

Deeds Registry: various deeds registered in Malew – see separate Appendix.

Policy and Guidance Notes for the Conservation of the Historic Environment of the Isle of Man' Planning Policy Statement 1/01, Department of Local Government and the Environment.

Broderick, George *Placenames of the Isle of Man* (2002) Volume 6: Sheading of Rushen (Kirk Malew with Castletown and Ballasalla, Kirk Arbory and Kirk Christ Rushen with the Calf of Man.

Gill (1929) *A Manx Scrapbook*, Ch 4: Patrick

Goodwin, George (1901-2) *MANX ANNALS OF NINETY YEARS AGO*. Peel: Peel City Guardian

Kitto, John (1990) *Historic Homes of the Isle of Man*. Braddan: Executive Publications.

Moore, AW (1889) *MS Manx families*

Moore, AW (1900) *A History of the Isle of Man*. London: T Fisher Unwin.

Moore, AW (1901) *Manx Worthies or Biographies of Notable Manx Men and Women*. Douglas: S. K. Broadbent & Company, Limited.

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www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/

www.thepeerage.com

Scarlett House photographs (all taken 13.5.2011 unless otherwise indicated)



Scarlett House is a five bay house, elevated on its site with a half-basement, two principal storeys and an attic.



The entrance porch to the half-basement on the north side of the house. The grassed lane to the side leads to the rear yard.

The building at the end is the former stables/barn, now used for storage.



The rear of the house.



Below: outbuilding attached to the rear of the house.
Below right: interior of the outbuilding with chicken roosts set into wall. (but – could this be Robert Calcote's 'hawkehouse' referred to in the rent rolls from c1670?)





Above: the site of the former greenhouse.
Above right: the rear of the house, seen from the walled garden. Note the small window-to-wall proportions.

Right: The large walled garden contained an orchard until the 1980s.



Right: Scarlett Farm was not separated from the house until 1979. Advertisements for the sale of 'half the estate' first appeared in 1809, and notices offering the house and/or farm for sale or let continued to appear in the Manx press until 1947.



The Drawing Room. The French doors with coloured lights lead into the conservatory.



Right: The Drawing Room archway.



Below: the Dining Room fireplace – local Poyli Vaish black limestone, scumbled by local artist David Byrne.
Below right: the Dining Room archway.





Above: the Drawing Room fireplace.



Above: a detail in the Drawing Room.



Above: plasterwork in the hall.

Right: the triple band of decorative plasterwork in the Drawing Room cornice.



Above, left and below: The drive through the gateway and the shelter belt of wide-spreading trees makes an attractive approach.



Above: flax and blue flag in the former retting pond



The keystone to the central first floor window above the door contains a family crest dated 1717, with the motto '*Fide et amore*' (faith and love). Above the shield with three roses is a closed helmet (signifying a family that does not belong to the aristocracy) topped by two hands holding another rose. It must be the Sedden crest, but may have been erected some time after William Sedden's acquisition of Scarlett c1717.



Scarlett House and farm. The step pitch of the double pile roof is clearly saeen in this view.
12.6.2008



Scarlett House in context – winter. Scarlett farm with ruined roof is to the left. The sewer pipe is in the foreground.

Photo: Jason McNee
Date – prob. May2011



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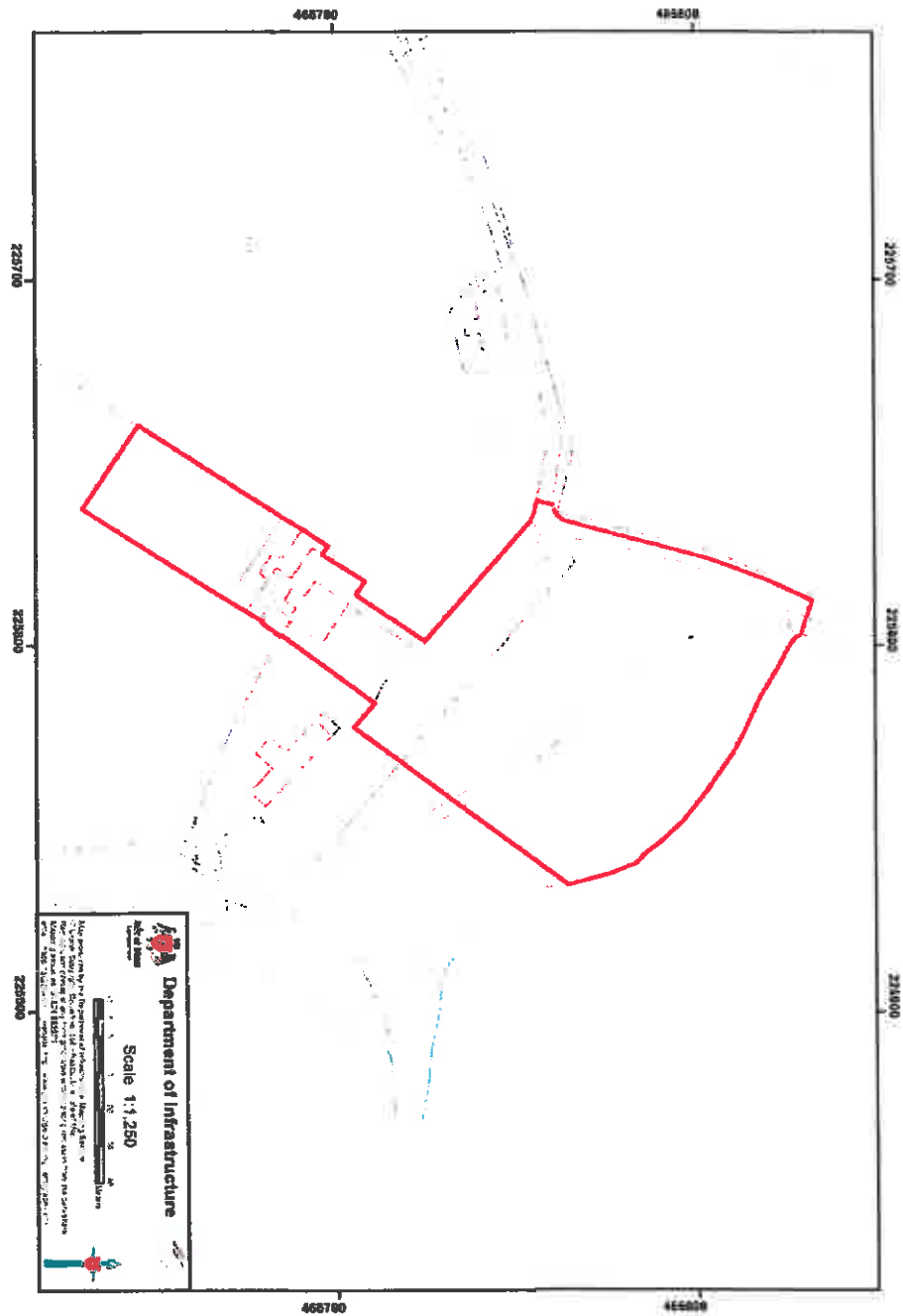
The roof with clasped and notched rafters.

Photo: Jason McNee
Date – prob. May2011



Photo: Jason McNee
Date – prob. May2011







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17 APR 2012
DEPARTMENT OF
INFRASTRUCTURE

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Isle of Man
Natural History & Antiquarian Society

Isle of Man Charity No. 426
Hon. Secretary: Mrs C J Bryan, Ballacrye Stream Cottage, Ballacrye, Isle of Man IM7 5EJ
Tel: 01624 897306 e-mail: cjryan@mans.net

Secretary to the Planning Committee,
Planning and building Control Division,
Department of Infrastructure,
Murray house,
Mount Havelock,
Douglas,
IM1 2SF

17th April 2012

Dear Madam,

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL TO REGISTER A BUILDING

The Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society wishes to record their appreciation of the Department of Infrastructure's consultation on the Registration of buildings. The Society generally welcomes involvement in the research into and conservation of Historic Buildings and Structures and hopes it may be more involved in such consultations in the future.

In offering comments on the registrations the Society is assuming the Department has already undertaken fairly detailed studies into the architecture and history of these buildings.

In relation to the current proposed registrations the Society would offer the following

Scarlett House It is particularly pleasing to note the inclusion of this building being an 18th century dwelling albeit "victorianised" internally. The Society notes that its setting to the shore is included. The Society would have liked to see the inclusion of the old farm buildings to the south (Lower Scarlett on the plan) as it is believed that these were developed on an empty site in the second decade of the 18th century and would therefore possibly be earlier than the house. Moreover should any development take place in relation to these it could adversely impact on the view of Scarlett House obtained from the public footpath and car park to the south. However it is aware that the Quarterland was heavily fragmented, as is reflected in the Ballad on the death of Illiam Dhone

Great wealthy Scarlet' down at the shore,
Its choicest portions are a wild desolation);
The poor cast, down heir has not a scrap to eat;
And thy death, Illiam Dhone, 'tis that breaks our heart

We believe these buildings were probably retained by the heirs to John Osborne Lucas Christian after selling the big house in the 1970's and now belong to W.L.E. Christian of Ellerslie and his mother.

It is also known that there was a connection between Scarlett and Knockaloe Moor the heiress of the former marrying James Quirk 1760 – 1810 heir of Knockaloe, and possibly responsible for developing the oldest structures of that farm

Glyn Moor, Glen Moor Road, St. Johns The Society recognises that this was the home of Moore of Moore's Mills but has little else to add at this stage.

Lorne House, Castletown The Society particularly welcomes the registration of this building and its setting. The Society previously made detailed response in relation to an earlier planning application and would reiterate these in response to the current Registration Proposal.

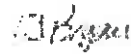
Peel Police Station (formerly Peel Court House), Derby Road, Peel The Society recognises that this building with its cells underneath is a unique building and worthy of Registration per se.

Old Police Station Crown Street Peel The Society welcomes the recognition being given to the architect Thomas Brine with the inclusion of this building and its boundary wall.

The Harbour Office, East Quay, Peel Together with the above the Society welcomes the fact that together the Registration of these two buildings and their boundary walls will help reinforce retention of the street pattern which is historically deliberately designed so as to mitigate the impact of wind, sand and sea into Castle Street and whose breach would be very undesirable in townscape terms.

In summary the Society supports the Registration of all the above. It is particularly welcome to note the importance being given to the building's settings and not just the buildings themselves.

Kind regards



C. J Bryan


Honorary Secretary



Manx National Heritage
Eiraght Ashoonagh Vannin
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Our Ref: RB2/ACCJ

17th April, 2012

Ms J Callow
Secretary to the Planning Committee
Department of Infrastructure
Murray House
Mount Havelock
Douglas
IM1 2SF

RECEIVED ON
18 APR 2012
DEPARTMENT OF
INFRASTRUCTURE

Dear Ms Callow

RB12/00266 Peel Police Station, Derby Road, Peel, IM5 1HH
RB12/00267 Scarlett House, Scarlett, Castletown, IM9 1TB
RB12/00268 Glyn Moor, Glen Moor Road, St John's, IM4 3AQ
RB12/00269 Lorne House, Douglas Street, Castletown, IM9 1AZ
RB12/00270 Harbour Office, East Quay, Peel, IM5 1AR
RB12/00271 The Old Police Station, Crown Street, Peel, IM5 1AJ

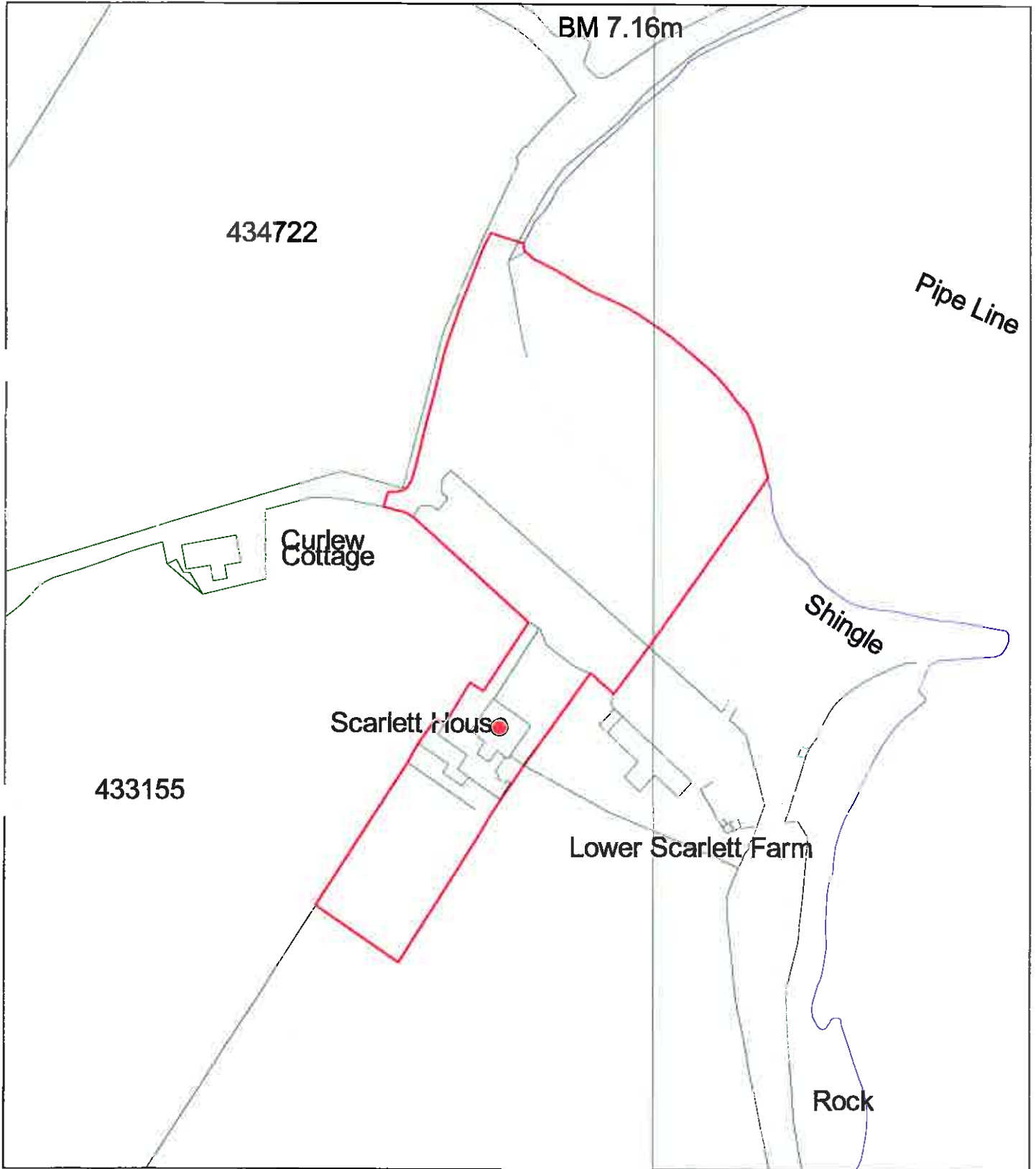
Manx National Heritage welcomes the proposal by the Department of Infrastructure to enter the above buildings in the Protected Buildings Register.

MNH will liaise as appropriate with the Building Conservation Officer to provide relevant historical information relating to these buildings as may be contained within our archives.

Yours sincerely

A.C.C. Johnson
Curator – Field Archaeology
Inspector of Ancient Monuments

cc Mr S. Moore, Building Conservation Officer (by email)



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Comments	12/00267/NOTICE
Date	21 September 2012



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