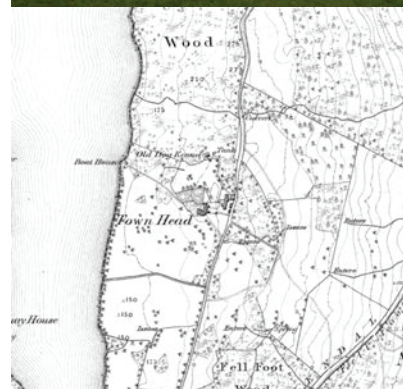


TOWN HEAD, NEWBY BRIDGE, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: David and Cheryl Cox

NGR. 338358 487718

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July 2020



The Site	
Site Name	Town Head, Newby Bridge
County	Cumbria
NGR	338358 487718
Listing Status, Level, and number	Listed Grade II, number 1266316
Brief description of building/buildings to be recorded	Early 19 th century mansion, modified from earlier house

Client	
Client Name	David and Cheryl Cox
Client's architect	John Coward Architects
'As existing' drawings available?	Yes

Planning and Listed Building Consent	
Pre-planning?	Yes
Planning and Listed Building Consent Application Nos.	-
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	-
Planning condition number	-
Local Planning Authority	South Lakeland District Council
Planning Archaeologist	Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council
Level of Building Recording required	2

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Cumbria Archive Centre (Kendal) and Lancashire Record Office in Preston
Relevant HER	Cumbria

Staffing	
Desk-based assessment	Dan Elsworth and Jo Dawson
Building recording	Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace
Report writing	Dan Elsworth, Jo Dawson, and Tom Mace
Report editing	Jo Dawson
Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date on site work carried out	15/07/2020

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Summary

Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological building recording of Town Head, Newby Bridge, Cumbria prior to a proposed programme of alterations to the house. This followed on from a previous desk-based assessment carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in relation to an earlier scheme.

Town Head has at least 17th century origins and appears to have been a farm by this time, although the earliest mapping shows a cluster of buildings in the area in the 18th century. Various occupiers are recorded at Town Head in the 18th century but it is not until the estate was purchased in 1804 by William Townley that more detailed records appear. He soon built a more substantial house on the site, and some of the original specifications for this still exist, although it is evident that when he acquired it, it consisted of more than one building at that time, one of which had apparently been recently rebuilt.

The building recording revealed that the while much of the current building relates to the building work carried out by Townley the property is based around an earlier core. This was clearly what is known as a double pile plan house and elements from within the current structure suggest that it was early 18th century in date, although it could have been the building that was described as newly built when Townley acquired the site. This structure was enlarged in 1805 with the addition of new wings to make a symmetrical front façade and a service wing to the rear with cellars as well as a substantial dining room. This structure was enlarged again, with a further addition to the north end of the north wing in the mid-19th century, and a new range of outbuildings to the east in the 1890s. More recent work has comprised relatively minimal modernisation, but it has resulted in the loss of some fireplaces.

Unusually it was possible to match much of the recorded history of the building with the phases of its development, making the interpretation of this relatively small Lake District villa more detailed than is usually possible. It is also of interest as another example of a double pile house of early 18th century origin, something which has been observed in a number of other cases and is increasingly contradicting the previous view that these are typically mid-19th century in date.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank David and Cheryl Cox for commissioning the project and providing information about the site and assistance during the fieldwork. Thanks are also due to Mike Darwell at John Coward Architects for providing further information about the site.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Town Head is located on the east shore of the southern end of Lake Windermere, approximately 1.5km north-east of Newby Bridge. The site is located at approximately 60m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2011; Figure 1).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by Bannisdale slates of the Silurian period (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is typically overlain by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 66). The site is situated overlooking the eastern shore of Lake Windermere in an area primarily made up of well-managed farmland set between the estates of large country houses (*ibid*).

1.2.3 The building is Grade II Listed (see *Appendix 1*).

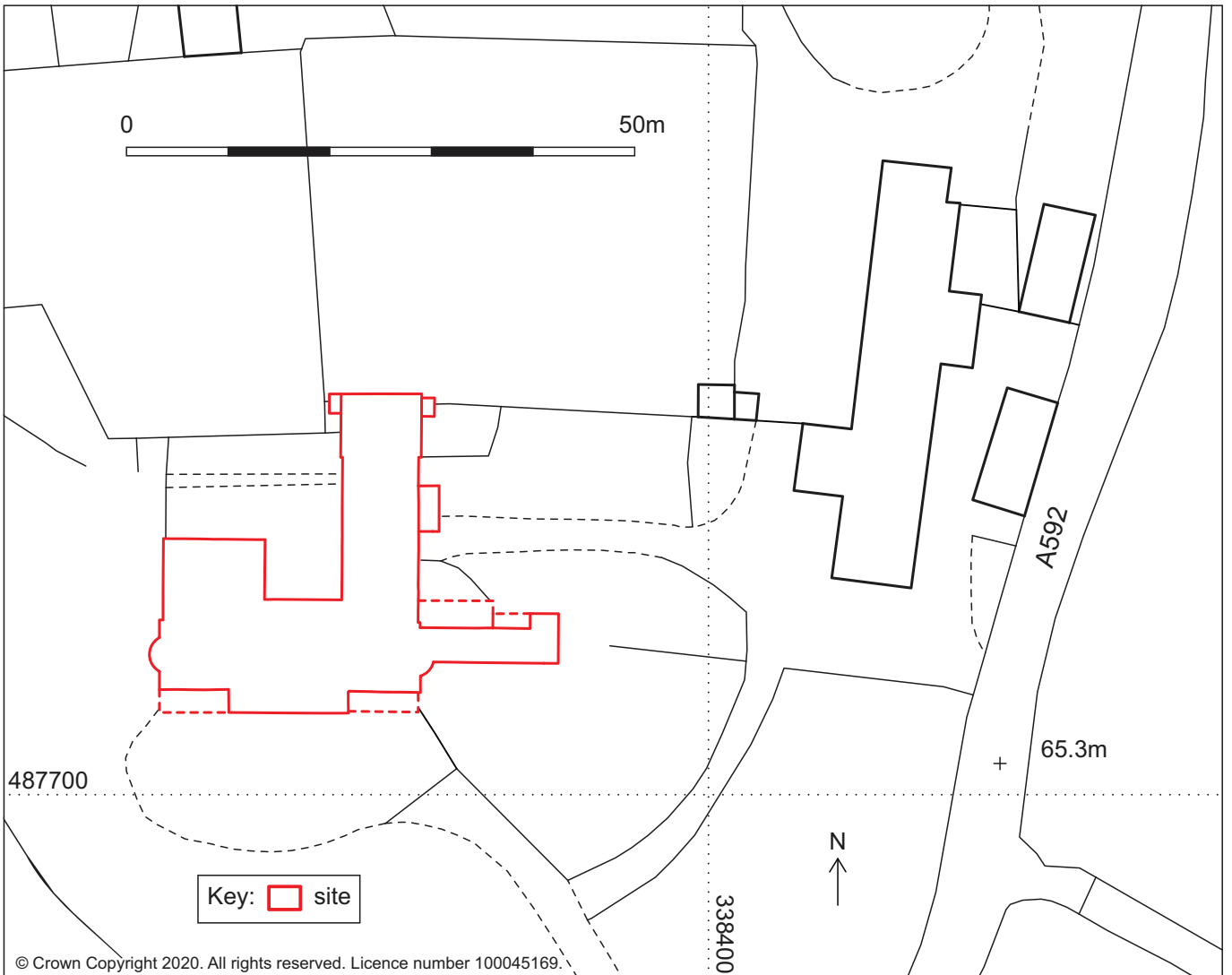
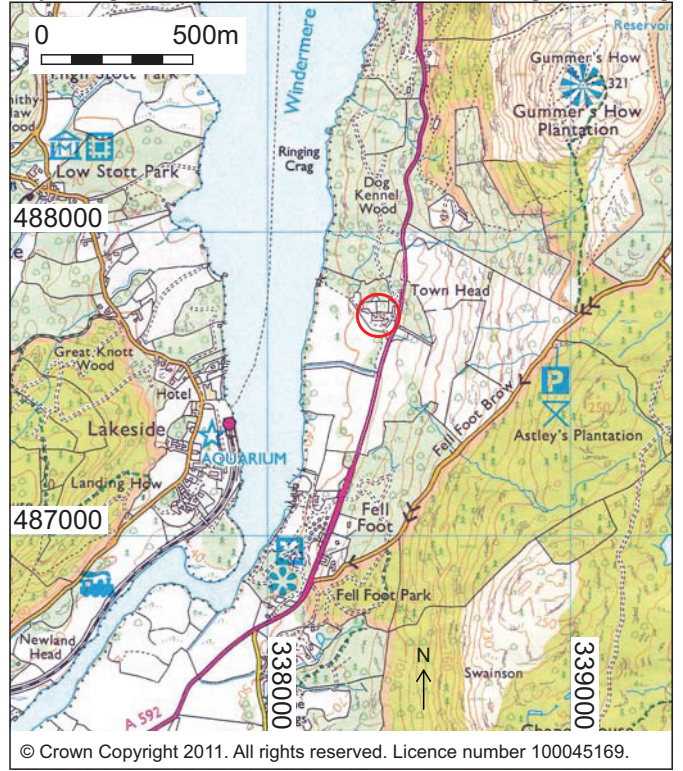
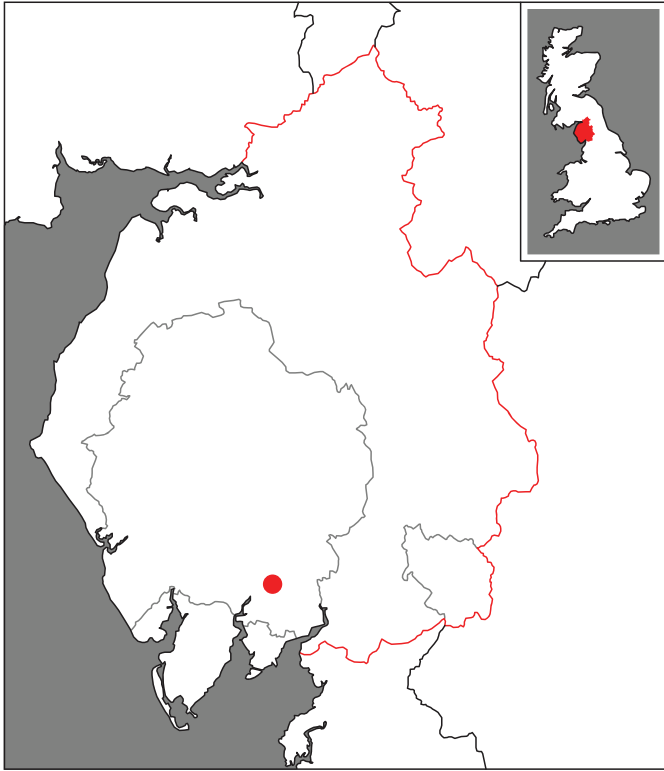


Figure 1: Site location

Client: David and Cheryl Cox

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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building recording is intended to aid the understanding of the development and significance of the building, and an archaeological building recording, including a desk-based assessment, was considered the most suitable way of achieving this. This will also provide a suitable record of the structure equivalent to Level 2 survey as defined by Historic England (Historic England 2016). The work was carried out according to the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b). A suitable archive has also been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results, also in accordance with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 An earlier desk-based assessment was carried out for the whole of the Town Head estate (Greenlane Archaeology 2018) in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources and the relevant information has been extracted from it for use in this report. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps were consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to Historic England Level 2 type standards (Historic England 2016), which provides a relatively detailed record of the building. 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;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour digital format (as both 12meg jpegs and RAW files) 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' architect's drawings were provided by the client. These were plotted at a scale of 1:100 and annotated by hand with additional detail.

2.3.2 Due to the lack of suitable drawings the cellars were not recorded as part of the project. Given their location it was also considered unlikely that they would add to the understanding of the development of the core of the building.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building, will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report,

together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014c). In addition, details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Map and Image Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** while there are a number of county-wide maps showing the general area, these tend not to be very detailed and so are of limited use in understanding the site and its development. However, there are various other early maps of Windermere that show Town Head as well as maps from the 19th and 20th century, although there is no tithe map for Cartmel Parish.

3.1.2 **Crosthwaite, 1783:** this map was originally produced in 1783 but reprinted several times – the edition shown here is from 1819 (Crosthwaite 1819). 'Town head' is marked and a building is shown on the east side of Lake Windermere (Plate 1).

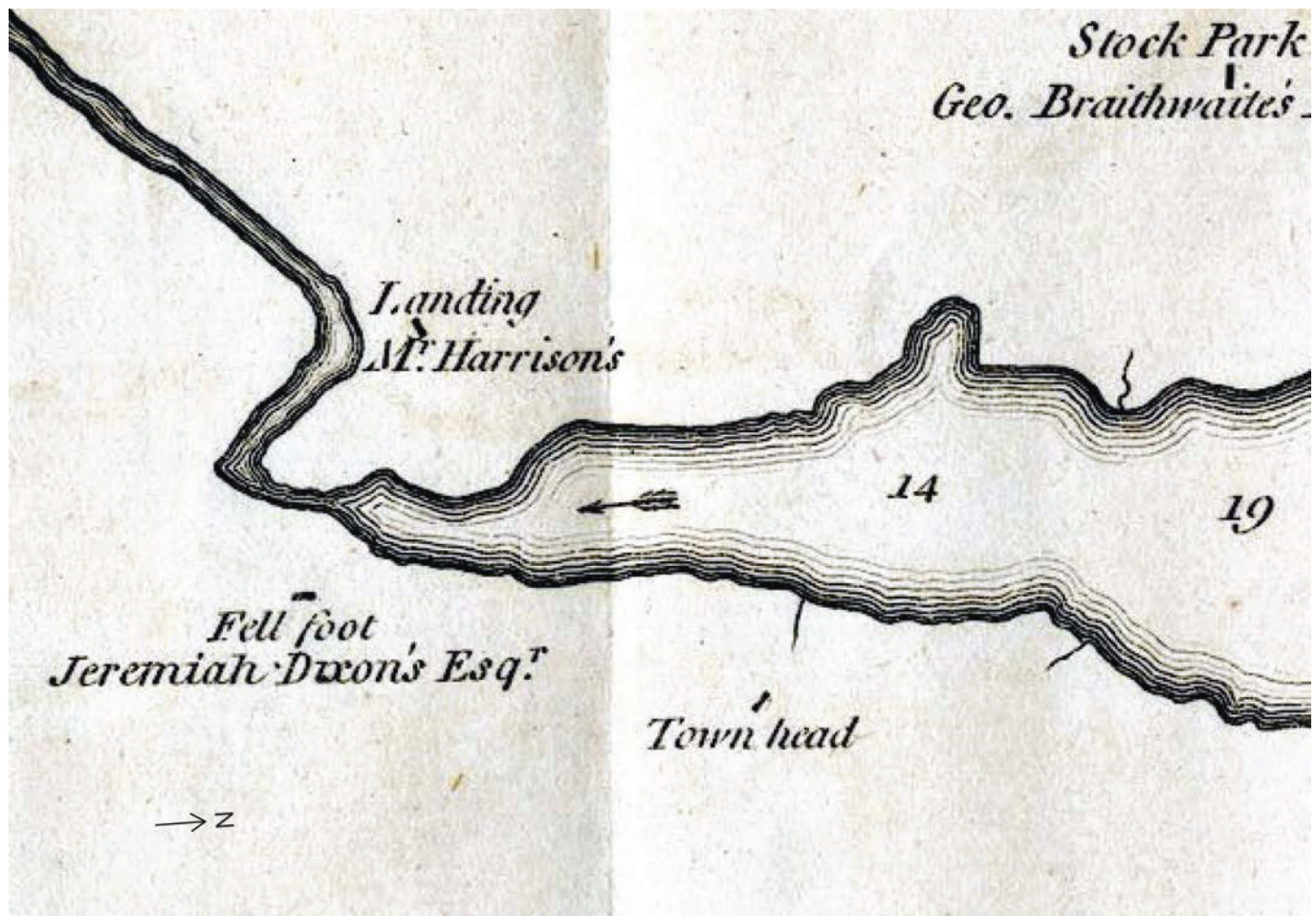


Plate 1: Extract from Crosthwaite's map of 1783 (Crosthwaite 1819), north is to the right

3.1.3 **Clarke, 1787:** this map, entitled 'A Map of the Southern Part of Lake Winandermere and its Environs' was published in a collection of plans produced by James Clarke (Clarke 1787). The current site occupies the fields around Town Head; the bulk of the area to the east of the road to the east of Town Head is common land at this point (Plate 2). Five buildings are shown at Town Head, all of them aligned broadly east/west, but it is unclear which, if any, relate to the current buildings on the site.

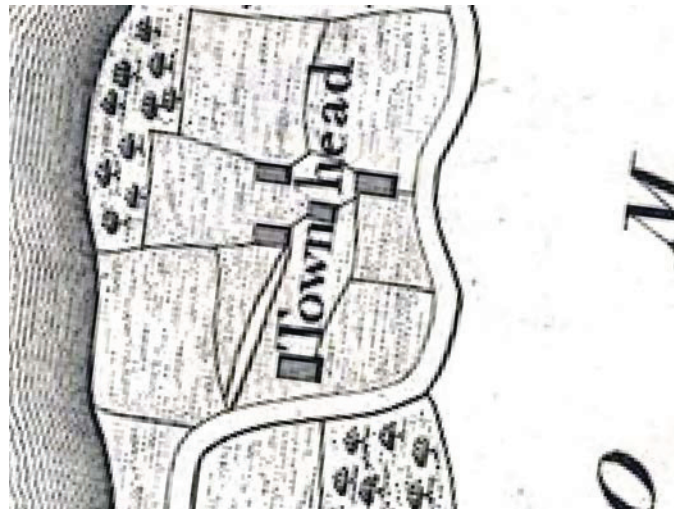


Plate 2: Extract from Clark's map of 1787 (Clarke 1787), rotated to put north at the top

3.1.4 **Enclosure Map, 1807:** the enclosure map for the division of Staveley in Cartmel is included with the enclosure award for Cartmel (CAC(K) WPR 89 Z3 1807). The site occupies the fields around Town Head and parts of plots 582 and 583 to the east. There are six buildings shown at Town Head and while, as with earlier maps of the area, it is unclear which, if any, relate to the current buildings on the site, the large L-shaped block appears to correspond to the main house as depicted on later maps.



Plate 3: Extract from the enclosure map of 1807 (CAC(K) WPR 89 Z3 1807)

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1851:** this is the first Ordnance Survey map for the area produced at a useful scale (1:10,560). It shows the main blocks of buildings at Town Head in much more detail than the earlier maps, including 'Old Dog Kennel' to the north and 'Boat House' to the north-west, as well as various springs and culverts, wooded areas, gardens and tracks across the area (Plate 4). The route of the road as it approached Town Head from the south has been moved some distance to the east, bypassing the buildings at Town Head.



Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851

3.1.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1890:** the site has changed little since the earlier edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping (Plate 5; cf. Plate 4). The buildings at Town Head are much the same, but the gardens to the north side have changed slightly and have a more formal appearance, and there are now two lakeside boat houses. A greenhouse is marked to the north-west of the main block and two wells are indicated to this side of the house.

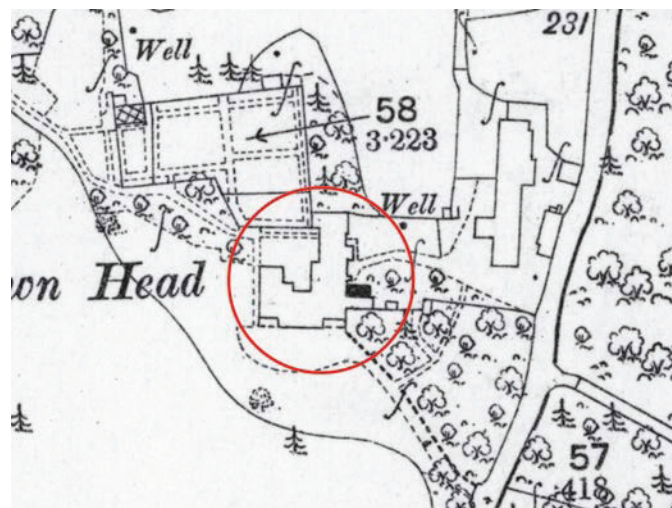


Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1890

3.1.7 **New Privy and Ash Pit, 1896:** this is primarily a plan, produced by a 'J Fleming Ambleside', of a proposed new toilet and ash pit, but it includes a relatively detailed plan of the immediate environs of the house and associated drainage (CAC(B) BSRDNL/1/611 1896). While it is possible to discern some detail about the house such as the projecting south front with flanking verandas and rounded bay windows to the east and west, the most useful aspect is perhaps that the detached buildings to the north-east are labelled 'Farm Buildings' with an attached 'Stable' and 'Coach house' at the south end and a separate 'Farm Cottage' to the east. It also has separate detailed drawings of the proposed privy and ash pit, produced by 'Jas Dacre Builder Finsthwaite' for 'CG Townley Esq'.

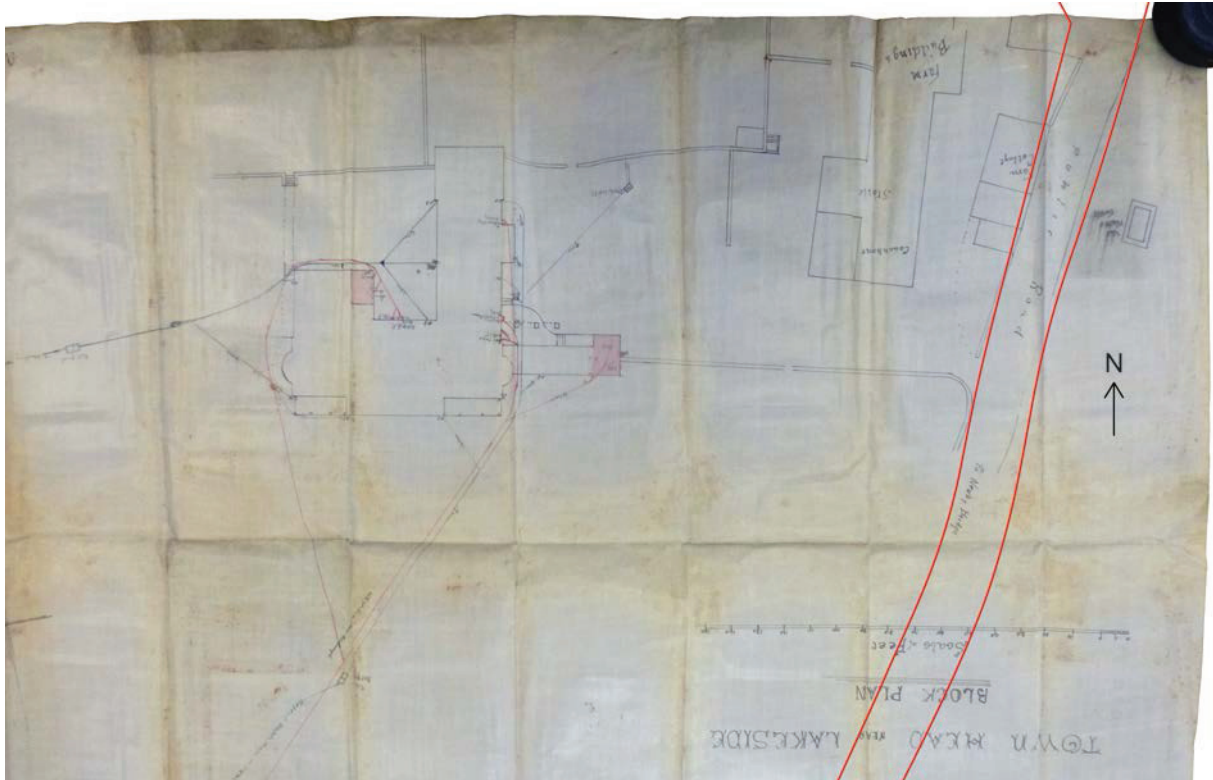


Plate 6: Block plan of the proposed new privy and ash pit, 1896

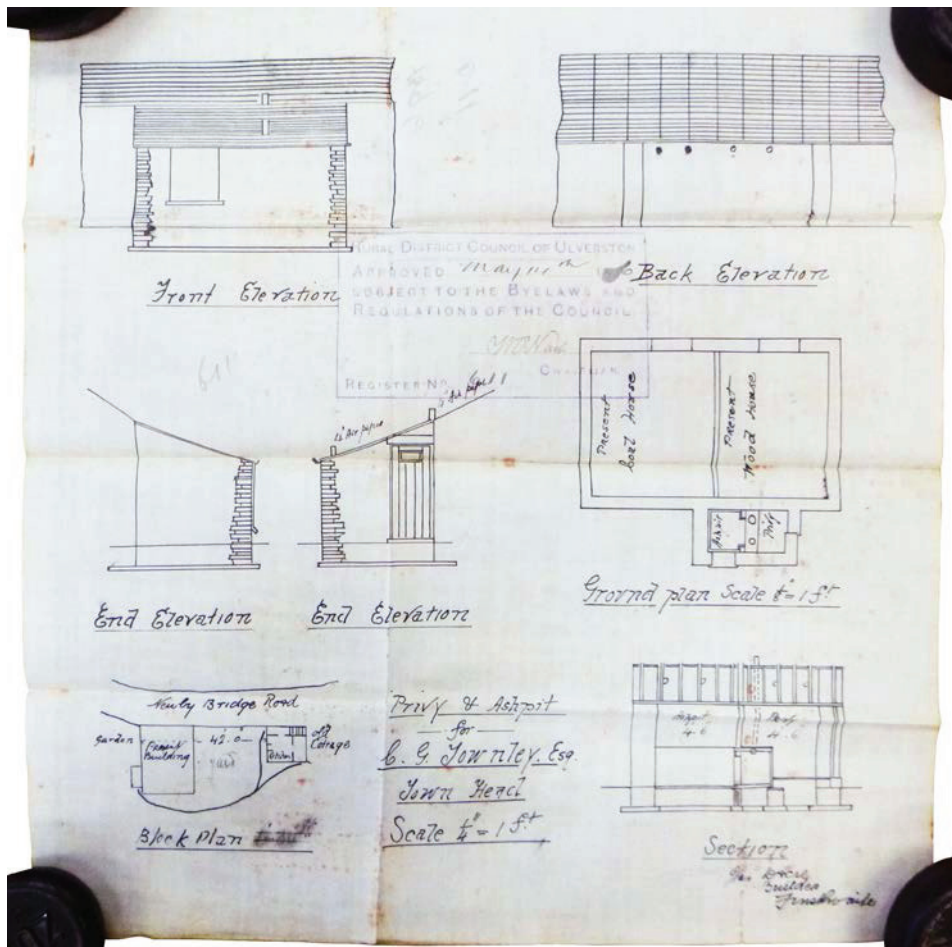


Plate 7: Detailed drawing of proposed new privy and ash pit, 1896

3.1.8 **Drainage Plan, 1897:** this is essentially an identical plan of the site also produced by J Fleming (CAC(B) BDHJ/Plans/50 1897). It shows the house and farm buildings in the same detail, but without any of the specific labelling on the farm buildings, with the drains shown in more detail.

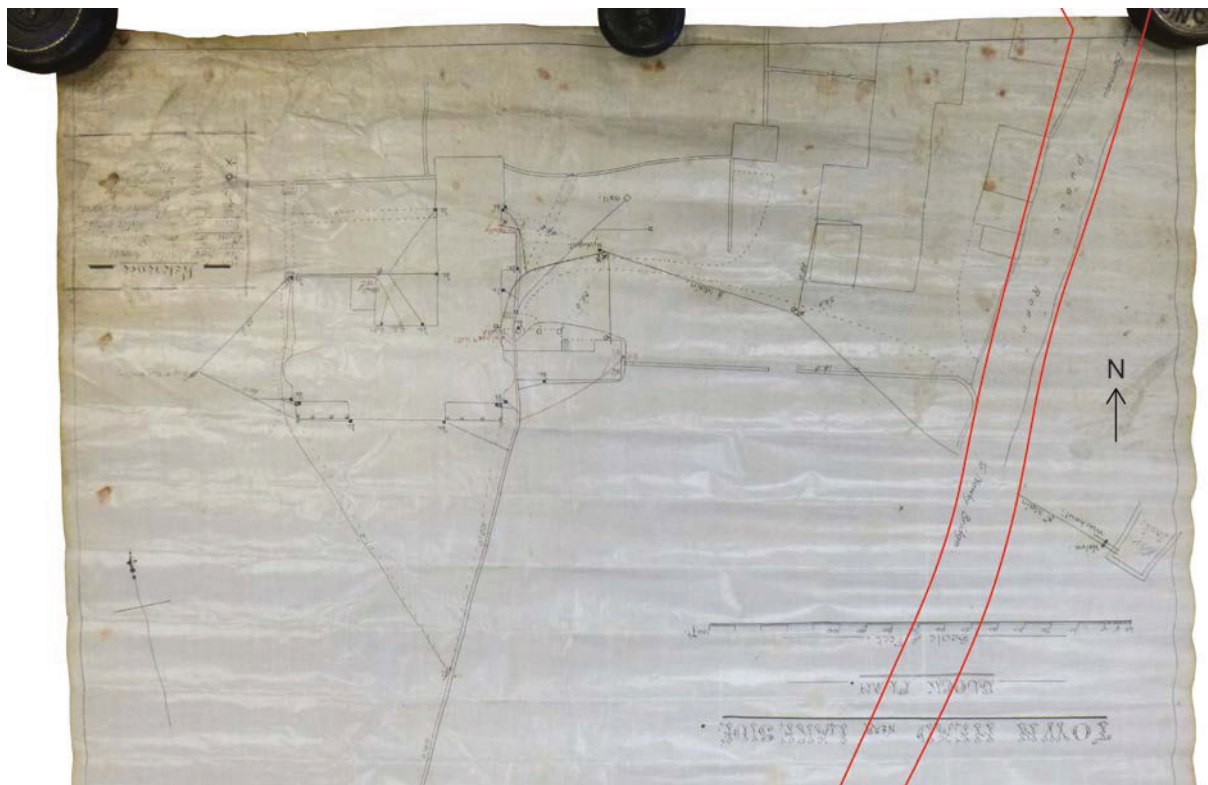


Plate 8: Drainage plan, 1897

3.1.9 **Ordnance Survey, 1914:** minor changes have been made to the buildings at Town Head and a small building is shown close to the centre of the area to the east side of the road (Plate 9). Only the east one of the two wells formerly shown at Town Head is still marked. The dog kennels seem to have been removed.

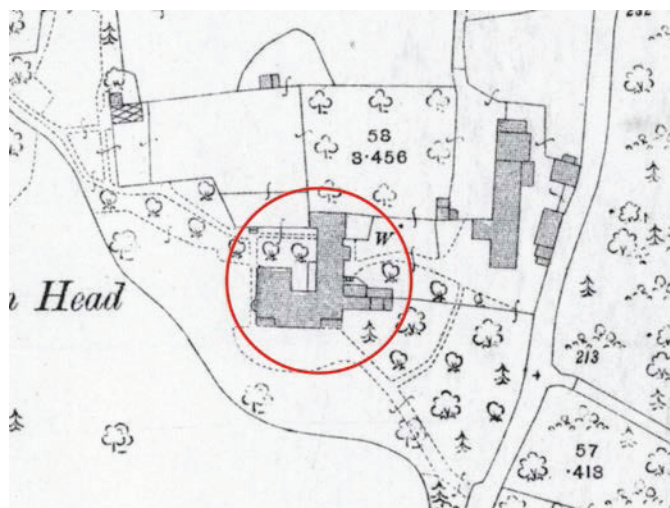


Plate 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1914

3.1.10 **Ordnance Survey, 1986:** very little has changed between this edition of the Ordnance Survey map and the 1914 edition (Plate 10; cf. Plate 9). Neither of the two wells shown on earlier editions are any longer shown.

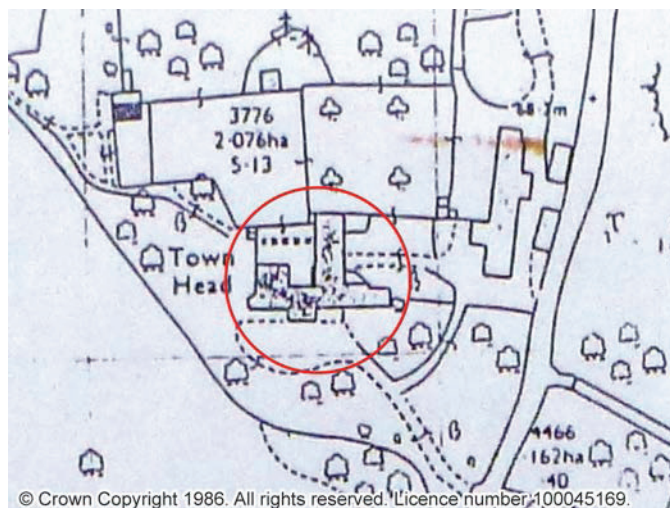


Plate 10: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1886

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 **Town Head:** during the 18th and 19th century the area that became known as 'Lake District' was dramatically changed by the numerous visitors that came to the area, many only briefly, but those who could afford to do so soon acquired estates and built mansions and 'villas' (Menuge 2013). The area around Lake Windermere was particularly popular, with several important estates being established there, the most relevant to the site being Storrs Hall to the north (Goodall 2006) and Fell Foot to the south (Rutherford 2008). Both of these grew out of existing properties of at least 17th century date (see Greenlane Archaeology 2017 for a discussion of the origins of Storrs Hall), and the same seems to be the case for Town Head. It is suggested that the original house was Elizabethan (Anon 2011; 2014), although the earliest recorded reference is only from 1675 (LRO DDTY/1/2/17 c1820; LRO DDTY/1/2/29 1821). At this time, it was the property of Edward and Robert Harrison, who conveyed it, along with a mill at Newby Bridge, to John Taylor (*ibid*). Following his death in 1723 the property seems to have temporarily passed out of the hands of the Taylor family, perhaps due to the marriage settlement of Henry Taylor, or they only retained part of the estate. Town Head was conveyed from Richard Robinson, having been in the possession of Mary Robinson, to John Lindow in 1747 (LRO DDTY/1/2/11 1747), and then to his nieces Mary and Elizabeth Pull in 1750 (LRO DDTY/1/2/12 1750), and then to William Fleming in 1766, following the marriages of Mary and Elizabeth (LRO DDTY/1/2/13 1766). Throughout this period, it is described as a freehold messuage tenement with a barn and land including orchards and a garden "before the door of the living house". William Fleming died in 1792 after which his executors conveyed the property back to the Taylor family in 1802 (LRO DDTY/1/2/17 c1820), at which time it was known as Town Head "otherwise Little Town Head" (LRO DDTY/1/2/18 1802). In 1804 it was acquired from Henry Taylor by William Townley (described as being 'of Ambleside'), following an initial agreement (LRO DDTY/1/2/24 1804), for a sum of £7,000 (LRO DDTY/1/2/25 1804). At this time, it was described as "All those his two messuages or dwelling houses with the out houses coach houses yards gardens and orchards thereunto belonging situate or being at Townhead aforesaid at Little Townhead" and came with 160 acres of land (LRO DDTY/1/2/24 1804). The household goods were also included in the sale including furniture and china, animals and farming utensils excepting "the plate, the piano forte, two elbow chairs in the Drawing room, and the china with the family arms thereon" (*ibid*). The enclosed lease and other documents also state that the property included a "New built freehold messuage or dwelling house" (LRO DDTY/1/2/25 1804; LRO DDTY/1/2/33 1859).

3.2.2 William Townley's acquisition of Town Head marked the point at which it was transformed from a farmstead into a more formal mansion. He was clearly very taken with his new property and keen to make his own mark on it, but at the same time aware of the financial strain it was to have on him. The lease was signed on 18th of June 1804 (LRO DDTY/1/2/25) and on the 1st of July he wrote to his solicitor instructing him to get a valuation of his property in Rochdale so as to be able to complete the deal:

"Dear Sir,

I don't know whether you may have heard from vague reports that I have suddenly bought & just taken possession of the place from whence this letter is dated. It is situated at the south end of Winandermere, by which means I am returned to my native County. The estate is freehold, & consists of 160 statute acres, 46 of which are coppice wood, 54 arable & meadow, & 60 of newly inclosed common land. The house, barns &c &c are just new built. I bought what is called the key of the house, including land, house barns &c, furniture, wines, live & dead stock, & the crops on the ground, with immediate possession, for which I am to give £7000 – the knowing men of the county say I have made a good bargain & that I might immediately have a thousand pounds more for it. But you are not to suppose from this that it will pay me good interest for my money, but situations in this county are in such demand, & this is a very beautiful one, stretching a mile along the shore of the lake – to give you some idea of how land sells, I will just say that a fortnight after I had completed my purchase, Sir John Legard sold his place (Storrs, 4 miles higher up the lake), containing 181 acres statute, & copyhold property, including house furniture &c for 15000 guineas. He had advertised his publicly for some time, & fortunately for me, Mr Taylor with whom I had deal, had the strongest objections to letting his intentions of selling being made public – according to the terms I was to pay £2500 upon the signing of the title deeds (which I have done) & the remainder at, or before, the 13th February next – I think my friends will be able to supply with a great part of it, & I know that a time of war is not a favourable time for selling property in the neighbourhood of Rochdale, but yet I wish to know whether any of the farms lie in such a situation as to raise a competition amongst those whom the war does not affect. Moreover as I shall have some improvements & alterations to make, I should wish to have a general valuation of whatever passes in the neighbourhood of Rochdale, that I may know upon what grounds I am proceeding...” (LRO DDTY/3/6 1804).

3.2.3 Townley clearly lost no time in making his ‘improvements & alterations’ as by the 25th August 1804 he had already had least two set of plans drawn up (LRO DDTY/3/8 1807). The contract made between Townley and William Elleray, the builder (*ibid*), is particularly revealing in terms of what was proposed and how it was going to be carried out and are worth including in full:

“Proposals for new buildings at Town Head to be executed to the annexed plan [missing].

Mr Townley agrees to sink the cellars, make ready the foundations & cut all necessary drains – to get and lay convenient a sufficient quantity of stones – also to find English fir for centres for the arches, ceiling joists and all the studs, likewise for flooring boards for the chamber story – likewise agrees to give all the old timber and doors that will be usefull from Crossleys old house and barn, also all doors & timber in the present offices and all that slate up in the present offices – and will find horses & carts to remove them & lay the sand for mortar in the place wanted.

All chimney pieces, hearths, grates, boilers & plates Mr Townley agrees to find himself.

Mr Takin to arch the cellars with rag stones, and flag them with blue flags – and finish them with one coat of plaster – the cellar stairs to be made of blue flags laid on stone & mortar – suitable strong doors the old windows to be put in that come from Crossleys house if sufficient.

The servants hall, cooks pantry & landing to be flag'd with blue flags of the best quality – to be finished with 2 coats of plaster, the doors to be figured and pannel'd. The windows to be sashed with shutters & freeston[e] soles.

The servants lodging to be finished the same. All beams & spars wanted to be foreign deal.

The dining room to have a freestone plinth and string course also.

Freestone soals & jambs for the windows to be ~~the same size as the old dining room~~ [T L 8 4 and T L 4 4 added above]. The doors and shutters to be the same also.

Mortaise lock on the dining room door, suff plumb[?] &c to be furze finished for pointing with stucco ceiling & plain cornice.

The floor to be Riga deal.

The chamber story to be finished with windows doors & shutters same as over the old dining room to be plastered for paper or paint with stucco ceiling & plain cornice.

The stair case to be furze finished for paint w stucco ceiling & plain cornice. The stairs to be Riga deal – mahogany hand rail & deal bannisters.

The passage to the dining room to be flagged with freestone same as the present entrance.

The present stair case to be taken down & converted into a back stair case & the space it occupies converted into a butler pantry with a lodging room over it.

The whole to be well walled in mortar and slated with London slated pointed on teared with freestone rigin stones & freeston[e] chimney tops & freestone cornice.

Two water closets fin[?] up complete”

3.2.4 Elleray’s account (*ibid*) gives further detail about the nature of the work and lists at least some of the items that were paid for, the final items on the bill of £394 10s (the original cost agreed at £385) being paid for on the 14th February 1807:

“4th September 1804 Self & Prentice crosscutting trees at Ewbarrow

30th March 1805 A man 1 day making a trough for steeping boards

4th May 1805 Self & Prentice pulling down the old house

12th May 1805 A man ½ day helping the wallers to pull down a partition & cut beams in the old room

6th August 1805 A man 6 days jobbing in the old room

25th August 1805 A man 3 days jobbing in the old room

1st September 1895 A man & Prentice jobbing in the old room

14th September 1895 A man ½ day

15th September 1805 A man 1 day making line trees for the peet house & putting up & sundry jobs

1806 A man ½ day putting on shutter nobbs

12th April 1806 Self 2 days lying pot pipes & sundry jobs”

3.2.5 It is not clear who the architect of this work was, although Francis Webster has been suggested on account of some of the detailing such as the use of Dent marble (Martin 2004, 129; Anon 2011); it is clear from the specification drawn up with Elleray that Townley was to provide the ‘chimney pieces’ (see Section 3.3.7 above), and at least some of these are said to have come from another property owned by the family (Anon 2011), perhaps the main family seat at Townley Hall near Burnley. It is also apparent from the specification that material was also reused from a property referred to as ‘Crossley’s house’ but it is not known where this was. It has also been suggested that alterations were made to the house up to 1820 (Anon 2011; Cummings 2011), but no evidence to support this is given.

3.2.6 Throughout most of its history Town Head was clearly occupied by the owners, although it is often unclear who was actually living on the estate as a whole. By the 19th century the increased number of sources, in particular the census, make it a lot easier to establish exactly who was there. The full details of the census returns are presented in *Appendix 2*, but a summary is presented in Table 1 below. In addition, the 1910 Inland Revenue rating valuation demonstrates the land including the house, listed as part of plots 98 and 99 are owned and occupied by Charles G Townley and described as ‘House & Grounds’ and ‘Woodland & Lane’. The adjoining plot 100 was also owned by Charles Townley but occupied by Edmund James Townley and described as ‘Cottage & build[ings]’ and land (see Plate 11).

Date	Name of occupier	Property	Source
1825-1851	William Townley (unmarried, born in Rochdale) plus servants	Town Head	Baines 1825, 654; Census
1861-1881	Edmund Townley (curate, born in Norfolk) plus wife, children, and servants	Townhead	Census
1891	Edmund James Townley (barrister, born in Staveley parish, son of Edmund Townley) plus mother, sisters, cousin, aunt, and servants	Town Head	Census
1901-1911	Charles Gale Townley (retired clergyman, born in Staveley parish, younger brother of Edmund James Townley?) plus wife, servants, and nephew	Town Head	Census
1901	Allison Storey (gardener) plus wife	Town Head Cottage	Census

Table 1: Recorded occupiers of Town Head, 1825-1911

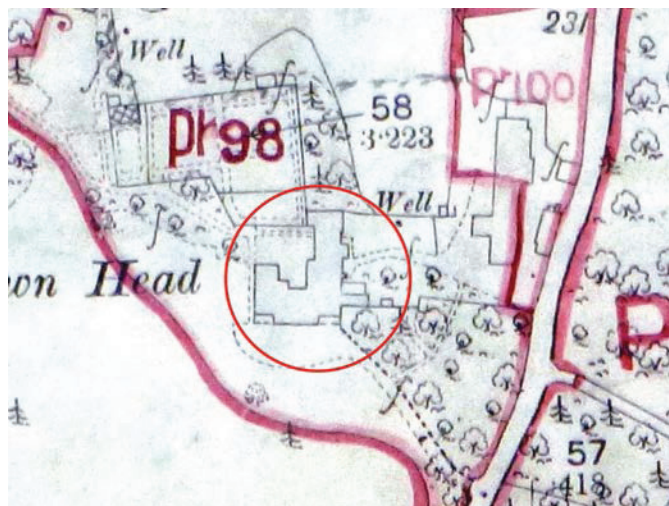


Plate 11: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1890 showing the plots listed in the 1910 Inland Revenue rating valuation

3.2.7 More recent accounts demonstrate that the Townley family remained at the house from 1804, until the current sale (Anon 2011; 2014; Cummings 2011). It is said that Col Charles Townley, Edmund's younger brother, also lived at Town Head, but he is not recorded in any of the available sources (Anon 2011; 2014). He was the Queen's Messenger to Queen Victoria and is famous for carrying dispatches from Lord Palmerston from Belgrade to Constantinople in 1849, completing the 820-mile journey in 131 hours, only leaving his saddle for six hours (ibid); given this date it seems more likely he was a direct relative of William Townley. He clearly cannot be the Charles Gale Townley listed at Town Head in the 1901 and 1911 census and named as the owner and occupier in the 1910 valuation (who was Edmund Townley the solicitor's younger brother) as he would have only been a few years old in 1849 and is described as a 'retired clergyman'. The estate subsequently came to Charles Humphrey Townley on the death of his elder brother Edmund Peregrine Townley and his wife, who were murdered by the Mafia while on holiday in Sardinia (Anon 2011; Cummings 2011), from whom it passed to Charles Townley.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 **Arrangement:** the building comprises three main parts. The front section to the south-west containing the formal 'polite' rooms and main entrance, a two-storey service wing extending from the east side of the north elevation, and a lower range of outbuildings extending to the east from the main section.

4.1.2 **Fabric:** externally almost all of the building is finished with relatively modern concrete roughcast render, obscuring the original building material, although where this is visible it was primarily local slate. Details are finished in a fine-grained buff sandstone. The roof is finished with slate, predominately finished with stone ridge tiles, and with hipped ends to the main section. There are two substantial chimney stacks at either end of the centre of the main section and smaller stacks to the rear and in the north wing. Internally the walls are typically finished with plaster and painted or wallpapered and any exposed structural timber is mostly hand finished. The window casements are all timber and most are original or very early sliding sash types without horns.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **South external elevation:** this comprises the front elevation, overlooking lawns and with an open aspect over fields and down to Lake Windermere. The main part of the house comprises a symmetrical central block with flanking wings that are slightly lower and have hipped roofs, and are further extended by semi-circular bays in the west and east elevations (Plate 12). Each wing also has an attached veranda comprising five Doric columns (one engaged at each end) supporting a moulded entablature. Within the lower part of the west wing there is a single window with a three over six light sliding sash (Plate 13). At first floor level in the west wing there is a long low three-part window with a pair of one over one light sash casements flanking a central three over three light sash. There is a moulded entablature across the top. The central part of the elevation has a symmetrical row of three full height windows with six over six light sash casements with very narrow stone surrounds and moulded hoods supported on scrolled brackets with floral modillions (Plate 14 and Plate 15). A square string course above forms the sill of a matching row of three windows with three over six light casements and thin surrounds, with a moulded entablature along the top of the wall. The east wing has a similar first floor window to that at the west end, while the ground floor has a similar form of window but with fixed casements forming the flanking side lights and another small two-light window to the west of this (Plate 16). The elevation is extended to the east by the low range of outbuildings, which butt against a rounded section projecting from the east wing. The outbuildings also have a hipped roof at the east end but the elevation is relatively plain, with two small windows with hinged two-light fixed casements and plain dressed stone sills and a doorway at the east end with a tongue and groove plank door in a beaded surround.



Plate 12: The south external elevation, viewed from the south



Plate 13 (left): The west end of the south external elevation, viewed from the south-west



Plate 14 (right): The centre of the south external elevation, viewed from the south



Plate 15 (left): Window detail in the centre of the south external elevation, viewed from the south

Plate 16 (right): The east end of the south external elevation, viewed from the south-west

4.2.2 **West external elevation:** the veranda projects on the south side (Plate 17) and within this is a doorway with an original door with six raised and fielded panels with mouldings. The south end of the elevation is otherwise dominated by a semi-circular bay window extending over two floors with a pair of four over four light sash windows flanking a central six over six light window on the ground floor and a pair of two over four light sash windows flanking a central three over six light window on the first floor (Plate 18). These all have square dressed surrounds and a square string course forming the first-floor sills and moulded entablature above. The string course extends to the north and this section steps back from the main part and has two windows per floor comprising six over six light sashes on the ground floor and three over six light sashes on the first floor all with thin stone surrounds and with the same entablature along the top of the wall (Plate 19). The west elevation of the north wing, within the rear courtyard, has a series of irregular windows comprising two six over six light sash casements with dressed stone sills, a tall six over 18 light sash casement (presumably a stair window), and a single two light window at low level (Plate 20). There is also a blocked doorway visible as a shallow alcove to the north of the windows. The north end steps out beyond the blocked doorway and there are two three over three light sash windows with horns and a small outshut with a flat roof with a glazed section at the south end (Plate 21).



Plate 17: The west external elevation, viewed from the west



Plate 18 (left): The south end of the west external elevation, viewed from the west



Plate 19 (right): The north end of the west external elevation, viewed from the west



Plate 20 (left): The south end of west external elevation within the courtyard, viewed from the west

Plate 21 (right): The north end of the west external elevation within the courtyard, viewed from the west

4.2.3 North external elevation: the west side of this comprises a large projecting gable with two purlins visible per pitch plus the ridge, a central window with a three over six light sash casement and a thicker sill than to the south and west and a tall chimney stack on top (Plate 22). A small monopitch outshut extends from the east side of this and continues below a projecting tall narrow gable end containing a long 24-light stair window. The main elevation to the east of this has an irregular collection of windows, two with four over eight light sashes, two with three over six light sashes, and two with six over six light sashes. There is an additional tall chimney behind the front (south) elevation at this point (Plate 23). The east end of the elevation comprises just a plain gable with two purlins per pitch exposed plus a ridge and a lower window extending below the ground level on this side with a two over two light sash casement with horns. At the east end the elevation is continued by the low range of outbuildings extending from the south side of the building. These are largely open fronted, with a column built of slate on the east side and a small window with a three over three light casement with iron bars over to the east (Plate 24).



Plate 22 (left): The west side of the north external elevation, viewed from the north

Plate 23 (right): The east side of the north external elevation, viewed from the north



Plate 24: The north elevation of the eastern outshuts, viewed from the north

4.2.4 **East external elevation:** the north side has a small monopitch outshut attached, which has a small window in the with a hinged six-light casement, and a doorway in the south side with a moulded four panel door in a stop chamfered surround. Immediately to the south of which is a large eight over eight light sash window at first floor level with large dressed stone lintel and a much smaller light to the south of this with a two over four light hinged casement. At the lower floor level there is a 10 over 10 light sash window. The main part of the elevation, to the south (Plate 25), has a long low monopitch outshut over the ground floor with a doorway in its south end with no door. There are large windows to the north and south of this outshut at ground level each with a 10 over 10 light sash casement. There are two further windows to the south at ground level with hinged three over three and three over six light casements. At first floor level there is a row of three six over six light casement windows and two more close together at the south end, one of which has a thicker sill. The low outshut range extending to the east at the south end is butted against a semi-circular projection from the main part of the building, which has a window at first floor level with a six over six light sash casement. There is a doorway with a plank and batten door effectively within the area covered by the outshut range, and beyond this, at the south end of the elevation is another door with 12-lights.





Plate 25: The east external elevation, viewed from the east



Figure 2: North and east external elevations

SOUTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION



Key:  cross-sectional wall
 blocked feature

WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION

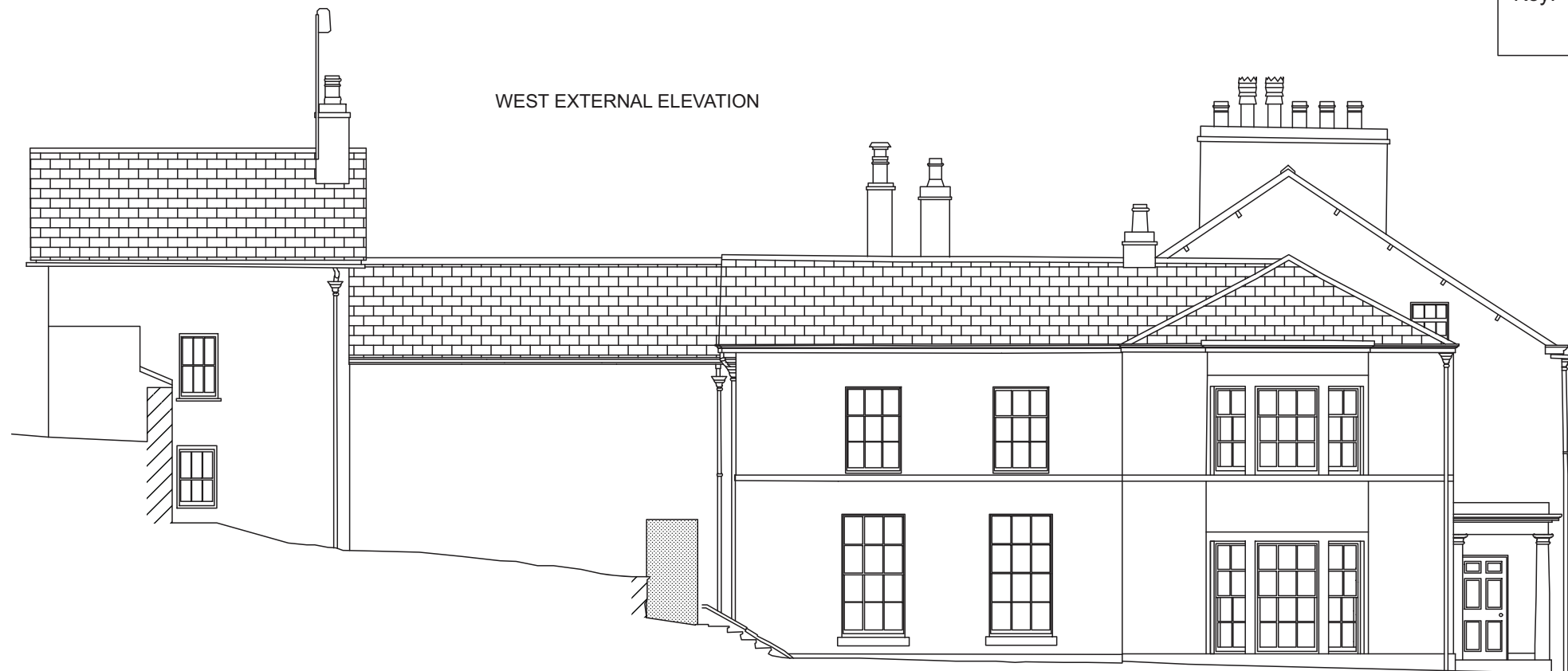


Figure 3: South and west external elevations

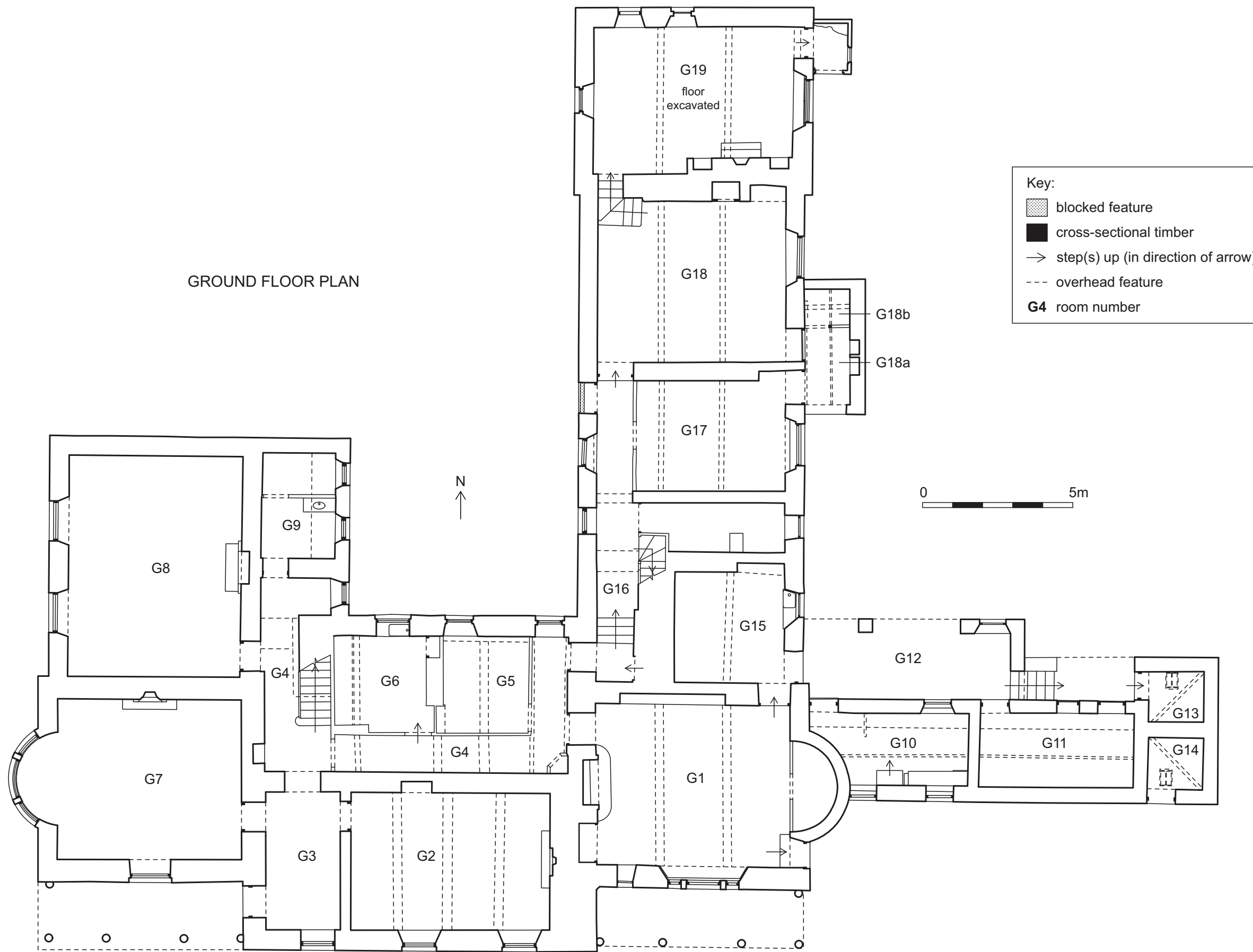


Figure 4: Ground floor plan

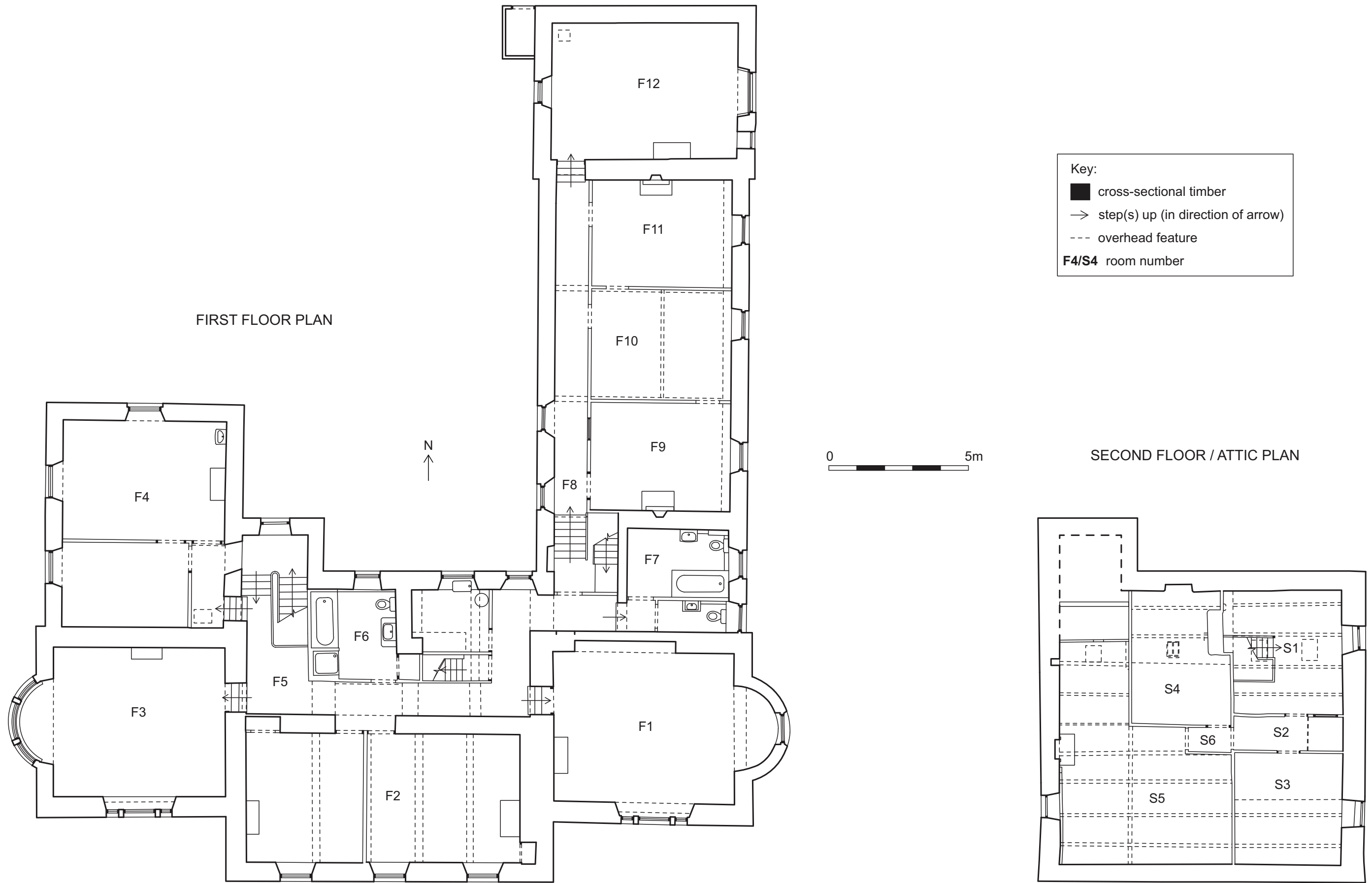


Figure 5: First and second floor plans

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Ground Floor Room 1:** this has a tiled floor and plaster ceiling with two plastered beams with beaded edges and iron bars attached, presumably for hanging items from rather than tie rods (Plate 26) and there is a moulded cornice (Plate 27). The north elevation is dominated by a large alcove filled with a cupboard that has panelled doors and moulded drawers (Plate 28). There is a doorway to the east of this with a moulded surround and six-panel moulded door. The east elevation has a central doorway with six moulded panels, the top two of which are glazed (Plate 29), and leads into a semi-circular pantry with relatively modern shelves attached to the walls and a stone flag floor. There is another doorway to the south in the east elevation proper up a single step, which has a single raised and fielded panel and 12 lights over (Plate 29). The south elevation is dominated by a wide three-part window with splayed jambs, with a smaller window to the west with square jambs (Plate 30). The west elevation has a deep cupboard built into the south-east corner with panelled doors but also incorporating an electric cooker (Plate 31). To the north is a large fireplace, now incorporating an Aga but with an original stone surround around the fireplace opening. To the north is a doorway with a six-panel door; the wall is evidently extremely thick.



Plate 26 (left): Beams and iron bars in Room G1, viewed from the south-west

Plate 27 (right): Cornice detail in Room G1, viewed from the north-west



Plate 28 (left): The cupboard in the alcove in the north elevation, Room G1, viewed from the south

Plate 29 (right): The east elevation, Room G1, viewed from the west



Plate 30 (left): The south elevation, Room G1, viewed from the north-east



Plate 31 (right): The west elevation, Room G1, viewed from the east

4.3.2 **Ground Floor Room 2:** the floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling plaster, supported by three beams orientated north/south and there is a relatively simple cornice (Plate 32). The north elevation has an alcove housing a built-in cupboard with a moulded surround and doors in the lower part (Plate 33). The east elevation has a central fireplace with a polished stone and iron insert and a hob grate with floral decoration (Plate 34). There are fixed timber bookshelves either side with some simple moulded decoration; these are evidently not original as they have been fairly crudely attached around the cornice. The south elevation has two full-height windows with splayed jambs and panelled shutters (Plate 35). The west elevation has a tall fixed bookshelf on the south side, similar in style to those to the east (Plate 36). To the north is a doorway with a dark polished hardwood finish and six moulded panels (Plate 36).



Plate 32 (left): The ceiling in Room G2, viewed from the north-west

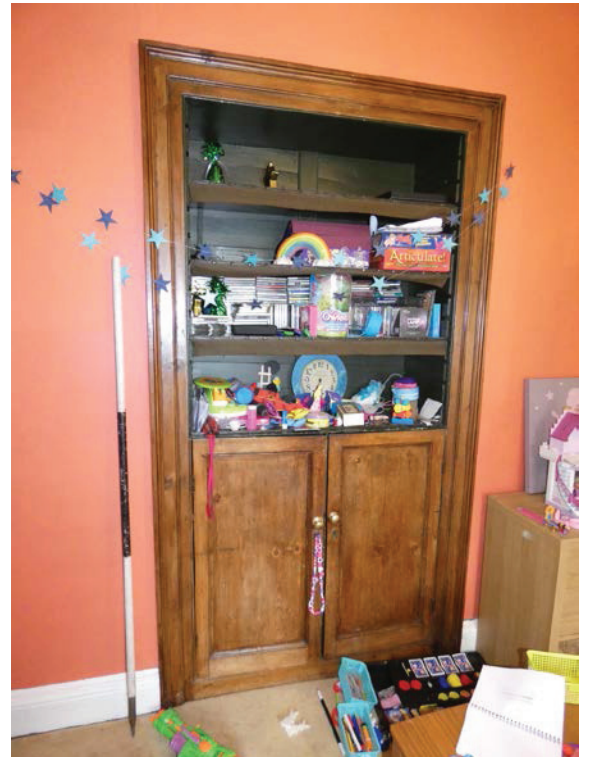


Plate 33 (right): The alcove/cupboard in the north elevation in Room G2, viewed from the south



Plate 34: The east elevation, Room G2, viewed from the west

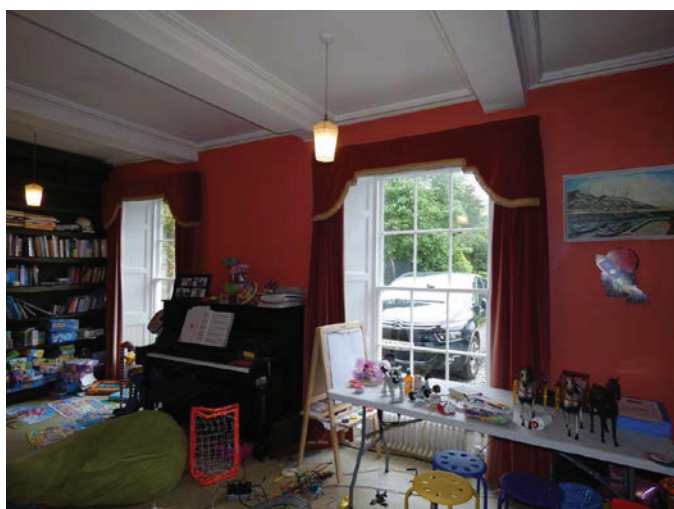


Plate 35 (left): The south elevation in Room G2, viewed from the north-west

Plate 36 (right): The west elevation in Room G2, viewed from the east

4.3.3 **Ground Floor Room 3:** this has a tiled floor and plaster ceiling with a shallow cornice. The north elevation has a round-headed opening leading to Room G4 (Plate 37). The east elevation has a doorway on the north side with a moulded surround and dark polished hardwood door with six moulded panels (Plate 38). The south elevation has a full height window with square jambs and panelled shutters (Plate 39). The west elevation has a doorway on the south side with four moulded panels, panelled jambs and a moulded surround (Plate 40) and there is a second doorway to the north with moulded surrounds, deep panelled jambs and a dark polished hardwood door with six moulded panels.



Plate 37 (left): The north elevation, Room G3, viewed from the south



Plate 38 (right): The east elevation, Room G3, viewed from the north-west



Plate 39 (left): The south elevation, Room G3, viewed from the north



Plate 40 (right): The south doorway in the west elevation, Room G3, viewed from the east

4.3.4 **Ground Floor Room 4:** this comprises an L-shaped corridor linking the east end of the main part of the building with the main staircase, with a short arm also connecting to a corridor that links to the back staircase. The floor is finished with tiles, of relatively modern type to the east and quarry tiles to the west. The east/west arm is relatively plain while the north/south has a cornice and there are four beams running across the east/west section all hand finished timber painted black, one of which has a heavy beading (Plate 41). The east/west arm has a doorway in the north elevation with a six-panel moulded door and moulded surround and the short arm to the north has window at the north end and a similar doorway to the west. The east elevation has further two doorways with similar style (Plate 42). The south elevation is largely plain, with the exception of a row of servants' bells attached high on the east side (Plate 43) and there is doorway in at the point where the east/west and north/south arms meet with a six

moulded panel door and four-light semi-circular fan light over (Plate 44). The north/south section is dominated by the staircase, which is set against the east wall and has relatively plain turned newel posts and square balusters (Plate 45). The west elevation has a round-headed alcove on the south side (Plate 46) and a doorway to the north with a dark polished hardwood door with six-panels and deep panelled jambs. The north end has a doorway with a six-panel door and moulded surround.



Plate 41 (left): Beams in the ceiling of Room G4, showing the beading, viewed from the east

Plate 42 (right): Doorways in the east elevation of Room G4, viewed from the south-west



Plate 43 (left): Servants' bells attached to the south elevation of Room G4, viewed from the north-east

Plate 44 (right): Doorway dividing Room G4, viewed from the east

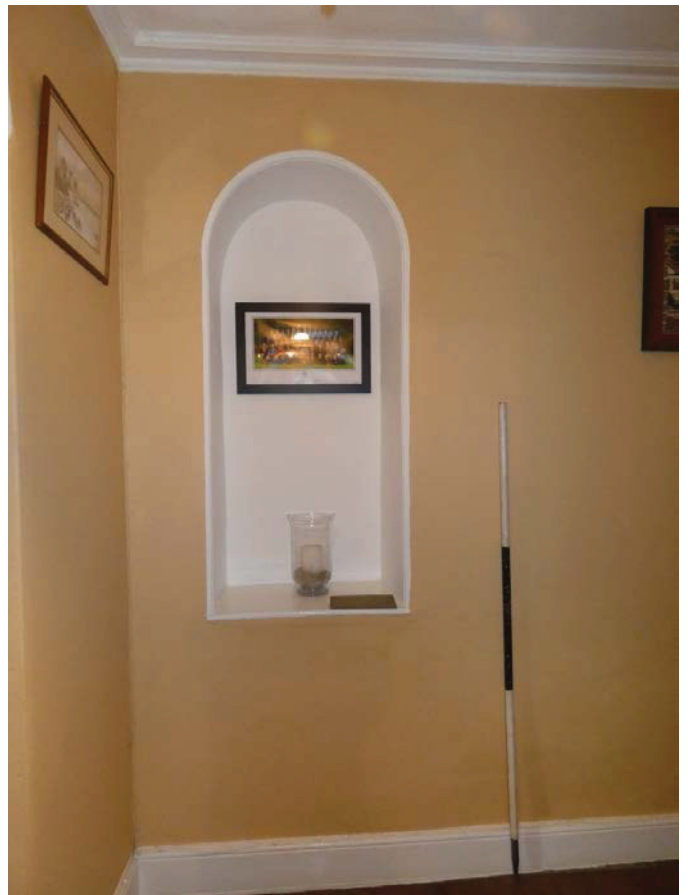


Plate 45 (left): Staircase in Room G4, viewed from the south-west

Plate 46 (right): Alcove in the west elevation of Room G4, viewed from the east

4.3.5 **Ground Floor Room 5:** this has a timber floor, with relatively narrow boards running north/south and a plaster ceiling with a single beam with a wide chamfer, also north/south, continuing from Room G4. The walls are largely plain. The north elevation has a window on the west side with splayed jambs with shutters and there is boxed piping along the wall top. The east elevation has a doorway on the south side with a moulded surround and the door has six moulded panels. The south elevation is plain, while the west has a cupboard on the south side with panelled doors.



Plate 47 (left): Beam in Room G5, viewed from the south-east



Plate 48 (right): The north elevation of Room G5, viewed from the south

4.3.6 **Ground Floor Room 6:** this has a linoleum floor over boards and is raised relative to Room G4. The plaster ceiling has a beam orientated north/south on the west side (Plate 50), continuing from Room G4. The north elevation has a window in the centre with square jambs with shutters and an inset sink below (Plate 49). The east elevation has a cupboard built in on the north side with two panelled doors (Plate 49). The south elevation has a single doorway on the east side with a six moulded panel door, and the wall steps out to a thicker section on the west side. The west elevation is covered by an early fitted cupboard, although it has evidently been added at a later date (Plate 50).



Plate 49 (left): The north-east corner of Room G6, showing the window and cupboard, viewed from the south-west

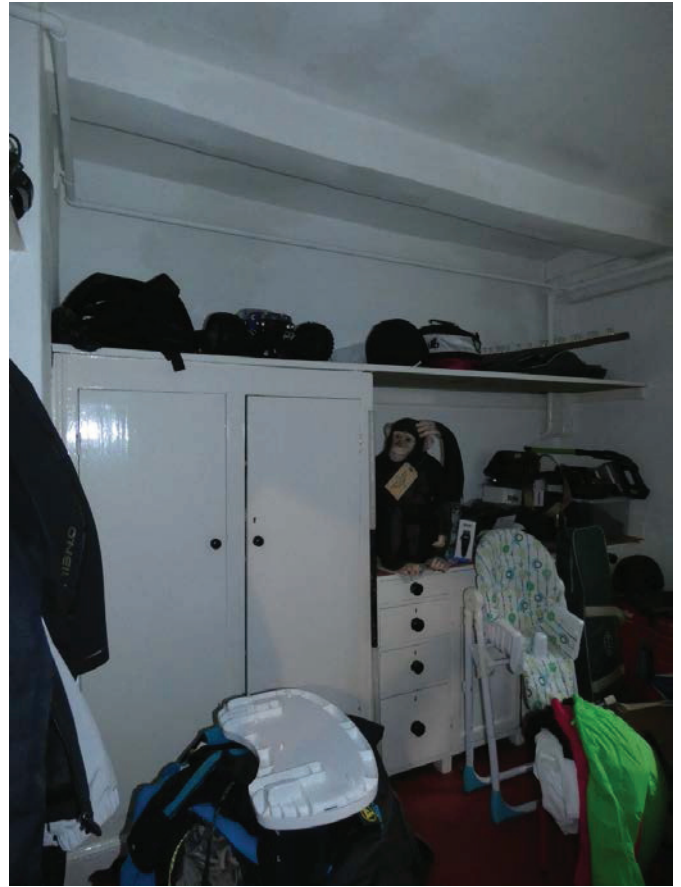


Plate 50 (right): Fitted cupboard against the west elevation, Room G6, viewed from the south-east

4.3.7 **Ground Floor Room 7:** this has a timber floor with relatively narrow boards running north/south and the plaster ceiling has an acanthus leaf cornice. The north elevation has a large fireplace with a polished stone chimney piece with floral decoration. The east elevation has a doorway on the south side, while the south has a tall window with square jambs and no shutters. The west elevation is largely formed by the curving semi-circular bay window, which has fluted details and floral modillions.



Plate 51 (left): Cornice detail in Room G7, viewed from the north-west



Plate 52 (right): Fireplace in Room G7, viewed from the south



Plate 53 (left): Window in the south elevation of Room G7, viewed from the north



Plate 54 (right): Bay window in the west elevation of Room G8, viewed from the east

4.3.8 **Ground Floor Room 8:** this also has a timber floor, with the relatively narrow boards running north/south and a plaster ceiling. There is a fluted and moulded dado rail running around the walls and a relatively plain cornice (Plate 55). The north and south elevations are plain, while the east elevation has a fireplace with a polished black marble surround (Plate 56). The original insert has been removed and the back has been either stripped to the original stone or had new stone added. There is a doorway to the south with a dark polished hardwood door and moulded surround. The west elevation has two tall windows with splayed jambs with panelled shutters and moulded surrounds (Plate 57).



Plate 55 (left): Detail of the cornice in Room G8, viewed from the north-west



Plate 56 (right): Fireplace in Room G8, viewed from the west



Plate 57: Windows in Room G8, viewed from the south-east

4.3.9 **Ground Floor Room 9:** this comprises a small bathroom, divided into two parts. It has a tiled floor with two two over two light windows to the east and a doorway with a six-panel door to the south (Plate 58), with beaded panels in the jambs, as well as one in the dividing wall. The plaster ceiling slopes down with the roof line to the east and there is an early 20th century toilet and sink (Plate 59).



Plate 58 (left): Doorway to the south in Room G9, viewed from the north



Plate 59 (right): General view of the bathroom making up part of Room G9, viewed from the south-west

4.3.10 **Ground Floor Room 10:** this comprises a boiler and/or plant room and has a concrete floor, with a hole cut into the south side for electricity cables. The walls are finished with plaster and mostly plain. The north elevation has a small window on the east side in a tall alcove with a timber shutter (Plate 60) and there is a doorway to the west with a plank and batten door. The east elevation has shelves on angled brackets attached and scars where there were originally more (Plate 60). There is a stone bench against the south elevation and the scar for where this originally ran further to the west below a pair of windows, each set in a tall alcove a covered by timber shuttering (Plate 61). The west elevation is partly curved following the curving projection from the main building (Plate 62).



Plate 60 (left): The north and east elevation of Room G10, viewed from the south-west



Plate 61 (right): The south elevation of Room G10, viewed from the north-east



Plate 62 (left): The curved section in the west elevation of Room G10, viewed from the north-east

Plate 63 (right): The doorway in the north elevation of Room G11, viewed from the south

4.3.11 **Ground Floor Room 11:** this has a stone flag floor and is open to the roof, which is constructed from machine cut purlins. The walls are rough stone finished with limewash and are all plain, apart from the north, which has a doorway on the west side with a tongue and groove plant door with long strap hinges and an original lock with decorative plates (Plate 63). To the east there are two apertures, which share a single chamfered lintel and have tongue and groove plank and batten shutters with sliding timber bolts and ventilation holes along the top.



Plate 64: Pair of apertures on the east side of the north elevation of Room G11, viewed from the south

4.3.12 **Ground Floor Room 12:** this essentially comprises an open space along the north side of the outshuts, with a flag floor on the west side raised via a flight of steps to the east (Plate 65). There is a half truss at the west end supporting the roof, with a joggled joint between the tie beam and the principal, which is supported by a square block of masonry (Plate 66). The walls within this room are largely open on the north side but are limewashed stone elsewhere. There is a hinged three over three light window in the one continuous section of the north elevation. The south elevation has two apertures at the east end, two doorways and a two-light window. There are doorways to the east and west with tongue and groove plank doors.



Plate 65 (left): Stairs between the two sections of Room G12, viewed from the west

Plate 66 (right): Half truss within Room G12, viewed from the east

4.3.13 **Ground Floor Room 13:** this comprises a small toilet, and has a concrete floor and plastered hipped ceiling with a skylight on the north side. The walls are plastered and finished with distemper and there is a modern toilet and sink against the west side, although there are older brackets for an earlier cistern. The door to the west is an original plank and batten type.

4.3.14 **Ground Floor Room 14:** this too was originally also a toilet but has been completely renovated with a concrete floor, raised on the north and east sides by additional timber flooring and with a modern plaster wall finish. The ceiling is the hipped roof, with a single beaded timber exposed supporting this, and a skylight on the south side. There is a cistern on an older bracket to the east and a tongue and groove plank and batten door to the south.

4.3.15 **Ground Floor Room 15:** this has a concrete floor, stepped up from G1 to the south, and a flat plaster ceiling with a single beam north/south with meat hooks on the west side. There are shelves on brackets along the north, west and south walls and a wide and low alcove on the east side of the north elevation (Plate 67). There is a doorway in the south elevation with six plain panels and a doorway in the east elevation with a tongue and groove door plus a window to the north of this with a six-light casement, the top three hinged, below which is an inset sink with tiles around (Plate 68).



Plate 67 (left): The north elevation of Room G15, viewed from the south



Plate 68 (right): The east elevation of Room G15, viewed from the west

4.3.16 **Ground Floor Room 16:** this comprises a short corridor linking the main house to the north wing and the back stairs and includes a small toilet running off the east side. It has a stone flag floor, although the toilet has a modern stone floor and it has all be extensively modernised. There are a pair of windows to the west, one with a six over six light sash and the other the lower part of a tall stair window, that extends into the floor above. There is also an alcove in the north end of the west elevation, with a moulded surround and three timber shelves, but the door has been removed. The north elevation has a wide six-panel door with a decorated bolt while the door to the east is plank and batten, with an opening on the south side to the stairs finished with tongue and groove planks on the south side.



Plate 69 (left): Alcove in the west elevation and doorway to the north in Room G16, viewed from the south-east



Plate 70 (right): Stairs in the east elevation of Room G16, viewed from the north-west

4.3.17 **Ground Floor Room 17:** this has been totally modernised but possibly has a stone flag floor finished with carpet and has two hand-finished timber beams orientated north/south supporting the ceiling. There is a door to the east with long strap hinges and a 10 over 10 light window (Plate 71).



Plate 71: The east elevation of Room G17, viewed from the west

4.3.18 **Ground Floor Room 18:** this has had the floor removed to the earth and some internal walls removed. The ceiling is supported by two beams orientated north/south, with three additional timbers added on the south side across these, orientated east/west (Plate 72). The walls have been stripped to the original plaster. The north elevation has a concrete staircase forming a dog-leg to a doorway at high level, which has a door with six moulded panels (Plate 73). There is a slight step in the wall to the east of this and a large pipe inserted (presumably for a stove flue). Beyond this is an airing cupboard built into the wall, with two panelled doors backed with hardboard and there is a further tall alcove to the east. The east elevation has a large window with relatively recent bars on the inside (Plate 74) and a beaded tongue and groove door to the south on long strap hinges and with some red baize still in place (Plate 75). The south elevation is essentially plain, but with a doorway on the west side obscured by plastic sheeting. The west elevation is also plain, but with upright slates set against its base, presumably as some form of water proofing.



Plate 72 (left): Beams and attached timbers in the Room of Room G18, viewed from the east

Plate 73 (right): The north elevation in Room G18, viewed from the south



Plate 74 (left): Window in the east elevation of Room G18, viewed from the west



Plate 75 (right): Doorway in the east elevation of Room G18, viewed from the west

4.3.19 To the east of Room 18 is a small porch split into two rooms (Room G18a and G18b) neither of which have any features of great interest. The southern of these (Room G18a) is larger and has an alcove on the east side with a plank door covering the north side with early 'butterfly' hinges (Plate 76). There are two doorways to the west with beaded plank and batten doors, the south with elaborate hinges. The door to the north into Room G18b is a plank and batten also. The roof of G18b is supported by a single rough timber, which has what appears to be a timber pulley block on top (Plate 77). The walls are finished with limewash over stone and there is a single corbel in the west elevation.



Plate 76 (left): Alcove in the east elevation of Room G18a, viewed from the south-west



Plate 77 (right): Timber roof support with pulley block in Room G18b, viewed from the south

4.3.19 Ground Floor Room 19: this has also had the floor removed and the bedrock is exposed in places. The plaster has also been removed from most of the walls, revealing the slate construction. The ceiling has also had the plaster removed exposing two machine cut timber beams orientated north/south and similar joists. The north elevation has a window near the centre with a four light sash casement with horns. There is a further aperture to the west covered with mesh (Plate 78). The east elevation has a doorway on the north side; the door has been removed, but there is a three light over light (Plate 79). Through this is a small porch, which has a six-panel door to the south and exposed bedrock up to c1m tall in the north elevation (Plate 80). To the south is a large window with a 10 over 10 sash casement in splayed jambs and with a timber sill (Plate 79). The south elevation has a fireplace on the east side, with a fairly simple timber surround and floral iron insert, which is flanked by cupboards with moulded surrounds, modern glass shelving, and a single panel door in the base of each (Plate 81). The fireplace and cupboards are all part of a timber stud construction projecting from the main wall. There is also a doorway to the west with a six-panel door. The west elevation has a window with a three over three light casement with horns and a machine cut timber lintel, and below the sill a large square section has been filled with modern concrete blocks.



Plate 78 (left): The north elevation of Room G19, viewed from the south

Plate 79 (right): The east elevation of Room G19, viewed from the west



Plate 80 (left): Exposed bedrock in the north elevation of the porch to the east of Room G19, viewed from the south



Plate 81 (right): The fireplace and cupboards in the south elevation of Room G19, viewed from the north

4.3.20 **First Floor Room 1:** the floor is finished with carpet over timber boards and the ceiling is flat plaster with a simple cornice. The north elevation has a wide alcove with roll moulded edges coming to octagonal bases (Plate 82). The east elevation is dominated by a semi-circular bay with a single window with a six over six light casement. Again, the roll moulded surround of the opening has octagonal bases (Plate 83). The south elevation has a wide three-part window with a pair of one over one light casements flanking a central three over three light sash, and an inserted timber sill has been added below (Plate 84). The west elevation is plain apart from a vent for a flue – the hearthstone is present below the carpet, and a doorway on the north side with a six-panel door (Plate 85).



Plate 82 (left): Alcove in the north elevation of Room F1, viewed from the south



Plate 83 (right): Bay in the east elevation of Room F1, viewed from the west



Plate 84 (left): Window in the south elevation of Room F1, viewed from the north



Plate 85 (right): Vent and doorway in the west elevation of Room F1, viewed from the east

4.3.21 **First Floor Room 2:** this is divided into two parts by a stud partition wall and has a timber board floor, orientated north/south and relatively wide. The ceiling is supported by four beams finished with plaster orientated north/south divided between the two spaces (Plate 86). The walls are relatively plain; there is a doorway with a six-panel door in the north elevation of the eastern room and the east elevation has a hearth stone south of the centre and in the south-east corner there is a small cupboard with an early door with two very rough raised panels (Plate 87). There are three windows to the south with splayed jambs with panelled shutters. The western room has a second hearth stone against the west elevation and a cupboard on the west side of the north elevation with a six-panel door.



Plate 86 (left): Beams supporting the ceiling in Room F2, viewed from the north-west



Plate 87 (right): Early door to cupboard in the south-east corner of Room F2, viewed from the west

4.3.22 **First Floor Room 3:** this has a timber floor, the boards, which are relatively narrow and orientated east/west. The flat plaster ceiling has a simple cornice and the north elevation is plain, apart from a tiled hearth. The east elevation has a doorway with a six-panel door and steps down into Room F5. The south elevation has a long window with splayed jambs and a timber sill (Plate 88). The west elevation is filled by a semi-circular bay window, which has panelling below (Plate 89).



Plate 88 (left): The window in the south elevation of Room F3, viewed from the north



Plate 89 (right): The bay window in the west elevation of Room F3, viewed from the east

4.3.23 **First Floor Room 4:** this has also been subdivided into three spaces, including a small lobby on the south-east corner. The floor is timber boards, which are relatively wide and the plaster ceiling has a simple cornice. There are windows to the north and west, all three over six lights with panelled shutters (Plate 90) and there is a hearth stone on the east side. The doorways have six panel doors (Plate 91) and there is a bannister with square section balustrades in the opening overlooking the stairs, the jambs of which are at an odd angle.



Plate 90 (left): Windows in the north and west elevations of Room F4, viewed from the south-east



Plate 91 (right): Doors in Room F4, viewed from the north

4.3.24 **First Floor Room 5:** this comprises a corridor, primarily linking the first floor rooms to the main staircase. It has a moulded cornice where it opens out into the main staircase on the west side. The staircase is as per the ground floor with square section balustrades and a simple hand rail (Plate 92) and there are three round headed arches over the east/west section (Plate 93). There is a tall stair window in the north elevation that illuminates the main stairs, and numerous doorways to the north and south all with six panel doors. Two in the south elevation are set back within a large opening in the main wall. At

the far east end of the east/west arm there is a large brass tap fixed to an area of tongue and groove panelling (Plate 94), presumably part of an early fire-fighting system.

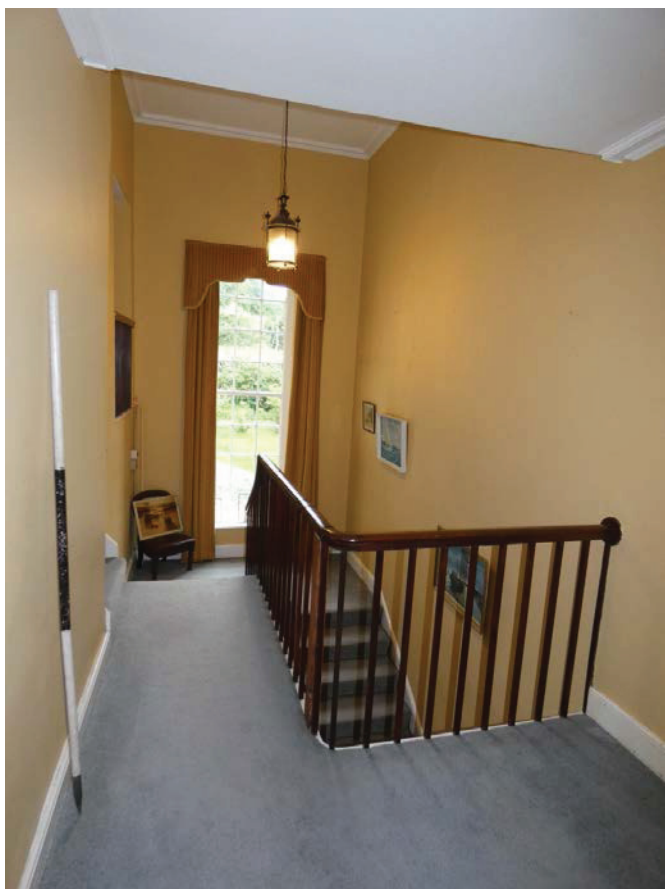


Plate 92 (left): Top of the main staircase in Room F5, viewed from the south-west



Plate 93 (right): Arched openings along the east/west arm of Room F5, viewed from the west



Plate 94: Brass tap and panelling at the north-east end of Room F5, viewed from the north

4.3.25 **First Floor Room 6:** this comprises a bathroom to the west and small storeroom to the east. The bathroom has been totally modernised, with a three over six light window to the north and an alcove with a three panel door to the east. The storeroom has an original or early fitted cupboard along the west side and a window to the north with a Belfast sink below (Plate 95). Immediately to the south of the store is a small room leading to the stairs to the second floor, which are timber and fairly plain.



Plate 95: The storeroom forming the east part of Room F6

4.3.26 **First Floor Room 7:** this comprises another bathroom and toilet sub-divided by stud walls and is entirely modernised. There are windows to the east with six over six light sash casements and a cornice in the northern part.

4.3.27 **First Floor Room 8:** this comprises a corridor along the west side of the north wing, running up from a flight of steps at the south end that connect to the back stair down to the ground floor. The floor is timber boards finished with carpet and the flat plaster ceiling has two boxed beams orientated east/west. There are windows along the west side, and two doorways to the east with six panel doors.

4.3.28 **First Floor Room 9:** this has a timber floor, the boards relatively wide and plaster ceiling. The walls are mostly plain; there is a window to the east with a six over six light casement and a fireplace to the south with a floral iron surround and insert (Plate 96). There is a doorway to the west and a relatively modern two-light window with a fixed casement to the north (Plate 97). A new door has now been cut through the east side of the north elevation, which is a stud partition wall.



Plate 96 (left): Fireplace in the south elevation of Room F9, viewed from the north

Plate 97 (right): The west elevation of Room F9, viewed from the east

4.3.29 **First Floor Room 10**: this too has a timber floor of wide boards and is relatively plain. The north elevation has the tie beam of the truss forming a step along it as does the south and there is a doorway with a six-panel door to the west and window to the east with a six over six light sash casement.

4.3.30 **First Floor Room 11**: this also has a timber floor of wide boards. There is a fireplace to the north with a floral iron insert (Plate 98), window to the east with a six over six light casement, and doorway to the west with a six panel door.



Plate 98: The north elevation showing the fireplace in Room F10, viewed from the south

4.3.31 **First Floor Room 12**: this has a timber board floor with narrow boards, although a large section was missing during the work on site on the north side where a staircase was removed and there are corresponding scars in the north elevation. The ceiling had also been removed revealing a single king post truss with angled struts (Plate 99). The walls had been stripped to the original plaster, which was topped with a deep cornice (Plate 100), although it was evident that this hadn't been cut through for the installation of the stairs on the north side, which indicates that they were a later addition. The east elevation has a large window 10 over 10 light sash casement with a smaller window to the south with a two over four light casement (Plate 101). This is located in what was evidently originally a small toilet as there are more scars for stud walls in this area. The south elevation has a hearthstone in the floor and a doorway with moulded surround and a six-panel door to the west, covered by hardboard on the north side. The wall above the removed ceiling is rough stone and mortar with throughstones in the south elevation and projecting stones marking the line of a flue (Plate 102).



Plate 99 (left): The truss in Room F12, viewed from the south-west

Plate 100 (right): Detail of the cornice in Room F12, viewed from the north-east



Plate 101 (left): The windows in the east elevation of Room F12, viewed from the south-west

Plate 102 (right): The top of the south elevation in Room F12, viewed from the north-west

4.3.32 **Second Floor Room 1:** this has fairly irregular and wide floorboards orientated north/south, with a stairwell on the west side with square balusters, dome-topped and stop chamfered newel posts and a fairly plain handrail (Plate 103). The walls are all finished with rough limewash and the room is open to the roof, which has three purlins, evidence for two blocked skylights, and the slates are finished with plaster parging (Plate 104). The north elevation is essentially plain while the east has a small window on the north side with splayed jambs, a two-light hinged timber casement, a timber sill plus a lower level window seat (Plate 105). The south elevation is a stud partition, with a central doorway with a timber surround but no door. There is a window to the east with a top opening six-light timber casement with bars across the top part (Plate 106). The west elevation is infill below the east truss, with a space below the principal rafter forming an alcove on the north side (Plate 103).



Plate 103 (left): The stairwell in Room S1, viewed from the south-east



Plate 104 (right): The roof over the north elevation in Room S1, viewed from the south



Plate 105 (left): Window in the east elevation of Room S1, viewed from the west



Plate 106 (right): South elevation in Room S1, viewed from the north

4.3.33 **Second Floor Room 2:** this is essentially just a corridor linking rooms on this floor formed between stud walls. The floor is essentially a continuation of that in Room S1, with some very wide and irregular boards (Plate 107). The east has had an additional modern partition added, and there are doorways to the north, west, and south with moulded surrounds but no doors.



Plate 107: Floorboards in Room S2, viewed from the east

4.3.34 **Second Floor Room 3:** the floorboards are similar to those to the north, and the ceiling is plastered and becomes flat on the north side but two purlins are visible (Plate 108). The walls are plastered and painted, and a mid-20th century painting of ladies' shoes on shelves has been added to the east elevation (Plate 109). This also has a window with a three over three light top-opening casement, with the bottom two panes on the south side angled to follow the adjoining roofline. It has splayed jambs and a timber lintel and window seat. The room is otherwise plain, with a doorway to the north.



Plate 108 (left): The south side of Room S3, viewed from the north



Plate 109 (right): The east elevation of Room S3, viewed from the north-west

4.3.35 **Second Floor Room 4:** this has similar floorboards orientated north/south and a pair of purlins exposed across the north side with a skylight with a two-light iron casement. A flat plaster ceiling has been created on the south side. The north elevation has a tall alcove in the centre, perhaps a blocked former window (Plate 110). The east elevation is stepped out on the north side and a much thicker section of masonry, with the principal rafter of the truss exposed in the elevation proper. The south

elevation is a stud partition with a doorway on the east side with a moulded surround and early two-panel door with decorative latch (Plate 111).



Plate 110 (left): The north elevation of Room S4, viewed from the south

Plate 111 (right): The door in the south elevation of Room S4, viewed from the west

4.3.36 **Second Floor Room 5:** this too has relatively wide and irregular floorboards orientated north/south, with additional boxing for the service bell cables attached to the west elevation and along the bottom of the south (Plate 115). It is open to the roof and there are three purlins per pitch plus the ridge, all of which are hand finished or sawn; the remains of a now blocked skylight are also visible (Plate 113). The two trusses supporting the roof are visible, in both cases they form part of an elevation on the east side. They are tie beam type, with thick principal rafters and a collar, with further bracing attached to the west truss forming an additional collar (Plate 112). The principals overlap west on east where they meet and the whole thing is held with timber pegs. The back of the slates is finished with plaster parging and all of the elevations are finished with rough plaster and limewash. The north elevation has a small opening leading into a small void below the roof (Plate 113). The east elevation is a stud partition and steps round to the east where there is an early two-panel doorway on L-shaped hinges (Plate 114). The south side of the elevation fills in the space below the collar of the western truss. The south elevation is plain and only really the wall top (Plate 115), while the west has a window on the south side with a six-light casement, the lower part of which has been modified to match the slope of the roof to the west (Plate 116), and has a timber window seat. To the north is a fireplace with a plain square stone surround and iron hob grate and hearthstone, with the boxing for the bell cables to the south of this (Plate 117).



Plate 112 (left): The western truss in Room S5, viewed from the west



Plate 113 (right): The north elevation of Room S5, viewed from the south



Plate 114 (left): The doorway in the east elevation of Room S5, viewed from the west



Plate 115 (right): The south side of Room S5, viewed from the north-west



Plate 116 (left): The window in the west elevation of Room S5, viewed from the east

Plate 117 (right): The fireplace in the west elevation of Room S5, viewed from the east

4.3.37 **Second Floor Room 6:** this is essentially little more than a lobby between other rooms. It has a suspended plaster ceiling and is plastered and painted throughout. There are doorways to the north and west with moulded surrounds and containing two early doors with raised and fielded moulded panels a central moulded rail (Plate 118).



Plate 118: Early door as viewed in Room G6

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The documentary sources demonstrate that there has been a property at Town Head for some considerable time, although not perhaps as early as has been suggested. Its origins seem to have been as a farmhouse, recorded from at least the late 17th century. By the end of the 18th century the site seems to have comprised two separate houses, at least one of which had apparently been built shortly before 1804, when the estate was purchased by William Townley of Rochdale (although he appears to have been living in Ambleside at the time).

5.1.2 The building recording provides a much more reliable understanding of the buildings' development, which can to some degree be tied into the documentary evidence. This allows six phases of development within the building to be identified.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 **Phase 0 (17th century):** the documentary evidence indicates that a property existed at the site from at least the late 17th century, although other less convincing sources have suggested even earlier origins. The place-name, early map evidence and lidar certainly suggest that this was a relatively substantial settlement at one time and it is likely to therefore perhaps have even medieval origins. No evidence for any fabric of this date was revealed during the building recording; it is possible it was completely removed or that elements are hidden in the building. It is noteworthy that the account of works carried out in 1805 describe the '*pulling down the old house*' and there are also references to '*Crossleys old house*' (see *Section 3.4.9* and *3.4.10* above). Since there were apparently two dwellings on the site when Townley acquired it in 1804, one of which had apparently just be built, it is likely that an older house on the site was demolished in 1805 and the materials used in the construction of the new one. The deeply moulded beam in Room G4 is potentially of late 17th century date and could, along with the other beams in this area, have been reused from an earlier structure, although it could equally have originated in Phase 1.

5.2.2 **Phase 1 (18th century):** it is apparent from the building recording that the core of the house comprises an earlier building. This is most apparent on the second floor where there are several doors of 18th century form (see Alcock and Hall 2002, 17), with distinctive L-shaped hinges of early 18th century date (*op cit*, 25). The fireplace in Room S5 is also of a type most likely to be of 18th century date, although its basic form makes it difficult to be precise (see Burton and Porten 2000 for more 'polite' examples in the same style dating into the early 19th century). The plan of the main part of the building shows that at its core is a double pile plan house, approximately 10m square, undoubtedly originally of two stories plus a substantial attic, of which the second floor has remained largely unchanged. Similar examples have been recorded in a number of locations across South Cumbria and North Lancashire (Greenlane Archaeology, 2006; 2011; 2012b; 2012c; 2019) and these too have often been found to be of early 18th century date, despite the general opinion that such buildings are more typically mid-19th century (Brunskill 2002, 81-83). One of the largest recorded examples of such a building, Slackwood Farm near Silverdale, was very similar in many aspects to what is present at Town Head (Greenlane Archaeology 2011). The arrangement of the rooms in such buildings is remarkably uniform in most cases, with the square footprint divided (by a stud wall or solid masonry wall) on the ground floor into four rooms with a central passage leading to the staircase; at Town Head this would correspond with Rooms G2-G6, F2, F5-F6 and all of the second floor. Such buildings essentially represent an early form of the more polite classically inspired symmetrical architectural styles that would become prevalent later in the 18th century and into the 19th century. The situation is slightly confused by the documentary records, which state that one of the houses on the site had been recently built just before Townley purchased the site in 1804 (see *Section 3.4.7* above). The dating evidence from within the core of the current house is too early for this to be the house referred to, although it is also stated that old doors were reused from another property, but it is possible that the 'new build' actually referred to some substantial rebuilding or modification that had taken place on the site rather than an entirely new house.

5.2.3 Phase 2 (early 19th century): the documentary evidence very clearly demonstrates that the original properties at Town Head were acquired by William Townley in 1804 and he soon set to work remodelling the site and the majority of the standing building essentially belongs to this phase (the Listed Building information suggests it is 18th century, see *Appendix 1*, but this is presumably on stylistic grounds). The accounts of this building work provide some important details, in particular that some or all of the cellars were created at this time, undoubtedly as part of the construction of the north wing, and that the original staircase was removed for use as a back stair and the space became a butler's pantry. Given the typical arrangement of a double pile house the original entrance would almost certainly have been where the western window in the south elevation of Room G2 now is, the cupboard to the north a second doorway through the dividing wall, and the original staircase in Room G6, which became the butler's pantry. The present main staircase in Room G4 was clearly created as part of this reorganisation.

5.2.4 The changes Townley made were therefore surprisingly superficial in many areas, with the front façade made more polite (it was probably already essentially symmetrical) through the addition of the east and west hipped wings and verandas, the front entrance moved to a slightly odd location on the south-west side of Room G4, through the west veranda. This created large rooms at either end, the sense of symmetry completed with the full bay window on the west side and false bay on the east side, and a large room (Room G8) was also created to the north, presumably the dining room mentioned in the specifications. The majority of the footprint of the building had therefore been constructed by the beginning of the 19th century, although it is likely that some additional alterations were also carried out in this general period. Dating evidence from within the building for this phase is less easy to determine since classically inspired elements such as the verandas are found on buildings from the 18th century right through the 19th, but the relatively simple form of the main staircase is certainly fitting with a date of 1805 (Burton 2001, 40-42) and the sash windows typically do not have horns, suggesting a date before c1840 (Wedd 1999, 2). The chimneypieces are more problematic since the documentary sources suggest that some or all of them were brought from elsewhere. However, the more regular geometric style is suggestive of a date at the very end of the 18th century or into the early 19th (Burton and Porten 2001, 32-42), which would also fit with a date of 1805. The attribution of the building to the Websters, specifically Francis Webster, although not proved by any specific documentary information, does have some support in the form of the octagonal bases to the mouldings in Room F1, which are found in other buildings attributed to Webster (Greenlane Archaeology 2007). These are possibly the work of William Fisher, a joiner who frequently collaborated on projects with the Websters (Martin 2004, 66).

5.2.5 Phase 3 (mid-19th century): it is apparent from the building recording that some additions were made in the early part of the 19th century, most obviously the north wing was extended to the north. The presence of sash windows with horns in at least some of the windows suggests this was after c1840 and the mapping of 1851 (surveyed in 1846-1848) seems to show that this addition had been constructed by that date. The purpose of this addition is not clear. It had very large windows in the east elevation and a remarkably elaborate cornice but was at some distance from the rest of the 'polite' parts of the house. The fireplace in Room G19 certainly seems to have been added against the existing wall and was presumably knocked into an existing flue in the south wall.

5.2.6 Phase 4 (late 19th century): the low wing of outshuts running to the east from the false bay window on the south-east side of the main house is evidently a later addition (Rooms G10-G14). The map evidence shows that the outshuts were built after 1890, and the majority must have been complete by 1896 when the very east end was extended again with the addition of a pair of toilets (G13 and G14; see *Section 3.1.7*). This addition was clearly to provide additional storage rooms and a coal store. A further small outshut (corresponding with Room G9) was also evidently added in 1896 to provide another toilet. This indicates that the house was undergoing modernisation at this time to improve the sanitation and bring it up to date and so other minor changes internally were probably also made at this time that are less obvious.

5.2.7 Phase 5 (20th century): more recent alterations have generally been quite superficial, such as the modernisation of the bathrooms and the kitchen and similar improvements elsewhere. It is evident that a number of doors were replaced on the ground floor with polished hardwood types of probable early 20th century date. Similarly, the bookshelves in Room G2 were probably added at a similar time in

order to make this room into a library. Throughout the building improvements in heating almost certainly led to the loss of fireplaces in many rooms during this period.

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 While Town Head appears to represent a relatively modest Lake District villa residence of the early 19th century, the history of the site is actually considerably more ancient, and the current building cleverly constructed around an older core. The development of villas in the Lake District began in the 18th century as the first wealthy tourists began to 'discover' the region and started to make homes for themselves in it (Menuge 2013). While Town Head is of a slightly later date it still falls within this general theme, although William Townley seems to have already been living nearby at Ambleside, at least some of the time, when he acquired Town Head. What is perhaps most remarkable about Town Head is how much of the original fabric has been preserved by its various owners, including elements such as the sliding sash windows, which have often been replaced in similar properties. It also represents another interesting example of a double pile plan house of apparently early 18th century origin, something which has been found in a number of other cases in the wider region and contradicts the more commonly held view about the dating of such structures.

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Details

After: Historic England 2020

Name: TOWN HEAD

List entry Number: 1266316

County: Cumbria

District: South Lakeland

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Staveley-in-Cartmel

National Park: LAKE DISTRICT

Grade: II

Date first listed: 23-Jul-1987

Details:

STAVELEY-IN-CARTMEL A592 SD 38 NE (West side) 7/99 Town Head

II

House, part used as antique shop. 18th century with early 19th century additions. Roughcast stone with slate roofs. South facade of two storeys and five bays, the end bays are recessed and lower with hipped roofs and verandas. First floor sill band, and top cornice to end bays. Windows are sashed with glazing bars, fifth bay of ground floor and first and fifth bays of first floor have tripartite windows. Three-bay verandas have unfluted Doric columns with frieze, cornice and parapet. Gable-end stacks. Left return similar of three bays, the third breaking forward with two-storey bowed bay with triple sashed windows. Right return of six bays, the first bay breaking forward, the sixth bay higher. First bay has two-storey bowed bay and projecting single storey service wing; lean-to porch to fourth bay. Cross-axial and gable end stacks. Rear has gabled stair wing and stack in roof slope. Site has historic connections with ferry across Lake Windermere.

Appendix 2: Census Details

1841 Census

HO107/528, Book 8, folio 10, page 13

House	Name	Age	Profession	Born in Lancashire?
Town Head	William Townley	70	Of independent means	Yes
	John Innish	30	Male servant	No
	Thomas Walker	40	Agricultural Labourer	Yes
	Hannah Dudgeon	35	Female servant	Yes
	Margaret Rawlinson	20	Female servant	Yes
	Jane Pront	20	Female Servant	Yes
	Grace Gardner	15	Female Servant	Yes
	John Dickinson	14	Male Servant	Yes

1851 Census

HO107/2274, page 20

House	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Town Head	William Townley	82	Head (unmarried)	Landed Proprietor, Farm 503 Acres, employing 2 labourers 1 man 1 boy	Rochdale, Lancashire
	John Smith	40	Servant	Groom	Romaldkirk, Yorkshire
	Thomas Walker	50	Servant	Farm Servant	Urswick, Lancashire
	William Goodburn	16	Servant	Farm Servant	Kendal, Westmorland
	Hannah Goodgeon	46	Servant	Housekeeper	Hornby, Lancashire
	Sarah Jefferson	28	Servant	Housemaid	Bowness, Cumberland
	Susan Jefferson	20	Servant	Dairymaid	Bowness, Cumberland
	Jane Taylor	20	Servant	Kitchenmaid	Shap, Westmorland

1861 Census

RG9/136, pages 9 and 10

House	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Townhead	Edmund Townley	56	Head	Perpetual Curate Landed Proprietor	Beaufair Hall, Norfolk
	Margaret C. Townley	47	Wife	-	Jesmon Grove, Northumberland
	Cecilia Townley	23	Daughter		Cartmel, Lancashire
	Mary P Townley	15	Daughter	Scholar	Cartmel, Lancaster
	Margret Townley	9	Daughter		Cartmel, Lancaster
	Alice A F Brodie	22	Governess	Instructuress	Salisbury, Wiltshire
	Elizabeth Croen	35	Servant	Cook	Anglesey, North Wales
	Hanah Gile	24	Servant	House Maid	Cartmel, Lancashire
	Sarah Hughes	21	Servant	Lady's Maid	Penny Bridge, Lancashire
	Mary Walker	16	Servant	Under Housemaid	Cartmel, Lancashire
	Mary Burcsher	18	Servant	Kitchen Maid	Ulverston, Lancashire
	George Dengmire	17	Servant	Foot Man	Trout Beck, Westmorland
	Richard Robinson	17	Servant	Stable Boy	Kendal, Westmorland
	Thomas Walker	63	Servant	Hind	Bardsea, Lancashire

1871 Census

RG10/4238, pages 11 and 12, 154

House	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Townhead	Edmund Townley	66	Head	Without Care of souls	Beaupré Hall, Norfolk
	Margaret Catherine Townley	57	Wife	Without Care of souls Wife	Jesmond Grove, Northumberland
	Cecilia Townley	33	Daughter	Without Care of souls Daughter	Cartmel, Lancaster
	Edmund James Townley	32	Son	Barrister, not in Practice	Cartmel, Lancaster
	William Penny Townley	28	Son	Lieutenant 45 th Foot	Cartmel, Lancaster
	Mary Isabella Townley	25	Daughter	-	Cartmel, Lancaster
	Charles Gale Townley	22	Son	Undergraduate	Cartmel, Lancaster
	John Losh Townley	21	Son	Scholar	Cartmel, Lancaster
	Margaret Elizabeth Townley	19	Daughter	-	Cartmel, Lancaster
	Sarah Anne Jones	27	Servant	Cook, Domestic Servant	Chester, Cheshire
	Selina Anne Hughes	24	Servant	Housemaid, Domestic Servant	London
	Betsy Park	17	Servant	Housemaid, Domestic Servant	Witherslack, Westmorland
	Mary Evans	26	Servant	Laundry Maid, Domestic Servant	Bridge End, Flintshire
	Sarah Agnes Park	17	Servant	Kitchen Maid, Domestic Servant	Colton, Lancaster
	Agnes Walker	21	Servant	Lady's Maid, Domestic Servant	Egton cum Newland, Lancaster
	John Rimmell	20	Servant	Butler, Domestic Servant	Dodenham, Worcester
John Cleasby	24	Servant	Cowman, Domestic Servant	Ulverston, Lancaster	

1881 Census

RG11/4275, page 6

House	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Townhead	Edmund Townley	76	Head	Without Care of Souls	Parish of Outwell, Norfolk
	Margaret Townley	67	Wife		Gosforth, Northumberland
	Cecilia Townley	43	Daughter		Staveley-in-Cartmel, Lancashire
	Edmund James Townley	42	Son	Barrister at Law not Practicing	Staveley-in-Cartmel, Lancashire
	William Penny Townley	38	Son	No Profession	Staveley-in-Cartmel, Lancashire
	Eleanor Marshall	28	Servant	Cook, Domestic Servant	Wyham, Northumberland
	Mary Ann Carthedy	21	Servant	Lady's Maid, Domestic Servant	Woolwich, Kent
	Ceila Catterall	23	Servant	Waterress, Domestic Servant	Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire
	Nancy Taylor	25	Servant	Housemaid, Domestic Servant	Ulverston, Lancashire
	Alice Ann Morchell	20	Servant	Kitchen Maid, Domestic Servant	Cloveston, Warwickshire
	Agnes Ellen	15	Servant	Under House Maid, Domestic Servant	Haverthwaite Colton, Lancashire
	Thomas Wilson	76	Servant	Domestic Poultry Servant	Monk Coniston, Lancashire
	Christofer Orr	56	Servant	Cowman, Domestic Servant	Allithwaite Cartmel, Lancashire
	James Coward	21	Servant	Gardener, Domestic Servant	Grasmere, Westmorland
Thomas Garlick	23	Servant	Coachman, Domestic Servant	Hampstead, Berkshire	

1891 Census

RG12/3474, folio 138, page 10

House	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Town Head	Edmund James Townley	52	Head	Solicit, Barrister living on his means	Staveley, Lancashire
	Margaret C. Townley	77	Mother	Late Clergyman's wife living on her means	Newcastle, Northumberland
	Cecilia Townley	52	Sister	Living on her means	Staveley, Lancashire
	Mary J. Townley	45	Sister	Living on her means	Staveley, Lancashire
	Emma C. Postlethwaite	73	Aunt	Living on her means	Newcastle, Northumberland
	Wm G. M. Townley	[?]1	Cousin	Living on her means	Grange, Lancashire
	Sarah Hartley	25	Servant	Domestic servant	Windermere, Westmorland
	Mary Ann Little	25	Servant	Domestic servant	Penrith, Cumberland
	Hannah E Myers	24	Servant	Domestic servant	Back Barrow, Lancashire
Agnes R. Wayles	15	Servant	Domestic servant	Staveley, Lancashire	

1901 Census

RG13/4000, folio 106, page 9

House	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Town Head	Charles Gale Townley	53	Head	Retired clergyman	Staveley, Lancashire
	Mary Sophia Townley	43	Wife		Wakefield, Yorkshire
	Margaret Parker	19	Servant	Domestic	Carnforth, Lancashire
	Margaret Ann Rigg	19	Servant	Domestic	Finsthwaite, Lancashire
	Agnes Cressy Rigg	16	Servant	Domestic	Finsthwaite, Lancashire
Town Head Cottage	Allison Storey	49	Head	Gardener, domestic servant	S Troutbeck, Westmoreland
	Alice Storey	34	Wife		Staveley, Lancashire

1911 Census

RG14/25604

House	Name	Age	Relationship to head	Profession	Place of birth
Town Head	Charles Gale Townley	63	Head	Retired Clerk in Holy Orders	Staveley-in-Cartmel
	Mary Sophia Townley	54	Wife		Wakefield
	Edmund James Townley	24	Nephew	Farmer, Employer, working at home	Lebanon, Nebraska, Naturalised USA, British Subject 1896
	Mary Elizabeth Dugdale	29	Servant	Cook, Domestic	Colton
	Martha Benson	20	Servant	Kitchen Maid, Domestic	Field Broughton
	Isabella Florence Boason	28	Servant	Parlour Maid, Domestic	Stainton, Dalton