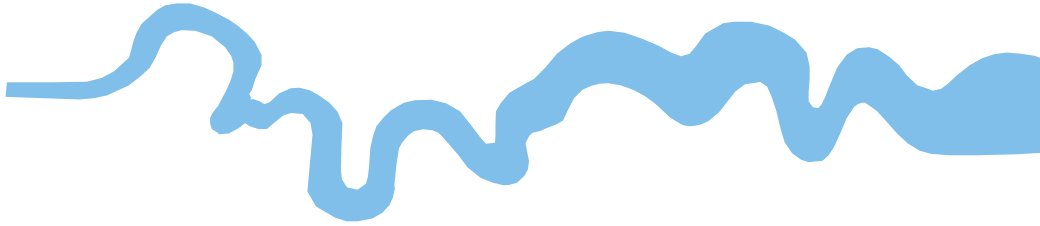


**T V A S**



**EAST MIDLANDS**

**Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington,  
Loughborough, Nottinghamshire**

**Building Recording**

**by Genni Elliott**

**Site Code: 145MSB22/168**

**(SK 5028 2555)**

**Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington,  
Loughborough, Nottinghamshire**

**Building Recording**

**For Mr Myles Halley**

by Genni Elliott

TVAS East Midlands

Site Code 145MSB22/168

**October 2022**

## Summary

**Site name:** Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, Nottinghamshire

**Grid reference:** SK 5028 2555

**Site activity:** Building Recording

**Date and duration of project:** 12th August 2022

**Project coordinator:** Genni Elliott

**Site code:** 145MSB 22/168

**Summary of results:** The style of the buildings suggests a date in the 18th century, predating the available detailed historic maps of 1884. The buildings have undergone a number of alterations, particularly along the southern elevation resulting in blocked openings and inserted windows, whilst internally there is little indication of any original features to indicate use. Building 1 may have been a former cartshed and stable with a hayloft above, which predates building 2. Building 2 has little evidence of former use. The roof of the building is constructed of reused timbers, consisting of matched pairs of purlins and pairs of main beams with a distinctive curve. The east wall contains a pair of posts and may originally not have been infilled with brick. Building 3 appears to be the most recent and least altered consisting of a store room and perhaps a small stable. Overall, the quality of the buildings is in stark contrast to the cattle shed opposite.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at TVAS East Midlands, Wellingborough and will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) in due course.

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| Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 20.10.22<br>Steve Preston ✓ 20.10.22 |
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# Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, Nottinghamshire Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Report 22/168

## Introduction

This report documents the results of building recording at the stable block to the north of The White House, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington, Nottinghamshire (SK 5028 2555) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr David Brown of DB Architecture Ltd, 13 Bridge Fields, Kegworth, Derbyshire, DE74 2FW on behalf of Mr Myles Halley of 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington.

Planning consent (app. no. 21/01185/FUL) and listed building consent (21/001186/LBC) have been granted by Rushcliffe Borough Council for the conversion of the stable block to a carport with associated internal and external alterations. The consent is subject to a condition (3) which requires a programme of building recording prior to any works taking place in order that the historic fabric of the structure can be preserved by record. This report documents the results of the building survey.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2021), and the Borough's policies on the historic environment. The fieldwork was undertaken by Helen Daniel and Genni Elliott on 12th August 2022 and the site code is 145MSB 22/168.

The archive is presently held at TVAS East Midlands, Wellingborough and will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and a copy sent to the Historic England Archive in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

Sutton Bonington is located close to the county boundaries of Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, to the south of Nottingham, north of Loughborough and east of the M1 and River Soar. The site is located at the northern end of the village, on the west side of Main Street (SK 5028 2555). The stable block is located to the north of the main house and set back from the main road (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 38m above Ordnance Datum and the underlying geology is Hemington Terrace Deposits (BGS 2001).

## Historical Background

The Sutton Bonington Conservation area appraisal summarizes the development of the village (SBCAA 2010). Historically Sutton Bonington was two separate parishes: Sutton to the south and Bonington to the north; each with its own church. By 1340 it was a single village with farming as the main occupation. In the 17th century framework knitting became a further main occupation and in 1840 the railway arrived. The conservation area appraisal contains no information specific to the history of the White House and its associated buildings.

The Stable Block forms part of a complex of buildings (Pl. 1) including the main house (The White House) and associated farm buildings along with a dovecote. Both the house and dovecote are grade II listed with the following descriptions:

### The White House

‘No.145, The White House and attached wall and railings G.V. II House and attached wall and railings. Late C18, early and mid C19. Red brick and ashlar. House of whitewashed brick with whitewashed ashlar quoins. Cornice and blocking course hides the hipped slate roof. Single red brick stacks to front left and to right. First floor band. Set on an ashlar plinth. Two and a half storeys, 3 bays. Central doorway with 6 fielded panel door, decorative overlight, panelled reveal, reeded surround and 2 decorative brackets supporting hood. To the right is a single tripartite glazing bar casement under segmental arch. Above are 2 glazing bar sashes with 2 similar smaller sashes on the top floor. The left single bay with no openings. to the right set back slightly, is an early C19 2 storey, single bay whitewashed brick and slate wing with right red brick gable stack. Single tripartite glazing bar casement under segmental arch, above is a single glazing bar sash. Projecting from the right of this wing is an ashlar coped wall extending for about a single metre and terminating in a small brick pier with shaped ashlar coping. Extending at a right angle from this in front of the house for about 17 metres is a low red brick wall topped with C19 decorative iron railings, being broken by the entrance to the doorway. Garden/south front has chamfered quoins. 2 two storey bows, each with 3 glazing bar sashes with keyblocks on each floor. The top floor with 2 small glazing bar sashes with keyblocks. Attached to the left of this front and set back is a red brick and hipped slate 2 storey, 2 bay C19 wing. Round arched doorway with reeded surround, impost and keyblocks, Gothick glazing bar fanlight and panelled door. To the left is a single Gothick glazing bar tripartite Yorkshire sash. 2 similar sashes above. Interior has geometric staircase with stick balusters and continuous mahogany hand rail.’

### The Dovecote

‘Pigeoncote at No. 145 G.V. II Pigeoncote. Late C18. Red brick. Pyramidal slate roof. Dentil eaves. First floor band. One and half storeys, single bay. Doorway with stable door under segmental arch. Openings for birds above the band, most now blocked. Included for group value only.’

Pevsner (1979, 342) also mentions the building,

‘No. 145 (White House) is a plain late C18 house with two bows to the garden and a pilastered door-case. Well proportioned and well preserved, including its fine semi-circular staircase.’

Some historical background is available on The White House, but little on the associated farm buildings. The preliminary Ordnance Survey map of 1815 does not show enough detail to provide further information concerning the arrangement of buildings. The pre-enclosure map of Sutton Bonington does not show buildings at all but suggests the rear of the site lies within a general area of old enclosures. The 1777 enclosure map allows

for more precise identification of the site, but shows only schematic buildings (Fig. 3) and cannot be relied on for detail. The site can be approximately located based on road layout and the field patterns to the west, and is shown as a single building within a larger plot. There is no indication of the outbuildings to the north or the track through the farmyard.

The title map does not extend as far as the White House so that the first available detailed map is the 1884 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4). This shows the buildings already present along the northern boundary. These extend beyond what now remains, to both north-east and south-west. The stable block to be recorded can be identified as fully formed, but little further detail can be discerned. To the north-east of the stable block it would appear that there is a further block, no longer present by the 1901 Ordnance Survey map.

Conversation with the owner suggests he has title deeds to the house dating back to 1580 and a local publication notes there are title deeds dating back to 1588 (SBLHS 1982, 7). The same publication records previous owners as Edward Bacon, some of the Paget family, Sir Guy Granet, general manager of the Midland Railway, Sir John Burn-Murdoch and Captain T.A.M. Hill (SBLHS 1982, 7). Census records confirm Sir Guy Granet living at the White House in 1911 and Captain Hill living there in 1939. A map of historic buildings records the tenants on the 31st December 1929 as Misses Martin in the White House with the cow shed to the rear with what appears to be the dovecote tenanted by Mrs Wiles and the adjacent building by Mrs Mills. It is unclear to whom the stable block is assigned.

Stylistically the house is Georgian in style, though the current entrance directly onto Main Street is at odds with the predominantly symmetrical style in favour in the period, with the appearance of the side of the house whilst the grand, symmetrical façade is located to the south, looking down Main Street. Internally the décor and arrangement follow the Georgian style with Adam-style fireplace surrounds. The windows along Main Street vary in style with the first and second floor windows set back but with the window boxes exposed suggesting a date between 1709 and 1774; the date of two building Acts relating to the placement of windows. The ground floor window is however not set back nor of a similar size or shape. The windows along the northern elevation also vary stylistically including one with bulls eye glass that may be earlier in date.

A cursory view of the exterior of the Dovecote shows it to be constructed of bricks, narrower than those within the other farm buildings, suggesting an earlier date. In general terms square/rectangular dovecotes date from the 17th century when the law was relaxed to allow prosperous individuals to build them rather than their solely being associated with manors and religious establishments, and from the 18th century onwards they appeared in within the farm yard, sometimes terminating a range (Hansell and Hansell 2001).

## **Methodology**

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by Historic England for a level 2 record (HE 2016; RCHM(E) 1996), and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020). The survey comprised a photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. The building has been recorded photographically using digital media which is catalogued (Appendix 1). The positions and directions of view of the photographs are shown on Figures 2 (exterior) and 5 (interior), where the numbers refer to Appendix 1; the appendix provides cross-references to those included as plates.

## **Description (Figs 5 and 6)**

The stable block is located along the northern boundary of the property and consists of the eastern part of a linear arrangement of attached buildings of varying dates with a dovecote forming the western end (Pls 1 and 2). The buildings front onto an access track, opposite which are further outbuildings including a cowhouse and cartshed. The farmstead arrangement in its current form appears to be a variation of a U-shape with a central track leading to the fields and other buildings beyond (Pl. 1). The yard is surfaced in Tarmac at the eastern end and cobbles at the western end.

The northern block of buildings consists of the dovecote at the western end, a three-bay building with large doors at the western end and open at the eastern end (Pl. 3), a building with door and window (building 1), the rectangular three-bay current stable (building 2) and a further building at the eastern end containing two doors and windows (building 3) (Pl. 2). All the buildings back onto the property boundary and no access was available to the northern elevation. The two buildings at the western end of the linear arrangement do not form part of this recording.

### **Building 1**

Building 1 (Pl. 4) is sub-rectangular in plan form with a straight frontage and an angled rear wall creating the irregular plan. The building is brick built, predominantly laid in stretcher bond and painted white. The roof is gable end type and covered in pantiles.

Only the southern, front elevation was visible externally and consists of a single window and doorway beneath a wooden lintel. The window has a wooden surround and would formerly have consisted of 12 panes divided into two fixed windows, one of which is now absent. The door consists of a wooden plank, stable-style door with window lights above. The existing door has modern hinges; pintles are still present for an earlier door. The frontage has been substantially altered; there is a scar in the brickwork at the western end with a second to

the east of the window. The bricks in this section are a different size to those at the eastern end of the building, measuring 226 x 113 x 66mm rather than 236 x 115 x 73mm. It would appear that this was a former opening that has been bricked up. The lintel above the door has been cut to allow the insertion of the window lights, though the entire piece of wood may well be reused, based on the presence of an empty mortice on the underside.

The western elevation is visible above the building to the west and internally (Pls 5 and 6). It appears to consist of bricks laid in stretcher bond, though has been white-washed and plastered over. The wall is not tied into the northern, rear wall. The opening into building 1A is complex consisting of two distinct doorframes; one in each room.

The northern wall is only visible internally and consists of predominantly stretcher bond brickwork, painted white (Pls 6 and 7), though the base of the eastern end contains roughly coursed stonework. A ledge is present internally in the eastern half of the building suggesting the wall has been increased in height. Approximately centrally along the wall is a pillar.

The eastern wall is visible above the building to the east and internally. The gable end is capped in a probable stone coping (Pl. 4). Internally the wall is built, predominantly, in Flemish bond, though the upper part of the wall has been rendered. At the level of the wall plate are holes for beam slots within the wall, above which is a blocked pitching eye (Pl. 8).

Internally the building is subdivided with a wooden partition (Pl. 9), which along with additional posts supports a first-floor hay loft. The partition is of simple plank and rail construction with additional attachments to the beams on either side, the detail of which is obscured by the ceiling. The western end of the hayloft floor is supported on a beam attached to the western wall. In the southern wall are three brick pillars, suggestive of a former large opening and a smaller one. The floor treatment (Pl. 10) varies, with a brick floor in the eastern half and a stone block floor along the frontage and extending into the western half, where visible. It appears to have been repaired with cobbles at one point. Along the frontage is an east-west aligned drainage channel.

Roof construction is complex with evidence for replacement rafters and a second set of purlins (Pls 8, 11 and 12). In general the roof is of common rafter construction split tree trunk rafters along with modern (pine?) rafters lying across a pair of purlins. The upper purlins consist of whole tree trunks whilst the lower and possibly older purlins are squarer in cross-section. The rafters meet at a ridge plank. The northernmost truss may show reuse; the beam is chamfered and contains an empty mortice (Pl. 12).



### Building 1A

Building 1A consists of a single room to the west of Building 1 (Pl. 13). It appears to be a part of the adjacent building to the west (not part of this survey), with which it shares a roof. Externally it consists of a short section of wall on the southern elevation containing a single window. The bricks within the wall are laid in stretcher bond and measure 230 x 113 x 66mm. The window consists of two casements each containing six panes. The roof extends across from the rest of the building to the west and consists of a gable end type, covered in pantiles.

The western wall could be seen internally within the building to the west as well as within building 1A (Pl. 14). It consists of a painted brick wall, predominantly laid in stretcher bond containing three missing brick, diamond-shaped ventilation gaps, which have been blocked up. The rear and eastern walls consist of painted brick in stretcher bond (Pl. 5).

Internally no further information is available; the room is long and narrow containing no additional features. Roof construction is not visible due to the presence of a ceiling inserted beneath the collar.

### Building 2

Building 2 is approximately rectangular in plan form with a gable end roof, linked to building 3 at the east end (Pls 15 and 16). The southern side of the roof is covered in slate tiles whilst the northern side is covered in pantiles. The building is brick built, predominantly laid in stretcher bond, though there are some rows of headers within an area of infill, possibly approximating English garden wall bond. As with building 1 the brick sizes vary from 222-236mm x 103-115mm x 60-70mm thick. The brickwork has been painted white with a black base.

Only the southern elevation is visible externally and consists of a central doorway with a window on either side. The windows consist of a wooden frame containing two casements, each with 6 panes of glass. Within each of the windows a casement is missing. The sill is present of shaped ceramic tiles/bricks. The door is a modern stable-style door. Evidence remains for an earlier stable door hung by pintles. Scars remain in the brickwork at the western end of the building indicating the presence of a larger opening where the window now is, most likely a door. A second scar is present between the door and western window, possibly suggestive of a larger central opening, which would approximately agree with the thinner section of wall seen internally (Pl. 17) which is similarly present on the western window opening (Pl. 18).

All other walls could only be viewed internally and had been painted black at the base and white above, obscuring some of the detail. The western wall is laid in stretcher bond and contains a small alcove of no clear function (Pl. 19). Within the apex and off-centre is the blocked pitching eye seen in building 1. It does not appear to relate to the use of this building, the existing roof partially blocking the former opening. The northern

wall is similarly obscured with paint. In general, the wall is built in stretcher bond. Along the base are larger, protruding stones, possibly forming part of a foundation or earlier garden wall (Pl. 20). The east, gable end wall consists of a combination of brick and basic timber framing (Pl. 21). The earliest timber framing consists of a pair of uprights supporting a beam. A further, modern, wooden support has been added at the southern end. The wall has then been infilled with brick laid in stretcher bond, where visible, and subsequently plastered over beneath the beam. Above the beam the bricks are painted white and laid in stretcher bond.

Internally the building is divided into three stables with modern concrete block walls topped with railings (Pl. 22). The eastern end has a small brick trough in the north-east corner (Pl. 20) and a brick floor with a drainage channel running east-west at the southern end (Pl. 23). The central stable is smaller to allow for an access passageway along the southern wall. The passageway is constructed of Staffordshire blue 8-block stable floor bricks (Pl. 17), whilst the stable floor is the same red brick as that present to the east. The western stable is in use and the floor is covered in rubber matting. A matching trough is present in the north-west corner.

Roof construction consists of an approximately central truss with a curved beam, set on the wall at the southern end and embedded into the northern wall (Pl. 22). The same arrangement as seen in the eastern gable wall. The beam and principal rafters show evidence of re-use with a number of empty mortices and peg-holes (Pl. 24). A raised collar sits between the two principal rafters, propped by a small timber post. The collar has a carpenter's mark at the northern end 'VIII' chiselled on the underside, also likely to be reused (Pl. 25). The purlins consist of a pair of trees that have been roughly squared and split in two, with each purlin overlapping on the central truss. The common rafters are mainly obscured by laths, suggesting an earlier plastered ceiling, but where visible are laid on edge over the purlins (Pl. 26).

### Building 3

Building 3 is rectangular in plan form and shares a roof with building 2 (Pl. 27). It has a gable end and the south side of the roof is covered in slate while the north side is covered in pantiles. The ridge line is covered in red clay tiles marking it out from building 2. The building is brick built with the bricks laid in stretcher bond measuring 237mm x 110mm x 72mm and painted white with a black base at the bottom of the wall.

Only the southern wall is visible externally, the northern gable end being obscured by planting. The southern frontage consists of two doors and two windows arranged as pairs. The western door is of stable door type whilst the eastern door is of simple plank construction. Both windows have wooden frames, but the western window otherwise missing, the eastern window is fixed and contains 12 panes. Both the eastern door and window are set lower than those to the west.

The other walls can be viewed internally. The western wall is the reverse of that seen in building 2 and shows the timbers supporting the beam, infilled with brick (Pl. 28). This has been mainly plastered over but within the apex stretcher bond bricks are visible. Both the northern and eastern walls are plastered, obscuring the brickwork (Pl. 29).

The building has been sub-divided into two, labelled 3 and 3A. The western room (3) is the larger of the two and requires a step down from ground level into the room. The floor, where visible, is brick, but this changes from red brick along the southern wall to grey brick along the northern wall (Pl. 30).

Roof construction consists of common rafters laid across purlins which are built into the gable end walls (Pl. 31).

The smaller, eastern room (3A) also requires a step down from the existing ground level onto a brick floor. The room has been further sub-divided by a partition with a barred window, located high within the wall (Pl. 49). A further window is present in the northern external wall.

## **Interpretation**

There have been substantial alterations to the buildings, particularly visible along the southern frontage, with entrances blocked up and windows inserted. The arrangement of the buildings along the northern boundary wall also suggests a number of phases of development, likely to consist of at least five separate building events. The construction order is not clear, partly due to not all the buildings being part of this recording and also due to the number of alterations that have subsequently partially been obscured by painted brickwork. It is likely, based on narrower brick thicknesses and status, that the dovecote forms an early part of the range, with subsequent buildings to the north attached to it.

Room 1A appears in plan form to be part of the larger building to the west of it, though it is possible that the roof has merely been extended across to cover it. The dividing wall between the two contains three openings suggesting that the original purpose required the contents to have some ventilation, though more likely the contents of the room to the west, room 1A being narrow and better suited to a passageway than room with a function.

Building 1 appears to have been built off the boundary wall, with dividing walls butted up against the wall. The western end of the building originally had a large opening in the frontage, similar in size to the openings in the building to the west. A hayloft was formerly present above the eastern end of the building, accessed through

a pitching eye in the eastern gable end apex. The pitch of the roof and presence of beam slots suggests that the pitching eye relates to building 1 rather than building 2.

Building 2 in its current form is later than building 1, blocking the pitching eye in the east wall of building 1. The roof of the building reuses a significant number of older timbers and may represent an earlier building in the location with the timber in the east wall infilled with brick. The two beams within the building appear to be a matched pair; each with a distinctive curve requiring them to be set into the north wall. The earliest form of the front (south) wall is unclear: a door was present at the western end and it is possible that the existing door was larger which would suggest that the existing truss has been moved, in turn implying that the roof is later. The original function of the building is unclear.

Building 3 would appear to be later than building 2 with the roof extended across. It appears to show the least alteration.

The current quality of these buildings is in marked contrast to the cow shed and cart shed opposite which have been maintained and show little evidence for alteration in the frontage. These alterations have obscured the former function of the buildings, though it would appear that there were several larger openings that could accommodate a cart, perhaps with a horse adjacent. Noticeably missing from the arrangement of farm related buildings is a building that functioned as a barn. In general this range of buildings appears to date from the 18th or 19th century.

## **Conclusion**

The style of the buildings suggests a date in the 18th century, predating the available detailed historic maps. The earliest map of 1884 shows the buildings fully formed as an integral part of a linear farmyard. The buildings have undergone a number of alterations, particularly along the southern elevation, resulting in blocked openings and inserted windows whilst internally there is little indication of any original features to indicate use. The size of the former opening suggests that building 1 may have been a former cartshed and stable with a hayloft above, which predates building 2. Building 2 has evidence for a doorway at the west end, perhaps for a horse, no internal features remain. The roof of the building is constructed of reused timbers, though these are matched with pairs of purlins and pairs of main beams with the beams coming from the same building. The east wall contains a pair of posts and may originally not have been infilled with brick. Building 3 appears to be the most recent and least altered consisting of a store room and perhaps a small stable. Overall the quality of the buildings is in stark contrast to the cattle shed opposite.

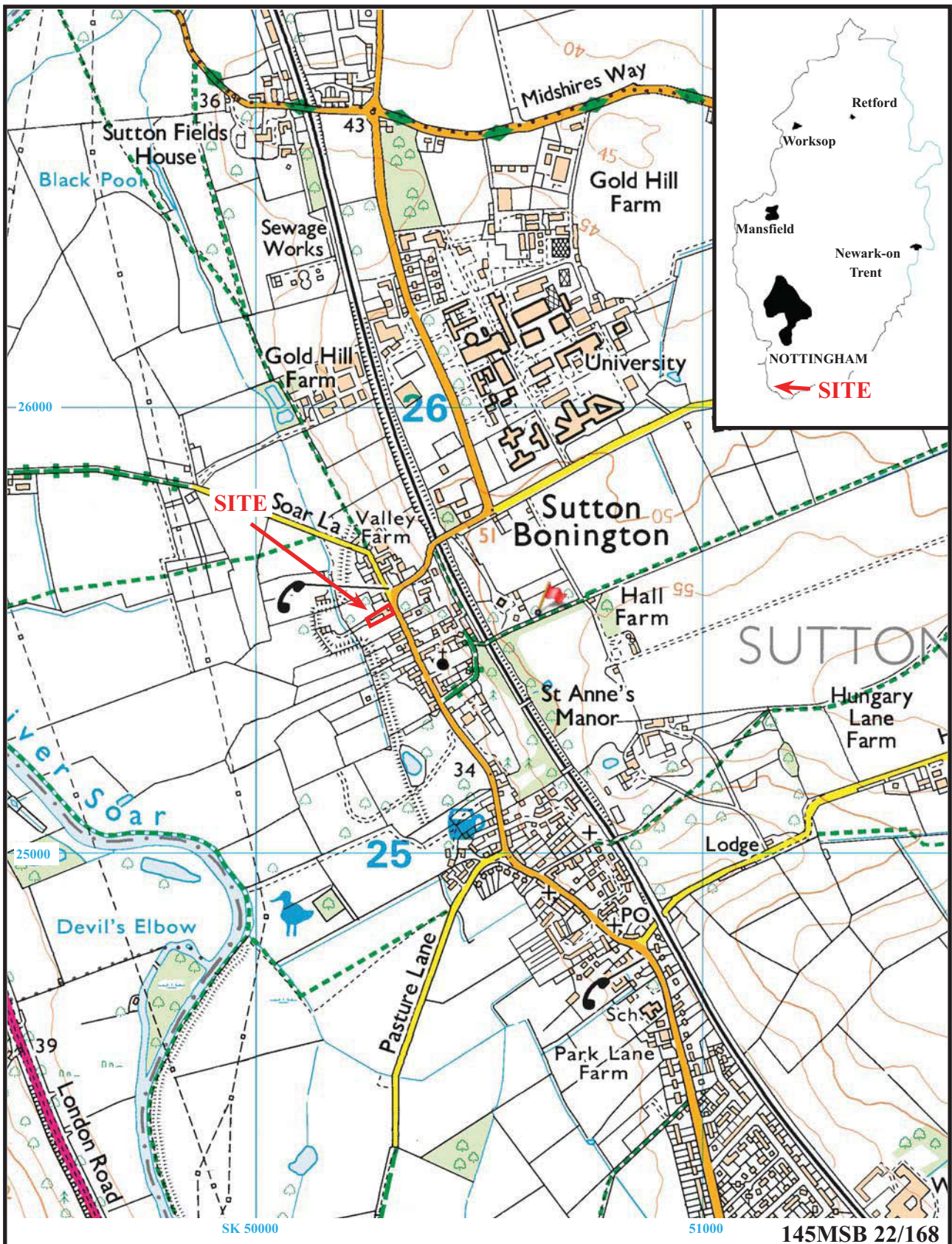
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## APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

| <i>Cat. No.</i> | <i>Scales</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Direction</i> | <i>Description</i>                                       |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|--|
| 1               | 1x1m, 1x2m    | External        | N                | Building 3, front elevation [PI. 27]                     |
| 2               | 1x1m, 1x2m    | External        | N                | Building 2, front elevation, east end [PI. 15]           |
| 3               | 1x1m, 1x2m    | External        | N                | Building 2, front elevation, west end [PI. 16]           |
| 4               | 1x1m, 1x2m    | External        | N                | Building 1, front elevation                              |
| 4b              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | External        | N                | Building 1, front elevation [PI. 4]                      |
| 5               | 1x1m, 1x2m    | External        | N                | Building 1, front elevation                              |
| 6               | 1x1m, 1x2m    | External        | N                | Building 1A, front elevation [PI. 13]                    |
| 7               | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 1A     | NE               | Building 1A, west wall [PI. 14]                          |
| 8               | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 1      | WW               | West wall  |
| 9               | -             | Building 1A     | N                | General photo to north wall [PI. 5]                      |
| 10              | -             | Building 1A     | NW               | Oblique of room 1A                                       |
| 11              | -             | Building 1      | NE               | East gable end wall showing blocked pitching eye [PI. 8] |
| 12              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 1      | N                | North wall, east end [PI. 7]                             |
| 13              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 1      | N                | Roof construction [PI. 11]                               |
| 14              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 1      | N                | North wall, west end [PI. 6]                             |
| 15              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 1      | SW               | South wall   |
| 16              | -             | Building 1      | S                | Roof construction  |
| 17              | -             | Building 1      | W                | Roof construction [PI. 12]                               |
| 18              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 1      | NW               | Stud wall  |
| 19              | 1x2m          | Building 1      | NE               | Stud wall and post [PI. 9]                               |
| 20              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 1      | NW               | Floor detail   |
| 21              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 1      | NW               | Floor detail [PI. 10]                                    |
| 22              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 1      | NE               | East wall  |
| 23              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 2      | SE               | East wall showing timbers [PI. 21]                       |
| 24              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 2      | N                | North wall, east end [PI. 20]                            |
| 25              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 2      | S                | Floor detail [PI. 23]                                    |
| 26              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 2      | S                | South wall, east end, window                             |
| 27              | -             | Building 2      | W                | Roof construction [PI. 22]                               |
| 28              | -             | Building 2      | W                | Roof construction  |
| 29              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 2      | W                | Floor detail   |
| 29b             | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 2      | W                | Floor detail   |
| 30              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 2      | N                | North wall, centre                                       |
| 31              | -             | Building 2      | W                | Truss showing carpenters mark 'VIII'                     |
| 31b             | -             | Building 2      | W                | Carpenters mark detail 'VIII' [PI. 25]                   |
| 32              | -             | Building 2      | S                | View along beam showing reuse [PI. 24]                   |
| 33              | -             | Building 2      | NW               | Truss detail   |
| 34              | -             | Building 2      | W                | Roof detail  |
| 35              | 1x2m          | Building 2      | SW               | South wall, central                                      |
| 36              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 2      | W                | South wall [PI. 17]                                      |
| 37              | -             | Building 2      | NW               | West wall [PI. 19]                                       |
| 38              | -             | Building 2      | S                | South wall, west end, window [PI. 18]                    |
| 39              | -             | Building 2      | E                | Roof detail  |
| 40              | -             | Building 2      | N                | Roof detail [PI. 26]                                     |
| 41              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 3      | N                | North wall [PI. 29]                                      |
| 42              | -             | Building 3      | NE               | East wall  |
| 43              | 1x2m          | Building 3      | NE               | Roof detail  |
| 44              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 3      | S                | South wall   |
| 45              | -             | Building 3      | S                | Roof detail [PI. 31]                                     |
| 46              | -             | Building 3      | W                | West wall showing timbers [PI. 28]                       |
| 47              | 1x2m          | Building 3      | SW               | Timber in detail   |
| 48              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 3      | N                | Brick floor [PI. 30]                                     |
| 49              | 1x1m, 1x2m    | Building 3a     | N                | View to north wall [PI. 32]                              |
| 50              | 1x2m          | Building 3a     | NE               | Room detail  |
| 51              | 1x1m          | Building 3a     | S                | Internal wall and doorway                                |
| 52              | -             | External        | E                | House and outbuildings [PI. 1]                           |
| 53              | -             | External        | NE               | Dovecote [PI. 3]   |
| 54              | -             | External        | SE               | Cowshed  |
| 55              | -             | External        | NE               | Stable block   |
| 56              | -             | External        | NW               | Stable block and dovecote [PI. 2]                        |
| 57              | -             | External        | W                | House and outbuildings                                   |
| 58              | -             | External        | W                | House and outbuildings                                   |
| 59              | -             | External        | SW               | House  |
| 60              | -             | External        | SW               | Cowshed  |



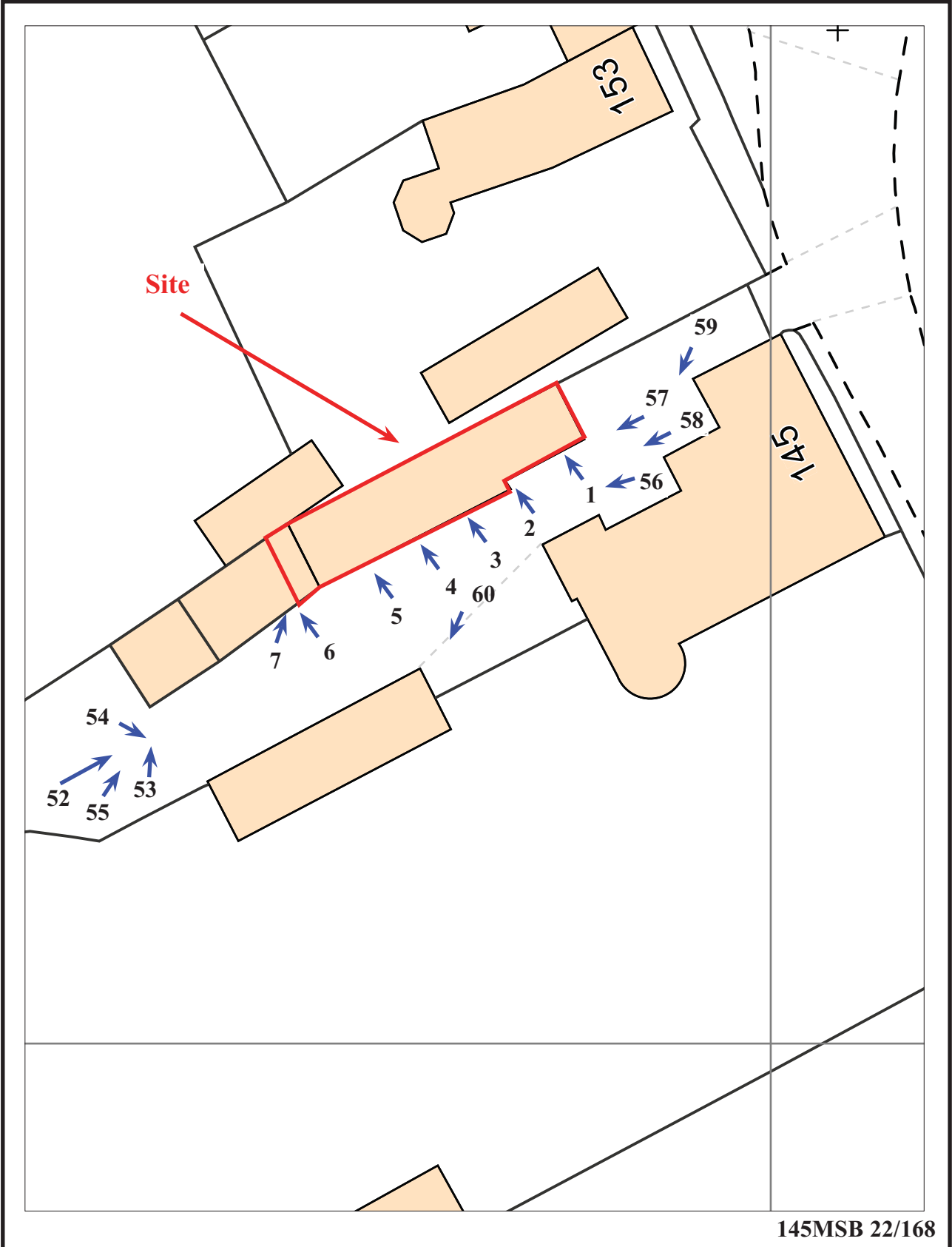


**Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington,  
Loughborough, Nottinghamshire, 2022  
Building Recording**

Figure 1. Location of site within Sutton Bonington and Nottinghamshire.

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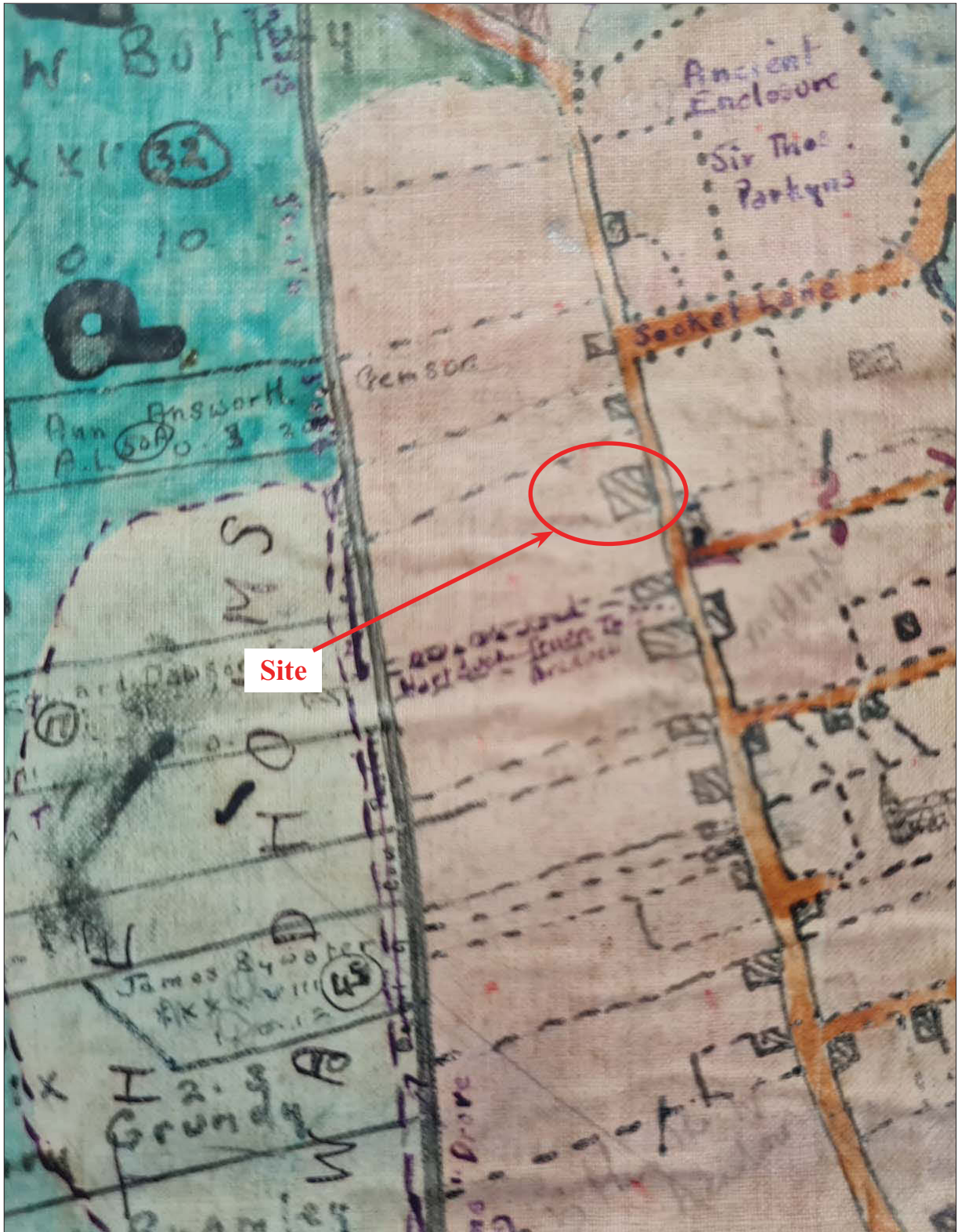
**Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington,  
Loughborough, Nottinghamshire, 2022  
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Figure 2. Detailed Location of site showing photo locations

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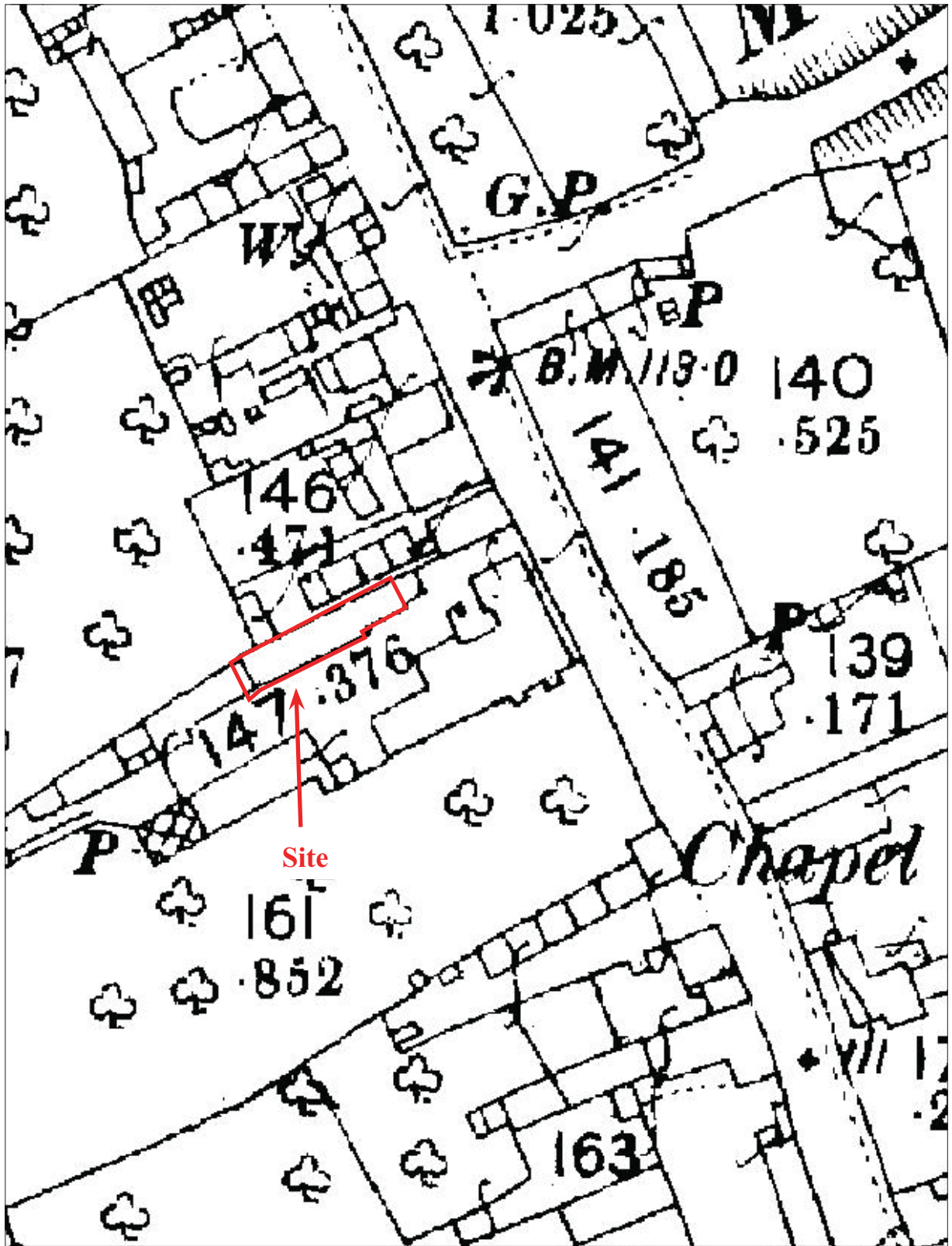
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Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington,  
Loughborough, Nottinghamshire, 2022  
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Figure 3. Sutton St Michael Enclosure Map, 1777





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Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington,  
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Figure 4. First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1884







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Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington,  
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Figure 5. Plan of the buildings







Plate 1. House and outbuildings, looking East.



Plate 2. Stable block and dovecote, looking North West.



Plate 3. Dovecote, looking North East.



Plate 4. Building 1, front elevation, looking North,  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.

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**Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington,  
Loughborough, Nottinghamshire, 2022  
Building Recording  
Plates 1 to 4.**





Plate 5. General photo to north wall, looking North.



Plate 6. North wall, west end, looking North.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.



Plate 7. North wall, east end, looking North.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.



Plate 8. East gable end wall showing blocked pitching eye. Looking North East.

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**Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington,  
Loughborough, Nottinghamshire, 2022**  
**Building Recording**  
Plates 5 to 8.  
Building 1.







Plate 9. Stud wall and post, looking North East.  
Scale: 1x2m.



Plate 10. Floor detail, looking North West.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.



Plate 11. Roof construction, looking North.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.



Plate 12. Roof construction, looking West.

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**Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington,  
Loughborough, Nottinghamshire, 2022**  
**Building Recording**  
Plates 9 to 12.  
Building 1.





Plate 13. Building 1A, front elevation, looking North.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.



Plate 14. Building 1A, west wall, looking North East.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.



Plate 15. Building 2, front elevation, east end, looking North.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.



Plate 16. Building 2, front elevation, west end, looking North.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.

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**Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington,  
Loughborough, Nottinghamshire, 2022**  
**Building Recording**  
Plates 13 to 16.  
Buildings 1A and 2.







Plate 17. South wall, looking West.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.



Plate 18. South wall, west end, window, looking West.



Plate 19. West wall, looking North West.



Plate 20. North wall, east end, looking North.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.

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**Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington,  
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**Building Recording**  
Plates 17 to 20.  
Building 2.





Plate 21. East wall showing timbers, looking South East.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.



Plate 22. Roof construction, looking West.



Plate 23. Floor detail, looking South.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.



Plate 24. View along beam showing reuse, looking South.

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**Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington,  
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**Building Recording**

Plates 21 to 24.

Building 2.

T V A S  
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Plate 25. Carpenters mark detail 'VIII', looking West.



Plate 26. Roof detail, looking North.



Plate 27. Building 3, front elevation, looking North.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.



Plate 28. West wall showing timbers, looking West.

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**Stable Block, 145 Main Street, Sutton Bonington,  
Loughborough, Nottinghamshire, 2022**

**Building Recording**

Plates 25 to 28.

Buildings 2 and 3.





Plate 29. North wall, looking North.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.



Plate 30. Brick floor, looking North.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.



Plate 31. Roof detail, looking South.



Plate 32. View to north wall, looking North.  
Scales: 1x1m and 1x2m.

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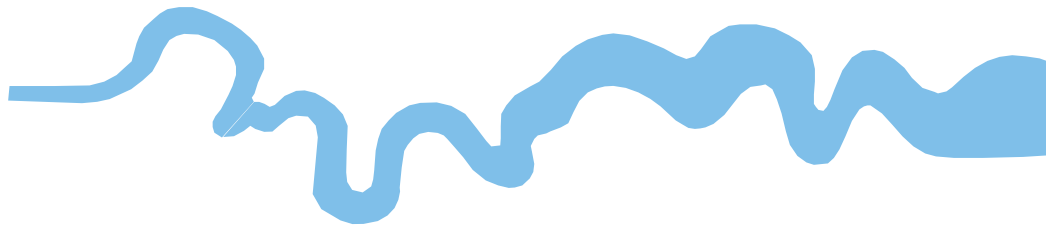
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Loughborough, Nottinghamshire, 2022**  
**Building Recording**  
Plates 29 to 32.  
Building 3.

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## TIME CHART

|                            | Calendar Years   |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Modern _____               | AD 1901          |
| Victorian _____            | AD 1837          |
| Post Medieval _____        | AD 1500          |
| Medieval _____             | AD 1066          |
| Saxon _____                | AD 410           |
| Roman _____                | AD 43<br>AD 0 BC |
| Iron Age _____             | 750 BC           |
| <br>                       |                  |
| Bronze Age: Late _____     | 1300 BC          |
| Bronze Age: Middle _____   | 1700 BC          |
| Bronze Age: Early _____    | 2100 BC          |
| <br>                       |                  |
| Neolithic: Late .....      | 3300 BC          |
| Neolithic: Early .....     | 4300 BC          |
| <br>                       |                  |
| Mesolithic: Late .....     | 6000 BC          |
| Mesolithic: Early .....    | 10000 BC         |
| <br>                       |                  |
| Palaeolithic: Upper .....  | 30000 BC         |
| Palaeolithic: Middle ..... | 70000 BC         |
| Palaeolithic: Lower .....  | 2,000,000 BC     |





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