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THE OLD RISING SUN HAGWORTHINGHAM

Building Recording

Beryl Lott, Lincolnshire County Council August 2001

Lincolnshire - Part of the East Midlands Region



The Old Rising Sun, Hagworthingham

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The Old Rising Sun, Hagworthingham

Location

The Old Rising Sun is approximately 8 miles east of Horncastle and 6 miles north west of Spilsby. It is situated in a detached location about 1 mile east of the village of Hagworthingham alongside the A158. The main elevation of the house faces south and accesses the road directly.

Background

The Old Rising Sun is a Grade II Listed Building (see Appendix 1 for Listed Building description). It is has Listed Building Consent and planning permission for alterations to the rear of the building and internally which may affect historic fabric. It is a condition of this consent that historic building recording is carried out before work commences. This historic building recording scheme has been drawn up as a rapid identification and recording of affected features, photographic recording of other historic features has been undertaken in order to consider the recording in it's historic context. It identifies historic architectural features and includes a rapid description of the phases of building. The report will provide sufficent information in order to enable the planning condition requiring archaeological building recording to be discharged.

Methodology

The survey took the form of photographic recording of the building with cross-reference to an architects ground plan submitted with the planning application. No measured recording was undertaken.

Note: at the time of the visit two areas were unavailable for recording; one was the fireplace in the single storey portion to which alterations are to be made and the other is the roof timbers where alterations will expose and then cover again the existing roof timbers which are probably original. It is proposed that these will be photographed when accessible and added to this report as a record.

General Description

The building faces south, it has a main linear range running east-west of one and a half storeys with gable chimneys which has been extended to the rear for its full length. To the east is a single storey stable range with dentil eaves course which was originally detached, it is situated slightly forward of the house and immediately alongside the road. The two ranges are joined by a late 19th century conservatory and a short passage. Both ranges have evidence of altered openings and changed use.

No detailed description has been made as level of recording specified photographic recording. The photographs are appended as Appendix 2.

Materials

All the ranges are of brick, probably of local origin, though the rear range has been raised in modern factory made brick. The main facade of the house is of flemish bond but the other elevations have no consistent bonding with sporadic rows of headers reminiscent of a garden wall bond. The roof-slopes have a variety of coverings, the southern slope of the main range and both slopes of the single storey range are red clay pantiles, the rear north slope of the house is of grey concrete tiles.

Development

Historical Summary

There is no detailed analysis of the historical sources as this uneccessary for the level of recording required for planning purposes.

Hagworthingham was already a settlement by the time of the Domesday Survey and the church there has C12 fabric. There are a number of 18th houses of Listed Building status in the villages which encompass a variety of building types from manor house to mud and stud cottage.

The Old Rising Sun is remote from the core of settlement but would seem to relate to a general upsurge in building in Hagworthingham in the 18th century. 19th century directories show that The George and Dragon served as an Inn throughout the 19th century and was the only inn listed for Hagworthingham. But it is possible that the mention of a 'beerhouse'/'alehouse' of John Overton in 1856 may relate to the building. Unfortunately no location is given and it is possible that this was an alehouse elsewhere in Hagworthingham. At this time it was common for alehouses to be housed in the sitting room of the local brewer and they were rarely given names unless they were inns. Later directories for the 19th century show similar entries with James Clark in 1872 and an Israel Kemp as beer retailer in 1876, in 1882 he has an additional occupation as wheelwright. By 1885 there is a listing for Thomas William Robson similarly as beer house and wheelwright and his entries continue until 1900, but as wheelwright only from 1909 to 1926, although in 1922 and 1926 beer retailers appear again in the names og George Skelton and William Tasker respectively. The first mention of 'The Rising Sun' appears in 1930 with Mrs Rose Riley as beer retailer under this name. It is possible that the outbuildings functioned as the wheelwright mentioned after 1876 and that when this used ceased part of the area was converted to alehouse saloon use. Further research in local census returns may elucidate whether any of these earlier entries related to the existing building

In the 1760's the introduction of turnpikes in Lincolnshire brought increased communication facilities as far as Horncastle and Spilsby, and, whilst the road between was not itself turnpiked there were carrier facilities between Hagworthingham and both places. In addition the route of the current A158 on which The Old Rising Sun is located formed a link between the two new turnpikes. It seems certain, given the setting and location of the building, that use of the building may have been a direct result of it's location on the Horncastle -Spilsby road.

Building Summary

Some changes to the fabric of the building can be readily identified which show a degree of phasing so that the general development can be ascertained. This can generally be divided into 3 phases as follows:

1. The earliest recognisable phase is that of the main house of which the front range is of 18th century date. Certain building features point to this date, The gable style with coping, the remains of brick tumbling still visible on the gables and some of the internal doors which have 18th century style eyed hinges. There is evidence in the south (front) wall of a blocked doorway, in addition the internal arrangement of the hall and staircase are rather odd for this type of building, suggesting that the building

originated as two tiny one-up/one-down semi-detached cottages which were altered in the 19th century Phase 2 to become one.

2. Some time in the 19th century there were two areas of work, it is unknown whether these were undertaken at the same time or whether they took place separately.

The two cottages were made into one and a service range beneath a lean-to roof was added across the rear of the whole building at a lower level. There are visible building breaks to both the east and the west gables showing where the addition was made. There are few remaining architectural details in this range. The front range must have had the stair access altered at this time which is a most unusual arrangement, it does not easily fit into its downstairs bay and the stairs form almost a pyramid with steps down to lower floor and down to the new rear range with awkward access to the original upper rooms. It is possible that previously there were ladder stairs adjacent to the gable fireplaces or that there was a different central arrangement. Further detailed scrutiny might suggest the previous arangement. The present cupboard by the fireplace in the eastern room has beading of early 19th cutury date.

The second area of work was the outbuilding which seems to originally have been a series of stables and workshop with a large opening. Two blocked windows and a large blocked opening can be seen in the south elevation. This phase has a dentilled eaves course, gable copings and a pantile roof. It unclear whether the existing chimney is of this phase or the next phase.

3. More changes were made in the later 19th century. The lower windows to the front of the building date to the late 19th century on their style and they probably replaced earlier small pane sashes or horizontal sliding sashes. New large windows of a similar style were inserted into the outbuildings at this time which would have converted them to a more domestic nature and the conservatory linking the two buildings is also of similar style and gives separate access to the newly created room. This was also accessed directly from the main house by a new corridor created between the adjacent corners. This would appear to create a room which had separate external access and which was serviced from the main house. These would conform with the idea that this end of the outbuildings was converted to a saloon for an alehouse.

Conclusions

The Old Rising Sun originated in the late 18th century as two small semi-detached cottages which were converted to one at the beginning of the 19th century when a rear service range was added and internal alterations undertaken. Later in the 19th century new fenestration was undertaken and the outbuilding erected earlier in the century was converted to more domestic use with large sash windows replacing former smaller openings.

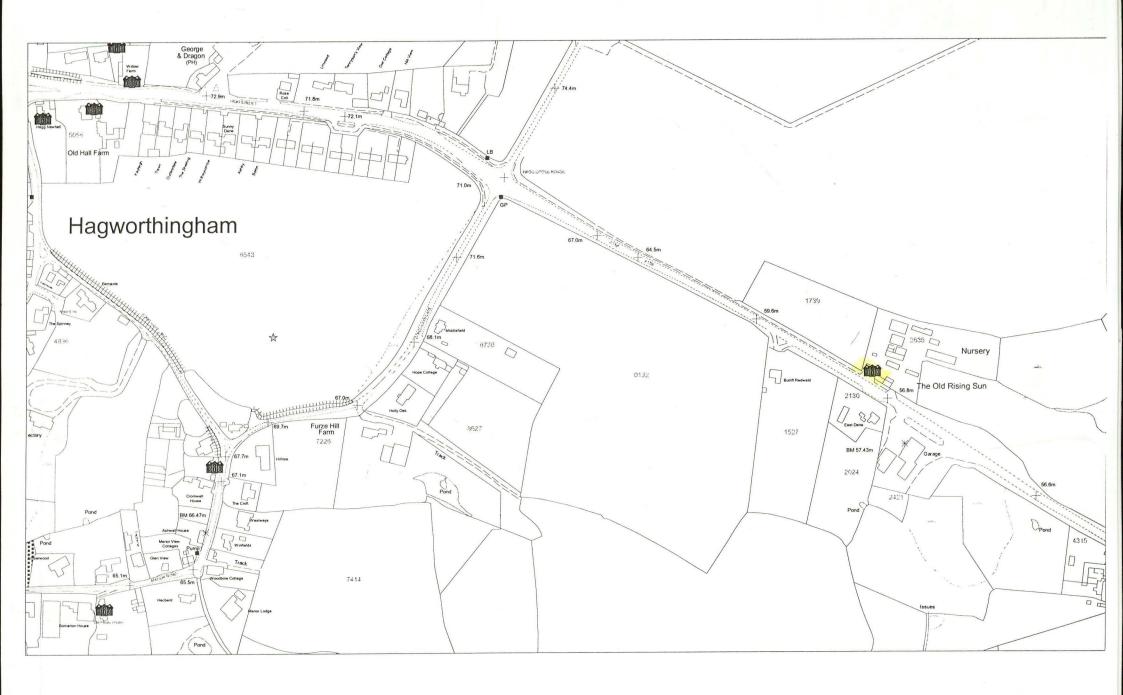
Bibliography

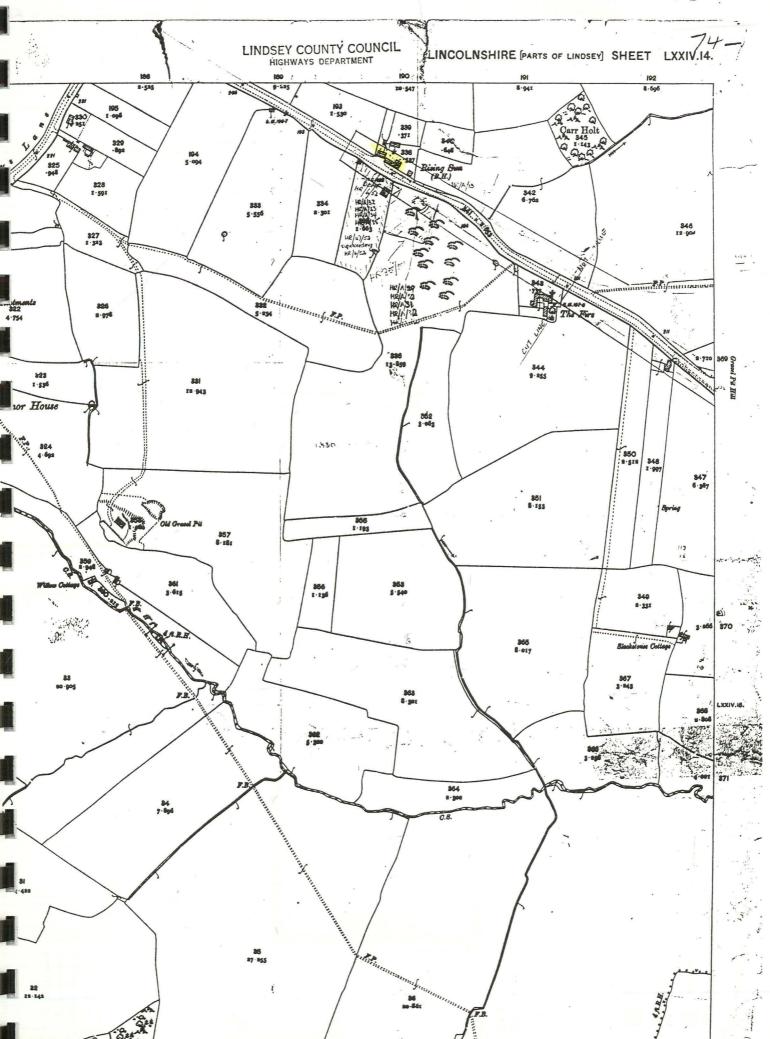
19th century Kelly's and White's directories

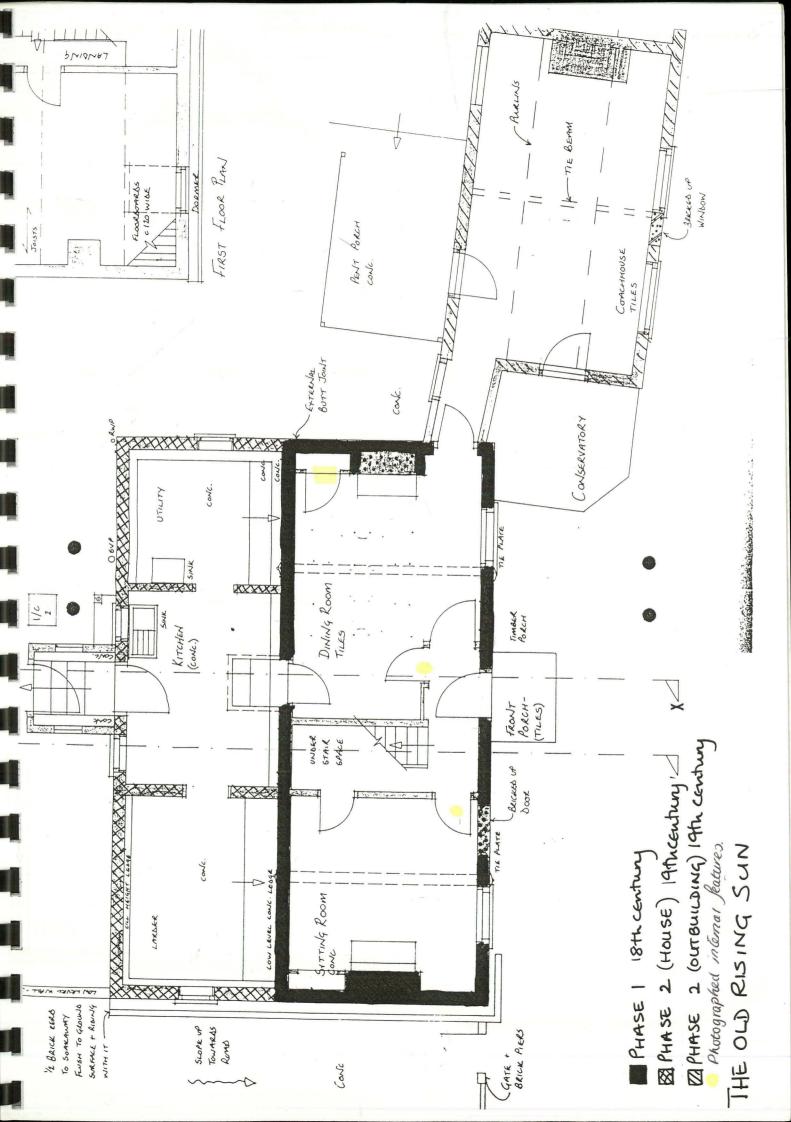
Ordnance survey maps 1824 (revised 1865) and 1887 (revised 1906)

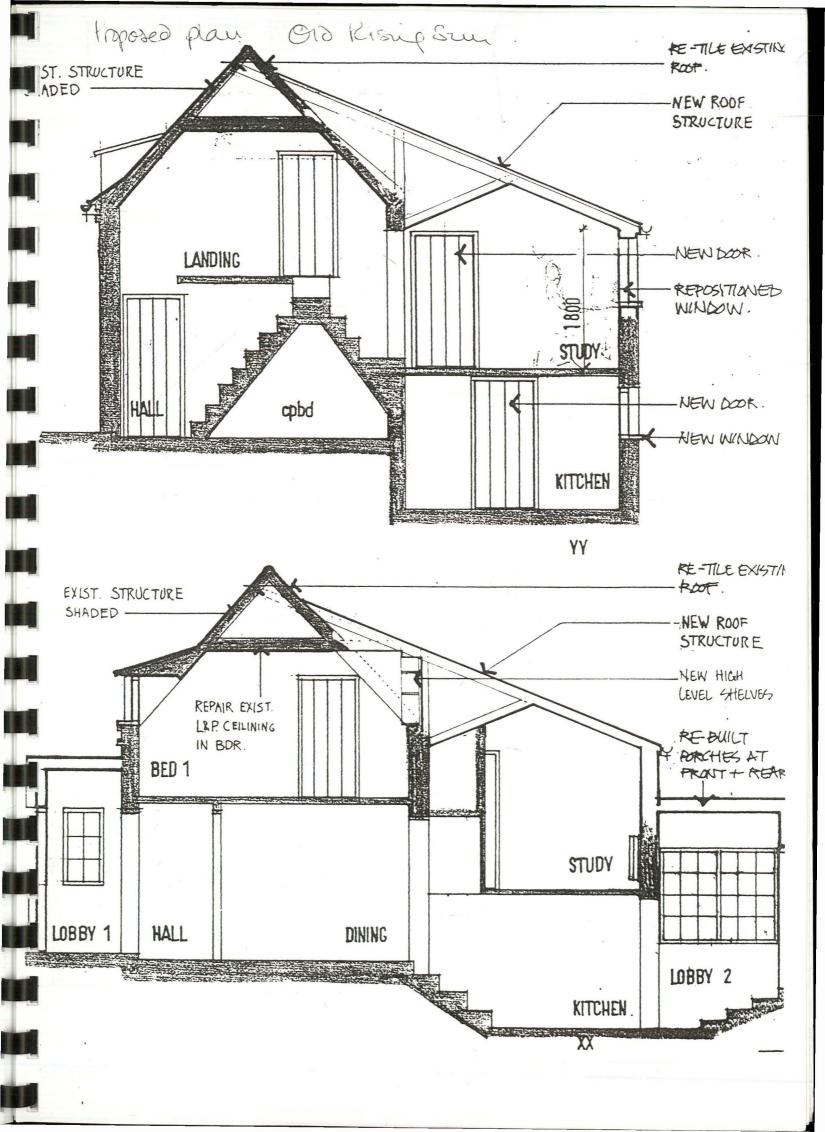
Acknowledgements

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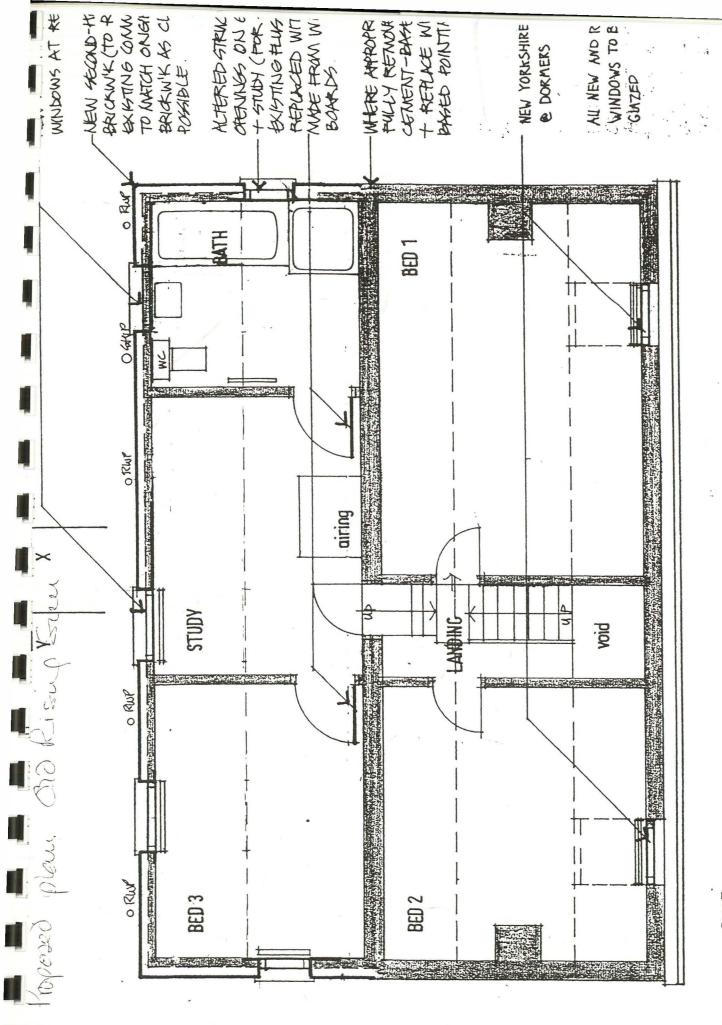






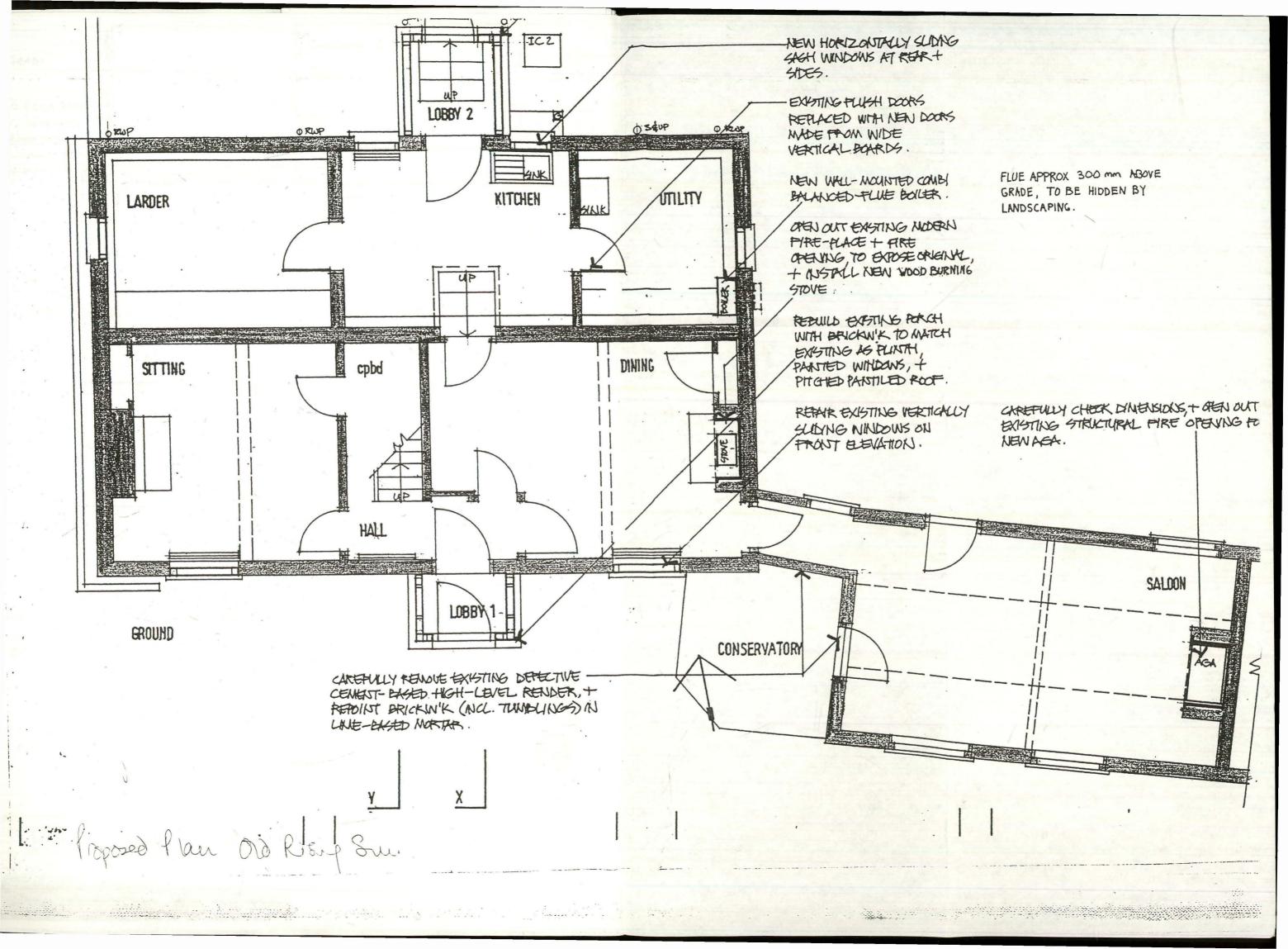


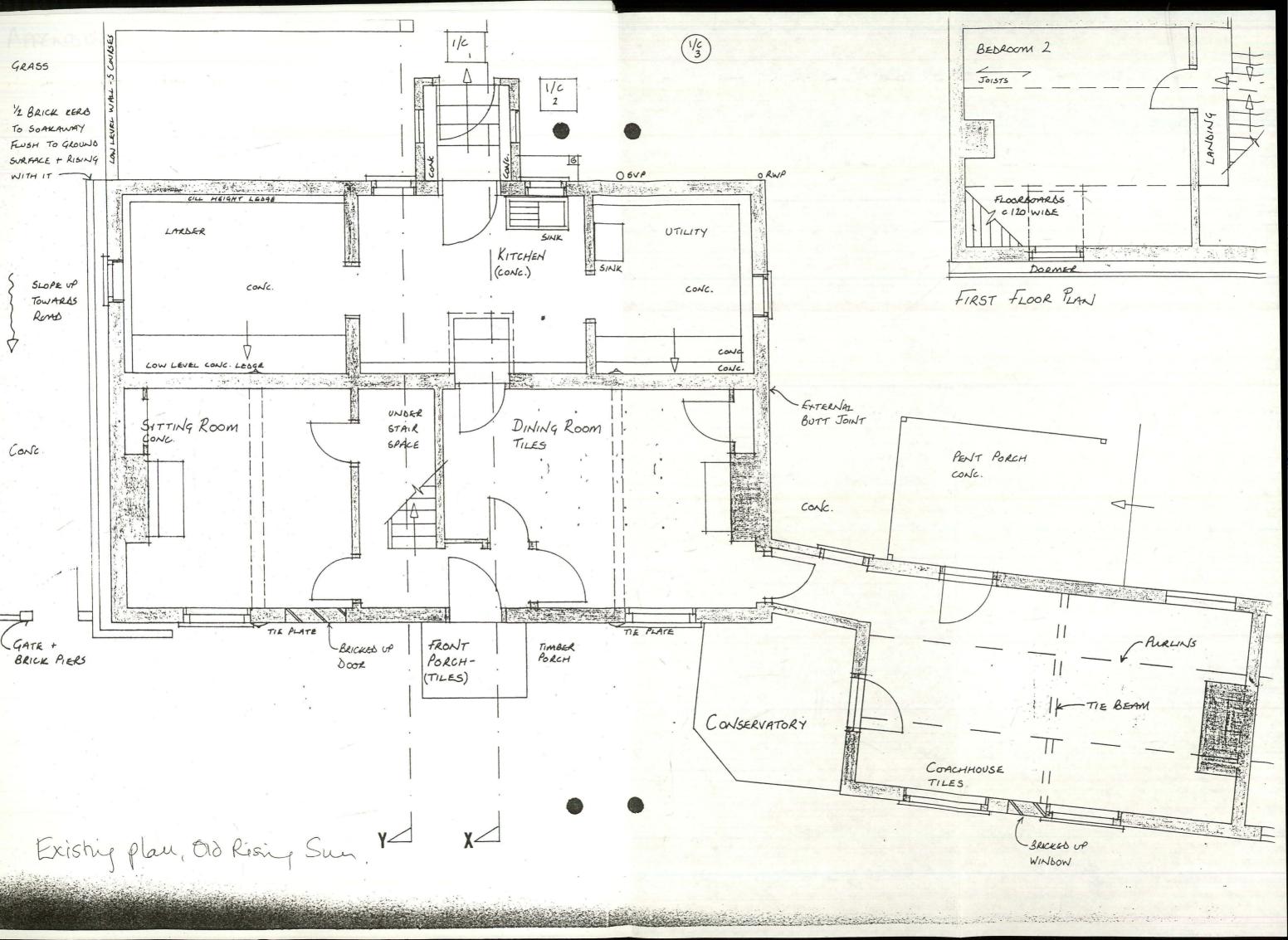
Existy Gan, Old Risy Sun VERT. BOMRAS LANDING STUBY KITCHER SECTION Y-Y RAFTERS NOTSERN BEDROOM 1 SHELVING TIE PLATE GAVES I STUBY DINING Room FRONT PORCH REAR conc. PORCH KITCHEN SECTION X-X CONC.



1.

FIRST





TF 36 NW

HAGWORTHINGHAM

MANOR ROAD (west side)

6/26

201.011

White Cottage

II

Cottage. Mid Cl8. Whitewashed mud and stud and brick, some render, weather-boarding to each gable apex. Pantile roof with overhanging eaves. Single red brick ridge stack. Lobby entry plan. Single storey plus garret, 4 bays. Doorway with plank door. To the left is a single Yorkshire sash and to the right a single similar sash with a single casement on the far right. Attached to the right is whitewashed brick lean-to with doorway with stable door.

TF 36 NE

HAGWORTHINGHAM

SKEGNESS ROAD (north side)

7/27

Zol·012
The Rising Sun

II

Public house, now single cottage. Mid C18. Red brick. Pantile roof. 2 red brick gable stacks. Rendered coped gables. Dogtooth eaves. Rendered plinth. Single storey plus attic, 4 bays. Gabled wooden porch with glazed door, to the right is a single sash, to the left is a single blocked doorway and on the far left is a single similar sash. All ground floor openings apart from that of the porch under segmental arches. Above are 2 sloping roof dormers each with single Yorkshire sash. There are 2 circular tie plates.

Appendix 2

List of Photographs

- Pl. 1. South elevation showing main range
- Pl. 2. South elevation showing junction of main range and outbuildings
- Pl. 3. Western part of south elevation
- Pl. 4. Doorway and porch to south elevation
- Pl. 5. Eastern part of south elevation
- Pl. 6. Gabled coping and stack to west gable
- Pl. 7. Conservatory and outbuilding from the south west
- Pl. 8. Detail of later C19 sash windows to outbuilding, showing blocked earlier window
- Pl. 9. North elevation of outbuilding range
- Pl. 10. East gable of main range and building break with rear range
- Pl. 11. East elevation of rear range showing remains of lean-to gable and modern raising
- Pl. 12. Rear range from north west
- Pl. 13. East part of north elevation
- Pl. 14. West gable from the north west
- Pl. 15. Remains of tumbling detail to west elevation
- Pl. 16. Door from dining room to vestibule
- Pl. 17. Cupboard to dining room alcove with early C19 detail
- Pl. 18. Detail of door from vestibule to sitting room
- Pl. 19. Stair from rear range to main range
- Pl. 20. View down stair from landing to ground floor
- Pl. 21. Details of bedroom with planked window surround, ceiled to purlin level.



