



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

**An Historic Building Recording at
The White Lion Inn,
1 High Street,
Moulton,
Northamptonshire.**

NGR: SP 78433 66262

Andrew Hyam



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A R Hyam

For: Fernbrook Builders Limited

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University of Leicester
Archaeological Services
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

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An Historic Building Survey at the White Lion Inn, 1 High Street, Moulton, Northamptonshire.

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Summary

An historic building survey at Level 2 was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on the 7th of June 2016 at the former White Lion Inn, 1 High Street, Moulton, Northamptonshire. The survey studied the now disused unlisted public house which has planning permission to convert it into two domestic dwellings. The two storey main building dates from the mid to late 19th century and consists of two main components. The eastern half of the present building appears to have formed a small room with an attached cart shed which may be associated with a farm within the village core. The western half of the building formed the original part of the White Lion Inn which included a small domestic area. The two buildings were combined to create a larger public house in the second half of the 20th century. The buildings have undergone a significant level of rebuilding and alterations throughout their history up to the present day.

The report and archive will be deposited under Event Number ENN18374

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* this document forms the report for an historic building recording (at Level 2) on the former public house known as the White Lion Inn at Number 1 High Street, Moulton, Northamptonshire. Level 2 historic building surveys are defined in the Historic England guidance document – *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016). Under planning application number DA/2016/0007 permission has been granted to convert the main building into two private houses. The works involve the total refurbishment of the inside of the main building, partial demolition of outbuildings and a programme of ground works. A separate report will be issued following the archaeological fieldwork proposed during the ground works associated with the redevelopment work.

Moulton village is located approximately 6km to the north-east of Northampton city centre and to the west of the main A43 Kettering to Northampton Road. The former public house is located on the northern side of High Street close to the corner of Stocks Hill open space which appears to have been the old market place serving the surrounding village (Figs 1 and 2). The building is at a height of approximately 100m above OD with an underlying bedrock of ironstone. The site is roughly rectangular with the main public house building fronting directly onto High Street. An entrance driveway is located in the south-eastern corner of the site which leads to a large rear car park with a grassed area along the northern boundary of the site. Private houses and gardens border the northern and eastern sides of the site. Commercial properties and buildings

run along the western site boundary. Private houses of varying ages line the southern side of High Street opposite the inn.

The public house buildings are predominantly built of coursed local ironstone rubble with some brick rebuilding. The roofs are covered with slate and have brick-built chimneys. At the time of the building survey a significant amount of preliminary refurbishment work had already taken place inside the buildings. Most of the internal fixtures and fittings had been removed as had a number of stud walls, ceilings and some wall plaster. Outside in the rear yard a row of brick and stone-built outbuildings extending from the north-west corner of the main building had also been demolished. Apart from the boarded over ground floor windows nothing on the main building had been affected by the works.



Figure 1 Moulton location
Site highlighted

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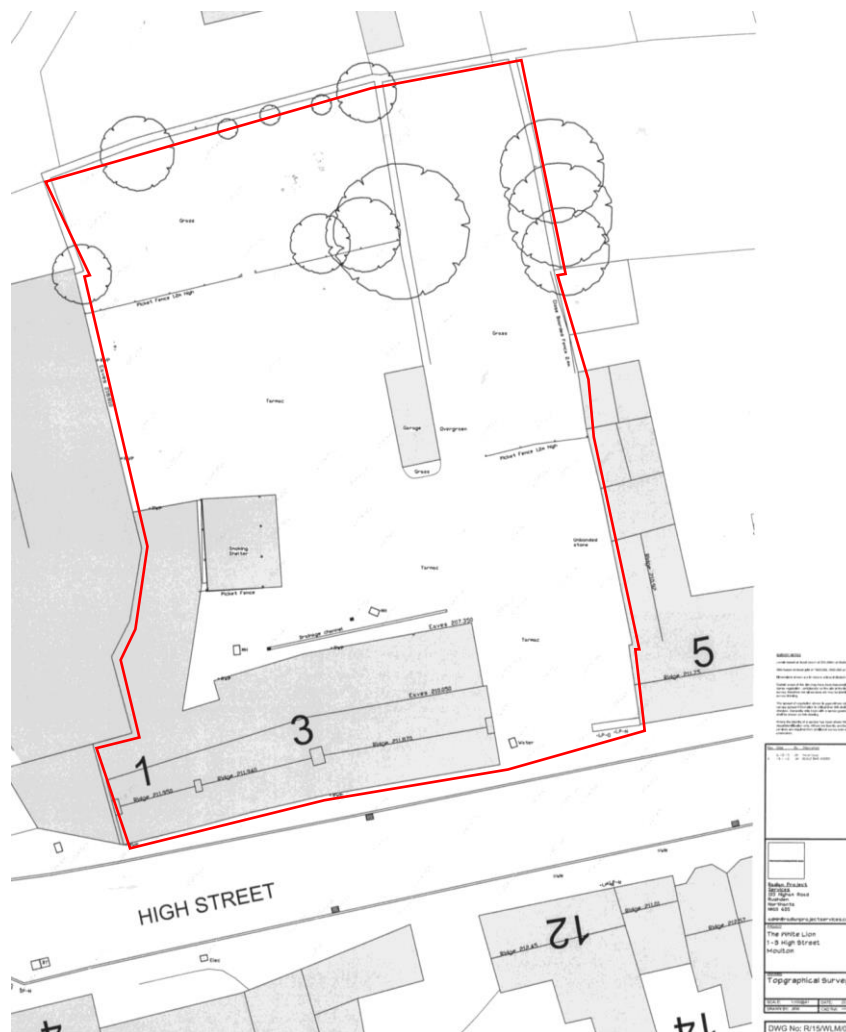


Figure 2 Site location
 Site highlighted. Surveyed buildings shown as numbers 1 and 3
 Plan supplied by client (NTS)

Background

The White Lion Inn appears to have been a public house since before the start of the 20th century according to cartographic evidence (discussed below). Discussion with a local resident during the building survey suggests that the pub was significantly extended around the middle of the 20th century. After a number of different land lords the pub finally ceased operating around five years ago and has remained empty since that time. The Kelly's Directory of Northamptonshire shows that a Mrs Sarah Walton was the proprietor of the White Lion in 1890 and 1906. In 1890 there were four other public houses in the village plus a Mrs Harriet Slater who was a beer retailer. By 1910 the landlord had changed to a Mrs Ann Clark who appears to have been in charge for only a relatively short while as a Mr William Brawn was in place by 1914. Another change is shown in 1924 when George Bell is listed as being in charge. Yet another change is evident in the 1931 and 1940 editions with Frederick Wilson as the landlord.

Historic Map Evidence

The earliest available map which shows the site with any clarity is the Ordnance Survey hand drawn map of 1813 of Moulton held by the British Library. This map shows High Street and some buildings located where the present White Lion buildings are. Unfortunately the detail is not good enough to clearly identify the true shape of the buildings and no buildings are identified as to their usage.

The next available map is the First Edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1884. This map shows a pair of long buildings running along High Street in the same location as the present buildings on site. Extending to the north are a range of buildings which form a partially enclosed yard. It is not clear what the function of this yard is but it does resemble a small farm yard. The buildings identified on the revised map, published in 1885, shows the western part of the building as being the White Lion (Fig. 3).

The next editions of the Ordnance Survey maps published in 1900 and 1926 show the same details and building layout as in the 1884/85 editions. The 1938 edition, which was not published until 1945 shows much the same layout of building but now shows quite clearly that the public house only occupied the western part of the present building. The eastern end of the building is narrower and shows that there was a small enclosed room with an open shed facing into the partially enclosed yard (Fig. 4). By the time of the 1964 edition the open shed appears to have been incorporated into the main pub building and has been enlarged on the north side (Fig. 5). Some of the buildings in the rear yard have been demolished by this date which possibly took place when the pub was enlarged. The demolition may have been in order to create a car park for the larger pub. A subsequent OS edition published in 1977 shows the same layout but with the north-eastern corner of the 1964 extension having been filled in.

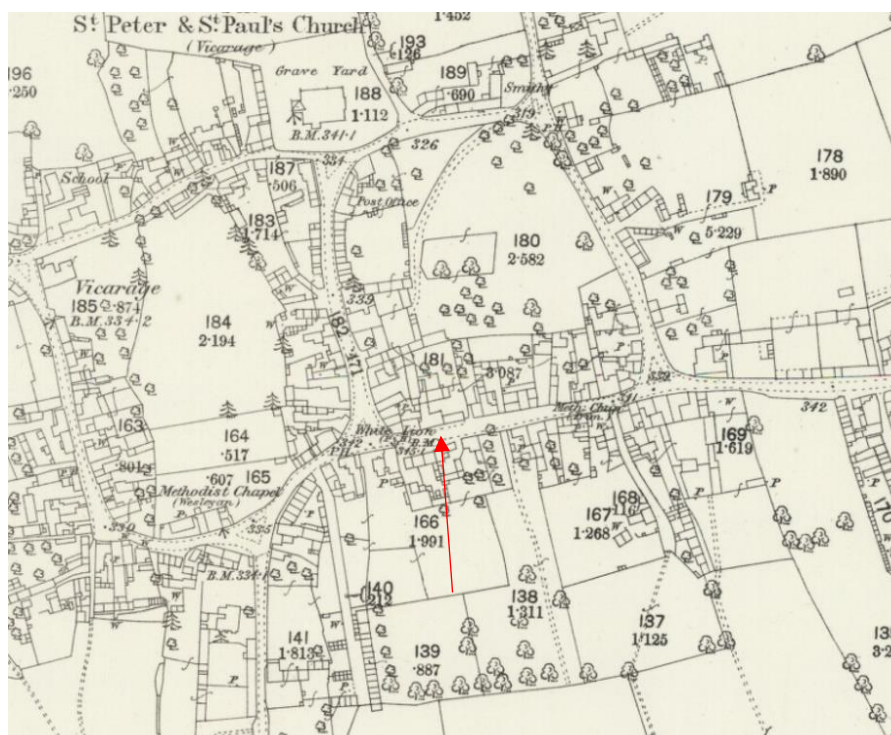


Figure 3 1884 First Edition (revised 1885) Ordnance Survey Sheet XXX.VIII 10. Site highlighted



Figure 4 1938 (published 1945) Ordnance Survey
Sheet XXX.VIII 10



Figure 5 1964 Ordnance Survey
Sheet XXX.VIII 10

Objectives

The overall objectives and research agenda are detailed in the ULAS Written Scheme of Investigation for *Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication: The White Lion Inn, High Street, Moulton, Northamptonshire* (hereafter the WSI).

The purpose of the building recording work was to record and advance understanding of the significance of the affected heritage asset:

The objectives of the Historic Building Recording programme were:

To provide a comprehensive visual record of the structure prior to the permitted conversion, as it represents upstanding archaeological/historical remains of local and regional importance.

The project report will provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project, making reference to the appropriate regional research agendas. This will be adequately detailed to place the findings of the recording in their context and to be able to inform future conservation decisions and the subsequent management of the structure.

The project will produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building in its current form prior to conversion.

A separate report will be issued following the archaeological fieldwork to be carried out in association with the proposed ground works.

Methodology

The methodology used throughout the survey is discussed in detail in the ULAS WSI and also followed English Heritage's (now Historic England) 2006 guidelines *Understanding Historic Buildings*. The Historic Building Recording for this project was undertaken to Level 2.

Results

As noted the White Lion site consists of a two-storey building running along the edge of High Street. An entrance drive leads to the rear of the site which forms a large tarmac car park with a grassed area along the northern boundary (Figs. 6, 7, 8 and Appendix 1). A row of brick and stone outbuildings extended northwards from the north-west corner of the main buildings but these had been demolished shortly before this building survey took place. Inside the main building virtually all of the fixtures and fittings have been removed along with all internal dividing stud walls and ceilings (see Appendix 2 for pre-refurbishment plan). No doors or doorframes survive either. Despite this level of alteration the state of the building did afford the opportunity to study the fabric of the building more closely than is often possible. The ground floor windows of the main building had been boarded over but otherwise the rest of the external appearance remained unaffected by the redevelopment work.



Figure 6 The White Lion seen from High Street
Looking north-west



Figure 7 The White Lion seen from High Street
Looking north-east



Figure 8 White Lion rear car park
Looking north from entrance

The outside elevations

South facing elevation

The south facing elevation is the principal frontage of the main buildings which face out onto High Street (Figs. 9 and 10). The street frontage follows the angle of the road and has a pronounced change of alignment to the east of the main entrance doorway where there is a clear joint between the eastern and western sides of the building. At this point large ironstone quoins can be seen at first floor level which form the corner of the eastern component of the inn (Fig. 11). The quoins have been removed at ground floor level and the wall has been rebuilt around the door which suggests that this is a later modification. A brick-built chimney at the ridge of the slated roof appears to straddle the two buildings. The main entrance door lintel is stone, or reconstituted stone, and matches the lintels above all the ground floor windows which again suggests a wholesale remodelling of the frontage at the same time. The first floor sash windows have wooden lintels set just below the eaves. The sash windows have two lower panes and multi-paned upper sashes with horns which indicates that the wooden components at least are likely to be later replacements. The eastern part of the frontage has three windows at ground and three at first floor level which are all set at regular intervals.

The western part of the south facing elevation has windows and doors set at irregular intervals to respect the internal layout of the building despite having windows and doors built in the same style as on the east side. A repaired crack in the stonework can be seen below a chimney stack which represents the junction of a substantial internal wall. The area around this crack has been heavily repointed but there is no clear evidence of any other blocked or modified openings. Partially hidden by a modern lamp at ground floor lintel height is a square block of dressed stone with a trace of initials and a date which possibly ends in the numbers 76 (Fig. 12).

West facing elevation

The west facing elevation is obscured at ground level by a modern pharmacy building although the first floor and the apex of the flat gable end can still be seen (Fig. 7). The pitch of the roof is unequal on the north and south sides which may indicate a rebuilding or modification of the roof (Fig. 13). The chimney stack is brick-built and sits at the top of the ridge. A trace of slightly less weathered stone forming the outline of a single storey gable-ended building can be seen on this elevation showing where a later building has been removed to make way for the present modern building.

East facing elevation

The east facing elevation is built of ironstone and shows no evidence of any blocked or modified openings with the exception of some modern air extraction vents (Fig.14). Large blocks of dressed ironstone have been used as quoins in the same way as seen at first floor level on the south facing elevation. The brick-built chimney stack sits astride the ridge. To the north of the gable end a single storey extension has an ironstone facing on top of brick foundations. This extension is the one seen on the 1977 Ordnance Survey map which extends the 1964 rear extension.

North facing elevation

The ground floor of the main building is obscured by a single storey brick-built extension (Fig. 15). The brick extension has a flat roof and has a clear line where it was extended to the east at some time between 1964 and 1977 (Figs. 15 and 16). The ironstone skin of the extension only partially wraps around the wall from the east side to the north. At the extreme western end of the extension the single storey block steps back slightly and it can be seen that the modern brickwork sits on earlier ironstone foundations. Similarly, as the wall returns towards the main building it is built from a mix of stone and brick on earlier stone foundations.

The first floor wall of the eastern half of the main building is built of coursed ironstone rubble and has large ironstone quoins at each corner as seen on the south facing elevation. The east part of the wall has two flat-headed windows (boarded over) with stone or concrete sills very similar in style to those on the front south facing elevation. One of the windows is long enough to be a doorway and may have been modified from a smaller window. A door, which is presently used as a fire escape, has two courses of arched bricks at its head and may also have been extended from a former window.

The angle of the north facing elevation changes slightly which matches the change in alignment of the south wall. At the change in angle is a joint in the roof and the first floor wall is built from brick laid in English Garden Wall bond of three courses of stretchers to one course of headers (Fig 17). The bricks all appear to be of late 19th or early 20th century date but there is a suggestion that the upper half of the first floor has been more recently rebuilt as the bricks are cleaner. However, this may simply be due to repointing or cleaning. The three first floor casement windows match each other but are different to those elsewhere on the first floor. At ground floor level the north-western corner of the ground floor was, until recently hidden behind the outbuildings. Now that these buildings have been removed the ground floor rear wall of the western building is visible (Fig. 18). From the bottom of the first floor down to the ground the wall is built of coursed ironstone which indicates that the first floor brickwork is likely to be a rebuild of an earlier stone wall.

The demolished outbuildings extending from the north-west corner of the main buildings appear to have been built from ironstone with some brick modification and rebuilding (Fig. 19). They also appear to have had a variety of different roof styles and pitches. Surviving labels on the walls indicates that at least some of the rooms closer to the main building were used as a ground level beer cellar.



Figure 9 South facing elevation (west end)
Looking north



Figure 10 South facing elevation (east end)
Looking north



Figure 11 South facing elevation, joint between east and west portions
Looking north. 1m scale

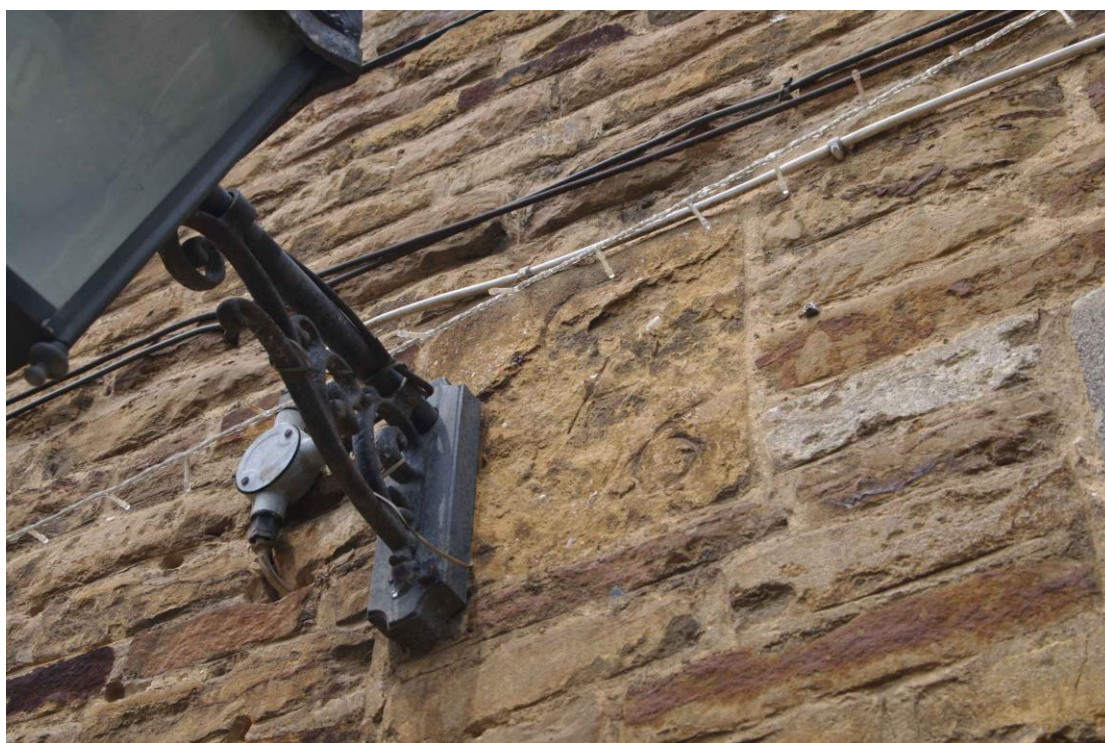


Figure 12 South facing elevation (west side) date stone



Figure 13 West facing elevation
Looking east. Note trace of single storey gable end above the pharmacy building



Figure 14 East facing elevation
Looking west. 1m scale



Figure 15 North facing elevation
Looking south. 1m scale. 1970s extension to left of ranging pole. Demolished
outbuildings on right of picture



Figure 16 North facing elevation, east portion
Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 17 North facing elevation, west portion
Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 18 North facing elevation, ground floor wall at west end
Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 19 Demolished outbuildings in north-west corner
Looking south-west. 1m scale

Inside

For the sake of identification during this survey the rooms have been given identification letters as shown in the plans below. The numbers have no relationship to past uses of each room or within the building.

Ground floor (Fig. 20)

Room G1

Room G1 is a small room with a rear (north) wall set at an angle to the rest of the room (Figs 21 and 22). Recent stripping of the lower parts of the wall plaster indicate that the walls are all built of ironstone rubble. The ceiling has been removed leaving the exposed floor joists and underside of the first floor floorboards. A set of wooden stairs is built into the south-eastern corner of the room over a filled-in staircase which used to lead down to a small building (pers. comm. Mr S Cherry site manager). The remnant of a small window or vent can be seen below the stairs on the inside wall but there is no trace of this on the outside wall (Fig. 23). The stairs to the first floor were boxed in with a door at the foot of the stairs but this has all been removed recently. Most of the floor is covered in 20th century cream coloured quarry tiles but a small portion in the north-eastern corner has black and white diamond pattern ceramic tiles of later 19th or early 20th century date.

The south wall has a single doorway opening out onto High Street. The doorway may have been modified as its jambs are skinned with narrow brick cut down from standard sized bricks. Sawn off wooden pegs set into this wall and the other walls suggest that

the walls may have had wooden dado panels at one time (Fig. 24). The pegs have been cut of flush with the stonework suggesting that they were removed before the wall plaster was added. The west wall has a blocked fireplace with a chimney breast built of brick. Above the fireplace the brick vaulted underside of the first floor hearth can be seen built into the ceiling.

The north wall has a distinct batter on it which is more reminiscent of an agricultural building than a domestic dwelling. It is not clear what relationship this wall had with the demolished outbuilding wall but the plan would suggest that they are part of the same building phase. A stain on the wall plaster shows the outline of extraction equipment possibly associated with kitchen equipment for the pub. A wide doorway with a substantial timber lintel in the eastern end of the north wall leads out into the now demolished outbuildings. A smaller doorway in the east wall leads from this room into room G2.

Room G2

Room G2 is part of the former bar area although no fittings now survive (Figs. 25 and 26). The original back (north) wall has been removed and replaced by a central brick pillar with the rest of the wall being supported by two I-profile steel beams. A single step leads northwards into a rectangular extension area which has wall made from brick and stone built on stone foundations as discussed in the north elevation description above. The west wall of the main part of G2 has a blocked-in fireplace along with a small flue, possibly for a stove, to the north side of it. Another blocked fireplace can be seen in the east wall which appears to have been entirely rebuilt in brick, probably to support the chimney stack which appears to be a late 19th century addition to the building as it straddles both the east and west parts of the main building. Doors either side of the chimney lead into room G3. The south wall onto High Street appears to have a number of rebuilding phases or patches (Fig. 27). Areas beneath the windows appear to be built of brick with areas of stone elsewhere on the wall. None of this patching is evident from outside.

Room G3

Room G3 was the main bar area and fills the entire ground floor of the eastern part of the building which has the stone quoins on each external corner (Figs. 28, 29 and 30). The south wall onto High Street has three windows with upper opening panels and fixed lower panes. There is no evidence of any blocked doorways or other modifications on this wall. The east wall has a blocked fireplace which appears to have been reduced in size at least twice. The west wall, as noted in Room G2 is brick-built.

The north wall has two large full height arches with brick supports similar in style to a mid-19th century agricultural cart shed. It is probable that this is the cart shed shown on the early Ordnance Survey maps. The rest of the north wall is built of brick and stone and has a knocked-through doorway in the north-west corner. The ceiling at the eastern end of the room is supported by an east to west steel I-beam with the name *Frodingham Iron and Steel Co Ltd* on it. This company traded under this name between 1904 and just before the start of the First World War. Modern beams from the second half of the 20th century support the western half of the room. A modified area of ceiling in the north-west corner of G3 shows where a set of stairs led from this room up to the first floor.

Room G4

G4 is the modern extension shown on the 1964 and 1977 OS maps (Fig. 31). This area used to house the toilet block and a small foyer area but only a small remnant of the toilets remain leaving a large open space which connects with the extended area of room G2. The extension is built of modern brick and breeze-blocks.

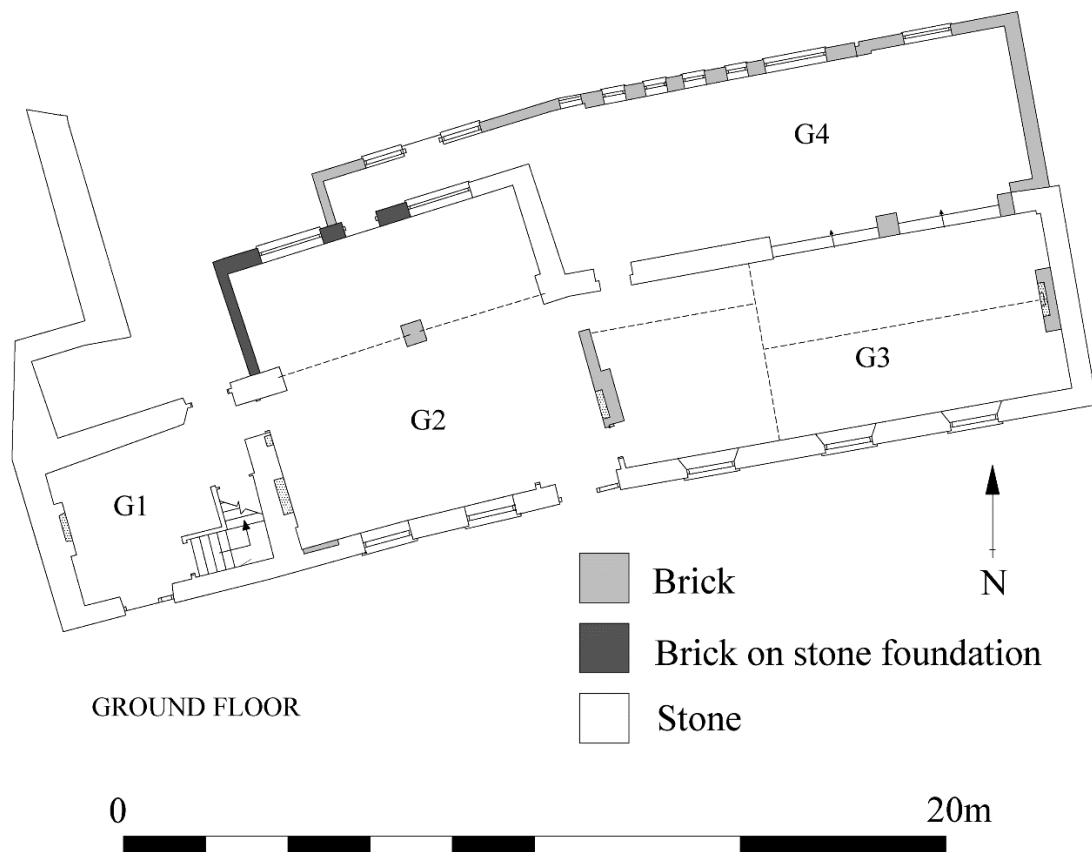


Figure 20 Ground floor plan
Modified from plan supplied by ABDS Ltd



Figure 21 Ground floor room G1
Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 22 Ground floor room G1
Looking north-east. 1m scale



Figure 23 Room G1 former cellar below stairs
Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 24 Room G1 sawn off peg on south wall
Looking south-east. 0.2m scale. Note also remnant of skirting board



Figure 25 Room G2
Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 26 Room G2
Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 27 Room G2 south wall
Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 28 Room G3
Looking south-east. 1m scale by blocked fireplace. Arches on left of picture



Figure 29 Room G3

Looking north-east. Note ceiling joists with modern (painted red) steel in foreground and pre WWI (painted black) steel I-beam to right



Figure 30 Room G3

Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 31 Room G4
Looking west. 1m scale

First floor (Fig. 32)

Room F1

The only access to the entire first floor is via the staircase in room G1 which leads up into Room F1. A partition wall between the stairs and the room has now been removed leaving an open space (Figs. 33 and 34). The floor is laid with wooden floorboards with a number of patches and repairs. The roof structure appears to be relatively recent, probably mid-20th century and consists of lightweight tie-beams attached to each common rafter. The tie-beams are more likely to act as supports for the (now removed) ceiling rather than to support the roof. The roof has been recovered in the second half of the 20th century as it has roofing felt beneath the slates.

The south wall has a single sash window which has quite crisp clean woodwork which suggests that it may be relatively new. Where the skirting board has been removed and the plasterwork stripped off it can be seen that the south wall is built from ironstone with brick infill to support the floor joists. The west wall has a blocked fireplace and a glazed tile hearth set into the floor. The north wall appears to be ironstone which indicates that the outside brick wall must be a decorative, or remedial, skin. A narrow doorway on the east wall leads through into Room F2.

Room F2

The stud walls which formed a corridor and two separate rooms have been recently removed to create a single open room (Figs. 35 and 36). The alignment of the north and

south walls follows that of Room F1 which means that the eastern end of the room is slightly wider than the west end.

Both the east and west walls have brick-built chimney breasts with blocked fireplaces and glazed tile hearths set into the floor. The south wall has two sash windows of the same style and probable age as in Room F1. The windows are slightly off centre to the room which may suggest some modification either to the internal layout of the rooms or to the window openings. The south wall also has a brick internal skin which is visible in the centre of the room. The north wall is built of brick inside and out and has two small casement windows with bars over them.

The roof structure has a single truss of mid to late 19th century design with a long metal rod and bolt in place of the central king post. Metal stirrups or straps hold the principal rafters to the tie-beams (Fig. 37). Interestingly the apex of the truss is slightly off-centre to the existing ridgeline of the present roof which indicates that the common rafters and roof covering, including roofing felt, have been replaced.

Room F3

Room F3 fills the entire first floor space of the eastern half of the main building as Room G3 does on the ground floor. The alignment of the north and south walls differs slightly to rooms F1 and F2 (Figs. 38 and 39). Before the stud walls were removed the space was occupied by two bedrooms, a kitchen, bathroom and an access corridor. As in F2 this room has a blocked fireplace and glazed tile hearth at the east and west ends. The south wall appears to be stone-built with brick inserts to strengthen the floor joist sockets. The three sash windows have splayed jambs although the woodwork appears to be relatively recent and matches those in F1 and F2. The north wall is also stone-built and has three different sized openings. The westernmost of the openings has been modified into a fire escape and may have been modified from a window. The larger of the two openings close to the north-east corner has splayed jambs and is wide enough and tall enough to be a doorway. The smaller opening has square sides and may be a later inserted window.

A rectangular patch in the floorboards close to the north-west corner of the room shows where a staircase led up from Room G3 below (Fig. 40). The roof is supported by two trusses which are of a different design to that used in Room F2 (Fig. 41). The king post is bolted to the tie-beam and has two raking struts supporting the principal rafters. The purlins sit on thin wooden blocks or spacers attached to the backs of the principals which suggests a later rebuilding of the rafters and roof covering. As in Room F2 the top of the king posts are out of alignment with the current ridgeline.

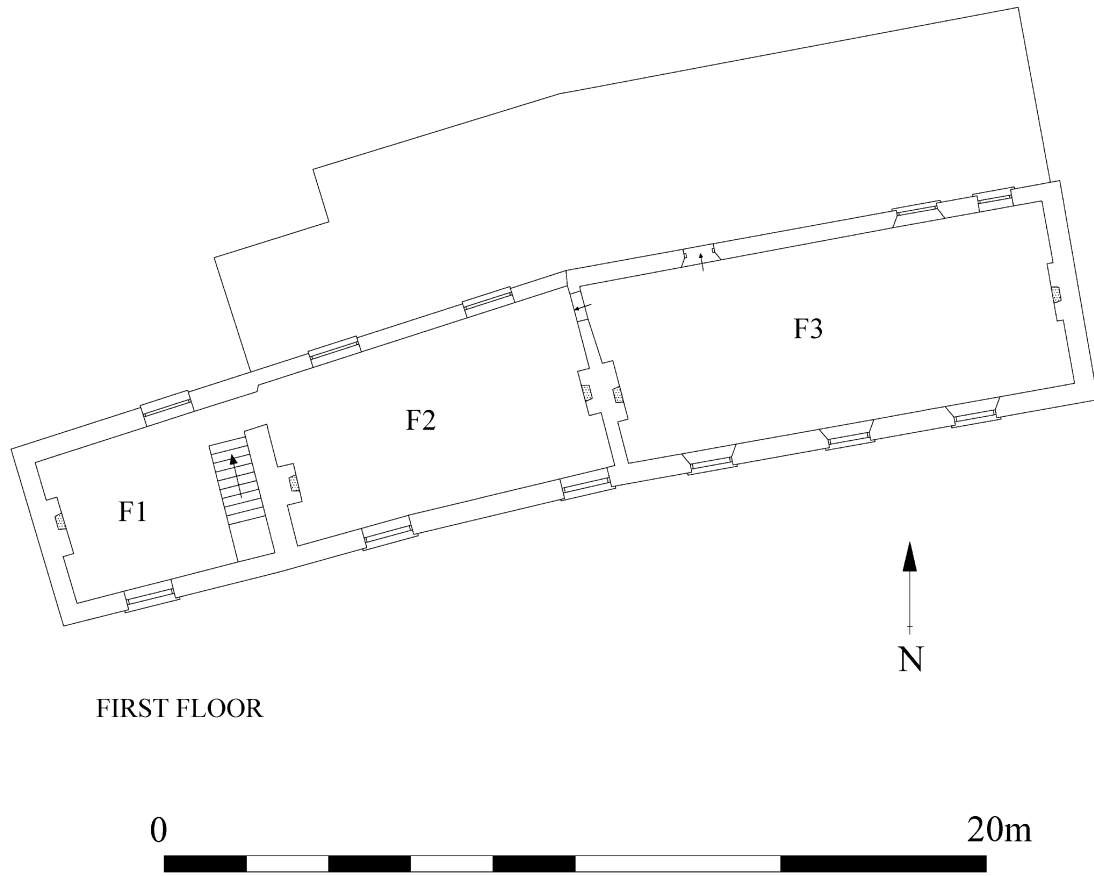


Figure 32 First floor plan
Modified from plan supplied by ABDS Ltd



Figure 33 Room F1
Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 34 Room F1
Looking north-east. 1m scale



Figure 35 Room F2
Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 36 Room F2
Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 37 Room F2 roof detail
Looking west. Note off-centre ridge and truss



Figure 38 Room F3
Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 39 Room F3
Looking north-west. 1m scale

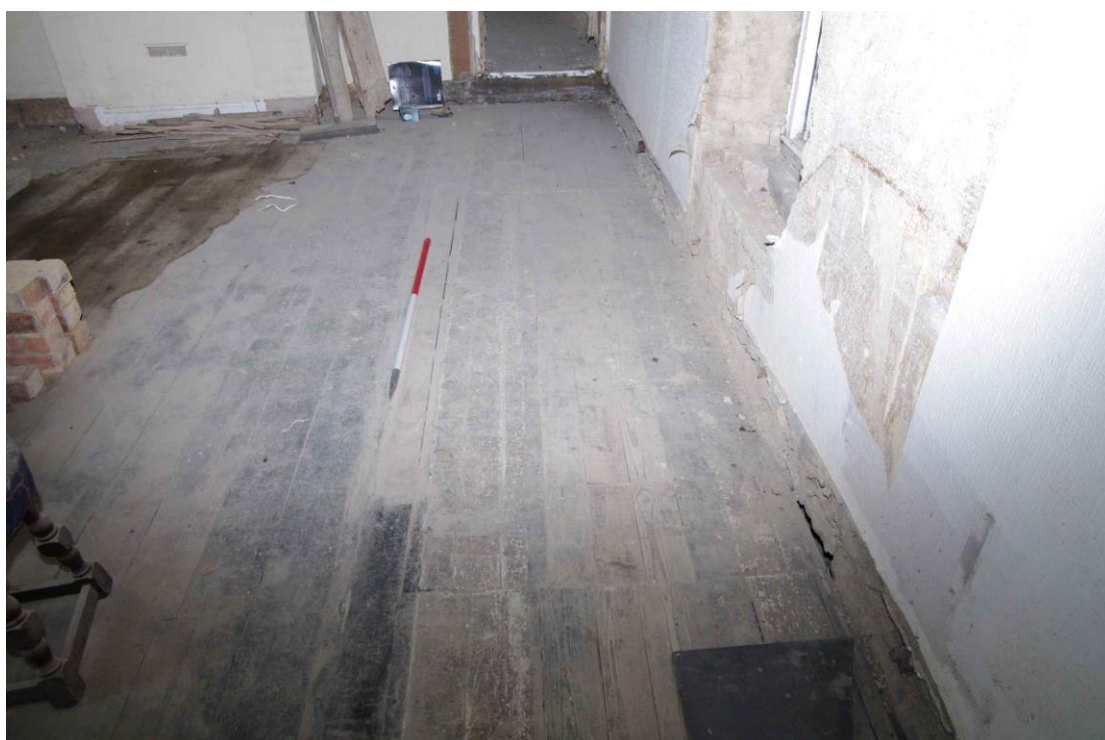


Figure 40 Room F3 location of former staircase
Looking west. 1m scale. Doorway to room F2 at top of picture



Figure 41 Room F3 roof detail
Looking west

Discussion

The buildings forming the White Lion Inn at Moulton are an interesting group of structures which seem likely to have an agricultural origin. In its present form the buildings consist of two distinct halves: the eastern and western halves. The eastern portion has large ironstone quoins at each corner and was first constructed as a two storey cart or carriage shed. When first built it does not appear to have had any doors onto High Street but instead faced into a roughly rectangular open yard surrounded by buildings on the south, west and north sides. The cart or carriage shed had two wide brick-built arches leading into the main part of the ground floor of the building. A side room, to the west, had a set of stairs leading up to the first floor which may have served as a hayloft with a possible tack-room or living accommodation. The roof structure of this building is typical of a mid to late 19th century agricultural or at least rural roof. The use of the large ironstone quoins at each corner does however represent a degree of care and expenditure in the construction of the building. The use of steel beams dating to the pre-World War One period suggest some internal modifications or strengthening to the cart shed. The steel beams stop where the dividing wall within the cart shed was positioned. The modification may have taken place at the time when Mr William Brawn took over from the pub's previous landlord Mrs Clark. The size of the cart or carriage shed seems to be too large to be associated with a small village pub and so is more likely to be part of a farm.

To the west of the cart shed the adjacent building appears to have been built as two rooms although it is possible that internal divisions of the larger room may have been removed in the past. This building has doorways from each room which exit onto High Street. The smaller of the two rooms has slightly oddly angled walls and may represent a combining of the existing buildings to create a new room to the south of the range of (recently demolished) outbuildings which extend northwards along the western site boundary. The thickness of the dividing wall between the two rooms of the west portion fronting onto High Street may also indicate that the room at the far western end of the range is in fact an earlier building associated with the northern outbuildings and that the room to the east of it was added later to infill the gap between it and the cart shed. If the cart shed and the far western building were separate structures this may represent the original entrance into the yard to the north. The demolished rear buildings are likely to have formed the western boundary of the farm yard.

The first floor rear, north, wall of the western building has been rebuilt in brick which appears to date to the early 20th century. It is not clear why this rebuilding took place but may be to strengthen the existing ironstone wall which appears to remain in place, at least in part, on the inside skin of the wall. This remedial work may be as a result of the modification of the ground floor extension built against the rear of the western portion. This ground floor extension sits on stone foundations but is built of a mix of brick and stone which may be of a similar rebuilding date to the first floor brick wall.

The entire frontage of the White Lion Inn appears to have been rebuilt in a matching style to create a uniform façade with matching windows and door details. The modification has obscured any earlier arrangement of windows and doors. It is not clear when this happened but it is likely to have happened when the entire range was converted into a larger pub. Map evidence suggests that this was after 1938. Any rebuilding during the wartime period is improbable so the remodelling must date to the immediate post war years. In addition to the façade being remodelled the internal layout was altered to remove the staircase and create a new bar in Room G3. The roof covering may have been renewed and modified at or around this time too.

Later alterations include the construction of the brick-built extension to the rear of the building. This housed a new entrance from the extended car park and contained a new modern toilet block.

Overall the White Lion Inn shows the transition of the building from a small public house with a small village centre farm to the side and rear. The decline of village-based farms and the enlargement of the pub and the creation of a car park is typical of a similar pattern in many villages throughout the region. The more recent decline and closure of public houses is also typical of more recent social trends.

Archive

The archive consists of:

This report,

3 A4 photographic record sheets,

114 digital photographs,

4 contact sheets of the digital photographs,

35mm black and white negatives of 26 pictures,

1 contact sheet of the 35mm black and white photographs,

1 DVD of the digital photographs in jpeg and tiff format

Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the appropriate local archaeological journal in due course. A record of the project will also be submitted to the OASIS project. OASIS is an online index to archaeological grey literature.

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A Hyam

University of Leicester Archaeological Services,

University of Leicester,

ah58@le.ac.uk

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29.07.2016

Appendix 1 Elevation drawings

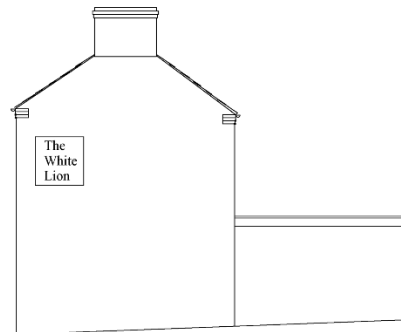
Elevation drawings



South facing elevation



North facing elevation



East facing elevation



Appendix 2 Digital photographs



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Appendix 3 OASIS Information

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	universi1-xxxx		
	Project Name	Level 2 building survey at the White Lion Inn, High Street, Moulton, Northamptonshire		
	Start/end dates of field work	07-06-2016		
	Previous/Future Work	No / Watching brief during groundworks		
	Project Type	Historic building survey		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	Disused pub		
	Monument Type/Period	Public house Building/post-medieval		
	Significant Finds/Period	N.A. / post-medieval		
	Development Type	Residential		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	Planning condition		
Planning Ref.	DA/2016/0007			
PROJECT LOCATION	Site Address/Postcode	1 High Street, Moulton, Northamptonshire		
	Study Area	1.5 ha		
	Site Coordinates	SP 78433 66262		
	Height OD	100m OD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	Local Planning Authority (NCC)		
	Project Design Originator	ULAS		
	Project Manager	Dr Patrick Clay		
	Project Director/Supervisor	A Hyam		
	Sponsor/Funding Body	Developer / Fernbrook Builders Ltd		
PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
	Recipient	NCC MusService	NCC MusService	NCC MusService
	ID (Acc. No.)	ENN 108374	ENN 108374	ENN 108374
	Contents	35mm negatives and contact prints	Photos	Report
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	Type	Grey Literature (unpublished)		
	Title	An Archaeological watching brief...		
	Author	A Hyam		
	Other bibliographic details	ULAS Report No		
	Date	2016		
	Publisher/Place	University of Leicester Archaeological Services / University of Leicester		
	Description	Developer Report A4 pdf		



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

ULAS Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay
University of Leicester Archaeological
Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848

F: +44 (0)116 252 2614

E: ulas@le.ac.uk

W: www.le.ac.uk/ulas



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