

# THE STABLE COURTYARD, GUNBY HALL, LINCOLNSHIRE



## Historic Building Survey on behalf of the National Trust

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## SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

<b>OASIS ID:</b>	Thejesso I-276 710
<b>TJC Project Code:</b>	GHS17
<b>Project Type(s):</b>	Historic Building Survey – HE Level 4
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	TF 46727 66928 (PE23 555)
<b>County:</b>	Lincolnshire
<b>District/Unitary Authority:</b>	East Lindsey
<b>Parish:</b>	Candlesby with Gunby
<b>Elevation (above sea level):</b>	c.25m
<b>Designation Status(s):</b>	Gunby Hall - Grade I Listed Building (NHLE: 1063656) West Stables - Grade II* Listed Building (NHLE: 1063657) Coach House - Grade II Listed Building (NHLE: 1204923) East Stable Block - Grade II Listed Building (NHLE: 1359686)
<b>HER Record No(s):</b>	Gunby Hall - 42188 West Stables - 47500 Coach House - 47671 East Stable Block - 48110
<b>NT HBSMR</b>	Gunby Hall – 60351 / MNA112676 West Stables - 60353 / MNA112468 Coach House - 60355 / MNA112764 East Stable Block - 60352 / MNA112847
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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This report details the results of an archaeological building survey of the Stable Courtyard to the north of Gunby Hall in northeast Lincolnshire, on behalf of the National Trust. The programme of work has comprised of archive research, a measured survey of the internal and external elevations of the buildings and high resolution digital photography.*

*The Stable Courtyard at Gunby was a purpose built complex. The overall appearance and character of the original layout from the 1730s still survives today. Internally the stables contain two phases of stall design, reflecting the changing needs of the horses that were stabled at Gunby. The south stable retains a five stable design, with two stalls having been merged into one. Decorative timber arcading remains, including feeding racks and mangers, along with the original timber posts and side planks. The north stable has been remodeled into four loose boxes of varying sizes that are better suited to thoroughbred horses, such as racehorses and hunters. The original layout can be reconstructed from surviving elements. A ground floor extension to the stables created a tack room that included a corner fireplace for use by the stable hands and grooms.*

*The Clock House or entrance building has had various uses and, although the earlier functions are unclear, involved activities requiring large chimneys – possibly as a brewhouse or bakehouse. In the Victorian period internal remodeling removed an upper floor staircase and the northern half was converted to a dry and wet laundry. The original iron boilers survive, along with a cast-iron range for the heating irons and an adjacent drying room with that retains ceiling loops and pulleys for the drying racks. It is suggested that this arrangement at Gunby may have formed part of the reorganisation of the service functions in the basement of the main house after it was extended in 1873.*

*The stable yard was an important space within any household and it was not uncommon for one of the buildings to be adorned with a prominent clock tower, the presence of which was of considerable importance before the introduction of the pocket watch. Interestingly, the Clock Tower at Gunby was not introduced until 1917. Prior to this the architecture of the entrance gateway to the Stable Courtyard was much more restrained.*

*The north side of the stable yard is formed by a linear range designed as a coach house with stables at either end. This building had an upper floor accessed from an external staircase in the north wall, although this may have been a simple hayloft as no evidence for dormer windows was observed during the survey. Elements of the original layout still survive with a double stable at the eastern end with a decorative newel post and gothic inspired niche for a lamp, or candle. Later modifications include the excavation of a vehicle inspection pit in the central double width coach house, which was accompanied by a hand operated winch and electric lighting. At the beginning of the 20th century it was common for*

*cars to be maintained alongside horses, with coachmen, grooms and stable lads work in the same space, with workshops created from an existing building.*

*The introduction of electricity into large houses was becoming more common by the end of the 19th and early years of the 20th century. The possibility of moving away from candle and oil lighting was such a major advance, especially as it coincided with the introduction of labour saving devices that helped make domestic tasks easier. At Gunby Hall, a ROBEY engine was installed in a new shed built against the north wall of the Coach House. It would have provided a direct power supply to the house, but also charged banks of batteries that would have ensured a night-time supply. The engine is a rare and significance survival and appears to be in a good condition and potentially suitable for repair.*

*Each of the buildings within the Stable Courtyard have considerable historic significance that has already been acknowledged as their designation as Listed buildings, however when considered as a group they represent a well preserved example of an 18th century stable courtyard that can be regarded as being of Regional importance. The survival of the internal structural elements of the grounds floor of the stables makes it especially important and worthy of restoration and display.*

*The buildings have undergone minimal changes to their external appearance, although internally they were altered to reflect the changing needs of the main house as it was enlarged and internally re-modeled in the later part of the 19th century.*

*The addition of the Clock Tower represents one of the last significant additions to Gunby Hall which celebrates the role the family played in the First World War. The current use of the ground floor of the buildings for general storage has a negative impact upon their overall significance, but a sympathetic restoration/adaptation of the various rooms has the potential to enhance the visitor experience and tell a new aspect of the working life of the house and estate.*

*The site archive has been deposited with the National Trust and the report uploaded to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) digital archive with the reference number: **thejesso1-276 710**.*

*It is recommended that should the ground floor rooms be cleared of the various items stored within them, further architectural photography should be undertaken to produce a comprehensive archaeological record. In addition, if the proposed building works and modification of the buildings are undertaken, an intermittent archaeological watching brief should be maintained to document aspects of the building that are currently obscured, or inaccessible. This should be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced historic buildings archaeologist, who is a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.*

# I INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

This document presents the results of a historic building survey of the four buildings that comprise the Stable Courtyard at Gunby Hall, Lincolnshire (**Figure I**). It has been prepared to provide a greater understanding of each building, in particular their historical development and heritage significance.

The property is owned and managed by the National Trust (hereafter NT).

## AIMS

The aim of the project is to produce a comprehensive understanding of the development of the buildings that form the stable yard, and which will allow a statement of significance to be prepared. The report will be used to form a feasibility study to consider future uses for the building.

## PRINCIPAL DELIVERABLES DERIVING FROM THIS WORK:

- To produce a set of measured floor plans, and cross sections of the buildings enhanced with archaeological information;
- To establish their constructional sequence following a detailed analysis of the extant historic fabric;
- To understand the historical setting of the building;
- To produce a statement of significance;
- To make recommendations regarding understanding any inaccessible areas of the structure.

## DISSEMINATION

Copies of this report will be distributed to the National Trust, the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER), and a digital copy will be uploaded to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) with the reference number: **thejessol-276 710**.



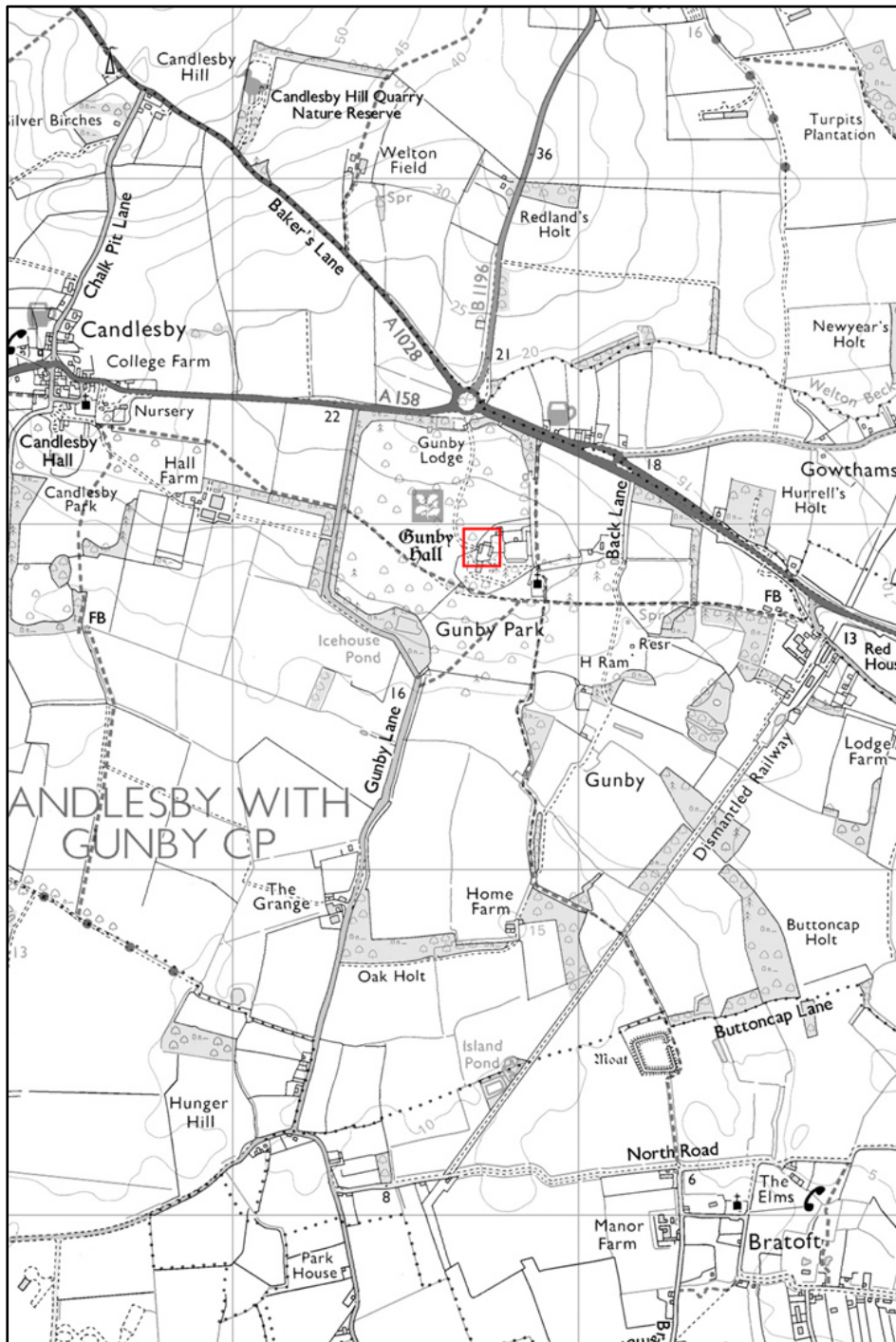


Figure 1: Location of the site

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## 2 SITE LOCATION AND BASELINE CONDITION

### LOCATION OF SITE AND SETTING

Gunby Hall and the surrounding estate is located in northeast Lincolnshire, in the district of East Lindsey (**Figure 1**). It falls within the rural parish of Candlesby with Gunby, approximately 7 miles to the northwest of Skegness. The hall is accessed via a private drive on the south side of the Gunby roundabout on the A158.

The site is centered on NRG: TF 46727 66928 (**Figure 1**).

### SITE LAYOUT

The Stable Courtyard is positioned to the north of Gunby Hall (**Figure 2**), with a turning circle close to the house containing a large tree. It should however be noted that prior to the extension of the Hall in 1873 there was a greater degree of separation between the buildings, which were nearly 80m apart. The existing courtyard measures 26m x 50m and is surfaced with a mixture of cobbles in the northern half and tarmac to the south.

The entrance into the stableyard is via a covered passageway through the middle of the Clock House to the west.

The buildings that have been surveyed include (see **Figure 2**):

- **Outbuildings:** single-storey, Building 1
- **The Clock House** (listed as the West Stable Block): two-storeys, Building 2
- **The Coach House:** single-storey, Building 3
- **The Stables** (listed as the East Stable Block): two-storeys, Building 4

### GEOLOGY

The underlying bedrock geology beneath Gunby Hall and the Stable Courtyard is Roach Formation - Mudstone And Limestone (Interbedded), a Sedimentary Bedrock. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS Digital data 2017).

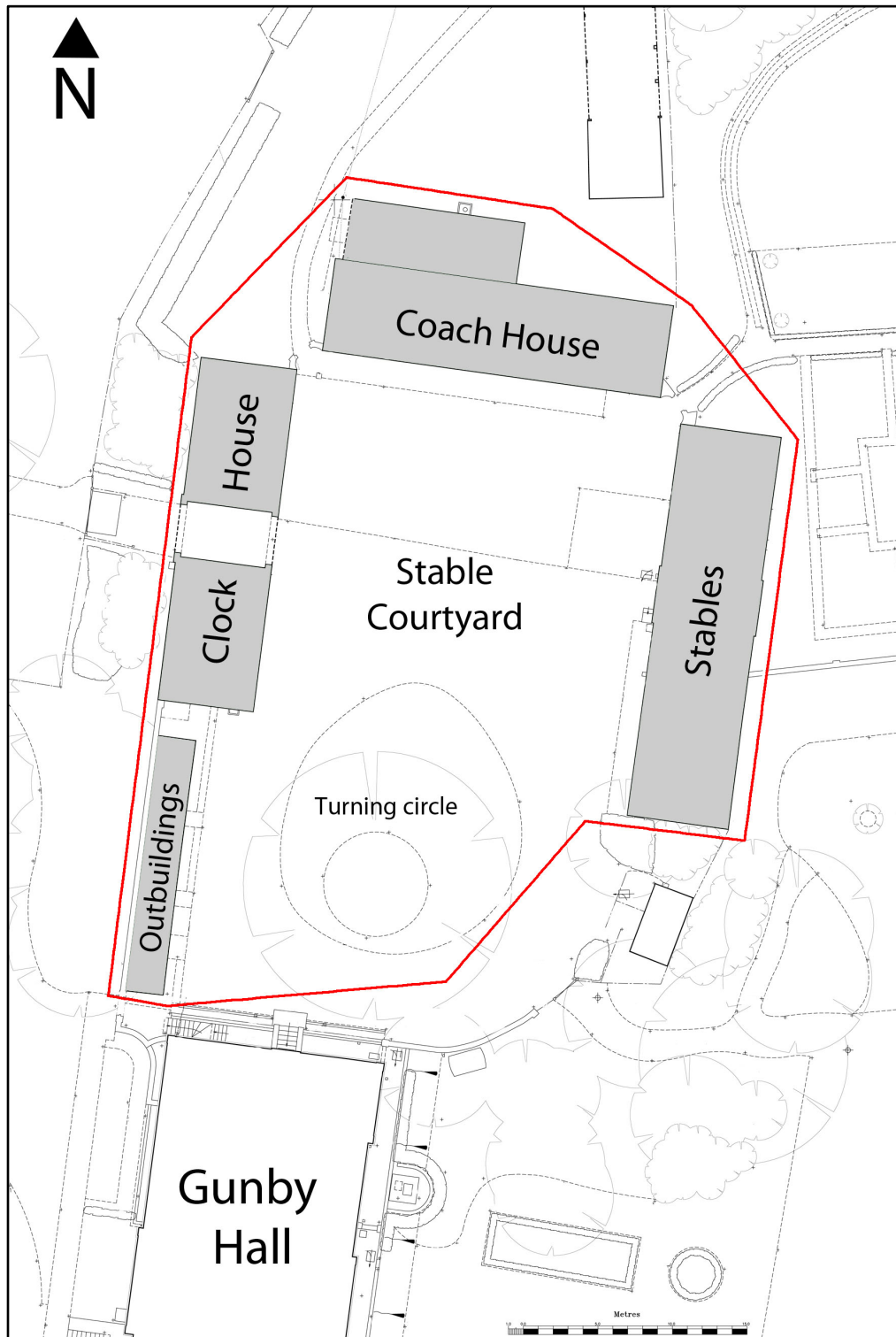


Figure 2: Layout of Stable Courtyard

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### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### INTRODUCTION

This archaeological building survey has been prepared in accordance with a guidance prepared by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and Historic England (HE 2016). The project methodology has comprised of a series of stages, including a review of previous work, archive research, a site survey, production of measured drawings and digital photography.

The survey has been undertaken with reference to an outline scope of works detailed by Rachael Hall (National Trust Consultancy Manager and Archaeologist).

#### LIMITATIONS

The building survey has examined all readily accessible areas of the buildings, although it should be noted that access was restricted in every structure as a result of stored materials. It is recommended that should these spaces be cleared, then areas should be re-examined in case additional features are exposed that will help with our understanding of the different parts of the building – this could be in the form of an archaeological watching brief.

Access was also restricted to the roof and upper areas of the Clock House due to an active bat roost.

The scope of the report is limited to:

- Consultation with architectural plans produced for alterations to the buildings;
- Review of relevant archive and documentary material;
- Detailed site survey comprising of measured drawing and photography;
- The preparation of this report and a fieldwork archive.

#### NOMENCLATURE

The terminology used throughout this document has been derived from existing names and descriptions associated with the Gunby Hall. It should be noted that future research may identify additional descriptions for specific aspects of the site.

#### SITE SURVEY

Floor plans and structural cross-sections were drawn throughout each of the buildings at a scale of 1:50. These were derived from detailed observations of the historic fabric, and then drawn up on site using permatrace to identify features of archaeological significance.

To accompany the drawn record, a high resolution digital photographic survey has been undertaken to record the buildings and its wider historic setting. All elevations (interior and exterior) and architectural details have been photographed. The locations of the photographs have been recorded on a site plan and documented on a pro-forma register (see **Appendix 3**).

The research and fieldwork was undertaken during February and March 2017.

#### DOCUMENTARY AND ARCHIVE RESEARCH

A review of any available surveys has been undertaken to identify gaps in knowledge, and to ensure that the full historical development of the building is understood.

The following archaeological databases and archive repositories were consulted:

- Archaeological Data Service (ADS) – York;
- Lincolnshire Record Office;
- Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record;
- Geological mapping;
- Heritage Gateway;
- Historic England Archive (red boxes);
- Historic mapping including relevant Ordnance Survey Maps;
- Internet archives;
- National Heritage List for England – Historic England
- National Trust Archives.

#### RESEARCH QUESTIONS

No formal research questions have been considered as part of this archaeological survey, although the results will contribute to the wider understanding of the evolution of stable complexes during the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 1986. National Trust Vernacular Building Survey
- 2012. Parkland Management Plan - Debois Landscape Survey Group
- 2012. Archaeological Assessment of Pre-1700 Estate - Northern Archaeological Associates.



## 4 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE - HISTORY

### INTRODUCTION

This section of the report presents a summary history of the Gunby Hall and the Stable Courtyard. It has made reference to the previous historical published and archive sources (see bibliography), although unfortunately there is very little historical material directly relevant to the development of the buildings around the Stable Courtyard. Relevant visual sources including maps and photographs are included as **Appendix I**.

### SUMMARY HISTORY OF GUNBY HALL

Gunby appears on John Speed's county map of 1610, and in 1642 Sir Henry Massingberd, baronet (1609) of Bratoft and Gunby, purchased Gunby Hall, a small manor house, although he continued to live at neighbouring Bratoft. His son, Sir William Massingberd, second baronet commissioned the building of a new house in 1700 to replace the family's old moated manor at Bratoft, where the family kept the 'old park'. Some of the raw materials were salvaged from the old house, however new bricks were manufactured on site by Mr T. Pain who was paid in 1696 for 'setting ye clamp', with timber coming from the docks in Hull and glass from Mr Price of Holborn in London (Barber 2015, 6).

Two references in the 'expenses book for 1706' note that there was a set of stables in existence and paving was needed on their south side, presumably having been built in c.1700 soon after the house was finished and that bricks were made on the Estate with clay dug from one of the park ponds.

After Sir William's death 1723, his nephew William Meux Massingberd inherited Gunby. In 1730 a 'new' park was laid out around the new house, and William Massingberd is attributed as being the driving force behind the construction of the Stable Courtyard, apparently replacing an earlier set of stables. Unfortunately, there are no obvious payments in William Massingberd's day book for the new stables, although payments are made to a bricklayer for a new barn in the Back Yard on the 23rd and 30th in May 1730.

The park was later enlarged by his grandson Henry Massingberd by 1780, the year his grandfather died. Gunby Hall was let between 1783 and 1800 to Sir Peter Burrell, later Lord Gwydir and his wife Lady Willoughby de Eresby.

The estate passed from Henry to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband Peregrine Langton in 1803, who together carried out extensive planting in the grounds, before it was inherited by their son, the Rev Algernon Langton Massingberd. The extensive and comprehensive nature of the

replanting that was undertaken at the start of the 19th century, is recorded in the 'Tree Book' by Peregrine. This document details all of the trees that were added and other changes that were made to the surrounding landscape. Interestingly, one entry for March 1807 notes planting 'round the pond, out of which the stables were built and which I enlarged this month 1807....', apparently confirming that the bricks were made locally.

The North Wing was added to the house in 1873, which greatly expanded the service areas in the basement and allowed for a redistribution of tasks to other areas. The north wing was further expanded in 1898 by two more bays to the north, to form its current plan.

By 1897, Gunby had passed into the hands of Major Stephen Massingberd who together with his wife Margaret, made additions to the Hall and laid out new gardens. Stephen died in 1925 and his mother's will had specified that whoever inherited Gunby should take the name of Massingberd within a year. Stephen left the property to his youngest sister, Diana and her husband Field Marshal Sir Archibald Montgomery, who took the name Montgomery-Massingberd.

In 1943 Gunby and its grounds were given to the National Trust to save it from demolition and use as an airfield. It is still in the ownership of the Trust and the Hall is tenanted.

More recently, the National Trust undertook repairs to the roof of the Clock House in 2008 and the Stables were repainted externally in 2013.

#### ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC MAPPING

The earliest map that illustrates a settlement and landscape features at Gunby is Armstrong's map of Lincolnshire from 1778 (**Appendix 1.1**), although this does not provide any details relating to the development of the stables. The 1819 Ordnance Surveyor's drawing (**Appendix 1.2**) is at a very small scale, but the U-shaped form of the courtyard can be identified. It is however, not until the 1837 Tithe map (**Appendix 1.3**) the actual spacing of the buildings can be understood.

Whilst the physical layout of the stableyard has stayed relatively static since the mid 1730s, the 1st edition OS map (**Appendix 1.4**) does illustrate a structure built against the north side of the Coach House, which may be a pre-cursor to the engine house and sawmill. The 2nd edition OS map from 1906 (**Appendix 1.5**) confirms that the engine house and sawmill had been built by this date, presumably replacing the earlier structure.

#### ARCHIVE ILLUSTRATIONS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

A painting of the west façade of Gunby Hall c.1735 (**Appendix 1.6**) is one of the first images of the Hall after it was finished in c.1701. The view does not include the stables, however the brick

boundary wall to the northwest of the house exists with its rusticated garden gateway. This view is confirmed by a later painting from c.1810 (**Appendix I.8**), but the angle is such that the south end of the Stables is included.

Whilst the Tree Book from c.1810 does principally record planting on the estate, it includes an outline sketch of the Stables (**Appendix I.7**). This image is incredibly useful in confirming the earlier arrangement of the East Stables arrangement as two sets of 'five stalled stables' on either side of the entrance passageway, notably different to the current appearance of the building, where northern end has been divided into loose boxes (see building description below). It also confirmed that the passageway had doorways at either end and that the southern extension had been built by this date, being labeled as the 'saddle room'. It is interesting to note that there was a southern doorway (that no longer exists) leading to the Wood Yard, and formed an enfilade along the western side of the Stables.

The earliest illustration of the entrance gateway, or Clock House dates to 1812 (**Appendix I.9**). This is a very basic sketch, but there is no Clock Tower and there appears to be two chimney stacks on the ridge. One of the internal doors inside the entrance passageway is also illustrated, perhaps indicating that it was still in use at this date.

A second sketch from 1812 by Elizabeth Langton Massingberd (**Appendix I.10**), provides further evidence for the layout of the Stable Yard at this date. The stables have two clearly defined sets of ground floor rooms on either side of the central passageway, which includes a large staircase. The ground floor of the stables comprises of a large room to the south, with opposite doorways at the east end of the entrance passageway and two rooms to the north, one narrower than the other. The Coach House is divided into the three narrow central rooms for carts/coaches, with secondary rooms at either end accessed from doorways facing east. The row of outbuildings aligned along the western boundary of the stableyard are not illustrated, but it could be that they were of limited importance.

The final piece of evidence that helps illustrate the former external appearance of the Clock Tower is a photograph from c.1900 (**Appendix I.11**). The subject of the photograph is clearly the open carriage pulled by two horses, but it is positioned directly in front of the entrance passageway. Interestingly, there are espaliered fruit (?) trees trained up the east elevation on either side of the passage, but more significantly the double doorway to the north had not been inserted at this time.

## 5 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE – HISTORIC FABRIC

### INTRODUCTION

This section of the report presents the results of the archaeological building survey and analysis of the historic fabric of the four structures that comprise the Stable Courtyard (Outbuildings, Clock House, Coach House and Stables (**Figure 2**). Each building is described in turn below accompanied by illustrations (**Figures 4-11**) and reference photographs (**Appendix 2**). The exterior of each building is described first, followed by their internal layouts.

### PHASED DEVELOPMENT

The development of the stable courtyard at Gunby Hall has been divided it to seven principal phases of alteration and adaptation (**Figure 3**), however, the external appearance of the buildings has hardly changed since they were built in the 1730s. The main alterations being the construction of the sawmill, an extension to the south of the Stables and the addition of the Clock Tower above the entrance gateway, resulting in it being renamed as the Clock House.

### STRUCTURAL PHASES

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Phase 1</b><br>(1735-36)  | The initial phase of the courtyard comprised the construction of the entrance building (later Clock House), the Coach House, Stables and southern end of the Outbuildings. |
| <b>Phase 2</b><br>(L.18th C) | Extension of the south end of the Stables and replacement of fenestration.   |
| <b>Phase 3</b><br>(E.19th C) | Remodeling of north stable to accommodate loose boxes.   |
| <b>Phase 4</b><br>(L.19th C) | Remodeling of the northern rooms of the Clock House into a wet and dry laundry.  |
| <b>Phase 5</b><br>(E.20th C) | Addition of sawmill and ROBEY engine to Coach House. Internal alterations to allow for the maintenance of motor vehicles.  |
| <b>Phase 6</b><br>(1917)     | Addition of the Clock Tower above the entrance passageway.   |
| <b>Phase 7</b><br>(L.20th C) | NT ownership and alterations, including creation of tea room and bunk house.   |

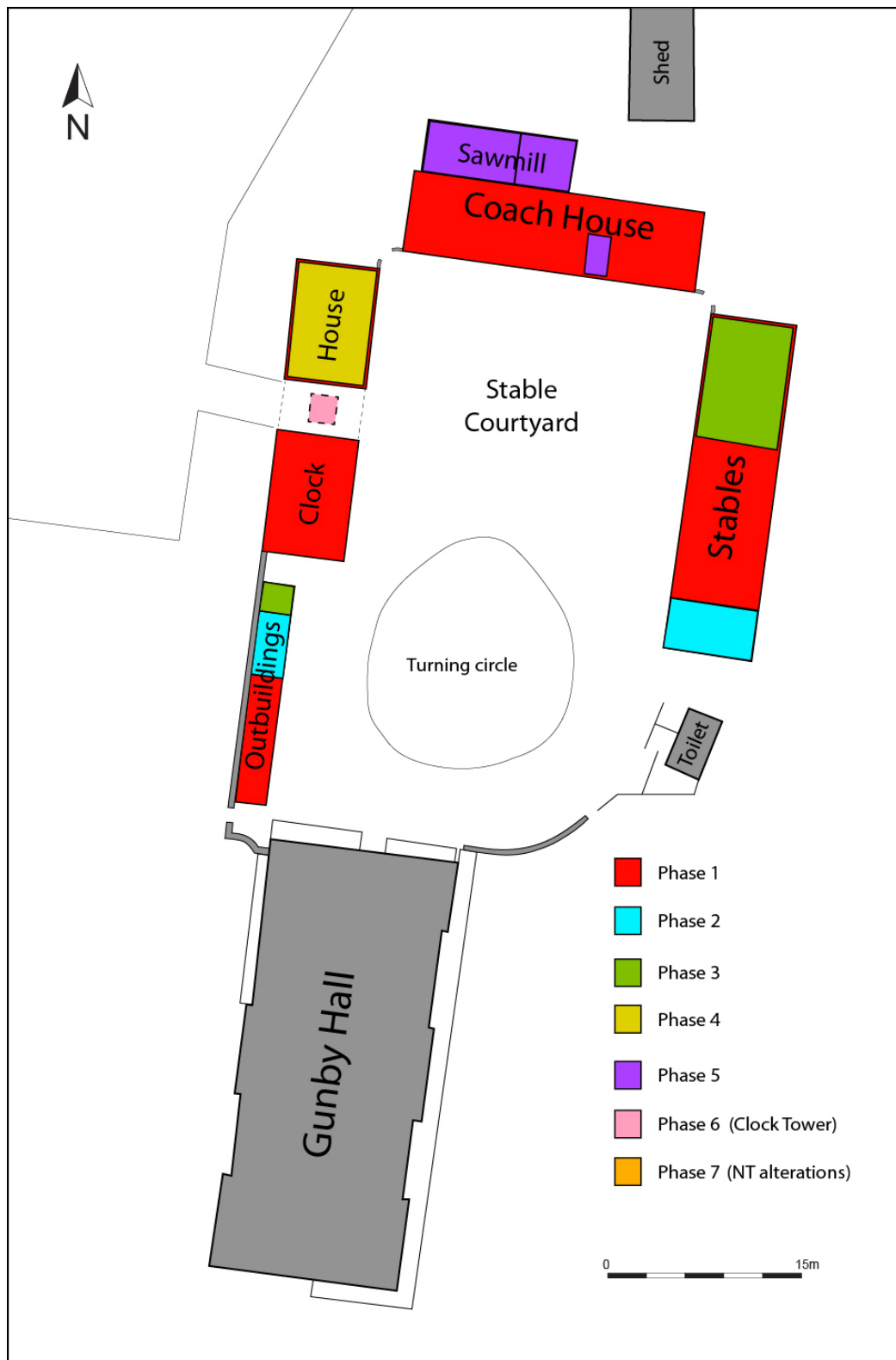


Figure 3: Phased development of the Stable Courtyard



## THE OUTBUILDINGS - DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC

## INTRODUCTION

Located along the southwestern boundary wall of the Stable Courtyard (**Figure 4**) is a single-storey brick built range of five narrow rooms (**IG1-IG5**) with a mono-pitch pantile roof (**Appendices 2.5-2.7**). The external dimensions are 2.6m x 17.2m. Rooms **IG1-IG3** were built first, with **IG4** and **IG5** being added in separate phases of expansion.

## EXTERIOR

All of the rooms that comprise this range were built up against an existing brick wall that forms the external west boundary of the Stable Courtyard (**Appendix 2.3**). This wall is c.2.9m high with a sandstone coping. It is 0.4m wide with an offset plinth on both sides, 0.4m above ground level. The bricks are handmade in a local fabric measuring 5.5cm x 11cm x 23cm, and laid in a stretcher bond with occasional header bricks set on end. It should be noted that the stableyard boundary wall was built against the southwest corner of the Clock Tower (**Appendix 2.21**) and thus the Outbuildings appear to have been built after the main buildings around the courtyard had been constructed.

As discussed above the southern rooms of the outbuildings **IG1-IG3** were built in a single episode, forming two equally sized spaces on either side of a narrow room (**Appendix 2.5**). The doors are of a vertical baton design with strap hinges (some having been repaired). There are oval brick edged windows in the courtyard elevation of the larger rooms **IG1, IG3**. The external walls are built with handmade bricks measuring 5.5cm x 10.5cm x 22cm laid in Flemish bond.

Built against the north wall of **IG3** was a rectangular extension **IG4** (**Appendix 2.9**) that respected the external appearance of the earlier range to the south, with a central baton door and side windows of an identical design with vertical metal rods set in a timber frame forming a grill (**Appendix 2.10**). The external walls are built with handmade bricks measuring 6cm x 11cm x 23cm laid in Flemish bond.

The final phase of this range of outbuildings was the addition of a small square room **IG5** against the north wall of **IG4**. This room was accessed from a door in the north gable (**Appendix 2.8**), and had a round window in the east wall (**Appendix 2.7**). The external walls are built with handmade bricks measuring 6cm x 11.5cm x 24cm laid in Flemish bond. The timber door was unlike the others, being an adapted six panel door (possibly reused) with the top panels being replaced by horizontal louvers (**Appendix 2.8**), which reflected the internal function of the room as a Game Larder.

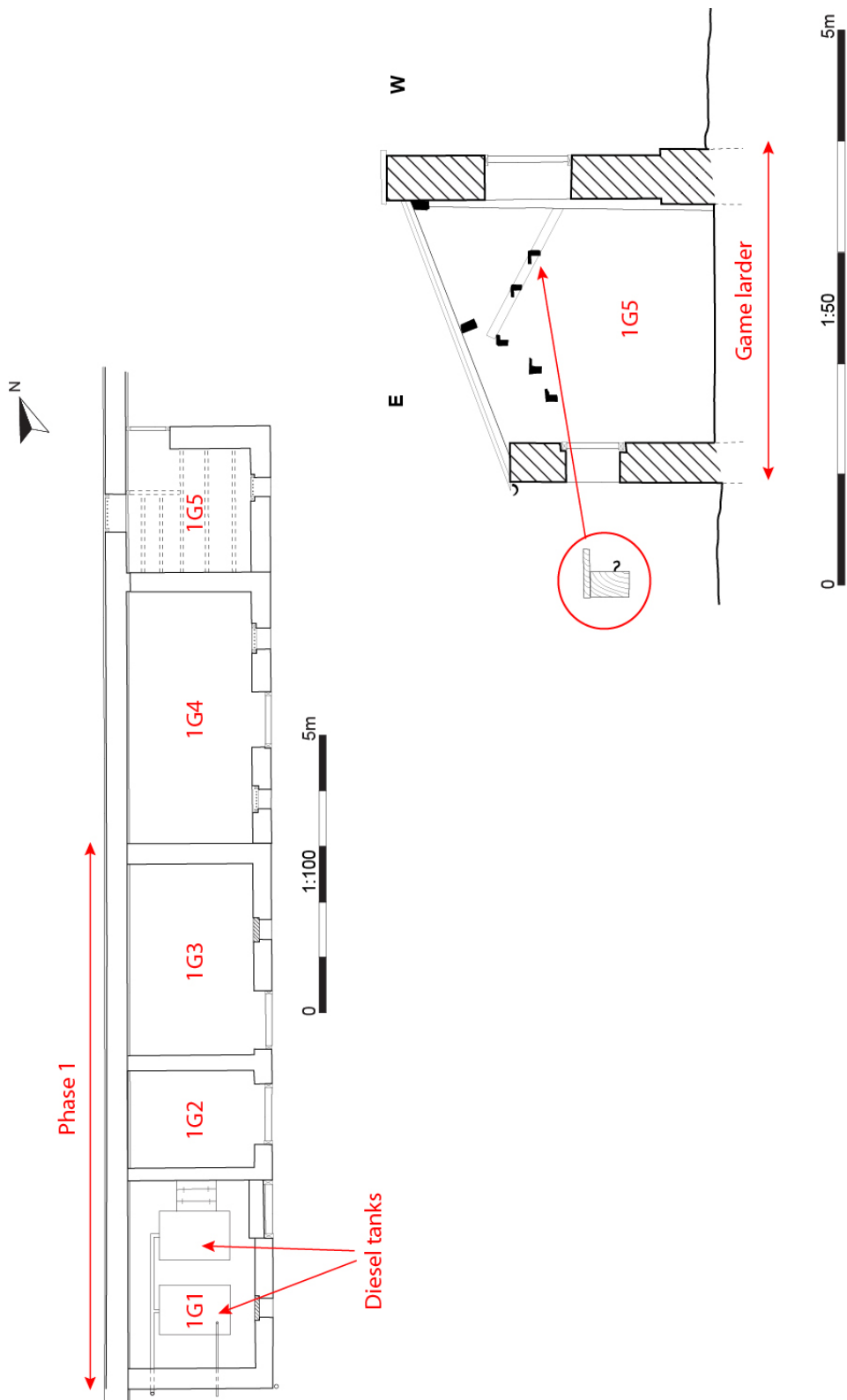


Figure 4: Ground floor plan of the Outbuildings and cross section (west-east) through room 1G5

*INTERIOR (OUTBUILDINGS)**Room IG1*

This room measured 2.3m x 3.35m with a brick floor. Internal access was restricted, although it had been adapted in the 20th century as a fuel store and containing two large metal diesel tanks (**Appendix 2.14**) used to supply the ROBEY engine in the sawmill (**Appendix 2.73**), room **3G6**. As part of this change of use, the window in the east wall was blocked with brick and a low wall was built in the doorway to limit access to the interior and to prevent spillage of oil into the courtyard; these bricks measured 7cm x 12cm x 23cm.

*Room IG2*

This narrow room measured 1.7m x 2.3m and had traces of a brick floor. The only feature of note was a half timber truss built into the south wall (**Appendix 2.13**). None of the other rooms contain any exposed timbers and it is possible that rooms **IG1** and **IG2** may have once been linked internally.

*Room IG3*

This room measured 2.3m x 3.35m and had a brick floor (**Appendix 2.11**). The only feature of note was a brick blocking to the window in the east wall; the bricks measured 7cm x 12cm x 23cm.

*Room IG4*

This room was the largest and measured 2.3m x 4.5m, with a brick floor. Built into the west wall were a series of horizontal timbers c.1.8m above floor level (**Appendix 2.12**). It is likely that these timbers were used to secure internal features such as shelving, panelling, or even stalls for animal pens. Such a use would be consistent with the ventilation grills in the two windows in the east wall (**Appendix 2.10**), and it is suggested that the room may have functioned as a kennel.

*Room IG5*

The northern room in the range of Outbuildings appears to have been purpose built a Game Larder. It has a square plan measuring 2.2m x 2.2m. There is a round window with a wire grill in the east wall that maintained the visual symmetry of the elevation, however in the west wall (the stableyard boundary wall) a larger window with a timber lintel has been inserted and covered with a grill and a fine mesh. Internal access was limited, although five storage racks were noted on a north-south alignment, each containing rows of metal hooks suitable for hanging game birds.

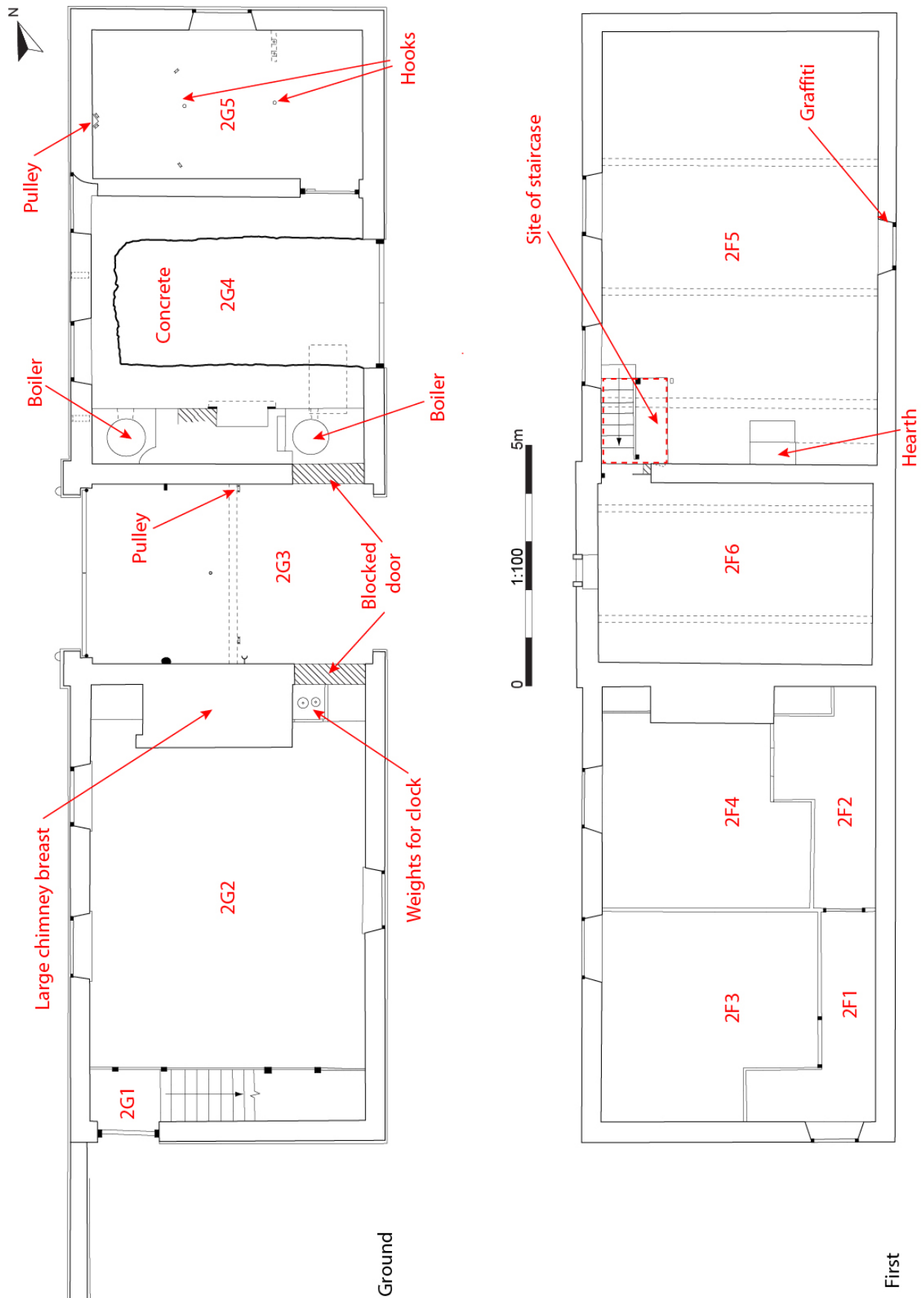


Figure 5: Ground and first floor plans of the Clock House

## THE CLOCK HOUSE - DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC

## INTRODUCTION

On the approach to the Gunby House (**Appendix 2.1**), the Clock House is the first building that is encountered at the end of the entrance drive (**Figure 2**). The building forms the entrance to the Stable Courtyard (**Appendix 2.15**) and is positioned to the northwest of the House (**Appendix 2.3**).

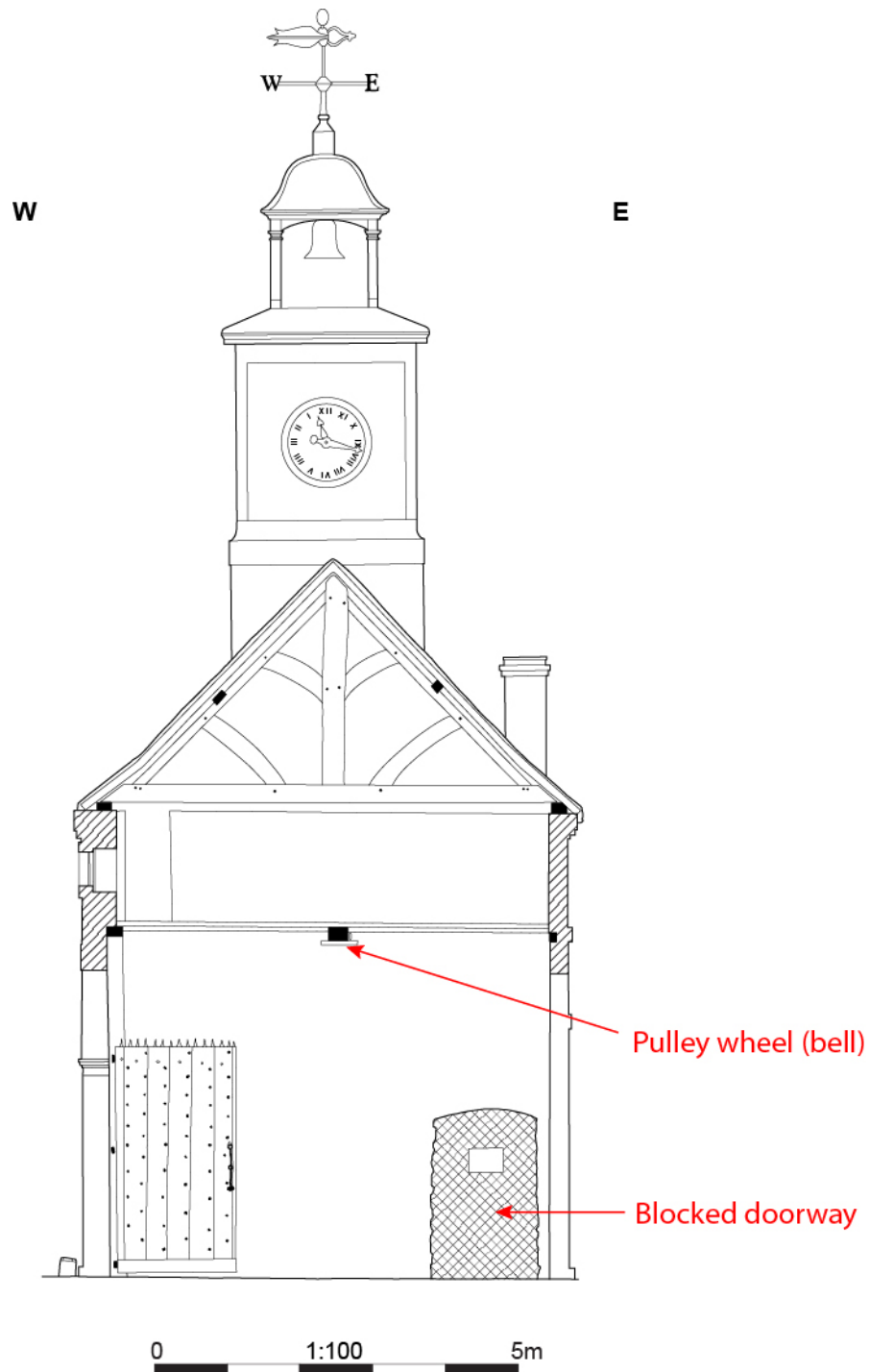
## EXTERIOR

The building is a detached structure (**Appendix 2.16**), with two storeys and a central entrance passageway for vehicles and horses (**Figures 5, 6**). The external dimensions are 6.45m x 23.25m. It is built from handmade bricks in a local fabric measuring 5.5cm x 19cm x 23cm, and laid in a Flemish bond. There is a continuous string course, three bricks high at first floor level, and a dentil course of bricks below an offset course at eaves level. The roof is hipped and covered with pantiles. On the east (courtyard) side of the roof are two projecting brick chimney stacks (**Appendix 2.18**), which are interpreted as secondary modifications of larger central stacks that were removed when the Clock Tower was added.

Above the entrance passage is a tall square tower made from timber, with a clock face on each elevation. Above this is an open cupola containing a bell, surmounted with an ogee profiled lead roof with a large weathervane. This Clock Tower is however, a secondary addition to the building, dating to 1917 (see **Appendix 2.26**). The clock was designed by the Adam Brothers for Hook Place, Southampton Water in Hampshire in 1778. The clock was brought to Gunby in 1917 by Susan Lushington and given to her brother-in-law, Major Stephen Massingberd on his return from the First World War.

The central entrance passageway **2G3** is 3.7m wide with round headed brick arches, 4.2m in height (**Appendices 2.15, 2.17**). The side walls of the passage are set back from the edge of each entrance, forming a brick return 20cm deep. There are opposing doorways at the east end of each passageway (**Appendices 2.23, 2.25**). These doorways originally measured 1.45m wide and were 2.3m high with brick arch. Both openings are now blocked with handmade bricks measuring 6cm x 10cm x 22cm laid in a stretcher bond. There are external entrance gates on the west elevation, which comprise of two timber leaves 1.2m wide and 3.05m high. Each gate is decorated with projecting iron nail heads and has a row of spikes along the top. The ceiling of the passage (**Appendix 2.24**) comprises of the exposed underside of the floor joists and boards of the upper room **2F6**. There is no evidence that the ceiling was ever plastered and it may be a secondary replacement. A wooden pulley wheel secured to the underside of the central cross beam, is interpreted as having been associated with a pull cord for ringing the bell.





**Figure 6:** Structural cross-section (west-east) through entrance passage of the Clock House

*West elevation*

The west elevation represents the principal façade of the buildings and is dominated by the centrally positioned Clock Tower (**Appendix 2.15**). It should be noted that, as the Clock Tower was only added in 1917, the original design was much more restrained and in keeping with the appearance of the Coach House and Stables. Before the Clock Tower was introduced to the building, it is suggested that there may have been projecting chimney stacks.

The central section of the façade that comprises the entrance portal, projects forward from the main elevation. The archway comprises of a brick arch with a central sandstone keystone with the incised initials WM and a date of 1736. There is a centrally positioned round window at first floor, containing clear leaded glass in a radiating design that imitates a spider's web (**Appendix 2.56**). In the bays on either side of the entrance are two hung-sash windows on each floor with thick glazing bars (**Appendix 2.22**) and arched brick headers (12 over 12 panes on the ground floor, and 8 over 12 on the first).

At ground level on either side of the entrance passage are stone bollards. There is an offset brick plinth, a first floor string course and a row of brick dentils below the eaves; features that continue around each elevation.

*North gable*

Apart from the continuous plinth, string course and dentils, the only feature of note on the north elevation is a hung-sash window on the ground floor (**Appendix 2.20**). It is similar in design to the windows on the west façade and has an arched brick header (6 over 6 panes).

*East elevation*

The south elevation of the Clock House (**Appendix 2.17**) was originally relatively plain, with the first floor string course stepping up above the entrance passageway to form a continuous design. To the south of the entrance passage is a single ground floor window that provides light to room **2G2**. This opening has an arched brick header similar to the window in the north elevation, but the original hung-sash has been replaced with a modern four light frame with small square top lights. The central mullion and transom are unusually thick and are out of keeping with the remainder of the fenestration.

On the north side of the entrance passage a pair of double vertical baton doors have been inserted beneath a thick timber lintel to provide access to room **2G4**. The width of the doors confirms to a section of concrete floor in the middle of the room and may be associated with the adaptation of this space for vehicles in the 20th century. It is possible that there may have been a

single pedestrian doorway, or earlier window that was removed when the double doors were inserted, otherwise there was no way to access the ground floor following the blocking of the doorway (**Appendix 2.25**) in the southeast corner of room **2G4**. At first floor level above the inserted double doors is a four light window with narrow frames (**Appendix 2.18**). The opening is unlike the others in the building that have brick heads, and is a later insertion.

#### *South gable*

Apart from the continuous plinth, string course and dentils, there are two features within the south elevation that break up the simplicity of the design. There is a ground floor entrance doorway adjacent to the brick boundary wall around the stableyard in the southwest corner (**Appendix 2.19**). The opening is 1.25m wide, with a thick square timber frame with a simple rounded moulding on the edge. The frame is pegged at the top corners and appears to be an original feature. The door is a six panel design, which would be consistent with a mid 1730s date. There is an attached external porch with a pitched slate roof and angled timber bracket, which is interpreted as being 20th century in date.

At first floor level on the southeast side of the elevation is a small four light window (**Appendices 2.4, 2.16**). Whilst the frame might be a later replacement, the window has a single brick arched header course. This is unlike the inserted first floor window on the east elevation, and is interpreted as being an original feature to provide light to the first floor passageway **2F1**.

#### *INTERIOR (SOUTH OF CARRIAGE ARCH)*

The interior of the Clock House is divided into two separate parts by the central entrance passage **2G3**. Each section is described in turn below, starting with the southern rooms (**2G1, 2G2, 2F1, 2F2, 2F3, 2F4**), then the northern ones (**2G4, 2G5, 2F5, 2F6**).

#### *Room 2G1*

At the southern end of the Clock House is an entrance lobby and staircase leading to the first floor (**Appendix 2.32**). This space forms a passageway 1.05m wide, with a straight flight of 18 timber steps, with a winder turn at the top on to **2F1**. The walling comprises of exposed timber planks at ground level, with lath and plaster studwork above. The floor is concrete.

#### *Room 2G2*

This room measures 5.7m x 7.85 and has a floor to ceiling height of 3.35m (**Appendix 2.27**). There are two large windows in the west wall (**Appendix 2.28**) with timber shutters and stone sills (**Appendix 2.30**). There was only limited access within this room, however none of the

internal benches, or movable cupboards appear to be part of the original layout. In the south wall are two plank and baton doors (**Appendix 2.29**) each with narrow tapered strap hinges. The east door leads to an understairs walk-in cupboard and the other into **2G1** (**Appendix 2.31**). The north wall is dominated by a substantial chimney breast measuring 1.3m x 3.1m (**Appendix 2.27**). The opening for the hearth has been plastered over, however the original function of this room clearly involved a requirement for heating, possibly associated with brewing or baking. Following the blocking of the former doorway in the northeast corner of the room and subsequent addition of the Clock Tower in 1917, a tall timber enclosure the full height of the room was created to house the clock weights.

#### *Room 2F1*

At the top of the stairwell **2G1** is a corridor along the east side of the building room measuring 1.1m wide and 4.3m long (**Appendix 2.33**). There is a replaced window in the south wall at the top of the stairs. A doorway in the west wall leads to **2F3**, and at the north end of the room a second doorway leads to **2F2**, both doors comprise of two large square fielded panels.

#### *Room 2F2*

This room is a continuation of the corridor **2F1** along the east side of the building and measured 1.25-2.1m x 4.55m in length (**Appendix 2.14**). Unlike **2F1**, it is wider at the north end, where the upper part of the enclosure for the clock weights have been installed. There is an unusual doorway with a round headed arch and a rectangular fanlight above in the west wall of the room (**Appendix 2.35**).

#### *Room 2F3*

This room is accessed from **2F1** and measured 4.3m x 4.4m (**Appendix 2.34**). In the southeast corner is a square projection above the stairwell down to the first floor. There is a hung-sash window in the northwest corner. There are no other features that appear to be original. There is no evidence for heating within the room.

#### *Room 2F4*

This room is accessed from the corridor **2F2** and measured 3.7m x 4.3m (**Appendix 2.37**). In the northwest corner is a built in cupboard, adjacent to the chimney breast from the large fireplace in the room below. It is unclear whether there was a small hearth that connected into the main flue in the north wall. There is a hung-sash window in the west wall (**Appendix 2.36**). The east wall is covered with vertical planks and the planked door has a square head (**Appendix 2.37**).

## INTERIOR (NORTH OF CARRIAGE ARCH)

## Room 2G4

This room is located on the north side of the entrance passage, originally with a doorway in the southeast corner (**Appendix 2.25**), however access is now via a pair of inserted double doors in the east wall (**Appendix 2.17**). The room measures 5.5m x 5.6m, with a floor to ceiling height of 3.32m (**Appendix 2.39**). There is a connecting doorway in the northeast corner leading to room **2G5**. This door (**Appendix 2.45**) has a similar squared doorframe to the external doorway in the southwest corner of the building (**Appendix 2.19**), although a moulded architrave has been added in the 19th century.

The central section of the floor is comprised of a rough concrete slab, although this has been inserted to an earlier quarry tile floor, which survives around the edge of the room (**Appendix 2.38**). There is a modern bench along the west side of the room, which is used by the NT as a tea room counter. In the west wall are two hung-sash windows, although the northern window is partially cut across by the northern wall to the room. This arrangement may indicate that the north wall is a secondary insertion, however until the existing wall plaster is removed this suggestion cannot be tested. There is a modern ceiling hatch with a fold out access ladder in the southeast corner of the room.

The southern wall is dominated by a large chimney breast measuring 1.6m x 2.7m (**Appendices 2.38-2.40**). The fireplace has undergone at least two phases of alteration and would benefit from having the surface plaster removed to understand in greater detail the changes that have been made. It is interesting to note however, that it is noticeably smaller than the chimney breast in room **2G2**, presumably indicative of the differing functions of each room. In the center of the chimney is an inserted cast-iron surround and grate (**Appendix 2.40**), c.mid 19th century in style.

Perhaps the two most interesting features in the room are located on either side of the chimney breast. Here are inserted brick walls that form a continuation of the front of the chimney, c.0.95m to 1.05m above the floor level. The walls form level surfaces within which are set circular cast-iron basins with timber lids (**Appendices 2.41, 2.43**). The basins are interpreted as laundry boilers and measure 0.5m in diameter. They have sloping sides a curved base 0.5m-0.65m in depth (**Appendices 2.42, 2.44**). Set within the brick walls below the boilers are open grates, which would have acted as fireboxes for heating water in the boilers above. Adjacent to the grate in the southeast corner of the room is a (**Appendix 2.40**) large bronze tap that does not connect to the boiler above. It is interpreted as an independent water supply to the room, however whether there is an associated water tank built into the brickwork is unclear at present.

### Room 2G5

This room measures 3m x 5.6m (**Appendix 2.47**) and is accessed from a doorway in the southeast corner (**Appendices 2.45, 2.46**). The floor is concrete and there is a hung-sash window in the north wall. There is an original high skirting board still in-situ along the south wall. Fixed to the ceiling are a series of metal loops (**Appendix 2.49**) and pulley wheels, arranged around a triangular block against the west wall (**Appendix 2.48**). The arrangement of these features is suggestive of a pulley system that would have allowed a series of wooden racks (clothes maiden) to be raised up to the ceiling level. It is likely therefore that this room was used as a drying room, being directly associated with use of the adjacent room **2G4** as a laundry.

### Room 2F5

This first floor room extended above rooms **2G4** and **2G5** and was the largest single room in the Clock House, measuring 5.65m x 8.9m (**Appendices 2.51, 2.53**). The walls were partially covered with plaster, although it is likely that the whole space would have originally been plastered. There are two hung-sash windows in the west wall and an inserted window in the east wall overlooking the Stable Courtyard. Fragments of pencil graffiti was noted in the reveals of the eastern window.

The south wall contains an angled chimney flue (**Appendix 2.51**) linked to one of the small external stacks on east pitch of the roof (**Appendix 2.18**) and is interpreted as a secondary alteration following the addition of the Clock Tower. At the base of the flue is a stone hearth indicating that there would have been a grate to provide heating within the room. It was not possible to examine all of the south wall due to stored materials, but a straight joint was noted, which helps confirm that the chimney stack has been adapted.

The ceiling was open to the underside of the rafters, which was repaired by the NT in 2008. Above room **2F5** are there kingpost trusses that are jointed and pegged together (**Appendices 2.50, 2.52**). Each truss has two sets of raking struts on either side of the kingpost. All of the timbers are hand sawn and are consistent with a date from the 1730s. In addition, carved into the northern face of each of the tie-beams above room **2F5** were Roman numerals VIII, VII and VI indicating that the roof was formed in a framing yard prior to being erected on top of the building. At the northern end of the room the hip was supported with a central horizontal purlin, with rafters arranged on either side.

In the southeast corner of the room is a modern access hatch down to **2G4** below, presumably dating to the works undertaken in 2008. In the southwest corner of the room is a modern timber stair leading up to **2F6** (**Appendix 2.51**), again attributed to 2008. Evidence for an earlier staircase is also visible within the southwest corner of the room. There is a square cut opening in the

floorboards measuring 1.35m x 1.75m (**Appendix 2.55**), with a cut mortice at the corner (**Appendix 2.54**). This former opening is interpreted as being the site of an open, or closed well staircase leading down to the first floor, with a balustrade around the top, denoted by the mortice in the flooring. A staircase in this location would have to predate the insertion of the laundry boiler immediately below on the ground floor, and may therefore be an original feature of the building.

#### *Room 2F6*

This room is located above the entrance passage way and measures 3.7m x 5.65m (**Appendix 2.14**). There was limited access to this room, due to stored materials and the existence of a bat roost above. The flooring comprised of timber boards, and the roof was open to the kingpost trusses above. Similar to the exposed trusses in room **2F5** there are incised Roman numerals on the north faces of the two trusses above the room, being V and IIII thus continuing the sequence.

The principal feature of note was the Clock Tower that had been inserted above in 1917, and a decorative round window in the west wall with leaded lights (**Appendix 2.57**).

### THE COACH HOUSE - DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC

#### *INTRODUCTION*

The Coach House forms the northern side to the Stable Courtyard (**Appendix 2.58**), and is a rectangular building measuring 6.15m x 23m (**Figure 7**). Internally there are four rooms (**3G1, 3G2, 3G3, 3G4**), with a secondary timber extension to the northwest measuring 4.2m x 11.8m (rooms **3G5, 3G6**).

#### *EXTERIOR*

The building is a detached structure (**Appendix 2.59**), one-storey in height with a high ridged pantile covered hipped roof. It is built from handmade bricks in a local fabric measuring 6cm x 11cm x 22cm, and laid in a Flemish bond. There are short curved connecting walls with central arched doorways in the southwest and southeast corners that link with the Clock House to the west and Stables to the east (**Appendix 2.63**). There is a square timber turret vent with louvers on the ridge above **3G2**.

#### *South elevation*

The south elevation is principal façade of the Coach House and contains three sets of double doors in the center (**Appendix 2.62**) with high six paneled doors with eight pane fanlights above (**Appendix 2.60**) on either side (**Appendix 2.59**). The double doors have rounded heads

comprising of header bricks with a central stone keystone. The central keystone has been carved with the initials WM and date 1735. Each door was six fielded panels and is secured by full width strap hinges. The hinges are supported on ashlar blocks with a projecting moulding. The side doors with fanlights comprise of six fielded panels, with triangular mounted handles and latches (**Appendix 2.60, 2.61**). The door openings measure 1.2m x 1.9m in height and are large enough for access by large horses. The elevation has an offset plinth 0.4m above ground level and a row of brick dentils below the eaves.

#### *East gable*

The elevation was obscured by vegetation, and has an offset plinth and a row of brick dentils below the eaves (**Appendix 2.64**).

#### *North elevation*

The north elevation faces on to an enclosed yard, or garden area (**Appendix 2.66**), representing an ancillary space away from the formality of the Stable Courtyard to the south. The western part of the elevation is obscured by the sawmill which has been built directly against it. There is a single square window with the south wall of the sawmill (**Appendix 2.68**) with an ashlar surround. It is unlike all of the other openings within the Stable Courtyard, and may be a secondary insertion. It has however, not been possible to confirm whether the opening had a specific function. At the east end of the elevation is a wide doorway with a timber lintel (**Appendix 2.67**), however the original head has been in-filled, which was possibly similar to the doorway in the south elevation (**Appendix 2.60**). To the right of the former doorway is a brick blocking at a height of 1.5m above ground level, which is interpreted as the site of a former high level doorway that gave access to staircase and a loft space above.

#### *West gable*

The elevation is similar in its appearance to the east gable, although there is an offset secondary inserted doorway with a timber lintel (**Appendix 2.65**). Built against the northwest corner is mono-pitch timber extension that formed the sawmill, which is open sided to the west.

### *INTERIOR*

#### *Room 3G1*

The western room of the Coach House **3G1** measures 5.4m x 5.9m. Access was limited at the time of survey, due to stored materials. It was however possible to observe the doorway in the west wall (**Appendix 2.75**), and the roughly cut jambs confirm that it was a secondary insertion.



To the north of the doorway are two oil stained patches on the wall and remains of fixing points for wall mounted brackets (**Appendix 2.75**). These would have supported line shafting powered from the sawmill in the adjacent room to the north. The power drive would have operated belt driven machinery within this room.

The room is open to the underside of the rafters, however it is suggested that there may have originally been a loft or first floor level. Evidence for this is in the form of a brick blocked opening in the upper gable of the north wall that resembles a doorway opening (**Appendix 2.76**). In addition, there is a substantial timber beam at the level of the wall head (**Appendix 2.77**), which is painted and may have supported a floor. Above this level all the rafters and secondary beams are bare wood, which if they were originally within a storage loft then there would be no need to paint them.

#### *Room 3G2*

This room is the smallest only measuring 3.05m x 5.4m. It has a brick floor (**Appendix 2.79**) and is open to the underside of the rafters (**Appendix 2.78**). There is a modern (?) beam at eaves level and further evidence for a former loft or first floor. At eaves level there is a blocked opening in the upper part of the south wall, which is built of brick. In contrast the north wall is built in brick up to the level of the wall plate, then continues above as a timber planking (**Appendix 2.78**), within which is a timber door with tapered strap hinges similar to the door in **2G2** (**Appendix 2.31**).

This room has two parallel lines of stone slabs within the floor which are indicative of an original use as a cart or coach house and which would have prevented the iron rimmed wheels of the coaches from digging into the soft brick floor. Later at the start of the 20th century it is understood (pers. comm. Clive Ironmonger NT) that the room was used to house batteries that were charged from the engine on the opposite side of the north wall in room **3G6** and used to maintain a power supply to the house when the engine was not in operation.

#### *Room 3G3*

This room is the largest room within the Coach House (**Appendix 2.80**) and is accessed via two separate sets of double doors in the south wall. It measures 5.4m x 6.3m with a floor to ceiling height of c.3.5m.

The former arrangement of the interior of the room, which would have originally functioned as a double coach house, has been altered since its construction in 1735. The floor is cobbled with two parallel rows of stone slabs in front of the entrance doors that would have help protect the

wheels of the coaches. However, between the slabs in the eastern part of the room an inspection pit for car maintenance has been inserted (**Appendix 2.83**). This dates to the early part of the 20th century when motor vehicles became popular among the wealthy classes. Associated with this modification of the interior one of the former timber support posts for the ceiling has been truncated to create an open plan floor space (**Appendix 2.81**). A handle operated winch has been attached to the east wall to help lift heavy engine parts and an electric light has been added to help illuminate the inner part of the room, presumably all associated with the maintenance of motor vehicles.

The timber posts that originally supported the ceiling are of an identical design to those within the Stables, with chamfered side and a lambs tongue detail that form a decorative head. The existing ceiling is covered with modern boards, although this is supported by rough cut beams that appear to represent an earlier arrangement (**Appendix 2.81**). In addition, in the northeast corner is a diagonal scar above ground level in the brickwork that is interpreted as site of a former external staircase that gave access to an upper floor (**Appendix 2.67**) presumably used for storage.

#### *Room 3G4*

The eastern room of the Coach House was used as a double stable and measures 5.4m x 5.85m (**Appendix 2.86**). The space is open to the eaves and there is a large beam that spans the width of the room at eaves level (**Appendix 2.85**). Access was via a large doorway in the south wall (**Appendix 2.61**), with a secondary access to the north (**Appendix 2.67**), possibly to allow access to the farmyard. The east part of the room is subdivided by a central timber stall comprising of large vertical planks. There is a decorative corner post topped with a substantial ball finial (**Appendix 2.86**). No evidence for a manger, or additional features for the stabling of horses survives, although it is likely that these stalls were for larger horses used to pull the coaches.

One unusual feature that does survive is adjacent to the southern doorway (**Appendix 2.84**). This is a rectangular piece of timber with chamfered sides and a central recess with a pointed head; measuring c.12cm x 34cm. This feature is interpreted as a niche for a lamp or candle, used to light the stable. It is very ornate and considered to be a rare survival, possibly part of the original design of the Coach House.

#### *Room 3G5*

Built against the northwestern part of the Coach House is the sawmill **3G5** and engine house **3G6** (**Appendix 2.66**). This structure dates to the first part of the 20th century and has a timber frame clad with vertical timber planks and a mono-pitch roof covered with pantiles. There are two six pane windows in the north wall and a metal vent pipe from the engine in **3G6**.

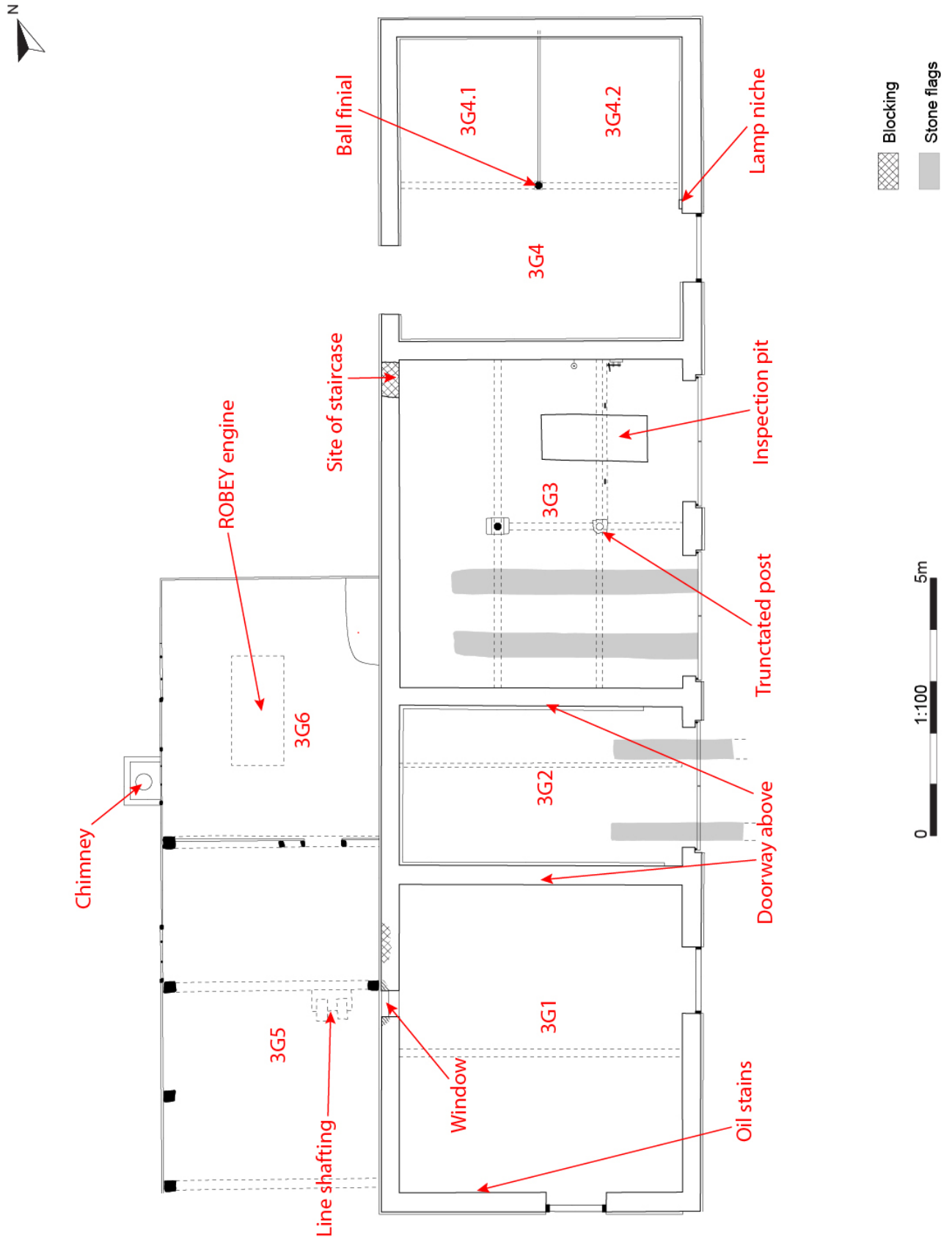


Figure 7: Ground floor plan of the Coach House and cross-section (west-east) through room 3G4

Although access was restricted at the time of survey due to stored materials (**Appendix 2.70**), the sawmill measures 4.2m x 6.7m. Remains of a saw bench survive along the north wall and there are overhead metal belting wheels that formed a power drive from the engine in the adjacent room (**Appendix 2.69**). Evidence for a secondary power drive was noted in the form of a high level metal wall box in southeast corner of the room, set into the brick walling of the Coach House. This features appears to relate to grease staining and fixing bolts on the west wall of the adjacent room **3G1** and it is likely that they are contemporary with one another.

#### *Room 3G6*

This room measured 4.2m x 5m and was accessed via a timber door from **3G5**. It was not possible to survey this room in detail, however the main feature is a centrally located engine (**Appendix 2.71**) that formerly generated electrical power for the House. In addition, there is a raised brick platform in the southeast corner of the room.

It has not been possible to establish the exact date that the engine was installed at Gunby, but it was most likely in the early years of the 20th century. It was built by the ROBEY & Co. Ltd in Lincoln and is an excellent example of a stationary open sided crank diesel engine (**Appendix 2.73**). There is a large fuel tank on the top of the crank shaft (**Appendices 2.72, 2.74**), which would have been topped up with diesel from the two storage tanks (**Appendix 2.14**) in room **1G1** at the south end of the range of Outbuildings close to the house. The engine also provided power to a battery room in **3G2** (**Appendix 2.79**), which stored electricity for when the engine was not in operation.

There is a restored engine of an almost identical design at the Amberley chalk pit museum in Sussex and another being restored at the former Anglo Brewery in Darshill and Bowlish in Devon. Each engine was tailor made dependent upon the specific requirements of the Client and contained a register plate to ensure that the exact spare parts could be quickly supplied. The factory number of the Gunby engine is stamped on a grease stained brass plate – **No.44559**.

#### THE STABLES - DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC

##### *INTRODUCTION*

The Stables form the east side of the Stable Courtyard and are centrally located in front of the entrance passage in the Clock House (**Appendix 2.89**). The building has a rectangular footprint that measures 6.8-7.1m x 23.2m (**Figures 8-11**), with an extension to the south making a total length of 26.6m.

*EXTERIOR*

The building is two-storeys in height with a hipped roof covered with pantiles. The stables are made from handmade red bricks measuring 6cm x 11cm x 22cm and laid in a Flemish bond. The building is a detached structure (**Appendix 2.87**), with a single storey extension against the south end with a mono-pitch roof covered with slate (**Appendix 2.91**).

*West elevation*

The west elevation is the principal façade of the Stables and can be divided into five bays. The central bay projects 20cm forward from the main elevation, emphasising the importance of the center of the building, which was originally constructed as a passage way. It still acts as the only entrance into the Stables (**Appendix 2.88**), which is via a large central doorway. There is a timber door with a four panel design, set in a thick square frame with chamfered detailing. Above the doorway is a recessed brick arched head forming a tympanum that contains the skull of a stag.

There is an offset brick plinth 0.35m above ground level that continues around the building, a projecting brick string course three bricks in height at first floor level and a dentil course of brick at eaves level. There is a row of five cast-iron decorative vents below the string course, which are not equally spaced and appear to be secondary insertions.

In the ground floor bays on either side of the doorway are high windows with eight panes of horizontally positioned glass (two over four). These windows have arched heads of soldier bricks, with a recessed blind panel beneath (**Appendix 2.89**). Above each of the ground floor windows and central doorway are further windows at first floor level. These have an upper fixed section of four horizontal panes of glass (two over two), with a horizontal sliding Yorkshire Sash below comprising of ten panes of horizontal glass (two over five). There is also a wide Yorkshire Sash in the southern extension with twelve panes of vertical glass (six over six), and a modern two light toilet window between bays two and three on the first floor.

The style of the windows is unlike those on the Clock House and it is suggested that when the ground floor access passage was blocked in the east elevation (see below), that all of the fenestration was replaced in the building. Within the blocked east doorway is a Yorkshire Sash window of a similar design to those on the west elevation, which indicates that they are contemporary with one another. It is also likely that the ground floor windows may have originally contained timber louvers rather than glass, and that as the upper floor windows have no brick arched heads they may not be part of the original design.

Additional features include a mounting block adjacent to the entrance doorway (**Appendix 2.88**) and a hand operated pump in bay four (**Appendix 2.89**).

*North gable*

The north gable (**Appendix 2.92**) has no features of note, apart from the first floor brick string course, offset plinth and dentil course along the eaves.

*East elevation*

The east elevation has a central bay that projects slightly, imitating the west elevation although it was largely obscured at the time of survey with vegetation. At ground floor level evidence for a blocked in doorway with a six pane Yorkshire Sash window (two over three) was noted (**Appendix 2.103**) and a low level oval window. Above this disturbed brickwork indicates that there may have been an upper floor window, which is consistent with an internal recess on the first floor stairwell. The elevation has an offset plinth, a projecting string course at first floor level and a dentil course of bricks along the eaves (**Appendix 2.93**). Irregular spaced row of cast-iron vents below the string course match those along the west elevation.

The elevation is divided by a high brick garden wall that runs west-east up to the building (**Appendix 2.94**). In the north part of the elevation, there are two high level three light windows immediately below the first floor string course (**Appendix 2.95**). These windows are secondary insertions and provided additional light into **4G3**. In between these windows at first floor is a small window with a single brick arched head with a modern casement. This window is similar to the upper floor window on the south gable of the Clock House (**Appendix 2.4**). There is a modern metal fire escape ladder attached to the sill of this window. In the south part of the elevation there are a further two windows at first floor level, similar in style to the upper floor windows on the west elevation. However as neither of these windows has a brick arched head and the brickwork around them has been extensively rebuilt, it is suggested that they are both recent insertions. There are two metal fire escape ladders attached to the sills of the upper floor windows.

Whilst this eastern elevation faces away from the Stable Courtyard, two unexpected features have been noted within the ground floor brickwork. Unlike the other buildings forming the Stable Courtyard there are no keystones above any of the openings with incised dates or initial, however these details have been built within the actual walling fabric in a contrasting dark/black brick. Beneath the two inserted high level windows is the date 1735 (**Appendix 2.95**) c.1m in height and 4.8m wide, and below the first floor windows in the south part of the elevation are the letters WM (**Appendix 2.96**) c.1m in height and c.2.5m wide. The form of the typography is rather crude, but was clearly an attempt to immortalise the association of the building with the then owner William Meux Massingberd in 1735.

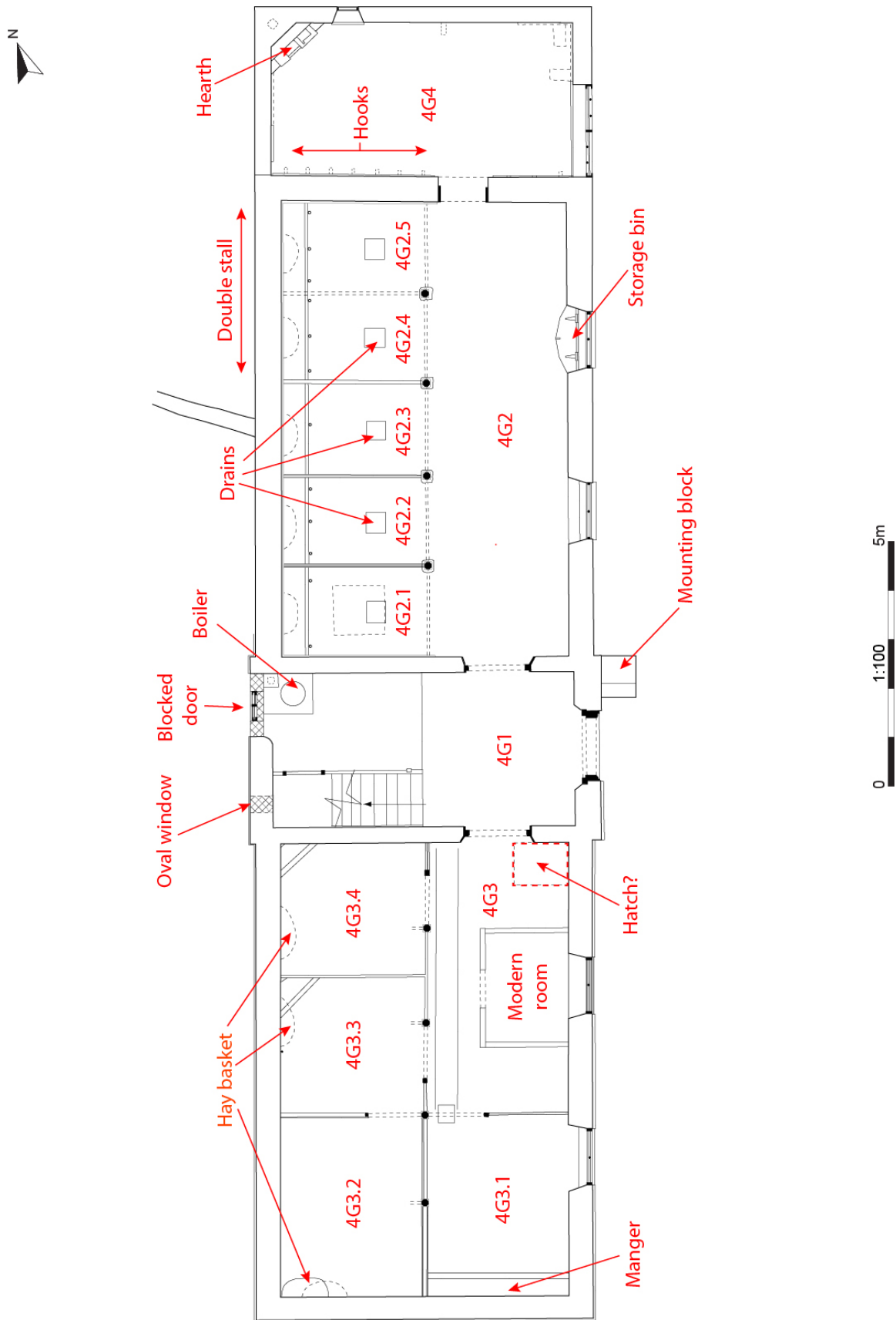


Figure 8: Ground floor plan of the Stables

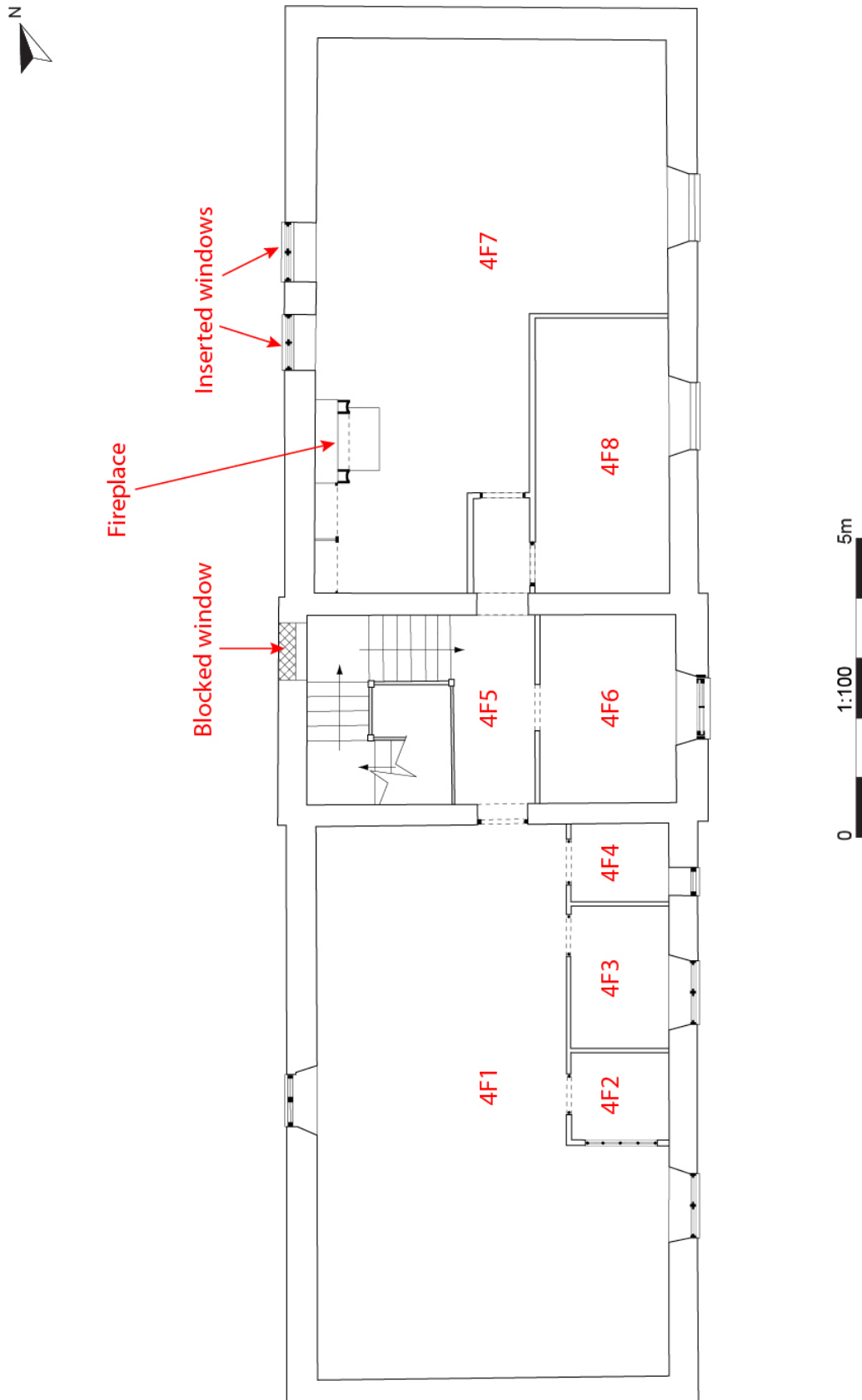


Figure 9: First Floor plan of the Stables



### *South gable*

The south gable is largely obscured by vegetation and no features of note were observed. Built against the ground floor is a brick extension **4G4** with a mono-pitch roof.

### *INTERIOR*

Internally there are four rooms on the ground floor (**4G1**, **4G2**, **4G3**, **4G4**), with a further nine on the first floor (**4F1**, **4F2**, **4F3**, **4F4**, **4F5**, **4F6**, **4F7**, **4F8**, **4F9**), although most of these are modern partitioned spaces when the upper floor was converted to a bunk house by the NT.

#### *Room 4G1*

This room is centrally positioned within the ground floor of the Stables (**Appendix 2.103**) and measures 3.1m x 6.1m, with a floor to ceiling height of 3.5m. There is a staircase in the southwest corner leading to the first floor with a storage cupboard beneath with a vertical baton door. Beyond the foot of the stairs the western part of the room has stone flagstones, whilst the eastern half of the room is paved with blue stable bricks. There is a blocked doorway in the northwest corner that originally formed a through passage. The blocking contains a small Yorkshire Sash window, in front of which is a brick support for a metal boiler and flue. In the north and south walls are large doorways (**Appendices 2.103**, **2.104**) leading into the two stable rooms **4G2** and **4G3**.

#### *Room 4G2*

This room is a five horse stable which essentially has the same layout as when it was built in 1735 (**Appendix 2.97**). The room measures 5.85m x 9.15m, with a floor to ceiling height (underside of floor boards above) of 3.75m. The room is divided by a central row of timber posts set at 1.8m centers. The posts are used to divide the east side of the room into five stalls (**4G2.1-4G2.5**) that measure 1.8m x 2.9m. The end partition between stalls **4G2.4** and **4G2.5** has been removed to create a double width stall (**Appendix 2.101**). The stalls have timber paneling 2.2m in height, with a continuous manger along the east wall and a cast-iron hay basket above (**Appendix 2.99**). On either side of the hay basket are right-angled iron straps attached to the timber boards that were possibly used to secure leather or fabric padding (**Appendix 2.101**). There are circular iron tethering rings attached to the side of the manger.

The timber posts have chamfered corners and a decorative detail that terminates as carved 'lambs tongue' stops, identical to the posts in **3G3** in the Coach House (**Appendix 2.81**). Between each post is a curved timber plank with a projecting cornice (**Appendix 2.98**) that imitates a decorative

arcade. The posts are raised above the ground on padstones which would have helped prevent rotting from the horse manure and urine on the floor of the stable.

The flooring throughout the room is brick laid in a herringbone pattern, with individual drains centrally positioned in each stall. The western half of the room forms a wide open space for maneuvering horses and to allow access to the tack room **4G4** at the south end. There are two high level windows in the west wall, although these may have originally been timber louvers. Beneath the south window is a timber grain storage bin (**Appendix 2.100**) that is partially built into the wall.

The ceiling of the room comprises of the exposed floor joists and boards of the first floor. Cut within the principal west-east floor beams were triangular slots on the side faces, although the purpose of these features is unclear.

#### *Room 4G3*

This room was originally identical in layout to room **4G2**, although has been radically remodeled into a series of looseboxes (**4G3.1-4G3.4**) probably at the start of the 19th century. The room measures 5.85m x 9.15m, with a floor to ceiling height (underside of floor boards above) of 3.75m. There is a central row of timber posts with decorative mouldings identical to those in room **4G2**.

There are two windows in the west wall, although it is likely that they originally contained timber louvers. Beneath the northwest window the walling is slightly recessed, presumably as it originally contained a storage bin similar to the one in room **4G2** (**Appendix 2.100**). The walls are bare brick and there are two inserted high level windows in the east wall. A rectangular alteration in the ceiling in the southwest corner of the room, may demark the site of a former access ladder to the upper floor that may have functioned as a hay loft.

The flooring is brick and there is a long drain running north-south on the west side of the central line of posts. New loose boxes have been formed along the northern and eastern sides of the room, with a wide access corridor measuring 2.85m x 5.4m in front of the entrance door in the south wall (**Appendix 2.105**). A modern store has been created within this area from thin stud work partitions.

The loose boxes that have been created can be divided into two separate sizes: 2.65m x 2.9m, **4G3.3-4G3.4** (**Appendices 2.107, 2.108**); and 2.9m x 3.6m, **4G3.1, 4G3.2** (**Appendices 2.106, 2.109**). The loose boxes have timber plank walls 2.25m high, many of which are worn and kicked. The entrance doors are 1m in width, with wide strap hinges (**Appendix 2.105**). Each room contains a metal hay basket and a corner manger of differing sizes.

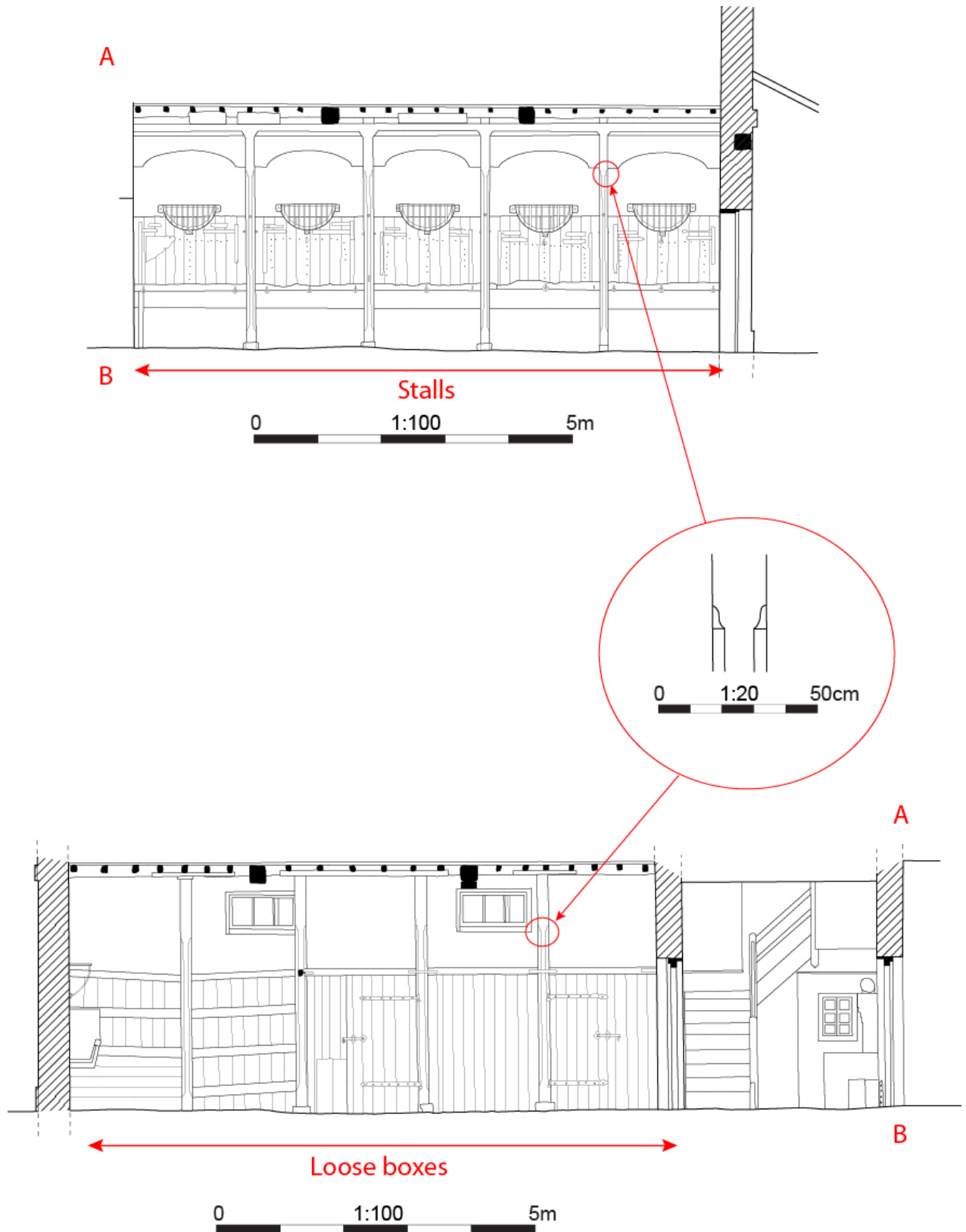


Figure 10: Structural cross-section (north-south) through ground floor of Stables

*Room 4G4*

Built against the southern end of room **4G2** is a single-storey extension (**Appendix 2.111**). Access is via a two paneled door (**Appendix 2.102**), although it is unclear whether this was a pre-existing external doorway prior to the construction of the extension. The room measured 3.1m x 6.1m and is an identical size to room **4G1**. The ceiling was lath and plaster, although this has been removed to expose the rafters (**Appendix 2.111**). Above the level of the floor joists there is a horizontal timber (**Appendix 2.110**) built into the southern wall face of the Stables.

There is a wide Yorkshire Sash window in the west wall and a small single light window in the south wall. In the southeast angle of the room is a fire-grate with a brick surround (**Appendix 2.113**). The walls are partially paneled with vertical boards and there are numerous large timber pegs and shelves for the storage of tack, livery and harnesses (**Appendix 2.112**).

*Room 4F1*

This was originally a large open plan room (**Appendix 2.115**) that measured 5.85m x 9.15m. There is a central doorway in the south wall and modern partitioned rooms in the southwest corner (**Appendix 2.114**). There are windows in the west and east walls.

*Room 4F2*

This room measures 1.5m x 1.6m and is a modern partition within **4F1** (**Appendix 2.114**). It has windows in the north wall and a doorway to the east.

*Room 4F3*

This room measures 1.5m x 2.3m and is a modern partition within **4F1** (**Appendix 2.114**). It has a window in the west wall and a doorway to the east.

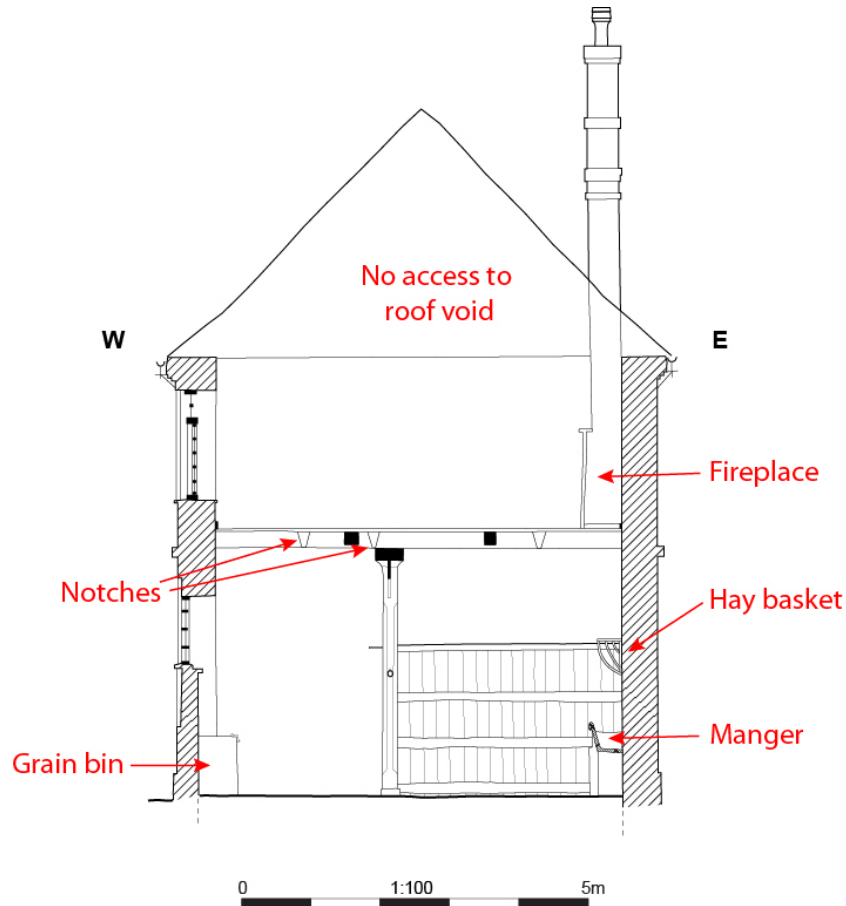
*Room 4F4*

This room measures 1.3m x 1.5m and is a modern partition within **4F1** that is a toilet and bathroom (**Appendix 2.114**). It has a modern narrow window in the west wall and a doorway to the east.

*Room 4F5*

This room forms a connecting passageway at the top of the stairwell down to **4G1** (**Appendix 2.116**). It measures 1.3m x 3.1m, with a small lobby extension into **4F7**. The east wall comprises

of timber planks, with a doorway at the south end. Separate doorways lead in to rooms **4F1**, **4F6**, **4F7**, and **4F8**.



**Figure 11:** Structural cross-section (west-east) through room **4G2** - Stables

#### Room 4F6

This room measures 2.2m x 3.1m and is a modern partition from **4F5** (Appendix 2.116). It has a window in the west wall and a doorway to the east.

#### Room 4F7

This was originally a large open plan room (Appendix 2.118) that measured 5.85m x 9.15m. There is a central doorway in the north wall and a small modern lobby. In the northwest corner a smaller room **4F8** has been created and that is accessed from the lobby. There is a window in the west wall and two inserted windows in the east wall with an external fire escape. To the north of the windows is a fireplace against the east wall (Appendix 2.119) that has been adapted to a shelving unit. The room has been converted to a large industrial kitchen.

#### *Room 4F8*

This room is partitioned off from **4F7** and measures 2.2m x 4.55m (**Appendix 2.178**). There is a doorway in the northeast corner and a window in the west wall.

#### DISCUSSION

This section of the report considers elements of the Stable Courtyard in their wider historical context, and provides some explanation to features that have been identified and recorded as part of this archaeological building survey.

#### STABLES

The Stable Courtyard at Gunby was a purpose built complex, and the overall appearance and character of the original layout from the 1730s still survives today, the principle addition being the Clock Tower in 1917. The original layout of the country house stable evolved from arrangements developed in the Tudor and Jacobean period, where the intention was the princely, or noble display of the horse (Worsley 2005, 18). Very few stables survive from this period, but features that do continue into later periods include arched canopies or arcades flanked by timber columns such as at Peover Hall, Cheshire (c.1654), or Arbury Hall, Warwickshire where there is arcading behind the feeding rack (c.1674) and at Powis Castle (c.1668). All of these earlier styles are reflected in the layout at Gunby. The large U-shaped stables at Osterley Park, Middlesex c.1730-40, has separate stalls with arcaded detailing at the front, and interestingly at Attingham House in Shropshire, the arcading effect is removed, with the rear back wall above the stables being match boarded, but the use of arched recessed backs for the feeding racks, creates an effect of an arcade.

Initially, stables were located close to hall and, in the 17th century, the idea that architecturally impressive stables might enhance the impression of the house was common. The introduction of a division between each horse, with a separate feeding rack against the end wall was a development from earlier medieval stable designs, however the use of symmetry with a central door and stables arranged in rooms on either side became common place.

In the last decades of the 18th century the thoroughbred, as racehorse and hunter, resulted in a new wave of stable design and layout. The most significant innovation (Worsley 2005, 185) being the introduction of the loose-box, sometimes known as the cage box. A pen c.10ft square and enclosed on all sides, especially favoured for sick horses, those in foal and horses that took violent exercise in relatively short and concentrated bursts, followed by periods of idleness. It is likely therefore that the remodeling of the north room in the Stables was as a direct result of the introduction of hunters in the early years of the 19th century. It was also during the late 18th

century that there was an increase in the length of each stall, with 8ft set as the standard length, but by the 19th century 8.5-9ft was normal.

Concepts of ventilation and drainage were both considered in the design of Stables, with covered drains down the middle of each stall becoming the norm, leading to a great drain which was a noticeable advance on the open drainage channels in pre-18th century stables.

Stable complexes often had a purpose built structure for coaches, and separate rooms were designed for saddle rooms, harnesses, tack rooms and livery.

Stables were often refitted in 19th century and the Victorian period, with new stalls, flooring, along with cast iron fixtures and fittings. All of which is evident at Gunby.

The stable yard was therefore an important space within any household, and it was not uncommon for one of the buildings to be adorned with a prominent clock tower, which was of considerable importance before the introduction of the pocket watch. Although at Gunby the Clock Tower was a relatively later introduction, being transferred to Gunby from Hook Place in Hampshire. The Gunby Stables also has similarities to the stable courtyard at Brocklesby Park in North Lincolnshire, where there are brick stable ranges and a prominent clock turret, although this dates from c.1722 to a design by Thomas Harrison.

#### *LAUNDRY*

The increase in the amount of domestic textiles in the 18th century (Sambrook 2004, 108), resulted in the development of new techniques to wash and clean the linen generated by large households. By the 19th century weekly or fortnightly washing had become the norm. Heat to boil water, heated irons for ironing and a supply of water were the principal requirements of a laundry. Rooms with high ceilings and at a distance from the house were also considered important. Unlike other servants the wash maids did not need to be in calling distance of the master or mistress, and to reduce the impact of any unpleasant smells associated with the laundry process, the laundry was often set apart from the main house. For example at Trentham in Staffordshire, the laundry was in a separate block of service buildings adjacent to the brewhouse and farmyard.

By the 18th century more sophisticated laundry premises were built into the elite houses, and it became customary to separate the wash-house from the laundry, or in the Victorian period 'wet laundry' and 'dry laundry' (Sambrook 2004, 154). Though separate, the tendency was to build rooms next to one another in a location which provided natural light, which was an important aspect of the rooms. It would appear that this was the arrangement at Gunby, perhaps forming

part of the reorganisation of the service functions in the basement of the main house after the 1873 extension.

Often two boilers were needed in the wash-house, one for boiling whites, the other for heating water for wooden trays (Sambrook 2004, 144). Unlike a brewing copper, laundry boilers were made of cast-iron and had a rounded bottom suitable for ladling. A separate firebox could be used to boil a kettle for starching, or tea. The boilers would be hung in a brick structure, thus allowing heat to wrap around all sides in an anticlockwise 'wheel-draught'.

The drying of laundry was often undertaken in closes, or gardens hidden from view from visitors or the house, drying green, or slips – perhaps located to the north of the Coach House at Gunby. Provision however had to be made for indoor drying in winter months and wet weather (Sambrook 2004, 161), a drying stove would have helped facilitate this and ceiling hung timber racks that could be raised and lowered, but domestic manuals advised against this for wet clothes (Hardyment 1997, 229). It was regarded as much healthier to have a separate drying loft above the wash-house such as at Kingston Lacy and Dryham Park, but no evidence has been noted for such a use on the first floor of the Clock House.

#### *MOTORING*

The adaptation of the interiors of existing buildings for new uses was common, and occurred in the Coach House at Gunby. In the double width cart shed, a vehicle inspection pit was added, accompanied by a hand operated winch on the adjacent wall and electric lighting to accommodate the use of motor cars by the family. At the beginning of the 20th century motoring became fashionable among the wealthy classes, taking off as a craze. It was common for cars to be maintained alongside horses, with coachmen, grooms and stable lads and the 'rude mechanicals' suddenly having to work in the same space, as happened at Gunby.

#### *ELECTRIC POWER*

The introduction of electricity into large houses was becoming standard at the end of the 19th and early years of the 20th century, and was regarded as a major technological advance. Large estates such as at Craigside in Northumberland made use of water powered motors, however in landlocked sites with no water provision, oil and diesel generators or engines were chosen.

The ROBEY engine at Gunby would have represented a dramatic adoption of this new technology at considerable expense. During operation it would have been noisy and dirty, hence its location far away from the house and the use of batteries would have ensured a night-time supply, and is most likely to have been limited to enable suitable lighting throughout the house.



## 6 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### The Stable Courtyard

##### EVIDENTIAL VALUE

- A purpose built brick stable courtyard with uniform details across the main buildings that includes an offset plinth, first floor string course and brick dentils, along with identical details for timber posts, with internal details such as cobbled and brickwork floors; - c.1735-6;
- The Clock House retains internal doors and features such as the chimney breasts that are original;
- The Victorian conversion of the north side of the Clock House to a wet and dry laundry still retains iron boilers, a cast-iron range and evidence for drying racks;
- The insertion of the vehicle inspection pit, engine winch and electric lighting demonstrates a change at the start of the 20th century to the use of motor cars;
- The end stable of the Coach House has a decorative newel post and stall, along with a rare wooden candle/lamp niche;
- The remains of the saw-mill appear relatively intact;
- The ROBEY open crank engine is a rare and important survival denoting the introduction of electrical power at Gunby Hall;
- The Stables retain their external appearance with a central doorway and ground floor stables on either side (fenestration has been altered in a secondary phase);
- South stable retains appearance, fixtures and fittings, and flooring from its original 1735 design;
- North stable represents a dramatic re-ordering of the internal stalls into loose boxes, indicative of a change in horses and husbandry – Early 19th century in date;
- The dramatic addition of a Clock Tower in 1917 creates a sense of grandeur;
- The row of out buildings demonstrate a gradual expansion of the need for small external storage, possibly as a kennels and game larder.

##### HISTORICAL VALUE

- Forms part of the 1730s expansion and development of Gunby Hall;
- The buildings contain datestones, or decorative lettering in the brickwork that document the association of William Meux Massingberd with the construction of the Stable Yard;
- Bricks appear to be locally made and represent a long tradition of the manufacture and supply of structural materials on large estates in the 17-18th centuries;
- The function of the stable and associated coach house was a significant part of the service functions of a large house and estate such as Gunby;
- The changing nature of the internal layout of the stables is indicative of changing fashions in horsemanship and the fashion for fast, powerful hunters;
- The adaptation of the ground floor of the Clock House into a wet and dry laundry, demonstrates the desire for an increased level of separation for these activity from the family spaces within the house;
- Designated as a Grade II\* and II Listed Buildings;
- Conversion of the upper floor of the Stables to a bunk house for NT volunteers.

#### AESTHETIC VALUE

- Consistent external appearance indicates a single designer/master builder/architect was involved with the creation of the buildings, which are restrained in their architectural style, but respect elements of Georgian fashions in architecture;
- The internal layout and design of the south stable is an important and relatively unaltered survival of a five stall stable that was influenced by earlier stables from larger country houses;
- Although a purely functional space, the introduction of a wet and dry laundry in the Victorian period appears to confirm with the standard working practices that were accepted as being suitable for such work;
- The vernacular nature of the northern shed that houses the ROBEY engine, demonstrates a later phase of use, which was directed to wards functionality rather than maintaining the overall aesthetic of the courtyard.

#### COMMUNAL VALUE

- It forms an important aspect and space essential to the former working life of Gunby Hall, notably separate from the gardens and farmyard;
- Today it creates a focus for visitors to Gunby Hall, within an enclosed courtyard;
- The Stable Courtyard was a functional space, but created security and shelter for servants, visitors and the family at Gunby;
- The roof spaces are used as a bat roost and contribute to maintaining the diversity of wildlife on the estate.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Each of the buildings within the Stable Courtyard have considerable historic significance that has already been acknowledged as their designation as Listed buildings, however when considered as a group they represent a well preserved example of an 18th century stable courtyard that can be regarded as being of Regional importance. The relatively complete survival of the internal structural elements on the ground floor of the stables makes it especially important and worthy of restoration and display.

The buildings have undergone minimal changes, to their external appearance and internally they appear to reflect the changing needs of the main house, as it was enlarged and internally re-modeled in the later part of the 19th century. Features such as the ROBEY engine and alteration of the Coach House for motor vehicles are all significant changes to the changing needs of the family and demonstrate that they were able to keep up with changing fashions in terms of the introduction of electricity and leisure pursuits. The condition of the ROBEY engine is such that it is considered to be of National significance.

The addition of the Clock Tower represents one of the last significant additions to Gunby Hall which celebrates the role the family played in the First World War. The current use of the ground floor of the buildings for general storage has a negative impact upon their overall significance, but a sympathetic restoration/adaptation of the various rooms has the potential to enhance the visitor experience and tell a new aspect of the working life of the house and estate.

## 7 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### AUTHORSHIP

This report has been prepared by Oliver Jessop MClfA, with graphics produced by David Watt MClfA. Editing has been provided by Manda Forster PhD MClfA.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Nick Owen and Johnny Phibbs of Debois are thanked for sharing their field notes and archive material for Gunby.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Oliver Jessop MClfA, James Thomson MClfA, Simon Jessop and Alex Cassels.

The staff at the Lincolnshire record office and local studies libraries are thanked for their advice regarding archive material for Gunby Hall.

### SOURCES AND REFERENCES CONSULTED

#### *PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: VISUAL RECORDS*

- Armstrong's map of Lincolnshire, c.1778
- Painting of Gunby, 1735
- Gunby Tree Book, 1810
- Watercolour of Gunby by Peregrine Langton Massingberd, c.1810
- Sketches by Elizabeth Langton Massingberd, 1812
- Tithe map of Gunby, 1837
- Survey of the Walled Gardens, Gunby Hall, 1944
- NT architectural plans of Gunby – c.1990s-2016
- Ordnance Survey maps 1819(OSD), 1880, 1906, 1922, 1968, 1977, 2017
- Photograph of Gunby Clock House, c.1900
- British Geological Map of Britain (digital data), 2017

SECONDARY SOURCES: PUBLISHED WORKS AND GREY LITERATURE

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Sambrook, P. 2004. *The Country House Servant*. Sutton Publishing and the National Trust

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INTERNET RESOURCES

- ADS: [www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk](http://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk)
- British Geological Survey: [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)
- Heritage Gateway: [www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)
- National Archives: [www.discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk)
- National Heritage List: [www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/)
- National Trust HBSMR: [www.heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/home](http://www.heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/home)

## PROJECT ARCHIVE

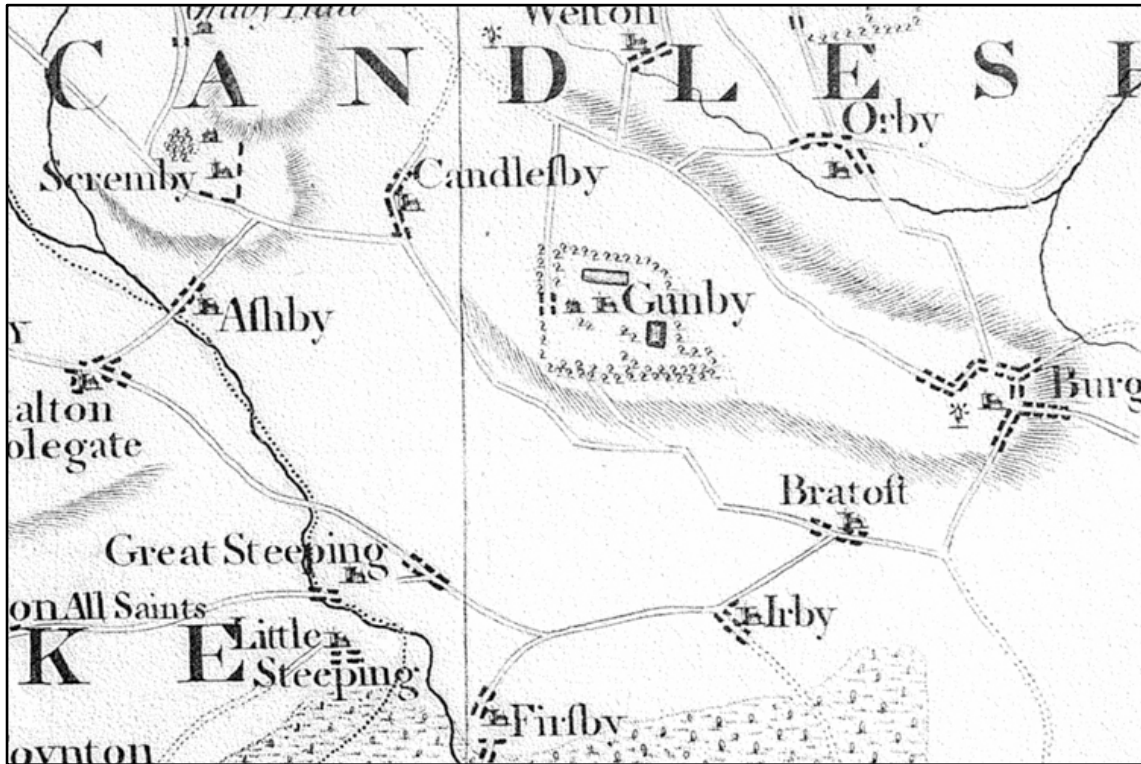
The fieldwork archive will be deposited with the National Trust (June 2017).

*Its contents include:*

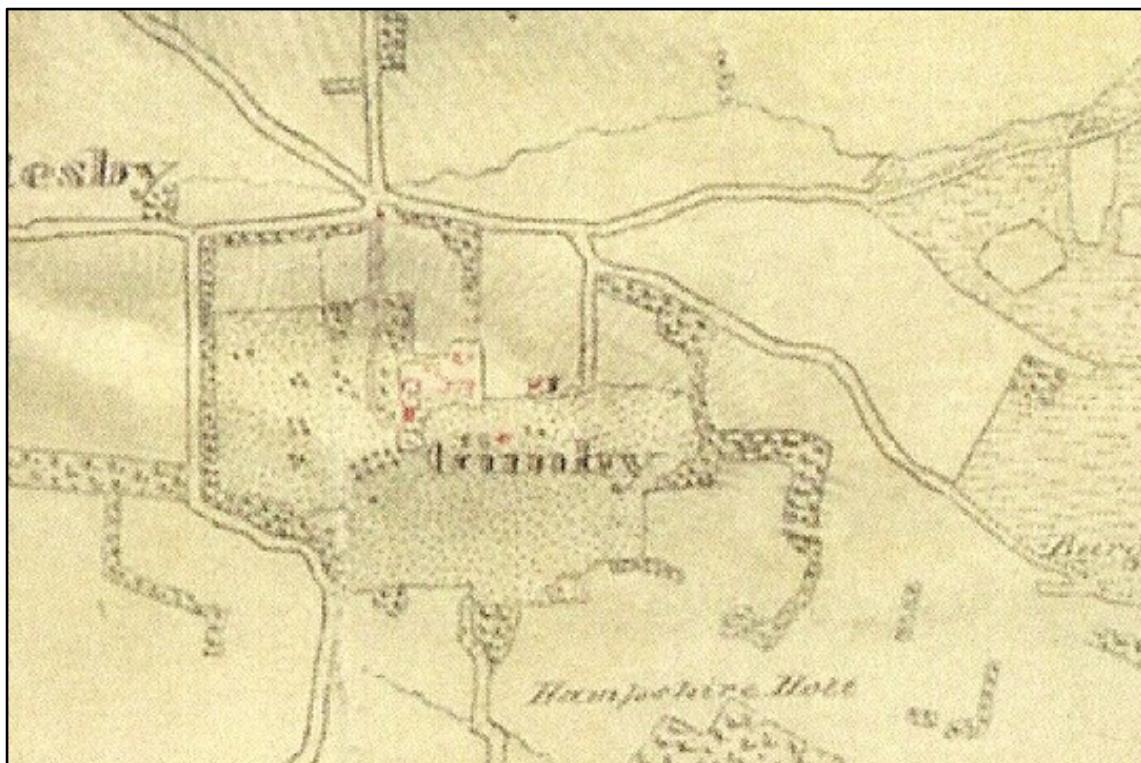
- *Permatrace field drawings*
- *Site notes*
- *Archive research*
- *Prints of record photographs*
- *Copy of final report*

## **Appendix I:**

Historic sources: mapping, illustrations and photographs

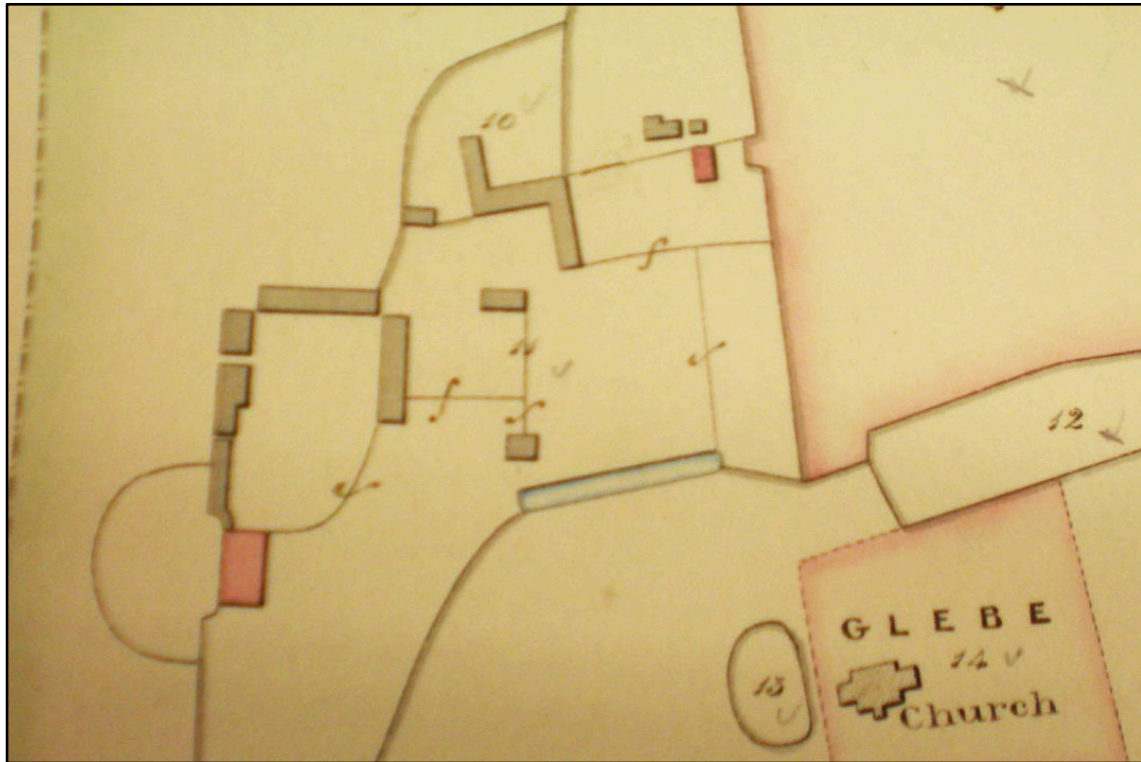


Appendix I.1: Extract from Armstrong's map of Lincolnshire, c.1778

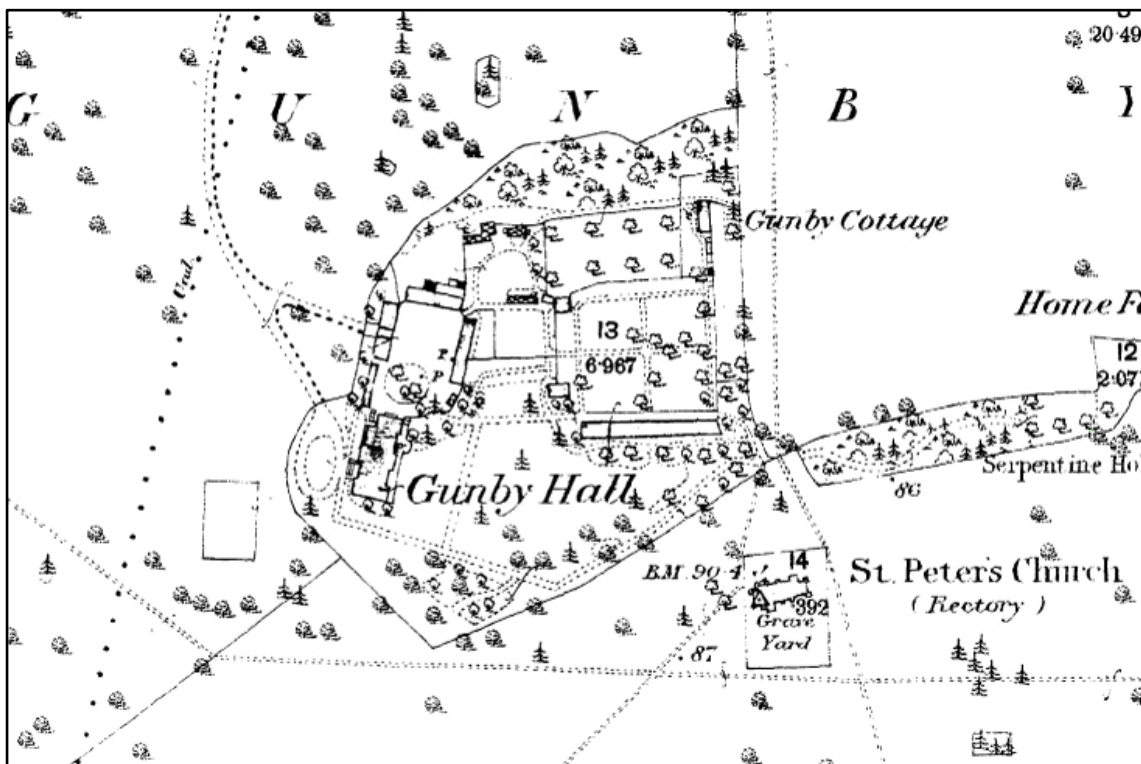


Appendix I.2: Extract from 1819 OSD surveyors drawing  
OS map reproduced under Licence No. 100056148. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©



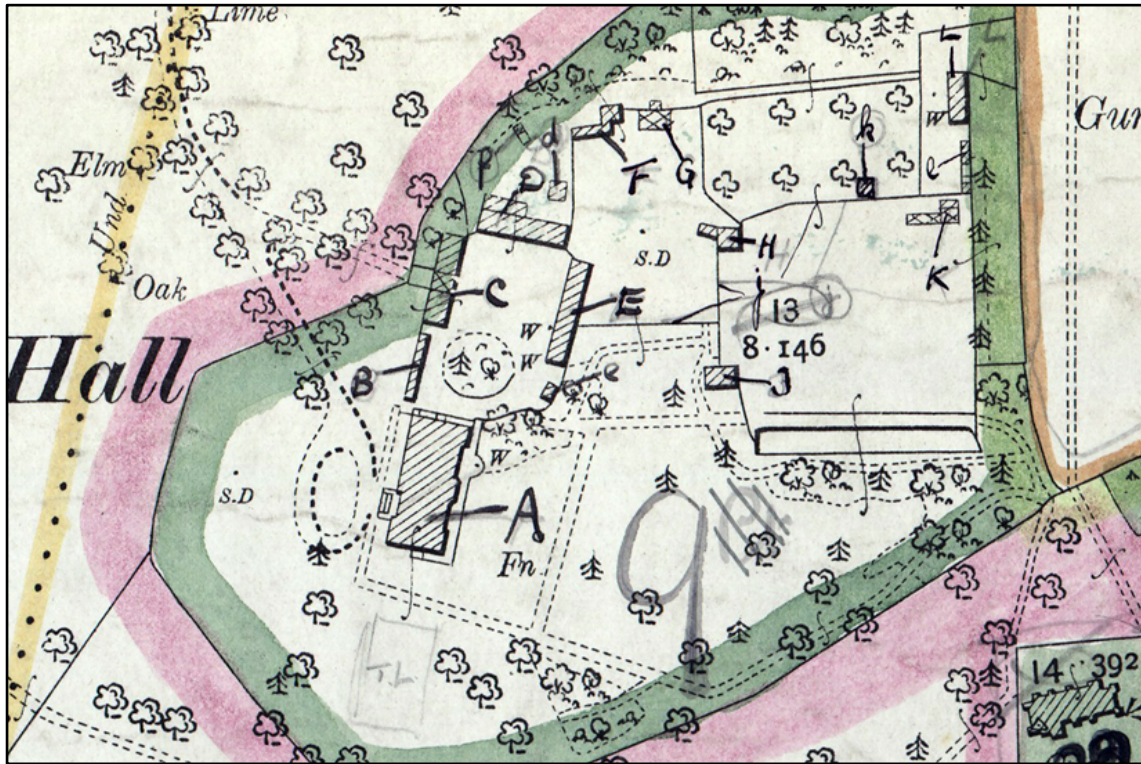


Appendix I.3: Extract from Gunby Tithe Map, 1837  
© Lincolnshire Record Office



Appendix I.4: Extract from 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map 1880  
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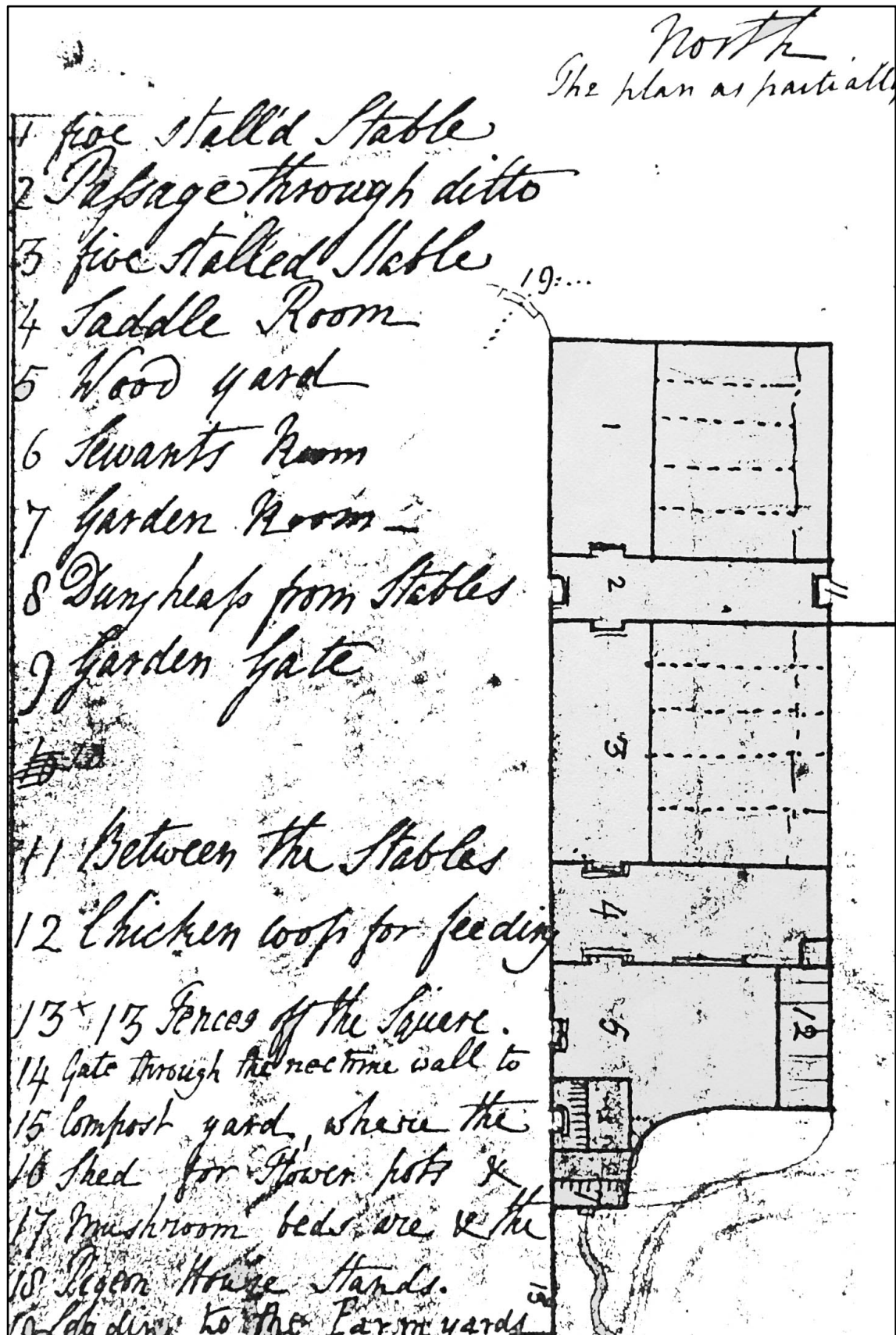
**Appendix I.5:** Extract from 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map 1906

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**Appendix I.6:** 1735 painting of Gunby Hall

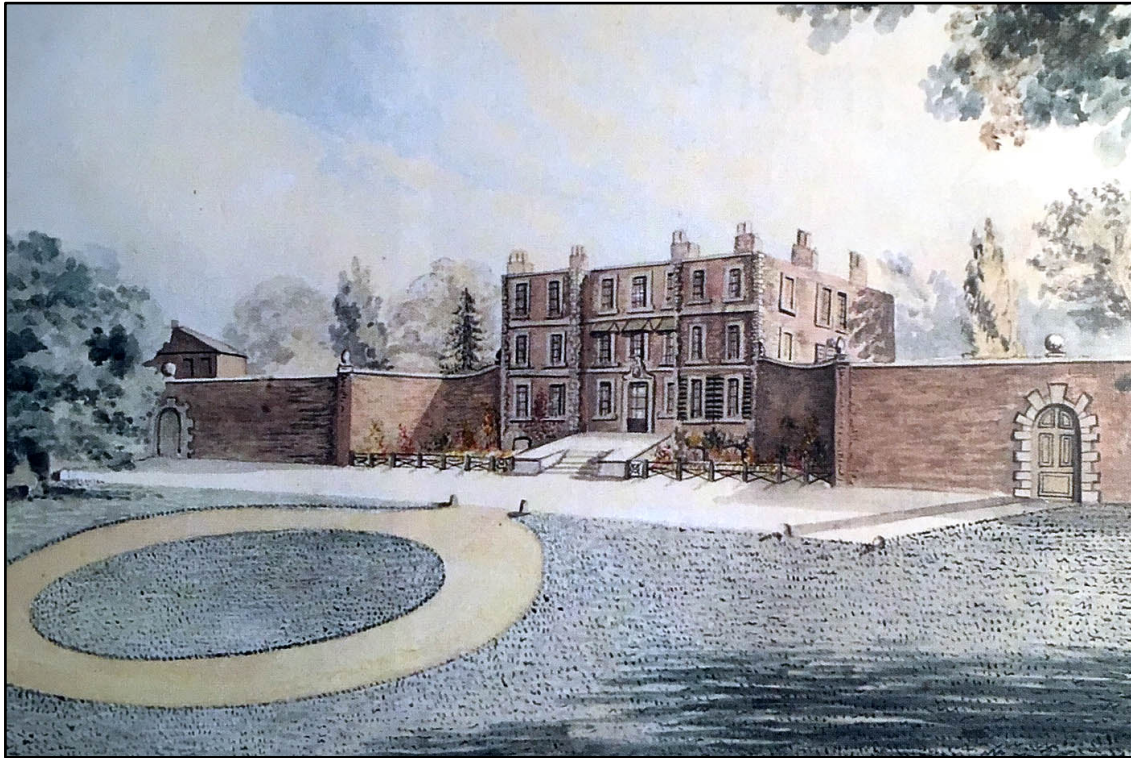
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Appendix 1.7: Extract from the Gunby Tree Book, c.1810

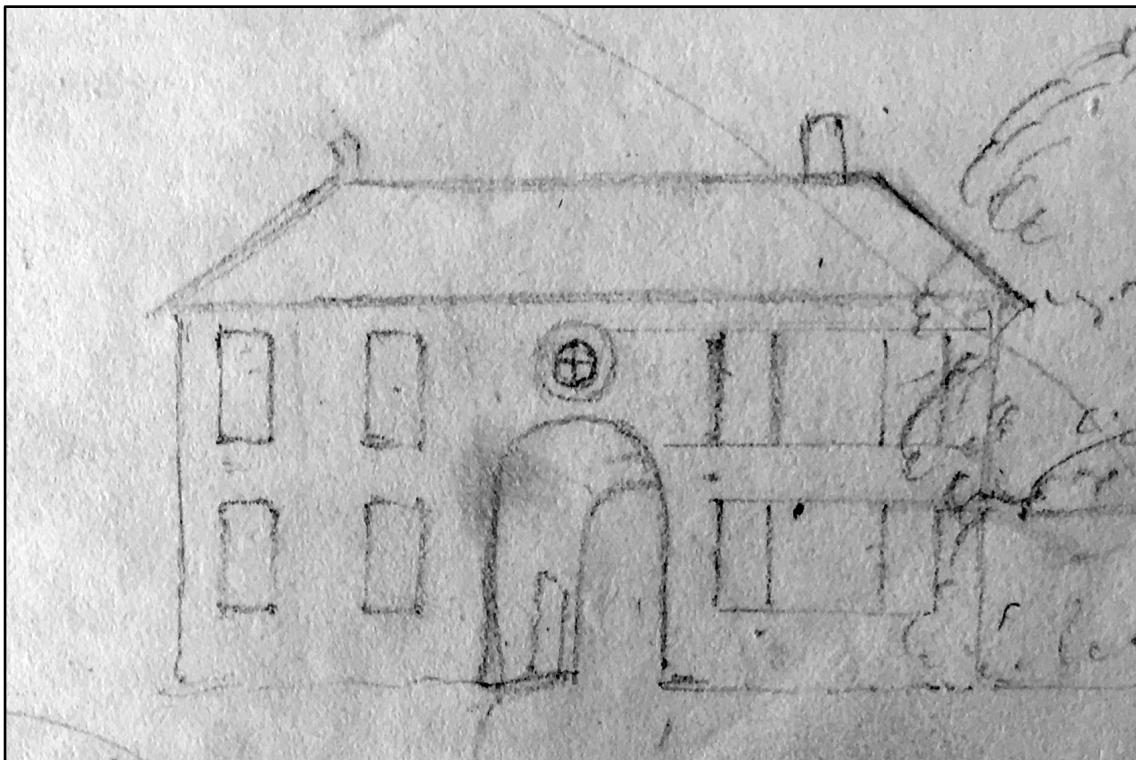
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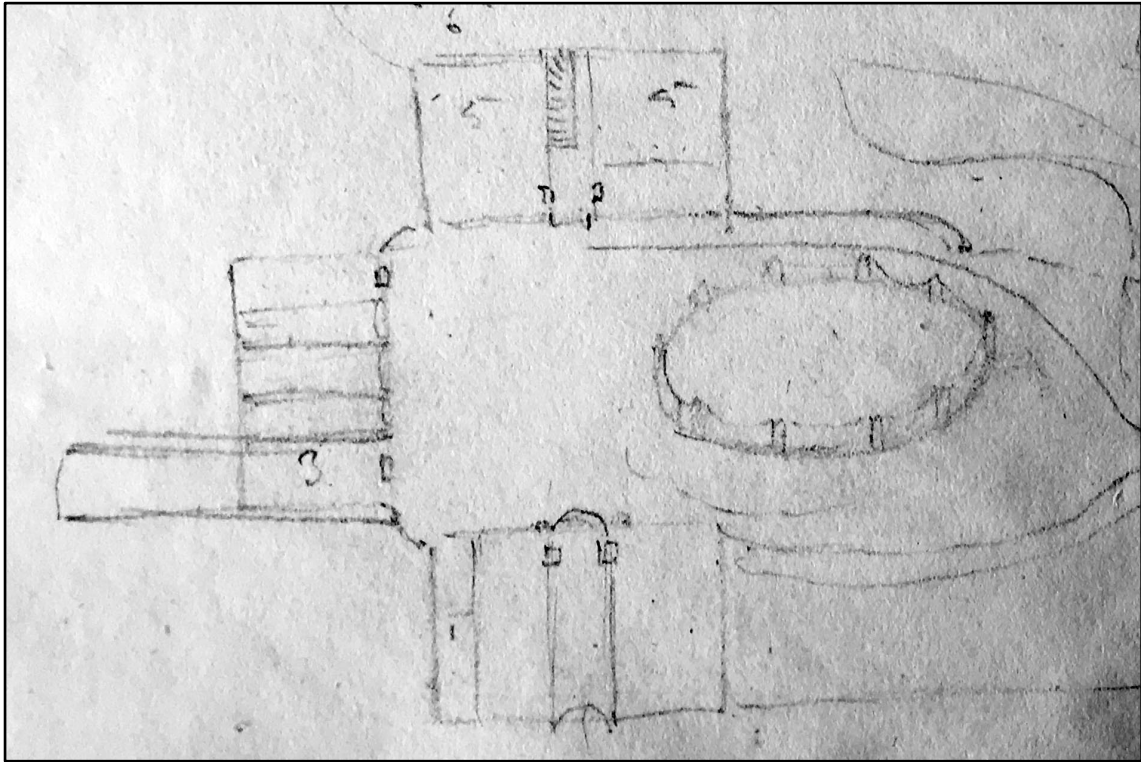
**Appendix I.8:** Watercolour painting of Gunby Hall by Peregrine Langton Massingberd, c.1810

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**Appendix I.9** Pencil sketch of the Clock House (pre clock) by Elizabeth Langton Massingberd, 1812

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**Appendix I.10:** Pencil sketch of the Clock House (pre clock) by Elizabeth Langton Massingberd, 1812  
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**Appendix I.11:** Photograph of coach and Clock House, looking west c.1900  
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## **Appendix 2:**

### Site Photographs





**Appendix 2.1:** General view of west façade to Gunby Hall, looking east. **Photo No.26**



**Appendix 2.2:** General view of west façade to Gunby Hall, looking east; note entrance gate to stable courtyard. **Photo No.28**





**Appendix 2.3:** General view of west façade to Gunby Hall and the Clock House, looking east. **Photo No.30**



**Appendix 2.4:** General view of stable courtyard, looking north (2m scale). **Photo No.1**





Appendix 2.5: Detail of Outbuildings, looking northwest (1m scale). Photo No.18



Appendix 2.6: East façade of Outbuildings, looking west (1m scale). Photo No.17





**Appendix 2.7:** Detail of Outbuildings, looking southwest (1m scale). **Photo No.16**



**Appendix 2.8:** Detail of vented doorway into room IG5 (Outbuildings), looking south (1m scale). **Photo No.31**





**Appendix 2.9:** Detail of vertical baton door into room **IG4** (Outbuildings), looking west (1m scale). **Photo No.21**



**Appendix 2.10:** Detail of oval window into room **IG4** (Outbuildings), looking west (20cm scale). **Photo No.19**





**Appendix 2.11:** General view of room **IG3** (Outbuildings), looking northwest (2m scale). **Photo No.57**



**Appendix 2.12:** General view of room **IG4** (Outbuildings), looking northwest (2m scale); note wall timbers. **Photo No.59**





**Appendix 2.13:** General view of room IG2 (Outbuildings), looking southwest (2m scale); note in-filled truss. **Photo No.58**





**Appendix 2.14:** General view of room IGI (Outbuildings), looking southwest; note inserted diesel tanks. **Photo No.60**



**Appendix 2.15:** General view of west elevation to Clock House, looking east with gates open (2m scale). **Photo No.34**





**Appendix 2.16:** General view of Clock House from the southwest. **Photo No.22**

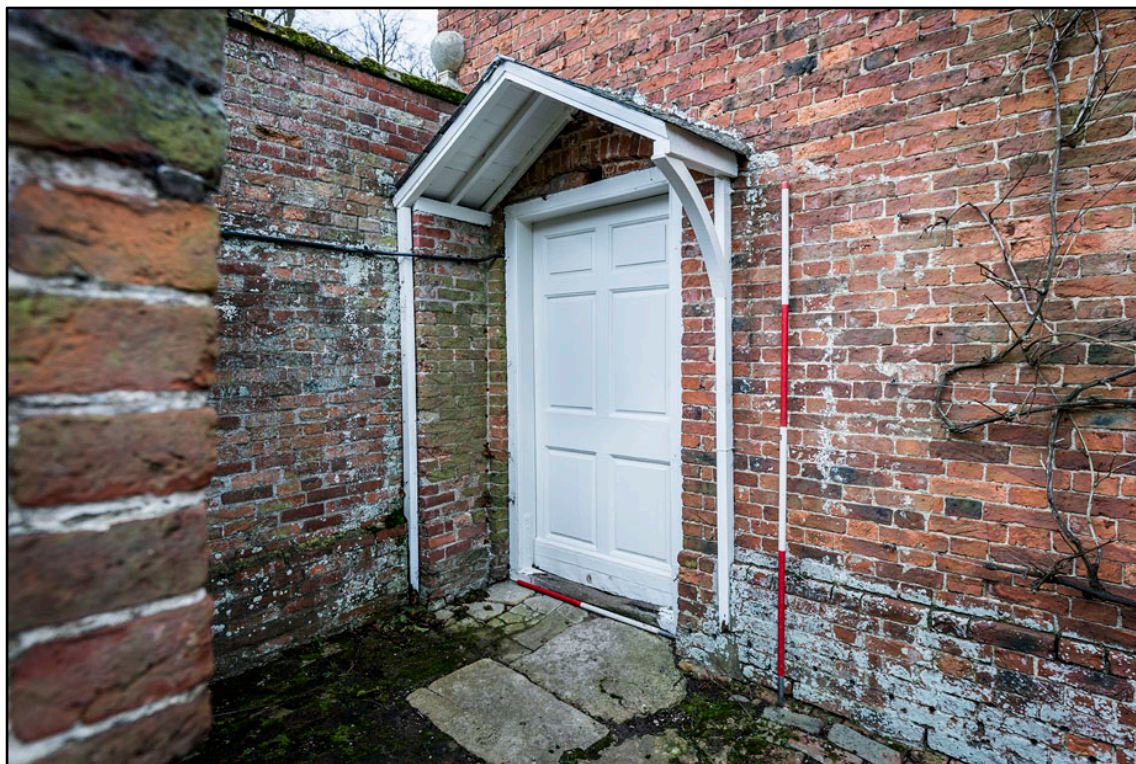


**Appendix 2.17:** General view of east elevation to Clock House (2m scale); note inserted double doors. **Photo No.14**





**Appendix 2.18:** General view of Clock House, looking southwest; note decorative banded cobbles (2m scale). **Photo No.15**



**Appendix 2.19:** Detail of doorway into south end of Clock House (1m/2m scale). **Photo No.32**





**Appendix 2.20:** General view of north elevation of Clock House, looking south (2m scale). **Photo No.39**





**Appendix 2.21:** Detail of vertical joint between garden wall and SW corner of Clock House (2m scale). **Photo No.23**





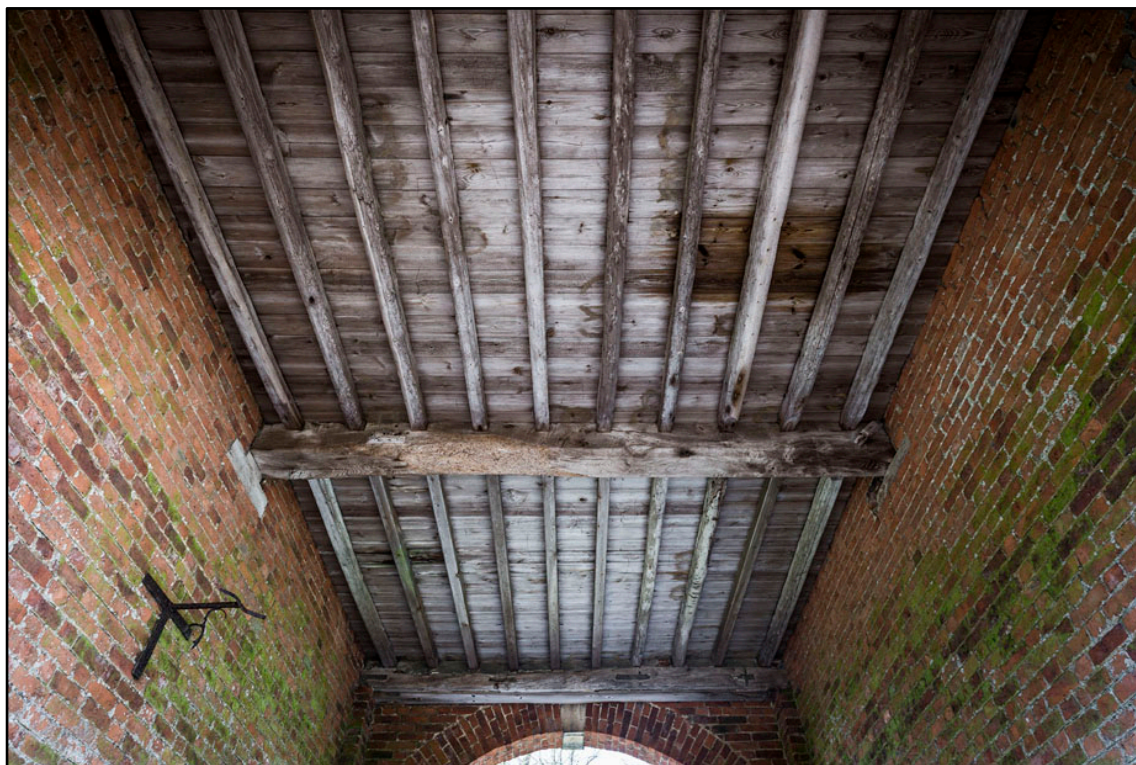
**Appendix 2.22:** Detail of external sash window on west elevation of Clock House (20cm/2m scale). **Photo No.25**





**Appendix 2.23:** Detail of blocked doorway in south wall of Clock House entrance passage 2G3 (2m scale). **Photo No.36**





**Appendix 2.24:** General view of ceiling above Clock House entrance passage 2G3; note pulley wheel on beam. **Photo No.37**



**Appendix 2.25:** Detail of blocked doorway in north wall of Clock House entrance passage 2G3 (1m/2m scale). **Photo No.38**





**Appendix 2.26:** Memorial plaque set within brick blocking in north wall of Clock House entrance passage 2G3. Photo No.33





**Appendix 2.27:** General view looking north in room 2G2 (Clock House); note large chimney breast (2m scale). **Photo No.62**



**Appendix 2.28:** Detail of west wall of room 2G2 (Clock House); note shutters (2m scale). **Photo No.65**





**Appendix 2.29:** General view looking south of room 2G2 (Clock House) (2m scale). **Photo No.63**



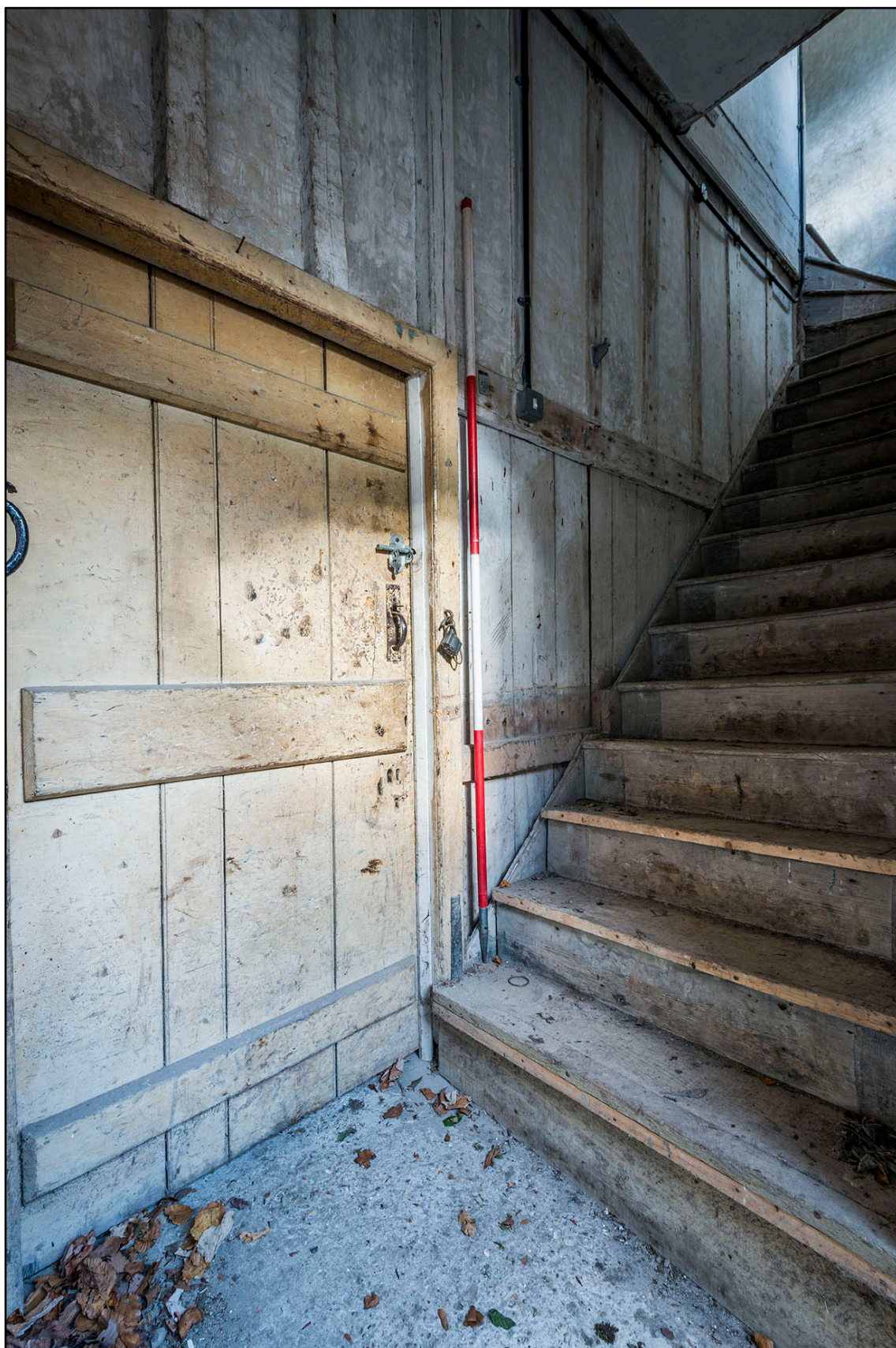
**Appendix 2.30:** Detail of stone window sills in room 2G2 (Clock House) (20cm scale). **Photo No.66**





**Appendix 2.31:** Detail of baton door with strap hinges in south wall of room 2G2 (Clock House) (2m scale). **Photo No.64**





**Appendix 2.32:** Detail of baton door in north wall of stairwell 2G1 (Clock House) (2m scale). Photo No.61





**Appendix 2.33:** General view along first floor corridor 2F1 (Clock House); looking north (2m scale). **Photo No.68**



**Appendix 2.34:** General view of room 2F3 (Clock House), looking west (2m scale). **Photo No.69**





**Appendix 2.35:** Detail of arched doorway into room **2F4** (Clock House) (1m/2m scale). **Photo No.70**





**Appendix 2.36:** Detail of sash window in room **2F4** (Clock House); note brackets for blinds (1m scale). **Photo No.71**





**Appendix 2.37:** General view looking east of timber wall in room 2F4 (Clock House) (2m scale). Photo No.72



**Appendix 2.38:** General view of room 2G4, looking southwest (Clock House) (1m/2m scale). Photo No.73





**Appendix 2.39:** General view of room 2G4, looking west (Clock House) (2m scale). **Photo No.80**



**Appendix 2.40:** Detail of fireplace in south wall of room 2G4 (Clock House) (1m/2m scale). **Photo No.74**





Appendix 2.41: Detail of (west) cast-iron laundry boiler and lid in room 2G4 (Clock House) (1m scale). Photo No.78



Appendix 2.42: Internal detail of (west) cast-iron laundry boiler in room 2G4 (Clock House) (1m scale). Photo No.79





**Appendix 2.43:** Detail of (east) cast-iron laundry boiler and lid in room 2G4 (Clock House) (1m scale).Photo No.76





**Appendix 2.44:** Internal detail of (east) cast-iron laundry boiler in room **2G4** (Clock House) (1m scale). **Photo No.77**



**Appendix 2.45:** Detail of doorway in northeast corner of room **2G4** (Clock House) (1m/2m scale). **Photo No.81**





**Appendix 2.46:** Internal detail of lock box on door in room 2G5 (Clock House) (20cm scale). **Photo No.86**



**Appendix 2.47:** General view of room 2G5 (Clock House), looking west; ceiling hooks (2m scale). **Photo No.83**





**Appendix 2.48:** Detail of pulley wheels in ceiling of room 2G5 (Clock House). **Photo No.85**



**Appendix 2.49:** Detail of pulley wheels in ceiling of room 2G5 (Clock House). **Photo No.84**





Appendix 2.50: Detail of roof structure above room 2F5 (Clock House), looking north. Photo No.92



Appendix 2.51: General view looking south of room 2F5 (Clock House); note modern staircase. Photo No.87





**Appendix 2.52:** General view of hipped gable roof in room 2F5 (Clock House). Photo No.88



**Appendix 2.53:** General view looking north of room 2F5 (Clock House) (2m scale). Photo No.89





**Appendix 2.54:** Detail of planking denoting site of earlier staircase in room 2F5 (Clock House) (1m scale). **Photo No.90**



**Appendix 2.55:** Detail of planking denoting site of earlier staircase in room 2F5 (Clock House) (1m scale). **Photo No.91**





**Appendix 2.56:** Detail of round window in room 2F6 (Clock House) above entrance (20cm scale). **Photo No.94**



**Appendix 2.57:** Detail of round window in room 2F6 (Clock House) above entrance. **Photo No.93**





**Appendix 2.58:** General view of south elevation of Coach House from across Stable Yard, looking north (2m scale). **Photo No.2**



**Appendix 2.59:** Detail of south elevation of Coach House, looking north (2m scale). **Photo No.3**





**Appendix 2.60:** Detail of doorway in south elevation of Coach House leading to room **3G4** (1m/2m scale). **Photo No.11**



**Appendix 2.61:** Detail of doorway in south elevation of Coach House leading to room **3G4** (1m/2m scale). **Photo No.12**





**Appendix 2.62:** Detail of central doorways in south elevation of Coach House (2m scale). **Photo No.13**



**Appendix 2.63:** Detail of doorway into gardens in northeast corner of Stable Yard (1m/2m scale). **Photo No.10**





**Appendix 2.64:** General view of east gable of Coach House, looking west (2m scale). **Photo No.50**



**Appendix 2.65:** General view of west gable of Coach House, looking southeast; note external sawmill (2m scale). **Photo No.40**





**Appendix 2.66:** General view of north elevation of Coach House with attached sawmill shed (2m scale). **Photo No.41**



**Appendix 2.67:** Detail of doorway in northeast wall of Coach House; note blocked upper floor access (2m scale). **Photo No.42**





**Appendix 2.68:** Detail of ashlar window in north wall of Coach House, looking southeast (2m scale). **Photo No.45**





**Appendix 2.69:** General view looking east inside former saw mill room **3G5**; note circular saw blades (2m scale). **Photo No.43**



**Appendix 2.70:** Detail of overhead belt wheels for power drive to former saw bench in room **3G5** (2m scale). **Photo No.44**





**Appendix 2.71:** Detail of ROBEY engine in room 3G6, looking northeast (20cm scale). **Photo No.46**



**Appendix 2.72:** Detail of ROBEY engine in room 3G6, looking south (20cm scale). **Photo No.49**





**Appendix 2.73:** Detail of ROBEY engine in room 3G6, looking southwest (20cm scale). **Photo No.48**



**Appendix 2.74:** Detail of ROBEY engine in room 3G6, looking west (20cm scale). **Photo No.47**





**Appendix 2.75:** General view of room 3G1 (Coach House), looking west; note inserted doorway (2m scale). **Photo No.95**



**Appendix 2.76:** General view of room 3G1 (Coach House), looking east; note high blocked door (2m scale). **Photo No.96**





**Appendix 2.77:** Detail of overhead lifting beam (?) in room 3G1 (Coach House), looking west. **Photo No.97**



**Appendix 2.78:** Detail of timber door at first floor level in room 3G2 (Coach House), looking east. **Photo No.99**





Appendix 2.79: General view of room 3G2 (Coach House), looking north; note brick floor (2m scale). Photo No.98



Appendix 2.80: General view of room 3G3 (Coach House), looking northeast (2m scale). Photo No.100





**Appendix 2.81:** Detail of ceiling and timber posts in room **3G3** (Coach House); note truncated timber post. **Photo No.101**



**Appendix 2.82:** Detail of inspection pit in room **3G3** (Coach House), looking east (2m scale). **Photo No.102**





**Appendix 2.83:** Detail of inspection pit in room 3G3, looking east; note wall lamp and winch (2m scale). **Photo No.103**





**Appendix 2.84:** Detail of wooden lamp niche adjacent to doorway in stable **3G4** (Coach House), (10cm scale). **Photo No.106**





**Appendix 2.85:** General view of hipped roof in room **3G4** (Coach House), looking north. **Photo No.105**



**Appendix 2.86:** Detail of stalls in room **3G4** (Coach House), looking northeast (2m scale). **Photo No.104**





**Appendix 2.87:** General view of west façade of Stables, looking east (2m scale). **Photo No.4**



**Appendix 2.88:** Detail of central entrance doorway in Stables; note mounting block (20cm/2m scale). **Photo No.8**





**Appendix 2.89:** Detail of water pump against east façade of Stables (20cm/2m scale). **Photo No.6**



**Appendix 2.90:** Detail of high level window and blind brick panel in west façade of Stables (2m scale). **Photo No.9**





**Appendix 2.91:** General view looking north along west façade of Stables (2m scale). **Photo No.5**



**Appendix 2.92:** Detail of north gable of Stables, looking south (2m scale). **Photo No.51**





**Appendix 2.93:** General view of the rear of the Stables, looking southeast (2m scale). **Photo No.54**



**Appendix 2.94:** General view of the rear of the Stables, looking northwest (2m scale). **Photo No.55**





**Appendix 2.95:** Detail of brick date 1735 (black bricks) in east elevation of Stables (2m scale). **Photo No.52**



**Appendix 2.96:** Detail of brick initials WM (black bricks) in east elevation of Stables (2m scale). **Photo No.56**



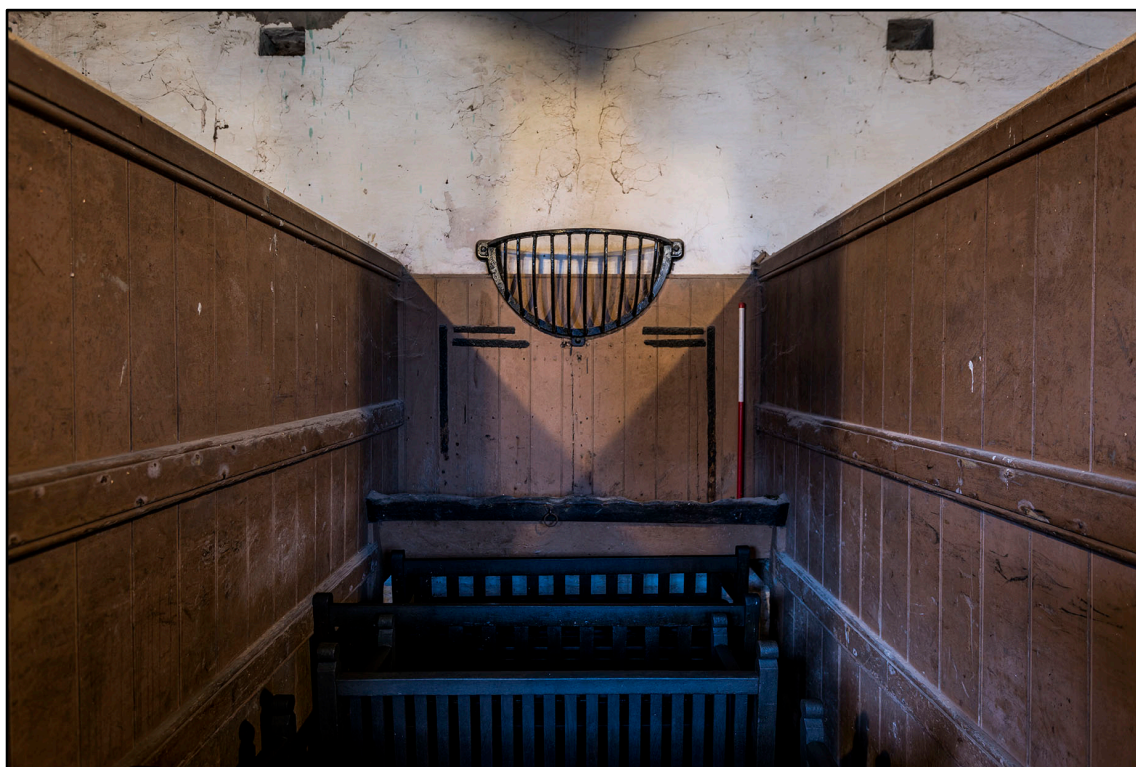


Appendix 2.97: General view of room 4G2 (Stables), looking south; note brick floor (2m scale). Photo No.107



Appendix 2.98: Detail of carved timber post between stalls in room 4G2 (Stables). Photo No.109





**Appendix 2.99:** Detail of timber stall and cast-iron manger in room **4G2** (Stables), looking west (1m scale). **Photo No.108**



**Appendix 2.100:** Detail of timber hopper in room **4G2** (Stables), looking east (20cm scale). **Photo No.112**





Appendix 2.101: Detail of cast-iron manger and iron strap-work in end stall in room 4G2 (Stables) (20cm scale). Photo No.110



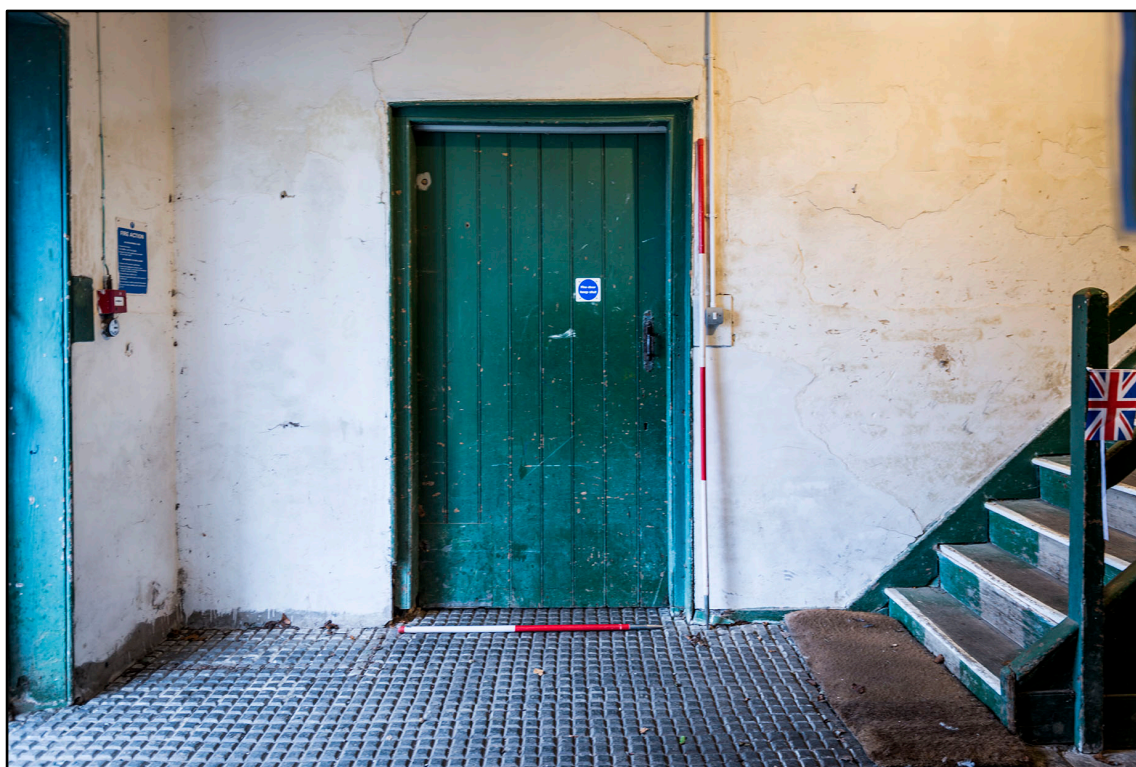


**Appendix 2.102:** Detail of doorway at south end of room **4G2** (Stables) (2m scale). **Photo No.111**



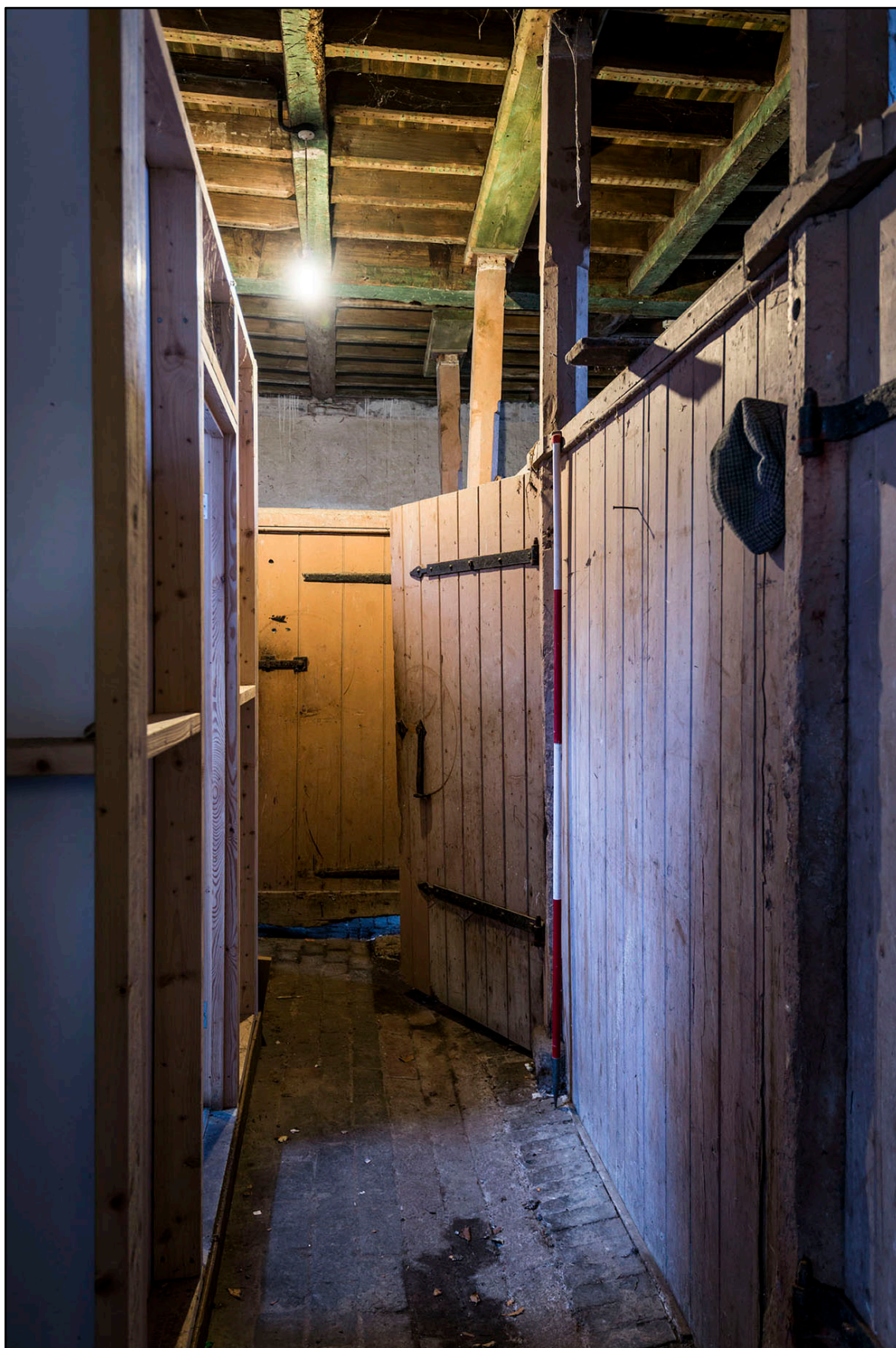


Appendix 2.103: General view of stairwell 4G1 (Stables), looking west (1m/2m scale). Photo No.117



Appendix 2.104: Detail of doorway to 4G3 in north wall of stairwell 4G2 (Stables), looking north (1m/2m scale). Photo No.119





**Appendix 2.105:** General view of inserted passage **4G3** within north end of Stables, looking north (2m scale). **Photo No.120**





**Appendix 2.106:** General view into loose box **4G3.2**, looking northeast (2m scale). Photo No.123





Appendix 2.107: General view into loose box **4G3.4**, looking east (2m scale). Photo No.121



Appendix 2.108: General view into loose box **4G3.3**, looking east (2m scale). Photo No.122





**Appendix 2.109:** General view into loose box **4G3.1**, looking north (2m scale). **Photo No.124**





Appendix 2.II0: Detail of timber beam built into upper wall above room **4G4**, looking north. Photo No.II6



Appendix 2.II1: General view of tack store **4G4**, looking west; note hooks for harnesses (2m scale). Photo No.II5





**Appendix 2.112:** Detail of tack store **4G4**, looking northeast; note hooks for harnesses (2m scale). **Photo No.114**



**Appendix 2.113:** Detail of fireplace in southeast corner of tack store **4G4** (2m scale). **Photo No.113**





**Appendix 2.114:** General view of room 4F1 (Stables), looking south; note modern partitions (2m scale). Photo No.126



**Appendix 2.115:** General view of room 4F1 (Stables), looking north (2m scale).. Photo No.125





**Appendix 2.116:** General view of passageway **4F7** (Stables), looking south (2m scale). **Photo No.127**



**Appendix 2.117:** General view of room **4F8** (Stables), looking southwest (1m scale). **Photo No.128**





Appendix 2.118: General view of room 4F9 (Stables), looking south (2m scale). Photo No.129



Appendix 2.119: General view of room 4F9 (Stables), looking northeast; note former fireplace (2m scale). Photo No.130

### **Appendix 3:**

Photographic register and viewpoint plans



# THE STABLE COURTYARD, Gunby Hall, Lincolnshire

Historic Building Survey - Report TJC2017.09

Frame	Appendix	Room	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
1	2.4	n/a	General view of courtyard	2m	NE	27.02.17
2	2.58	n/a	General view of courtyard	2m	NE	27.02.17
3	2.59	n/a	General view of coach house	2m	N	27.02.17
4	2.87	n/a	General view of stables	2m	E	27.02.17
5	2.91	n/a	General view of stables	2m	NE	27.02.17
6	2.89	n/a	Detail of pump and mounting block	1m/2m	E	27.02.17
7	n/a	n/a	Detail of pump and mounting block	2m	E	27.02.17
8	2.88	n/a	Detail of entrance doorway	20cm/2m	E	27.02.17
9	2.90	n/a	Detail of external window	2m	E	27.02.17
10	2.63	n/a	Detail of northeast gateway	2m	NE	27.02.17
11	2.60	n/a	Detail of SE doorway into Coach House	2m	N	27.02.17
12	2.61	n/a	Detail of SE doorway (open) into Coach House	2m	N	27.02.17
13	2.62	n/a	General view of south elevation of Coach House doors	2m	N	27.02.17
14	2.17	n/a	General view of Clock House	2m	W	27.02.17
15	2.18	n/a	General view of Clock House	2m	SW	27.02.17
16	2.7	n/a	General view of Outbuildings	1m	SW	27.02.17
17	2.6	n/a	General view of Outbuildings	1m	W	27.02.17
18	2.5	n/a	General view of Outbuildings	1m	NW	27.02.17
19	n/a	n/a	Detail of oval window on Outbuildings	20cm	W	27.02.17
20	n/a	n/a	General view of courtyard	2m	NE	27.02.17
21	2.9	n/a	Detail of external door on Outbuildings	1m	W	27.02.17
22	2.16	n/a	General view of Clock House	n/a	NE	27.02.17
23	2.21	n/a	Detail of vertical joint between Clock House and boundary wall	n/a	E	27.02.17
24	n/a	n/a	Detail of vertical joint between Clock House and boundary wall	n/a	E	27.02.17
25	2.22	n/a	Detail of window on Clock House	2m	E	27.02.17
26	2.1	n/a	General view of west façade Gunby	n/a	E	27.02.17

**The JESSOP Consultancy**

Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford

# THE STABLE COURTYARD, Gunby Hall, Lincolnshire

Historic Building Survey - Report TJC2017.09

Frame	Appendix	Room	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
			House			
27	n/a	n/a	General view of west façade Gunby House	n/a	E	27.02.17
28	2.2	n/a	General view of west façade Gunby House	n/a	E	27.02.17
29	n/a	n/a	General view of west façade Gunby House	n/a	NE	27.02.17
30	2.3	n/a	General view of west façade Gunby House and the Clock House	n/a	NE	27.02.17
31	2.8	n/a	Detail of vented doorway into IG5	2m	S	27.02.17
32	2.19	n/a	Detail of doorway into south end of Clock House	2m	NW	27.02.17
33	2.26	2G3	Detail of memorial plaque on Clock House	n/a	N	27.02.17
34	2.15	n/a	General view of entrance facade	2m	E	27.02.17
35	n/a	n/a	General view of entrance passage	2m	E	27.02.17
36	2.23	2G3	Detail of blocked doorway	2m	SW	27.02.17
37	2.24	2G3	General view of ceiling	n/a	W	27.02.17
38	2.25	2G3	Detail of blocked doorway and plaque	1m	N	27.02.17
39	2.20	n/a	General view of north elevation of Clock House	2m	S	27.02.17
40	2.65	n/a	General view of west gable of Coach House	2m	SE	27.02.17
41	2.66	n/a	General view of sawmill built against north side of Coach House	2m	S	27.02.17
42	2.67	n/a	Detail of doorway and blocked first floor doorway in north elevation of Coach House	2m	S	27.02.17
43	2.69	3G5	General view of sawmill; note circular saw blades	2m	E	27.02.17
44	2.70	3G5	Detail of overhead wheels for line shafting	2m	E	27.02.17
45	2.68	3G5	Detail of ashlar window	50cm	SE	27.02.17
46	2.71	3G6	Detail of ROBEY engine	20cm	NE	27.02.17
47	2.74	3G6	Detail of ROBEY engine	20cm	W	27.02.17



**THE STABLE COURTYARD**, Gunby Hall, Lincolnshire

Historic Building Survey - Report TJC2017.09

Frame	Appendix	Room	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
48	<b>2.73</b>	3G6	Detail of ROBEY engine	20cm	SW	27.02.17
49	<b>2.72</b>	3G6	Detail of ROBEY engine	20cm	S	27.02.17
50	<b>2.64</b>	n/a	General view of east gable of Coach House	2m	W	27.02.17
51	<b>2.92</b>	n/a	General view of north gable	2m	S	27.02.17
52	<b>2.95</b>	n/a	Detail of date 1735 in brickwork of Stables	2m	W	27.02.17
53	<b>n/a</b>	n/a	General view of Stables	2m	SW	27.02.17
54	<b>2.93</b>	n/a	General view of the rear of the Stables	2m	SE	27.02.17
55	<b>2.94</b>	n/a	General view of the rear of the Stables	2m	NW	27.02.17
56	<b>2.96</b>	n/a	Detail of initials WM in black brick built into Stables	2m	W	27.02.17
57	<b>2.11</b>	1G3	General view of room	2m	NW	27.02.17
58	<b>2.13</b>	1G2	General view with roof truss	2m	SW	27.02.17
59	<b>2.12</b>	1G4	General view	2m	NW	27.02.17
60	<b>2.14</b>	1G1	General view with diesel tanks	n/a	SW	27.02.17
61	<b>2.32</b>	2G1	Detail of door and staircase	2m	E	27.02.17
62	<b>2.27</b>	2G2	General view of room	2m	N	27.02.17
63	<b>2.29</b>	2G2	General view of room	2m	S	27.02.17
64	<b>2.31</b>	2G2	Detail of plank and baton door	2m	S	27.02.17
65	<b>2.28</b>	2G2	Detail of windows and shutters	2m	W	27.02.17
66	<b>2.30</b>	2G2	Detail of stone window sill	20cm	SW	27.02.17
67	<b>n/a</b>	2F1	General view along corridor	2m	N	27.02.17
68	<b>2.33</b>	2F1	General view along corridor	2m	N	27.02.17
69	<b>2.34</b>	2F3	General view of room	2m	NW	27.02.17
70	<b>2.35</b>	2F4	Detail of arched door	2m	SW	27.02.17
71	<b>2.36</b>	2F4	Detail of sash window	1m	W	27.02.17
72	<b>2.37</b>	2F4	General view of timber paneling	2m	E	27.02.17
73	<b>2.38</b>	2G4	General view of room	1m/2m	SW	28.02.17

# THE STABLE COURTYARD, Gunby Hall, Lincolnshire

Historic Building Survey - Report TJC2017.09

Frame	Appendix	Room	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
74	2.40	2G4	Detail of fireplace	1m/2m	S	28.02.17
75	n/a	2G4	General view of fireplace	1m	S	28.02.17
76	2.43	2G4	Detail of cast-iron boiler and lid	1m	S	28.02.17
77	2.44	2G4	Internal detail of cast-iron boiler	1m	SE	28.02.17
78	2.41	2G4	Detail of cast-iron boiler and lid	1m	S	28.02.17
79	2.42	2G4	Detail of cast-iron boiler and lid	1m	S	28.02.17
80	2.39	2G4	General view of room and windows	2m	W	28.02.17
81	2.45	2G4	Detail of doorway	1m/2m	N	28.02.17
82	n/a	2G5	Detail of floor bracket	20cm	S	28.02.17
83	2.47	2G5	General view of room	2m	NW	28.02.17
84	2.49	2G5	Detail of metal hooks and pulley wheels	n/a	E	28.02.17
85	2.48	2G5	Detail of pulley wheel on ceiling	n/a	W	28.02.17
86	2.46	2G5	Detail of lock box	20cm	S	28.02.17
87	2.51	2F5	General view of room	2m	S	28.02.17
88	2.52	2F5	Detail of roof structure - hip	n/a	N	28.02.17
89	2.53	2F5	General view of room	2m	N	28.02.17
90	2.54	2F5	Detail of floorboards – removed staircase?	1m	SW	28.02.17
91	2.55	2F5	Detail of floorboards – removed staircase?	1m	SW	28.02.17
92	2.50	2F5	Detail of roof structure	n/a	N	28.02.17
93	2.57	2F6	Detail of round window	n/a	SW	28.02.17
94	2.56	2F6	Detail of round window	20cm	W	28.02.17
95	2.75	3G1	General view of room	2m	W	28.02.17
96	2.76	3G1	General view of room, note upper blocked doorway	2m	E	28.02.17
97	2.77	3G1	Detail of roof structure	n/a	W	28.02.17
98	2.79	3G2	General view of room	2m	N	28.02.17
99	2.78	3G2	Detail of planking and doorway at upper level	n/a	E	28.02.17



# THE STABLE COURTYARD, Gunby Hall, Lincolnshire

Historic Building Survey - Report TJC2017.09

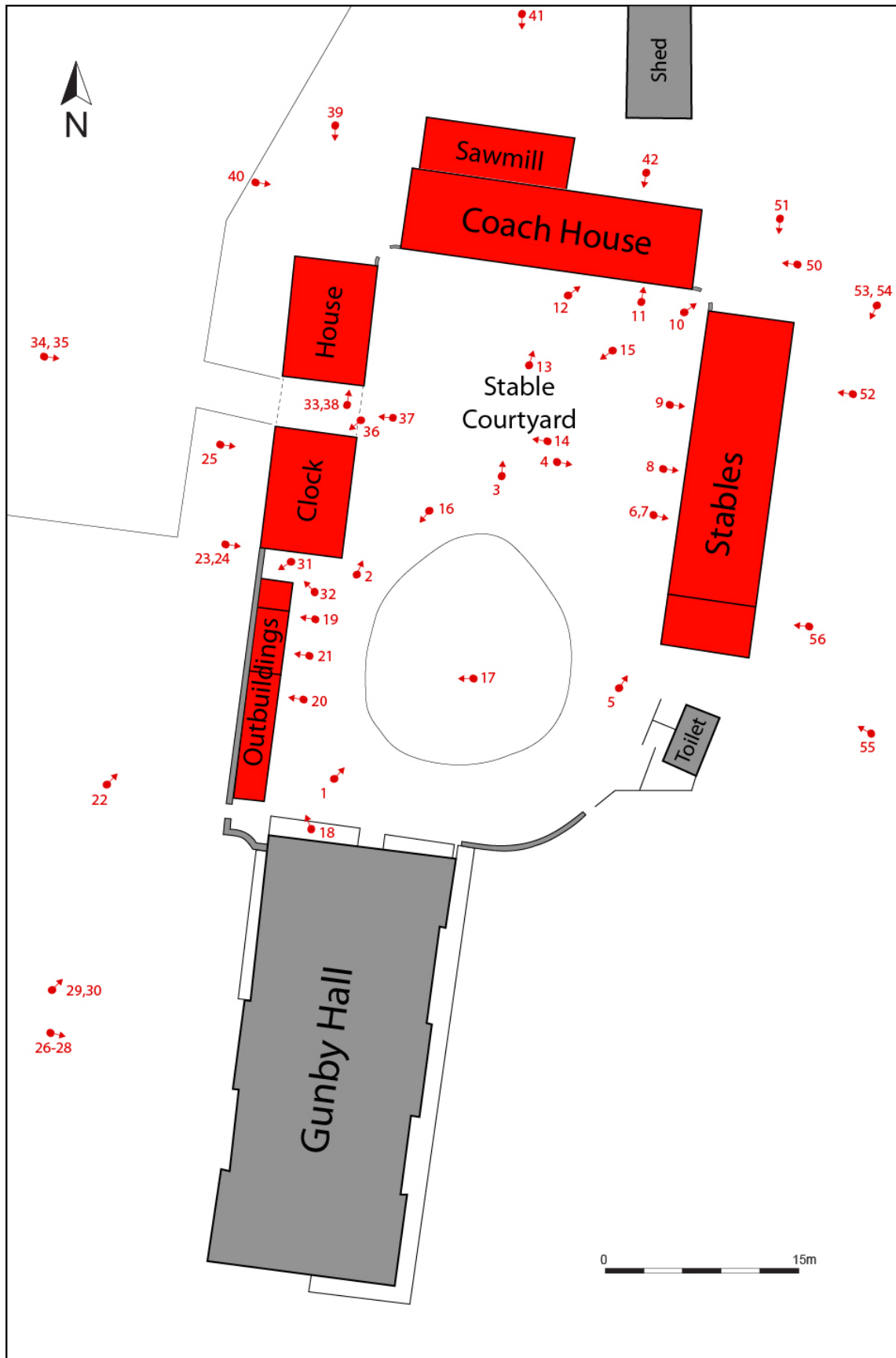
Frame	Appendix	Room	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
100	2.80	3G3	General view of room	2m	NE	28.02.17
101	2.81	3G3	Detail of ceiling and posts	n/a	E	28.02.17
102	2.82	3G3	Detail of inspection pit	2m	E	28.02.17
103	2.83	3G3	Detail of inspection pit and floor	1m/2m	N	28.02.17
104	2.86	3G4	Detail of timber stall and newel post	2m	NE	28.02.17
105	2.85	3G4	Detail of roof structure	n/a	N	28.02.17
106	2.84	3G4	Detail of lamp/candle niche	10cm	S	28.02.17
107	2.97	4G2	General view of room	2m	S	28.02.17
108	2.99	4G2	Detail of stall	1m	E	28.02.17
109	2.98	4G2	Detail of carved post and arcade	n/a	E	28.02.17
110	2.101	4G2	Detail of cast-iron manger	20cm	N	28.02.17
111	2.102	4G2	Detail of south doorway	2m	S	28.02.17
112	2.100	4G2	Detail of wooden storage bin	20cm	W	28.02.17
113	2.113	4G4	Detail of hearth	2m	SE	28.02.17
114	2.112	4G4	Detail of racks for harnesses	2m	NE	28.02.17
115	2.111	4G4	General view of room	2m	W	28.02.17
116	2.110	4G4	Detail of timber in wall above ceiling	n/a	N	28.02.17
117	2.103	4G1	General view of room and staircase	1m/2m	W	28.02.17
118	n/a	4G1	Detail of inserted copper	20cm	SE	28.02.17
119	2.104	4G1	Detail of doorway into north stable	1m/2m	N	28.02.17
120	2.105	4G3	General view of inserted corridor	2m	N	28.02.17
121	2.107	4G3.4	General view of room	2m	E	28.02.17
122	2.108	4G3.3	General view of room	2m	E	28.02.17
123	2.106	4G3.2	General view of room	2m	N	28.02.17
124	2.109	4G3.1	General view of room	2m	N	28.02.17
125	2.115	4G3.1	General view of room	2m	N	28.02.17
126	2.114	4F1	General view of room	2m	S	28.02.17

## THE STABLE COURTYARD, Gunby Hall, Lincolnshire

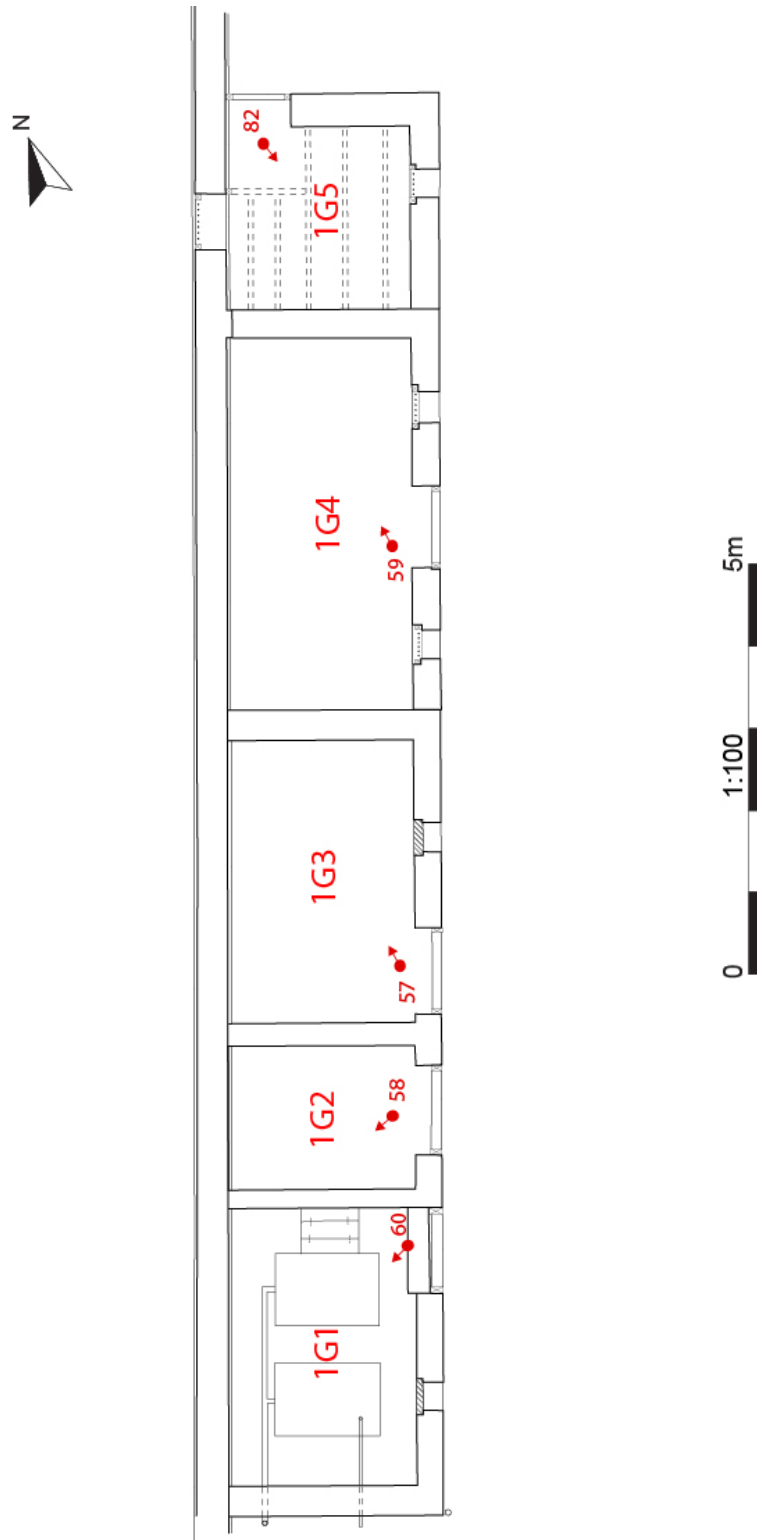
*Historic Building Survey - Report TJC2017.09*

Frame	Appendix	Room	Description	Scale	Direction	Date
I27	2.II6	4F7	General view of corridor	2m	S	28.02.17
I28	2.II7	4F8	General view of room	1m	SW	28.02.17
I29	2.II8	4F9	General view of room	2m	S	28.02.17
I30	2.II9	4F9	General view of room	2m	NE	28.02.17



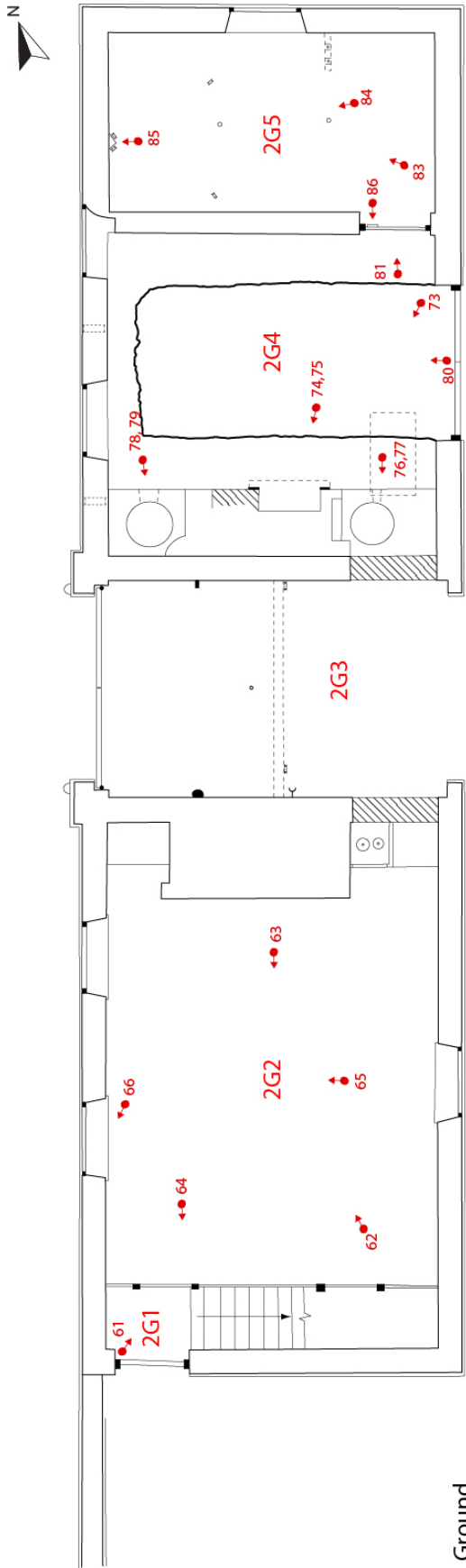


Photographic viewpoints: external



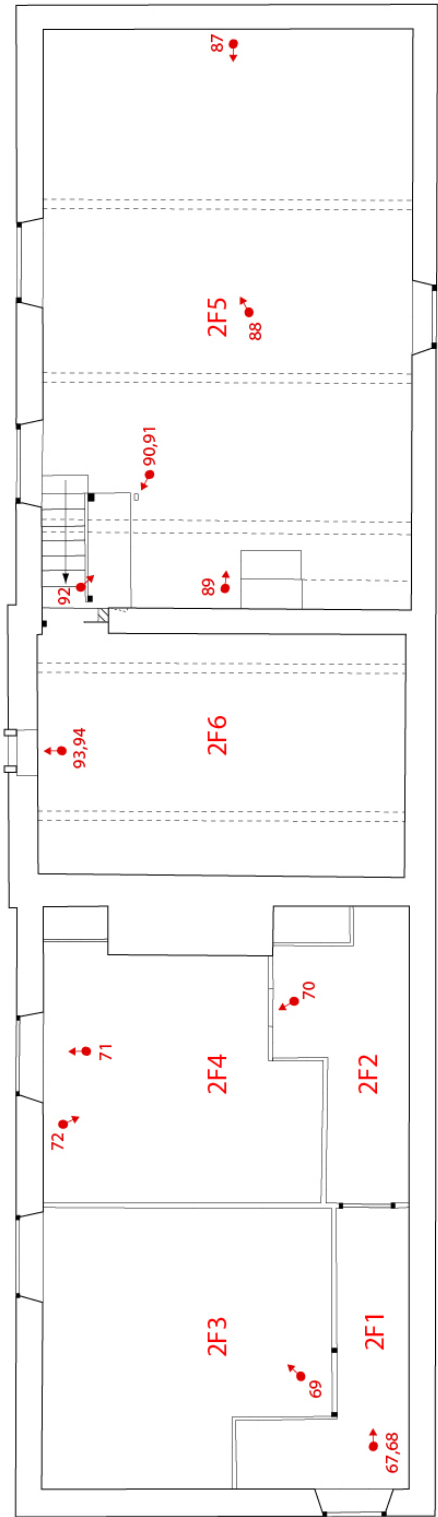
Photographic viewpoints: Outbuildings (internal)



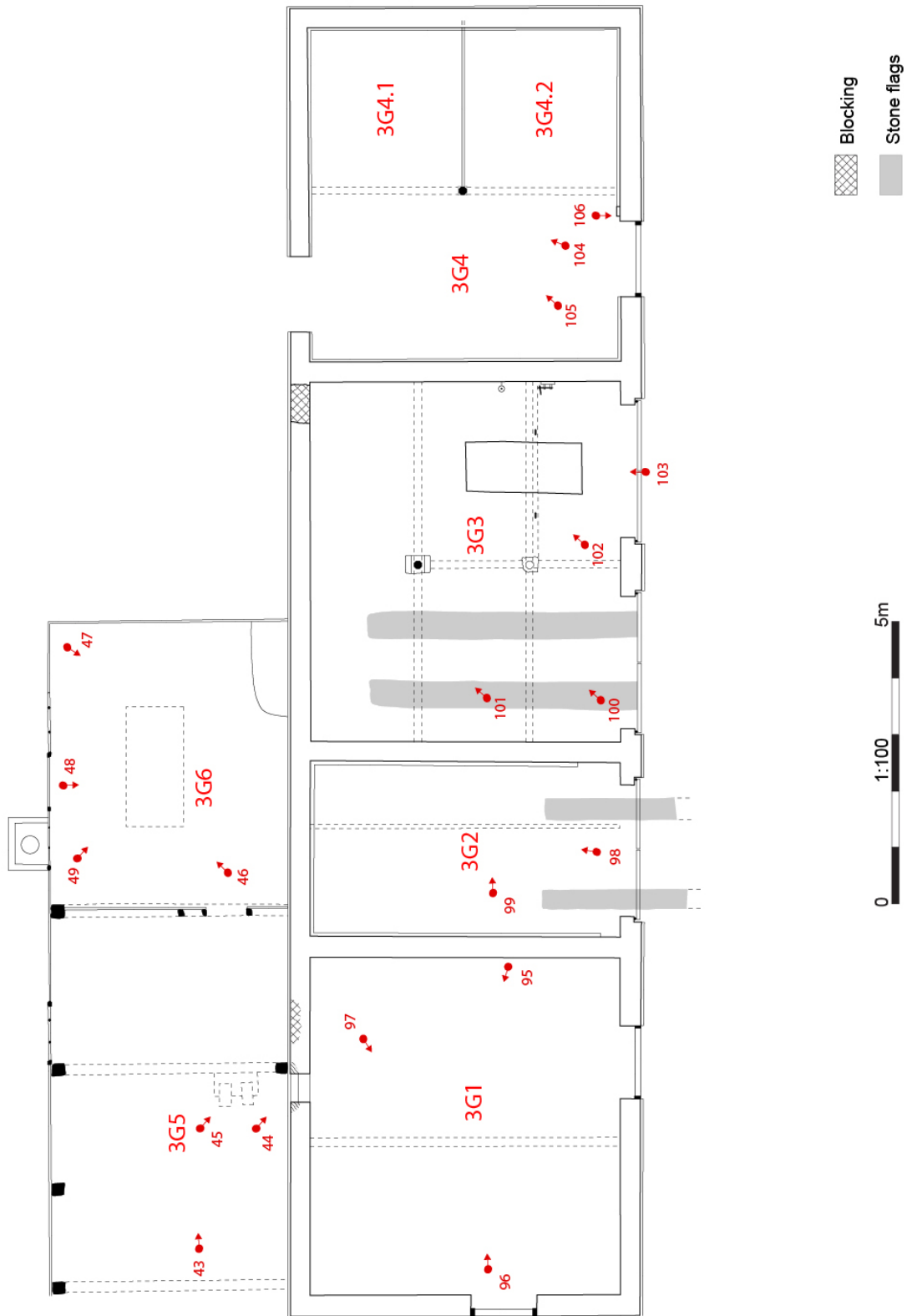


Ground

Photographic viewpoints: Clock House (internal)



First

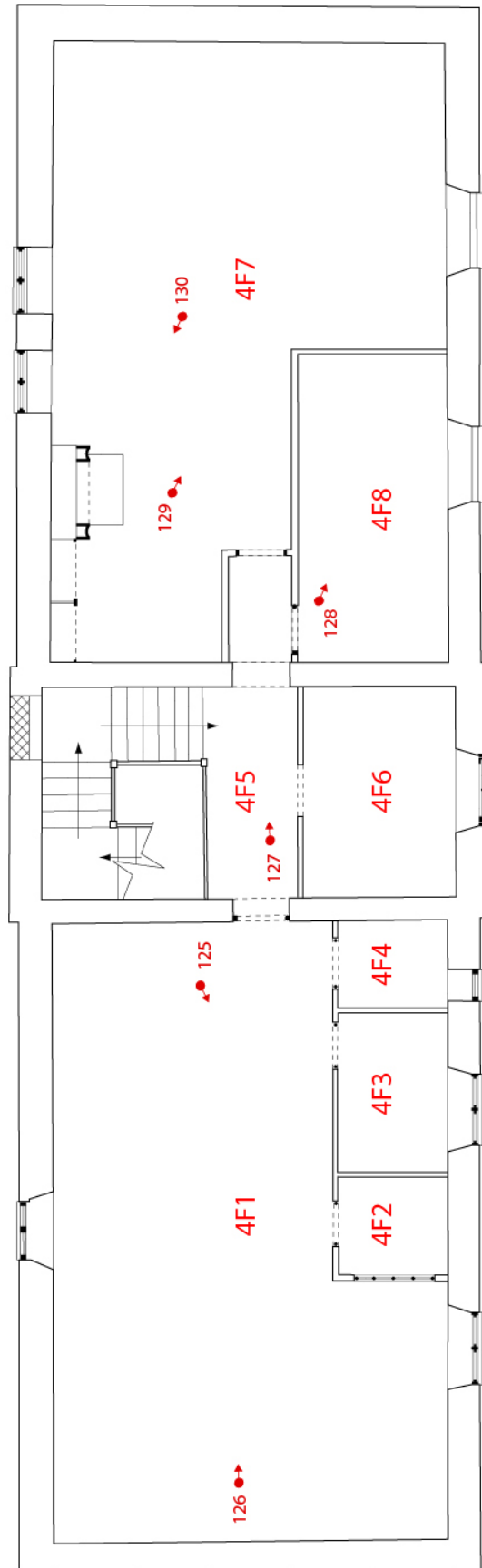


Photographic viewpoints: Coach House (internal)





Photographic viewpoints: Stables (internal ground floor)



Photographic viewpoints: Stables (internal first floor)