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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AT THE
FORMER DUKE OF YORK PUBLIC HOUSE,
106, RISEGATE ROAD,
GOSBERTON RISEGATE, LINCOLNSHIRE

National Grid Reference: TF 2186 3004
Planning Reference: H08-0964-21
Site Code: RRGR22
Accession Number: LCNCC: 2022.147

PREPARED FOR MRS. S. GOODENOUGH

By

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Summary

A scheme of works comprising historic building recording was undertaken in advance of the proposed demolition of the former Duke of York public house, 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire. The site historic building recording was carried out by Neville Hall on the 26th of November 2022.

*This former public house complex is considered to be made up of at least six distinctive buildings, which for the purposes of this survey, have been designated as **Buildings 1-6**.*

It is known from documentary sources that there have been publicans in business on this site since 1826 and there is a documentary reference in the Stamford Mercury to this public house of 1820. It is thus considered that this complex is at least of early 19th century date, if not earlier. The evidence for the probable earlier origin may come from the designation of the 'Duke of York' for the public house itself. Frederick, the Duke of York was the second son of King George III and was created as such in 1784. So this designation may also point to an earlier late 18th century origin.

*Further evidence for a probable late 18th century origin for this former public house may come from the extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Gosberton of 1799, (which is reproduced in this report). This map of 1799 features two contemporary and bonded buildings on the south-eastern frontage of Risegate Eau (the present Risegate Road). The first to the south-west, is orientated from approximately north-south with the second on a different east-west alignment. It is considered that the north-south orientated building is **Building 3** of this complex and the east-west aligned second building comprises the original main body of **Building 2**. It is concluded that these were thus the two earliest buildings on the site and would appear to date from at least the late 18th century.*

*It is also worthy of note that during the site survey that an east facing entrance opening on the East Elevation of **Building 3**, appears to be partially blocked off by the original main body of **Building 2**. If this is so, this would point to **Building 3** being the earliest building on this site.*

*This public house complex has over the past two hundred plus years been the subject of much later addition and alteration particularly in the 20th century. The internal alterations along with the uniform modern external cement rendering of all of the buildings masks and obscures external original architectural building details and in turn renders the phasing of the buildings in this complex somewhat difficult. Not much original building detail has been recorded by this survey with the exception of the earlier roof spaces, where accessible, and within the interior of much of **Building 5**, for example.*

*So in the main, any attempts at the phasing of this former public house complex, must come mainly from the maps which have been reproduced for this survey. The First Edition O.S. map of 1887 shows that most of the present buildings in this complex were already in place by the late 19th century. This included (as noted earlier), **Building 3** and the original main body of **Building 2** along with the later addition of the rear outshot to **Building 2** and **Building 1**. This late 19th century layout appears to have remained relatively unchanged until the 1932 Edition O.S. map. Beyond this date, the detail of the subsequent O.S. map of 1951 (which is of a smaller scale), shows this complex, though the detail is unclear.*

*The phasing of the south-western end of this complex is the most difficult. The O.S. maps from 1887 to 1932 all show a single rectangular shaped building (bonded to **Building 3**) at the south-western end of this complex. This building may have included **Building 5** with its gabled roof structure. The survey within the interiors of **Buildings 5 and 6**, showed that much of the southern side of the gabled roof structure of **Building 5** has survived largely intact within this interior. This may point to the northern portion of this rectangular shaped building or **Building 5**, also being of late 19th century origin with the southern portion of this rectangular shaped building having been*

demolished during the course of the mid-late 20th century. This subsequently facilitated the construction of the modern **Building 6**.

It is also clear from this survey that further modern external additions were made to this former public house complex during the second half of the 20th century. This included **Building 6** (which had entailed the removal of the South Elevation or perhaps the southern internal partition wall of **Building 5** and the demolition of the southern portion of the former rectangular shaped building in this process), the addition of **Building 4** with the men's toilets along with the addition of the small female toilet extension to the rear outshut of **Building 2**.

It is also worthy of note that the western portion of **Building 6** and the western portion of **Building 5** combined, formerly functioned as a separate commercial garage business in the mid-late 20th century as witnessed by the vehicle inspection pit sunk within the modern concrete flooring in the interior.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mrs. S. Goodenough. to undertake the historic building recording of the former Duke of York public house, 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire prior to its proposed demolition, centred at National Grid Reference TF 2186 3004. The historic building recording site work was undertaken on the 26th of November 2022.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team in his capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the local planning authority. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010) and *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Mr. Ian Marshman, the Planning Department of South Holland District Council, the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and with The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site at the former Duke of York public house is situated on the south-eastern frontage of the Risegate Road at National Grid Reference TF 2186 3004 and at a height of approximately 4mAOD. The development site is situated within the modern civil parish of Gosberton, administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1-3].
- 2.2 The development site is located within a flat and a relatively low-lying area of the Lincolnshire Fens.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning permission for the proposed demolition of a public house and for outline planning permission for a new replacement residential development at the former Duke of York public house. 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority (Planning Reference: H08-0964-21). However, as the proposed development works would involve the demolition of these disused buildings, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 8-10) were attached to the granting of this planning consent.
- 3.2 It was understood that the requirement for the discharging of these planning conditions would be a scheme of works to comprise the historic building recording of the exterior elevations and of the interiors of the former public house buildings prior to their proposed demolition.
- 3.3 Neville Hall was commissioned by the applicant to prepare a written scheme of investigation for the historic building recording.



Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown encircled in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.4 A Specification or a written scheme of investigation for the historic building recording was subsequently submitted to and agreed by Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team as required by Condition 8 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 A required notification period of the intended commencement of the archaeological site programme of works was sent to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team as required by Condition 9 of this planning consent.
- 3.6 The archaeological site work, which was undertaken on the 26th of November 2022, was undertaken in accordance with the approved scheme of works.
- 3.7 This report documents the results of this programme of historic building recording and will be submitted to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 10 of this planning consent.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The general aim of the historic building recording of the exterior elevations and interiors of the former Duke of York public house at 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire was to undertake this work prior to any demolition works commencing on the site.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were to:

To obtain a complete and detailed photographic, drawn and written record of the interiors and of the external fabric of the former Duke of York public house, 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire.

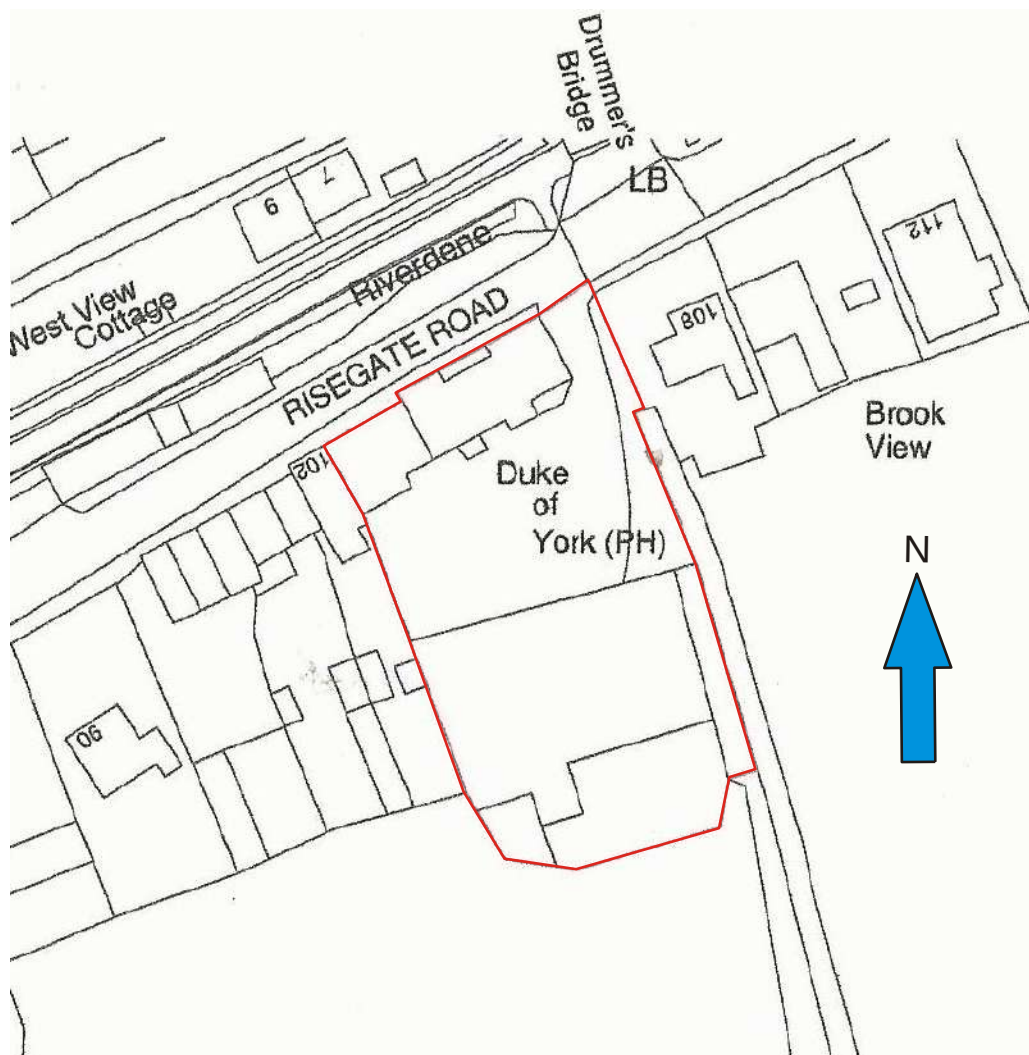


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architects plan)

- 4.3 The extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Gosberton of 1799 features a probable earlier precursor to the present buildings on the site, which may date to the early 19th century. The dedication 'Duke of York' refers to Prince Frederick, the second son of King George III who became the Duke of York in 1784. So this is a probable early 19th century public house dedication and designation. The public house is first referred to as such in the *Stamford Mercury* in 1820 and the earliest documentary reference to a listing to a publican at the public house known as the Duke of York dates from 1826, when this was one Ann Lawrence. The specific objectives of the historic building recording were to provide an historical background to the buildings on this site as an aid to their interpretation and on this basis to provide a full photographic, drawn and written record of same prior to the proposed demolition works. This would provide an assessment of the impact of development on the historic fabric of the buildings and to provide an understanding of how the buildings have developed.



Figure 3: Plan showing the existing layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (extract from Architects plan)

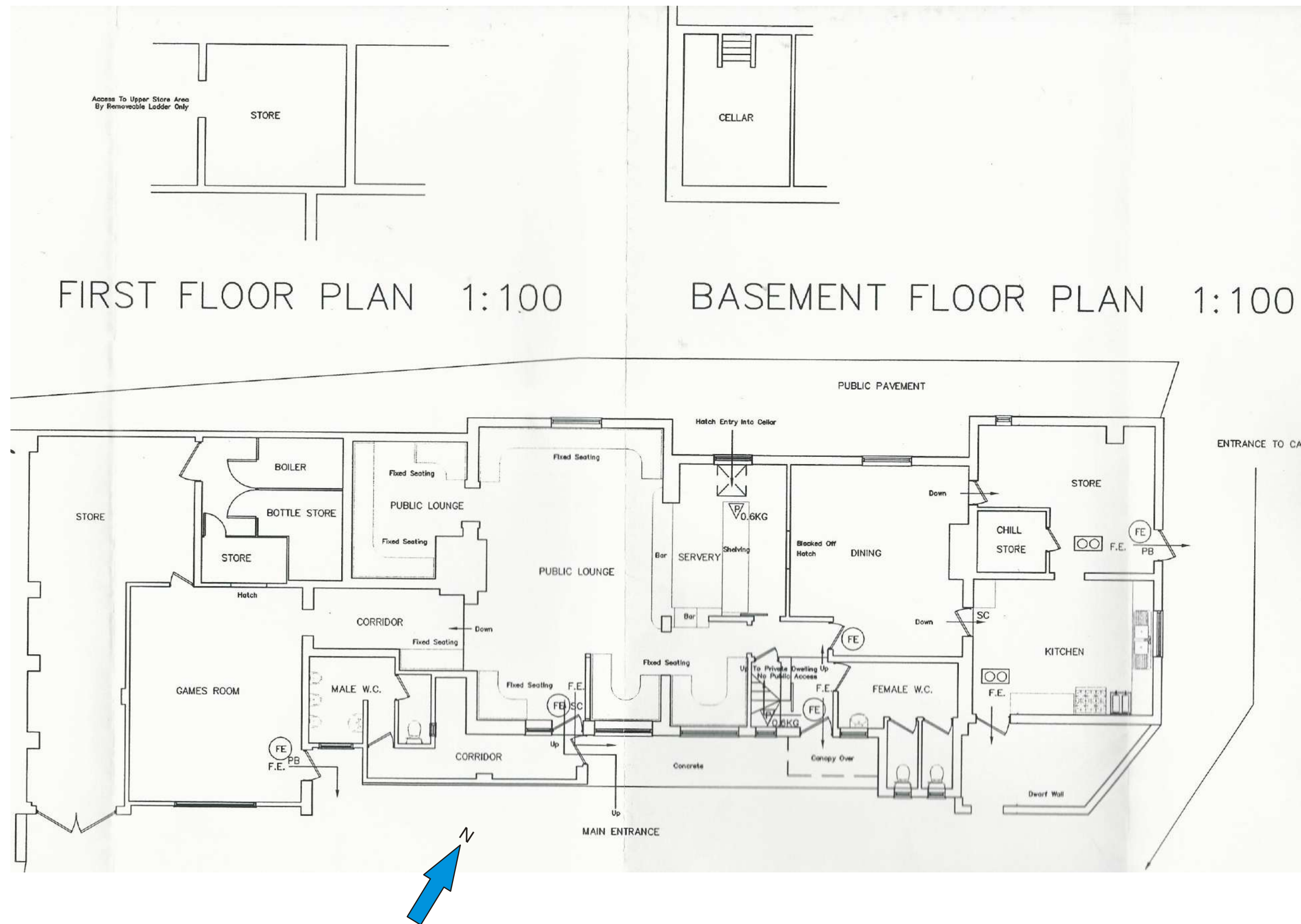


Figure 4: Plan showing the existing basement, ground floor and part first floor layouts of the Duke of York public house at scales of 1:100, (extracts from Architects plans)

5. Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), at the Lincolnshire Archives and at the online National Library of Scotland. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.
- 5.2 Copies of manuscript and of published early edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the online National Library of Scotland and provide a background to the historical development of this proposal site.
- 5.3 The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Gosberton of 1799 (Archive ref: Gosberton Par/17/1). This comprises **Figure 5**. This map shows a building at the present location of the former Duke of York public house on the southern frontage of Rise Gate Eau. It is unclear if this is an earlier precursor of the present buildings on the site or is an early version of the present buildings.
- 5.4 The Lincolnshire Archives holds various trades directories of Lincolnshire within its library. White's Directory of Lincolnshire of 1826 lists the Duke of York public house with one Ann Lawrence as the publican.
- 5.5 White's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1842 details one Benjamin Bowser as the landlord of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 5.6 White's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1856 lists William Hilton as the publican of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 5.7 Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1868 details one Abraham Willcock as the landlord of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 5.8 The 1891 census details one Mrs. Harriet Coppin as the licensed victualler of the Duke of York public house then. She is also listed in the Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1892 as a beer retailer here. She is further detailed in the Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1900 as the same beer retailer here and once again in the census of 1911 as an inn keeper.
- 5.9 Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1905 lists John W. Dennis as the publican of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 5.10 Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1922 details one Edward Bristow as the landlord of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 5.11 Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1930 lists Arthur S. Rylatt as the publican of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 5.12 An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887 forms **Figure 6**. This map features the current layout of the present public house on the south-eastern frontage of the Rise Gate Road and illustrates that this layout has remained relatively unchanged since at least the late 19th century.
- 5.13 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1905, forms **Figure 7**. This map shows that no change had taken place to the layout of the Duke of York public house between 1887 and 1905.
- 5.14 An extract from the 1932 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map comprises **Figure 8**. This map similarly shows that no change had taken place to the layout of the Duke of York public house between 1905 and 1932.

- 5.15 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1951 comprises **Figure 9**. Although showing the layout of the Duke of York public house in less detail, it may be assumed that similarly no change had taken place to the layout of the Duke of York public house between 1932 and 1951.
- 5.16 **Figures 2 and 3** show the existing layout of this proposed development site.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The programme of historic building recording of the exterior elevations and of the interiors of the disused former public house buildings was undertaken by Neville Hall on the 26th of November 2022. A full written record along with a full digital photographic record were undertaken at this time. The digital photographic record was compiled using an Olympus Stylus TG-4 20 megapixel digital camera with the images produced in .jpeg format. Floor plans of the buildings are reproduced from an Architects plan at various sizes and comprise **Figures 10-20** of this report. These plans show the current layout of the site and the directions from which the digital photographs were taken from.
- 6.2 All work was carried out according to the agreed Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures.

7. Results [Figures 10-20; Plates 1-503]



Plate 1: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the south-west

For the purposes of this survey, the former Duke of York public house complex in turn consists of at least six separate buildings, which are designated as **Buildings 1-6**.

Plates 1-4 present views of the rear of this public house complex and features, from west-east, the single storey **Building 6**, with its large and low angled half gabled roof, **Building 5** in the background with the brick chimney stack and its gabled roof with roof covering of red pantiles, **Building 4** in the foreground, a single storey modern extension or addition to this complex, the single storey **Building 3** with its gabled roof and roof covering of red pantiles, **Building 2**, the two storey main body of the former public house with its gabled roof with roof covering of red pantiles and second brick chimney stack along with its rear outshut and at the

eastern end of this complex - **Building 1**, a two storey building with a further gabled roof and a roof covering of red pantiles.



Plate 2: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the south



Plate 3: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the south-west



Plate 4: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the south



Plate 5: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the south-east

Plate 5 presents a general view of the eastern end of this former public house complex with the two storey **Building 1** in the foreground with the two storey **Building 2** with its rear outshut and the two storey **Building 3** in the background.

Plates 6 and 7 furnish general views of the former public house complex from north-eastern vantage points with the two storey **Building 1** in the foreground, with the two storey **Building 2**, the single storey **Building 3** and the single storey **Building 5** in the background and to the rear.



Plate 6: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the north-east



Plate 7: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the north-east

Plate 8 provides a general view of the street frontage and of the frontal portion of the two storey **Building 2**, the main body of the former Duke of York public house, which is flanked by the two storey **Building 1** to the east and by the single storey **Building 3** to the west.



Plate 8: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the north



Plate 9: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the north-east

Plates 9 and 10 present general views in the main of the single storey **Buildings 3 and 5** of this former public house complex. **Plate 10** also features the two storey **Buildings 2 and 1** in the background and to the rear.



Plate 10: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the north-west

7.1 The Exterior of Building 1



Plate 11: View of the South Elevation of Building 1, from the south-east

Plates 11-18 present detailed views of the exterior of **Building 1**. This is a two storey building at the north-eastern end of this former public house complex. It has a gabled roof with a roof covering of red pantiles and is bonded to **Building 2** with its rear outshut to the south-west.



Plate 12: View of the South Elevation of Building 1, from the south-west

Plates 11 and 12 feature the South Elevation of **Building 1**. The entire Elevation appears to have been rendered over with modern cement. No first or ground floor former window openings are apparent. At either ends of this Elevation are two modern vertical Upvc downpipes. Also featured is the outer face of a south facing modern entrance opening. This is occupied by a modern glazed Upvc door. Also shown is the exterior metal flue of an interior kitchen extractor fan.

Plate 13 provides a further view of the South Elevation of **Building 1**. At the rear of this Elevation is a small enclosed rear yard with a modern concrete surface. The yard is enclosed within a low wall, which is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. Atop the brickwork is a series of modern concrete coping stones. A modern metal gateway is also shown within the low wall, providing an access to the rear of **Building 1**. **Plates 14 and 15** provide further detailed views of this low modern enclosing wall and rear yard from differing positions.

Plates 16 and 17 provide detailed views of the East Elevation of **Building 1**. Here also, the entire external area of this East Elevation has been covered over with a modern cement rendering. At just below roof levels is modern horizontal Upvc guttering. At the ground floor level is an east facing window opening, which may be original. This is occupied by a modern glazed Upvc casement window. To the right (north), of this is an east facing ground floor entrance opening, within which is a modern Upvc panelled door. This opening may also be an original feature. At first floor levels is a further east facing window opening. This may also be original and is occupied by a second modern glazed Upvc casement window.

Plate 18 furnishes a detailed image of the North Elevation of **Building 1**. Here also, the entire external area of this North Elevation has been covered over with a modern cement rendering. This Elevation is also mostly absent of further window openings with the exception of a small north facing ground floor window opening, which is occupied by a modern Upvc casement window. This may also be an original opening.



Plate 13: View of the South Elevation of Building 1, from the south-east



Plate 14: View of the small enclosed rear yard at the South Elevation of Building 1, from the north-east



Plate 15: View of the small enclosed rear yard at the South Elevation of Building 1, from the south-west



Plate 16: View of the East Elevation of Building 1, from the north-east



Plate 17: View of the East Elevation of Building 1, from the north-east



Plate 18: View of the North Elevation of Building 1, from the north-west

7.2 The Interior of Building 1

For the purposes of this survey, the first of the ground floor rooms within the interior of **Building 1** is designated as **Cell 1**. This was a former kitchen to the public house complex.



Plate 19: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the south-west



Plate 20: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the north-west

Plates 19 and 20 provide general views of the interior of **Cell 1** from south-western positions. This was the modern kitchen to the former public house complex.

Plates 21 and 22 feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 1**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 21: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the south-west



Plate 22: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the south-west

Plates 23 and 24 present further general views of the interior of **Cell 1**, from different south-eastern vantage points.

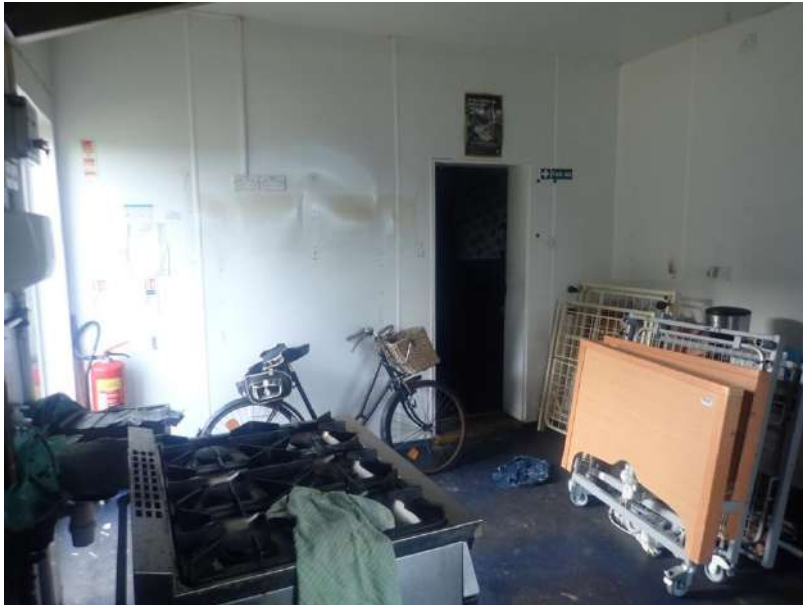


Plate 23: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the south-east



Plate 24: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the south-east

Plates 25 and 26 present further views of the modern concrete flooring of Cell 1.



Plate 25: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 26: View of the ceiling of Cell 1, from the south-west

Plates 26-28 furnish several images of the nature of the modern suspended ceiling of **Cell 1**, which is of modern Upvc.



Plate 27: View of the ceiling of Cell 1, from the north-west



Plate 28: View of the ceiling of Cell 1, from the north

Plate 29 provides a detailed view of the east wall of **Cell 1**, including that of the inner face of the slightly recessed ground floor east facing window opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building. This entire east wall has been covered over with modern Upvc sheeting.



Plate 29: View of the east wall of Cell 1, from the south-west

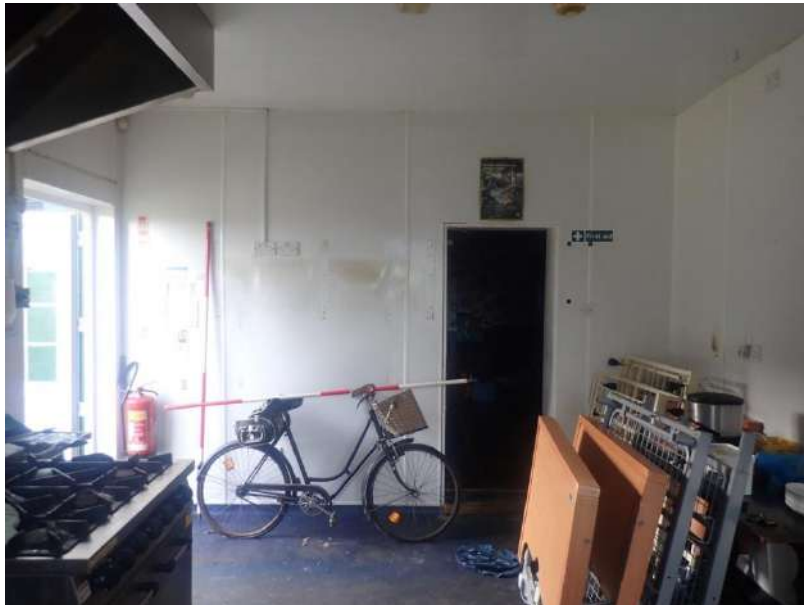


Plate 30: View of the west wall of Cell 1, from the north-east

Plate 30 features the opposing west wall of **Cell 1**, which has also been entirely covered over with modern Upvc sheeting. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cells 8 and 9 of Building 2** to the west. To the right (north), is an internal ground floor west facing entrance opening, which is occupied by a timber frame. This extends **onto Cell 8 of Building 2**.

Plate 31 presents a detailed view of the north wall of **Cell 1**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 2**, to the north. Here also, this entire north wall has been covered over with modern Upvc sheeting. Also shown is the north facing entrance opening that leads onto the adjoining **Cell 2** to the north. Both a door frame and a door were absent from this opening, which is of modern Upvc.



Plate 31: View of the north wall of Cell 1, from the south-west



Plate 32: View of the south wall of Cell 1, from the north-west

Plates 32-34 show the south wall of **Cell 1**, most of which is occupied by a modern stainless steel backing with extractor fans above this. To the right (west), is the inner face of the ground floor south facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building. This slightly recessed opening is occupied by a modern Upvc frame with modern Upvc wall sheeting covering the wall above the opening.



Plate 33: View of the south wall of Cell 1, from the north-west



Plate 34: View of the south wall of Cell 1, from the north-west

For the purposes of this survey, the second of the ground floor room spaces within the interior of **Building 1**, is designated as **Cell 2**. This was a former cold food storage area and is situated to the north of **Cell 1**.

Plates 35 and 36 feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 2**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 35: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the south-east



Plate 36: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the south-west

Plates 37 and 38 provide general views of the interior of **Cell 2** from various southern positions.



Plate 37: General view of the interior of Cell 2, from the south-west



Plate 38: General view of the interior of Cell 2, from the south-east

Plates 39 and 40 feature the modern suspended Upvc ceiling of Cell 2.



Plate 39: View of the ceiling of Cell 2, from the south-east



Plate 40: View of the ceiling of Cell 2, from the south-west

Plates 41 and 42 show the north wall of **Cell 2**. Here also, the whole area of this north wall has been covered over with modern Upvc sheeting. To the left (west), is the inner face of the slightly recessed north facing ground floor window opening that was recorded externally at the North Elevation of this building.



Plate 41: View of the north wall of Cell 2, from the south



Plate 42: View of the north wall of Cell 2, from the south-east

Plate 43 presents a detailed view of the west wall of **Cell 2**. Here also, the area of this west wall has been covered over with modern Upvc sheeting. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 8 of Building 2** to the west. To the right (north), is a west facing entrance opening that is occupied by a modern timber frame of a head and surrounds and a probable timber door that has been covered over with modern hardboard sheeting. This originally led on into the interior of **Building 2**, but has been blocked off.



Plate 43: View of the west wall of Cell 2, from the east



Plate 44: View of the east wall of Cell 2, from the south-west

Plate 44 features the east wall of **Cell 2**. Here also, the area of this east wall has been covered over with modern Upvc sheeting. To the right (south), is the inner face of the east facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building.

Plates 45 and 46 present images of the south wall of **Cell 2**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 1** to the south. Here also, the area of this south wall has been covered over with modern Upvc sheeting. To the left (east), is the inner face of the south facing entrance reopening that extends onto **Cell 1**. Both a door frame and a door are absent.



Plate 45: View of the south wall of Cell 2, from the north-west



Plate 46: View of the south wall of Cell 2, from the north-west

For the purposes of this survey, the third internal room space and the first to be recorded within the first floor interior of **Building 1**, is designated as **Cell 3**, which is above the ground floor **Cell 2**. This was a former modern bedroom. **Cell 3**, occupied much of the roof space of **Building 1**. The uppermost levels of this roof space were not accessible at the time of this survey.



Plate 47: View of the flooring of Cell 3, from the south-west



Plate 48: View of the flooring of Cell 3, from the north-west

Plates 47-50 present a number of views from different vantage points of the flooring of **Cell 3**, which is covered with modern carpeting.



Plate 49: View of the flooring of Cell 3, from the south-east



Plate 50: View of the flooring of Cell 3, from the south-east

Plates 51 and 52 furnish several general views of the interior of **Cell 3** from south-eastern positions.



Plate 51: General view of the interior of Cell 3, from the south-east



Plate 52: General view of the interior of Cell 3, from the south-east

Plates 53-56 provide a number of views from different vantage points of the nature of the ceiling of **Cell 3**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. **Cell 3** occupies much of the internal roof space of the northern portion of **Building 1**.



Plate 53: View of the ceiling of Cell 3, from the south-east



Plate 54: View of the ceiling of Cell 3, from the south-east



Plate 55: View of the ceiling of Cell 3, from the north-west



Plate 56: View of the ceiling of Cell 3, from the north-west

Plate 57 furnishes a view of the low east wall of **Cell 3**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur along its base. The central feature is the inner face of the east facing first floor window opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building. It may also be observed that the mid and lower levels of the angled line of the gabled roof of **Building 1** occur at the upper levels above this low east wall.



Plate 57: View of the east wall of Cell 3, from the south-west



Plate 58: View of the west wall of Cell 3, from the south-east

Plate 58 presents a detailed view of the west wall of **Cell 3**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur along its base. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 13 of Building 2** to the west. The central feature of this west wall is the inner face of a first floor west facing entrance opening that extends onto the adjoining **Building 2** to the west. Several timber steps extend upwards to this entrance opening, emphasising the difference in first floor levels between this **Building 1** and the adjoining **Building 2**. This entrance opening is occupied by a modern timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a timber door that has been covered over with modern hardboard. It may also be observed that the mid and lower levels of the angled line of the gabled roof of **Building 1** occur at the upper levels above this west wall.



Plate 59: View of the north wall of Cell 3, from the south-east

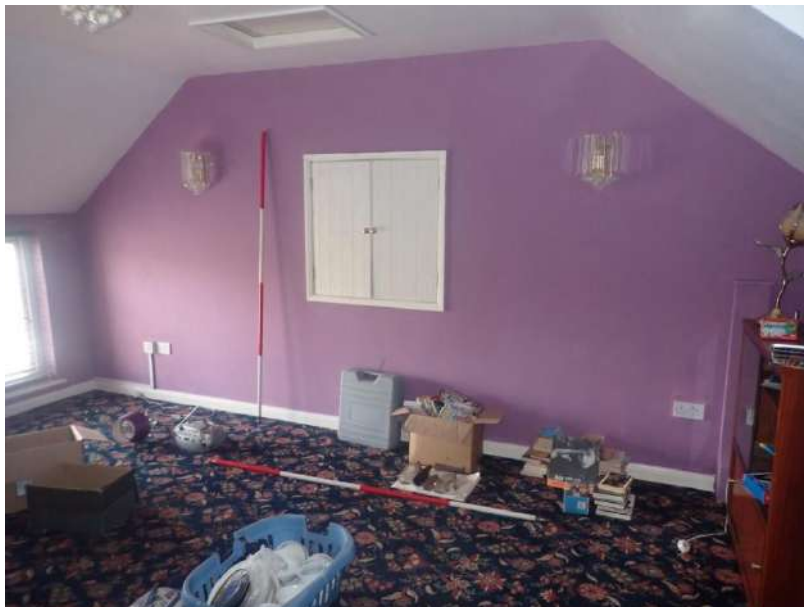


Plate 60: View of the south wall of Cell 3, from the north-west

Plate 59 features the north wall of **Cell 3**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur along its base. The central feature of this north wall is the winding internal chimney breast. This is worthy of note as an accompanying external chimney stack is no longer present. It is clear that this is also an original feature. The lines of the angled gabled roof of **Building 1** flank either side of this north wall.

Plate 60 provides a detailed image of the south wall of **Cell 3**, which is also the internal dividing wall with **Cell 4**, to the south. This south wall has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur along its base. The central feature of this south wall is the pair of mounted timber doors that extend onto the adjoining **Cell 4**. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a pair of modern timber doors that are composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The lines of the angled gabled roof of **Building 1** flank either side of this south wall.

For the purposes of this survey, the final internal space that was recorded within the first floor interior of **Building 1**, is designated as **Cell 4**. **Cell 4** comprises the southern portion of the internal roof space of **Building 1** and is situated to the south of **Cell 3** and above **Cell 1**.



Plate 61: View of the flooring of Cell 4, from the north-west



Plate 62: View of the flooring of Cell 4, from the north-west

Plates 61-64 present a number of views of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 4**, which is of modern hardboard.



Plate 63: View of the flooring of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 64: View of the flooring of Cell 4, from the north-east

Plate 65 furnishes a detailed view of the low west wall of **Cell 4**. The nature of the brickwork wall fabric here has become obscured by being covered over with painted plasterwork rendering. An horizontal timber wallplate may be seen to extend along the top of this low west wall.



Plate 65: View of the west wall of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 66: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-east

Plates 66-69 present views of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 4** and hence of **Building 1**. This is a modern addition and a relatively simple structure. This consists of a framework of timber rafters and a series of horizontal timber purlins that extend along both sides of this structure and also at the roof apex. The basal ends of the timber rafters are attached to the horizontal timber wallplates that run along the top of the low east and west walls, whilst their upper ends are affixed to the horizontal timber purlins at the roof apex. At the mid levels are a series of further horizontal timber tie beams, the ends of which are attached to the timber rafters.



Plate 67: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 68: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 69: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north



Plate 70: View of the south wall of Cell 4, from the north-east

Plates 70 and 71 furnish detailed views of the lower levels of the south wall of **Cell 4**. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of courses of brick stretchers that alternate with courses of brick headers in English Bond.



Plate 71: View of the south wall of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 72: View of the north wall of Cell 4, from the south-east

Plates 72 and 73 feature the north wall of **Cell 4**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 3** to the north. The wall fabric here is composed of courses of modern breeze blockwork and so this is clearly a modern addition. Inserted into this wall fabric is the north facing opening that extends onto the adjoining **Cell 3**. The inner face of this is shown with a timber frame of a head and surrounds.



Plate 73: View of the north wall of Cell 4, from the south-east



Plate 74: View of the east wall of Cell 4, from the south-west

Plate 74 presents a view of the low east wall of **Cell 4**. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of courses of brick stretchers that alternate with courses of brick headers in English Bond. An horizontal timber wallplate may be seen to extend along the top of this low east wall.



Plate 75: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south-west



Plate 76: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south-west

Plates 75-79 present further views from differing positions of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 4** and hence of **Building 1**. **Plates 75 and 79** show the upper levels of the north wall of **Cell 4**, which is composed of courses of modern breeze blockwork.



Plate 77: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south-east



Plate 78: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south-east



Plate 79: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south-east



Plate 80: View of the west wall of Cell 4, from the south-east

Plates 80 and 81 present further views of the low west wall of **Cell 4**.



Plate 81: View of the west wall of Cell 4, from the east



Plate 82: View of the east wall of Cell 4, from the south-west

Plates 82 and 83 provide further views of the low east wall of Cell 4.



Plate 83: View of the east wall of Cell 4, from the south-west



Plate 84: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-west

Plates 84-88 present further views from differing positions of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 4** and hence of **Building 1**. **Plates 84 and 87** also feature the upper levels of the south wall of **Cell 4**, where the brickwork here is of English Bond.



Plate 85: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-west



Plate 86: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the west



Plate 87: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 88: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-east

7.3 The Exterior of Building 2

For the purposes of this survey, the two storey former public house, is designated as **Building 2**. This was the core of this building complex and has a gabled roof with a roof covering of red pantiles. At the eastern end of the roof is a single vertical brick chimney stack, which has been rendered over with cement. At the rear of the main body and original core of this building, is a later rear outshut also of two storeys. This has a low angled half gabled roof with a roof covering of corrugated sheeting.



Plate 89: View of the South Elevation of Building 2, from the south-west



Plate 90: View of the South Elevation of Building 2, from the south-west

Plates 89-92 present a number of detailed views of the South Elevation of **Building 2**, which is in effect the South Elevation of the later rear outshut of the main body of the public house. It may be observed that the entirety of the wall fabric of this South Elevation has been covered over with modern cement rendering. At just below roof levels is modern horizontal Upvc guttering that extends onto a winding vertical modern Upvc downpipe at the western end of this Elevation. Also visible is an off centre vertical metal soilpipe.

At first floor levels are three south facing modern glazed Upvc casement windows, each with timber sills at the base of each opening.



Plate 91: View of the South Elevation of Building 2, from the south-east



Plate 92: View of the South Elevation of Building 2, from the south-west

At ground floor levels and to the left (west) are two ground floor window openings that have been boarded over. To the right (east), is a rear south facing entrance opening into this building, which has also been boarded over. Further to the right (east) of this, is a third south facing ground floor window opening that has similarly been boarded over. To the right (east) of this and bonded to the eastern end of this South Elevation is a single storey modern toilet extension, the wall fabric of which has also been entirely rendered over. This has a flat roof which extends westwards to a modern canopy over the rear ground floor entrance opening. Two further south facing window openings within the modern single storey toilet extension have also been boarded over.



Plate 93: View of the South Elevation of Building 2, from the south-west

Plate 93 provides a view of the upper levels of the West Elevation of the main and original body of the public house along with the upper levels of the West Elevation of the bonded rear outshut. Here also, the entire wall fabric of both Elevations have been covered over with modern cement rendering.

Plate 94 also features the upper levels of the East Elevation of the main and original body of the public house along with the upper levels of the East Elevation of the bonded rear outshut. Here also, the entire wall fabric of both Elevations have been covered over with modern cement rendering.

Plate 95 presents an image of the East Elevations of the modern single storey toilet extension and also of the lower levels of the rear outshut from a north-eastern vantage point. Here also, the entire wall fabric of both Elevations have been covered over with modern cement rendering.

Plate 96 provides a view from a different north-western perspective of the upper levels of the East Elevation of the main and original body of the public house, the wall fabric of which has also been entirely covered over with modern cement rendering.

Plates 97-99 furnish several views of the North Elevation of the original public house building. Here also, the entire wall fabric of this North Elevation has been covered over with modern cement rendering. At just below roof levels is modern horizontal Upvc guttering, which is attached to horizontal timber fascia boards. At first floor levels are two north facing window openings that are both occupied by modern glazed Upvc casement windows. At ground floor levels is the main former access into the building off the Risegate Road street frontage. This north facing entrance opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds. The remainder of the opening has been infilled with timber boarding. At ground floor levels are two further north facing window openings.



Plate 94: View of the South Elevation of Building 2, from the south-east



Plate 95: View of the South Elevation of Building 2, from the north-east



Plate 96: View of the North Elevation of Building 2, from the north-west



Plate 97: View of the North Elevation of Building 2, from the north-west

These north facing ground floor window openings are similarly occupied by two further modern glazed Upvc casement windows. At street levels and to the right (west) is the hatched opening into the basement of the building through which brewery deliveries were made. This opening is occupied by a timber frame and a pair of panelled timber doors.



Plate 98: View of the North Elevation of Building 2, from the north-west



Plate 99: View of the North Elevation of Building 2, from the north-west

Plate 100 provides a view of the upper levels of the West Elevation of the main and original body of the public house, the wall fabric of which has also been entirely covered over with modern cement rendering.



Plate 100: View of the West Elevation of Building 2, from the north-west

7.4 The Interior of Building 2

For the purposes of this survey, the first of the ground floor internal room spaces recorded within the interior of **Building 2**, is designated as **Cell 5**. This is situated within the ground floor of the rear outshut of **Building 2**. This originally functioned as part of the ground floor public lounge bar of the public house.



Plate 101: View of the flooring of Cell 5, from the south-west

Plates 101 and 103 furnish views from different perspectives of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 5**, which is of modern ceramic tiling.

Plate 102 furnishes a general view of the interior of **Cell 5** from a south-western position.



Plate 102: General view of the interior of Cell 5, from the south-west



Plate 103: View of the flooring of Cell 5, from the north-east

Plate 104 provides a further general view of the interior of **Cell 5** from a different north-eastern vantage point.



Plate 104: General view of the interior of Cell 5, from the north-east



Plate 105: View of the ceiling of Cell 5, from the north-east

Plates 105 and 106 present images of the nature of the modern ceiling structure of **Cell 5** with its east-west orientated horizontal moulded timber joists, which support a first floor flooring above of north-south orientated horizontal timber floor planking.



Plate 106: View of the ceiling of Cell 5, from the north-west



Plate 107: View of the south wall of Cell 5, from the north-west

Plate 107 features the south wall of **Cell 5** and shows the inner face of one of the boarded over south facing window openings that was recorded at the South Elevation of this building. This south wall has a wall covering of modern wallpaper with modern soft furnishings/seating occupying the lower levels of this south wall.



Plate 108: View of the north wall of **Cell 5**, from the south-east



Plate 109: View of the east wall of **Cell 5**, from the south-west

Plate 108 provides a detailed view of the north wall of **Cell 5**. Here also, the wall fabric is covered over with modern wallpaper with modern timber panelling covering the lower levels of this north wall. To the left (west), is the access onto the rear of the public bar via a timber half door and movable counter top. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 6** to the north.

Plate 109 features the east wall of **Cell 5**. Here also, the wall fabric is covered over with modern wallpaper with modern soft furnishings/seating occupying the lower levels of this east wall. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 7** to the east. To the left (north), is an east facing entrance opening that extends onto a ground floor lobby (**Cell 7**) with further access to ground floor toilets (**Cell 9**). This entrance opening is occupied by a modern timber frame only. A door is absent.



Plate 110: View of the west wall of Cell 5, from the north-east

Plate 110 presents a view of the west wall of **Cell 5** and of its open access into the main part of the public lounge of the public house to the west (**Cell 15**). Here also, the wall fabric is covered over with modern wallpaper with modern soft furnishings/seating occupying the lower levels of this west wall.

For the purposes of this survey, the second of the internal ground floor spaces within the interior of **Building 2**, is designated as **Cell 6**. This is within the ground floor interior of the original area and main body of the public house. This is situated to the north of **Cell 5** and comprises the rear service area of the public bar to the public house.

Plates 111 and 113 provide views of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 6** from different perspectives, which is of horizontal timber planking.

Plate 112 presents a view of the rear serving area of the public bar with its mahogany fixtures and fittings.

Plate 114 features the nature of the ceiling of the frontal area of **Cell 6**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.

Plate 115 furnishes a general view of the interior of **Cell 6** from a north-western vantage point.

Plates 116 and 117 provide views from differing perspectives of the rear of the public bar with its fixtures and fittings.

Plates 118-120 present further views from differing positions of the rear serving area of the public bar with its mahogany fixtures and fittings.

Plate 121 features the western portion of the south wall of **Cell 6**, which is also the internal dividing wall with **Cell 5** to the south. The access into **Cell 5** may also be seen. This west wall has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.



Plate 111: View of the flooring of Cell 6, from the south-east



Plate 112: View of the rear serving area of the public bar, from the south-west



Plate 113: View of the flooring of Cell 6, from the north-west

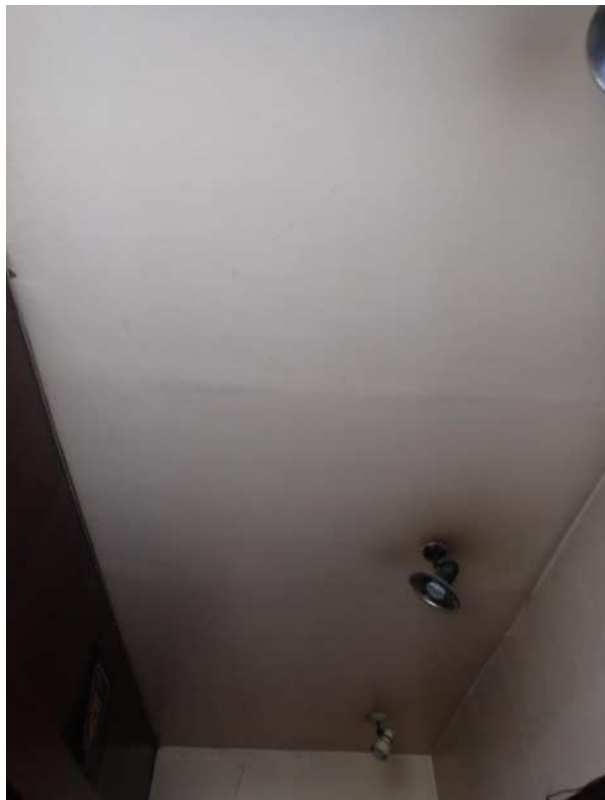


Plate 114: View of the ceiling of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 115: General view of the interior of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 116: View of the rear of the public bar, from the north-west



Plate 117: View of the rear of the public bar, from the south-east



Plate 118: View of the rear service area of the public bar, from the south-west



Plate 119: View of the rear service area of the public bar, from the north-west



Plate 120: View of the rear service area of the public bar, from the north-west

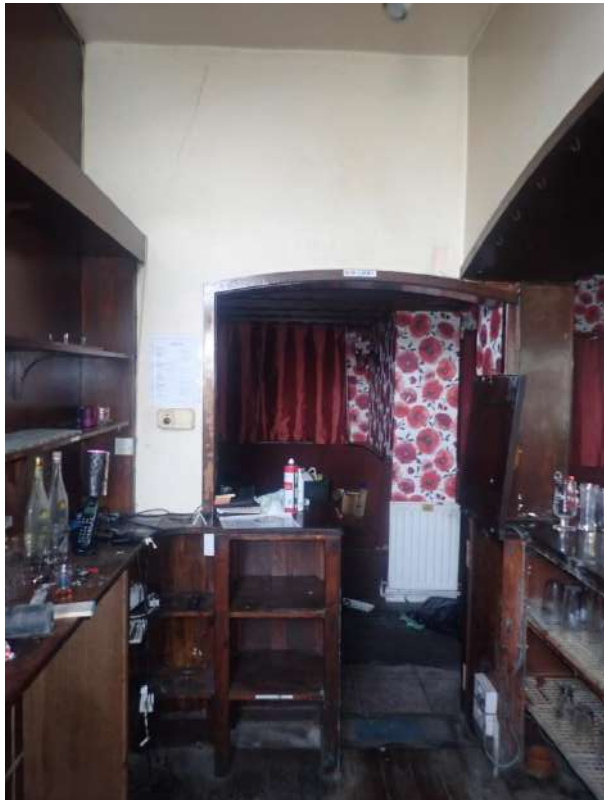


Plate 121: View of the western portion of the south wall of **Cell 6**, from the north-west

Plate 122 and 129 provide further views of the nature of the flooring at the rear of **Cell 6**, which is of horizontal timber planking.

Plate 123 features the western portion of the east wall of **Cell 6**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 8** to the east.

Plate 124 presents a further view of the nature of the flooring at the northern end of **Cell 6**, which is also of horizontal timber planking. Set into this flooring is a timber trap door or hatch which leads onto the public house/bar basement. Unfortunately, this was sealed at the time of this survey, such that the basement below could not be accessed.

Plates 125 and 126 show the northern portion of the west wall of **Cell 6**, and beside the rear of the public bar, which has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. This is also part of an internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 15** to the west.

Plates 127 and 128 provide views of the northern end of the rear wooden storage area of **Cell 6** with its fixtures and fittings.

Plate 130 provides a further view of the nature of the ceiling structure at the rear of **Cell 6**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.

Plate 131 furnishes a general view of the interior of the rear of **Cell 6** from a north-eastern vantage point. This also shows the eastern portion of the south wall of **Cell 6**, which has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 7** to the south. Inserted into this eastern portion of the south wall is a modern south facing entrance opening, that leads onto **Cell 7**. This opening is occupied by a modern timber door that is attached to a modern sliding mechanism.



Plate 122: View of the flooring at the rear of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 123: View of the northern portion of the east wall of Cell 6, from the south-west



Plate 124: View of part of the flooring of Cell 6, from the south-west



Plate 125: View of the northern portion of the west wall of Cell 6, from the north-east



Plate 126: View of the northern portion of the west wall of Cell 6, from the north-east



Plate 127: View of the rear storage area of Cell 6, from the north-east



Plate 128: View of the rear storage area of Cell 6, from the north-east



Plate 129: View of the flooring of the rear of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 130: View of the ceiling of the rear of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 131: General view of the interior of the rear of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 132: View of the eastern portion of the north wall of Cell 6, from the south-east

Plate 132 shows the eastern portion of the north wall of **Cell 6**, which has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. To the left (west), is also featured the inner face of a ground floor north facing window opening that was recorded externally at the North Elevation of this building.

Plates 133-135 present several further images from differing positions of the east wall of **Cell 6**. This has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 8** to the east. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur along its base. Also shown is a modern timber servery hatch, which serviced the ground floor dining room to the east (**Cell 8**).

Plates 136-138 furnish further views of the rear wooden storage area of **Cell 6** with its fixtures and fittings.



Plate 133: View of the east wall of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 134: View of the east wall of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 135: View of the east wall of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 136: View of the rear storage area of Cell 6, from the south-east



Plate 137: View of the rear storage area of Cell 6, from the north-east



Plate 138: View of the rear storage area of Cell 6, from the north-east

For the purposes of this survey, the third of the internal spaces within the ground floor interior of **Building 2**, is designated as **Cell 7**. This comprises a ground floor lobby that is situated within the ground floor of the rear outshut to **Building 2**. This is situated to the east of **Cell 5** and to the south-east of **Cell 6**.



Plate 139: View of the flooring of Cell 7, from the south-west

Plates 139 and 141-142 present a number of views of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 7** from different vantage points. This is of modern ceramic floor tiling with further areas of matting.

Plate 140 provides a general view of the interior of **Cell 7** from a south-western position

Plates 143-145 present several images of the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 7**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.

Plates 146 and 147 and 149-150 show the western portion of the south wall of **Cell 7**, which has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Inserted into this wall fabric is an entrance into a storage cupboard comprising a timber door and a door frame of a head and surrounds. At the base of the wall are horizontal timber skirting boards.

Plate 148 features the northern portion of the west wall of **Cell 7**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 5** to the west. This wall has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Occupying much of this west wall is the west facing entrance opening that extends onto **Cell 5** to the west. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds only. A small section of horizontal timber skirting board also occurs at its base.



Plate 140: General view of the interior of Cell 7, from the south-west



Plate 141: View of the flooring of Cell 7, from the north-east



Plate 142: View of the flooring of Cell 7, from the south-east



Plate 143: View of the ceiling of Cell 7, from the south-east



Plate 144: View of the ceiling of Cell 7, from the north-east



Plate 145: View of the ceiling of Cell 7, from the north



Plate 146: View of the western portion of the South Wall of Cell 7, from the north-east



Plate 147: View of the western portion of the South Wall of Cell 7, from the north-east



Plate 148: View of the northern portion of the west wall of Cell 7, from the north-east

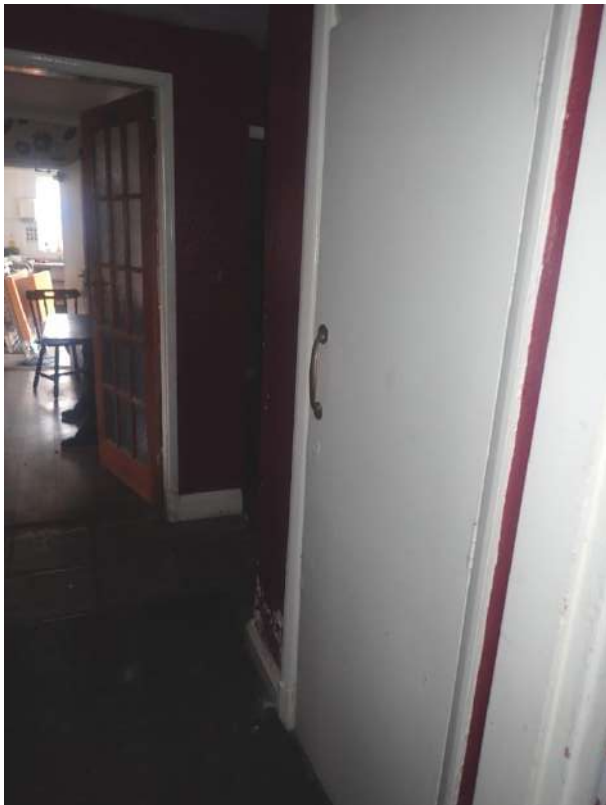


Plate 149: View of the western portion of the south wall of Cell 6, from the south-west



Plate 150: View of the western portion of the south wall of Cell 6, from the south-west



Plate 151: View of the north wall of Cell 7, from the south-west



Plate 152: View of the east wall of Cell 7, from the south-west



Plate 153: View of the east wall of Cell 7, from the north-west



Plate 154: View of the southern portion of the west wall of Cell 7, from the north-east

Plates 151 features the north wall of **Cell 7**, which also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. In the foreground is a north facing entrance opening that extends onto **Cell 6** to the north. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a modern timber sliding door.

Plates 152 and 153 show the east wall of **Cell 7**, which also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. To the left (north), is an east facing entrance opening that extends onto **Cell 8** to the east. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a modern timber glazed panel door. To the right (south), is a second east facing entrance opening that extends onto ground floor toilets (**Cell 9**). This second opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a further modern timber partially glazed and partially panelled door.

Plate 154 shows the southern portion of the west wall of **Cell 7**, which also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. To the left (south), is a modern timber sliding door that operates from a sliding mechanism at its head. This extends onto the stairwell (**Cell 10**) that in turn leads up to the first floor of the building. The eastern portion of the south wall of **Cell 7** is also shown. This has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. The inner face of the south facing ground floor entrance opening that was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building is also shown. This opening is occupied by a timber door within a timber frame of a head and surrounds.

For the purposes of this survey, the fourth of the internal spaces within the ground floor interior of **Building 2**, is designated as **Cell 8**. Most of this is within the original and main body of the public house with the southern portion being within the ground floor interior of the rear outshut. **Cell 8** functioned as a dining room and is situated to the east of **Cell 6** and to the north-east of **Cell 7**.



Plate 155: View of the flooring of Cell 8, from the south



Plate 156: View of the flooring of Cell 8, from the south-west

Plates 155 and 156 feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 8**, which is of horizontal timber planking.

Plates 157 and 158 present several general views of the interior of **Cell 8** from differing positions.



Plate 157: General view of the interior of Cell 8, from the north-west



Plate 158: General view of the interior of Cell 8, from the north-west

Plates 159 and 160 show the roof ceiling structure of **Cell 8**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Of particular note is the east-west orientated principal horizontal timber joist, which may be an original feature.



Plate 159: View of the ceiling of Cell 8, from the north-west



Plate 160: View of the ceiling of Cell 8, from the north

Plates 161 and 162 present several further general views of the interior of **Cell 8**.



Plate 161: General view of the interior of Cell 8, from the south-east



Plate 162: General view of the interior of Cell 8, from the north-east

Plates 163 and 164 feature further views of the nature of the ceiling structure of Cell 8.



Plate 163: View of the ceiling of Cell 8, from the north-east



Plate 164: View of the ceiling of Cell 8, from the south-east

Plate 165 furnishes a detailed view of the north wall of **Cell 8** and of the inner face of the north facing ground floor window opening that was recorded externally at the North Elevation of this building. The wall has been covered over with wallpaper. Horizontal timber dado rails occur at its mid levels and horizontal timber skirting boards at its base. Plaster cornice work may be seen at its uppermost levels.



Plate 165: View of the north wall of Cell 8, from the south-east



Plate 166: View of the south wall of Cell 8, from the north-west

Plate 166 shows the south wall of **Cell 8**, which is covered over with wallpaper. Horizontal timber dado rails occur at its mid levels and horizontal timber skirting boards at its base. Plaster cornice work may be seen at its uppermost levels.

Plate 167 shows the east wall of **Cell 7**, which is also the internal dividing wall with **Cells 1 and 2** to the east. This east wall is covered over with wallpaper. Horizontal timber dado rails occur at its mid levels and horizontal timber skirting boards at its base. Plaster cornice work may be seen at its uppermost levels. The central feature here is the blocked off former chimney breast, which may be an original feature. Also shown is the inner face of the east facing entrance opening that was also recorded within **Cell 1** and leads onto it. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a modern timber door, which has been boarded over.



Plate 167: View of the east wall of Cell 8, from the north-west



Plate 168: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the north-east

Plates 168 and 169 feature the west wall of **Cell 8**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 6** to the west. This west wall has also been covered over with wallpaper. Horizontal timber dado rails occur at its mid levels and horizontal timber skirting boards at its base. Plaster cornice work may be seen at its uppermost levels. Also shown is the modern timber servery hatch, which was also recorded within **Cell 6**. To the left (south), is the inner face of the ground floor west facing entrance opening that was also recorded within **Cell 7**. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by the timber glazed panelled door and leads onto **Cell 7** to the west.



Plate 169: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the north-east

For the purposes of this survey, the fifth and final internal room space within the ground floor interior of **Building 2**, is designated as **Cell 9**. Much of this is situated within the ground floor interior of the rear outshut of **Building 2** in addition to the area of the modern single storey toilet extension. **Cell 9** is situated to the south of **Cell 8** and to the east of **Cell 7**. **Cell 9** formerly functioned as the ladies toilets.



Plate 170: View of the flooring of Cell 9, from the south-west

Plates 170 and 171 show the carpeted flooring of **Cell 9**.



Plate 171: View of the flooring of Cell 9, from the south-west



Plate 172: View of the ceiling of Cell 9, from the south-west

Plates 172 and 173 feature the nature of the ceiling of **Cell 9**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.



Plate 173: View of the ceiling of Cell 9, from the north-west



Plate 174: View of the east wall of Cell 9, from the south-west

Plate 174 presents a view of the east wall of **Cell 9**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base.



Plate 175: View of the west wall of Cell 9, from the north-east

Plate 175 features much of the west wall of **Cell 9**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 7** to the west. This west wall has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. To the right (north), is the inner face of the west facing entrance opening that extends onto **Cell 7** to the west. This opening is occupied by a timber frame with a head and surrounds and by a modern timber door that is partially glazed and partially panelled.

Plate 176 features the remainder of the west wall and also of the south wall of **Cell 9**. Here also, this south wall has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. The central feature of this south wall is the inner face of the south facing ground floor window opening that was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building. This opening is occupied by a slightly recessed glazed modern Upvc casement window, which has been boarded over externally.

Plates 177 and 178 show the north wall of **Cell 9**. Here also, this north wall has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 8** to the north.

Plates 179-185 present views of the two toilets which are both within the interior of the single storey modern toilet extension. Both toilets have flooring of modern ceramic floor tiling and ceilings, which have been rendered over with modern plasterwork. All of the walls have also been rendered over with modern plasterwork and have horizontal skirting boards at their bases. At the back wall of each toilet are the inner faces of two small glazed Upvc windows, which were recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building.



Plate 176: Views of the west wall and the south wall of Cell 9, from the north-east



Plate 177: View of the north wall of Cell 9, from the south-west



Plate 178: View of the north wall of Cell 9, from the south-west



Plate 179: View of the interior of the first toilet, from the north-west



Plate 180: View of the interior of the first toilet, from the north-west



Plate 181: View of the interior of the first toilet, from the north-west



Plate 182: View of the interior of the second toilet, from the north-east



Plate 183: View of the interior of the second toilet, from the north-east



Plate 184: View of the interior of the second toilet, from the north-east



Plate 185: View of the interior of the second toilet, from the north-east

For the purposes of this survey, the ground floor stairwell that extends up to the first floor of **Building 2**, is designated as **Cell 10**.



Plate 186: View of the lower levels of the stairwell of Cell 10, from the north-east

Plate 186 features the lower levels of the ground floor stairwell of **Cell 10** along with the lower levels of the south and west walls of **Cell 10**. The stairwell is covered with modern carpeting. The exposed walls are rendered over with plasterwork with timber skirting boards alongside the stairwell and at the lowermost levels of these walls.

Plates 187 and 188 feature the south wall of **Cell 10**, which has been rendered over with plasterwork. Timber skirting boards occur at its base. The inner face of a ground floor south facing window opening is also featured. This was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building. The opening is occupied by timber blinds.

Plates 189 and 190 provide further views of the carpeted stairwell that extends up to the first floor landing. A timber handrail is shown attached to the west wall, whilst the north wall on the first floor landing is also featured. This has been rendered over with plasterwork.

Plates 191 and 192 feature further views of the stairwell of **Cell 10** looking downwards from the first floor landing.

Plate 193 features the ceiling of **Cell 10**, which has been covered with lining paper.

Plates 194 and 195 provide views of the east wall of **Cell 10**, which has been rendered over with plasterwork. At the base of the wall are timber skirting boards alongside the stairwell.



Plate 187: View of the south wall of Cell 10, from the north-east



Plate 188: View of the south wall of Cell 10, from the north-east



Plate 189: View of the stairwell of Cell 10, from the south-east



Plate 190: View of the stairwell of Cell 10, from the south-east



Plate 191: View of the stairwell of Cell 10, from the north-west



Plate 192: General view of the interior of the stairwell of Cell 10, from the north-west

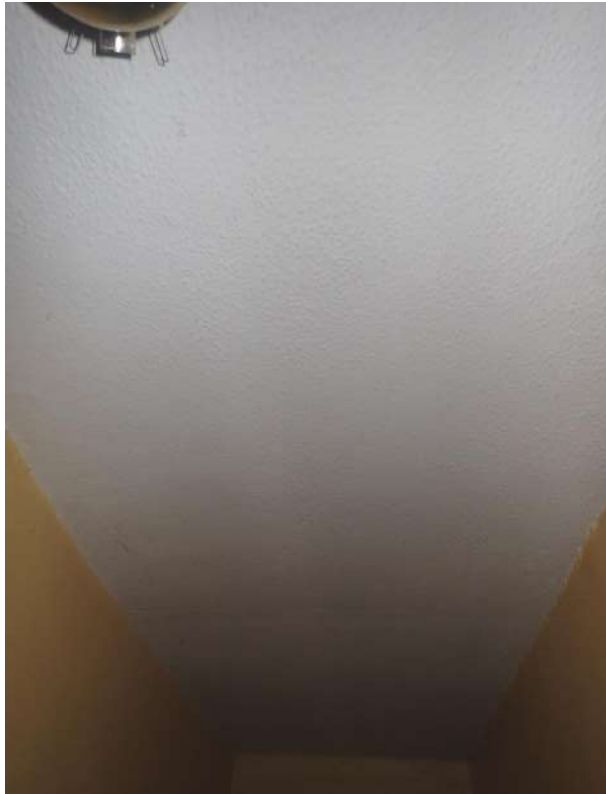


Plate 193: View of the ceiling of Cell 10, from the north-west



Plate 194: View of the east wall of Cell 10, from the north-west



Plate 195: View of the east wall of Cell 10, from the north-west



Plate 196: View of the west wall of Cell 10, from the north-west

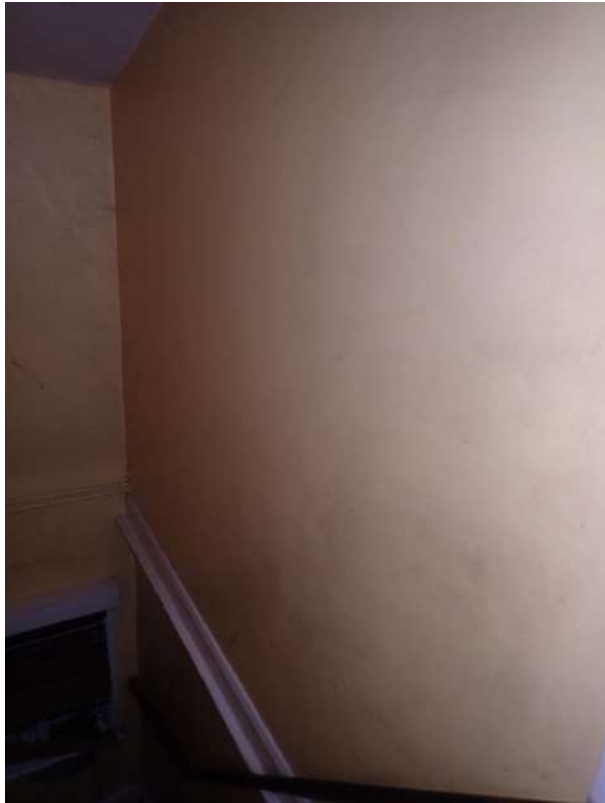


Plate 197: View of the west wall of Cell 10, from the north-west



Plate 198: View of the first floor landing of Cell 10, from the north-east

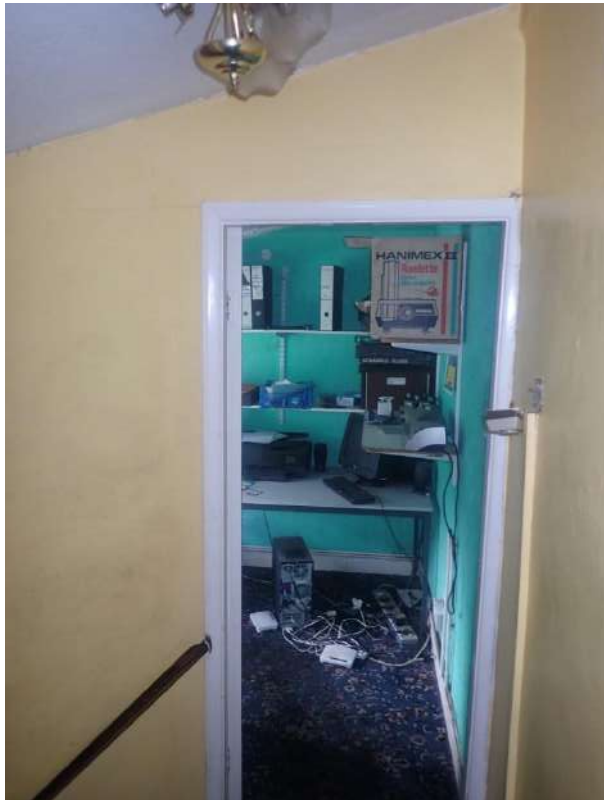


Plate 199: View of the west wall of Cell 10, from the north-east



Plate 200: View of the ceiling of Cell 10, from the north-east

Plates 196 and 197 present images of the west wall of **Cell 10** which has been rendered over with plasterwork. At the base of the wall are timber skirting boards alongside the stairwell.

Plate 198 features the first floor carpeted landing.

Plate 199 shows the northern end of the west wall of **Cell 10**, which has also been rendered over with plasterwork. Also shown is the west facing entrance opening onto **Cell 11** to the west. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds with a timber door.

Plate 200 features a further view of the ceiling of **Cell 10**, which has been covered over with lining paper.

For the purposes of this survey, the first of the first floor internal room spaces within the interior of **Building 2**, is designated as **Cell 11**. This is situated to the west of the first floor landing (**Cell 10**) and is within the first floor interior of the rear outshut of **Building 2**. This is a first floor former office.



Plate 201: View of the flooring of Cell 11, from the north-east



Plate 202: View of the flooring of Cell 11, from the north-west

Plates 201 and 202 feature the flooring of **Cell 11**, which is covered with modern carpeting.

Plate 203 features a general view of the interior of **Cell 11**.



Plate 203: General view of the interior of Cell 11, from the north-east



Plate 204: View of the west wall of Cell 11, from the north-east

Plates 204 and 207 present views of the west wall of **Cell 11**, which has been rendered over with plasterwork.

Plates 205 and 206 furnish views of the ceiling of **Cell 11**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Its low angle reflects that of the low angled half gabled roof structure of the above rear outshut.



Plate 205: View of the ceiling of Cell 11, from the north-east



Plate 206: View of the ceiling of Cell 11, from the north



Plate 207: View of the west wall of Cell 11, from the north-east



Plate 208: View of the south wall of Cell 11, from the north-west

Plate 208 presents a view of the south wall of **Cell 11**, which has also been rendered over with plasterwork. Also shown is the inner face of the first floor south facing window opening that was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building.



Plate 209: View of the north wall of Cell 11, from the south-west



Plate 210: View of the east wall of Cell 11, from the south-west



Plate 211: View of the east wall of Cell 11, from the south-west

Plate 209 features the north wall of **Cell 11**, which has also been rendered over with plasterwork. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 12** to the north.

Plates 210 and 211 show the east wall of **Cell 11**, which has similarly been rendered over with plasterwork. To the left (north), is the inner face of the west facing entrance opening, which leads onto the first floor landing of **Cell 10**. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a modern panelled timber door.

Plates 212-222 provide a number of views of the first floor landing of **Cell 10** within the interior of **Building 2**.

Plate 212 features the lower levels of the first floor landing at the northern end of **Cell 10**. This shows the flooring here which is covered with modern carpeting.

Plate 213 shows the southern portion of the east wall of the first floor landing. This east wall has been rendered over with plasterwork. Horizontal timber skirting boards are at its base.

Plates 214 and 215 present views of the north wall of this first floor landing. This north wall has been rendered over with plasterwork. Horizontal timber skirting boards are at its base.

Plate 216 furnishes a view of the ceiling of the first floor landing of **Building 2**. This is covered with lining paper and reflects the low angled half gabled roof of the above rear outshut.



Plate 212: View of the first floor landing of Building 2, from the south-west



Plate 213: View of part of the east wall of the first floor landing of Building 2, from the south-west



Plate 214: View of the north wall of the first floor landing of Building 2, from the south-west



Plate 215: View of the north wall of the first floor landing of Building 2, from the south-west



Plate 216: View of the ceiling of the first floor landing of Building 2, from the south-west



Plate 217: View of the flooring of the upper levels of the first floor landing of Building 2, from the north-west



Plate 218: View of the south wall and of the ceiling of the first floor landing of **Building 2**, from the north-west

Plate 217 provides a view of the flooring of the upper levels of the first floor landing of **Building 2**. This is covered by modern carpeting

Plate 218 provides a view of the south wall of the first floor landing, part of which has been rendered over with plasterwork. Timber skirting boards occur at its base. Much of this south wall is occupied by a south facing entrance opening that extends onto the first floor bathroom or **Cell 14** to the south. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a simple panelled timber door.

Plates 219 and 221 feature the ceiling of this first floor landing, which is clearly in two parts. These are bisected by an east-west orientated principal horizontal timber joist. To the south of this joist, the angle of this ceiling reflects the low angle of the half gabled roof structure of the above rear outshut. To the north of this joist, the ceiling here has been rendered over with plasterwork and is part of the original main body of the public house. The joist denotes the boundary between this building and the rear outshut.

Plate 220 provides a view of the north wall of this first floor landing, part of which has been rendered over with plasterwork. Timber skirting boards occur at its base. A north facing entrance opening is also shown, which is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The door is attached to the frame by two metal strap hinges. This leads onto **Cell 13** to the north. To the left (west), is a second west facing entrance opening that is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds. This extends onto **Cell 12** to the west.

Plate 222 features the northern portion of the east wall of this first floor landing, which has been rendered over with plasterwork. Timber skirting boards occur at its base.



Plate 219: View of the ceiling of the first floor landing of Building 2, from the north-west



Plate 220: View of the north wall of the first floor landing of Building 2, from the south-east



Plate 221: View of the ceiling of the first floor landing of Building 2, from the south-east



Plate 222: View of the east wall of the first floor landing of Building 2, from the south-west

For the purposes of this survey, the first of the first floor bedrooms within the first floor of the original main body of the public house, is designated as **Cell 12**. This is situated to the north of **Cell 11**.



Plate 223: View of the flooring of Cell 12, from the south-east



Plate 224: View of the flooring of Cell 12, from the south-east

Plates 223 and 224 feature the flooring of **Cell 12**, which is carpeted.

Plates 225 and 226 provide general views of the interior of **Cell 12** from south-eastern positions.



Plate 225: General view of the interior of Cell 12, from the south-east



Plate 226: General view of the interior of Cell 12, from the south-east

Plates 227 and 228 show the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 12**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.



Plate 227: View of the ceiling of Cell 12, from the south-east



Plate 228: View of the ceiling of Cell 12, from the south

Plates 229 and 232 furnish views of the east wall of **Cell 12**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 13**, to the east. This east wall has been covered over with modern wallpaper. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. To the right (south), is the inner face of the east facing entrance opening that leads onto the first floor landing. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are in turn affixed to an internal framework of horizontal timbers.



Plate 229: View of the east wall of Cell 12, from the north-west



Plate 230 View of the south wall of Cell 12, from the north-west

Plate 230 presents a view of the south wall of **Cell 12**, which is covered over with modern wallpaper. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. The angle of the gabled roof of the building may be observed above this south wall.

Plate 231 presents a view of the north wall of **Cell 12**, which is covered over with modern wallpaper. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. The central feature of this north wall is the inner face of the first floor north facing window opening that was recorded externally at the North Elevation of the building. The angle of the gabled roof of the building may be observed above this north wall.



Plate 231: View of the north wall of Cell 12, from the south-west



Plate 232: View of the east wall of Cell 12, from the north-west

Plates 233-238 provide a number of views from differing vantage points of the west wall of **Cell 12**, much of which is occupied by modern fitted cupboards. Outside of the modern fitted cupboards, the wall is covered with modern wallpaper. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. **Plates 235 and 236** feature the interiors of the fitted cupboards and feature the plasterwork rendering here.



Plate 233: View of the west wall of Cell 12, from the south-east



Plate 234: View of the west wall of Cell 12, from the south-east



Plate 235: View of the west wall of Cell 12, from the south-east



Plate 236: View of the west wall of Cell 12, from the south-east



Plate 237: View of the west wall of Cell 12, from the north-east



Plate 238: View of the west wall of Cell 12, from the north-east

For the purposes of this survey, the second of the first floor bedrooms within the first floor of the original main body of the public house, is designated as **Cell 13**. This is situated to the east of **Cell 12**.

Plates 239 and 240 feature the flooring of **Cell 13**, which is carpeted.



Plate 239: View of the flooring of Cell 13, from the south



Plate 240: View of the flooring of Cell 13, from the south-west

Plates 241 and 242 provide general views of the interior of Cell 13.



Plate 241: General view of the interior of Cell 13, from the south-west



Plate 242: General view of the interior of Cell 13, from the south-west

Plates 243-245 feature the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 13**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.



Plate 243: View of the ceiling of Cell 13, from the west



Plate 244: View of the ceiling of Cell 13, from the south



Plate 245: View of the ceiling of Cell 13, from the south-east



Plate 246: View of the west wall of Cell 13, from the north-east

Plate 246 presents a view of the west wall of **Cell 13**, which has been rendered over with plasterwork. Horizontal timber skirting boards occurs at its base. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 12** to the west.

Plate 247 presents a view of the east wall of **Cell 13**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 2** to the east. This east wall has also been rendered over with plasterwork. Horizontal timber skirting boards occurs at its base. Also shown is part of a chimney breast and to the left (north), is the inner face of an east facing entrance opening that extends onto **Cell 2** to the east. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a timber door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are attached to an internal framework of horizontal timbers.



Plate 247: View of the east wall of Cell 13, from the north-west



Plate 248: View of the north wall of Cell 13, from the south-west

Plate 248 features the north wall of **Cell 13**, which has been rendered over with plasterwork. Horizontal timber skirting boards occurs at its base. Also shown is the inner face of the first floor north facing window opening that was recorded externally at the North Elevation of this building.

Plates 249-252 feature the south wall of **Cell 13**, much of which is occupied by modern fitted cupboards. To the right (west), is the inner face of a south facing entrance opening that leads onto the first floor landing. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a timber door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are attached to an internal framework of horizontal timbers. **Plates 250-252** feature the interiors of the fitted cupboards, which show modern plasterwork rendering. Horizontal timber skirting boards occurs at its base.



Plate 249: View of the south-wall of Cell 13, from the north-west



Plate 250: View of the south-wall of Cell 13, from the north



Plate 251: View of the south-wall of Cell 13, from the north



Plate 252: View of the south-wall of Cell 13, from the north

For the purposes of this survey, the final internal room space within the first floor interior of the rear outshut of **Building 2**, is designated as **Cell 14**. This is situated to the south of **Cell 13** and to the east of the first floor landing and was a bathroom.



Plate 253: View of the flooring of Cell 14, from the north-west



Plate 254: View of the flooring of Cell 14, from the west

Plates 253-254 and 256 present several views of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 14**, which is of modern ceramic floor tiling on two levels.

Plate 255 presents a general view of the interior of **Cell 14** from a south-western perspective.



Plate 255: General view of the interior of Cell 14, from the west



Plate 256: View of the flooring of Cell 14, from the north-east



Plate 257: View of the ceiling of Cell 14, from the north-east



Plate 258: View of the ceiling of Cell 14, from the north

Plates 257-261 furnish a number of views of the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 14**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Its low angle reflects the low angled half gabled roof structure of the above rear outshut. Of particular note is the angled and north-south orientated principal rafter, which has been boxed in.



Plate 259: View of the ceiling of Cell 14, from the south-west



Plate 260: View of the ceiling of Cell 14, from the north-west



Plate 261: View of the ceiling of Cell 14, from the north



Plate 262: View of the east wall of Cell 14, from the south-west

Plate 262 presents a view of the east wall of **Cell 14**, which is covered over with modern ceramic wall tiles.

Plate 263 features the eastern portion of the north wall of **Cell 14**, which has been covered over with modern wallpaper. This north wall also houses a built in modern airing cupboard, from which the external panel here has been removed. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base.

Plate 264 shows an alcove which houses a wash hand basin within the north wall of **Cell 14**, which has been covered over with modern wallpaper. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base.



Plate 263: View of the north wall of Cell 14, from the south-west



Plate 264: View of the north wall of Cell 14, from the south-west



Plate 265: View of the north wall of Cell 14, from the south-east



Plate 266: View of the west wall of Cell 14, from the north-east

Plate 265 presents a view of the western portion of the north wall of **Cell 14** and shows the north facing entrance opening that leads onto the first floor landing of **Building 2**. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head, surrounds and architrave and by a modern panelled timber door.



Plate 267: View of the north wall of Cell 14, from the north-east

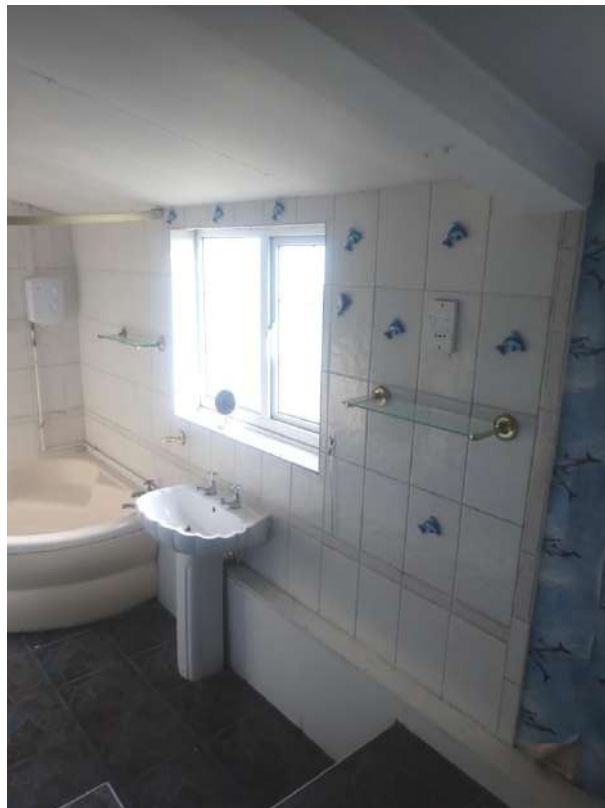


Plate 268: View of the north wall of Cell 14, from the north-west

Plate 266 features the west wall of **Cell 14**, which has been covered over with modern wallpaper. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base.



Plate 269: View of the airing cupboard within the north wall of Cell 14, from the south-east



Plate 270: View of the airing cupboard within the north wall of Cell 14, from the south-west

Plates 267 and 268 show the south wall of **Cell 14**, which has been covered over with modern ceramic wall tiling. Also featured are the slightly recessed inner faces of two south facing first floor window openings that were recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building.

Plates 269-278 feature the interior of the airing cupboard, which has been built into the north wall of **Cell 14**. The base is of horizontal timber planking. The west side is of timber boarding, which is attached to an internal framework and vertical and horizontal timbers, whilst the northern and eastern sides are original portions of the west and north walls of this first floor bathroom, which

have been rendered over with modern plasterwork. The ceiling inside here has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork.



Plate 271: View of the airing cupboard within the north wall of Cell 14, from the south-east



Plate 272: View of the airing cupboard within the north wall of Cell 14, from the south-west



Plate 273: View of the airing cupboard within the north wall of Cell 14, from the south-west



Plate 274: View of the airing cupboard within the north wall of Cell 14, from the south-west



Plate 275: View of the airing cupboard within the north wall of Cell 14, from the south-west



Plate 276: View of the airing cupboard within the north wall of Cell 14, from the south-west



Plate 277: View of the airing cupboard within the north wall of Cell 14, from the south-west



Plate 278: View of the airing cupboard within the north wall of Cell 14, from the south-west

7.5 The Exterior of Building 3

Building 3 is a single storey north-south orientated building, which has a gabled roof with a roof covering of red pantiles. It is bonded to **Building 2** to the east, to **Building 5** to the west and to **Building 4** to the south and south-west.

Plates 279 and 281 present detailed views of the South Elevation of **Building 3**. The entire wall fabric of this Elevation has been covered over with a modern cement rendering. At ground floor levels is a boarded up south facing window opening. At mid levels are the remains of a former external canopy. It may also be observed that this building is bonded to **Building 4** to the south-west and south.



Plate 279: View of the South Elevation of Building 3, from the south-east



Plate 280: View of Building 3, from the south-west

Plates 280 presents a view of a small visible portion of the West Elevation of **Building 3**, which has been covered with the same modern cement rendering and also shows the gabled roof of this building with its roof covering of red pantiles.

Plates 282 and 283 show the northern end of **Building 3** and in particular the small visible portion of the East Elevation of this building, which has been covered with the same modern cement rendering. Also of particular note is the partially blocked off east facing entrance opening, which is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a panelled timber door. At just below roof levels is modern horizontal Upvc guttering, which extends on to modern vertical Upvc downpipe.



Plate 281: View of the South Elevation of Building 3, from the south-east



Plate 282: View of Building 3, from the north-east



Plate 283: View of Building 3, from the north-east



Plate 284: View of the North Elevation of Building 3, from the north-west

Plates 284-286 present several views of the North Elevation of **Building 3**. Here also, the entire wall fabric of this Elevation has been covered over with the same modern cement rendering. Also featured is a north facing ground floor window opening, which is probably an original feature and which is occupied by a modern glazed Upvc window.



Plate 285: View of the North Elevation of Building 3, from the north-west



Plate 286: View of the North Elevation of Building 3, from the north-east



Plate 287: View of the North Elevation of Building 3, from the west

Plate 287 presents a view of a small portion of the West Elevation of this building. Here also, the entire wall fabric of this Elevation has been covered over with the same modern cement rendering. Also shown is a small section of modern horizontal Upvc guttering that leads onto a further modern vertical Upvc downpipe.

7.6 The Interior of Building 3

For the purposes of this survey, the single internal room space within the ground floor interior of **Building 3**, is designated as **Cell 15**. This currently comprises the main public lounge area to the public house and is situated to the west of **Cells 5 and 6**.

Plates 288 and 289 present several general views of the interior of **Cell 15** from southern perspectives.

Plates 290 and 291 furnish several images of the flooring of **Cell 15**, which has been covered with modern carpeting. A series of modern ceramic floor tiles occur at the public bar area.

Plates 292-294 present several further general views of the interior of **Cell 15** from different northern positions.

Plates 295-297 feature further views of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 15**.



Plate 288: General view of the interior of Cell 15, from the south-east



Plate 289: General view of the interior of Cell 15, from the south



Plate 290: View of the flooring of Cell 15, from the south-east



Plate 291: View of the flooring of Cell 15, from the south



Plate 292: General view of the interior of Cell 15, from the north-west



Plate 293: General view of the interior of Cell 15, from the north-east



Plate 294: General view of the interior of Cell 15, from the north-east

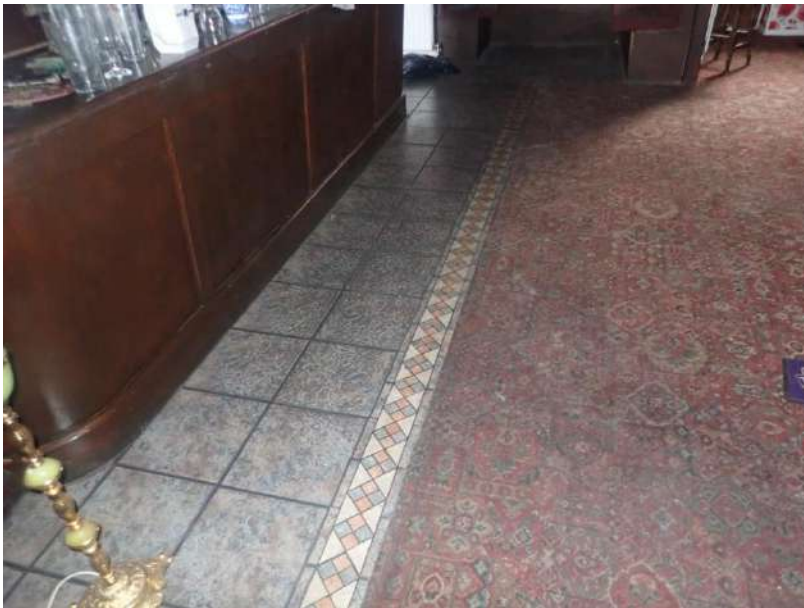


Plate 295: View of the flooring of Cell 15, from the north-west



Plate 296: View of the flooring of Cell 15, from the north-east

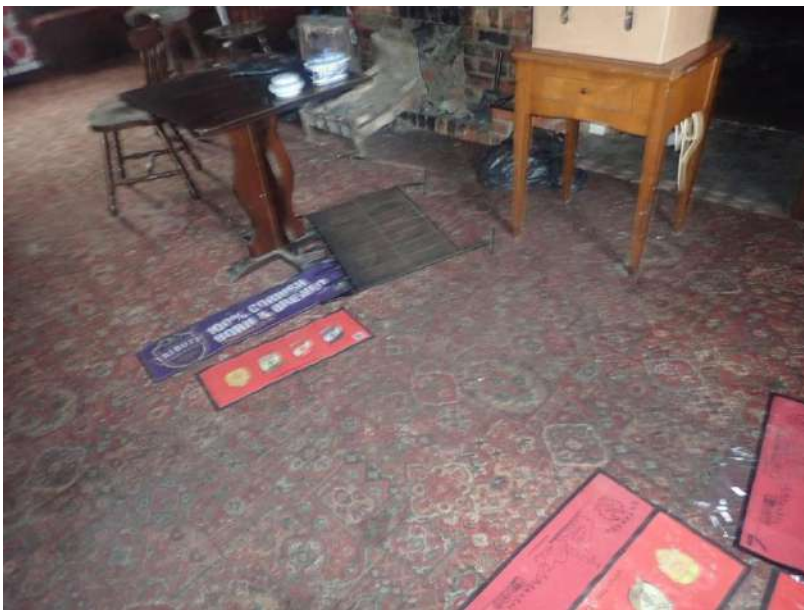


Plate 297: View of the flooring of Cell 15, from the north-east

Plates 298-303 provide a number of views from differing vantage points of the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 15**. This consists of a series of east-west orientated and moulded horizontal timber joists. These provide support to the first floor, floor covering of horizontal timber planking, which are on a different north-south alignment.



Plate 298: View of the ceiling of Cell 15, from the north-west



Plate 299: View of the ceiling of Cell 15, from the north-east



Plate 300: View of the ceiling of Cell 15, from the north-east



Plate 301: View of the ceiling of Cell 15, from the south



Plate 302: View of the ceiling of Cell 15, from the south-west



Plate 303: View of the ceiling of Cell 15, from the west

Plate 304 presents a view of the north wall of **Cell 15**. This has been covered with modern wallpaper. The lower levels have modern timber panelling attached to the wall fabric along with modern soft furnishings/seating. Also featured is the inner face of the ground floor north facing window opening that was recorded externally at the North Elevation of this building.



Plate 304: View of the north wall of Cell 15, from the south-east



Plate 305: View of the south wall of Cell 15, from the north-east

Plates 305-307 present several views of the south wall of **Cell 15**. This has been covered with modern wallpaper. The lower levels have modern timber panelling attached to the wall fabric along with modern soft furnishings/seating. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. Also featured is the inner face of a south facing ground floor window opening that was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building. A low partition bisects the seating here. At the northern end of the partition is a vertical timber which extends upwards to the ceiling. To the right (west), are the inner faces of a south facing entrance opening that is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a modern panelled timber door along with the inner face of an adjacent south facing window opening with a timber window frame of a head and surrounds and a modern glazed timber casement window. Both openings were originally external, but are now within the interior of **Building 4**.



Plate 306: View of the south wall of Cell 15, from the north



Plate 307: View of the south wall of Cell 15, from the north-west



Plate 308: View of the west wall of Cell 15, from the south-east



Plate 309: View of the west wall of Cell 15, from the south-east

Plates 308-311 present a number of views of the west wall of **Cell 15**, much of which is covered with wallpaper. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cells 16-18**. At the northern and southern ends are further modern soft furnishings/seating at the lower levels. The central feature of this west wall is the vertical brick fireplace backing. The brickwork here is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. At the base of the fireplace backing is a fireplace/surround with a brickwork base atopped with timber to either side. To the right (north), is an open west facing access into the adjoining **Cell 18** of **Building 5**. This opening is flanked to either side with brickwork in Stretcher Bond and above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel which is inserted into the fabric of the west wall. To the left (south), is a second open access that extends onto the adjoining **Cell 16** of **Building 4**. This further west facing opening is occupied by a wide timber frame of a head, surrounds and architrave.



Plate 310: View of the west wall of Cell 15, from the north-east



Plate 311: View of the west wall of Cell 15, from the north-east



Plate 312: View of the east wall of Cell 15, from the north-west



Plate 313: View of the east wall of Cell 15, from the north-west

Plates 312-316 furnish a number of views of the east wall of **Cell 15**, which also houses the front face of the public bar with its vertical timber panelling and timber counter top. The bar opening itself is edged with vertical timbers to either side with a curved head also in timber. The remainder of this east wall, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 6** to the east, has been covered with modern wallpaper with modern soft furnishings/seating at the lower levels. To the right (south), is the east facing open access that leads onto the adjoining **Cell 5** to the east. Above this opening is an horizontal timber lintel which is inserted into the fabric of the east wall.



Plate 314: View of the east wall of Cell 15, from the north-west



Plate 315: View of the east wall of Cell 15, from the south-west



Plate 316: View of the east wall of Cell 15, from the west

7.7 The Exterior of Building 4



Plate 317: View of the South Elevation of Building 4, from the south-east

Plates 317-320 present several views from various southern positions of the South Elevation and a small section of the East Elevation of this building. **Building 4** is bonded to **Building 3** to the east and north-east, to **Building 5** to the north and to **Building 6** to the west. **Building 4** would appear to be a modern addition to this public house complex. It is of one storey in height and possesses a low angled half gabled roof with a mix of roof coverings of corrugated metal sheeting and of corrugated plastic roof sheeting. The entire wall fabric of these Elevations has been covered over with modern cement rendering. At just below roof levels is modern horizontal Upvc guttering that extends onto a slightly off centre vertical modern Upvc downpipe. Also featured are two south facing window openings, both of which have been entirely boarded over. Within the small section of the East Elevation is a boarded up east facing entrance opening.



Plate 318: View of the South Elevation of Building 4, from the south-west



Plate 319: View of the South Elevation of Building 4, from the south-east



Plate 320: View of the South Elevation of Building 4, from the south-east

7.8 The Interior of Building 4

For the purposes of this survey, the first of the internal ground floor spaces within the interior of **Building 4**, is designated as **Cell 16**. This functioned as a ground floor corridor linking a games room or **Cell 24** to the west with the public lounge bar or **Cell 15** to the east.



Plate 321: General view of the interior of Cell 16, from the north-east



Plate 322: General view of the interior of Cell 16, from the south-west



Plate 323: View of the flooring of Cell 16, from the south-west

Plates 321 and 322 present general views from different vantage points of the interior of **Cell 16**.

Plate 323 features the flooring of **Cell 16**, which is covered with modern carpeting.



Plate 324: View of the ceiling of Cell 16, from the south-west



Plate 325: View of the ceiling of Cell 16, from the north-east

Plates 324-325 provide views of the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 16**, which has been rendered over with plasterwork. **Plate 320** also features a small timber hatch, which provided access into the roof space of **Building 4**.

Plate 326 furnishes a detailed view of the west wall of **Cell 16**. Most of the wall fabric has been covered over with modern wallpaper within a framework of vertical and horizontal timbers, whilst the lower levels of the wall have timber panelling. The central feature of this west wall is the west facing entrance opening, which extends onto a former games room or **Cell 24** and the interior of **Building 6**. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds.



Plate 326: View of the west wall of Cell 16, from the north-east



Plate 327: View of the eastern end of Cell 16, from the south-west



Plate 328: View of the north wall of Cell 16, from the south-west



Plate 329: View of the south wall of Cell 16, from the north-east



Plate 330: View of the south wall of Cell 16, from the north-west

Plate 327 features the eastern end of **Cell 16**, with its open access into the interior of **Cell 15** to the east or the former public lounge bar of the public house. This image shows the inner face of the access opening, which is contained within a wide timber frame of a head and one surround. To the left (north) is a small section of walling, which has been covered with modern wallpaper with timber panelling at its lower levels.

Plate 328 provides a view of the north wall of **Cell 16**, much of which has been covered with modern wallpaper within a framework of vertical and horizontal timbers, whilst the lower levels of the wall have timber panelling.

Plates 329 and 330 show the south wall of **Cell 16**, which is dog-legged. Much of this north wall has been covered with modern wallpaper within a framework of vertical and horizontal timbers, whilst the lower levels of the wall have timber panelling. To the east is further modern soft furnishings/seating.

Plates 331-336 present a number of views of the roof space above **Cell 16**. This is a relatively simple timber framework of north-south orientated angled timber rafters and east-west aligned horizontal timber purlins to which is attached the roof covering of sheets of corrugated metal. Of particular note is the exposed brickwork wall fabric to the north, which is part of the upper levels of the South Elevation of the adjoining **Building 5**. The northern ends of the timber rafters of this roof structure are inserted into this wall fabric, which is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers and of further courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers.



Plate 331: View of the roof space above Cell 16, from the north-east



Plate 332: View of the roof space above Cell 16, from the north-east



Plate 333: View of the roof space above Cell 16, from the south-east



Plate 334: View of the roof space above Cell 16, from the north-east



Plate 335: View of the roof space above Cell 16, from the north-east



Plate 336: View of the roof space above Cell 16, from the north-east

For the purposes of this survey, the second of the internal spaces within the ground floor interior of **Building 4**, is designated as **Cell 17**. This functioned as the former men's toilets to the public house complex. **Cell 17** is situated to the south of **Cell 16** and to the south and south-west of **Cell 15**.

Plates 337-354 feature the interior of the Corridor which leads onto **Cell 17**.

Plates 337 and 340 feature the nature of the flooring of the Corridor, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 337: View of the flooring of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the north-east

Plates 338 and 342 feature the nature of the roofing structure of the Corridor, which is composed of modern plastic sheeting attached to a framework of low angled timber rafters and horizontal timber purlins.

Plate 339 presents a general view of the interior of the Corridor from a north-eastern perspective.

Plate 341 provides a further general view of the interior of the Corridor from a different south-western position.

Plate 343 features a portion of the north wall of the Corridor. This is also part of the former external South Elevation to **Building 3**. This is probably constructed of brickwork, which has been covered over with modern cement rendering. Also shown is the outer face of south facing ground floor window and entrance openings that were recorded internally within **Cell 15** of **Building 3**.

Plates 344 and 345 feature an alcove within the northern side of the Corridor. The eastern face of which is part of the former external West Elevation to **Building 3**. This is also probably constructed of brickwork, which has been covered over with modern cement rendering. Adjoining this, the north face of this alcove is an external face to **Cell 16** of **Building 4**. This is also probably constructed of brickwork, which has also been covered over with modern cement rendering. Above this alcove is a small portion of the low angled half gabled roof structure of **Building 4**, with its roof covering of sheets of corrugated metal that is supported on a timber framework of low angled timber rafters and horizontal timber purlins.

Plates 346-348 present several views of the external eastern and southern faces of **Cell 17**. The brickwork is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. A small glazed east facing timber casement window is also featured within the eastern face.



Plate 338: View of the roofing structure of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the north-east



Plate 339: General view of the interior of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the north-east



Plate 340: View of the flooring of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the south-west



Plate 341: General view of the interior of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the south-west



Plate 342: View of the roofing structure of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the south-west



Plate 343: View of the north wall of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the south-west



Plate 344: View of the alcove within the north wall of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the south



Plate 345: View of the alcove within the north wall of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the south



Plate 346: View of the exterior of Cell 17 within the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the south-east



Plate 347: View of the exterior of Cell 17 within the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the south-east



Plate 348: View of the exterior of Cell 17 within the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the north-east



Plate 349: View of the west wall of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the north-east



Plate 350: View of the east wall of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the south-west



Plate 351: View of the south wall of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the north-east



Plate 352: View of the south wall of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the north



Plate 353: View of the south wall of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the north

Plate 349 provides a view of the west wall or the western end of the Corridor. The wall fabric here is composed of courses of modern breeze blockwork.

Plate 350 shows the east wall or the eastern end of the Corridor. The wall fabric here is composed of courses of modern breeze blockwork. Also featured is the inner face of the east facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building and which is boarded over. This inner face is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by an unglazed modern glass panelled timber door.

Plates 351-354 furnish several images of the south wall of the Corridor, the wall fabric of which is composed of courses of modern breeze blockwork. Also featured is the inner face of a south

facing window opening that was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building, and which is boarded over. This is a modern glazed timber casement window.



Plate 354: View of the south wall of the Corridor leading to Cell 17, from the north-east

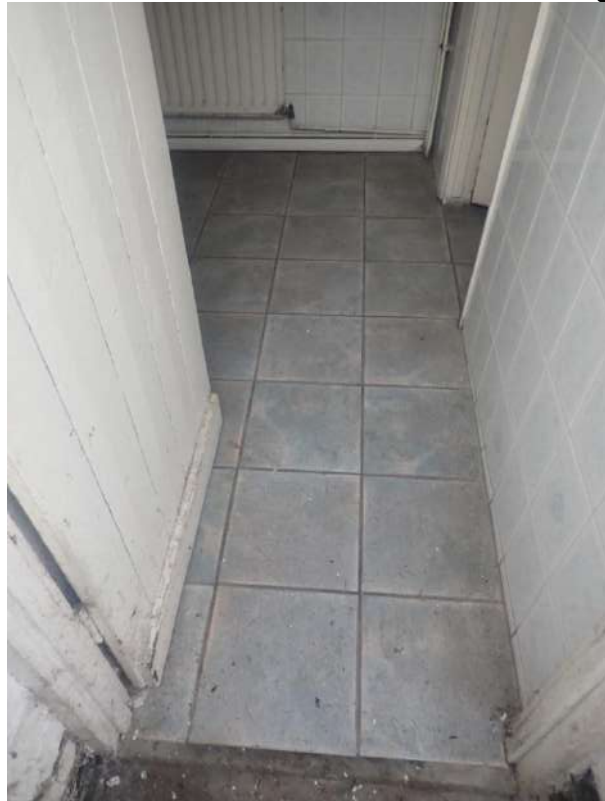


Plate 355: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the south-east



Plate 356: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the south-east



Plate 357: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the north-west

Plates 355-374 present a large number of images of the interior of **Cell 17**. All of the walls and the floors of **Cell 17** have been laid with modern ceramic wall and floor tiling. The ceilings of **Cell 17** have been rendered over with modern plasterwork.



Plate 358: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the north



Plate 359: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the north-east



Plate 360: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the south-east



Plate 361: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the north-east

Plate 361 presents a view of the inner face of a modern glazed timber casement window with a timber frame of a head and surrounds.

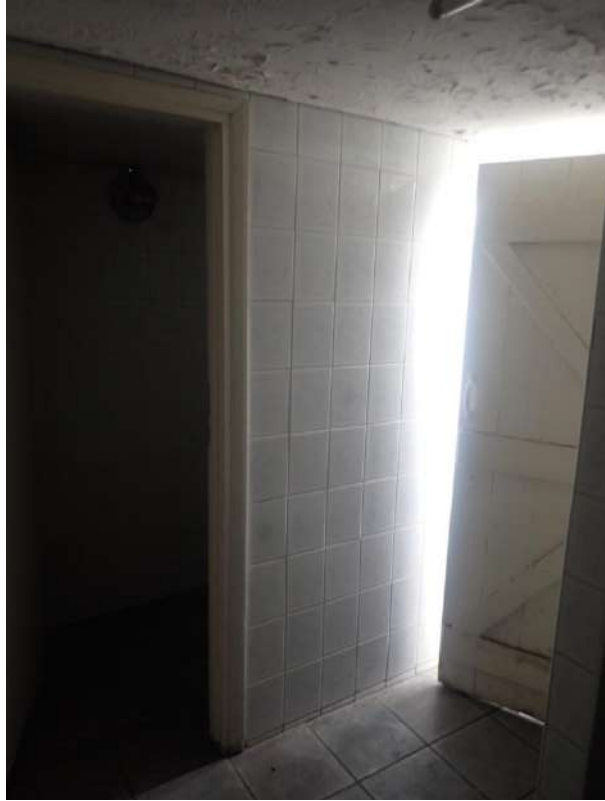


Plate 362: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the north-west



Plate 363: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the south-west

Plates 362-364 also show the inner face of the main south facing entrance opening into **Cell 17**, which is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a timber door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are affixed to an internal timber framework of angled and horizontal timbers. The entrance opening into the main toilet is also featured and is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a second door

that is also composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are affixed to an internal timber framework of angled and horizontal timbers.



Plate 364: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the south-west



Plate 365: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the south-east



Plate 366: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the north-west



Plate 367: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the north-west



Plate 368: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the north-west



Plate 369: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the north-west



Plate 370: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the north-west



Plate 371: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the south-east



Plate 372: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the north-west



Plate 373: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the south-east



Plate 374: View of the interior of Cell 17, from the south-east

7.9 The Exterior of Building 5



Plate 375: View of the roofing of Building 5, from the south-east

Building 5 is a single storey building of this former public house complex. This has a gabled roof with a roof covering of red pantiles and a vertical brick chimney stack at the eastern end of the roof. The southern side of this roof is featured in detail on **Plate 375**. The chimney stack is

composed of courses of courses of brick stretchers and is topped with a ceramic chimney pot. **Building 5** is bonded to **Building 3** to the east and to **Buildings 4 and 6** to the south.



Plate 376: View of the North Elevation of Building 5, from the north-west



Plate 377: View of the North Elevation of Building 5, from the north-east

Plates 376 and 377 present detailed views of the North Elevation of **Building 5**. The wall fabric of this Elevation has been entirely covered over with modern cement rendering. The northern side of the gabled roof with its roof covering of red pantiles is also featured. At just below roof levels is modern horizontal Upvc guttering.

7.10 The Interior of Building 5

For the purposes of this survey, the first and easternmost of the internal spaces within the ground floor interior of **Building 5**, is designated as **Cell 18**. The interior of **Building 5** appears to have

been much altered. **Cell 18** formerly functioned as an extension to the public lounge bar of the former public house. **Cell 18** is situated to the west of **Cell 15** and to the north of **Cell 16**.



Plate 378: View of the flooring of Cell 18, from the north-east



Plate 379: View of the flooring of Cell 18, from the south-east

Plates 378 and 379 illustrate the nature of the flooring of **Cell 18**, which has been covered with modern carpeting.

Plates 380-382 show the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 18**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.



Plate 380: View of the ceiling of Cell 18, from the south-east



Plate 381: View of the ceiling of Cell 18, from the north-east



Plate 382: View of the ceiling of Cell 18, from the north-west



Plate 383: General view of the interior of Cell 18, from the south-east

Plates 383 and 384 present general views of the interior of Cell 18.



Plate 384: General view of the interior of Cell 18, from the south-east



Plate 385: View of the west wall of Cell 18, from the south-east

Plate 385 features the west wall of **Cell 18**, which has been covered over with modern wallpaper. Plaster cornice work may be seen at the uppermost levels. The lower levels of the west wall are occupied by modern soft furnishings/seating. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cells 21 and 22** to the west.

Plates 386 and 387 show the east wall of **Cell 18**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 15** of **Building 3** to the east. This east wall has also been covered over with modern wallpaper. Plaster cornice work may be seen at the uppermost levels. The lower levels of the east wall are occupied by modern soft furnishings/seating. The central features of this east wall are the chimney breast to the right (south) and the open access into the adjoining **Cell 15** to the east. This open access is flanked to either side by brickwork composed of courses of brick

stretchers. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel, which has been incorporated into the wall fabric here.



Plate 386: View of the east wall of Cell 18, from the north-west



Plate 387: View of the east wall of Cell 18, from the north-west

Plate 388 provides a view of the south wall of **Cell 18**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 16** to the south. This south wall has also been covered over with modern wallpaper. Plaster cornice work may be seen at the uppermost levels. The lower levels of the south wall are occupied by modern soft furnishings/seating.



Plate 388: View of the south wall of Cell 18, from the north-west



Plate 389: View of the north wall of Cell 18, from the south-east

Plates 389 and 390 show the north wall of **Cell 18**, which has also been covered over with modern wallpaper. Plaster cornice work may be seen at the uppermost levels. The lower levels of the north wall are occupied by modern soft furnishings/seating and by horizontal timber skirting boards at the base.



Plate 390: View of the north wall of Cell 18, from the south-east

For the purposes of this survey, the westernmost of the internal spaces within the ground floor interior of **Building 5**, is designated as **Cell 19**.

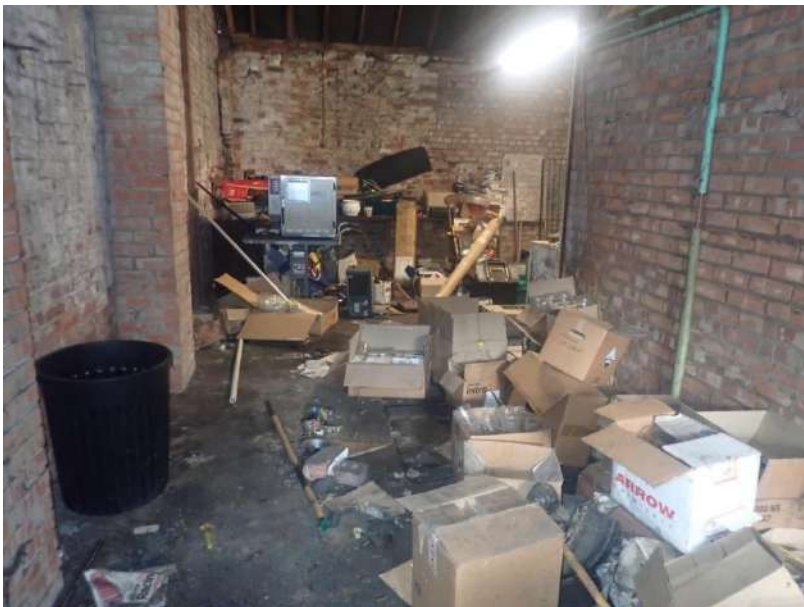


Plate 391: General view of the interior of Cell 19, from the south-east

Plate 391 presents a general view of the interior of **Cell 19**, from a south-western position.

Plates 392-394 feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 19**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 392: View of the flooring of Cell 19, from the south



Plate 393: View of the flooring of Cell 19, from the south-west



Plate 394: View of the flooring of Cell 19, from the south-east



Plate 395: View of the south wall of Cell 19, from the north-west

Plate 395 provides a view of the probable remnants of the former south wall of **Cell 19**, and hence of this western portion of **Building 5**. This surviving remnant is of brick, which is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. To the left (east) and built into this wall fabric is a south facing entrance opening, which extends onto the adjoining **Cell 24** of **Building 6**. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a modern panelled timber door.



Plate 396: View of the north wall of Cell 19, from the south-west



Plate 397: View of the north wall of Cell 19, from the south-east

Plates 396 and 397 provide detailed views of the north wall of **Cell 19**. The detail of the brickwork wall fabric of the western portion of this north wall has become partially obscured by being covered with paintwork. The eastern portion of this north wall has been the subject of modern repair and the brickwork here is composed of 2-3 courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. Horizontal timber wallplates extend along the top of this north wall.

Plates 398 and 399 present detailed images of the west wall of **Cell 19**. Much of the detail of the brickwork wall fabric of this west wall has become obscured by being covered with paintwork. However, it is still possible to discern individual courses of brick headers and of brick stretchers. The western ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of this brickwork wall fabric.



Plate 398: View of the west wall of Cell 19, from the north-east



Plate 399: View of the west wall of Cell 19, from the north-east



Plate 400: View of the east wall of Cell 19, from the south-west



Plate 401: View of the east wall of Cell 19, from the south-west

Plates 400-402 furnish several detailed views of the east wall of **Cell 19**. Here also, much of the detail of the brickwork wall fabric of this east wall has become obscured by being covered with paintwork. However, it is still possible to discern individual courses of brick headers and of brick stretchers. The eastern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of this brickwork wall fabric. To the right (south), is a probable infilled east facing former internal window opening. This former opening has been

infilled with brick. The detail here has also become obscured by being covered over with paintwork, though individual courses of brick stretchers may be observed. This former opening has the remnants of a timber frame of a head and surrounds incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here. To the left (north), and at ground floor levels is an east facing entrance opening, which extends onto **Cell 21** to the east. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a modern metal grilled door. It may also be seen that a mezzanine floor has been added to this portion of **Building 5** and a further east facing mezzanine entrance opening may also be observed. This second opening is also occupied by a timber frame of a head, surrounds and a timber threshold at the base of the opening. This leads onto the adjoining **Cell 20** to the east.



Plate 402: View of the east wall of Cell 19, from the south-west



Plate 403: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 19, from the south-west



Plate 404: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 19, from the south-west



Plate 405: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 19, from the south-east

Plates 403-408 present a number of views from differing positions of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 19** and hence of the western end of **Building 5**. This structure comprises a framework of timber rafters and of horizontal timber purlins that extend along both sides of this structure along with further horizontal timber purlins at the roof apex. The upper ends of the rafters are attached to the purlins at the roof apex, whilst their basal ends are attached to the timber wallplates that extend along the top of the north wall. At the upper levels and attached to the rafters are several horizontal timber collars. At the lower levels, and also affixed to the rafters are several horizontal timber tie beams. Both the collars and the tie beams provide additional support and reinforcement to this structure.



Plate 406: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 19, from the south-east



Plate 407: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 19, from the south-west



Plate 408: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 19, from the north-east

For the purposes of this survey, the internal space within the built in mezzanine floor of **Building 5**, is designated as **Cell 20**. This is situated to the east of **Cell 19** and to the west of **Cell 18**. It functioned as a former store to the public house complex.



Plate 409: View of the flooring of Cell 20, from the north-west



Plate 410: View of the flooring of Cell 20, from the south-west

Plates 409 and 410 show the nature of the flooring of **Cell 20**, which is of horizontal timber planking.

Plate 411 presents a detailed view of the east wall of **Cell 20**. The brickwork wall fabric of this east wall is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers with further occasional courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. The eastern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of the brickwork wall fabric here.



Plate 411: View of the east wall of Cell 20, from the south-west



Plate 412: View of the west wall of Cell 20, from the east

Plate 412 provides a detailed image of the west wall of **Cell 20**. The brickwork wall fabric of this west wall is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers with further occasional courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. The western ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of the brickwork wall fabric here. Also featured is the west facing entrance opening, which leads onto the adjoining **Cell 19** to the west. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a timber threshold at the base of the opening.

Plate 413 presents a view of the low south wall of **Cell 20**. The brickwork wall fabric of this south wall is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers with further occasional courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of this south wall.



Plate 413: View of the south wall of Cell 20, from the north-east



Plate 414: View of the north wall of Cell 20, from the south-west

Plate 414 furnishes a detailed view of the low north wall of **Cell 20**. The brickwork wall fabric of this north wall is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers with further occasional courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of this north wall. The remains of an infilled former first floor north facing window opening may also be observed within this wall fabric. The brick infilling is composed of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond.



Plate 415: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 20, from the north-east



Plate 416: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 20, from the south-east

Plates 415-425 present a large number of images of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 20** and hence of the central portion of **Building 5**. This structure comprises a framework of timber rafters and of horizontal timber purlins that extend along both sides of this structure along with further horizontal timber purlins at the roof apex. The upper ends of the rafters are attached to the purlins at the roof apex, whilst their basal ends are attached to the timber wallplates that extend along the top of the low north and south walls. At the upper levels and attached to the rafters are several horizontal timber collars. The collars provide additional support and reinforcement to this structure.



Plate 417: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 20, from the south-east



Plate 418: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 20, from the north-west



Plate 419: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 20, from the north-east



Plate 420: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 20, from the south-west



Plate 421: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 20, from the north



Plate 422: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 20, from the north-west



Plate 423: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 20, from the north-west



Plate 424: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 20, from the north-west



Plate 425: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 20, from the north-west

For the purposes of this survey, the third of the ground floor internal spaces within the interior of **Building 5**, is designated as **Cell 21**. This is situated to the east of **Cell 19**, to the west of **Cell 18** and below **Cell 20**. This formerly functioned as a store and a boiler room.



Plate 426: View of the flooring of Cell 21, from the north-west

Plates 426 and 427 illustrate the nature of the flooring of **Cell 21**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 427: View of the flooring of Cell 21, from the north-west



Plate 428: View of the ceiling of Cell 21, from the south-east

Plates 428-430 present views of the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 21**. This is composed of a series of horizontal timber joists that are orientated from north-south. These in turn support the mezzanine floor covering above of horizontal timber planking, which are aligned from east-west.



Plate 429: View of the ceiling of Cell 21, from the south-east



Plate 430: View of the ceiling of Cell 21, from the north-west

Plates 431 provides a view of a modern hardboard partition with door, which separates this **Cell 21** from **Cell 23** to the south.

Plate 432 shows the hardboard and timber door that extends onto the adjoining **Cell 22**, to the south-east.



Plate 431: View of the interior of Cell 21, from the north-west

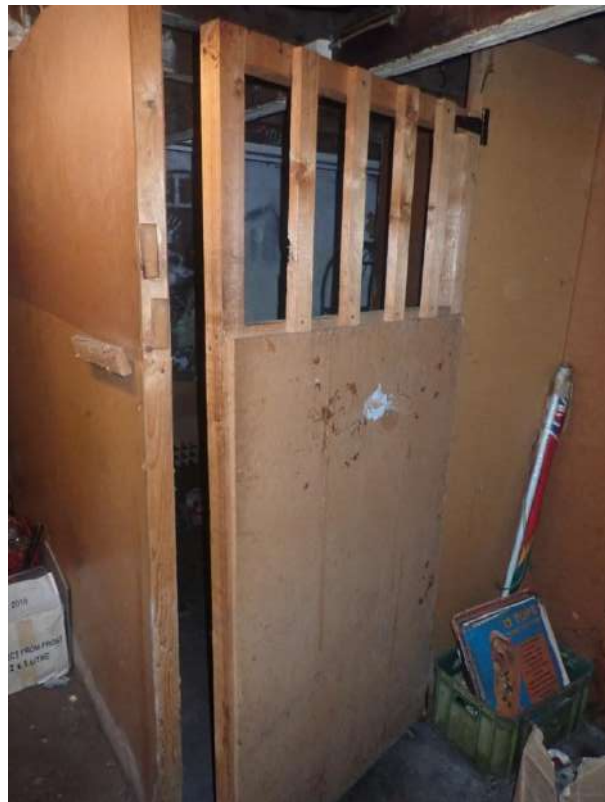


Plate 432: View of the interior of Cell 21, from the south-west



Plate 433: View of the interior of Cell 21, from the north-west



Plate 434: View of the interior of Cell 21, from the south-east

Plate 433 provides a further view of the hardboard and timber door that extends onto the adjoining **Cell 22**, to the right (south) and also of the second hardboard and timber door that leads onto the boiler room of **Cell 21** to the east.

Plate 434 features part of the north wall of **Cell 21**. Here the detail of the brickwork wall fabric has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork.



Plate 435: View of the interior of Cell 21, from the south-east

Plate 435 provides a view of part of the west wall of **Cell 21** and shows the inner face of the west facing entrance opening that leads onto **Cell 19** to the west. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a modern metal gridded door. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel that is incorporated into the wall fabric here.

Plate 436 provides a detailed view of the remainder of the west wall of **Cell 21**. Here also, the detail of the underlying brickwork wall fabric has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork.

Plates 437 and 438 detail the interior of the boiler room of **Cell 21**. The east and the north walls are shown of brick, though here also the detail of the underlying brickwork wall fabric has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. To the right (south), is the internal modern hardboard partition that separates this boiler room from **Cell 22** to the south.

Plates 439 provides a further view into the interior of the boiler room of **Cell 21** and shows the inner face of the hardboard and timber door and hardboard internal partition to the west.



Plate 436: View of the interior of Cell 21, from the east



Plate 437: View of the interior of Cell 21, from the south-west



Plate 438: View of the interior of Cell 21, from the south-west



Plate 439: View of the interior of Cell 21, from the north-east

For the purposes of this survey, the fourth of the internal room spaces within the ground floor interior of **Building 5**, is designated as **Cell 22**. This is situated to the south of **Cell 21** and to the west of **Cell 18**. This formerly functioned as a bottle store.



Plate 440: View of the flooring of Cell 22, from the south-west



Plate 441: View of the flooring of Cell 22, from the south-west

Plates 440 and 441 illustrate the nature of the flooring of **Cell 22**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 442: View of the ceiling structure of Cell 22, from the south-west



Plate 443: View of the ceiling structure of Cell 22, from the north-west

Plates 442 and 443 provide detailed views of the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 22**. This is composed of a series of horizontal timber joists that are orientated from north-south. These in turn support the mezzanine floor covering above of horizontal timber planking, which are aligned from east-west.

Plates 444-446 feature the modern internal hardboard partition between **Cell 22** and **Cell 21** to the north.



Plate 444: View of the interior of Cell 22, from the south-west



Plate 445: View of the interior of Cell 22, from the south-west



Plate 446: View of the interior of Cell 22, from the south-west



Plate 447: View of the interior of Cell 22, from the north-west

Plate 447 presents a view of the east wall of **Cell 22**, which though constructed of brick, much of the detail of this underlying brickwork has become obscured by being painted over. At the lower levels, where this is absent, courses of brick stretchers and of mixed brick headers and brick stretches may be observed.



Plate 448: View of the interior of Cell 22, from the north



Plate 449: View of the interior of Cell 22, from the north-east



Plate 450: View of the interior of Cell 22, from the north-east

Plate 448 presents a view of the south wall of **Cell 22**. Here also, the detail of the underlying brickwork wall fabric here has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork.

Plates 449 and 450 feature the modern hardboard partition between this **Cell 22** and **Cell 23** to the south-west. The inner face of the modern hardboard and timber door that leads onto **Cell 21** to the west is also shown.

For the purposes of this survey, the remaining internal ground floor space within the interior of **Building 5**, is designated as **Cell 23**. This is situated to the east of **Cell 19**, to the south-west of **Cell 22** and formerly functioned as a store.

Plates 451 and 452 feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 23**, which is of modern concrete.

Plate 453 shows the east wall of **Cell 23**, which is composed of modern timber panelling.

Plates 454 and 455 present views of the south wall of **Cell 23**, the detail of the underlying brickwork wall fabric of which, has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. The central feature here is the slightly recessed inner face of a modern timber serving hatch/counter, which served the former games room (**Cell 24**) to the public house to the east.

Plate 456 provides a detailed view of the west wall of **Cell 23**. Here also, the detail of the underlying brickwork wall fabric of which, has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork.



Plate 451: View of the flooring of Cell 23, from the north-west



Plate 452: View of the flooring of Cell 23, from the south-west



Plate 453: View of the interior of Cell 23, from the south-west



Plate 454: View of the interior of Cell 23, from the north-west



Plate 455: View of the interior of Cell 23, from the north-west



Plate 456: View of the interior of Cell 23, from the north-east

Plates 457 and 458 illustrate the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 23**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.



Plate 457: View of the ceiling of Cell 23, from the north-east



Plate 458: View of the ceiling of Cell 23, from the south-east

Plates 459 and 460 provide views of the north wall of **Cell 23**, which is composed of modern timber panelling. Also shown is the north facing entrance opening, which leads onto the adjoining **Cell 21** to the north. This opening is occupied by a modern timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a modern timber panelled door.

Plate 461 provides a further view of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 23**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 459: View of the interior of Cell 23, from the south-west



Plate 460 View of the interior of Cell 23, from the north-east



Plate 461: View of the flooring of Cell 23, from the north-east

7.11 The Exterior of Building 6



Plate 462: View of the South Elevation of Building 6, from the south-east

Plates 462 and 463 show the South Elevation of **Building 6**, which is clearly a modern addition to this former pubic house complex. This is a single storey building with a low angled half gabled roof and a roof covering of sheets of corrugated metal, which had a former dual role with the eastern portion comprising a former games room and with the western portion along with **Cell 10** of **Building 5** to the north, functioning as a former working commercial garage. This duality of purpose is reflected in the appearance of this South Elevation, the eastern portion of the brickwork wall fabric of which has been covered over with modern cement rendering. Above this rendering and at just below roof levels is modern timber weatherboarding, which also extends westwards to the upper levels of the western portion of this building. Also within this eastern portion is a blocked off south facing window opening that has been boarded over.

Within the western portion of the building, the brickwork is visible as two columns which flank both sides. This brickwork is composed of courses of brick stretchers. Enclosed by these two columns is a south facing entrance opening, that is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a pair of timber doors, each in turn composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The doors are attached to the frame by two pairs of cast metal strap hinges. A vertical metal pillar may also be seen to be supporting the frontal roof structure of the building. At just below roof levels is modern Upvc horizontal guttering that extends onto a vertical modern Upvc downpipe to the east.



Plate 463: View of the South Elevation of Building 6, from the south-east



Plate 464: View of the East Elevation of Building 6, from the south-east

Plate 464 provides a view of the East Elevation of this building. Most of the brickwork wall fabric on this Elevation has been covered with modern cement rendering. A portion of this brickwork is exposed, where this rendering is absent however. Here, this is composed of a mix of courses of

brick stretchers, of courses of mixed brick headers and stretchers and a single course of brick headers.

7.12 The Interior of Building 6

For the purposes of this survey the interior of the eastern portion of **Building 6**, is designated as **Cell 24**. This comprises a former games room to the public house complex and was situated to west of **Cells 16 and 17** and to the south of **Cells 22 and 23**.



Plate 465: General view of the interior of Cell 24, from the north-east



Plate 466: General view of the interior of Cell 24, from the north-east

Plats 465 and 466 present several general views of the interior of **Cell 24**.



Plate 467: View of the flooring of Cell 24, from the north-east



Plate 468: View of the flooring of Cell 24, from the north-east

Plates 467 and 468 feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 24**, which is covered with modern carpeting.

Plates 469-474 feature a number of views from differing positions of the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 24**. This consists of a timber framework within which the ceiling surface has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.



Plate 469: View of the ceiling of Cell 24, from the north-east



Plate 470: View of the ceiling of Cell 24, from the north-east



Plate 471: View of the ceiling of Cell 24, from the north-east



Plate 472: View of the ceiling of Cell 24, from the north-east



Plate 473: View of the ceiling of Cell 24, from the north-west



Plate 474: View of the ceiling of Cell 24, from the north-west

Plate 475 presents a detailed view of the south wall of **Cell 24**. The wall fabric here has been covered over with modern wallpaper with horizontal timber dado rails inserted into this fabric at mid levels. Also shown is the inner face of the south facing window opening that was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building and which was boarded over.

Plate 476 furnishes a view of the north wall of **Cell 24**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cells 22 and 23 of Building 5** to the north. The wall fabric here has also been covered over with modern wallpaper with horizontal timber dado rails inserted into this fabric at mid levels. Also shown is the inner face of the north facing entrance opening that leads onto **Cell 19** to the north. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a modern panelled timber door. To the right (east), is the outer face of the modern timber serving hatch, that was also recorded within the adjacent **Cell 22 of Building 5** to the north.



Plate 475: View of the south wall of Cell 24, from the north-west



Plate 476: View of the north wall of Cell 24, from the south-east

Plates 477 and 478 present views of the east wall of **Cell 24**, which has also been covered over with modern wallpaper with horizontal timber dado rails inserted into this fabric at mid levels. To the left (north), is the open access which leads onto **Cell 16 of Building 4** to the east.



Plate 477: View of the east wall of Cell 24, from the south-west



Plate 478: View of the east wall of Cell 24, from the north-west

Plates 479 and 480 provide views of the west wall of **Cell 24**, which has also been covered over with modern wallpaper with horizontal timber dado rails inserted into this fabric at mid levels.



Plate 479: View of the west wall of Cell 24, from the north-east



Plate 480: View of the west wall of Cell 24, from the south-east

For the purposes of this survey, the western portion of the interior of **Building 6** is designated as **Cell 25**. This formerly functioned along with **Cell 19 of Building 5** as a commercial garage on the site and is situated to the west of **Cell 24**.

Plate 481 provides a view of the south wall of **Cell 25** and features the inner face of the south facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building. The central feature here is the entrance opening that is occupied by a pair of timber doors, each composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are in turn affixed to an internal framework of angled, vertical and horizontal timbers. The opening is flanked to either side by vertical brick columns, composed of courses of brick stretchers. Above the opening is external horizontal timber weatherboarding that is attached to an internal timber framework of vertical and horizontal timbers.



Plate 481: View of the south wall of Cell 25, from the north-west



Plate 482: General view of the interior of Cell 25, from the south-east

Plate 482 provides a general view of the interior of **Cell 25** from a south-eastern position. This formerly functioned as a garage. This space is incorporated with the adjoining **Cell 19 of Building 5** to the north. This combined formed the whole former garage space. A portion of the original South Elevation of the older **Building 5**, would have been removed to accommodate this modern function.



Plate 483: View of the flooring of Cell 25, from the south-east



Plate 484: General view of the interior of Cell 25, from the north-west

Plate 483 provides a view of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 25**, which is of modern concrete.

Plate 484 provides a further general view of the interior of **Cell 25** from a different north-western vantage point.



Plate 485: View of the east wall of Cell 25, from the south-west



Plate 486: View of the east wall of Cell 25, from the north-west

Plates 485 and 486 furnish views of the east wall of **Cell 25**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 24** to the east. The brickwork wall fabric here, including that of the bonded vertical brick column is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond.

Plate 487 provides a further view of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 25**, from a different north-western perspective, which is of modern concrete. Sunk into this flooring is a former vehicle inspection pit.



Plate 487 View of the flooring of Cell 25, from the north-west



Plate 488: View of the west wall of Cell 25, from the south-east

Plates 488-491 provide several images of the west wall of **Cell 25**. Most of this wall fabric pertains to the East Elevation of an adjoining building, which is outside of the scope of this survey. Additional new brickwork associated with the construction of the modern **Building 6** is featured to the south. This brickwork is composed of three courses of brick stretchers that alternate with single courses of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. The three bonded vertical brick columns are part of this modern construction and are each composed of courses of brick stretchers.



Plate 489: View of the west wall of Cell 25, from the south-east



Plate 490: View of the west wall of Cell 25, from the south-east



Plate 491: View of the west wall of Cell 25, from the north-east



Plate 492: View of the roof supporting structure of Building 6, from the north-west

Plates 492-503 present a number of views of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Building 6**. This is a low angled half gabled roof structure, which consists of a framework of a series of north-south orientated timber rafters and east-west aligned timber purlins. Providing additional strength and reinforcement to this structure are several half gabled timber roof trusses.



Plate 493: View of the roof supporting structure of Building 6, from the north-west



Plate 494: View of the roof supporting structure of Building 6, from the south-west



Plate 495: View of the roof supporting structure of Building 6, from the south-west



Plate 496: View of the roof supporting structure of Building 6, from the south-west

Plates 495 and 500 show the southern side of the by now submerged former gabled roof structure of the adjoining and earlier **Building 5**. This earlier roof structure has become subsumed by the subsequent construction and addition of the modern roof structure of **Building 6**.



Plate 497: View of the roof supporting structure of Building 6, from the north-west



Plate 498: View of the roof supporting structure of Building 6, from the north-west



Plate 499: View of the roof supporting structure of Building 6, from the north-west



Plate 500: View of the roof supporting structure of Building 6, from the south-west



Plate 501: View of the roof supporting structure of Building 6, from the north-west



Plate 502: View of the roof supporting structure of Building 6, from the north-west



Plate 503: View of the roof supporting structure of Building 6, from the north-west

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 This former public house complex is considered to be made up of at least six distinctive buildings, which for the purposes of this survey, have been designated as **Buildings 1-6**.
- 8.2 It is known from documentary sources that there have been publicans in business on this site since 1826 and there is a documentary reference in the *Stamford Mercury* to this public house of 1820. It is thus considered that this complex is at least of early 19th century date, if not earlier. The evidence for the probable earlier origin may come from the designation of the 'Duke of York' for the public house itself. Frederick, the Duke of York was the second son of King George III and was created as such in 1784. So this designation may also point to an earlier late 18th century origin.
- 8.3 Further evidence for a probable late 18th century origin for this former public house may come from the extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Gosberton of 1799, (which is reproduced in this report). This map of 1799 features two contemporary and bonded buildings on the south-eastern frontage of *Risegate Eau* (the present Risegate Road). The first to the south-west, is orientated from approximately north-south with the second on a different east-west alignment. It is considered that the north-south orientated building is **Building 3** of this complex and the east-west aligned second building comprises the original main body of **Building 2**. It is concluded that these were thus the two earliest buildings on the site and would appear to date from at least the late 18th century.
- 8.4 It is also worthy of note that during the site survey that an east facing entrance opening on the East Elevation of **Building 3**, appears to be partially blocked off by the original main body of **Building 2**. If this is so, this would point to **Building 3** being the earliest building on this site.
- 8.5 This public house complex has over the past two hundred plus years been the subject of much later addition and alteration particularly in the 20th century. The internal alterations along with the uniform modern external cement rendering of all of the buildings masks and obscures external original architectural building details and in turn renders the

phasing of the buildings in this complex somewhat difficult. Not much original building detail has been recorded by this survey with the exception of the earlier roof spaces, where accessible, and within the interior of much of **Building 5**, for example.

- 8.6 So in the main, any attempts at the phasing of this former public house complex, must come mainly from the maps which have been reproduced for this survey. The First Edition O.S. map of 1887 shows that most of the present buildings in this complex were already in place by the late 19th century. This included (as noted earlier), **Building 3** and the original main body of **Building 2** along with the later addition of the rear outshut to **Building 2** and **Building 1**. This late 19th century layout appears to have remained relatively unchanged until the 1932 Edition O.S. map. Beyond this date, the detail of the subsequent O.S. map of 1951 (which is of a smaller scale), shows this complex, though the detail is unclear.
- 8.7 The phasing of the south-western end of this complex is the most difficult. The O.S. maps from 1887 to 1932 all show a single rectangular shaped building (bonded to **Building 3**) at the south-western end of this complex. This building may have included **Building 5** with its gabled roof structure. The survey within the interiors of **Buildings 5 and 6**, showed that much of the southern side of the gabled roof structure of **Building 5** has survived largely intact within this interior. This may point to the northern portion of this rectangular shaped building or **Building 5**, also being of late 19th century origin with the southern portion of this rectangular shaped building having been demolished during the course of the mid-late 20th century. This subsequently facilitated the construction of the modern **Building 6**.
- 8.8 It is also clear from this survey that further modern external additions were made to this former public house complex during the second half of the 20th century. This included **Building 6** (which had entailed the removal of the South Elevation or perhaps the southern internal partition wall of **Building 5** and the demolition of the southern portion of the former rectangular shaped building in this process), the addition of **Building 4** with the men's toilets along with the addition of the small female toilet extension to the rear outshut of **Building 2**.
- 8.9 It is also worthy of note that the western portion of **Building 6** and the western portion of **Building 5** combined, formerly functioned as a separate commercial garage business in the mid-late 20th century as witnessed by the vehicle inspection pit sunk within the modern concrete flooring in the interior.

9. Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mrs. S. Goodenough and Ms. Lucy Andrew for commissioning this work and for their kind assistance for arranging access to the site. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

10. Bibliography

Extract from the Enclosure Award map for the parish of Gosberton of 1799 (Archive ref: Gosberton Par/17/1).

Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 126.13.

Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1905, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 126.13.

Extract from the 1932 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 126.13.

Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey O.S. map of 1951, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 126SW.

Ordnance Survey, (2008), 1:25,000 scale O.S. Explorer map sheet No. 249, *Spalding & Holbeach, Long Sutton & Kirton*.

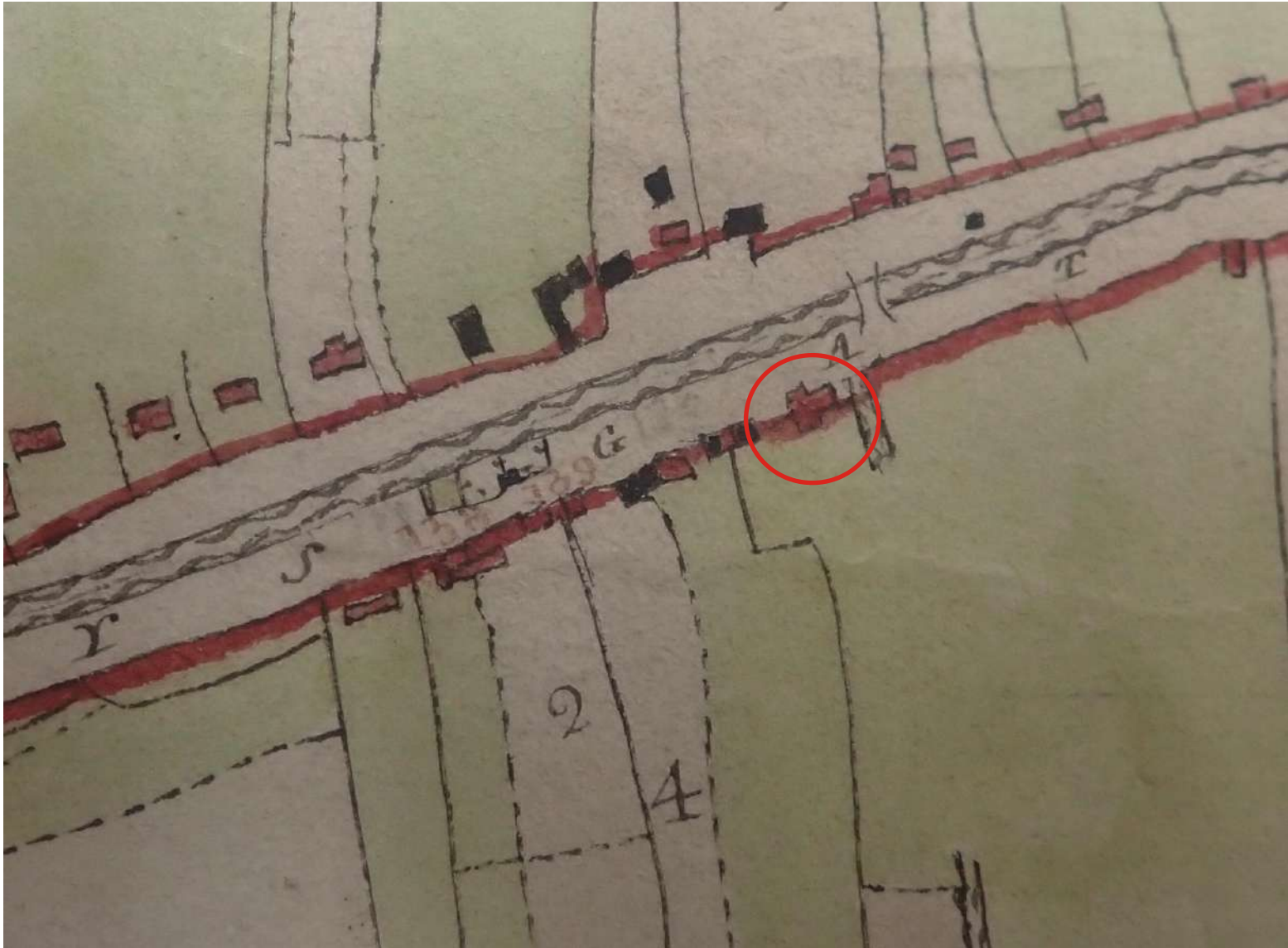


Figure 5: Extract from the Enclosure Award map for the parish of Gosberton of 1799 (Archive ref: Gosberton Par/17/1). The site is shown encircled in red.

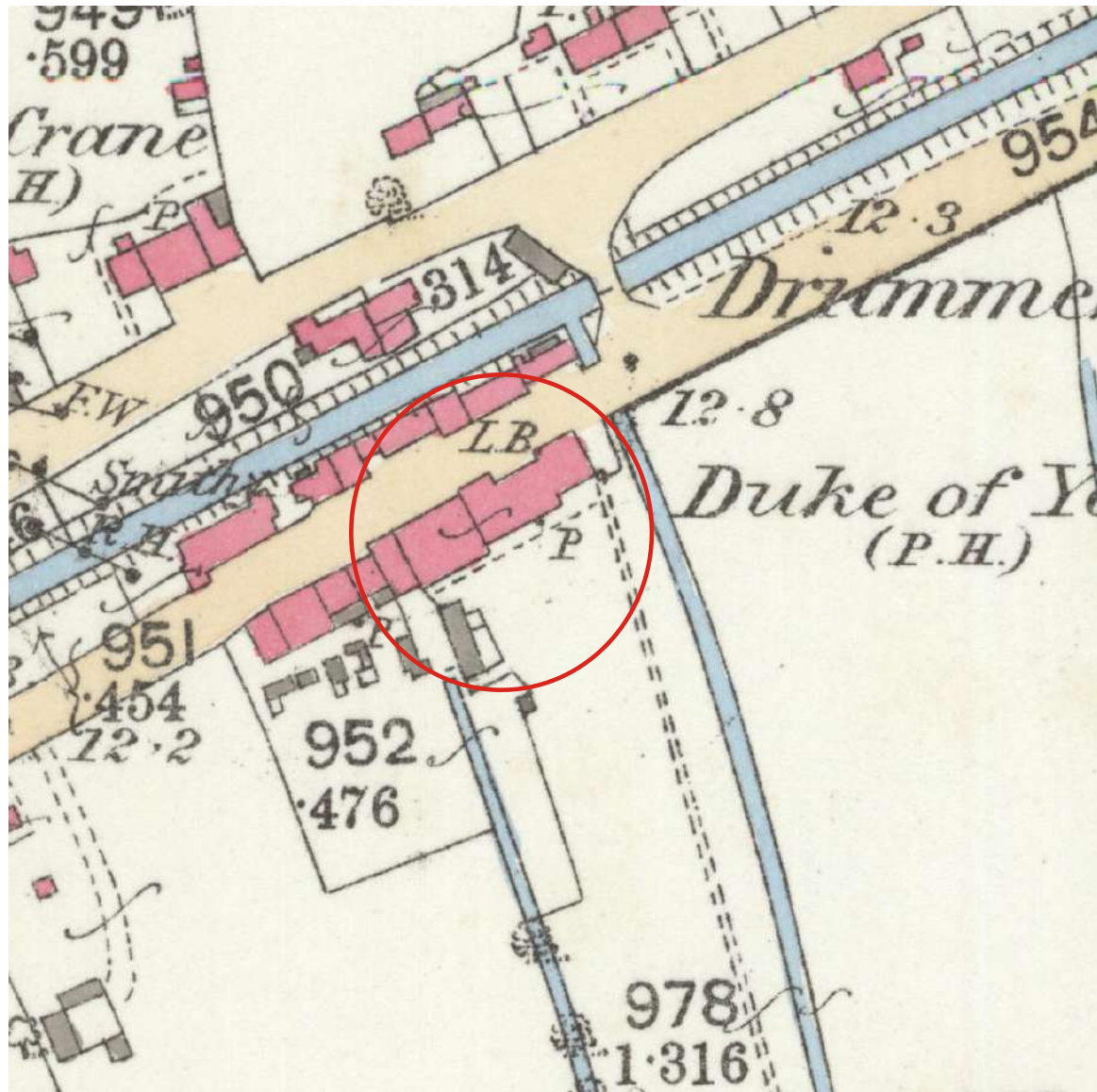


Figure 6: Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 126.13. The site is shown encircled in red.

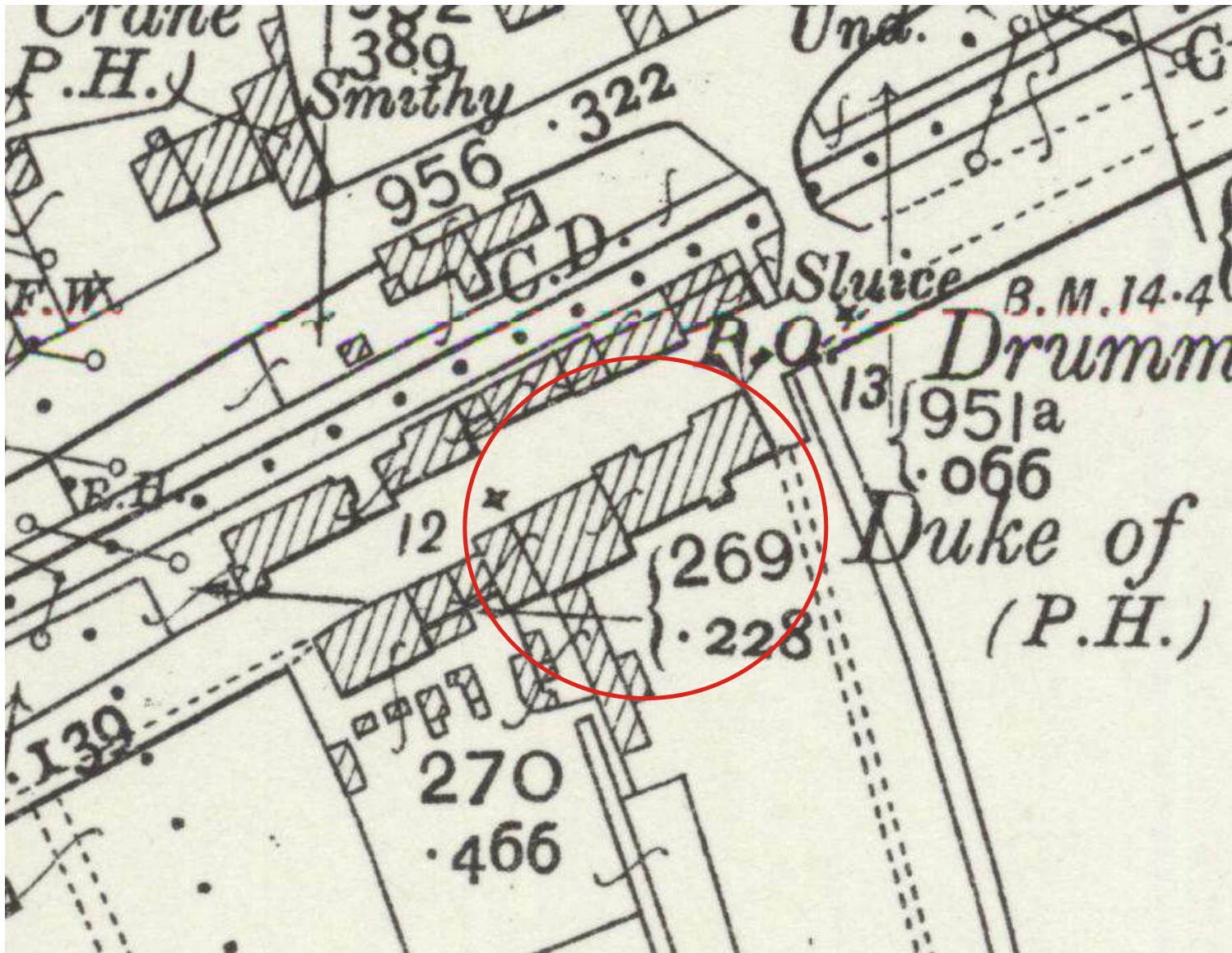


Figure 7: Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1905, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 126.13. The site is shown encircled in red.

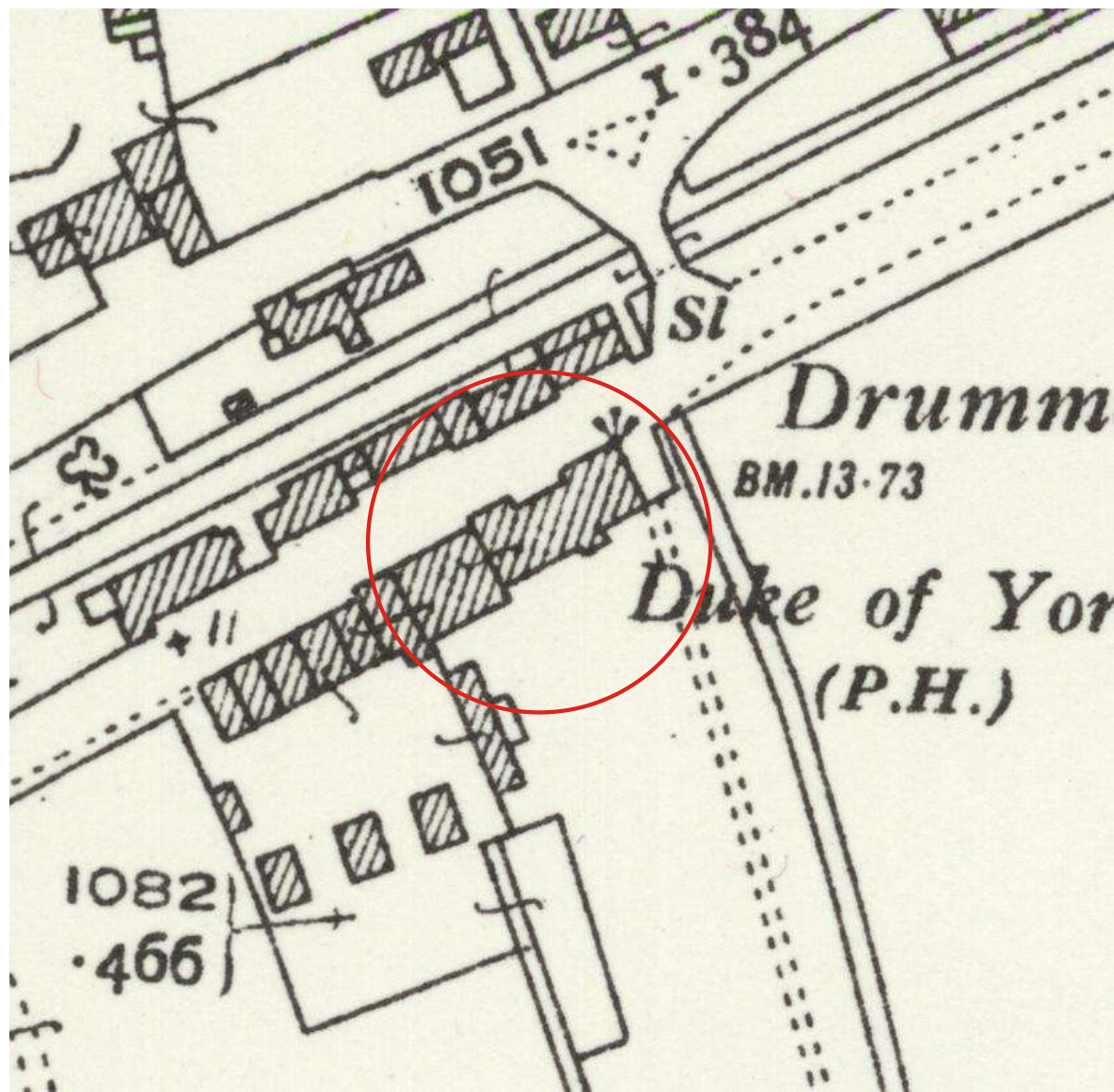


Figure 8: Extract from the 1932 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 126.13. The site is shown encircled in red.

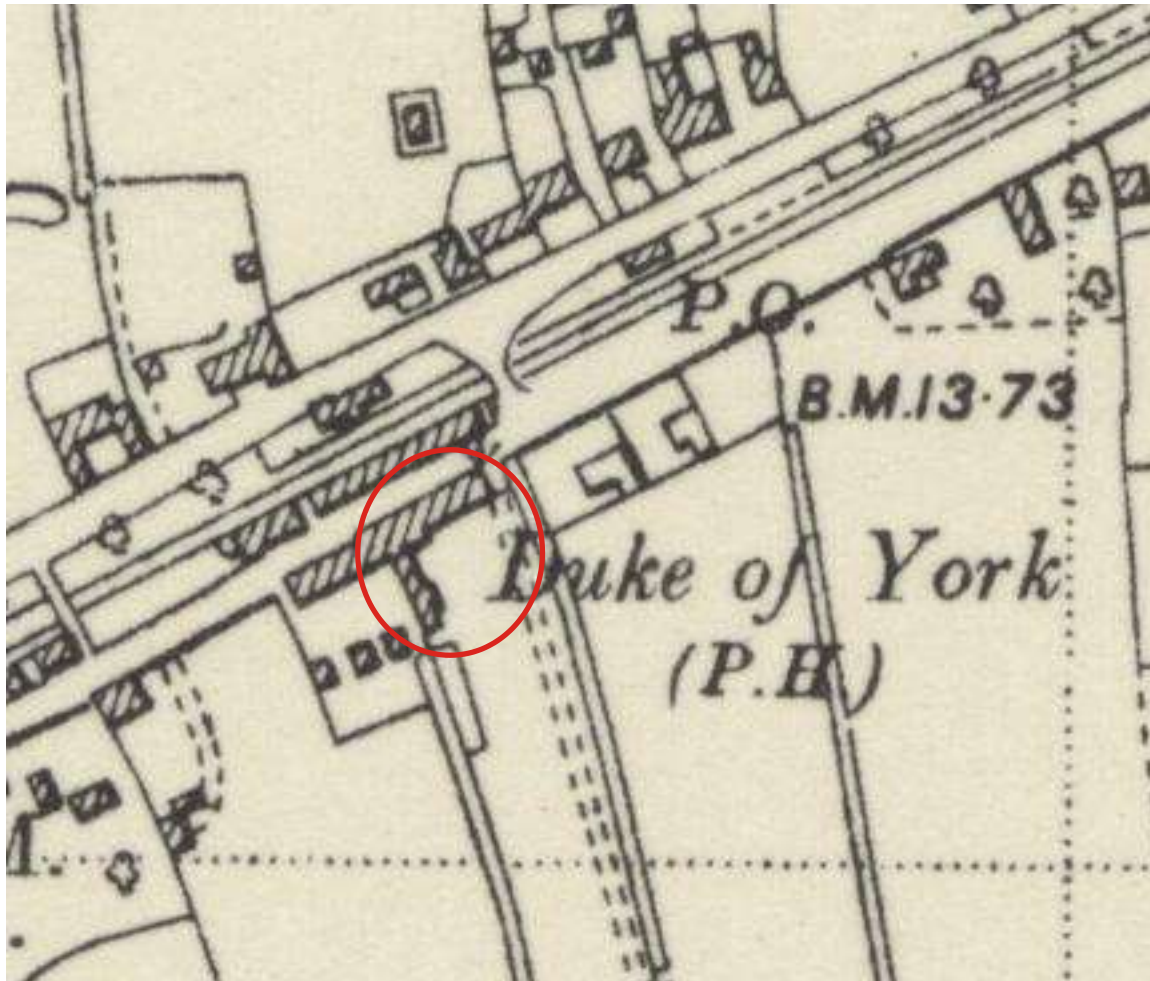
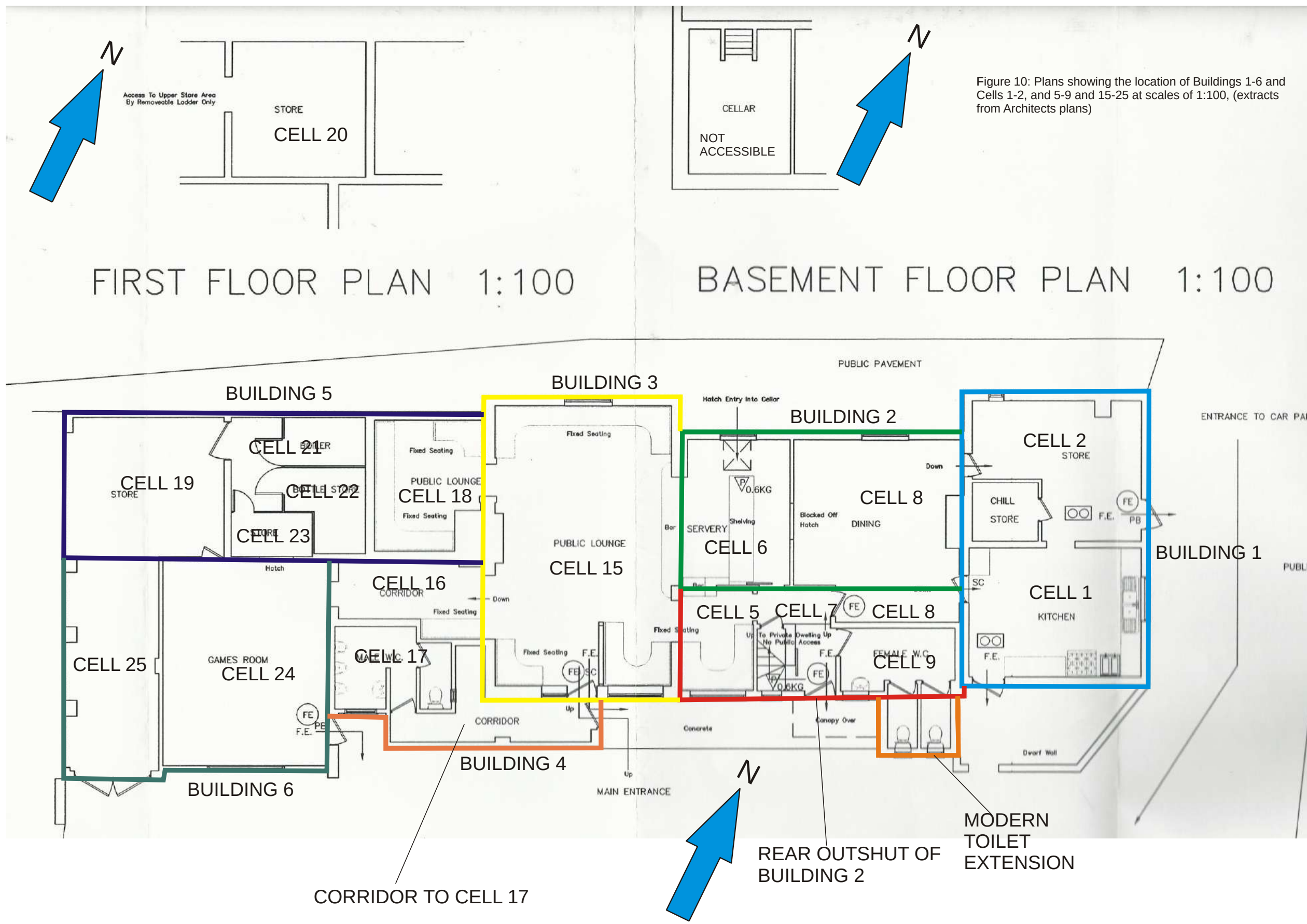


Figure 9: Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey O.S. map of 1951, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 126SW. The site is shown encircled in red.



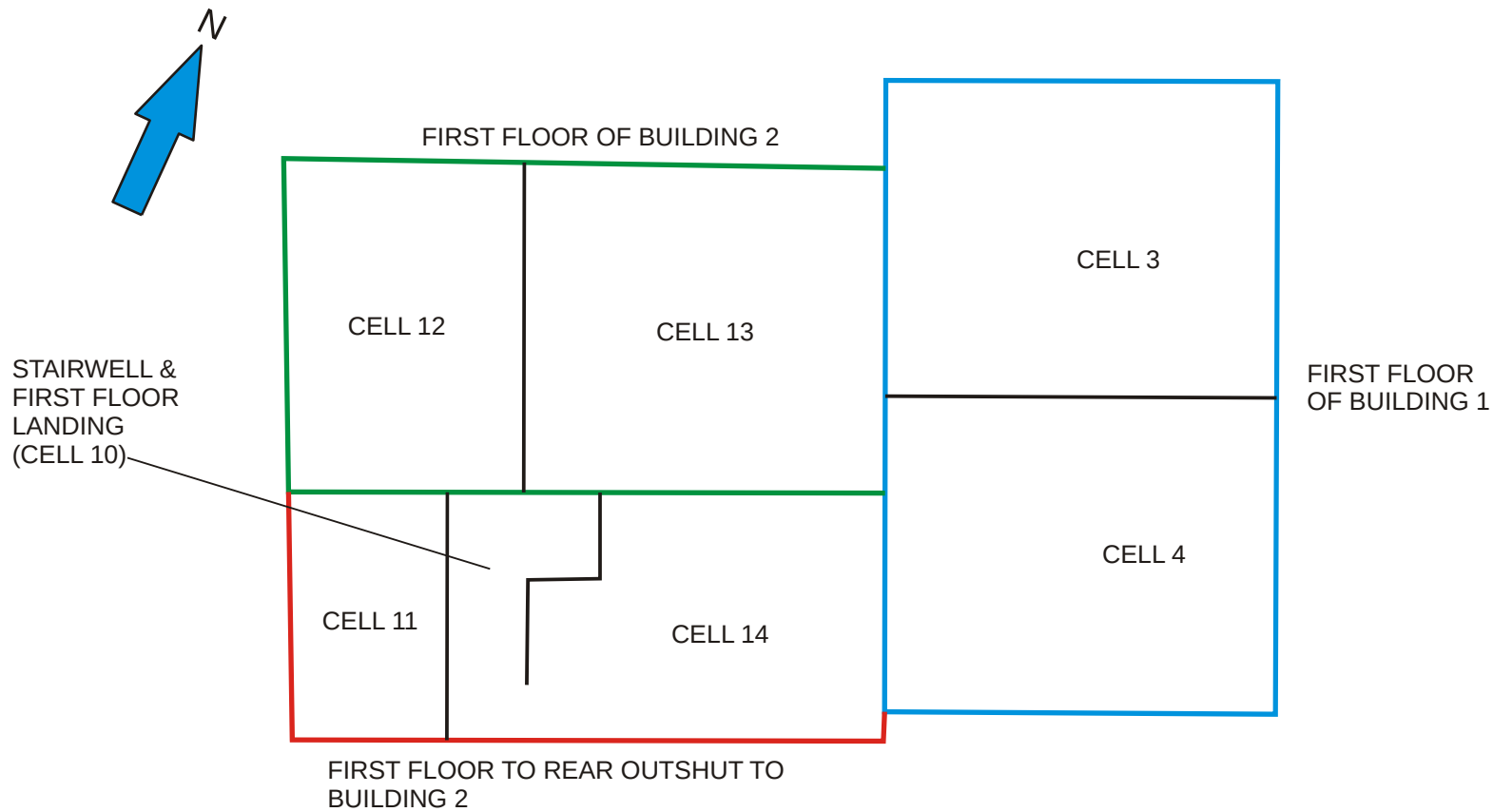


Figure 11: Plan showing the first floor layouts of Buildings 1-2, the Rear Outshut to Building 2 and Cells 3-4 and 10-14 at a scale of 1:100, (tracing from Architects plan)

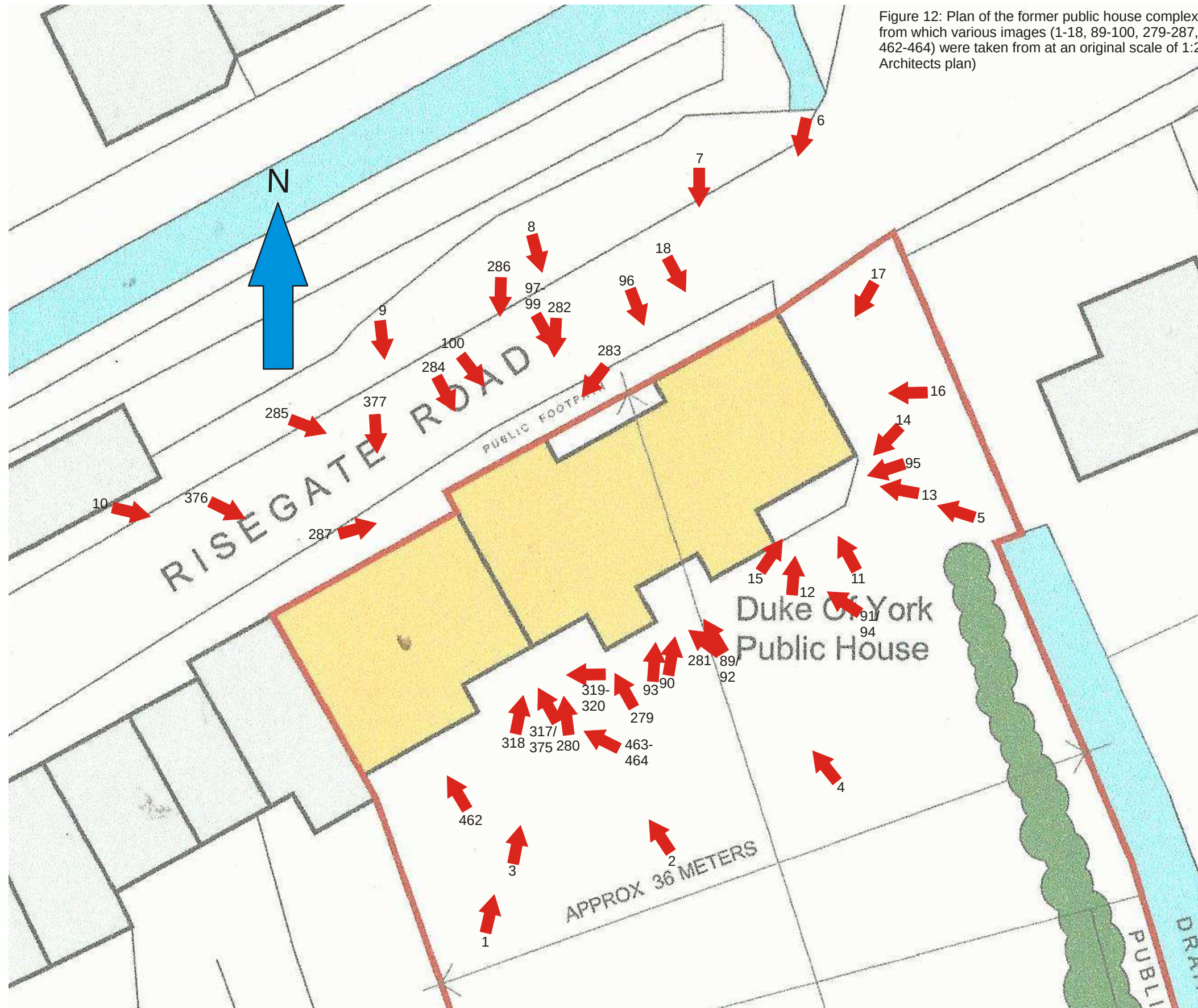


Figure 12: Plan of the former public house complex showing the directions from which various images (1-18, 89-100, 279-287, 317-320, 375-377 and 462-464) were taken from at an original scale of 1:200, (extract from Architects plan)

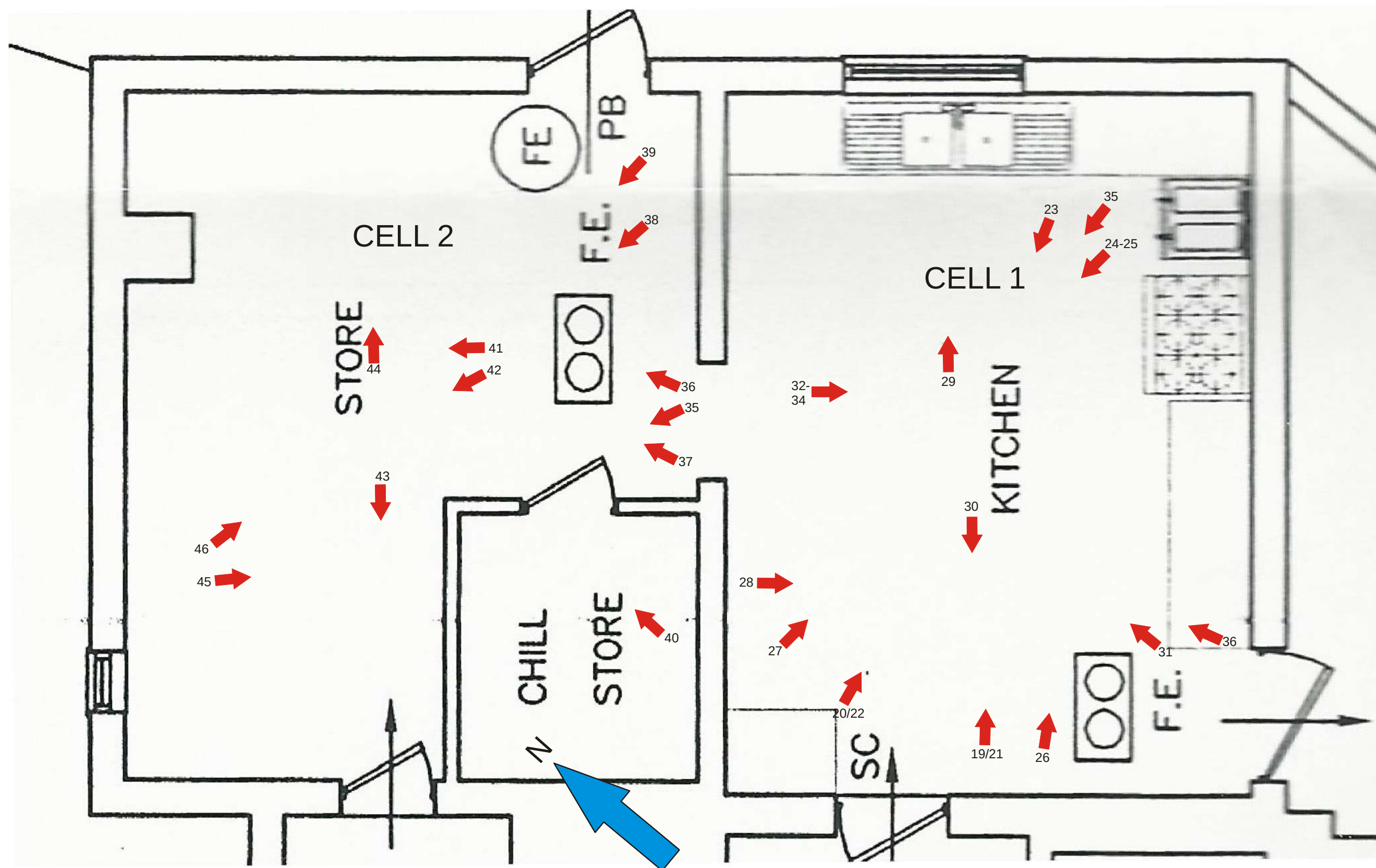


Figure 13: Plan of the ground floor of Building 1 showing the directions from which various images (19-46) were taken from at an original scale of 1:100, (extract from Architects plan)

FIRST FLOOR OF BUILDING 1

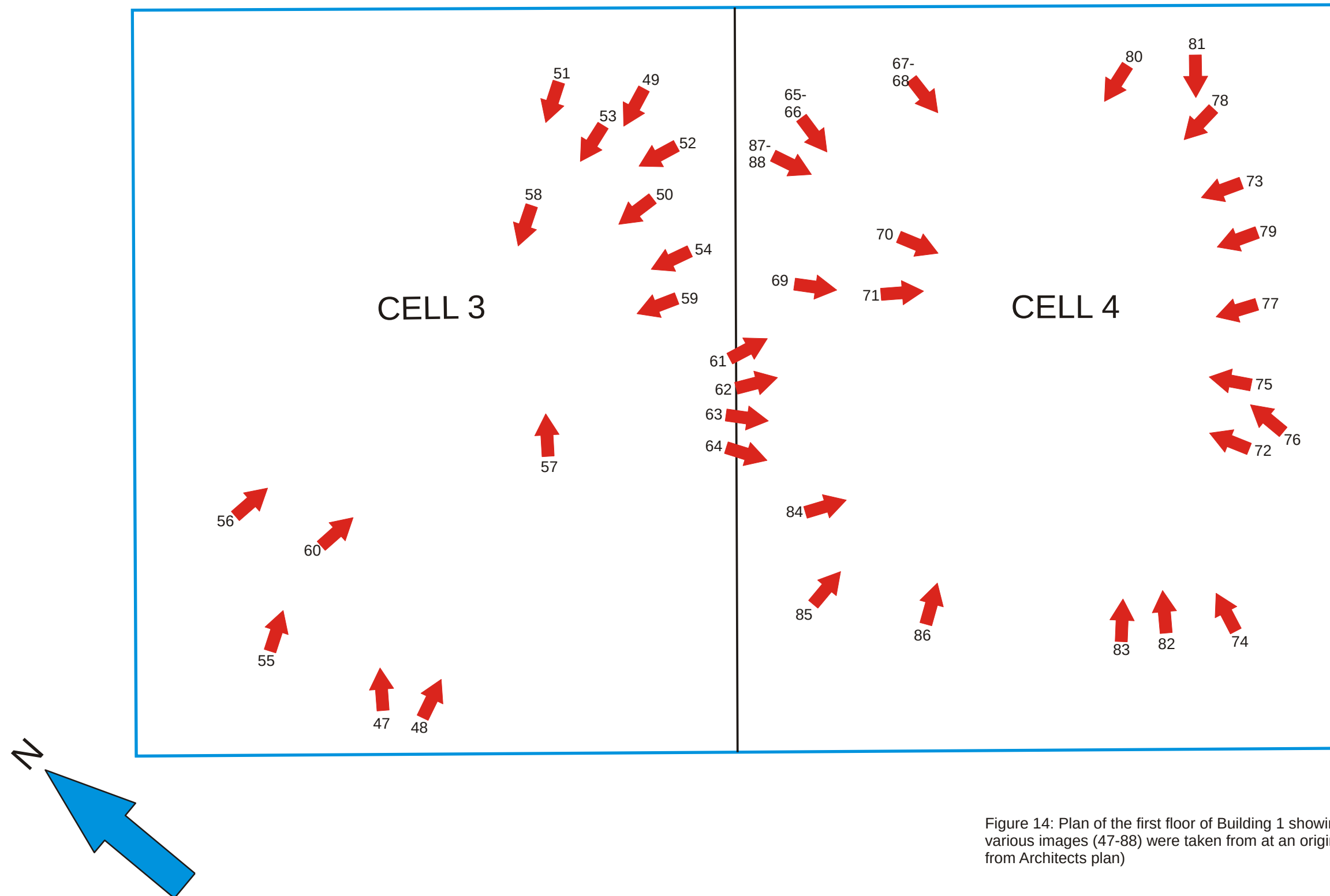
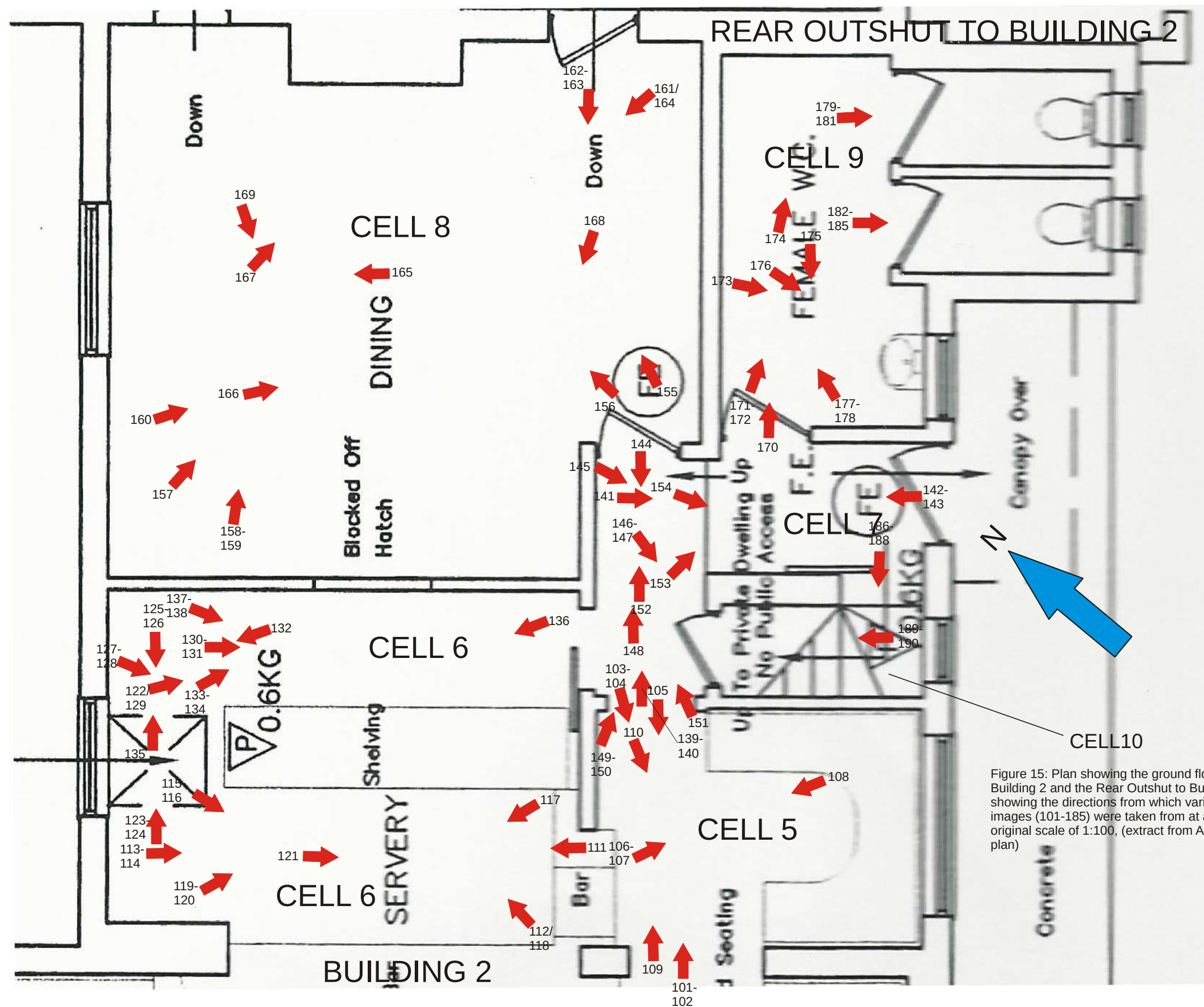


Figure 14: Plan of the first floor of Building 1 showing the directions from which various images (47-88) were taken from at an original scale of 1:100, (tracing from Architects plan)



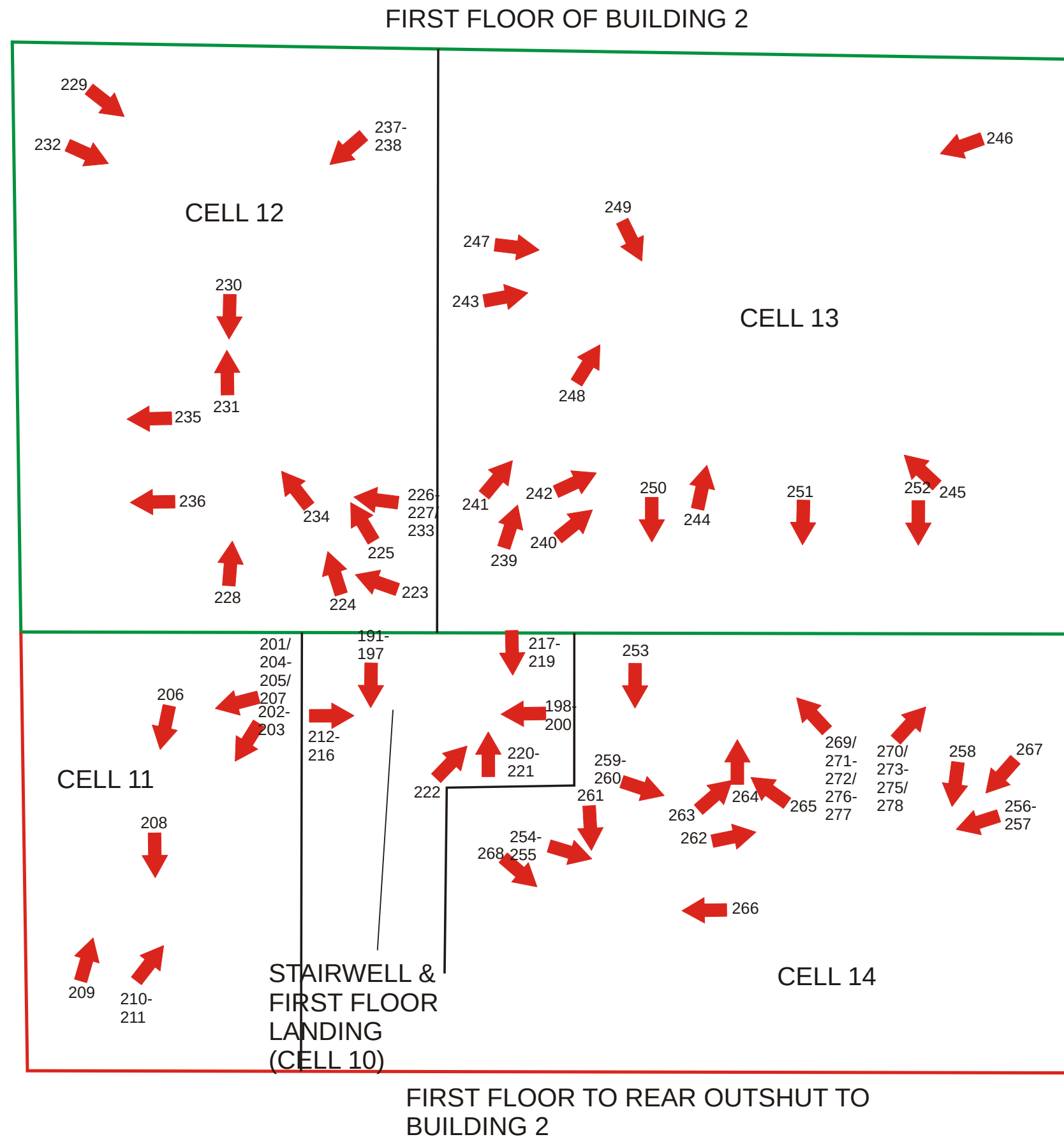
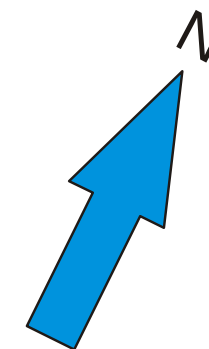
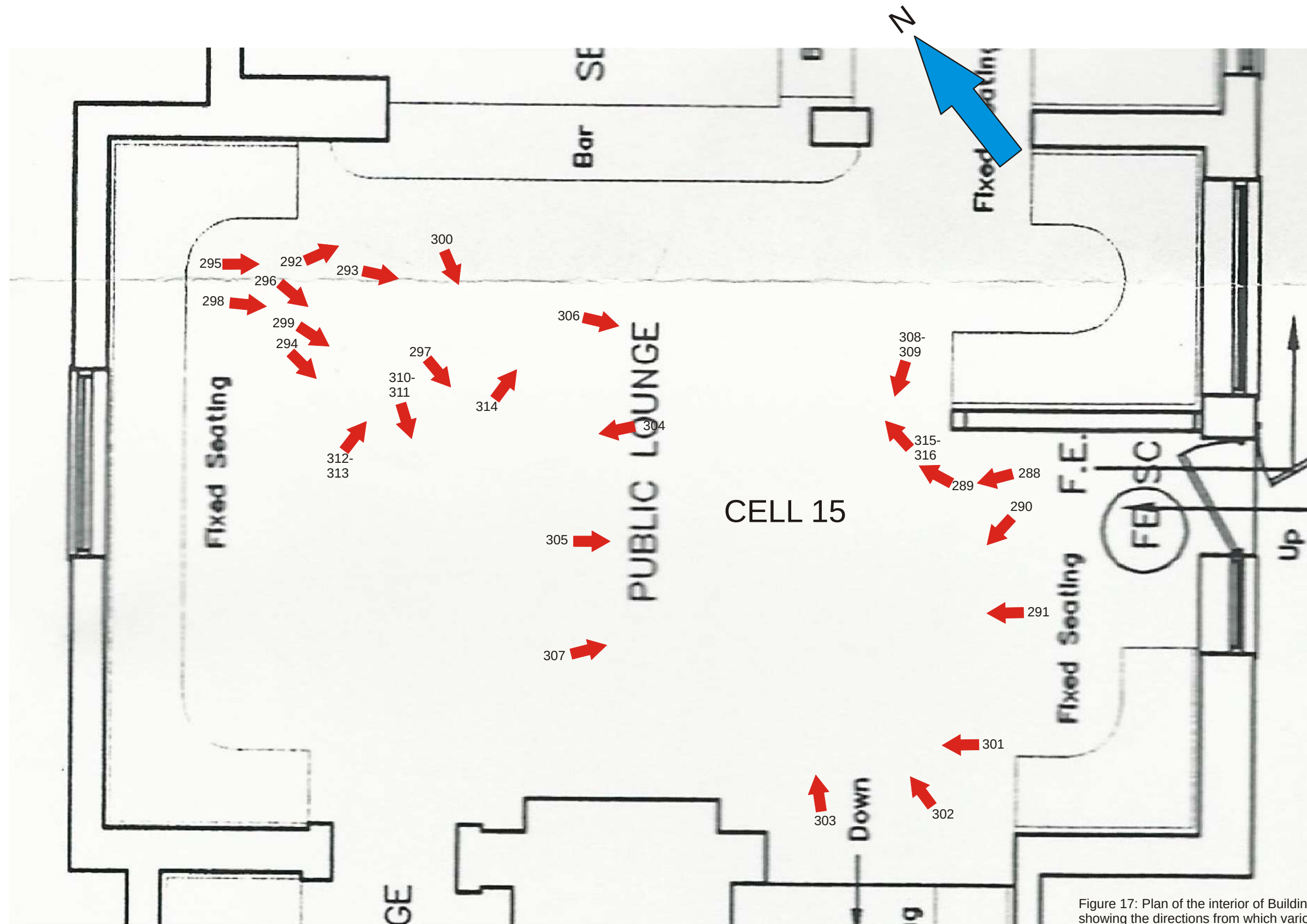
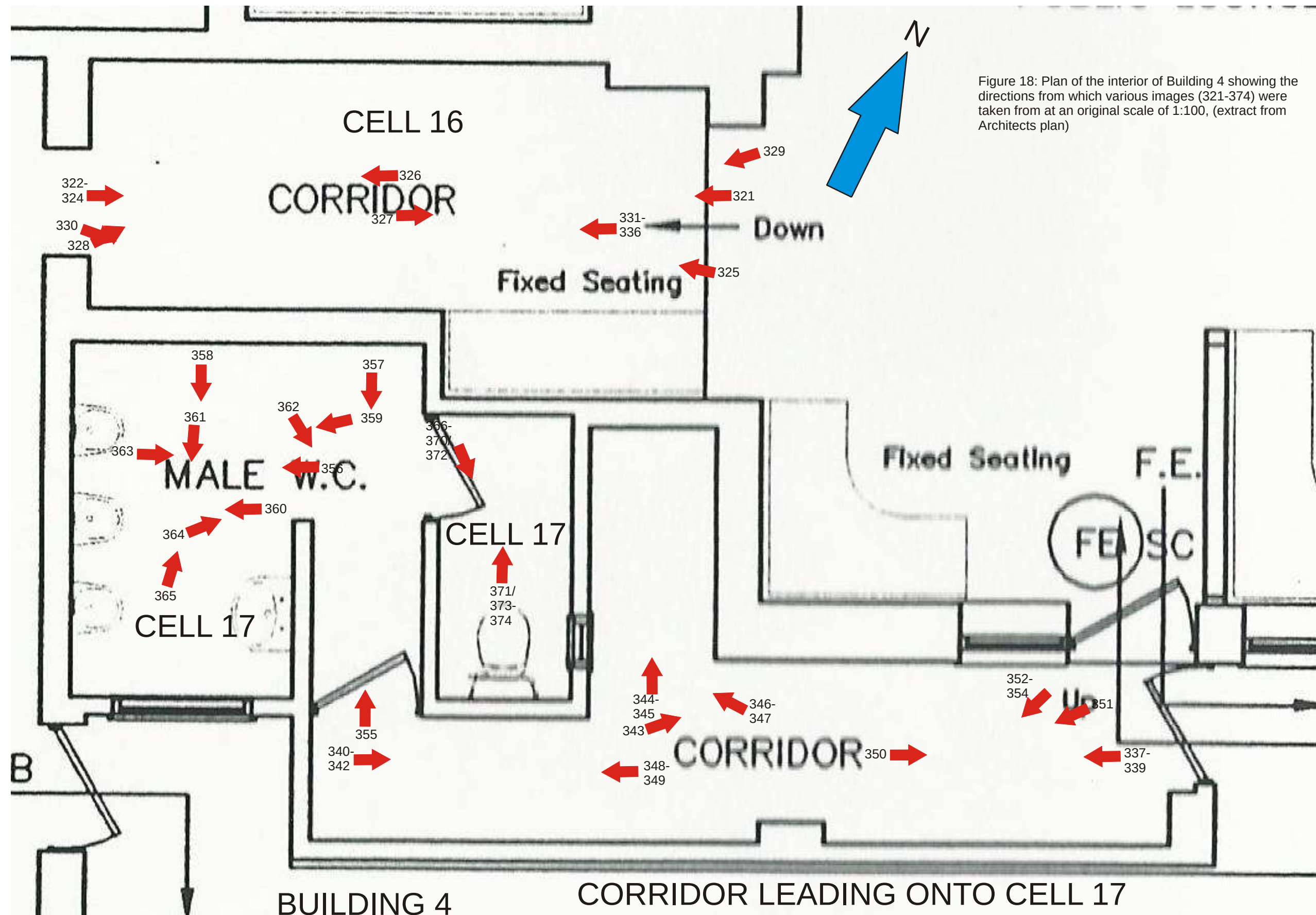


Figure 16: Plan of the first floor of Building 2 and the Rear Outshut of Building 2 showing the directions from which various images (186-278) were taken from at an original scale of 1:100, (tracing from Architects plan)



BUILDING 3

Figure 17: Plan of the interior of Building 3 showing the directions from which various images (288-316) were taken from at an original scale of 1:100, (extract from Architects plan)



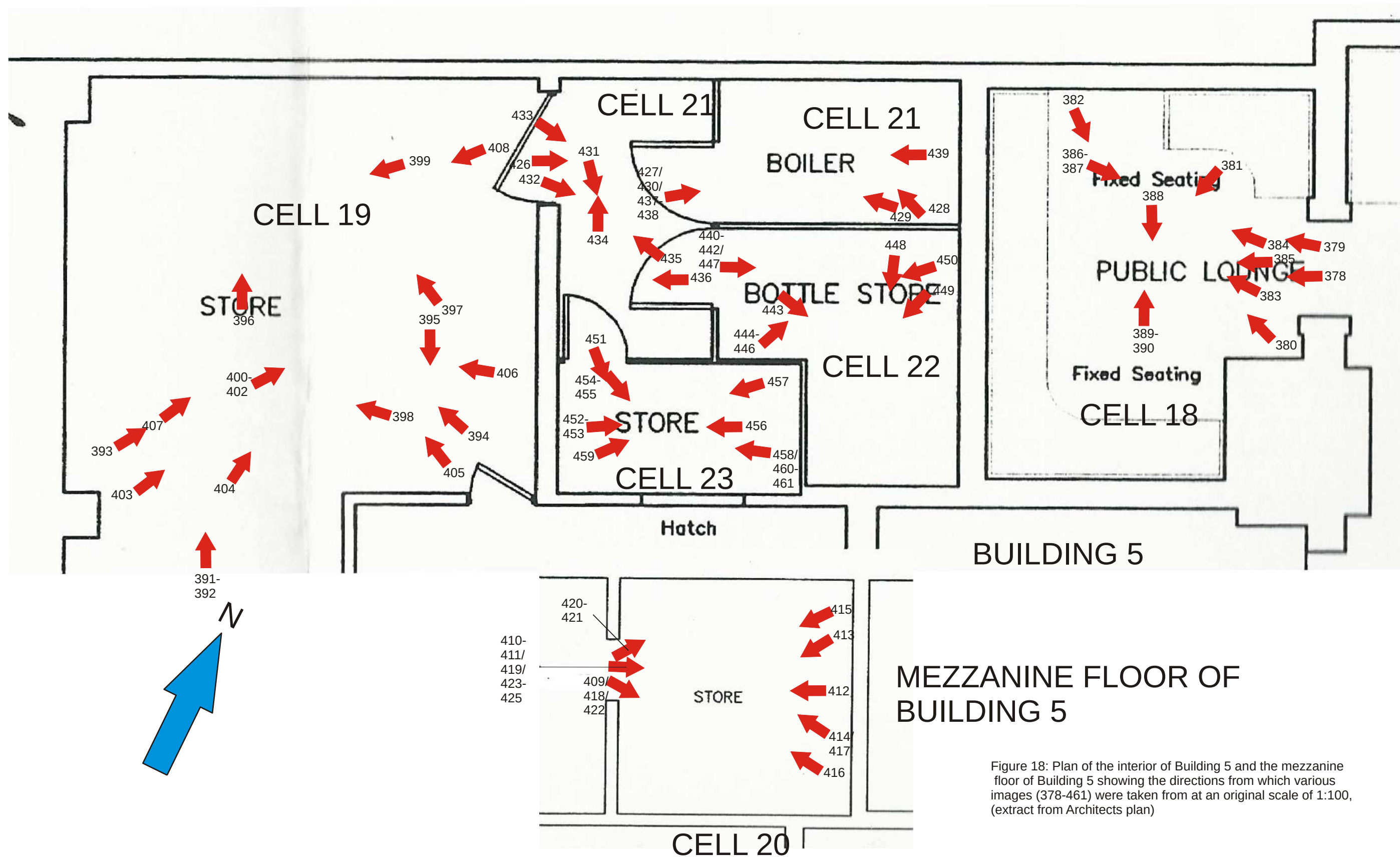


Figure 18: Plan of the interior of Building 5 and the mezzanine floor of Building 5 showing the directions from which various images (378-461) were taken from at an original scale of 1:100, (extract from Architects plan)

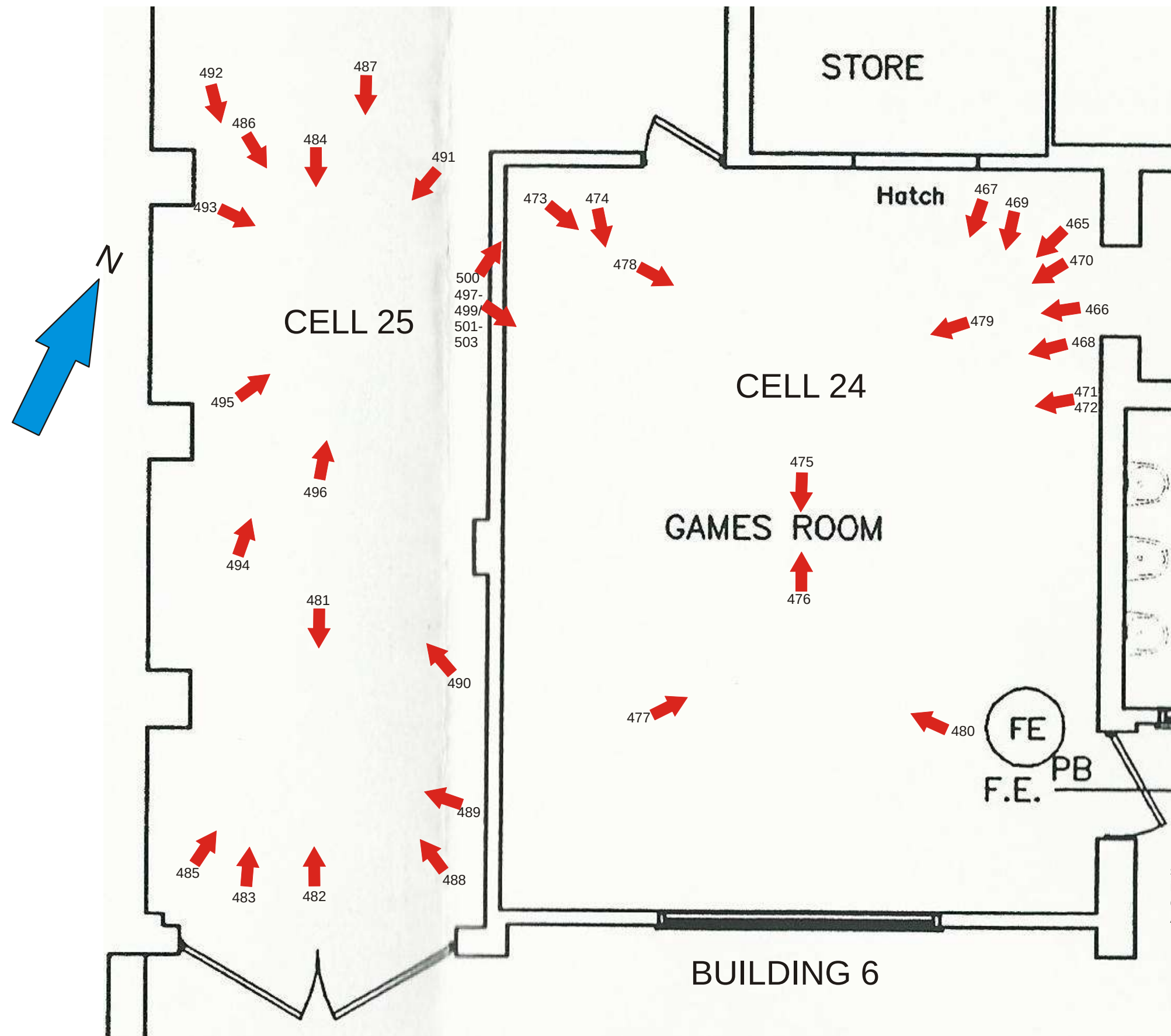


Figure 20: Plan of the interior of Building 6 showing the directions from which various images (465-503) were taken from at an original scale of 1:100, (extract from Architects plan)

Appendix 1: OASIS Summary Sheet

Summary for nevilleh1-512014

OASIS ID (UID)	nevilleh1-512014
Project Name	Historic Building Recording at The Duke of York Public House, 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire
Sitename	The Duke of York Public House, 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire
Activity type	Historic Area Assessment
Project Identifier(s)	The Duke of York Public House, 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire
Planning Id	H08-0964-21
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Neville Hall
Project Dates	26-Nov-2022 - 26-Nov-2022
Location	The Duke of York Public House, 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire NGR : TF 21860 30040 LL : 52.8540731256678, -0.191696664436517 12 Fig : 521860,330040
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Lincolnshire District : South Holland Parish : Gosberton
Project Methodology	A programme of historic building recording was carried out at this former pubic house complex prior to its proposed demolition and replacement by a new proposed new residential development..
Project Results	The earliest two buildings on the site are featured on the enclosure award map for the parish of Gosberton of 1799. The dedication of the 'Duke of York' may also point to a late 18th century origin for this former public house complex. The public house is documented in the Stamford Mercury in 1820 and publicans are documented on the site from 1826 onwards. Other buildings were added to this complex by the late 19th century and during the course of the 20th century. The complex has been much altered during the 20th century.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	N, Hall
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive - to be deposited with The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire;

Appendix 2: Specification

**Specification for Historic Building Recording
at the Duke of York Public House, 106, Risegate Road,
Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Ms. S. Goodenough

National Grid Reference: TF 2186 3004

Planning Reference: H08-0964-21

Site Code: RRGR22

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2022.147

**Prepared by Neville Hall, Freelance Field Archaeologist &
Consultant**

October 2022

S. Non-technical summary

- S1 A scheme of works comprising historic building recording is required in advance of the proposed demolition of the former Duke of York public house at 106 Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 The extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Gosberton of 1799 features a probable earlier precursor to the present buildings on the site, which may date to the early 19th century. The dedication 'Duke of York' refers to Prince Frederick, the second son of King George III who became the Duke of York in 1784. So this is a probable early 19th century public house dedication and designation. The public house is first referred to as such in the Stamford Mercury in 1820 and the earliest documentary reference to a listing to a publican at the public house known as the Duke of York dates from 1826, when this was one Ann Lawrence. The specific objectives of the historic building recording will be to provide an historical background to the buildings on this site as an aid to their interpretation and on this basis to provide a full photographic, drawn and written record of same prior to the proposed alterations and conversion works. This will provide an assessment of the impact of development on the historic fabric of the buildings and to provide an understanding of how the buildings have developed.*
- S3 The historic building recording will be undertaken prior to any demolition works at the site. The structure, ground plans, external elevations and internal details will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 On the completion of the fieldwork, a report will be produced detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1-3]

- 1.1 The development site at the former Duke of York public house is situated on the south-eastern frontage of the Risegate Road at National Grid Reference TF 2186 3004 and at a height of approximately 4mAOD. The development site is situated within the modern civil parish of Gosberton, administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 The development site is located within a flat and a relatively low-lying area of the Lincolnshire Fens.*

2. Planning background [Figure 4]

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for historic building recording at the former Duke of York public house, 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H08-0964-21).*

3. Historical Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), at the Lincolnshire Archives and at the online National Library of Scotland. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.*
- 3.2 Copies of manuscript and of published early edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the online National Library of Scotland and provide a background to the historical development of this proposal site.*
- 3.3 The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Gosberton of 1799 (Archive ref: Gosberton Par/17/1). This comprises **Figure 5**. This map shows a building at the present location of the former Duke of York public*

house on the southern frontage of Risegate Eau. It is unclear if this is an earlier precursor of the present buildings on the site or is an early version of the present buildings.



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown outlined in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.4 The Lincolnshire Archives holds various trades directories of Lincolnshire within its library. White's Directory of Lincolnshire of 1826 lists the Duke of York public house with one Ann Lawrence as the publican.
- 3.5 White's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1842 details one Benjamin Bowser as the landlord of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 3.6 White's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1856 lists William Hilton as the publican of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 3.7 Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1868 details one Abraham Willcock as the landlord of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 3.8 The 1891 census details one Mrs. Harriet Coppin as the licensed victualler of the Duke of York public house then. She is also listed in the Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1892 as a beer retailer here. She is further detailed in the Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1900 as the same beer retailer here and once again in the census of 1911 as an inn keeper.
- 3.9 Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1905 lists John W. Dennis as the publican of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 3.10 Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1922 details one Edward Bristow as the landlord of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 3.11 Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1930 lists Arthur S. Rylatt as the publican of the Duke of York public house at that time.

- 3.12 An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S. map of 1887 forms **Figure 6**. This shows features the current layout of the present public house

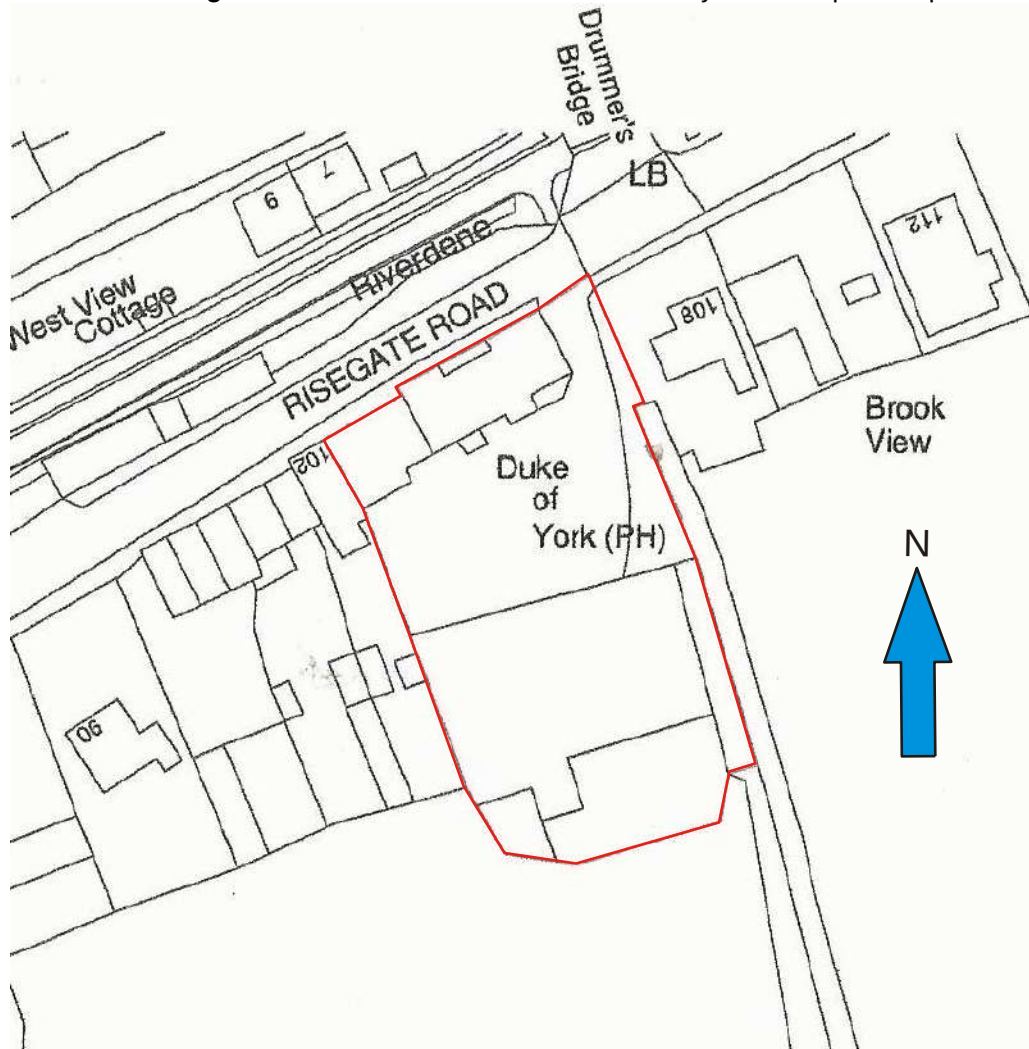


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architects plan)

on the south-eastern frontage of the Risegate Road and illustrates that this layout has thus remained relatively unchanged since at least the late 19th century.

- 3.13 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1905, forms **Figure 7**. This map shows that no change had taken place to the layout of the Duke of York public house between 1887 and 1905.
- 3.14 An extract from the 1932 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map comprises **Figure 8**. This map similarly shows that no change had taken place to the layout of the Duke of York public house between 1905 and 1932.
- 3.15 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1951 comprises **Figure 9**. Although showing the layout of the Duke of York public house in less detail, it may be assumed that similarly no change had taken place to the layout of the Duke of York public house between 1932 and 1951.
- 3.16 **Figures 2 and 3** show the existing layout of this proposed development site.



Figure 3: Plan showing the existing layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (extract from Architects plan)

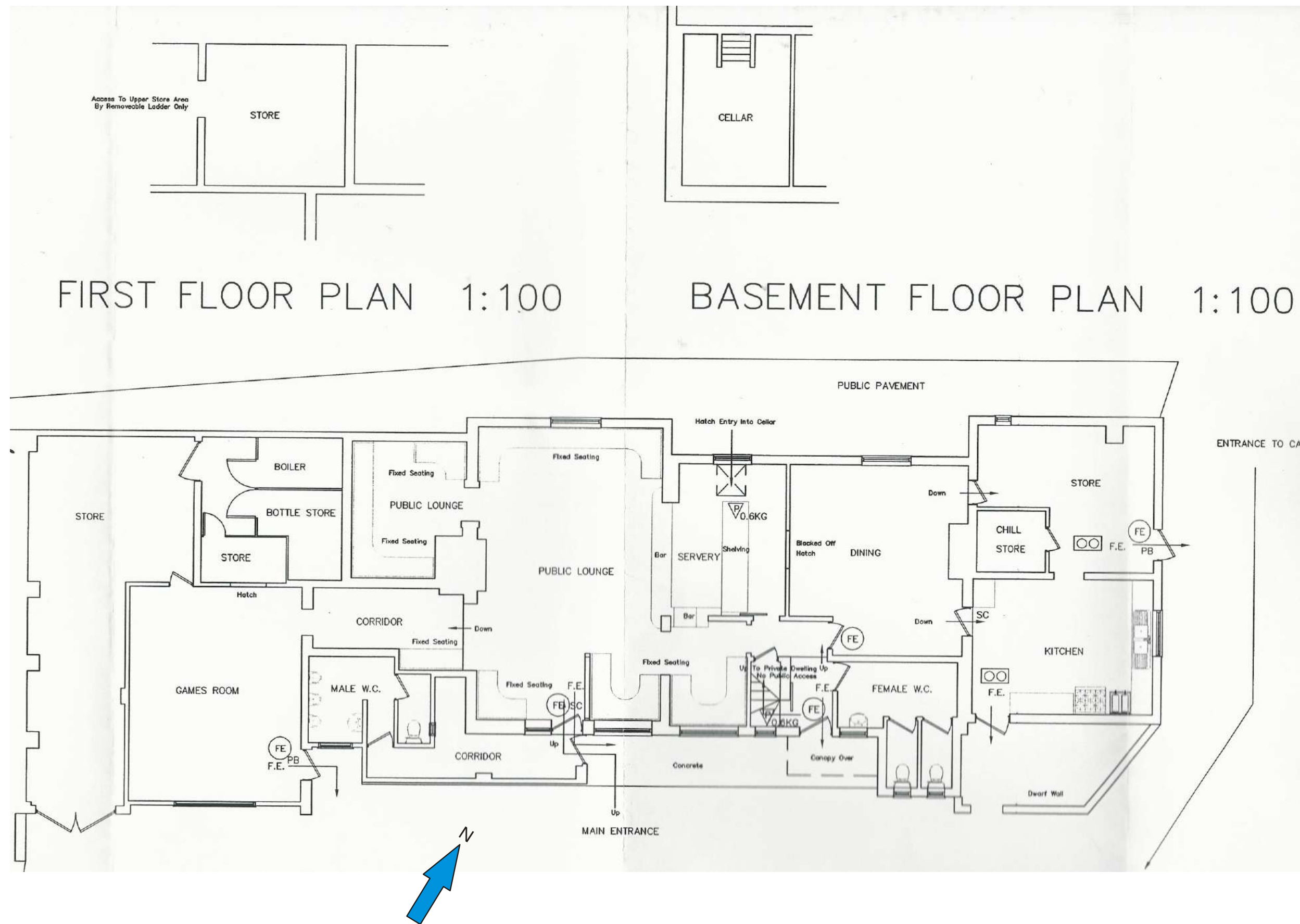


Figure 4: Plan showing the existing basement, ground floor and first floor layouts of the Duke of York public house at scales of 1:100, (extracts from Architects plans)

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The general aim of the historic building recording of the exterior elevations and interiors of the former Duke of York public house at 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire will be to undertake this work prior to any demolition works commencing on the site.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project will be:
- To obtain a complete and detailed photographic, drawn and written record of the interiors and of the external fabric of the former Duke of York public house, 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire.
- 4.3 The extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Gosberton of 1799 features a probable earlier precursor to the present buildings on the site, which may date to the early 19th century. The dedication 'Duke of York' refers to Prince Frederick, the second son of King George III who became the Duke of York in 1784. So this is a probable early 19th century public house dedication and designation. The public house is first referred to as such in the *Stamford Mercury* in 1820 and the earliest documentary reference to a listing to a publican at the public house known as the Duke of York dates from 1826, when this was one Ann Lawrence. The specific objectives of the historic building recording will be to provide an historical background to the buildings on this site as an aid to their interpretation and on this basis to provide a full photographic, drawn and written record of same prior to the proposed alterations and conversion works. This will provide an assessment of the impact of development on the historic fabric of the buildings and to provide an understanding of how the buildings have developed.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The historic building recording will be undertaken by Neville Hall prior to any demolition works at the site and shall take full responsibility for the setting out of the project and for the adequacy, stability and safety of site operations and methods of archaeological site monitoring and recording.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards.
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 The Proposed Development Site Methodology will comprise:
- The recording of the interiors and of the existing external build fabric of the former Duke of York public house, 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire, to comprise a full written, drawn and photographic record of same.
- 5.6 The written record of the historic building recording shall include:
- The precise location of the building, including parish and National Grid Reference;
A note of the listing designation (if appropriate);
The date of the written record, the name of the compiler and the nature of the archive content and location;

A summary of the buildings type and purpose, including past historical and present usage, building materials and possible date;
A note of the buildings past and the its present relationship to its setting, its relationship to local settlement patterns and landscapes, and of its visual significance; and
A gazetteer of the photographs taken.

- 5.7 The drawn record of the Level 2 historic building recording shall include:

Scaled plans of the existing floors showing the location of any structural features of historical significance e.g. blocked in windows, former fireplace openings etc.;
Scaled plans of the existing elevations showing the location of structural features of historical and architectural significance;
Site location plans at suitable scales; and
A scaled plan showing the location of the various images taken.

- 5.8 The photographic record of the Level 2 historic building recording shall include:

The photographic record shall provide both a general and a detailed record of the building;
The photographic record shall comprise digital photography utilising a 16.1 megapixel digital camera, high quality images will be taken with the digital images being submitted in a compressed .tiff format on archival quality CD/DVD.

The photographic record shall include:

General photographs of the exterior and setting of the building. A 2 metre ranging rod shall be included in general shots to ensure that all elements of the buildings will be established;
A record of any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the design development of the building;
A record of any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not adequately show on general photographs;
A record of any dates, inscriptions etc. which would contribute to an understanding of the building;
Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs illustrating the development and/or use of the building; and
A selection of photographs in the report which show the building in its context and the main focus of the survey, including areas subject to demolition/alteration.

- 5.9 Resources in terms of building recording have been estimated at up to two days fieldwork/site attendance and up to four days for reporting.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the site fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the historic building recording will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.3 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the

works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.

- 7.2 It is understood that the programme of site historical building recording will begin as soon as possible following the agreement of this document with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. A period of not less than fourteen days notice will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team of the start date of this site historical building recording works programme.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the historic building recording will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by December 2023.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the historic building recording will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

- 9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the historic building recording;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the historic building recording;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including site location plans, scaled ground plans and elevations, plans showing the positions from which photographs have been taken, and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs generated by the historic building recording, a list of archive contents, a photographic register, a copy of the approved specification and an OASIS form.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), South Holland District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2022).
- 10.4 Should the results of the historic building recording programme merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-fieldwork analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

13. Resources

- 13.1 The historic building recording will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques. It is estimated that the site work will take up to a one days fieldwork/site attendance and up to five days for reporting.

14. Insurance statement

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250.000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

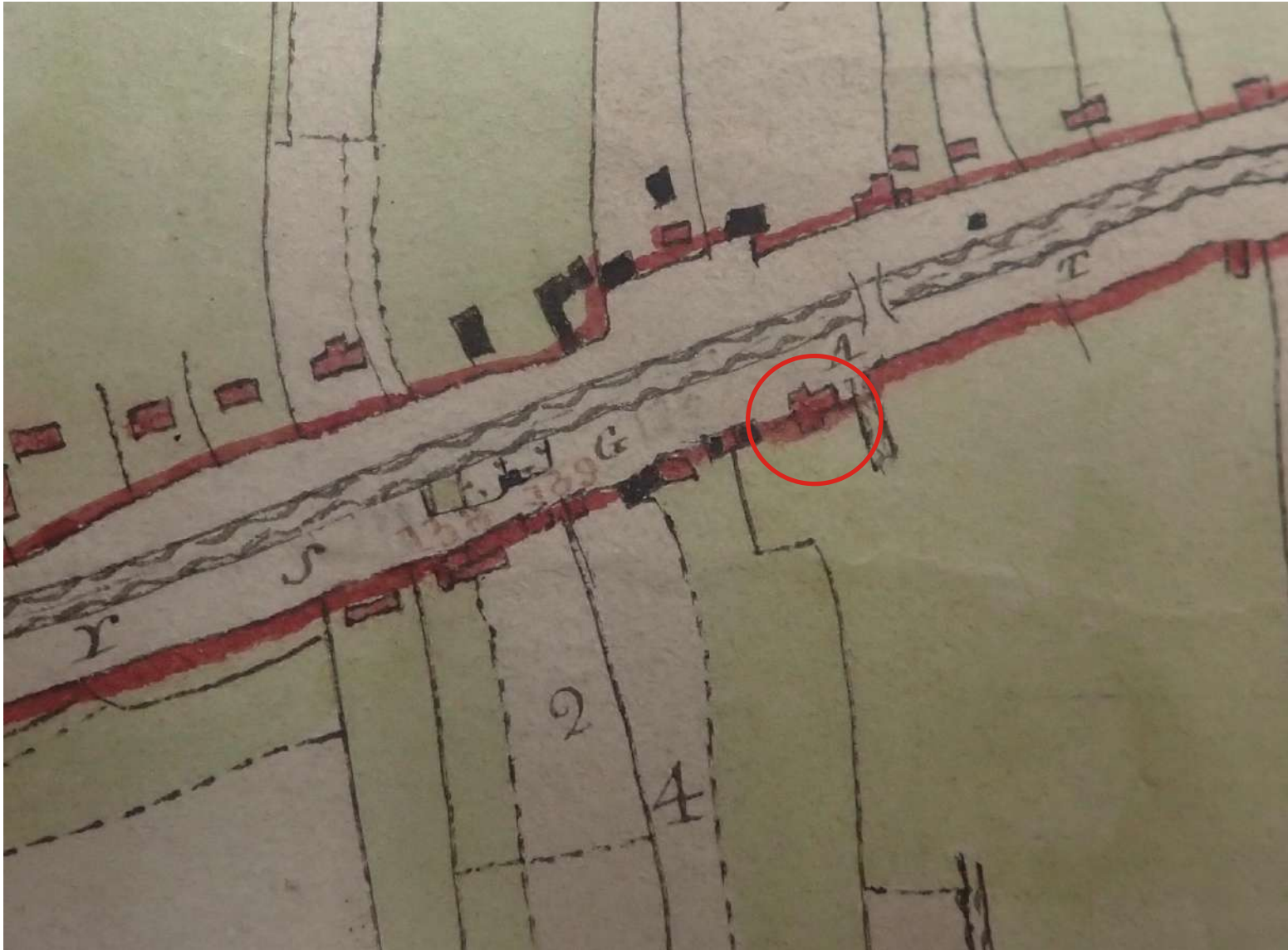


Figure 5: Extract from the Enclosure Award map for the parish of Gosberton of 1799 (Archive ref: Gosberton Par/17/1). The site is shown encircled in red.

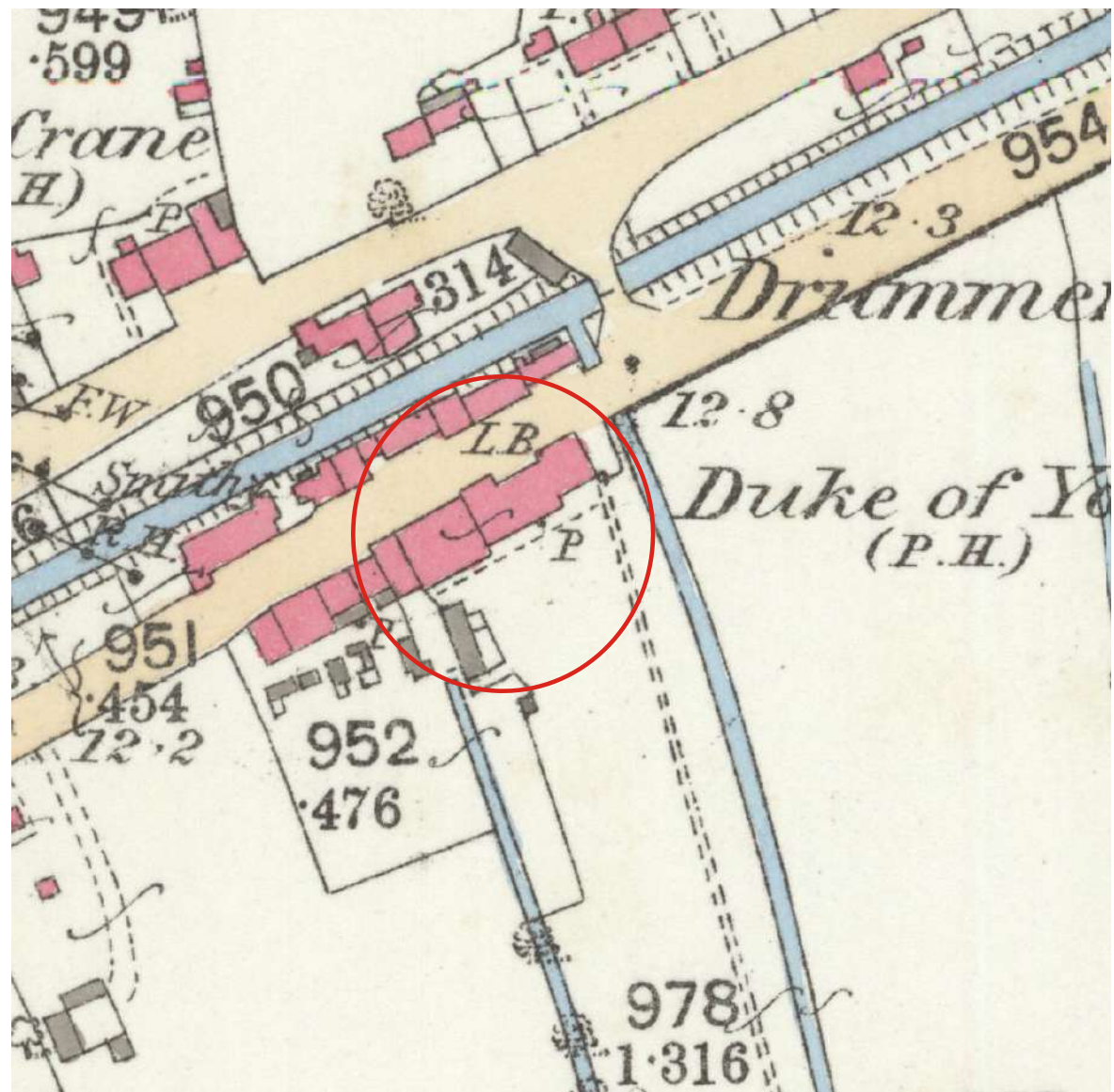


Figure 6: Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 126.13. The site is shown encircled in red.

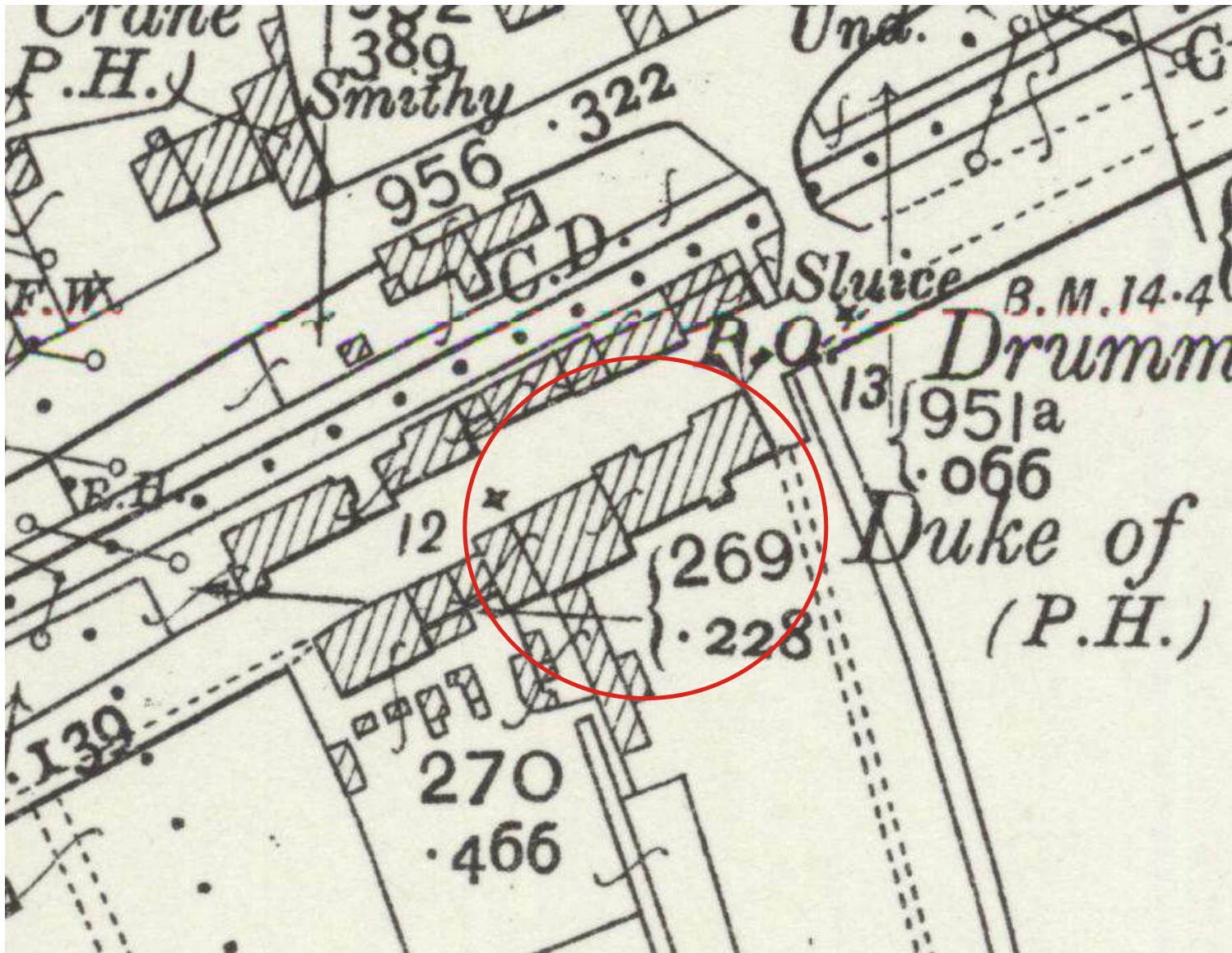


Figure 7: Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1905, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 126.13. The site is shown encircled in red.

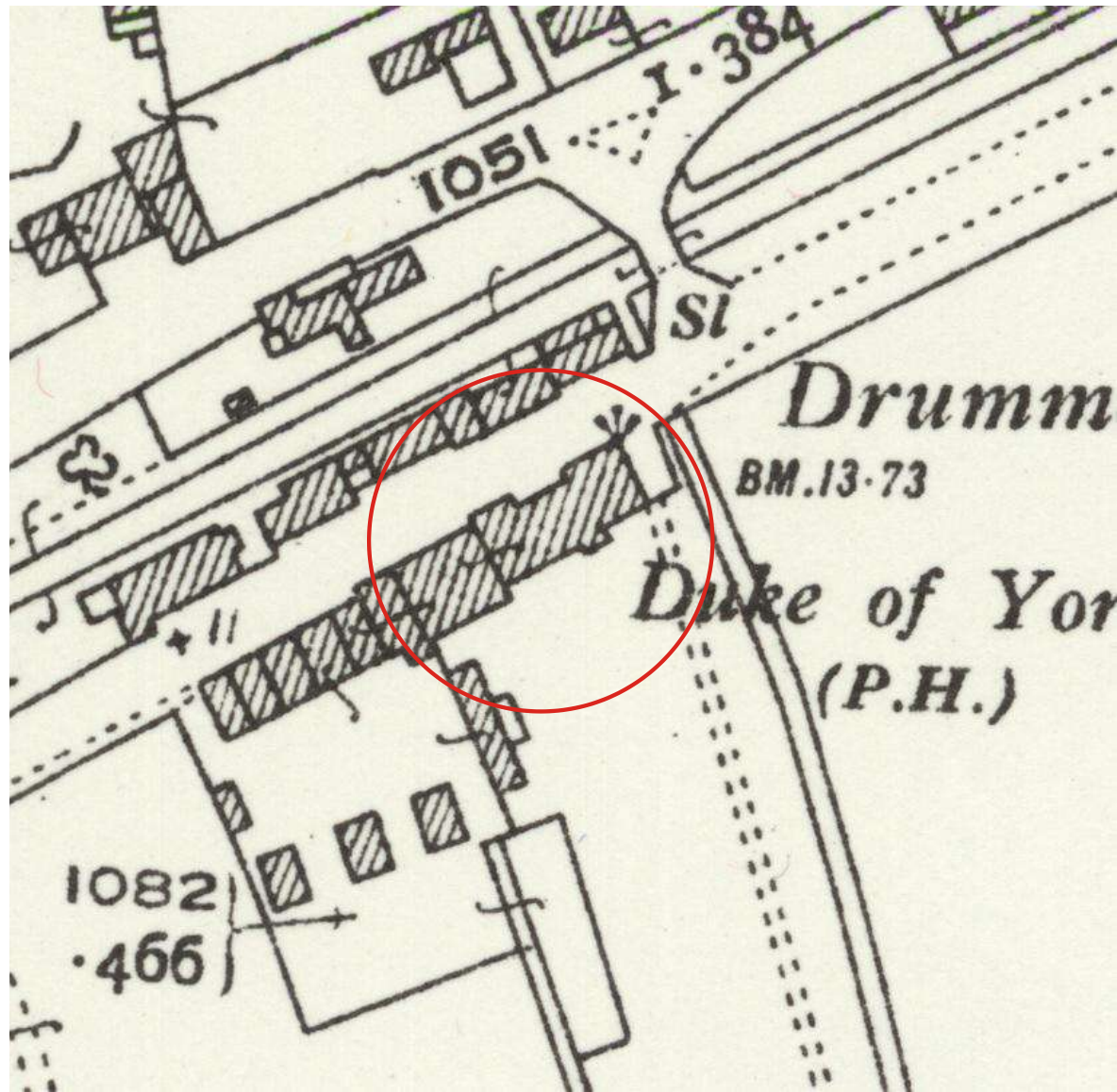


Figure 8: Extract from the 1932 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 126.13. The site is shown encircled in red.

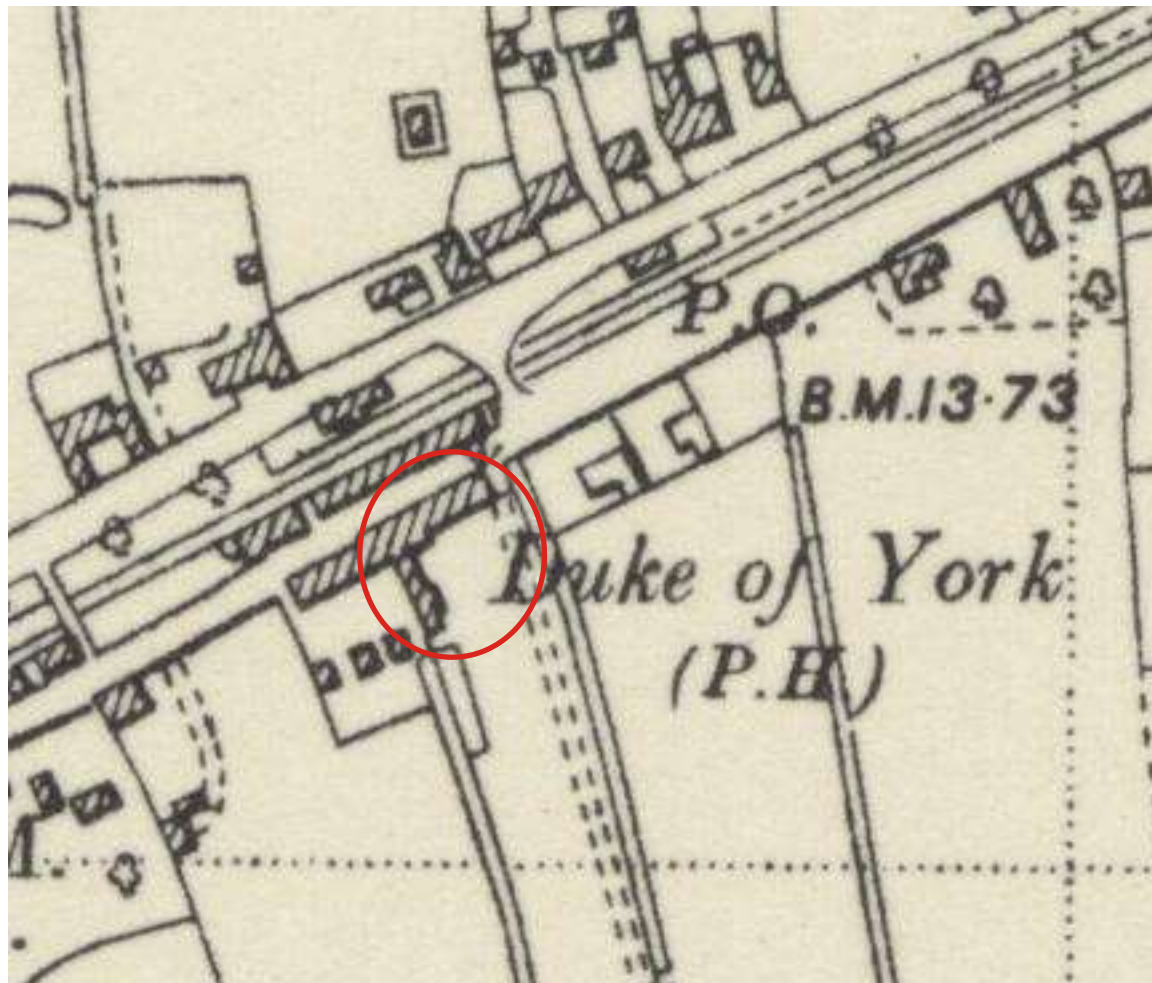


Figure 9: Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey O.S. map of 1951, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 126SW. The site is shown encircled in red.

