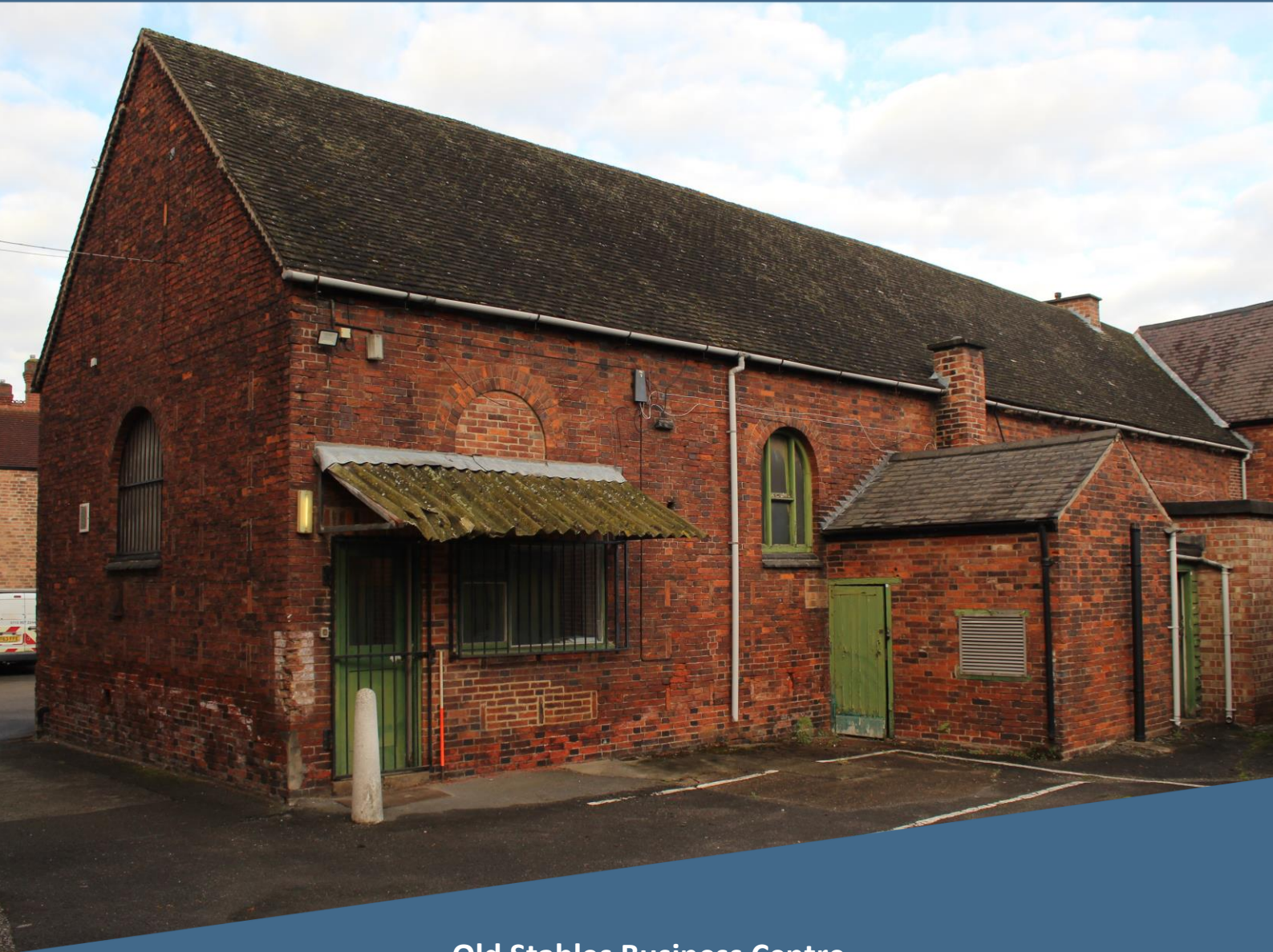


Archaeological Standing Building Recording



**Old Stables Business Centre
Derby Road
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NG10 1HU**

On behalf of

Baily Garner

November 2022

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Cover: View looking northwest towards the western wing of the former stable block

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1 Executive Summary

Border Archaeology Ltd has undertaken a programme of Archaeological Standing Building Recording to Historic England/RCHME Level 2 in connection with a development at the former Stables which fall within the curtilage of the Grade II listed Town Hall, Derby Road, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, NG10 1HU, the results of which are summarised as follows:

The former stable building was built in the early 19th century on a U-shaped plan enclosing a south facing courtyard which has been partially infilled with later extensions at different stages throughout the 20th century. The stables have undergone various stages of redevelopment, and have most recently been modified for use as a vehicle maintenance facility and workshops. The former stables fall within the curtilage of the Grade II listed Town Hall (The Hall) and is located within the Long Eaton Town Centre Conservation Area.

The western wing is a gabled single storey building with attic, built on an NNW-SSE alignment. It is of brick construction laid principally in a modified Flemish bond with later infilling in a stretcher bond. The roof has plain tiles and is hipped at its northern end with a chimney stack within the central ridge. Rows of infilled ventilation holes extending to roof height can be seen along its S and E elevations. Aerial photography from 1928 shows that the original fenestration of the west-facing elevation originally included four large garage openings with transoms. These survive in part to the second and third bay, but have been infilled and replaced with wooden doors and casements to the first and fourth bays.

The construction style of the central range differs considerably from the W wing. The brickwork at ground floor level is laid in a modified Flemish bond with later infilling in stretcher bond, while the brick masonry at first floor level is constructed in a modified English bond, with a hipped slate roof that sits slightly higher than the two returning wings. Along the north-facing and west-facing elevations, the two styles of brickwork are separated by a simple brick string course, and there is further internal evidence that suggests that the central range was originally built as a single storey. However, aerial photography from 1928 shows that the central range existed as a two-storey structure by at least this date, forming a cart shed opening S onto the central courtyard. Whilst the two adjoining modern workshops within the courtyard cover much of the historic fabric, the support columns and original lintel of the cart shed survive internally. Its roof trusses likely date from the late 19th century although there is evidence that much roof structure was replaced sometime during the 20th century.

The construction style of the E wing is broadly like that of the W wing, except for a slate roof. The modern office complex to the S adjoins the stables at the S end of this and a large two-storey modern brick tower projects from its W facing elevation. Historic aerial photography shows a number of stable doors within its west-facing elevation, suggesting it formed the principal stable range. However, its current fenestration is somewhat irregular and has been subject to various modern alterations. Its roof trusses appear to be late 18th or 19th century in date and are contemporary with the original structure.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology (BA) has been instructed by Baily Garner on behalf of Erewash Borough Council to carry out a programme of Archaeological Standing Building Recording (ASBR) in connection with the proposed redevelopment of the former Stables to the rear of the Grade II Town Hall, Derby Road, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, NG10 1HU (*fig. 1*) to create Offices and Workshops for start-up businesses.

Recording of the building subject to conversion was undertaken to Historic England/RCHME Level 2 comprising a photographic record with plans and key elevations.

3 Site Description

The former stables lie to the rear of the Erewash Borough Council buildings within the town of Long Eaton, Derbyshire, and falls within the curtilage of a Grade II listed late 18th century house known as The Hall which forms part of a wider municipal building complex. The site is accessed from Cranmer Street to the W, and is bordered by Midland Street to the E and Derby Road (A6005) to the S.

The site is located within the Long Eaton Town Centre Conservation Area and to the E of the Long Eaton Lace Factories Conservation Area and Erewash Canal (*fig. 10*). The grid reference for the site is NGR: SK 49023 33952.

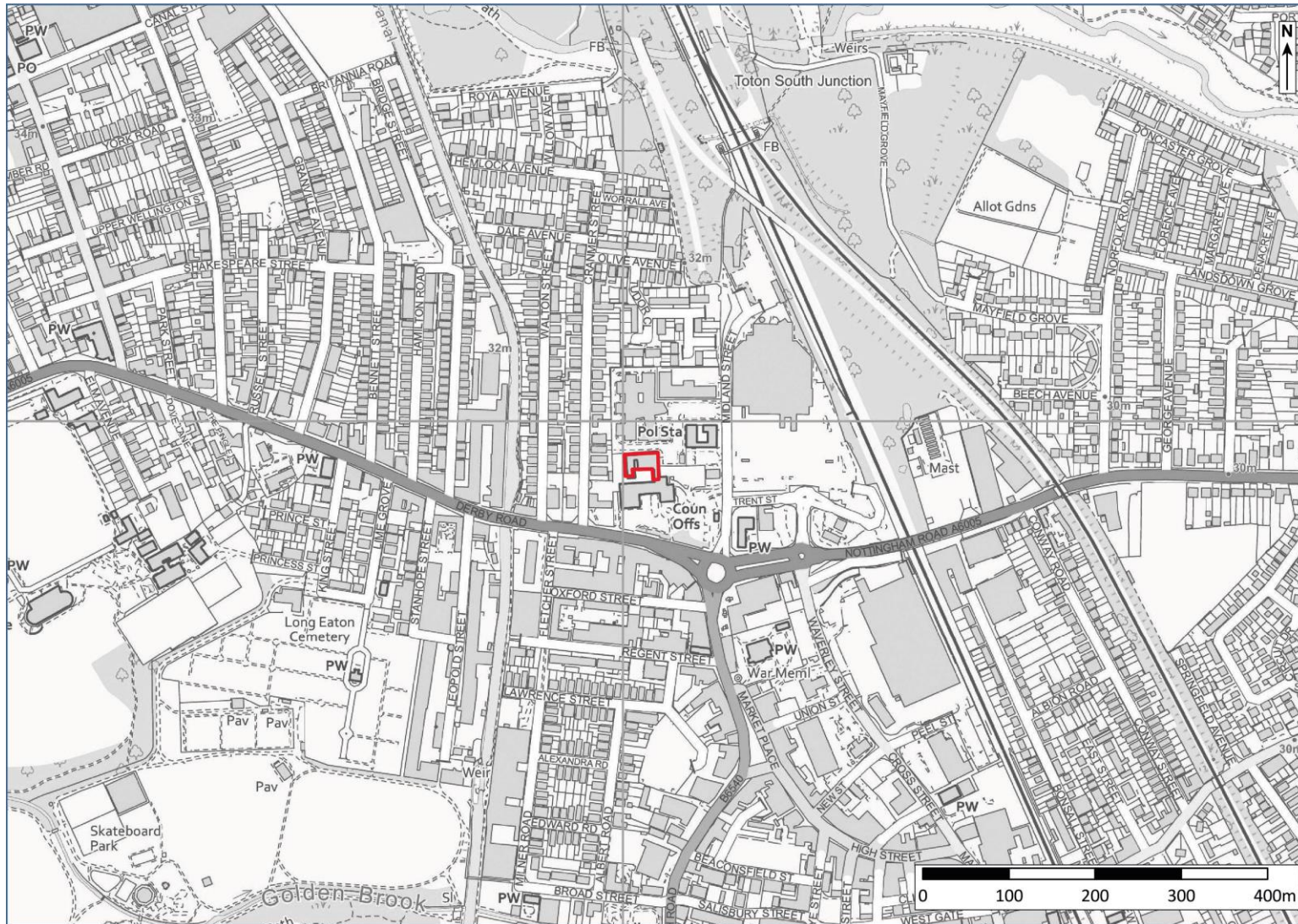
The Hall was designated as a Grade II listed building on 22nd October 1961 (List Entry No.1204191), the listing description extracted from the National Heritage List for England reads as follows:

House, now offices. 1778 with C19 and C20 additions and alterations, mostly to the rear. Attributed to Joseph Pickford of Derby and built for gentleman farmer Henry Howitt. Red brick with ashlar and gauged brick dressings, stone plinth and bracketed moulded stone cornice with blocking course over. Hipped graduated slate roof with brick ridge stacks. Three storeys and three bays with central bay slightly advanced and pedimented. Main elevation has steps up to central ashlar Roman Doric pedimented doorcase, flanked by narrow sashes with tapering pilasters to outer edges and plain entablatures over, creating a Venetian style doorcase. Raised and fielded panelled door has semi-circular traceried fanlight above. To east side of the doorcase in the central bay is an early C20 war memorial with a brass plaque set in a pedimented stone aedicule. Side bays have glazing bar sashes under gauged brick flat arches. Two similar windows above and a central glazing bar set in raised, moulded, shouldered stone surround. Above again, there are three smaller glazing bar sashes, those to sides under gauged brick arches and that to centre in moulded stone surround. Similar windows to other elevations, except two late C19 canted bay windows to ground floor of west elevation. Interior has a fine oak staircase which has an open string with elaborate cheek-pieces and three different columnar balusters to each step, one tapering, one twisted, and one fluted, each on a square knop and a vase. It also has a wide moulded, ramped handrail. The staircase leads up to a large open first floor landing which has a balustrade of similar balusters. There is also a back staircase which goes up to the second floor, which has simple tapering, knopped balusters and ramped handrail. The ground floor east room has a fine contemporary coloured marble fireplace by George Money Penny and one upper room has a plain shouldered C18 fireplace, the others are C19. To the rear of the building is a C19 bakehouse.

3.1 Soils & Geology

The British Geological Survey (BGS) records the underlying solid geology in the vicinity of the site as consisting of Mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member, comprising sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237 to 247 million years ago in the Triassic Period (BGS 2022).

The overlying superficial deposits are characterised as sands and gravels of the Holme Pierrepont Member, formed up to three million years ago during the Quaternary Period within a local environment previously dominated by rivers (BGS 2022).



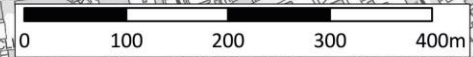
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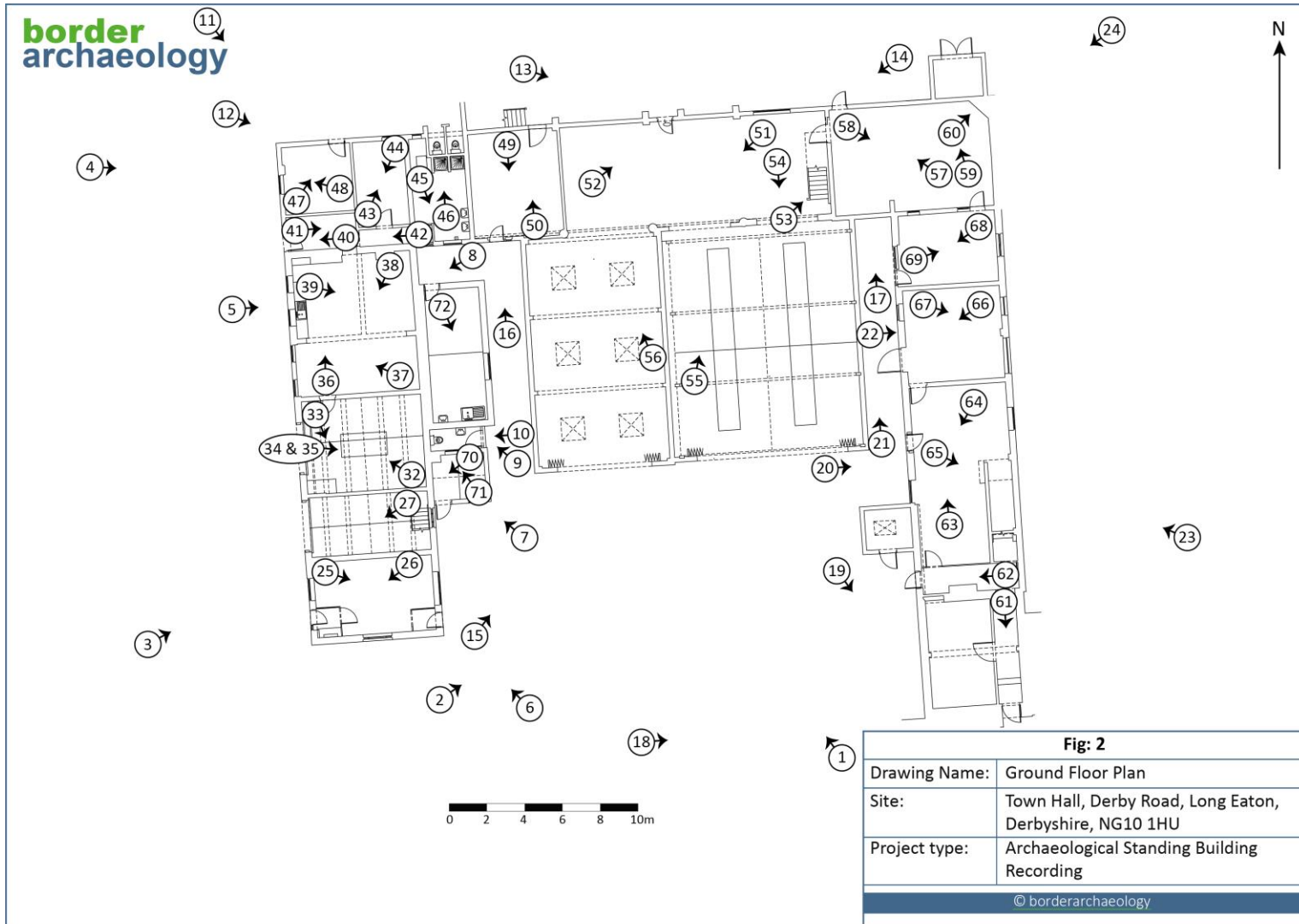
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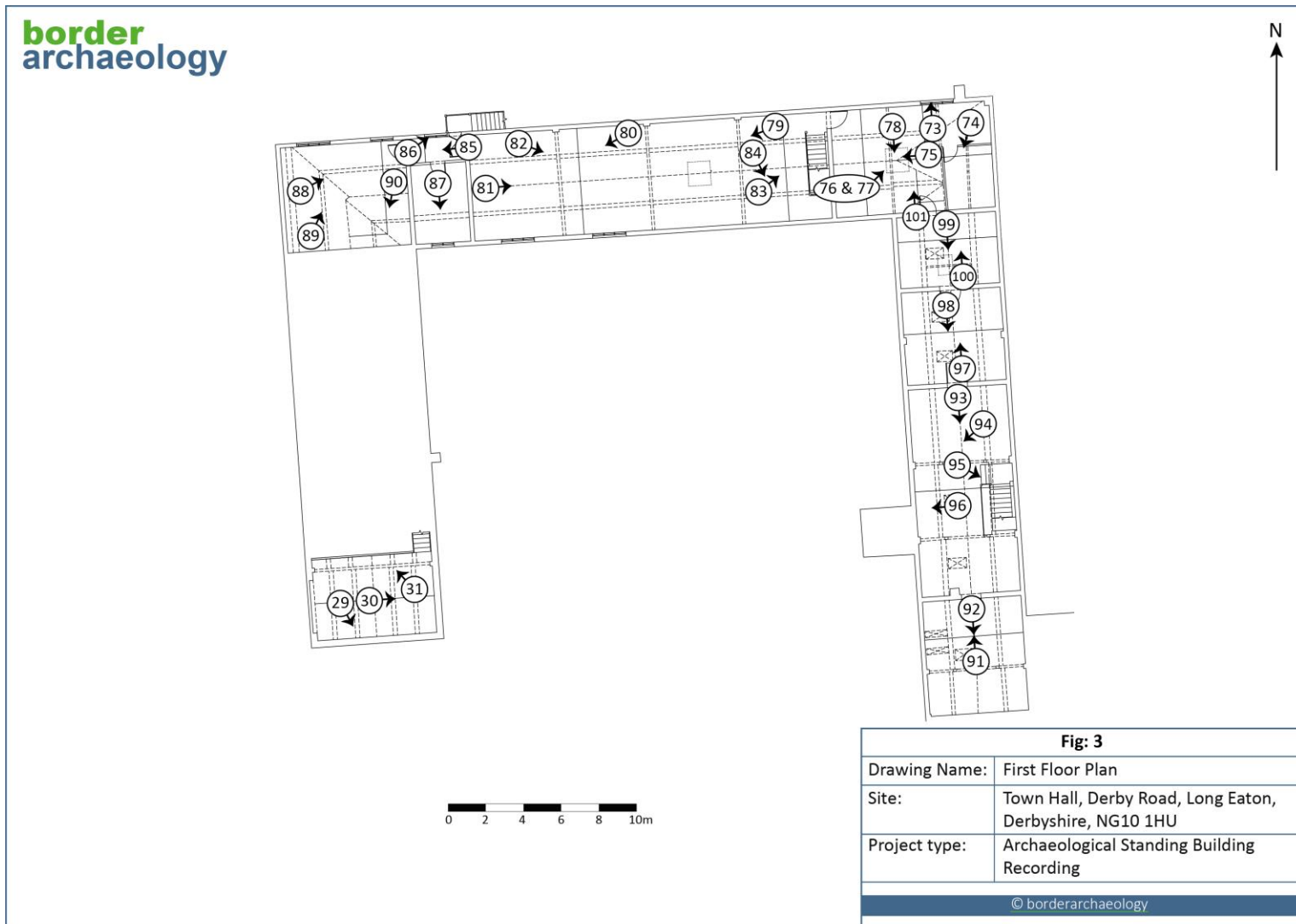
Fig: 1

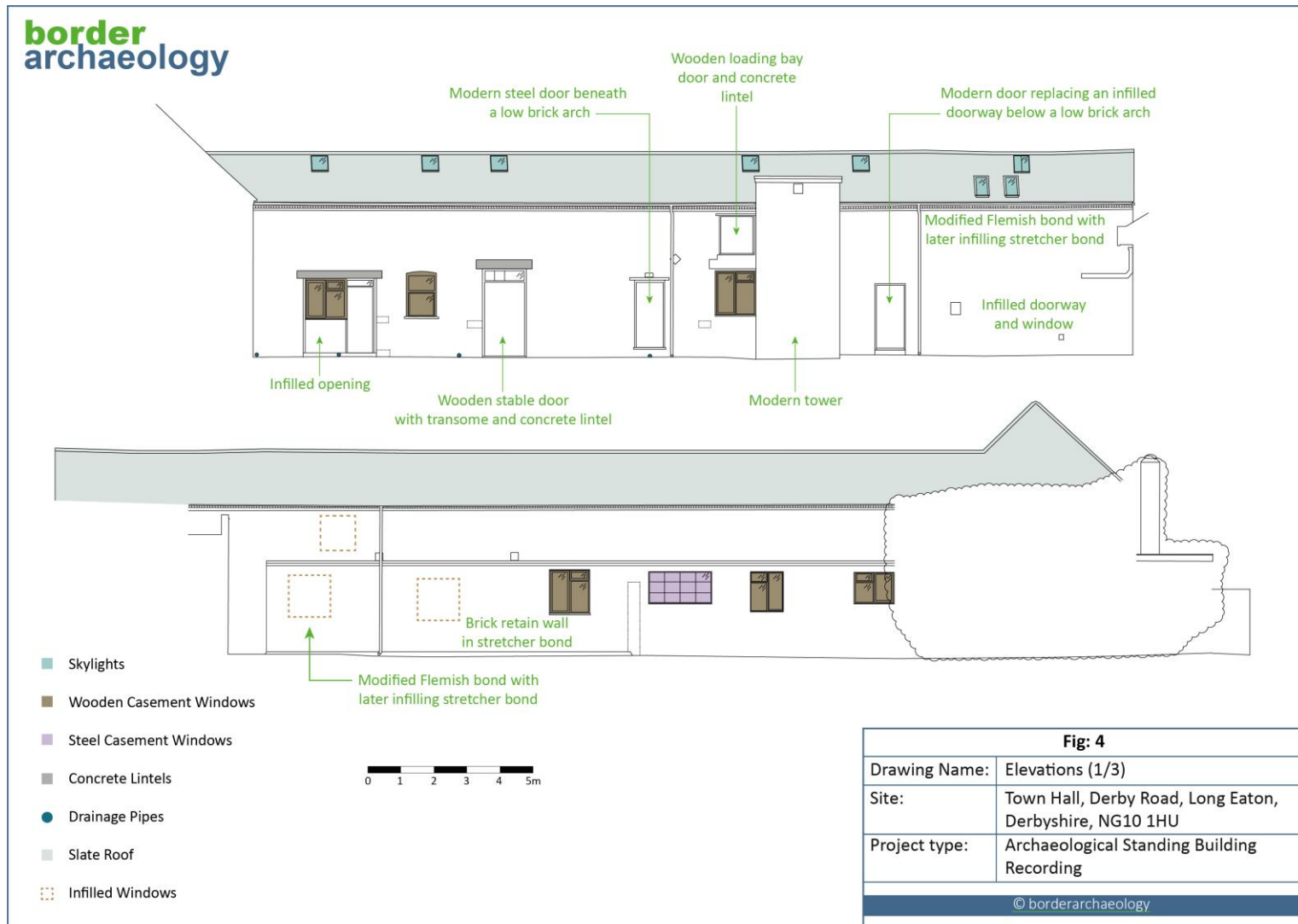
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Site:	Town Hall, Derby Road Long Eaton, Derbyshire NG10 1HU
Project Type:	Archaeological Standing Building Recording

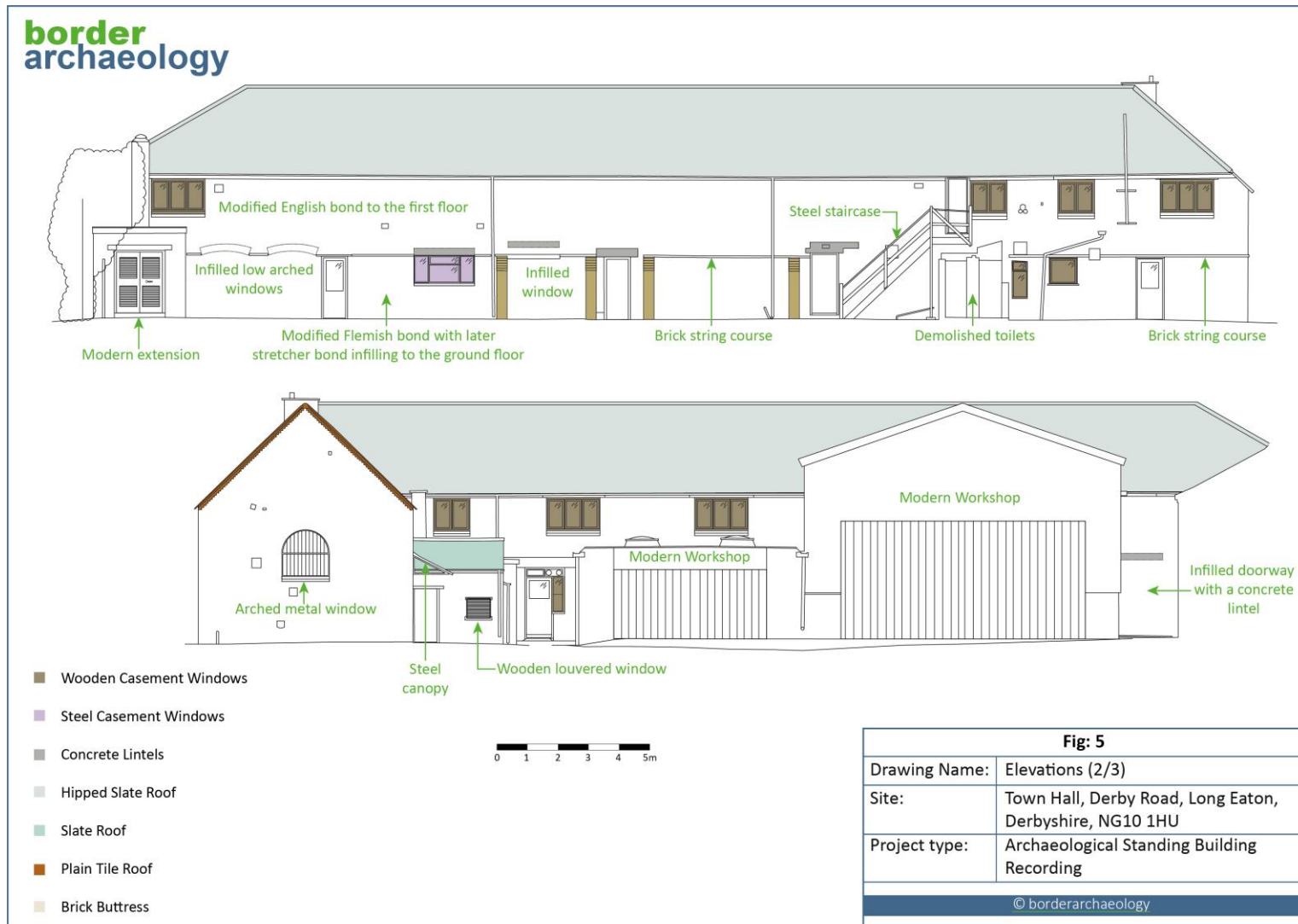
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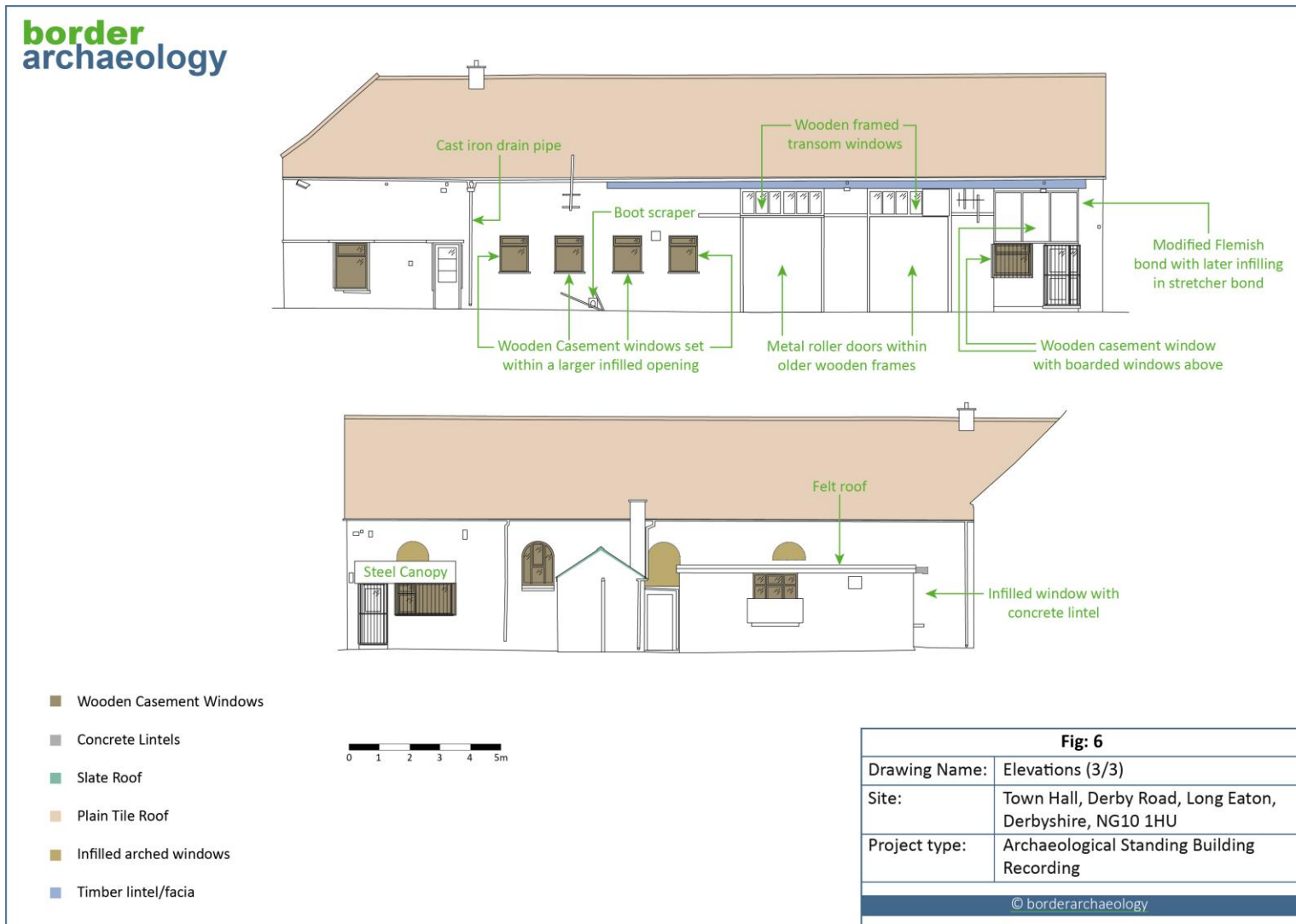


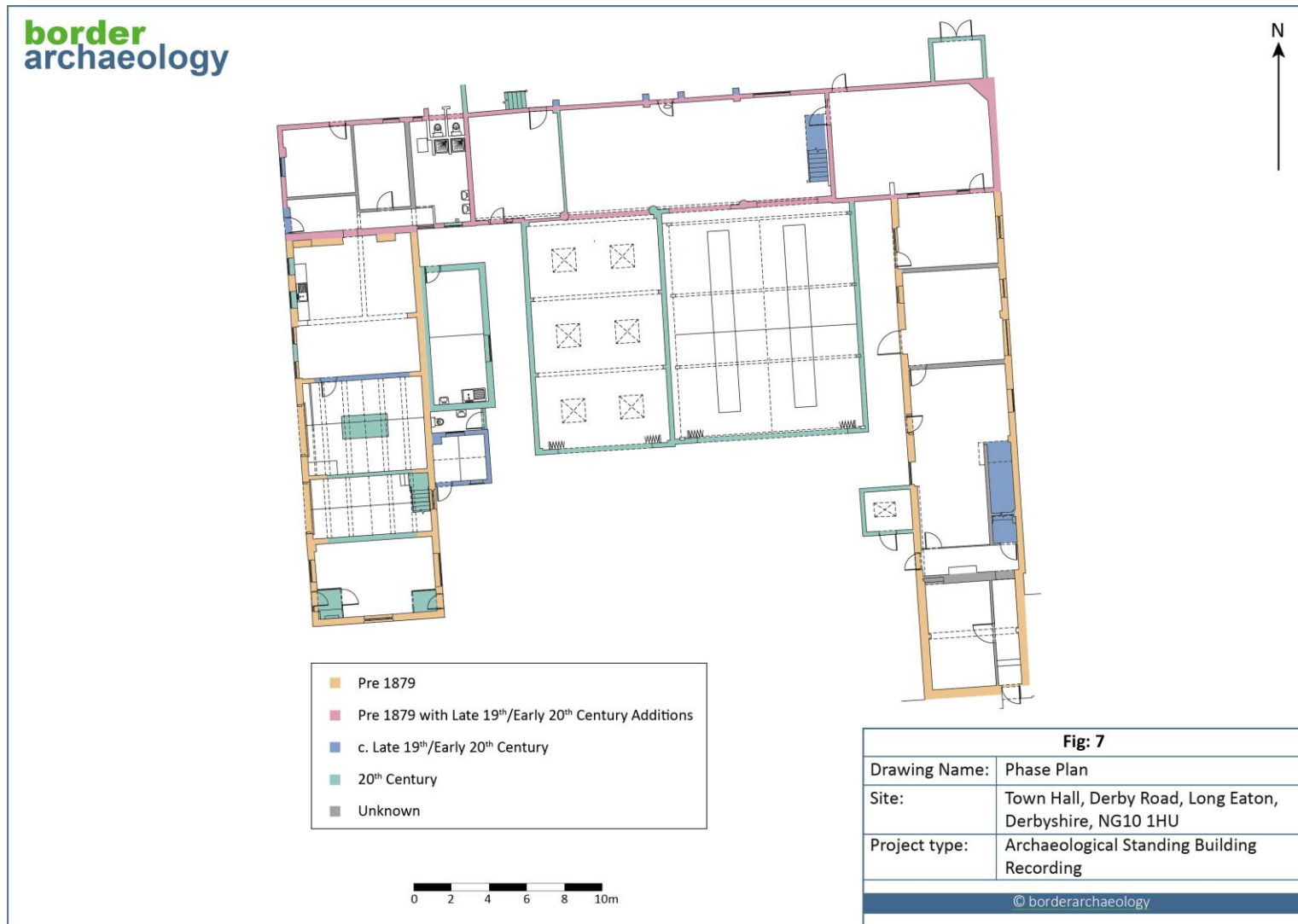












4 Project Aim

The aim of the project is to undertake a programme of ASBR of the former Stables to the rear of the Grade II Town Hall, Derby Road, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, NG10 1HU to Historic England/RCHME Level 2, as detailed in Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice (Lane 2016) to allow for the preservation by record of all standing building fabric, fixtures and fittings of historical interest that will be removed or substantially altered by the proposed development.

5 Summary Historical and Archaeological Background

The previously submitted Heritage Assessment (Border 2022) outlined the historical and archaeological background for the Site within a 500m search radius and the following summarises the information contained therein:

The town of Long Eaton is likely of Anglo-Saxon origin, with the parish of Long Eaton laying within the Hundred of Sawley which is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as Aitone, an Anglo-Saxon name which probably means ‘farm in the marshland’ (Page, 1905). The church of St Lawrence and St James (MDR5636) dates to the 12th century, and excavations in the centre of the town have revealed medieval green-glazed pottery, Cistercian ware and 18th-century pottery (MDR5661).

However, Long Eaton remained as a small agricultural settlement until the beginning of the 19th century, with the OS surveyor’s drawing of Nottingham dated 1815 (*fig. 11*) showing much of the study area as agricultural land. The origins of the present urban settlement of Long Eaton began with the completion of the Erewash Canal in 1779 (MDR8908) and the opening of the Derby to Nottingham rail line in 1839, followed by the Erewash Valley line in 1847 (MDR12415). This led to the growth of the lace industry and quarrying within the area. The population of the town grew from 3,000 in 1870 to a population of 20,000 for Long Eaton and Sawley in the early 1900’s (Erewash Borough Council 2005).

The expansion of the town was predominantly due to the lace industry with the first reference to a lace factory being recorded in 1831, although the first large scale, four storey, lace factory was not constructed until the early 1850’s. This factory was built just off the Market Place in the town centre by Joseph Austin and burned down later in 1884 (Erewash Borough Council 2005).

The earliest map to show the study area with an appreciable level of topographical detail is the OS surveyor’s drawing of Nottingham dated 1815 (*fig. 11*), which shows the present-day Town Hall lying within a rectangular plot of land to the N of the present-day Derby Road, and to the north of Long Eaton. The surrounding area is defined by enclosed agricultural land, and the line of the Erewash Canal to the W and the River Erewash to N are clearly depicted.

The Hall (MDR5664) was designed and built architect Joseph Pickford of Friargate, Derby for a gentleman farmer named Henry Howitt, and was completed in 1778. In 1839 The Hall was bought by the Reverend Francis Gawthorne, and documentary evidence from this time describes the land to one side of the halls drives as ‘swamps’. The house

was later sold in 1873 to Joseph and Thomas Fletcher. In the sales listings it is recorded as *'The family mansion known as Long Eaton Hall which stands in its own grounds and is approached by a carriage drive'*. The Hall was purchased by Long Eaton Urban District Council in 1921.

The earliest mention of the former stables occurs in a rental advertisement for the Hall dated 1826 which describes the rear of the property as having *'...a good kitchen garden, with coach house and stabling for eleven horses, and convertible buildings for other stables'*.

A plan of The Hall from 1879 (*fig. 12*) shows that it sat centrally within formal grounds, with the stables and adjoining buildings to the rear of the Hall to the NW. These were approached by a tree lined trackway. The stables are illustrated as a range of three adjoining structures forming a south facing courtyard which broadly aligns within the present day surviving historic fabric of the buildings.

The later expansion of Long Eaton is clearly depicted on the OS 1st edition 6-inch map of 1884 (*fig. 13*), and the OS 1st edition 25-inch map of 1985 (*fig. 14*). Whilst the general arrangement of The Hall, its grounds, and the stables are unchanged, the surrounding area has been subject to extensive development. To the E and S there are a network of new roads and terraced houses, of which the present-day Midland Street, Road and Trent Street survive. To the W and N, the land appears to remain primarily agricultural, but signs of industrial development are present, such as at Coal Warf on the canal, and a number of sand and gravel pits have been excavated. The railway to the E and canal to the W evidently formed the focus of the expansion N.

The OS 2nd edition 6-inch map of 1901 (*fig. 15*) shows that much of the surrounding area had been developed by this time, with only the land to the N of The Hall retaining open fields. The Hall and grounds retain their original form. Aerial photography from 1928 shows the stables to the NW of the hall were approached by a long drive lined with brick walls and trees. Each part of the stables appears to be of two stories, with E and W wings having gabled roofs and the central portion a hipped roof. The W facing elevation has four large stable doors with transoms, and two work rooms at its N end. The S facing elevation of the courtyard forms an open cart shed. The area around The Hall is urban in character with streets of semi-detached and terraced houses to the E, S and W, and there is an open field and workshops to the N.

This pattern of urban development continues throughout the 20th century, and the first indication of change within the grounds of The Hall is depicted on the OS 4th edition 6-inch map of 1948 (*fig. 18*) which shows a large unroofed rectangular structure within the former kitchen gardens to the NE of The Hall. A second similar structure is depicted on the OS 1-10000 map of 1955 (*fig. 19*). The 1971 OS 1-10000 map (*fig. 20*) shows the W range of the stables to be wider than on the earlier maps, and may represent a range of single storey extensions against the E facing elevation of the courtyard.

More recently the former stables have been used as a vehicle maintenance facility and now adjoin a suite of modern office buildings to the S. They remain within the curtilage of The Hall which is a Grade II listed building.

6 Methodology

Recording of the identified buildings (*fig. 1*) reflects Historic England/RCHME guidance and will be undertaken in accordance with standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), namely, *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2020a) and *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2020d). BA adheres to the *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology* (CIfA 2021) and to project management advice set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015).

The specific recording methodology is based on a Historic England/RCHME Level 2 record with elements of Level 3 as these are detailed respectively in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (Lane 2016), which sets out guidance on the recording of historic buildings for the purposes of historical understanding and is a revised and expanded version of *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification* (RCHME 1996).

Level 2 is defined as follows:

Level 2 is a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project (Lane 2016).

6.1.1 Drawn Record

The drawn record consists of the following:

- Plans of the building, with photo locations clearly marked, and a location plan related to the national grid
- Annotated elevation drawings;
- Appropriate additional illustrations that help support findings and the interpretation of the building;
- Additional illustrations of dateable fixtures and fittings (mouldings, catches, hinges, latches etc.);
- A record of historic carpenters' marks, apotropaic marks and graffiti;
- A summary description of the building in its current form in the format of a typical listed building description.

6.1.2 Photographic Record

The photographic survey will comprise high-resolution colour digital photographs, with suitable scales, of the following:

- All external elevations;
- All internal room spaces (where accessible);
- Details of any architectural or functional fixtures, fittings and features relating to either the function or development of the building;
- General photographs illustrating the building's relationship to the surrounding buildings and setting.

6.1.3 Written Account

This will reflect the requirement for a Level 3 record and comprise the following elements:

- The structure's National Grid Reference (NGR) and address;
- A note of any statutory & any non-statutory designations, such as inclusion on the local list;
- The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location;
- A table of contents and a list of illustrations or figures;
- Where considered appropriate, a summary account of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners will be given if known;
- An introduction detailing the project background, together with a statement of objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints which limited the achievement of objectives;
- Acknowledgement of copyright, where applicable;
- A discussion of the published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where these exist;
- An appropriately detailed account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis;
- Full bibliographical references.

6.2 Recording Methodology

Records have been made in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2021) and Historic England conventions as detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (Lane 2016).

The photographic record was produced using a digital camera. Photographs were taken of all the external elevations where possible with an appropriate scale.

General views of the building and its setting (for contextual purposes) and additional photographs of relevant architectural details were also taken. Individual features were photographed as separate items and in detail. Each feature was photographed and placed into a wider context (i.e., the surrounding elevation).

Each photograph (both external and internal) contains an appropriate scale and all photographic images were indexed and cross-referenced to a written photographic register, which includes full details concerning subject and direction of view.

The site visit and building recording took place on the 13th October 2022.

7 Results

7.1 Exterior

The former stable building was built in the early 19th century on a U-shaped plan enclosing a south-facing courtyard which has been partially infilled with later extensions at different stages throughout the 20th century (*Plates 1 & 2, figs 2-7*). The stables have undergone various stages of internal redevelopment, and have most recently been modified for use as a vehicle maintenance facility and workshops. The former stables fall within the curtilage of the Grade II listed Town Hall (The Hall) and is located within the Long Eaton Town Centre Conservation Area.

The western wing is a gabled single storey building with attic, built on an NNW-SSE alignment. It is of brick construction laid principally in a modified Flemish bond with later infilling in a stretcher bond. The roof has plain tiles and is hipped at its northern end with a chimney stack within the central ridge. A mixture of external fixtures have been added around the building, of which several examples of cast iron drain pipes are of note.

The principal west-facing elevation of the W wing is of six bays (*Plates 3 & 4, fig. 6*). The first and southernmost of the bays has a partially glazed wooden door and wooden casement window at ground level, with boarded windows above. Above the windows is a large timber lintel or fascia which extends across the first four bays of the building. The second and third bay have large metal roller shutters within wooden frames. Metal hinge brackets surviving within the frames attest to earlier double doors. At roof height above both sets of shutters are wooden framed six light transom windows.

The fourth bay has two wooden casement windows set within a large bricked up opening. Aerial photography from 1928 shows that this bay originally contained an opening similar to the first three bays. The fifth bay has a matching pair of wooden casement windows, similarly set within an infilled doorway and earlier window. Set to the right of the infilled door way is the cavity for a boot scraper. Above the windows are six infilled ventilation holes, and four more set at ground level (*Plate 2*). The sixth bay has a partially glazed wooden door and a wooden casement window.

The south-facing gable end of the building (*Plate 6, fig. 5*) has an arched window within a metal frame that has been blocked internally. From ground level to roof height there are regular rows of infilled ventilation holes.

The east-facing elevation of the W wing looks onto the central courtyard and consists of five bays (*Plates 1 & 6, fig. 6*). There are regular rows of infilled ventilation holes running the length of this elevation from ground level to roof

height (*Plates 6 & 8*). The first and southernmost bay has a part glazed wooden door and three light casement window set beneath a sloping corrugated steel canopy. Above and behind the canopy is an infilled arched window.

The second bay has a high set arched window within a wooden frame. Projecting E from the second and third bay is a single storey gabled extension, which was likely built as a plant room (*Plate 7*). It is of brick construction laid in stretcher bond and has a slate roof, with a chimney stack rising above the eaves of the main structure. Its south-facing elevation has a wood panel door and a wooden louvered window, and there is a blocked steel framed window within the interior N wall (*Plate 71*). Projecting E from the third, fourth and fifth bays are two further flat roofed modern extensions (*Plate 7*). The northernmost is a mid to late-20th century brick structure laid in English bond under a flat felt roof. Its east-facing elevation contains a wooden casement window, and there is wooden door in its N elevation (*Plate 8*). The space between the two extensions has been infilled to create a third compartment, which has a lower flat felt roof (*Plate 9*). Its eastern wall comprises a stud wall hung with feather boards and contains a wooden door. Partially concealed by the adjoining extensions are a blocked arched window within the third bay (*Plate 10*), and a blocked square window with a concrete sill and window within the fifth bay (*Plate 8*).

The construction style of the central range differs considerably from the W wing. The brickwork at ground floor level is laid in a modified Flemish bond with later infilling in stretcher bond, while the brick masonry at first floor level is constructed in a modified English bond, with a hipped slate roof that sits slightly higher than the two returning wings (*Plates 11 - 14*). Along the north-facing and west-facing elevations (*figs. 4 & 5*), the two styles of brickwork are separated by a simple brick string course, and it is likely that the central range was originally built as a single storey. However, aerial photography from 1928 shows that the central range existed as a two-storey structure by at least this date.

The north-facing elevation of the central range (*fig. 5*) is articulated by four brick buttresses at ground level and has a modern flat roofed extension with chimney stack at its E end. At ground floor level, the fenestration (running from E to W) consists of two infilled low arched windows connected by a brick string course which runs between all the fenestration, a part glazed wooden door and a steel framed casement window; an infilled window beneath a concrete lintel, a wooden door beneath a concrete lintel, a steel staircase leading to the first floor, partially demolished toilet openings, two wooden casement windows and a part glazed wooden door. The fenestration at first floor level comprises a single three light wooden casement window at the E end, and towards the W end; a part glazed wooden door approach by the steel stair case; and three further wooden casement windows.

The south-facing elevation of the central range opens onto the central courtyard, within which two adjoining modern workshops have been built covering much of the historic fabric of this elevation (*Plate 15, fig. 5*). At ground level at the W end of the elevation there is a small single light steel framed casement window; a larger 6/3 steel framed casement window (*Plate 8*); and a part glazed wooden door which is set within an infilled opening with a concrete lintel (*Plate 16*). A similar infilled entranceway beneath a concrete lintel is also visible at the E end of the elevation (*Plate 17*). The fenestration at first level comprises three wooden casement windows towards the W end of the central range, and a blocked window at the E end.

The modern workshops that project S within the courtyard are principally of brick construction laid in stretcher bond and have large double metal concertina doors (Plate 15). The westernmost workshop is single storey and has a flat felt roof with six domed skylights. The second workshop is similarly single storey but rises to the height of the adjoining stable building. It is a gabled structure and its upper half and roof are of corrugated steel sheets.

With the exception of a slate tile roof with a number of Velux style windows, the construction style of the E wing (Plates 18) matches that of the W. The modern office complex to the S adjoins the stables at the S end of this wing (Plate 19) and a large two-storey modern brick tower extends out from its west-facing elevation (Plate 18).

Historic aerial photography shows a number of stable doors within the west-facing elevation of the E wing, suggesting it formed the principal stable range. However, its current fenestration is somewhat irregular and has been subject to various modern alterations (*fig. 4*). Proceeding from S to N there is an infilled doorway and window to the first and second bay (Plate 18). Within the third bay there is a wooden door which appears to be a later insertion replacing an infilled low arched doorway which has been blocked by the modern extension. A three light wooden casement window is set within an infilled low arched doorway within the fourth bay, above which is a concrete lintel and wooden loading-bay door (Plate 20). To the immediate N of the window is a modern steel door set below a low brick arch (Plate 20). Within the fifth bay there is a wooden stable door with iron hinges below a transom window and concrete lintel, and a low arched two light wooden casement window (Plate 21). The sixth bay has a modern door and two light casement windows which have both been set within an infilled opening with a timber surround and lintel (Plates 17 & 21). Iron hinge brackets survive within both sides of the timber surround. At ground level, there are a number of drains exiting the building, but it is unclear if these are later additions or if they relate to the buildings use as stables (Plate 22).

The east-facing elevation of the E wing (Plates 23 & 24, *fig. 4*) faces onto a public carpark, and appears to be supported by a second brick retaining wall laid in stretcher bond which extends to first floor level. At ground level there are two infilled windows within the first two bays, and wooden and steel casement windows to the other four, each possibly representing a later insertion. At first floor level there is a single infilled window to the first bay.

7.2 Interior Ground Floor

Much of the interior (*figs. 2 & 3*) has been heavily modified, however there are various internal features which appear to represent historic fabric of interest relating to its former usage as a stable.

7.2.1 West Wing ground floor

The first four bays within the W wing appear to have originally interconnected and will have been open to the roof space. However, the bays have since been subdivided by later brick or cinder block walls. The walls are almost entirely white washed or plastered and many of the blocked windows and ventilation holes noted on the exterior are visible internally.

The southernmost compartment is accessed externally through doors in both the E and W walls which pass through small entrance halls (*Plates 25 & 26*). The compartment is lit by casement windows in both the E and W walls, and glazing within the doors. A mezzanine floor has been inserted above and is blocking part of a large arched window in the S gable wall.

The adjoining bay to the N is accessed externally through a wicket gate within the garage door (*Plate 27*), and is lit by a high arched window within the E wall (*Plate 28*) and a transom window above the garage door. A straight wooden stair case at the E end of the room leads up to the mezzanine floor above the first bay. The mezzanine is lit by a partially blocked arched window within the S wall which extends into the ground floor below (*Plate 29*). There is also an infilled arched window in the E wall (*Plate 30*). Two pairs of roof trusses are visible, each with square cut king posts with two pairs of angled struts (*Plate 31*). One of the roof trusses shows evidence of fire damage.

The third bay is similarly accessed externally (*Plate 32*), and is open to the roof structure (*Plate 33*). There is an infilled arched window within the E wall (*Plate 34*) and the garage door and transom have also been blocked by a stud wall (*Plate 32*). A part glazed wooden door in the N wall provides access to adjoining compartment, and a car inspection chamber in the centre of room attests to the buildings later use as a vehicle maintenance facility. Whilst the roof trusses are not visible, the arrangement of the purlins is consistent to the adjoining compartments to the S.

Opening N from the third compartment is a much larger room which may have originally been formed of three smaller compartments (*Plates 36-39*). A wooden door in the N wall opens onto a through passage within the central range (*Plate 36*). Three of the four windows within the W wall are blocked (*Plate 37*), and the walls and ceiling are of painted plaster. The floor is laid with quarry tiles which extend N into the adjoining through passage.

7.2.2 Central Range ground floor

The W wing opens N into the central range into the through passage which opens externally at its W end (*Plate 40*), and N into a small compartment and a bathroom to the E (*Plates 41 & 42*). The passage is lit by glazing within the external door and small casement window within the S wall at the E end of the passage (*Plate 45*). The ceiling is of painted wooden boards, and there is a small niche at ceiling height within the N wall which may have originally contained an internal window (*Plate 42*).

The compartment opening to the N is lit by a single casement window in the N wall and the floor is of mid to late-20th century ceramic tiles (*Plates 43 & 44*). The adjoining bathroom is lit by a large steel framed casement window in its S wall (*Plate 45*) and a smaller one to the N (*Plate 46*). Its floor is laid with mid to late-20th century ceramic tiles, and the two shower cubicles against the N wall are similarly hung with tiles (*Plate 46*).

Within the NW corner of the central range is a small compartment which can only be accessed externally from the rear of the building, but may have originally opened N from the through passage (*Plate 47*). It is lit by a casement window within the W wall (*Plate 48*) and glazing within the door.

The central four bays of the central range appear to have originally interconnected and will have formed an open cart shed. However, the westernmost bay has been partitioned by a cinder block wall, and the main central compartment now opens S into the two modern workshops that have been built within the courtyard (*Plates 55 & 56*).

The partitioned compartment opens N from the main courtyard (*Plate 49*), and S from the rear of the building (*Plate 50*). It is lit by glazing panels in and around the courtyard door, and the floor is laid with quarry tiles. Within the S wall there is a partially concealed support column and metal lintel. The lintel extends W into the main central compartment and is supported by three further columns (*Plate 51*) which align with those seen within the open cart shed on the 1928 aerial photograph. The main compartment is accessed externally from the rear of the building and leads through to the adjoining compartments within the E wing (*Plate 52*). It has a concrete floor and whitewashed walls, and is lit by a casement window in the N wall. A straight wooden stair case against the E wall provides access to the first floor (*Plate 53*) and whilst much of the ceiling is covered with painted plaster, a small section of exposed ceiling joists shows that they are connected by cross-bridges/braces through which the upper floorboards can be seen (*Plate 54*). Within the larger of the two modern workshops, a portion of the original external wall of the open cart shed remains visible in which two infilled windows at first floor level can be seen (*Plate 55*). There are no features of note within the small modern workshop to the W (*Plate 56*).

The compartment at the E end of the central range can be accessed externally through a glazed door in its N wall, and through doors in the W and S walls which provide access to the central compartment and E wing respectively (*Plates 57 & 58*). Additional lighting is provided by a casement window in the N wall where there are two further infilled low arched windows (*Plate 59*) and a blocked chimney breast along the N wall (*Plate 60*). Two windows in the S wall look into the adjacent compartment within the E wing.

7.2.3 E Wing ground floor

Historic aerial photography shows a number of stable doors within the west-facing elevation of the E wing, suggesting it formed the principal stable range. However, it has been subject to various modern alterations and its internal arrangement no longer reflects its former use. The ground floor has a modern lowered ceiling throughout.

An L shaped cross passage at the S wing connects the former stables to the adjoining modern office block (*Plate 61 & 62*). Opening W from this is a low-ceilinged apartment which was inaccessible at the time of recording as it is used as a secure server room. The cross passage opens N onto the first-floor stair case, W into the main courtyard and N into a large central compartment.

The central compartment leads through to a second compartment to the N through a wood panel door which appears original (*Plate 63*), and W into the main courtyard through a former stable entrance (*Plate 64*). The room is lit by casement windows in both external walls. The window within the W wall is set within a partially infilled doorway. The first-floor staircase extends through the room along the E wall and is supported by a cinder block wall behind which an infilled window can be seen (*Plate 65*). The adjoining room to the N similarly opens W into

the main courtyard through a former stable door, and is lit by two casement windows in the E wall (*Plate 67*), a casement window in the W wall, and a transom above the external entrance (*Plate 66*).

At the N end of the wing is a fourth compartment that is accessed externally and which opens N into the central wing through a glazed wooden door (*Plates 68 & 69*). The compartment is lit by a transom window above the external door and casement windows within exterior walls. Two further casement windows in the N wall look into the adjoining compartment within the central range.

7.2.4 Courtyard buildings

Projecting E into the courtyard from the W wing are three later extensions. The southernmost is a single compartment likely built in the late 19th or early 20th century as a plant room and which opens N from the courtyard (*Plate 7 & 70*). It has a concrete floor, bare brick walls, and is open to the roof structure. The compartment is lit by a wooden louvered window in the S wall, and there is a second blocked steel frame window in the N wall (*Plate 71*). Within the N wall is a narrow chimney flue, and a circular hole in the W wall connects through to the adjoining compartment (*Plate 71*). The two compartments to the N represent later 20th century extensions and comprise a lean-to toilet and washroom (*Plate 72*). On the E side of the courtyard is a late 20th century two-storey brick tower which is now used for storage.

7.3 Interior First Floor

The upper floors of the central range and E wing are interconnected and accessed via staircases within either section of the building (*fig. 3*). In both instances the staircases appear to be later insertions.

7.3.1 Central Range first floor

The upper floor of the central range is split across four interconnecting rooms of different sizes with wooden floor boards throughout. Each room is lit by wooden casement windows, each with a mixture of original scrolled iron latches (*Plate 73*), and more recent replacements.

The easternmost compartment opens S into the adjoining E wing (*Plate 73*) and W into a larger central compartment (*Plate 75*). It is lit by a window in the N wall (*Plate 76*), and has an exposed kingpost roof truss with angled struts (*Plate 77*). There is an infilled window within the S wall and a hatchway within the floor with a double door (*Plate 78*). Part of the E portion of the room has been partitioned into a storage area.

The central room is four bays long and appears to have been used for storage (*Plates 79 - 80*). Its roof is supported by three modified queen post trusses with angled struts linked to the principal rafters and a central vertical strut extending up to the apex of the roof (*Plate 82*). Each truss rests upon brick plinths and there are the remains of two pairs of earlier entrenched purlins to each truss suggesting the roof has been replaced sometime during the 20th century. A staircase at the E end of the room leads down to the ground floor (*Plate 83*). The room is lit by two casement windows within the S wall at its W end, and there is one visible infilled window at the opposing end of the room (*Plate 84*).

A short cross passage orientated E-W opens W from the central compartment (*Plates 85 & 86*), from which a small office opens to the S, a second compartment to the W, and to the N it opens onto a steel staircase on the exterior of the building. The passage is lit by a casement window in the exterior wall and glazing to the external door, and a window within the S wall which looks into the office compartment. The office is lit by a casement window within its S wall (*Plate 87*), and the adjoining compartment (*Plate 88*) has two casement windows within its N wall (*Plate 89*). The S wall within the westernmost compartment forms the original gable end of the W wing, and has a series of infilled ventilation holes in the brickwork which are indicative of a lower pitched roof having previously been in place (*Plate 90*).

7.3.2 E Wing attic

The attic of the E wing is split across four rooms of different sizes separated by brick walls with central doorways. The floor is concrete within the first three rooms (*Plate 91*) and a pair of roughly hewn chamfered purlins extends through each compartment. The southernmost compartment is of two bays and is lit by three west-facing skylights. It has a single exposed modified queen post truss with flanking vertical posts supported by horizontal and diagonal struts, extending directly up to the principal rafters and connected by a tie beam, at the centre of which is a central kingpost with angled struts linked to the principal rafters at the apex of the roof (*Plate 92*). The truss is likely of early 19th century date.

The adjoining central room is of three bays, and has two exposed trusses of the same arrangement as before (*Plate 93*), and is lit by three west-facing skylights (*Plate 94*). A stair case on the E wall leads to the ground floor, with an infilled window above. Below the window the point at where the floor joists have been cut to accommodate the stair case can be seen (*Plate 95*). Within the central bay of the W wall there is a low wooden loading bay door (*Plate 96*).

The third compartment (*Plates 97 & 98*) is lit by two west-facing sky lights, and within the N partition wall there are two small apertures of unequal size that appear original to the structure, one appears to be a ventilation slot while the other appears to be a window opening (*Plate 97*). There are two further infilled ventilation holes on the W side of the wall.

The northernmost compartment has narrow wooden floor boards with a hatch with strap hinges positioned centrally within the floor (*Plate 99*). The doorway within the N wall provides access to the central range, however it appears to be a later insertion (*Plate 100*). Within the roof space there is a square cut cross brace between the two purlins which appears to be a later addition (*Plate 101*).

8 Conclusions

The programme of ASBR undertaken by Border Archaeology in connection with a development at the former Stables which fall within the curtilage of the Grade II listed Town Hall, Derby Road, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, NG10 1HU supported by limited documentary research, has reached the following conclusions briefly detailed below.

The former stable building was built in the early 19th century on a U-shaped plan enclosing a south-facing courtyard which has been partially infilled with later extensions at different stages throughout the 20th century. The stables have undergone various stages of redevelopment, and have most recently been modified for use as a vehicle maintenance facility and workshops. The former stables fall within the curtilage of the Grade II listed Town Hall (The Hall) and is located within the Long Eaton Town Centre Conservation Area.

The western wing is a gabled single storey building with attic, built on an NNW-SSE alignment. It is of brick construction laid principally in a modified Flemish bond with later infilling in a stretcher bond. The roof has plain tiles and is hipped at its northern end with a chimney stack within the central ridge. Rows of ventilation holes extending to roof height can be seen along its S and E elevations. Aerial photography from 1928 shows the original fenestration of the west-facing elevation originally included four large garage openings with transoms. These survive in part to the second and third bay, but have been infilled and replaced with wooden doors and casements to the first and fourth bays.

Internally the first four bays within the W wing appear to have originally interconnected and will have been open to the roof space. However, the bays have been subdivided by later brick or cinder block walls, and a mezzanine floor installed within the southernmost compartment. The walls are almost entirely white washed or plastered and many of the blocked windows and ventilation holes noted on the exterior are visible within the interior. A car inspection chamber in the centre of the third bay attests to the buildings later use as a vehicle maintenance facility.

The construction style of the central range differs considerably from the W wing. The brickwork at ground floor level is laid in a modified Flemish bond with later infilling in stretcher bond, while the brick masonry at first floor level is constructed in a modified English bond, with a hipped slate roof that sits slightly higher than the two returning wings. Along the north-facing and west-facing elevations, the two styles of brickwork are separated by a simple brick string course, and it is likely that the central range was originally built as a single storey. However, aerial photography from 1928 shows that the central range existed as a two-storey structure by at least this date, forming a cart shed opening S onto the central courtyard. However, the two adjoining modern workshops within the courtyard cover much of the historic fabric of this elevation.

Internally a row of four support columns supporting a metal lintel within the two central compartments align with those seen within the open cart shed on the 1928 aerial photograph. Much of the ground floor elsewhere within the stables has been modified in line with its later uses and architectural features of note are limited to only a few areas, and include exposed ceiling joists connected by cross-bridges/braces and a blocked chimney breast.

The upper floor of the central range is split across four interconnecting rooms of different sizes with wooden floor boards throughout. Each room is lit by wooden casement windows, each with a mixture of original scrolled iron latches, and more recent replacements. Its roof structure likely dates from the late 19th century. The easternmost compartment has an exposed kingpost roof truss with angled struts and a hatchway within the floor. The central compartment is four bays long and appears to have been used for storage. Its roof is supported by three modified queen post trusses with angled struts linked to the principal rafters and a central vertical strut extending up to the apex of the roof. Each truss rests upon brick plinths and there are the remains of two pairs of earlier entrenched purlins to each truss suggesting the roof has been replaced sometime during the 20th century.

The construction style of the E wing is broadly similar to that of the W, with the exception of a slate roof. The modern office complex adjoins the stables to the S, and there is a large two-storey modern brick tower projecting out from its west-facing elevation. Historic aerial photography shows a number of stable doors within the west-facing elevation, suggesting it formed the principal stable range. However, its current fenestration is somewhat irregular and has been subject to various modern alterations.

The attic of the E wing is split across four rooms of different sizes separated by brick walls with central doorways. The floor is concrete within the first three rooms and a pair of roughly hewn chamfered purlins extends through each compartment. The southernmost compartment has a single exposed modified queen post truss with flanking vertical posts supported by horizontal and diagonal struts, extending directly up to the principal rafters and connected by a tie beam, at the centre of which is a central kingpost with angled struts linked to the principal rafters at the apex of the roof. The truss is likely of late 18th to early 19th century date. The adjoining central room is of three bays, and has two exposed trusses of the same arrangement as before.

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11 Cartography

(All maps were obtained from the National Archives unless otherwise stated)

1815: OS Surveyors Map of Nottingham

1879: Plan of Long Eaton Hall

1884: OS 1st Edition 6-inch Map

1885: OS 1st Edition 25-inch Map

1901: OS 2nd Edition 6-inch Map

1914: OS 3rd Edition 25-inch Map

1921: OS 3rd Edition 6-inch Map

1948: OS Provisional Edition 6-inch Map

1955: OS 1:10000 map

1971: OS 1:10000 Map

13 Appendix 1: P



Plate 1: External view looking NW



Plate 2: External view looking ENE



Plate 3: External view looking ENE showing the principal west-facing elevation of the western wing



Plate 4: External view looking WSW showing the principal west-facing elevation of the western wing



Plate 5: External view looking E towards the 5th bay within the western wing



Plate 6: External view looking NW showing the south and east-facing elevations of the W wing



Plate 7: External view looking NW showing the extensions projecting out from the east-facing elevation of the W wing



*Plate 8 (left): External view looking WSW showing the east-facing elevation of the W wing
Plate 9 (right): External view looking NW showing the east-facing elevation of the W wing*



Plate 10: External view looking W showing a blocked window within the east-facing elevation of the W wing



Plate 11: External view SE of the north-facing elevation of the central range



Pate 12: External view ESE of the north-facing elevation of the central range



Pate 13: External view ESE of the north-facing elevation of the central range



Plate 14: External view WSW of the north-facing elevation of the central range



Plate 15: External view looking NE of the south-facing elevation of the central range



*Plate 16 (left): External view looking N towards the south-facing elevation of the central range
Plate 17 (right): External view looking N toward the south-facing elevation of the central range*



Plate 18: External view looking ENE towards the west-facing elevation of the E wing



Plate 19: External view looking SE towards the adjoining modern office block on the E wing



*Plate 20 (left): External view looking E towards the west-facing elevation of the E wing
Plate 21 (right): External view looking NNE towards the west-facing elevation of the E wing*



Plate 22: External view looking E towards a drain within the west-facing elevation of the E wing



Plate 23: External view looking WNW towards the east-facing elevation of the E wing



Plate 24: External view looking WSW towards the E wing and central range, The Hall may also be seen to the left of the shot



Plate 25: Internal shot looking ESE within the southernmost compartment of the W wing



Plate 26: Internal shot looking WSW within the southernmost bay of the W wing



Plate 27 (left): Internal shot looking WSW within the second compartment of the W wing

Plate 28 (right): Internal shot looking E within the second compartment of the W wing



Plate 29: Internal view looking SE within the mezzanine floor within the W wing



Plate 30: Internal view looking E within the mezzanine floor of the W wing



Plate 31: Internal view looking NW at the roof trusses within the W wing



Plate 32: Internal view looking NW within the third compartment of the W wing



Plate 33: Internal view looking SSE at the roof structure within the third compartment of the W wing



Plate 34: Internal view looking ESE within the third compartment of the W wing

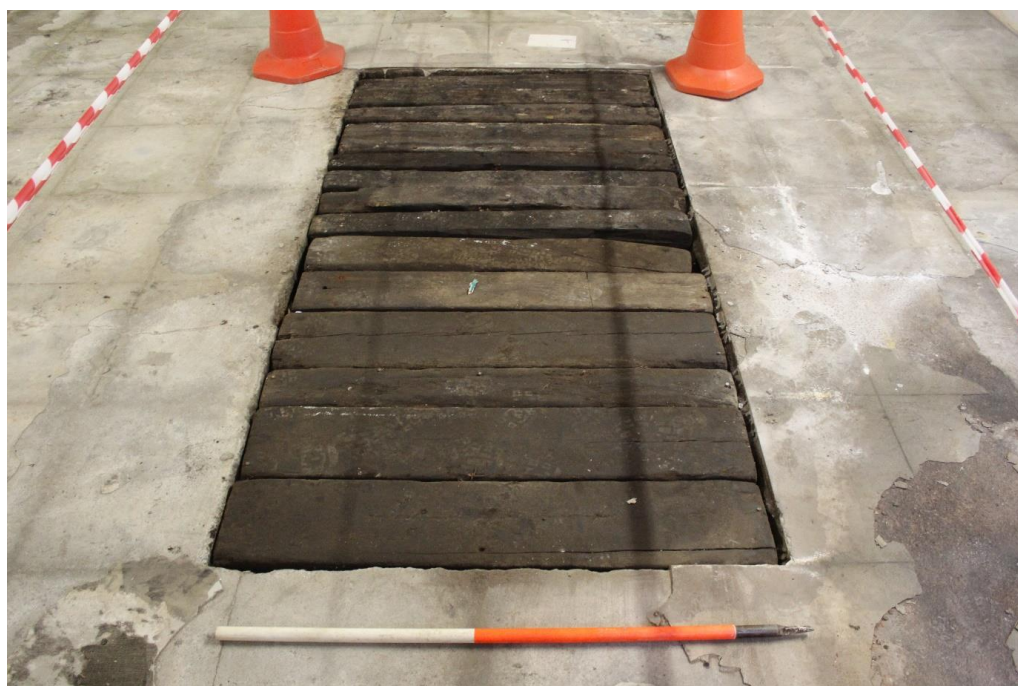


Plate 35: Internal view looking E within the third compartment of the W wing



Plate 36: Internal view looking N within the fourth compartment of the W wing



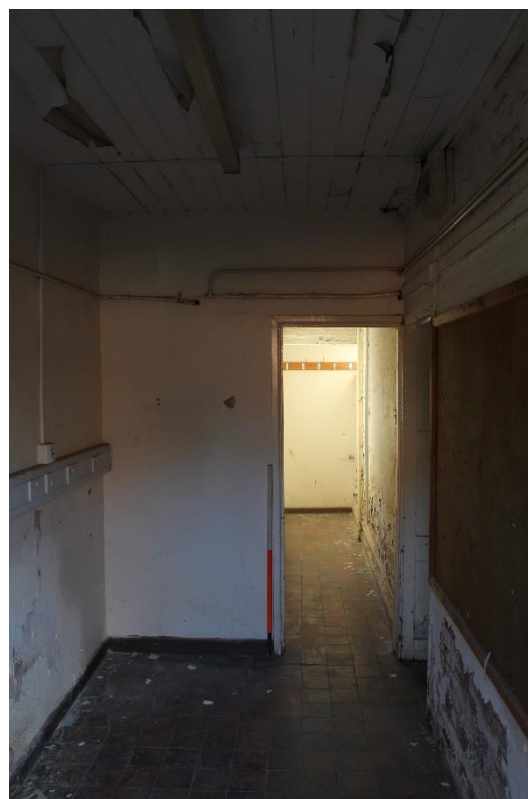
Plate 37: Internal view looking WNW within the fourth compartment of the W wing



Plate 38: Internal view looking SSW within the fourth compartment of the W wing



Plate 39: Internal view looking WSW within the fourth compartment of the W wing



*Plate 40 (left): Internal view looking W within the through passage within the central range
Plate 41 (right): Internal view looking W within the through passage within the central range*



Plate 42: Internal view looking W within the through passage within the central range



Plate 43: Internal view looking NNE within the central range



Plate 44: Internal view looking SSW within the central range



Plate 45: Internal view looking SSE within the central range



Plate 46: Internal view looking N within the central range



Plate 47: Internal view looking NNE within the central range



Plate 48: Internal view looking WNW within the central range



Plate 49: Internal view looking S within the central range



Plate 50: Internal view looking N within the central range



Plate 51: Internal view looking SW within the central compartment



Plate 52: Internal view looking NE within the central range

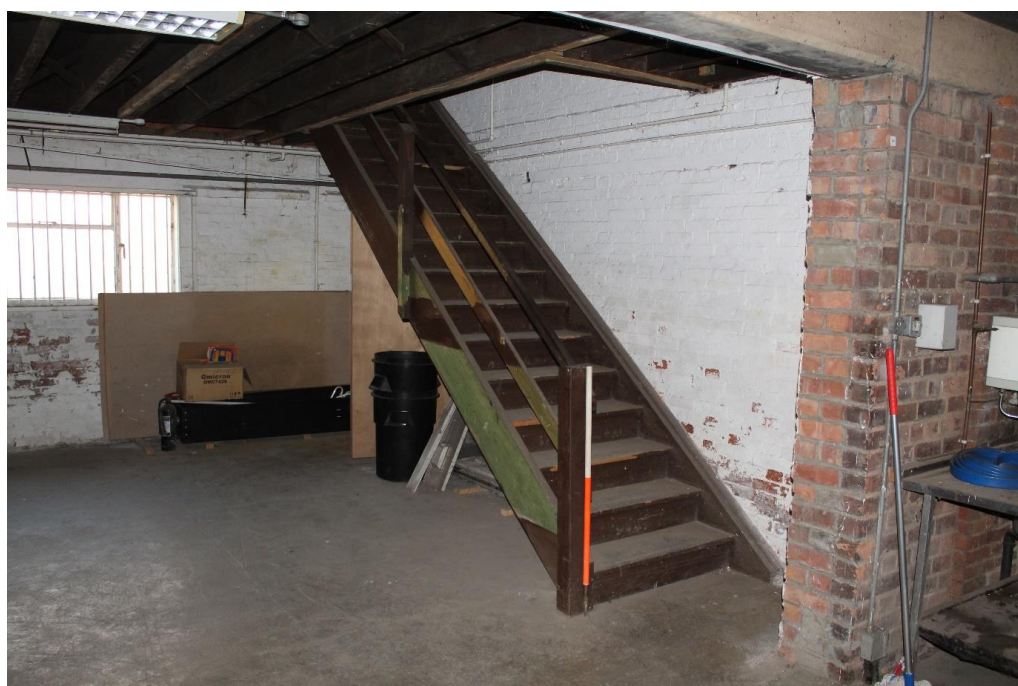


Plate 53: Internal view looking NE within the central range



Plate 54: Internal view looking S within the central range



Plate 55: Internal view looking NNE within the easternmost modern workshop



Plate 56: Internal view looking NNW within the westernmost modern workshop

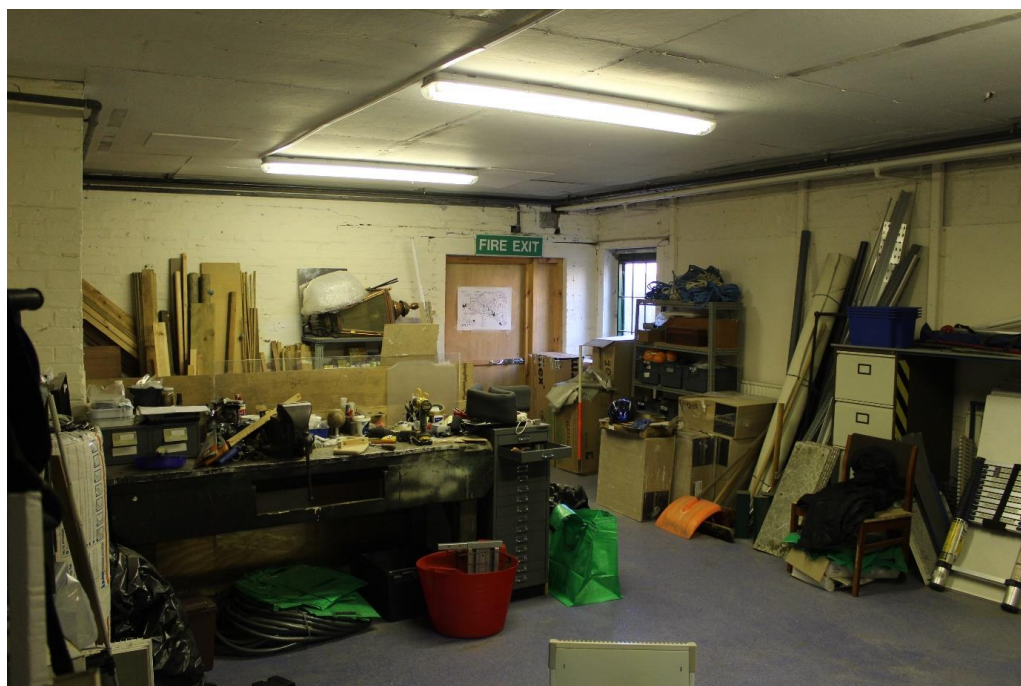


Plate 57: Internal view looking NW within the central range

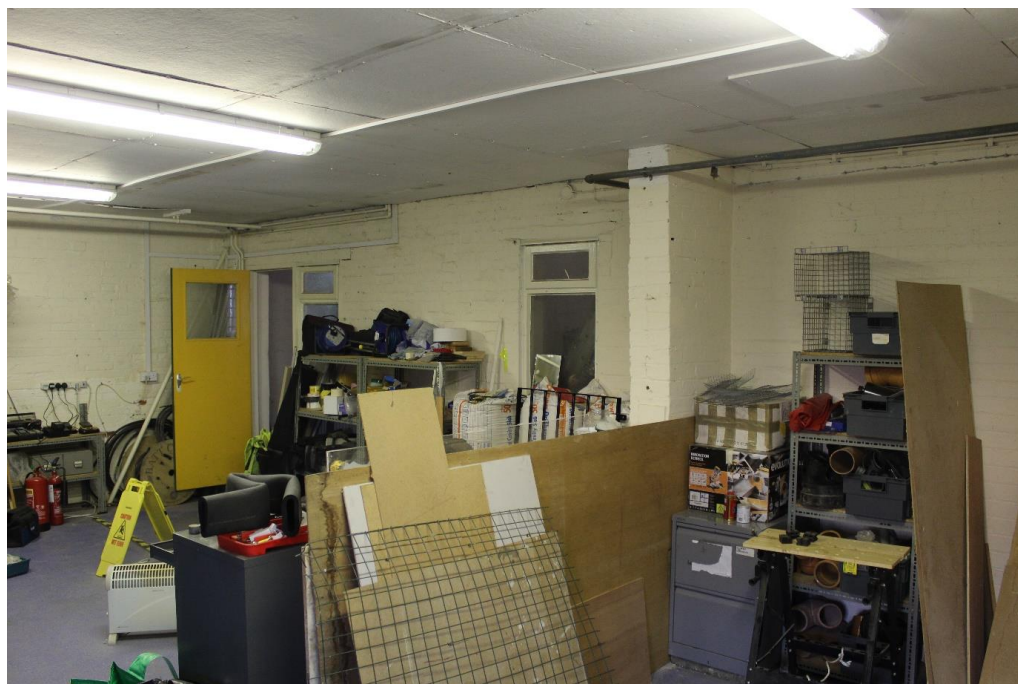


Plate 58: Internal view looking SE within the central range

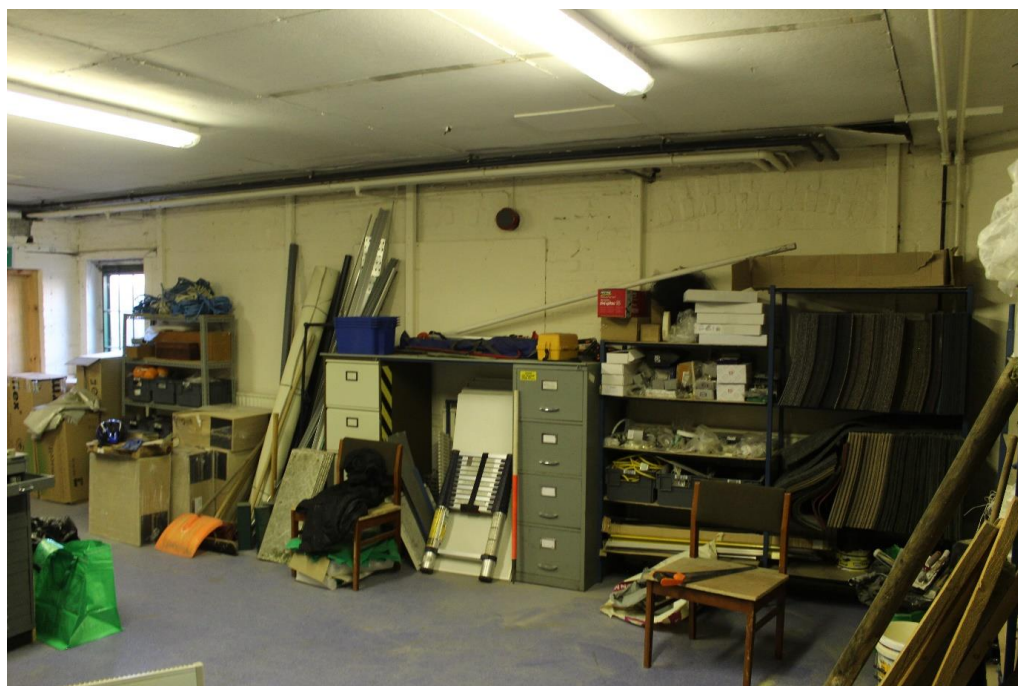
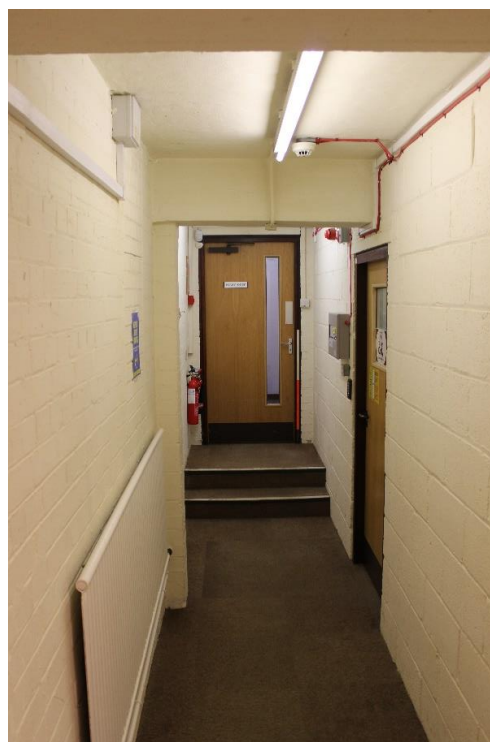
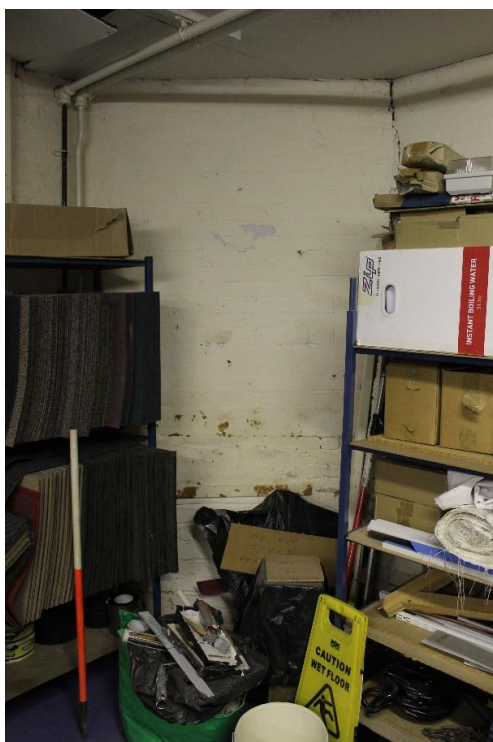


Plate 59: Internal view looking NNW within the central range



*Plate 60 (left): Internal view looking NE towards the blocked fireplace within the central range
Plate 61 (right): Internal view looking S within the E Wings cross passage*



Plate 62: Internal view looking W within the E Wings cross passage

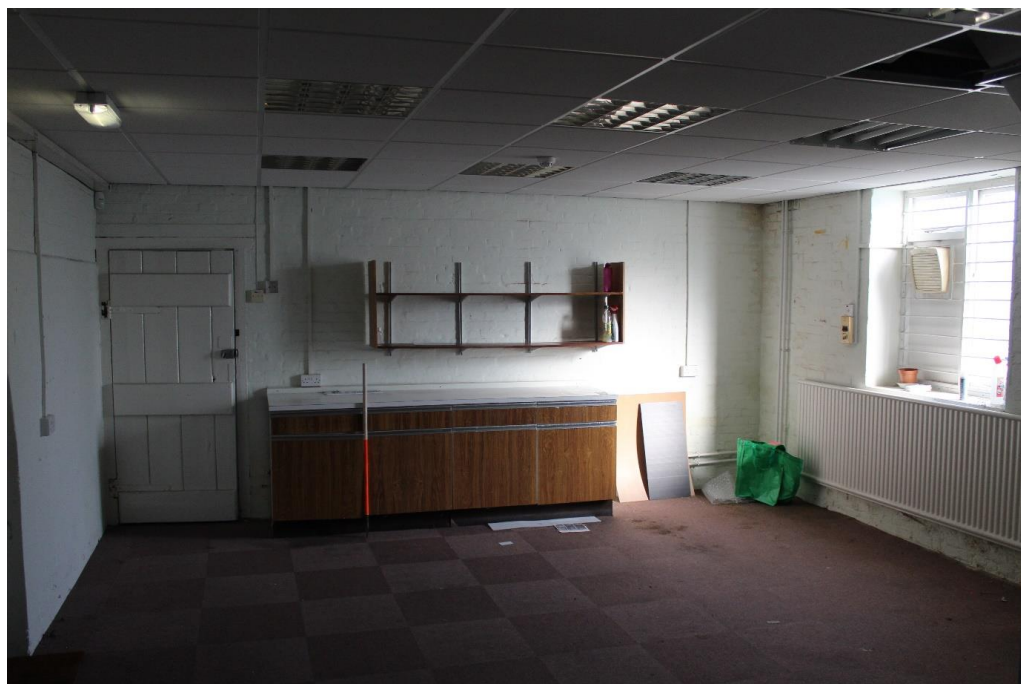


Plate 63: Internal view looking N within the E wing



Plate 64: Internal view looking SW within the E wing



Plate 65: Internal view looking SE within the E wing



Plate 66: Internal view looking SW within E wing



Plate 67: Internal view looking ESE within the E wing



Plate 68: Internal view looking SW within the E wing



Plate 69: Internal view looking ENE within the E wing



*Plate 70 (left): Internal view looking SW within the courtyard plant room
Plate 71 (right): Internal view looking NW within the courtyard plant room*



Plate 72: Internal view looking SW within the modern wash room

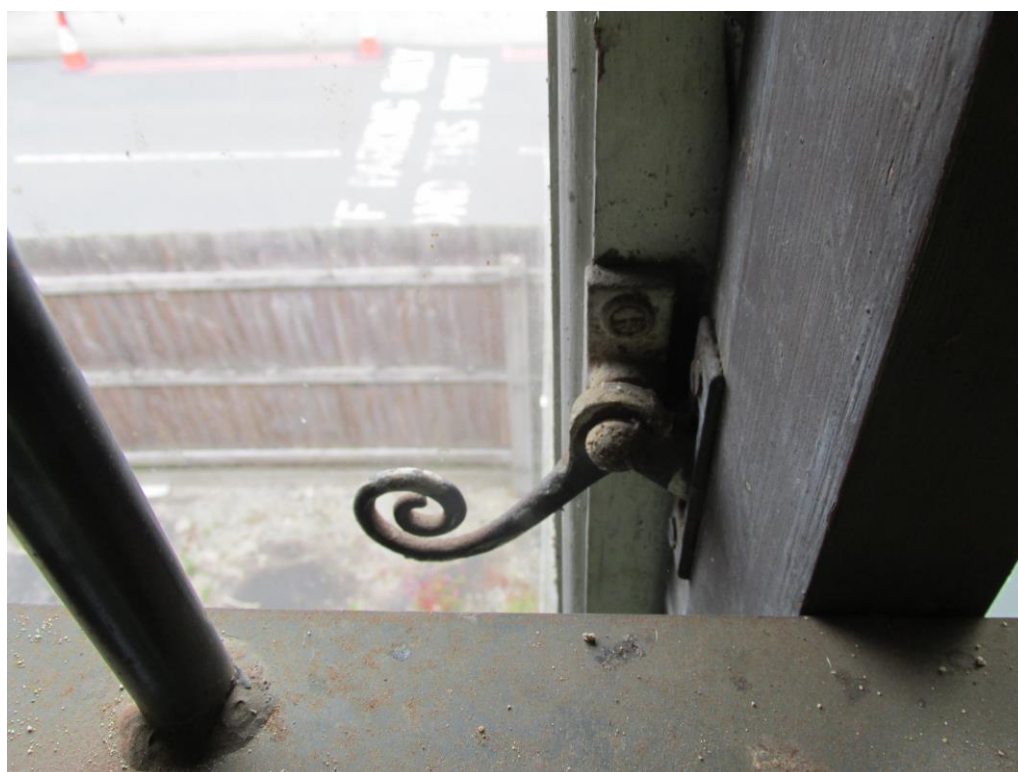


Plate 73: Example of scrolled iron window latch in casement window on upper floor of central range



Plate 74: Internal view looking SSE within the E compartment of the first floor of the central range



Plate 75: Internal view looking W within the E compartment of the first floor of the central range



Plate 76: Internal view looking NE within the E compartment of the first floor of the central range



Plate 77: Internal view looking NE within the E compartment of the first floor of the central range

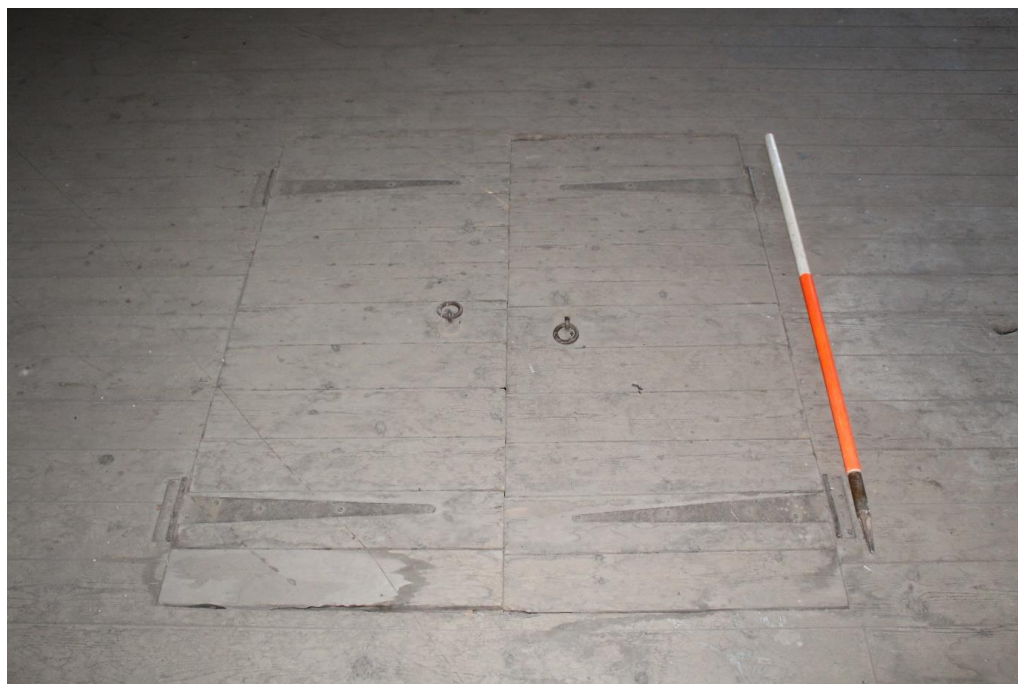


Plate 78: Internal view looking S at the hatchway within the floor of the E compartment of the first floor of the central range



Plate 79: Internal view looking WSW within the central compartment of the first floor of the central range



Plate 80: Internal view looking WSW within the central compartment of the first floor of the central range



Plate 81: Internal view looking E within the central compartment of the first floor of the central range



Plate 82: Internal view looking ESE within the central compartment of the first floor of the central range



Plate 83: Internal view looking NNE within the central compartment of the first floor of the central range



Plate 84: Internal view looking SSE within the central compartment of the first floor of the central range



Plate 85 (left): Internal view looking W within the cross passage of the first floor of the central range



Plate 86 (right): Internal view looking E within the cross passage of the first floor of the central range



Plate 87: Internal view looking S within first floor of the central range



Plate 88: Internal view looking ENE within first floor of the central range



Plate 89: Internal view looking NNE within first floor of the central range



Plate 90: Internal view looking SSW within first floor of the central range



Plate 91: Internal view looking N along the attic compartments of the E wing



Plate 92: Internal view looking S within the attic of the E wing



Plate 93: Internal view looking S within the attic of the E wing



Plate 94: Internal view looking SW within the attic of the E wing

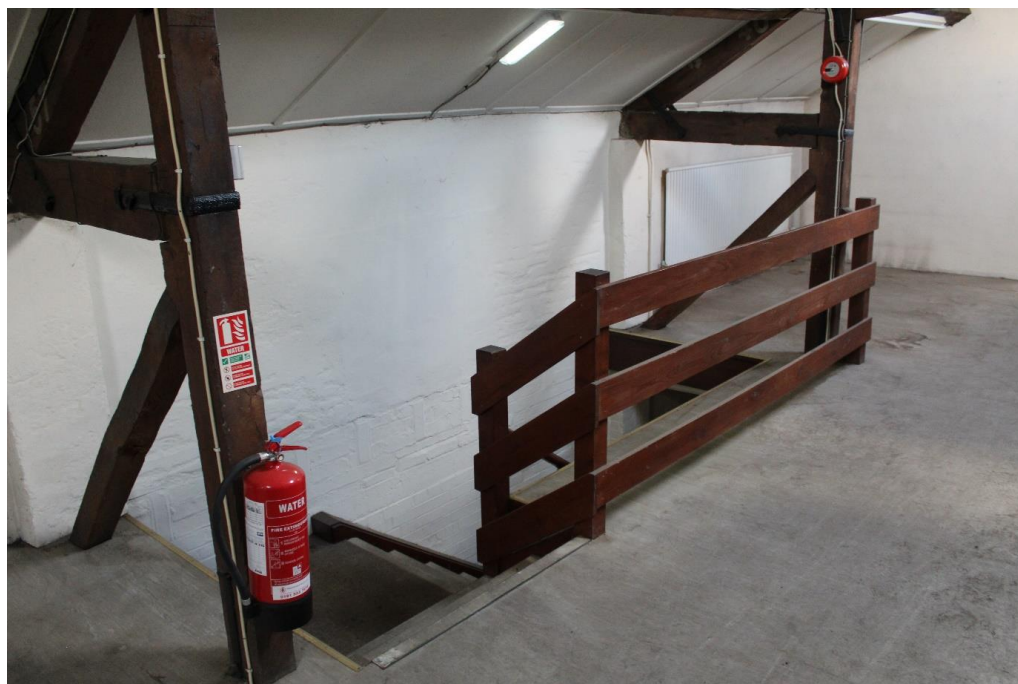


Plate 95: Internal view looking SE within the attic of the E wing



Plate 96: Internal view looking W within the attic of the E wing



Plate 97: Internal view looking N within the attic of the E wing

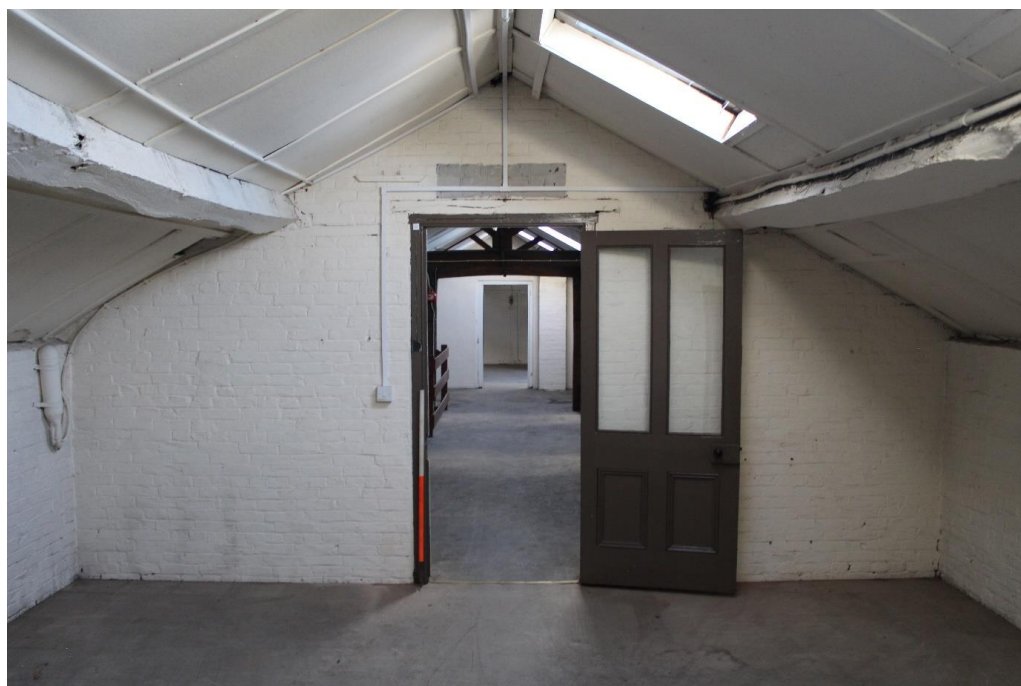


Plate 98: Internal view looking S within the attic of the E wing

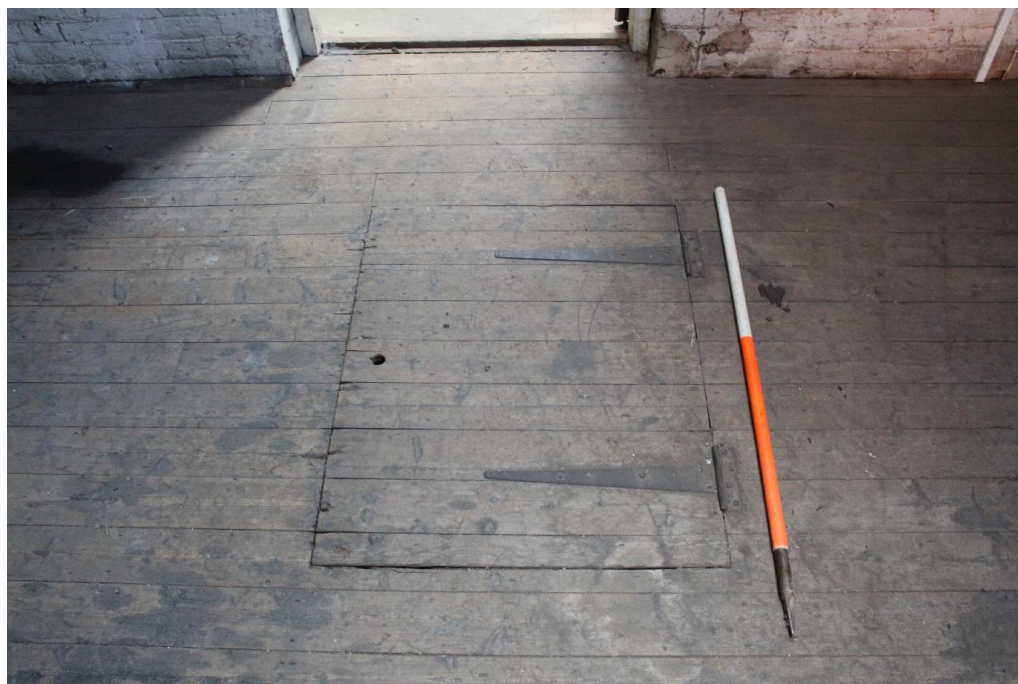


Plate 99: Internal view looking S within the attic of the E wing



Plate 100: Internal view looking N within the attic of the E wing

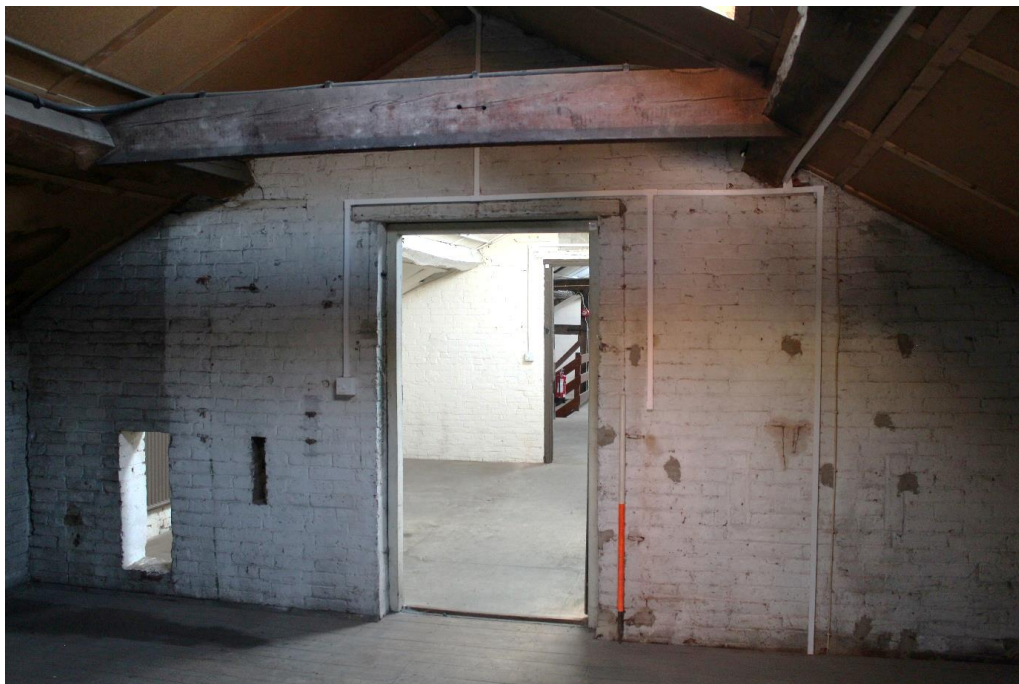


Plate 101: Internal view looking S within the attic of the E wing

14 Appendix 2: Historic Environment Record Gazetteers and Maps

#	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
1	MDR5659	MDR5659	Findspot: Neolithic Stone Axe, Long Eaton Cemetery	Neolithic	SK 4870 3370
2	MDR5636	MDR5636	Church of St Laurence & St James	Med./PM	SK 4915 3373
3	MDR5661	MDR5661	Findspot: Med./PM Pottery, Blue Bell Inn, High Street	Med./PM	SK 4910 3350
4	MDR5612	MDR5612	Harrington Mills Lace Factory, Leopold Street	Post-med.	SK 4880 3370
5	MDR5647	MDR5647	High Street Mills, High Street	Post-med.	SK 4928 3353
6	MDR5664	MDR5664	The Hall	Post-med.	SK 4905 3391
7	MDR5677	MDR5677	Goodwins Mills, Bennett Street	Post-med.	SK 4870 3420
8	MDR5681	MDR5681	West End Mills, Leopold Street	Post-med.	SK 4880 3380
9	MDR5682	MDR5682	Whiteley's Mill, Leopold Street	Post-med.	SK 4880 3370
10	MDR5684	MDR5684	Stanhope Mills, Stanhope Street	Post-med.	SK 4870 3370
11	MDR5685	MDR5685	Site of Vulcan Works, Bridge Street	Post-med.	SK 4870 3420
12	MDR5687	MDR5687	Alexandra, Edward & Victoria Mills, Milner Road	Post-med.	SK 4880 3350
13	MDR5688	MDR5688	Electricity Generating Station, Milner Road	Post-med.	SK 4880 3360
14	MDR5689	MDR5689	Site of Oxford Mills, Oxford Street/Fletcher Street	Post-med.	SK 4890 3370
15	MDR5690	MDR5690	Bridge Mills, Derby Road	Post-med.	SK 4880 3390
16	MDR5692	MDR5692	Willatt's Lace Factory, Regent Street	Post-med.	SK 4898 3375
17	MDR5695	MDR5695	Site of Austin's Factory, New Street	Post-med.	SK 4922 3361
18	MDR5704	MDR5704	Nottingham Road Mills, Nottingham Road	Post-med.	SK 4940 3380
19	MDR5705	MDR5705	Bush's Factory, Nottingham Road	Post-med.	SK 4940 3380
20	MDR5706	MDR5706	Phoenix Mills, Nottingham Road	Post-med.	SK 4940 3390
21	MDR5707	MDR5707	Site of Gas Works & Hydrogen Plant, Nottingham Road	Post-med.	SK 4936 3394
22	MDR5711	MDR5711	Albion Mills, Nottingham Road	Post-med.	SK 4940 3380
23	MDR8908	MDR8908	Erewash Canal, Erewash & Amber Valley	Post-med.	SK 4845 3250
24	MDR9672	MDR9672	Road Bridge over Erewash Canal	Post-med.	SK 4886 3388
25	MDR11799	MDR11799	Congregational Church, Nottingham Road	Post-med.	SK 4913 3387
26	MDR11801	MDR11801	Free United Methodist Church (Mount Tabor), Market Place	Post-med.	SK 4916 3366
27	MDR11803	MDR11803	Site of Wesleyan Methodist Chapel & Sunday School, Cross Street	Post-med.	SK 4934 3357
28	MDR12415	MDR12415	Erewash Valley Line, Trent Junction to Tupton (for Chesterfield)	Post-med.	SK 4970 3255
29	MDR13003	MDR13003	Elim Pentecostal Church, Derby Road	Post-med.	SK 4865 3394
30	MDR13004	MDR13004	Mortuary Chapel, Cemetery S of Lime Terrace	Post-med.	SK 4869 3370
31	MDR13019	MDR13019	Hill's factory/Woodland Mill, Princess Street/King Street	Post-med.	SK 4861 3382

#	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
32	MDR13020	MDR13020	Fletcher's Factory/Trent Works, Peel Street/Midland Lace Mill, Union Street	Post-med.	SK 4934 3368
33	MDR13032	MDR13032	War Memorial, Hamilton Road	Post-med.	SK 4876 3404
34	MDR13684	MDR13684	Air Raid Shelters, Erewash Canal	Post-med.	SK 4884 3384
35	MDR13685	MDR13685	Air Raid Shelters, Midland Street	Post-med.	SK 4910 3421
36	MDR13704	MDR13704	School Swimming Pool, Leopold Street	Post-med.	SK 4880 3381
37	MDR13705	MDR13705	Blue Bell PH, 73 High Street	Post-med.	SK 4920 3351
38	MDR13706	MDR13706	Top House PH, 45 Market Place	Post-med.	SK 4911 3367
39	MDR14668	MDR14668	Glenbery House Factory, Walton Street	Post-med.	SK 4893 3416

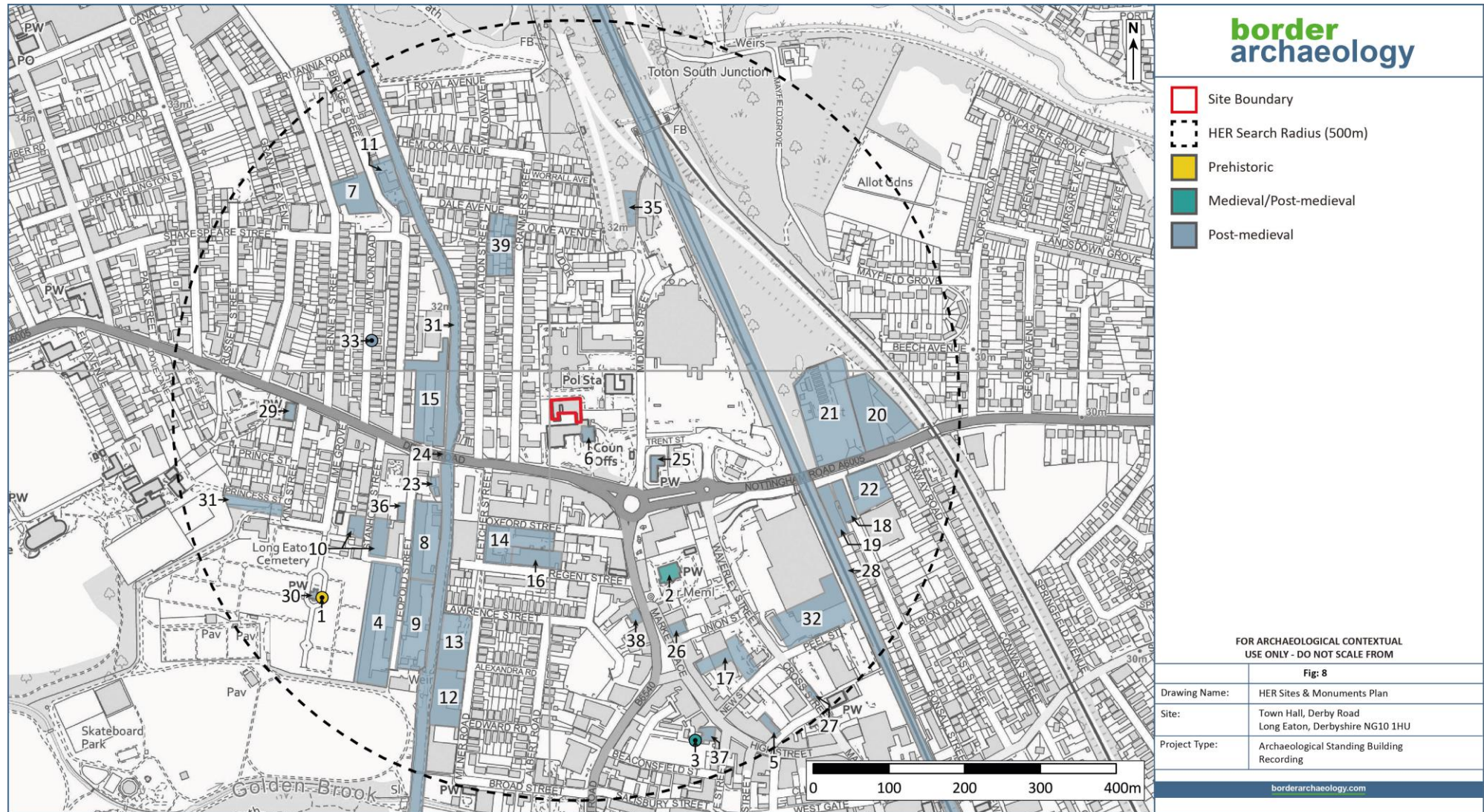
Table 1: Gazetteer of monuments recorded on the Derbyshire HER within a 500m radius of the site

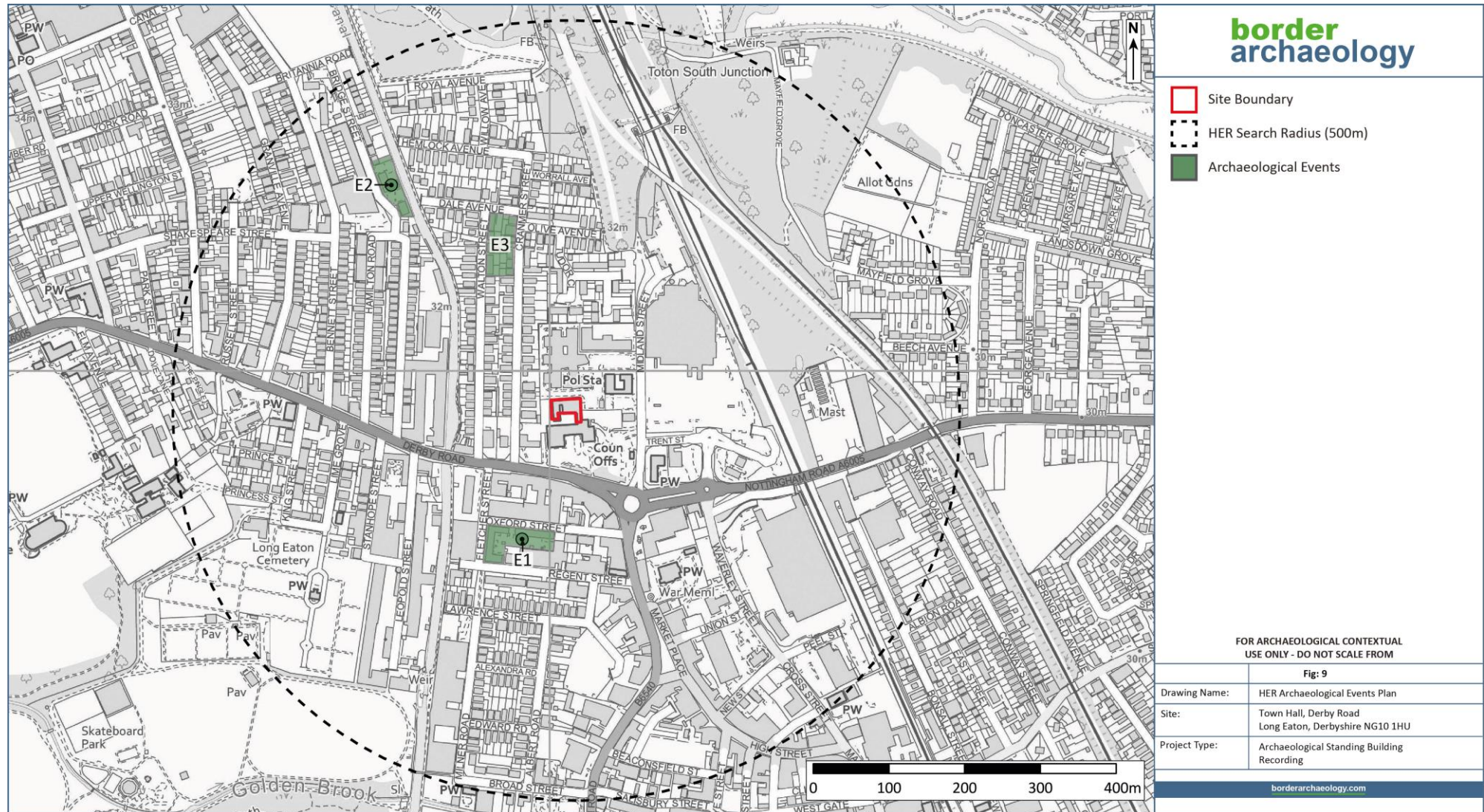
#	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E1	EDR2694	SBR: Oxford Street & Regent Street Lace Factory	2006	SK 4896 3377
E2	EDR2541	DBA & SBR: Former Vulcan Works	2007	SK 4879 3424
E3	EDR3358	HBR: Glenbury House	2014	SK 4893 3416

Table 2: Gazetteer of archaeological events recorded on the Derbyshire HER within a 500m radius of the site

#	DesigUID	NationalRe	Name	Grade	NGR
B1	DDR1877	1204191	The Hall	II*	SK 4905 3391
B2	DDR1882	1204249	Church of St Laurence & St James	II*	SK 4915 3373
B3	DDR1821	1087971	Elim Pentecostal Church & Railings	II	SK 4865 3394
B4	DDR1825	1087975	War Memorial 6m SW of St Laurence's	II	SK 4913 3370
B5	DDR1826	1087976	Carnegie Public Library & Adjacent Gates	II	SK 4903 3349
B6	DDR1879	1204213	Long Eaton Lock	II	SK 4883 3358
B7	DDR1880	1204221	Gate Piers & Railings to West Park Cemetery	II	SK 4867 3378
B8	DDR1960	1281305	Halifax building Society	II	SK 4914 3368
B9	DDR2002	1334837	West Park Cemetery Chapels	II	SK 4869 3370
B10	DDR2003	1334838	38 & 40 Market Place	II	SK 4911 3374
B11	DDR2004	1334839	Midland Bank	II	SK 4911 3365

Table 3: Gazetteer of locally listed buildings recorded on the Derbyshire HER within a 500m radius of the site



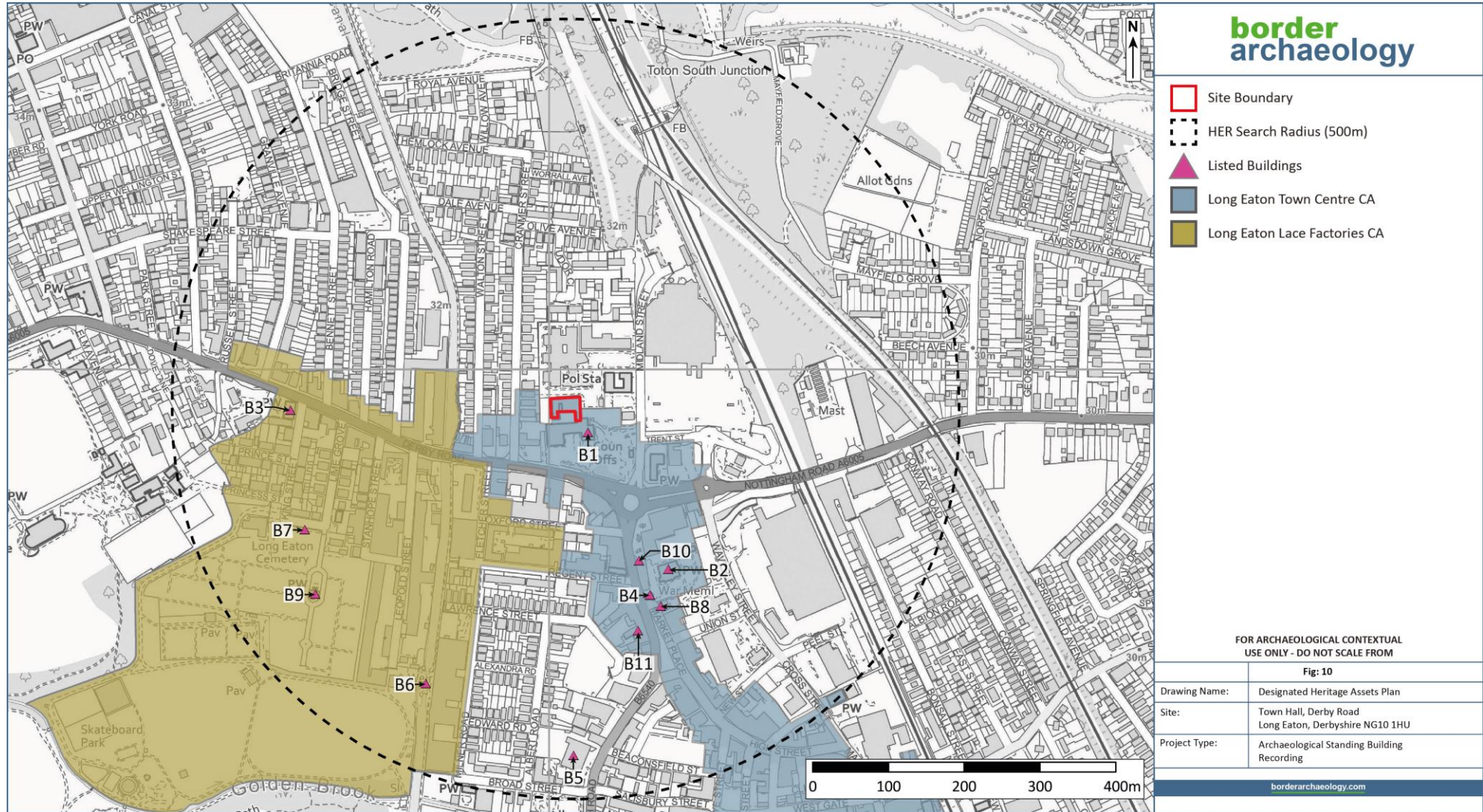


- Site Boundary
- HER Search Radius (500m)
- Archaeological Events

FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTUAL
USE ONLY - DO NOT SCALE FROM

Fig: 9

Drawing Name:	HER Archaeological Events Plan
Site:	Town Hall, Derby Road Long Eaton, Derbyshire NG10 1HU
Project Type:	Archaeological Standing Building Recording



15 Appendix 3: Historic Maps



*Fig. 11: Extract from the OS surveyors drawing of Nottingham (1815)
(Reproduced courtesy of the National Archives)*

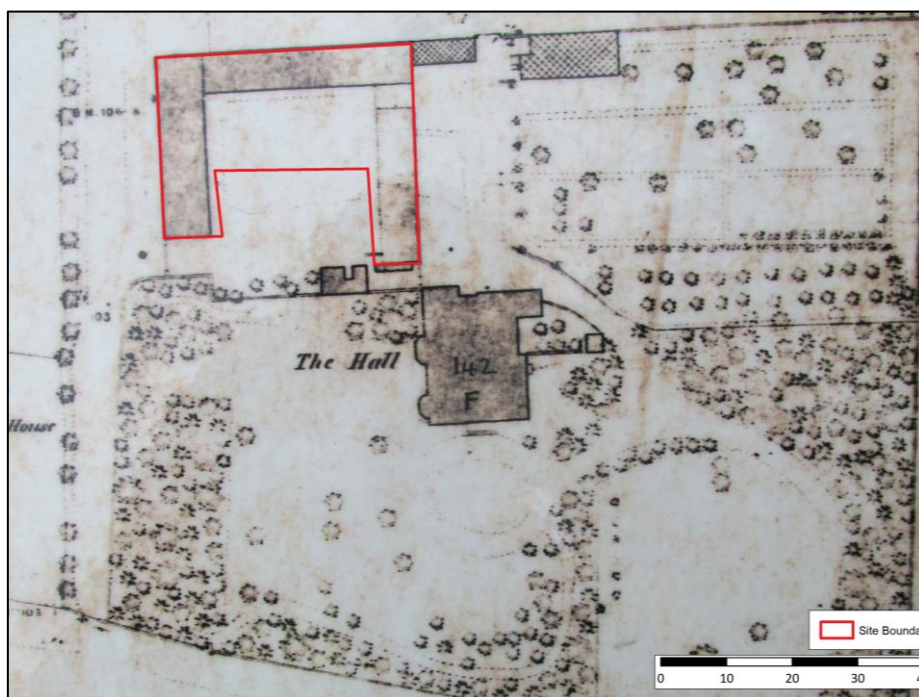


Fig. 12: Extract from the plan of Long Eaton Hall (1879)
(Reproduced courtesy of the National Archives)

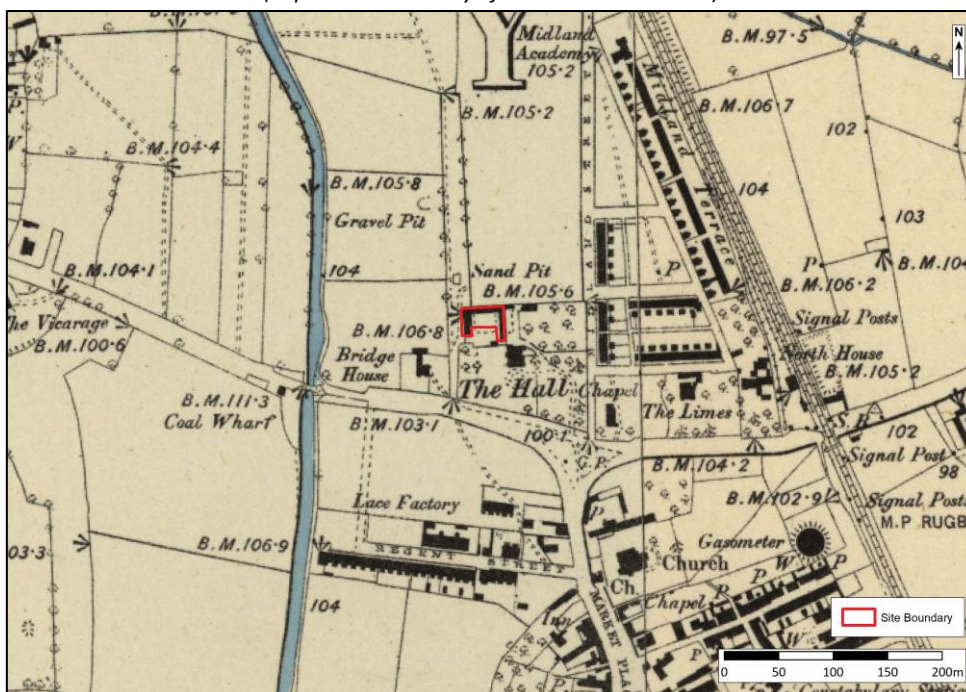


Fig. 13: Extract from the OS 1st edition 6-inch map (1884)
(Reproduced courtesy of the National Archives)

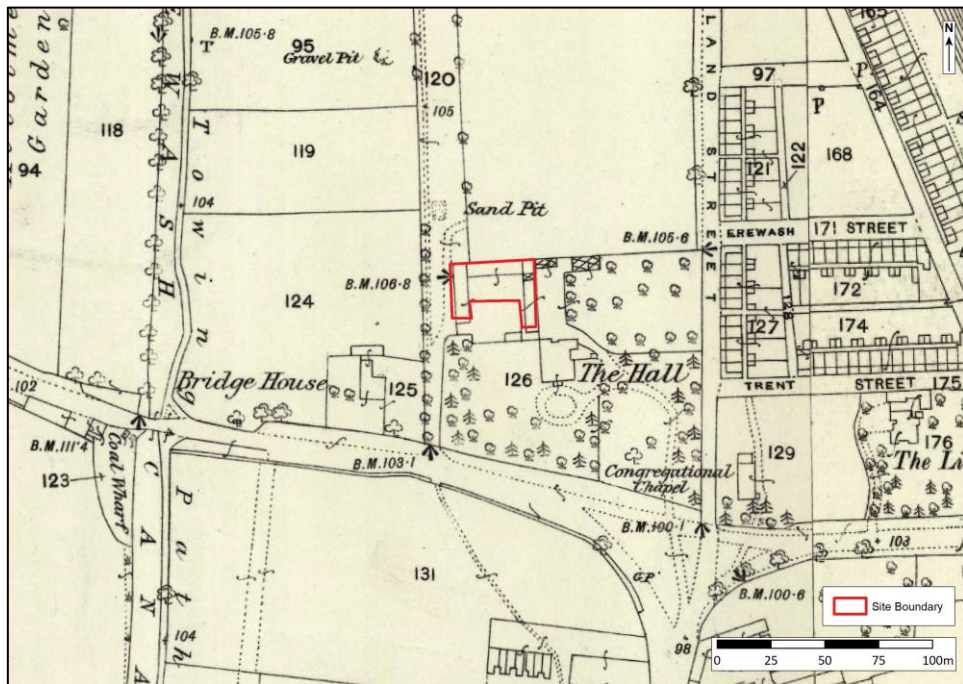


Fig. 14: Extract from the OS 1st edition 25-inch map (1885)
(Reproduced courtesy of the National Archives)



Fig. 15: Extract from the OS 2nd edition 6-inch map (1901)
(Reproduced courtesy of the National Archives)



Fig. 18: Extract from the OS Provisional Edition 6-inch map (1948)
(Reproduced courtesy of the National Archives)



Fig. 19: Extract from the OS 1:10000 map (1955)
(Reproduced courtesy of the National Archives)



Fig. 20: Extract from the OS 1:10000 map (1971)
(Reproduced courtesy of the National Archives)

Document Title		Document Reference	
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Final Editing and Approval	Rachel English MA MSc. ACIfA		
Artwork	Owain Connors MA PhD MCIfA & Holly Litherland BA (Hons)		
Issue No.	Status	Date	Approved for issue
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