



# Iain Soden Heritage Services Ltd

Modern living in an historic environment

## Lyveden Old Build – an archaeological appraisal of the building and its former built environs

Joe Prentice and Iain Soden



The staircase sometime before c1920

Email: [iain@isheritage.co.uk](mailto:iain@isheritage.co.uk)

Tel: 07742 901760

Website: [www.isheritage.co.uk](http://www.isheritage.co.uk)



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## **Lyveden Old Build – an archaeological appraisal of the building and its former built environs**

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### **Summary**

The building, known as The Lyveden Old Build, was almost certainly built, or at least significantly reconfigured, by Lewis Tresham (c1575 -1639) after 1615. The building essentially replaced Rushton Hall, the principal family seat, which was sold after a period of financial and social diminishment caused mainly by the devotion of the family to the Catholic faith and association with the Gunpowder Plot. Subsequently the house became either a secondary seat for its owners or simply a tenanted farmhouse. The original staircase was removed and sold to America during the 1920s. Between 1957 and 1976 associated ancillary buildings were demolished and subsequent renovations to the remaining structure removed almost all remnants of internal detail. A faithful replica of the staircase has to some degree restored the internal circulation routes.

### **Introduction and planning background**

The Manor House, also traditionally known as The Old Build (or Bield), at Lyveden, Northamptonshire, was acquired in 2013 by the National Trust which also owns the adjoining site, Lyveden New Build (or Bield) (Fig 1; NGR: SP 98168 85882). This recent acquisition rejoins the two areas for the first time since the beginning of the twentieth century when the two were separated by sale. They had historically been part of a single-owned parcel of land since at least the fifteenth century when the land was first acquired by Thomas Tresham c1450 (see below). The two sites, the Old Build and the New Build each contain prominent buildings.

# Lyveden Old Build

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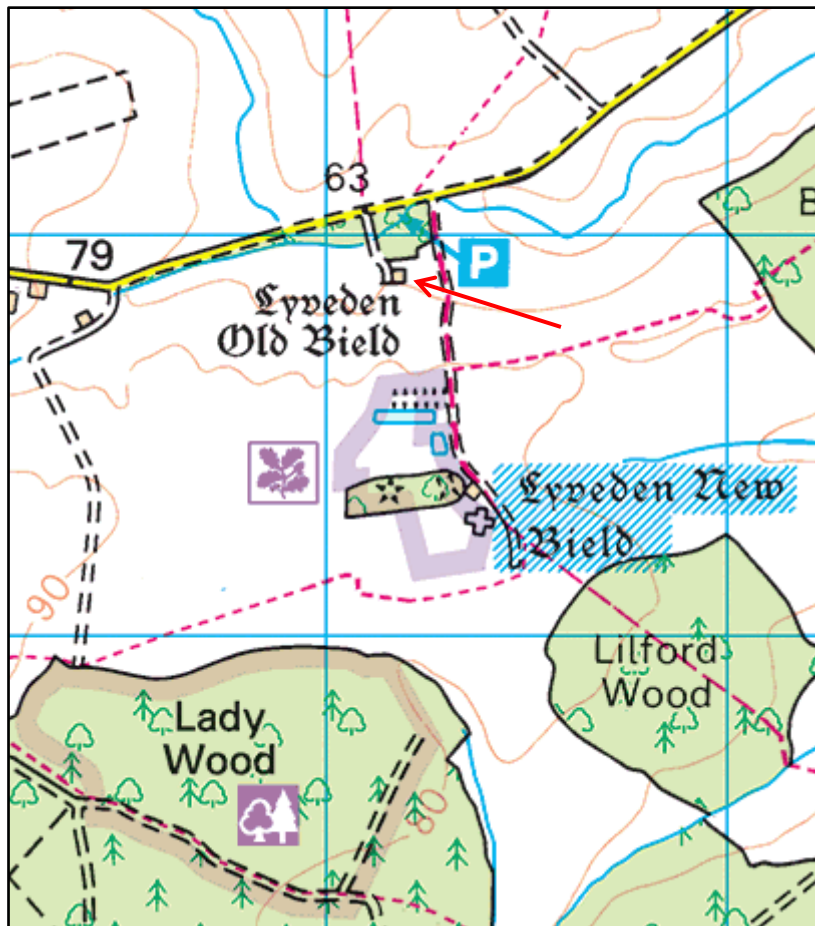


Fig 1: Site location (arrowed).

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That at the New Build is an un-completed cruciform structure intended as a garden lodge of spectacular quality with intriguing decorative detail relating to the religious belief of the patron, Sir Thomas Tresham (c1543-1605). The lodge was almost certainly designed by him and was closely linked to the unusually complete contemporary garden features. These have been much studied and reported upon previously and lie outside the remit of the current survey (for example Gotch 1883, Steane 1977 and Prentice 2011, Taylor 2015, Felus and Eburne 2010).

The present study focuses on the Manor House or Old Build and endeavours to establish a history of its development through documentary sources and inspection of the standing structural fabric of the building.

The Old Build is Listed Grade I. The following is a Legacy Listing from the National Heritage List:

SP98NE 1/2 23/05/67

ALDWINCLE HARLEY WAY (South side) Lyveden Old Field and attached outbuildings

(Formerly listed as Lyveden Old Building)

# Lyveden Old Build

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*Also known as Lyveden Manor. Manor house. Late C16 for Tresham family with early C20 alterations. Limestone ashlar with Collyweston and Welsh slate roofs. L-shape plan, originally part of larger house with open courtyard. 2 storeys with attic. Main front to west is a 3-window range with gable to left. Large 6-light ovolo-moulded stone-mullion windows, with king mullions, to ground and first floor left. One transom to ground floor window and 2 transoms to first floor hall window. Lights to far left and right are now blocked internally, Similar 3-light windows with transoms, to right, and C20 two-light first floor window to centre. 3-light stone-mullion attic window in gable. The window to ground floor right was originally a doorway. Moulded string course above window heads. Chamfered plinth and ashlar gable parapets and kneelers. Central ashlar stack with square flues linked by arches below an entablature. Billeed moulded panel below attic window. Outbuilding at right angles to right of main front is linked to main house by C20 porch. Outbuilding has ashlar gable parapets and 3-light stone mullion window in rear wall. Elevation to left of main front is a 2-window range of large 3-light cavetto-moulded stone mullion windows with transoms. Central plank door has moulded stone surround with 4-centred arch head. Building attached to left has lower eaves level. Gable end to left has 3-light stone mullion windows with arch-head lights to ground and first floor. Gable end to right of main front has 3-light stone mullion window, with transom, to first floor and similar 3-light attic window. Rear elevation of main front is of 2 bays with one-window range. 2-light stone mullion window with transom to first floor right. Doorway below is now a 2-light window. Large lateral stack to left has similar flues to those on main front. Elevation of return wall to right is of 2 bays. Large 3-light stone mullion windows to ground and first floor left. One transom to ground floor window and 2 transoms to first floor hall window. Bay to right is a 2-window range of 3-light stone mullion windows at landing levels of former staircase hall. Gabled eaves dormers above this bay. Moulded string course between floors rise over one staircase window head. Plank door, with chamfered stone surround and 4-centred arch head, to right. Large ashlar stack, similar to that at main front, rises from valley. Ashlar gable parapet to right has moulded finial. Building attached to right has lower eaves and C20 openings. Ashlar gable parapet with square finial. Interior: drawing room has moulded wood cornice, probably reset. Ground and first floor doorways to former staircase hall have moulded stone surrounds and 4-centred arch heads. Similar chamfered surrounds to other door openings, some now covered. Hearth of fireplace to first floor hall remains. Interior subdivided early C20 and staircase removed to America. Archway to courtyard, for Sir Lewis Tresham, now at Fermyn Woods Hall, Brigstock. Lyveden Old Build was owned by the Tresham family from mid C15. (Pevsner 1990,299-300).*

The broad scope of late twentieth century alterations carried out to the property prior to the acquisition by the National Trust can be traced through the available planning applications although the detail provided therein does not necessarily detail every alteration made. These are listed in Appendix 1.

## **Acknowledgements**

Grateful thanks are offered to the National Trust for their commission and support during the project. We are also thankful for the surveys of James Brennan Associates, whose work formed a base for drawing by Andy Isham for the current report. We express our gratitude to Ross Thain Architects, Lloyd Mills, (Conservation Officer, East Northamptonshire Council) and Charlotte Walker (Historic Environment Record Advisor, Northamptonshire County Council). Many thanks also to the staff of the Historic England Archive, Swindon.



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## Previous research

Previous archaeological excavation, documentary research and aerial-photographic enquiry has been undertaken on the site of the deserted medieval village of Lyveden which was located to the immediate east of the present Old Build (RCHME 1975; Cox 2017, Steane 1977). That settlement (centred on SP 984 860) formerly survived as earthworks but these have now been totally destroyed by modern ploughing although the remains have been plotted and can still be observed on aerial photographs (see RCHME Vol 1, fig 82; Cox 2017). There have been extensive excavations from the mid-1960s by John Steane during which the remains of buildings and pottery production were revealed. The date of desertion of the settlement is uncertain, but probably occurred in the fifteenth-century. Ten tenants, some described as potters, are listed in a court roll of 1406, the last documentary proof of the village's existence.

The Old Build had previously been the focus of written research. One of the most comprehensive sources of material relating to the documentary material which survives for the property is that collated in The Victoria County History (VCH 1930).

## Descent of the Manor

The manor of Lyveden, traceable from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, came into the Tresham family of Rushton as early as 1458. Their Lancastrian allegiance during the Wars of the Roses led to their early years being rather tenuous, but they were finally granted the manor on the accession of Henry VII, as reward for their support. In 1536 the manor was in the hands of Thomas Tresham, and his mother Isobel.

In 1540 Thomas Tresham had licence to impark 120 acres of wood, 250 acres of pasture and 50 acres of meadow in Lyveden commonly called Lyveden Park. Leland wrote 'he caullith himself communely Tresham of Lyveden a 2 miles from Undale in Northamptonshire where yet standithe Parte of auncient Manor Place and godely Medows about it, and there hath Tresham a 300 Markes by the yere.'

Thomas died in 1547 leaving a son, also Thomas, then a minor, who became Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. He died in 1558 seised of the manor of Lyveden and was succeeded by his grandson (another) Thomas, son of John Tresham.

## The recusant Catholic Treshams

Thomas was knighted at Kenilworth by Elizabeth I in 1575. By 1584 Sir Thomas had converted to the Roman Catholic faith and his recusancy brought with it a precarious existence, forcing him by 1584 to have settled the manor on his wife Muriel and his eldest son Francis.

While Sir Thomas quickly became known for his extravagant building programmes which reflected his faith, he spent a great deal of the 1590s incarcerated in a variety of prisons. His final release was not long before his death in 1605.

Unfortunately his eldest son and heir Francis was implicated in the Gunpowder Plot and died without issue in Royal custody little more than a few months after his father's death. His land and

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property was forfeit, although Sir Thomas' widow Muriel retained her interest until her death in 1615.

Lewis, Sir Thomas' second son, was created a baronet in 1611 and came into the family's property, including The Old Build. He died there in 1639 leaving a son and heir, Sir William who died during the Civil War in 1643 leaving as his heirs his sister Mary, the wife of Thomas Lord Brudenell, and the sons of his sisters Elizabeth, Frances, and Katherine, namely, Henry Lord Morley and Mounteagle, William Lord Stourton, and Sir John Webbe, Bart.

None of these heirs, however, appears to have had any interest in Lyveden, the limitations under the various settlements being to heirs male. Frances, widow of Sir William Tresham, who in 1649 married George Gage, held the manor after Sir William's death and it was sequestered by Parliament because of her and her first husband's recusancy.

### **After The Restoration**

At the Restoration of the Monarchy the manor of Lyveden with Lyveden House, was said to lie with the Crown and in 1660 were granted to Edward Earl of Sandwich, despite rival claims.

The co-heirs of William Harbord were dealing with the manor during the first half of the 18th century. By 1744 it had devolved to Ann Fitzpatrick and her son John who was created Earl of Upper Ossory in 1751, who seems to have purchased the rest of the manors of Lyveden and Churchfield (see Appendix 2 for family lineage).

John died in 1758, and his son, also John (second Earl) died in 1818, leaving two unmarried daughters, Gertrude and Anne, known as the Ladies Fitzpatrick of Farming (Fermyn) Woods. Both these ladies died in 1841, when the manors passed to an illegitimate daughter of the second earl, Emma Mary and her husband Robert Smith Vernon MP. He held various ministerial offices and was created Lord Lyveden in 1859. On his death in 1873 he was succeeded by his eldest son Fitzpatrick Henry Vernon, who died without issue in 1900.

The third baron Lyveden was apparently a rather colourful character. He failed his examination for the army but enlisted anyway as a private in the Royal Artillery. Curiously after eight months he was on the stage at the Haymarket Theatre in London. Within two years he had risen to 2<sup>nd</sup> lead but he then abandoned the theatre and went to America where he arrived penniless and worked in a restaurant. After a while he left and went to North Carolina where he set up as a nurseryman. He tired of that and engaged as a steward on a vessel running between Carolina and New York but after another two years he went back to the stage with a travelling company. He returned to England, still acting and married in 1890. He set up another nursery in either Stanwick or Higham Ferrers (sources vary) and introduced a new variety of tomato know by his initials PV. He did not, however, make his fortune and engaged as a steward trading between London and Dublin. He then changed vessels and sailed to South America, first as a steward and finally as a caterer on the General Steam Navigation Company. In 1900 he inherited the title and returned to England (information extracted from an article in the Chicago Daily Tribune, 29 may 1910 [www.leighrayment.com/peers](http://www.leighrayment.com/peers)).

The Lyveden title survives to this day although the current 7th Baron Lyveden lives in New Zealand and all connection with the manor has ceased (see Appendix 3 for family lineage).

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## Spotlight on the Treshams

In 1998 a report was commissioned by Andrew Halstead from John Heward into the history of the property (Halstead and Heward 1998). This concluded that the building or perhaps elements of it, was/were built by Sir Thomas Tresham (c1543-1605). However, it was deemed more likely that the present building is the work of his second son, Lewis (1578-1639) who inherited after the death in custody of the eldest son, Francis, the gunpowder-plotter.

Sir Thomas as patron-builder (of some renown) was hampered by his faith. His recusancy cost him his liberty and although his building work continued during his incarceration, it was undoubtedly slowed up, not least by fines of almost £8,000 (Heward 1998). On his release he carried on with his extravagant lifestyle, entertaining lavishly and also continuing to build. His buildings are both original and extraordinary. He had built the Rothwell Market House during the 1570s and 80s and after his release from prison built the Triangular Lodge in 1594. He carried out major works at Rushton Hall in 1595, his principal and much-loved family home, and commenced the Lodge and Gardens now called the New Build at Lyveden in 1596. Such extravagance caused him considerable financial difficulties yet his desire to build appears to have been stronger. He was considering improvements to the New or Old Build shortly before his death (see below).

His eldest son Francis had little time to enjoy his inheritance and his death in custody meant he outlived his father by only a few months.

Francis' younger brother Lewis (1578-1639) fared better, although he only came fully into his inheritance on the death of his mother in 1615 and the generosity of friends in 1631 (Finch 1956, 97). He, too, was somewhat profligate with money and eventually sold Rushton Hall, the principal family home, in order to settle debts. Lewis's death and that of his own son William soon after, meant that the direct Tresham line did not survive the Civil War. The Old Build was sequestered by Parliament after the execution of Charles I in 1649.

During the Commonwealth, Major-General Butler, about 1655 vainly attempted to demolish 'Lyveden House', but he was only able to take the timber, which he carried to Oundle to be used for a house there. Whether 'Lyveden House' refers to the New or Old build has been the focus of much debate, and traditionally has been taken to mean the New Build. However Heward (1998) suggests that rather than timbers being taken from the un-roofed New Build it is perhaps more probable that the timbers were unused timbers stored at the Old Build and once intended for use there. His reasons for this assertion are that having observed the timberwork in the house in Oundle to which they were allegedly taken he found no evidence of re-used timberwork there. It is also worth noting that it would be unusual for much building work to be carried out during the period of disruption of the English Civil War, another reason for timber that had been cut, but not used, to be stored at the Old Build.

By 1670 Lyveden was owned by Edward Montagu (1625-1672), 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Sandwich, but probably occupied by his eldest son. 1670 is the date of the Hearth Tax when the Earl is given as the owner (Heward 1998).

There is no topographical or structural inference of activity by either Lady Gowran or the Earl of Ossory during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Under Robert Vernon Smith (Lord Lyveden from 1859) the stone

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gateway was moved to Fermyn Woods, where it remains today. He was probably responsible for the demolition of the earlier parts of the house, making what was left into a farmhouse. However, John Bridges in his 1791 County History (from his notes made c1719-25) notes that it had been much reduced and was occupied at that time by a tenant (see below).

The Old Build was acquired by the Barnwell Castle Estate owned by the Duke of Gloucester. The Old Build was sold by the estate to Mr and Mrs King in 1989. The house and garden were purchased from them by Andrew Halstead in 1996. The National Trust bought it in 2013.

## **Discussion of the documentary evidence for the Tresham and subsequent ownership**

Given the high status of the Tresham family and also of many of the subsequent owners the paucity of documentary evidence for the building is both disappointing and frustrating.

It appears that the earliest known description of a building at Lyveden is that written by John Leland in his 'Itinerary' of c1540. He writes:

'At this tyme ther be 2 houses of the Treshams in Northamptonshire. The Elder Brother's House is now comunely at Ruschton by Catering [Kettering]. But he caullith himself commenely Tresham of Leveden a 2 Myles from Undale [Oundle] in Northamptonshire, where yet standeth Parte of auncient Maner Place and godely Medows about it and there hath Tresham a 300 markes by the yere'.

He also states that Tresham held the manor at Sywell. Unfortunately there is no further description of the building at Lyveden but it can only mean a dwelling house since the New Build was not in existence at that date, and is assumed to be on the site of the present Old Build.

## **Early enthusiasm and promise**

Perhaps the most interesting surviving document relating to architecture which relates to Lyveden is a letter, written by Sir Thomas himself. It is one of the many documents, known as The Tresham Papers, found in 1828 by masons during works at Rushton Hall (Gotch 1883). A transcript of sections of the papers is held at NRO and the section most relevant is transcribed here in full (NRO: LBY Vol 1384, liv-lvi).

It comes from a letter dated only 'this present Friday, 1604' in which Sir Thomas states that he intends to build at Lyveden 'in March come twelvemonth' which appears to suggest March 1605-06. The letter is endorsed by George Levens to whom it was written 'For bargaining with masons for Lyveden House'. This was formerly taken to indicate that it referred to the Old Build and not the New Build due to a reference in it to 'the gallery' and 'Great chamber' which were considered at the time of the transcription (c1904) not to have existed in the latter building. However, more recent research on the New Build now suggests that the Tresham text does indeed refer to that building since it was originally intended to have had a further floor which would have contained a gallery (Girouard 2009, 239). Part of the evidence for this is provided by the drawing by Robert Stickell's unexecuted design for a lantern (Girouard 2009, fig 284). There is, also, a room which has been interpreted as a great chamber so the evidence as to which building the text refers must be considered somewhat equivocal, but more likely to relate to the New Build.

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Whichever interpretation is correct, the text gives a fascinating insight into the thought processes of Sir Thomas only a short time before his death, and certainly refers to the Lyveden property as a whole. It is therefore included here in full. The spelling and punctuation is that transcribed from the original. Note the passages **in bold** for subsequent reference.

"I would have you speake with Pyfforde and the free masons, Drew, Tyrroll, Gunn and the Grombolds, or with whom ells yow think good, and tell them as of yor selfe that I intend to procede with my buylding at Lyffden in Marche come twelve-moneth, and therfor wyll have made reddy this yeare the freeston work therto perteninge, and wyll have so muche carryed befor wynter next as shall compleatly serve for one stoyre at the leste; that yf any of the seconde stoorry shall remayne uncarryed, that the same may be fetched whyle the first stoorry ys in setting upp. Wherfor all the archytrave, freeze and corniche, togyther with the wyndow lyghtes and coyness for the first story, must be timedly wrowght and carryed; also three hundred **cowrse wrowght coynes for insyde coynes** must bee fyrst carryed this spryng time; yf they be four hundred, I shall the better lyke therof; wherof **halfe to bee of three foot longe and as many of two foote longe**, thes to bee of stronge stoun and not of the crooposte nor clay bedded. Gromblod, Gunn and Drew oweth me for lamms. I wyll be contented to be payd by them in those rowgh coyness to be wrought this spryng tyme. Lett the Tyrrolls of Rushton have a hundred of those coynes to work, and Drew, Gunn and Grombold the residew. The stoun you shall fyrst see, to allow of. yff a strong ston and no yellow ston. croppost or cley-bedded. **I wyll geve them as heretofor I payd, always provyded that the coyne carry his bredd as well in ye tayll as in the hed, for I have been ofttyme served with curtalled ston by them, I paying for three foote and served with not half therof by diagonal countyng.** They must provyd mee caryeages at my charges... . And as for the other free ston worke, I must have all to bee of the wonted fyne poste, ells wyll yt not sorte with the resyde of the free ston work there alreddy sett upp, which I may not toleratt of shold I fetche my stoun five tymes further of then ys Weldon. The best post which they now have in theyr free ston pytt over the way towards the towne wyll not serve my turne, for as yt is muche cowser so ys ytt as ytt weer worme eatten, hooled, and blakkyshe specked. Happly may be replyed that the same wyll stand high and far from the eye, and so not to be discerned. Therto I answer that yf I onely shold respecte from the grownd upward on the owte syde, yt might the rather be tolerated, but beyng in the greate chamber and gallerye, then the highste be as neer to the vew of the eye as any other ys, and of all other places lest to bee admitted in these two romthes, beyng the principalest of all others. And as to the freeze and cornishe withowte, I answer that yt wyll not serve for carvyng worke which I am to have in the freeze, nor wyll fyttly serve for Cornish worke, in regarde ytt will nott carry so close an edge and arras, yf ytt shold be permitted in any of those works. The owtsyde coynes might lest of all bad endure therof. Yt wold be vewed by yow and Jhon Slynn, takyng one of the Tyrrolls with yow, what wyndowe worke is alreddy wrowght therof at Lyffden, or of my coynes for the next stoyre, to avoyde doble charge and worke; also look upp yor papers for pryces of all sortes and what remeneth to performe by Weldon or by Cliff masons. .... Yf they answer that I canne not be served of the fyne post, then wyll I bargayne at Cliff, wher the ston wyll well serve, other then that ytt ys somewhat rewed , which when ytt hath gotten a cruste on yt (as all free ston wyll do) yt wyll bee lyttle discerned, especeally withowte. Speake with them befor yor goyng towards Cissiter, ells happly they may bee bespoken in Sir Jhon Stannup's worke this summer, and I then know not wher to have so good workmen. Ther was a free mason (a tall man) who wrowght cornishe at Lyffden. He was a good workman and very paynfull . Jhon Slynn knoweth his name. I wold he weer in those works for me. Do not in any wyse seeme to prevent Sir Jhon Stannup of thes masons, but to conteneue them to fynishe and performe the worke which they have alreddy wrowght and sett up; agaynst [this] no exception cane be taken. If the Lorde Burley fell and trees in Pipwell, than thinke to furnish ether what I ells shold take in Bassettes Hall and Galtmeye".

The text is not particularly easy to read for the modern eye, given the spelling and punctuation, but the reference to the great chamber and gallery do suggest the New Build rather than the Old. Further clues perhaps lie in the references to the 'archytrave, freeze and corniche' (architrave, frieze

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and cornice) which are important elements on the New Build and for which there is no evidence for on the Old. Frustratingly there is no other mention of rooms or layout, and the letter primarily relates to the masons and the quality of the stone. Note also the reference to the carving of two and three foot long coynes (quoins) which are mentioned, as is his being short-changed by masons choosing a three-foot measurement across the diagonal rather than length.

## Antiquarian interest

At the beginning of the eighteenth century Bridges gives a further description of the site (Bridges 1791). His county history, written from c1719 onwards into the middle of the 1720s was not published until 1791 by which time many of his comments were long out of date. He writes of the Old Build:

‘One of the wings is entire, and the tops of the chimnies crenelle\*. The gateway in the yard, and the gate into the house, all of stone, are still standing. Over a western window are the arms of Tresham, Vaux, and two other escutcheons. The arch entering the court is a circular one, when you ascend six steps: the court wall is of free-stone, and supported by strong buttresses. The terrace of the garden still remains, and the walk leading to the house planted with Witch-elms. On the north side seemeth to have been a moat’.

\*Gotch comments that the crenelle (crenellated) chimneys were still extant when he wrote but had been moved to the adjacent cottage and out-building (Gotch 1883, 32). One still remains today on the single storey range on the south side of the building complex (see below).

Bridges further writes that

‘The Old Bield, after remaining empty for some years, has at length found a tenant...’. It was, at that time, owned by Lady Gowran.

Whilst Bridges clearly notes two arches-‘the gateway in the yard and the gate into the house’- it is not clear why Heward suggests that ‘There is said to have been a gate some 700 metres to the west, on the axis or line of approach to the house from Brigstock’ (Heward 1998). This assertion is sadly un-referenced so it is not clear what the source was. Bridges’ description suggests a second gateway closer to the house leading into an outer court or yard, a not uncommon feature of sixteenth-century buildings. A gateway 700 metres away seems excessively distant for a gateway forming an entrance to a drive if of late Elizabethan or Jacobean date.

## Historic maps

The earliest map to show the site is that by Eyres and dated 1779. The detail on the map is poor, but it appears to show a building of square shape around a courtyard for the Old Build. It could be assumed that the line on the left (west) side represents the screen wall with the entrance archway known to have been located there. However, this outline is most likely a purely schematic, since the New Build (distinctly cruciform) is shown in the same way. Therefore the layout of the Old Build cannot be relied upon when using evidence from this map; for this reason it is not presented here.

In about 1810 a small-scale map was produced for the Ordnance Surveyors themselves. Although a preparatory map it does present the first properly-surveyed landscape. Lyveden is on sheet 269 and is shown for the first time as a discernible group of buildings. However, they are inconsistent with later depictions. The label of Liveden Lodge is notable.



## Lyveden Old Build

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Fig 2: 1810 Ordnance Surveyors' preparatory map, sheet 269 (extract).

By the time of the first large scale example of mapping the building appears to have changed shape significantly and is perhaps the first reliable representation of the standing building (Fig 3, Inclosure map of Benefield, 1824 - NRO map 2885a, black and white Photostat).



Fig 3: Inclosure map of 1824, extract (NRO: map 2885a). North to top.

The Old Build lies on the parish boundary between Aldwinckle, Benefield and Pilton and the quality of the copy is relatively poor but appears to show an L-shaped building with to the north a probable

## Lyveden Old Build

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courtyard and another building on the north side of that. The buildings and fields marked lie in Benefield parish. The fields surrounding the building are named as (from top right) The Lawn, The Park, Wash Pit Close and closest to the house, Home Close. The road which passes from west to east across the map is named Oundle Road.

The next available map is the Benefield tithe map and dates from 1848 (NRO map T.174, Fig 4).

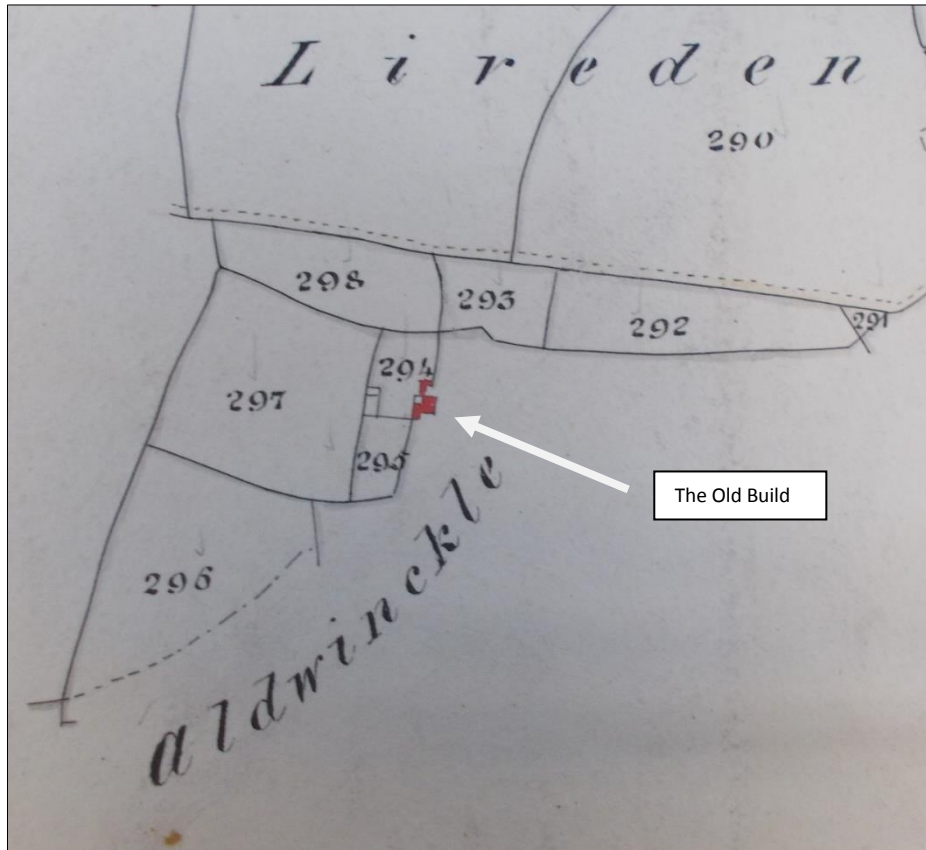


Fig 4: Benefield Tithe map of 1848, extract (NRO: map T.174). North to top.

The map shows essentially the same layout to both the buildings and the surrounding fields though in greater clarity. The accompanying schedule lists the field numbers as follows;

292- The Lawn ( a hunting term for a deer-browse), 293- Home Close, 294- Ditto, 295- Ditto, 296- The park, 297- Wash Pit, 298- Close

All are listed as being laid to pasture and the names remain essentially the same as on the earlier map

The first pictorial illustration of the building dates to 1847 and is taken from a drawing by George Clark published in 'The Ruins of Lyveden' by T Bell (Bell 1847, fig 5).



## Lyveden Old Build

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Fig 5: Drawing by G Clark from 'The Ruins of Lyveden' by T Bell, 1847, looking south-east.

The engraving shows the Old Build from the west or north-west with the arched gateway, flanking niches and screen walls to the courtyard along with the now demolished east and north ranges. The arch and flanking walls exist today but were removed in the nineteenth-century to Fermyn Woods. On the far right of the view is a low building, presumably for service or agricultural use.



Fig 6: The same view as Fig 5 today. Former East range lost to left

There are a number of significant differences between the two views.

## Lyveden Old Build

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The now lost east range was clearly of two (fairly diminutive) storeys and had on the west side, facing the courtyard, a door and, to the south of that, a window. Both are set beneath flat lintels. The window has two vertical divisions which divide the opening into three and each division shows two horizontal bars thus making at least six lights. It cannot be certain that other divisions were not present behind the arch. On the first floor level there are two three light windows which appear to comprise three round-headed mullioned openings set beneath hood moulds. These seem to match exactly the two windows formerly contained in the single storey with attic building attached to the east end of the north range (see Fig 7). It might be that all of the windows in this, potentially earlier, range were originally all the same or alternatively when the east range was demolished the two stone windows were re-set in the now-lost section. The two three-light windows have been re-set in the three storey addition built against the east end of the north range and are therefore potentially the only fragments of the lost east range to survive above ground on the site.

If, as has previously been suggested, that range included the Great Hall it might be expected to have a fireplace and therefore a chimney. None is shown. In addition, the fairly diminutive two storeys would seem to militate against the idea of expansive architecture of a 'Great Hall'.

The east range is clearly a much lower building than the surviving north range and the scar of the re-entrant south-east angle along with the line of the roof can be seen to this day (see below). This indicates that the Clark drawing is probably a reliable source.

The archway and flanking walls is in existence at Fermyn Woods and has undergone little change since its removal apart from the addition of the coat of arms which was originally set in the recessed square at attic level on the west gable.

The ground floor windows in the west elevation are shown as having the two lights on each side blocked whilst the first floor windows show a similar configuration beneath an entirely blocked top row. Thus, at both levels, there were only eight glazed lights.

Both the attic window and the south range first floor window appear to be fully glazed.

Little can be said of the windows in the north wall of the north range as the detail is insufficient to comment upon, that elevation being depicted in shadow. However, the two ground and first floor windows can be faintly seen.

At ground floor level in the west elevation of the south range a doorway is depicted but appears to be infilled rather than containing a door although the detail is uncertain. What might indicate the coursing of stonework could also be interpreted as panelling within the door.

There is no pinnacle at the apex of the south range roof indicating that the present one was added later.

There is a separate east-west range shown on the right side of the image but this does not appear to be the same east-west single-storey range which is now linked to the main building. There is also another north-south single storey range, the west wall of which is on the same line as the lower section of walling which lies on the north side of the entrance arch. That range is shown with either a window or doorway in the west elevation and a single chimney stack rising above the ridge. That stack appears to have a crenellated top and may be one of those referred to in the accompanying

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## Lyveden Old Build

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text (see below). It might also be, in re-set form, the stack which survives at the east end of the present south range (see below, building analysis).

The text in the book (Bell 1847, 69-70) from which this engraving is taken describes the Old Build as follows:

‘The Old Manor House

This building, formerly a residence of the TRESHAMS, is situated about a quarter-of-a-mile to the north-west of the New Buildings, the ruins of which have been described, and to which it is evidently connected by mounds, planted with sycamore and elms, and fish ponds etc now nearly dry. It is of freestone of very fine texture, and it gives a good idea of the gentleman’s residence or manor house of that period: but placed in comparison with the noble mansion at Rushton it sinks into insignificance. One wing is entire, and a portion of it is now converted into a farmhouse. The rooms are numerous, lofty and spacious: and the walls of the principal apartments appear to have been hung with tapestry, but all are now naked, cold and comfortless. The staircase is of oak, and with its winding balustrade bears the stamp of the age in which it was erected. It is of great height with nine landing spaces. The tops of some of the chimneys are embattled, and the house must in its day have been a building of consequence. The handsome arched gateway leading to the house is not only entire, but in good preservation. Over a western window are the arms of Tresham, Vaux and two other escutcheons. The arch entering the court is a circular one, when you ascend six stone steps. The court wall is of freestone, and supported by strong buttresses.

It is supposed to have been erected by Sir William Tresham, of Sywell, in the Reign of Henry VI., anno 1460.

The terraces to the garden still remain, and the gardens themselves may be traced by flowers peeping up among the grass. The walks are planted with wich-elms [sic], a very fine one stands close to the house. On the north side the moat and fish ponds still remain, though nearly filled up’.

Of the interior there are a number of interesting points made. Was there really evidence at that date of former tapestries, such as rails or pegs for hanging, in the principal apartments, or was this fanciful imagination?

Bell also appears to describe two gateways; ‘The handsome arched gateway leading to the house...’ and separately ‘The arch entering the court...’. Frustratingly there is no further description of the arch leading to the house, nor its location.

He, too, comments on the embattled (crenellated) chimneys and the fine quality of the stonework. He also refers to the fact that ‘one wing is entire’ implying that a further wing or wings remain but partly ruinous.

The first photograph found dates from 1882 (NRO: TBF 277; Fig 7). It was apparently taken by John L Robinson on an excursion of the Architectural Association. Unfortunately it shows only a small section of the building although the detail is surprisingly good and reveals some interesting points.

## Lyveden Old Build

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Fig 7: Photograph of 1882 showing the Old Build from the north-west (NRO: TBF277).

This section of the building appears to remain much the same today though with some minor differences (Fig 8). The coats of arms, formerly in the recessed panel at attic level, are clearly no longer present.

Visible only with digital enlargement the central casement of the attic window, shown open in the photograph, shows very faintly to be fitted with diamond panes of glass. This might be the only surviving evidence for the original glazing.

Whilst not apparent in reproduction here, the blocking of the entire top row and the two pairs of lights in the Great Chamber west window are still infilled as shown by Clark (Fig 5). Interestingly the whole of the nine-light window in the north wall is infilled. Today they are all fitted with plate glass (Fig 8).

At ground floor level the north elevation nine-light window is glazed, with each light fitted with two panes of plate glass, the arrangement present today. The upper three lights clearly have a venetian blind fitted internally which are in the photograph lowered to the level of the transom.

The gentleman in the photograph, leaning on the white-painted picket fence, unfortunately obscures the part of the wall against which the lower section of the wall flanking the south side of



## Lyveden Old Build

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the former entrance arch. It is possible that a scar of its removal might have been seen although today there is nothing in that location to suggest that it had been bonded into the north wall.

It appears, although the detail is not certain, that the entire ground floor window in the west elevation is glazed. All lights appear to be fitted with two sheets of plate glass, the current arrangement.

The single first floor nine-light window in that face, located towards the southern end, remains, but now has a four-light companion set between the former and the great west window which lit the Great Chamber (Fig 8). This suggests that the staircase which the inserted four-light window lights probably was not present in 1882.

At ground floor level the former doorway is now replaced by a window which remains to this day, a replacement which took place therefore between 1847 and 1882.

In the single storey east-west range two doors are shown in the north elevation (Fig 7). That to the west is lower whilst the one partly visible on the far right of the photograph reaches to the level of the eaves, perhaps indicating that it was a carriage-house door. Both appear to be painted white, or at least a pale colour, and are fitted with black or dark-painted HL hinges. The single storey range appears to have been linked to the main building by a covered section but whether this was an entirely closed space or was simply a covered alley is uncertain.



Fig 8: The building taken from the same viewpoint as Fig 7 today.

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A painted timber picket fence is located in the position of the former screen wall which included the entrance archway to the court. This represents the first known pictorial evidence for its removal and confirms that it had been removed by 1882.

In the engraving by Clark (Bell 1847; Fig 5) there appears to be a doorway on the right side of the building at ground floor level. In the photograph (Fig 7) there is a window in that location, three lights wide and two lights high of the same size as the window on the first floor. This is a true depiction of an alteration since the scar of the former doorway can be seen today in the fabric of the building (see below). This change must have been carried out between 1847 and 1882 when the photograph was taken and was probably carried out under the ownership of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Lyveden (see appendix 3).

In 1883 a book concerning some of the buildings constructed by Sir Thomas Tresham was published (Gotch 1883). The volume concentrates on Rothwell Market House, the Triangular lodge, Lyveden New Build and the Old Build but contains little on Rushton Hall. The principal interest is centred on the Triangular Lodge and the New Build but contains some text and illustrations of the Old Build.

Gotch mentions that the coat of arms from the west gable and the arch had been removed to Fermyn Woods, though he does not say when. He continues:

*'..the apex-stones and coping of the gables; some of the doors and fireplaces, which bear a strong affinity to part of the work at the New Build; and the staircase.'*

Apart from comparing the staircase to one at Pilton and suggesting that the one at Fermyn Woods is an imitation of the Old Build example he makes little other observation. On the title plate to the single sheet of illustrations he writes 'Date uncertain, but Cir. 1610'.

The plate contains a general view from the south-east which shows the main building to be largely the same as it remains today but with additional buildings located to the north (Fig 9). The plate also includes a view of the staircase from first floor level looking upwards towards the south, details of the carpentry, the former courtyard archway now at Fermyn Woods and the coat of arms incorporated into it previously within the square recessed panel on the west gable, two fireplaces-one from the first floor principal room the other from an attic room and details of the stonework of the chimney, coping and finials.

# Lyveden Old Build

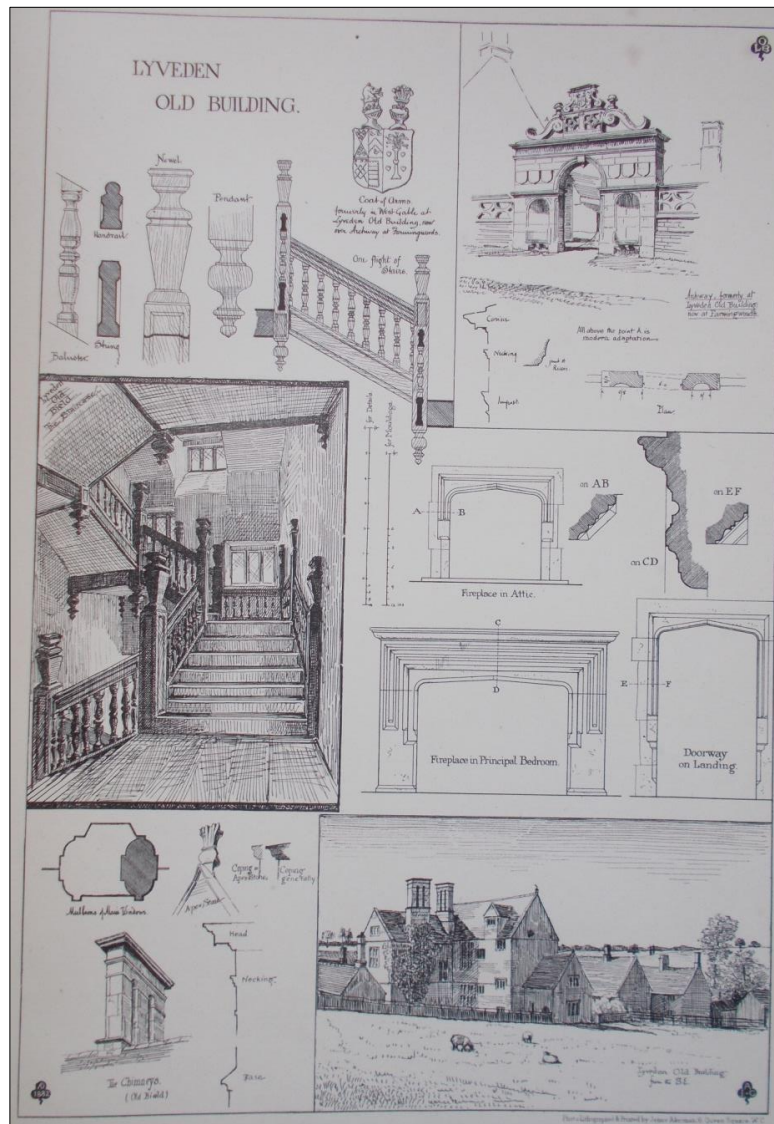


Fig 9: The plate showing the Old Build from Gotch 1883.

From left, Gotch shows the single storey east-west range with another building further to the west behind it. The south range appears to be as it survives today although there is no indication of the two light window at the north end of the east wall close to the junction with the north range; this may in fact be due to the presence of a fence line which obscures the lower part of that wall rather than an actual change.

The south elevation of the main north range is unaltered apart from apparently no finial on the dormer of the staircase hall section and where there was formerly a door at ground level this appears to be shown as a two light window.

The single storey building positioned against the east gable wall of the north range contains a window and apparently pointed-arched doorway in the south wall and two three light windows in the east wall. One is located on the ground floor and the other directly above in the gable of the attic section.

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The two buildings located to the north appear to both be aligned east-west with gables at the eastern ends. That closest to the Old Build has a chimney placed part way along the ridge, the northern building has a chimney on the east gable wall and another along the ridge line. Neither reveals much further detail although it appears that the northern building has mullioned windows, possibly both of three lights, on the ground and first floor levels.

Beyond these substantial ranges there appear to be two smaller and lower buildings aligned north-south with gables at the southern ends.

Details showing the interior of the Old Build will be discussed below.

Shortly after, dated 12 August 1884, a watercolour painting was made of the Old Build viewing it from the south-east by the Northamptonshire Antiquarian C A Markham (NRO: CAM 993; Fig 10).



Fig 10: 1884 watercolour by C A Markham looking north-west (NRO: CAM 993).

The main building appears to be essentially the same as in the Gotch engraving (Fig 9) and much as it remains today (Fig 11). However, the Markham watercolour shows what appear to be two windows set very low down in the wall on the south side of the staircase hall. If correct their position implies cellar windows since their lintels lie well below the level of the sill of the large eight-light window to the west (see also reference to 'underground passage' in 1957 sale catalogue, below). Otherwise the view shows the same detail as Gotch but does not include the northernmost of the two ranges on the north side of the main building.

In both of these views the most significant losses are the replacement of the single storey building against the east gable wall by the modern three storey addition and the detached northern ranges.



## Lyveden Old Build

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Fig 11: The same view as Fig 10 today.

The first Ordnance Survey map appeared in the early 1880s and shows a complex of buildings significantly more extensive than that which remains today (Fig 12).

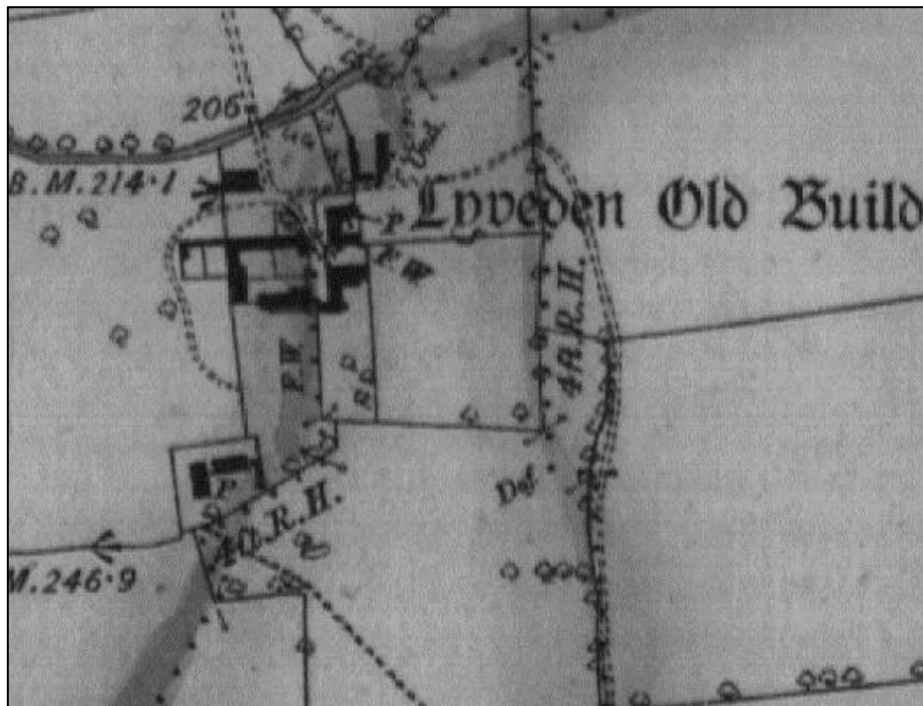


Fig 12: The 1880s Ordnance Survey map (18 SE) showing the Old Build complex. This layout was unchanged into the 1950s.

A sale catalogue of 1957 records the property at that date (NRO: SC 690). The property sold comprised the Manor Farm Lyveden which included the manor house, a secondary farm house

## Lyveden Old Build

(divided into two cottages) four bungalow cottages and an ample range of farm buildings along with just over 624 acres. It was to be sold by Berry Bros and Bagshaw and J Toller Eady at the George Hotel, Kettering on Friday 12 July 1957 on behalf of Ian Irvine Boswell of Crawley Grange, Buckinghamshire (Fig 13). It is not known when Boswell purchased the Old Build but notes that the New Build is owned by the National Trust.



Fig 13: The plan attached to the 1957 sale catalogue showing extent of property for sale.

Note that the New Build and the area of land around it, including the Moated Orchard, is not included since this had been acquired by the National Trust in 1922.

# Lyveden Old Build

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The manor house and other buildings are fully inventoried as follows:

Entrance Hall. The well of the original main staircase is partitioned off, the staircase having been removed and taken to the United States some years ago (1923).

Store. (reputed to have been the Chapel).

Bathroom. WC

Sitting Room. (15 ft X 14 ft) with stone fireplace.

Dining Room. (20 ft x 16 ft 3 ins) also with stone fireplace.

Larder.

Kitchen fitted with deep white sink (h and c). 'Cookanheat' No 20 stove and large airing cupboard.

Conservatory recently converted from underground passage.

Covered way leading to Scullery with sink and Cellar.

On the first floor are

3 bedrooms, one with pedestal hand basin (h and c).

Bathroom/WC with part tiled walls, and cupboard on landing enclosing lavatory basin (h and c).

On the second floor-

Bedroom fitted lavatory basin (h and c). Tank room and attic bedroom. (In addition to the foregoing there are two other rooms rendered inaccessible by the removal of the Main Staircase).

Outside. Dairy. Garage for 2 cars. Wood shed and game larder. Lawn with flower borders. Orchard and Kitchen Garden.

Water from private supply. Main electricity. Septic tank drainage.

The house is exceptionally well fitted with electric lighting and power points.

The Stone Built Foreman's House is close to the Farmhouse and contains Entrance Hall, 3 Living Rooms, Scullery, Bathroom, Kitchen and 6 bedrooms and outbuildings. It has now been converted into two cottages.

The 4 Bungalow Cottages are of stone and Collyweston slate. Each contains Living Room and 3 Bedrooms (one has two Bedrooms and a Bathroom). WC, coal store and garden. Private water supply and main electricity.

The Farm Buildings are principally of stone construction with tiled roofs and comprise Harness Room, 3 Nag Stables, Store, 5-bay open shed and Crew Yard with water trough, 7 brick and tiled pig pens, 2 large barns and mixing House with Granary over part, 2 lean-to loose boxes, stabling for 6 cart horses and loose box, 5-bay open hovel now partitioned for pig pens and 2 loose boxes.

Range of 4 concrete block and corrugated asbestos pig yards with water laid on.

Blacksmith's shop with forge, open front garage with pit, 4-bay implement shed and 2-bay oil store with granary over, 4-bay cart shed and Tractor House

## Lyveden Old Build

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7-bay timber and corrugated iron Implement hovel. Barn, corrugated iron cattle shed, and concreted Crewyard with 4-bay shelter and water trough. Cowhouse for 10 and 5 loose boxes.

Excellent modern sheep dipping accommodation comprising 2 collecting pens, foot-rot bath, trimming pen, concrete dipping bath, and 2 draining pens. 4-bay steel and corrugated iron implement shed.

On the ground floor the store, reputed (without evidence) to have been a chapel, has been replaced by the modern three storey addition on the east end of the Old Build. The staircase hall, described as 'entrance hall' in the catalogue remains, although now furnished with a reproduction of the original staircase based on measurements taken from the original. It is unclear where the bathroom and WC were located. Curiously, none of the measurements given for either the sitting room or dining room can be reconciled with the present measurements of either of the two ground floor rooms which currently contain stone fireplaces, but can broadly be equated with the illustration included in another (1996) description of the building (Heward and Taylor 1996, fig 367). In their plan of the ground floor as surveyed, the now large single room which occupies the west end of the north range is divided into two with a corridor located on the north side of the eastern room leading from the staircase hall. Presumably the kitchen and larder were located within the south range although if this is the case, where was the dining room described as also having a stone fireplace? This fits better with the 'scullery and cellar reached via a 'covered way' perhaps an earlier incarnation of the linking structure positioned against the south gable wall of the south range. Perhaps the most curious description is of the 'Conservatory, recently converted from underground passage'. This appears to have been located against the south wall of the north range where a long horizontal flaunching scar, filled sockets for joists as well as an angled flaunching scar on the east wall of the south range can still be seen (see below). If it was formerly an underground passage the question arises, where did it lead? Was it to the possible cellar windows indicated on the 1884 watercolour which suggests a cellar beneath the staircase hall? The roof of the passage can be seen in a 1947 photograph (Fig 20).

On the first floor three bedrooms are described but this does not appear to include the two shown filling this level of the staircase hall on the Heward and Taylor plan (Heward and Taylor 1996).

The second floor layout is harder to reconcile with the current configuration. It is assumed that the rooms described (Bedroom fitted lavatory basin (h and c). Tank room and attic bedroom) were located in the south range and the 'two other rooms rendered inaccessible by the removal of the main staircase' were located in the north range. If this is the case the small flight of stairs which now connects the north and south ranges to the west of the north chimney stack cannot have been present or open at that date (see Fig 43 below).

The ancillary buildings are extensively described and comprise most of the buildings necessary with a farming enterprise of the period. Their loss is regrettable since some, at least, may have been contemporary with the surviving building. It is not clear when they were demolished but they were gone by 1/12/1976 when a number of oblique Aerial Photos held by Historic England show modern farm sheds had replaced them (NHC 16009/14-16, 18 especially).

A recent survey of the site includes an overlay of former buildings taken from Ordnance Survey maps. This shows the extent of all the ancillary buildings, first surveyed in the 1880s, but those which for the most part survived until 1957-76.

## Lyveden Old Build

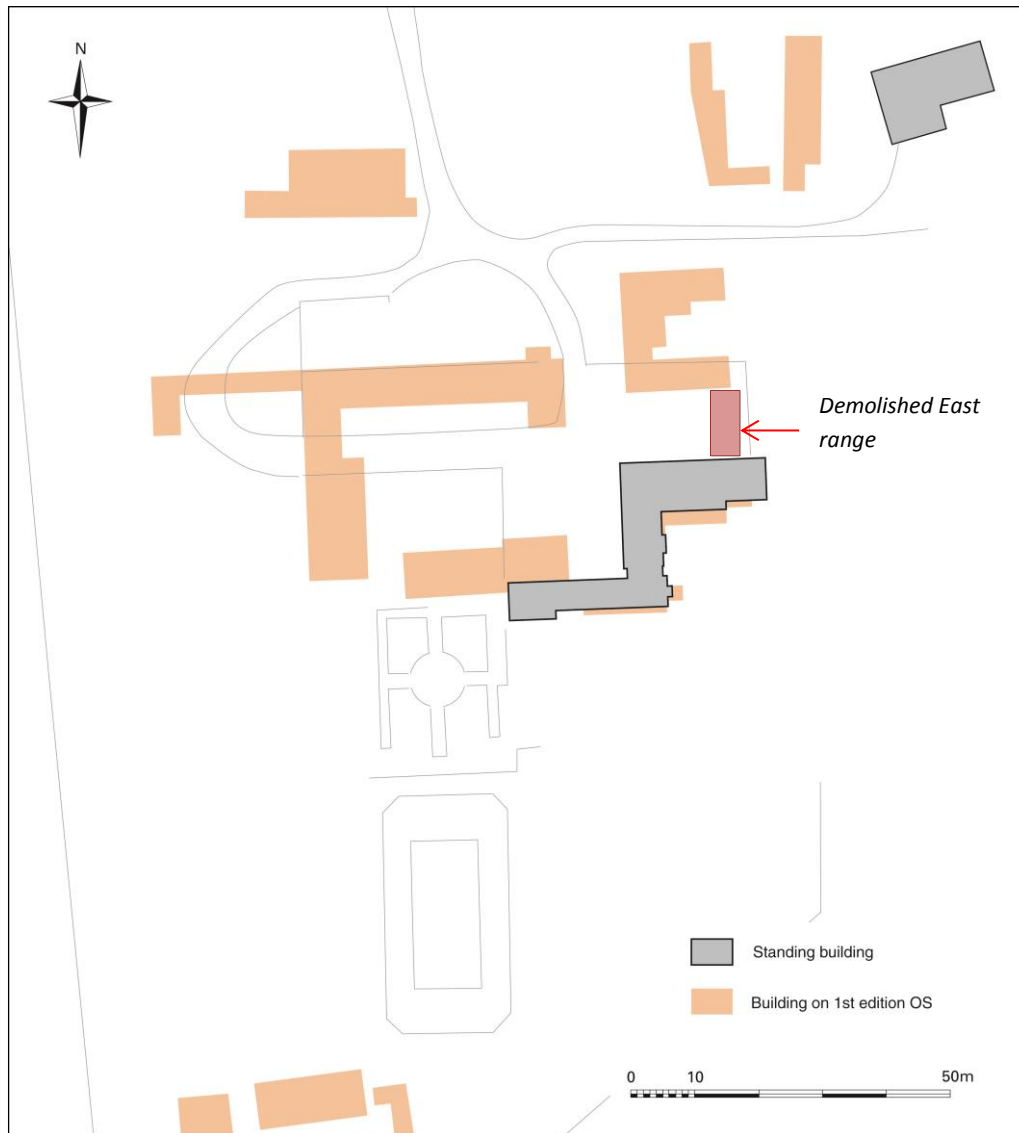


Fig 14: The current site with historic buildings overlaid (Andy Isham). Many of the lost farm outbuildings can be seen in the photographs which follow (below). Most were probably still standing when catalogued in 1957 (see Sale Cat above), but all had been demolished by 1976. The demolished east range had probably already gone, between 1847 (Fig 5) and 1883 (Fig 9).

### Heritage England Archive – historic photographs (Swindon)

A series of photographs dated to 1907 and 1947 are held at the Historic England Archives (HEA) in Swindon. Previously only available to be viewed on an 'open shelf' system they are now accessible online at [www.historicengland.org.uk/englands-places/=Aldwincle](http://www.historicengland.org.uk/englands-places/=Aldwincle). They are reproduced here under Heritage England copyright terms, which provides for up to 20 copies by the National Trust (Copyright permission number 5593-108010).

Whilst the majority of the images listed under Aldwincle are of the church and of the New Build a number represent the Old Build. They are listed and reproduced here in the order in which they are catalogued.



## Lyveden Old Build

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- Historic England Archive image, number 4484\_150. Staircase hall looking south-east. Undated. The Historic England Archive does not hold the copyright for this photograph and it cannot therefore be included in this report, however, the detail which it shows is interesting and is therefore described.

This is the only view of the interior of the building and shows the bottom flights of the original staircase *in situ* prior to its removal to America. The view is facing south-east and shows the timberwork of the staircase with a doorway, not included in the present reconstruction, situated beneath the second quarter-landing located at the south-east corner of the staircase hall. The doorway is located on the same plane as the north side of the second flight, thus creating beneath that flight an enclosed space which could either have provided an under-stairs cupboard but might also have provided access to a cellar beneath. There appears, although the image is quite dark, to be a second doorway beyond the one opening from the staircase hall which leads through the eastern wall beyond. If this is the case this would have allowed access into the now demolished single storey with attic building formerly called the chapel. Light shining from the south indicates a further doorway (or perhaps a window?), formerly located in the south wall of the staircase hall known from other images and still visible as a modern blocking (see below). The floor of the hall is laid with what appear to be square quarry tiles laid diagonally and almost certainly are of nineteenth century date.

The reader is referred to the Historic England website above to view the relevant staircase photograph. A similar but not identical view of c1920 is reproduced as an end-piece to the present report.

- Historic England Archives image, number bb44\_01106. Dated 1907.

A view of the house and ancillary buildings to the north, looking northwest across a pasture field (Fig 15).



Fig 15: The house looking north-west, 1907. HEA image bb44\_01106.

## Lyveden Old Build

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On the main house the most significant difference from today is the loss of the single storey building at the eastern end of the north range. This shows that it had remained little altered since the 1884 watercolour and contains the two three-light windows in the eastern gable wall and the arched door and trabeated window in the south wall.

In the south wall of the north range at ground floor level there is a window low down in the wall, just visible behind the timber fence which separates the pasture from the garden. That low window lies beneath the second quarter-landing of the staircase and appears to be a two-light mullioned window. The lintel of that window lies slightly above sill level of the large window which is located in the south wall of the north range.

The east, and much of the south gable walls of the south range are heavily covered by ivy growth.

The single storey service range appears to have a mullioned window in the same location as that which is present today in the south wall but there is none in the east gable wall where today a small, single-light window exists. A lean-to shed is built against that east gable wall, apparently of stone with a single slope roof. The chimney stack seems to be the same as that which survives today.

Beyond, to the west, a further chimney stack can be seen as well as the roof line of a higher building which may be a large barn.

On the north side of the house are two, now demolished, ranges both aligned east-west with gables at the eastern ends of each. That nearest the house is partly obscured by a tree (leafless suggesting a winter date for the time of year when photographed) and with no visible windows in either the gable or south walls. This might suggest that it was a barn or simply that none were located in view. There does appear to be a chimney stack on the ridge, but the detail is uncertain; it appears to be topped by two chimney pots. A stone yard wall, aligned north-south, extends northwards from the north-east corner of the single storey building at the east end of the north range of the main house and then turns west before connecting with this second range. This indicates that the east gable of that range was not in line with the eastern end of the main house.

Further to the north and set at a lower level is the second demolished range. This has a more domestic appearance and has two three-light windows in the south wall. Both are apparently of timber and appear to be painted white. On the upper floor the windows comprise two panes on either side whilst the central one appears to be an open casement. On the ground floor each window appears to be of two panes to each of the three lights. There are no windows in the east gable wall which retains a single stack. There is a second stack to the west of the windows. Both are of traditional seventeenth century style and each is topped by a single chimney pot suggesting that each served only one fireplace. There appears to be a single slope roof on the north side of this lost north building and extending from that a yard wall.

Beyond lies a detached building which looks like a barn. It has a gable facing south with a second range aligned east-west at the southern end. At first floor level of the south gable a hayloft door is open suggesting the storage of fodder. No other detail can be observed.

In the pasture which fills the foreground of the image there are three cattle, two standing and one lying down.

## Lyveden Old Build

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Close scrutiny of the images shows that the roofs of most outbuildings were of clay pan-tiles.

- Historic England Image, number bb44\_01107. Dated 1907.

This is an identical image to the previous one and apart from a slight variation in the location of livestock in the pasture to the foreground the image is the same. It has not, therefore been reproduced here.

- Historic England Archives image, number bb44\_01108. Dated 1907.

A view of the house looking north-east with a tall stone wall located across the foreground of the image (Fig 16).



Fig 16: The house looking north-east. HEA image bb44\_01108.

Due to the angle from which the image is taken only the upper floors of the main house can be seen (behind a terrace wall which has since been demolished). On the west gable ridge the decorative finial is present at this date; it had gone by 1947 (see Figs 18 and 19). The middle window at first floor level is not present at this date. Much of the south gable wall of the south range is obscured by ivy growth even to the extent that the window in the attic level is only just visible. The south side of the staircase hall wall is partly visible and it can just be seen that the top three-light window in the dormer is fitted with leaded lights of small diamond panes.



## Lyveden Old Build

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The tall stone wall in the foreground no longer exists and the well coursed stonework appears to follow the line of the slope on which it is built. Beyond, the roof of the single storey service range can be seen along with the fact that it is detached from a pan-tiled roof building which can also just be seen on the far left of the image.

Beyond these roof lines can be seen the double chimney stack of the further north range and close to the corner of the main house the single stack of the furthest north range.

In the foreground there is a winter earth clamp of root vegetables, possibly turnips or mangel wurzels for use as animal feed (OED 1950- Mangel wurzel: A variety of beet, with a root larger than the garden beet, cultivated as a food for cattle).

- Historic England Archives image, number aa48\_03663. Dated 1947.

A view of the house looking south-east from the west side of the main entrance drive showing the bridge walls, a lost detached two-storey range on the north side of the house, and further east-west ranges largely hidden by trees (Fig 17).



Fig 17: The house and other buildings, looking south. HEA image aa48\_03663.

This image shows a large number of now lost buildings though the view is much obscured by trees. Of the main house little detail can be observed apart from the roof which is better seen in image aa48\_03664 (see Fig 18).

To the north of the main house, but detached from it, is a north-south aligned two storey range with a doorway and at least two sets of windows on the ground floor and at least three sets of windows on the first floor. There are two chimney stacks, one has one chimney pot towards the south end of the range, the other, nearer the north end, has two pots indicating the number of fireplaces which they served. The roof appears to be of Collyweston slate.

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Beyond the bridge and slightly to the right (west) appears to be a large barn with a pan tile roof. Little more can be seen due to tree growth. Further to the south and slightly to the east is another building, again with a pan tile roof. The eastern end appears to be hipped and may be part of the same building seen in image aa48\_03665 (see Fig 19).

The image was clearly taken in high summer due to the full leaf cover on the trees. There is a parked car beyond the bridge and farm machinery in the form of flat-bed trailers parked close to the detached two-storey range.

- Historic England Archive image, number aa48\_03664. Dated 1947.

This photograph shows the house looking south-east (Fig 18).



Fig 18: The house looking south-east in 1947. HEA image number aa48\_03664.

The north elevation is prominent and shows that at ground floor level there were two windows, still present and the top of the doorway leading into the staircase hall is just visible above the line of the fence seen at lower left foreground. This doorway was subsequently moved westwards to a location between the two ground floor windows after the removal of the staircase when a new internal lobby was created but has recently been re-set in its original location after the insertion of the copy of the oak staircase. All of the windows in this elevation appear to be glazed. Compare to Fig 7 where the photograph of 1882 shows the whole of the western first floor window to have the lights filled by plaster or mortar.

At the east end of the north range the roof of the single storey (with attic) building can be seen but no other detail can be observed.

In the west elevation at ground floor level there is no change to what can be observed today but at first floor it can be seen that the four-light window situated between the large great chamber window and that to the south has not yet been inserted. It is assumed that this window was created

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to light the 'back stairs' in the south range after the removal of the principal staircase to allow more light to those secondary stairs since they became the only form of access to the upper floors. There is something attached to the wall between the south ground and first floor windows but the detail is insufficient to determine what that object is. The decorative finial on the west gable ridge is missing, whilst one is present on the east gable ridge.

The east end of the north elevation of the single storey service range can be seen, it contains two doorways, one pedestrian, the other a full height cart door which reaches to the eaves. This is the configuration seen in the 1882 photograph.

The condition of the roof of the main house is poor, with patches of Collyweston slate missing, the losses covered with what appears to be roofing felt held down by battens.

On the left of the image the southern end of a detached building can be seen. The west elevation visible in the image contains no openings and is constructed of coursed, dressed limestone with larger quoins at the south-west corner. The roof is covered with stone slates, presumably Collyweston, and the south gable has a raised kerb with no obvious kneeler at the lower edge. The apex has a simple roll-moulded cap.

Landscaping comprises a timber picket-style fence surrounding an area of rough grass against the west face of the detached building and a gravelled area with shorter grass areas close to the main house. Interestingly shadows of building not in view indicate structures further, but not far away, to the west.

- Historic England Image, number aa48\_03665. Dated 1947.

This image shows the house looking east-south-east with the west elevation most prominent (Fig 19).



Fig 19: The house looking east-south-east in 1947. HEA image aa48\_03665.



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The north elevation shows no difference to that previously described apart from the presence of a timber five-bar gate on the north side of the single storey building at the east end of the north range.

Similarly, there is nothing on the west elevation which cannot be seen on the previous photograph.

The windows at ground floor level are glazed in much the same way as they remain today, the two pairs of lights on each side appear to be either shuttered or boarded internally. They are glazed. At first floor level the three side lights on each side of the large window are infilled with either plaster or mortar; they are not glazed.

The single storey south service range shows that the eastern end has a lower roof line than the western section and that the covering is of different materials. The east end has Collyweston stone slate whilst the western has clay pan tiles. There is a coped gable between the two roof lines. The western section also projects slightly to the north and in this image conceals the full height cart door of the eastern end as well as containing a window with a slatted lower part and a glazed upper part. This might suggest that it was a stable, as slatted windows are commonly found in such buildings for ventilation and to prevent the horses from damaging themselves on the glazed sections. A probably flat-roofed link connects the service range to the south gable wall of the south range.

On the far left side of the image another detached building can be glimpsed, this time slightly further from the house and comprising a stone south gable wall with a weather-boarded west side. The roof is of clay pan tiles. Nothing further of it can be seen which might indicate its use.

- Historic England Image, number aa48\_03666. Dated 1947.

The image shows the main house looking almost due north with the south elevation of the north range central to the view (Fig 20).



Fig 20: The house looking almost due north. HEA image aa48\_03666.

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The heavy ivy growth visible in the 1907 images has been cleared and the walls are now clearly visible. The south gable wall of the south range shows that it remains the same today and no changes can be observed.

Much of the single-storey service range is obscured by a tree but the window in the south wall can be seen and the lean-to built against the east gable wall has gone by this date. The small one-light window present today is visible.

On the south elevation of the north range the leaded diamond panes within the dormer lights appear to still be present whilst all of the windows below that level have the glazing seen today. At ground level the small two-light window beneath the second quarter landing is present and its height can be more clearly seen in this image.

Beneath that window and extending the whole length of the south wall can be seen the sloping roof which covered the underground passage described in the 1957 sale catalogue and visible today as a mortar-filled scar of the removed flaunching (see above and below). The roof covering of the passage appears to be mostly of broad corrugations and is perhaps a form of corrugated asbestos but there is also one section at the eastern end which seems to be patched with roofing felt. There is no visible external access into the passage which suggests it might have been accessed from inside the building.

Little can be said of the single storey building at the east end of the north range since it is largely hidden by tree growth but it appears that the single window was of one light. To the east of that building the gable of another can be seen, its location and apparent size suggest it may have been a shed although it might have been a larger building located further to the north. This seems more likely when the next image in the sequence is viewed (see below).

In the foreground there are a number of small coops which were most likely for chickens or possible game-bird chicks. They are laid on rough grass and there is no obvious evidence of gardening nor, surprisingly, a vegetable patch.

- Historic England Image, number aa48\_03667. Dated 1947.

A view of the main house looking north-west across a pasture field with two further ranges of stone buildings located to the north (Fig 21).



Fig 21: The main house looking north-west. HEA image aa48\_03667.

A similar viewpoint to the 1907 images, but of greater clarity. The house appears to be essentially unchanged but this image is taken from a slightly closer viewpoint and the earlier picket fence has been replaced by a post and rail example. This allows more of the lower part of the house walls to be seen and the low, sloping, roof of the underground passage can just be seen in this image. Unfortunately just at the point where it abuts the east elevation of the south range there is some vegetation so the junction between the two cannot be seen.

The single storey building against the east end of the north range appears unchanged. The low yard wall and five bar gate are visible extending to the first of the two lost northern ranges. In this image it can be seen that the wall rises in a gentle sweep at its northern end where it approaches the corner which comprises a capped pier.

In this image there is no obscuring tree so the south wall of that building can be clearly seen; it contains no windows but there are two chimney stacks on the ridge. Each appears to serve a single fireplace but only one retains its clay pot.

Beyond, the second lost range shows the same elements in the south elevation but with the addition of a lean-to porch to the west of the visible window on the ground floor; it presumably served the doorway to that section of the building. There are three stacks along the ridge, from the eastern gable end they are two single stacks then one double stack visible only but the evidence of two clay pots projecting above the ridge of the range in front of it.

This image does not show the detached barn located to the north.

## Historic Environment Record

The Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record was consulted but none of the entries there comprise elements not covered in this present report from more informative sources.

## The building record

The survey was made in June 2017 with full access to both the interior and exterior apart from the attic above the second floor due to bat roost. On completion of the survey of the remainder of the building, it is not felt that the attic space would hold significant information about the building's development.

Contact was made with the architect who undertook much of the work for the previous owner to determine whether plans and photographs of the building survived which showed it prior to the recent alterations. Unfortunately none have been retained.

The building comprises two three storey ranges. That on the north side is aligned east-west and is called here the north range. At the western end of that construction is an attached, also three storey range which extends to the south, here called the south range. Against the east end of the north range is a modern, three storey, 21<sup>st</sup>-century addition. A single-storey service range, connected to the south gable wall of the south range has been recently reordered and extended.

## The exterior

### *The west elevation*

Constructed of finely dressed limestone with occasional large quoins at both the north and south corners, the quality of the stonework is particularly fine (Fig 22). All of the stones are crisply cut with sharp arrisses and the mortar joints between the individual blocks being often no more than 1-2mm. It is likely that some of the larger quoins might be some of those described by Sir Thomas in his 1604 letter to George Levens (see above) in which he requests two and three feet long quoins for the New Build. Measurement of some of the quoins shows them to be exactly three feet long. It is possible that these were carved, but never used, for the New Build and so made their way into this building when it was constructed by his second son, Lewis Tresham. It is also possible that the quoins, if re-used from the stone cut for the New Build, retain a religious connotation (see below, Discussion). The whole elevation is set upon a simple chamfered plinth of surprising plainness.



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Fig 22: The west elevation. 2m scale.

At ground floor level there are two sets of windows. The largest, of twelve lights separated into two equal parts by a central king mullion, lights the large ground floor room at the west end of the north range. The profile of both the common and king mullions and transoms is of ovolo moulding (Fig 23). In the Listing description, last updated in 1987, the two sets of lights on the north and south sides are described as being blocked internally; they are now glazed indicating modern alteration. The glazing of each light is of two panes of plate glass, some set within modern iron opening casements.



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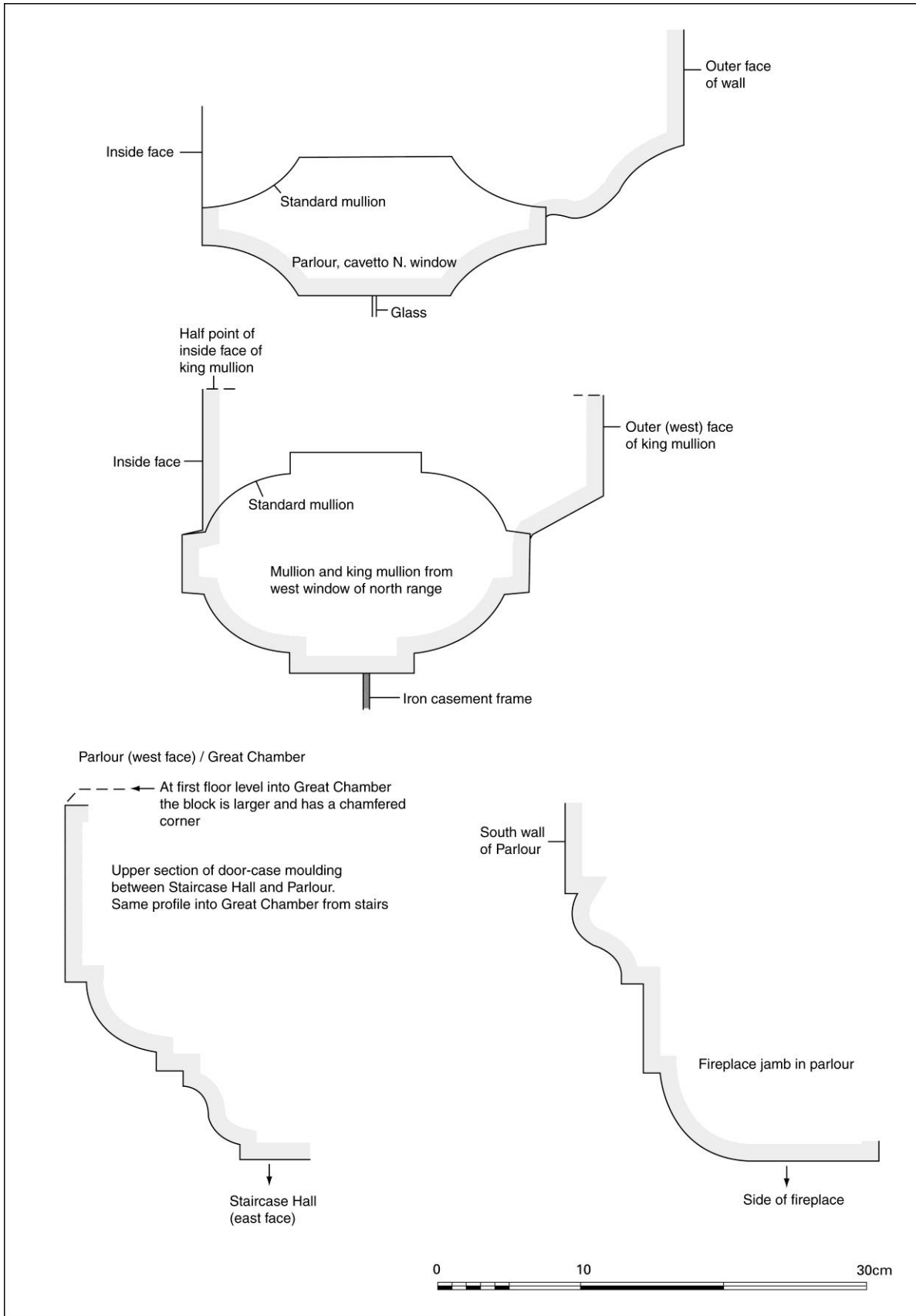


Fig 23: Profiles of window mullions and other decorative stonework (Andy Isham).

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To the south, in the west wall of the south range there is a further window of the same moulding and comprising six lights. The glazing is identical to that in the window previously described. This window was inserted after 1847 but before 1882 when it is present on the photograph of that date (see Figs 5, 7 and 24). It replaced an earlier door shown on the 1847 Clark drawing, the width of which can be seen in the stonework beneath the present window. Prior to the replacement of the door by the window the room within the south range must have been particularly dark since there is no indication of any other windows at all lighting that space. The only possibility is that the opening in the south gable wall, now a doorway, was formerly a window. Since both the internal, and formerly external, surfaces are currently covered by plaster it is not possible to clarify this.

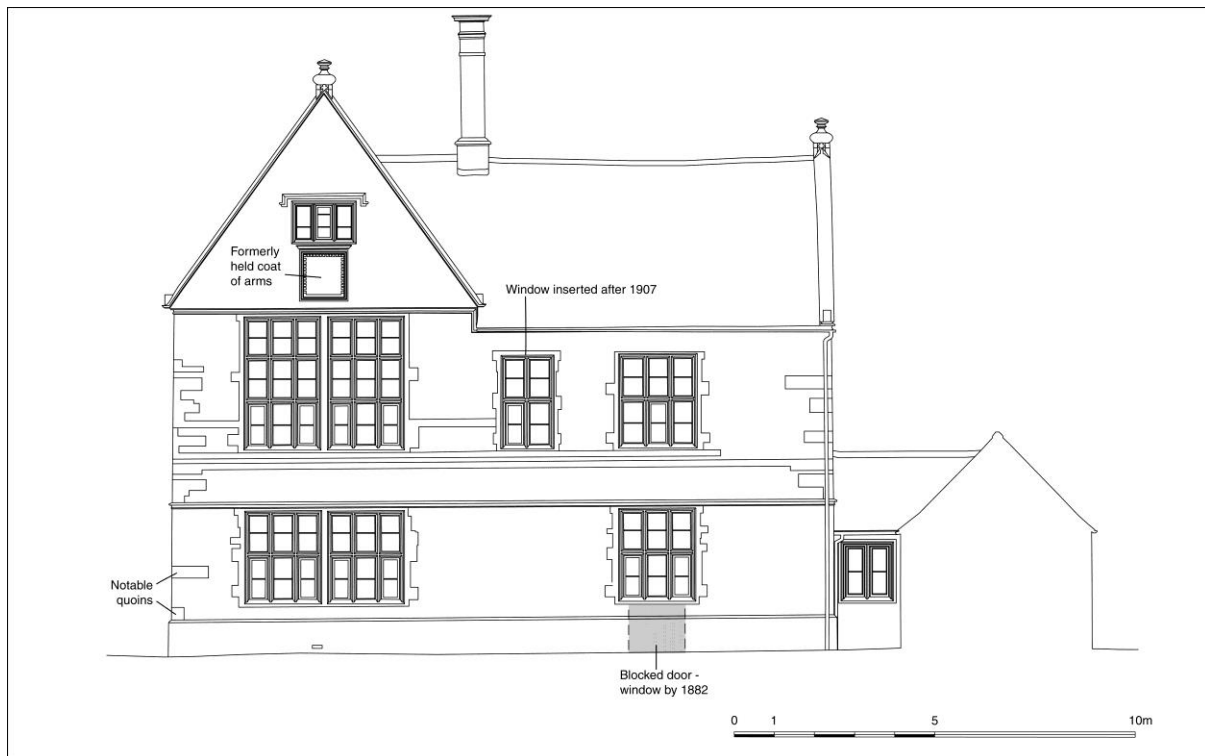


Fig 24: West elevation drawing showing alterations (Andy Isham).

Between the ground and first floor is a continuous string course of a similar moulding as that commonly used on hood moulds. Apart from some sections of obvious repair and chopping-out for former vertical features such as rainwater goods this remains largely intact.

Above the string course at first floor level there are three sets of windows; all have ovolo mouldings. The largest is located beneath the west gable and comprises eighteen lights separated into two equal halves of nine lights each by a king mullion. It serves the great chamber and its height reflects the size and status of that room. Until at least 1987 the entire top row and the side lights were infilled, reducing the glazed area to eight central panels. They are now all fully glazed in the same fashion as those on the ground floor and with modern iron casements.

The central four-light window is an insertion and is not present on the 1907 photograph indicating that it was added after that date. It is glazed in the same way as the other windows.

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At the southern end of the south range west wall a six-light window, probably original, lights the room located there. Its mouldings and glazing are the same as those previously described.

Above the first floor windows, stepping down at the junction between the west gable wall elevation and the south range west elevation, is a second string course. It has a similar, but slightly more elaborate, profile with an additional continuous bead moulding along the lower edge beneath the overhanging roll of the drip mould. In the gable wall above the west end of the north range is a square recessed panel with dentil mouldings around the sides and top, but a simple chamfer along the lower edge. This panel formerly contained the carved arms now incorporated above the re-positioned arch and flanking walls of the lost courtyard screen (now at Fermyn Woods). Above the panel is a three-light window with hood mould over. The mouldings and glazing are currently the same as in the other windows, the only difference in the iron casement is the presence of a quadrant stay on the lower edge of the central casement frame. This window is shown as being glazed with small diamond panes, presumably held in lead comes, on the 1882 photograph.

The gable parapets are covered with protective coping stones terminating at their lower ends by carved kneelers; these are not depicted on the 1847 Clarke drawing but are present on the 1882 photograph. The apex of the coping is capped by a square-section finial set at 45 degrees to the wall plane. The crispness of the carving for such exposed elements suggests that this is a modern replacement.

### *The north elevation*

Constructed of coursed dressed limestone above a plinth which continues at the same level as, and with the same profile, that on the west elevation (Fig 25). The stonework, whilst good, is certainly not of the same quality as that used on the more prominent west front, this can be most clearly observed from the north-west when viewing that corner so that both wall surfaces can be seen together. The mortar courses on this elevation are wider than those on the west elevation. The separation of the ground and first floor is defined by the string course used on the west elevation. Where the upper string course in the west gable continues onto this elevation it is positioned directly beneath the eaves.

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Fig 25: The north elevation. 2m scale.

On the ground floor are two sets of nine-light mullioned and transomed windows, though here with cavetto moulding profiles. On the external surface there is an additional ogee moulding which continues the embrasure to the external wall plane (Fig 23). All windows are glazed with two panes of plate glass, some set in modern iron opening casements. The western window lights the parlour whilst the eastern the staircase hall. Between the two was formerly a doorway, recently removed and repositioned further to the east where it now allows access into the staircase hall. This doorway was located between the two ground floor windows after 1947 at which date the HEA photograph shows it not to be present in that position (see Fig 19).

To the east of the re-set doorway a vertical scar indicates the former location of the west wall of the lost east range (Fig 26). At the top the scar angles to the east indicating the former roof line, and above that an even fainter line suggests the presence of either flashing or flaunching.

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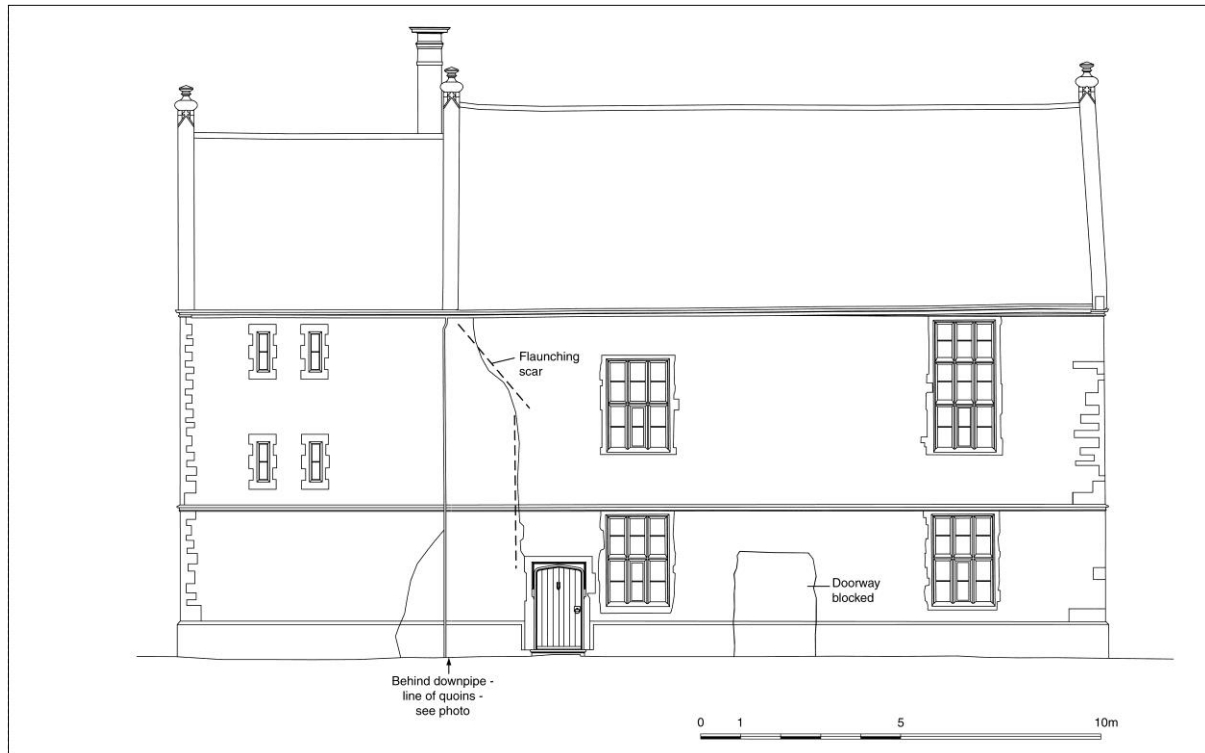


Fig 26: North elevation drawing showing alterations (Andy Isham).

The roof of the original part of the north range is covered with Collyweston stone slates of traditional form rising from large slabs at eaves level to increasingly smaller slabs towards the ridge. Identical coping covers the east gable pitch along with an identical finial at the apex.

The entire three storey east end of this elevation is modern, having been built by the previous owner c2001 (Fig 27). Its construction necessitated the removal of the single storey building with loft above that was previously ascribed a probable sixteenth-century date (Heward and Taylor 1996). If that was the case, that element of the structure may have been the only surviving section of the building to survive from the time of Sir Thomas Tresham or before, since the re-set gable-end windows are of a type in later medieval use.



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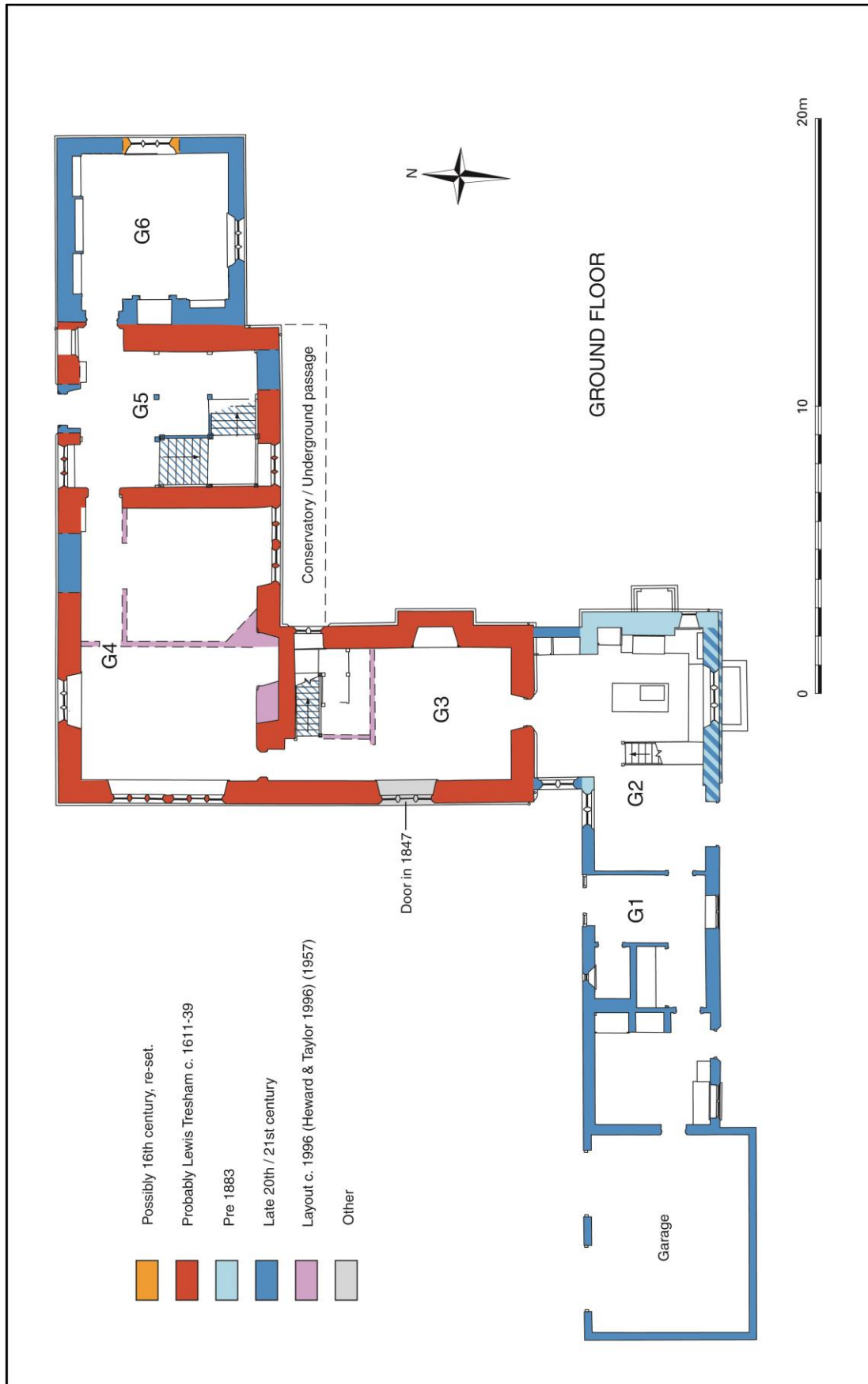


Fig 27: Phased plan of the ground floor (Andy Isham).

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The two sets of three-light arched-head windows with hood moulds were re-set into the present extension. Each has cavetto-moulded mullions with an external ogee moulding continuing the moulding to the external wall plane as is present on the north range ground floor windows (Fig 28). These appear to be the only surviving elements of its demolished predecessor.



Fig 28: The east gable elevation. 2m scale.

The east gable-end of the three storey extension, along with the southern elevation of the same extension, are both parts of the same modern rebuild (Fig 27). Whilst care has been taken to reproduce the same plinth, string courses, window mouldings, roof covering, coping and finial on this element of the building, none has any historic significance. A contemporary chimney stack sits awkwardly close to the original north range east gable wall and pinches against the finial on the apex there.

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### *The south elevation*

Constructed of the same materials, prepared and laid in the same way as the north elevation, this face of the building contains the same elements, but configured in a different way (Fig 29). This includes the plinth and two levels of strings courses along with a combination of cavetto and ovolo moulded window lights of the same profiles as those previously recorded.



Fig 29: The south elevation. 2m scale.

The eastern end of this range contained the three storey oak staircase which is now in America but which has recently been replaced by a modern copy. Four three-light windows formerly lit, and now again light, the various quarter landings of the open-well staircase. Each has cavetto moulded mullions and the lights are currently fitted with two panes each of plate glass. The Gotch drawing of the staircase from the interior shows them to be glazed with diamond panes, this same configuration can be seen on the 1947 HEA photograph (Figs 9 and 20). Above the level of the eaves a stone dormer with a further three-light window provides further light to the top flights. Interestingly, the mouldings of the dormer mullions are ovolo perhaps suggesting that it was a later addition. It was certainly present in 1883 when Gotch drew the interior of the staircase.

A doorway at ground floor level, shown on neither the Gotch and Markham views of this side of the building but present prior to 1996 has been infilled in the twenty-first century. It is not shown on the 1947 photograph of this elevation when a two-light window was still present.

The west end of the south elevation contains two sets of large ovolo moulded windows. On the ground floor this is composed of an eight-light window separated centrally by a king mullion whilst

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on the first floor it is a twelve-light window with a similar central king mullion. All glazing is the same as that previously described. The ground floor window lights the east end of the parlour, the first floor window the east end of the great chamber.

Immediately below the ground floor parlour window, and extending almost the entire length of the south elevation as far as the original south-east corner, is a band of hard grey cement infilling a widened mortar course (Fig 30).



Fig 30: South elevation drawing showing alterations (Andy Isham)

Below this are the infilled rectangular sockets of former joist settings of a single fall roof. This must have been the roof which covered the conservatory made from the underground passage described in the 1957 sale catalogue and visible on photographs. This passage extended from the former doorway in the east face of the south range (see Fig 20) and almost to the south-east corner of the range. It is close to that corner that the two possible cellar windows are shown on the 1884 Markham watercolour suggesting an external passage to a basement/cellar beneath the staircase hall. Certainly, a large area of cellar would be expected in a building of this period when such cool storage was essential for perishable provisions. The only cellar present in the building today is that which lies beneath the east end of the nineteenth-century single story south service range.

The roof is covered in Collyweston slate.

### *The east elevation of the south range*

The elevation is constructed in the same way and with the same plinth and string courses as the south elevation of the adjoining north range (Fig 31). It is a largely plain elevation with a prominent, externally projecting, central chimney stack terminating in three separate flues linked at the top by



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round arches below the necking and capping. There are only two windows in the flanking elevation, both tucked into the re-entrant angle between the south and north ranges.



Fig 31: The east elevation of the south range. 2m scale.

That on the ground floor currently comprises a two light window with ovolo mouldings but the opening was previously fitted with a door (Fig 32). This is evident from the way the plinth descends on either side of the former opening to ground level. It is also possible that this doorway had previously been altered since there appears to be the scar of a segmental arch above and to the sides of the present window lintel.

On the north side of the blocked doorway, above plinth level, is a narrow remnant of hard grey cement flaunching which must relate to the conservatory roof line constructed from the underground passage mentioned in the 1957 sale catalogue (Fig 32). The angle of the flaunching suggests that the former roof line projected no further than the south side of the former doorway, now a window.





Fig 32: Drawing of east elevation of the south range showing alterations (Andy Isham).

### *The south gable wall of the south range*

The ground floor section of the gable wall is now obscured by the short link which connects the single storey south service range to the south range (Fig 33). It is assumed that the stonework of that obscured section would have been the same as the section above which can still be observed. It is the same as that on the west elevation i.e. made of finely cut rectangular blocks with fine mortar joints rather than the coursed dressed stonework in coarser mortar courses of the remaining elevations. Again, the distinction between the south and east elevations of this range can most clearly be seen when the two elevations are observed together from the south-east corner.



Fig 33: The south gable wall of the south range with single story range to foreground. 2m scale.

At ground level, as has previously been mentioned, there is currently a doorway but almost certainly must have been a window otherwise there is no apparent original window looking into the ground floor space.

At first floor level there is a six light window with ovolo mouldings. One of the opening casements has an external quadrant stay. It is probably modern.

At attic level, within the south gable, there is a three light ovolo moulded mullion window set beneath a hood mould. The central casement also has a quadrant stay.

The gable eaves are finished with stone coping and the apex capped by a (probably modern) finial of the same design as the others on the building.

### *The single storey south service range*

Partly definitely nineteenth-century and partly modern, this range currently and historically served as ancillary service space during the period when the building was essentially a tenanted farmhouse. It is also possible the eastern part of this range is of seventeenth-century date and that it served at that time as ancillary space (Figs 33, 34 and 27). The (formerly) detached nature of the building makes unequivocal dating difficult.

The east end was clearly present from at least 1883 when it is shown on the Gotch illustration and 1907 photographs (see Figs 9, 15 and 16), and also early Ordnance Survey maps. There it is shown to be shorter than its present length. Constructed of limestone, though less well cut, the east end and part of the south elevation has a simple plinth (Fig 34). The east gable is topped by a square section stack which has a single flue. The upper edge is decorated by a crenelated border which might suggest that this stack is a re-set example of one of those mentioned by Bell (1847).

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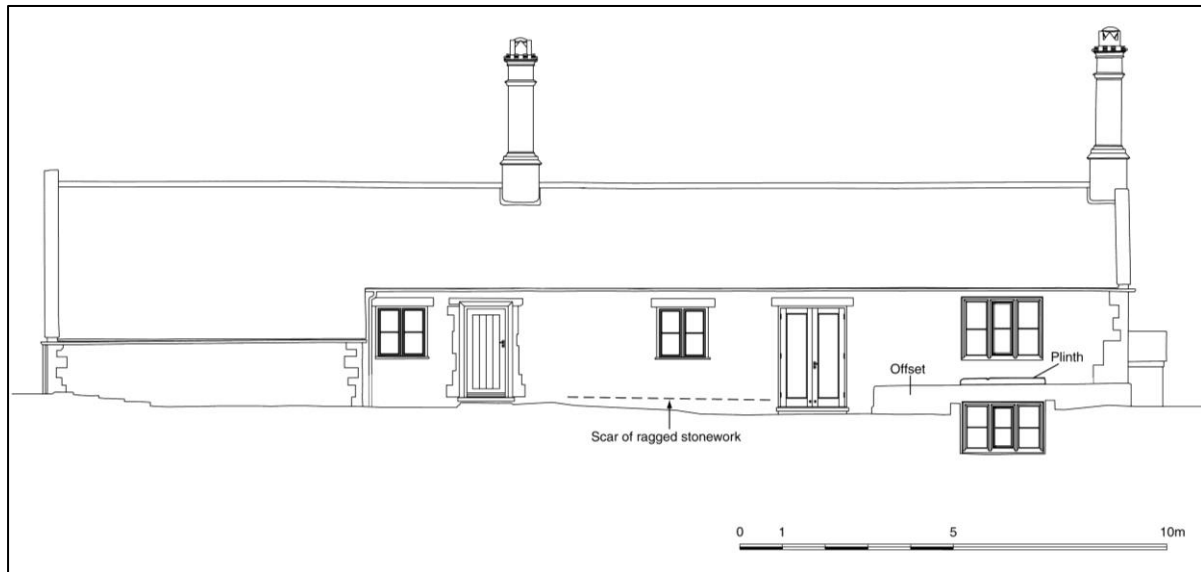


Fig 34: Elevation drawing of the single storey south range showing alterations (Andy Isham).

## The interiors

The individual rooms within the building have been given prefix letters and numbers during this survey. Thus B1 represents basement room 1, G1 ground floor 1, F1 first floor 1 and S1 second floor 1 etc. The use of prefix letters and numbers is preferable since no historic room names are known and avoids confusion. Where probable historic names are thought likely they are referred to in the room description. All scales used for interior photographs are 1m unless otherwise stated.

No archaeological reports concerning recording of the building, groundworks associated with service installation or ancillary building erection other than the two included here (Prentice 2001 and 2002) have been located, suggesting that monitoring of either the building alterations or external groundworks during the previous ownership was minimal.

## Basement

### *Room B1*

The only surviving basement room at present, this single room is situated wholly beneath the eastern end of the space now used as a kitchen (G2; Figs 27, 34). The room is almost square and is currently accessed via a modern set of stairs from the kitchen level (see Fig 35, foreground). It is primarily lit by a three-light cavetto mullioned window in the south wall (Fig 34). Each light has two panes of glass, the outer lights with fixed panes, the central an opening casement within a modern iron frame. There are no visible features within the room which is entirely modern in finish and decoration on all surfaces.

The original access route is uncertain and the small size of this basement room is unusual for a relatively large house. Below-ground space was essential prior to refrigeration and more cellarage is

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to be expected. The large south-facing window is also curious as such a large opening would introduce not only high light levels but unwanted heat. It is therefore unlikely to represent the original configuration.

### Ground Floor

#### *Room G1*

The entrance lobby with, to the west, a water closet additional storage and utility room (Fig 27). At the far western end of the range is a double garage. All of this element is modern and appears to have been added during the early years of the twenty first century. It has been built so that externally it blends with the existing eastern end of the range but internally contains nothing other than modern materials and decorative finishes.

#### *Room G2*

Occupying the eastern end of the nineteenth-century single storey range this space has been entirely re-furnished during the twenty-first century alterations (Figs 27 and 35). On the north side of the room the doorway leading into the ground floor room of the south range of the main building has had the limestone quoins and lintel of the doorcase exposed along with part of the plinth for decorative purposes. A three-light mullioned window lights the room on the south side with a single window in the east gable wall. The chimney stack is visible as a projecting section of wall surface but retains no visible fireplace opening. All wall and ceiling surfaces are covered with modern plaster and painted; the floor is of modern stone slabs. No other details are visible.



Fig 35: Room G1 looking east. Note stairs in foreground leading down to B1; scale 1m.

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## Room G3

A single room which currently occupies the whole of the ground floor of the south range (Fig 27). In the west wall the six-light mullioned window is that inserted after 1847 but before 1882 where there was previously a doorway (see above). It is possible that the current doorway in the south gable wall was inserted when the doorway in the west elevation was infilled and made into a window.

The east wall contains a modern stone fireplace and against the north wall is a modern oak staircase adjacent to a door leading into G4 (Fig 36). It is not known if the present staircase is a replica of the previous structure or is an entirely modern interpretation.



Fig 36: Room G3 looking north-east; scale 1m.

The east wall also contains a two-light window beneath the first landing of the modern staircase which was formerly a doorway and which most likely gave access to the underground passage located outside. Nothing is visible internally to suggest whether there was an internal stairwell although this seems the most likely scenario for access to that feature since otherwise access into the underground passage would have been effectively impossible from this end.

All wall and ceiling finishes are modern as is the flooring, skirting boards and doors.

This room is probably the kitchen and larder described in the 1957 sale catalogue, the divisions recorded by Heward and Taylor c1996 seem to confirm this (see Fig 27 for overlaid detail).

## Room G4

Currently, and probably historically, the largest room on the ground floor this room may have served as the Parlour (Figs 27 and 37). It is lit by large mullioned windows in the west and south walls where the mouldings are ovolo and one smaller window in the north wall containing cavetto profiled mouldings (see above). The windows here, and indeed throughout the entire building, retain the mortar-filled sockets of vertical iron bars on the undersides of the transoms and upper surfaces of



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the sills, one to each light. These iron bars were inserted both for reasons of security and onto which the soft lead comes of the leaded panes were additionally wired to improve their stability.

The south wall contains a partly re-made and re-set fireplace, on the 1996 plan it is shown located further to the west due to the presence of a dividing wall which separated the space into three (see Fig 27 for previous layout). The left-hand side of the fireplace is original stonework and there is a mason's mark on the lintel. This is identical to those on the jambs of the doorcases leading into this room and the room above from the staircase hall (see below, Fig 39).



Fig 37: Room G4 looking south-west; scale1m

There are no historic fittings or finishes within this space. If part of this once-divided large room was the drawing room described in the 1967 listing entry, it has lost the moulded wood cornice recorded at that date (see above, Listing entry).

The two rooms recorded in the 1957 sale catalogue are described as sitting room and dining room, each with a fireplace. It is assumed, but not certain, that the dining room would have been the room at the west end of the space since it is closest to the kitchen. The sitting room probably occupying the eastern end of the space appears to have had a corner fireplace according to the 1996 plan (see Fig 27, which includes the former partitions recorded in 1996 and inferred from 1957 sale catalogue).

### *Room G5*

This space was historically the staircase hall and was restored c2002 to perform that function (Fig 27). From the 1920s, when the original oak open-well staircase was shipped to the USA, it seems that this space appears to have been little used.

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the reduction of the floor level prior to the insertion of the newly made copy of the original staircase (Prentice 2002). This was carried out in November 2001, under a condition of Listed Building Consent. A levelling layer of apparently late

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## Lyveden Old Build

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nineteenth or early twentieth century date was revealed. This suggests re-flooring at that period. Beneath this, tested to a total depth of c450mm, but not bottomed, a layer of re-deposited clay was uncovered. There was no indication of construction trenches for the encircling walls indicating that it had been introduced after their construction.

Roughly square in plan this space rises to occupy the full height of the east end of the north range and is now filled by a faithful modern copy in oak of the original stair (Fig 38).



Fig 38: Room G5, the staircase hall looking north-east from the first quarter landing.

The staircase is well lit by a series of windows which afford the maximum light to each quarter-landing against the south wall and adjacent to the doorways at ground and first floor levels into the principal rooms on the west (ie: the parlour and the great chamber). At a time before electricity, daylight was much more highly regarded. Good candle beeswax was expensive (much of it imported from what is now Poland), as opposed to the much cheaper, but very smelly tallow. Another reason

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for the careful use of lighting was, of course, the ever-present risk of fire from candles and rush-lights.

On the south jamb of the door-case leading into room G4 is a mason's mark (Fig 39). This is identical to that present on the original section of the fireplace surround in that room.

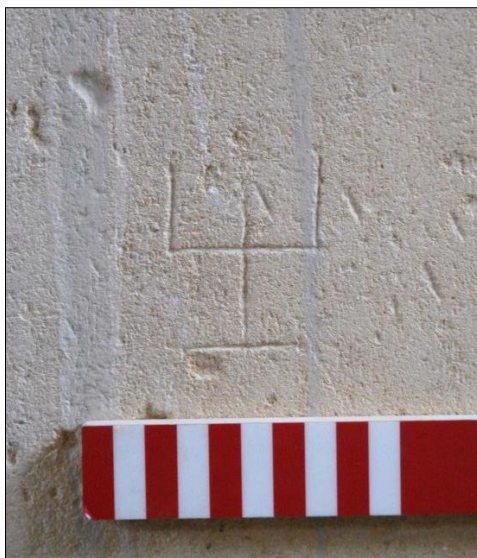


Fig 39: The mason's mark on the door-case leading from G5 into G4. Scale 1cm divisions.

The wall surfaces and flooring are modern. The window in the north wall has cavetto-profile mullions and transom, the present door was re-set here at the time when the staircase was reinstated having been previously moved further west (see above). There is a blocked doorway to the east of this in the north wall which has been ascribed a pre-1600 date (Fig 38; Heward and Taylor 1996). This would have afforded access into the now lost east range. In the east wall is a doorway leading now into the ground floor room of the modern addition (Figs 27 and 38, G6). It appears to re-use a previous opening.

### *Room G6*

This is an entirely modern space apart from the re-use of the three-light stone window (see Fig 28).

The first floor can be accessed via both the principal and back stairs (Fig 40).

### **The First Floor**

(see over)

# Lyveden Old Build

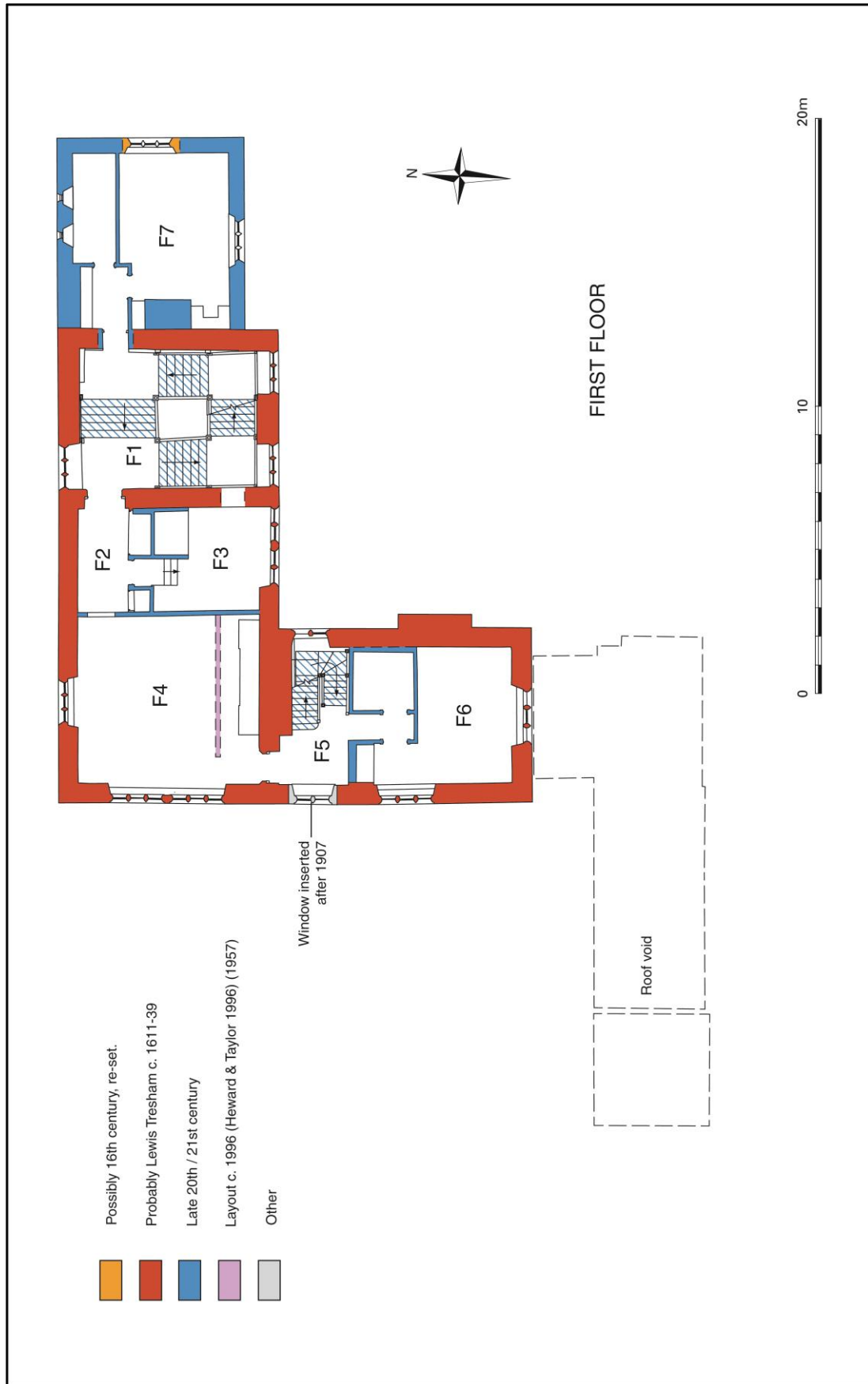


Fig 40: Phased plan of the first floor (Andy Isham).

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## *Room F1*

This is the first floor landing level of the re-instated oak staircase and includes at a slightly lower level (the third quarter landing) access into the modern first floor room of the twenty-first century addition (Fig 40; F7). After the removal of the original staircase c1920 it appears that a first floor was inserted at this level and two rooms created (see Heward and Taylor, fig 367). They were no longer present at the time of the watching brief in 2001 (Prentice 2002).

The staircase and landing at the first floor level are significantly wider than the staircase above or below, a deliberate widening to afford greater significance to the room to which it leads (Fig 41).



Fig 41: The wider staircase and landing leading to F1, looking west; scale 1m.

The window in the north wall which lights the first floor landing and doorway has cavetto profile mullions and transoms. All other internal details are modern.

## *Room F2*

This is a modern landing formed to provide access to the bathroom and cupboards on its south side and access into the main bedroom beyond (Fig 40). All of these smaller spaces (F2, F3) have been created during the recent renovation from a single large room which would have been the Great Chamber, the principal reception room for private guests in the original house. It has the largest



single window in the building present in the west wall, with a second close by in the north wall (Fig 42).



Fig 42: Room F4 with the west and north windows, looking north-west.

The west window has ovolo profiles, the north cavetto, which mirrors the layout on the ground floor. Apart from the window stonework there is no visible historic fabric. The fireplace in the south wall, recorded by Gotch in 1883 is no longer visible, although may still lurk behind modern wardrobes (see Fig 9).

On the south side of the room, immediately adjacent to the west wall, a doorway leads to the back stairs (Fig 40; F5).

### *Rooms F5 and F6*

A small landing on the back stairs lit by a four-light window in the west wall and a smaller two-light window on the half-landing against the east wall (Fig 40). The west window was inserted after 1947 as it is not shown on the HEA photographs of that date (see Figs 18 and 19). To the south is a sequence of rooms inserted to provide storage, bathroom and bedroom facilities during the recent renovation work (Fig 40; Room F6). Apart from the ovolo-profiled windows in the south gable wall and west wall of F6 there is no historic detail visible.

## **The second floor**

### *Room S1*

The upper landings of the staircase hall and access to the modern second floor rooms of the twenty-first century addition (S7, Figs 43 and 44).



Fig 43: Phased plan of the second floor (Andy Isham).



Fig 44: The second floor landing, looking west.

The staircase retains its wider width for a short length before narrowing to afford access to a doorway leading into the attic room within the north range (Fig 43; S2).

## Lyveden Old Build

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### *Rooms S2 and S3*

That narrow lobby and the bathroom to its immediate south are modern creations.

### *Room S4*

Beyond, in the western end of the north range is a bedroom lit by a window in the west gable wall (Figs 43 and 45).



Fig 45: Room S4, looking west.

The window is of three lights with a central opening casement which retains an iron quadrant stay externally. Some of the principal roof timbers are exposed. These are of oak and appear to be original. There is no fireplace in this room as the stack lies beyond the ashling present to provide vertical wall surfaces below the purlin. All of the decorative finishes are modern. A modern door leads, via a short flight of steps, to a corridor which links this section of the attic to the upper landing of the back stairs and the bedroom in the south range (Fig 43).

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## *Room S5*

That corridor leads to the top landing of the back stairs and on the west side is a small cupboard within which is the only portion of old timber flooring currently visible in the entire building (Fig 43). It comprises old timber, possibly original, and modern pine boards.

## *Room S6*

A bedroom occupying the majority of the south range attic (Fig 43). It is lit by a three-light window in the south gable wall and retains a fireplace against the east wall which is a twentieth-century replacement of the one illustrated in Gotch (1883, Figs 9 and 46).



Fig 46: Room S6, looking north-east showing twenty-first fireplace and door to S5.

The fireplace is constructed of brick painted white and probably dates to the 1950s. The door in the north wall is modern but made from old pine boards hung on modern iron HL hinges. Above is an inserted panel of twentieth-century leaded multi-coloured glass. All other internal finishes are modern.

## **Discussion of the building**

### *Whose build?*

The evidence for ascribing the current form of the Old Build to Lewis Tresham is most likely, since, whilst it is clearly a building of some standing, it bears none of the hallmarks of the sophistication of the surviving buildings of his father, Sir Thomas. There are few surviving late Elizabethan or early Jacobean buildings which display the exceptional quality evident in the Triangular Lodge and the incomplete New Build. Sir Thomas was a man for whom architecture was clearly not simply a means by which to construct, it was as much an opportunity for the outworking of his Catholic faith. At a

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time when book ownership was still reserved for the wealthy and highly educated it is surely no accident that Thomas owned over twenty books on architecture alone, including three volumes by Vitruvius, two by Serlio (including the illustrated Frankfurt edition of 1575), Alberti, de l'Orme, de Vries, Shute (the first English architectural book, published in 1563), Palladio and several treatises including those of du Cerceau, Labacco and Cataneo (Airs 1995, 37). It seems improbable that the surviving Old Build would display such restrained detailing and layout after the exuberance and astonishing quality of the previous architecture built by Thomas, which is evident even on buildings as apparently lowly as the triangular warreners lodge and nearby so-called garden lodge, though in reality both were actually much more.

Interestingly, in one of the most recent appraisals of the building, it is suggested that the Old Build might have served as a stewards house (Gomme 2008). The New Build, had it been completed, appears to have contained all of the rooms and service areas necessary for an aristocratic lodge which would have allowed extended stays. It does seem that if completed it would have been an unaccountably grand garden lodge and perhaps bears comparison with Wothorpe Lodge, a significant aristocratic building, also with Renaissance influences, not far away. That was built c1610 by Thomas Cecil, Lord Burghley's son. Although they did not see eye to eye, Sir Thomas Tresham had links with Lord Burghley, both at court and due to their shared interests in gardening. It is also likely that they discussed architecture and Burghley was building almost at the same time as Sir Thomas.

The Old Build is, by contrast, more comparable to a gentry residence built within the constraints of a diminished purse and, perhaps also, social standing and ambition following the tribulations of his father's imprisonments and fines. He was also further impoverished, both socially and financially, by his elder brother's implication in the Gunpowder plot and subsequent death in custody. It does not possess the level of complexity apparent in other, contemporary, buildings which might be expected if it had been overseen by Thomas. The only elements which might remain of an earlier phase of building on the site are perhaps the two cavetto-moulded windows set into the north elevation and the re-set windows of the recent eastern addition. Their presence, in a building which otherwise contains only ovolo detail, suggests a pre-1570s date for these details.

As regards the building sequence it is interesting that Thomas Grumbold, one of the Weldon family of masons who Sir Thomas employed, was working at Harrold House (Bedfordshire, now demolished) between 1608-10 (Airs 1995). Did he have to look for work elsewhere after Sir Thomas died and then returned to Lyveden only when Lewis was ready to start again on the Old Build after 1611? Further research might shed more light on this.

Whilst it is understood that what survives is not the whole building, and subsequent ownership and tenure will undoubtedly have diminished the original scheme, there is still nothing which suggests the hand of Sir Thomas in the fabric. Stylistically the house is a fine example of early Jacobean building but should be considered more vernacular building than sophisticated architecture.



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### *Religious architecture?*

The probable use of stonework originally carved for the New Build further supports the view that the Old Build was built under compromised finances though it could equally be argued that Lewis was simply being a prudent builder using existing resources. If Sir Thomas were responsible it seems unlikely that he would have used these stones when the New Build still awaited completion. That a number of the quoins are of exactly the size he stipulated is surely more than just coincidence.

There is also perhaps an interesting theological reason for their use here, one that cannot be ignored given the devout nature of not only Sir Thomas but his immediate family, whose assets were finally sequestered as papists during the English Civil War.

Sir Thomas' 1604/5 letter to his steward regarding the New Build has already been set out in full (above), in which he ordered his masons to produce quoins of 36 inches length and 12 inches height and width (a set of proportions themselves designed to mentally evoke the Christian Trinity (3 in 1)). He was thus very angry when he complained in the same letter of having been short-changed by the cutting of blocks which were only 36 inches long on the diagonal, not the length. His righteous indignation may not however, have been lost as it provided an opportunity, in quieter times for a canting allusion to scripture, if one cared to look (whether in c1615 or at any date since).

Perhaps a more careful and circumspect Lewis Tresham, who had seen the financial strictures that overt Catholic recusancy brought on his father and the doom it swiftly brought his revolutionary elder brother, sought to state his faith more quietly, but equally forcefully, in his own way.

In the Gospel of Matthew (Ch 21: 42), Christ tells the parable of the tenants, pointing a finger at the established Jewish state as his persecutor. He quotes from Psalm 118 (v 22) – and a Psalm of pleading for divine help against persecution, when he says, alluding to himself:

*'The stone the builders rejected has become the cornerstone'*

It is telling that both leftover 36-inch and the diagonal rejects are themselves used as prominent quoins at the base of the building angles. It was surely a more unassuming restatement of the family's religious conviction and sense of outrage at their ongoing persecution.

If Lewis Tresham therefore was the builder, when exactly might he have built it? Upon his death in 1605, Sir Thomas' debts amounted to just over £11,495, despite the fact that he had already paid up to the tune of £8000 since 1581 (Finch 1956, 77). His widow spent the rest of her life trying to pay the residue off and she died in 1615. Just before he himself died, in 1638 Lewis was saddled with a massive fine, his share of £5000 with the Earl of Peterborough and Thomas Lord Brudenell for illegal assarting (tree-felling and land clearance) in the Rockingham Forest which Lyveden bordered (Pettit 1968, 87-8).

Both Lewis and his father had been highly keen businessmen, spurred on by the fact that as Catholics, they could gain no high civic office, nor secure long-term loans. They were both heavily involved in illegal assarting (Finch 1956, 75-6). In fact if one considers that their actions regularly annoyed their tenants (echoing a contemporary view by Cecil, Lord Burghley, Finch states he was exceedingly hard on his tenants and seemed impervious to others' feelings (ibid 87)) – to the point of being held responsible for The Levellers' revolt at Hazelbeach in Northamptonshire in 1607, the

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New Testament parable of the (angry and murderous) tenants might seem appropriate on a number of levels.

Fines for Catholic recusancy continued to follow Lewis as heir and his finances initially deteriorated for some time. In 1607 Sir Thomas Tyringham and Thomas Vavasour purchased the King's reversion and remainder in Lyveden, evidently in a private transaction on Tresham's behalf, and in 1631 they conveyed it to him, presumably paid off.

Sir Lewis Tresham was thus not in full possession and occupation of the family's former Lyveden properties until 1631. Freed from jointure on his mother's death in 1615, he was unable to settle it for the future until his own son William married Frances Gage in 1633.

It seems likely therefore that the construction of the Old Build took place after 1615, and most likely might be considered as completed during the years 1631-33.

Civil War sequestrations finally took it away from the Tresham family only a few years later.

### *After the Treshams*

Almost nothing can be told of the years between the construction of the house and the recent past, apart from late nineteenth-century map evidence, photographs, illustrations and the more extensive early twentieth century photographic record. Whilst ownership has been established there appears to be nothing which tells of site-specific detail such as alterations or refurbishments, probably largely due to the fact that for much of the time it seems to have been tenanted. Landlords are notoriously reluctant to spend on tenanted buildings other than when absolutely necessary, and it may well be that the property was let on repairing leases anyway.

The loss of a great number of ancillary buildings during the middle years of the twentieth century is hugely regrettable, but perhaps understandable when viewed in the context of the period. That they survived the Second World War is not surprising, they were never an obvious target for enemy destruction and farming was one of the most important elements of the war effort. The nearby Moated Orchard was ploughed during this period and is evidence of that fact that all available land, even that which was not likely to be highly productive, was brought into use. However, after the war, farming changed and techniques and attitudes along with it. No longer were historic farm buildings considered to be practical for modern machinery nor highly valued architecturally. Livestock production became more intensive and grain processing and storage required larger spaces. Manpower use diminished as machinery increasingly took the place of horses and hand work so there was less need for accommodation for on-site labourers. The replacement of the old, stone farm buildings and cottages was, sadly, almost inevitable when the land became incorporated into a large estate where money was no doubt the overriding incentive. The views of them suggest that some, at least, may have been of seventeenth-century date though others were almost certainly later.

The HEA photographs of 1907 and 1947, together with the sale catalogue of 1957, do give enough detail to confirm from the OS maps the built form of the outbuildings (if not exactly what each was used for) and what they were constructed from, down to the pan-tile roofs, as opposed to Collyweston slate. We can also surmise the levels of heating in the cottages from the number of chimney pots shown.

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## *Basements and an underground passage*

The recent refurbishment, apart from the reinstatement of the original oak staircase of high quality and faithful replication, has unfortunately denuded the property of almost all internal detail. Interestingly, in the 1847 book 'The Ruins of Liveden' (Bell) the old staircase is described as having nine landings. The present copy contains only seven but comparison with photographs shows is clearly correct in its layout. This either means that Bell counted incorrectly or there were two further landings. As it does not appear that there could have ever been another level above that which survives today, the only possibility is that there were two more at a lower level, serving to provide access to a basement.

The former presence of an underground passage which led from the space under the stairs to a low doorway in the south range (also now beneath stairs), suggests that at least the staircase hall was indeed basemented. The results of a watching brief in c2000 do not discount this; in fact they rather further suggest this by observing that no construction trench for the walls was present at depths dug out.

No surface details remain on any surfaces throughout apart from some original stonework around doorways and parts of one fireplace. Almost nothing, therefore, can be said of internal surface finishes pre twenty-first century.

## **Conclusions**

The Old Build is a fine example of a Jacobean house typical of the architectural style and materials of this part of the country. Whilst it is clearly only a portion of the building which originally occupied the site it remains a significant building constructed by one of the most prominent families of late Elizabethan and Jacobean Britain. There is no evidence to suggest that it was built by Sir Thomas Tresham, and after considering both the architectural style and elements within it the likely builder was his second son, Lewis. Given his financial constraints it seems unlikely that he commenced work before c1615 when he had secured, to some degree, control of the family's finances. The Tresham connection with the property was relatively short-lived and it passed to a series of other owners from the middle of the seventeenth century.

Subsequent ownership has been largely established but what alterations they made has been less easy to establish. This has in part been hampered by the lack of almost all internal decorative detail as a consequence of recent renovations. Whilst the reconstruction of the original oak staircase has been greatly beneficial both aesthetically and in allowing the original circulation routes to be restored, the subdivision and re-surfacing throughout the remainder of the building have created a structure of two parts. Externally the house retains its seventeenth-century character but internally it is essentially a twenty-first century house.

Details of the former underground passage, if further investigated, might shed light on the possibility that there was originally more extensive cellarage. Such below-ground space was almost essential in a house of this size and period.

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The loss of the extensive ancillary buildings might also explain why the present house is lacking other essential features of a house of the period. There is no evidence of an original kitchen, bread ovens and brew- or wash-house nor does the present house relate easily to the former entrance archway which suggests that the principal entrance was located in the lost east range. The doorway into the staircase hall has almost nothing to distinguish it as the main entrance.

The locations and built form of almost all of the former farm outbuildings, and the lost East Range are all known.

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Abbreviations used in this report:

HEA- Historic England Archive (Swindon)

NRO-Northamptonshire Record Office

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**Glossary of architectural and other terms** mostly, but not exclusively, taken from The Penguin Dictionary of Building, The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture, The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, A Companion to the English Parish Church, British Historical Roof-Types and Their Members and Brick Building in Britain.

Architrave – (i) A moulded frame round a window or door. (ii) A horizontal beam resting on the tops of columns.

Arris - The edge at the corner of a block of stone, brick or piece of timber.

Ashlaring (also ashlaring-carpentry) – A series of short vertical timbers shutting off the lower angle of a pitched roof. The face of the short timbers may be plastered or boarded.

Entablature – The upper part of an order consisting of architrave, frieze and cornice.

Embrasure – The bevelling of a wall at the sides of a window (also called a splay).

Cavetto – A hollow, or convex moulding, usually about a quarter of a circle in section.

Chamfer - A cut corner between two surfaces at right angles, made by removing the arris at a 45 degree angle.

Casement – A window in which individual lights are hinged either at the side or along the top and which usually open outwards (on the Continent usually inwards).

Cornice – 1) A moulded projection surmounting a wall, arch or building. 2) A plaster or timber moulding around a ceiling.

Crenellated – From *crenel* meaning ‘embrasure’, an embattled parapet or a wall with loopholes.

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Eaves - The underside of a sloping roof overhanging a wall.

Flashing - A strip of impervious sheet material, usually lead, that excludes rainwater from junction between a roof covering and another surface.

Flaunching – A low, wide cement/mortar fillet the flue terminal on top of a chimney, or in place of *flashing*, to throw off water.

Frieze – In Classical architecture a horizontal band of sculpture filling the space between the architrave and the cornice. Also a horizontal decorative band along a wall near the ceiling

Gable - The triangular upper part of a wall supporting the end of a ridged roof.

Hood mould – A projecting moulding to throw off the rain, on the face of a wall, above an arch, doorway or window. If rectangular can be called a label.

Jamb - The side of a doorway, window or fireplace.

Light/s – A window. It can be fixed or opening, and can be separated from other lights by transoms and mullions. A light can have one or several panes held on glazing bars.

Lintel - A horizontal stone or timber beam spanning an opening and supporting the wall above.

Messuage – The portion of land intended as a site for a dwelling-house and its appurtenances.

Mullion - A vertical bar of stone or wood dividing the lights of a window.

Ovolo – A convex moulding, usually a quarter of a circle, and sometimes called a quarter round. Generally ascribed a date of post 1570-75.

Purlin - A horizontal beam running parallel to the ridge of a roof and carrying the common rafters.

Rafter - A sloping timber beam within the framework of a roof rising from the eaves to the ridge. Principal rafters are those which carry the purlins. Common rafters rest on the purlins and carry the laths supporting slates or tiles.

Reveal – The visible part of the jamb in the opening of a door, window, etc not covered by the frame, although it may have a reveal lining.

Trabeated – Depending structurally on the use of the post and lintel.

Transom – A horizontal bar of stone or wood across a panel or the opening of a window.

Truss - A framework of timbers supporting a roof.

## Appendix 1

**On-line planning applications made for Lyveden Old Build. Other applications may have been made but are not currently available on-line.**

### Planning Applications (18)

- **Overhead electricity line (11Kv.)**  
Ref. No: 81/00416/OHL | Status: Application Permitted
- **Reroofing of north facing roof slope**  
Ref. No: 01/00312/LBC | Status: Application Permitted
- **Reslating of Collyweston roof**  
Ref. No: 01/00472/LBC | Status: Application Permitted
- **Re-roofing and alterations to rear entrance hall**  
Ref. No: 01/00835/LBC | Status: Application Permitted
- **Single storey rear extension**  
Ref. No: 01/00940/FUL | Status: Application Permitted
- **Single storey rear extension and internal alterations**  
Ref. No: 01/00941/LBC | Status: Application Permitted
- **Three storey northern wing extension**  
Ref. No: 90/00580/FUL | Status: Application Permitted
- **Three storey extension, refurbishment & alterations**  
Ref. No: 90/00581/LBC | Status: Application Permitted
- **Three storey extension to north elevation (renewal - EN/90/580)**  
Ref. No: 95/00465/RWL | Status: Application Permitted
- **Three storey extension, internal refurbishment, landscaping and repairs to stone walling (renewal - EN/90/581/LBC)**  
Ref. No: 95/00466/LBC | Status: Application Permitted
- **Alteration and restoration**

# Lyveden Old Build

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Ref. No: 96/00382/LBC | Status: Application Permitted

- **Two storey building to provide ancillary accommodation**

Ref. No: 96/00570/FUL | Status: Application Withdrawn

- **Shed/workshop**

Ref. No: 98/00543/FUL | Status: Application Permitted

A copy of the report produced for this recording action has been obtained (An Archaeological Recording Action at Lyveden Old Build September 2001, Joe Prentice for Northamptonshire Archaeology). The monitoring revealed nineteenth-century footings of a former ancillary building though much of the area of the proposed new shed had been either terraced or raised to provide a platform. Residual Lyveden ware.

- **Reinstatement of stone finial to rear gable and repairs to roof tiles**

Ref. No: 99/00717/LBC | Status: Application Withdrawn

- **Extension to existing outbuilding**

Ref. No: 06/02614/FUL | Status: Application Refused

- **Construction of new pool house, swimming pool, tennis court and netting and associated works**

Ref. No: 07/02255/FUL | Status: Application Permitted

- **Construction of new pool house, swimming pool, tennis court and netting**

Ref. No: 07/02336/LBC | Status: Application Permitted

- **To remove hedgerow to provide access for farm machinery to avoid existing access along side the scheduled ancient monument**

Ref. No: 00/01006/HRN | Status: Application Withdrawn

## **Building Control Applications (7)**

- **Extension**

Ref. No: 01/00555/DEX | Status: Building Work Complete

- **Extension and internal alterations**

Ref. No: 06/00106/INDEX | Status: Building Work Complete

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- Install open flued pressure jet appliance/conversion Utility Install open flue system chimney & data plate Utility Commission central heating system & controls Utility Commission pressure jet appliance installation Utility

Ref. No: CPS/07/00220/OFTEC | Status: Building Work Complete

- Dwelling house Kitchen Ring/ radial power circuit New installation rewire or partial rewire One or more new circuits Main/ supplementary equipotential bonding Air conditioning/ ventilation system/ extractor fan Cooker Lighting circuit Special location (room containing bath or shower swimming pool sauna) Special installation (electric floor/ ceiling heating garden lighting/ power ELV lighting generator) New consumer unit Heating (central heating/ room heating/ hot water/ boiler/ controls) Shower (electrically heated or pumped)

Ref. No: CPS/07/01269/NICEIC | Status: Building Work Complete

- Swimming pool and annex (Withdrawn 11.08.2016)

Ref. No: 08/00354/INDEX | Status: Pending Consideration

- Front extension (Withdrawn 11.08.2016)

Ref. No: 08/00360/INDEX | Status: Pending Consideration

- Installation of wc and wash hand basin in new cubicle to new septic tank discharging to existing discharge point

Ref. No: 14/00092/DEXBN | Status: Pending Consideration

## Appendix 2

The lineage of the Montagu family, Earls of Sandwich. Information from [www.peeraage.com](http://www.peeraage.com).

Dates given relate to period of earldom:

Edward Montagu, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Sandwich, 1660-1672

Edward Montagu, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Sandwich, 1672-1688

Edward Montagu, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Sandwich, 1688-1729

John Montagu, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Sandwich, 1729-1792

John Montagu, 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Sandwich, 1792-1814

George Montagu, 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Sandwich, 1814-1818

John Montagu, 7<sup>th</sup> Earl of Sandwich, 1818-1884

Edward Montagu, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Sandwich, 1884-1916



## Lyveden Old Build

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George Montagu, 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Sandwich, 1916-1962

Victor Montagu, 10<sup>th</sup> Earl of Sandwich, 1962-1964

Disclaimed-1964-1995

John Montagu, 11<sup>th</sup> Earl of Sandwich, 1995-present

### Appendix 3

Lineage of the Vernon family, Barons Lyveden. Information from [www.peerage.com](http://www.peerage.com).

Dates of birth and death, not dates of title held:

Robert Vernon, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Lyveden, 1800-1873

Fitzpatrick Henry Vernon, 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Lyveden, 1824-1900

Courtney Robert Percy Vernon, 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Lyveden, 1857-1926

Robert Fitzpatrick Courtney Vernon, 4<sup>th</sup> Baron Lyveden, 1892-1969

Sidney Munro Vernon, 5<sup>th</sup> Baron Lyveden, 1888-1973

Ronald Cecil Vernon, 6<sup>th</sup> Baron Lyveden, 1915-1999

Jack Leslie Vernon, 7<sup>th</sup> Baron Lyveden, b.1938-present, resident in New Zealand. Last found address (2003) 17 Carlton Street, Te Aroha, New Zealand

Heir apparent; The Hon. Colin Ronald Vernon, b. 1967

# Lyveden Old Build

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## Appendix *OASIS data*

Project Name	Lyveden Old Build
OASIS ID	iainsode1-296473
Project Type	Building Recording
Originator	Iain Soden Heritage Services Ltd
Project Manager	Iain Soden
Previous/future work	Unknown
Current land use	In use as a building
Development type	Public presentation
Reason for investigation	Pre-application research
National grid reference	SP 98168 85882
Start/end dates of fieldwork	1-31 July 2017
Archive recipient	Northamptonshire Archive
Study area	5000 sq m



Iain Soden Heritage Services Ltd

21 September 2017