

Archaeological Building Recording
at the former
LIVE AND LET LIVE PUBLIC HOUSE,
BLAGDON, NORTH SOMERSET.
for
Halsall Construction

WESTM 2011-25



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Centred on
 N.G.R. ST 50457 58628

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Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	Km	Kilometre
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	m	Metre
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	NGR	National Grid Reference
BC	Before Christ	NMR	National Monuments Record
BLHS	Blagdon Local History Society	OS	Ordnance Survey
c.	Circa	SHC	Somerset Heritage Centre
HER	Historic Environment Record		

NOTE

Notwithstanding that Bristol and Region Archaeological Services have taken reasonable care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

January, 2012.

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SUMMARY

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) were commissioned by Halsall Construction to undertake a building survey of the historic core of the Live and Let Live public house prior to the demolition of the building. The site is located at the east end of Blagdon village (NGR ST 50457, 58628), fronting on to the Bath Road (A368) to the north of the site. The building recording was commissioned to comply with English Heritage Level 2 & 3 archaeological recording of the historic core of the existing structures.

The survey of the historic core of the Live and Let Live public house revealed a number of features relating to the sequence of development of the building. These in conjunction with the historic research and the map evidence allowed a basic phasing of the site to be produced. The earliest phase of the building was represented by clay bonded rubble construction, which formed the principle build of the two rooms on the ground floor, and probably both date from the late medieval period, possibly the 16th century. The building was not used as a beer house until after 1865 and is first named the Butchers Arms, as recorded in the 1871 census. The first record of the Live and Let Live being used as the name of the property is 1882, although it not recorded as such in the census until 1911.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 It is proposed to redevelop land in Blagdon currently occupied by the Live and Let Live public house and associated car park. This will result in the demolition of the building and the erection of 13 affordable housing units (planning application 10/P/0990/F). Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) were commissioned by Halsall Construction to undertake a building survey of the historic core of the building prior to the demolition taking place.
- 1.2 The building recording was commissioned to comply with English Heritage Level 2 & 3 archaeological recording of the historic core of the existing structure. This was in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS 2011) and approved by Mr Vince Russett, County Archaeologist, North Somerset Council on the 7th December 2011.
- 1.3 The fieldwork was undertaken between the 8th and 15th December 2011 under the supervision of Simon Roper who also compiled this report.
- 1.4 The project archive will be deposited with the North Somerset Collections of the Somerset Heritage Centre under the Accession Number WESTM: 2011.25 and a copy of the report will be sent to the National Monuments Record maintained by English Heritage. The OASIS number for this project is bristola1-114945.

2. THE SITE

- 2.1 The site is located at the east end of Blagdon village (NGR ST 50457 58628), fronting on to the Bath Road (A368) to the north of the site (**Fig. 1**). On the east side of the site runs Score Lane with modern housing beyond and to the north of the site. To the west of the site were more properties fronting on to the Bath Road.
- 2.2 According to the British Geological Survey, the site lies on Keuper Marl/Mercia Mudstone of the Triassic period. The site drops away to the north and sits at about 115m aOD.
- 2.3 The site lies just outside the Blagdon Conservation Area. No buildings on the site are DCMS-listed, nor are its immediate neighbours. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the site or nearby.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 No desk-based assessment has been carried out on the history of the site, therefore a short programme of historical research was carried out to supplement the archaeological recording. Much of the research was carried out by the Blagdon Local History Society and is summarised below.
- 3.2 The earliest map examined was that produced by Benjamin Donn in 1769 (**Fig. 2**). This depicts a building in the location of the study area, at the crossroads with the Bath Road and the road to the church, however no details of the building are shown. Similarly the Greenwood map of 1822 also depicts a building in this location but no greater detail than that (**Fig. 3**). The first map examined which shows the building in any detail is the 1842 Blagdon tithe map (**Fig. 4**). This depicts the building as largely rectangular with small extension on the west side, possibly a porch, and some sort of out building coloured grey adjoining it on the same side. The tithe apportionment identifies the property as a House and Garden and the owner and occupier as William Challenger.
- 3.3 William Challenger (1794 -1852) was the son of John Challenger (d. 1824) from whom he may have inherited the property. The will of John Challenger proved 1825, states:
- ‘ ...all my messuage or tenement and lands unto my dear wife Mary ...to hold to her my said wife and her assigns for and during the term of her natural life and from and after her decease, I give & devise unto my son William Challenger all that messuage or tenement wherein I now dwell with the garden and orchard thereto adjoining with the appurtenances thereto belonging to hold unto and to the only proper use and behoof of him my son William his heirs and assigns for ever ...’*
- 3.4 The census of 1841 identifies three people living at the property, William Challenger age 45, Louisa Challenger age 50, and Mary Challenger age 15. Mary Challenger married Thomas Barnett in April 1846, with the records identifying her father, William, as a Farmer. The 1851 census lists only William Challenger and Louisa Challenger his wife at the property, and records William as a Farmer of 15 acres, with the address of Easton Cross. Despite dying in 1852 William is listed in Kelly’s 1861 Directory of Somerset as a butcher, while the census of the same year lists Louisa Challenger as the head of the household and a widow, with her grand-daughter Elizabeth Panes (age 12) also living at the property. Louisa Challenger died in 1865 and it is not known to whom the property passed to.
- 3.5 An association with butchery at the property reappears in the 1871 census, which also records the first use as a beer house. John Davis a widower now occupies the building with his family and is listed as a Butcher and Beer House Keeper, the property being identified as The Butchers Arms. Those professions are ascribed to John Davis in Kelly’s 1866 Directory of Somerset and the 1872 Morris’s Directory of Somerset and Bristol, however he is missing from Kelly’s 1875 Directory of Somerset. This absence is explained by a story in the Bristol Mercury (4/10/1873) ‘**John Davis** renewal of beer house license refused for non-improvement of premises contrary to condition on renewal last year’. John Davis died in 1879, and the property passed to William Davis, probably his brother since they had both married the daughters of Sarah Phillips who in the 1881 census is listed as living with William Davis and his wife Mary Davis. William Davis is listed as a butcher but there is no mention of beer house keeping, however following William’s death in 1882 (his will identifies him as a butcher and beer house keeper), Kelly’s 1883 Directory of Somerset lists Mrs Mary Davis as a butcher and beer retailer. The first use of the pub’s name which has been identified is from a classified in the Bristol Mercury of 12th August 1882, which advertises a mare and colt for sale that belonged to William Davis, apply to Mrs Mary Davis ‘Live and Let Live’ Blagdon. Mary Davis dies in 1887 and her mother Sarah Phillips is then

listed as a beer retailer in Kelly's 1889 and 1894 Directory of Somerset, and as a beer house keeper in the 1891 census in which she is the only member of the family listed as living at the property along with their former servant Henry Kingman.

- 3.6 Sarah Phillips died in 1896 and the 1901 census records her other daughter and son-in-law, Elizabeth and James James, occupying the property with their family, James' occupation is given as Publican. This remains the same in the 1911 census, although James is referred to as an innkeeper, and the property is identified as the Live and Let Live for the first time on the census. James James is listed as a beer retailer in Kelly's 1896 Directory of Somerset, and in all the subsequent editions up to 1919, after which his wife is listed until the 1930's. Albert Stokes took over the pub in 1933 and ran it till the 1960s.
- 3.7 The first edition ordnance survey 1:2500 plan (**Fig. 5**) of 1885 depicts a building which appears to have altered little since the 1842 tithe map, apart from the adjacent outbuilding being incorporated into the building as a whole. The building is identified as a Beer House on the plan, with a well in the surrounding grounds. There is very little change on the second or third editions (**Fig. 6**) of 1903 and 1931, other than the construction of the toilet block on the north side of the building and some alterations to the garden walls. A number of photos from the 1930s and 1950s (**Figs. 7, 8 & 9**) show the frontage of the building much as it was at the time of this survey. Also visible are the ground floor door and window on the east side of the building now obscured by the addition of the dining room.
- 3.8 A beer cellar is built on to the south side of the building by 1979 and then substantial additions on to the east, west and south sides of the building were added to the building in the latter 20th century (**Fig. 14**).

4. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork complied with the methodology contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (BaRAS 2011) approved by approved by Mr Vince Russett, County Archaeologist, North Somerset Council on the 7th December 2011. The survey was conducted to English Heritage level 2 & 3 standard, outlined in their 2006 publication “*Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide To Good Recording Practice*”.
- 4.2 The survey comprised comprehensive photographic recording of the historic core of the building with notes and annotated floor plans. The photographic record was created using a conventional SLR camera with monochrome film, supplemented by colour images produced with a digital camera with a resolution of 5 mega-pixels or above. All details of the photographs taken were recorded on a standard BaRAS photographic record sheet.
- 4.3 The drawn record comprised a series of floor plans, produced on site, of the internal layout of each floor of the historic core. The written record comprised detailed notes on the form, construction, probable function of the buildings as a whole and elements within it. Following the initial recording phase, all of the internal walls of the historic core ground floor were stripped of plaster to expose the form of construction of the building. A number of areas of plaster were stripped on the first floor of the historic core to ascertain if the construction altered in the upper part of the building. Archaeological personnel using hand tools only carried out all stripping of plaster. Further notes were then made, the plans annotated and additional photographs taken.
- 4.4 The aim of the survey was to create a visual record of the historic core of the building prior to the demolition resulting from the proposed development. The survey sought to provide information that will help understand the development history of the buildings, and where possible phase structural changes according to date.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 The principle purpose of the recording was to provide information that would aid in the dating and phasing of the historic core of the building. This was to be gained from examination of the fabric of the building, exposed following the removal of the plaster.
- 5.2 The original build of the building exposed by the archaeological works was clay bonded rubble stonework. Reddish brown clay with few inclusions was used to bond the irregular sized and shaped stones, with the walls varying slightly in thickness but on average measuring 0.68m thick. This form of construction and wall thickness suggests a late medieval/early post-medieval date for construction is quite likely, possibly 16th century.
- 5.3 Room 1 was the smaller of the two rooms that formed the ground floor historic core, located to the north of room 2. The principle feature of the room was the fireplace located in the north wall (**Plate 7**). This had been opened out to provide extra seating on either side of it, a photograph from the first half of the 20th century showing that it formally included a brick inner fireplace (**Fig. 10**). A wooden beam on the eastern side of the fireplace may have indicated the former location of a bread or warming oven. To the east of the fireplace was a narrow stairwell (**Plate 18**), the walls of which were clay bonded while the stone steps used a pinkish lime mortar suggesting a possible 18th century date for the staircase, although it may of course have replaced an earlier stair. A small blocked original window was located part way up the stairwell (**Plate 19**).
- 5.4 The west elevation of room 1 (**Plate 16**) was largely clay bonded rubble stonework. It did however contain a brick blocking of an unusually short and wide window opening. The window presumably went out of use when the block to the west of room 1 was built, which based on the tithe map had occurred by 1842, however based on the size of the bricks and the grey mortar the blocking probably dates to the early 20th century. The east wall comprised only a small section of clay-bonded rubble build at the north end (**Plate 17**). The middle section comprised modern concrete blockwork and the south end of the elevation was a modern opening into the dining room that was added in the late 20th century. A wooden lintel surrounded by grey mortar and a splay on the north side of the concrete blocks also using grey mortar indicate the presence of a window in this area, confirmed by a photograph of the east side of the building (**Fig. 9**) from the 1950s. Beneath the grey mortar was a section of rubble bonded with lime mortar that extended to the floor and may indicate an earlier doorway in this place. The south elevation (**Plate 9**) comprised a large central opening into Room 2 partially blocked by a stud wall and sections of stonewall which had been substantially thinned and re-pointed or possibly sections of it rebuilt.
- 5.5 Room 2 was the larger of the two rooms forming the historic core on the ground floor, located to the south of room 1. As with room 1 the principle feature of the room was the large original fireplace, at the west end of the room (**Plate 1**). This was constructed from clay bonded rubble with a large wooden beam forming the lintel, which rested upon what may have been two former gateposts. To the north of the chimney breast the rest of the elevation was of modern construction formed from concrete blocks and a doorway, although the ceiling beam which ran level with the front of the chimney breast had a cut for an opening or doorway with in it and the remnants of two uprights (**Plate 2**). The west end of the south elevation comprised a section of clay bonded rubble build with a window opening blocked with concrete blocks (**Plate 14**). The wooden lintel of the window had bricks and grey mortar around it suggesting an early 20th century date, however the original clay-bonded material appeared to respect this edge suggesting it may have been an original opening subsequently enlarged. The east side of the window was not identifiable due to the insertion of a doorway in the late 20th century to the extension built on to the south side of the building. In the centre of the elevation was a modern brick pillar, to the east of which was another section of clay bonded rubble and then an area of brickwork (**Plate 15**). Above the brickwork was an iron lintel surrounded by grey

mortar, a line of which ran down 0.9m from the lintel forming a window 1.4m wide. This was then partially blocked in the 20th century with brickwork and the lower section of rubble wall removed to form a doorway which was itself subsequently blocked when the beer cellar was built to the south in the mid 20th century. The open doorway at the east end of the south elevation would have been inserted to access the beer cellar.

- 5.6 Much of the east elevation was obscured by the remnants of the bar, however what was visible appeared again to be clay-bonded rubble construction. At the north end was a section of concrete blockwork that corresponded to the location of a cupboard within the wall accessed from the dinning room added to the east in the late 20th century. This cupboard had been created from the doorway of the building as seen in a photograph from the 1950s (**Fig. 9**). The north elevation had a number of openings created in it; at the east end a large opening into room 1 had been reduced in size through the insertion of a stud wall across part of it. Stone work to the west of the large opening was again clay bonded rubble construction (**Plate 12**). Brickwork bonded with grey mortar formed the sides of the middle opening, suggesting it was inserted at the same time as the short wide window in the west elevation of room 1 (**Plate 16**) was blocked with similar sized bricks, early 20th century. The section of stone work to the west (**Plate 13**) was also bonded with grey mortar and may have been rebuilt at the same time as the other alterations to this part of the building. The west opening appears to have been inserted in the mid 20th century, with a cement-based mortar used around the lintel and the sides of the opening. Finally a small section of clay bonded stone rubble formed the west end of the north elevation although this had been repaired at the base with brickwork bonded with grey mortar.
- 5.7 Both ground floor rooms contained ceiling beams with carved stops at each end. The beams in room 1 had shouldered steps and run-out stops, while in room 2 the beams had the more common step and run-out stop (**Plates 6 & 11**), suggesting they were not contemporary with each other.
- 5.8 On the first floor removal of the plaster was limited to small sections on each of the original elevations of the historic core. Room 3 had sections of plaster removed from the west, north and east elevations, the first of these exposing a number of different phases. Clay-bonded rubble stonework appears to have been patched and repaired with areas using lime mortar and then an upper section of stonework added which is bonded with grey mortar (**Plate 26**). The exposed section of the north elevation (**Plate 25**) contained an area of clay bonded rubble construction with a wooden cill of a window that is blocked with brickwork bonded with grey mortar. To the west of this was an area where the render changed to thick cement possibly associated with the removal of the chimney breast associated with the fireplace in room 1. The east elevation (**Plate 24**) again contained the three phases of construction, clay bonding, lime mortar and grey mortar, with the lime mortar forming the side of the former window opening, suggesting the window may have been an 18th-century insertion.
- 5.9 Room 4 had sections of plaster removed from the east and south elevations, with the east section revealing an original fireplace (**Plates 21 & 22**), formed from two stone uprights surmounted by a wooden beam. This was subsequently reduced in size by the insertion of sections of brickwork bonded with lime mortar on either side, and then again reduced with an iron beam inserted and brickwork bonded with grey mortar in place above it, with the fireplace finally being blocked completely with concrete blocks. The original roofline of the building was also identified on this elevation with a number of repairs carried out on the clay bonded roofline in white lime mortar and then an upward extension carried out in pinkish lime mortar. The level of the upward extension was confirmed by the south elevation (**Plate 23**) where stonework bonded with pinkish lime mortar sat above clay bonded material. A possible beam slot was also found, within the lime mortar section blocked with bricks and grey mortar.
- 5.10 No area was stripped in room 5 as the only historic elevation of this room had been investigated in room 4. Room 6 had an area on the west elevation stripped, which revealed two former rooflines and a small blocked opening, possibly a cupboard (**Plate 27**). The roof

lines confirmed the evidence from the previous rooms with the original formed from clay bonded rubble stonework, with pinkish lime mortar above and then grey mortared stonework above this. A thicker lower section of the wall was part of the original build, with large flat stones forming the top, possibly associated with the fireplace in the room below. The small opening was blocked with stonework in grey mortar, and may have been a spice cupboard, which are often found in proximity to chimneys and fireplaces to keep them warm and dry, although they usually occur downstairs.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The survey of the historic core of the Live and Let Live public house revealed a number of features relating to the sequence of development of the building. These in conjunction with the historic research and the map evidence have allowed a very basic phasing of the site to be produced (**Fig. 14**).
- 6.2 The earliest phase of the building was represented by the clay bonded rubble construction, which formed the principal build of the two rooms on the ground floor. Unfortunately the wall between these two rooms had been thinned and substantially re-pointed/rebuilt in the 20th century so the relationship between the two had been lost. However the form of construction, clay with few inclusions bonding rubble stonework forming walls c. 0.68m thick, suggests that even if not contemporary with each other the two sections probably both date from the late medieval period, possibly the 16th century. The features forming the next clear phase are a number of elements constructed with white or pinkish lime mortar, including the raising of the roofline on the first floor and the construction of the stone staircase in the north-east corner of room 1. The use of lime mortar probably indicates an 18th century date, although it may be earlier. The block to the north-west of the historic core appears to be in place by 1842, based on the tithe map, but may of course have been constructed considerably earlier, possibly in the 18th century. On the ground floor a number of alterations are made using a mid grey mortar in the early 20th century, and the roofline on the first floor appears to have been raised for a second time. Most of the other alterations to the historic core, blockings and new openings, are related to the additions made around it later in the 20th century, with the toilet block and veranda added on the north side by the 1930s, the beer cellar added on the south side in the middle part of the century and additions made on the east, south, and west side of the building after 1979.
- 6.3 The building was not used as a beer house until after 1865 and is first named the Butchers Arms, as recorded in the 1871 census. Prior to this the Challengers owned the property as part of a smallholding, William Challenger being described in various sources as a farmer. He may also have been a butcher and certainly John Davis who is recorded in the property by the 1871 census was listed as a Beer House keeper and a butcher, as was William Davis who succeeded him at the property. In the year of William Davis's death, 1882, is the first record of the Live and Let Live being used as the name of the property, although it not recorded as such in the census until 1911.
- 6.4 The historic core of the building therefore appears to date back to at least the 16th century, and has undergone a number of alterations while still a cottage forming part of a small holding. It was quite late in the building's existence that it changed use to that of a beer house, with the two functions of butchers and beer house co-existing for a period until the late 19th century.

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Maps and Plans

1769 *This Map of the Country 11 Miles Round the City of Bristol*. B. Donn the Elder. (BRO AC/PL 153).

1811 Ordnance Survey 1:31680 Map

1822 Greenwood's map of Somerset.

1843 Blagdon Tithe Map (SHC/D\D/Rt/M/402)

1885 Ordnance Survey plan (1:2500).

1903 Ordnance Survey plan (1:2500).

1931 Ordnance Survey plan (1:2500).

1967 *Geological Survey of England & Wales, Solid and Drift (Bristol District)*. (Scale 1:63360), Published in 1962. Reprinted (Second Impression) 1967.

1979 Ordnance Survey plan (1:2500).

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APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement

This report is the result of work carried out in the light of national and local authority policies.

NATIONAL POLICIES

Statutory protection for archaeology is enshrined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), amended by the National Heritage Act, 1983. Nationally important sites are listed in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (SAM). Scheduled Monument consent is required for any work that would affect a SAM.

GOVERNMENT POLICY GUIDANCE

Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990) have been replaced (23 March 2010) by Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010) which sets out the Government's national policies on conservation of the historic environment. Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called heritage assets.

Of particular relevance within the Planning Policy Statement are:

Policy HE6: Information Requirements for Applications for Consent Affecting Heritage Assets

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

Policy HE9: Additional Policy Principles Guiding the Consideration of Applications for Consent Relating to Designated Heritage Assets

HE9.1 There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I or II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

Policy HE12: Policy Principles Guiding the Recording of Information Related to Heritage Assets

HE12.3 Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance. Developers should publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant historic environment record. Local planning authorities should require any archive generated to be deposited with a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it. Local planning authorities should impose planning conditions or obligations to ensure such work is carried out in a timely manner and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.

NORTH SOMERSET COUNCIL REPLACEMENT LOCAL PLAN 2ND DRAFT (2004) STATES

(Policy ECH/6 Archaeology):

Development will not be permitted where it would involve significant alteration or cause damage to nationally-important archaeological remains (whether Scheduled or not), or would have a significant impact on the setting of such remains.

Where there is good reason to believe that development proposals could affect locally-important archaeological remains, the Council will seek a field evaluation and assessment, or may formally require the submission of further information, to establish the extent and importance of the remains before the planning application is determined. Where such assessment indicates the development would affect locally-important archaeological remains and the Council considers preservation in-situ is not justified it will seek before permission is granted a formal voluntary agreement by the developer to excavate and record the remains and to publish the results, or may grant permission subject to conditions requiring an approved programme of archaeological work to be undertaken before development commences.

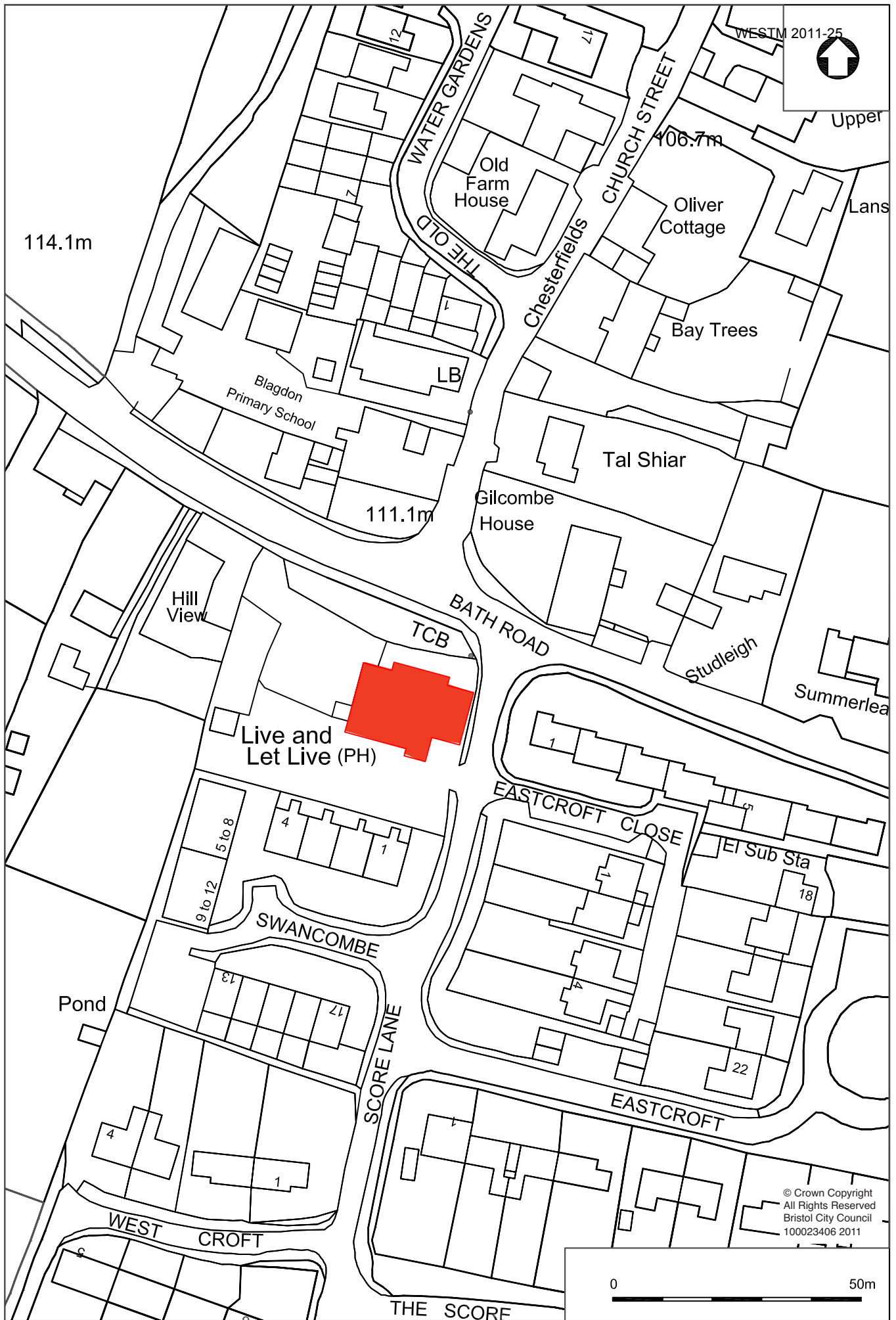


Fig.1 Site location plan, scale 1:1000



Fig.2 Extract from B. Donn's 1769 Map (BRO)



Fig.3 Extract from Greenwood's 1822 Map (BLHS)



Fig.4 Extract from the 1842 Blagdon tithe map (SHC)

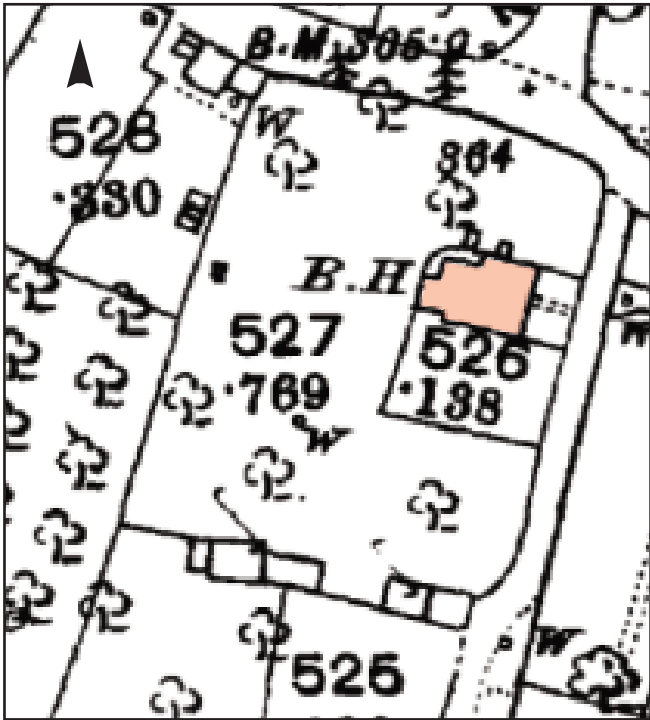


Fig.5 Extract from the First Edition 1885 O. S. (1:2500)



Fig.6 Extract from the Third Edition 1931 O. S. (1:2500)



Fig.7 Photograph of the frontage of the Live and Let Live c. 1930 (BLHS)



Fig.8 Photograph of the of the Live and Let Live 1933 (BLHS)



Fig.9 Photograph of the frontage of the Live and Let Live c. 1950 (BLHS)



Fig.10 Photograph of the fireplace within room 1 of the Live and Let Live, mid 20th century (BLHS)



Fig.11 Photograph of Score Lane and the rear of the Live and Let Live, mid 20th century (BLHS)

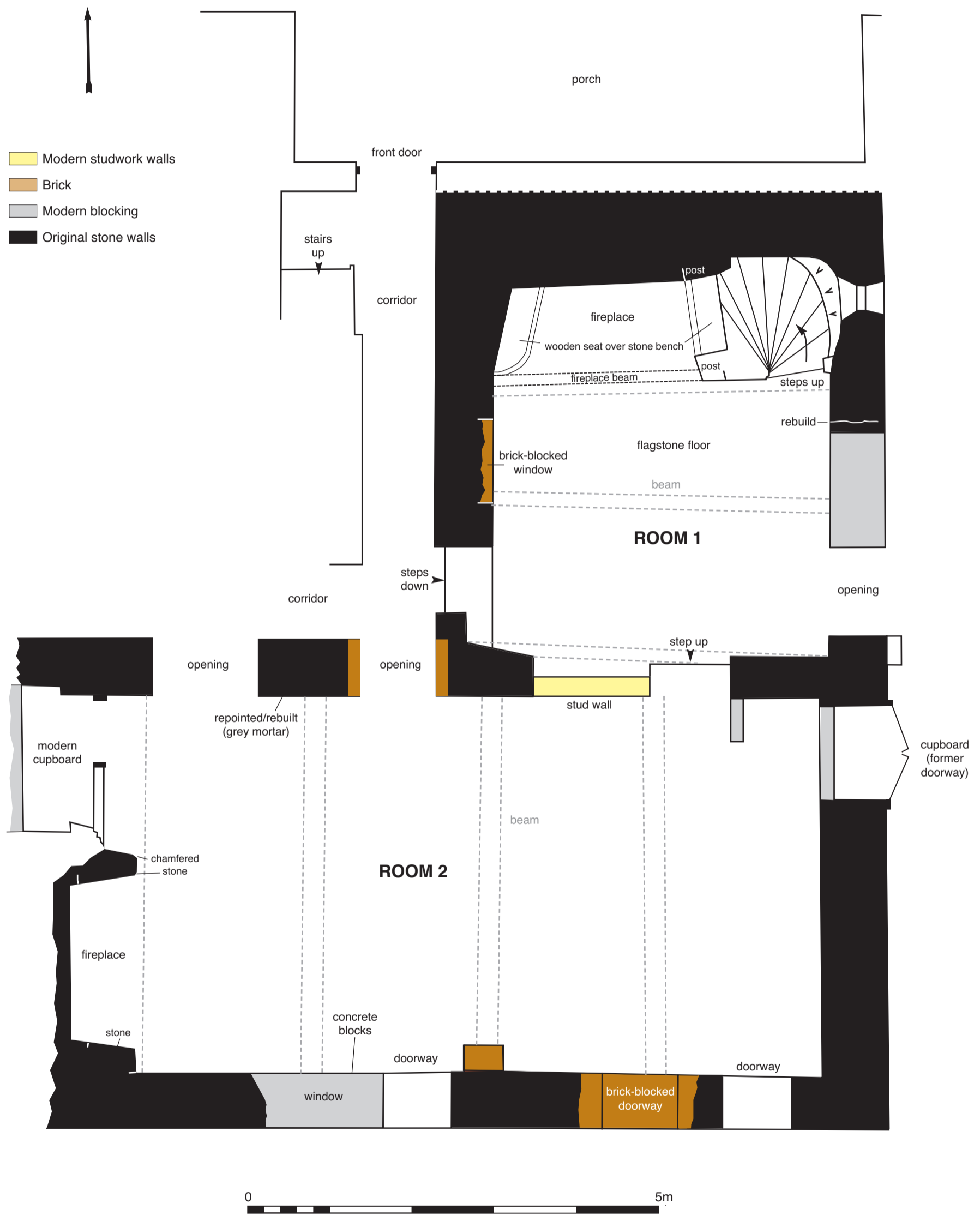


Fig.12 Plan of the ground floor of the historic core of the Live and Let Live 1:50

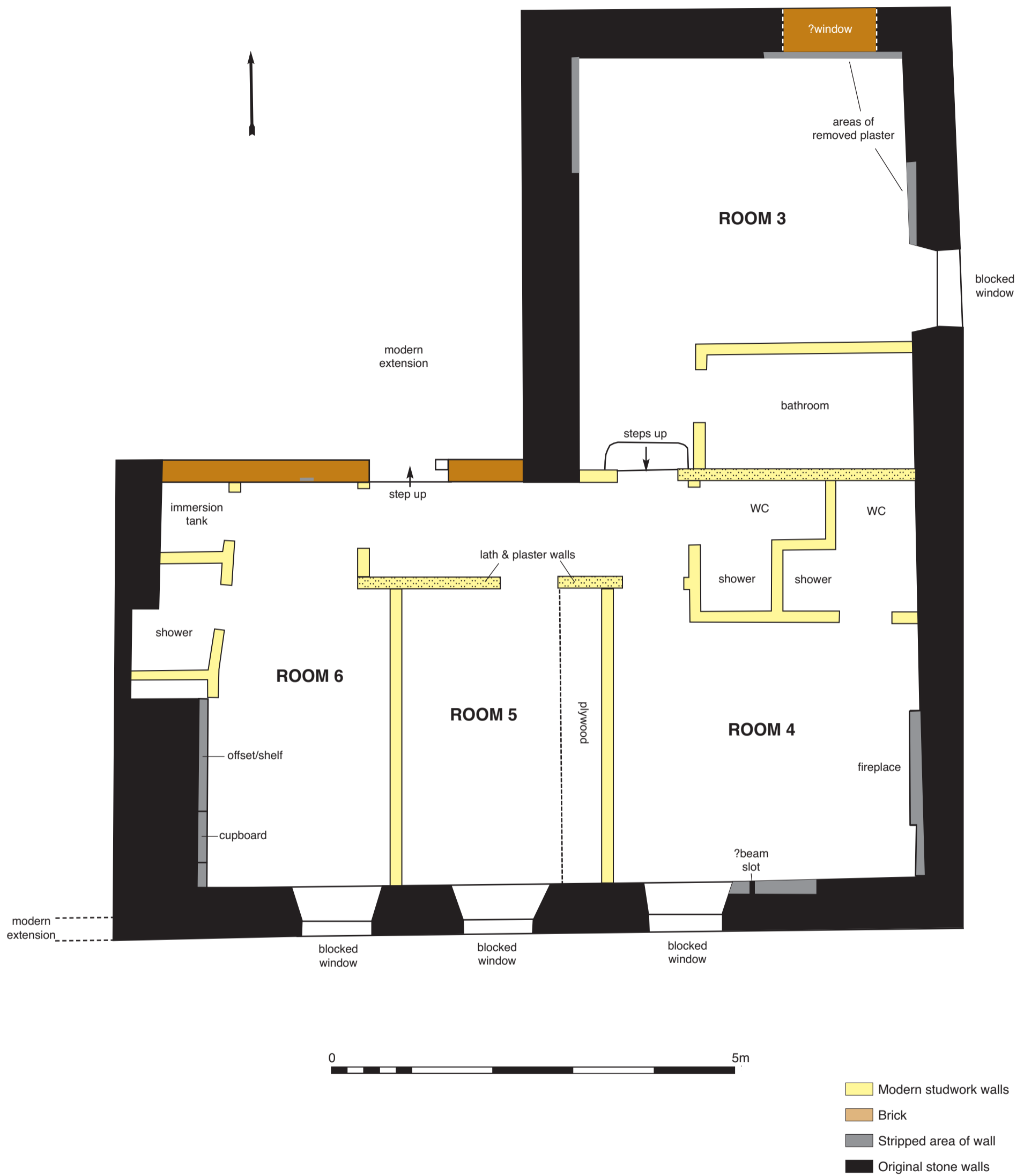


Fig.13 Plan of the first floor of the historic core of the Live and Let Live 1:50

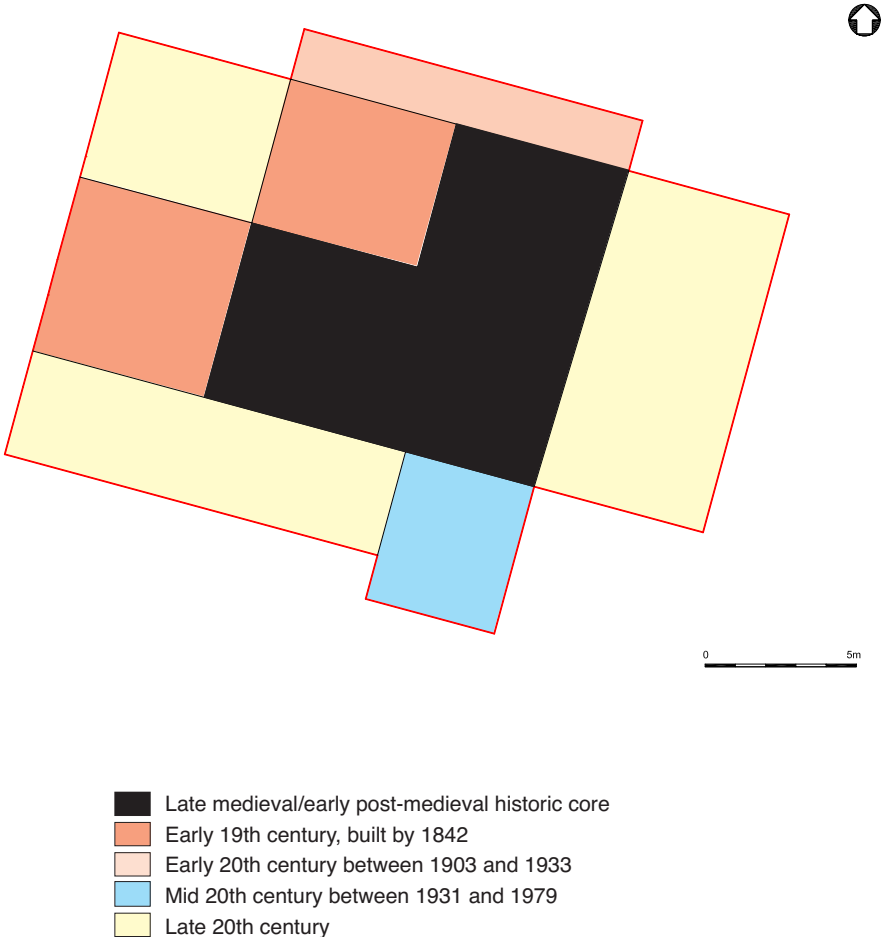


Fig.14 Phased block plan of the Live and Let Live



Plate 1 West internal elevation of room 2 of the historic core ground floor, looking west



Plate 2 Cut in west beam of room 2 for a former opening, looking west



Plate 3 South internal elevation of room 2 of the historic core ground floor, looking south



Plate 4 North internal elevation of room 2 of the historic core ground floor, looking north-west



Plate 5 Stone slab, possible former gate-post, forming the north side of the fireplace in room 2, looking south-west



Plate 6 North end of room 2 beam with carved stops, looking north-west



Plate 7 North internal elevation of room 1 of the historic core ground floor, looking north



Plate 8 East internal elevation of room 1 of the historic core ground floor, looking east



Plate 9 South internal elevation of room 1 of the historic core ground floor, looking south



Plate 10 West internal elevation of room 1 of the historic core ground floor, looking north



Plate 11 East end of room 1 central beam with carved stops, looking south-east



Plate 12 Stripped north elevation (east end) of room 2, looking north



Plate 13 Stripped north elevation (west end) of room 2, looking north



Plate 14 Stripped south elevation (west end) of room 2, looking south



Plate 15 Stripped south elevation (east end) of room 2, looking south



Plate 16 Stripped west elevation of room 1, looking west



Plate 17 Stripped east elevation of room 1, looking east



Plate 18 Stripped stairwell in north-east corner of room 1, looking north



Plate 19 Original window in wall of stairwell, looking north-east



Plate 20 Flagstone floor of room 1, looking north



Plate 21 Stripped area in room 4, 1st floor exposing an original fireplace, looking east



Plate 22 Original fireplace in room 4 opened up, looking east

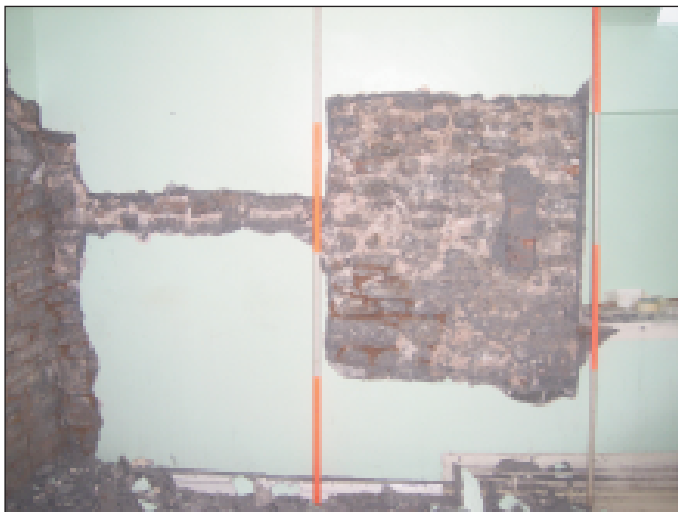


Plate 23 Stripped area in room 4, 1st floor exposing a possible beam slot, looking south



Plate 24 Stripped area in room 3, 1st floor exposing phases of stonework, looking east



Plate 25 Stripped area in room 3, 1st floor exposing a blocked opening, looking north



Plate 26 Stripped area in room 3, 1st floor exposing phases of stonework, looking west



Plate 27 Stripped area in room 6, 1st floor exposing former rooflines and a blocked cupboard, looking north-east



Plate 28 Stripped area in room 6, 1st floor exposing brickwork, looking north