HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY REPORT:

ADDERLEY HOUSE STABLE BLOCK, 23 LONDON ROAD,

LONG SUTTON, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Reference: H11-1007-21
NGR: TF 43463 22689
AAL Site Code: LSLR 22
Lincoln Museum Accession Number: LCNCC: 2022.46
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Report prepared for Armchair Property Investments Ltd

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Cover image: General view of the site from the west, looking east-northeast

Executive Summary

- Armchair Property Investments Ltd commissioned Allen Archaeology Ltd to undertake historic building recording of a stable block at Adderley House, 23 London Road, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire as a condition of planning consent for alteration for residential use.

- Previous work has suggested Adderley House and stable dates back to the 18th century.

- Due to the structure being covered in scaffolding and rear extension removed, the survey was restricted. As such only three broad phases could be identified on site and through historical records and map regression.

- The architectural style of the stable with coach house and granary and the Flemish bond which mimics that of the adjacent Adderley House and former Rowans, suggest a construction date in the 18th century. During the 18th or 19th century, an extension (now removed) was added to the rear. The Rowans became Adderley House in the 1920s after the death of George Fredrick Curtois Howard Esq. Adderley was the name of George's esteemed father and grandfather.

- The survey has allowed for what remains of the standing historic structure to be recorded as best could and persevered by record prior to any further alterations. It has allowed for a broad phasing of the site and a historical background to be established.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Armchair Property Investments Ltd commissioned Allen Archaeology Ltd (AAL) to undertake a historic building survey to satisfy a condition of planning consent for a residential conversion of a stable block at Adderley House, 23 London Road, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.

1.2 The fieldwork and reporting conformed to current national guidelines, as set out in the Historic England document '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice'* (HE 2016), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *'Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures'* (CIfA 2020) as well as the local guidelines on archaeological best practice (LCC 2019) and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by this company (AAL 2022).

1.3 The documentation and records will be assembled in accordance with the local guidelines (LCC 2019) and the archive will be deposited with The Collection Museum in Lincoln in August 2022, where it will be stored under the Museum Accession Number LCNCC: 2022.46.

2.0 Site Location and Description

2.1 Long Sutton is a market town in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire, England. It lies in The Fens, close to the Wash, 21 km east of Spalding. The site is located to southeast of the centre of the settlement, situated on the north side of London Road, centred on NGR TF 43463 22689 (Figure 1).

Planning Background

2.2 Planning permission has been granted for *'Conversion of existing barn into two dwellings including new rear extension and alterations'* (21/00850/FUL). The permission was granted subject to conditions for the reason:

> *'To ensure the preparation and implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with national guidance contained in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2021. This issue is integral to the development and therefore full details need to be finalised prior to the commencement of works. This Condition is imposed in accordance with Policy 29 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan, 2019.'*

3.0 Historical Background

3.1 A Heritage Impact Assessment Report has been produced for the stable block (Tann 2020) and a brief summary of the findings are produced here:

3.2 The building is thought to have been constructed as a stable block for the adjacent house, (Adderley House) but is probably of later construction, and is described in the Historic England Listing record as a five-stalled stable block (1281156).

3.3 The 1845 Sutton St Mary Tithe map depicts two buildings in parcel 734 to the north of Adderley house, with the westerly building likely to be the stable block.

3.4 The 1886 Ordnance Survey map, shows that the barns had been altered with the addition of a brick lean-to structure against the rear wall of the stable block.

3.5 By the time of the 1891 Census G F Howard had become the head of the household (and a JP). Two of his sisters lived with him, and the servant number had dropped slightly to five, including a groom, suggesting that the stable block/barn remained part of the estate.

3.6 Revisions of the Ordnance Survey map in 1904, 1929 and c.1938 show little or no change to the stable block.

4.0 Aims and Objectives

4.1 The objective was to make a permanent record of the standing historical structures prior to any further alterations or demolition.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 The works were carried out in accordance with the standards and guidance set out in the Historic England document: *'Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice'* (Historic England 2016). The site was visited by Tobin Rayner of AAL on 14th March 2022. Photographs were taken of the following where safe and accessible:

- All external elevations
- All internal elevations, including internal walls and subdivisions
- The roof structure of the buildings, internally and externally, where visible
- The relationship of the structures to their surroundings
- Architectural details, i.e. windows, doors, decorative brickwork, and other significant features, fixtures or fittings. Generally a single representative shot will be taken of particular features such as windows or openings of a single type that occur more than once within the structure
- A general internal photographic record. Photographs will be taken of each room/discrete internal space from sufficient points to show the form, general appearance and methods of construction

5.2 Metric scales of appropriate length and a tripod were used when required, with all photos annotated and linked to a floor plan (Figure 2-Figure 4). In addition to the photographic record, a full written description and programme of analysis is included within the report. Any identified phasing has been recorded on the plans and included in the written narrative.

5.3 Measured plan, elevation drawings and sections supplied by the architect were fully checked on site and where necessary annotated to illustrate all relevant features accordingly.

5.4 Map regression (Figure 6) and the study of readily available documentary sources are included to provide a historical context to the site.

5.5 Prior to the site visit the structure had been covered in scaffolding and netting thus limiting the views and the photographic angles available. The extension to the rear had been demolished prior to the survey. The Historic Environment Officer for Lincolnshire County Council was made aware of these matters at the time and the survey was undertaken with these restrictions in place. In order to try and rectify some of the restricted views, Google Earth and Street View was used to see the structure prior to the construction work.

6.0 Results (Figure *2-Figure 5*)

6.1 The survey comprised a single structure. The following section will give an exterior account followed by an interior description.

Exterior

6.2 The two-storey stable and coach house with granary above (Plate 1) flanks the northwest side of a private lane positioned directly northwest of Adderley House. The structure is northeast-southwest orientated and measures approximately 14m x 5m.



Plate 1 (shot 1): General view of stable and coach house, looking west-northwest, 2m scale

6.3 The elevation facing the lane has been built in handmade red bricks laid in Flemish Bond. English Garden Wall bond with three rows of stretchers between each course of headers has been used on all other elevations. Most bricks show a horizontal crease line from being thrown into the mould.

6.4 The building has a double pitched gabled roof and was presumably once covered in red clay tiles. Images from Street View shows a corrugated sheet roof, possibly asbestos sheets. On the southeast elevation there are three doorways with semi-circular brick arches, with the largest being a double door coach opening in the centre. The space under the arches, where fanlights are positioned in domestic doors are filled with tongue and groove panelling. The doors are all rectangular plank and batten doors hung on strap hinges (Plate 2).



Plate 2 (shot 7): Representative shot of doorway. Looking west, 2m scale



Plate 3 (shot 4): Late Georgian window on ground floor, southeast elevation. Looking north-northwest, 1m scale

6.5 The same elevation has two windows on the ground floor and five on loft level, all with stone sills. Only the ground floor has recessed, late Georgian 10 over 10 light sash windows (Plate 3).



Plate 4 (shot 10): View of the southwest elevation. Looking east-northeast



Plate 5 (shot 24): Northeast elevation, looking west-southwest

6.6 Both the northeast and southwest gables have former loft openings to the granary on the first floor (Plate 4-Plate 5). There is also a window on the ground floor on the southwest elevation.

6.7 The northwest elevation has five window openings on the first floor, Street View shows modern two-pane casement windows (Plate 6). There are two doorways on ground floor.



Plate 6 (shot 18): Northwest elevation, looking east-southeast

6.8 A later, single-storey brick extension with a single protruding chimney, once covered large parts of this elevation. Only a stub wall is left on the northwest corner which displays a straight joint with hand-made red bricks to the stable (Street View, Plate 7). Plate 5 from the heritage impact assessment report (Tann 2020) shows an English Garden Wall bond with three stretchers between each course of headers. Half of the roof was covered in corrugated (asbestos?) sheets whilst the other half to the northeast, was covered in slate or concrete tiles. The northeast half appeared to have later brick infill either suggesting a modification of an open shelter or a later extension.

6.9 With the structure being covered in scaffolding and the roof covering removed, a view of the top side of the roof timbers was possible (Plate 8-Plate 9). Some of the timbers displayed axe marks from pre-processing of the timbers prior to being cut into rafters. The same timbers also showed regular kerf marks from being cut in a mechanised saw mill as opposed to criss-crossing marks from a manpowered pit saw.

6.10 The common rafters are tied to a ridge plank and two collars towards the apex (Plate 9).



Plate 7 (shot 16): Straight joint between former extension and the stable. Looking east-northeast, 2m scale



Plate 8 (shot 67): Repaired roof structure, looking east-northeast



Plate 9 (shot 68): Close-up of roof rafters, showing current repairs. Looking east-southeast

Interior

Ground Floor – Stable/Coach house

6.11 The ground floor has a single partition dividing it into two rooms, which may have allowed for three horses in each (Plate 11-Plate 12). The northeast room and former coach house and stable (1) measures c.9m x 4.5m and has two entrances facing the lane and a large square opening to the rear (Plate 10). A coach or gig is likely to have been stored just past the double doors with space for three stalls along the northeast or northwest wall, although this is merely hypothetical and based on the potential description of a six stall stable, as stated in the heritage impact assessment report (Tann 2020).



Plate 10 (shot 25): Plank and batten double coach doors. Looking south-southeast, 2m scale

6.12 The floor is covered in concrete and a central main beam runs across the length of the structure and supports the joists above. There are no traces of a former staircase or hatch in the ceiling, suggesting it may not be original, or potentially have been modified unless the access was from the exterior.



Plate 11 (shot 26): General view of the ground floor, looking west-southwest, 2m scale



Plate 12 (shot 28): General view of the ground floor, looking northeast, 2m scale

6.13 Part of a plastered ceiling has been retained in the northwest corner of the structure and where removed, it shows traces of former laths. Other parts, towards the northeast have a later plank board ceiling (Plate 13-Plate 14).



Plate 13 (shot 34): Loft floor planks and joists. The latter showing traces of former laths from a removed plastered ceiling. Looking east-northeast

6.14 Along the northwest wall, adjacent to the large square opening is a blocked up former fireplace with a segmental arch. A fireplace usually relates to a harness room which apart from warming a cold coachman or groom, may have allowed to prepare mashes for the horses. There is likely to have been a second partition, presumably on the alignment of the fireplace. There is a patch of disturbed brickwork on the northeast side of the fireplace which may be the trace of such. There were no brickwork butting out from the opposing wall, suggesting if there was a partition here it did not run the full width of the structure.



Plate 14 (shot 33): Blocked up fireplace on the northwest wall. Arrow points to segmental arch. Looking west-northwest, 2m scale

6.15 Along the northwest wall are also two bricked up porthole openings, often seen in stables (Plate 15). A second stud partition or former fitting was once present between the fireplace and the adjacent porthole.



Plate 15 (shot 30): Bricked up portholes on the northwest wall, arrows point to area of former partition or fixture. Looking west-northwest, 2m scale

6.16 A plank with nails for hangers is fixed to the partition wall (Plate 11), although it is unlikely this is an original fixture, likewise a series of hooks suspended along the main beam from a metal strap (Plate 12). There are no large, original fittings or fixtures one might expect in a stable and coach house and all stalls have been removed. A wooden post supporting a lintel above the door appears to have been reused and not found in its original position (Plate 16). It has empty

mortices that could have allowed for sturdy pegs from which harnesses and other tackle might have been hung.



Plate 16 (shot 35): Post (reused timber) with empty mortices. Looking east-northeast, 2m scale

6.17 The southwest room measures approximately 4.5m x 4m and has one entrance facing the lane and another to the rear. The former is fitted with a plank and batten door which is hung on strap hinges on the outside. With a passageway running along the southwest wall, any stalls would have been positioned along the northeast partition. There is just enough room to allow for three horses although two would have been more ideal according to *Mrs Beeton's Book of Household Management* from the late 19th century (Beeton, 1861). Between the door and the window is a small irregular pentagonal niche. Small niches are commonly found in stables as well as in cart sheds and were used for holding a light or medicine, curry combs for horses or lubricants and tools for carts and waggons (Peters 1981).



Plate 17 (shot 38): General view of the southwest room. Looking south-southeast. 2m scale

6.18 Part of the walls are rendered and all are white painted. The floor is covered in debris making it impossible to see what lay beneath. All floor joists from the loft above are white painted and some have recently been cut, presumably to be replaced (Plate 18). There were no indications of a former staircase or hatch in the ceiling. On the northwest wall is a bricked-up porthole window as also seen in the adjacent room.



Plate 18 (shot 45): General view of southwest room showing bricked up porthole window. Looking north-northwest, 2m scale

Loft - Granary

6.19 The loft was largely covered in building material which limited the survey. It has no partitions as seen on ground floor, nor could any traces of such be observed in the remaining building material (Plate 19-Plate 20). As no evidence of a staircase could be found within the structure the access may have been from the exterior, on the northeast and/or southwest elevation.

6.20 The window lintels have been reinforced during the latest work and breeze blocks raised along the inner skin of bricks on the southwest gable. Part of a chimney breast is seen along the northwest wall and aligns with the fireplace below.



Plate 19 (shot 54): General view of the loft. Looking west-southwest



Plate 20 (shot 62): General view of the loft, arrow points to remains of a chimney breast. Looking east-northeast

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions *(Figure 6)*

7.1 As previously shown in the heritage impact assessment (Tann 2020), the adjacent Adderly House formerly known as 'the Rowans', and the stable/coach house, may have been identified on the Armstrong map of 1778 (ibid, Fig.10). It certainly seems likely, judging by the architecture of the structures, that they date to the Georgian period whether or not they are represented on that particular map. The Flemish bond on the stable/coach house matches that on the adjacent main house. The survey concurs with the previous work that the first construction phase is of 18th century date.

7.2 Although constructed with hand-made bricks, very little was left of the extension and despite the use of Street View and plates from the former heritage impact assessment, the survey was heavily restricted. It was erected during the second phase, presumably in the 18th-19th century, with modifications of late 19th and 20th century date. It is present on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1887 and 1888 (Figure 6).

7.3 It has been suggested that the house and stables were built by Hinman Allenby during the first phase in the 18th century (ibid). An attempt was made to verify the statement, but no more could be found other than that he sold his woad business to Adderley 'Addy' Howard in 1797, with no mention of the Rowans, however it is not impossible it was made part of the deal (Leeds Intelligencer 1797). The same business came up for sale by Addy Howard in 1807 along with a house including stables with six stalls, coach-house and granary over (Stamford Mercury 1807). He passed away in 1809 (Oxford Journal 1809, Stamford Mercury 1809). It is uncertain whether the sale went through before he passed away. Some part of the woad business seemed to have prevailed as a 'Hadley' Howard, likely to be a misspelling of Adderly, grandson

to Addy, is registered as gentry and woad grower in Long Sutton in Pigot & Co.'s Directory of 1835. In 1861 both brothers, Adderley Howard Esq and John Howard Esq are registered as private residents and farmers in Long Sutton (Post Office Directory of Lincolnshire 1861).

7.4 There are several articles referring to house and land sales around the county that are related to the Howard family (Stamford Mercury 1796, Stamford Mercury 1836, Lincolnshire Chronicle 1839, Lynn Advertiser 1865). There was also a property flanking the Turnpike Road to Wisbech in Long Sutton sold by John Howard, the same has been linked to the Lawns flanking London Road, 250m north of Adderley House (Stamford Mercury 1806a, Stamford Mercury 1806b, Leeds Intelligencer 1807, Spalding Guardian 1899).

7.5 Apart from owning properties and land across the county, Adderly Howard was a member of Long Sutton Association, a group set up to *'prosecute all kinds of felons, and for the protection of property, within the parish of Long Sutton and other parishes and places within 12 miles thereof'* (Lincolnshire Chronicle 1846, p4). He was one of the directors of the District Northern Railway as well as of the Gas and Coke Company, he was also a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Lincoln (Shipping and Mercantile Gazette 1845, Pall Mall Gazette 1874, Cambridgeshire Times 1874).

7.6 When Adderly Howard died on January 20th 1874, he had fathered 16 children although many had died shortly after birth (gatesfamilyhistory.uk). He left behind a wife, five sons (George Frederck Curtois, Fitzalan, Rev. Herbert Rowland, Thomas and Miller) and an uncertain number of daughters. The personal estate included leaseholds of approximately £160,000 (close to £19,000,000 today). Apart from £500 bequeathed to Sutton St. Mary church for a stained-glass window (Lincolnshire Chronicle 1875), the estate was distributed between his wife, all children apart from Thomas and Miller (excluded for reasons unknown) and other relations (Morning Post 1874). The estate included a house called Adderley House in Wisbech (Lydd Advertiser 1883). It is still extant and is in similar in style to that in Long Sutton, but on a smaller scale.

7.7 A direct connection to the Rowans could not be made by this survey pre-1896, when Adderley's son George Frederick Curtois Howard Esq. is linked to the property (Lincolnshire Free Press 1896). It is of course not impossible that this was one of his father's and grandfather's properties bequeathed to his mother or himself. The Rowans is again mentioned in the obituary for G.F.C. Howard in 1926 who seemed to have followed in his father's footsteps. He had been a senior magistrate, he had also been *'…a member of the Holland Standing Joint Committee, a commissioner of Sewers, a South Holland drainage committeeman, a trustee of Allen's Charity, Long Sutton and a Charity Trustee at Sutton St Edmunds'* (Spalding Guardian 1926).

7.8 The house was after his death occupied by his family, but now the Rowans had changed name to Adderley House which is made clear by the numerous advertisements for housemaids and cooks and is also denoted on the Ordnance Survey map revised published in 1931 (Figure 6, Lynn Advertiser 1927, Boston Guardian 1932, Spalding Guardian 1938).

7.9 The stable and coach house is likely to have been altered into storage space during the third phase after the last of G.F.C Howard's children had passed away, there are no changes on the Ordnance Survey map published in 1959 (Figure 6). In 1945 Adderley House was leased out as a public institution and turned into a children's home (Spalding Guardian 1945, Boston Guardian 1950) and in 1952 it was transformed into a care home for the elderly, which in the late 20th century continued as a retirement home and nursing home that continued until of late (Spalding Guardian 1952, Spalding Guardian 1959, Spalding Guardian 1986, Fenland Citizen 1999).

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

8.1 The methodology for the survey would have been well suited for the scope of works, however the structure was already scaffolded and netted at the time of the site visit. This limited the photographic record of the exterior and the upper floor. Nonetheless, it was possible to establish a broad date of construction. The map regression and the use of historical records have broadened the historical context of the building.

9.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 Allen Archaeology would like to thank Armchair Property Investments Ltd for this commission.

10.0 References

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Maps and plans

Ordnance Survey map: Lincolnshire Sheet CXXXVI.NW, surveyed 1887, published 1887. National Library Scotland

Ordnance Survey map: Lincolnshire Sheet CXLIV.2, surveyed 1886, published 1888. National Library Scotland

Ordnance Survey map: Lincolnshire Sheet CXLIV.2, revised 1929, published 1931. National Library Scotland

Ordnance Survey map: TF425W-A, surveyed 1930-58, published 1959. National Library Scotland

Online Resources

The British Library Board - British Newspaper Archive

Boston Guardian 1932, Saturday 28th May, p1

Boston Guardian 1950, Wednesday 19th April, p2

Cambridgeshire Times 1874, Saturday 15th August, p8

Fenland Citizen, Wednesday 28th July, p26

Leeds Intelligencer, 1797, Monday 8th May, p4

Leeds Intelligencer 1807, Monday 18th May, p4

Lincolnshire Chronicle, 1839, Friday 23rd August, p2

Lincolnshire Chronicle 1846, Friday January 16th, p4

Lincolnshire Chronicle, 1875, Friday 4th June, p7

Lincolnshire Free Press, 1896, Tuesday 16th June, p8

Lynn Advertiser, 1865, Saturday 21st October, p1

Lynn Advertiser, 1883, Saturday 30th June, p4

Lynn Advertiser, 1927, Friday 24th June, p2

Oxford Journal, 1809, Saturday 21st October, p4

Pall Mall Gazette 1874, Friday 23rd January, p3

Shipping and Mercantile Gazette 1845, Wednesday 16th April, p1

Spalding Guardian 1899, Saturday 19th August, p8

Spalding Guardian 1926, Saturday 6th February, p7

Spalding Guardian 1938, Friday 20th May, p2

Spalding Guardian 1945, Friday 30th March, p5

Spalding Guardian 1959, Friday 13th November, p5

Spalding Guardian 1986, Friday 24th January, p10

Stamford Mercury, 1796, Friday 18th March, p4

Stamford Mercury, 1809, Friday 13th October, p3

Stamford Mercury, 1806a, Friday 21st March, p2

Stamford Mercury, 1806b, Friday 28th March, p4

Stamford Mercury, 1836, Friday 2nd December, p2

University of Leicester Special Collections Online:

Pigot and Co's National Commercial Directory, comprising a classification of the merchants, bankers, professional gentlemen, manufacturers and traders ... in the counties of Derby, Hereford, Leicester, Lincoln, Monmouth, Nottingham, Rutland, Salop, Stafford, Warwick and Worcester; and also ... Wales., 1835, p240-241, http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4/id/217639/rec/2 (accessed: 22/04/2022) (licence: http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/)

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Webtrees

http://gatesfamilyhistory.uk/webtrees/individual.php?pid=I2265&ged=gates

(accessed 21/04/22)

WikiTree

https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Howard-16283 (accessed: 21/04/2022)

Appendix 1: Photographic Archive List

Photo	Facing	Location	Room/Elevation	Description
1	West-northwest	External		General view
2	West-northwest	External		General view
3	North-northwest	External	South-southeast	Door detail
4	North-northwest	External	South-southeast	Window detail
5	North-northwest	External	South-southeast	Door detail
6	West	External	South-southeast	Door hinge detail
7	West	External	South-southeast	Door detail, oblique view
8	North-northwest	External	South-southeast	Door detail
9	North	External		General view
10	East-northeast	External	West-southwest	Elevation
11	East-southeast	External		General view
12	East-northeast	External	West-southwest	Window detail
13	North-northwest	External	North-northwest	Elevation, oblique view
14	East-northeast	External	West-southwest	Recess
15	East-northeast	External	West-southwest	Opening
16	East-northeast	External	West-southwest	Detail of bonding between main building and off-shot
17	South-southeast	External		Off-shot wall detail
18	East-southeast	External		General view
19	South-southeast	External	North-northwest	Entrance
20	South-southeast	External	North-northwest	Detail of removed internal wall in off-shot
21	South-southeast	External	North-northwest	Entrance
22	South-southeast	External	North-northwest	Off-shot wall detail
23	South-southwest	External		General view
24	West-southwest	External	East-northeast	Elevation
25	South-southeast	Ground floor	1	Entrance
26	West-southwest	Ground floor	1	East-northeast facing elevation
27	South-southeast	Ground floor	1	Window detail
28	Northeast	Ground floor	1	West-southwest facing elevation
29	South-southeast	Ground floor	1	Entrance
30	West-northwest	Ground floor	1	South-southeast facing elevation
31	West-northwest	Ground floor	1	Blocked-up opening
32	West-southwest	Ground floor	1	South-southeast facing elevation, oblique view
33	West-northwest	Ground floor	1	Entrance
34	East-northeast	Ground floor	1	Ceiling detail
35	East-northeast	Ground floor	1	Timber detail of entrance framework
36	North-northwest	Ground floor	1	Ceiling beam joint detail
37	South-southwest	External	North-northwest	Entrance to room 2

Photo	Facing	Location	Room/Elevation	Description
38	South-southeast	Ground floor	2	North-northwest facing elevation
39	South-southeast	Ground floor	2	Door detail
40	South-southeast	Ground floor	2	Niche
41	South-southeast	Ground floor	2	Window detail
42	West-southwest	Ground floor	2	Window detail
43	East-northeast	Ground floor	2	Ceiling detail
44	West-northwest	Ground floor	2	East-northeast facing elevation
45	North-northwest	Ground floor	2	South-southeast facing elevation
46	North-northwest	Ground floor	2	Blocked-up opening
47	North-northwest	Ground floor	2	Door detail
48	West-southwest	External upper	North-northwest facing elevation	Timber and ironworking
49	East-northeast	External upper	North-northwest facing elevation	Timber and ironworking
50	South-southeast	External upper	North-northwest facing elevation	Ironworking
51	South-southeast	External upper	North-northwest facing elevation	Ironworking
52	South-southeast	External upper	North-northwest facing elevation	Window detail
53	West-southwest	External upper	North-northwest facing elevation	Elevation, oblique view
54	West-southwest	First floor		General view
55	West-northwest	First floor		North-northwest facing elevation, oblique view
56	South-southwest	First floor		South-southeast facing elevation, oblique view
57	West-southwest	External upper	South-southeast	Elevation, oblique view
58	North-northwest	External upper	South-southeast	Arch detail above door
59	West-northwest	External upper	South-southeast	Arch detail above door
60	North-northwest	External upper	South-southeast	Window detail
61	West	External upper	South-southeast	Wall detail in window opening
62	East-northeast	First floor		General view
63	North-northeast	First floor		South-southeast facing elevation, oblique view
64	East-southeast	First floor		North-northwest facing elevation, oblique view
65	East-northeast	External upper	West-southwest	Iron work

Photo	Facing	Location	Room/Elevation	Description
66	East-southeast	External upper	West-southwest	Elevation, oblique view
67	East-northeast	External upper		Roof timber detail
68	East-southeast	External upper		Roof timber detail
69	South-southeast	External upper		Roof timber detail
70	South-southeast	External upper	East-northeast	Elevation, oblique view
71	Southwest	External upper		Roof timber detail
72	West-southwest	External upper		Roof timber detail
73	Northwest	External upper	East-northeast	Elevation, oblique view
74	North-northwest	External upper	West-southwest	Elevation, oblique view
75	Northeast	External upper		Roof timber detail
76	West-southwest	External		Area of off-shot building
77	North-northeast	External		General view







Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	LSRL 22
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	V Zoppi
Date	26/04/2022

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Key

- Site boundary
- Surveyed Structure
- Demolished Structure

Site Code	LSLR 22
Scale	1:200 @A4
Drawn By	M. Stockdale
Date	22/04/2022

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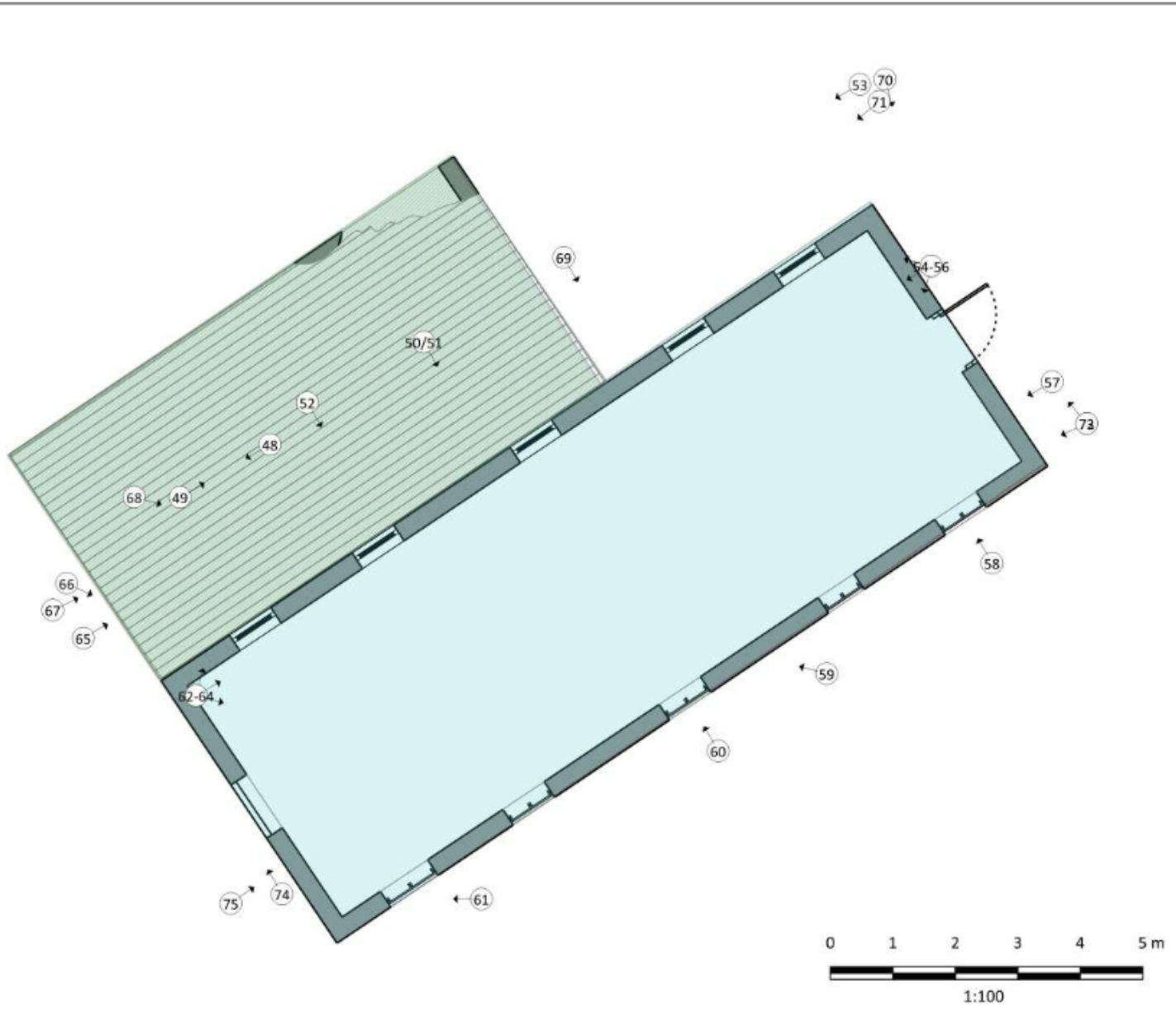
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Figure 2: Site location plan showing location and direction of photographs (base map provided by the client)



Figure 3: Ground floor plan showing location and direction of photographs (base plan provided by the client and amended where required)



Key

Phase 1 - 18th century

Phase 2 - 18th-19th century

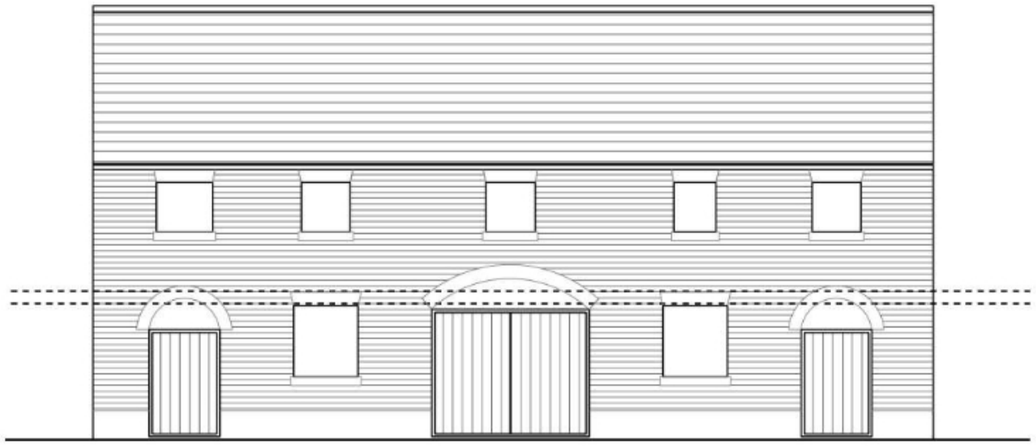
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Scale	1:100 @A4
Drawn By	M. Stockdale
Date	22/04/2022

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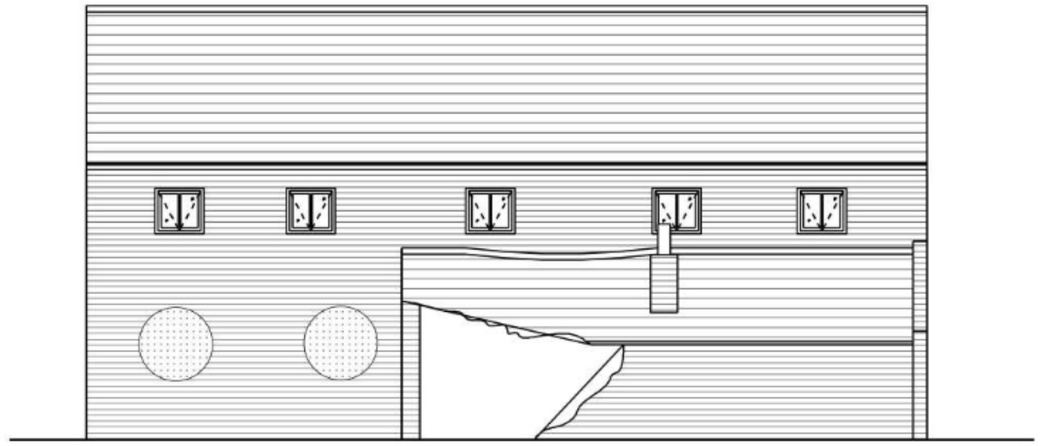
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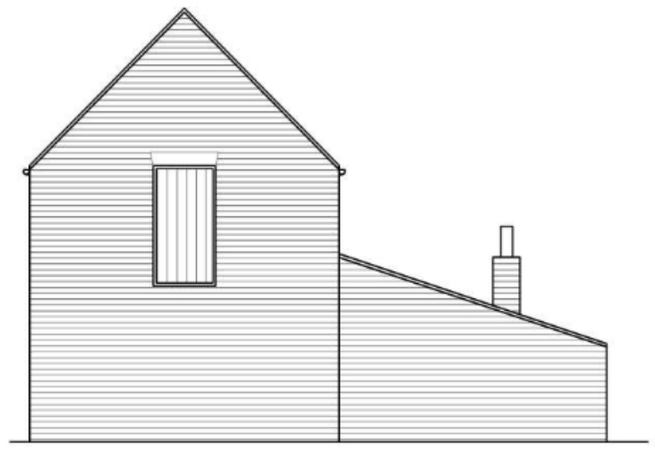
Figure 4: First floor plan showing location and direction of photographs (base plan provided by the client)



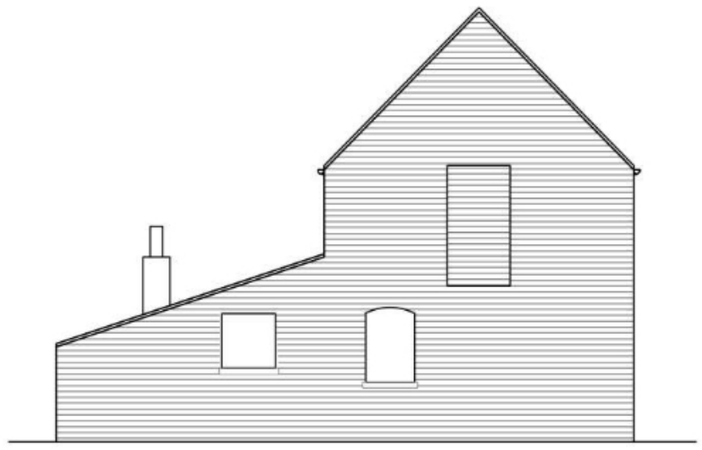
Southeast-facing



Northwest-facing



Southwest-facing



Northeast-facing

0 2 4 6 8 10 m

1:100

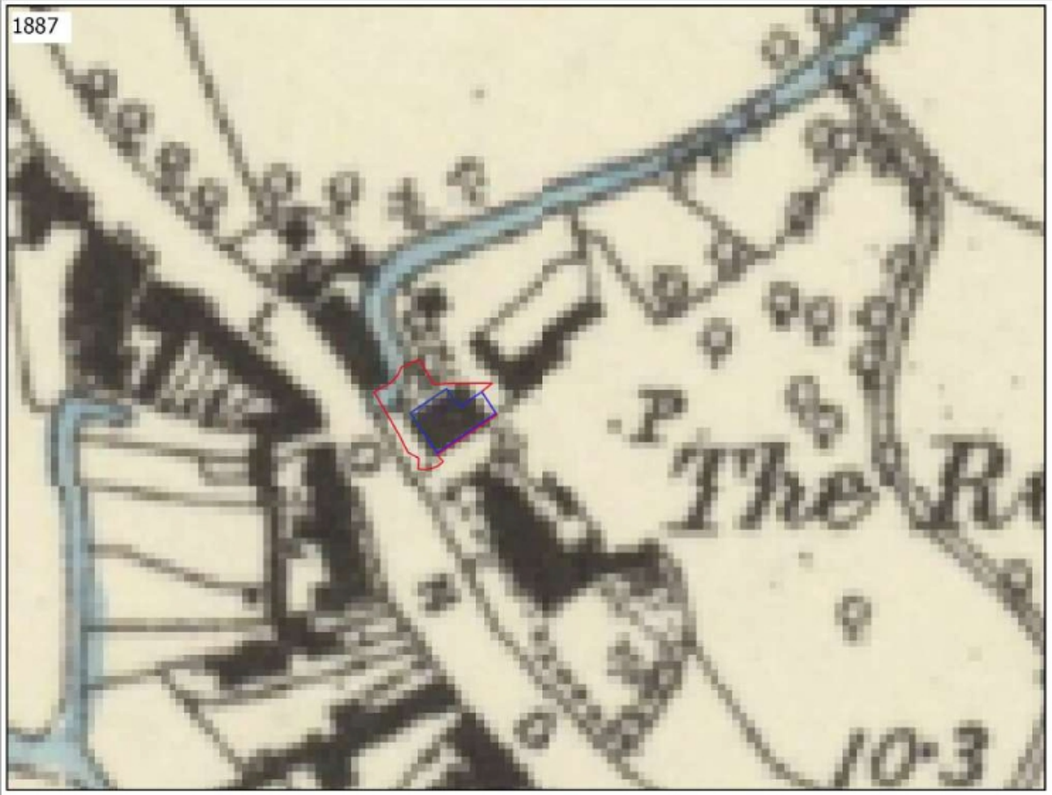
Site Code	LSLR 22
Scale	1:100 @A4
Drawn By	M. Stockdale
Date	22/04/2022

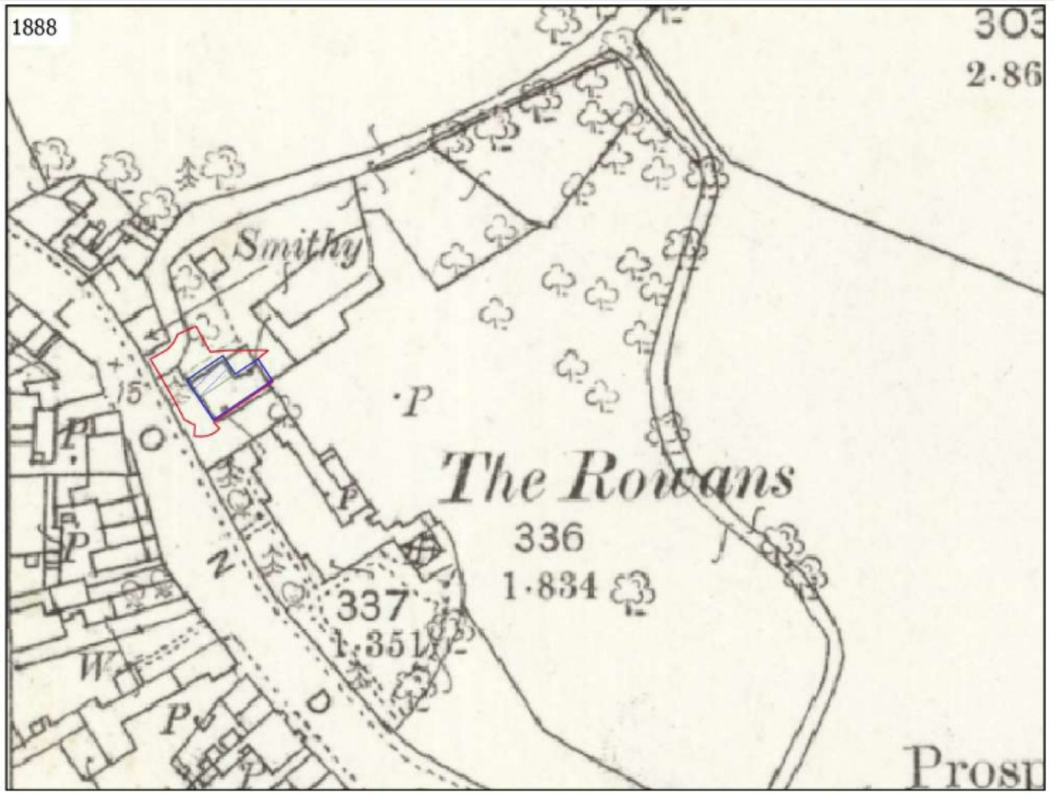
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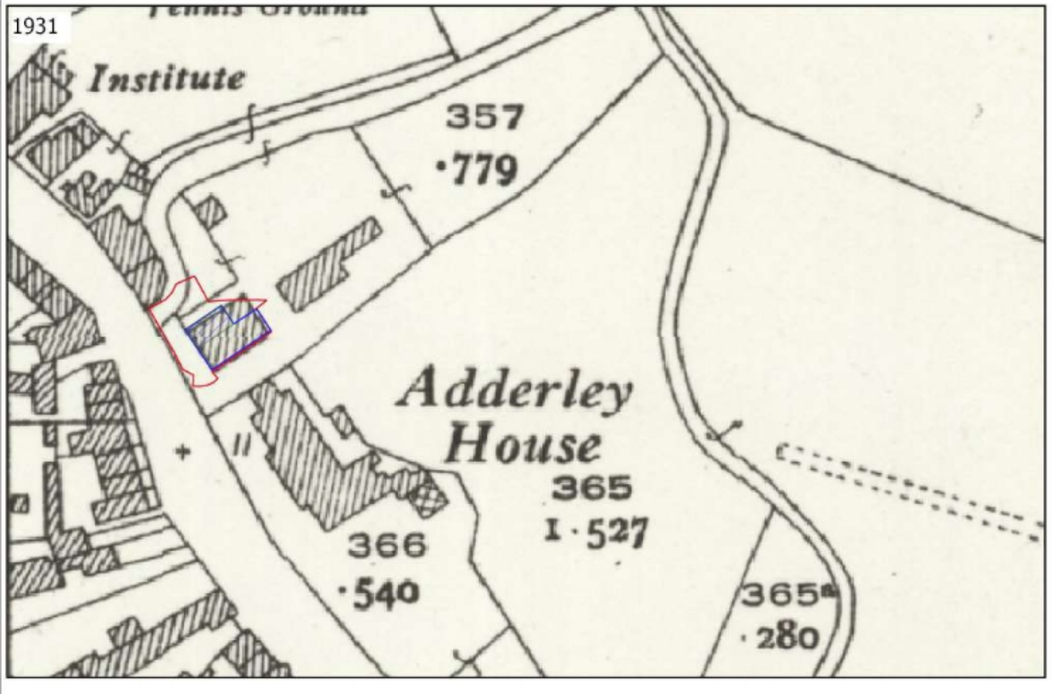
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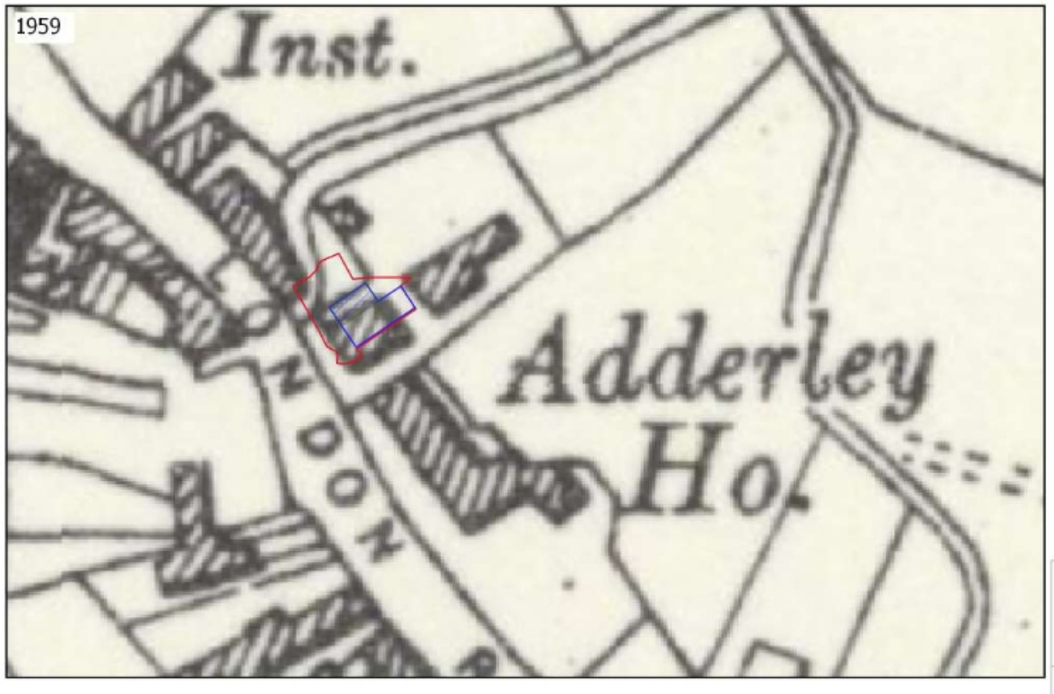
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Figure 5: Elevations prior to demolition of the extension (provided by the client, amended where required)









N

Site Code	LSLR 22
Scale	1:1200 @A3
Drawn By	M. Stockdale
Date	29/04/2022

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0 10 20 30 40 50 m
1:1,200

Figure 6: Extracts from Ordnance Survey maps showing surveyed structure



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