

# BOWMANSTED, CONISTON, CUMBRIA

## Heritage Assessment

I hereby apply for permission under the above-mentioned Order to carry out works at Bowmanstead - Coniston in accordance with plans, elevations, sections, and/or plans submitted to the Ulverston District Council, described below:—

Materials of external walls, and colour when finished: Stone walls as at present.

Distance from road to front of building: approx 120 ft.

Are the buildings in line with the adjoining buildings on either side? Yes.

Height of lowest floor, in relation to the road: 12 inches.

Description of road covering, and colour: local slate.

Proposed use of building: Dwelling House.

Height of building: approx 20 ft.

Length and depth of plot: approx 30 x 30 ft.

Remarks: This is proposed alteration of an existing building which the outside walls are good, but which is at present detached, & an eyesore to the other inhabitants. I signed this 11<sup>th</sup> day of November 1942.

(Signature of James Spalding)  
Proposed Owner

Please return this form to the Surveyor to the effect of the above.



Client: Mr and Mrs Reeves

NGR: 330002 496843

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October 2017



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## Non-Technical Summary

Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a heritage assessment at a property (previously known as Bowmanstead Studio) at Bowmanstead, Coniston, Cumbria in order to provide a better understanding of its historical development and significance. The project was carried out in September and October 2017.

Documentary evidence for the property is remarkably limited; the building is reputed to have medieval origins and to have been used to house an archer or archers that served nearby Coniston Hall, hence the name, but no corroborating evidence for this was revealed. Bowmanstead as a settlement is first recorded in 1645 and a number of people named as living there are listed in the parish registers and other early sources but it is difficult to be certain which buildings they actually lived in. The same is true of later records such as the census, and these demonstrate that at its peak Bowmanstead comprised at least 10 separate dwellings, not including the Ship Inn. Nevertheless, the documentary evidence indicates that the settlement was occupied by a mixture of yeoman farmers and people connected to the textile industry in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, before becoming increasingly home to those working in the local slate quarries and copper mines in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The map evidence shows that much of the present property was constructed by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century but that some notable alterations were clearly carried out after 1913.

The building recording revealed that the structure had actually gone through five phases of construction and alteration, with the initial phase of construction likely to date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, when a small two-unit house with a cross-passage and rear down house was constructed. This was subsequently enlarged, probably also in the 17<sup>th</sup> century by an addition to the west, the roof of which was supported by a raised cruck truss, the purpose of which is unclear. A number of further additions were then made in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century probably to provide additional accommodation for horses and a cart, but also including the construction of a detached barn to the south. Later phases included the partial conversion of what was apparently a former forge, which had originally probably been the stable, and alterations that joined parts of the earlier phases together, some of which were deliberately carried out to appear older in an essentially Arts and Crafts style.

Despite not evidently containing fabric as old as has been suggested, the building remains an interesting example of a modified 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse with an early addition. The later alterations, while damaging to the original fabric and somewhat misleading, were largely carried out with a considerable amount of consideration for the local vernacular and before it was listed in 1987, which led to some of them being mentioned as if original features.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Mr and Mrs Reeves for commissioning the project and for their hospitality and assistance during the work on site. Thanks are also due to Dearbhail Keating and Mike Darwell at John Coward Architects for their help with information about the building and for providing the 'as existing' drawings, which were produced by Spatial Data Ltd. Additional thanks are due to the staff of the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness for their help with accessing their archives. Special thanks are due to Nicola Belcher, the previous owner of Bowmanstead, for providing information about the more recent history of the property.

The desk-based assessment and building recording were carried out by Dan Elsworth, who also produced this report and managed the project. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace and the report was edited by Jo Dawson.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

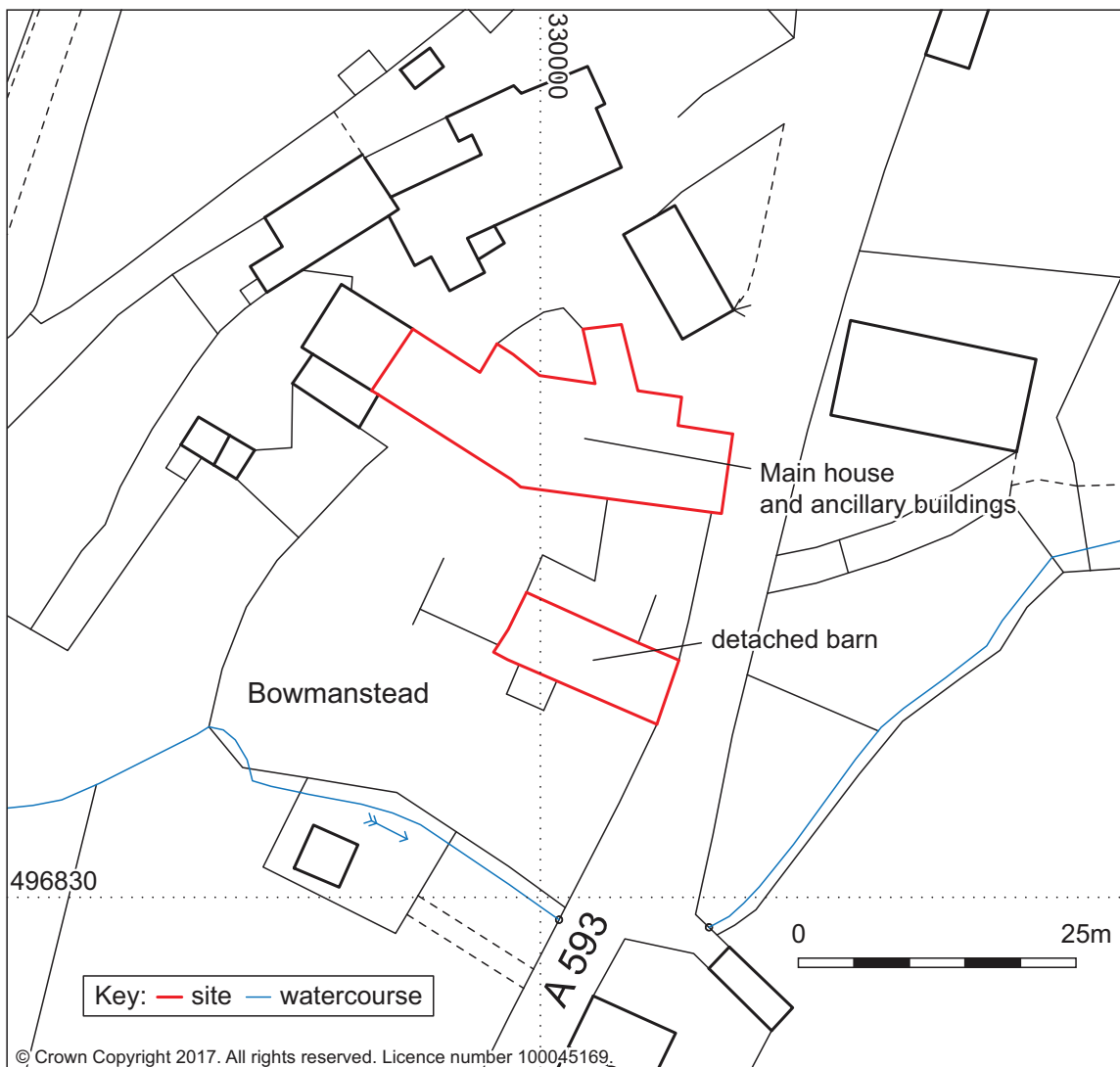
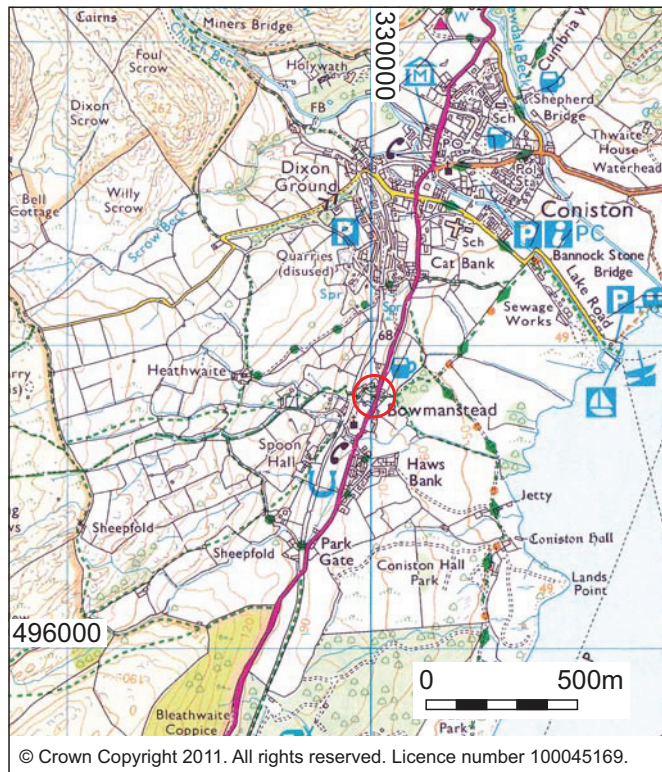
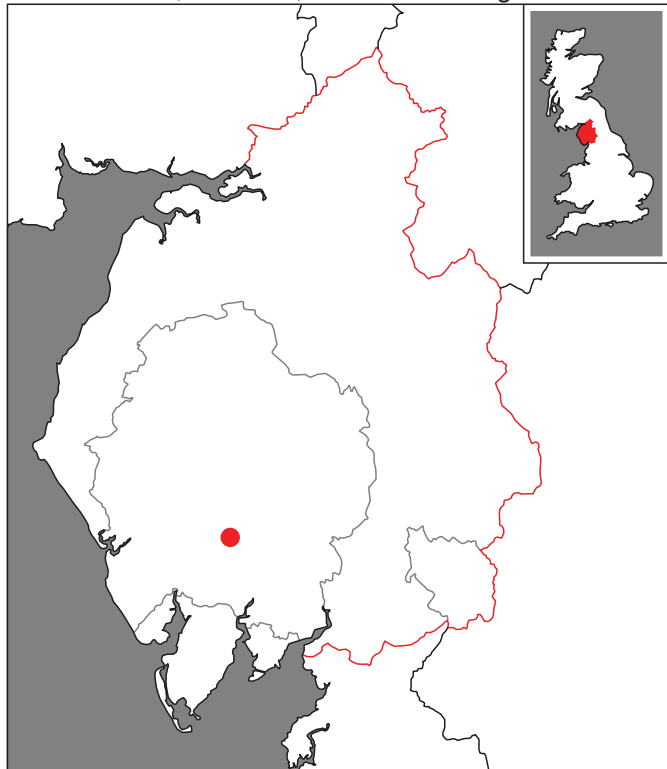
1.1.1 Greenlane Archaeology was approached by Mike Darwell and Dearbhail Keataing of John Coward Architects on behalf of Mr and Mrs Reeves (hereafter 'the client') to carry out a heritage assessment in order to better understand a group of buildings at Bowmanstead (otherwise known as Bowmanstead Studio), Coniston, Cumbria (NGR 330002 496843). It was agreed that this would comprise a desk-based assessment and archaeological building recording, which were carried out between September and October 2017.

1.1.2 Bowmanstead is a Grade II Listed Building (Historic England 2017; *Appendix 1*).

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Bowmanstead is situated approximately 500m south-west of Coniston (Figure 1; Ordnance Survey 2011), at the north end of Coniston Water in the South Cumbria Low Fells. It is situated at a height of approximately 80m above sea level (*ibid*). The house is situated on the southern side of the current hamlet of Bowmanstead, which also comprises the Ship Inn to the north and a pair of cottages to the east, as well as an outbuilding attached to the east end of the house. The barn is detached and located to the south of the house.

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology comprises Bannisdale slates of the Silurian period (Moseley 1978, plate 1), and this is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 66). The topography of the area is characterised by undulating low fells and ridges covered by a considerable amount of woodland and field systems bounded by dry stone walls (*op cit*, 64).



Client: Mr and Mrs Reeves

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Figure 1: Site location



## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised two separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structure in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006) and the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b). A suitable archive has been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

### 2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria Archive Centre, Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site and relevant primary and secondary sources;
- **Lancashire Record Office (Preston)**: as the area was formerly in Lancashire there are a number of records relating to Coniston held in the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. A brief search of their online catalogue (LANCAT) was made and relevant information collated but no original documents were examined;
- **Greenlane Archaeology**: additional primary and secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library were also examined to provide information for the site background and map regression.

### 2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-2 type standards (English Heritage 2006), which provides a relatively detailed record of the building, but discusses its development in terms of its historical context to only a limited extent. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, with the rooms number per floor e.g. **G1**, **F1**, etc;
- **Photographs**: photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings**: 'as existing' drawings, produced by Spatial Data Ltd, were provided by the architect. These were plotted at a scale of 1:100 and hand annotated with additional detail on site. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
  - i. external elevations at 1:100;
  - ii. floor plans at 1:100.

### 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c). A copy of this report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record at the Lake District National Park Authority's offices in Kendal, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital record of the project will be made on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) scheme.

### 3. Desk-Based Assessment

#### 3.1 Map and Image Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail and are not included in this section as they are not detailed enough to be useful in understanding the development of the property. Hennet's map of 1830 is one of the earliest to show the site in any detail and it actually names it, as 'Bowman Stead', and shows a C-shaped structure, although only schematically (Plate 1). There is no tithe map for Coniston, so the most useful maps for understanding the development of the site therefore date from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

3.1.2 **Ordnance Survey, 1851:** the general outline of the buildings comprising the site is apparent on the first edition 1: 10,560 scale Ordnance Survey, which was surveyed between 1846 and 1848 (Plate 2). The site of the main house and ancillary buildings comprised a separate block (**G10**) to the north side of the long east/west range (comprising **G1** to **G8** and **G11** and **G12**) at that time. There is apparently a structure against the west end of the south side (across **G2** and **G3**), which is no longer present. The detached barn also appears to have outshuts to the north and possibly west sides which are no longer extant.



Plate 1: Extract from Hennet's map of 1830

Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1890:** this is the first available map produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1: 2,500 and as such shows much more detail (Plate 3). The detached block to the north side (**G10**) is still clearly separate from the range to the south (**G9** and **G9a** have clearly yet to be built) and there is still a structure against the south side (against **G2** and **G3**), which is no longer present. There is also clearly something built against the north side at the east end (north of **G12** and east of **G11**), which may also be shown on the 1851 edition, although this is a little unclear on the earlier edition. There is an interesting D-shaped building attached to the north side of the range (to the north of **G7** and possibly overlapping **G6**). This appears to enclose a pump, which is marked a 'P' but is not apparent on the 1851 edition (cf. Plate 2). There is only one possible outshut shown to the north side of the detached barn.

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** this map shows a similar arrangement to the earlier edition (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3). The division along the north end of **G11** is no longer shown and the block to the north of **G12** is divided. The gap between the block to the north (**G10**) and the main house has been at least partially inbuilt by this point (relating to **G9**). The D-shaped block to the north side shown on the earlier edition is now simply shown as a rectangular enclosure. The building to the south side is still there (across **G2** and **G3**). The detached barn is unchanged from the earlier edition.





Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1890

Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.1.5 **House Conversion, 1939:** drawings were submitted with an application dated 11<sup>th</sup> November 1940 for permission to convert what is described as an existing forge at Bowmanstead to a dwelling (CAC(B) BSRDNL/3/1686 1939). The proposed alterations affected the west end of the block comprising the current site (G1/G2 and F1/F2). Externally, a new window and door were to replace a wide door at the west end of the north elevation and additional windows were to be inserted above the stairs at either end on the first floor. Four additional windows were to be added to the rear also, two to the ground floor and two to the first floor. Internally the two rooms on the ground floor were to be subdivided with a scullery, hall, kitchen and living space, with a chimney and corresponding fireplaces between the two rooms, and a bathroom and two bedrooms were to be added on the first floor. These plans do not appear to have been implemented. The block plans submitted with this application are very problematic: the east end of the block (comprising G3 to G12) is very inaccurately recorded. It is perhaps of note that the block to the north side (G10) is labelled 'cart shed'.

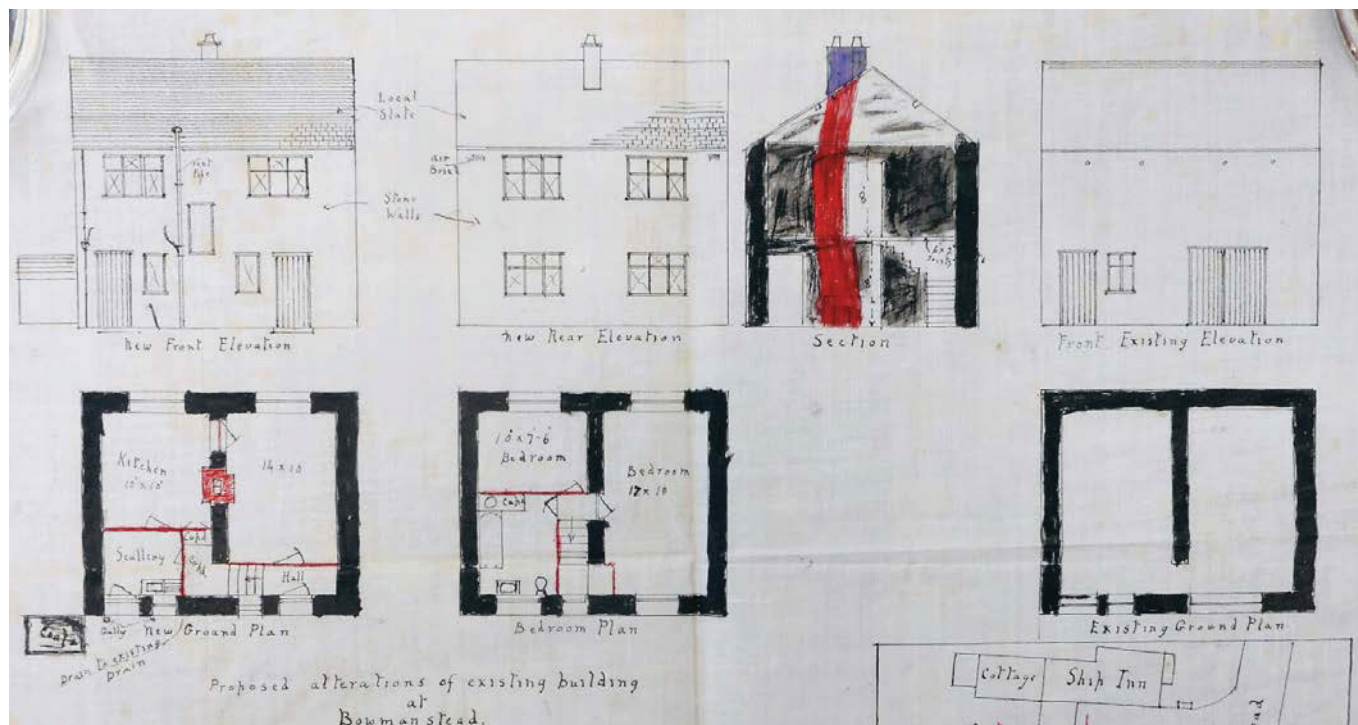


Plate 5: Proposed alterations dated November 1940 (CAC(B) BSRDNL/3/1686 1939)



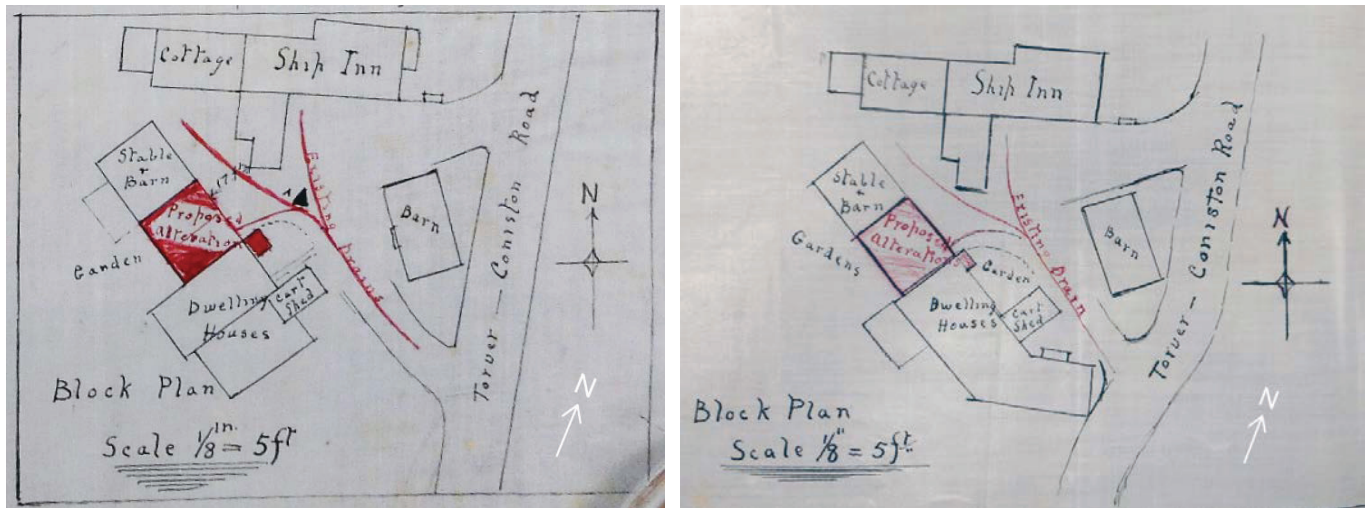


Plate 6 (left): Block plan dated November 1940 (CAC(B) BSRDNL/3/1686 1939)

Plate 7 (right): Undated block plan c1940 (CAC(B) BSRDNL/3/1686 1939)

## 3.2 Site History

3.2.1 Remarkably there is relatively little available information about the early history of Bowmanstead. It is not included in Ekwall's *Place-Names of Lancashire* (1922) and the earliest identifiable reference to that name is from 1620 in the parish registers (see Section 3.2.2 below), and in 1645 it was listed as one of a number of properties in the area from which the constable for Coniston was chosen (Maclean and Brierley 1907, 14; Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 367). It has been stated that the name Bowmanstead derives from the use of the building as housing an archer or archers serving Coniston Hall; however, the earliest published account stating this is apparently from only 1966, when it was said that Sir Richard le Fleming of Coniston Hall '*housed his servants, huntsmen and bowmen... in Bowmanstead, the oldest building in Coniston after the Hall*' (Heaton Cooper 1966, 5). Alternatively it was thought that part of the property was once the home of the game keeper for Coniston Hall (Nicola Belcher pers. comm.). However, there is no other corroborating evidence for these suggestions, although Coniston Hall certainly had an extensive deer park in which hunting took place (Collingwood 1910, 368) It is, however, perhaps noteworthy that the earliest recorded resident is a Fleming and so perhaps a member of the same family that owned Coniston Hall, but it should be noted that they left Coniston Hall for their estates in Rydal Hall in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and Coniston Hall was essentially ruinous by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Cowper 1888, 439).

3.2.2 **Occupiers:** details of the early occupiers are unclear. The earliest source naming the property are the registers for the Church of St Andrew in Coniston; the entries naming Bowmanstead (or Bowmansteed) are given in Table 1 below. These entries provide the earliest record of the property (1620) and demonstrate that a number of families were associated with it, in particular the Dixons and the Flemings.

Date	Event	Source
20 <sup>th</sup> Nov 1620	Christening of Alice, daughter of Richard Fleming of Bowmanstead	Maclean and Brierley 1907, 7
13 <sup>th</sup> Mar 1673	Christening of Mabbell. daughter of Thomas Fleming of Bowmanstead	Maclean and Brierley 1907, 14
28 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1678	Christening of William, son of Thomas Dixon of Bowmanstead	Maclean and Brierley 1907, 21
1 <sup>st</sup> Dec 1684	Burial of Isabell, daughter of Thomas Fleming of Bowmanstead	Maclean and Brierley 1907, 38
8 <sup>th</sup> July 1686	Christening of Isabell, daughter of Richard Rooke of Bowmanstead	Maclean and Brierley 1907, 23
10 <sup>th</sup> July 1686	Burial of Jane, wife of ye said Richaed Rooke of Bowmanstead	Maclean and Brierley 1907, 38
26 <sup>th</sup> June 1690	Marriage of Thomas Dixon of Bowmanstead and Agnes Ffleming, daughter of Thomas Ffleming of ye sd place	Maclean and Brierley 1907, 45
11 <sup>th</sup> Sep 1690	Christening of Thomas, son of Thomas Dixon of Bowmanstead	Maclean and Brierley 1907, 25
15 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1693	Christening of Mary, daughter of Thomas Dickson of Bowmanstead	Maclean and Brierley 1907, 26
22 <sup>nd</sup> Oct 1693	Burial of John Harrison of Bowmanstead	Maclean and Brierley 1907, 39
18 <sup>th</sup> June 1695	Christening of Margaret, daughter of James Hunter of Woodhouse in Millham, <i>spurious natus ex</i> Isabella Dixon de Bowmanstead, spinster	Maclean and Brierley 1907, 27
31 Mar 1696	Christening of Miles Dixon, son of Thomas Dixon	Lancashire Online Parish Clerks nd
26 Jan 1698	Christening of George, son of Thomas Dixon of Bowmanstead	Maclean and Brierley 1907, 28
10 <sup>th</sup> June 1700	Burial of Myles, son of Thomas Dickson of Bowmanstead	Maclean and Brierley 1907, 40
1 Jan 1701	Christening of Myles Dickson, son of Thomas Dickson	Lancashire Online Parish Clerks nd
3 Oct 1721	Christening of Edward Wilson, son of George Wilson	Lancashire Online Parish Clerks nd
18 May 1725	Christening of Ann Dixon, daughter of William Dixon	Lancashire Online Parish Clerks nd
26 Oct 1729	Christening of Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of George Wilson	Lancashire Online Parish Clerks nd
2 Aug 1777	Christening of William Bell, son of Adam Bell	Lancashire Online Parish Clerks nd
7 Dec 1777	Christening of Agnes Dixon, daughter of William Dixon	Lancashire Online Parish Clerks nd
5 Oct 1785	Christening of Robert Bell, son of Adam Bell	Lancashire Online Parish Clerks nd
26 Apr 1794	Christening of Peggy Fleming, daughter of George Fleming	Lancashire Online Parish Clerks nd
6 Aug 1809	Christening of Thomas Borwick, son of Thomas Borwick & Mary	Lancashire Online Parish Clerks nd
5 Apr 1810	Christening of Adam Bell, son of Adam Bell & Betty Bell	Lancashire Online Parish Clerks nd
23 Aug 1812	Christening of Henry Briggs, son of John Briggs & Sarah	Lancashire Online Parish Clerks nd

**Table 1: Occupiers of Bowmanstead recorded in the register for the Church of St Andrew, Coniston, 1620-1812 (after Maclean and Brierley 1907 and Lancashire Online Parish Clerks nd)**

3.2.3 A number of probate records naming people as living at Bowmanstead also exist in the Lancashire Record Office and while these too cannot be directly connected to a particular property some are likely to have lived at the site (see Table 2). The range of professions listed is surprisingly varied but there is a slight bias towards yeoman or husbandmen (both contemporary terms for an independent farmer) and those connected to the textile industry.

Date	Name	Occupation	Source
1707	Thomas Fleming	Yeoman/Husbandman	LRO W/RW/F/R329B/25 1707
1723	Robert Tubman	House Carpenter	LRO W/RW/F/R359C/36 1723
1730	William Fleming	Weaver	LRO W/RW/F/R330B/46 1730
1740	James Harrison	Shoemaker	LRO W/RW/F/R335A/27 1740
1741	George Dixon	Stuff-Weaver	LRO W/RW/F/R326A/72 1741
1749	Edward Sawrey	Weaver and Chapman	LRO W/RW/F/R367A/9 1749
1753	Lancelot Harrison	Yeoman	LRO W/RW/F/R365B/32 1753
1757	William Fleming	Butcher	LRO W/RW/F/R365A/57 1757

**Table 2: 18<sup>th</sup> century probate records for occupiers of Bowmanstead**

3.2.4 Later sources give some additional information as to the occupations of some of the occupiers. Early directories demonstrate that Bowmanstead was primarily a farm in the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a Moses Mossop, farmer, listed in 1829 (Parson and White 1829, 458) and Elizabeth Bell, farmer, listed in 1849 (Mannex 1849, 458). However, by the later 19<sup>th</sup> century a Richard Pickles, farmer and carter, and a Thomas Mossop, carter, are listed in 1882 (Mannex 1882, 248). This evidence is essentially confirmed by the Census returns, which demonstrate that throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century Bowmanstead contained a number of households, with a peak of 10 recorded in 1861, not including the Ship Inn (this has been excluded from the tables in *Appendix 2* where it was possible to identify it). This therefore makes it difficult to identify the present house known as Bowmanstead but it seems likely that it still, at least partially, served as a farm house throughout much of this period and it is not until 1891 that no farmers are listed. What is evident is how closely associated Bowmanstead was to the local slate quarries and copper mines, with many people living there employed at one or the other. The change from farming to other uses also seems to have been connected to this as several entries list 'carter' as the occupation, and this was seemingly related to work in the slate quarries. The final two available census returns, from 1901 and 1911, demonstrate that the site has become entirely connected to local industry by that time, and in 1911 a tinsmith is listed at the site who was presumably using the forge still shown in 1939 (see *Section 3.1.5* above).

3.2.5 **Owners:** in the absence of a tithe map or the map for the rating valuation of 1910 reliable information about the early owners of the property is hard to discover. A conveyance of 1878 gives some detail of the owners of at least part of the property in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with it passing from Richard Kitchen and John Spedding to a Charles Walker in 1853, and in 1878 to a Thomas Mossop, although it is apparent that a John Barrow and John Jackson also had an interest in at least part of it (CAC(B) BD/TB/186 1878-1930). Later documents demonstrate that in 1940 a Mrs Hazeldine attempted to purchase the part of the building described as a forge, which was in use by a farrier at that time (CAC(B) BD/TB/23/10 1940-1946). This part is said to have belonged to the Barrow family, who had apparently owned it for some time, but this fell through as Mrs Hazeldine was not able to get permission to convert it into a house, it being her who had put in the earlier application (see *Section 3.1.4*). However, she did apparently purchase a 'small cottage' part of Bowmanstead from a Mrs Fury at about this time only to discover that one half of the garden through which it was accessed from the north belonged to the Barrows requiring further agreement (*ibid*; Plate 8). Mrs Hazeldine does not seem to have remained at Bowmanstead for long as by 1949 part of the property, comprising what was apparently known as 'Shippe Cottage' and comprising the central part of the building, was purchased by the Pattison family, from a Mrs Osman (Nicola Belcher pers. comm.). They subsequently acquired the rest of the property in a more piecemeal fashion, with the garage purchased in 1950, the 'smithy and byre' (presumably the building containing forge that Mrs Hazeldine had attempted to purchase) in 1951, and the 'Bowman's Room', to the west of 'Shippe Cottage' in 1970, from a Mr Jim Fury (Nicola Belcher pers. comm.). The against the road to the east was also a separate house owned by a Mrs Fleet (Nicola Belcher pers.

comm.) and was presumably purchased by the Pattinsons in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century but it is not clear when they acquired the barn.

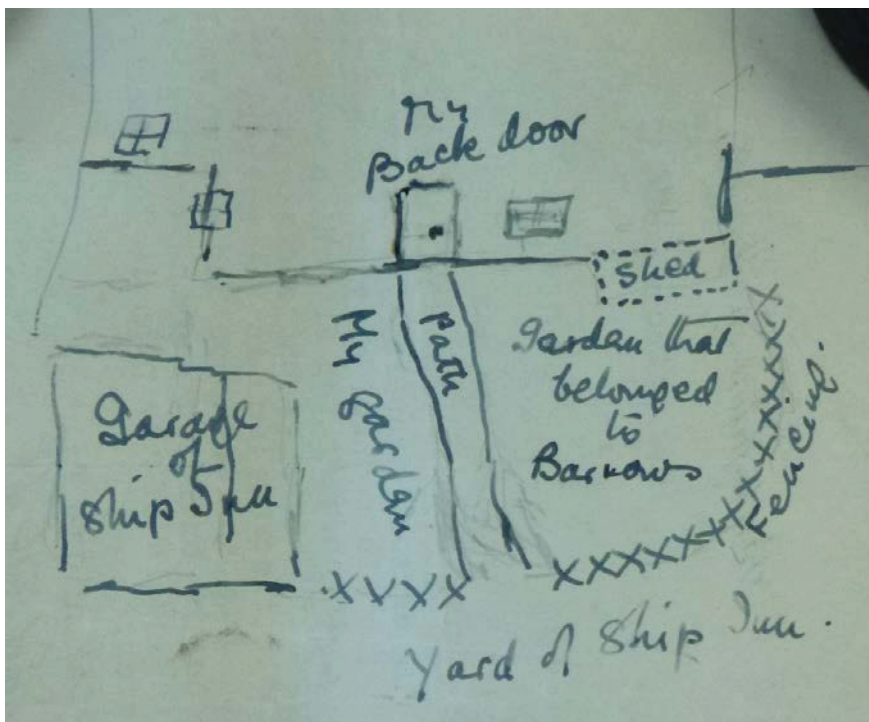


Plate 8: Mrs Hazeldine's sketch plan showing land ownership at Bowmanstead (CAC(B) BD/TB/23/10 1940-1946)

3.2.6 **The Buildings:** with the exception of the map evidence (see Section 3.1) and the listed building description, which suggests a 17<sup>th</sup> century origin (see Appendix 1), there is little available information specifically about the history of the buildings. Heaton Cooper's account also states that 'one can still see the great crutch [sic] beams that rise in organic tree curves from the ground to apex' (Heaton Cooper 1966, 5). The confusion about the origins of the building are further compounded by other sources such as the Coniston Neighbourhood Plan of 2013, which states that 'Bowmanstead House is pre 13<sup>th</sup> C' (Anon 2013, 16), although it is probably fair to say that, like many of the farmsteads in the area, the site's origins are very early (see Gibson 1867, 122). Documents from the 1870s, following the death of John Spedding of Bowmanstead, give a description of the property, which comprised at that time a dwelling house, with barn, stable, cart house and outbuildings (CAC(B) BD/TB/186 1878-1930). Most recently the east end of the main building was used as an artist's studio and shop (Mr and Mrs Reeves pers. comm.). Information about the arrangement of the house in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century is less readily available, however the separate house at the east end originally had a doorway in the centre of the east elevation opening directly into the road and an outside toilet on the north side and when the 'Bowman's Room' was purchased by the Pattinsons in the 1970s it was apparently joined to the main house at this time by filling in a small yard to the south of the garage, at which time the dormer containing the bathroom was also added (Nicola Belcher pers. comm.).

### 3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 'Bowman Stead' is marked on Hennet's map of 1830 (Plate 1) and the principal elements of the site (comprising G1 to G8 and G10 to G12 and the detached barn to the south) are clearly shown on the 1851 edition of the Ordnance Survey map (Plate 2), which was surveyed between 1846 and 1848. A gin gang appears to have been added to the north side of the main east/west range after 1848 and before 1888 (Plate 3), but this had been removed by 1912 (Plate 4). The block to the north side (G10), which was at one time a cart shed, remained detached from the main house until the area between the two elements was at least partially infilled (relating to G9) between 1888 and 1912 (Plate 3; cf. Plate 4), which is when the later editions of the Ordnance Survey maps were surveyed. Various outshuts to the



north and south sides of the main house and ancillary buildings (north of **G12** and south of **G2/G3**), which were shown on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1851 to 1913, have since been demolished (Plate 4; cf. Figure 1). The footprint of the detached barn appears unchanged since at least 1848.

## 4. Building Recording

### 4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The house comprises an approximately linear range orientated east/west, turning slightly to the north at the west end, with a more irregular north elevation including a projecting section east of the centre (Figure 1). It is butted by a further outbuilding continuing the same range at the west end and runs up to the road at the east. The barn, which is detached and located to the south of the main house, comprises a single linear block, with an attached greenhouse against the south elevation. The house is generally two storeys, although the east end is lower and so achieves this by being built into the slope, and is externally finished with paint directly onto the stone or either rough 'country cottage' style or smooth render. The external walls of the barn are exposed stone. The roofs of both buildings are finished with grey slate topped with either ceramic bonnet ridge tiles or sandstone V-shaped tiles and there are iron rainwater goods throughout. There are two chimneys corresponding with the main part of the house, both fairly square in plan and finished with slate water tabling and pitched slate covers on top. The exposed timber is generally rough and hand finished throughout, some reused, although later machine cut and sawn timber is also present.

4.1.2 Internally the walls are invariably finished with plaster and paint and occasionally wallpaper and the rooms are carpeted and in good condition.

### 4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **House - north elevation:** the west end of the elevation, which is butted by an adjoining building to the, is two stories and taller than the rest, the lower level painted stone, the upper finished with smooth render above a slate drip course (Plate 9). There is a blocked doorway on the east side of the ground floor with a drip course, immediately to the east of which is a small window with a four-light hinged casement and there is a slight plinth at the base of the wall. To the west is another doorway clearly originally within a wider doorway that has been partially blocked, which now houses a plank door with six lights in the top. Above this is a projecting canopy supported on horizontal timbers and with a pitched slate roof. Along the top of the elevation is a row of three circular vents. The elevation returns to the north after this section where there is a small monopitch outshut, which has a small window with a six-light fixed timber casement (Plate 10).



**Plate 9 (left): the east end of the north external elevation, viewed from the north**

**Plate 10 (right): general view of the north external elevation, viewed from the west**

4.2.2 The central part of the elevation is generally very low apart from on the east side where it continues into a flat roofed dormer with a pair of windows with four-light hinged timber casements with slate sills (Plate 11). Below this is a doorway down three steps with a modern plank door with six lights in the top with another single light above. This is contained within a shallow porch with a slate roof. The

west side of this section is dominated by a long window with three four-light hinged timber casements, a long slate sill and a painted timber lintel, to the east of which is a step in the wall line at the jamb (Plate 12). To the west, the side of the monopitch outshut has a doorway with a plank and batten door.



**Plate 11 (left): the dormer window on the west side of the central part of the north external elevation, viewed from the north-west**

**Plate 12 (right): the central part of the north external elevation, viewed from the north**

4.2.3 To the east of the central section the wall returns where it meets the projecting garage, which has plain side walls and a large opening to the north with a modern retracting metal door and space above filled with timber planking (Plate 13). Beyond this a small window with a four-light timber casement with a slate sill in a small section where the return for the garage meets the main elevation, and beyond that is another window with a three light timber mullion (the mullions are very square) with a rough timber lintel and slate sill (Plate 14). The wall returns to the south where there are two further windows, again with timber mullions in the same style but only two lights, while the end of the elevation is otherwise plain.



**Plate 13 (left): the projecting section on the east end of the north external elevation, viewed from the north**

**Plate 14 (right): the east end of the north external elevation, viewed from the north-east**



4.2.4 **House - east elevation:** this is finished with smooth render, with a few through stones exposed, and forms a gable end (Plate 15). There is a row of three windows at ground floor level all with fixed 20-light casements with the odd single hinged light. Above this the gable of the taller section to the west continues and has a pair of windows each with six-light hinged casements and there are a further two large through stones to the north. Beyond this is the gable of the main house, which has a projecting chimney stack, slightly corbelled where it meets the lower adjoining roof.



Plate 15: the east external elevation of the house, viewed from the south-east

4.2.5 **House - south elevation:** the east end comprises two further sections, the larger of which, to the west, incorporates a large boulder in its footing (Plate 16). The east has two storeys but is lower than the main part of the house to the west and is finished with plain smooth render. There is a doorway on the west side with a relatively late plank door with nine lights up three slate steps. To the east are two windows each with nine-light sliding sash casements while the first floor has three further windows in the same style, and all have slate sills. The east end proper is a single storey or a storey and a half and lower again, with a small window with a six-light hinged timber casement with a thin slate sill and thin slate drip mould over. The main part of the house, to the west, has four ground floor windows with early six, eight, and nine-light casements, mostly fixed but the east hinged, all with slate sills (Plate 17). These are arranged two either side of a central doorway with a stone lintel and studded plank door with an early style latch and pair of six-lights in the top, all probably of early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. This doorway is covered by a fairly late timber porch with a gabled roof finished with slate and open trellis style sides. The floor of the porch is slate flags up two very low steps from the garden, with an early boot scraper set in the floor against the flags. At first floor level there are three windows, the west has a 16-light sideways-sliding sash casement, the central one is fixed and four lights, while the east is hinged and has eight lights. All have slate sills, the west very thin. The render becomes smoother at the east end where it meets the east end of the elevation.





**Plate 16 (left): the east end of the south external elevation of the house, viewed from the south**



**Plate 17 (left): the main part of the south external elevation of the house, viewed from the south**



**Plate 18 (right): the in filled section between the west end and the main house, south external elevation, viewed from the south-west**



**Plate 19 (right): the west end of the south external elevation of the house, viewed from the south**

4.2.6 To the west is a single storey section of walling probably filling a gap between the west end and the main house to the east (Plate 18). It has a large window with a modern four light hinged casement and slate sills as per those to the east. There is a doorway on the west side up two slate steps with a modern timber door with 18-lights and attached metal hand rails. The west end is finished with relatively modern 'country cottage' style render and there are two large windows on the first floor with modern hinged timber casements of three or four lights and the sills are finished with roof slates (Plate 19). On the west side of the ground floor is a single small earlier window remains with a six-light casement (one hinged), a slate drip course over, and a slate lintel with an angled sill finished with roof slates. To the east of this is a long low window with four-light modern hinged casements and sills finished with slate as per the first floor. This section is clearly butted by the building to the west.

4.2.7 **Barn - north elevation:** the entire elevation is exposed stone bound with a gritty lime mortar and with large roughly dressed quoins at either end. There is a wagon doorway east of centre with a heavy timber lintel and a double door constructed from three wide beaded planks on the east side and five on the west, with additional planks attached over the lower part, both hung on long iron straps (Plate 20). There is a single narrow vent just below the roof line to the east of this door and another to the west, although this is obscured by ivy. The west end has a doorway with a reused door with four raised and



fielded panels visible and attached planks over the lower part, and above this there is a window with a fixed eight-light casement and slate sill, which forms the lintel of the doorway below (Plate 21).



**Plate 20 (left): the east end of the north elevation of the barn, viewed from the north-east**

**Plate 21 (right): the doorway and window in the west end of the north elevation of the barn, viewed from the north**

4.2.8 **Barn - west elevation:** this was evidently originally continued further to the east with a slightly lower section, part of which remains on the south side where it essentially now forms a garden feature. The line of the roof of this extension is evident as a row of projecting slates but the elevation (Plate 22) is otherwise fairly plain painted stone, with the exception of a window on the north side with an eight-light fixed casement, timber lintel and stone sill, which appears to be set within a former doorway.



**Plate 22: the west external elevation of the barn, viewed from the north-west**



4.2.9 **Barn - south elevation:** this is largely plain, although partly obscured by an attached greenhouse on the west side, which has left a concrete skim across the otherwise exposed stone of the wall. There are three narrow vents below the roofline across the elevation, and on the east side there is a large window with a four-light hinged timber casement with a slate hung lintel and drip course, which is set within a former doorway (Plate 23). To the west is a pedestrian doorway with a plank door with three lights and a slate hung lintel. It continues at the west end by a low section of wall containing the lower part of two windows (Plate 24).



**Plate 23 (left):** the east end of the south external elevation of the barn, viewed from the south

**Plate 24 (right):** the west end of the south external elevation of the barn, viewed from the south-west

4.2.10 **Barn – east elevation:** this is relatively plain, with two narrow vent slots near the top and an owl hole below the apex as well as slight plinth at the base (Plate 25).



**Plate 25:** general view of the east and north external elevations of the barn, viewed from the north-east

### 4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **House ground floor Room 1 (G1):** this has a slate flag floor with a sandstone drainage gully along the west side running north/south (Plate 26), and there is a tether ring in the floor on the north-west side and a hole for what might be a second one to the north-east. The joists of ceiling and the boards are relatively modern machine cut timber with a plain staircase up leading to a large hinged hatch in the south-east corner. The walls are all finished with relatively modern plaster but to an unfinished state with just the scratch coat present and all of the elevations are relatively plain. There is a doorway to the north on the west side with a plank door with six lights and shelves on brackets on the east side. The south elevation has a small window on the south side with splayed jambs and a six-light fixed casement (Plate 27), and there is a single post against the west.



**Plate 26 (left): the flag floor and drainage channel along the west side of Room G1, viewed from the north-east**

**Plate 27 (right): the south end of Room G1 and the staircase, viewed from the north**

4.3.2 **House ground floor Room 2 (G2):** this has a timber laminate, almost parquet, floor and the ceiling is supported by a heavy beam running east/west supporting the joists. The beam has stop chamfer decoration at the east end (Plate 28) while the joists are sawn and at least one has very evident Baltic timber marks (Plate 29). The walls are finished with modern plaster and paint. There is a small window to the north with square jambs, a timber sill and secondary glazing (Plate 30), while the east elevation has a tall alcove on the south side, perhaps originally a doorway to Room **G1**. The south elevation has a long low window with a hinged casement and secondary glazing (Plate 30), while the west has a doorway south of the centre with a round head and a matching modern plank door and an open timber staircase against the wall to the north with a square newel post and hand rail (Plate 30).





Plate 28 (left): chamfered beam in Room G2, viewed from the north-west

Plate 29 (right): Baltic timber marks on a joist in Room G2, viewed from the north-west



Plate 30 (left): the north end of Room G2, viewed from the south

Plate 31 (right): the south end of Room G2, viewed from the north

4.3.3 **House ground floor Room 3 (G3):** this has a timber floor and is open to the ceiling, which is supported by an exposed beam east/west and joists, all of which are hand-finished but very fresh and have either been cleaned, although not abrasively as the working is still evident, or are relatively recent (Plate 32). The walls are finished with modern plaster and paint. The north elevation has fitted shelves but is otherwise plain, there are doorways to the east and west up steps and both with rounded heads, and the south elevation has a long low window with secondary glazing and a doorway to the west (Plate 33).



Plate 32 (left): the ceiling in Room G3, viewed from the north



Plate 33 (right): the south end of Room G3, viewed from the north

4.3.4 **House ground floor Room 4 (G4):** this comprises an L-shaped corridor linking the front door, to the south, with the stairs to the first floor, to the east (Plate 35). The floor is a mixture of carpet finish and timber boards although the initial section running north/south from the front door is flagged (Plate 34). The ceiling has some early joists and the room is opened out into Room G8 on the west side where an original wall has clearly been removed. There are sections of muntin and plank wall along the east/west section of the corridor set below stud partition walls (Plate 35 and Plate 36), where it opens into the stairs, which are finished with a relatively plain hand rail (Plate 37). The walls are otherwise relatively plain with numerous doorways leading into other rooms, which are described in more detail elsewhere.



Plate 34 (left): the flag floor leading to the front door in Room G4, viewed from the north



Plate 35 (right): Room G4 heading towards the stairs, viewed from the west





**Plate 36 (left): the plank and mutin wall on the south side of Room G4, viewed from the north-east**

**Plate 37 (right): the hand rail at the top of the stairs in Room G4, viewed from the east**

4.3.5 **House ground floor Room 5 (G5):** the floor is finished with carpet, presumably over flags, and the ceiling is supported by a heavy hand-finished beam orientated north/south, which is stop chamfered and has a square socket at its north end and possibly another at the south end now covered with a small piece of board. The walls are finished with plaster and paint. The north is of muntin and plank construction with stud walling on top and there is boxing in the north-east corner below the staircase and a central doorway with a two raised and fielded panel door (Plate 38). The west elevation is also a stud wall of some form, finished with wallpaper and with a central doorway with a two raised and fielded panel door in a beaded surround. A chamfered beam runs along it and this has a large slot in the underside at the north end. The south elevation has two windows both with secondary glazing, splayed jambs and timber sills with a step in the west (Plate 39). The east elevation has a 'spice cupboard' on the south side with a relatively late carved timber door in a plain surround (Plate 40) but what are probably the original timber shelves inside. To the north is a slightly projecting chimney breast with a relatively modern stone surround around the hearth (Plate 41).



Plate 38 (left): the north end of Room G5, viewed from the south



Plate 39 (right): the south end of Room G5, viewed from the north



Plate 40 (left): the 'spice cupboard' in the east elevation of Room G5, viewed from the west



Plate 41 (right): the fireplace in the east elevation of Room G5, viewed from the west

4.3.6 **House ground floor Room 6 (G6):** the floor is finished with carpet, over what are presumably flags, and the ceiling supported by hand finished joists. The walls are finished with plaster and paint. The north elevation has a long window with three four-light timber casements with chamfer decoration and secondary glazing (Plate 42). The west elevation has a doorway with a door with six lights and a tall alcove built into the wall to the south with a plain modern door (Plate 43). The south elevation is a stud wall, the east end of which is set below a hand-finished beam supported by two posts and there is a doorway in the centre with a plank and batten door of probably 19<sup>th</sup> century date. At the east end there is a small cupboard below the stairs in Room **G4** with a plank door. The east elevation has a slightly projecting chimney breast with a recessed hearth housing an oil stove (Plate 44).





Plate 42 (left): the north elevation of Room G6, viewed from the south

Plate 43 (right): the west end of Room G6, viewed from the east



Plate 44: the east end of Room G6, viewed from the west

4.3.7 **House ground floor Room 8 (G8)**: this has a timber floor, although on the east side where it combines with Room G4 it has slate flags (see *Section 4.3.4* above). There are two heavy and hand-finished timber beams running east/west supporting joists (Plate 45), both with chamfer decoration and with empty angled sockets and peg holes suggesting they are re-used cruck blades (Plate 46). These meet and are jointed to a north/south beam at the east end, which originally denoted the position of the west wall of Room **G4**, which is much thicker and has several slots cut into it (Plate 47) and a boxed section below it at the south end forming a panelled cupboard (Plate 48). The walls are largely finished

with plaster and paint. The north elevation steps out on the east side where it meets a step up into Room G4, after which there is a doorway with splayed jambs and a glazed door with 18 lights. The west elevation is plain. The south elevation has two windows with 12 and six-light sliding sash casements, splayed jambs and timber sills (Plate 49). The east elevation is open to Room G4, the east side of which is a timber stud wall constructed from planks and finished with wallpaper, with a central doorway with two beaded panels and a plain surround (Plate 50).



Plate 45 (left): beams and joists in Room G8, viewed from the north-east

Plate 46 (right): slot in east/west beam in Room G8, viewed from the north



Plate 47 (left): slots in north/south beam in Room G8, viewed from the west

Plate 48 (right): boxed cupboard below the north/south beam in Room G8, viewed from the north-east





Plate 49 (left): the south elevation in Room G8, viewed from the north

Plate 50 (right): the east elevation in Room G4/8, viewed from the north-west

4.3.8 **House ground floor Room 9 (G9):** this has a flag floor, although the flags are noticeably very irregular sizes, and the ceiling is supported by a rough beam orientated east/west that is virtually round in section (Plate 51) that has a block at the east end made from thick planks attached around its end, the north and south faces of which form a curved scroll and are decorated with carved heads (Plate 52 and Plate 53). The walls are finished with plaster and paint. The north elevation has a doorway on the east side with a plank door with nine lights. (Plate 54) The west elevation has a doorway on the north side with a three panel relatively modern door. (This leads into a small toilet – Room **G9a** – with a lino floor and flat plaster ceiling and wallpapered walls, the only feature of note is a small window to the west with a four-light hinged casement). To the south of this doorway there is a large opening with a rounded head leading to a spiral staircase with thick timber steps (Plate 68), which are fixed with screws and topped by a relatively modern wrought iron handrail with twisted decoration. Mirroring this is a curving passageway connecting to Room **G10** that drops down a shallow flight of steps, finished with slate flags, forming a concentric staircase over all. The curving wall corresponding to this has a large timber shelf set into it and alcove above with a slate sill, perhaps originally a window. The south elevation is relatively plain, with a doorway on the east side up a single stone step, and the east elevation also has a doorway up two stone steps both of which have relatively modern glazed doors.



Plate 51: beam and joists in Room G9, viewed from the west



Plate 52 (left): decorated block covering the east end of the beam in Room G9m viewed from the north

Plate 53 (right): decorated block covering the east end of the beam in Room G9, viewed from the south



Plate 54 (left): the doorway in the north elevation of Room G9, viewed from the south

Plate 55 (right): the west end of Room G9, viewed from the east

4.3.9 **House ground floor Room 10 (G10)**: this has tarmac floor and is open to the roof, which is supported on a single very basic king post truss constructed from machine cut timber, little more than a thick plank (Plate 56). The walls are all exposed stone. The north elevation has a wide doorway with a heavy timber lintel and timber infill above, and there are alcoves to the west and south, the larger of which to the south is probably a blocked window and has a stone sill and lintel (Plate 57).





**Plate 56 (left): the truss in Room G10, viewed from the north**



**Plate 57 (right): the south end of Room G10, viewed from the north**

4.3.10 **House ground floor Room 11 (G11):** this has a timber floor as per the other rooms on this floor and a plaster ceiling supported by two beams orientated north/south and joists, all of which are hand finished and chamfered. There are some empty slots in the west face of the western beam and the walls are finished with plaster and paint. The north-west corner steps back and the wide opening into this is spanned by a further heavy beam running east/west, which in turn supports one of the north/south beams. The north elevation has a doorway on the east side with a relatively late door in the same style as those in Room **G9**, with 10 lights and a canted top. Rough timbers have been attached around it to form a surround, step, and lintel but these are clearly late additions and a decorative carved timber frieze, clearly reused from elsewhere, has been attached to the 'lintel' (Plate 59). To the west of this door the wall returns to the north where this is an alcove with a timber lintel and timber shelf and sill (Plate 60). In the north elevation proper, within the extension there is a window with a heavy timber lintel, thick timber sill, and three-light very square mullion casement with twisted iron bars between. To the west is another small alcove with a slate sill. In the north end of the west elevation there are two windows and irregular heights both with thick timber sills, rough timber lintels, and two-light mullion casements, which are again very square (Plate 61). At the south end of the elevation there is a doorway with a relatively early six-panel door incorporating a decorated frieze but this is supported by relatively late hinges (Plate 62). The south elevation has two windows with timber sills, exposed rough timber lintels, and secondary glazing. There is a doorway at the east end with a plank door with nine lights. The east elevation is dominated by a large central fireplace in a projecting chimney breast that slopes inward at the top and has chamfered stone corbels on either side (Plate 63). The front has an elaborately decorated carved timber surround dated 1665 around a very plain opening. The hearth itself is raised and comprises a large slate slab with timber on either side. There are alcoves set into both sides of the chimney breast, the south has an early timber door, although this has clearly been reused as the lock is on the opposite side to the handle and it is fixed with relatively modern screws, and houses pipes for a back boiler, while the north is plain but much deeper and both have slightly projecting slate lintel and a slate sill. At the north end of the east elevation there is also some panelled timber boxing below the stairs running from Room **G9**, which appears relatively late (Plate 59).



Plate 58 (left): beams in Room G11, viewed from the north-east



Plate 59 (right): doorway in the north elevation of Room G11 and boxing below the stairs, viewed from the south-west



Plate 60 (left): the west end of the north elevation of Room G11, within the extension, viewed from the south-west



Plate 61 (right): the windows at the north end of the west elevation of Room G11, viewed from the east





Plate 62 (left): the doorway on the south side of the west elevation of Room G11, viewed from the east

Plate 63 (right): the fireplace on the east elevation of Room G11, viewed from the south-west

4.3.11 *House ground floor Room 12 (G12)*: this has a concrete floor and a flat plaster ceiling supported by a single beam orientated east/west with is slightly curved at the west end (Plate 64). The walls are all finished with modern plaster, and the north elevation is plain, and there are relatively modern timber stairs up to the first floor on the east side (Plate 64) and a shorter staircase up to Room **G11** in the south-east corner. There are three windows in the west elevation with timber sills and a small window on the east side of the south elevation overlooking the stairs, which also has a timber sill. The doorway at the top of the stairs to the east is a relatively early essentially six panel type, but has clearly been rehung in its current position (Plate 65).



Plate 64 (left): general view of Room G12, from the south

Plate 65 (right): the doorway in the east elevation of Room G12, viewed from the west

4.3.11 **House first floor Room 1 (F1)**: this has tongue and groove floorboards that incorporate a large hatch in the south-east corner, leading to the stairs to Room **G1** below (Plate 66). It is open to the roof, which has two purlins per pitch and a ridge plank with plaster board or similar between (Plate 67). The walls are finished with modern plaster and paint, the north and east are plain, while the south has a wide window with aluminium secondary glazing (Plate 68). The west elevation has a doorway on the north side, which is very plain and has no door, with Bakelite light switches to the south. There are modern shelves attached to the north elevation.



Plate 66 (left): the hatch in the south-east corner of Room F1, viewed from the north-west

Plate 67 (right): the roof in Room F1, viewed from the south-east

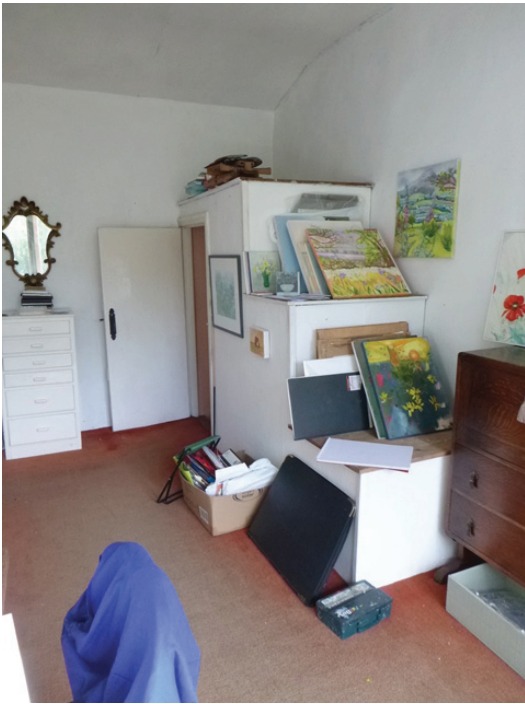


Plate 68: the south end of Room F1, viewed from the north

4.3.12 **House first floor Room 2 (F2)**: the floor is finished with carpet, over boards, and the roof is hidden by a suspended ceiling of boards with a hatch on the west side. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and mostly plain, with the exception of the west elevation, which has timber boxing around a doorway and associated stairs down to the room below with a plank and batten door (Plate 69).



The south elevation has a large window with secondary glazing (Plate 70) and the east has a doorway with no surround or door.



**Plate 69 (left): the boxing around the doorway in the north-west corner of Room F2, viewed from the south-east**

**Plate 70 (right): the south elevation of Room F2, viewed from the north**

4.3.13 **House first floor Room 3 (F3)**: the floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling is flat plaster finished with wallpaper and with a rough hand-finished beam along the west elevation. There is a doorway to the north with a tongue and groove plank and batten door. There is a window to the south with a timber window seat and a fireplace to the east with just a simple opening of exposed stone, a timber lintel and a modern mantle piece (Plate 71).

4.3.14 **House first floor Room 4 (F4)**: this comprises a corridor running along the north side of the first floor connecting the stairs at the east end with the various rooms. The floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling flat plaster with the end of the tie beam truss constructed from hand-finished timber exposed mid-way along (Plate 72). There are various doorways to the north and south, all with relatively late plank and batten type doors, with a narrow doorway with a glazed door at the west end of the corridor.



**Plate 71 (left): fireplace in the east elevation of Room F3, viewed from the south-west**

**Plate 72 (right): end of truss visible in Room F4, viewed from the east**

4.3.15 **House first floor Room 5 (F5):** this essentially just comprises a roof space above Room **G6** below. The floor is finished with carpet and the roof plaster, with a single sawn purlin and a rougher one against the Room **F4** but the space is otherwise plain.

4.3.16 **House first floor Room 6 (F6):** the floor is finished with carpet and the roof with plaster, with a heavy purlin on the south side. The north elevation has a doorway with an early plank door (Plate 73) while the east is plain. The west elevation incorporates most of a simple tie beam truss of very rough hand-finished timber (Plate 74) that extends into Room **F4** to the north. There is also some boxing in the south-west corner.



**Plate 73 (left): doorway in the north elevation of Room F6, viewed from the south**

**Plate 74 (right): the truss against the west elevation of Room F6, viewed from the east**

4.3.17 **House first floor Room 7 (F7)**: the floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling is plaster with a rough purlin on the south side. There is a doorway with a late plank and batten door to the north and a window to the south with a timber sill. A 20th century timber cupboard is built into the south side of the east elevation and projects into Room **F6**.

4.3.18 **House first floor Room 8 (F8)**: this comprises a very narrow space, little more than a corridor connecting the spiral stairs to the north with the corridor (Room **G4**). The floor is finished with carpet and the walls and ceiling with plaster, with a skylight on the north side. The north elevation is essentially open to the spiral stairs, which have a late wrought iron hand rail on the top (Plate 75). The west elevation incorporates a raised cruck truss with substantial cruck blades (Plate 76 and Plate 77) and a small and simple collar at the top (Plate 78) plus a tie beam, all of which are hand finished and pegged. There is a single purlin in each pitch in the same style but empty slots for lower purlins, indicating that the roof has been raised. Two doorways are incorporated into the stud wall below the truss both with tongue and groove plank and batten doors. The south elevation has a window, the sill of which is virtually at floor level, with a nine-light sliding sash casement and timber sill.



Plate 75 (left): the north end of Room F8, viewed from the south

Plate 76 (right): the cruck truss to the west of Room F8, viewed from the north-east





**Plate 77 (left): the cruck truss to the west of Room F8, viewed from the south-east**

**Plate 78 (right): the top of the cruck truss to the west of Room F8, viewed from the north-east**

4.3.19 **House first floor Room 9 (F9)**: this is a bathroom within a room created by the addition of the dormer window, accessed through a narrow and evidently inserted doorway from Room F4. The floor is finished with carpet, the flat ceiling is plastered, and the walls are plaster and finished with tiles and paint. There is a toilet and bidet to the north below a low window with two four-light casements and a timber sill. There is a bath to the east, a sink to the west and an airing cupboard in the south-east corner.

4.3.20 **House first floor Room 10 (F10)**: the floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling and walls with plaster and paint. The north elevation is plain, while the west has two windows with timber window seats (Plate 79). The south elevation also has a window with its timber sill at floor level (Plate 80), while the east incorporates the raised cruck truss (Plate 81). This is as per Room F8, although the jointing for the tie beam is visible, while the collar is not as it is hidden behind the lowered ceiling. On this side the truss has a number of additional spurs visible (Plate 82 and Plate 84) as well as a group of three taper marks on the southern cruck blade (Plate 83).



**Plate 79 (left): the west elevation of Room F10, viewed from the east**

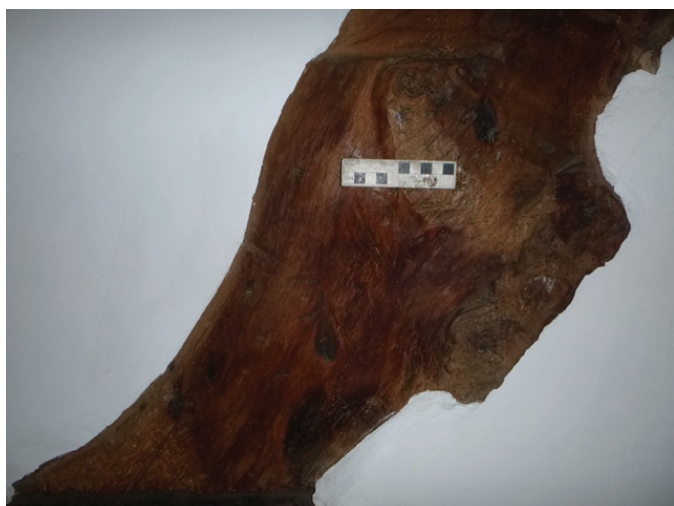


**Plate 80 (right): the south elevation of Room F10, viewed from the north**



**Plate 81 (left): the cruck truss on the east side of Room F10, viewed from the south-west**

**Plate 82 (right): the south side of the cruck truss on the east side of Room F10, viewed from the west**



**Plate 83 (left): taper marks on the south side of the cruck truss in Room G10, viewed from the west**

**Plate 84 (right): the north side of the cruck truss on the east side of Room G10, viewed from the west**

4.3.21 **House first floor Room 11 (F11)**: this is very plain and divided by a modern stud wall into two separate rooms. The floor comprises wide timber boards, it is open to the roof, which is finished with plasterboard, and the walls are finished with plaster. The walls are all plain but there is a doorway on the east side of the stud wall with a tongue and groove plank and batten door on long 19<sup>th</sup> strap hinges and with a matching latch (Plate 85).





**Plate 85: the doorway on the east side of Room F11, viewed from the north-west**

4.3.22 **Barn:** the floor is mostly earth but with some cobbling on the east side including a passageway between the doorways (Plate 86) and a raised cobbled area bounded by edge-set flags to the west of this, as well as an area of roughly stepped flags to the north. The roof is supported by three trusses of simple tie beam type, with the tie beams forming an overlapping joint, with two purlins per pitch and a ridge plank (Plate 87). The walls are exposed stone with lime pointing. The north elevation has a doorway on the east side with a rough timber lintel and a panel door on L-shaped hinges with a window above (Plate 88). To the west are a row of three joist holes, demonstrating that there must have originally be a hay loft at this end. Below these is a small alcove with a timber lintel and rough slate sill. To the west is a wagon doorway with a rough and re-used timber lintel and pair of large plank doors (Plate 89). There are two high-level slot vents with splayed jambs in this elevation and two further small alcoves at the west end with timber lintels. The west elevation is fairly plain but has a central 'scar' perhaps denoting the line of an earlier built but more likely relating to where things have been stacked against the wall, and there are two slot vents at high level with splayed jambs plus an owl hole at the top and a further small alcove in the centre (Plate 90). The south elevation has a window on the west side, which is clearly set within a partially blocked doorway (Plate 91), which has a stop chamfered lintel with holes either side that presumably relate to supporting timbers for a canopy like that present externally to the north. There are four slot vents along the top of the wall with splayed jambs and stone lintels and three joist holes at the east end matching those to the north. At the far east end is a doorway with a concrete lintel and a plank and batten door. The east elevation has a small alcove on the south side with a thin timber lintel and a slate sill and an owl hole below the apex. To the north is a window with a reused timber lintel that is clearly set within a blocked doorway.



**Plate 86 (left): cobbled passageway on the east side of the barn, viewed from the south**

**Plate 87 (right): roof trusses in the barn, viewed from the east**



**Plate 88 (left): the east end of the north internal elevation of the barn, viewed from the south**

**Plate 89 (right): the west end of the north internal elevation of the barn, viewed from the south-east**

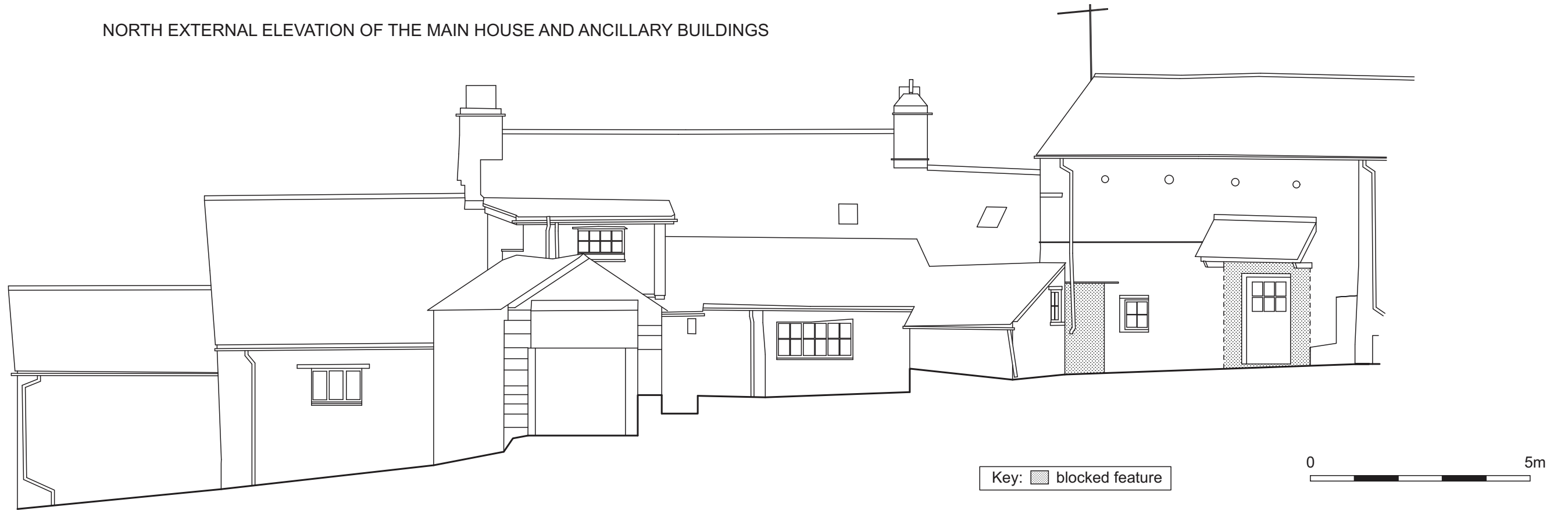




**Plate 90 (left): the west internal elevation of the barn, viewed from the east**

**Plate 91 (right): the window on the west side of the south internal elevation of the barn, viewed from the north**

NORTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF THE MAIN HOUSE AND ANCILLARY BUILDINGS



SOUTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF THE MAIN HOUSE AND ANCILLARY BUILDINGS

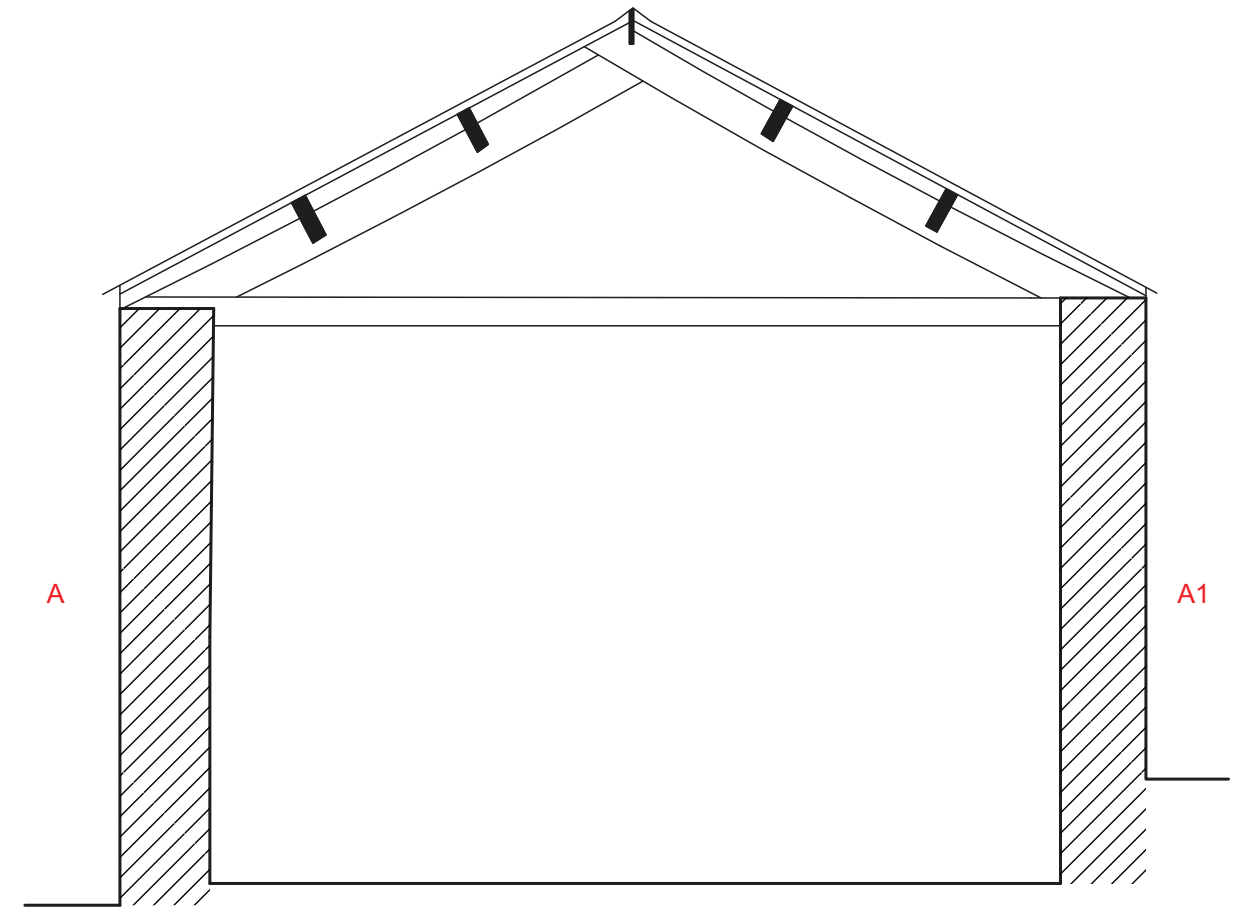
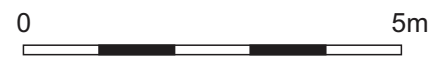




Figure 2: North and south external elevations of the main house and ancillary buildings





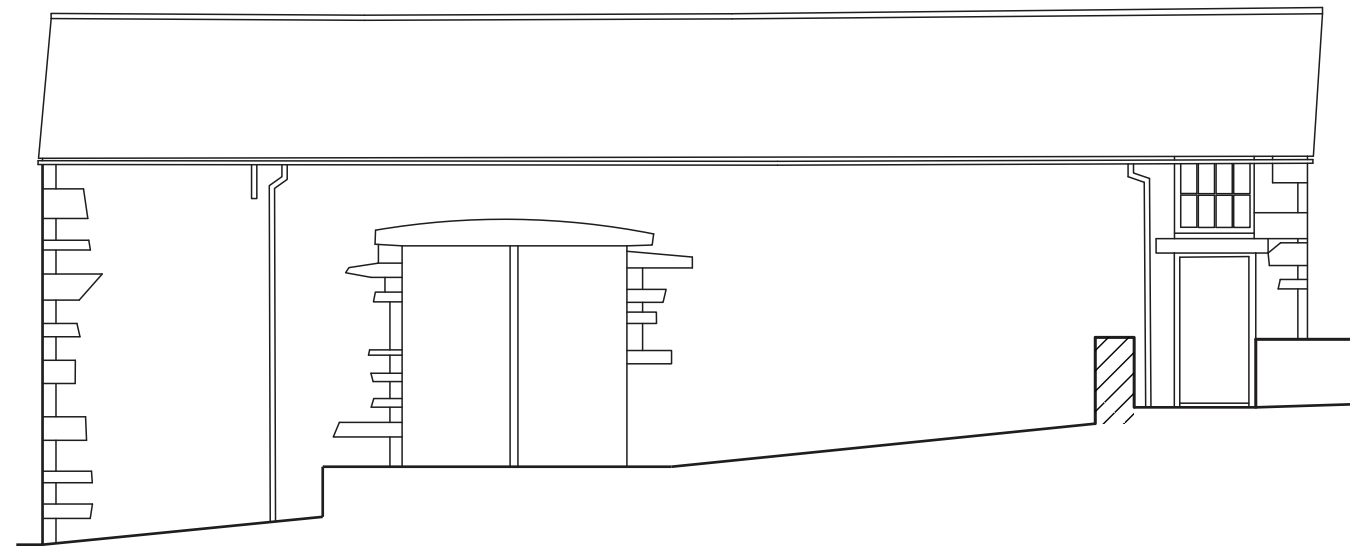
EAST EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF THE MAIN HOUSE AND ANCILLARY BUILDINGS



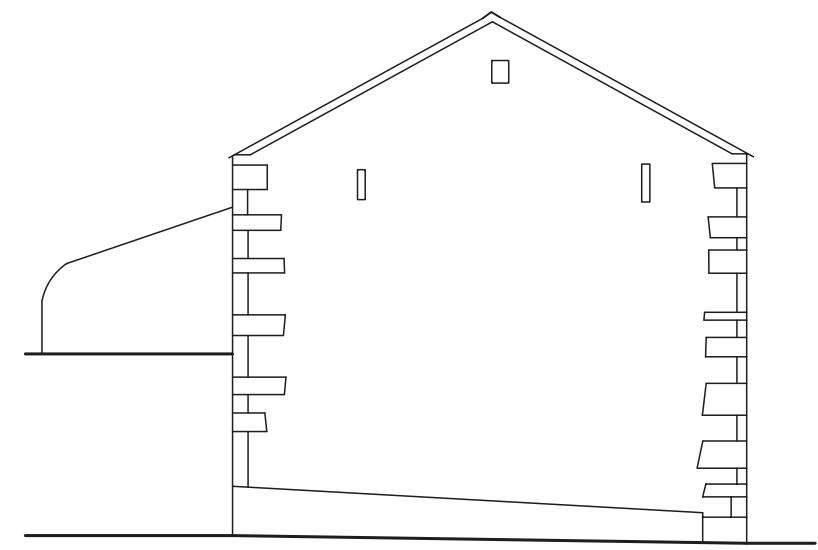
Key:  blocked feature  cross-sectional wall

CROSS-SECTION A-A1: WEST-FACING CROSS-SECTION THROUGH THE DETACHED BARN

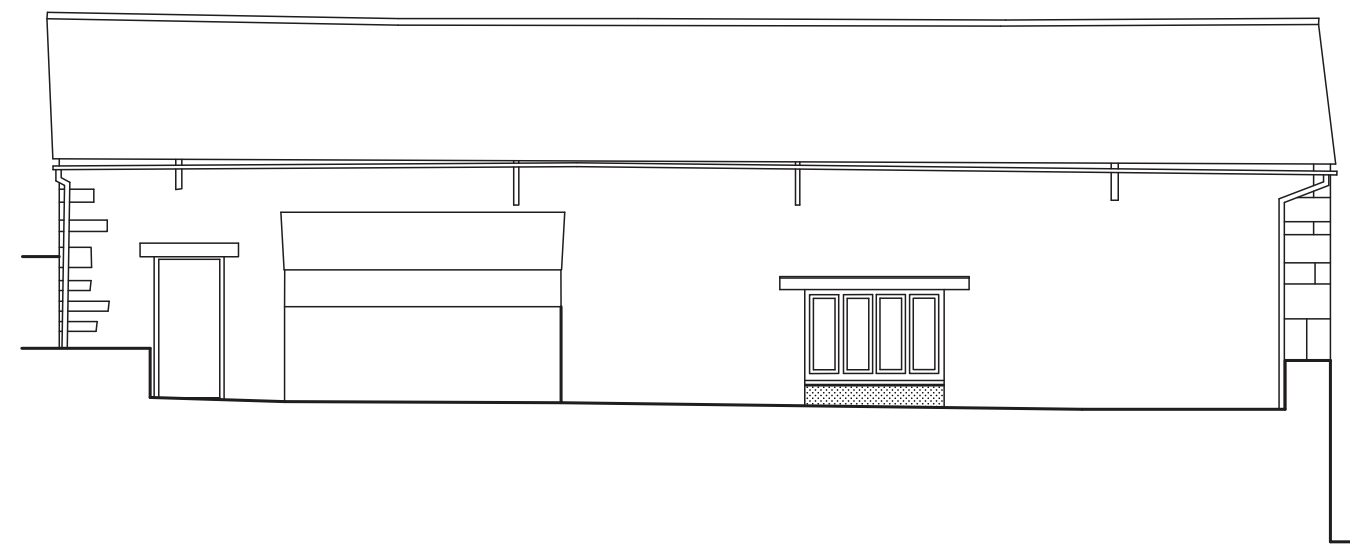
Figure 3: East external elevation of the main house and ancillary buildings and west-facing cross-section through the detached barn



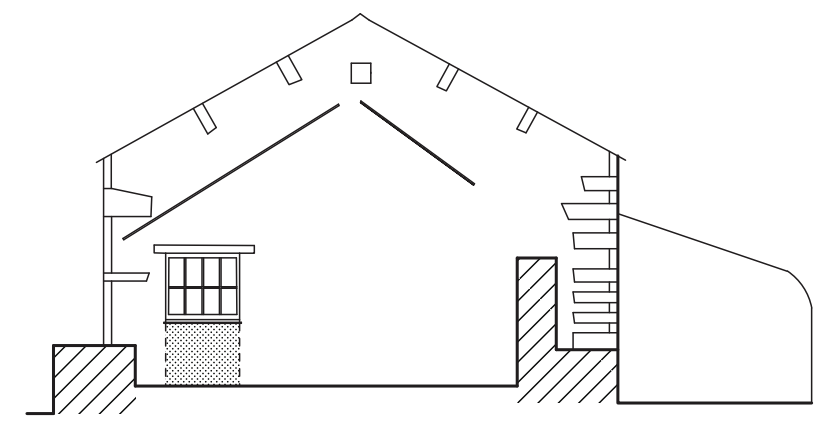
NORTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION



EAST EXTERNAL ELEVATION



SOUTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION



WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION

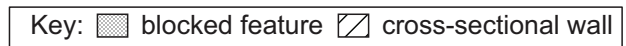
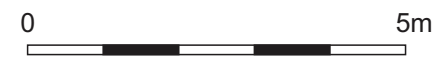
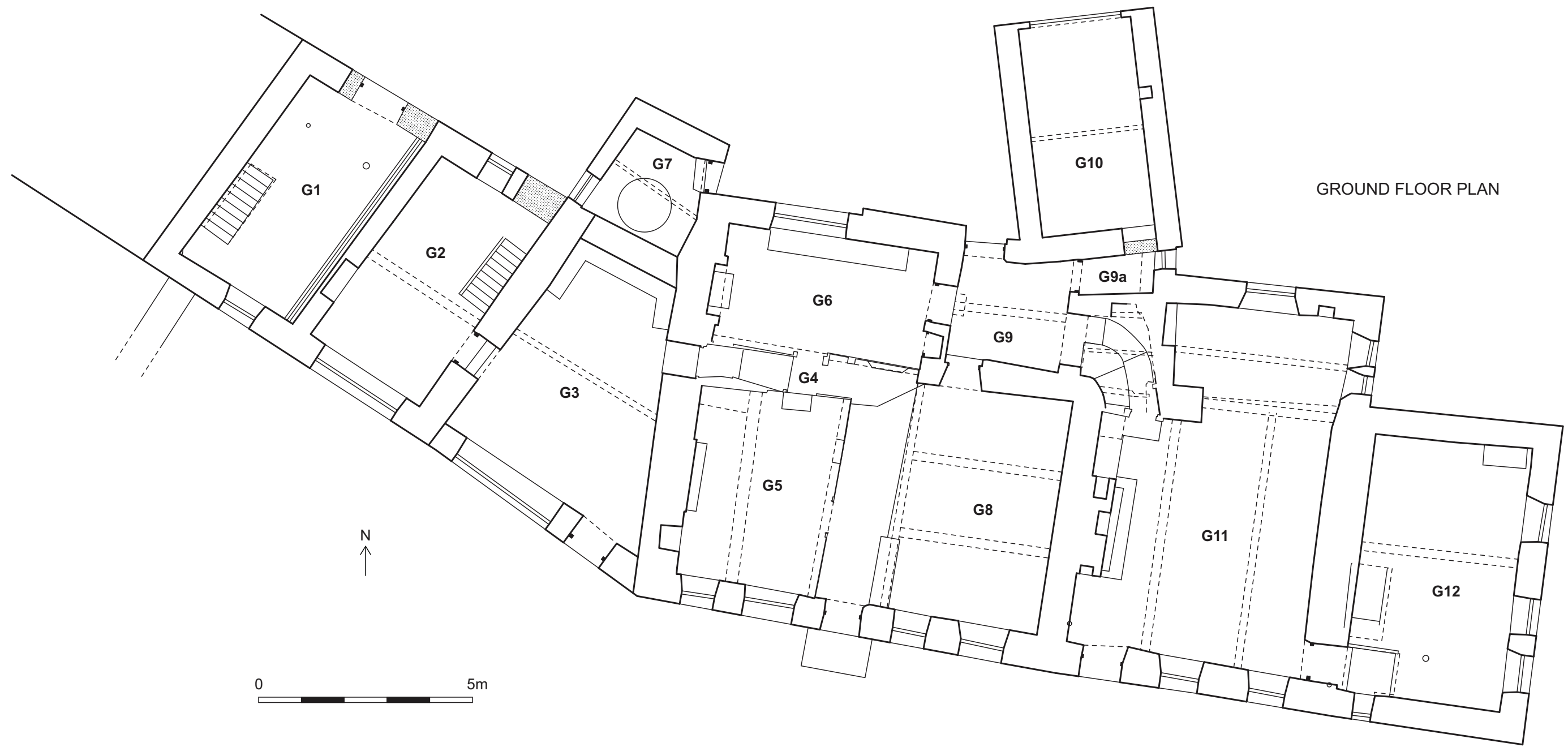


Figure 4: External elevations of the detached barn

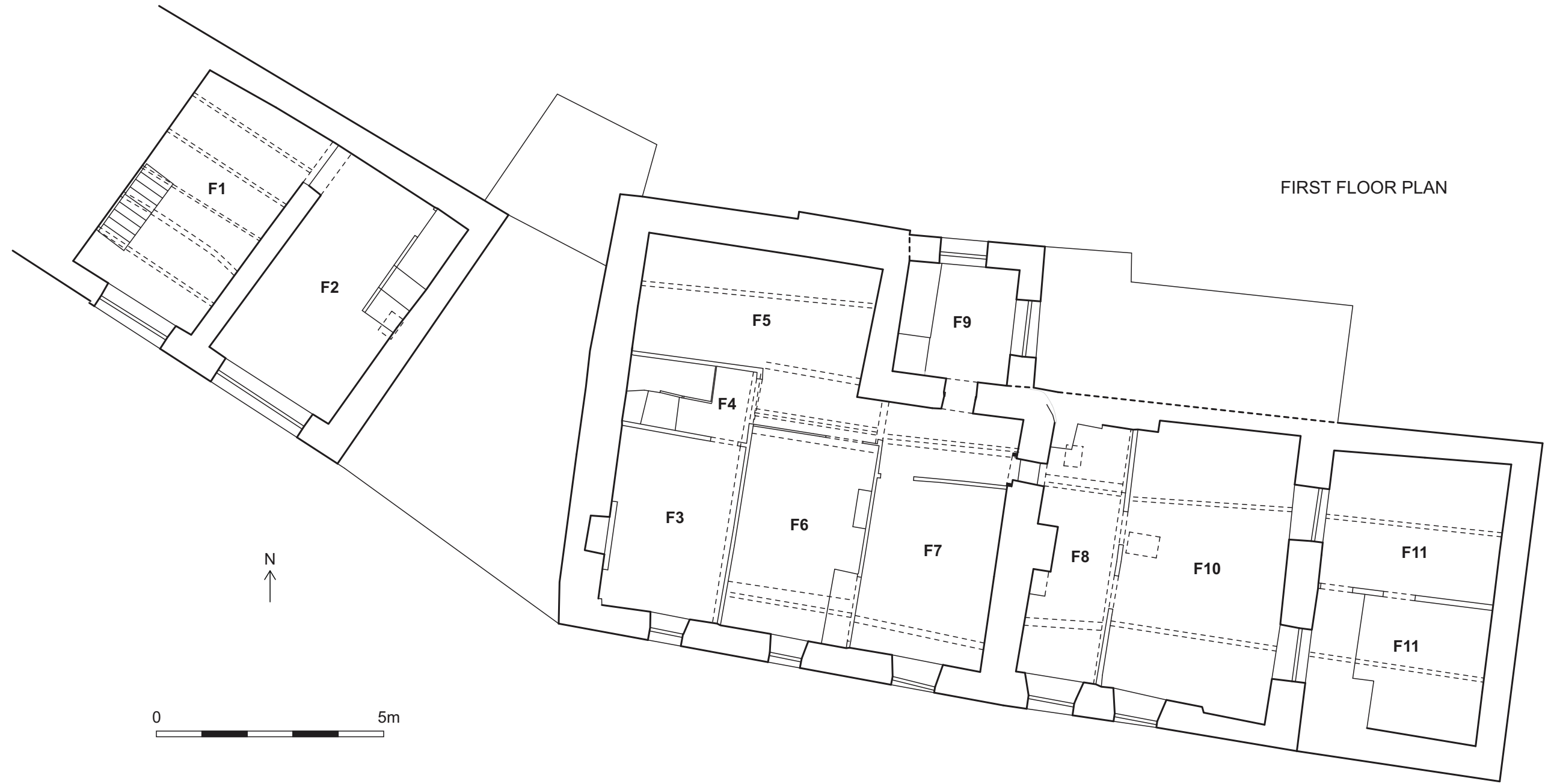


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Key: ■ cross-sectional timber -- overhead feature G5 room number ▨ blocked feature

Figure 5: Ground floor plan of the main house and ancillary buildings





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Key: ■ cross-sectional timber -- overhead feature F5 room number

Figure 6: First floor plan of the main house and ancillary buildings

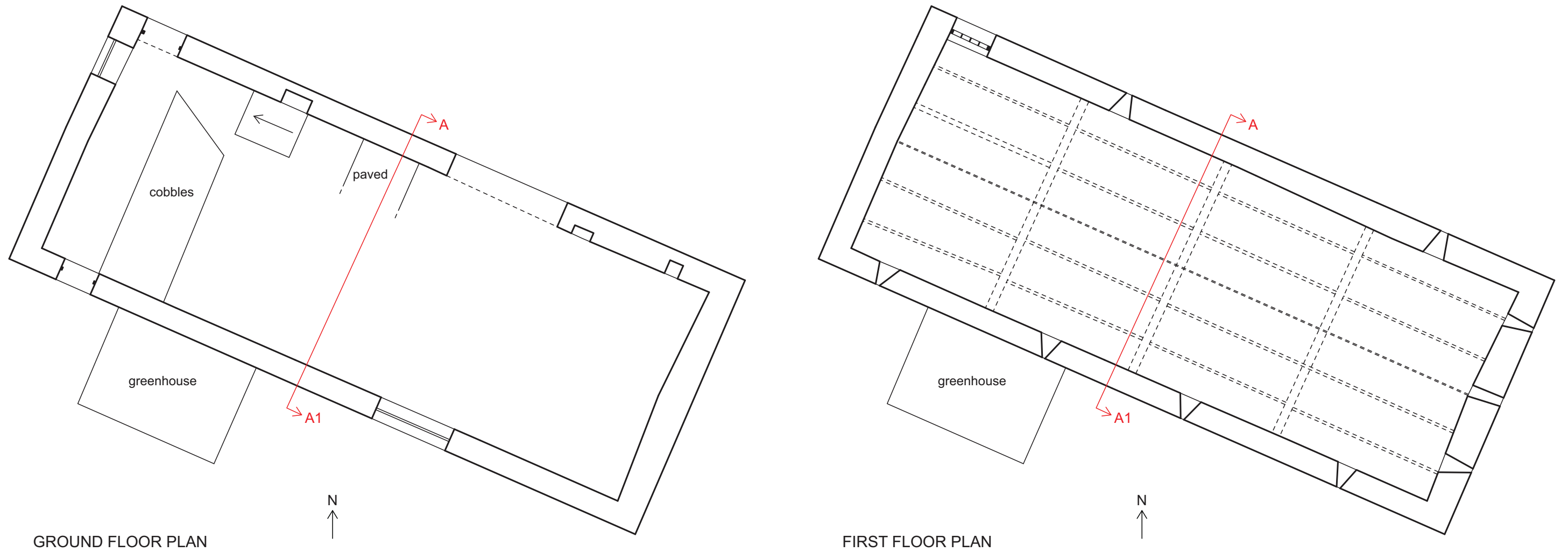


Figure 7: Ground and first floor plans of the detached barn

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 **Introduction:** it is apparent from the documentary sources that Bowmanstead represented a relatively considerable settlement by the time of its peak development in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with multiple households being present, many, but not all, of which were accommodated in the building under investigation, which must have had several internal subdivisions in order to accommodate this. The evidence from building recording demonstrates that the structure has seen a remarkably complex sequence of developments, although there is no evidence for activity in the medieval period, as some sources have suggested. In total, five phases of development were identified.

5.1.2 **Phase 1 (17<sup>th</sup> century):** the earliest element of the house almost certainly comprises the central section, corresponding with Rooms **G4 – G6, G8, F4 – F6, and F7**, which form a relatively common arrangement for a 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse in the Lake District (Brunskill 2002, 67-70), with a central cross-passage leading to a staircase (although not necessarily with the same arrangement as the present, which may have been reorganised to match other changes; the staircase might originally have been contained in part of the space now comprising Room **G6**), and a rear down house contained within a continuous outshut (**G6**). The chimney stack on the west end of this block, although now serving the fireplace in Room **G10**, belongs with the Phase 1 block and so there must originally have been a second fireplace on the west side of Room **G8**, in what would have been the parlour. Such an arrangement and the use of the term 'yeoman' to describe early occupiers at Bowmanstead suggests a certain degree of social standing at the time.

5.1.3 **Phase 2 (17<sup>th</sup> century?):** although a number of additions were clearly made to the original structure, the earliest seems likely to have been the block to the west, corresponding with Rooms **G11, F8 and F10**. The use of a cruck frame in its construction does not necessarily indicate that it is earlier than the Phase 1 structure as crucks were used over a considerable period and are reflective more of the status of the building than its date (Brunskill 2002, 146-151). It is also apparent that the roofline was raised at a later stage and so it is possible that the truss present in the Phase 1 block is not original; the exact relative dates could only be ascertained by further investigation through dendrochronology. The purpose of this addition is uncertain but it would have potentially served as a separate dwelling as there seems to be no direct means of access between it and the Phase 1 structure, although it is noteworthy that a number of people living at Bowmanstead in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century were associated with the textile industry and the addition of structures seen to facilitate this, in the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century, are known elsewhere (e.g. at Frosthwaite Farm near Sizergh (Greenlane Archaeology 2007) and at Cantsfield Hall in Lancashire (Greenlane Archaeology 2011)). It seems likely that the projecting extension to the north of Room **G11** originally contained a staircase, which would explain the irregular arrangement of windows in the north end of the west elevation.

5.1.4 **Phase 3 (late 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century):** the earliest map evidence shows that by the late 1840s much of the present footprint of the house had been constructed in the intervening period, as well as the detached barn to the south. It is likely therefore that the elements relating to Rooms **G1, G2, G10, G11, F1, F2, and F11** all relate to this period. A structure on the footprint of Room **G3** was also in existence by the late 1840s but this seems to have been later, infilling a gap created by the construction of a slightly earlier block to the east, and has undergone considerable later rebuilding. The fabric and form of the Phase 3 elements is indicative of a date range in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century, in particular the presence of Baltic timber, which was widely used in this period (with a particular boom in production about 1850 (Vandenabeele *et al* 2016)), and the style of truss in the barn (Brunskill 2002, 152-153). The purpose of all of these elements is unclear; on the one hand, in the case of the barn, they are indicative of the continuing importance of farming to the site. However, on the other hand, the additions to the west end hint at an interest in increased accommodation for people and for a cart (Room **G10**), which fits the evidence in the census for a growing connection with local industries. The original purpose of the block at the east end (Rooms **G1, G2, F1 and F2**), which was also added during this phase, is uncertain. By the 20<sup>th</sup> century it was clearly referred to as a forge and there is a tinsmith listed in the census, but there is now no evidence for a hearth relating to these activities. Instead the surviving evidence is more



indicative of it having served as a stable (it is presumably the building described as a former stable in the Listing, although if so it has seen some substantial modification since 1987; see *Appendix 1*), something that connects it further to the carters listed at the site in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is also likely that the evident raising of the roof across the earlier elements of the site was carried out in this phase, presumably to provide a more modern and spacious dwelling illuminated by new sliding sash windows.

**5.1.5 Phase 4 (20<sup>th</sup> century):** the later phases of development are some of the most complex, especially because many also appear to have been carried out in a manner intended to conceal their origins. One of the most substantially altered areas is Room **G10**. Here the fireplace is clearly a later creation, either modifying an existing structure, or entirely new and cut into the flue serving the Phase 1 fireplace on the west side of Room **G8** that is no longer present. The decorative and dated 17<sup>th</sup> century surround clearly does not belong to this building as it is of an inappropriate scale and form, but it is only the most evident sign that the fireplace as a whole has been substantially altered. The cupboards on the north and south sides are clearly late additions, with an early door attached to the south. The doorway to the north of this and the mullion windows to the west are also clearly later creations intended to create a feeling of antiquity, and in a sense are similar to work carried out at Arts and Crafts properties in the area, which harked back to medieval and even early post-medieval forms and motifs (Hyde and Whittaker 2014). The most substantial modification belonging to this phase is the insertion of the spiral staircase connecting Rooms **G9** and **G10** and the creation of the new porch (Room **G9**) and dormer above containing a new bathroom (Room **F9**). The map evidence shows that the porch it certainly cannot have existed until sometime after 1913 and it is clear from anecdotal evidence that this did not happen until after the Pattison family acquired this part of the building in the early 1970s (see *Section 3.2.5* above) and it is they who apparently constructed the curving staircase at this time (Nick Belcher pers. comm.). Nevertheless, it too suggests that work was being carried out in this period by someone with a good idea of the forms of the local vernacular architecture; it is perhaps, therefore, not a coincidence that the previous owner was an antique dealer (Mr and Mrs Reeves pers comm.). The current arrangement of the main staircase in the Phase 1 block may also relate to this phase as it seems to have been connected to the block to the east (Room **G3**) at this time via an inserted doorway in a late form – with a round head like in Room **G9**. The fact that the walls incorporate sections of muntin and plank wall is probably misleading as these have most likely been deliberately reused in this location as they were normally used in the construction of more substantial internal divisions (Denyer 1991, 175-177). This may have originally formed the west side of the main hall from the front doorway, which is now notably absent. What is also interesting to observe is that the block at the east end was clearly substantially modified during this period, with the present floor and stairs likely to be early 20<sup>th</sup> century, or later. This is the part of the building for which proposals were made to convert it into a pair of dwellings, but this was turned down and the work never carried out (see *Section 3.1.5* above), but clearly some alternative work was done instead at about the same time. The most recent alterations, while structurally more minor, have been quite damaging to the historic fabric, and were all presumably carried out before it was Listed in 1987 (see *Appendix 1*). These include the insertion of a number of large windows in the east end of the south elevation, presumably to provide additional light when it became used as an artist's studio and shop, the apparent rebuilding of Room **G3**, and the removal of a fireplace from Room **G8** and remodelling of the other in Room **G5** to its present form.

## 5.2 Significance

**5.2.1** The building represents a surprisingly complex structure with early origins, although perhaps not as early as has been suggested, that has been subject to a number of alterations as its focus of use has changed. Perhaps most interesting amongst these are some of the latest, which show a remarkable interest in the local vernacular architecture and mark it out as essentially a minor Arts and Crafts house, although late for that movement. It is, however, unfortunate that items such as the spiral stair and dated fire surround are mentioned in the Listing when they are clearly not original or particularly old. It seems likely that these alterations are connected to the otherwise unsupported notion of a connection with a garrison of archers serving Coniston Hall. Other interesting and important additions include the Phase 2 block with its raised cruck roof, the purpose of which is not clear. The building latterly also became closely associated with the local industries of slate quarrying and copper mining, especially the carting of

materials from the former, as well as with metal working, and so is of interest in showing this change from its initial operation as a farm.

5.2.2 The most efficient manner in which the building's development could be better understood would be through dendrochronological analysis of the timbers, in particular the cruck blades. This would potentially provide a date when the cottage was originally built, although the presence of re-used timber in many locations needs to be taken into consideration. Further research of documents in held in the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, particularly the 18<sup>th</sup> century wills, might also prove useful in establishing the manner in which the building was laid out at that time as these often contain inventories organised on a room by room basis. If the deeds were accessible, and complete enough, these would probably also provide some very useful information.

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\*LRO W/RW/F/R359C/36, 1723 *Probate Record: Robert Tubman of Bowmanstead, House Carpenter*

\*LRO W/RW/F/R365A/57, 1757 *Probate Record: William Fleming of Bowmanstead, Butcher*

\*LRO W/RW/F/R365B/32, 1753 *Probate Record: Lancelot Harrison of Bowmanstead, Yeoman*

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RG 10/Piece 4247/Folio 69/Page 11-12, 1871 *Census*

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## Appendix 1: Listed Building Details

After: Historic England 2017

List Entry Number: 1087249

Location: BOWMANSTEAD, A 593 (West side),

CONISTON, SOUTH LAKELAND, CUMBRIA LA21 8HB

LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

NGR: SD 30010 96842

Date listed: 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1987

Date of last amendment: not applicable

Grade: II

Details:

House and shop. 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century. Roughcast stone with slate roofs. Two storeys, six bays, the fourth to sixth bays are lower; single-storey bay to left and two bays further left of two storeys, former stables; single-storey bay to right. Windows to three bays to left have 20<sup>th</sup> century casements; first bay has small-paned fixed glazing to window and fire window to left; first floor window has horizontally sliding sash with glazing bars. Second and third bays have small-paned casements. Fourth, fifth and sixth bays are sashed with glazing bars, no window to first floor of sixth bay.

Entrances to second and fourth bays, that to second bay with timber porch. Two entrances to former stables. Right return has small-paned fixed glazing with opening panes. Gable-end stacks. Rear has outshut and gabled wing below flat-topped dormer. Former stables are stone rubble with plank and stable doors.

Interior has upper cruck truss and slate winding stair, some panelling and *ex situ* features.

## Appendix 2: Census Details

1841 Census (HO 107/Piece 531/Folio 11/Page 15-17)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Elizabeth Mossop	39	-	Bowmanstead	Lancashire
Mary Mossop	10	-		Lancashire
William Mossop	7	-		Lancashire
Jane Mossop	5	-		Lancashire
Sarah Mossop	3	-		Lancashire
James Downel	35	Copper miner	Bowmanstead	Not Lancashire
Mary Downel	35	-		Lancashire
Jane Downel	4	-		Lancashire
James Downel	1	-		Lancashire
John Spedding		Farmer	Bowmanstead	Lancashire
Jane Mossop	75	Widow		Lancashire
Thomas Mossop	40	Agricultural labourer		Lancashire
Mary Mossop	30	Female servant		Lancashire
Ady Mossop	9	-		Lancashire
Dixon() Knipe	14	Male servant		Lancashire
Samuel Pattinson	40	Copper miner		Not Lancashire
Mickell Busho	40	Hawker		Not Lancashire
Jane Birkett	50	Widow		Lancashire
Thomas Birkett	25	Copper miner		Lancashire
William Birkett	20	Copper miner		Lancashire
Hannah Birkett	12	-		Lancashire
Timothy Birkett	8	-		Lancashire
Honsby Birkett	6	-	Lancashire	
John Housby	11	-	Lancashire	
William ???	50	Copper miner	Not Lancashire	

1851 Census (HO 107/Piece 2275/Folio 392/Page 16-19)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Henry Grigg	65	Slatequarry man	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Hawkshead
Mary Grigg	65	-		Cumberland, Crosthwaite
Henry Grigg	39	Copper miner		Cumberland, Crosthwaite
Benjamin Grigg	25	Copper miner		Lancashire, Coniston
Sarah Grigg	21	-		Lancashire, Coniston
Thomas Dixon	31	Copper miner	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston
Hannah Dixon	23	-		Cumberland, Waberthwaite
Jane Dixon	1	-		Lancashire, Coniston
One house uninhabited				
2 houses building				
John Wilson	37	Farmer of 17 acres	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston
Jane Wilson	39	-		Lancashire, Coniston
Elizabeth J Wilson	10	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
John J Wilson	8	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
Agnes Wilson	6	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
Winifred(?) Wilson	3	-		Lancashire, Coniston
William J Wilson	4 mths	-		Lancashire, Coniston
Ellenor Bull	44	House servant		Lancashire, Coniston
John Atkinson	61	Copper miner	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Aldingham
Agnes Atkinson	56	-		Lancashire, Dalton
James Atkinson	23	Agricultural labourer		Lancashire, Blawith
Mary Atkinson	19	-		Lancashire, Blawith
William B Atkinson	2	-		Lancashire, Coniston

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James Braithwaite	51	Mason	Bowmanstead	Cumberland, Corney
Frances Braithwaite	51			Cumberland, Barbon(?)
Robert Braithwaite	25	Lame		Cumberland, Muncaster
John Braithwaite	19	Copper miner		Cumberland, Corney
Thomas Barrow	44	Farmer of 26 acres	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston
Steph Barrow	44	-		Lancashire, Hawkshead
Margret Barrow	17	Farmer's daughter		Lancashire, Coniston
Cathrine Barrow	16	Farmer's daughter		Lancashire, Coniston
???? Barrow	14	Farmer's son		Lancashire, Coniston
Thomas Barrow	12	Farmer's son		Lancashire, Coniston
Adam Barrow	9	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
John Barrow	6	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
Elizabeth Barrow	4	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
Agnes Barrow	2	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
James Downes	49	Copper miner	Bowmanstead	Staffordshire, Linford
Mary(?) Downes	49	-		Lancashire, Coniston
James Downes	11	Scholar		Lancashire, Penny Bridge
William Downes	8	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
John Spedding	50	Slatequarry man	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston
Mary Mossop	40	Servant		Lancashire, Coniston
William Mossop	7	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
Thomas Mossop	1	-		Lancashire, Coniston
William Nevinson	41	Copper miner		Lancashire, Hawkshead
Jane Nevinson	12	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston

<b>1861 Census (RG 9/Piece 3173/Folio 72/Page 14-16)</b>					
<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Place of Birth</b>	
James Knipe	38	Master Tailor employing 1 man 3 apprentices	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston	
Martha Knipe	33	-		Lancashire, Coniston	
Agnes Knipe	8	-		Lancashire, Coniston	
John W Knipe	6	-		Lancashire, Coniston	
Thomas A Knipe	4	-		Lancashire, Coniston	
Trisher(?) Knipe	2	-		Lancashire, Coniston	
James D Knipe	5 mths	-		Lancashire, Coniston	
Thomas Knipe	45	Tailor		Lancashire, Coniston	
Jane Knipe	18	General servant		Lancashire, Coniston	
Thomas Bull	17	Tailor's apprentice		Westmorland, Langdale	
James Nicholson	16	Tailor's apprentice		Lancashire, Coniston	
Edward Burrow	13	Tailor's apprentice		Lancashire, Blawith	
Robert Knipe	36	Copper miner		Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston
Thomas Knipe	12	-			Lancashire, Coniston
Mary Knipe	7	-	Lancashire, Coniston		
Thomas Barrow	54	Farmer of 35 acres	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston	
Elizabeth Barrow	54	-		Lancashire, Hawkshead	
Thomas Barrow	21	-		Lancashire, Coniston	
Agnes Barrow	11	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston	
Thomas Dixon	40	Copper miner	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston	
Hannah Dixon	30	-		Lancashire, Coniston	
Yunneis(?) Dixon	9	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston	
William Dixon	6	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston	
Margaret Dixon	3	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston	
Joseph Dixon	4 mths	-		Lancashire, Coniston	
William Grave	47	Farmer of 6 acres and beerhouse keeper	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Hawkshead	
Elizabeth Grave	46	-		Lancashire, Hawkshead	
Elizabeth Grave	5	-		Lancashire, Hawkshead	

Benjamin Grave	2	-		Lancashire, Hawkshead
Micheal O Donnall	22	Copper miner	Bowmanstead	Ireland
Margaret O Donnall	21	-		Ireland
Elizabeth Brown	44	Dressmaker	Bowmanstead	Cumberland, Crosthwaite
Mary A Brown	43	Dressmaker		Lancashire, Coniston
Jane Wilson	48	Lodging house keeper	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston
William J Wilson	10	Copper dresser		Lancashire, Coniston
Adam B Wilson	8	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
Patrick Nicholson	44	Hawker		Ireland
Bridget Nicholson	39	Hawker		Ireland
Patrick Carl	79	Hawker		Ireland
Michael Thompson	44	Hawker		Ireland
Francis Turner	28	Slate quarry man		Bowmanstead
Margaret Turner	26	-	Lancashire, Lindal	
Sarah Turner	4	Scholar	Lancashire, Kirkby	
Edward Turner	1	-	Lancashire, Coniston	
Jane Downs	23	Dressmaker		Lancashire, Pennybridge
John Spedding	61	Slate quarry man	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston
William Mossop	16	Tailor's apprentice		Lancashire, Coniston
Thomas Mossop	11	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
William Fleming	31	Tailor		Westmorland, Westmorland [sic]
Adah Fleming	28	Tailor's wife		Lancashire, Coniston
Mary Fleming	6	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
John Fleming	3	-		Lancashire, Coniston

1871 Census (RG 10/Piece 4247/Folio 69/Page 11-12)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Thomas Heffernan	62	Copper miner	Bowmanstead	Ireland, Tipperary
Catherine Heffernan	60	-		Ireland, Tipperary
John Heffernan	33	Blacksmith		Ireland, Tipperary
Mary Heffernan	24	Domestic servant		Ireland, Tipperary
Mary Hennessey	72	Dressmaker		Ireland, Tipperary
Margaret Duggan	15	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
John Bailiff	56	Miner, copper mines	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Scathwaite
Jane Bailiff	52	-		Cumberland, Millom
William Bailiff	22	Miner, copper mines		Lancashire, Coniston
Matilda Bailiff	11	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
Ann Wilson	27	Lodging house keeper	Bowmanstead	Cumberland, Whitehaven
Jane Wilson	7	Scholar		Cumberland, Cleator Moor
Elizabeth Ann Wilson	6	Scholar		Cumberland, Cleator Moor
Isabella Wilson	4	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
Mary Agnes Wilson	2	-		Lancashire, Coniston
Thomas H James	33	Joiner		Lancashire, Glassham
James Lowens	47	Heckler		Cheshire, Congleton
John Spedding	71	Farmer of 25 acres of land employing 1 man	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston
Adah Fleming	29	House keeper		Lancashire, Coniston
John Fleming	13	Works at copper mines		Lancashire, Coniston
William Fleming	9	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
Thomas Mossop	21	Farm servant		Lancashire, Ulverston
William Mossop	26	Tailor		Lancashire, Coniston
William Tyson	22	Tailor		Bowmanstead
Agnes Tyson	22	-	Westmorland, Ambleside	
George Tyson	1	-	Lancashire, Hawkshead	
Ann Atkinson	17	Domestic servant	Westmorland, Ambleside	

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1881 Census (RG 11/Piece 4284/Folio 80/Page 22-23)					
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth	
Levi Pickles	37	Farmer of 12 acres	Bowmanstead	Yorkshire, Singleton(?)	
Eleanor Pickles	41	Farmer's wife		Westmorland, Hutton Roof	
Thomas Pickles	9	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston	
George Pickles	7	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston	
Agnes E Pickles	4	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston	
Levi Pickles	1	-		Lancashire, Coniston	
Richard Pickles	60	Retired farmer		Yorkshire, Grassington	
Mary Curwen	15	Servant domestic		Lancashire, Coniston	
Joseph Kelshaw	32	Slate quarrier		Bowmanstead	Westmorland, Ambleside
Jane Kelshaw	29	Slate quarrier's wife			Lancashire, Coniston
John L Braithwaite	3	-	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston	
Thomas Tyrsorp(?)	30	Carter		Lancashire, Coniston	
Margret Tyrsorp(?)	24	Carter's wife		Westmorland, Grasmere	
Mary Ann Tyrsorp(?)	1	-		Lancashire, Coniston	
William Tyrsorp(?)	30	Tailor		Lancashire, Coniston	
John M Casson	34	Slate quarrier		Lancashire, Coniston	
Mary Casson	28	Housekeeper		Westmorland, Ambleside	
John S Casson	5	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston	
Mary M Casson	3	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston	
Thomas R Casson	?mths	-		Lancashire, Coniston	
William Shippard	23	Slate quarrier		Westmorland, Ambleside	

1891 Census (RG 12/Piece 3481/Folio 65/Page 7-8)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Levi Pickles	47	Farmer and carter	Bowmanstead	Yorkshire, Grassington
Eleanor Pickles	51	-		Westmorland, Hutton Roof
George Pickles	17	Farmer's son		Lancashire, Coniston
Agnes Eden Pickles	14	Dressmaker's apprentice		Lancashire, Coniston
Levi Pickles	11	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
Joseph Kelshaw	43	Slate quarrier	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Brathay
Jane Kelshaw	42	-		Lancashire, Coniston
John Lamb Braithwaite	13	Slate quarrier		Lancashire, Coniston
John Wilson	35	Slate quarrier	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston
Alice Wilson	34	-		Lancashire, Coniston
Mary Wilson	12	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
Joseph Wilson	10	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
George Wilson	8	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
Sarah Ann Wilson	6	Scholar		Lancashire, Coniston
John Wilson	4			Lancashire, Coniston
Clara Lancashire	3			Lancashire, Coniston
Edith Martha Wilson	1			Lancashire, Coniston
Thomas Mossop	40	Slate carter		Bowmanstead
Eleanor Mossop	29	-	Lancashire, Coniston	
William Mossop	4	-	Lancashire, Coniston	
Eleanor Mossop	3	-	Lancashire, Coniston	
Ada Mossop	2	-	Lancashire, Coniston	
Margaret Mossop	1	-	Lancashire, Coniston	

1901 Census (RG 13/Piece 4009/Folio 32/Page 15-16)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
William Wilson	34	Slate carter and grocer	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Torver



Elizabeth Wilson	33	Bread baker		Lancashire, Barrow-in-Furness
William Wilson	11	-		Lancashire, Torver
Florence E Wilson	9	-		Lancashire, Torver
George Wilson	6	-		Lancashire, Torver
Thomas VJ Wilson	2			Lancashire, Torver
Sarah A Wilson	13	General servant (domestic)		Lancashire, Barrow-in-Furness
Joseph Kelshaw	53	Slate quarryman	Bowmanstead	Westmorland, Brathay
Jane Kelshaw	51	-		Lancashire, Coniston
John L Braithwaite	23	Slate quarryman		Lancashire, Coniston
Elizabeth Mossop	38	Farmer and carter	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston
William Mossop	14	Assistant carter		Lancashire, Coniston
Elizabeth Mossop	13	-		Lancashire, Coniston
Ada Mossop	12	-		Lancashire, Coniston
Margaret Mossop	11	-		Lancashire, Coniston
Jane Mossop	9	-		Lancashire, Coniston
Joseph J Birkett	19	Slate carter		Lancashire, Coniston

1911 Census (RG 14/Piece 25646)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
John Rourke	70	Tinsmith	Bowmanstead	Carrow Town, Ireland
Margaret Rourke	72	-		Donegal, Ireland
Thomas Blamire	45	Plate layer (railway)	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Ulverston
Ellen Blamire	50	-		Westmorland, Amblside
Joseph Kelshaw	63	Slate river	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Brathay
Jane Kelshaw	61	-		Lancashire, Coniston
William Mossop	24	Carter (slate quarries)	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston
Elizabeth Mossop	23	-		Lancashire, Coniston
Ada Mossop	22	-		Lancashire, Coniston
James Birkett	23	Carter (slate quarries)		Lancashire, Coniston
William Cooper	38	Rock quarry hand (slate quarries)	Bowmanstead	Lancashire, Coniston
Mary Anne Cooper	40			Maldon in Essex
Herbert Cooper	9			Lancashire, Coniston
Edith Mary Cooper	7			Lancashire, Coniston
William Cooper	5			Lancashire, Coniston
Frank Cooper	3			Lancashire, Coniston
Ethel Margaret Cooper				Lancashire, Coniston