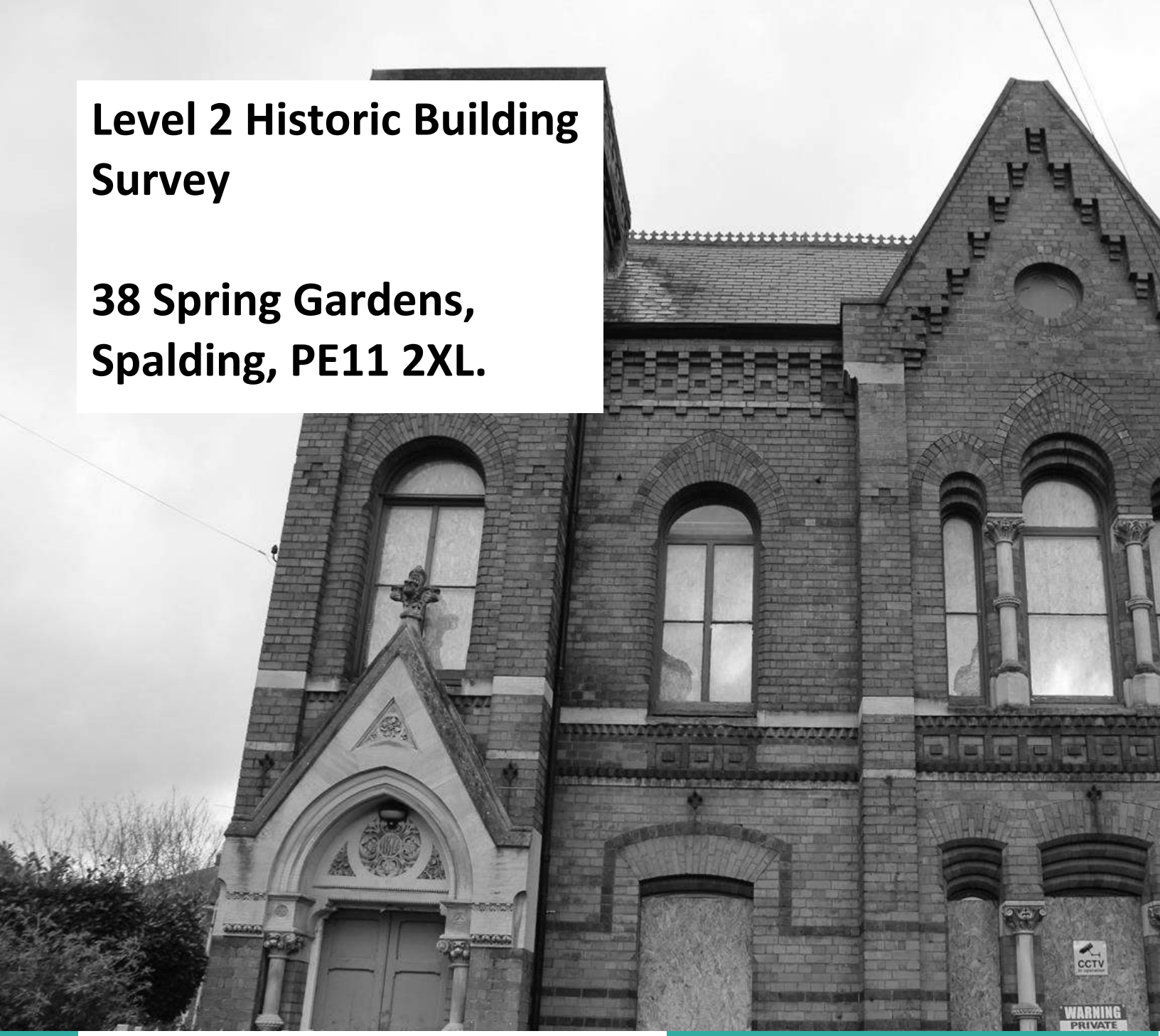
Level 2 Historic Building Survey

38 Spring Gardens, Spalding, PE11 2XL.



MAY 1

Midland ArchÆological Services
Authored by: Steve Williams BA (Hons) MCIfA

MIDLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SERVICES

Project Information

Site Code: SPRI 23

Accession No: LCNCC : 2023.182

Planning Application number: H16-1131-21

Project Manager: Steve Williams

Staffing: Steve Williams

NGR: 524597 322549

Local Authority: South Holland District Council

Civil Parish: Spalding

Type of Intervention: Historic Building Survey

Undertaken for: Harrison Springfield Properties Ltd

Listing: (1464585)

Oasis: midlanda1-520553

Report No: MAS/654/23

OASIS Summary for midlanda1-520553

OASIS ID (UID)	midlanda1-520553
Project Name	Building Survey at 38 Spring Gardens, South Holland PE11 2XJ, United Kingdom
Sitename	38 Spring Gardens, South Holland PE11 2XJ, United Kingdom
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	LCNCC:2023.182
Activity type	Building Survey
Planning Id	H16-1131-21
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Midland Archaeological Services
Project Dates	05-Apr-2024 - 05-Apr-2024
Location	38 Spring Gardens, South Holland PE11 2XJ, United Kingdom NGR : TF 24597 22547 LL : 52.786125, -0.153927 12 Fig : 524597,322547
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Lincolnshire Local Authority District : South Holland Parish : South Holland, unparished area
Project Methodology	Survey of structure, interpretation of results and final reporting.
Project Results	
Keywords	
Funder	Private individual
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Steve Williams
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - LCNCC:2023.182
Archives	

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An historic building survey (Level 2) was undertaken of the former Christian Association and Literary Institute, 38 Spring Gardens, Spalding, PE11 2XL, hereafter called the Site. The survey comprised of the written description and photographic recording of the building, making use of survey drawings independently commissioned by the client.

The survey concluded that the building is of late 19th century date in origin, with a post-war single storey building range added to the rear. None of the original room layouts/functions remain, whilst very few original fixtures or fittings survive intact. The building as a whole is in a very poor state of repair.

1.0 Introduction

South Holland District Council has granted planning permission for; *change of use of existing building from dance/fitness studio (Class E) to 2 x 1 bed flats and 5 x 2-bed flats (Class C3) including the formation of a pitched roof to existing single-storey projection* (H16-1131-21).

Consent is subject to conditions, and by the recommendation of the Historic Environment Officer (HEO) that due to the historic nature of the buildings that a programme of historic building survey be undertaken prior to alteration/re-development.

- *The proposed development will involve the conversion of the former Church Institute, which hasrecently been Listed by Historic England in recognition of its historic and architectural interest. Any conversion project of this nature has the potential to alter the building's historic fabric. The developer's Heritage Impact Statement also makes clear that the proposal will result in the subdivision and concealment of historic spaces and some features. It would therefore be*
- *beneficial to make a record of the building's current form prior to any such alterations takingplace.*
- *With this in mind I would recommend that, prior to any alteration, conversion or development, the developer should be required to undertake full historic building recording. It is recommendedthat the developer should be required to commission a Scheme of Archaeological Works (on the lines of 4.8.1 in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook). This should be secured by South Holland District Council's standard conditions.*
- *"They (The Local Planning Authority) should .... require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part), in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible" National Planning Policy Framework, section 16, paragraph 205.*

2.0 Definition of Historic Building Recording

The definition of historic building recording is 'a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a

specific building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water'[1].

3.0 Legislation

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019 *revision*) states: Local Planning Authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted[2].

4.0 Location

Spalding is 12km northeast of Bourne and 8km northwest of Spalding, in the administrative district of South Holland, in the county of Lincolnshire (fig.1).

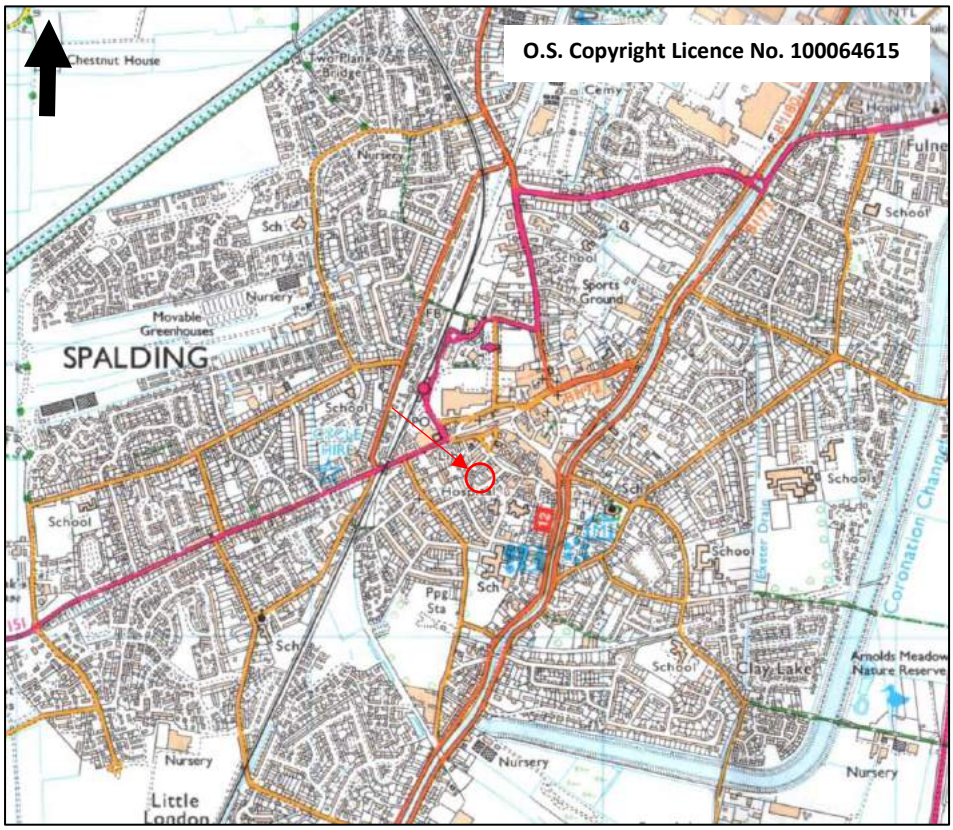


Fig.1: Location Map 1:25 000.

The site fronts Spring Gardens and its junction with Priory Road, where it forms a rectangular plot which is partly occupied by 38 Spring Gardens. The site lies at 4.0m

[1] **a** Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2023. www.archaeologists.net
[2] National Planning Policy Framework 2021. www.gov.uk

AOD, centred on NGR 524597/322549, (fig.2), whilst the underlying geology comprises of Oxford Clay Formation - Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 166.1 and 157.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period, with superficial deposits of Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay and silt. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period[3]. The sites lies within the Spalding Conservation Area

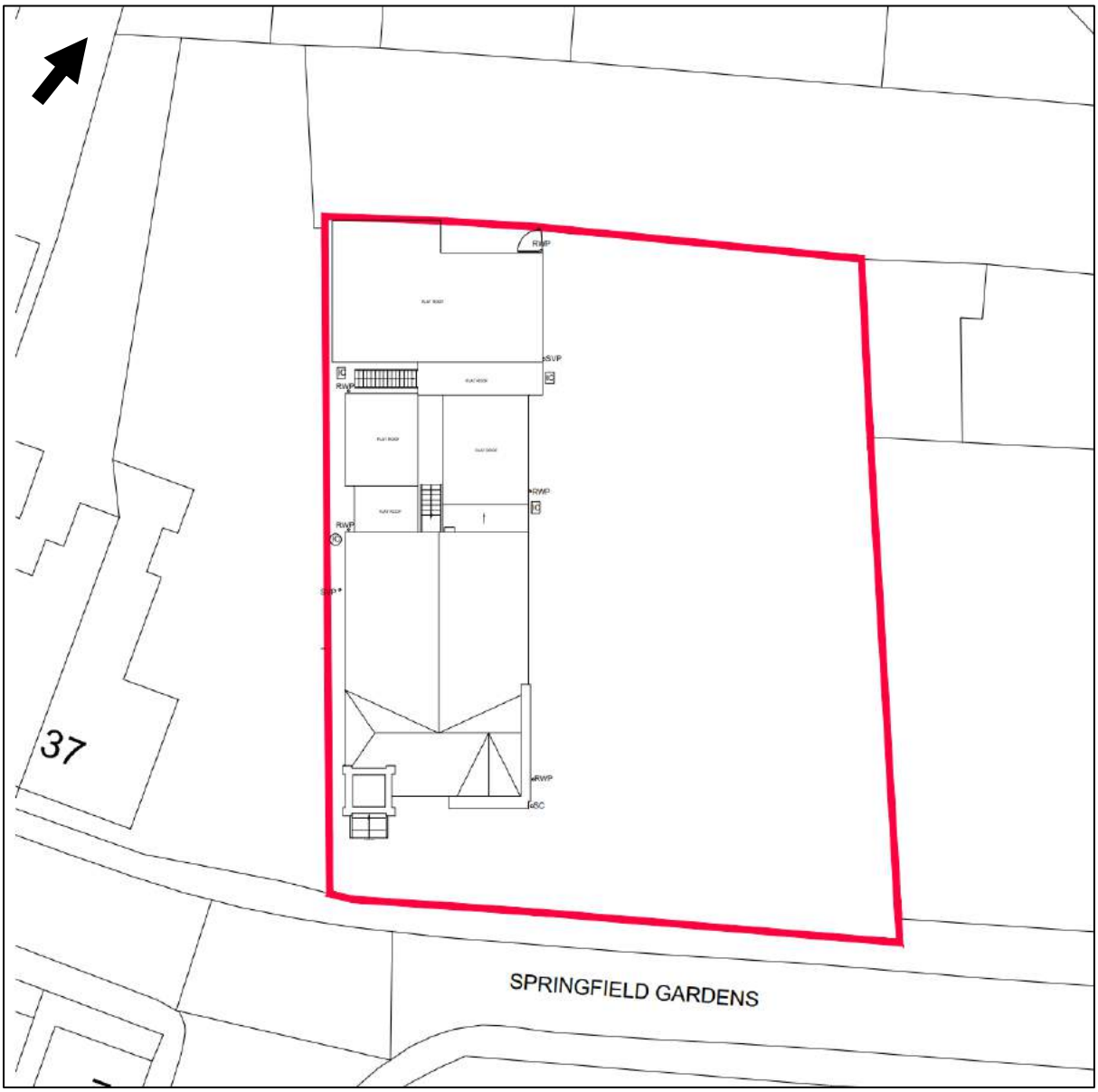


Fig.2: Location Plan.

[3] BGS 1992

5.0 Methodology

Site Recording

The photographic record was undertaken in high resolution digital photography. It included shots of the exterior and interior, as well as significant constructional elements, along with general photography, placing the building in its existing landscape setting. Rooms have been labelled using their contemporary names and which have been used on the architects' plans (figs. 3-7).

The drawn record was based upon the drawings supplied by the client and assumed correct at the time of the survey. These were checked for dimensional accuracy and amended to record architectural and constructional details, as necessary. These details were further described in accordance with standard architectural and constructional terminology.

The building was inspected internally and externally where safe access was possible, much of the building was in a dangerous state of collapse, in some instances entire floors were missing. Areas not possible to survey are marked N/A on the accompanying plans. The survey was undertaken by the author on the 5th of April 2024, at the time conditions were clear and bright.

Archive Creation

Digital images were saved at a resolution of 600 dpi for selective inclusion within this report.

All field notes and drawings were checked for completeness and ordered into a documentary archive based on the requirements of the receiving museum. The basic archive includes:

Annotated site plans and elevations.
1 no photographic registers
13 no building recording pro-formas
The written scheme of investigation
The report

A basic study was undertaken to elucidate information to place the building in its historical context. This was undertaken broadly with regard to the Standard and guidance for Desk-Based Assessments[4].

This comprised the search of published and archival material within a 500m radius of the Site, with data from further afield included where considered relevant to establishing baseline conditions. National, regional archives and collections were examined for relevant historical information, in published and unpublished sources.

[4] **b** Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2023. www.archaeologists.net

6.0 Archaeological and Historical Context

Spalding is certainly old in origin, being mentioned as early as the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD, when it was known as *Spaldingis,* meaning '(Settlement of) the dwellers in the Spald'. Derived from the Old English *spald,* ditch or trench'*)* + *ingas*[5]*.*

In the prehistoric period, the coastline was considerably further inland, and Spalding was situated on an island of land, subject to frequent periods of inundation. Asa result, for long periods the area was either under water or unsuited for sustained human occupation.

Prehistoric salt production sites have been recorded close to Spalding, an activity that continued to flourish during the Roman period and into the medieval periods. Various sites are known, while the Wash creeks may have been used for river traffic and fishing. Settlement increased greatly during the 2nd century AD, probably due to a widespread drainage and administration programme[6]. A number of Romano-British coins and pottery scatters are recorded in the HER within Spalding itself. Other significant finds from the area include a statue, probably of Venus (HER ref. 22372).

By the Saxon period, falling sea levels had encouraged the emergence of Spalding as a coastal settlement, although the coastline still varied with tide and season. The Fenland Survey records 6th century and later Saxon pottery in the west of the parish[7]. The name itself is ascribed to the *Spalda*, one of the local tribes listed in the 7th/8th century *Tribal Hidage[8]*.

Saxon and medieval development of the area was strongly influenced by monasticism. Crowland Abbey established a Benedictine priory at Spalding: the charter granting land for its foundation is dated 1051, but it may not have been built until after the Norman Conquest[9]. The priory is well documented, but archaeologically, little survives. Ivo Tallboys was made 'Lord of Spalding and all Holland' in 1073, and subsequently built a castle in the town at Coney Garth.

Both the town and the district were radically altered by the massive enclosure and drainage projects carried out in the Fens in the 18th and 19th centuries: large areas of previously unexploited wetland came under cultivation, and much of the produce was exported via Spalding, a prosperous port whose population doubled in the first half of the 19th century.

The Site is occupied by 38 Spring Gardens, a former Christian Association and Literary Institute, built in 1871 (MLI 25570).

[5] Mills, A. D., 1993, p.20
[6] Hallam S.J., 1970, pp.22-113
[7] Sawyer, P., 1998, p. 47

7.0 Description

Setting
The building sits on a large rectangular plot and abuts No.37 to the west. The principal element of this building is two storeys in height, the rear of the building being single storey, while there is also an attic space and tower (fig.2, plate 1).

8.0 Results

The structure is described externally and internally and labelled with their current uses. The Site comprises of a 'Principal Building' consisting of a two-storey brick structure and a post-war single storey structure to the rear of the former.

History of the building

The building holds Grade II listed building status (**1464585**) and represents the former Christian Association and Literary Institute, which was constructed in 1871 (plate 29). An entry in Kelly's Lincolnshire Directory of the period describes the building as '*a building of red brick, in the French Gothic Style, and contains a lecture hall, reading and classrooms, with a library of 1,351 volumes, and residence for the caretaker*'.

Institutes were generally modest buildings, although sometimes they would acquire architectural pretension. Their purposes were varied and would have been used for non-liturgical activities which were not suited to be held or undertaken in the church associated with the Institute. The building was most likely associated with the United Free Methodist Chapel which sat to the northeast, now demolished[10].

The first map which the building appears on is that of the 1887 Ordnance Survey 1st edition. Here it forms a long rectangular structure, along with a narrow rear projection, possibly representing the caretaker's residence. During the 1930s the Institute was used as the Geest Social Club and for the next fifty years until acquired by the Spalding Fitness Company in the late 1980s. By the time of the 1968 Ordnance Survey, the modern rear single-storey projection has been added, with further extensions appearing here on the later 1974 Ordnance Survey[11].

Principal Building External

The structure is in the Venetian Gothic style, of two storeys and constructed from red brick in English bond with lime mortar and dressings in red brick, vitrified brick and limestone.

The principal elevation is of an irregular three-bay facade, the floors of the structure being demarcated by brick, stone bands, with sunken brick panels of vitrified brick.

[10] www. historicengland.org.uk 2024. www.historicengland.org.uk
[11] Biggadike, J., 2021, p.7

The roof is pitched under Welsh slate, with fleur-de-lis ridge tiles with a parapet to the northeast gable. The roof to the rear of the structure is also pithed and under Welsh slate, whilst its eaves are embellished with brick machicolations.

Front Elevation S/E

1st Bay
This elevation has a three-stage brick tower with an elaborate entrance at ground level. The entrance door is timber, of six-panels with chamfered edges. The entrance to the tower is under a kneelered limestone gable with stone copings and a fleur-de-lis finial on top. Set within the gable there is a carved floral motif and set within the gable is a pointed arch on stone columns, carved with ornate Corinthian capitals and amulets. Set within the arch is a date stone of 1871.

At first and third floor level, the tower element displays a recessed central panel, the second level has a four-pane window with wooden glazing bars under a semicircular arch of red brick with a pointed arch of vitrified brick. The third storey of the tower contains a blind oculus with a double circular surround of brick headers (figs. 3. 4. 7, plates 1-3).

2nd Bay
This bay has a tall window on the ground floor with a cambered top, with gauged brickwork under vitrified brick. On the first floor is a semicircular window under a pointed arch of vitrified brick which continues into the third bay.

The second bay is lit on the ground floor by a tall window (not original) with a cambered top and gauged brick arch, under a band of vitrified brick which continues across the third bay. The first floor is lit by a semicircular arch window under a pointed arch of vitrified brick which also continues across the third bay to form the window arches (figs.3, 4, 7, plates 1-3).

3rd Bay
Both floors on the third bay have tripartite windows, each with mullions in the same style of the stone columns which flank the front entrance. The kneelered gable has a blind oculus, much like that in the tower (figs.3, 4, 7, plates 1-3).

Side Elevation S/W

Ground Floor
This elevation is of five bays, each separated by a brick pier. The first bay at ground level has at some point been bricked up and had a small rectangular window inserted. The next bay along is bricked up, the next two bays having one-over-one pane horned sashes.

First Floor
This floor has four, four-light windows, with vitrified brick arches above each window except for the central bay which is plane brick. The fifth bay is that containing the tower, this is much the same as the front elevation, apart from the ground floor which has a semicircular arched window (figs. 4, 7, plate 3).

Side Elevation N/E

Ground Floor
At this level, the position of the internal staircase is demarcated by a line of diagonal brickwork which spans across two bays demarcated by two brick piers. To the right of this are a pair of sash windows and an entrance opening, this part of the elevation being divided into three-bays, the brick used is of an inferior quality and presumingly as it would have not been visible when first built due to its proximity to the caretaker's accommodation (figs. 4, 7, plates 4-7).

First Floor
At this level are two four-pane windows with semicircular overflights, with gauged brick arches.

To the right is the post-war single storey extension, this is of brick in stretcher bond with a flat felted roof and comprises of five entrance doors and a single three-light rectangular window (figs. 4, 7, plates 4-7).

Rear Elevation N/W

Difficult to see clearly due to access. At first storey height there is a small rectangular arched window offset to the right of the elevation (fig. 4).

Principal Building Internal

Exercise Room
Rectangular in plan 'floor missing', walls are painted lime plaster and in some areas gypsum plaster, with occasional wood chip wall paper. There is a modern dado rail running throughout the room, as well as contemporary plaster coving. Skirtings survive, whilst the door frames throughout the room are missing, as are the doors. Sash windows are present.

The wall between this room and that of the 'Office' to the northwest has been removed, turning this area into one large space (figs. 4, 6, 8, plates 8-12).

Gym
Rectangular in plan with a modern engineered laminate floor covering. The walls are of painted lime and gypsum plaster. Against the dividing wall with the exercise room is a tall double and fitted cupboard. At the southwest end of the room are three tall timber sash windows. There are some original skirtings throughout, while a modern dado rail runs throughout the room, along with some modern ceiling covings (figs. 3, 5, 7, plates 13, 14).

Entrance Hall
Rectangular in plan with a carpeted floor, painted plaster walls and ceiling, plaster covings, tall skirting boards and a dado rail running throughout the room. The door frames are intact, so too are the original four panel doors. Within the east corner of the room are set of timber stairs leading up to the exercise hall. The stairs are carpeted, the stairwell of painted plaster with skirtings, dado rail and covings to match those of

the entrance hall. There is also a decorative wooden balustrade and newel post present (figs. 3, 5, 7, plate 15-17).

Lobby
Square in plan, with painted plaster walls and ceiling, modern four panel door present, while the exterior four panel door appears original to the building. There is a decorative geometric pattern tiled floor and a timber sash window which is probably an original fixture located to the right of the area (figs. 3, 5, 7, plates 18, 19).

Reception
Square in plan, with painted plaster walls and ceiling, plaster coving and tall skirting boards and a dado rail throughout, the floor is covered in carpet. The door frames appear contemporary to the buildings, as too is the door between this room and the entrance hall. At ceiling height on either side of the room are a pair of decorative plaster brackets, contemporary with the building. Within the northwest-southeast wall is a timber sash window (figs. 3, 5, 7, plates 20-23).

Hallway
Rectangular in plan with a dirt floor, painted plaster walls and ceiling, whilst there are areas of exposed brickwork, and the ceiling is in a state of partial collapse. This hallway connects the reception area to exercise room, office, female WC, stores (A,B,C), male WC boiler room and post-war extension to the rear of the building (figs. 3, 5, 7, plate 24).

Female WC
Not available for survey due to rubble and collapsed ceiling.

Store A
Square in plan with papered walls and a painted plaster ceiling. The floor is obscured by soil (figs. 3, 5, 7, plate 25).

Store Room B, C & Boiler Room
These rooms are described as one as their dividing walls are missing.

Rectangular in plan, with some painted plastered walls, with some exposed brickwork. The ceiling is missing with only the timber joists remaining and a modern RSJ supporting. The floor is obscured with debris and rubble. There is an exterior door of four panel design within the northwest-southeast wall (figs. 3, 5, 7, plate 26).

Male WC
Rectangular in plan with painted plaster walls, in some parts they are tiled. The ceiling is missing, leaving the rafters visible, whilst the floors are obscured by rubble and debris. There are four blocked up window openings along the northeast-southwest wall (figs. 3, 5, 7, plates 27, 28).

Exercise Hall
Rectangular in plan with painted plaster walls and ceiling, the latter having decorative plaster ceiling roses and plaster cornicing which appears contemporary to the building. The floor comprises of timber floorboards and deep wooden skirtings. The door frame and four panel door are also contemporary to the building, whilst set within the

southwest-northeast and southwest-southeast walls are heavy sash windows. Centre to the rear northwest elevation is a blocked access to the roof area (plate 31), while opposite to this is a panelled enclosed stairwell area (figs. 3, 5, 7, plates 30, 32, 33).

Landing
Square in plan with painted plaster walls and ceiling, timber skirtings and a carpeted floor area. This landing is within the tower element of this building.

The above landing leads to the stairwell which connects this floor with the ground floor. The top portion of this stairwell is enclosed in timber panelling which is painted.

The rear area at ground floor level of the building housing (*fire escape access, lobby, kitchenette, shower room and treatment rooms*) was not surveyed due to dangerous site conditions, collapsed walls, ceilings, and floors (figs. 3, 5, 7, plates 32-34).

9.0 Map Regression

A series of three historic maps were studied for this report. These were the 1887 and 1906 Ordnance Survey. Only the 1887 is shown in this report.

It shows the site lying just southwest of the Methodist Chapel, the latter since demolished. It also shows a small linear structure and open space between the site and the methodist Chapel. This small building may represent the caretaker's accommodation (fig.8).



Fig.8: 1887 Ordnance Survey showing site.

10.0 Discussion and Conclusions

The building represents a late 19th century Christian Association and Literary Institute, formerly associated with the now demolished Methodist Chapel to its northeast.

The structure was constructed in 1871 and would have been associated with the former Methodist Chapel to its northeast, since demolished, as too was the caretaker's accommodation. In the post-war period during the late 1960s, to mid-1970s, a modern single storey flat roof extension was added to the rear of the property.

Overall, the structure is in a very poor state of neglect and repair, although some elements of its former use have survived, most notably some internal fixtures and fittings, including doors, cornices and the decorative balustrade and newel post. The original layout of its internal spaces is difficult to ascertain, mostly due to alterations throughout the 20th century and in some cases missing floors and walls.

11.0 Acknowledgements

Midland Archaeological Services would like to thank Harrison Springfield Properties Ltd for this commission, thanks also go to Bretway Designs Ltd for provision of data and drawings. Finally thanks goes to the South Holland Historic Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, for advice prior to this survey.

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www.gov.uk

1887 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25".
1906 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6"

13.0 Site Archive

With the agreement of the landowner the site archive of written, drawn, photographic elements and object elements will be organised and deposited with The Collection, Lincoln, access can be gained by quoting Global Accession No: LCNCC: 2023.182. Date of deposition yet unknown.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: Southeast elevation looking northwest.



Plate 2: Southeast elevation, detail of entrance porch looking northwest.



Plate 3: Southwest elevation looking north.



Plate 4: northeast elevation looking southwest.



Plate 5: northeast elevation looking west.



Plate 6: northeast elevation showing postwar extension to building.



Plate 7: northeast elevation looking southwest.



Plate 8: Exercise room looking south.



Plate 9. Exercise room looking southeast.



Plate 10: Exercise room looking south.



Plate 11: Exercise room looking north.



Plate 12: Exercise room, with office in background looking north.



Plate 13: Gym looking southeast.



Plate 14: Gym looking northwest.



Plate 15: Stairs within entrance hall looking southeast.

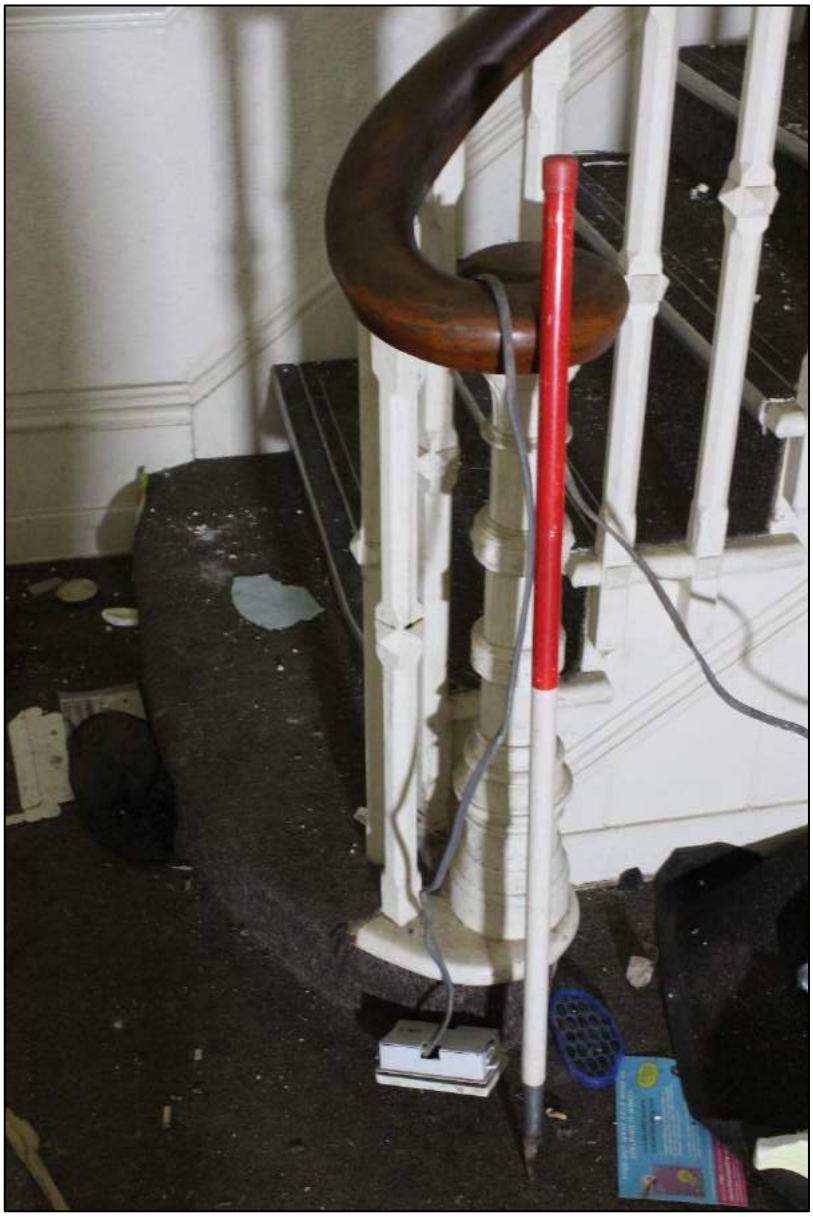


Plate 16: Stair balustrade detail within entrance hall.



Plate 17: Stairs within entrance hall looking northeast.



Plate 18: Lobby looking southeast.



Plate 19: Lobby floor tile detail looking southeast.



Plate 20: Corbel and coving detail reception, looking southwest.



Plate 21: Reception looking north.



Plate 22: Reception looking southeast.



Plate 23: Reception looking south.

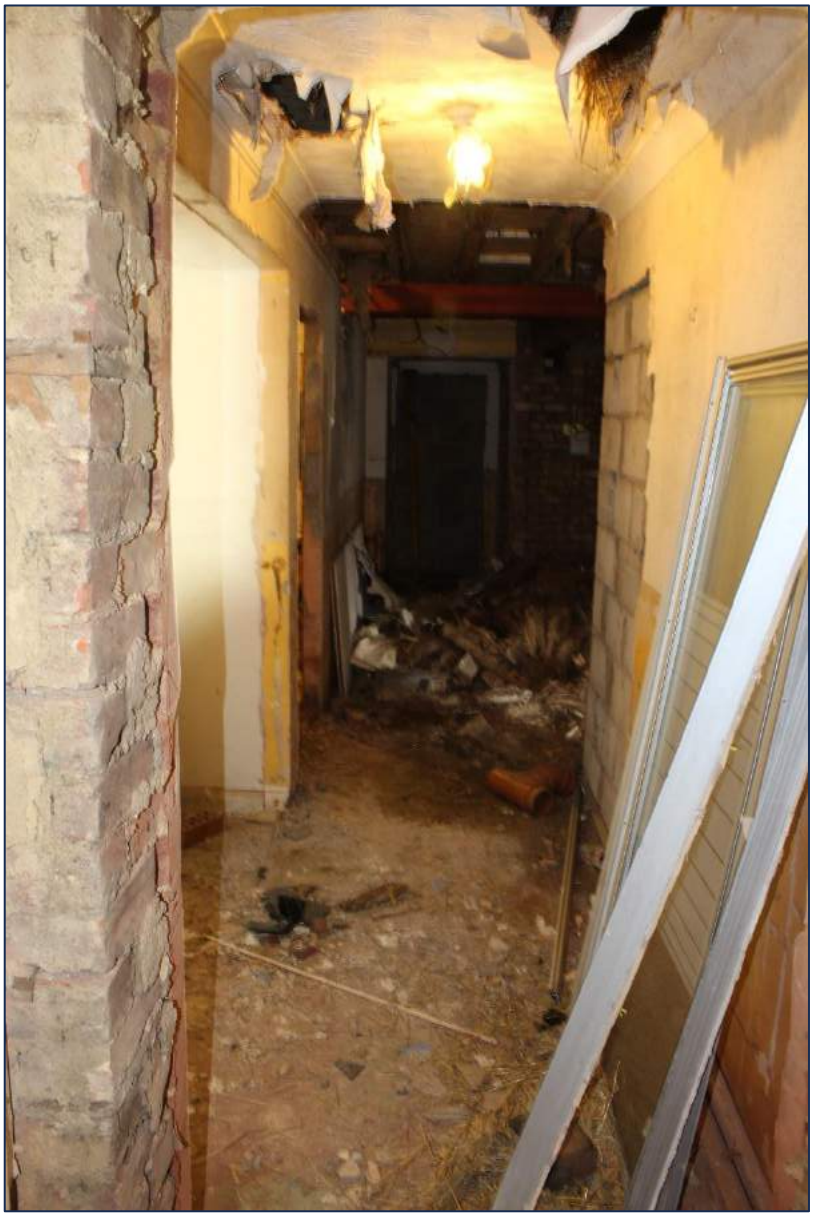


Plate 24: Hallway looking northwest.



Plate 25: Entrance between Female WC and store A.



Plate 26: Store B, store C and boiler room looking north.



Plate 27: Male WC looking west.



Plate 28: Male WC looking northwest.



Plate 29: Decorative ceiling rose in exercise hall.



Plate 30: Exercise hall looking southeast.



Plate 31: Exercise hall looking north.

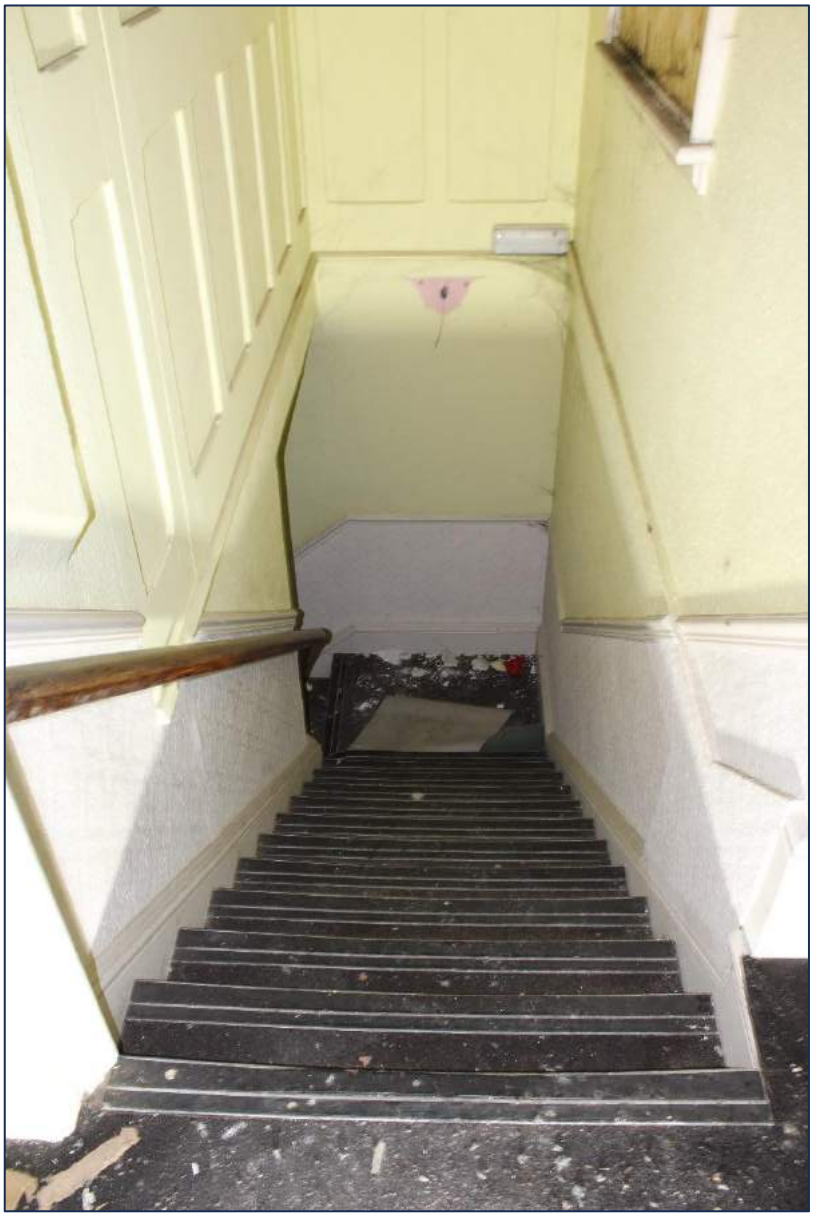


Plate 32: Stairwell to entrance hall looking northeast.



Plate 33: Stairwell to entrance hall looking northeast.



Plate 34: Landing looking southeast.

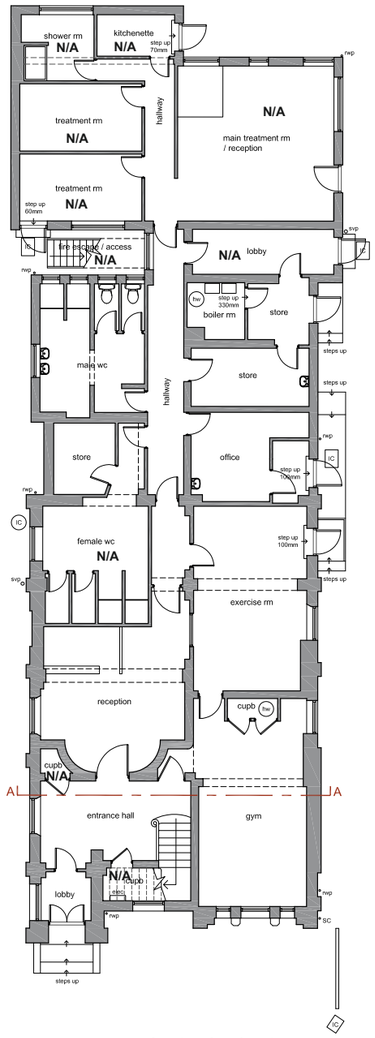


Plate 35: Date stone looking northwest.



Plate 36: Dedication stone looking northwest.

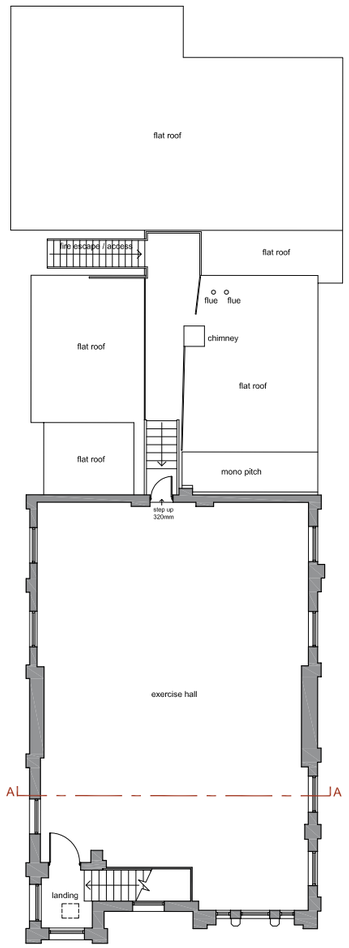




GF Plan

Scale: 1:100

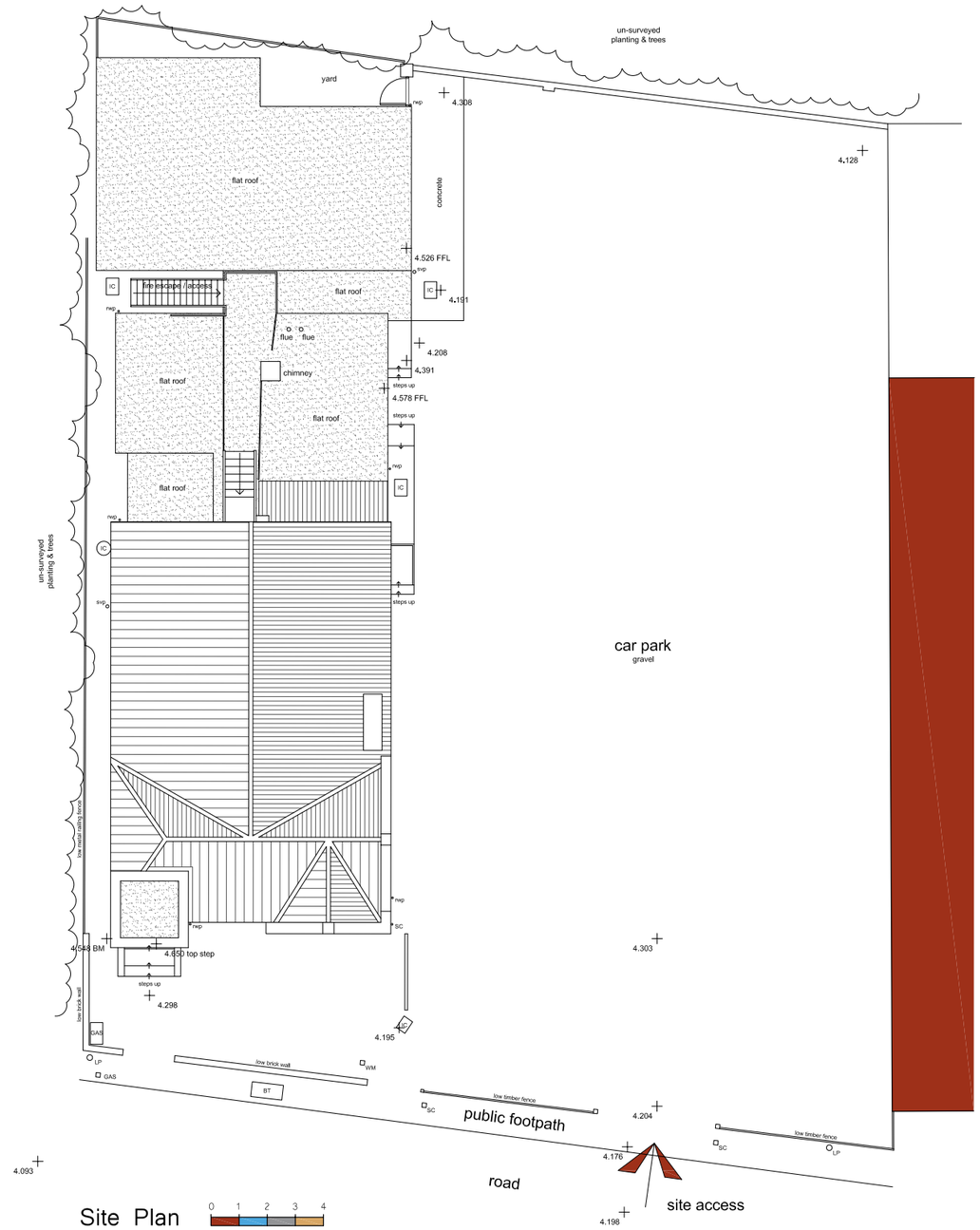
0 1 2 3 4 metres



FF Plan

Scale: 1:100

0 1 2 3 4 metres



Site Plan

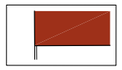
Scale: 1:100

0 1 2 3 4 metres

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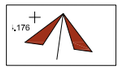
SITE PLAN KEY



Indicates buildings un-surveyed (from ordinance survey location plan)



Indicates buildings surveyed on site



Indicates existing site access

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Job Title: Proposed Change Of Use Spring Gardens Spalding For: Market Homes Ltd

Drawing Title: Survey Drawing

Date: July 2016

Scale: As Shown

Sheet Size: A3

Job No.: SE-641

Drawn by: SH

Dwg No.: 01

Revision:

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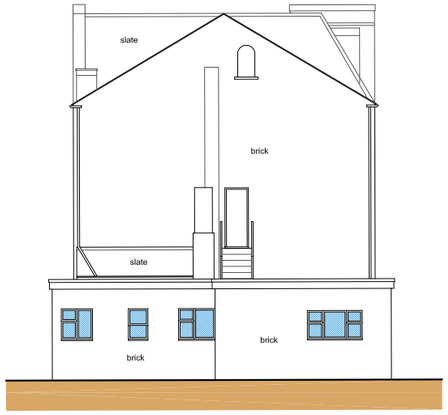
Fig.3



Front Elevation (SE)

0 1 2 3 4 metres

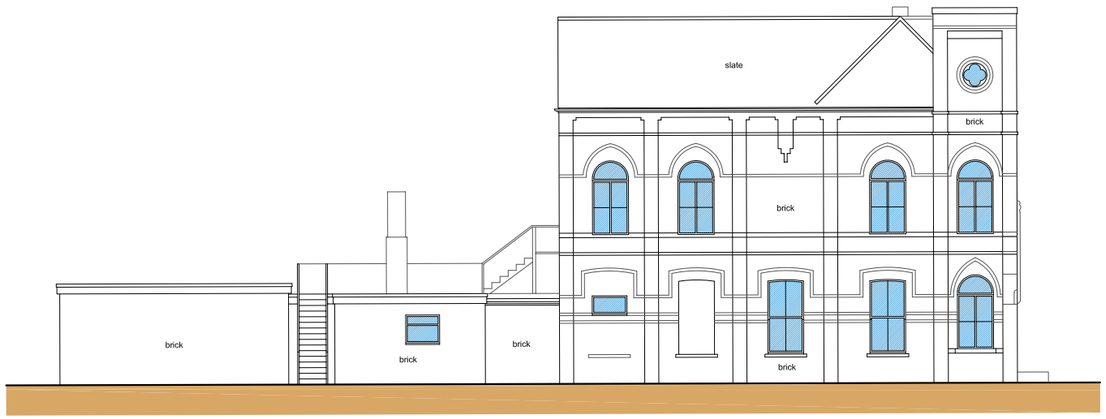
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Rear Elevation (NW)

0 1 2 3 4 metres

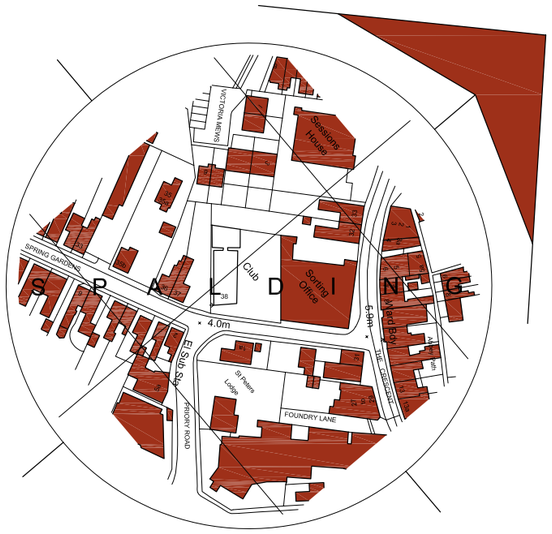
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Side Elevation (SW)

0 1 2 3 4 metres

Scale: 1:100



Location Plan

0 10 20 30 40 metres

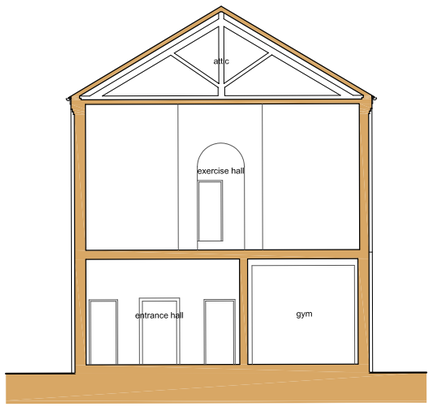
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Side Elevation (NE)

0 1 2 3 4 metres

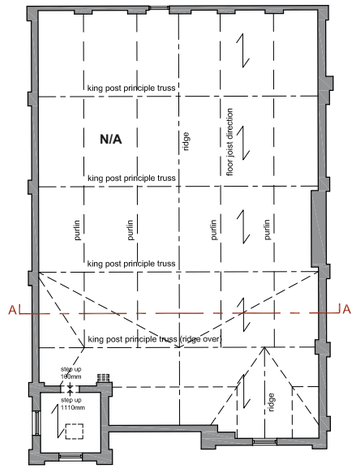
Scale: 1:100



Section A-A

0 1 2 3 4 metres

Scale: 1:100



Attic Plan

0 1 2 3 4 metres

Scale: 1:100

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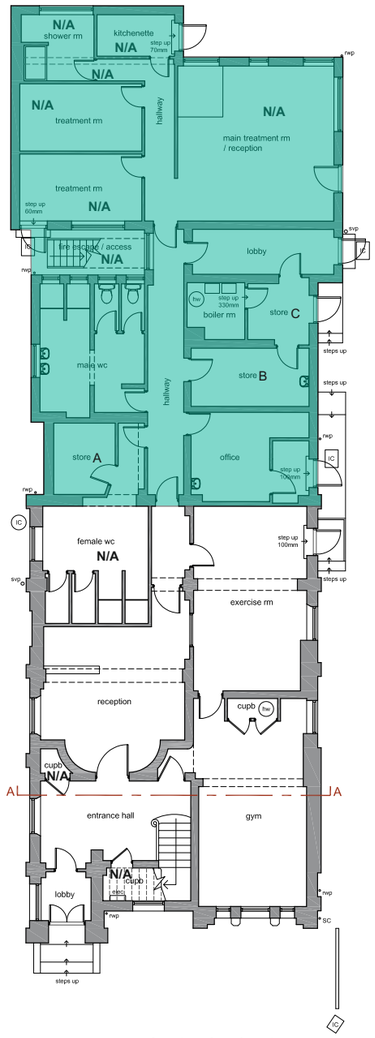
Job Title
Proposed Change Of Use
Spring Gardens
Spalding
For: Market Homes Ltd

Drawing Title
Survey Drawing

Date: July 2016
Scale: As Shown
Sheet Size: A3
Job No.: SE-641
Drawn by: SH
Dwg No.: 02
Revision:

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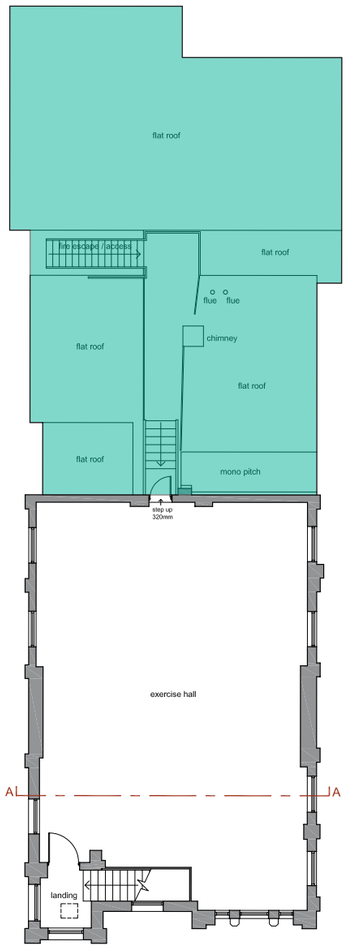
Fig.4



GF Plan

Scale: 1:100

0 1 2 3 4 metres



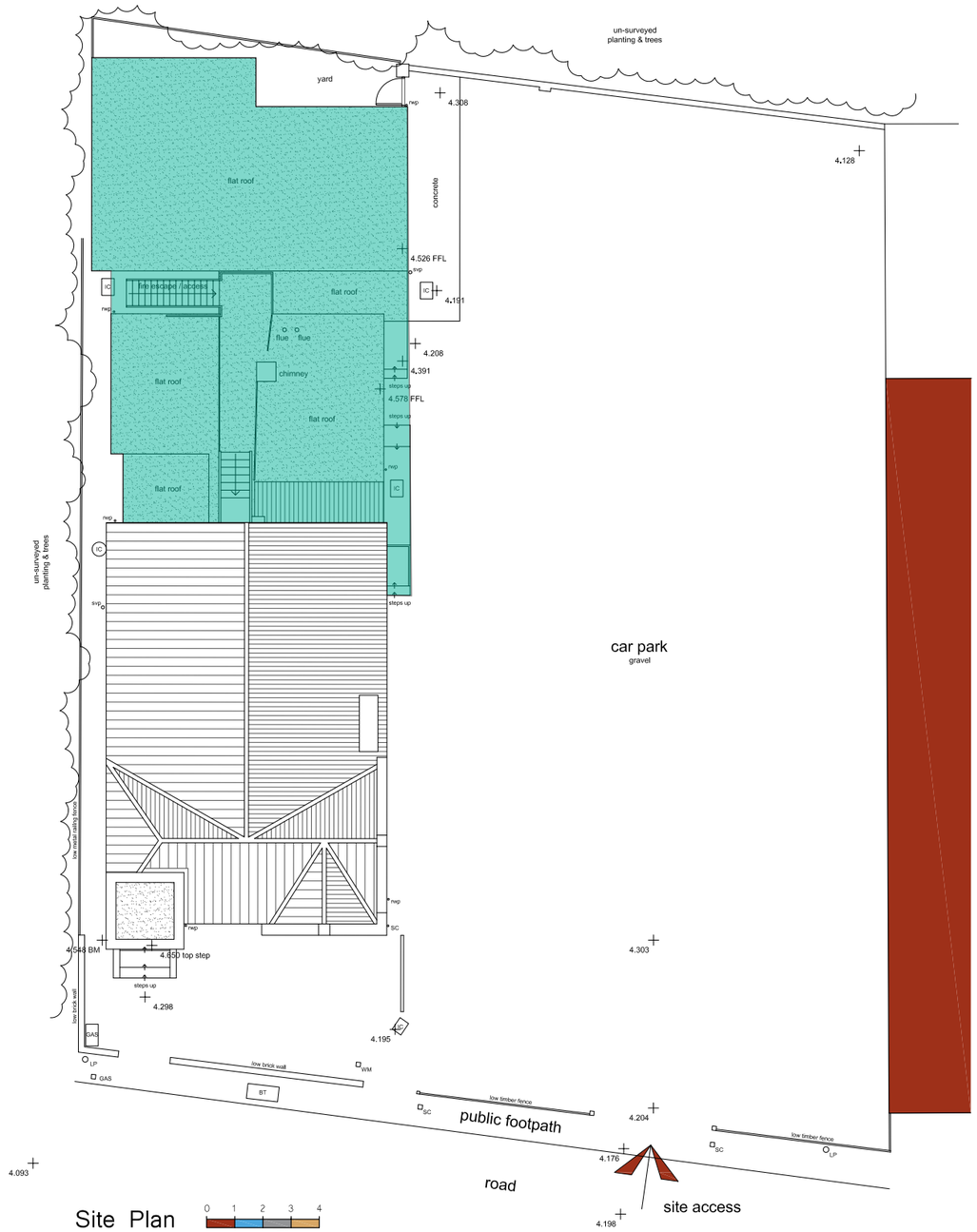
FF Plan

Scale: 1:100

0 1 2 3 4 metres

20th century

Late 19th century



Site Plan

Scale: 1:100

0 1 2 3 4 metres

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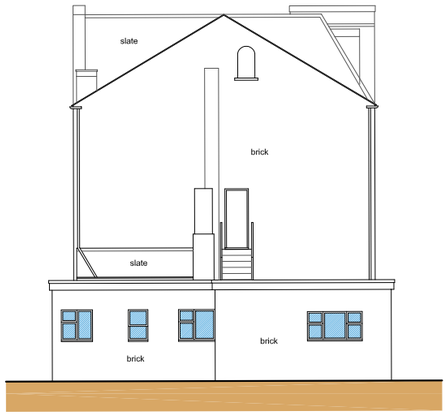
Fig.5



Front Elevation (SE)

0 1 2 3 4 metres

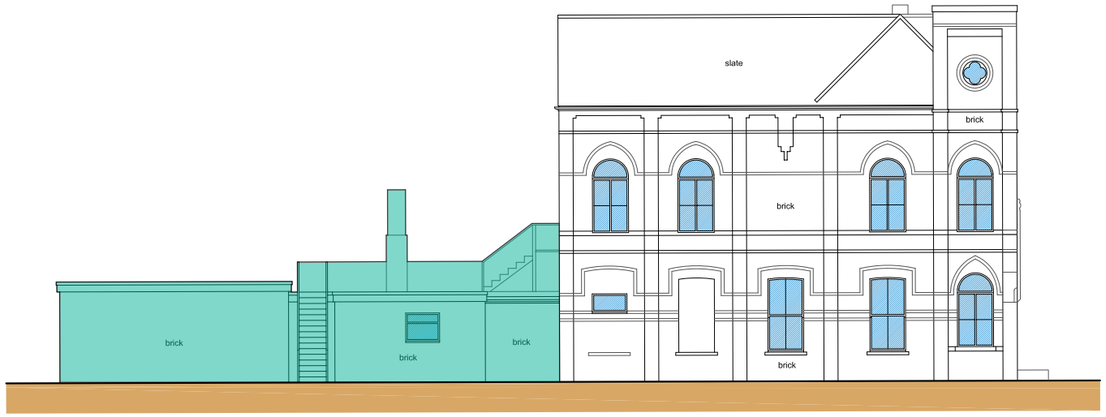
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Rear Elevation (NW)

0 1 2 3 4 metres

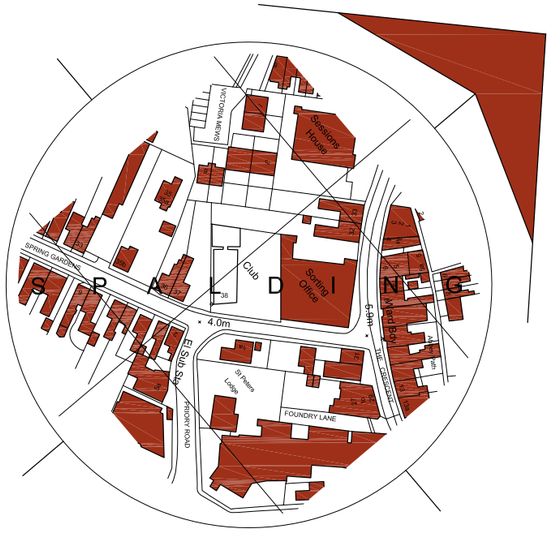
Scale: 1:100



Side Elevation (SW)

0 1 2 3 4 metres

Scale: 1:100



Location Plan

0 10 20 30 40 metres

Scale: 1:1250



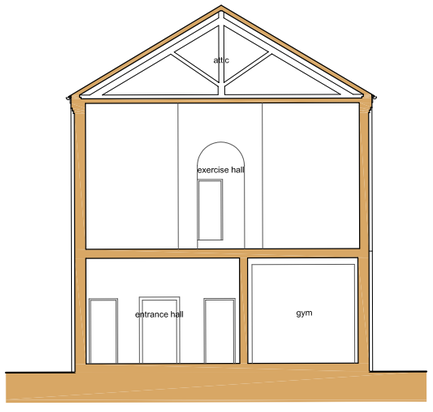
Side Elevation (NE)

0 1 2 3 4 metres

Scale: 1:100

20th century

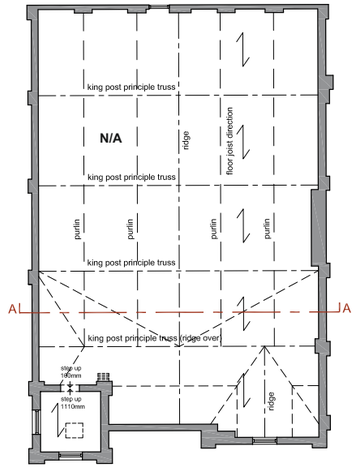
Late 19th century



Section A-A

0 1 2 3 4 metres

Scale: 1:100



Attic Plan

0 1 2 3 4 metres

Scale: 1:100

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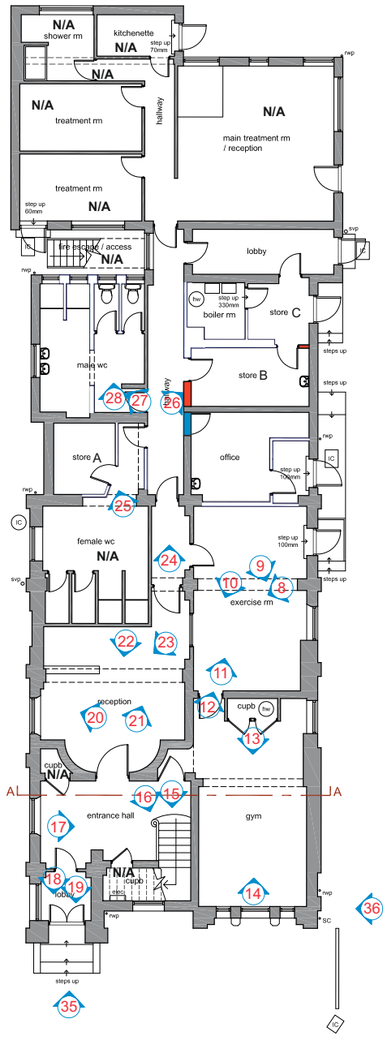
Dwg No.: 02

Drawn by: SH

Revision:

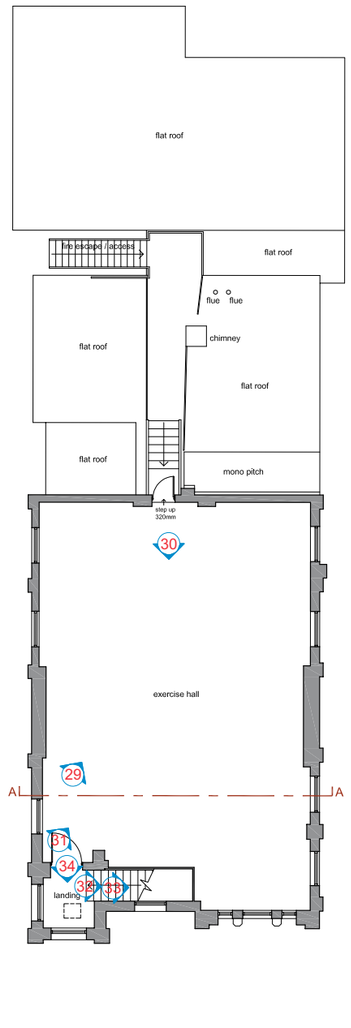
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Fig.6



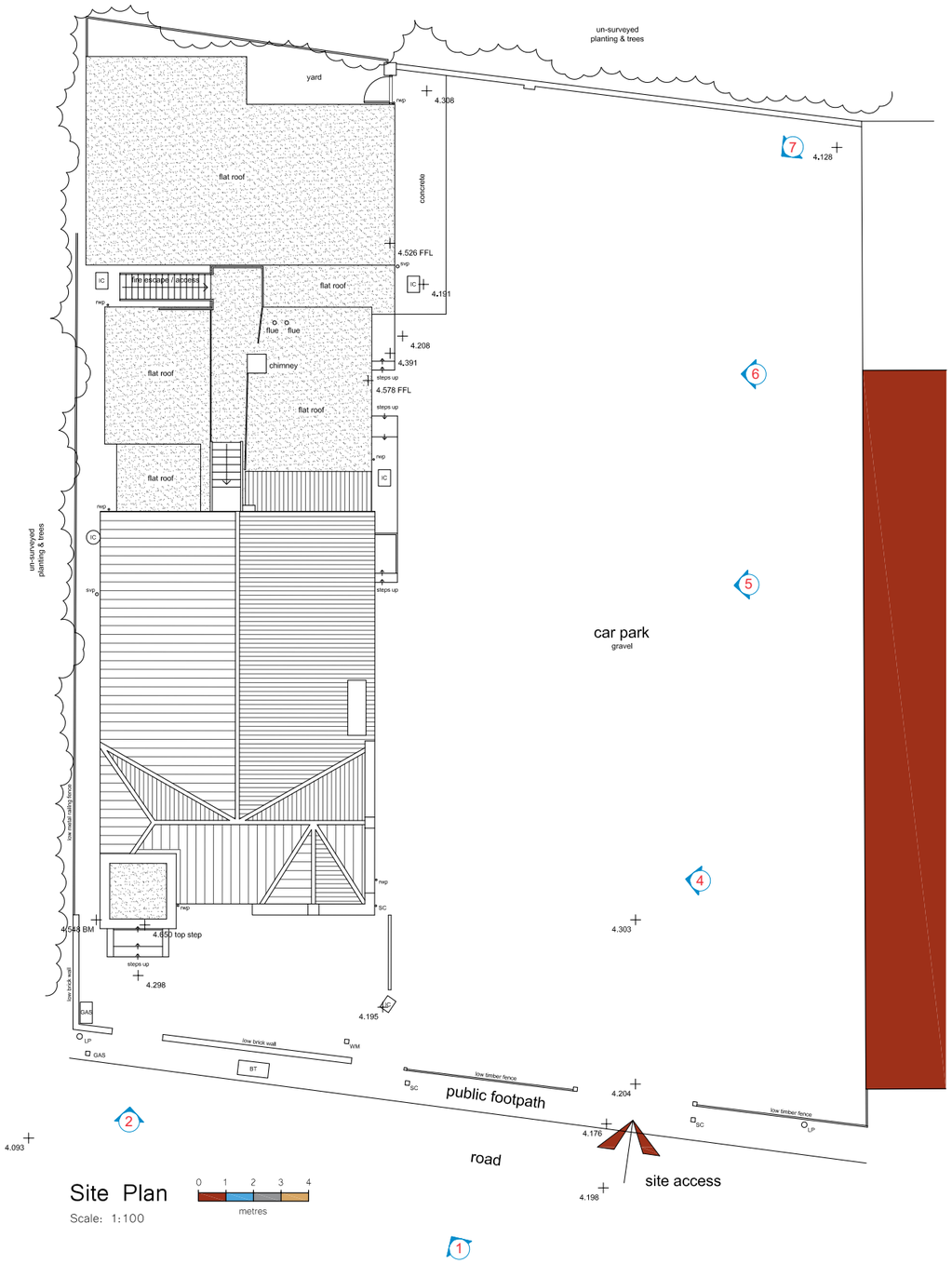
GF Plan

Scale: 1:100



FF Plan

Scale: 1:100



Site Plan

Scale: 1:100

Blocked Door

Recently removed walls/partitions

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Dwg No.: 01

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Fig.7