

**HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY REPORT:  
FORMER BOAR'S HEAD INN, 724 GARSTANG ROAD, BARTON, LANCASHIRE**

Planning Reference: 06/2021/0543  
NGR: SD 51599 37162  
AAL Site Code: BAGR 21  
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-504199



Report prepared for BWB Consulting Limited

By  
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Report Number AAL 2022019

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### Document Control

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## Executive Summary

- BWB Consulting Limited commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) to undertake a programme of historic building recording of the former Boars Head Inn, 724 Garstang Road, Barton, Preston, Lancashire, to satisfy a planning condition issued by Preston City Council for residential development.
- The surveyed structure comprised a two-storey former public house with a single floor extension to the north and east. Fire has caused extensive damage to the building and therefore the survey was restricted to safe areas only.
- Two earlier structures, A and B, were recorded during the survey and are likely to be of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century date with Structure B originally functioning as a coach house. The Boar's Head is first record cartographically on Hennet's map of 1829, although it was not until the production of the Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1892 that the two structures were clearly defined, along with a couple of ancillary buildings.
- The Boar's Head is mentioned in several newspaper articles from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century including one stating that the 'Boar's Head Inn and Provision Shop' was up for let in an advertisement from 1874 (Preston Herald). A short notice in the Preston Chronicle in 1880 let us know that a Mr Thomas Bannister was summoned for being drunk on the licensed premises of the Boar's Head.
- A second phase of building is recorded on the 1912 OS map with a change of ancillary structures east and north of the pub. These structures appear to have been removed around the 1930s and replaced by larger north-south orientated structures prior to 1955.
- The last and third phase of building refers to the large sweeping extensions built around the original pub and may have prompted the removal of previous outbuildings.
- The survey has allowed the historical structures on the site to be preserved by record prior to any alterations.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 BWB Consulting Limited commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) to undertake a programme of historic building survey at the former Boar's Head Inn, 724 Garstang Road, Barton, Preston, Lancashire, to satisfy a planning condition issued by Preston City Council for residential development.
- 1.2 All fieldwork and reporting were undertaken in line with the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures' (CIfA 2020), the Historic England documents 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice' (HE 2016), 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (HE 2015), and a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2022).
- 1.3 The documentation and records generated by the survey will be assembled in accordance with the local guidelines in 'Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation' (AAF 2011). The archive will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidance for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives' (LCCMS and Lancashire Records Office 2020). LCCMS, however, does not have the facilities to curate digital archives in the long term and therefore the digital archive will be deposited with Archaeology Data Service (ADS) in accordance with guidance issued by ADS. The archive will be deposited with Lancashire County Council Museum Service within 12 months of the completion of the report.

## 2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Barton is a linear village and civil parish in the City of Preston, Lancashire, with the former Boars Head Inn located on the east side of Garstang Road at number 724. The site is located on the south side of Barton, centred on NGR SD 51599 37162.
- 2.2 The geology of the area comprises glacial superficial deposits formed by the action of ice and meltwater, sealing bedrock geology of Sherwood Sandstone, formed approximately 237 to 272 million years ago (<https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## 3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning permission has been granted for '4no. dwellings and all other associated works' at the former Boar's Head Inn, 724 Garstang Road, Preston (06/2021/0543). The permission was granted subject to conditions, including no. 5 that

*'No works to the application site, including any clearance/demolition or preparation works shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological building recording on the historic core of the former Boars Head public house. The works should include*

- i. *A phase of building assessment and survey to level 3 as set out in "Understanding Historic Buildings" (Historic England 2016).*
- ii. *A phase of appropriate analysis and reporting, with the final report being submitted to the council and the Historic Environment Record within a timescale to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisors.*

*All archaeological works shall be undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional archaeological contractor and comply with the standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The development shall be carried out in the accordance with the agree details.'*

- 3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the particular sections of relevance being Paragraphs 187 and 189 of 'Section 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021).

#### **4.0 Aims and Objectives**

- 4.1 The purpose of the building survey was to allow the preservation by record of the standing historical structure(s) within the proposed development area, prior to any demolition or alteration proposed by the development.

#### **5.0 Methodology**

- 5.1 The works described below are based on the guidelines set out for a Level 3 survey in the Historic England document: *Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE 2016). The building survey was undertaken by Tobin Rayner on January 13<sup>th</sup> 2022 , who recorded all aspects of the relevant building and acted strictly in accordance with the national guidance and the specification by this company (AAL 2022).
- 5.2 A full list of photographs taken can be found in Appendix 1, and a selection of these photographs has been incorporated in the report (section 7). Photographs were taken of the following:
- All external elevations
  - All internal elevations, including internal walls and subdivisions
  - The roof structure of the building, internally and externally, where visible
  - The relationship of the structure to its surroundings
  - Architectural details, i.e., windows, doors, decorative brickwork, and other significant features, fixtures or fittings. Generally, a single representative shot was taken of particular features such as windows or openings of a single type that occur more than once within the structure
  - A general internal photographic record of the building. Photographs were taken of each accessible room/discrete internal space from sufficient points to show the form, general appearance and methods of construction
- 5.3 Metric scales of appropriate length and a tripod was used when required, with all photos annotated and linked to a floor plan (Figure 2-Figure 4). The weather was overcast with general good light for exterior shots. The interior light was sometimes limited and flash photography was used to compensate for this.
- 5.4 Map regression and the study of readily available documentary sources was undertaken to provide a historical context to the site (Figure 5). All references including those not directly referred to, but that forms part of the reference framework, has been included in the reference list.

5.5 As a result of a fire, the survey was heavily limited due to the dilapidated state of the northernmost segment of the structure, and much of the first floor. The roof of the northernmost area had collapsed, and floorboards were largely missing from the first floor. As such, only a cursory check from a distance was possible.

## 6.0 Results

6.1 The buildings surveyed comprise a conglomeration of three structures, for this report labelled as structures A to C. A description of each structure and associated features follows below, starting with the exterior, followed by an interior account.

### ***Structure A - Exterior***

6.2 The original two-storey structure is a rendered brick building of solid wall construction, measuring c.11m x 7m (Plate 1). It is north-northwest to south-southeast orientated and flanks Garstang Road, to the west. It has a double pitched gabled roof covered in Welsh slate with overhanging eaves and protruding purlins on the gables. It has one brick stack, at the north gable, protruding from the apex of the roof, and this has two clay chimney pots. There is evidence of a previous chimney to the south end of the roof that has since been removed.



*Plate 1 (shot 2): General view of the public house from Garstang Road, looking northeast, 2m scale*

6.3 The front west facing elevation has been built in English Bond, whereas the south elevation displays more irregular spacing with fewer header courses. The walls are painted, and there is a front entrance in the west elevation which is flanked by windows at ground and first floor level on each side (Plate 2). The door in the front entrance is painted timber with a timber canopy, and the windows consist of modern uPVC double glazed units, all of which are modern replacements with stone lintels and sills (e.g. Plate 3).



*Plate 2 (shot 1): General view of the front, west facing elevation, looking east, 2m scale*



*Plate 3 (shot 6): First floor window in front elevation, looking east*

- 6.4 The south facing elevation has two off-centre and modern uPVC windows with stone lintels and sills, one on ground floor and one on first floor (Plate 4). This elevation is abutted by the porch of later Structure C.
- 6.5 The north and east elevations are entirely concealed by both Structure B and Structure C extension to the east, with only the roof visible from the rear.





*Plate 4 (shot 8): South elevation, looking north, 2m scale*

### **Structure A – Interior**

- 6.6 Significant internal alterations have been undertaken to each of the structures in order to provide open space, in line with the building's function. The original layout of Structure A is therefore unclear due to the loss of internal walls, to ease access to the extension areas of Structures B and C (SPA 2020). Additionally, a fire broke out in the building in July 2019, causing significant internal and external damage and resulting an overall structurally unsound building. Determining the original interior layout and aesthetic therefore presents challenges. However, it is still clear that the interior displays a fairly typical modern appearance that can be recognised in many contemporary public houses, consisting of timber panelling and painted plaster, and papered wall finishes with internal wall partitions to divide seating areas (SPA 2020).
- 6.7 Modern paint and wallpaper cover the walls throughout. The majority of the walls are stained by fire damage, but in places the original colouring can be more easily distinguished, such as the wallpaper surrounding the fireplace (Plate 5).
- 6.8 The large floor joists were scorched by the fire. These were directly fixed into the brick wall and showed traces of laths and plaster from a former ceiling.



*Plate 5 (shot 44): General view of interior of original structure, looking north, 2m scale*

- 6.9 The ground floor is split into two rooms by a thin dividing brick wall containing two windows, though one of these windows is missing and only the window frame remains (Plate 6). The southern room measures c.6m x 4m, and has a modern uPVC window in both the western and southern elevations (Plate 7). The northern room contains the door in the west elevation, leading to Garstang Road, a modern uPVC window c.2m to the north of the door (Plate 8), and the fireplace, shown in Plate 5. The extant remains of the eastern elevation are limited to a few columns, as this wall was removed for accessibility following the erection of structures B and C. Later RSJs support the upper floor.



*Plate 6 (shot 48): General view of the dividing wall of the ground floor of the original structure, looking south, 2m scale*

- 6.10 Floorboards were missing towards the west, revealing staggered floor joists (Plate 7).



*Plate 7 (shot 30): General view of southern room with western window, looking west*



*Plate 8 (shot 46): General view of western elevation of northern room, looking west, 2m scale*

- 6.11 The first floor is split between the original first floor of Structure A and the later first floor addition of Structure B. The first floor of Structure A is accessible via a staircase situated across Structures B and C, and the first floor of Structure B must also be traversed. The original access for Structure A was presumably from the former hallway/landing between the two rooms, denoted here as a small box room.
- 6.12 There are three rooms within the footprint of Structure A: one to the north measuring c.6m x 4.5m (Plate 9), one to the south measuring c.6m x 4m (Plate 10), and a small box room and presumably a former landing separating the previous two and measuring c.6m x 1.5m (Plate 11). The blocked up remains of fireplaces were visible in both the northern and southern rooms, and all rooms have been subject to extensive fire damage. This had burnt out all floorboards, greatly limiting access.



*Plate 9 (shot 66): General view of upstairs northern room, looking northwest*



*Plate 10 (shot 69): General view of southern room, looking southwest*



*Plate 11 (shot 68): General view of box room and former landing/hallway with a potential blocked window, looking west*

- 6.13 The roof structure comprised two heavy purlins supporting common rafters tied at the apex by a ridge plank (Plate 12).



*Plate 12 (shot 71): Representative view of the roof above Structure A. Looking southwest*

- 6.14 The rafters and ceiling joists displayed vertical saw kerf marks, evenly spaced and similar to those found in Structure B (6.20-6.21), suggesting these were sawn by a machine operated pit saw.

***Structure B – Exterior***

- 6.15 Structure B extends across the rear, east elevation of Structure A, with a gabled end facing east. Very little of the exterior can still be seen, with the ground floor mostly having been incorporated into the interior walls dividing different areas of the public house (Plate 13). As with Structure A, Structure B is of solid wall construction with rendered and painted brick, measuring c.11m x 7m, and effectively doubling the footprint of the original structure. The double pitched gabled roof is covered in a mix of slate tiles and felt.



*Plate 13 (shot 12): General view of exterior of Structures A, B, and C, looking northwest, 2m scale*

- 6.16 A single, blocked, window with wooden frame is present at the gabled end of Structure B, with a more recent addition of a flue pipe located around one metre to the south (Plate 13).



*Plate 14 (shot 28): General view of gabled end of Structure B, looking west*

### **Structure B – Interior**

- 6.17 The ground floor of Structure B features a number of small rooms connected to a central hallway, such as toilets and storage areas. These rooms are for the most part divided by stud walls many of which have been wholly or partially removed (Plate 15). Some of the walls are older exterior brick walls of Structure B, with modifications for access.



*Plate 15 (shot 39): General view of the ground floor of Structure B, showing partially removed plasterboard panelling, looking south, 2m scale*

- 6.18 The first floor of the interior of Structure B includes a large open plan area to the east, measuring c.8m x 4m, and is accessed directly from the stairway. This room was previously divided by stud walls, judging by the remains of a tiled shower area at the northern end of the room (Plate 16).

On the gabled end of this room is a small, blocked up window with wooden frame facing the grounds rear of the building.



*Plate 16 (shot 94): General view of the first floor of Structure B, looking northwest*

- 6.19 The roof structure comprises purlins supporting common rafters. The apex was blocked from view by painted laths. The rafters were also painted, and were placed around 0.7m apart (Plate 17).





*Plate 17 (shot 89): General shot of the gabled roof of Structure B, looking north*

- 6.20 The purlins displayed axe/adze marks where the bark had been removed. These were crossed by saw kerf marks, indicating the post-processing of the timber, when it was cut into logs. The marks appeared to be vertical and evenly spaced, suggesting these were sawn by a machine operated pit saw.
- 6.21 The saw marks on the floor joists show a different pattern to the purlins, as these were more curved and therefore suggesting the use of a circle saw rather than a straight pit saw and could potentially indicate that the floor joists are of slightly later date, however both types of saws were used in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and they could be contemporary, but sourced at different mills.
- 6.22 There are two further rooms on the first floor of Structure B; a bathroom on the northern side (Plate 18), and a small box room on the southern side, separated by a thin hallway that also connects to the first-floor chamber rooms of Structure B. Both the bathroom and the box room contained modern windows with top opening casement, the bathroom window is fitted within a later added dormer.



*Plate 18 (shot 74): General view of first floor bathroom, looking north*

- 6.23 A tall segmental arch was visible on the northeast wall and may suggest the structure was originally used as a coach house (Plate 19).



*Plate 19 (shot 84): Segmental arch on the northeast wall. Looking east-northeast*

### ***Structure C – Exterior***

- 6.24 The majority of the Boar's Head footprint belongs to Structure C, an extension undertaken in the 20<sup>th</sup> century that extends the ground floor space substantially to the north and east (Plate 18), enclosing the original building. Structure C is a single-storey structure with a flat mansard roof covered in slate. The external walls are probably of cavity wall construction, and are of rendered brick with occasions of exposed brickwork at the base of the walls in stretcher bond. There are two entrances to Structure C, one to the rear of the property through a columned overhang (see left of Plate 20), and one abutting the south side of Structure A (Plate 21).



*Plate 20 (shot 18): General view of Structure C to the rear, looking southwest, 2m scale*



*Plate 21 (shot 11): Front entranceway to Structure C, looking east, 2m scale*

- 6.25 The north facing elevations of Structure C have twelve modern uPVC windows, those of which are located in sitting areas for patrons measure c.1.2m x 1m, whilst three windows to the northeast located in staff areas are smaller, measuring c.0.5m x 1m. There is a further solitary window at the far eastern end of the structure looking onto an outdoor staff area that measures c.1m x 1m. This outdoor staff area also includes two doorways, one single and one double, which lead to kitchen and serving areas.

### ***Structure C – Interior***

- 6.26 The majority of Structure C was inaccessible due to the structural damage caused by fire, resulting in disturbance of asbestos on the property and causing a significant health and safety risk (SPA 2020). Where possible, representative photographs were taken from strategic positions outside of the property or from within A and B (Plate 22).



*Plate 22 (shot 22): General view of the interior of the northern side of Structure C, looking south-southeast*

- 6.27 The largest rooms in Structure C, are seating areas for patrons, such as that shown in Plate 20, but these were largely inaccessible. It is still possible to identify the function of the room due to the tables and chairs which survived the fire in some form. These rooms were open plan and located to the north of Structure A, to which there was a direct access (shown to the right in Plate 5).
- 6.28 The rooms at the eastern end of Structure C were staff areas, and comprised two kitchens, staff toilets, and storage areas. The large kitchen (Plate 23) measured c.8m x 7m, whilst the smaller kitchen (Plate 24) measured c.8m x 5.5m.



*Plate 23 (shot 58): General view of the larger kitchen of Structure C, looking northeast, 2m scale*



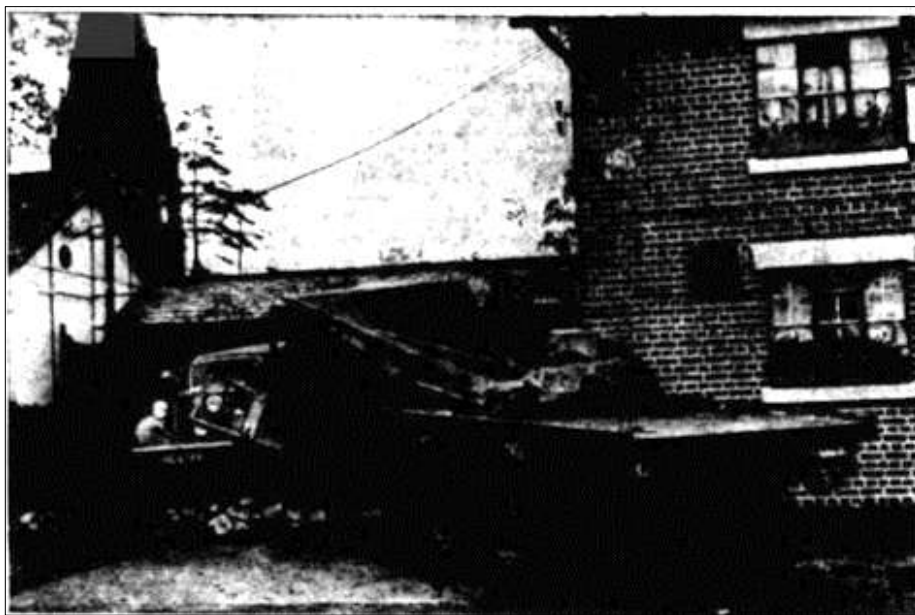
*Plate 24 (shot 41): General view of the smaller kitchen of Structure C, looking northeast, 2m scale*

## **7.0 Discussion**

- 7.1 The survey was subject to some limitations due to the restricted access as a result of fire damage, but it was nonetheless possible to identify three broad phases of construction.
- 7.2 The earliest phase is represented by Structure A in the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century and it is likely that Structure B, which may originally have functioned as a coach house, is of contemporary date. What was visible of the handmade brick stock in both structures appeared very similar. Hennem's map of 1829, available on the Lancashire County Council web page of old maps, clearly denotes Boar's Head, however lacking in detail it does not offer a clear shape of the plan layout. The Ordnance Survey map revised in 1892 and published the following year offers better details of Boar's Head with both structures clearly visible (Figure 5). The same map also shows a couple of outhouses to the north.
- 7.3 In an attempt to gain information about the Boar's Head early history, searches were conducted through the British Newspaper Archive Online. Relatively few results were generated with only six articles/advertisements from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.4 The 'Boar's Head Inn and Provision Shop' was up for let in an advertisement from 1874 (Preston Herald). It is not clear from the advertisement if the inn doubled up as a shop, or if the shop was to be let by the same owner. No additional information can be gleaned from the cartographic evidence.
- 7.5 A short notice in the Preston Chronicle in 1880, records that a Mr Thomas Bannister was summoned for being drunk on the licensed premises of the Boar's Head Inn and was fined five shillings. The third advertisement comes after the death of Charles Roger Jacson Esquire in 1894 where the entirety of Barton Hall Estate came up for sale. It included the hall with manor/lordship, a corn mill known as Barton Mill, 37 farms or farm holdings, ten cottages and gardens and two public houses: the Shuttleworth Arms in Broughton Village and the Boar's Head. Both public houses were advertised as well accustomed and offering good

accommodations (Lancaster Guardian 1894). Five years later large parts of the estate was up for sale again, including the public houses. The Boar's Head was sold to tenant Mr E. Bennett for £2,500 (Preston Herald 1899).

- 7.6 Contemporary pubs up and down the country often lent their premises to hold various meetings, balls, dinners, auctions and in this case, The Boar's Head was a place utilized to hold the occasional inquest (Preston Chronicle 1882, Lancashire Evening Post 1901).
- 7.7 Further outhouses were added in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century at the back of the premises (Figure 5). These structures appear to have been removed around the 1930s and replaced by larger north-south orientated structures prior to 1955. A photograph from the Lancashire Evening Post shows a single-story, semidetached extension, north of the pub (Plate 25). It also shows the brickwork with lime render pointing on Structure A, along with late 18<sup>th</sup> century style windows (now replaced).



*Plate 25: Car crash in front of Boar's Head Hotel in 1954. Notice the unrendered walls and late 18<sup>th</sup> century style windows (Lancashire Evening Post)*

- 7.8 The majority of articles and advertisements were from the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, of these most were either for help wanted or advertisements promoting the pub (Lancashire Evening Post 1937, 1955). It was either referred to as a 'deluxe restaurant with first-class food and wines' or 'Preston's Premier Rendezvous for dining' (Lancashire Evening Post 1945, 1946). The pub was up for sale in 1946 and advertised as a hotel containing five bedrooms, box room and offices, a lounge bar, smoke room, American bar, snug and private bar (Lancashire Evening Post 1946).
- 7.9 It is possible the crash in 1954 shown in the image above prompted repairs to the extension, which may have been replaced or extended to flank the roadside and as seen in (Figure 5).
- 7.10 The last and third phase refers to the large sweeping extensions built around the original pub. This construction probably necessitated the removal of previous outbuildings seen on the later maps from 1955 and 1968 (Figure 5). A search through historical planning applications on the site revealed little before the 1980s. In 1989 an application was granted for "*Alterations and extensions to public house to provide increased licensed areas, additional toilet and kitchen facilities and extension to existing car part at rear*" (06/1989/0008). The application is likely to

refer to Structure C, unfortunately there were no plans within the proposal to confirm the details.

## 8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

8.1 The methodology was well suited to the scope of work. The Boar's Head public house had fallen into disrepair in the last six years and despite some areas being inaccessible for safety reasons, the building survey has allowed for a permanent record to be made of the standing structures prior to any additional demolition or alteration. The map regression and study of readily available historical sources allowed for a historical account of the establishment and for it to be put into a historical context.

## 9.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank BWB Consulting Limited for this commission.

## 10.0 References

AAF, 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum

AAL, 2022, *Specification for an historic building survey: Former Boars Head Inn, 724 Garstang Road, Preston, Lancashire*

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

Hall, L., 2005, *Period House fixtures and fittings 1300-1900*. Newbury: Countryside Books

Historic England, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. Historic England

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework*. London: Department for Communities and Local Government

SPA, 2020, *Heritage Appraisal for Proposed conversion of Boars Head Public House*

### British Newspaper Archive Online

Preston Herald, 1874, Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> March, p.8

Preston Chronicle, 1880, Saturday 31<sup>st</sup> January, "Preston police intelligence" p.3

Preston Chronicle, 1882, Saturday 18<sup>th</sup> November, "Sad death of a farmer", p.5

Preston Herald, 1899, Saturday 24<sup>th</sup> June, p.8

Lancashire Evening Post, 1899, Wednesday 21<sup>st</sup> June, p6

Lancaster Guardian, 1894, Saturday 23<sup>rd</sup> June

Lancashire Evening Post, 1901, Friday 26<sup>th</sup> July, "A Barton tragedy", p4

Lancashire Evening Post, 1937, Thursday 27<sup>th</sup> May, "Wanted", p2

Lancashire Evening Post, 1945, Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> December, "The Boar's Head, Barton", p2

Lancashire Evening Post, 1946, Wednesday 2<sup>nd</sup> January, "The Boar's Head Restaurant", p2

Lancashire Evening Post, 1946, Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> April, "Licenced property for sale", p3

Lancashire Evening Post, 1954, Saturday 16<sup>th</sup> October, "Barton chaos, and lucky escapes, in five-vehicle crash", p1

Lancashire Evening Post, 1955, Monday 8<sup>th</sup> August, "Wanted", p3

### Online Resources

Lancashire County Council – Hennet's map

<https://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/oldmap/hennet/images/d4.gif> (accessed 03/02/2022)

Preston City Council

Planning application "*The Boars Head, Garstang Road, Barton, Preston, Lancashire*" 06/1989/0008

<https://selfservice.preston.gov.uk/service/planning/ApplicationView.aspx?AppNo=06/1989/0008&Id1=202202071054582ce4fd9b058d9e45> (accessed 03/02/2022)



## Appendix 1: Photographic Archive List

Photo Number	Direction	Interior/Exterior	Description
1	ENE	Exterior	West-southwest facing exterior elevation
2	NE	Exterior	Oblique of west-southwest facing exterior elevation
3	SE	Exterior	Oblique of west-southwest facing exterior elevation
4	ENE	Exterior	West-southwest facing exterior elevation
5	ENE	Exterior	Ground floor window in west-southwest facing exterior elevation
6	ENE	Exterior	First floor window in west-southwest facing exterior elevation
7	NE	Exterior	Oblique of east-southeast facing exterior elevation
8	NNW	Exterior	East-southeast facing exterior elevation
9	NNW	Exterior	Ground floor window in east-southeast facing exterior elevation
10	NNW	Exterior	First floor window in east-southeast facing exterior elevation
11	ENE	Exterior	Doorway in east-southeast facing exterior elevation
12	NW	Exterior	Oblique of east-southeast facing exterior elevation
13	NNW	Exterior	Oblique of east-southeast facing exterior elevation
14	WSW	Exterior	East-northeast facing exterior elevation
15	SW	Exterior	Oblique of east-northeast facing exterior elevation
16	WSW	Exterior	Oblique of east-northeast facing exterior elevation
17	SW	Exterior	Oblique of west-northwest facing exterior elevation
18	SW	Exterior	Oblique of west-northwest facing exterior elevation
19	ESE	Exterior	Oblique of west-northwest facing exterior elevation
20	SSW	Exterior	Oblique of west-southwest facing exterior elevation
21	E	Exterior	Oblique of ground floor interior taken from exterior
22	SW	Exterior	Oblique of ground floor interior taken from exterior
23	SW	Exterior	Oblique of ground floor interior taken from exterior
24	ENE	Exterior	Oblique of roof taken from exterior

Photo Number	Direction	Interior/Exterior	Description
25	ESE	Exterior	Oblique of ground floor interior taken from exterior
26	WSW	Exterior	Doorway in east-northeast exterior elevation
27	WSW	Exterior	Oblique of ground floor interior taken from exterior
28	WSW	Exterior	First floor of east-northeast facing exterior
29	NE	Exterior	St Lawrence's Church, Barton, located in the adjacent plot of land
30	WSW	Interior	ENE facing interior elevation, ground floor
31	NW	Interior	Oblique of ENE facing interior elevation, ground floor
32	SW	Interior	WNW facing interior elevation, ground floor
33	SSE	Interior	Doorway in NNW facing interior elevation, ground floor
34	NNW	Interior	SSE facing interior elevation, ground floor
35	ENE	Interior	WSW facing interior elevation, ground floor
36	WSW	Interior	Ground floor level floorboard damage
37	ENE	Interior	WSW facing interior elevation, ground floor
38	NNW	Interior	SSE facing interior elevation, ground floor
39	SSE	Interior	NNW facing interior elevation, ground floor
40	SSE	Interior	NNW facing interior elevation, ground floor
41	NE	Interior	Oblique of SE and SW facing interior elevations, ground floor
42	ENE	Interior	Doorway in SW facing interior elevation, ground floor
43	WSW	Interior	Doorway in NNW facing interior elevation, ground floor
44	NNW	Interior	SSE facing interior elevation, ground floor
45	NNW	Interior	Fireplace in SSE facing interior elevation, ground floor
46	WSW	Interior	ENE facing interior elevation, ground floor
47	WSW	Interior	Doorway in ENE facing interior elevation, ground floor
48	SSE	Interior	NNW facing interior elevation, ground floor
49	ENE	Interior	WSW facing interior elevation, ground floor

Photo Number	Direction	Interior/Exterior	Description
50	NW	Interior	Oblique of ENE facing interior elevation, ground floor
51	NE	Interior	Oblique of WSW facing interior elevation, ground floor
52	NE	Interior	Oblique of WSW facing interior elevation, ground floor
53	SSE	Interior	Hatch to cellar area in ground floor interior
54	ENE	Interior	Doorways leading to kitchen and dining areas, interior ground floor
55	WSW	Interior	Entranceway to dining area, interior ground floor
56	NNW	Interior	SSE facing interior elevation, ground floor
57	NE	Interior	Oblique of SSE and WSW facing interior elevations of kitchen, ground floor
58	NE	Interior	Oblique of SSE and WSW facing interior elevations of kitchen, ground floor
59	NNE	Interior	Oblique of SSE and WSW facing interior elevations of kitchen, ground floor
60	NW	Interior	Oblique of ENE facing interior elevation of kitchen, ground floor
61	NW	Interior	Oblique of ENE facing interior elevation of kitchen, ground floor
62	ENE	Interior	WSW facing interior elevation, ground floor
63	ENE	Interior	WSW facing interior elevation, ground floor
64	NNW	Interior	Stairs leading to first floor
65	NW	Interior	SSE facing interior elevation, first floor
66	NW	Interior	SSE facing interior elevation, first floor
67	NW	Interior	Roof trusses seen from first floor
68	WSW	Interior	Box room on ENE facing interior elevation, first floor
69	SW	Interior	NNW facing interior elevation, first floor
70	SW	Interior	ENE facing interior elevation, ground floor
71	SW	Interior	Roof trusses seen from first floor
72	ENE	Interior	Doorway to further rooms, first floor
73	ENE	Interior	Doorway to further rooms, first floor

Photo Number	Direction	Interior/Exterior	Description
74	NNW	Interior	Bathroom on SSE facing interior elevation, first floor
75	SSE	Interior	Box room on NNW facing interior elevation, first floor
76	SE	Interior	Storage space and stairway, first floor
77	SSE	Interior	Storage space and stairway, first floor
78	SW	Interior	Doorways to further rooms, first floor
79	WSW	Interior	ENE facing interior elevation, first floor
80	SE	Interior	Oblique of WSW facing interior elevation, first floor
81	E	Interior	WSW facing interior facing elevation, first floor
82	ENE	Interior	WSW facing interior facing elevation, first floor
83	SW	Interior	Brickwork and fire damage, first floor
84	ENE	Interior	WSW facing interior facing elevation, first floor
85	ENE	Interior	WSW facing interior facing elevation, first floor
86	ENE	Interior	WSW facing interior facing elevation, first floor
87	ENE	Interior	WSW facing interior facing elevation, first floor
88	SSE	Interior	Storage space in NNW facing interior elevation, first floor
89	NNW	Interior	SSE facing interior elevation, first floor
90	NNW	Interior	Roof seen from first floor space
91	SW	Interior	Oblique of doorway, first floor
92	WSW	Interior	Oblique of doorway, first floor
93	W	Interior	Shower area in ENE facing interior elevation, first floor
94	NW	Interior	Oblique of ENE and SSE facing interior elevations, first floor

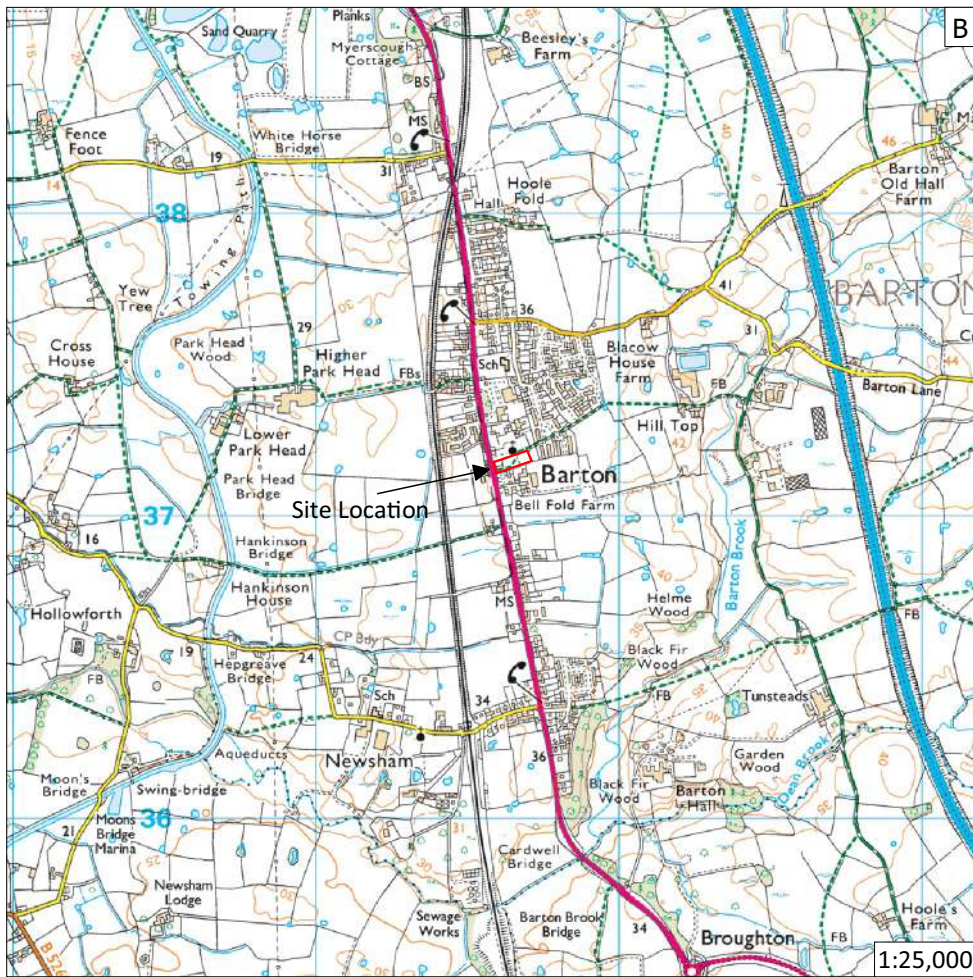
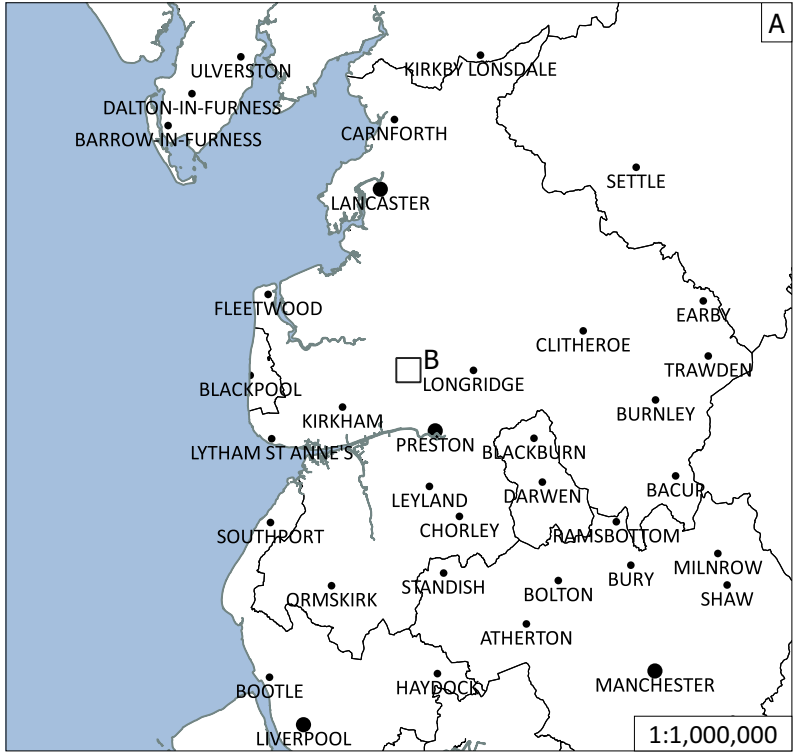
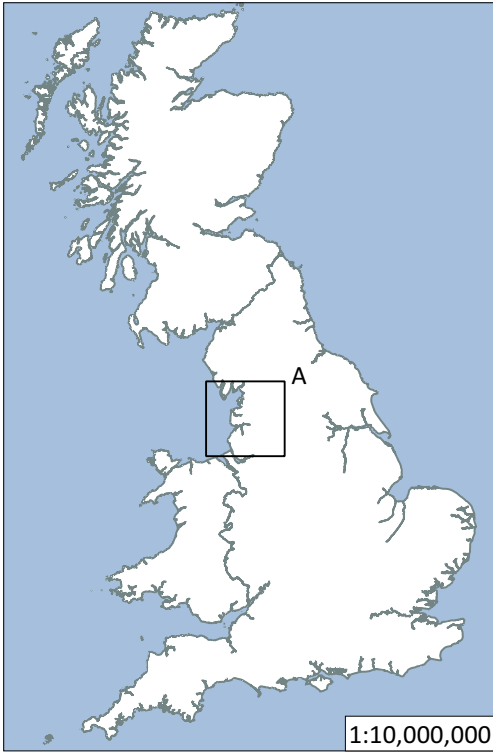


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

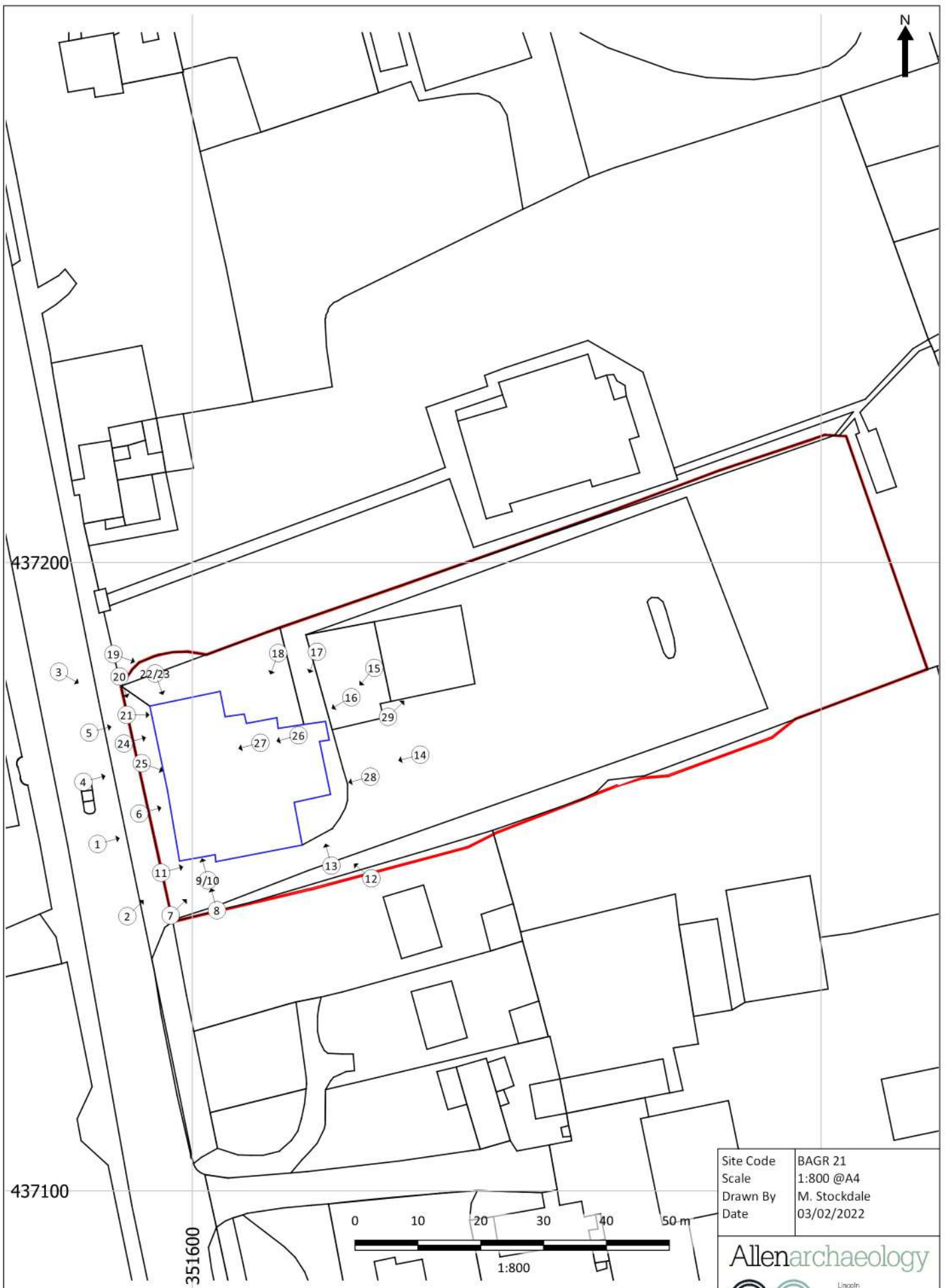
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Site Code	BAGR21
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Drawn by	J. Milton
Date	20/01/2022

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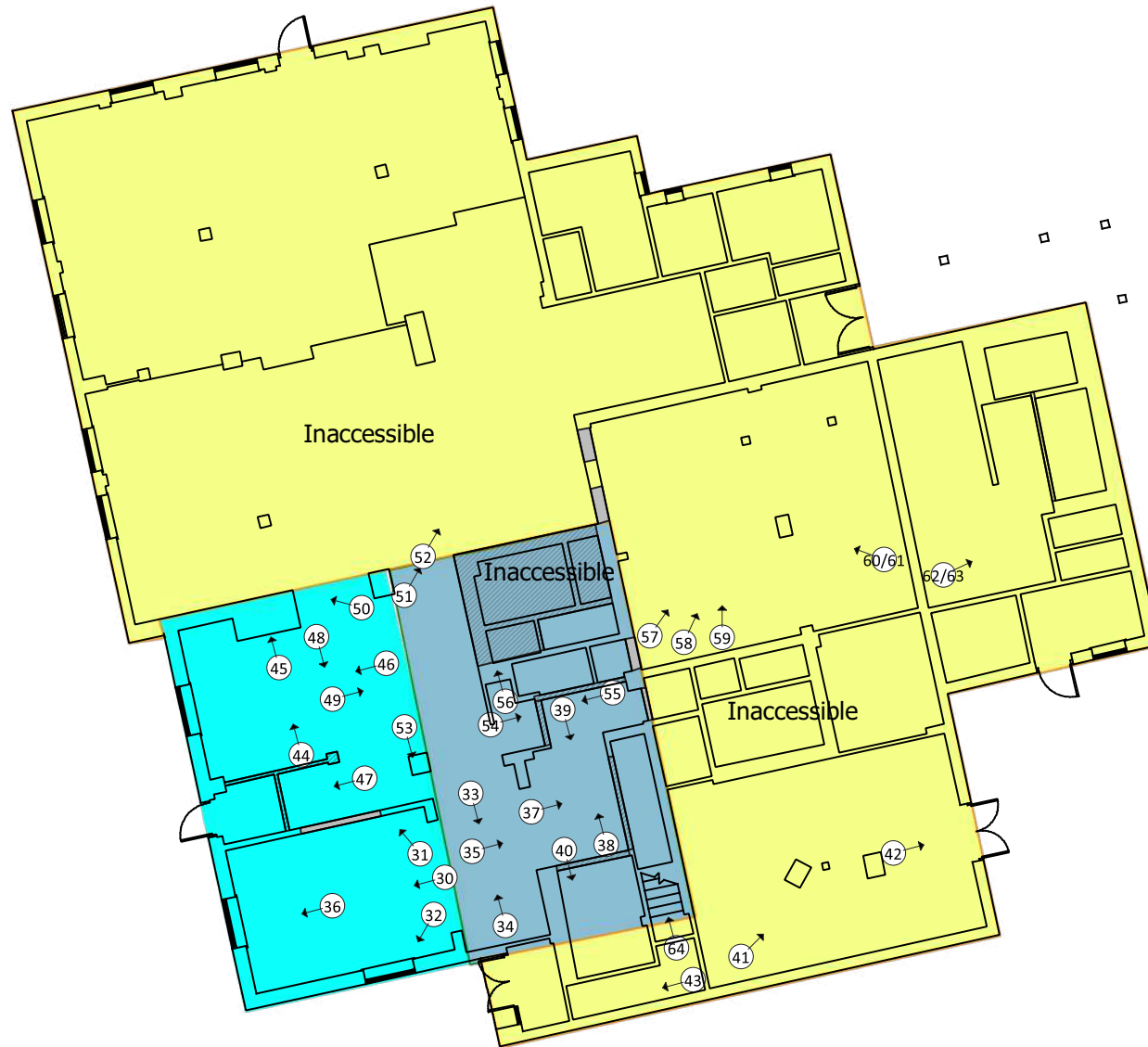
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Date	03/02/2022

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Figure 2: Site location plan showing development site in red, surveyed structure in blue and location and direction of exterior photographs (background mapping provided by the client)



- Structure A
- Structure B
- Structure C
- opening
- removed or collapsed wall

Site Code	BAGR21
Scale	1:200 @A4
Drawn By	J. Milton
Date	07/02/2022

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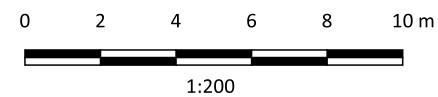


Figure 3: Ground floor plan of accessible interior showing location and direction of photographs (base map provided by the client)



- Structure A
- Structure B
- opening
- removed or collapsed wall

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Scale	1:100 @A4
Drawn By	J. Milton
Date	07/02/2022

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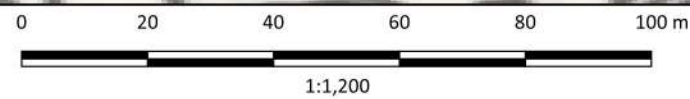
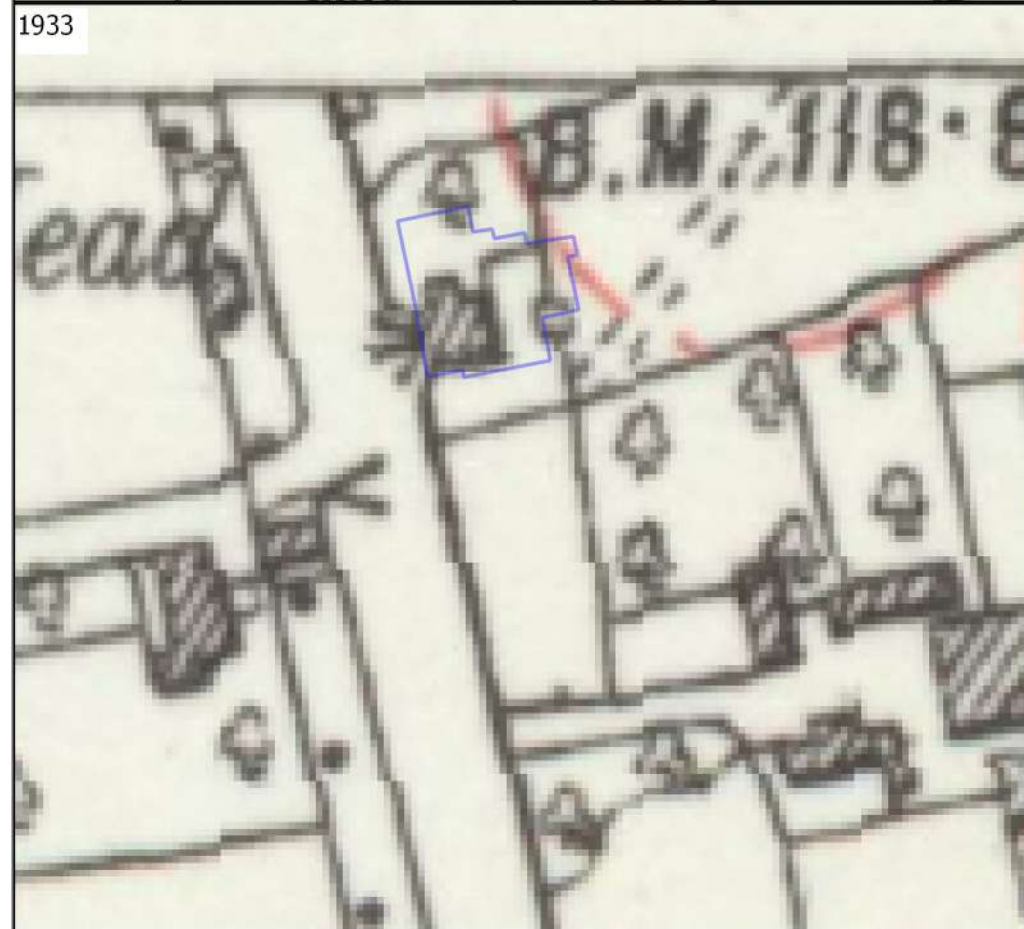
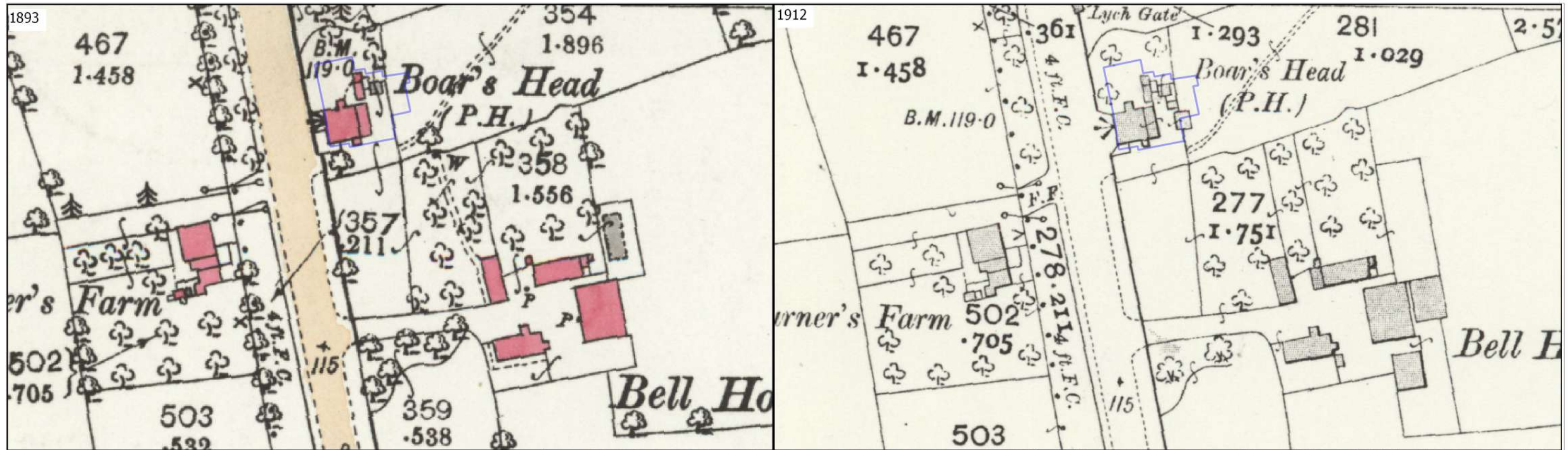
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1:100

Figure 4: First floor plan showing location and direction of photographs (base map provided by client)





Site Code BAGR 21  
 Scale 1:1200 @A3  
 Drawn By M Stockdale  
 Date 07/02/2022

Figure 5: Extracts of historic maps showing Boar's Head



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