

**LOOSEBOX RANGE,
EVERDON HALL,
LITTLE EVERDON,
DAVENTRY,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

PROJECT CODE: CS00015

DATE: 14/08/2014



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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology on the preparation of reports.

	01	02	03
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	5
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	6
1 INTRODUCTION AND SITE LOCATION	7
2 METHODOLOGY	8
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment	8
2.3 Historic Building Survey.....	8
2.4 Reporting and Archive.....	8
3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	10
4 HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY	13
4.1 Introduction	13
4.2 Exterior.....	13
4.3 Interior	15
5 CONCLUSION	34
6 BIBLIOGRAPHY	35
APPENDIX: FIGURES	36

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES (APPENDIX)

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE PLAN

FIGURE 3: SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1900 (25" TO 1 MILE SCALE)

FIGURE 4: ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP REVISION OF 1923 WITH ADDITIONS 1950 (6" TO 1 MILE SCALE)

FIGURE 5: EXISTING ELEVATIONS AND FLOOR PLANS

SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Anthony Rickett Architects Ltd, on behalf of their clients, Mr and Mrs C Coaker, to undertake an historic building survey of a building known as the 'Loosebox Range' at Everdon Hall, Little Everdon, Daventry, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 59420 58124), prior to the conversion and alteration of the structure for residential use (Planning Ref: DA/2014/0138).

Everdon Hall is a Grade II listed building, which was built c.1820 (replacing an earlier structure), and was extensively remodelled c.1900. The 'Loosebox Range', or stables, are early 20th century in date and forms part of the cartilage to the grade II listing for Everdon Hall. As a consequence of this association, listed building consent has been granted on the condition that an historic building survey be undertaken of the structure prior to conversion in accordance with Paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012).

The historic building survey has revealed that the building was constructed as a range to house horses in four loose boxes, all of which were of similar size and had the same characteristic such as a split door, brick floor, partly plastered walls and a window serving each to provide plenty of natural light.

The west end of the building, however, is quite different in form reflecting difference uses as shown by the provision of fireplaces. The Tack Room may have served as that originally, although there was very little surviving to indicate this use, but the presence of a fireplace certainly indicates human occupation. The two-storey Store, also has a fireplace at ground level, reflecting human occupation, with a possible store above.

The Loosebox Range is an example of a purpose-built structure for the accommodation of horses, complete with provision of rooms for the groom or stable hand. The building, however, should not be seen in isolation but as part of an organised area of stabling for horses at Everdon Hall.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology thank Chris Paige, Anthony Rickett Architects Ltd, for commissioning the project on behalf of their clients, Mr and Mrs C Coaker; Liz Mordue, Assistant Archaeological Advisor, Northamptonshire County Council, and staff at Northamptonshire Record Office.

The historic building survey was undertaken by Fiona Wooler. The report was written by Fiona Wooler, and the illustrations completed by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION AND SITE LOCATION

- 1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Anthony Rickett Architects Ltd, on behalf of their clients Mr and Mrs C Coaker, to undertake an historic building survey of a building known as the 'Loosebox Range' at Everdon Hall, Little Everdon, Daventry, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 59420 58124), prior to the conversion and alteration of the structure to residential use (Planning Ref: DA/2014/0138).
- 1.2 Everdon Hall is a Grade II listed building, which was built c.1820 (replacing an earlier structure), and was extensively remodelled c.1900. The 'Loosebox Range', or stables, is early 20th century in date and is part of the curtilage of Everdon Hall and thus covered by the listing. As a consequence of this association, listed building consent has been granted on the condition that an historic building survey be undertaken of the structure prior to conversion in accordance with Paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012).
- 1.3 The village of Everdon is located approximately 5km to the south-east of Daventry and to the south of the River Nene. Little Everdon is situated less than 1km to the north of Everdon, and is accessed down a single-track road. Everdon Hall (Plate 1) is located at the north end of Little Everdon (Figure 1).
- 1.4 The Loosebox Range is situated to the south of Everdon Hall on the south side of the walled garden. The building is presently accessed by a single-track road to the south, or pedestrian access from the east. The building is orientated west to east (Figure 2).



Plate 1: View looking north showing the west side of Everdon Hall

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 A Project Design for the historic building survey was submitted to Northamptonshire County Council prior to the commencement of work on site. The Project Design set out the methodology for the archaeological work (Evans 2014).

2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken of readily-available sources housed at Northamptonshire Record Office in order to provide an historical and archaeological context to the site at Everdon Hall, Little Everdon.

2.3 HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

2.3.1 A Level 2 building survey of the structure was undertaken according to the standard and guidance set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008) and English Heritage (2006). A Level 2 survey comprises a descriptive record of a building or buildings, which provides a written and photographic account of the exterior and interior (English Heritage 2006, 14).

2.3.2 The survey includes:

- a written description of the building, including its plan, form, function, age, development sequence and construction materials. The landscape and historical context of the building has also been considered.
- a photographic record of the building and its relationship with other structures in the immediate area. A selection of the digital photographs is included within this report for illustrative purposes.
- a drawn record in the form of elevations and floor plans (as existing) in order to illustrate that appearance and structure of the building and to support an historical analysis.

2.3.3 The purpose of the building recording was to produce a detailed record of the existing building prior to conversion.

2.4 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

2.4.1 An archive will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in *'Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation,*

Compilation, Transfer and Curation' (Brown 2011). The archive will be held by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology until appropriate storage facilities are available in Northamptonshire.

- 2.4.2 A paper and digital copy of the report will be deposited within Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 2.4.3 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project (<http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>). The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of developer funded fieldwork. Details of this project have been included on the OASIS database under the identifier **wardella2-186521**.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Nothing is known of the population of Little Everdon in the medieval or later periods as in all the surviving records the hamlet is included with Great Everdon. It was noted in the early 18th century that there were 17 houses, a similar number to what was present in the late 20th century. Earthworks around the hamlet suggest that the settlement was larger at one time, although this has not been proven (RCHME 1981, 80).
- 3.2 One of the oldest properties in Little Everdon is the Old House, which is dated 1690 (although the listed building description notes that part of it are earlier) (Bailey and Pevsner 2013, 265). There are references, however, to an apparent earlier property on the site of Everdon Hall. Writing in 1822, George Baker noted that ‘Little Everdon Manor House had degenerated into a common farm house when it was purchased in 1809 by Gabriel Doveton Esq., a general in the East India Service, and Member of Parliament for Lancaster, who converted it into a genteel residence, and died in May 1824 having by will devised his estate here to his brother Sir John Doveton KCB, a general in the East India Service’ (Baker 1822, 365).
- 3.3 The listed building description for Everdon Hall notes that the present house was built after 1800 (c.1820) for General Doveton and may incorporate parts of the farmhouse originally on the site.
- 3.4 Known as Everdon Hall in 1849 it was then was occupied by Captain F B Doveton of Taunton (Whellan 1849, 445). The table below lists some of the residents of Everdon Hall in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as indicated by entries in trade directories.
- 3.5 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 shows that at that date, the Loosebox Range had not been constructed, although there were an extensive range of buildings at Everdon Hall, along with gardens and associated features such as glasshouses (Figure 3).
- 3.6 By the early 20th century, the Loosebox Range, along with several other buildings, had been erected on the periphery of a square area of land to the south of Everdon Hall (Figure 4). The range appears to have been constructed to stable horses for hunting, however in recent years they have been used for storage (Rickett Architects Ltd 2014).
- 3.7 The following trade directories were sampled for entries relating to Everdon Hall:

Trade Directory	Entry
Whellan’s History of Northamptonshire 1849	<i>‘Little Everdon Manor House had degenerated into a farmhouse when it was purchased in 1809 by Gabriel</i>

Trade Directory	Entry
	<i>Doveton Esq. MP., a general in the East India Service, who converted it into a genteel residence. This house (now called Everdon House) and estate is the property of Captain F B Doveton of Taunton'</i>
Kelly's Directory of Northamptonshire 1854	Entries for Little Everdon (Everdon Hall is not specifically named): Henry Charles Whalley Esq. Eliz Bromwich, farmer and malster John Goodman, farmer Thomas Mountford, farmer John Stockley, farmer and malster
Melville and Co's Directory of Northamptonshire 1861	Entries for Little Everdon (Everdon Hall is not specifically named): Eliz Bromwich, farmer and malster John Goodman, farmer George Mannhey Esq. Thomas Mountford Esq. William Smith, farmer
Whellan's History of Northamptonshire 1874	<i>'Everdon Hall, formerly the Manor House of Little Everdon, and which afterwards became a farmhouse, was purchased together with the estate in 1809 by Gabriel Doveton Esq. MP, a general in the East India Service, who converted the house into a good residence. It is now the seat and property of David St Paul Esq.'</i>
Kelly's Directory of Northamptonshire 1885	David Richard St Paul JP and LD for Northants and Leicestershire, Everdon Hall
Kelly's Directory of Northamptonshire 1894	Miss St Paul, Everdon Hall
Kelly's Directory of Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire 1906	<i>'Everdon Hall, a substantial mansion of brick, was built by the late General Doveton and is now the property of, and occupied by, Henry Hawkins Esq.'</i>

Trade Directory	Entry
Kelly's Directory of Northamptonshire 1920	Maj Henry Hawkins OBE, JP, MFH, Everdon Hall
Kelly's Directory of Northamptonshire 1940	<i>'Little Everdon is a tithing of Everdon. Everdon Hall, a substantial mansion of brick, situated amid beautiful scenery, was built by General Doveton and is now the property and residence of Mrs Henry Hawkins'</i>

4 HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The historic building survey was undertaken on the 4th August 2014. At the time of survey the building was partly in use for storage.
- 4.1.2 Existing elevations and floor plans of the building are reproduced as Figure 5.

4.2 EXTERIOR

- 4.2.1 The Loosebox Range consists of a single storey, linear building (one room deep), measuring c.20.5m in length with a two-storey section at its west end, all constructed from brick. The majority of the roof is laid in slate, although the two storey range is covered in corrugated sheeting and has a surviving chimney stack at the west end of the ridge. The main elevation of the building faces to the south, whilst the north elevation forms part of the walled garden, as will be discussed below. It is situated with other agricultural and stable buildings, which lie to its south-west and north-west sides (Plates 2 and 3).
- 4.2.2 The main elevation of the building, as already noted, faces to the south. This is the elevation which contains all the doorways for the structure, and was therefore clearly meant to be the side of the building where the horses were led out of, and brought into the stables (Figure 5 and Plate 4).
- 4.2.3 The two-storey section of the building is located at the west end (Plates 4 and 5). This is constructed of machine-manufactured brick laid in Flemish Garden-Wall Bond, generally consisting of three stretchers (the long edge of the brick) to one header (the end of the brick) in each course. The south elevation has a large window at both ground and first floor level, both with sills made from bullnose bricks and with wooden lintels. Both of these windows are more domestic in character, rather than agricultural, which suggests this section of the building was intended for human occupation. This is further evidenced by the presence of a brick chimney stack on the western gable, and the scarring of a former flue for another fireplace in the east facing gable (Plates 5-7).
- 4.2.4 The west elevation of the two-storey range has a first floor doorway, which presumably was accessed by an external ladder although no evidence for this now survives. This doorway has a sill constructed from the same form of bullnose bricks as seen below the windows in the south elevation, with a wooden chamfered lintel (Plates 8 and 9).

- 4.2.5 Access to the interior of the two-storey section of the range is through a doorway which faces to the east, and is sheltered by a porch area that also protects a window and doorway into what is now the Tack Room (Plate 10 and Figure 5). Both the window and doorway have arched heads created by two rows of brick placed on edge, and the window has a sill constructed from bullnose bricks. The window itself has a casement that would have opened horizontally, rather than vertically, and there is evidence for the remains of three possible vertical security bars in the central section (Plate 11), suggesting a possible need to protect whatever was housed inside this room.
- 4.2.6 The remainder of the south elevation of the Loosebox Range has doorways and windows which served the four loose boxes, one door and one window to each (Figure 5 and Plate 12). All of these openings have concrete sills, placed at the same level along the elevation, and the sills of the windows are also of concrete. The window frames themselves are metal, compared to the timber casements of the more domestic end of the range to the west, which open inwards at the upper half (Plate 13). The doors to each loose box are of the characteristic split form, so that the upper half can be opened for ventilation, whilst the lower half remains closed. The hinges and fixings for these doors are all on the external side (Plate 14). It was noted that the internal sides of all these doorways were reinforced with metal sheets, presumably to act as protection against the impact of horse hooves (Plate 15).
- 4.2.7 One feature of note observed along the south and east elevations of the building is a single course of blue bricks which appears to relate to the floor of the loose boxes, as will be noted below. The east elevation of the Loosebox Range has no other features of note apart from a vertical break in the brickwork which may indicate that former location of an opening, although this is not clearly evident and it is possible some reconstruction may have taken place (Plate 16). It was noted at the east end of the building that the Loosebox Range appears to have been constructed along the line of a pre-existing garden wall (Plate 17); this was more easily observed from within the interior of the building as will be noted below.
- 4.2.8 The north elevation of the Loosebox Range faces into the Walled Garden which now contains a tennis court (Plate 18). This elevation is of interest as it does not display regularity with regards to the form of brickwork. The lower section of the elevation is constructed of brick laid in English Garden Wall bond (four courses of stretchers to one course of headers) (Plate 21), whilst the upper section appears to be largely Flemish Garden-Wall Bond, as already noted in the south elevation. This suggests that the lower section of the wall was already in existence, as has already been noted, and when the Loosebox Range was constructed the north wall was heightened, but using a different form of brick bond.

4.2.9 Features of note along the north elevation include several former square openings near ground level, which may have been ventilation holes (Plate 21); three different forms of metal ventilation grill close to eaves level, and a single window at the west end of the wall (Plates 22 and 23). This window has no formal sill which may be the result of it having been (at least partly) inserted into a pre-existing wall, as will be noted below in relation to the interior of the Tack Room. The scarring of the former fireplace flue can be easily noted from the north side of the building (Plate 24).

4.3 INTERIOR

4.3.1 The Loosebox Range is divided into five separate rooms, all with their own doorways in the south elevation. For ease of reference the rooms are referred to below as Store, Tack Room, Room 1, Room 2, Room 3 and Room 4 (see Figure 5).

4.3.2 *Store:* The Store forms the western end of the building and consists of the two storey element shown on Plate 4. The ground floor of this area is accessed through the doorway shown on Plate 5. This doorway opens into one room which has a concrete floor, and painted walls of a half green and half white colour scheme. In the west wall there is a former fireplace, and in the north-east corner of this room there is a wooden staircase which provides access to the first floor (Plates 25 and 26). Of note in this room is a projecting section of wall in the north-east corner; this appears to relate to the garden/boundary wall which existed prior to the Loosebox Range being constructed, and it is present along the entire length of the internal side of the north wall of the building (Plate 26).

4.3.3 The first floor of the Store is accessed by the wooden stairs from within the building, although as already noted from the exterior, there is also an external door which presumably was accessed by a ladder (see Plate 8). This is also a single room, with a wooden floor and wooden paneled ceiling which has been shaped to provide greater head height (Plate 27). Although the flue for the ground floor fireplace is present in the west wall of this room, there was no evidence noted that there was also a fireplace at first floor level.

4.3.4 The interior of the Tack Room is accessed through the doorway shown on Plate 10. This is also a single space, with no evidence for internal divisions. There is a fireplace in the west wall (Plate 28), which would have been served by the flue that has been removed, and is now visible as scarring on the east gable of the two-storey section (see Plate 5). As with the Store, the earlier garden/boundary wall is clearly visible in the north wall of this space (Plate 29). Instead of having a flat ceiling in this room, the space is open to the roof, with the machine-sawn timbers of the roof structure clearly visible (Plate 30). The floor of the Tack Room is

- constructed of large, black bricks, which form the single course of black bricks noted from the exterior (Plate 31).
- 4.3.5 To the east of the Store and Tack Room, the Loosebox Range consists of four rooms of similar dimensions which appear to have been utilised for the same function, as Loose Boxes for horses (Figure 5). Each of these four rooms have the same characteristics and therefore will not be referred to individually here.
- 4.3.6 Rooms 1 and 2 were both in use for storage at the time of the site visit, however it was possible to note that the lower halves of the walls are plastered, presumably to prevent damp rising up the brickwork (Plate 32). The floors of each of these loose boxes were laid in the same black brick noted in the Tack Room, and it was evident, particularly in Room 4, that the floor level decreased towards the door, presumably to allow waste to flow away (Plate 33).
- 4.3.7 The earlier garden/boundary wall was visible in each of these four rooms (Plate 34), and the roof structure was exposed in three of the loose boxes (Plate 35).



Plate 2: View looking west showing the Loosebox Range in relation to a Dutch Barn (left) and the Walled Garden (right)



Plate 3: Agricultural/stable buildings to the north-west of the Loosebox Range



Plate 4: South elevation of the Loosebox Range



Plate 5: Detail of two-storey section with scarring for a former flue visible above the roof of the lower section



Plate 6: Detail of window in south elevation of two-storey section (Scale = 2m)



Plate 7: Detail of roof and chimney stack of two-storey section of the Loosebox Range



Plate 8: West elevation of the Loosebox Range showing the upper doorway
(Scale = 2m)



Plate 9: Detail of first floor doorway, west elevation



Plate 10: South elevation showing set back doorway and window for the Tack Room (Scale = 2m)



Plate 11: Tack Room window, south elevation



Plate 12: South elevation showing the doorways and windows of the four loose boxes



Plate 13: Detail of the loose box (stable) doors and windows, south elevation



Plate 14: Detail of one of the loose box doors showing the external hinges and bolts, south elevation



Plate 15: Detail of the internal side of one of the doors showing the metal sheeting



Plate 16: East elevation showing the band of blue brick near ground level (Scale = 2m)



Plate 17: View looking north showing part of the Walled Garden wall to the east of the Loosebox Range



Plate 18: View looking south showing the north elevation of the Loosebox Range with the tennis court located within the Walled Garden



Plate 19: View looking west along the north elevation of the Loosebox Range, with the tennis court to right of photograph



Plate 20: North elevation of the Loosebox Range (Scale = 2m)



Plate 21: Detail of English Garden Wall Bond brickwork and possible former ventilation holes, north elevation



Plate 22: One of the decorative ventilation grilles, north elevation



Plate 23: North elevation, west end, showing single window which lights the Tack Room (Scale = 2m)



Plate 24: Scarring for the former flue, east gable of the two-storey section



Plate 25: West wall of Store showing green and white colour scheme and former fireplace (Scale = 2m)



Plate 26: North wall of ground floor Store showing wooden staircase and projecting section of earlier garden wall



Plate 27: Wooden ceiling, first floor of Store



Plate 28: Detail of fireplace in Tack Room



Plate 29: Detail of former garden wall in north wall of Tack Room

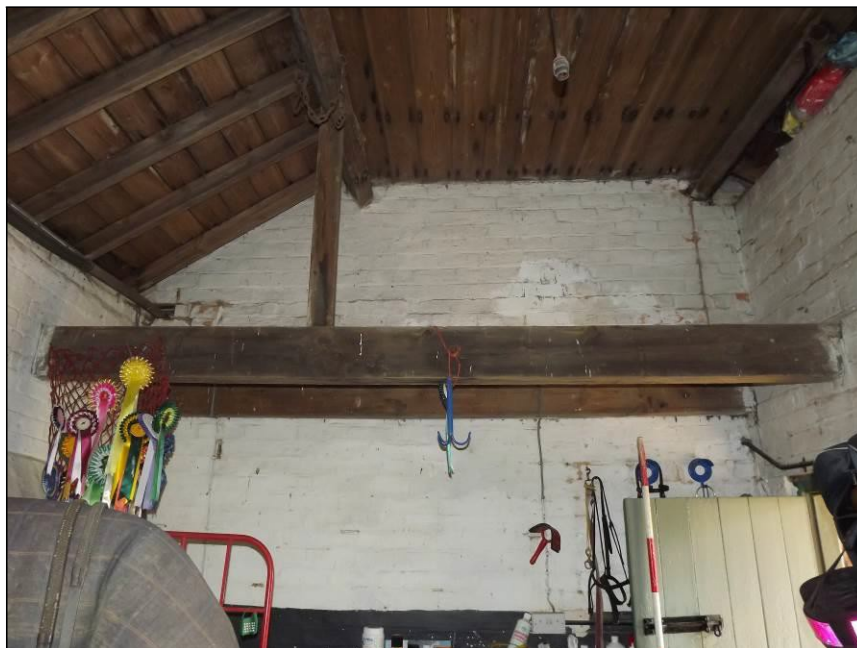


Plate 30: Detail of roof structure, interior of Tack Room



Plate 31: Detail of brick floor in Tack Room (Scale = 1m)



Plate 32: Interior of Room 1 showing partly plastered walls



Plate 33: Detail of brick floor in Room 4



Plate 34: North wall of one of the loose boxes showing the earlier garden/boundary wall (Scale = 2m)



Plate 35: Detail of roof structure in the loose boxes

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The Loosebox Range at Everdon Hall was constructed at some point in the early 20th century as shown by cartographic evidence. It was built against a pre-existing garden or boundary wall located to the south of the main house, along with other apparent outbuildings.
- 5.2 The historic building survey has revealed that the building was constructed as a range to house horses in four loose boxes, all of which were of similar size and had the same characteristics such as a split door, brick floor, partly plastered walls and a window serving each to provide plenty of natural light.
- 5.3 The west end of the building, however, is quite different in form reflecting different uses as shown by the provision of fireplaces. The Tack Room may have served as that originally, although there was very little surviving to indicate this use, but the presence of a fireplace certainly indicates human occupation. The two-storey Store, also has a fireplace at ground level, reflecting human occupation, with a possible store above.
- 5.4 The Loosebox Range is an example of a purpose-built structure for the accommodation of horses, complete with provision of rooms for the groom or stable man. The building, however, should not be seen in isolation but as part of an organised area of stabling for horses at Everdon Hall.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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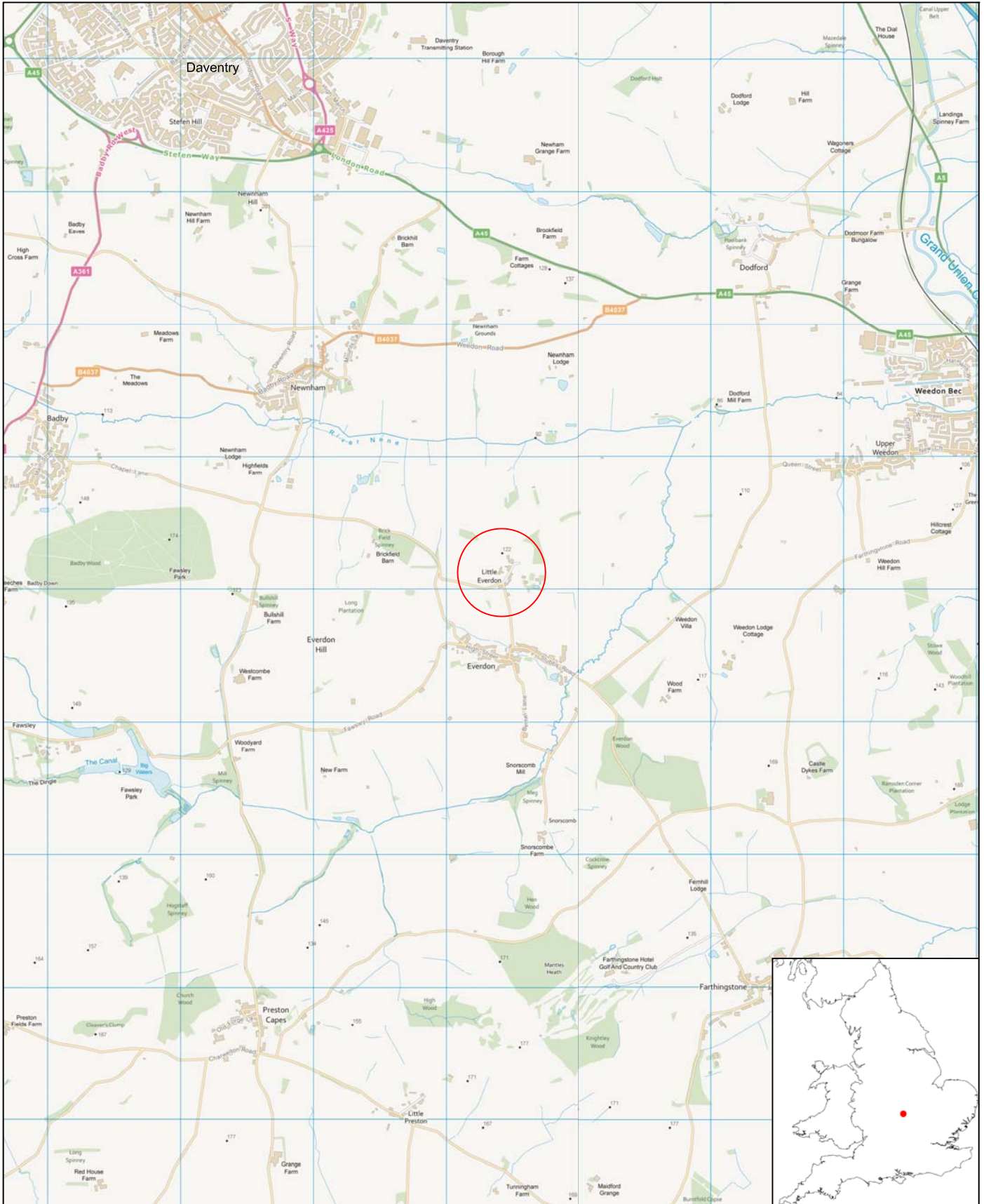
Whellan's History of Northamptonshire 1849

Maps

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 25" to 1 mile scale, Northamptonshire Sheet 43.4

Ordnance Survey Revision of 1923 with additions in 1950, 6" to 1 mile scale, Northamptonshire Sheet 43SW

APPENDIX: FIGURES






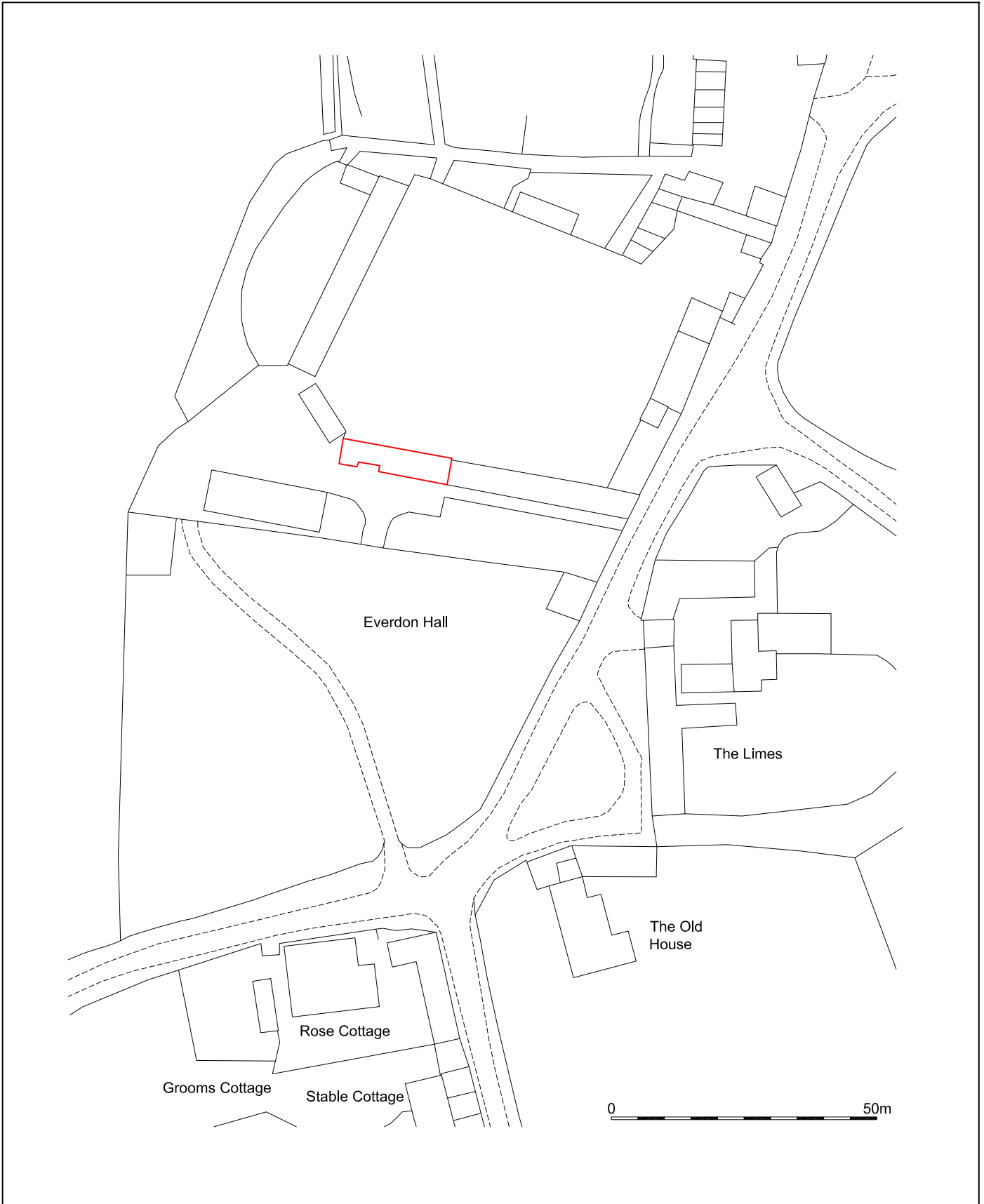
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p>	<p>PROJECT: Loosebox Range, Everdon Hall, Little Everdon, Daventry, Northamptonshire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:40,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CS00015</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr C Coaker</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: August 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.






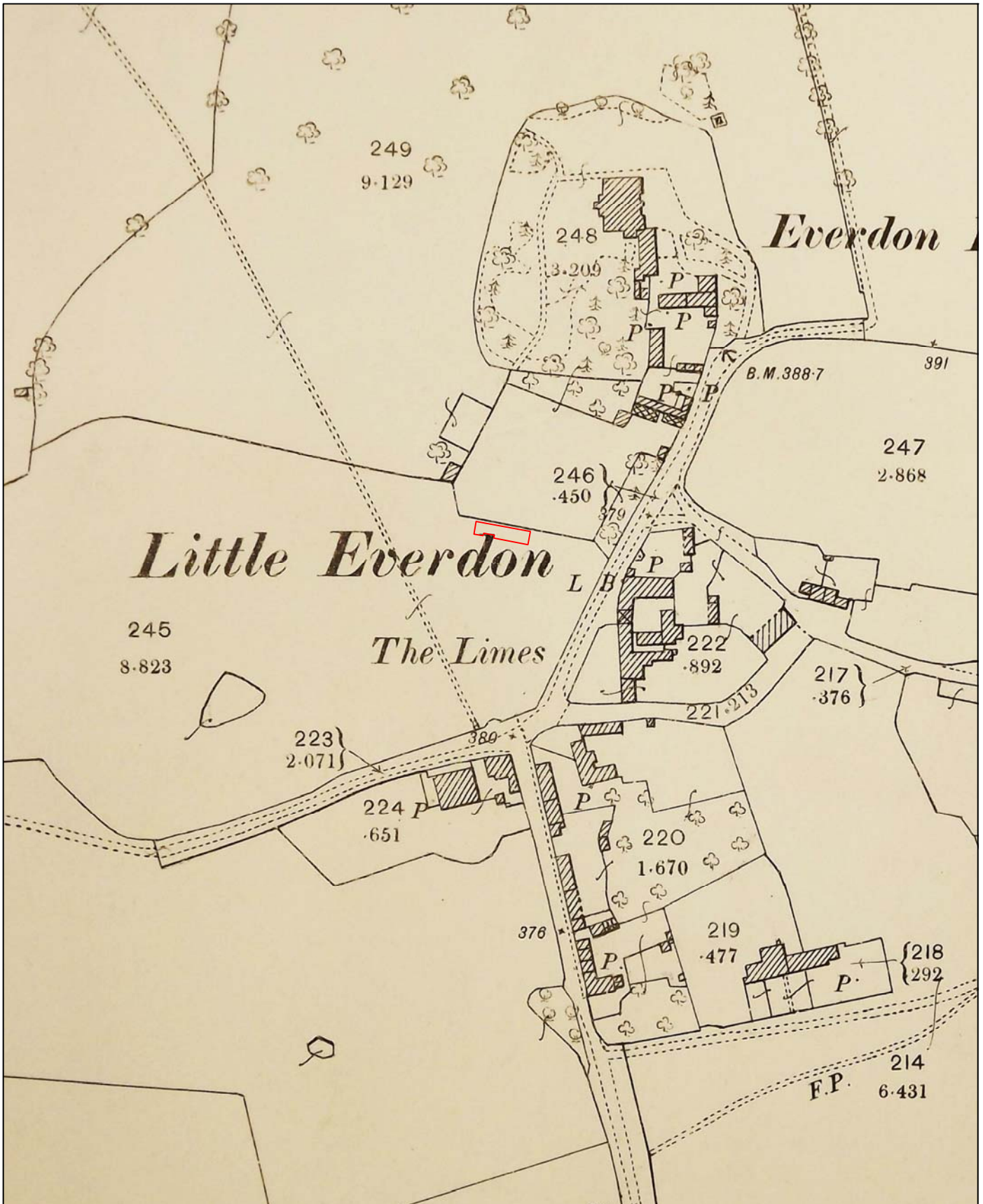
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p>	<p>PROJECT: Loosebox Range, Everdon Hall, Little Everdon, Daventry, Northamptonshire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:1,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CS00015</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr C Coaker</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: August 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 2</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Loosebox Range	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 2: Detailed site location.






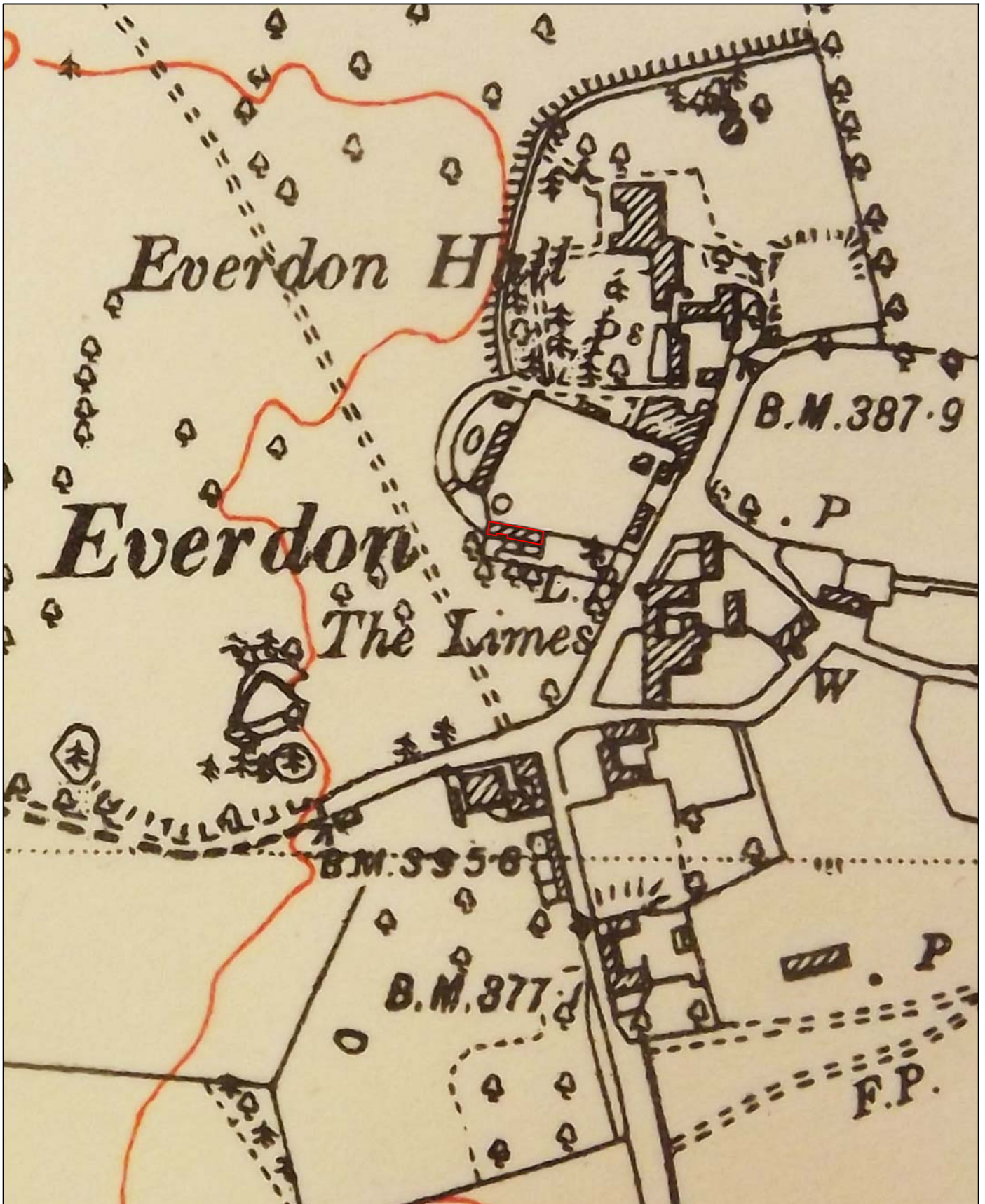
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p>	<p>PROJECT: Loosebox Range, Everdon Hall, Little Everdon, Daventry, Northamptonshire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CS00015</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr C Coaker</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: August 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 3</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Location of Loosebox Range	
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Figure 3: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900 (25" to 1 mile).






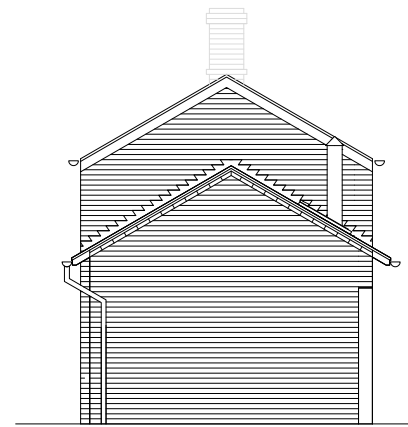
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p>	<p>PROJECT: Loosebox Range, Everdon Hall, Little Everdon, Daventry, Northamptonshire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CS00015</p> <p>CLIENT: Mr C Coaker</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: August 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 4</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Loosebox Range	
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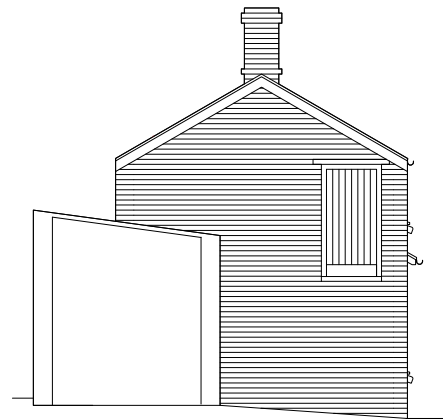
Figure 4: Ordnance Survey Map, Revision of 1923 with additions 1950 (6" to 1 mile).



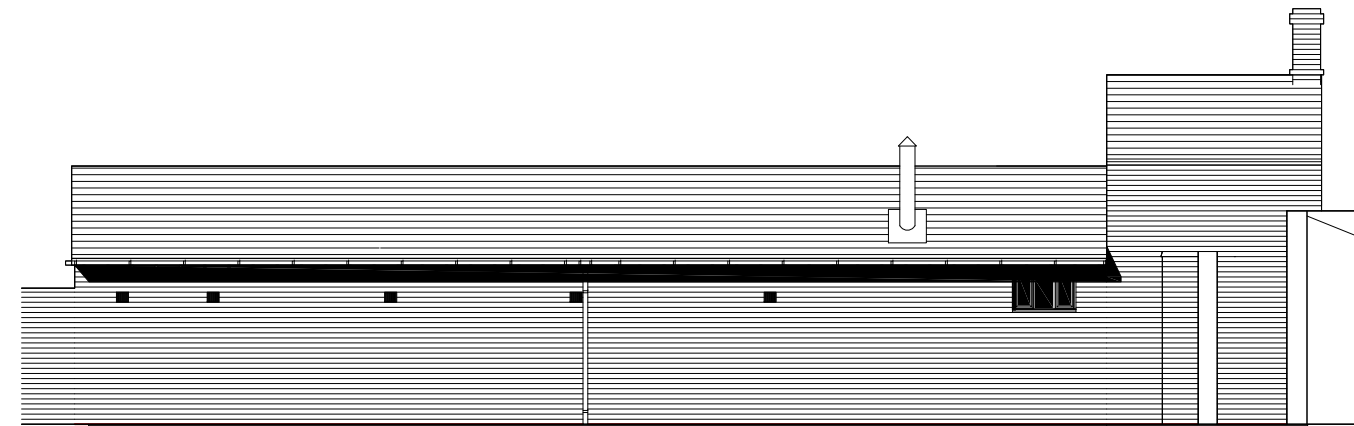
EAST ELEVATION



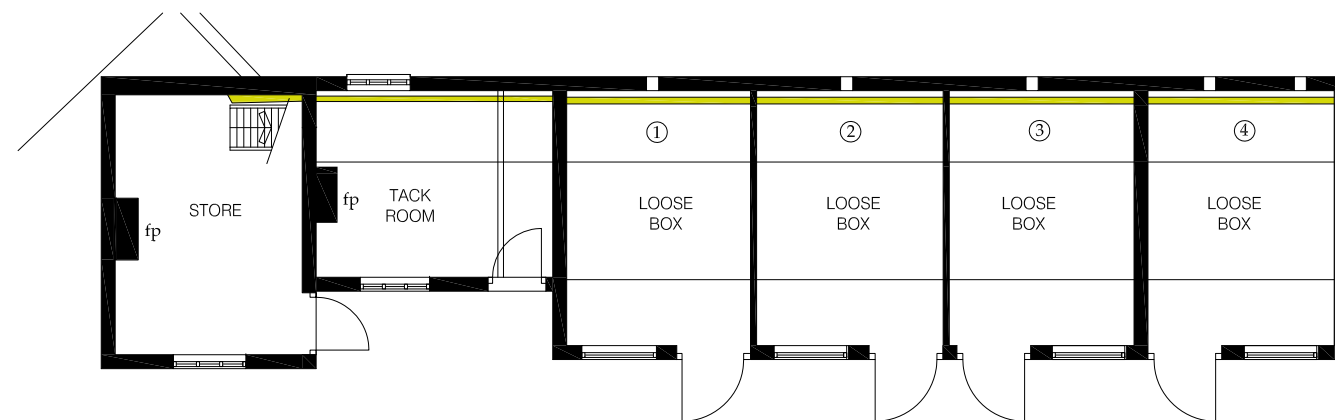
SOUTH ELEVATION



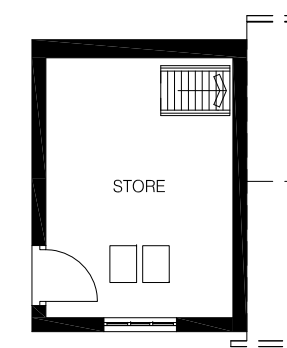
WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN



EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PROJECT:

Loosebox Range, Everdon Hall,
Little Everdon, Daventry,
Northamptonshire

CLIENT:

Mr C Coaker

SCALE: 1:125 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: August 2014

KEY:

fp fireplace

① Room numbers referred
to in report

Pre-existing garden/
boundary wall

REPORT No:

CS00015

FIGURE:

5

Figure 5: Existing elevations and floor plans.