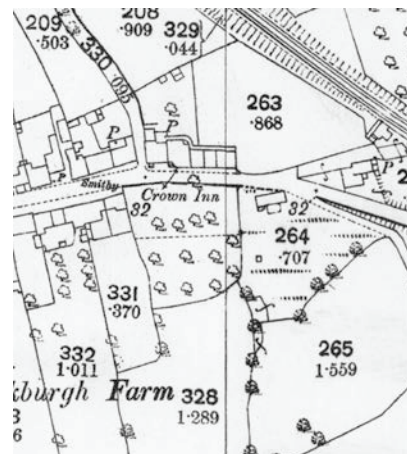


CROWN INN, 45 MARKET STREET, FLOOKBURGH, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Oakden Property Ltd

Planning and Listed Building
Consent refs: SL/2017/1092 and
SL/2017/1093

NGR SD 36826 75861

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March 2019



Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,
Lower Brook Street, Ulverston,
Cumbria, LA12 7EE

Tel: 01229 588 500
Email: info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk
Web: www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological building recording was requested by South Lakeland District Council following the submission of a planning application for the conversion of Crown Inn, 45 Market Street, Flookburgh, into four dwellings. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the work, which was undertaken in February 2019. This forms a permanent record of the structures and provides an understanding of their development and significance.

The public house is thought to date from the late 17th or early 18th century and a building is shown on the site on a plan of 1685, although it is difficult to reconcile this with what is there now. A larger block of buildings is marked on the site from the early 19th century onwards and certainly the footprint of the block of buildings has changed very little since the mid-19th century with just the addition of a toilet block to the rear in the late 20th century. The current building amalgamates at least five blocks, including what was once marked as a passageway to the east end, plus the toilet block. Details of the owners of the public house are relatively scarce but it is listed in the local directories from 1829 onwards.

The building recording revealed that the site had developed over five main phases, with the core comprising a double-pile plan property of probable early 18th century date, although it's not clear at what stage it became a public house. This was subsequently extended in the late 18th or early 19th century with a detached block to the north-west, which most likely acted as a workshop or perhaps blacksmith's forge. The original block was then extended to the east in the early 19th century with a large addition over two floors with a basement; this was probably intended for public gatherings and other functions, and seems to fit a broader local pattern of public houses developing beyond their basic function of providing hospitality to forming a larger venue for social events. During the later 19th century further small extensions were added, probably for additional storage as the landlords of the inn were also operating as retailers, but also to provide stabling. In the 20th century the building was generally modernised, with many of the internal original features such as the fireplaces removed while other elements were added, including a fireplace (dated 1978) and a new toilet block to the north.

Although much altered the significance of the building is still recognised by its listed status. Although internally it has been much altered, it still retains some important features, primarily the mullion windows in the north elevation of the original block and the sliding sash windows of the large extension to the east, which include a very impressive window extending over two floors on the north side.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Oakden Property Ltd for commissioning the project and for providing information about the site and the 'as existing' drawings. Further thanks are also due to the staff of the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness for their help in accessing the archives.

The building recording was carried out by Tom Mace and Dan Elsworth, who also wrote the report, along with Jo Dawson, who carried out the desk-based assessment. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace. The final report was edited by Jo Dawson and the project was managed by Dan Elsworth.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following to the submission of a planning application (ref. SL/2017/1092) and Listed Building Consent application (ref. SL/2017/1093), for the conversion of the Crown Inn, 45 Market Street, Flookburgh, Cumbria (NGR SD 36826 75861), into four dwellings, conditions (No. 6 – planning, and No. 5 – Listed Building Consent) were placed on the decision notice by South Lakeland District Council (SLDC) requesting that an archaeological building recording be carried out. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Oakden Properties Ltd (hereafter ‘the client’) to carry out the building recording, which was intended to provide a record of the building and outline its historical development and significance. The building recording was carried out in February 2019.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Crown Inn is to the east side of Flookburgh, at the junction of Green Lane and Market Street. The railway passes the site about 70m to the north-east (Ordnance Survey 2011; Figure 1). The village itself is at the south end of the Cartmel Peninsula within the parish of Lower Holker; Cartmel is approximately 3.5km to the north, and Grange-over-Sands is approximately 4.5 kilometres to the north-east (Ordnance Survey 2011). The site is approximately 10m above sea level (*ibid*).

1.2.2 The solid geology is dominated by carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay within the valleys (Countryside Commission 1998, 72).

1.2.3 The area between Flookburgh and Morecambe Bay, to the south, and round to the west is generally flat with a regular pattern of well-managed enclosed grassland. To the north, east, and south-east are limestone outcrops and hills (Ordnance Survey 2011).

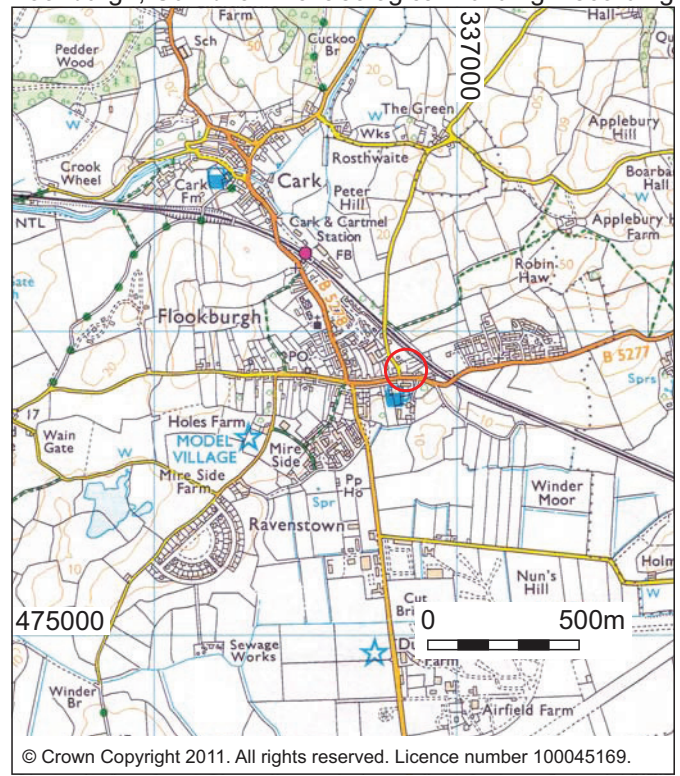
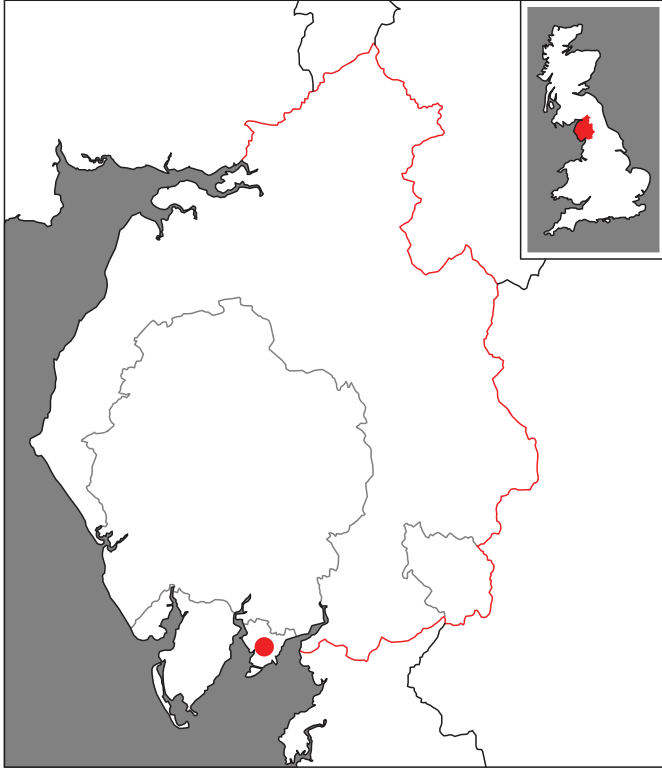


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Arthur Oakden

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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological building recording is intended to provide a suitable record of the structure equivalent to Level 3 survey as defined by Historic England (Historic England 2016). The building recording was carried out according to the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b). A suitable archive has also been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results, also in accordance with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria Archive Centre (Barrow-in-Furness):** this contains the majority of relevant primary sources relating to the site, in particular early maps, and these were examined, as well as any relevant secondary sources;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** additional primary and secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library and online resources were also examined to provide information for the site background and map regression.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to Historic England Level 3 type standards (Historic England 2016), which provides a relatively detailed record of the building incorporating the results of the desk-based assessment in the discussion of its development. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour digital format (as both 12meg jpegs and RAW files) were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings:** 'as existing' architect's drawings were provided by the client. These were plotted at a scale of 1:100 and annotated by hand with additional detail. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
 - i. 'as existing' elevations at 1:100 (Figure 2 and Figure 3);
 - ii. 'as existing' floor plans at 1:100 (Figure 4 to Figure 7);
 - iii. cross-sections at 1:50 (Figure 8 and Figure 9).

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building, will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B)). The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c). A copy of this report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital record of the project will be made on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Map Regression

3.1.1 **Kuerden's Plan, 1685:** this map is reproduced in a recent article (Shannon 2018, 209), but the original is held in the Lancashire Record Office (LRO LA DDX 194/34 1685; Plate 1). For the period this is a relatively detailed plan but even then it only shows buildings as simple blocks. It clearly shows that a building orientated approximately east/west existed on the junction of Market Street and Green Lane at that time. The significance of Kuerden's plan is that it was made about 20 years after a fire had destroyed a significant number of properties in Flookburgh, although it is not clear if the building shown represents something that was newly built after the fire or survived. It is not clear which part of Flookburgh was most severely affected by the fire but it seems likely, based on the map evidence, that it was the central part of the north side of Market Street.

3.1.2 **Enclosure map, 1809:** this is the earliest available detailed map of Flookburgh (CAC(K) WPR 89 Z3 1809; a clearer version is held in the Lancashire Record Office; LRO AE 4/2 1809) and it shows a range of buildings shown at the junction of Market Street and Green Lane (Plate 2). It is difficult to distinguish specific buildings but there is clearly an L-shaped block running around the corner and a gap between the buildings making up what became the Crown Inn and those to the east.

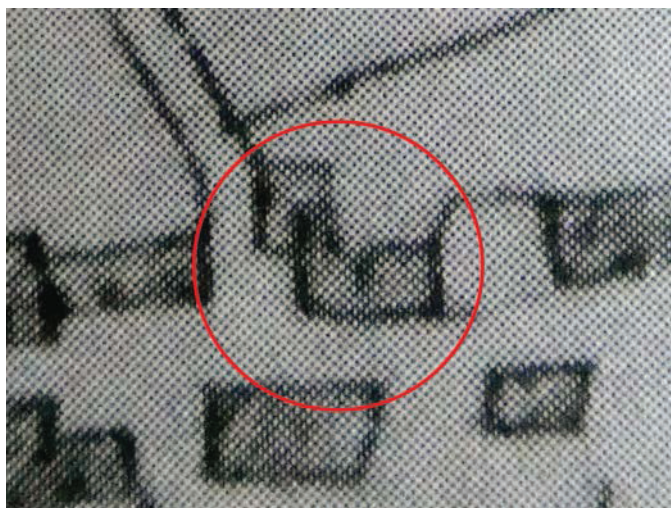
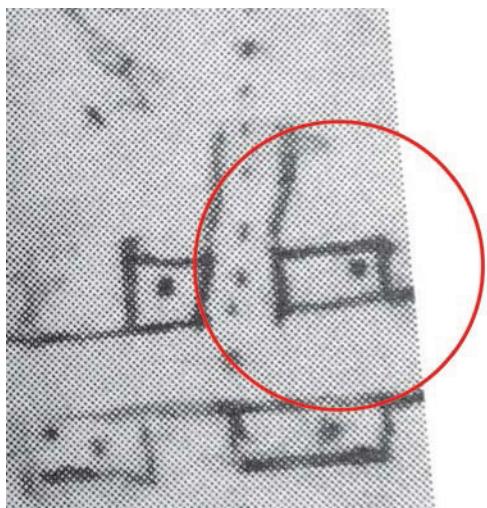


Plate 1 (left): Extract from Kuerden's plan of 1685 (LRO DDX 194/43 1685, after Shannon 2018, 209)

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Flookburgh enclosure map of 1809 (LRO AE 4/2 1809, after Shannon 2018, 209)

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1851:** this map was produced at a scale of 1:10,560 and as such lacks detail; the buildings at the site form a loose L-shape, with a north/south section and east/west section to the east at the south end, with an additional jutting out section to the north side at the east end (Plate 3).

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1891:** this 1:2,500 scale map is more detailed than the previous edition of the Ordnance Survey map and shows some of the divisions between the blocks of buildings at the site (Plate 4). There are steps to the south side of the almost square block at the south-west corner, which has a small block attached to the rear, and there are steps to the corner of the block to the east which has a curved section along the south side and another block to the east of that.



Plate 3 (left): Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1851

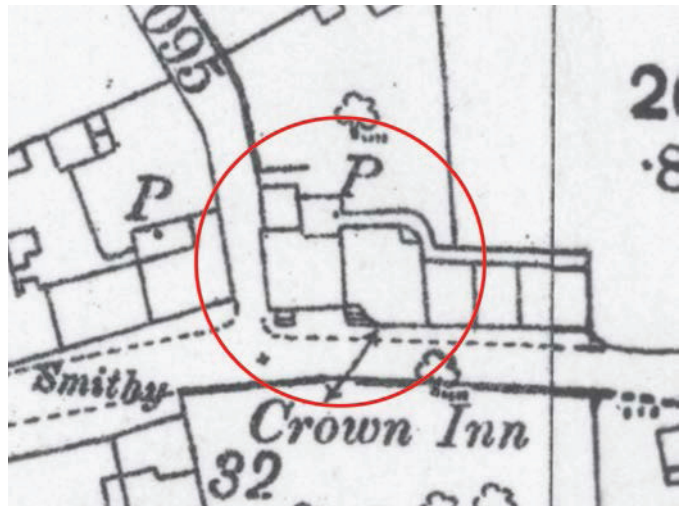


Plate 4 (right): Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1893:** this map shows a similar footprint of buildings at the site as the 1891 edition, but the internal divisions are not shown (Plate 5; cf. Plate 4). It differs from the 1851 edition, which was produced at the same scale, in that it shows the curved section to the south side (Plate 5; cf. Plate 3).

3.1.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** this map shows a similar arrangement of buildings at the site as the 1891 edition, however, the internal divisions have changed slightly (Plate 6; cf. Plate 4). The block to the north and the block with the curved section are not marked as separate and the steps to the front are not shown. There is something marked to the south side, although these are rotated 180° if these are supposed to be the steps. The south-west corner of the L-shaped block is also now divided from the rest. The east end of the block is now marked as a passageway, crossed through, which it was not previously.



Plate 5 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1893



Plate 6 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.1.8 **Ordnance Survey, 1919:** the footprint of the block of buildings on site appears unchanged (Plate 7; cf. Plate 6).

3.1.9 **Ordnance Survey, 1938:** the block of buildings at the site is largely unchanged; a small block has been at the east end on the north side (Plate 8; cf. Plate 6). The passageway marked on the earlier map is now longer shown.

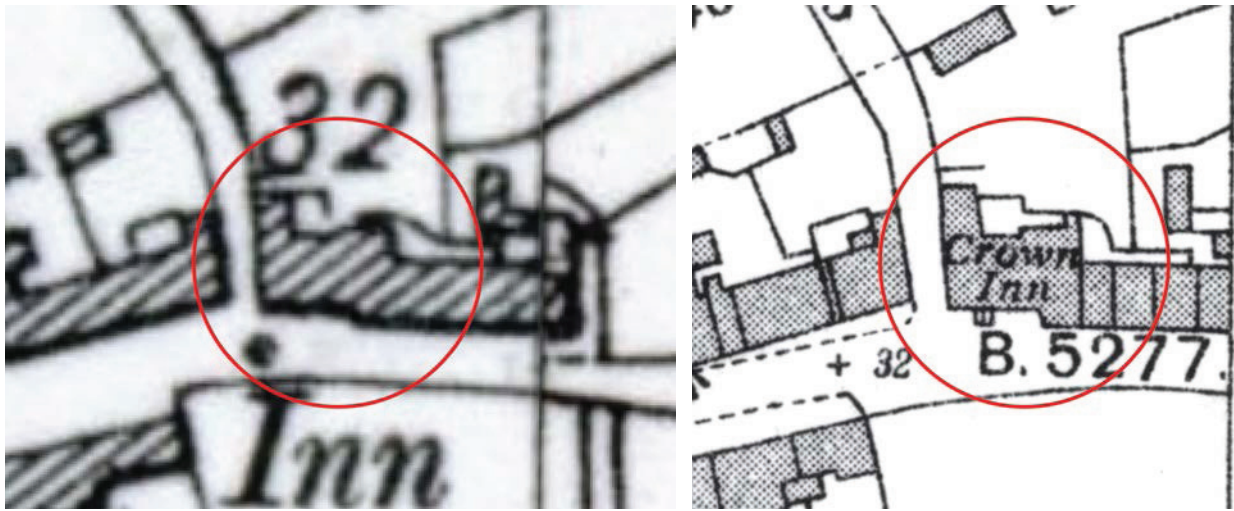


Plate 7 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1919

Plate 8 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1938

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 The Listed Building details suggest that the public house is probably late 17th or early 18th century (Historic England 2019; *Appendix 1*).

3.2.2 Maps show there were buildings at the corner of Green Lane and Market Street from at least as early as 1685 (see *Section 3.1* above). Although this early map lacks detail, internal divisions marked within the block of buildings at the site on later Ordnance Survey maps suggest it amalgamated at least five distinct blocks, including what was once marked as a passageway at the east end (see *Section 3.1*). However, the footprint of the block of buildings has changed relatively little since the mid-19th century, with the only major alteration being the addition of a toilet block to the rear in the late 20th century (see Plate 8; Figure 5).

3.2.3 An investigation of various published and other sources gives a reasonable list of the occupiers of the Crown Inn, from 1829 until c1912 (Table 1), but there is relatively little other information readily available.

Year	Address	Occupier	Reference
1829	Crown Inn	John Roberts, vict.	Parson and White 1829, 705
1849	Crown Inn	John Butler, vict. & blacksmith	Mannex 1849, 386
1882	Crown Inn	Joseph Page, vict. and grocer	Mannex & Co 1882, 343
c1912	Crown Inn	James Mackereth, coal dealer and vict.	Bulmer c1912, 223

Table 1: Occupiers of the Crown Inn, 1829-1912

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 **Arrangement:** the building is located at the junction between Market Street and Green Lane and comprises a single, although irregular, linear range, the majority of which runs east/west along Market Street with the front facing south onto this. The west end extends around the corner onto Green Lane but this part only comprises smaller outbuildings. A modern toilet block on the north side was partially demolished by the time of the building recording and there is a large car park on higher ground to the north of this. The east end adjoins a row of cottages.

4.1.2 **Fabric:** externally, the building is finished with painted roughcast render, with dressed stone details such as window sills and door surrounds. It has grey imitation slate roofing and three very plain chimney stacks, one very large one on the east end with an additional lower part on the south side and three modern skylights.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North external elevation:** the west end of the north external elevation is extended by an outshut, which forms a plain gable with a small rectangular vent at the top (Plate 9; Figure 2). The wall returns to the south where the main elevation has a six-light ground floor sash window with a plain stone sill and there is a four-light stone mullion window to the east of that, which is obscured by a partially demolished modern toilet block. The first floor has two windows in the west side of the main section, both stone mullions, the west one with four-lights in a hinged opening casement, and the east has 16 lights. Between these is a large stair window of two parts of 24 above 16 lights (Plate 10). To the east end of the main section the elevation is slightly taller. The west side is again partially obscured by the partly demolished modern toilet block (Plate 11). There is a four-light sash window above on this side with a plain stone sill. The large window in the centre extends over two floors, with a 20-light sash on top of a 24-light casement. The rest of the elevation is otherwise plain apart from two vents. The elevation returns to the south at the east end. This section is plain with some through stones and there is a small doorway to the upper floor at this end with a rounded head and plain panel door (Plate 12).



Plate 9: Outshut at the west end of the north external elevation



Plate 10: West side of the north external elevation of the main section



Plate 11: East side of the north external elevation of the main section



Plate 12: East end of the north external elevation

4.2.2 **East external elevation:** the east elevation of the outshot on the north side has a three-light sash window with square sill (Figure 2). The elevation steps back to the south where there is a doorway, with a plain door with a single light, and a four-light hinge opening window to the south side and there are four vents inserted into the wall above.

4.2.3 **South external elevation:** the east end of the south external elevation is slightly lower than the central section (Figure 3). There is a small, square vent at the top below the roof and the doorway, with a plank door, on the ground floor is against the adjoining house (Plate 13). To the west of that is a first floor doorway with a plank door, the stone lintel of which forms the sill of a window above with a fixed eight-light casement. The wall curves round to the north to the west and there is a large window at ground floor (Plate 14). The window comprises three large sections of two eight-light sash windows flanking a central 12-light sash with square mullions and sill. Below is a light to the cellar, covered by a metal grill. The first floor has a narrow window in the same style, but with four-light windows flanking a central six-light window. The words 'Crown Inn' feature in relief (possibly now set into the render). The curved section comes to the main elevation, which is slightly higher than the west end. The doorway on the ground floor has a moulded stone surround and modern timber canopy supported by stone scrolled brackets (Plate 15). The door is a six-panel, plain door with six concrete steps leading up to it. To the west is a single long elevation, with three ground floor windows, although the central one may have been a door originally (Plate 14). Each of the windows has flat arched tops and stone sills and a four-light top-opening casement. There are two further windows in the same style on first floor and the words 'The Crown' in plastic affixed to the wall between the top two windows. There are two vents at the bottom of the elevation and a larger one to the west. The west end of the elevation is extended by a mono-pitch

outshut and the doorway to which at ground floor level has a plank door and is approached by two concrete steps.



Plate 13: East end of the south external elevation



Plate 14: West end of the south external elevation



Plate 15: Central door on the south external elevation

4.2.4 **West external elevation:** the west external elevation essentially comprises the outshut, which extends to cover most of the elevation and is mostly fairly plain (Figure 3). The taller gable end of the main building extends above the outshut, the ends of the purlins of the roof structure for which show that it has three purlins per pitch, with a plain board attached, and the chimney has four pots. There is a vent slot at the south end and large projecting through stones (Plate 16). There are three windows near the centre, all of which are fairly modern two-light top-opening casements, with thin stone sills (Plate 17), and there is a plastic vent above the central one. This one was originally a door as it sits lower than the others and the threshold stone is still in situ. There is a further small square vent and through stone below the south window. The north end of the elevation steps back slightly and has a doorway with a modern door and the pintles for a gate remain in place at the north end (Plate 18).



Plate 16: South end of the west external elevation



Plate 17: Central section of the west external elevation



Plate 18: North end of the west external elevation

NORTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION



Key: — features to rear - - - line in render ▨ cross-sectional wall - - - demolished building

EAST EXTERNAL ELEVATION

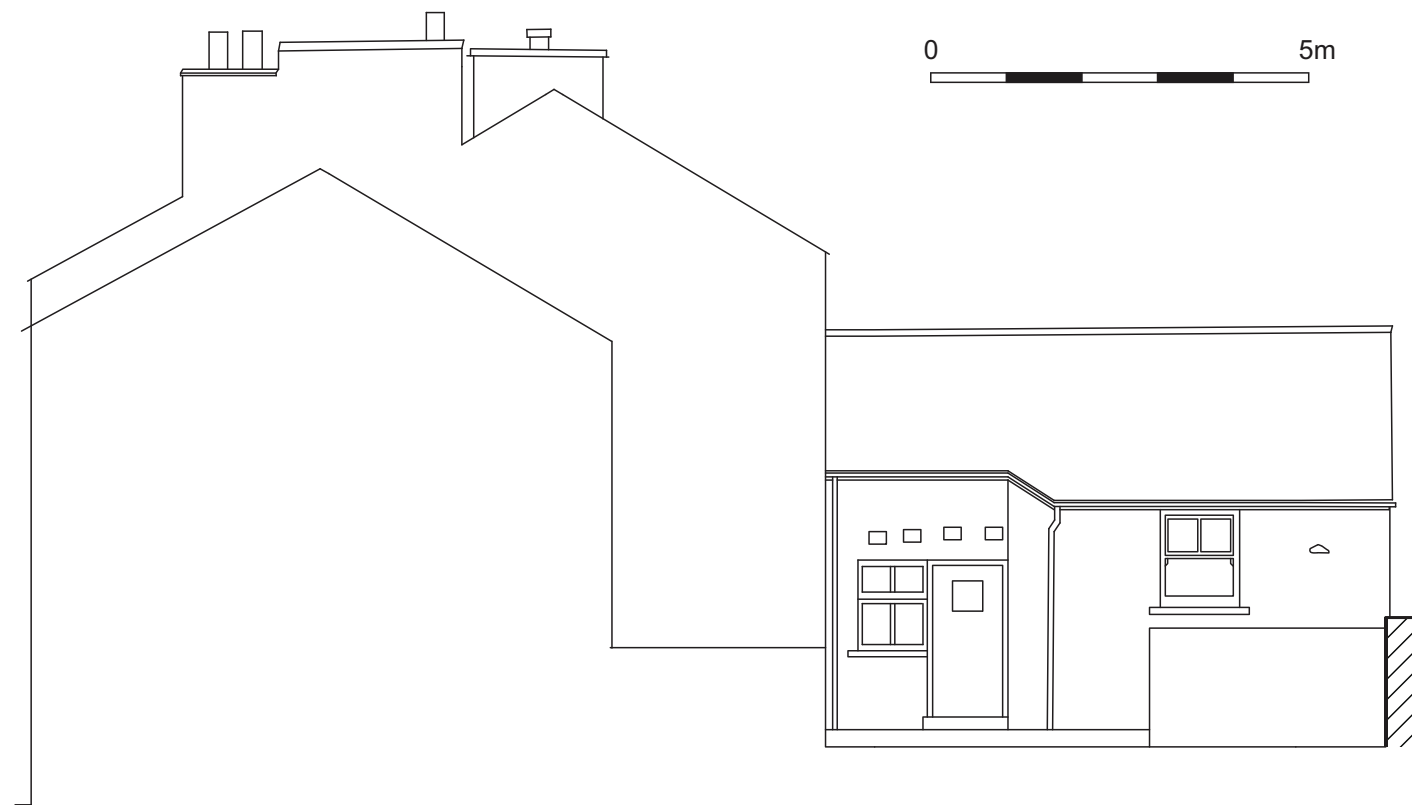


Figure 2: North and east external elevations

SOUTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION



Key: --- line in render [stippled box] blocked feature



WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION

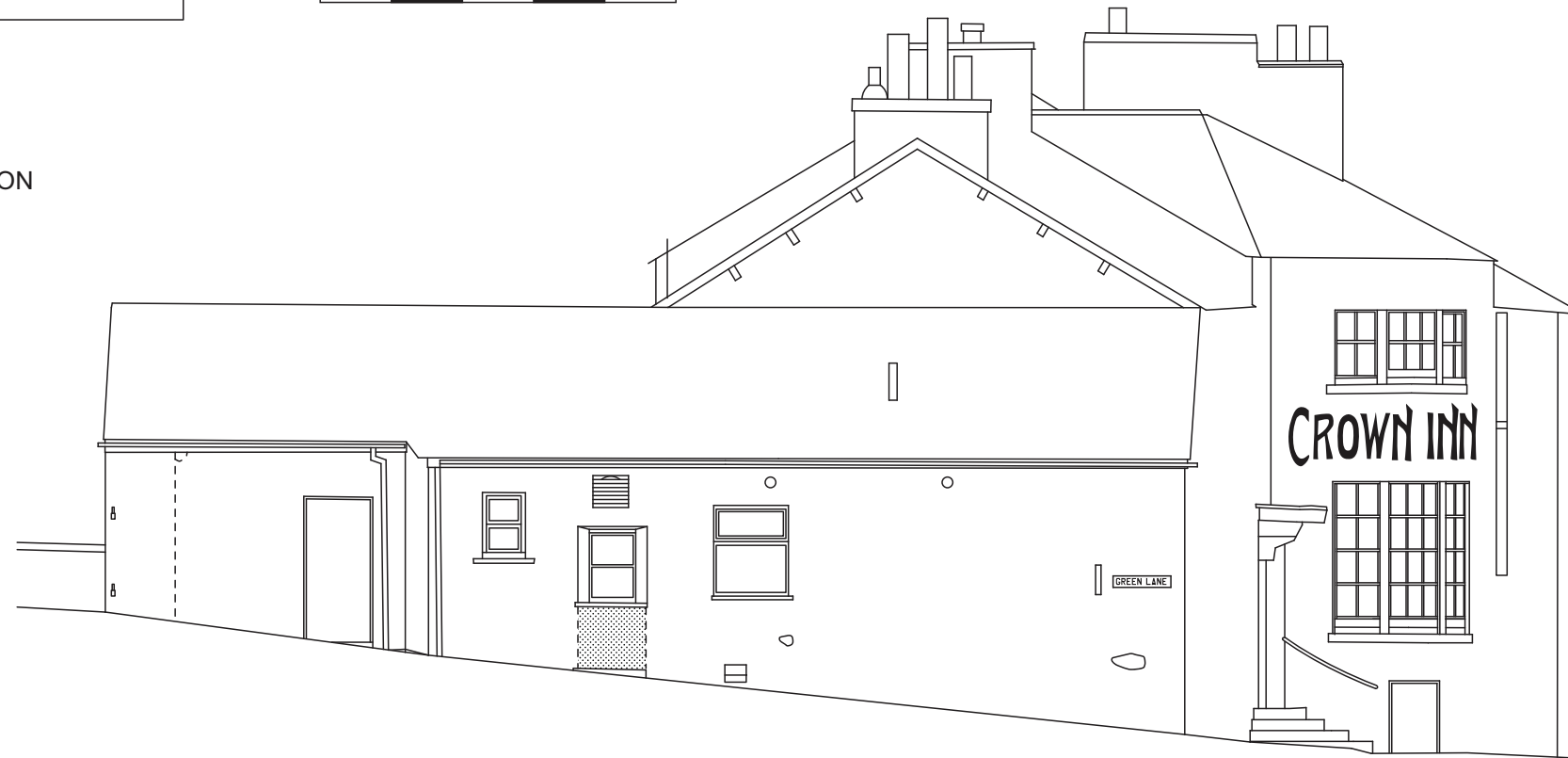
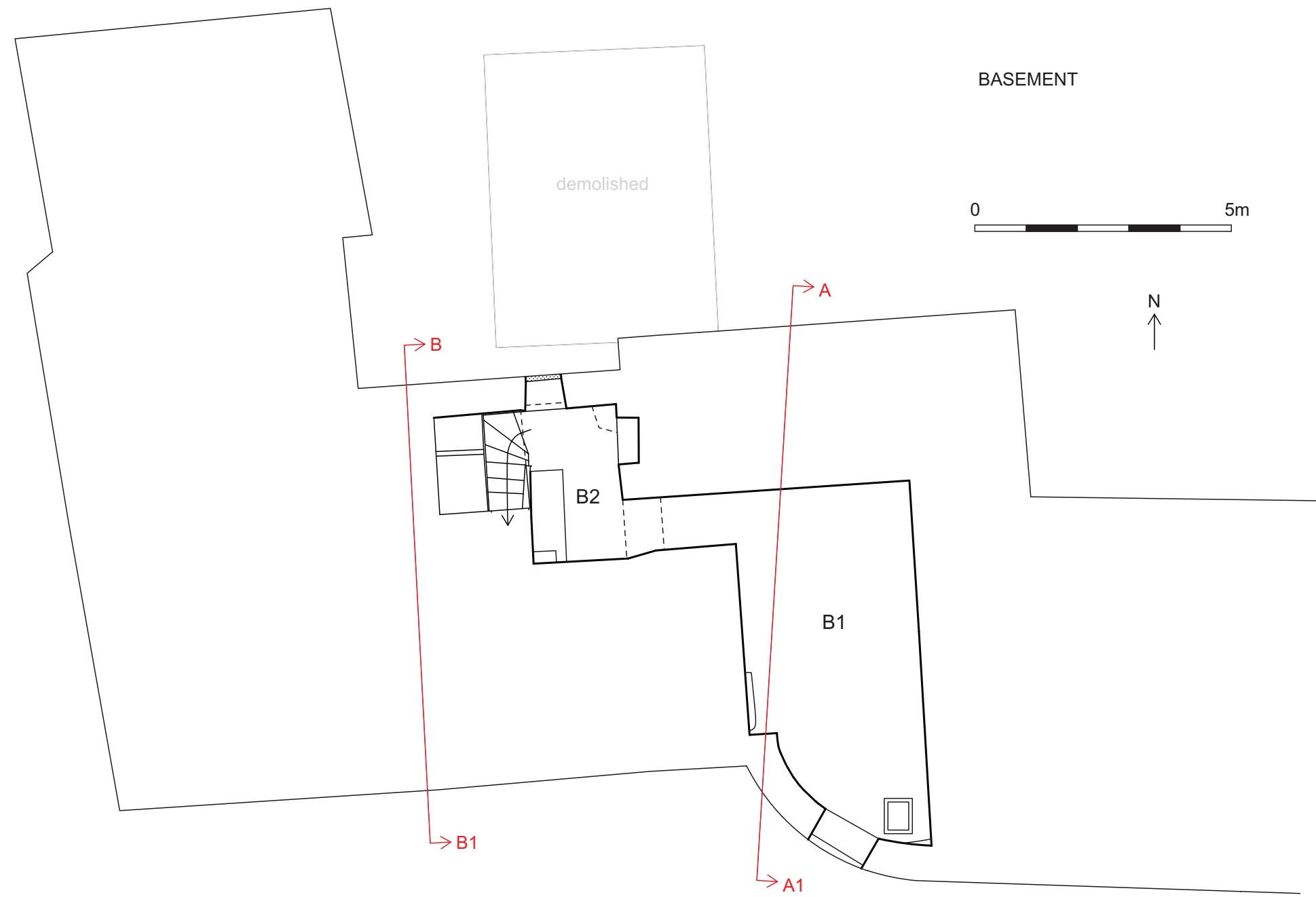


Figure 3: South and west external elevations



Key: blocked feature overhead feature cross-sectional timber step up (in direction of arrow) B1 room number A1 drawn section

Figure 4: Basement plan

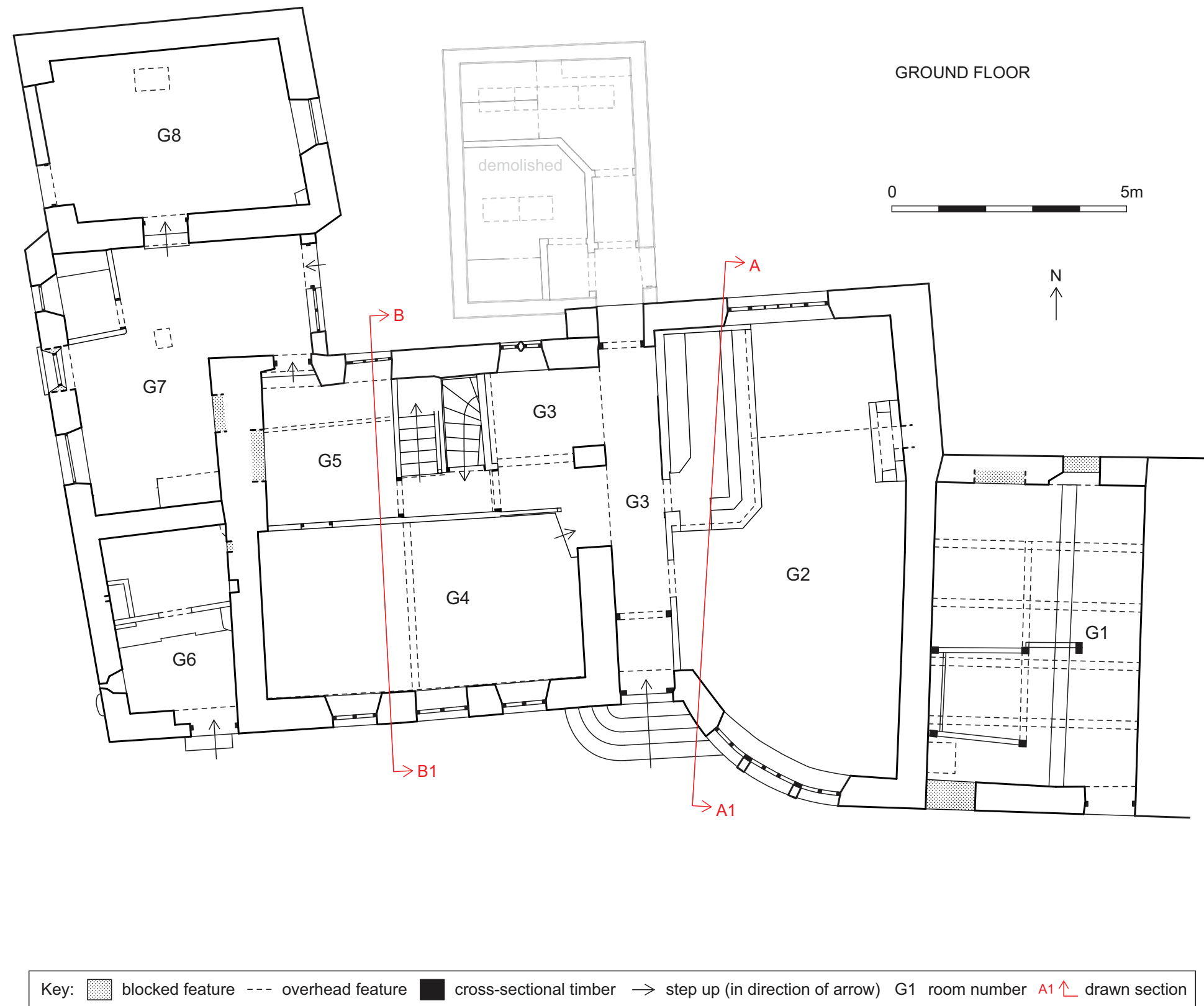
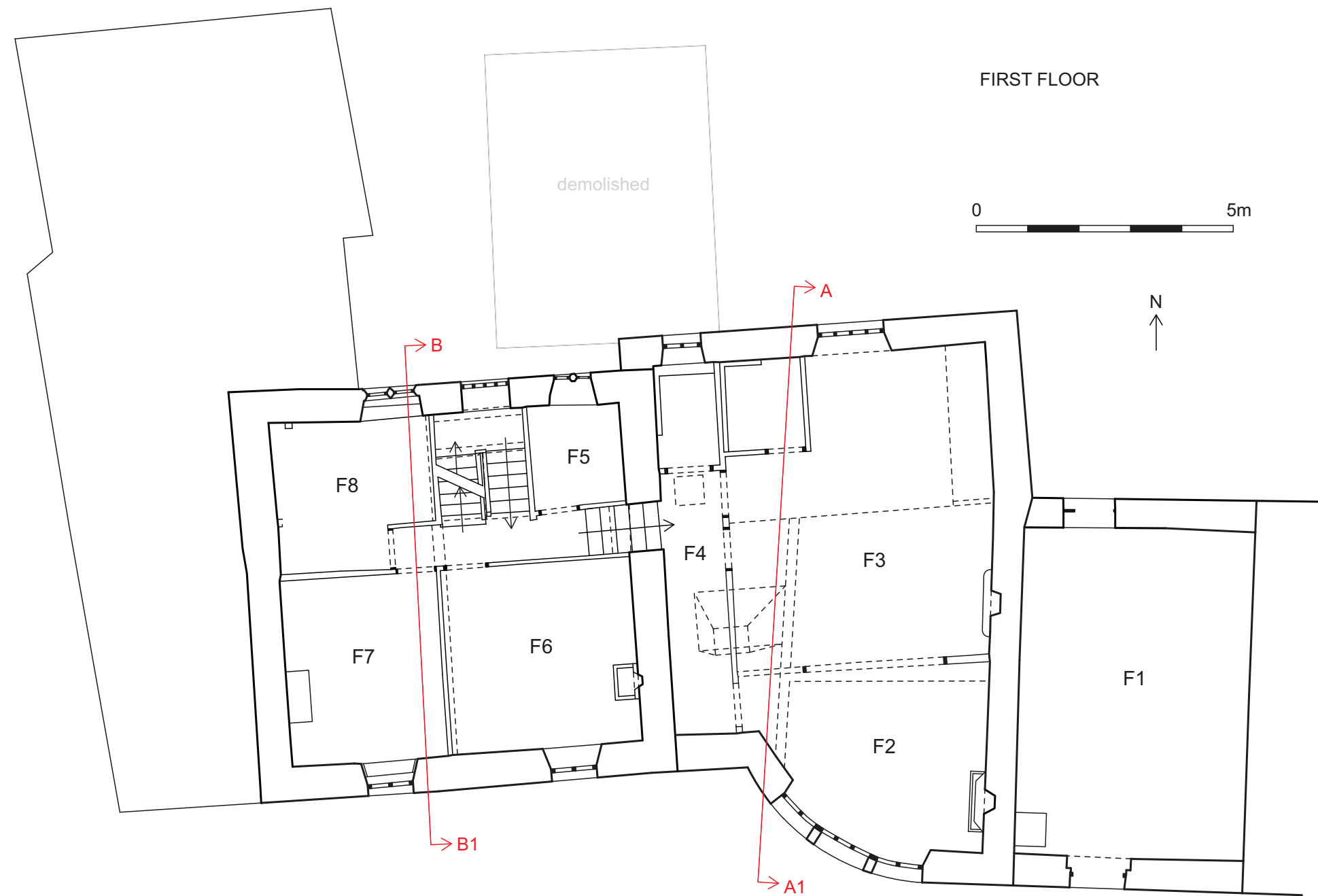
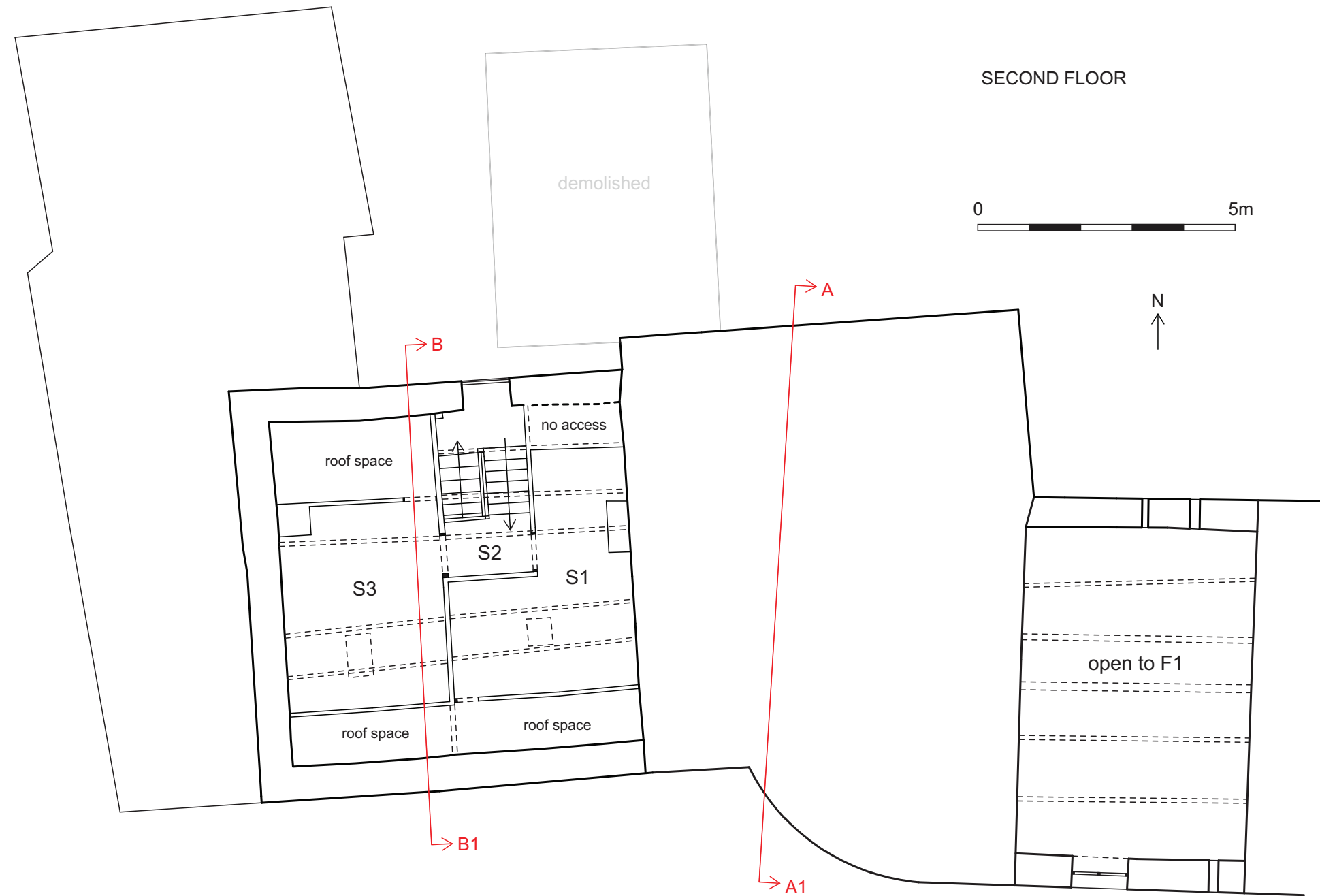


Figure 5: Ground floor plan



Key: blocked feature overhead feature cross-sectional timber step up (in direction of arrow) F1 room number A1 drawn section

Figure 6: First floor plan



Key: blocked feature overhead feature cross-sectional timber step up (in direction of arrow) S1 room number A1 drawn section

Figure 7: Second floor plan

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Basement Room 1 (B1)**: this room has a concrete floor with a drain access cover in the south-east corner. There is plasterboard attached to the north/south joists covering the ceiling. The walls are finished with limewash or white paint (Plate 19 and Plate 20). All of the elevations are plain except for the opening to B2 in the north end of the west elevation. The south elevation curves and has an opening with a modern steel door and concrete sill (Plate 20).



Plate 19: North end of B1



Plate 20: South end of B1

4.3.2 **Basement Room 2 (B2)**: this room has a concrete floor and boards attached to the sawn east/west joists to form the ceiling. The walls are finished with whitewash. The north elevation has a narrow alcove with straight jambs and a chamfered concrete lintel and the opening at the north side is blocked with concrete blocks (Plate 21). The east elevation has a long low alcove on the north side, which is very plain (Plate 22). It is open on the south side to link to B1. The south elevation is plain apart from arrow of projecting joist ends, supporting a single plank although there is a pillar of concrete blocks running up the south-west corner. This is sat on and runs under a slate bench, which is supported by stone piers (Plate 23). It is open at the north side for the stairs up to the ground floor. The masonry stairs are topped with concrete slabs (Plate 24). At the top of the stairs at ground floor level there is a cupboard below the stairs to first floor, with a beaded plank and batten door to the east, and the walls are lined with shelves on brackets (Plate 25).



Plate 21: North elevation of B2



Plate 22: East elevation of B2



Plate 23: Slate bench to the west side of B2



Plate 24 (left): Stairs to B2

Plate 25 (right): Cupboard below the stairs to first floor level, viewed from B2

4.3.3 **Ground floor Room 1 (G1)**: this room is cobbled along the east side to the door at the south side. The floor is gridded concrete to the west side and slopes up slightly from a shallow channel to the side of the cobbles. There are two stall partitions on the west side of the room of timber post and plank construction (Plate 26). The one to the north is extended roughly with more boards and a post. The walls are finished with whitewash over stone and the ceiling has sawn east/west beams supporting joists and boards. There are two doorways in the north elevation, with a shared timber lintel, which are blocked with stone and concrete blocks (Plate 27). The east elevation is plain. The doorway on the east side of the south elevation has a fairly modern plank and batten door with an overlong lintel (Plate 28). The elevation is plain to the west except for a possible blocked window with a thin timber lintel. The west elevation has a fixed timber ladder to the floor above on the south side and a timber trough in the stalls (Plate 29). The centre of the wall has been patched with roof slates, which are possibly covering former openings.



Plate 26: Stalls to the west side of the G1



Plate 27: Blocked doors at the north end of G1



Plate 28: Door in the south elevation of G1



Plate 29: Ladder in the south-west corner of G1

4.3.4 **Ground floor Room 2 (G2):** the floor is a mix of vinyl and ceramic tiles and patches of carpet with a modern timber bar in the north-west corner (Plate 30 and Plate 31). The plaster ceiling is finished with flock wallpaper and modern coving. The walls are finished with textured wallpaper and there are scars for fixed seating and moulded skirting throughout. The west side of the north elevation is covered by the bar, which partly extends over a large window with splayed jambs and a timber sill (Plate 32). The window is divided into three sections. The east elevation is essentially plain apart from a stone chimneybreast, butting the wall proper, on the north side (Plate 33). The chimneybreast is built from limestone with a rusticated timber mantle and plain opening. There is a plaque set into it marked 'RNS 1978'. The south elevation curves round with a three part window with sliding sash casements with horns and there is a slight step at the west end (Plate 34). The west elevation is mostly obscured by the bar, with a doorway on the south side with a modern four panel sliding door (Plate 35), and a further doorway incorporated into the bar, which incorporates a range of cupboards and shelving.



Plate 30: Bar in the north-west corner of G2



Plate 31: Bar at the north end of the west elevation of G2



Plate 32: Window in the north elevation of G2



Plate 33: Chimneybreast at the north end of the east elevation of G2



Plate 34: Window in the south elevation of G2

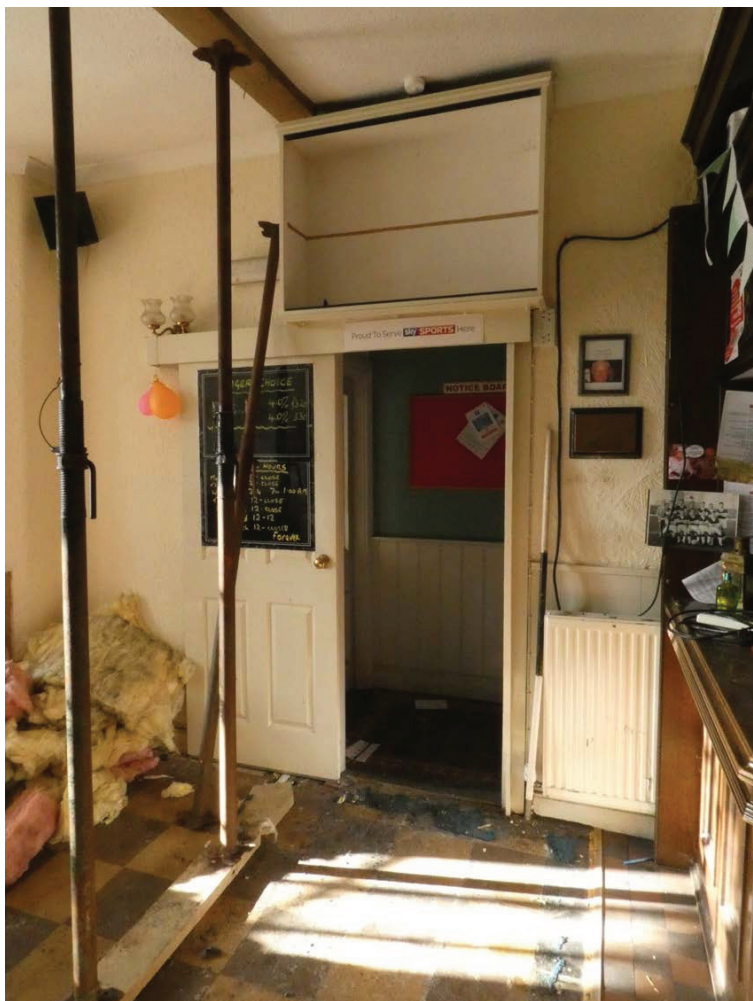


Plate 35: Door at the south end of the west elevation of G2

4.3.5 **Ground floor Room 3 (G3):** this room forms a corridor linking the front door to the block at the rear and rooms to the east and west with a small lobby to the north-west and entry to the stairs on the west side. The floor is finished with tiles and the ceiling is plastered and flat with inset lights (Plate 36). The walls are finished with plaster and painted and there are modern beaded planks below a dado rail. There is a stone mullion window in the north elevation within the lobby, with two lights either side, the east one of which has a hinged top (Plate 37). The door to the toilet block to the north was a modern door with planks and four lights in a moulded surround. The east elevation has timber panelling along the base, with mirrors above, and includes a doorway with a folding shelf/hatch (Plate 38). There is a further doorway to the south with an early moulded surround and modern sliding door. The south elevation has an inner porch door with two panels and two lights (Plate 39) and the front door proper has six panels in a moulded surround (Plate 40). The west elevation is pierced by two wide openings through the very thick wall, which is plain apart from the modern panelling. The doorway to the cellar to the west of the lobby has three long panels and a single light (Plate 41). The stairs are timber, with moulded handrail on square section balusters, with a turned newel and ball finial (Plate 42). The door to the west side of the stairs has four panels, one in the top and three long ones in the bottom (Plate 41). The door surround is moulded as per the cellar door.



Plate 36 (left): General view of G3 from the south

Plate 37 (right): Mullion window in the north elevation of the lobby in G3



Plate 38: East elevation of G3



Plate 39 (left): Porch doorway at the south end of G3



Plate 40 (right): Outside door at the south end of G3



Plate 41 (left): Door to the cellar and west of the stairs in G3

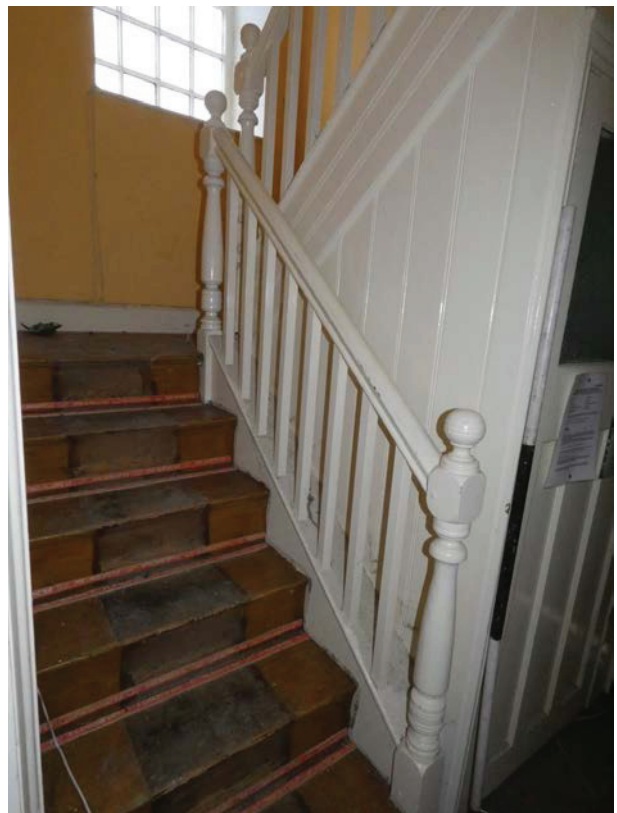


Plate 42 (right): Stairs in G3

4.3.6 **Ground floor Room 4 (G4):** the timber floor is finished with rough carpet backing and there is a step up at the north-east corner. The flat plaster ceiling is finished with textured wallpaper and the central north/south beam has stop-chamfered ends (Plate 43 to Plate 45). The walls are finished with painted plaster over beaded planking. There is a small hatch on west side of the north elevation with a double door and projecting sill, which opens out to the east at the north-east corner below a handrail on twisted balustrades. The east elevation is plain with a dartboard attached. The south elevation has three four-light hinged casement windows with splayed jambs and timber sills and a vent at the west end with a chamfered beam at lintel level. The west elevation is plain.



Plate 43: General view of G4



Plate 44 (left): Stop chamfer at the north end of the beam in G4

Plate 45 (right): Stop chamfer at the south end of the beam in G4

4.3.7 Ground floor Room 5 (G5): this room has a concrete floor finished with vinyl/lino. The plaster ceiling is finished with flock wallpaper and there is a thin, well-finished east/west beam. The walls are also finished with flock wallpaper and concrete skirting. The north elevation has a doorway on the west side where the wall has been made thinner (Plate 46). The plank door with single light is up a step. The six-light sash window to the east is in a wall recess and has a thin sill. The door on the south side of the east elevation has three long panels and a panel over (Plate 47). The south elevation is plain apart from a central hatch (Plate 48) with a plain surround and two doors (Plate 49).



Plate 46: North elevation of G5



Plate 47: Door at the south end of the east elevation of G5



Plate 48: South elevation of G5



Plate 49: West elevation of G5

4.3.8 **Ground floor Room 6 (G6):** the concrete floor in this room slopes down from north to south and steps midway with holes for timber posts and a thin channel leading to the door. There is a stone trough sat on the floor against the west wall and sat on by a dividing concrete block wall (Plate 50), which is very late, with a central doorway with a modern panel door with a single light. The room is open to the roof on the south side and there are two machine sawn purlins and one against the east elevation (Plate 51). To the north the roof is above an inserted plasterboard ceiling corresponding with the inserted block wall. The walls are finished with limewash. The north elevation is partially obscured by a boiler and pipes but is otherwise plain (visible to the left on Plate 52 and behind the partition door in Plate 50). The east elevation was originally an exterior wall. It is finished with roughcast render and there are some through stones apparent and alcoves at the north end (Plate 52), one of which is blocked, but it is otherwise plain. The south elevation has a rough plaster finish and a modern plank and batten door in a slight recess on the east side with a cut timber lintel (Plate 53). The west elevation has a fuse box and such attached to the north and a stone trough at the base (Plate 54) and there is a vent slot on the south side with splayed jambs and a rough reused timber lintel (Plate 55). There is a reused timber lintel set into the wall behind the fuse box to the north.



Plate 50: Partition wall in G6, viewed from the south side

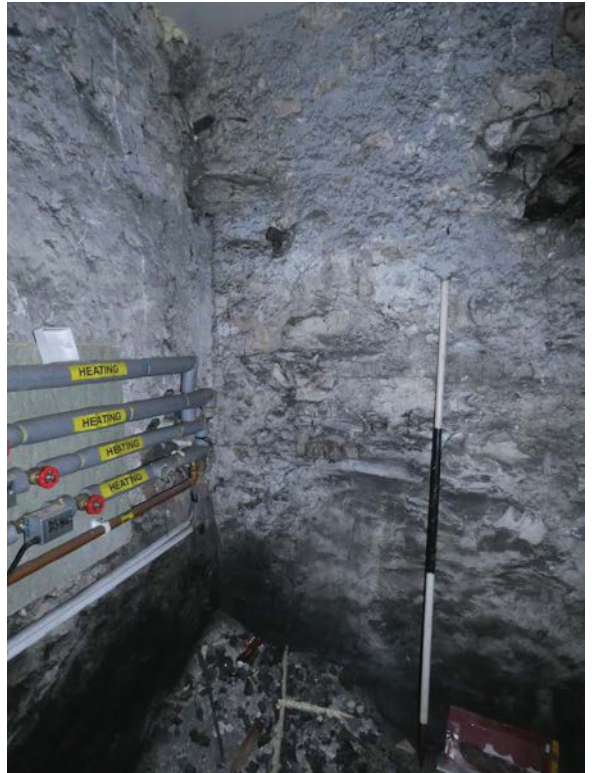


Plate 51 (left): The roof to G6
Plate 52 (right): North-east corner of G6



Plate 53: South elevation of G6



Plate 54: Stone trough at the base of the west elevation of G6

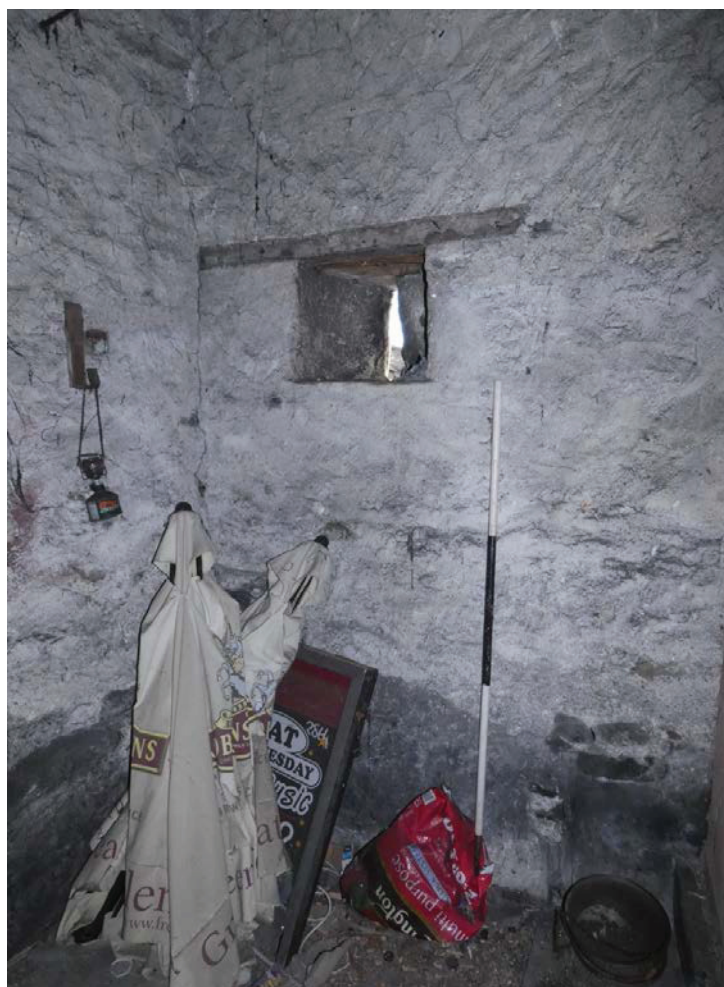


Plate 55: South end of the west elevation of G6

4.3.9 **Ground floor Room 7 (G7):** this room has a painted concrete floor and a flat plaster ceiling with a small roof access hatch. The walls are very plain, finished with plaster and painted, with a concrete skirting and there are brick walls forming a small room in the north-west corner (Plate 56). The north elevation has a doorway to the west of centre up two steps with a plank door (Plate 57) and plain surround and a sink and pipes are attached to east. The east elevation has a modern panel door with a single light and a four-light window with four vents inserted above (Plate 58). The south elevation has a door on the east side with beaded planks and single light in a plain surround. The return to the south has a blocked fireplace and cupboard for a water heater in the corner (Plate 59). The west elevation has three modern two-light hinged casement windows, one inside a small room in the north-west corner. The central one is within a deeper recess to the floor with a timber sill (Plate 60). The roof space above shows this room was built round the corner of the earlier building, with quoins visible (Plate 61). The walls are partially finished with older lime wash (Plate 62). The east elevation is a concrete block rebuild (Plate 63), and this may have been open to form a large doorway at one stage. A half king post truss supports the roof made from machine-cut timbers.



Plate 56 (left): Small room in the north-west corner of G7

Plate 57 (right): Door in the north elevation of G7



Plate 58: North end of the east elevation of G7



Plate 59: South end of the east elevation and south elevation of G7



Plate 60: South end of the west elevation of G7



Plate 61: Quoins visible to the south-east in the roof space above G7



Plate 62: General view of the south end of the roof space above G7



Plate 63: Concrete block rebuild to the east side of G7, viewed from inside the roof space

4.3.10 **Ground floor Room 8 (G8)**: the concrete floor is finished with vinyl and there is a grated drain in the south-east corner. The flat plaster ceiling has a roof hatch on the north side. The walls were originally tiled, but now just the cement remains. The north elevation is plain with a built-out buttress in the north-west corner. There is a window with splayed jambs and a horned three-light sash casement in the east elevation (Plate 64). The south elevation is plain apart from a plank and batten door near the centre on strap hinges (Plate 65). The west elevation is plain apart from the doorway, which houses a plain door, and it is built-out at both the north and south ends (Plate 66). The walls are all finished with early limewash over rough stone in the roof space above (Plate 67 to Plate 71). The roof is supported by two rough hand-finished purlins per pitch, supported by modern timbers. The blocks in the corners on the west side extend to this level and are finished with early plaster limewash. The walls are plain except for the north elevation, which has a small square vent at the top with a timber lintel (Plate 71). The west elevation is concrete blocks between blocks of masonry in the north-west and south-west corners.

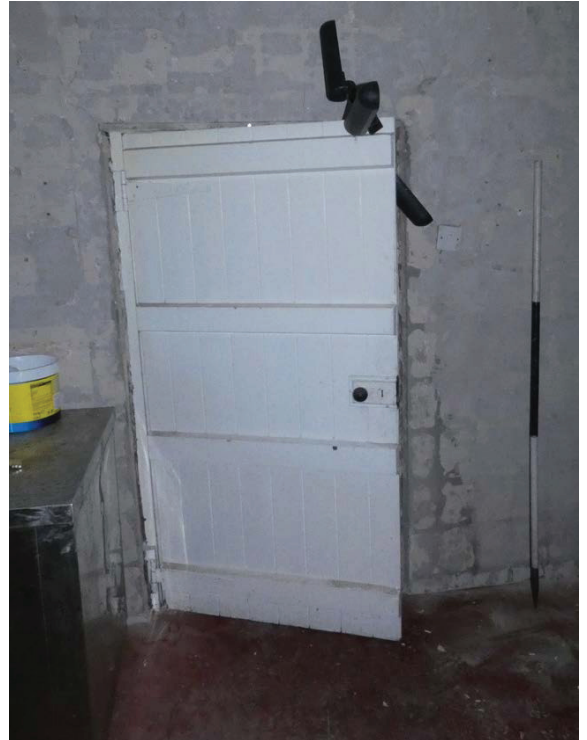


Plate 64 (left): East elevation of G8

Plate 65 (right): Door in the south elevation of G8



Plate 66: West elevation of G8



Plate 67 (left): Roof space above G8, viewed from the north



Plate 68 (right): Roof space above G8, viewed from the north-east



Plate 69 (left): Roof space above G8, viewed from the north-west



Plate 70 (right): Roof space above G8, viewed from the east



Plate 71: Roof space above G8, viewed from the south

4.3.11 **First floor Room 1 (F1)**: this room was not fully accessible due to the unsafe timber board floor. It is open to the roof at second floor level and has sawn purlins, two per pitch, and a diagonally set ridge purlin (Plate 72). There is an iron loop for a hoist on the south side. The walls are exposed stone apart from the east elevation and the east and west elevations clearly butt against the north and south. The north elevation is plain apart from a small aperture, now a small doorway, raised off the floor, with a rough timber lintel (Plate 73), above which is a plinth for supporting the upper floor. The east elevation is roughcast as it was originally the external wall and there is a drip course of rough flags (Plate 74). There is a doorway at first floor level on the south elevation, which houses a plank and batten door in a plain surround, and there is a plinth for the second floor above its rough timber lintel and there are a pair of square holes at plinth level, presumably for beams supporting the former second floor (Plate 75). Above the doorway is a window, which a fixed eight-light casement, a timber lintel, and two square vents either side (Plate 75). The west elevation has three long patches of concrete backing the lines of the flues (Plate 76).



Plate 72: Roof above F1



Plate 73: North elevation of F1



Plate 74: East elevation of F1

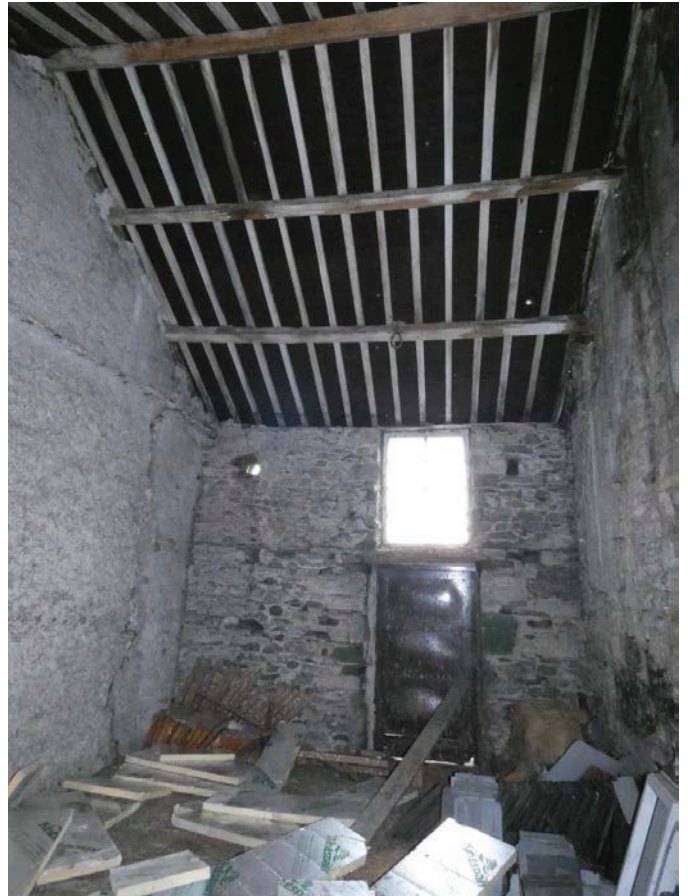


Plate 75: South elevation of F1



Plate 76: West elevation of F1

4.3.12 **First floor Room 2 (F2)**: this room has carpet over the board floor. The plaster ceiling is finished with flock wallpaper and the walls too are finished with wallpaper and moulded skirting. The north elevation is a lath and plaster stud partition wall, although it has now been mostly removed (Plate 77). A loose, six-panel door, moulded on one side and bevelled on the other (as per F3), presumably came from there (Plate 78). The east elevation is plain apart from a fireplace on the south side, with a timber surround, scrolled top, and tiled surround and hearth with iron inner (Plate 79). The south elevation curves round and includes a long window in three parts, comprising two four-light and one six-light sliding sash casements (Plate 80) with a moulded rail over (Plate 81). The west elevation is just a large opening to F4.



Plate 77: The north side of F2



Plate 78 (left): Loose panel door in F2



Plate 79 (right): Fire place in the east elevation of F2



Plate 80: Window in the south elevation of F2



Plate 81: Moulding above the window in the south elevation of F2

4.3.13 **First floor Room 3 (F3)**: there is carpet over the narrow north/south boards. The flat plaster ceiling is finished with flock wallpaper as are the walls, which also have moulded skirting. There is an east/west beam on the north side, forming edge to a lower ceiling and the north/south tie beam of the truss to the west. There are stud walls inserted in the north-west corner for a small toilet (Plate 82). The top of a large sliding sash window, with no horns, early glass and splayed jambs, is visible on the north elevation (Plate 83). The east elevation is plain apart from the fireplace (Plate 84), which has a beaded timber surround and a plain mantle and an iron and tiled insert with a geometric patterned surround and hood with classic design (Plate 85). The stud wall of the south elevation has mostly been removed (see Plate 77). The west elevation stud wall has two doorways on the north side (Plate 82), both with moulded surround, one with an in situ six-panel bevel-moulded door (Plate 86). Above this stud wall on the south side is a raised section connecting to the skylight (Plate 87).



Plate 82: North-west corner of F3



Plate 83: North elevation of F3



Plate 84 (left): Fireplaces in the east elevation of F3

Plate 85 (right): Detail of the fireplace in F3



Plate 86: Door towards the north end of the east elevation of F3



Plate 87: Skylight above F3

4.3.14 **First floor Room 4 (F4)**: this room forms a large T-shaped corridor, connecting rooms on the first floor, with an east/west arm linking to a north/south arm at the east end. There is carpet on the floor and the plaster ceiling is finished with flock wallpaper, as are the walls, and there is moulded skirting. The north end continues into a small bathroom, with boxing round the north and west walls, the doorway to which has a moulded surround and overlight, and there is a four-light sash window to the north side (Plate 88). Mesh covers a vent in the jambs to the east with moulded surround. The east elevation is a stud wall with three doorways, one with six moulded panels (Plate 89). The south elevation of the north/south arm is plain. The west elevation is plain but for a flight of five steps down to the east/west arm of the corridor (Plate 90). This has very narrow floorboards and is evidently quite modern. The walls and ceiling are the same as they are to the east end of the corridor. The north elevation is plain and open to the stairs (Plate 90 and Plate 91). The bannister down has a moulded handrail and square section balusters and turned newel with ball top, but the stairs up have a simpler handrail, square-section balusters and a plain square newel (Plate 92). The doorway to the east of the stairs has an early bevel raised and moulded two-panel door with overlight and moulded surround. The west end of the east/west arm has a bevel raised and fielded two-panel door and a moulded surround and there are two similar doors at the west end of the south elevation of the east/west arm (Plate 93 and Plate 94).



Plate 88 (left): Window in the small bathroom at the north end of F4

Plate 89 (right): Door at the north end of the east elevation of F4



Plate 90: View of the east end of the east/west arm of F4



Plate 91 (left): Stairs up to the second floor from F4

Plate 92 (right): The stairwell to the north side of F4

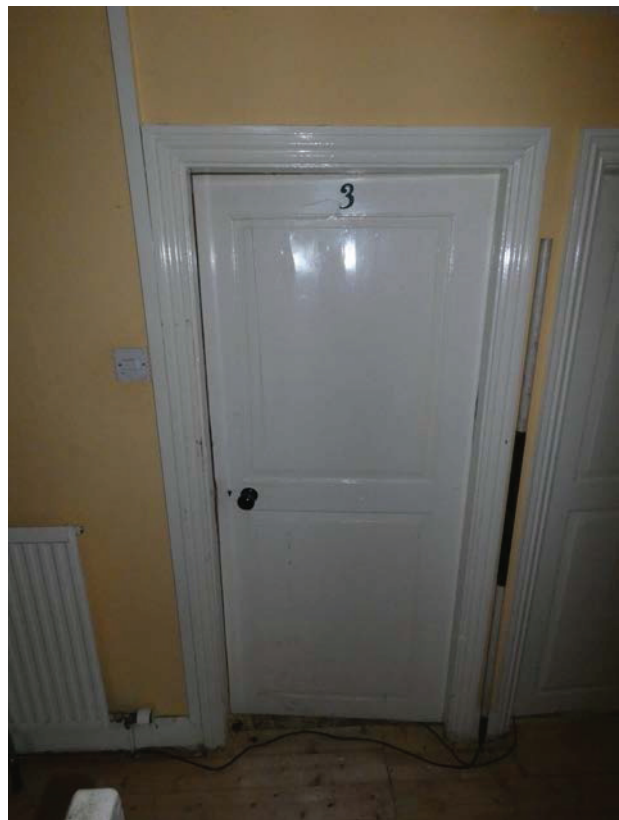


Plate 93 (left): The west end of the east/west arm of F4

Plate 94 (right): Door at the west end of the south elevation of the east/west arm of F4

4.3.15 **First floor Room 5 (F5)**: this room has a narrow tongue and groove board floor, east/west. The ceiling is finished with modern very narrow tongue and groove boards. The walls are plastered and tiled throughout and there is some boxing along the base of the north and west walls and up the north-west corner. The north elevation has a mullion window with eight lights either side, the top left section opening, and a timber sill (Plate 95). The south elevation has a plain two-panel door with L-shaped hinges and moulded surround and overlight (Plate 96).



Plate 95 (left): North elevation of F5

Plate 96 (right): South elevation of F5

4.3.16 **First floor Room 6 (F6)**: this room has wide floorboards and plaster ceiling and flock wallpaper with a beam along the west side. The walls are also flock wallpapered with plain chamfered skirting. The north elevation has a doorway on the west side, with a plain two-panel door and L-shaped hinges (Plate 97). The east elevation has a mid-20th century fireplace on the south side, with tiled surround and hearth and iron grate (Plate 98). The south elevation has a four-light hinged opening casement window with splayed jambs and a timber sill (Plate 99).



Plate 97 (left): Door in the north elevation of F6



Plate 98 (right): Fireplace in the east elevation of F6



Plate 99: Window in the south elevation of F6

4.3.17 **First floor Room 7 (F7)**: this room has a flat painted plaster ceiling and a wide board floor with a slab for a fireplace on the west side. The walls are finished with a textured wallpaper and a simple chamfered skirting board. The east and west elevations are plain and the north and east elevations are stud walls. The doorway on the east side of the north elevation is plain but houses an early two-panel door with simple, relatively long hinges in a plain surround (Plate 100). The four-light top-opening casement window on the east side in the south elevation has splayed jambs extending to a window seat with simple timber panelling to the back (Plate 101).



Plate 100 (left): Door in the north elevation of F7



Plate 101 (right): Window in the south elevation of F7

4.3.18 **First floor Room 8 (F8)**: the floor comprises wide boards on the south side and narrower, more modern boards to the north. The ceiling is flat plaster and there is a beam along the east side. The walls are finished with textured wallpaper and moulded skirting and built out in the south-east corner to form a lobby for a doorway into the hall (F4). The north elevation has a window on the east side, a stone mullion with two lights in each half, with splayed jambs and a timber sill/seat (Plate 102). There is projecting boxing on the west side below the ceiling (Plate 103). The north end of the east elevation is plain and returns at the south to form the lobby with a doorway at the south end with a plain two-panel door on L-shaped hinges in a very plain surround (Plate 104). The south elevation is plain stud wall and the west elevation is plain too, apart from projecting boxing or a fairly solid block below the ceiling (Plate 105).



Plate 102 (left): Window in the north elevation of F8

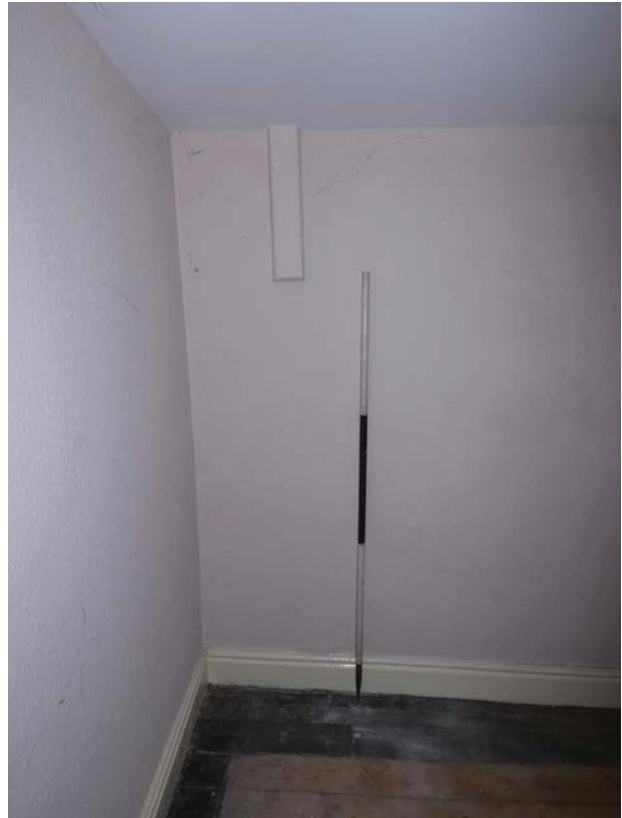


Plate 103 (right): Boxing in the north-west corner of F8



Plate 104 (left): Door to the lobby in the south-east corner of F8



Plate 105 (right): Projecting section on the west elevation of F8

4.3.19 **Roof space over F2 to F4:** this space is open to the roof, which is supported by two purlins per pitch and a ridge plank and a north/south orientated king post truss on the west side with simple joggled joints to the principals fixed with pegs (Figure 8), and a further very basic truss east/west on the south side. The truss on the south side is just a beam and all the timber is sawn, possibly Baltic timber. The walls are only visible to the east and west. The east elevation is exposed stone, with some sooting from the flues (Plate 106). The west elevation is finished with roughcast and was clearly originally external (Plate 107). The light well to the skylight on the south side is constructed from lath and plaster (Plate 108 and Plate 109), but is evidently a later insertion.



Plate 106: Truss above F2 and F3, viewed from the west



Plate 107: Truss above F2 and F3, viewed from the east



Plate 108 (left): The light well above F3/F4, viewed from the north-east



Plate 109 (right): The light well above F3/F4, viewed from the north

4.3.20 **Second floor Room 1 (S1)**: this room forms an L-shape at the east end of the central part of the building. The walls are wallpapered and painted and the wallpaper is peeling and shows signs of damp at the east end. The ceiling is plastered and painted and the purlins are painted also. There is a sloping section on the floor midway along on the east side above the stairs from the floor below (Plate 110). The walls are finished with low squared skirting to the east and around the sloped section above the first floor stairs. The north/south timber boards are exposed on the floor and there is a low radiator on the east side of the room. There are two purlins visible to either side of the room, but the ridge is covered by an inserted ceiling. It appears to be three purlins per pitch, but the north and south ends of the truss are obscured by plasterboard. There is a small rooflight to the south side (Plate 112). The end of the overlapping purlins are visible to the west side of the room at the far end. A low panel door at the west end of the south elevation gives access to the space under the roof, where the end of the principal rafter of the truss is visible, which is machine cut and supported by an angled iron plate and tie rod (Plate 113; Figure 9). The elevations are plain, comprising thin partition walls. The door on the west elevation is an tongue and groove plank and batten door on strap hinges, with the original latch handle (Plate 111), and the timber door surround is plain this side. Under the roof there is a white lime mortar over the stone work and there appears to be some concrete patching to the west end on the south elevation.



Plate 110 (left): General view of the north end of S1

Plate 111 (right): Door to the north side of the west elevation of S1



Plate 112 (left): South side of S1

Plate 113 (right): South end of the truss in the roof space accessible from S1

4.3.21 **Second floor Room 2 (S2):** this room comprises the stairwell, second floor landing, and the landing between first and second floor to the north. The ceiling is woodchip wallpapered and there are three visible purlins, which are wallpapered over, with the ends of the overlapping purlins visible to the west. The purlins are also painted and wallpapered and there is plain skirting around the stairs. The floor is exposed timber boards, east/west on the lower landing and north/south to the second floor. The stairs are timber with plain square-section balusters and chamfered handrail. There is some boxing in the north-west corner on the low landing. The north elevation is wallpapered around the stairlight, a four by six light fixed casement window above the landing on the north side, with a timber frame and moulded lintel (Plate 114). The east elevation is panelled at second floor level and wallpapered above, with a moulded rail between, and wallpapered on the stairs. The stop-chamfered door surround at the south end houses a plank door with an old latch handle. The south elevation is plain and wallpapered with low skirting. The west elevation has a panelled section and wallpapering, matching the east elevation. The plank door this side is within a chamfered timber surround and has a doorknob (Plate 115).



Plate 114: North elevation of S2



Plate 115: West elevation of S2

4.3.22 **Second floor Room 3 (S3)**: there are two purlins visible to the south side (Plate 116) and one to the north side plus the ends of the overlapping ones to the east. The ridge is not visible. The purlins are painted and the ceiling is wallpapered in between. The purlins have beaded edges and there are some small additional timbers attached. The north elevation is plain and wallpapered with boxing in the north-west corner (Plate 117). There is chamfered skirting as well as boxed radiator pipes along the base, though the skirting does not continue around the boxing in the corner. There is a mid-height plank door to the east end in a chamfered timber door surround, which gives access under the roof (Plate 118). The end of the principal rafter of the truss, which has an iron strap fixing it to the tie beam below, is visible within this space and the wall behind is finished with tongue and groove planks (Plate 119; Figure 9). The east elevation is plain and wallpapered, with chamfered skirting board. The plank door to the north end has a chamfered surround and strap hinges and lock and knob. The south elevation is plain and wallpapered, with chamfered skirting, and there is a single-light rooflight with a timber surround (Plate 116). The west elevation is plain and wallpapered and shows signs of damp and there is chamfered skirting. The floor is north/south timber boards. Under the roof the stonework of the walls is exposed, with some mortar apparent and some modern brick repair to the side of the truss.



Plate 116: South side of S3



Plate 117 (left): Boxing in the north-west corner of S3

Plate 118 (right): North-east corner of S3



Plate 119: Roof space to the north side of S3

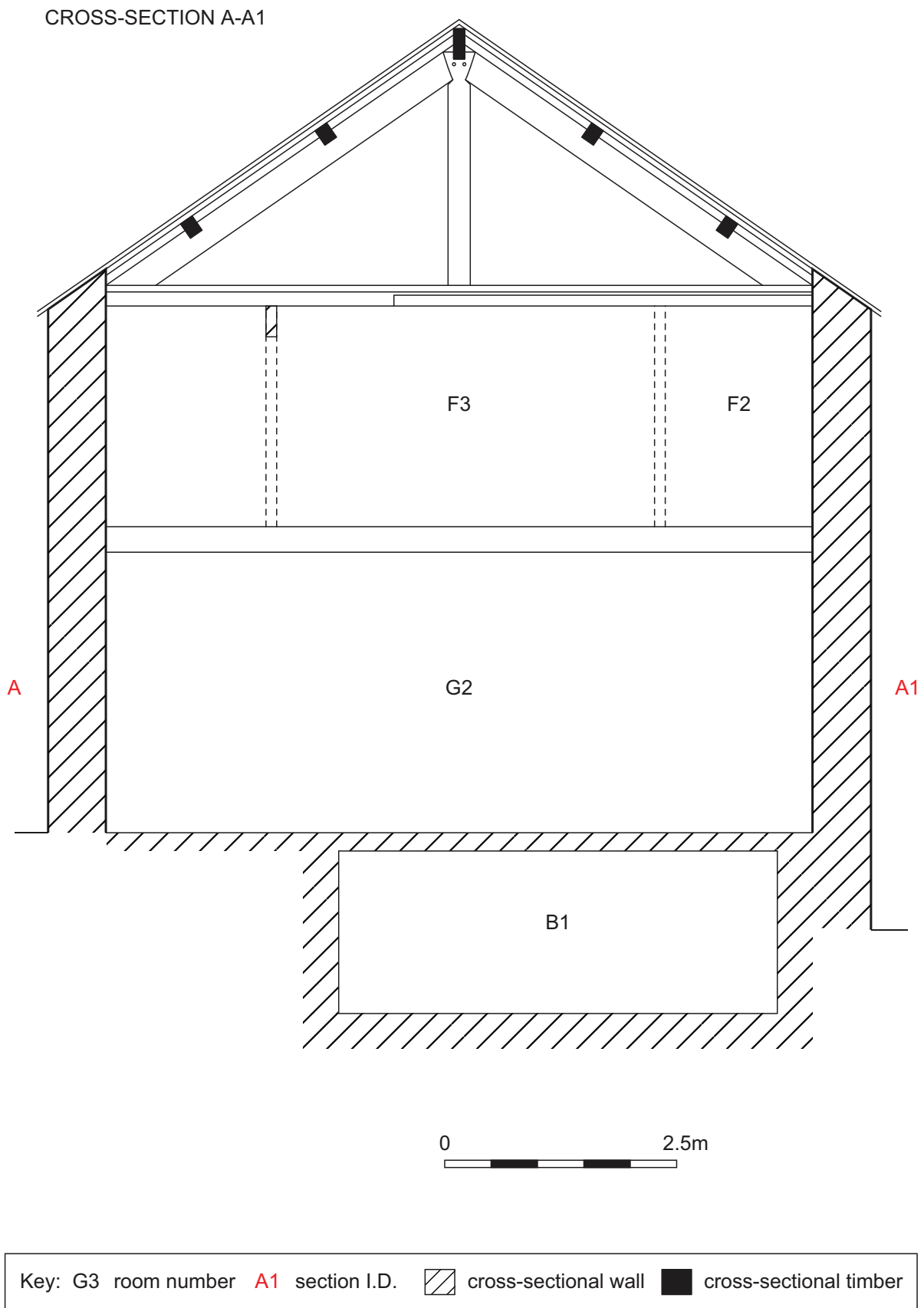
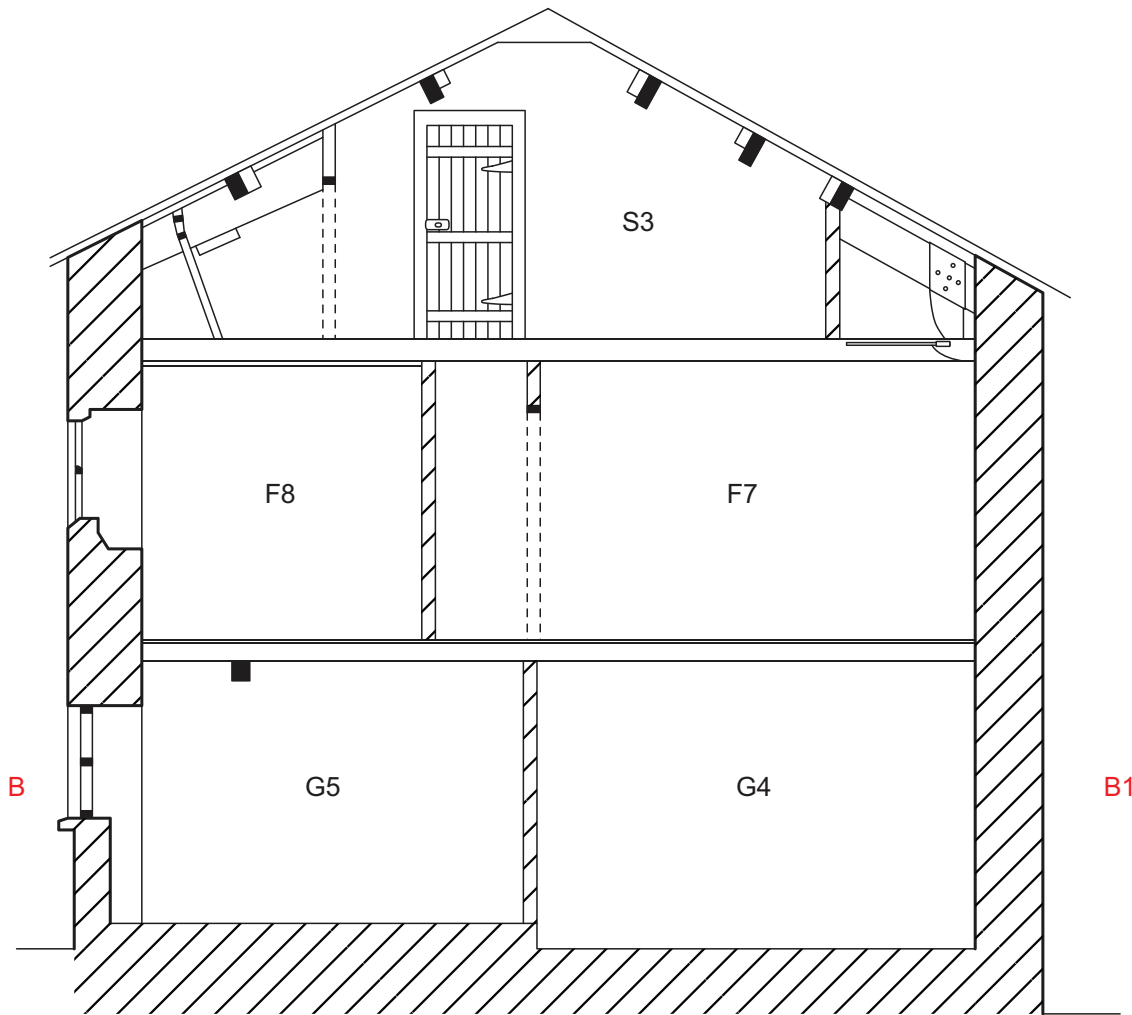


Figure 8: Cross-section A-A1

Client: Arthur Oakden

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CROSS-SECTION B-B1



0 2.5m

Key: G3 room number B1 section I.D.  cross-sectional wall  cross-sectional timber

Figure 9: Cross-section B-B1

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The Listed Building information suggests the public house at the corner of Green Lane and Market Street is probably of late 17th or early 18th century date (Historic England 2019; *Appendix 1*). Maps show that a building was present there from at least 1685 and the footprint of the block of buildings has changed relatively little since the mid-19th century apart from the addition of a toilet block to the rear in the late 20th century (see *Section 3.1*).

5.1.2 A consideration of the details held in the documentary record with the results of the building recording allows a relatively detailed understanding of the manner in which the building developed to be established. Five phases of development can therefore be identified.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 **Phase 1 (late 17th century to early 18th century):** the public house is thought to date from the late 17th to early 18th century (Historic England 2019). The documentary evidence does demonstrate that there was a building on this site as early as 1685; it is difficult to reconcile the rectangular form shown with any part of the current building but Kuerden's map is clearly not accurate enough to be relied on to show specific details of individual buildings. Nevertheless the central block of the building, corresponding with Rooms B2, G3-5, F4-8 and S1-3 clearly forms a double-pile plan building of early form. Buildings of this type are typically considered to be early to mid 19th century in date (Brunskill 2002, 81-83) but recent recording of numerous examples in the local area has shown that they are in fact more commonly early 18th century (Greenlane Archaeology, 2006; 2011a; 2012a; 2012b). The mullion windows in the north elevation of the Crown Inn would also suggest a date no later than the early 18th century, and the panelled doors and L-shaped hinges in Rooms F5, F6 and F8 are again indicative of an early 18th century date (Alcock and Hall 2002, 24-25). It is not clear at what point the building became a public house and in this phase it may have just been a private dwelling.

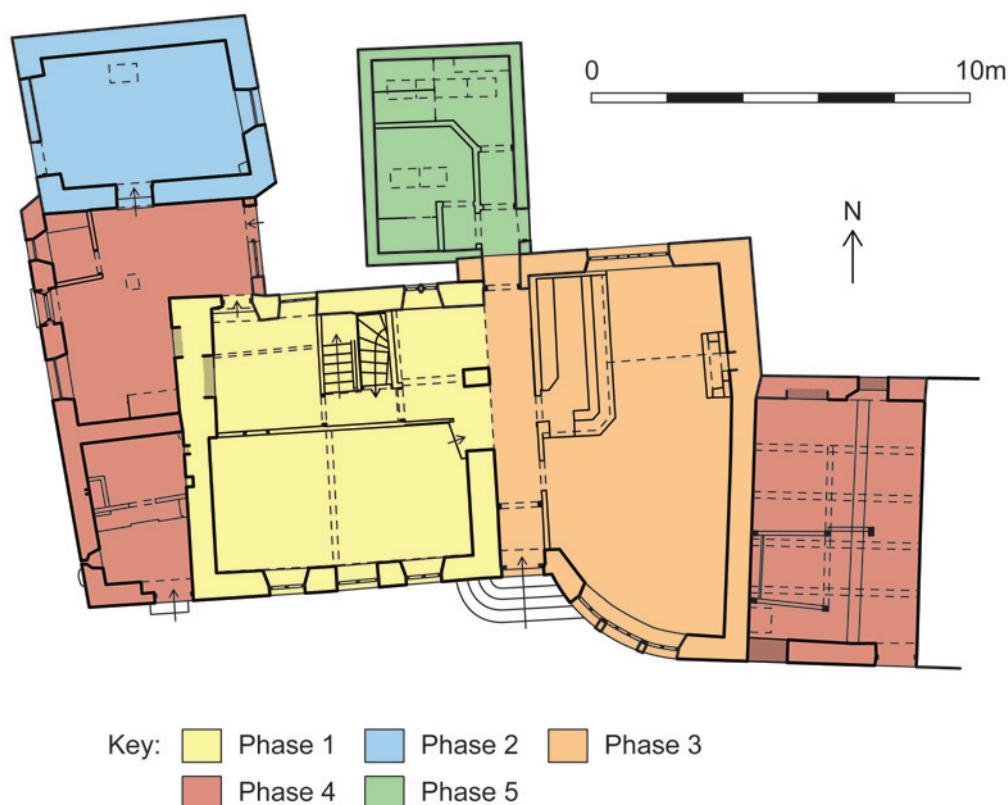
5.2.2 **Phase 2 (late 18th – early 19th century):** the original building was clearly soon extended, with a small addition made to the north-west, corresponding with Room G8. The arrangement of the building indicates that this was originally separate from the Phase 1 structure; the plan of 1809 suggests it was attached but its scale means that it is not a reliable source of information for such detail. The form of the roof timbers certainly indicates an early date. Its purpose is uncertain; it originally had a wide doorway on the west side and so might have been a cart shed or small coach house, but it equally could have been a workshop. It is noteworthy that one of the early landlords of the Crown Inn was also a blacksmith.

5.2.3 **Phase 3 (early 19th century):** a large extension was added to the east of the Phase 1 building, corresponding with Rooms B1, G2-3, and F2-4. The map evidence seems to indicate that this took place after 1809 but before the 1840s, although architecturally it is quite fitting for the late 19th century. By this time it undoubtedly was used as a public house and this addition was most likely added to create a range of function rooms and additional space for hospitality. Similar additions have been recorded at a number of other public houses during recording, including the King's Arms in Cartmel (Greenlane Archaeology 2012a), the Cavendish Arms in Dalton-in-Furness (Greenlane Archaeology 2011b), the Castle Hotel in Hornby (Greenlane Archaeology 2007), and the Royal Hotel in Heysham (Greenlane Archaeology 2016), all of which are of a similar date. This clearly shows that in the late 18th century and early 19th century public houses were developing from simply being places for accommodation to venues for larger gatherings such as public meetings and social events. This addition included an impressive and very large sash window on the north side, extending over two floors, as well as a decorative curving front elevation facing onto Market Street.

5.2.4 **Phase 4 (early 19th century):** the footprint of the building had clearly reached essentially its current form by the time the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 was surveyed in the late 1840s, although its small scale is not useful for detailed interpretation. Nevertheless this, and the manner in which the various parts of the building meet, indicates that two further ranges of buildings were added in this phase, at the east and west ends (corresponding with Rooms G1, G6-7 and F1). These appear to have been entirely functional in character, with G1 and F1 apparently used primarily for keeping animals,

perhaps as a small stable with a hay loft and perhaps a small amount of accommodation above. The western rooms were presumably used as stores and it is notable that the landlords recorded in the late 19th and early 20th century were described as a grocer and coal dealer (see Table 1).

5.2.5 Phase 5 (20th century): the building has clearly undergone a number of alterations in the 20th century, and while many of these were not substantial they were generally very damaging to its character. The most substantial change, the addition of the toilet block to the rear (north) side, was perhaps one of the least damaging as it was largely detached from the building and positioned so as to not cover the nearby mullion window. By contrast internally the building has lost all of its original fireplaces, those that survive are mostly early to mid-20th century constructions (in Rooms F2, F3, and F6), while the large projecting stone chimney breast in Room G2 is proudly dated 1978, eight years after the building was first given listed status! Elsewhere the building has been generally modernised, which has undoubtedly hidden a number of original features.



5.3 Significance

5.3.1 Despite the numerous changes that have been made to the building it remains an important part of the frontage of the east end of Market Street and a substantial structure. Its front façade and rear elevation have retained a number of original or early windows, in particularly the sash windows in the curving section, but the most significant elements of the structure are perhaps the mullion windows in the north elevation of the Phase 1 block and the very large sash window extending over two floors in the Phase 3 extension.

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Details for Crown Inn

From: Historic England 2019

List entry Number: 1335819

Date first listed: 25-Mar-1970

Statutory Address: CROWN INN, 45, MARKET STREET

County: Cumbria

Parish: Lower Holker

National Grid Reference: SD 36826 75861

Grade: II

LOWER HOLKER MARKET STREET SD 3675 (North side) Flookburgh 10/159 No.45 (Crown Inn) 25.3.70 G.V. II Public House. Probably late C17 or early C18 with later alterations. Roughcast stone with slate roof. 2 storeys, 4 bays, 4th bay has attic and projects, the 3rd bay forming quadrant in angle; 1st 2 bays are lower; lean-to extension to left return. Ground floor has 3 segmental-headed windows to 1st 2 bays, with top hung casements replacing sashes; 2 similar windows to 1st floor. 3rd bay has tripartite window with sashed windows with glazing bars and horns, narrower window to 1st floor. 4th bay has small-paned attic light. Entrance to 3rd bay up steps has flat bracketed canopy with dentilled cornice. Plain entrance to 4th bay, cellar opening to 3rd bay and loading door to 4th bay. 2 gable-end stacks and cross-axial stack. Rear has single storey wing to right and small flat-roofed extension. 2nd bay has large sashed windows with glazing bars, 3rd and 4th bay have 3 two-light single-chamfered-mullioned windows and small-paned stair window.