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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AT THE
FORMER DUKE OF YORK PUBLIC HOUSE,
106, RISEGATE ROAD,
GOSBERTON RISEGATE, LINCOLNSHIRE

National Grid Reference: TF 2186 3004

Planning Reference: H08-0964-21

Site Code: RRGR22

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2022.147

PREPARED FOR MRS. S. GOODENOUGH

By

Neville Hall

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Summary

A scheme of works comprising historic building recording was undertaken in advance of the proposed demolition of the former Duke of York public house, 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire. The site historic building recording was carried out by Neville Hall on the 26th of November 2022.

This former public house complex is considered to be made up of at least six distinctive buildings, which for the purposes of this survey, have been designated as **Buildings 1-6**.

It is known from documentary sources that there have been publicans in business on this site since 1826 and there is a documentary reference in the Stamford Mercury to this public house of 1820. It is thus considered that this complex is at least of early 19th century date, if not earlier. The evidence for the probable earlier origin may come from the designation of the 'Duke of York' for the public house itself. Frederick, the Duke of York was the second son of King George III and was created as such in 1784. So this designation may also point to an earlier late 18th century origin.

Further evidence for a probable late 18th century origin for this former public house may come from the extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Gosberton of 1799, (which is reproduced in this report). This map of 1799 features two contemporary and bonded buildings on the south-eastern frontage of Risegate Eau (the present Risegate Road). The first to the south-west, is orientated from approximately north-south with the second on a different east-west alignment. It is considered that the north-south orientated building is **Building 3** of this complex and the east-west aligned second building comprises the original main body of **Building 2**. It is concluded that these were thus the two earliest buildings on the site and would appear to date from at least the late 18th century.

It is also worthy of note that during the site survey that an east facing entrance opening on the East Elevation of **Building 3**, appears to be partially blocked off by the original main body of **Building 2**. If this is so, this would point to **Building 3** being the earliest building on this site.

This public house complex has over the past two hundred plus years been the subject of much later addition and alteration particularly in the 20th century. The internal alterations along with the uniform modern external cement rendering of all of the buildings masks and obscures external original architectural building details and in turn renders the phasing of the buildings in this complex somewhat difficult. Not much original building detail has been recorded by this survey with the exception of the earlier roof spaces, where accessible, and within the interior of much of **Building 5**, for example.

So in the main, any attempts at the phasing of this former public house complex, must come mainly from the maps which have been reproduced for this survey. The First Edition O.S. map of 1887 shows that most of the present buildings in this complex were already in place by the late 19th century. This included (as noted earlier), **Building 3** and the original main body of **Building 2** along with the later addition of the rear outshut to **Building 2** and **Building 1**. This late 19th century layout appears to have remained relatively unchanged until the 1932 Edition O.S. map. Beyond this date, the detail of the subsequent O.S. map of 1951 (which is of a smaller scale), shows this complex, though the detail is unclear.

The phasing of the south-western end of this complex is the most difficult. The O.S. maps from 1887 to 1932 all show a single rectangular shaped building (bonded to **Building 3**) at the south-western end of this complex. This building may have included **Building 5** with its gabled roof structure. The survey within the interiors of **Buildings 5 and 6**, showed that much of the southern side of the gabled roof structure of **Building 5** has survived largely intact within this interior. This may point to the northern portion of this rectangular shaped building or **Building 5**, also being of late 19th century origin with the southern portion of this rectangular shaped building having been

demolished during the course of the mid-late 20th century. This subsequently facilitated the construction of the modern **Building 6**.

It is also clear from this survey that further modern external additions were made to this former public house complex during the second half of the 20th century. This included **Building 6** (which had entailed the removal of the South Elevation or perhaps the southern internal partition wall of **Building 5** and the demolition of the southern portion of the former rectangular shaped building in this process), the addition of **Building 4** with the men's toilets along with the addition of the small female toilet extension to the rear outshut of **Building 2**.

It is also worthy of note that the western portion of **Building 6** and the western portion of **Building 5** combined, formerly functioned as a separate commercial garage business in the mid-late 20th century as witnessed by the vehicle inspection pit sunk within the modern concrete flooring in the interior.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mrs. S. Goodenough. to undertake the historic building recording of the former Duke of York public house, 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire prior to its proposed demolition, centred at National Grid Reference TF 2186 3004. The historic building recording site work was undertaken on the 26th of November 2022.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team in his capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the local planning authority. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010) and *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Mr. Ian Marshman, the Planning Department of South Holland District Council, the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and with The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site at the former Duke of York public house is situated on the south-eastern frontage of the Risegate Road at National Grid Reference TF 2186 3004 and at a height of approximately 4mAOD. The development site is situated within the modern civil parish of Gosberton, administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1-3].
- 2.2 The development site is located within a flat and a relatively low-lying area of the Lincolnshire Fens.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning permission for the proposed demolition of a public house and for outline planning permission for a new replacement residential development at the former Duke of York public house. 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority (Planning Reference: H08-0964-21). However, as the proposed development works would involve the demolition of these disused buildings, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 8-10) were attached to the granting of this planning consent.
- 3.2 It was understood that the requirement for the discharging of these planning conditions would be a scheme of works to comprise the historic building recording of the exterior elevations and of the interiors of the former public house buildings prior to their proposed demolition.
- 3.3 Neville Hall was commissioned by the applicant to prepare a written scheme of investigation for the historic building recording.



Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown encircled in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.4 A Specification or a written scheme of investigation for the historic building recording was subsequently submitted to and agreed by Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team as required by Condition 8 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 A required notification period of the intended commencement of the archaeological site programme of works was sent to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team as required by Condition 9 of this planning consent.
- 3.6 The archaeological site work, which was undertaken on the 26th of November 2022, was undertaken in accordance with the approved scheme of works.
- 3.7 This report documents the results of this programme of historic building recording and will be submitted to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 10 of this planning consent.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The general aim of the historic building recording of the exterior elevations and interiors of the former Duke of York public house at 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire was to undertake this work prior to any demolition works commencing on the site.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were to:

To obtain a complete and detailed photographic, drawn and written record of the interiors and of the external fabric of the former Duke of York public house, 106, Risegate Road, Gosberton Risegate, Lincolnshire.

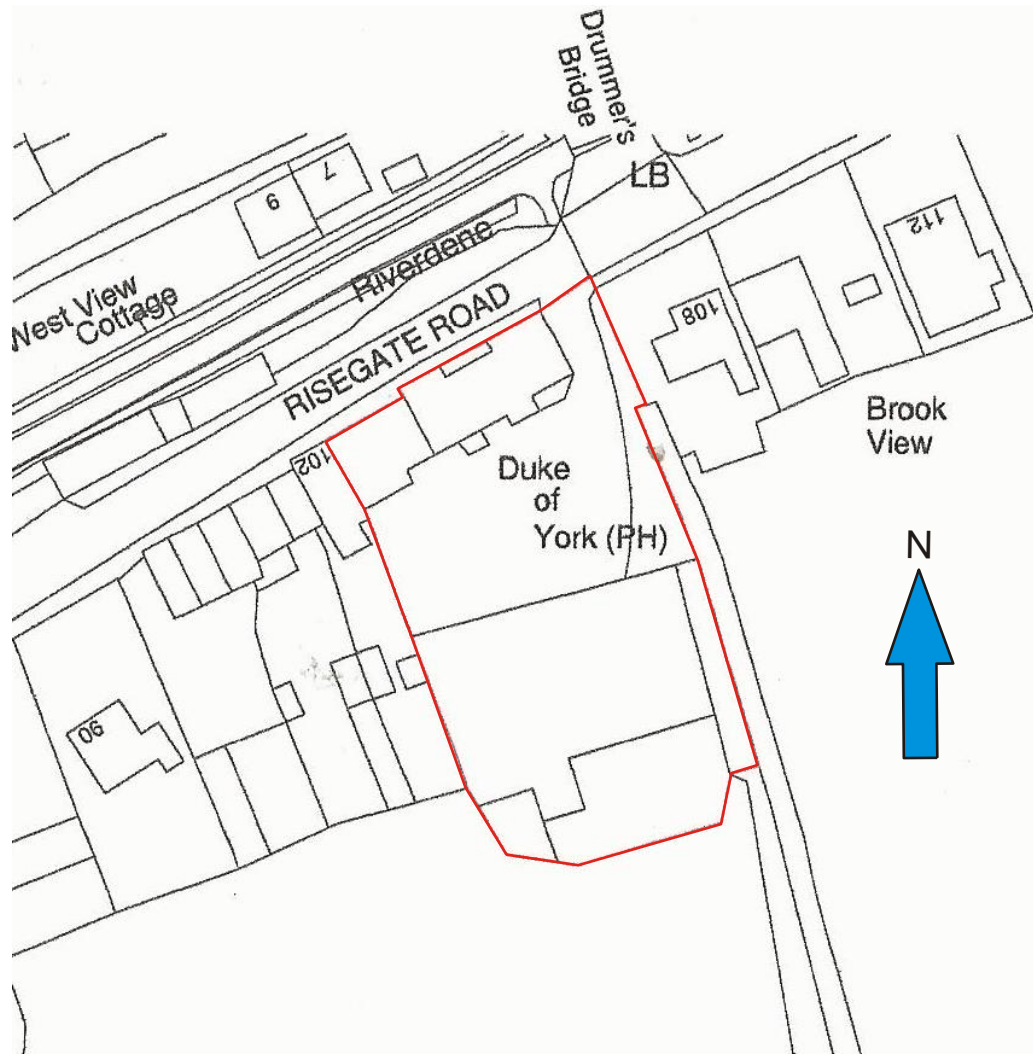
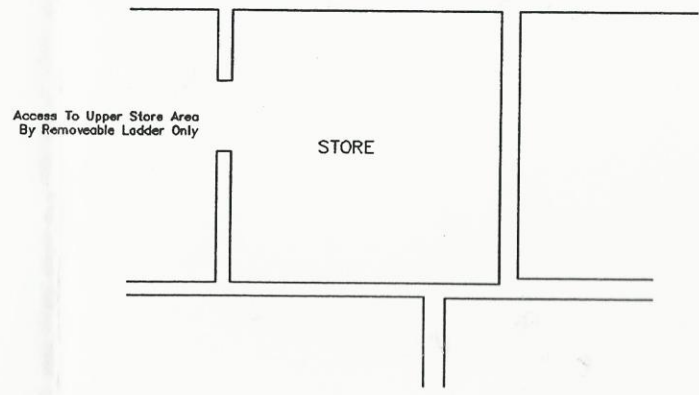


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architects plan)

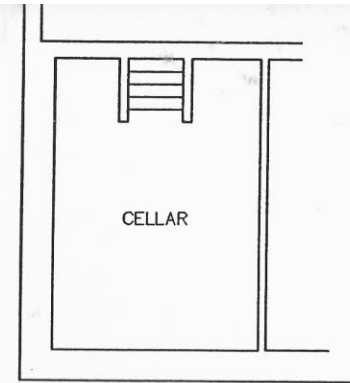
- 4.3 The extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Gosberton of 1799 features a probable earlier precursor to the present buildings on the site, which may date to the early 19th century. The dedication 'Duke of York' refers to Prince Frederick, the second son of King George III who became the Duke of York in 1784. So this is a probable early 19th century public house dedication and designation. The public house is first referred to as such in the *Stamford Mercury* in 1820 and the earliest documentary reference to a listing to a publican at the public house known as the Duke of York dates from 1826, when this was one Ann Lawrence. The specific objectives of the historic building recording were to provide an historical background to the buildings on this site as an aid to their interpretation and on this basis to provide a full photographic, drawn and written record of same prior to the proposed demolition works. This would provide an assessment of the impact of development on the historic fabric of the buildings and to provide an understanding of how the buildings have developed.



Figure 3: Plan showing the existing layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (extract from Architects plan)



FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1:100



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN 1:100

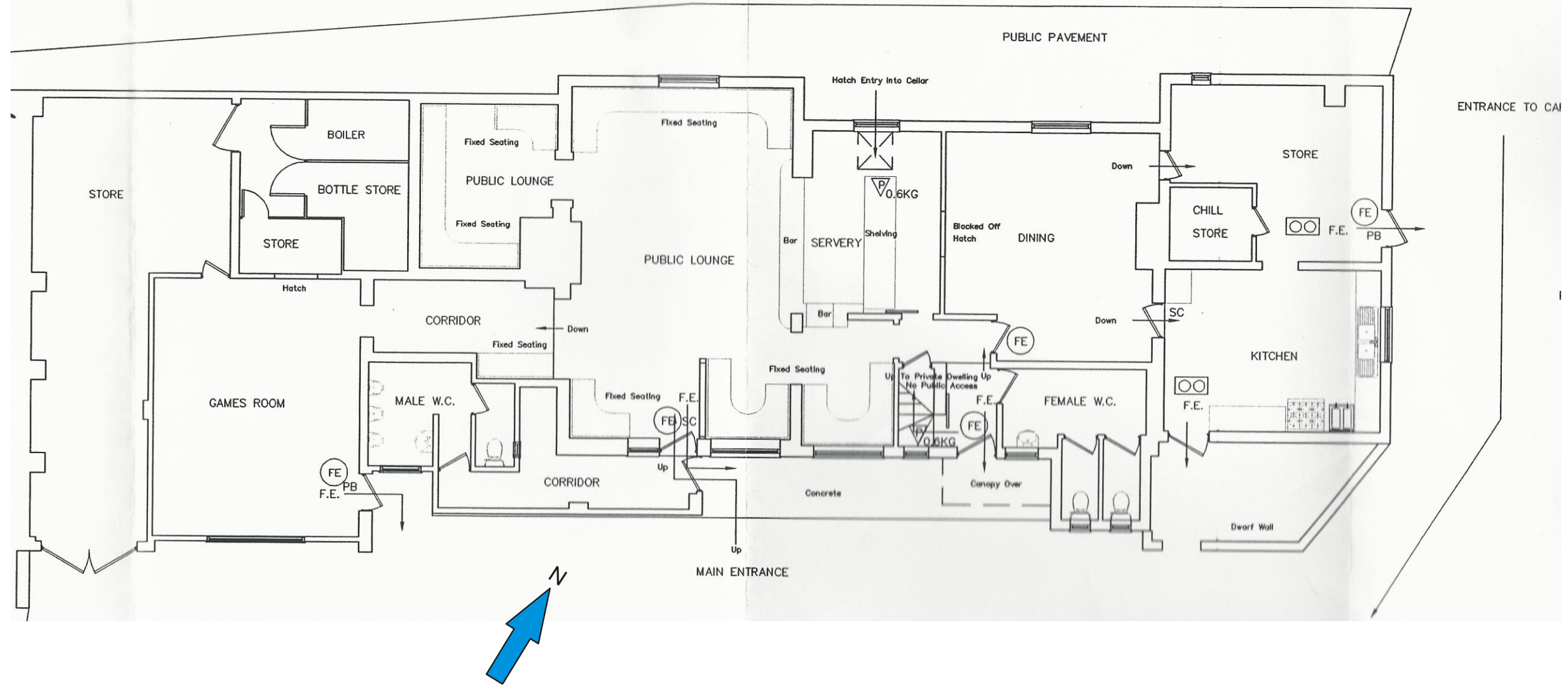


Figure 4: Plan showing the existing basement, ground floor and part first floor layouts of the Duke of York public house at scales of 1:100, (extracts from Architects plans)

5. Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), at the Lincolnshire Archives and at the online National Library of Scotland. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.
- 5.2 Copies of manuscript and of published early edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the online National Library of Scotland and provide a background to the historical development of this proposal site.
- 5.3 The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Gosberton of 1799 (Archive ref: Gosberton Par/17/1). This comprises **Figure 5**. This map shows a building at the present location of the former Duke of York public house on the southern frontage of Risegate Eau. It is unclear if this is an earlier precursor of the present buildings on the site or is an early version of the present buildings.
- 5.4 The Lincolnshire Archives holds various trades directories of Lincolnshire within its library. White's Directory of Lincolnshire of 1826 lists the Duke of York public house with one Ann Lawrence as the publican.
- 5.5 White's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1842 details one Benjamin Bowser as the landlord of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 5.6 White's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1856 lists William Hilton as the publican of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 5.7 Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1868 details one Abraham Willcock as the landlord of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 5.8 The 1891 census details one Mrs. Harriet Coppin as the licensed victualler of the Duke of York public house then. She is also listed in the Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1892 as a beer retailer here. She is further detailed in the Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1900 as the same beer retailer here and once again in the census of 1911 as an inn keeper.
- 5.9 Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1905 lists John W. Dennis as the publican of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 5.10 Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1922 details one Edward Bristow as the landlord of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 5.11 Kelly's trade directory of Lincolnshire of 1930 lists Arthur S. Rylatt as the publican of the Duke of York public house at that time.
- 5.12 An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887 forms **Figure 6**. This map features the current layout of the present public house on the south-eastern frontage of the Risegate Road and illustrates that this layout has remained relatively unchanged since at least the late 19th century.
- 5.13 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1905, forms **Figure 7**. This map shows that no change had taken place to the layout of the Duke of York public house between 1887 and 1905.
- 5.14 An extract from the 1932 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map comprises **Figure 8**. This map similarly shows that no change had taken place to the layout of the Duke of York public house between 1905 and 1932.

5.15 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1951 comprises **Figure 9**. Although showing the layout of the Duke of York public house in less detail, it may be assumed that similarly no change had taken place to the layout of the Duke of York public house between 1932 and 1951.

5.16 **Figures 2 and 3** show the existing layout of this proposed development site.

6. Methodology

6.1 The programme of historic building recording of the exterior elevations and of the interiors of the disused former public house buildings was undertaken by Neville Hall on the 26th of November 2022. A full written record along with a full digital photographic record were undertaken at this time. The digital photographic record was compiled using an Olympus Stylus TG-4 20 megapixel digital camera with the images produced in .jpeg format. Floor plans of the buildings are reproduced from an Architects plan at various sizes and comprise **Figures 10-20** of this report. These plans show the current layout of the site and the directions from which the digital photographs were taken from.

6.2 All work was carried out according to the agreed Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures.

7. Results [Figures 10-20; Plates 1-503]



Plate 1: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the south-west

For the purposes of this survey, the former Duke of York public house complex in turn consists of at least six separate buildings, which are designated as **Buildings 1-6**.

Plates 1-4 present views of the rear of this public house complex and features, from west-east, the single storey **Building 6**, with its large and low angled half gabled roof, **Building 5** in the background with the brick chimney stack and its gabled roof with roof covering of red pantiles, **Building 4** in the foreground, a single storey modern extension or addition to this complex, the single storey **Building 3** with its gabled roof and roof covering of red pantiles, **Building 2**, the two storey main body of the former public house with its gabled roof with roof covering of red pantiles and second brick chimney stack along with its rear outshut and at the

eastern end of this complex - **Building 1**, a two storey building with a further gabled roof and a roof covering of red pantiles.



Plate 2: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the south



Plate 3: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the south-west



Plate 4: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the south



Plate 5: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the south-east

Plate 5 presents a general view of the eastern end of this former public house complex with the two storey **Building 1** in the foreground with the two storey **Building 2** with its rear outshut and the two storey **Building 3** in the background.

Plates 6 and 7 furnish general views of the former public house complex from north-eastern vantage points with the two storey **Building 1** in the foreground, with the two storey **Building 2**, the single storey **Building 3** and the single storey **Building 5** in the background and to the rear.



Plate 6: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the north-east



Plate 7: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the north-east

Plate 8 provides a general view of the street frontage and of the frontal portion of the two storey **Building 2**, the main body of the former Duke of York public house, which is flanked by the two storey **Building 1** to the east and by the single storey **Building 3** to the west.



Plate 8: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the north



Plate 9: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the north-east

Plates 9 and 10 present general views in the main of the single storey **Buildings 3 and 5** of this former public house complex. **Plate 10** also features the two storey **Buildings 2 and 1** in the background and to the rear.



Plate 10: General view of the Duke of York public house complex, from the north-west

7.1 The Exterior of Building 1



Plate 11: View of the South Elevation of Building 1, from the south-east

Plates 11-18 present detailed views of the exterior of **Building 1**. This is a two storey building at the north-eastern end of this former public house complex. It has a gabled roof with a roof covering of red pantiles and is bonded to **Building 2** with its rear outshut to the south-west.



Plate 12: View of the South Elevation of Building 1, from the south-west

Plates 11 and 12 feature the South Elevation of **Building 1**. The entire Elevation appears to have been rendered over with modern cement. No first or ground floor former window openings are apparent. At either ends of this Elevation are two modern vertical Upvc downpipes. Also featured is the outer face of a south facing modern entrance opening. This is occupied by a modern glazed Upvc door. Also shown is the exterior metal flue of an interior kitchen extractor fan.

Plate 13 provides a further view of the South Elevation of **Building 1**. At the rear of this Elevation is a small enclosed rear yard with a modern concrete surface. The yard is enclosed within a low wall, which is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. Atop the brickwork is a series of modern concrete coping stones. A modern metal gateway is also shown within the low wall, providing an access to the rear of **Building 1**. **Plates 14 and 15** provide further detailed views of this low modern enclosing wall and rear yard from differing positions.

Plates 16 and 17 provide detailed views of the East Elevation of **Building 1**. Here also, the entire external area of this East Elevation has been covered over with a modern cement rendering. At just below roof levels is modern horizontal Upvc guttering. At the ground floor level is an east facing window opening, which may be original. This is occupied by a modern glazed Upvc casement window. To the right (north), of this is an east facing ground floor entrance opening, within which is a modern Upvc panelled door. This opening may also be an original feature. At first floor levels is a further east facing window opening. This may also be original and is occupied by a second modern glazed Upvc casement window.

Plate 18 furnishes a detailed image of the North Elevation of **Building 1**. Here also, the entire external area of this North Elevation has been covered over with a modern cement rendering. This Elevation is also mostly absent of further window openings with the exception of a small north facing ground floor window opening, which is occupied by a modern Upvc casement window. This may also be an original opening.



Plate 13: View of the South Elevation of Building 1, from the south-east



Plate 14: View of the small enclosed rear yard at the South Elevation of Building 1, from the north-east



Plate 15: View of the small enclosed rear yard at the South Elevation of Building 1, from the south-west



Plate 16: View of the East Elevation of Building 1, from the north-east



Plate 17: View of the East Elevation of Building 1, from the north-east



Plate 18: View of the North Elevation of Building 1, from the north-west

7.2 The Interior of Building 1

For the purposes of this survey, the first of the ground floor rooms within the interior of **Building 1** is designated as **Cell 1**. This was a former kitchen to the public house complex.



Plate 19: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the south-west



Plate 20: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the north-west

Plates 19 and 20 provide general views of the interior of **Cell 1** from south-western positions. This was the modern kitchen to the former public house complex.

Plates 21 and 22 feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 1**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 21: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the south-west



Plate 22: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the south-west

Plates 23 and 24 present further general views of the interior of **Cell 1**, from different south-eastern vantage points.



Plate 23: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the south-east



Plate 24: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the south-east

Plates 25 and 26 present further views of the modern concrete flooring of Cell 1.



Plate 25: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 26: View of the ceiling of Cell 1, from the south-west

Plates 26-28 furnish several images of the nature of the modern suspended ceiling of **Cell 1**, which is of modern Upvc.



Plate 27: View of the ceiling of Cell 1, from the north-west



Plate 28: View of the ceiling of Cell 1, from the north

Plate 29 provides a detailed view of the east wall of **Cell 1**, including that of the inner face of the slightly recessed ground floor east facing window opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building. This entire east wall has been covered over with modern Upvc sheeting.



Plate 29: View of the east wall of Cell 1, from the south-west



Plate 30: View of the west wall of Cell 1, from the north-east

Plate 30 features the opposing west wall of **Cell 1**, which has also been entirely covered over with modern Upvc sheeting. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cells 8 and 9 of Building 2** to the west. To the right (north), is an internal ground floor west facing entrance opening, which is occupied by a timber frame. This extends **onto Cell 8 of Building 2**.

Plate 31 presents a detailed view of the north wall of **Cell 1**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 2**, to the north. Here also, this entire north wall has been covered over with modern Upvc sheeting. Also shown is the north facing entrance opening that leads onto the adjoining **Cell 2** to the north. Both a door frame and a door were absent from this opening, which is of modern Upvc.



Plate 31: View of the north wall of Cell 1, from the south-west



Plate 32: View of the south wall of Cell 1, from the north-west

Plates 32-34 show the south wall of **Cell 1**, most of which is occupied by a modern stainless steel backing with extractor fans above this. To the right (west), is the inner face of the ground floor south facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building. This slightly recessed opening is occupied by a modern Upvc frame with modern Upvc wall sheeting covering the wall above the opening.



Plate 33: View of the south wall of Cell 1, from the north-west



Plate 34: View of the south wall of Cell 1, from the north-west

For the purposes of this survey, the second of the ground floor room spaces within the interior of **Building 1**, is designated as **Cell 2**. This was a former cold food storage area and is situated to the north of **Cell 1**.

Plates 35 and 36 feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 2**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 35: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the south-east



Plate 36: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the south-west

Plates 37 and 38 provide general views of the interior of **Cell 2** from various southern positions.



Plate 37: General view of the interior of Cell 2, from the south-west



Plate 38: General view of the interior of Cell 2, from the south-east

Plates 39 and 40 feature the modern suspended Upvc ceiling of Cell 2.



Plate 39: View of the ceiling of Cell 2, from the south-east



Plate 40: View of the ceiling of Cell 2, from the south-west

Plates 41 and 42 show the north wall of **Cell 2**. Here also, the whole area of this north wall has been covered over with modern Upvc sheeting. To the left (west), is the inner face of the slightly recessed north facing ground floor window opening that was recorded externally at the North Elevation of this building.



Plate 41: View of the north wall of Cell 2, from the south



Plate 42: View of the north wall of Cell 2, from the south-east

Plate 43 presents a detailed view of the west wall of **Cell 2**. Here also, the area of this west wall has been covered over with modern Upvc sheeting. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 8 of Building 2** to the west. To the right (north), is a west facing entrance opening that is occupied by a modern timber frame of a head and surrounds and a probable timber door that has been covered over with modern hardboard sheeting. This originally led on into the interior of **Building 2**, but has been blocked off.



Plate 43: View of the west wall of Cell 2, from the east



Plate 44: View of the east wall of Cell 2, from the south-west

Plate 44 features the east wall of **Cell 2**. Here also, the area of this east wall has been covered over with modern Upvc sheeting. To the right (south), is the inner face of the east facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building.

Plates 45 and 46 present images of the south wall of **Cell 2**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 1** to the south. Here also, the area of this south wall has been covered over with modern Upvc sheeting. To the left (east), is the inner face of the south facing entrance reopening that extends onto **Cell 1**. Both a door frame and a door are absent.



Plate 45: View of the south wall of Cell 2, from the north-west



Plate 46: View of the south wall of Cell 2, from the north-west

For the purposes of this survey, the third internal room space and the first to be recorded within the first floor interior of **Building 1**, is designated as **Cell 3**, which is above the ground floor **Cell 2**. This was a former modern bedroom. **Cell 3**, occupied much of the roof space of **Building 1**. The uppermost levels of this roof space were not accessible at the time of this survey.



Plate 47: View of the flooring of Cell 3, from the south-west



Plate 48: View of the flooring of Cell 3, from the north-west

Plates 47-50 present a number of views from different vantage points of the flooring of **Cell 3**, which is covered with modern carpeting.

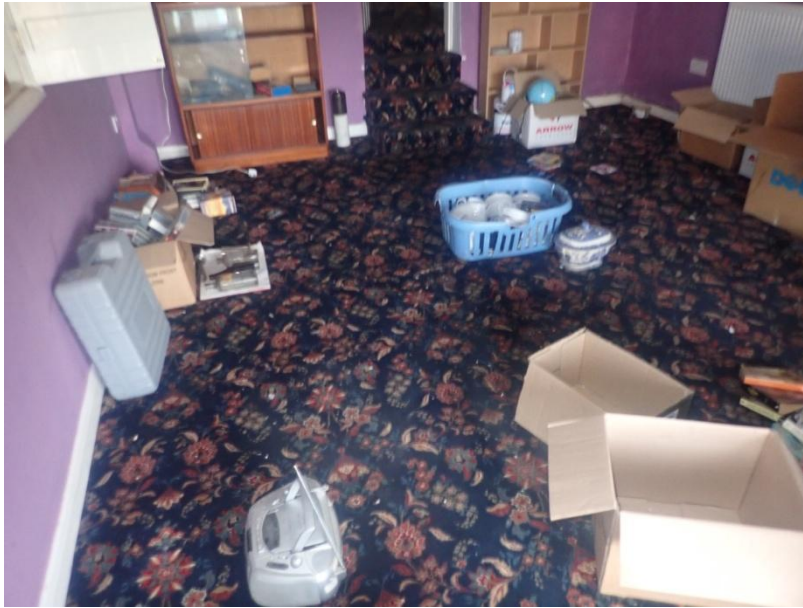


Plate 49: View of the flooring of Cell 3, from the south-east



Plate 50: View of the flooring of Cell 3, from the south-east

Plates 51 and 52 furnish several general views of the interior of **Cell 3** from south-eastern positions.



Plate 51: General view of the interior of Cell 3, from the south-east



Plate 52: General view of the interior of Cell 3, from the south-east

Plates 53-56 provide a number of views from different vantage points of the nature of the ceiling of **Cell 3**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. **Cell 3** occupies much of the internal roof space of the northern portion of **Building 1**.



Plate 53: View of the ceiling of Cell 3, from the south-east



Plate 54: View of the ceiling of Cell 3, from the south-east



Plate 55: View of the ceiling of Cell 3, from the north-west



Plate 56: View of the ceiling of Cell 3, from the north-west

Plate 57 furnishes a view of the low east wall of **Cell 3**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur along its base. The central feature is the inner face of the east facing first floor window opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building. It may also be observed that the mid and lower levels of the angled line of the gabled roof of **Building 1** occur at the upper levels above this low east wall.



Plate 57: View of the east wall of Cell 3, from the south-west



Plate 58: View of the west wall of Cell 3, from the south-east

Plate 58 presents a detailed view of the west wall of **Cell 3**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur along its base. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 13 of Building 2** to the west. The central feature of this west wall is the inner face of a first floor west facing entrance opening that extends onto the adjoining **Building 2** to the west. Several timber steps extend upwards to this entrance opening, emphasising the difference in first floor levels between this **Building 1** and the adjoining **Building 2**. This entrance opening is occupied by a modern timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a timber door that has been covered over with modern hardboard. It may also be observed that the mid and lower levels of the angled line of the gabled roof of **Building 1** occur at the upper levels above this west wall.



Plate 59: View of the north wall of Cell 3, from the south-east

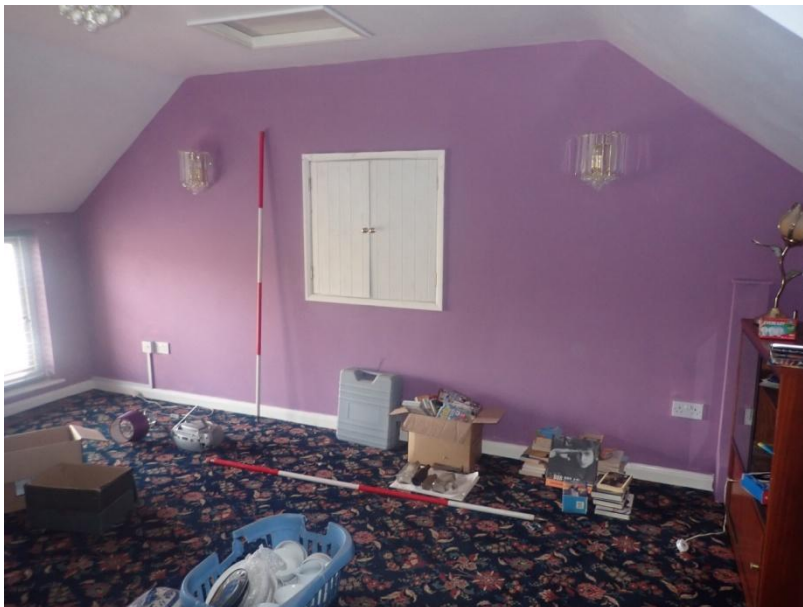


Plate 60: View of the south wall of Cell 3, from the north-west

Plate 59 features the north wall of **Cell 3**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur along its base. The central feature of this north wall is the winding internal chimney breast. This is worthy of note as an accompanying external chimney stack is no longer present. It is clear that this is also an original feature. The lines of the angled gabled roof of **Building 1** flank either side of this north wall.

Plate 60 provides a detailed image of the south wall of **Cell 3**, which is also the internal dividing wall with **Cell 4**, to the south. This south wall has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur along its base. The central feature of this south wall is the pair of mounted timber doors that extend onto the adjoining **Cell 4**. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a pair of modern timber doors that are composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The lines of the angled gabled roof of **Building 1** flank either side of this south wall.

For the purposes of this survey, the final internal space that was recorded within the first floor interior of **Building 1**, is designated as **Cell 4**. **Cell 4** comprises the southern portion of the internal roof space of **Building 1** and is situated to the south of **Cell 3** and above **Cell 1**.



Plate 61: View of the flooring of Cell 4, from the north-west



Plate 62: View of the flooring of Cell 4, from the north-west

Plates 61-64 present a number of views of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 4**, which is of modern hardboard.



Plate 63: View of the flooring of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 64: View of the flooring of Cell 4, from the north-east

Plate 65 furnishes a detailed view of the low west wall of **Cell 4**. The nature of the brickwork wall fabric here has become obscured by being covered over with painted plasterwork rendering. An horizontal timber wallplate may be seen to extend along the top of this low west wall.



Plate 65: View of the west wall of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 66: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-east

Plates 66-69 present views of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 4** and hence of **Building 1**. This is a modern addition and a relatively simple structure. This consists of a framework of timber rafters and a series of horizontal timber purlins that extend along both sides of this structure and also at the roof apex. The basal ends of the timber rafters are attached to the horizontal timber wallplates that run along the top of the low east and west walls, whilst their upper ends are affixed to the horizontal timber purlins at the roof apex. At the mid levels are a series of further horizontal timber tie beams, the ends of which are attached to the timber rafters.



Plate 67: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 68: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 69: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north



Plate 70: View of the south wall of Cell 4, from the north-east

Plates 70 and 71 furnish detailed views of the lower levels of the south wall of **Cell 4**. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of courses of brick stretchers that alternate with courses of brick headers in English Bond.



Plate 71: View of the south wall of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 72: View of the north wall of Cell 4, from the south-east

Plates 72 and 73 feature the north wall of **Cell 4**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 3** to the north. The wall fabric here is composed of courses of modern breeze blockwork and so this is clearly a modern addition. Inserted into this wall fabric is the north facing opening that extends onto the adjoining **Cell 3**. The inner face of this is shown with a timber frame of a head and surrounds.



Plate 73: View of the north wall of Cell 4, from the south-east



Plate 74: View of the east wall of Cell 4, from the south-west

Plate 74 presents a view of the low east wall of **Cell 4**. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of courses of brick stretchers that alternate with courses of brick headers in English Bond. An horizontal timber wallplate may be seen to extend along the top of this low east wall.



Plate 75: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south-west



Plate 76: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south-west

Plates 75-79 present further views from differing positions of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 4** and hence of **Building 1**. **Plates 75 and 79** show the upper levels of the north wall of **Cell 4**, which is composed of courses of modern breeze blockwork.



Plate 77: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south-east



Plate 78: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south-east



Plate 79: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south-east



Plate 80: View of the west wall of Cell 4, from the south-east

Plates 80 and 81 present further views of the low west wall of Cell 4.



Plate 81: View of the west wall of Cell 4, from the east



Plate 82: View of the east wall of Cell 4, from the south-west

Plates 82 and 83 provide further views of the low east wall of Cell 4.



Plate 83: View of the east wall of Cell 4, from the south-west



Plate 84: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-west

Plates 84-88 present further views from differing positions of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 4** and hence of **Building 1**. **Plates 84 and 87** also feature the upper levels of the south wall of **Cell 4**, where the brickwork here is of English Bond.



Plate 85: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-west



Plate 86: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the west



Plate 87: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 88: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-east

7.3 The Exterior of Building 2

For the purposes of this survey, the two storey former public house, is designated as **Building 2**. This was the core of this building complex and has a gabled roof with a roof covering of red pantiles. At the eastern end of the roof is a single vertical brick chimney stack, which has been rendered over with cement. At the rear of the main body and original core of this building, is a later rear outshut also of two storeys. This has a low angled half gabled roof with a roof covering of corrugated sheeting.



Plate 89: View of the South Elevation of Building 2, from the south-west



Plate 90: View of the South Elevation of Building 2, from the south-west

Plates 89-92 present a number of detailed views of the South Elevation of **Building 2**, which is in effect the South Elevation of the later rear outshut of the main body of the public house. It may be observed that the entirety of the wall fabric of this South Elevation has been covered over with modern cement rendering. At just below roof levels is modern horizontal Upvc guttering that extends onto a winding vertical modern Upvc downpipe at the western end of this Elevation. Also visible is an off centre vertical metal soilpipe.

At first floor levels are three south facing modern glazed Upvc casement windows, each with timber sills at the base of each opening.



Plate 91: View of the South Elevation of Building 2, from the south-east



Plate 92: View of the South Elevation of Building 2, from the south-west

At ground floor levels and to the left (west) are two ground floor window openings that have been boarded over. To the right (east), is a rear south facing entrance opening into this building, which has also been boarded over. Further to the right (east) of this, is a third south facing ground floor window opening that has similarly been boarded over. To the right (east) of this and bonded to the eastern end of this South Elevation is a single storey modern toilet extension, the wall fabric of which has also been entirely rendered over. This has a flat roof which extends westwards to a modern canopy over the rear ground floor entrance opening. Two further south facing window openings within the modern single storey toilet extension have also been boarded over.



Plate 93: View of the South Elevation of Building 2, from the south-west

Plate 93 provides a view of the upper levels of the West Elevation of the main and original body of the public house along with the upper levels of the West Elevation of the bonded rear outshut. Here also, the entire wall fabric of both Elevations have been covered over with modern cement rendering.

Plate 94 also features the upper levels of the East Elevation of the main and original body of the public house along with the upper levels of the East Elevation of the bonded rear outshut. Here also, the entire wall fabric of both Elevations have been covered over with modern cement rendering.

Plate 95 presents an image of the East Elevations of the modern single storey toilet extension and also of the lower levels of the rear outshut from a north-eastern vantage point. Here also, the entire wall fabric of both Elevations have been covered over with modern cement rendering.

Plate 96 provides a view from a different north-western perspective of the upper levels of the East Elevation of the main and original body of the public house, the wall fabric of which has also been entirely covered over with modern cement rendering.

Plates 97-99 furnish several views of the North Elevation of the original public house building. Here also, the entire wall fabric of this North Elevation has been covered over with modern cement rendering. At just below roof levels is modern horizontal Upvc guttering, which is attached to horizontal timber fascia boards. At first floor levels are two north facing window openings that are both occupied by modern glazed Upvc casement windows. At ground floor levels is the main former access into the building off the Risegate Road street frontage. This north facing entrance opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds. The remainder of the opening has been infilled with timber boarding. At ground floor levels are two further north facing window openings.



Plate 94: View of the South Elevation of Building 2, from the south-east



Plate 95: View of the South Elevation of Building 2, from the north-east



Plate 96: View of the North Elevation of Building 2, from the north-west



Plate 97: View of the North Elevation of Building 2, from the north-west

These north facing ground floor window openings are similarly occupied by two further modern glazed Upvc casement windows. At street levels and to the right (west) is the hatched opening into the basement of the building through which brewery deliveries were made. This opening is occupied by a timber frame and a pair of panelled timber doors.



Plate 98: View of the North Elevation of Building 2, from the north-west



Plate 99: View of the North Elevation of Building 2, from the north-west

Plate 100 provides a view of the upper levels of the West Elevation of the main and original body of the public house, the wall fabric of which has also been entirely covered over with modern cement rendering.



Plate 100: View of the West Elevation of Building 2, from the north-west

7.4 The Interior of Building 2

For the purposes of this survey, the first of the ground floor internal room spaces recorded within the interior of **Building 2**, is designated as **Cell 5**. This is situated within the ground floor of the rear outshut of **Building 2**. This originally functioned as part of the ground floor public lounge bar of the public house.



Plate 101: View of the flooring of Cell 5, from the south-west

Plates 101 and 103 furnish views from different perspectives of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 5**, which is of modern ceramic tiling.

Plate 102 furnishes a general view of the interior of **Cell 5** from a south-western position.



Plate 102: General view of the interior of Cell 5, from the south-west

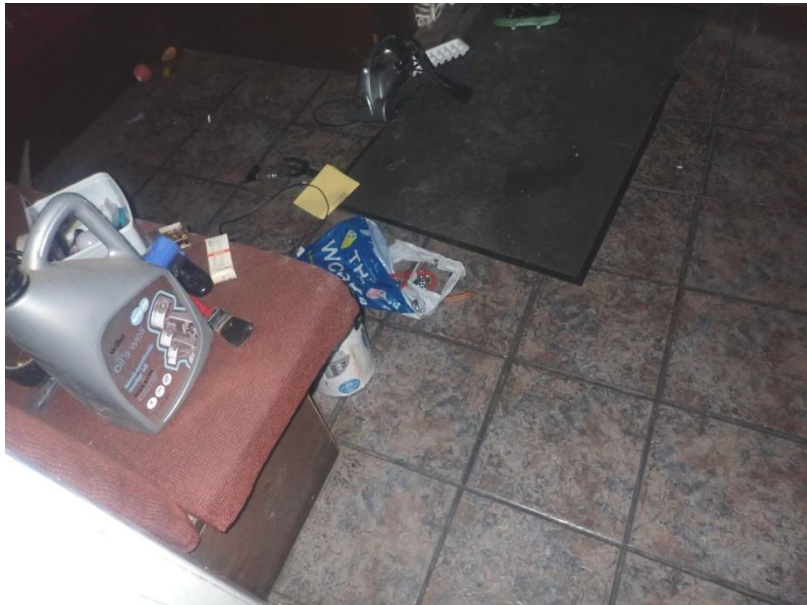


Plate 103: View of the flooring of Cell 5, from the north-east

Plate 104 provides a further general view of the interior of **Cell 5** from a different north-eastern vantage point.



Plate 104: General view of the interior of Cell 5, from the north-east



Plate 105: View of the ceiling of Cell 5, from the north-east

Plates 105 and 106 present images of the nature of the modern ceiling structure of **Cell 5** with its east-west orientated horizontal moulded timber joists, which support a first floor flooring above of north-south orientated horizontal timber floor planking.



Plate 106: View of the ceiling of Cell 5, from the north-west



Plate 107: View of the south wall of Cell 5, from the north-west

Plate 107 features the south wall of **Cell 5** and shows the inner face of one of the boarded over south facing window openings that was recorded at the South Elevation of this building. This south wall has a wall covering of modern wallpaper with modern soft furnishings/seating occupying the lower levels of this south wall.



Plate 108: View of the north wall of Cell 5, from the south-east



Plate 109: View of the east wall of Cell 5, from the south-west

Plate 108 provides a detailed view of the north wall of **Cell 5**. Here also, the wall fabric is covered over with modern wallpaper with modern timber panelling covering the lower levels of this north wall. To the left (west), is the access onto the rear of the public bar via a timber half door and movable counter top. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 6** to the north.

Plate 109 features the east wall of **Cell 5**. Here also, the wall fabric is covered over with modern wallpaper with modern soft furnishings/seating occupying the lower levels of this east wall. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 7** to the east. To the left (north), is an east facing entrance opening that extends onto a ground floor lobby (**Cell 7**) with further access to ground floor toilets (**Cell 9**). This entrance opening is occupied by a modern timber frame only. A door is absent.



Plate 110: View of the west wall of Cell 5, from the north-east

Plate 110 presents a view of the west wall of **Cell 5** and of its open access into the main part of the public lounge of the public house to the west (**Cell 15**). Here also, the wall fabric is covered over with modern wallpaper with modern soft furnishings/seating occupying the lower levels of this west wall.

For the purposes of this survey, the second of the internal ground floor spaces within the interior of **Building 2**, is designated as **Cell 6**. This is within the ground floor interior of the original area and main body of the public house. This is situated to the north of **Cell 5** and comprises the rear service area of the public bar to the public house.

Plates 111 and 113 provide views of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 6** from different perspectives, which is of horizontal timber planking.

Plate 112 presents a view of the rear serving area of the public bar with its mahogany fixtures and fittings.

Plate 114 features the nature of the ceiling of the frontal area of **Cell 6**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.

Plate 115 furnishes a general view of the interior of **Cell 6** from a north-western vantage point.

Plates 116 and 117 provide views from differing perspectives of the rear of the public bar with its fixtures and fittings.

Plates 118-120 present further views from differing positions of the rear serving area of the public bar with its mahogany fixtures and fittings.

Plate 121 features the western portion of the south wall of **Cell 6**, which is also the internal dividing wall with **Cell 5** to the south. The access into **Cell 5** may also be seen. This west wall has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.



Plate 111: View of the flooring of Cell 6, from the south-east



Plate 112: View of the rear serving area of the public bar, from the south-west



Plate 113: View of the flooring of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 114: View of the ceiling of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 115: General view of the interior of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 116: View of the rear of the public bar, from the north-west



Plate 117: View of the rear of the public bar, from the south-east



Plate 118: View of the rear service area of the public bar, from the south-west



Plate 119: View of the rear service area of the public bar, from the north-west



Plate 120: View of the rear service area of the public bar, from the north-west

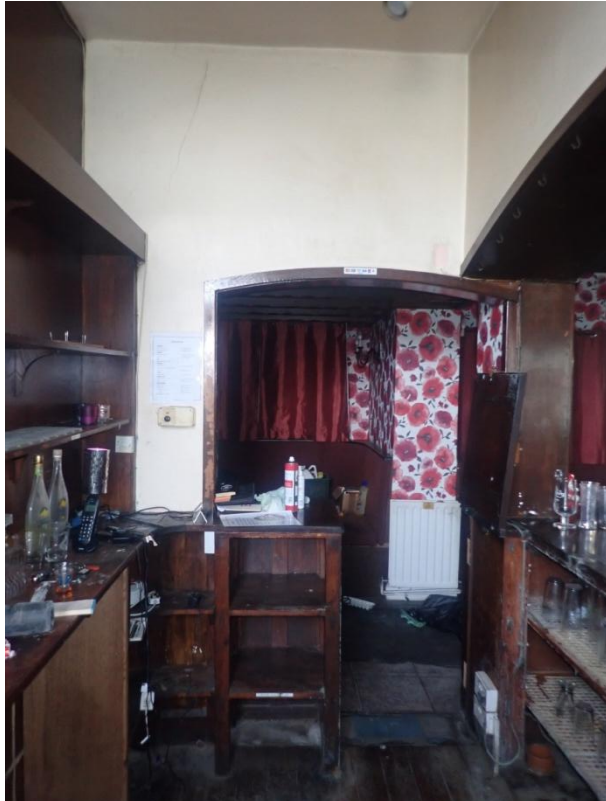


Plate 121: View of the western portion of the south wall of Cell 6, from the north-west

Plate 122 and 129 provide further views of the nature of the flooring at the rear of **Cell 6**, which is of horizontal timber planking.

Plate 123 features the western portion of the east wall of **Cell 6**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 8** to the east.

Plate 124 presents a further view of the nature of the flooring at the northern end of **Cell 6**, which is also of horizontal timber planking. Set into this flooring is a timber trap door or hatch which leads onto the public house/bar basement. Unfortunately, this was sealed at the time of this survey, such that the basement below could not be accessed.

Plates 125 and 126 show the northern portion of the west wall of **Cell 6**, and beside the rear of the public bar, which has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. This is also part of an internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 15** to the west.

Plates 127 and 128 provide views of the northern end of the rear wooden storage area of **Cell 6** with its fixtures and fittings.

Plate 130 provides a further view of the nature of the ceiling structure at the rear of **Cell 6**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.

Plate 131 furnishes a general view of the interior of the rear of **Cell 6** from a north-eastern vantage point. This also shows the eastern portion of the south wall of **Cell 6**, which has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 7** to the south. Inserted into this eastern portion of the south wall is a modern south facing entrance opening, that leads onto **Cell 7**. This opening is occupied by a modern timber door that is attached to a modern sliding mechanism.



Plate 122: View of the flooring at the rear of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 123: View of the northern portion of the east wall of Cell 6, from the south-west



Plate 124: View of part of the flooring of Cell 6, from the south-west



Plate 125: View of the northern portion of the west wall of Cell 6, from the north-east



Plate 126: View of the northern portion of the west wall of Cell 6, from the north-east

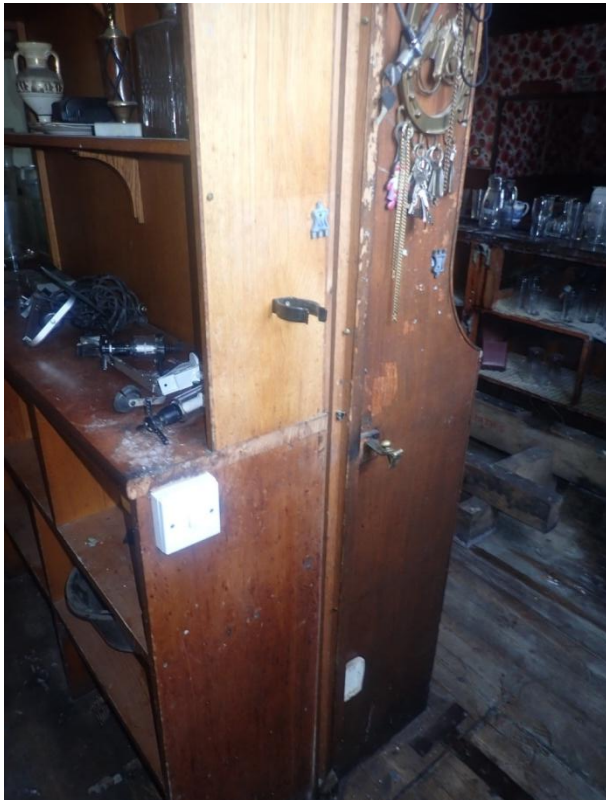


Plate 127: View of the rear storage area of Cell 6, from the north-east



Plate 128: View of the rear storage area of Cell 6, from the north-east



Plate 129: View of the flooring of the rear of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 130: View of the ceiling of the rear of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 131: General view of the interior of the rear of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 132: View of the eastern portion of the north wall of Cell 6, from the south-east

Plate 132 shows the eastern portion of the north wall of **Cell 6**, which has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. To the left (west), is also featured the inner face of a ground floor north facing window opening that was recorded externally at the North Elevation of this building.

Plates 133-135 present several further images from differing positions of the east wall of **Cell 6**. This has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 8** to the east. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur along its base. Also shown is a modern timber servery hatch, which serviced the ground floor dining room to the east (**Cell 8**).

Plates 136-138 furnish further views of the rear wooden storage area of **Cell 6** with its fixtures and fittings.



Plate 133: View of the east wall of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 134: View of the east wall of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 135: View of the east wall of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 136: View of the rear storage area of Cell 6, from the south-east



Plate 137: View of the rear storage area of Cell 6, from the north-east



Plate 138: View of the rear storage area of Cell 6, from the north-east

For the purposes of this survey, the third of the internal spaces within the ground floor interior of **Building 2**, is designated as **Cell 7**. This comprises a ground floor lobby that is situated within the ground floor of the rear outshut to **Building 2**. This is situated to the east of **Cell 5** and to the south-east of **Cell 6**.



Plate 139: View of the flooring of Cell 7, from the south-west

Plates 139 and 141-142 present a number of views of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 7** from different vantage points. This is of modern ceramic floor tiling with further areas of matting.

Plate 140 provides a general view of the interior of **Cell 7** from a south-western position

Plates 143-145 present several images of the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 7**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.

Plates 146 and 147 and 149-150 show the western portion of the south wall of **Cell 7**, which has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Inserted into this wall fabric is an entrance into a storage cupboard comprising a timber door and a door frame of a head and surrounds. At the base of the wall are horizontal timber skirting boards.

Plate 148 features the northern portion of the west wall of **Cell 7**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 5** to the west. This wall has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Occupying much of this west wall is the west facing entrance opening that extends onto **Cell 5** to the west. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds only. A small section of horizontal timber skirting board also occurs at its base.



Plate 140: General view of the interior of Cell 7, from the south-west



Plate 141: View of the flooring of Cell 7, from the north-east



Plate 142: View of the flooring of Cell 7, from the south-east



Plate 143: View of the ceiling of Cell 7, from the south-east



Plate 144: View of the ceiling of Cell 7, from the north-east



Plate 145: View of the ceiling of Cell 7, from the north

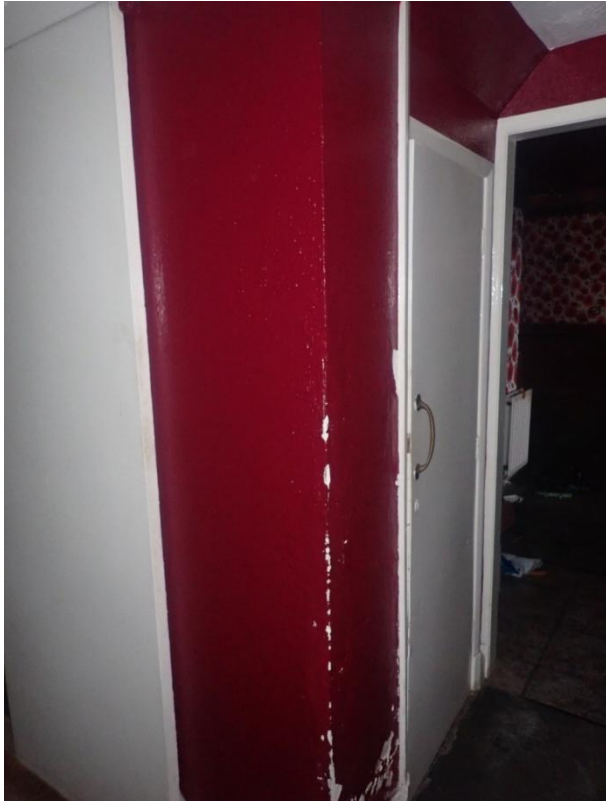


Plate 146: View of the western portion of the South Wall of Cell 7, from the north-east



Plate 147: View of the western portion of the South Wall of Cell 7, from the north-east



Plate 148: View of the northern portion of the west wall of Cell 7, from the north-east



Plate 149: View of the western portion of the south wall of Cell 6, from the south-west



Plate 150: View of the western portion of the south wall of Cell 6, from the south-west



Plate 151: View of the north wall of Cell 7, from the south-west



Plate 152: View of the east wall of Cell 7, from the south-west



Plate 153: View of the east wall of Cell 7, from the north-west

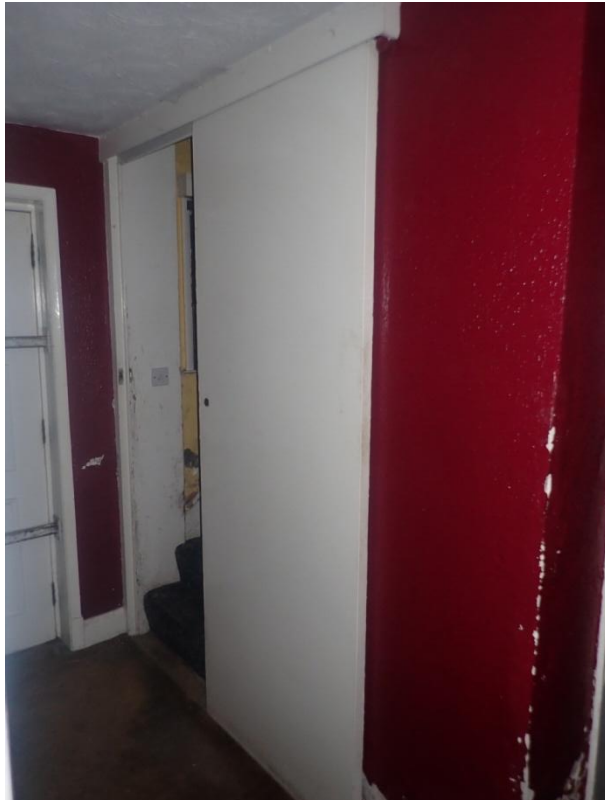


Plate 154: View of the southern portion of the west wall of Cell 7, from the north-east

Plates 151 features the north wall of **Cell 7**, which also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. In the foreground is a north facing entrance opening that extends onto **Cell 6** to the north. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a modern timber sliding door.

Plates 152 and 153 show the east wall of **Cell 7**, which also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. To the left (north), is an east facing entrance opening that extends onto **Cell 8** to the east. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a modern timber glazed panel door. To the right (south), is a second east facing entrance opening that extends onto ground floor toilets (**Cell 9**). This second opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a further modern timber partially glazed and partially panelled door.

Plate 154 shows the southern portion of the west wall of **Cell 7**, which also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. To the left (south), is a modern timber sliding door that operates from a sliding mechanism at its head. This extends onto the stairwell (**Cell 10**) that in turn leads up to the first floor of the building. The eastern portion of the south wall of **Cell 7** is also shown. This has also been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. The inner face of the south facing ground floor entrance opening that was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building is also shown. This opening is occupied by a timber door within a timber frame of a head and surrounds.

For the purposes of this survey, the fourth of the internal spaces within the ground floor interior of **Building 2**, is designated as **Cell 8**. Most of this is within the original and main body of the public house with the southern portion being within the ground floor interior of the rear outshut. **Cell 8** functioned as a dining room and is situated to the east of **Cell 6** and to the north-east of **Cell 7**.



Plate 155: View of the flooring of Cell 8, from the south



Plate 156: View of the flooring of Cell 8, from the south-west

Plates 155 and 156 feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 8**, which is of horizontal timber planking.

Plates 157 and 158 present several general views of the interior of **Cell 8** from differing positions.



Plate 157: General view of the interior of Cell 8, from the north-west



Plate 158: General view of the interior of Cell 8, from the north-west

Plates 159 and 160 show the roof ceiling structure of **Cell 8**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Of particular note is the east-west orientated principal horizontal timber joist, which may be an original feature.



Plate 159: View of the ceiling of Cell 8, from the north-west



Plate 160: View of the ceiling of Cell 8, from the north

Plates 161 and 162 present several further general views of the interior of **Cell 8**.



Plate 161: General view of the interior of Cell 8, from the south-east



Plate 162: General view of the interior of Cell 8, from the north-east

Plates 163 and 164 feature further views of the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 8**.



Plate 163: View of the ceiling of Cell 8, from the north-east



Plate 164: View of the ceiling of Cell 8, from the south-east

Plate 165 furnishes a detailed view of the north wall of **Cell 8** and of the inner face of the north facing ground floor window opening that was recorded externally at the North Elevation of this building. The wall has been covered over with wallpaper. Horizontal timber dado rails occur at its mid levels and horizontal timber skirting boards at its base. Plaster cornice work may be seen at its uppermost levels.



Plate 165: View of the north wall of Cell 8, from the south-east



Plate 166: View of the south wall of Cell 8, from the north-west

Plate 166 shows the south wall of **Cell 8**, which is covered over with wallpaper. Horizontal timber dado rails occur at its mid levels and horizontal timber skirting boards at its base. Plaster cornice work may be seen at its uppermost levels.

Plate 167 shows the east wall of **Cell 7**, which is also the internal dividing wall with **Cells 1 and 2** to the east. This east wall is covered over with wallpaper. Horizontal timber dado rails occur at its mid levels and horizontal timber skirting boards at its base. Plaster cornice work may be seen at its uppermost levels. The central feature here is the blocked off former chimney breast, which may be an original feature. Also shown is the inner face of the east facing entrance opening that was also recorded within **Cell 1** and leads onto it. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a modern timber door, which has been boarded over.



Plate 167: View of the east wall of Cell 8, from the north-west



Plate 168: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the north-east

Plates 168 and 169 feature the west wall of **Cell 8**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 6** to the west. This west wall has also been covered over with wallpaper. Horizontal timber dado rails occur at its mid levels and horizontal timber skirting boards at its base. Plaster cornice work may be seen at its uppermost levels. Also shown is the modern timber servery hatch, which was also recorded within **Cell 6**. To the left (south), is the inner face of the ground floor west facing entrance opening that was also recorded within **Cell 7**. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by the timber glazed panelled door and leads onto **Cell 7** to the west.



Plate 169: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the north-east

For the purposes of this survey, the fifth and final internal room space within the ground floor interior of **Building 2**, is designated as **Cell 9**. Much of this is situated within the ground floor interior of the rear outshut of **Building 2** in addition to the area of the modern single storey toilet extension. **Cell 9** is situated to the south of **Cell 8** and to the east of **Cell 7**. **Cell 9** formerly functioned as the ladies toilets.



Plate 170: View of the flooring of Cell 9, from the south-west

Plates 170 and 171 show the carpeted flooring of **Cell 9**.



Plate 171: View of the flooring of Cell 9, from the south-west



Plate 172: View of the ceiling of Cell 9, from the south-west

Plates 172 and 173 feature the nature of the ceiling of **Cell 9**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork.



Plate 173: View of the ceiling of Cell 9, from the north-west



Plate 174: View of the east wall of Cell 9, from the south-west

Plate 174 presents a view of the east wall of **Cell 9**, which has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base.



Plate 175: View of the west wall of Cell 9, from the north-east

Plate 175 features much of the west wall of **Cell 9**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 7** to the west. This west wall has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. To the right (north), is the inner face of the west facing entrance opening that extends onto **Cell 7** to the west. This opening is occupied by a timber frame with a head and surrounds and by a modern timber door that is partially glazed and partially panelled.

Plate 176 features the remainder of the west wall and also of the south wall of **Cell 9**. Here also, this south wall has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. The central feature of this south wall is the inner face of the south facing ground floor window opening that was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building. This opening is occupied by a slightly recessed glazed modern Upvc casement window, which has been boarded over externally.

Plates 177 and 178 show the north wall of **Cell 9**. Here also, this north wall has been rendered over with modern plasterwork. Modern horizontal timber skirting boards occur at its base. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 8** to the north.

Plates 179-185 present views of the two toilets which are both within the interior of the single storey modern toilet extension. Both toilets have flooring of modern ceramic floor tiling and ceilings, which have been rendered over with modern plasterwork. All of the walls have also been rendered over with modern plasterwork and have horizontal skirting boards at their bases. At the back wall of each toilet are the inner faces of two small glazed Upvc windows, which were recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building.



Plate 176: Views of the west wall and the south wall of Cell 9, from the north-east



Plate 177: View of the north wall of Cell 9, from the south-west



Plate 178: View of the north wall of Cell 9, from the south-west



Plate 179: View of the interior of the first toilet, from the north-west



Plate 180: View of the interior of the first toilet, from the north-west



Plate 181: View of the interior of the first toilet, from the north-west



Plate 182: View of the interior of the second toilet, from the north-east

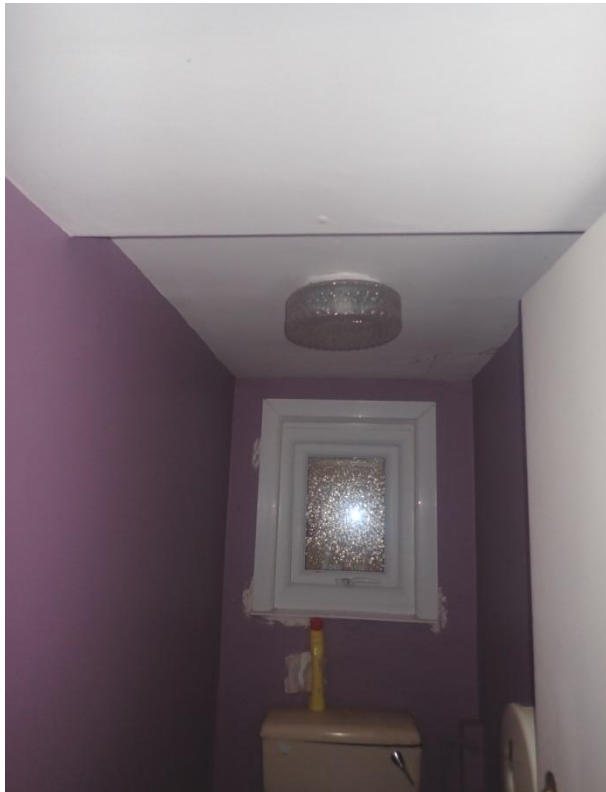


Plate 183: View of the interior of the second toilet, from the north-east

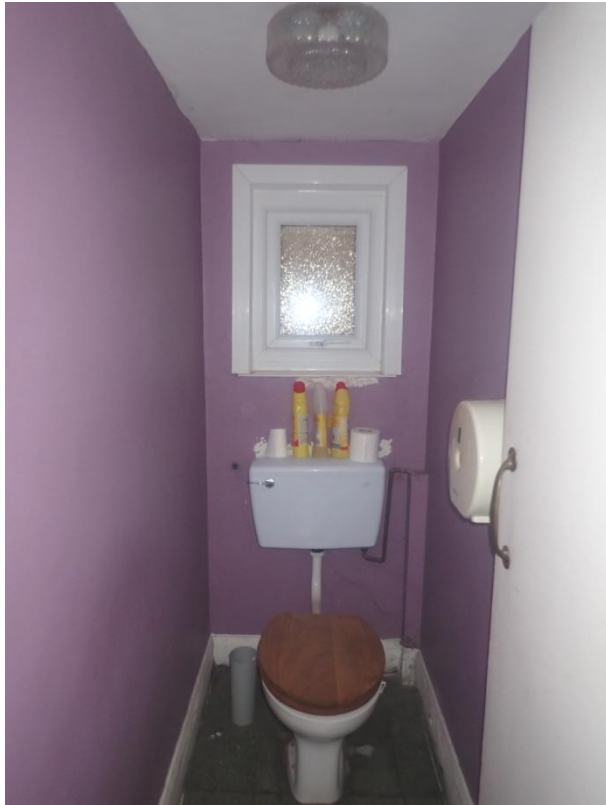


Plate 184: View of the interior of the second toilet, from the north-east



Plate 185: View of the interior of the second toilet, from the north-east

For the purposes of this survey, the ground floor stairwell that extends up to the first floor of **Building 2**, is designated as **Cell 10**.



Plate 186: View of the lower levels of the stairwell of Cell 10, from the north-east

Plate 186 features the lower levels of the ground floor stairwell of **Cell 10** along with the lower levels of the south and west walls of **Cell 10**. The stairwell is covered with modern carpeting. The exposed walls are rendered over with plasterwork with timber skirting boards alongside the stairwell and at the lowermost levels of these walls.

Plates 187 and 188 feature the south wall of **Cell 10**, which has been rendered over with plasterwork. Timber skirting boards occur at its base. The inner face of a ground floor south facing window opening is also featured. This was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building. The opening is occupied by timber blinds.

Plates 189 and 190 provide further views of the carpeted stairwell that extends up to the first floor landing. A timber handrail is shown attached to the west wall, whilst the north wall on the first floor landing is also featured. This has been rendered over with plasterwork.

Plates 191 and 192 feature further views of the stairwell of **Cell 10** looking downwards from the first floor landing.

Plate 193 features the ceiling of **Cell 10**, which has been covered with lining paper.

Plates 194 and 195 provide views of the east wall of **Cell 10**, which has been rendered over with plasterwork. At the base of the wall are timber skirting boards alongside the stairwell.



Plate 187: View of the south wall of Cell 10, from the north-east



Plate 188: View of the south wall of Cell 10, from the north-east



Plate 189: View of the stairwell of Cell 10, from the south-east

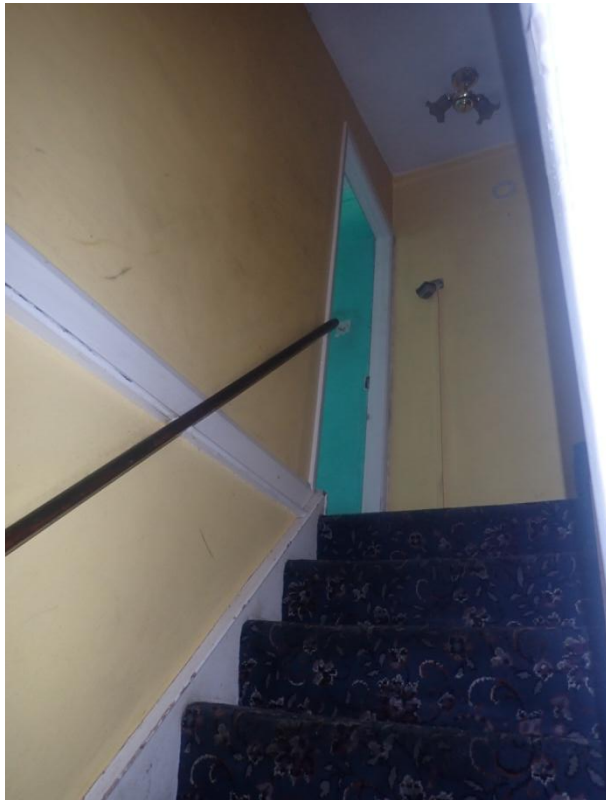


Plate 190: View of the stairwell of Cell 10, from the south-east



Plate 191: View of the stairwell of Cell 10, from the north-west



Plate 192: General view of the interior of the stairwell of Cell 10, from the north-west

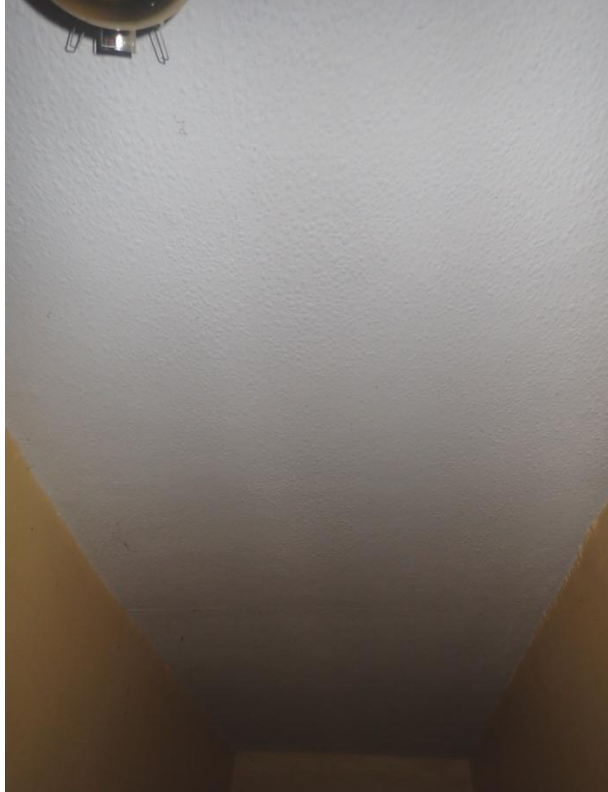


Plate 193: View of the ceiling of Cell 10, from the north-west



Plate 194: View of the east wall of Cell 10, from the north-west



Plate 195: View of the east wall of Cell 10, from the north-west



Plate 196: View of the west wall of Cell 10, from the north-west

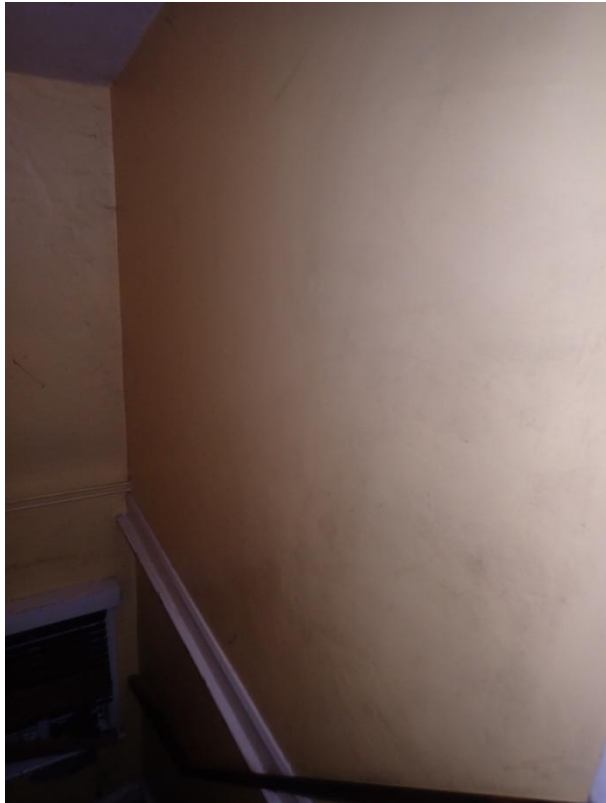


Plate 197: View of the west wall of Cell 10, from the north-west

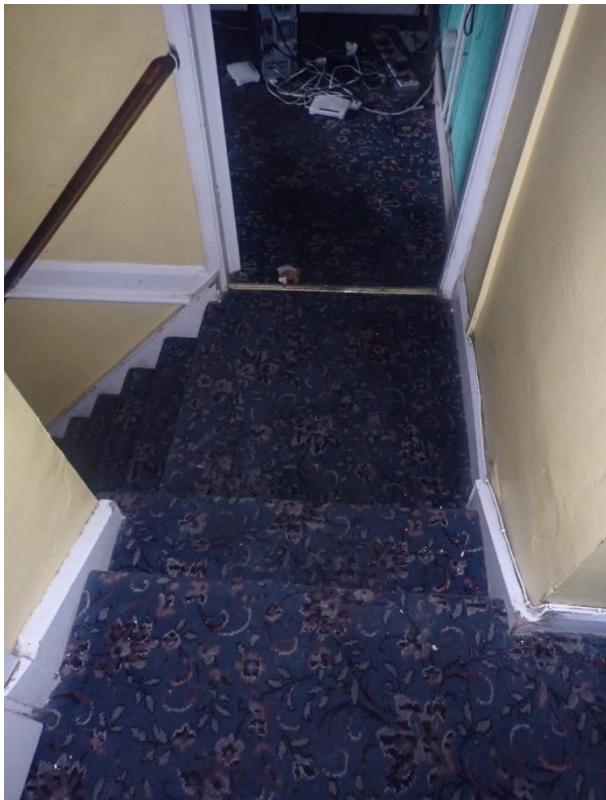


Plate 198: View of the first floor landing of Cell 10, from the north-east



Plate 199: View of the west wall of Cell 10, from the north-east



Plate 200: View of the ceiling of Cell 10, from the north-east

Plates 196 and 197 present images of the west wall of **Cell 10** which has been rendered over with plasterwork. At the base of the wall are timber skirting boards alongside the stairwell.

Plate 198 features the first floor carpeted landing.

Plate 199 shows the northern end of the west wall of **Cell 10**, which has also been rendered over with plasterwork. Also shown is the west facing entrance opening onto **Cell 11** to the west. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds with a timber door.

Plate 200 features a further view of the ceiling of **Cell 10**, which has been covered over with lining paper.