
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**49 WOOLLARDS LANE,
GREAT SHELFORD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Authors:	Tansy Collins BSc Kate Higgs BA Kathren Henry	
NGR: TL 4605 5191		Report No: 3707
District: South Cambridgeshire		Site Code: AS 1377
Approved: Claire Halpin		Project No: 3385
Signed:		Date: February 2011

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OASIS SUMMARY

Project name	49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire		
<i>Project description</i>			
<i>In January and February 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited conducted historic building recording at 49 Woollards Lane in Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire. The work was commissioned as a condition attached to planning consent, and included the recording of three buildings on the site.</i>			
<i>The three buildings comprised a former school building, constructed in 1870, a probable domestic residence of fairly humble status, of early to mid-19th century date and a modest, modern commercial premises. The school building had a limited life, and was later converted to a motor garage, leaving its outline intact despite remodelling. The smaller, former cottage was sterilised of earlier features during modernisation in the 1960s, but preserved its 19th century timber core and is a fairly unusual and late example of timber construction. The small commercial building was not fully available for examination.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	14, 17 and 24 January 2011 and 7 th and 11 th February 2011		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	?
P. number	3385	Site code	AS1377
Type of project	Historic building recording		
Site status			
Current land use	Former garage, house and shop		
Planned development	New residential development		
Main features (+dates)	School - 1870. House - early 19 th century elements mostly remodelled.		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	South Cambs	Great Shelford
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire HER		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	c. 1,400m ²		
NGR	TL 4605 5191		
Height AOD	c. 12m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CAPCA)		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	TC		
Funded by	Hill Partnerships Ltd		
Full title	49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire; an historic building recording		
Authors	Collins, T. Higgs, K.		
Report no.	3707		
Date (of report)	January 2011		

49 WOOLLARDS LANE, GREAT SHELFORD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In January and February 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited conducted historic building recording at 49 Woollards Lane in Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire. The work was commissioned as a condition attached to planning consent, and included the recording of three buildings on the site.

The three buildings comprised a former school building, constructed in 1870, a probable domestic residence of fairly humble status, of early to mid-19th century date and a modest, modern commercial premises. The school building had a limited life, and was later converted to a motor garage, leaving its outline intact despite remodelling. The smaller, former cottage was sterilised of earlier features during modernisation in the 1960s, but preserved its 19th century timber core and is a fairly unusual and late example of timber construction. The small commercial building was not fully available for examination.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January and February 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted a programme of historic building recording at 49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4605 5191; Figs. 1 & 2). The work was commissioned by Hill Residential Ltd and was undertaken as a condition attached to planning consent in advance of a new residential development of 16 houses and 2 flats (South Cambridgeshire Planning Ref. S/0790/10/F).

1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with Condition 2 of Conservation Area Consent Ref. S/0791/10/CAC issued by South Cambs DC and a specification compiled by AS (dated 2nd December 2010).

The condition states that:

Prior to the demolition of any building, the following buildings shall be fully recorded before and during works by means of drawings, photographs and written report:

Former school building

Former cottages now forming part of 49 Woollards Lane

Former shop building

Copies of the final report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the County Records Office within one year of the completion of works

Informatives:

In respect of the requirements of Condition 2, the following documents in addition to those documents submitted with the application should be provided:

Former school building: photographs during works

Former cottages: drawings of existing and photographs during works

Existing shop building: drawings of existing and photographs during works

1.3 The recording was carried out to Level 3 as defined in the English Heritage document *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice*, 2006. Both the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (RCHME) *Recording historic buildings: a descriptive specification 3rd edition* (1996) and the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (revised 2008) were consulted.

1.4 The objectives of the project were;

- to compile a high quality record of the structures proposed for conversion or demolition, in order to determine the date, history, evolution and state of preservation of the structures.
- to provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project, adequately detailed to place the findings of the recording in context.

Planning Context

1.5 Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010) provides guidance for development which affects the historic environment. It states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are considered heritage assets. The Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The village of Great Shelford lies towards the southern edge of the county of Cambridgeshire and to the south of Cambridge itself (Fig. 1), while the village's counterpart Little Shelford lies to the south-west.

2.2 The site, 49 Woollard's Lane, is located towards the western edge of the village and fronts onto the road which extends north-east to south-west between Great and Little Shelford. The site is bounded by the road to the north and residential properties to the west, east and south. In outline it is irregular in plan occupying a large corner plot of land with three buildings under assessment, including, a modern garage structure covered with corrugated metal sheeting and a swimming pool enclosed with fibreglass.

2.3 The school building (Building 1) has been in use as a garage for most of its history, most recently Powell's Garage, but is now empty. A number of the single-storey extensions were removed on the 11th February 2011. It is aligned east – west with the principal entrance on the north side. Building 2 comprises a large house lying to the east of the school building, aligned north – south with the front door on the west. This building was soft-stripped and then demolished on the 11th February 2001. The third building is a single-storey structure directly fronting Woollards Lane to the north, most recently in use as a greengrocer's shop and now empty.

2.4 The buildings on the site lie within a conservation area although none are listed in their own right.

3 METHOD OF WORK

3.1 Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the historic building recording.

Archaeological databases

3.2 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds in the area is the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). Entries within a 500m radius were searched and are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted on Fig. 3. Entries bearing a relevance to the investigation are discussed in Section 4.

Historical and cartographic sources

3.3 Documentary research can provide an overview of the history of an area and its immediate environs, suggesting the effects of land use and settlement patterns. Occasionally detail of particular buildings can also be established. The principal source of primary documentary and cartographic sources was Cambridgeshire Archive (CA), based at Castle Hill in Cambridge. Relevant sources are listed in Appendix 2 and the maps reproduced as Figs. 4-8.

Secondary sources

3.4 The principal source of secondary material was the Cambridgeshire Archive (CA), based at Castle Hill in Cambridge, as well as AS's own library. Relevant material is listed in the bibliography.

Fieldwork

3.5 The site was visited on 14th, 17th and 24th January 2011 in order to compile the descriptions of the structures and undertake the drawing and photographic work. The written descriptions were compiled by Tansy Collins and the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Plans, elevations and a cross-section of Building 1 provided by the client were augmented as necessary. Floor plans, elevations and cross-sections of both Buildings 2 and 3 were produced as necessary and are included with annotations as Fig. 9-12.

3.6 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5cm x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 120mm film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D (10 megapixels) digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Where necessary, architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film and supplementary colour photography used 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 2, 9, 11 and 12)

3.7 On the 7th February 2011 the site was visited to carry out further recording during soft-stripping of all three buildings. On the 11th February 2011 further monitoring and recording was undertaken during removal of the rear range and roof covering of Building 1 and the demolition of Building 2.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Archaeological and historical background

4.1.1 A programme of test-pitting carried out in the area by the Cambridge University Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA; Blinkhorn 2008) recovered a substantial amount of prehistoric settlement evidence. A number of factors make settlement in the area likely; the presence of natural springs in the vicinity, a likely fording place across the river Cam, and the Ickniel Way, a prehistoric trading route, which lies nearby to the south-east (RCHME 1996, historic map). However, in the area immediately surrounding the site, finds are limited to the

late Iron Age and during the Roman period is thought to have been given over to agricultural use.

4.1.2 Anglo-Saxon remains are sparse in the area, while the existing church has 12th century origins (LB No. 51467). Medieval activity is well-documented and a number of early timber-framed houses survive in the village, dating from the 14th century and later although much altered, mostly positioned along the High Street and Church Street or comprise farmhouses in the wider vicinity. The population of Great Shelford steadily increased over time, although rapid expansion and the subsequent development of Great Shelford in the 19th century was driven by two events, enclosure in 1835 and the introduction of the railway ten years later in 1845. The railway made travel to and from Cambridge and the surrounding area substantially easier, and over the next few decades the pattern of settlement took on a similar aspect as today.

4.1.3 Education had become a national concern and from 1833 schools were set up to cater for poorer and non-conformist families. These were typically of simple construction and characterised with large windows to admit the maximum amount of light, not dissimilar to industrial buildings of the same time (Beacon Planning Ltd 2009). In 1845, a precursor to the existing school British School structure under assessment was constructed on the opposite side of the road.

4.2 The site

4.2.1 The site contains three different buildings types, all with varied uses including domestic, educational and commercial. The earlier history of the site can only be traced through cartographic sources and their associated information.

4.2.2 The earliest cartographic source to depict the site in any particular detail is the 1835 Inclosure map (Fig. 4). This shows the site as following already established property boundaries and including two distinct plots, that to the west a small plot with a single structure in the west corner. The majority of the site comprises a large area owned by a J. Miller and containing an L-shaped house with a rear range and at least seven smaller outbuildings, of which none survive. The north – south element of the house conforms approximately to the location of the existing house (Building 2), which probably forms a remnant of this house. Neither the school building (Building 1) or the shop (Building 3) are in existence at this time.

4.2.3 In the next 50 years the make-up of the site altered substantially and this is reflected on the OS map of 1886 (Fig. 5). On the 3rd November 1870 the new British School was opened and was the subject of an article in the Cambridge Independent Press (Beacon Planning 2010), which comments that a Mr. Thoday built the school. The new school was built to replace an earlier British School,

apparently located on the opposite side of the road, to provide additional facilities that the earlier school could not. The new school could house 150 pupils and both boys and girls attended with historic directories listing a number of masters and mistresses over the course of the next 25 years (Kelly's 1879-1896). However during this time attendance fell dramatically and by 1896 only 45 pupils were enrolled.

4.2.4 The OS map of 1886 shows the site in detail. The western portion depicts the same building visible on the enclosure map now labelled as a public house with a number of outbuildings. The central portion of the site now contains the school building, which is rectangular in plan with a projecting porch or similar in the centre on the north side. A range lies parallel to the south. The eastern part of the site now shows the house in the centre of the plot. It is more recognisable as the assessment structure, being rectangular with possible ranges or enclosed areas at the south end. The remainder of the plot is made up of gardens with a number of structures, although Building 3 is not depicted. The site on the OS map of 1903 (Fig. 6) is almost identical in layout, with one exception. The north – south aligned building which follows the footprint of Building 3 is now shown fronting onto Woollard's Lane to the north.

4.2.5 The school was included as part of the Survey of Cambridgeshire Schools undertaken in 1903 - 04 (CA Refs. CC/Architects & A/E97). The survey records that the school building was in a good state of repair, constructed of yellow brick with a tiled roof. It noted that the area was heated by tortoise stoves and had no water supply. In addition the interior was match-boarded to a height of 5' 0" (1.5m). There is a rough inventory of furniture included.

4.2.6 In 1906, only 36 years after its construction, the school closed (Wright 1982, 219) and was subsequently used as a meeting room. The Victoria County History notes that the building was sold in 1921, to Mr Frederick Pumphrey who then converted the building for use as a motor garage. However, by 1916 historic directories make no mention of the building, in use as a school or otherwise, but a Frederick Pumphrey is recorded as having a motor car garage in Great Shelford (Kelly's 1916. p.205). This suggests that the school building was sold slightly earlier than the date suggested or in the early years was simply leased by Mr Pumphrey. Petrol pumps were then installed to the front of the forecourt area (Beacon Planning Limited 2009). Little further information is available about the buildings at this time, although in 1911 the Inland Revenue produced a revision of the earlier OS map for rating purposes. This shows that Richard Pratt was the owner and occupier of the house where it is described as a 'house, gardens and buildings'. The school building is listed as owned by the School Council despite no longer being used as such.

4.2.7 Early photographs, probably taken in the 1920s (Appendix 2.3.1-2.3.3), show the north elevation of the building with the same doors as survive today. In addition a central bell-cote is visible at the apex of the roof, which appears to

have decorative coping tiles. The four windows on the north are still exposed at this point. A later photograph, taken in the 1960s (Appendix 2.3.4) shows the two tall chimney stacks to the rear, although the bell-cote appears to have been removed.

4.2.8 Little information is known about Building 3, although the Cambridgeshire archives hold records which indicate it was, at various times, a fried fish shop, a fishmongers and a cycle repair shop. Latterly the building has been a greengrocer's shop (Tony's Fruit and Vegetable Store) which was established in 1984 (Beacon Planning Limited 2010).

4.2.9 Later OS maps provide some information regarding the development of the buildings on the site, although clearly retain some inaccuracies; Building 1 is still labelled as a school on the 1951 OS map (Fig. 7). It also still depicts the adjacent range to the south of Building 3 in the same form, and most other buildings on the earlier maps are present. It is not until the production of the 1970 (Fig. 8) map that significant development and alteration is seen on the site, and the layout takes on a similar form as now. Most of the outbuildings have been removed, and even the public house in the western area of the site is gone. Building 1 has been enlarged and the range to the south removed, while to the east the house is now shown with bay windows on the north and west, and a new structure is shown immediately to the north-east of the house.

5 THE BUILDINGS

5.1 Building 1

Exterior

5.1.1 The former school is a five-bay single-storey structure with a later continuous range extending along the rear and various additions on the north and east (Plate 1).

5.1.2 It is constructed of yellow gault bricks laid in Flemish bond, all now heavily painted. The principal north elevation formerly comprised a symmetrical arrangement including a central entrance, although a porch-like projection is indicated on old OS maps, flanked by four large windows and divided by large full-height blind panels. The building rises to a steeply pitched roof topped by a central bell-cote.

5.2.3 Slight decorative treatment is visible with the use of rusticated brick quoining at the corners, corbelling at eaves level and semi-circular window heads, while the original windows are iron-framed, divided into small panes with the central four panes forming a pivoting casement. The porch and bell-cote are long lost and much of the façade has been remodelled with low flat-roofed

extensions including a garage reception and small show room. The roof is now covered with modern concrete pan-tiles which probably replace grey slate.

5.2.4 Remaining elements include a large full-height central entrance with robust sliding double doors, which are boarded and framed. The east door houses a small wicket. These were installed with the school's conversion to a garage in the early 20th century, and are visible in early photographs. Two original windows flank the entrance, with the remaining two obscured by later additions; only the upper portions are visible above flat roofs. Above the eastern blocked window a two-light window has been inserted to light the mezzanine within. It is metal-framed and each light has four panes.

5.2.5 The western addition comprises a reception area and is constructed of mid-20th century Fletton 'rustics' with the outer walls mostly glazed in modern materials. The entrance is recessed in the north-east corner, the flat roof creating a small protective overhang. A cast-iron down pipe is visible at the north-west corner. To the east, a self-contained flat-roofed unit is given access only from the exterior through a modern two-panel door with upper glazing. The east wall is of painted brickwork while the north and west walls have modern glazing over a low dwarf wall. The north side has three large fixed-light windows with narrow top-hung casements above. A plastic fascia extends round this unit. A self-contained car washing plant with steel roll-shutters is attached to the east end of the building but is of no historic interest.

5.2.6 The west elevation is the most undisturbed (Plate 2) and comprises the gable end of the original school. This side is dominated by a large slightly recessed panel with a semi-circular arch rising to purlin level. Within the panel a large tall window is of the same form as elsewhere, the central four panels forming a pivoting casement. The gable is framed with a thin bargeboard, in poor condition, and purlins protrude slightly through the brickwork. Decorative touches include brick quoining at the corners as before, but also in the apex of the elevation bricks laid on-edge form a pattern. Two courses extend across the gable at purlin level and in the apex a diamond has been traced out with pierced air bricks. The entrance block is visible to the north and to the south, the rear range is constructed entirely of blockwork on this side and rises to the eaves level of the main range. It houses a large aperture supported by an I-girder with a modern roll-shutter door. The blockwork of this range has been tied into the brickwork of the school building causing some disturbance to the quoining.

5.2.7 The south elevation is not visible below eaves level, but is described below from the interior. From the exterior the flat-roofed rear range appears to comprise at least three general phases of work. The lower half, to approximately 1.5m height, is constructed of brickwork, while the upper portion and a section at the west end are constructed in cement blockwork. All is now heavily painted making detailed interpretation difficult. The brickwork of the lower area is largely laid in Flemish bond extending to about three-quarters the length of the range.

To the east a small aperture is visible, now blocked. This is one of two along this side although the second is only visible from the interior. This section of wall has clearly been raised by a further four courses of brick and four metal-framed windows inserted. These are of three lights, each with six panes, the central light a side-hung casement and the upper two panes of an outer light forming a top-hung casement. These windows are perhaps 1960s in date and clearly comprise a later intrusion into the existing wall as they rise above the original level of the wall and display no queen closers. The sills and lintels appear to be of concrete and are now heavily painted. The wall has been extended to the west where the brickwork rises to a higher level and is laid in stretcher bond. This section is constructed of pink Fletton bricks, all painted, with two modern timber casements. These are of two lights each, with one light forming a side-hung casement. The east elevation of this range similarly consists of a mixture of brickwork with blockwork above, pierced by a large aperture supported by an I-girder.

5.2.8 From the east the gable end of the original building is only visible at high level as the structure has been extended with the car-washing plant noted above which is of no historic interest, retaining roll-shutters at either end. Between this unit and the original building a WC and store cupboard has been contrived into the space, although there is little fabric visible.

5.2.9 The gable end itself mirrors that to the west with on-edge air bricks used for decorative effect with the brick quoining visible at the corners and top of the arch visible above the car wash unit.

Interior

5.2.10 The building is given access through the entrance on the north side and the attached entrance block. The interior is a large open space (Plate 3) of five bays, open to high level and ceiled below purlin level, apart from the east bay which has been enclosed with a mezzanine.

5.2.11 Its latter use as a garage is reflected by elements such as wiring, metal attachments, lights, a workbench and various pipework. The floor is of concrete and where inspection pits have been excavated against the walls it shows the existing floor has been raised by at least 30cm as the lower edge of the boarded dado survives in a fragmentary form. The outer walls are of exposed brickwork all now heavily painted, with sections of match-lined boarded dado rising to window sill level.

5.2.12 The west wall is fairly plain, pierced only by the large window, although a cupboard in the north-west corner for electrical meters preserves fragments of the dado. The north wall has undergone significant modification (Plate 4). The earliest intervention appears to be the insertion of the large double doors in the centre carried out with the conversion of the building to a garage in the early 20th century. One leaf is diagonally boarded on this side, while the other comprises

framed and braced vertical boards with a small wicket door. A large I-girder is visible above. To either side of the door, fragments of dado survive. Otherwise the four windows survive in outline on this side, the inner pair original, but both the outer examples having been blocked and the west window truncated at lower level by the opening of the wall to the entrance block, though this was subsequently filled with plasterboard and a doorway.

5.2.13 The south wall is of similar form but better preserved with all four windows surviving, that to the east bisected by the mezzanine floor. Further sections of the original dado survive and an inserted aperture with an I-girder lintel gives access to the rear range. The only other features of note are two slightly projecting chimney stacks. The west example has a simple cambered arched head and has been blocked with brick, while the one to the east has also been blocked but by a projecting modern brick element that serves as a shelf.

5.2.14 The mezzanine bisects the window at the east end and at lower level the wall has been altered. A doorway to the north gives access to a WC and small service area with a butler sink.

5.2.15 The mezzanine occupies the upper area of the eastern bay and is clearly a secondary addition as it has been constructed independently of the outer walls.

5.2.16 It is supported on the west by an inserted double I-girder following the bay division and a further timber spanning the width of the building, butted against the east wall and resting on squared timber posts. The floor above is constructed of circular-sawn and painted softwood and comprises common joists, measuring 7" x 2½" (178mm x 64mm), with laced x-braces and narrow boarding above. A hatch in the north-east corner opens to the upper level, although the only means of access is a modern ladder. At upper level the area is enclosed to ceiling level with a partition made up of tall panelled sections (Plate 5), with each section comprising two upper panels and two lower shorter panels, all plain. This was clearly not configured for this location and where these sections fall short of the ceiling the area has simply been infilled with off-cuts. The whole arrangement was originally linked by three hinges along one or two sides, although only one or two retains hinges, while one portion has been used as a door. Single side-hung casements frame the edges to allow the main area of the building to be seen, although again these appear to be awkward insertions. The partition has been later altered with the insertion of a single pane of glass into three of the sections. The mezzanine itself is fairly plain and has been lined out in modern materials with an enclosed office area in one corner. The rear of the panelled partition is not visible.

5.2.17 The roof is of typical 19th century double-framed construction with king-post trusses marking the bay divisions. Both pitches were ceiled behind the principal rafters and below purlin level, although during monitoring the roof covering was removed revealing tie-beams supporting king-posts, shouldered at the base and joggled at the head, with raking struts. There are ten common

rafters per bay, all simply notched over a slender wall-plate to the outer edge of the wall and riding over a single purlin in each pitch to a ridgeboard. The white paintwork seen at lower level is secondary. After the tiles were removed, the truncated remains of the two chimney stacks are visible on the south side at eaves level.

5.2.18 The rear range is given access through a wide doorway in the south wall of the main building, although it is not known if a doorway originally lay here as the existing aperture is wide and supported by an inserted I-girder above. This area is fairly undistinguished and comprises a simple open space with a small enclosed office or administration area constructed in modern materials. The floor is concrete with a large rectangular recess with fixings for removed machinery, along with a shallow inspection pit. The formerly external south wall is visible and in a better state of preservation than its northern counterpart, with four surviving windows. The pattern of blind panels differs here; the wall is flush apart from the outer two panels which are slightly recessed. The façade terminates as before with rusticated brick quoining.

5.2.19 The east and south walls reflect the form visible from the exterior, all heavily painted, and both the small apertures noted above are visible, now blocked. Two inspection pits have been excavated adjoining this south wall which reveal that the brickwork to the east extends for at least 1.5m below the existing floor and is constructed of yellow brick, while that at the west end is of Flettons. The remainder of this range is constructed of blockwork and the ceiling is of slender timber rafters with modern lanterns to admit light.

5.3 Building 2

Exterior

5.3.1 A modern external appearance conceals an earlier core which has been clad entirely with modern rough-cast render over expanded steel mesh and given new uPVC replacement windows.

5.3.2 The building is aligned north – south, of two storeys to a low-pitched roof which is hipped at both ends. It is covered with grey slate with red coping tiles along the hips and apex and a slender chimney stack of yellow brick rises through the apex, slightly off-centre to the north. The house retains little of interest externally although monitoring and recording during soft-stripping and demolition revealed it to be timber-framed, with lath and plaster cladding surviving in places beneath the later rough-cast render. A brick-built two-storey flat-roofed east range and a single-storey utility room have been added, along with two bay windows, on the north and west side.

5.3.3 The principal façade faces west and frames the front door (Plate 6), offset to the south, with a series of windows. As noted these are of no interest, although their arrangement is worth describing. At lower level a two-light window lies to the north with a bay window adjacent to the south which spans both storeys to eaves level. Adjacent to the south, the front door and frame have been removed. A flat hood lies above, constructed of concrete. The final aperture to the south held a window which has been removed. A newspaper dating from 1969 used as packing around the steel mesh at the head of the window provides a useful date. At the south end there appears to have been discrete interventions or areas of repair, for example round the doorway, and cracking is visible in the render suggesting a level of structural movement.

5.3.4 Observations afforded during demolition reveal that the construction is the same along with whole length of the house although, as noted, somewhat disturbed towards the south and around the attached bay window. It appears that most of the original external lath and plaster was removed when the house was re-clad. However, the northern bay provides most information where the new finish was applied straight over the covering. Removal of this during demolition (Plate 7) revealed a softwood framing system of primary-braced studwork, of slender scantling, at upper and lower level divided by a mid-rail, with downward braces descending from outer full-height posts. The lower area has been truncated and rebuilt in blockwork. However the base of a single stud survives in this area with a chiselled assembly mark, a XV. In general the common studs measure 3" x 2½" - 3" (76mm x 64 – 76mm) and downward primary braces measure 3" x 2¾" (76mm x 70mm). The lath and plaster where it survives consists of riven laths nailed to the studwork over which thick lime plaster has been applied. This is a buff-coloured plaster with a high straw content. Nothing appears to remain of a finishing coat.

5.3.5 The north elevation of the house is plain with a projecting bay window to the west with uPVC windows at ground and first floor level. The building has been extended to the east with a two-storey flat-roofed addition, rendered as elsewhere, with a single-light casement to a bathroom at first floor level. Much of this side preserved studwork, particularly at upper level although in a fairly fragmentary form.

5.3.6 On the east side, the rear range extends along the length of the house. Scarring in the render of the wall and a tiled floor indicate the location of a modern entrance vestibule which has been removed, which formerly enclosed the doorway on this side and a window. To the south the façade is stepped back slightly creating a divide on this side. To the north is a single light and French doors to the main living room. A large window occupies the southern element. At first floor level a series of windows follow a similar pattern to the lower floor. The principal chimney stack can be seen, and here a second chimney stack lies to the south rising through the flat roof.

5.3.7 From the south, the gable end of the main building is plain at upper level but at lower level has been obscured by the addition of a single-storey flat-roofed utility room and WC. This is covered in the same rough-cast render as elsewhere but where this has fallen away, modern red brick is visible. The rear range to the east has uPVC windows at ground floor and first floor level. Cracking is visible within the render at this end. During demolition it was revealed that the south-east corner of the house retains elements of historic studwork, suggesting that this area preserves the outline of a cross-wing extending east from the principal range which can be seen on the Inclosure map of 1835.

Interior

5.3.8 The interior of the house has been entirely modernised and all of the rooms are plain, with carpeted floors, simple skirting boards plain-plastered walls and modern ceilings. Occasional rooms preserve a plain coved cornice. Most rooms can pass without comment as no fixtures and fittings of any age remain, apart from one or two brass door handles of probable 1950s or 1960s date and a brass hinge to the swing-door between Rooms GF01 and GF05.

5.3.9 Much of the interior has been reconfigured and it is now hard to determine the layout of the original building, for example the existing staircase is entirely modern, although it likely replaces an earlier stair in the same position. Slight interventions made into wall partitions and the external frame reveal that a number of internal stud walls with lath and plaster survive. The plaster is a buff colour and contains a high proportion of straw, while in places a lime-plaster finishing coat survives below the modern plaster which is paler in colour and contains animal hair.

5.3.10 The layout as it exists comprises a large living room to the north (GF01), which spans the original house and the east extension, where a wall has been removed and supported by an inserted I-girder. This room has a casement on the west side and large bay window on the north, with the French doors to the east. Two doors on the south lead to the kitchen (GF05) occupying the east extension and a second living room (GF02). This living room has a bay window on the west and a chimney stack on the north, blocked (Plate 8). To the south of Room GF02 lies a stair vestibule (GF03) which gives access to the first floor. There is no evidence of an original staircase here as the existing example is modern and the flanking wall to the south is modern, the whole area having been remodelled.

5.3.11 As with Room GF01, the final area to the south spans the full width of the existing building (GF04) and little of interest is visible apart from where interventions have been made into the fabric of the walls. The south wall holds a doorway, inserted with the addition of the single-storey extension. The removal of the door has exposed the mid-rail above which retains redundant mortices for

lower studs. The west wall and areas of the south wall comprise original lath and plaster over studwork, while the area to the east is much more disturbed with replacement in modern brick around the window and modern timber pieces above. During demolition, however, it was found that fragments of primary-braced studwork survive in the north-east corner of the room at this level, indicating the core of this eastern element is of some age. Room GF05 occupies the remainder of the east range and comprises a kitchen, with a linoleum covered floor and the walls covered with ceramic tiles to half-height. A slender chimney stack to the south retains an opening for a flue on the west side.

5.3.12 At first floor level the layout is fairly incoherent but the staircase gives onto a short corridor within the centre of the building. From here, doorways lead to a number of rooms at this level. The north end of the original house is occupied by a large bedroom (Room FF01) with a bathroom / WC and cupboard within the east range. Room FF02 lies to the south on the west side and is a plain room with a chimney stack on the north side, now blocked. A third bedroom occupies the south-west corner and wraps around the staircase here, with an *en-suite* to the east. As with the room below, elements of timber-framing survive, revealed during demolition, including the south-east corner post where later timber repair is also visible (Plate 9). Room FF05 is the final room at this level and probably comprised a small bedroom or storage room occupying the area above the kitchen.

5.3.13 Some structural problems are evident at the south end of the building, for example there is a large crack visible in the east wall of Room FF05

5.3.14 During soft-stripping of the interior elements of the structural fabric could be seen in Room FF01, including the primary-braced framing system in the north-east corner. As elsewhere, the external lath and plaster has been replaced with modern materials, but also here the internal face is simply lined over with modern plasterboard. Adjoining this, the brickwork of the eastern extension is visible comprising what appears to be a modern Fetton-type brick. Otherwise little else is visible apart from the south wall which comprises the rear of the chimney stack. Investigation into the fabric of this side reveals at least two layers of early lath and plaster work. It is hard to discern but appears to include a substantial layer of original lath and plaster but also a finishing coat of white lime-plaster containing animal hair.

5.3.15 The roof was viewed from the vantage of a hatch at the north end of the corridor and comprises simple softwood construction which has been later augmented with secondary supporting timbers and bracing pieces. The timbers are all of slender scantling with rafter couples riding over, or slightly cogged into a single purlin in each pitch and rising to a ridgeboard. Some of the timber used is fairly waney and in places hedgerow timbers are visible. The bay division rafters are of the same size and form as the common rafters although here the trusses are supported with a wide plank collar, nailed to the rafters, and a yoke piece at

the apex. In the roof pitches, two long braces rise from the final north bay division and rise south to the apex. These are utilised in a primary-braced manner and may represent the original hip to a shorter building, which was then extended by a further bay at some point. However, the construction of the roof appears to be of the same form to either side and the framing of the walls at lower level are also identical. This may suggest the extra north bay was not originally part of the design but was altered at the planning / construction stage. Otherwise, occasional intermediate collar pieces have been inserted but appear to be later and in no coherent order, while various repairs and replacements are visible with later secondary pieces applied for additional support.

5.4 Building 3

Exterior

5.4.1 This is a north-south single-storey unit with a pitched roof. It fronts onto Woollard's Lane to the north and until recently was in use as a greengrocer's shop. Externally it is clad almost entirely of corrugated fibre sheeting with a corrugated metal sheet roof over (Plate 10). The entrance consists of a wide aperture spanning the width of the building and framed by composite timber posts / supports, with a slender timber lintel. Above this the gable comprises plain boarding to the apex, apart from a shop sign advertising "TONY's Fruit and Vegetables, flowers and pet food".

5.4.2 The entrance to the shop is recessed, creating a protected area for displaying produce, in front of large double sliding doors with a narrow door at the east end. Each leaf comprises a plain lower panel with glazing above. These doors are evidently a later insertion as they bisect a three-light window on the west, leaving one light to the north and two lights to the south. This window, however, is probably constructed of reused elements as it is configured somewhat awkwardly and the outer frames simply butt together, while the two mullions are fairly wide but with small delicate mouldings to the interior. To the south on the west elevation is a large inserted aluminium-framed window of two lights with upper top-hung panes.

5.4.3 The east elevation is plain apart from a large three-light iron-framed window, each light with six panes. The central light forms a side-hung casement and the two upper panels of the north light a top-hung casement.

5.4.4 A wide door aperture occupies the south side of the building, containing large double doors although they are lined on this side and only three robust butt-hinges to either side are visible. The door is described from the interior. The doors are not in use, and have been pierced by a standard sized doorway to allow access to the interior.

Interior

5.4.5 The interior comprises a shop floor, with a small area to the rear enclosed with modern materials to create a store and service area.

5.4.6 The main space is furnished all round with shelving for displaying produce (Plate 11), and there is a counter towards the front. Modern materials enclose a storage room in the south-east corner, with the remainder of the building to the west including a service area containing a sink and work-top. The large double doors are obscured here by the later divisions and are cut through by the existing doorway. The doors themselves are robust and vertically boarded with ledges and braces on this side.

5.4.7 The original wall fabric is entirely obscured by dry-lining or the shelving units but soft-stripping during the later works reveal glimpses of the underlying fabric. However, further investigative work was prohibited as much of the shop is lined with asbestos sheeting. What was revealed suggests that the form of the original building may be of timber-framed construction with possibly vertical boarding to the exterior, although this is only visible in one location and it is not known how extensive this is. In addition an aperture cut into the lining on the west side reveals a further window, entombed by the later internal and external cladding. This is probably a reused sash and is of six panes.

5.4.8 The roof is ceiled in modern plasterboard at high level, although this has been pierced at the south end revealing a basic construction using slender even softwood pieces, all nailed together. This comprise two rafter couples rising to a ridgeboard and secured with a yoke-piece. At this point two longer bracing timbers on either side descend diagonally to the eaves. A few secondary timbers can be seen for added support. The corrugated metal-sheeting is visible to the rear.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Three buildings were recorded before and during elements of demolition. Building 1 was a former school built in 1870, which is fairly well recorded in both documents and historic photographs. It is of typical 19th century construction, entirely of yellow gault bricks, likely Huntingdon Bricks, with a double-framed king-post roof. As is typically found in most school buildings, large windows maximised light, while an open-plan space was lined all round with utilitarian match-lined boarding and probably had movable partitions to create smaller spaces. One of these may have been redeployed as a fixed partition to the later mezzanine. Photographs and plans also show a bell-cote and a porch, long since dispensed with. Despite the simple construction and utilitarian nature of the building, decorative touches include recessed blind panels, corbelled eaves and rusticated quoining.

6.2 The building was not a success and by 1906 had closed. Prior to, or perhaps shortly after this, the mezzanine was inserted to enclose the east bay at upper level. Later, the building was used as a meeting house until conversion to a garage in the early 20th century. Alterations at this time included the insertion of the large sliding double doors which still survive today. Further changes took place over time with additions and extensions as the business expanded. One addition, the rear range, was not added until the 1960s, when an adjacent block seen on the earlier maps was removed. This probably comprised the original lavatories for the school, but was not entirely demolished as the north wall was incorporated into the new rear range and a number of metal-framed windows introduced. Evidence for the earlier form includes the similarity in brickwork to the school building and two small window apertures now blocked. Later changes saw the addition of an entrance unit in the 1970s and even more recently a small show room and car wash. Powell's Garage ceased trading, after nearly a century in business, in 2010.

6.3 Building 2 to the east retains some limited historic interest, which though entirely modernised seems to be based around an original timber-framed core of earlier 19th century date. Timber-framing is unusual but not unexpected in the early 19th century, and rather indicates the relatively humble origins of the building. Parallels are seen in worker's cottages of the time, in particular a series of five well-preserved examples in Great Shelford (LB No. 51472).

6.4 The original roof appears to survive in outline, along with a large amount of the structural timber-work including the outer walls and a number of internal partitions, which are shown on Fig. 11. Later remodelling removed most features of interest, however. Fragmentary studwork survived in the south-east area and probably represents the partial remnants of a cross-wing at the south end, visible on the Inclosure map. The layout of the original house is now almost impossible to trace but surviving elements may suggest two northern rooms with a principal chimney stack heating one or both rooms, with a staircase to the south (of which no trace survives) and the cross-wing served by a smaller chimneystack.

6.5 Later remodelling saw the addition of the bay windows and most of the rear range, all constructed of modern Fletton brick. Both the bay windows and the rear range first appear on the 1970 OS map suggesting that the changes took place in the latter part of the 1960s. At this time it appears that almost all the external lath and plasterwork was stripped and the whole re-clad in expanded steel mesh and rough-cast render.

6.6 The third structure is fairly modest and of limited interest. The external appearance of the building suggests a fairly modern date for construction, yet a building on the 1903 map in the same location. Slight interventions made into the fabric of the building indicate there may be an earlier historic core or it has been

entirely rebuilt on its earlier footprint. Further investigation was not possible at the time of the survey due to the presence of asbestos.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited is grateful to Hill Residential Ltd for commissioning and funding this historic building recording, in particular Messrs. Denis Devane and Tom Hill for their assistance.

Thanks are due to Ms. Hazel White at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment (CHER), the staff at the Cambridgeshire Archives (CA) for their assistance and to Dr Lee Prosser for his insight and advice.

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Images of England (IoE) website;

<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>

The National Archives website;

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

Great Shelford village website

<http://www.shelford.org/history.htm>

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (CHER)

The following sites are those that lie within the assessment area (c. 500m radius of the site). The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

CHER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
ECB2053	45661 52312	A metal detecting survey at Rectory Farm revealed a range of artefacts dating from the Roman to post-medieval periods as well as two Late Saxon strap ends, two late Iron Age bronze coins, and one late Iron Age brooch
04813	460 520	Two axes of yellow flint, chipped and ground were found on Shelford allotments
MCB16717	45661 52312	A metal detecting survey at Rectory Farm revealed a range of artefacts dating from the Roman to post-medieval periods as well as two Late Saxon strap ends, two late Iron Age bronze coins, and one late Iron Age brooch
MCB18279	45930 51837	HEFA test pit 2 produced a fairly small quantity of pottery ranging in date from a single sherd of late Iron Age grog-tempered ware right up to 18 th - 19 th century ware
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)		
MCB18289	45855 51797	HEFA test pit 10 produced a large quantity of pottery ranging in date from the Roman to modern period
MCB18291	4608 5204	HEFA test pit 13 produced a large quantity of pottery ranging in date from the Roman to modern period including one sherd of Roman grey ware recovered came from one of the lowest layers of the test pit
MCB18910	4587 5192	Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from a test pit excavated as part of the HEFA project
MCB19282	4574 5165	Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from a test pit excavated as part of the HEFA project in 2010
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)		
MCB18292	4592 5180	HEFA test pit 14 produced a large quantity of pottery ranging in date from the late Saxon period to the modern period
MCB18296	4586 5181	HEFA test pit 3 produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the 18 th - 19 th centuries along with a very small quantity of highly abraded medieval sherds and a single sherd of Stamford ware
MCB18298	4605 5209	HEFA test pit 5 produced three sherds of Thetford ware along with a relatively large quantity of pottery dating from the 12 th - 14 th centuries

CHER	NGR TL	Description
MCB18299	4610 5212	HEFA test pit 6 produced three sherds of St Neots ware along with a relatively large quantity of pottery dating from the 12 th - 14 th centuries
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)		
04924	458 518	Saint Mary's Church is Grade I listed and incorporates many medieval graves and medieval stained glass
05144	4564 5169	There was formerly a hermitage at the bridge between Great and Little Shelford, of which John Lucas was hermit in 1398
MCB18278	45854 51828	HEFA test pit 1 produced a small quantity of pottery ranging in date from the 11 th - 14 th century and large amounts of 18 th - 19 th century pottery
MCB18280	46007 51891	HEFA test pit 3 produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 18 th - 19 th centuries
MCB18284	45985 52022	HEFA test pit 5 at Selwyn Close produced a small quantity of pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 18 th - 19 th centuries and one small sherd of medieval sandy ware
MCB18285	46001 52122	HEFA test pit 6 at Buristead Road produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the 18 th - 19 th and two small sherds of medieval sandy ware
MCB18293	4574 5165	HEFA test pit 15 produced a very small quantity of pottery ranging in date from the medieval to modern period
MCB18295	4583 5186	HEFA test pit 2 produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the 18 th -19 th centuries along with a small quantity of highly abraded medieval sherds
MCB18392	4632 5233	HEFA test pit 1 produced small quantities of pottery from the medieval and post-medieval periods
MCB18398	4629 5230	HEFA test pit 3 produced small quantities of pottery from the medieval and post-medieval periods from disturbed deposits
MCB18399	46309 52316	HEFA test pit 4 produced small quantities of pottery from the medieval and post-medieval periods
MCB18402	45832 51875	HEFA test pit 7 produced a small quantity of pottery dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods from disturbed deposits
Post-medieval & later (AD 1540 – present)		
04765	4591 5162	Post-medieval fishpond at Shelford Mill
MCB16390	464 517	WWII hexagonal pillbox, now destroyed
MCB18277	464 516	WWII extant pillbox on the banks of the River Granta overlooking the railway towards Dernford Crossing
MCB18283	45968 51913	HEFA test pit 4 produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 18 th - 19 th centuries
MCB18286	46130 52317	HEFA test pit 7 on the High Street produced a small quantity of pottery dating from the 18 th - 19 th centuries
MCB18287	46410	HEFA test pit 8 produced a small quantity of pottery

CHER	NGR TL	Description
	52136	dating from the 18 th - 19 th centuries
MCB18288	46298 51938	HEFA test pit 9 produced a small quantity of pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 18 th - 19 th centuries
MCB18294	4573 5165	HEFA test pit 1 produced a relatively large quantity of pottery from the upper layers dating to the 18 th - 19 th centuries
MCB18297	4569 5181	HEFA test pit 4 produced a large quantity of pottery dating from the 16 th - 19 th centuries along with a single sherd of medieval sandy ware
MCB18301	4600 5215	HEFA test pit 8 produced a small quantity of pottery from the post-medieval period and three sherds of medieval sandy ware
MCB18403	45712 51762	HEFA test pit 8 produced a single sherd of medieval Hedingham ware and a large quantity of pottery dating to the post-medieval period, all from disturbed deposits

APPENDIX 2 SOURCES

Cartographic

Date	Map	Scale	Fig. No.	Location
1835	Parish of Great Shelford enclosure map	-	4	CA
1885	Cambridgeshire sheet XLVII.14; 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	5	CA
1903	Cambridgeshire sheet XLVII.14; 3 rd edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	6	CA
1950	Plan TL 4651 – 4842; Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	7	CA
1971	Plan TL 4651 – 4842; Ordnance Survey map	1:100	8	CA
2001	Ordnance Survey Explorer series 209; site location	1:25,000	1 & 3	AS
2011	Detailed site location plan	XX1:1,250	2	Client

Documents consulted at the Cambridgeshire Archives (CA);

Parish of Great Shelford enclosure map, 1835	Ref. Q/RDc50
Survey of Cambridgeshire Schools; Great Shelford plan and survey, 1903	Ref. CC/Architects
Great Shelford; The British School lease, 1903	Ref. A/E97

APPENDIX 3 HBR ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: 49 Woollards Lane, Great Shelford				NGR: TL 4605 5191			
County: Cambs				Museum Collecting Area: Cambridge			
Site Code: AS 1377				Project Number: 3385			
Date of Work: January and February 2011				Related Work: TT			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date	Present			Date	Present		
-	-			02/12/2010	Yes		
Site Records (Description)							
Notes (13 sheets A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
Drawn Plans & Sections: 4 A3 sheet drawing film 2 A4 sheet drawing film							
Architect's Drawings: 4 sheets A3 (annotated) .							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings		Printouts of Data			Digital Data		
In report					Digital photographs and drawings on CD		
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
3707		Historic building recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	1	1-16	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
3	120mm	1-13	Yes	Yes			
4	35mm	1-10	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

PLATES



1 North side of Building 1 showing later additions, taken from the north-east (16)



2 West elevation of Building 1, taken from the west (11)



3 Interior of Building 1, taken from the west (36)



4 North wall of the main range (Building 1), taken from the south-east (41)



5 Panelled partition enclosing the mezzanine level in Building 1, taken from the west (38)



6 West elevation of Building 2, taken from the west (8)



7 External west wall of Room GF01 (Building 2) showing primary-braced studwork and surviving lath and plaster, taken from the west (92)



8 North side of Room GF02 (Building 2), taken from the south (24)



9 South end of the rear range (Building 2) during demolition showing surviving timber elements (indicated) with later timber repair, taken from the south-west (74)



10 North and west elevations of Building 3, taken from the north-west (01)



11 Shop floor area of Building 3, taken from the north (18)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

North and west elevations of Building 3, taken from the north-west



2

West elevation of Building 3, taken from the south-west



3

Modern corrugated sheeting clad building on the site, taken from the west



4

Modern swimming pool building, taken from the north-west



5

East elevation of Building 2, taken from the east



6

East and south elevations of Building 2, taken from the south-east



7

South elevation of Building 2, taken from the south



8

West elevation of Building 2, taken from the west



9

East side of Building 1 with south range and modern addition on the east, taken from the south-east



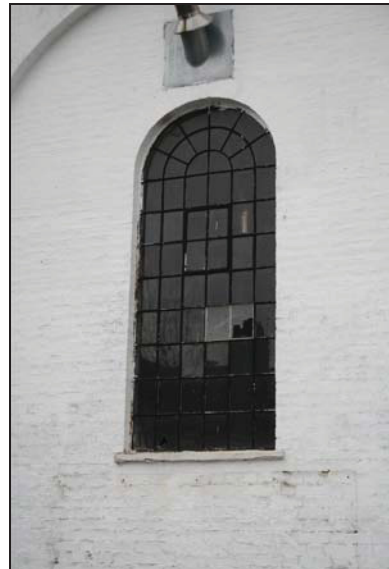
10

South elevation of Building 2, taken from the south



11

West elevation of Building 1, taken from the west



12

Detail of the window on the west wall of Building 1, taken from the west



13

Detail showing decorative use of brickwork in the apex of Building 1, taken from the west



14

North side of Building 1 showing attached entrance block, taken from the north-east



15

North side of Building 1 showing garage entrance and flanking original windows, taken from the north



16

North side of Building 1 showing various additions, taken from the north-east



17

Modern car washing unit attached to the east end of Building 1, taken from the east



18

Shop floor area of Building 3, taken from the north



19

Detail of the front door to Building 3, taken from the south-west



20

Rear service area in Building 3, taken from the north



21

Recessed front to Building 3, showing sliding and standard doors, taken from the north-east



22

North-east area of Building 2 (Room GF01), taken from the south-west



23

Hinge to the swing door between Rooms GF01 and GFF05 (Building 2), taken from the north



24

North side of Room GF02 (Building 2), taken from the south



25

Detail showing doorway in Room GF02 (Building 2), taken from the north



26

Detail of handle and key escutcheon on door in Room GF02 (Building 2), taken from the north



27

Room GF03 (Building 2) showing staircase giving access to the first floor, taken from the north



28

The kitchen (Room GF05, Building 2) in the east side of the house, taken from the north



29

Room GF04 (Building 2), taken from the north-west



30

Room FF03 (Building 2), taken from the north



31

Detail of handle and key escutcheon on door to WC in the north-east corner of Building 2 adjoining Room FF06, taken from the west



32

Roof construction of Building 2, taken from the north-east



33

Roof construction of Building 2, taken from the south-east



34

Detail of principal chimney stack at roof level in Building 2, taken from the east



35

Room FF01 (Building 2), taken from the south-east



36

Interior of Building 1, taken from the west



37

Truss form of Building 1, taken from the west



38

Panelled partition enclosing the mezzanine level in Building 1, taken from the west



39

South wall of the main range (Building 1) showing the eastern blocked chimney stack and adjoining window, taken from the north



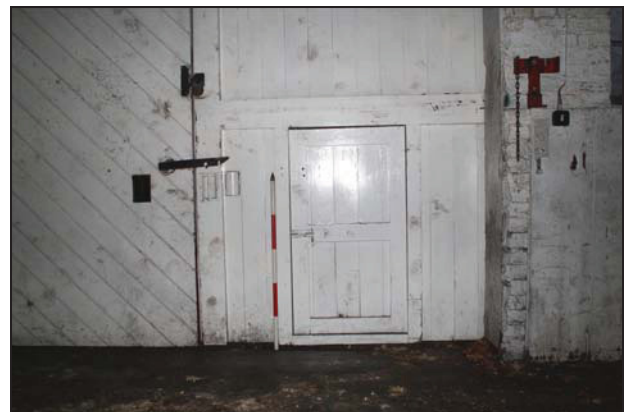
40

South wall of the main range (Building 1), taken from the north-west



41

North wall of the main range (Building 1), taken from the south-east



42

Detail of the wicket door in the sliding doors of Building 1, taken from the south



43
Detail of the western blocked fireplace on the east wall of the main range (Building 1), taken from the north



44
West wall of the main range (Building 1), taken from the east



45
Window on the south wall of Building 1 from within the rear range, taken from the south-east



46
Formerly external south wall of Building 1 from within the rear range, taken from the south-east



47
West end of the south wall of Building 1 from within the rear range, taken from the south



48
South-east corner of the rear range (Building 1) with enclosed office area, taken from the north-west



49
South wall of the rear range (Building 1), taken from the north-west



50
Detail of a metal-framed window on the south wall of the rear range (Building 1), taken from the north



51
Detail of laced X-bracing used in the construction of the mezzanine in Building 1, taken from the west



52
Enclosed room in the north-west corner of the mezzanine (Building 1), taken from the south



53
Detail of small window in the partition enclosing the mezzanine in Building 1, taken from the east



54
Upper area of the east wall of the main range (Building 1) viewed from the mezzanine, taken from the south-west



55
View of the main range of Building 1 viewed from the mezzanine level, taken from the east



56
View of the roof structure of the main range of Building 1, taken from the east



57
An example of a pivoting casement utilising the four central panes of the east window of Building 1, taken from the north-west



58
Truncated and blocked original window, west end of north wall (Building 1), taken from the south



59
Detail of blocked aperture on the north wall of the rear range (Building 1), taken from the north-east



60
Detail of second blocked aperture on the north wall of the rear range (Building 1), taken from the north-west



61
West end of the north wall of the main range (Building 1), taken from the east



62
Section of match-lined boarding on the north wall of the main range (Building 1), taken from the south



63
Detail of partition enclosing the mezzanine in Building 1, taken from the west



64
Detail of partition enclosing the mezzanine in Building 1, taken from the west



65
East wall of Room GF02 (Building 2) showing intervention to exposed historic fabric, taken from the north-west



66
Detail of lath and plaster on the east wall of Room GF02 (Building 2), taken from the west



67
South wall of Room FF03 (Building 2) showing intervention to exposed historic fabric, taken from the north



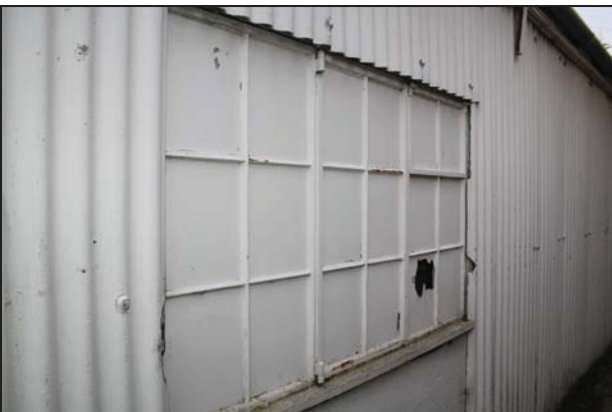
68
Detail of lath and plaster on the south wall of Room FF03 (Building 2), taken from the north



69
Detail of lath and plaster on the north wall of Room FF02 (Building 2), taken from the south



70
East wall of Building 3, taken from the south



71
Metal-framed window on the east wall of Building 3, taken from the south-east



72
North wall of Building 3 showing double doors (no longer in use), taken from the south-east



73
North end of the rear range (Building 2) during demolition showing Fletton brick construction, taken from the west



74
South end of the rear range (Building 2) during demolition showing surviving timber elements (indicated) with later timber repair, taken from the south-west



75
Detail of lath and plaster on the south wall of Room GF02 (Building 2), taken from the north



76
West wall of Room GF04 (Building 2) to the north showing exposed studwork covered with lath and plaster, taken from the north-east



77
East wall of Room FF03 (Building 2) showing exposed studwork covered with lath and plaster, taken from the south-west



78
Redundant mortices in the east wall-plate of Building 2 after removal of a door frame between the first floor corridor and Room FF05



79
Interior of Building 3 after soft-stripping of internal elements, taken from the south



80
Interior of Building 3 after soft-stripping of internal elements, taken from the north



81
Formerly hidden window on the west wall of Building 3, taken from the south-east



82
View of the roof structure of Building 3, taken from the west



83
Formerly hidden window on the east wall of Building 3, taken from the west



84
West wall of Room GF04 (Building 2) to the south showing exposed studwork covered with lath and plaster, taken from the north-east



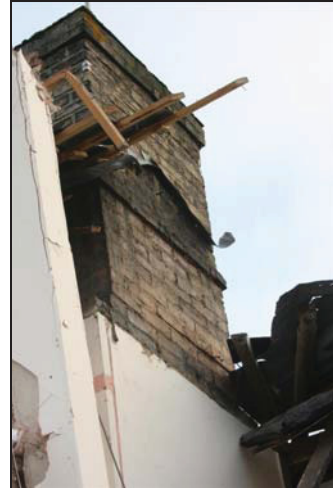
85
North wall of Room FF01 (Building 2) showing primary-braced studwork, taken from the south



86
East wall of Room FF03 (Building 2) during demolition showing original studwork and lath and plasterwork, taken from the west



87
View of chimney stack at the south end of Building 2, truncated at eaves level, taken from the west



88
View of the central chimney stack of Building 2, taken from the south-west



89
Assembly mark (indicated) on a bay post of the west wall of Building 2 exposed during demolition, taken from the west



90
External west wall of Room GF01 (Building 2) showing primary-braced studwork and surviving lath and plaster, taken from the west



91
External west wall of Room GF01 (Building 2) showing primary-braced studwork and surviving lath and plaster, taken from the west



92
External west wall of Room GF01 (Building 2) showing primary-braced studwork and surviving lath and plaster, taken from the west



93
View of Building 1 after the removal of the roof covering and rear range, taken from the south



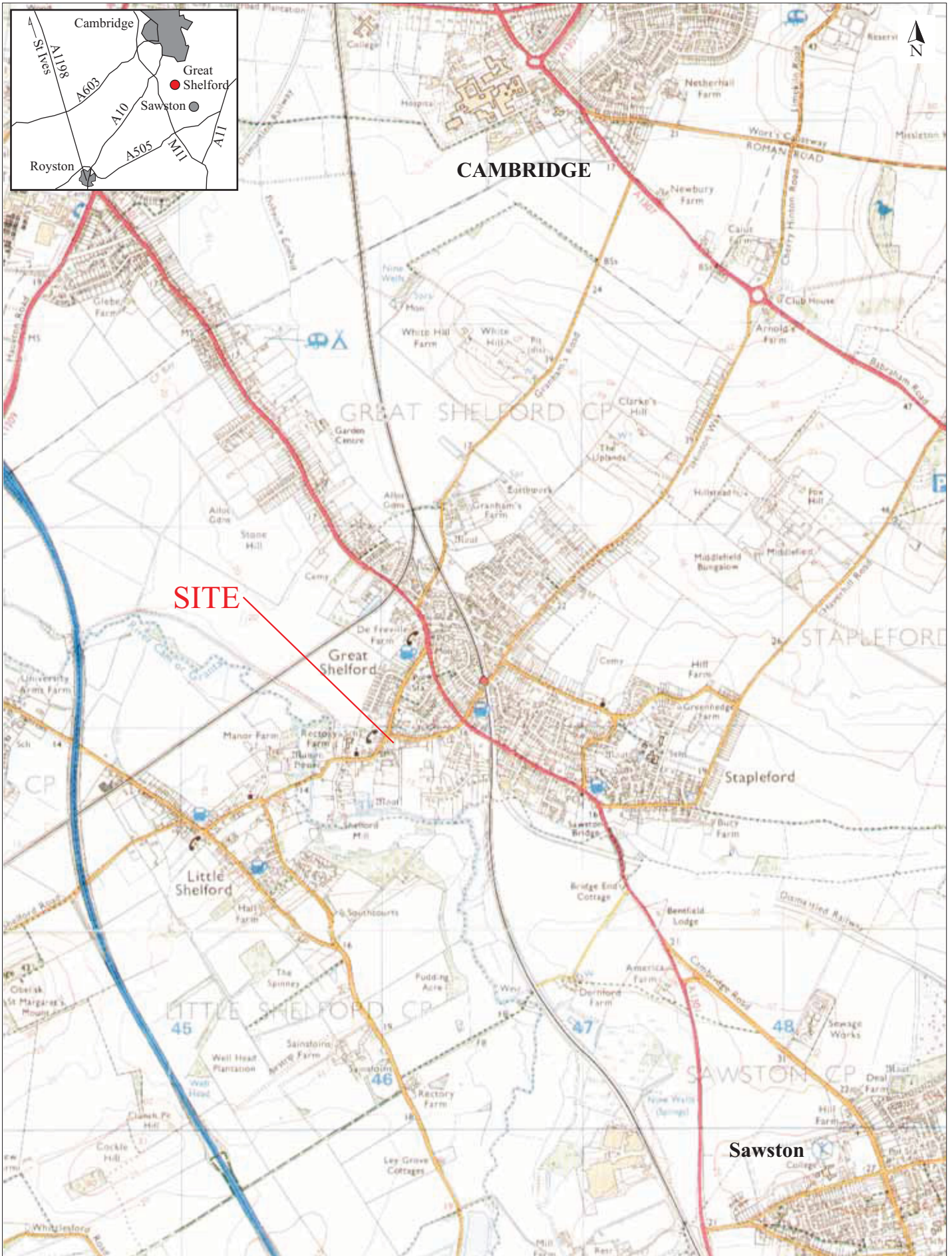
94
View of the east end of Building 1 after removal of the ceiling and exposure of the roof trusses, taken from the west



95
View of the west end of Building 1 (main range) after removal of the ceiling and exposure of the roof trusses, taken from the east

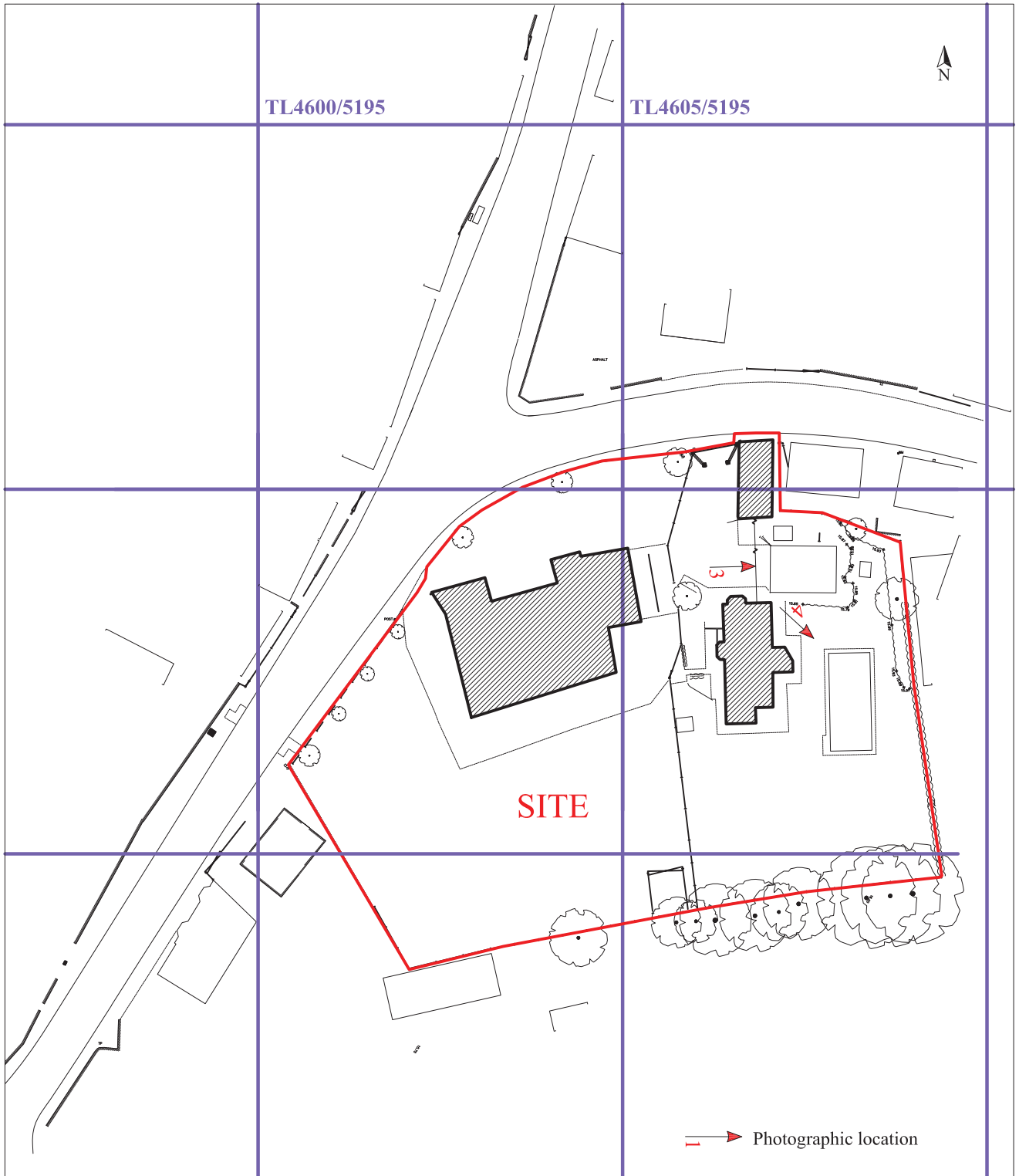


96
North-west corner of Building 1 (main range) with large inserted aperture to the entrance unit, taken from the south-east

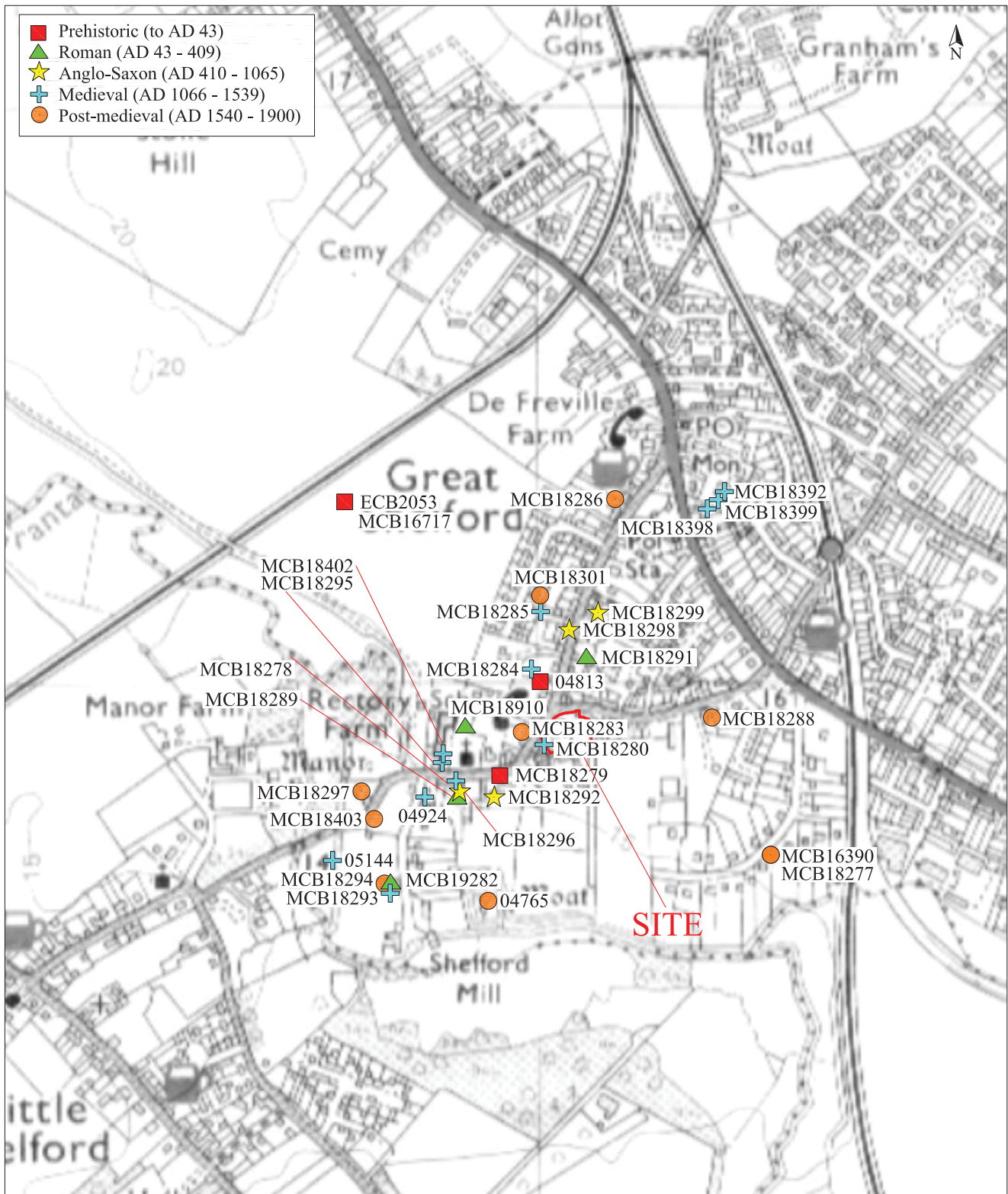


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:800 at A4

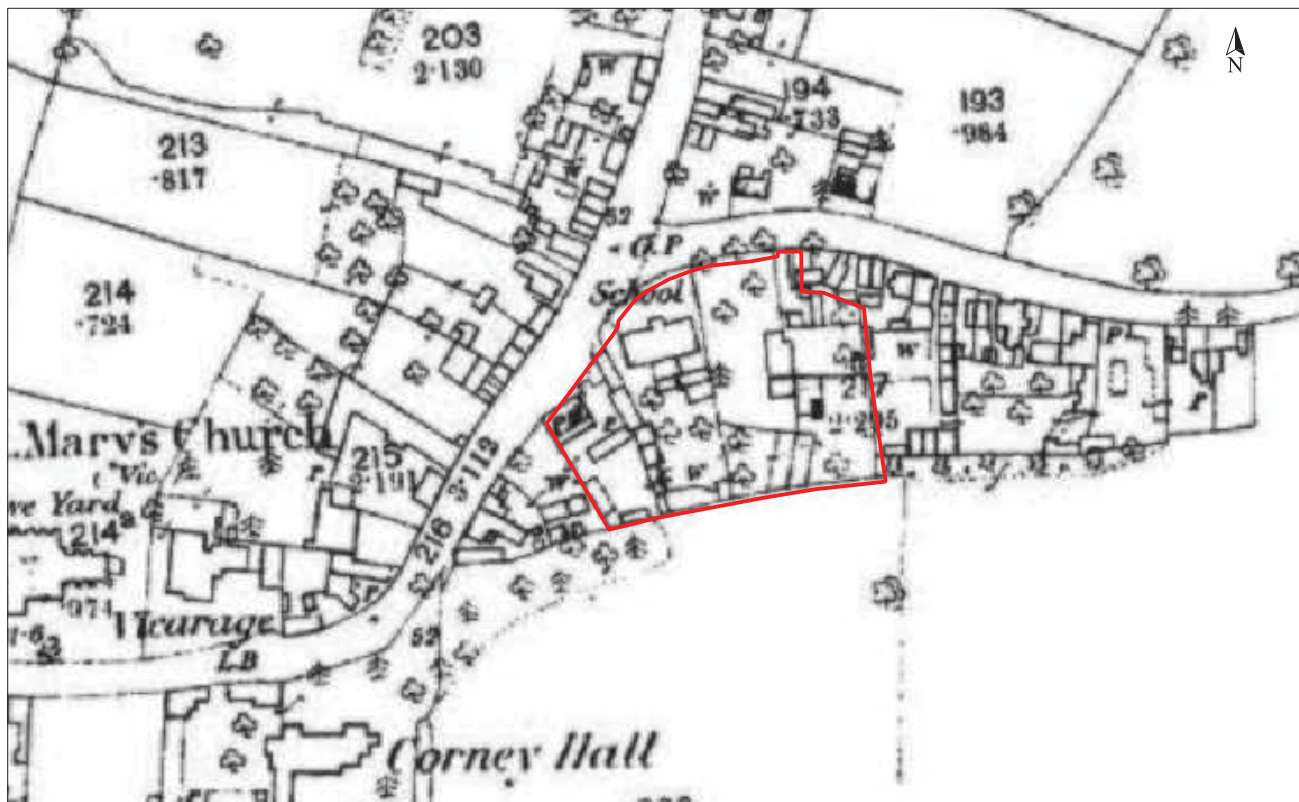


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Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:10,500 at A4

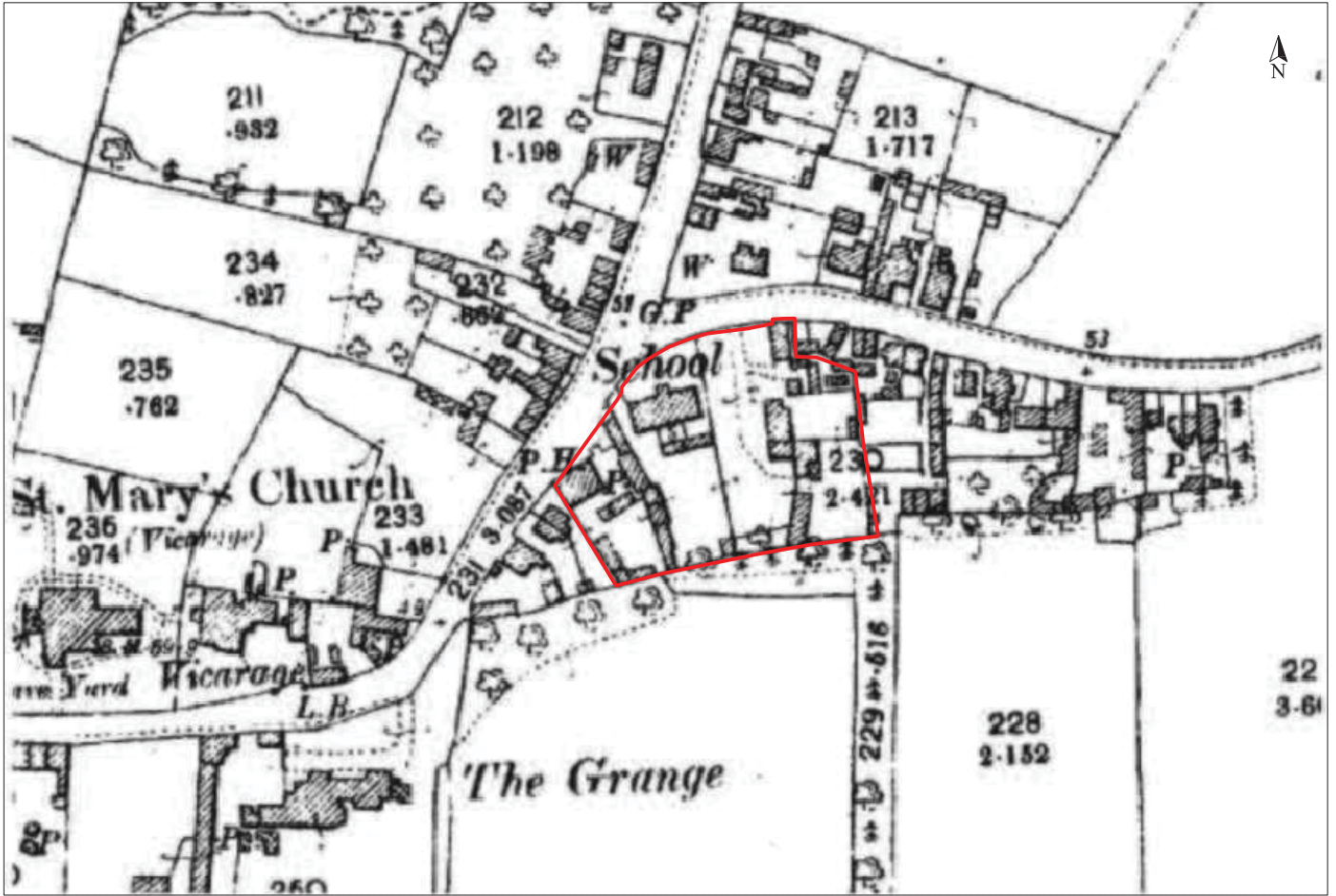


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Fig. 4 Enclosure map, 1835
Scale approx 1:2000 at A4



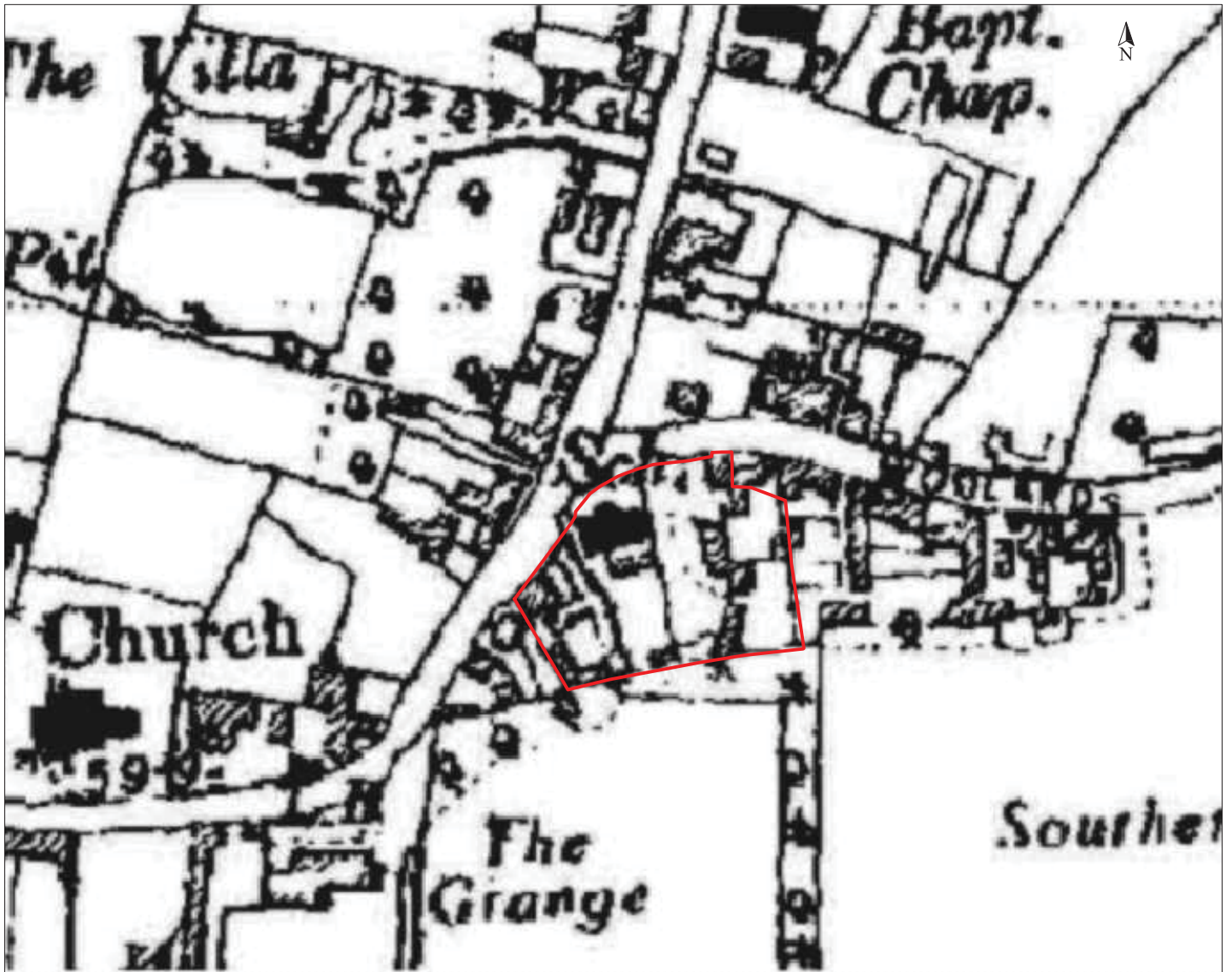
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1886
Scale 1:2000 at A4



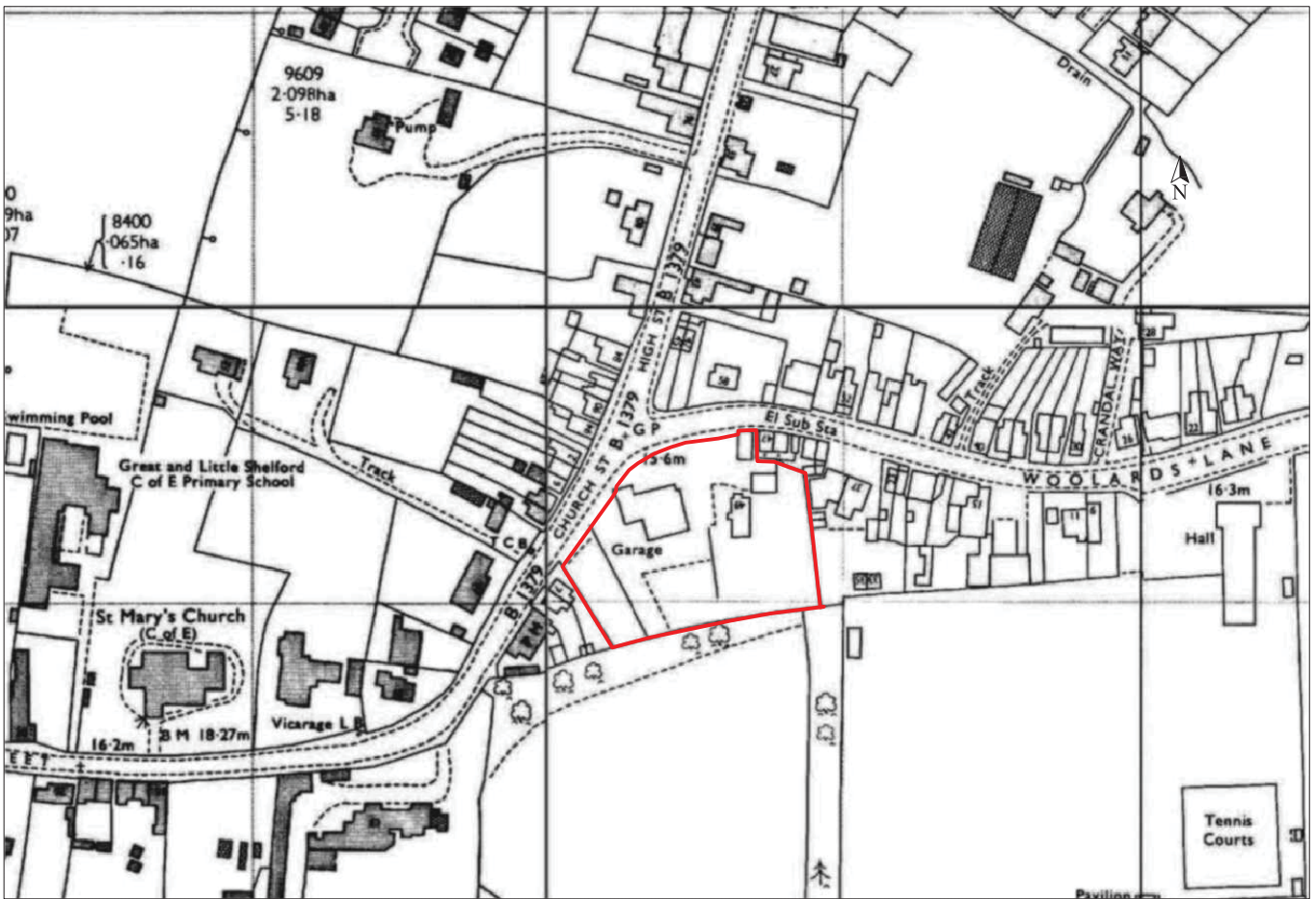
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1903
Scale 1:2000 at A4



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1938
Scale 1:2000 at A4



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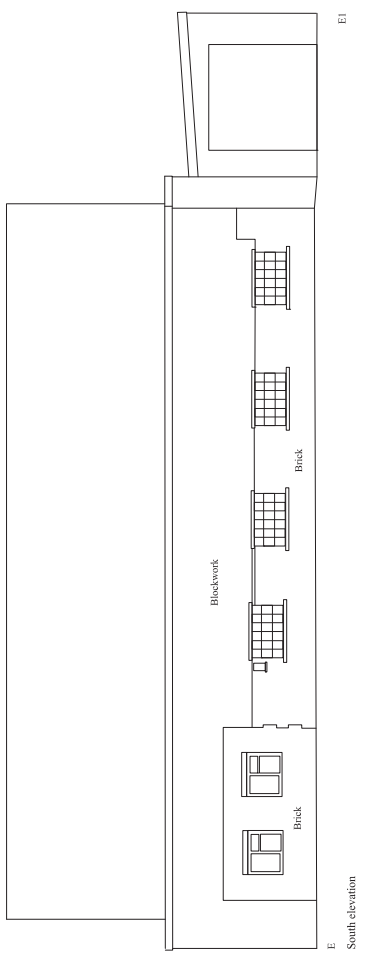
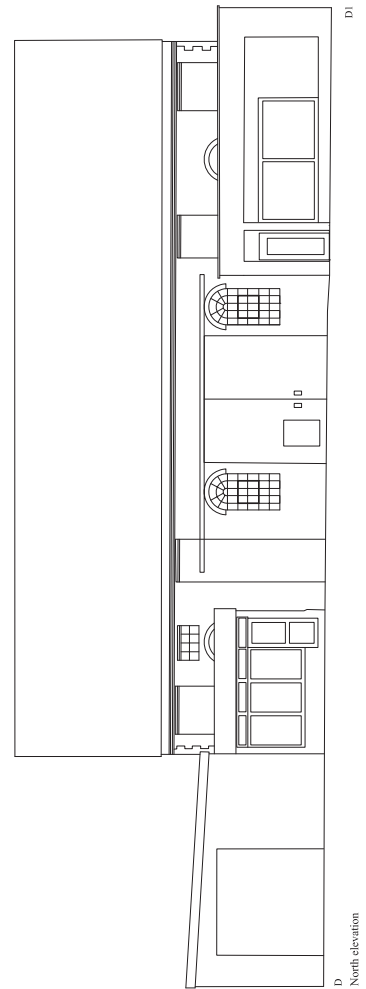
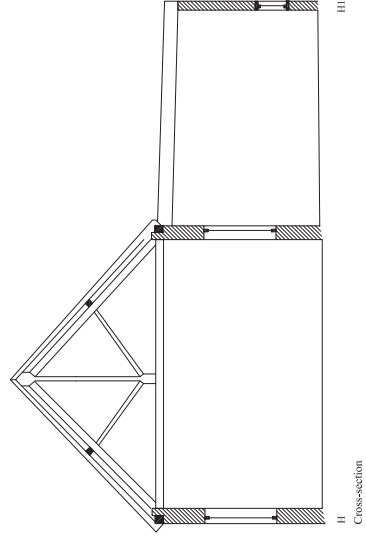
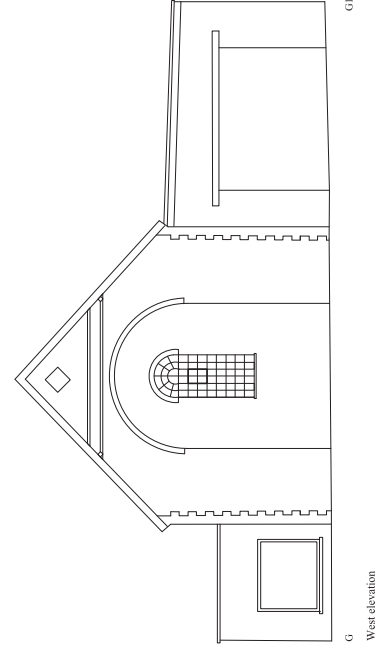
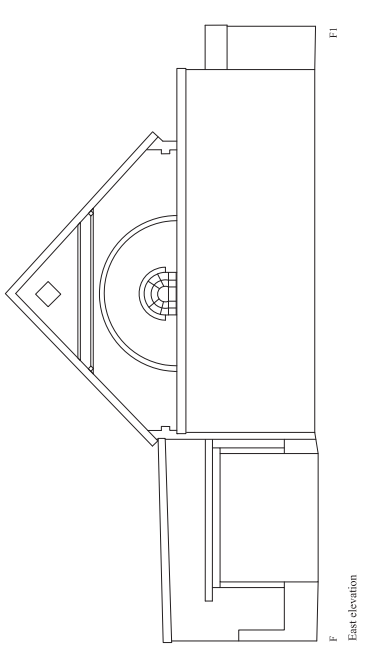
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1970
 Scale 1:2500 at A4

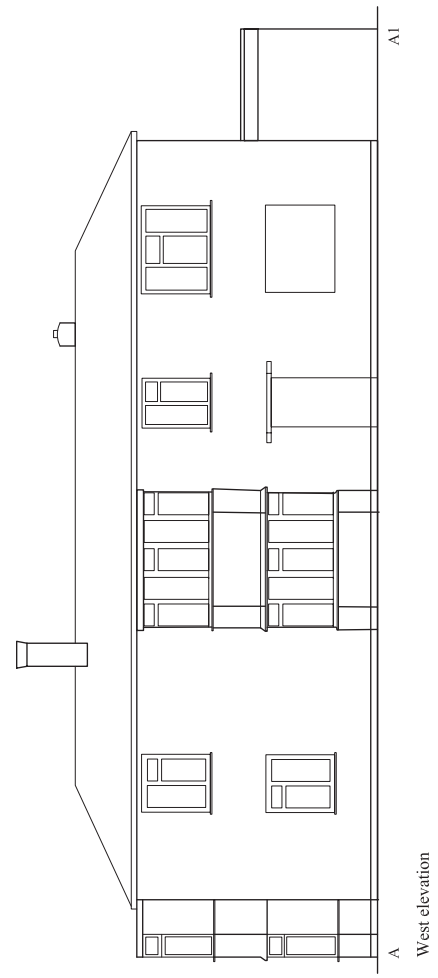
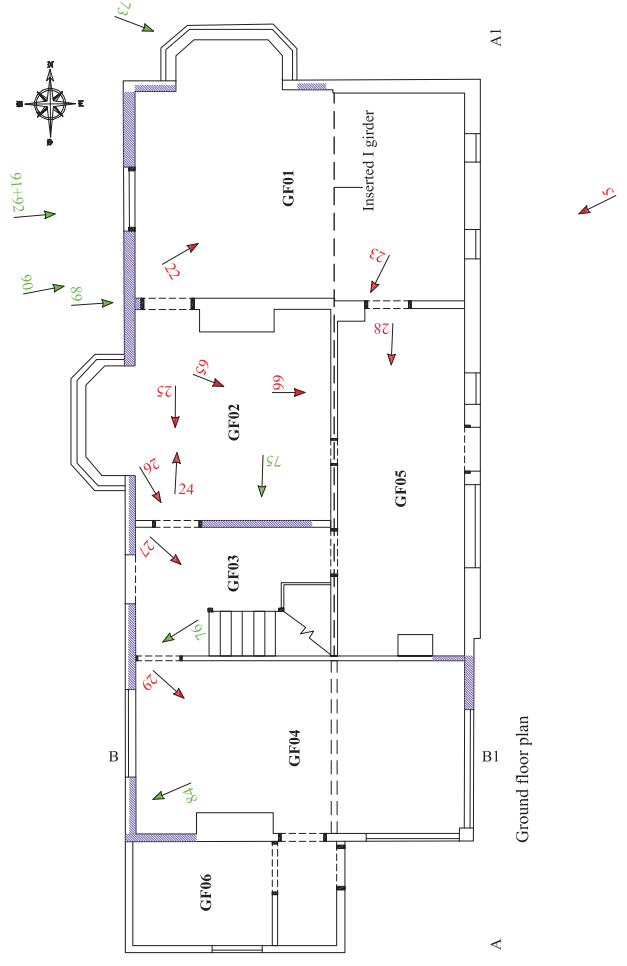
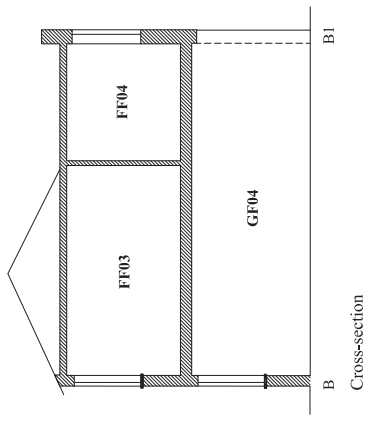
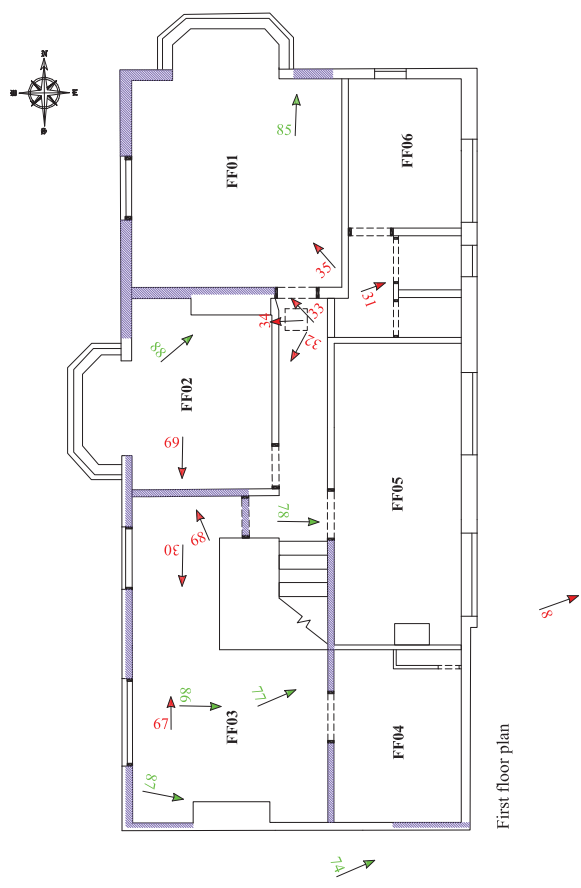


 Photographs taken during monitoring
 Photographic location



 93
 10

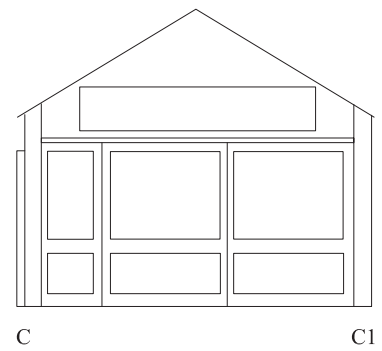
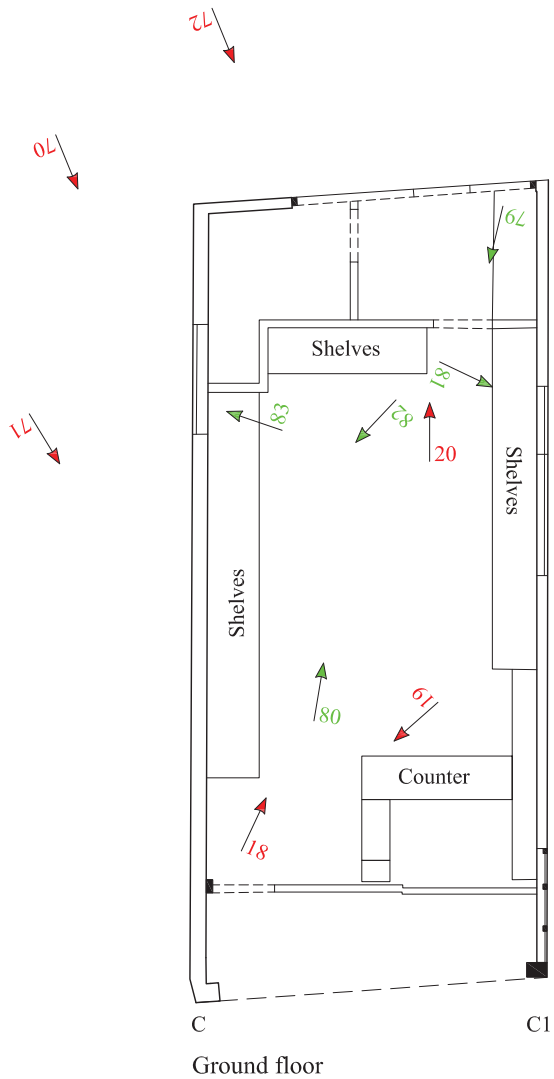




Photographs taken during monitoring
 Photographic location



Studwork & early lath & plaster where visible during demolition



North elevation



- Photographs taken during monitoring
- Photographic location

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Fig. 12 Building 3
 Scale 1:100 at A4