

**Historical Building Recording
The Five Bells Public House
Hessett
Suffolk**



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The Public house sign, c. early 20th century



Framed photographs, 100 years of the Five Bells and landlords

Cover picture: The Five Bells from the east

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Site References

Site Code:	HTT 039	NGR	TL 936 618
Planning Ref	DC/17/06024	OASIS	316164

Historic Building Recording: The Five Bells Public House Hessett Suffolk

Archaeological Record

Grid reference: TL 936 618

1. Introduction

1.1 This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) level 2 of a redundant public house known as The Five Bells prior to its renovation. It has been prepared based upon a request from the Babergh District Council Conservation Team

1.2 This report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 10 megapixel digital images (Appendix 1) of key features of the building and its environs. Each digital image is described in the appendices. The CD also contains this report in MS Word format. The building was inspected and recorded on the 1st of October 2015, when the digital photographs were taken – a scale has been used where possible, being a two metre scale staff.

2. Planning Background

2.1 The Local Planning Authority/Conservation Team (Babergh District Council) has advised the client Mr Ben Jackson that any application to carry out the renovation work on the building should be accompanied by a Historic Building Record and Historic Asset Assessment, and should take place before any work is carried out.

2.2 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has granted planning consent conditional upon an agreed programme of historic building recording work taking place in accordance with this Written Scheme of Investigation

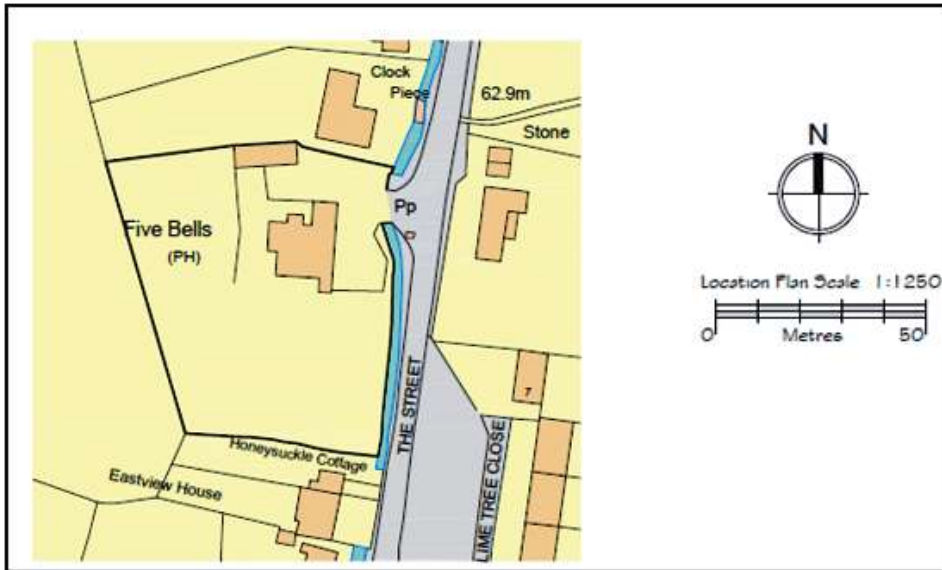
2.3 The planning application, DC/17/06024/FUL was granted by Babergh District Council, for the conversion of a redundant Inn known as the Five Bells to form a new dwelling, to erect a new garage and workshop. In order to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, and recording of the site, its buildings and setting, and to comply with Policy of the Council's Local Plan, the following was agreed by the LPA: The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has granted planning consent conditional upon an agreed programme of **Historic Building Recording (level 2)** and analysis taking place before development in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA. under conditions 3 & 4 of the planning grant, which state:

(3). ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS No development or works shall be carried out with respect of the new dwelling, garage or workshop, hereby approved, until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and: a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording. b. The programme for post investigation assessment. c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording. d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation. e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation. f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation. g. Timetable for the site investigation to be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development. This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or lost due to the development and/or its construction.

If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of loss and damage to archaeological and historic assets.

(4). ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation as may be agreed by the Local Planning Authority. Provision shall be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition. Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development. 1.2 In accordance with the condition on the planning consent, and following the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the developers, their agents or archaeological contractors and submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) for scrutiny. SCCAS is the advisory body to the LPA on archaeological issues. 1

Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development. This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or lost due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of lost and damage to archaeological and historic assets.



Ordnance Survey Copyright Licence No. 100047655

Figure 2. Block plan of site showing the Five Bells Inn to be converted

3. Site Location: Grid Ref: TL 936 618



Figure 1. Hessett and Site Location

3.1 Hessett is a village and civil parish in the Mid-Suffolk district of Suffolk in East Anglia. The village is located around four miles south east of Bury St Edmunds along Manor Road. The surrounding topography consists of high quality arable land. The property enjoys a central village position not far from the parish church on the opposite side of the road, previously in the Thedwastre Hundred, now the Mid-Suffolk/Babergh District.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Archaeological Background

The SCCA/CT brief states: *'This application concerns the restoration and alteration of a grade 2 listed pub and construction of a new dwelling, garage, and workshop. The site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, near the medieval church of St Margaret (WHA 009). Medieval occupation remains have been detected during two recent archaeological investigations in the village (WHA 015 and 018). Roman and Saxon remains have also been located within the vicinity of the proposed development site (WHA 014). Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'* (SCCA/CT Brief, Dr. Hannah Cutler).

4.2 Historical Background

4.21 The small village of Hessett has been present in this area for over 1000 years with the earliest mention in AD 1005 when Ulfketel gave the village (alongside others) to the Abbey of Bury, St. Edmund's (B.S. E. Records, ref: K 959; Thorpe, pp. 579-81) .

4.22 The origins of the name are Anglo Saxon: *bege saete*; - *Settlers at the boundary*; *hedeseta* (Danish), *Heggeset* (13th c.) meaning probably *'At the boundary'*, and may refer to *Bradfield forest edge*.

4.23 The Domesday entry for Hessett is as follows:

In Hessett, 6 free men under the patronage of St Etheldreda's and in the jurisdiction of St Edmund's; 1 carucate of land. 1 smallholder. Then and later 3 ploughs, now 1. Meadow, 1 acre. value then 60s; now 20[s]. (Morris, J., (ed), 1986)

4.24 Manorial information: Manorial: in 1540 Held by Abbot of St. Edmunds 1540. Linked to numerous manors throughout Suffolk (Thomas Bacon) passing by marriage and inheritance to Robert Walpole (17th century).

4.25 William Whites Directory and Gazeteer states: *'formerly (Hessett) belonging to the Abbot of Bury, by gift of Earl Ulfketel. It was granted in the 32nd [year] of Henry VIII to Thomas Bacon and was afterwards the seat and manor of the Le Heup family.'*
(White, W., 1844).

4.26 Hessett Hall, destroyed by fire in the c. 18th century
(heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/.../media/parish-histories/hessett.)

5. Map Information



Figure 3. Hodkinson's map of Hessett, 1783



Figure 4. The Tithe map of Hessett, 1838



Figure 5. Map from 19th century estate papers, ref: E3/22/2.19



Figure 6. The 1880's Six inch series Ordnance Survey map of Hesselset

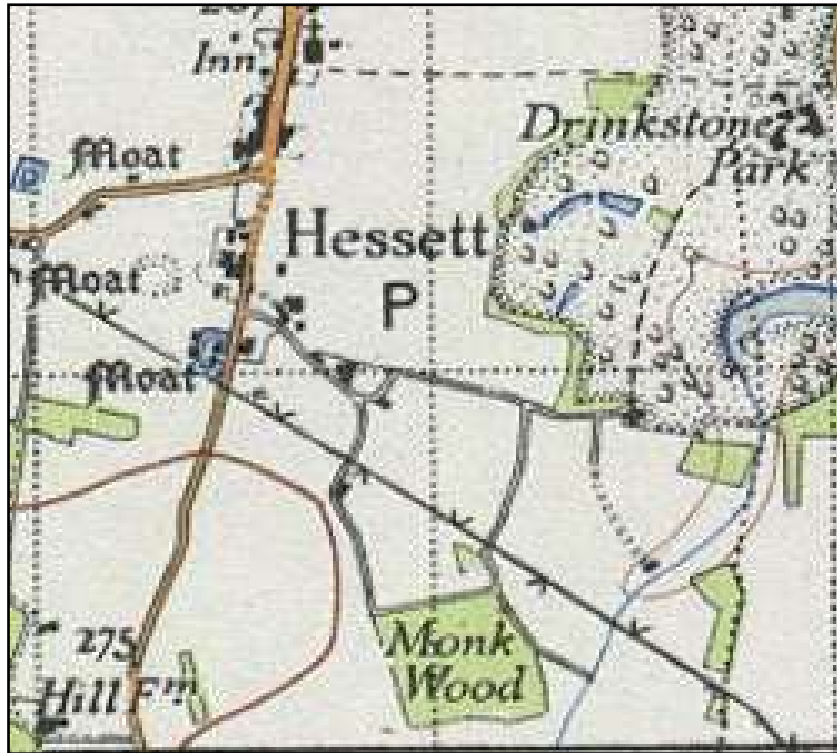


Figure 7. O. S. map of Hessett in 1945

5.1. Discussion of Map and Record Evidence

The earliest map of the area is Hodkinson's, (1783), which does not help very much due to the illegibility of this map, however, it does show buildings are to the immediate north of the property and none to the immediate south; the L-shaped building, a barn, had not been built by this time. From the other map evidence and from the earliest legible map, the Tithe map, (fig. 4) roadside development was established with the row of small properties to the south. From estate papers, the map in figure 5. does not show the row of smaller buildings to the south so it should pre-date the Tithe map to the very earliest part of the 19th century, or simply that it was decided not to show them, which seems more unlikely. The L-shaped barn appears first, with any certainty, on the Tithe map of 1838, this building is no longer extant (demolished in recent times). The later maps shows no change to the site.

6. Methodology for Historic Building Recording

6.1 English Heritage Level 2 recording will cover both the interior and exterior of the building and its settings. Both the exterior and interior will be viewed, described and photographed using high resolution digital images (min. 10 million pixels). A plan of the site (with component numbering for reference in the report) will be presented to locate the building within its group of buildings (if applicable), and other drawings as deemed necessary will be made based on either an architect's drawing or the Ordnance Survey.

6.2 A historical document and cartographic survey/research will be undertaken to situate the building within the immediate local context. The record will present conclusions regarding the location, form, date, development and use.

6.3 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both SCCAS/CT and Archaeoserv, the contracted ‘observing archaeologist’, to allow observation and inspection of the building and any associated buildings.

6.4 The data recording methods and conventions used will be consistent with, and approved by the County HER.

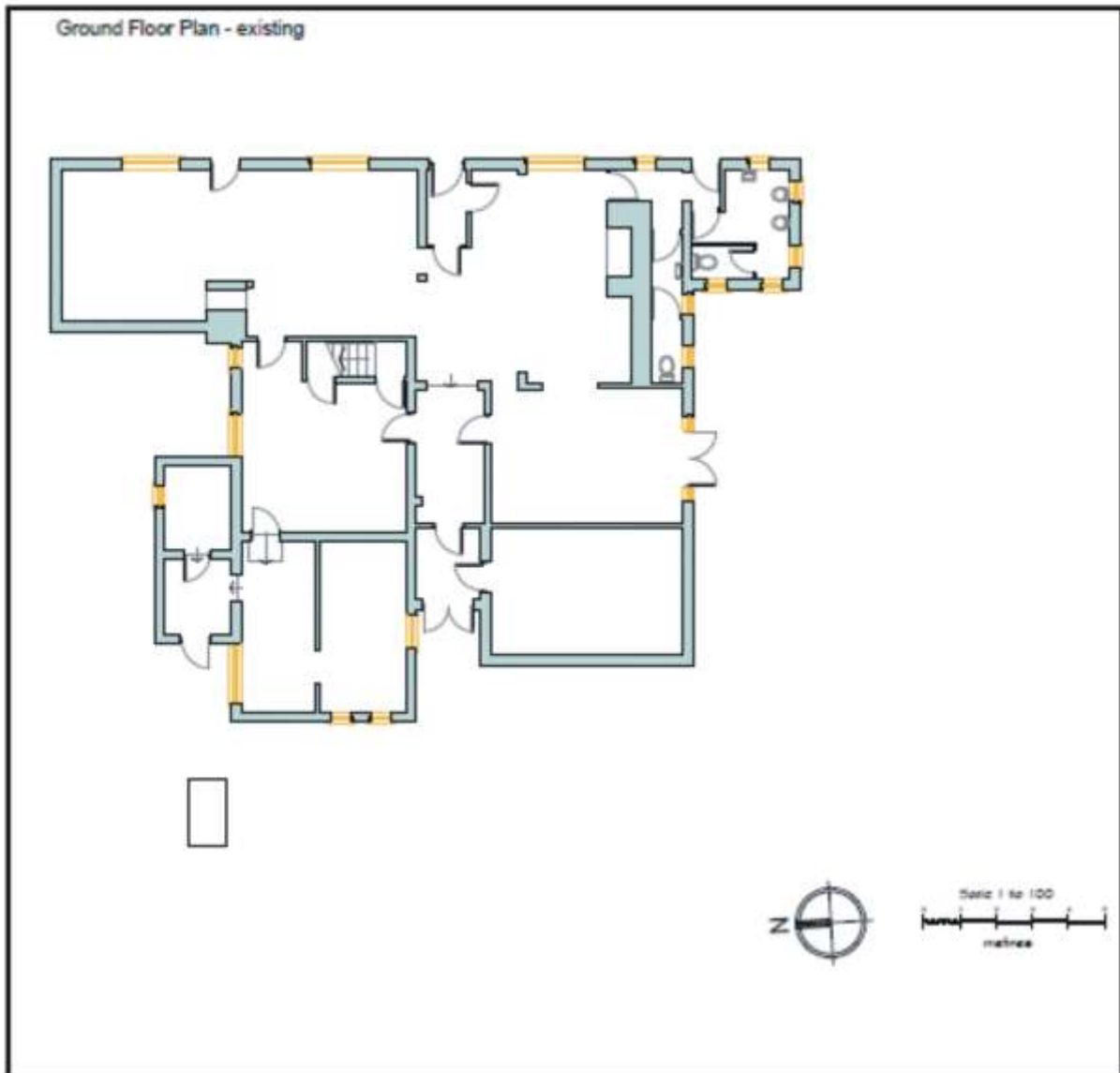


Figure 8. Existing plan of the Five Bells Inn to be converted

6.5 All work will be undertaken to comply with recent policy statements on historic buildings by *Historic England* entitled: *Understanding Historic Buildings: Policy and Guidance for Local Planning Authorities*, (English Heritage, 2008),

7. Building Analysis: The Public House

7.1 Introduction

This is a complex building which has developed over time in an order which is uncommon for the vernacular forms of the late medieval to post medieval country houses found throughout Suffolk. When viewed from the front elevation, it would appear that the south range or what would be the hall is the earliest phase, with a central cross-wing arrangement, common to many post-medieval houses in Suffolk. Throughout the text, the rooms will be referred to as cells. Originally built on a single-cell plan (cell 1; fig. 10). Both the Inn and the Inn sign (pillar) are listed; the Historic England references are: the pillar for the pub sign - List entry Number: 1032447; The Five Bells Inn: List entry Number: 1182373.



Figure 9. The Five Bells from the north

7.2 The Five Bells exterior and general description

The building is timber-framed and rendered. The roof is plain tiled and has two gabled 19th century dormers with small-pane casements; there are two axial chimneys of red brick, both of which appear to have rebuilt upper shafts.. The windows are part wood and metal frames, largely dating from the 19th century as is common for buildings of this age, and replacing the original all-wooden frames. There are three entrance/doorways into the front elevation, only one to the hall is in its original position with the cross wing door now blocked up and a new entrance to the north range (right of cross wing), all with lintels and surrounds of a conservative, neo-classical style. The triple-framed window of the upper central casement has been inserted between earlier windows either side, now blocked off, which can be seen from inside the upper storey (fig.). The front elevation or road-facing range is in three distinct parts. The right hand range (northerly) is the earliest (cell 2, phase 2; figs. 10 & 11). The central cross- wing with gable end facing, belongs to the third phase of the building (cell 3, figs. 10 & 11), with the left hand range (phase 4; cell 4) being of a similar date to cell 3 and was probably added soon after. To the left side or southerly range (the hall), a 19th century addition is a single storey construction (cell 6; phase 6) has one window and an entrance. This building did not evolve in the normal fashion with a chimney inserted between one quarter to a third of the distance along the hip line of the roof of the hall (cell 4), as was the norm in the 16th-17th centuries. In this example, the stack has been inserted almost upon what would have been the end gable wall, leaving only a small space for a cupboard at the back of the chimney, probably because of the location of the existing small fireplace between

phases 2 & 3. This small space can be best seen on the first floor (see plt.36), taken from the doorway in. The roof is tiled with plain tiles across the front elevation range with pan tiles added to the rear wing and its extension. The roof pitch is such that it would appear to have always been tiled except for the rear extension (cell 5) where the pitch is steeper and could have been thatched at first.

7.3 The Interior - Ground Floor

A small internal entrance lobby is no earlier than the 19th century which leads into the ground floor of the central cross wing. An original story post is positioned mid-way on the right hand side, being part of the original wall of this part of the building (cell 3), the remainder of the wall has at some point been removed to give a more open-plan perspective. Turning right into the northern range (cell 2, phase 2), a small fireplace is positioned at the corner of this room, being an odd position for a fireplace which would normally occupy a more central position. The most likely reason for the position of the stack is that it was once on the outside corner of the building, before the central cross wing was added on. In other words, this an early development of the house, a separated structure to the early central range (cell 1, phase 1). The phase of building plan gives an illustrated position of the development of the Five Bells (fig. 10). The purpose of this part of the house was possibly for a kitchen or bake house. there is evidence for a previous oven in the brickwork in the stack of this room when viewed from the north where a dome-shaped change in the brickwork can be clearly seen (plt.) and replaced with an 18th century, arched, upper brick lintel - the pargetting design of 5 bells are of recent work over the opposing opening. The ceiling displays a plain deep chamfered bridging beam off set to the centre, which dates from the late 16th - early 17th century.

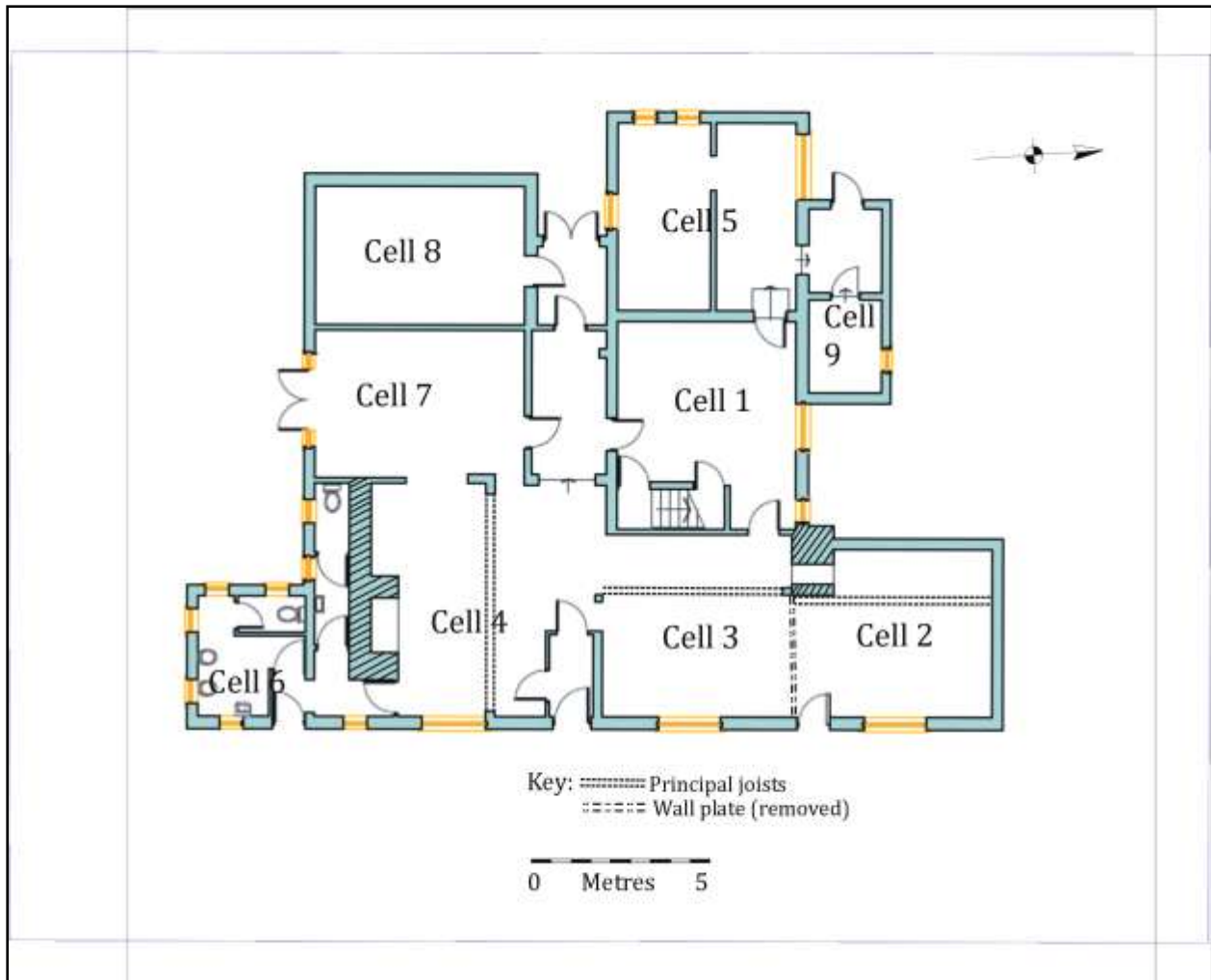


Figure 10. Existing ground floor plan showing ceiling beam locations, and where removed (walls)

Phase 3 of the public house incorporates the central range, which has become the cross wing (based on a normal plan). The ceiling joists are plain, square section with a chamfered bridging beam of stout timbers; there does not appear to have been a previous entrance to the front elevation. This section of the house was probably added sometime in the early 17th century, followed very soon after by the hall (phase 4, cell 4) with the large fireplace, which includes a typical early 17th century bressumur beam (lintel) of a soft-arch design; this would have been plastered over later on. The supporting brick columns of the fireplace have been altered considerably and are of recent work. The storey post adjacent to the front window has an attractive *Ogee* moulding where it joins the bridging beam. This form of moulding dates back to the late 14th century but continued to be used until the early 17th century (plts.11, 12). Adjacent to the hall is an extension (phase 6) added sometime in the 19th century, housing the lavatory. Moving through to the early phase of the house (phase 1, cell 1), the ceiling is much lower which also denotes its earlier foundation to the rest of the house. Here the bridging beam is large and plain, typical of earlier work, much of the original timber-framing is plastered over. This room also incorporates the stairwell, which would have been added at the same time as the cross wing to allow access to all upper rooms. Beyond the early central bay a further extension was added during the later 17th century - early 18th

century, but not much of the original work can be seen. The remainder of the extensions (phases 7, 8) were added during the 20th century, incorporating the modern kitchen and storage areas.

7.4 The interior - First floor

The first floor mirrors the ground floor plan with the stairwell leading to a small landing and corridor leading to the front upper rooms. The central upper room within the cross wing also leads to a bedroom over cell 2, which is plain, and all studwork has been plastered over leaving a partly built-into the roof bedroom. The main centre bedroom clearly displays the positions of some early, original window openings (plt. 29), now separated by the modern window looking towards the street. To the ceiling the main principal joists are exposed with chamfers, mirroring those that can be seen downstairs (plt.). Over the hall a further room is shared with a bathroom where the top plate and studwork are exposed (plts. 33, 34). The last area is that which encompasses the chimney stack a small space where the gable end studwork is exposed. (plt. 36). Within this small room, access to the roof timbers is available, although a full inspection of the roof could not be made here (plt. 37), however from what could be seen, there is a common butt-purlin with irregular rafters of varying size, some of which appears to be nailed as well as jointed, using diagonal wind-bracing. The construction appears later than what would be expected and therefore the reason for this must be that it was replaced and or repaired at some time in the late 17th -early 18th centuries. Returning to the early phase (phase 1) on the upper floor, here can be seen good evidence for its early foundation, The straight chamfered mullions of the window (north-facing) have been partly sawn away to incorporate a flatter wall? This type of mullioned window is an early one, from the late medieval to the late 16th century, placing this part of the house no later than the late 16th century and could date to the early 1500s.. The opposing mullioned window however is of a later form, being *Ovolo* moulded and this type was in use from the later 17th century; it has to be a later replacement to the one opposite. The studwork is clearly exposed in this room, being of stout construction with arch bracing (plts. 22, 23, 25). Looking towards the doorway, (originally an outside wall) the arch bracing is of a shallower and sturdy form which has been interrupted on one side by the addition of a doorway. Here the arch brace has been moved to a higher location with an additional horizontal beam inserted for strength, unlike the right hand side of the door which is original (plts 22, 23). There was no access into the 17th-18th century extension from the upper floor of phase 5. Throughout the upper floors, the original oak planked floor boards are extant except over pahse 2 (northern range). A small fireplace is partly visible on the 1st floor, inserted into the stack of cell 2 at the point between the front upper centre bedroom and the landing meet. (plt. 27).

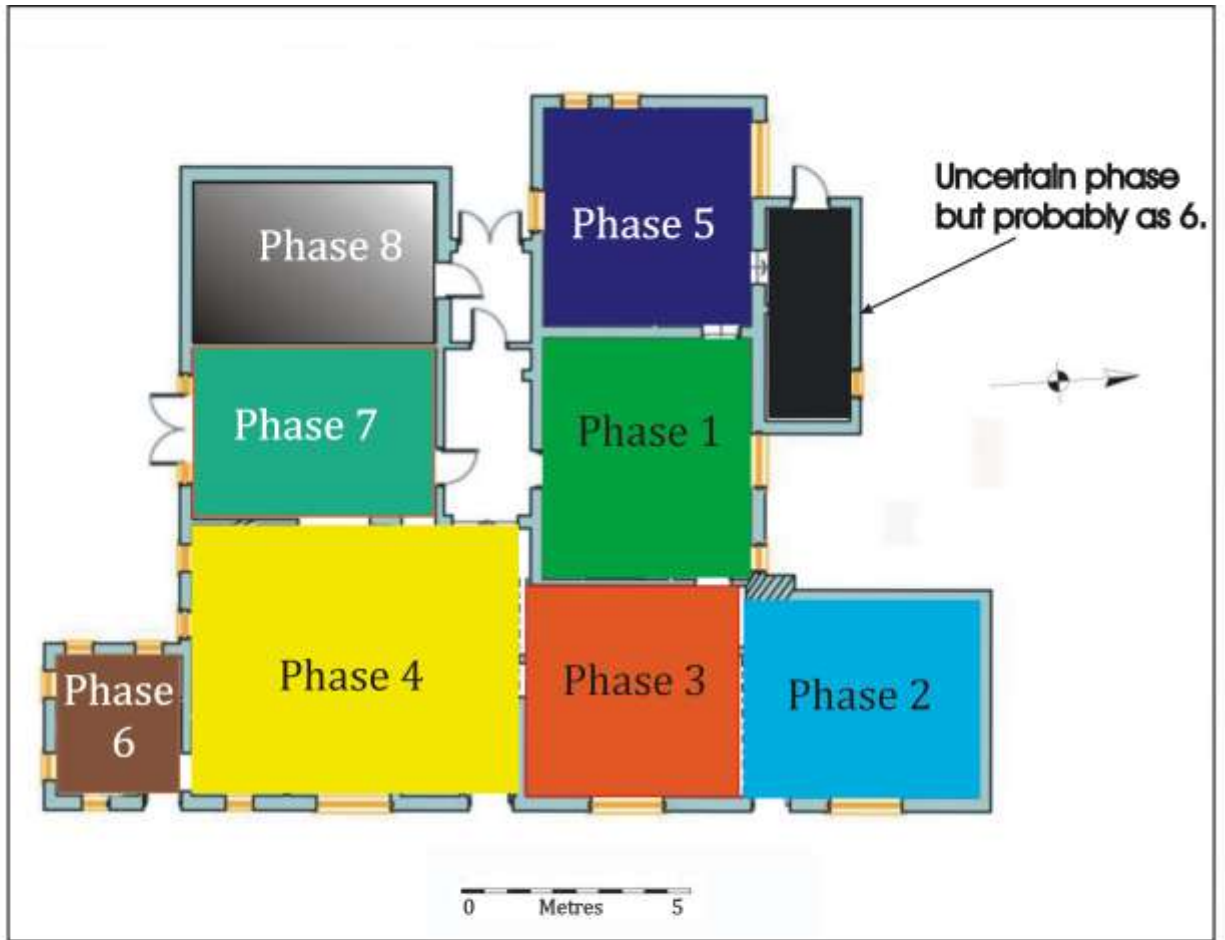


Figure 11. The phased plan of the Five Bells

Phase 1: late 15th-early 16th century; phase 2, mid 16th century, phase 3, late 16th-early 17th century, phase 4, early 17th century, phase 5, late 17th- early 18th century, phase 6, mid 19th century, phases 7 & 8, 20th century

7.5 The Barn

The public house had to out-buildings, one of which has been demolished. The existing out-building was probably used as a cart lodge and stable. It is a simple building consisting of three bays including a cat-slide addition to the eastern gable wall, one bay is partly open and the other having double wooden doors and a single doorway. It is built of red brick of the usual type with lime mortar bonding and roofed over with pan tiles, the gable ends are part weather-board. (plts. 38-44). The partition brick wall once had a window/doorway (plt. 42), now blocked with cobbles, showing this was once an outside wall, so the building has been extended to allow for the open bay on the west-end.

An original wooden tack hook (plt. 42) is extant also on the partition wall. In the corner of the easterly bay (bay 3) a brick-built copper support is also extant (plt. 44). This building is dated to the mid-late nineteenth century.

7.6 The Inn Sign Pillar

To the front of the property, close to the roadside, exists the original pub sign pillar (sign removed). This single pillar was thought to be part of a set of 4 gate pillars.

The brickwork is in *English bond*, style, which was in use until the end of the 17th century and a little into the early 18th century. It is was thought to have originally belonged to a gateway to Hessel Hall, to the rear of the inn (see CgMs Heritage Statement) also (see fig. , Hodkinson's map of 1783) and (see frontispiece and plt. 2). A problem arises with this theory, mainly from the current position of the existing pillar, albeit one of a set of four (see plt). It clearly post-dates the public house by some 200 years, but is firmly in front of the building line, so would unlikely have served as part of a gateway to a drive and to a larger house. Secondly, the size of the structure: it is clearly very tall and quite large for a gate post, even on a grand scale. Furthermore, the entrance to Hessel Hall would most likely be on the road running east-west below the inn, in fact an entrance to the hall can be seen on the Hodkinson map of 1783 (fig. 3). It is quite possible that this was built originally as a support for the inn sign, albeit somewhat ambitious. Dating from the late 17th - 18th centuries; it is also conceivable that it was erected around the time when the house became an inn, as late as 1745, therefore a late survivor of this form of brickwork.

8. Context and Setting of Building

8.1 The need for a local beer house was always a priority within the context of a village, as here in Suffolk, and would be the case for most if not all of the country's villages. The chosen location for this inn was well placed, being in a central position and most importantly near the church, which was close to a good natural water supply as was available in Hessel, From the manorial records: '*Churchyard said to contain a never-failing spring which supplied part of village with water, now covered 1891.*' (1. parish: Hessel: heritage.suffolk.gov.uk). In the early days many inns brewed their own beer and the Five Bells at Hessel was probably no exception, so a good natural water supply for brewing purposes was always most essential.

The outbuilding was originally a cart lodge and stable, situated to the immediate east of the public house is typical of agricultural and equine related buildings of the mid-nineteenth century. A further range existed to the immediate north-east of the inn, which has now been demolished, and probably represented further stabling for the inn.

9. Interpretation

The Five Bells Inn has evolved into its current arrangement by way of a process that is somewhat unfamiliar to the usual progression and expansion of a rural house in Suffolk. Beginning as a small dwelling of a single cell room with a room above, it was a small but respectable home for possibly a Yeoman farmer. Well built, as attested by the sturdy framework of this part of the house, with attractive but functional arch bracing. The chimney to the cross wing range, between the early part of the house and the rear extension, probably represents the gable end chimney of the first house. The Five Bells thus began as a humble dwelling, but not of inferior fabric. Then, extended onto a staggered, arrangement, a detached building incorporating a kitchen or bake house (building a kitchen directly onto an existing structure was always considered a fire hazard to the timber framing of the first or original structure) to update the house and to bring it in-line with the modern trend for kitchen extensions during the early post-medieval period. Over time it expanded with the cross wing added to the east-west range and then the hall to the south with its large inglenook fireplace.

Latterly, as times demanded the need for new conveniences, extensions were added again in the 17th-18th centuries and then in the 19th century with finally, extensions to the rear of the house that housed the kitchen and the associated business of serving food at a country Inn during the 20th century.

10. Conclusion

The Five Bells Inn is an interesting and enigmatic building, which retains a great deal of atmosphere and charm. Its first appearance from the road is deceiving, giving the impression of the usual arrangement of hall separated from the parlour by a chimney and centre cross-wing. The current positions of the chimneys indicate the building's curious development, away from what one might expect.

Hopefully, this Historic Building record has given an insight into the development of this building, which is quite unique and worthy of a sympathetic restoration and modernisation in line with the legislation of the *National Planning and Policy Framework, 2012*.

12. Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Nigel and Ben Jackson for allowing access to the property and funding this report. The site work and report were completed by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA

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Sources:

The Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich

Maps & Documents Consulted:

Hodskinson's map of Hessett, 1783

Map from 19th century estate papers, ref: E3/22/2.19

Tithe map of Hessett, 1838,

The Ordnance Survey of 1888 First series (6 inch)

The Ordnance Survey of 1945

On-line resources: heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/.../media/parish-histories/hessett

Appendix I: Directional photographic plan



Key to Photographic images in appendix III

Appendix II: Photographic Archive in Report

Plate No.	Description The Five Bells	Taken from	Date 15/06/18
1	THE FIVE BELLS	East	
2	INN SIGN PILLAR	South-East	
3	THE FIVE BELLS	East	
4	THE FIVE BELLS	North-east	
5	THE FIVE BELLS	North-west	
6	THE FIVE BELLS	West	
7	THE FIVE BELLS	South-west	
8	ENTRANCE INTO THE FIVE BELLS	East	
9	FIRE PLACE IN HALL/LOUNGE	North-east	
10	INTERIOR OF HALL/LOUNGE STUDWORK/ POST	West	
11	CEILING JOISTS HALL/LOUNGE STUDWORK/POSTS	West	
12	JOISTS DETAIL	East	
13	SMALL FIREPLACE BETWEEN CROSS-WING AND NORTHERN RANGE	South-west	
14	CHAMFERED POST BETWEEN CROSS-WING AND NORTHERN RANGE	South-west	
15	RECESS IN HALL/LOUNGE BY FIREPLACE	North-east	
16	CEILING JOISTS OF PHASE 1, CELL 1	East	
17	FIRE PLACE IN NORTHERN RANGE	North	
18	FIRE PLACE IN NORTHERN RANGE	North-east	
19	INTERIOR VIEW OF PHASE 1, CELL 1	North-east	
20	INTERIOR VIEW OF PHASE 1, CELL 1	South	
21	NOT USED	Vertical	
22	INTERIOR OF FIRST FLOOR IN CELL 1, PHASE 1 (bedroom)	South	
23	DETAIL OF STUDWORK AND BRACING OF FIRST FLOOR, CELL 1, PHASE 1	South-East	
24	MULLION WINDOW (SOUTH WALL)	South	
25	FRAMING TO CELL 1 WITH MULLION WINDOW (NORTH WALL)	North	
26	MULLION WINDOW DETAIL (NORTH WALL)	South	
27	BLOCKED OFF FIREPLACE ON FIRST FLOOR	South	
28	STUDWORK DETAIL FRONT, FIRST FLOOR ROOM	West	
29	STUDWORK DETAIL FRONT, 1st FLOOR ROOM	West	
30	STUDWORK DETAIL FRONT, 1st FLOOR ROOM	North	

Plate No.	Description	Taken from	Date 15/06/18
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31	CEILING JOISTS IN 1ST FLOOR FRONT ROOM	Vertical	
32	ROOM ABOVE NORTHERN RANGE	South	
33	SUBDIVISION ON FIRST FLOOR OVER HALL/LOUNGE	East	
34	STUDWORK DETAIL ON FIRST FLOOR SHOWING TOP PLATE	East	
35	STUDWORK DETAIL ON FIRST FLOOR SHOWING TOP PLATE	East	
36	GABLE END WALL STUDWORK DETAIL BEHIND CHIMNEY STACK, FIRST FLOOR	North	
37	ROOF CONSTRUCTION DETAIL THROUGH LOFT OPENING	Vertical	
38	CART SHED/OUTBUILDING	South-East	
39	CART SHED/OUTBUILDING	South	
40	CART SHED/OUTBUILDING	South-west	
41	INTERIOR VIEW OF CART SHED	South-east	
42	INTERIOR VIEW OF CART SHED	South	
43	INTERIOR VIEW OF CART SHED	South-west	
44	DETAIL OF COPPER BRICK BASE IN CORNER OF CART SHED	South-west	

Appendix III: Digital images



Plate 1. The Five Bells, from the east



Plate 2. The Inn sign pillar, from the north



Plate 3. The Five Bells, from the east



Plate 4. Side elevation view



Plate 5. Side elevation, from the north-west



Plate 6. Rear view of Inn, from the west



Plate 7. Rear and side view of Inn, from the south-west



Plate 8. Main entrance view to Inn, from the east



Plate 9. The Fireplace in the hall/lounge



Plate 10. Bridging beam in hall/lounge showing Ogee moulding to top of storey post



Plate 11. Ogee moulding at top of principal storey post



Plate 12. Joist detail in ground floor cross-wing



Plate 13. Late 16th fireplace/oven, altered in the 18th century in the northern range



Plate 14. Chamfered post , single survivor of end wall of hall/lounge



Plate 15. Recess by fireplace in Hall/lounge



Plate 16. Joists in cell 1, phase 1 ground floor



Plate 17. Fireplace/oven in phase 2, cell 2 (lounge), showing late Tudor brickwork, altered in the 18th century (note the dome-shape of the oven in the brickwork now filled in above the arch)



Plate 18. Altered fireplace, from the north-east



Plate 19. Interior view of phase 1, cell 1 ground floor



Plate 20. Exposed studwork detail to base of staircase in phase 1



Plate 22. First floor studwork in phase 1 showing altered arch bracing to accommodate the doorway



Plate 23. Arch brace, otherside of door (unchanged) in first floor of phase 1



Plate 24. Ovolo moulded mullion window on south wall of phase 1, first floor



Plate 25. Studwork detail 15th/16th work, with mullion window of early type in ophase 1, first floor



Plate 26. Mullion window with diamond cut profile (early type detail in north wall of phase 1



Plate 27. First floor, inserted fireplace into phase 2 stack, looking north



Plate 28. Studwork detail in first floor crosswing to northern range



Plate 29. First floor of cross-wing showing original window casements, now blocked off either side of later window



Plate 30. General view of first floor in cross-wing, from the north



Plate 31. First floor cross-wing ceiling joist detail



Plate 32. Bedroom over phase 2, northern range



Plate 33. Partition wall of sub-divided room, first floor with tie-beam to roof truss over hall/lounge



Plate 34. Wall plate to hall/lounge on first floor, looking west



Plate 35. Wall plate and corner post to hall/lounge on first floor, looking west



Plate 36. Studwork detail of gable end wall of hall/lounge



Plate 37. Roof detail over hall/lounge showing plain butt purlin and wind brace arrangement (late 17th century work)



Plate 38. Nineteenth century cart shed from the south-east



Plate 39. Nineteenth century cart shed from the south



Plate 40. Nineteenth century cart shed from the south-west



Plate 41. Cart shed bay interior studwork



Plate 42. Blocked off doorway from open cell to central cell, note the wooden tack hook to the upper left



Plate 43. Interior of lean-to addition to cart shed , from the south



Plate 44. Detail of brick base for a fired, copper wash stand , corner/rear of cart shed

