



ROYAL  
COMMISSION  
ON  
THE HISTORICAL  
MONUMENTS  
OF ENGLAND

Church House and Barn,  
The Avenue,  
Carlby,  
Lincolnshire.

JUNE 1992.

EVENT L1502  
SOURCE L16808  
PRN 34940 L134940

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REPORT.

Church House and Barn,  
The Avenue,  
Carlby,  
Lincolnshire.

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Shelley House, Acomb Road, York YO2 4HB.

Tel: 0904 784411 Fax: 0904 795348.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

LINCOLNSHIRE

CARLBY

THE AVENUE ( NORTH SIDE )

TF  
NGR 049 139

CHURCH HOUSE AND BARN

NBR 86661

Summary

The south wall ( A - A1 on plan ) of this building is formed by a fragmentary survival of a building probably dating to the early 17th century. There is no surviving evidence of the size and function of the original building.

In the late 17th century the earlier building fragment was incorporated into a one and a half storeyed dwelling of coursed limestone rubble construction with quoining. The accommodation comprised a main range of three bays with a central housebody and two unheated rooms on the ground floor. A single bay wing was built onto the south of the earlier building providing a parlour on the ground floor. The first floor comprised unheated chambers and the dwelling roofed in graded Collyweston slate. At the same time a barn was built onto the west gable of the house. This building is in close proximity to the parish church and late 17th century rectory.

In the 18th century a bakehouse was built onto the south gable of the wing.

During the late 19th century the interior of the domestic range was re-furbished and heating inserted into the eastern ground floor room and into the first floor bedroom over the parlour. A further heated bedroom was created over the 18th century bakehouse.

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Report

The evidence indicating that the south wall ( A - A1 on plan ) of the present dwelling is a fragmentary survival of an earlier building is that

1. there is a straight joint between the west end of this south wall and the later barn to the west.

2. the late 17th century wing abuts against the south wall of the main range and that the south wall continues to the east of the line of the west wall of the wing.

The fact that the ridge line of the roof over the main range is higher than that over the wing could indicate that they are of different phases. If this is so then it is possible that the roof ( not visible at the time of survey ) over the main range is from the earlier building and the implication therefore is that the earlier building continued at least to the line of the present east gable of the main range.

As there are no surviving original features in the south wall ( A - A1 ) all that can be stated is that the earlier structure pre-dates the late 17th century additions and may therefore be early 17th century in date. There is no evidence as to the size and function of the original building.

In the late 17th Century the surviving fragment of the earlier building was incorporated into a one and a half storeyed dwelling of coursed limestone construction with a barn on the west gable of the main range.<sup>1</sup> This was a single building phase which is indicated by the fact that there is no evidence for straight joints between the wing and the east gable of the main range or in the north wall between the main range and the barn.

The building has quoining on the angles of the wing and

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<sup>1</sup>. The rectory to the south-east has a datestone of 1693 on its east gable and has similar decorative treatment to its hoodmoulds and gables as seen at Church House.

the north-east angle of the main range and the east gable of the main range has a raised coped gable. There is no evidence for the original entrance position as the doors in both the south wall and the east gable are later in date. However, the most likely entrance position would have been in the east gable as this appears to have been the " best front ". A door in this position would have opened into an unheated entrance hall giving access to a housebody on the west and a parlour to the south.

The housebody was heated by a stack, with a large fireplace ( now blocked ) in the west wall and lit by a three light mullion with an cyma hoodmould in the north wall. While the window in the south wall is 19th century in form it probably respects an original window position.

The room to the west of the housebody was an unheated service room which may originally have been open to the roof as the present ceiling appears to be a later insertion set on cornice beams along the north and south walls. The door in the south wall and the fenestration may respect original openings although in their present form they are 19th century in date.

The parlour is heated by a fireplace in the south gable and lit by windows in the east and west walls. These windows have splayed reveals and probably respect the original window positions. There is a small closet on the east side of the stack, originally lit by a window in the south gable.

There is no evidence for the stair position in the late

17th century. A possible location could have been in the east entrance hall, though the present stairs are 19th century in date. The arrangement of the first floor in the late 17th century is unclear but an original window position with a cyma hoodmould survives in the east gable.

The ground floor lay-out of the building is unusual for the period.<sup>2</sup>

#### Later Alterations

In the early to mid 18th century a two storeyed addition ( not surveyed internally ) was built onto the south gable of the wing. It had a bakehouse on the ground floor and there is an oven projecting from the east wall.

During the late 19th century the interior of the house was refurbished. It is possible that the service room was floored at this date and it was provided with a range which was inserted into the rear of the stack heating the housebody. The first floor over the service end was used for storage. The floor is of gypsum plaster and there is a trap door to allow for the hoisting of goods from ground to first floor level.

New fireplaces were inserted into the housebody, parlour and bedroom over the parlour and a stack inserted into

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<sup>2</sup>. The building is in close proximity to both the parish church and the late 17th century rectory. The possibility has to be raised therefore that Church House was constructed to provide accommodation for an ecclesiastical purpose.



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WITH COMPLIMENTS

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Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

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Shelley House, Acomb Road, York YO2 4HB

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Telephone: 0904 784411 Fax No: 0904 795348

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the entrance hall. The stairs were inserted and the present arrangement of four bedrooms ( lit by dormers ) created at first floor level. An additional heated bedroom was created over the bakehouse, access being off the bedroom over the parlour. The south gable of the bakehouse was re-built in brick.

The roof trusses were not visible at the time of survey and the covering is of graded Collyweston slate.

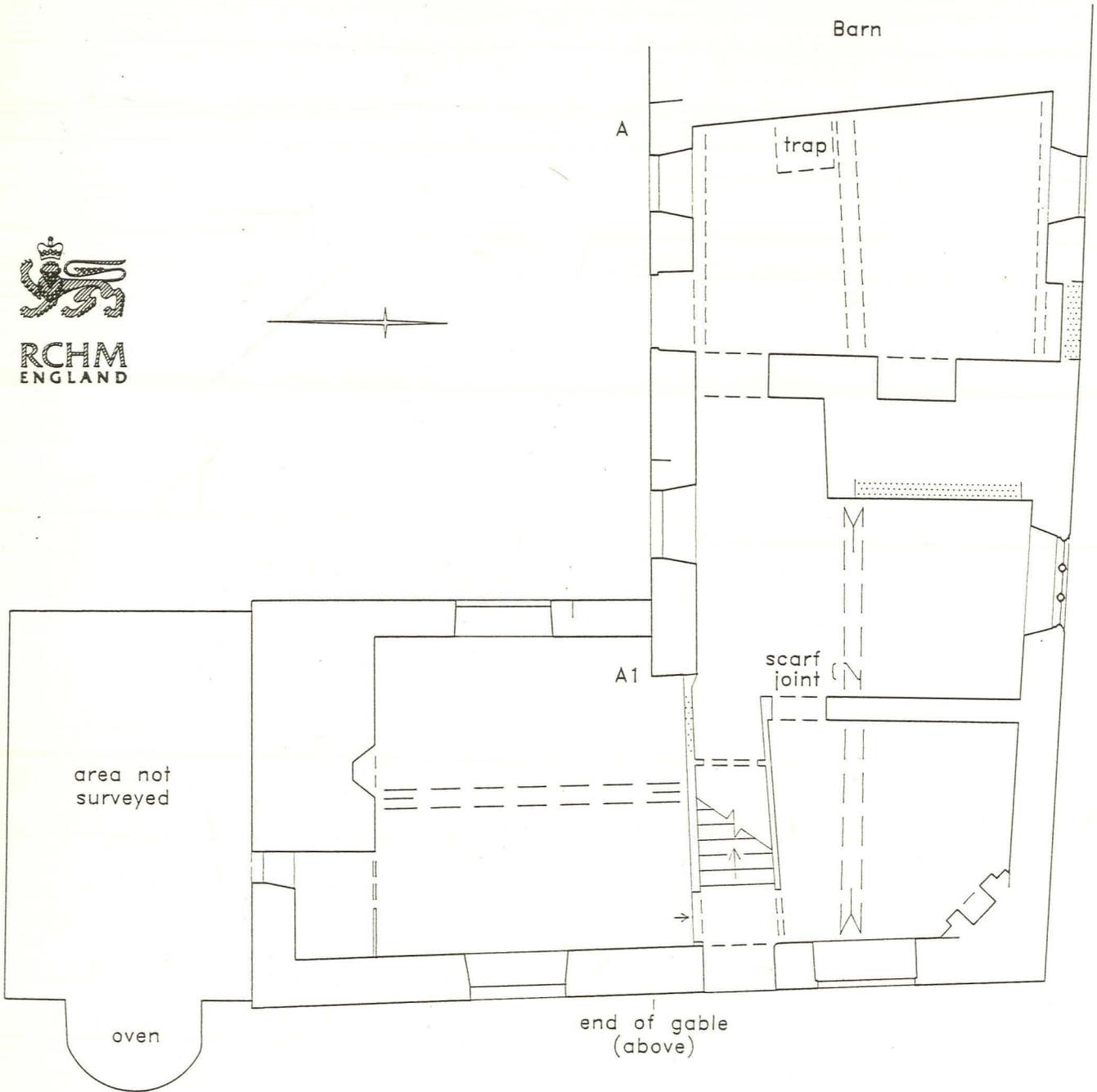
Also in the late 19th century the barn was raised in height The original tie-beams survive but the principals and rafters are of sawn timbers. Further single storeyed animal houses were built to the south of the complex and an earth-closet built on the north side of the late 17th century barn.

GARRY S CORBETT    BERNARD THOMASON

MAY 1992



RCHM  
ENGLAND



CHURCH HOUSE AND BARN,  
Church Street,  
Carlby, Lincolnshire.

Surveyed: CG BT 13/5/92  
Drawn scale: 1 : 50  
Drawing no: 1 of 1  
Grid ref: TF 049 139  
NBR no: 86661

