



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

The Black Horse Inn, Pimlico
Historic Building Survey

January 2023

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological building survey was required prior to the refurbishment of The Black Horse Inn, Pimlico. The work was carried out by Steven Price of The Archaeology Co.

The building was erected as an inn in the early 19th century in the double pile house style. It was subsequently used as both an inn and a public house throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, finally closing in 2017.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Steven Price of The Archaeology Co. has been commissioned to perform a level 2/3 historic building survey of Black Horse Inn, Pimlico. It is a requirement of condition 8 of Planning Application 3/2022/0148 that:

No development, demolition or site preparation works shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation and recording works. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

This programme of works should comprise:

- (i) The creation of a level 2-3 record of the inn as set out in 'Understanding Historic Buildings' (Historic England 2016); and*
- (ii) The holding of a formal archaeological watching brief on all ground disturbance associated with the new construction.*

These works should be undertaken by an appropriately experienced and qualified professional contractor to the standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA). The development shall be carried out in accordance with the agreed details.

Reason: To ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the building.

The works are for the "Change of use and extension of the Black Horse Inn to 6 residential dwellings and associated landscaping and parking".

- 1.2 This procedure followed the advice of Chapter 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework. This came into effect in March 2012 and requires that "Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development

management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible” (NPPF 2021, 141).

- 1.3 Dominic Giles of Ribble Valley Developments has commissioned Mr. Steven Price BA (Hons), MA, MPhil, PCIfA of The Archaeology Co., to carry out the historic building recording. Steven Price is a Practitioner of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists with over 15 years’ experience of surveying and recording buildings of many types. He has carried out numerous standard Level 2 and 3 surveys.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The building lies at the southern end of a block of terrace houses on the southeast side of Pimlico Road, at its northern end. The postal address is Black Horse Inn, Pimlico Road, Clitheroe BB7 4PZ and the NGR is SD 74851 43230.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. The alteration of such buildings may remove evidence of their past uses and occupation and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the survey was to preserve 'by record' the information that may be lost as a result of demolition or alteration. This was achieved by recording and analysing the plan form, function, age and development of the building and by the provision of a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.
- 3.2 The purpose of an Historic Building Recording, according to the ClfA (2020) is to "examine a specified building, structure or complex, and its setting, in order to inform a) the formulation of a strategy for the conservation, alteration, demolition, repair or management of a building, or structure, or complex and its setting or b) to seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results".
- 3.3 The North West Regional Research Framework was reviewed for relevant research objectives. The building appears to date from the early 19th century as a purpose built inn. In this instance, the scope of the project is quite small, but will address the question:

Ind107: How well studied are social buildings in terms of identifying significant examples and types?

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 An appropriate record has been made of the building to Historic England level 2/3 standards. Floor plans and a representative section are required. Architect's plans were provided and used as a base after being checked for accuracy. Where architect's drawings were not available, such as the cellar, these were drawn on site using permatrace. The drawn record shows all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as showing other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.
- 4.2 Construction techniques and sequences were appropriately illustrated or described, if visible.
- 4.3 The archaeologist on site identified and noted:
- Truss positions and form;
 - Any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size, coursing, etc.
 - All blocked, altered or introduced openings;
 - Evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.
- 4.4 Drawing conventions conform to Historic England guidelines as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*, Historic England 2016.
- 4.5 Photographs were taken with an Olympus E600 Digital SLR camera (12 Megapixels) in RAW format. All detailed photographs and general shots contain a 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure, where it was safe to do so.
- 4.6 The photographic coverage includes:

- General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building/complex, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building.
 - The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
 - Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.
 - Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
 - The building's relationship to its setting, and to significant viewpoints.
 - Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) have been recorded by means of a single representative illustration.
- 4.7 A plan showing the location from which the photographs have been taken has been produced.
- 4.8 A photographic register listing all photographs taken has been produced. For ease of use each set of photographs have been numbered sequentially 1, 2, 3, etc.
- 4.9 The site was visited on the 23th January 2023. Detailed notes were made of the structural details of the buildings and photographs taken. Measurements were taken with hand held and electronic 'tapes' which enabled the drawings to be produced.
- 4.10 The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd ed. 1991 and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* 2020.

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 Pimlico was around in the 16th century, when it was known as “Greenlache”, although its name changed to Pimlico around this time. Before the wastes were enclosed in the 18th century there was a green at Pimlico, one of the smaller patches of common (Langshaw 1966).
- 5.2 No buildings are shown in this location on Yates Map of Lancashire from 1786, and in 1801 Clitheroe was still a tiny urban settlement, containing only 1370 inhabitants in 283 households (French 2003). It was noted at this time that it was “a mean town, with little or no trade ... altho’ the houses are in general indifferent, there are a few good ones, inhabited by persons of some prosperity . . . agriculture seems to be but imperfectly understood in that country: the farms being chiefly grazing farms (Lincolnshire RO, Brownlow Estate in French 2003). By the time of Hennets map if 1829 a building is shown in roughly the same location as the present building, shown as an L-shape.
- 5.3 The building is shown in more detail on the 1847 first edition OS map. It lies at the southern end of a block of terrace houses, connected to them, although clearly separate. It has an extension to the southeast side and is connected to the terrace block by a narrow building. It is named as Black Horse Inn. The 1851 census records Robert Hubbersley as the only Innkeeper in Pimlico. He lived with his wife Ann and their three young children. Elizabeth Mill is listed as a housekeeper and 2 lodgers are also recorded. The inn was used for the holding of an inquest into the accidental death of a quarryman in April of the same year (Blackburn Standard 23/04/1851).
- 5.4 By 1853 Robert Hubbersley had moved on, with John Mercer recorded as the publican of the Black Horse. He was recorded in the Blackburn Standard (02/02/1853) after having been fined 5s. and costs for having the premises open for the sale of liquor at improper hours. John Mercer did not stay at the Black Horse for much longer, as by June 1854 William Dilworth was recorded as being fined 10s. and costs “for suffering persons to play dice in his house ... He was also fined 5s. and costs for keeping open his house for the sale of spirits ...

otherwise than for the reception of travellers” (Preston Chronicle 03/06/1854). William Dilworth also moved on soon after, with the 1861 census recording John Whittaker as the victualler at the Black Horse. He lived with his wife Ann and 2 boarders were also listed.

- 5.5 By the time of the 1871 William Bank was the innkeeper recorded in Pimlico. He lived with his wife and son. A servant was also recorded, as well as a single lodger. By 1877 John Clough was recorded as being of the Black Horse, Pimlico (Preston Chronicle 16/06/1877). The Inn had changed hands once again by 1881, where Henry Smith was listed as the innkeeper in the census. He lived with his wife Susannah and their daughter. A servant and two lodgers were also recorded
- 5.6 The 1886 OS map shows a very similar situation to the previous edition. Here however, the building is shown as four separate units; At the northern end, forming the southern end of the terrace block, is a large square building with rear extension. To the south of this is a small link unit and to the south of this is a slightly larger building with a small extension to the east side. South of this is a large rectangular building aligned roughly east – west. At the eastern end of this a further small building has been built, possibly a stables. The building is again named as the Black Horse Inn.
- 5.7 The 1891 census returns do not record the Black Horse by name and no innkeeper or victualler is listed for Pimlico. There is, however, James Halliwell, recorded as “Brewer’s tavern”. He lived with his wife Mary and their 3 daughters and James’ mother, Mary. The Black Horse Public House is recorded by name in the 1901 census returns. Here it lists George Joy as the publican living with his wife Sarah and their four young children. It had changed hands again by 1911, with David Fielding Morris recorded at the Black Horse Inn, with his wife Elizabeth.
- 5.8 By the time of the 1912 OS map, the inn had expanded to take over the southernmost terrace house, but remained otherwise much the same. The building also changed little by the time of the 1932 OS map. The building is



shown as L-shaped on the 1966 OS map, but it would appear that the outbuildings were demolished shortly after this time, having been removed by the time of the 1972 OS map. The building remained in use as a pub until 2017 when it closed and the southern part demolished between 2017 and 2021 (Google street view).

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

General Description

- 6.1 The building is a two story three bay building constructed of shaped stone blocks, coursed. The roof is double pitched and covered with slate and the main frontage faces roughly west onto Pimlico Road.

Exterior

- 6.2 West elevation (Plates 1 - 7). This forms the main frontage of the building and is three bays wide. The central bay contains the main entrance to the building. This is a personnel doorway with timber panelled door hung and simple light over. The surround is sandstone square columns to either side with fluted capitals. A sandstone lintel lies over with simple dog-tooth detailing to the underside. Flanking the doorway are a pair of tall, narrow portrait windows. The surrounds are sandstone and the windows themselves are modern uPVC. Bays 1 and 3 each contain a large landscape window at ground floor level with sandstone surround. uPVC frames are present of 8 lights in a sash appearance and both show evidence of having been inserted. At first floor level each of the three bays contains a portrait window with sandstone cill and lintel. Modern frames are again present. Those to bays 1 and 3 show rebuilding between the cill and the lintels of the windows below, suggesting they may have been altered. The window to bay 2 lies slightly north of centre, rather than directly above the doorway. To the south of the face is where part of the elevation has been demolished. Set back from the main elevation, the cellar door is still present. This has a sandstone surround and the visible basement walls are of rough rubble occasionally brought to course.
- 6.3 South elevation (Plates 8 - 11). This forms the gable end of the building and is three bays wide. At ground floor level, bay 1 contains a timber framed sash window with sandstone cill and lintel. To the right the scar of the former building is present as a rough line running up the face. The face to bay one matches the construction of the front elevation, whereas bay 2 is constructed of a shaped stone rubble occasionally brought to course. Bay 2 contains a

blocked personnel doorway roughly in the centre. This has been inserted, shown by the brick around the doorway. Above, at first floor level and slightly to the right, is a further blocked doorway, also inserted. Bay 3 retains the cement render and is featureless.

- 6.4 East elevation (Plates 12 - 22) This forms the rear elevation of the building and is constructed in shaped sandstone occasionally brough to course. The three bay structure seen on the front elevation is not apparent here at ground floor level, but is at first. Here bays 1 and 3 each contain a square window with modern uPVC frame and sandstone surround. Adjacent to them, towards the centre, is a matching portrait window. Bay 2 contains a single square window, matching those in bays 1 and 3. At ground floor level, to the south side, a further matching square window is present, set south of the windows above. To the north a personnel doorway lies between the first floor windows bay 1 and 2, with a painted sandstone surround. A timber door is hung with a single light over. Directly below the central first floor window to bay 2 is a blocked window with rough sandstone cill and lintel. This lies adjacent to a large inserted loading bay opening to the north. This has an RSJ lintel with brick jambs. The opening has been blocked with brick and a personnel doorway within this has also been blocked. At the northern end of the face is a further modern square window below the matching window above, this has been blocked internally. Finally, to the north of this is a small window blocked with stone. The whole of the ground floor shows traces of whitewash.

Interior

Ground floor

- 6.5 The front entrance leads into a small lobby area (plate 23) with doorways to the left and right and a window in the wall directly opposite. The doorway to the north leads to a large open room with plasterboarded walls and ceiling and plywood floor (plates 24 & 25). The wall to the south contains a blocked opening and to the east a doorway leads to a further room (plates 26 & 27). This has likewise been plasterboarded, although here the blocked window and adjacent blocked loading doorway are visible. A further doorway in the east end

of the south wall leads to a small boarded out room with no features (plate 28). The southern end of the building (plates 29 – 32) is much more open, and accessed via the southern doorway from the main entrance. The flooring to the southeast corner of the room has been removed, showing the cellar (plate 31). The stone steps lead down to the north. The south wall shows the inserted blocked doorway visible to the exterior, as well as the window to the south of it. The north wall shows the large blocked opening. The wall stops halfway into the room and is continued with a stud wall up to the east wall. Here there is a personnel doorway to the exterior (plate 32). A further wall lies to the south of this doorway, extending westward with a blocked doorway in the eastern end. This likewise stops halfway into the room and forms the northern wall of the cellar staircase.

- 6.6 The cellar (plates 34 – 41) is accessed via the stone steps and leads into a small corridor area. The remains of a stone thrall lie at the bottom of the steps, the stone uprights only remaining. From here a doorway led to the south and into the main cellar room (plates 34 – 38). A scar is visible in the south wall showing the former arched vault ceiling and the raised ground floor level in this area to accommodate it. The walls are all stone and whitewashed throughout, and a doorway lies in the southern wall. This leads to a small L-shaped passage which bends to the west to enter a further small room (plates 39 – 41). This has an arched ceiling, although it has been truncated and topped with concrete slabs. A wide loading door lies in the west elevation to the exterior.
- 6.7 The first floor (plates 42 – 50) is accessed via a ladder leading to the centre of the central bay. The whole had been refurbished, with internal walls removed and modern stud walls put in place, with the whole plastered and painted. The area was divided into three units, with each unit comprising one of the three bays. The northern bay (plates 47 – 50) was separated from the central via the original cross wall, which was present at the east end only, the western end having been removed and replaced with a stud wall. The central bay (plates 44 – 46) was separated from the southern bay (plates 42 & 43) via the original cross wall, which was present. A large opening was present in the centre allowing access through.

7. ANALYSIS

- 7.1 The building appears to have been constructed as a purpose built inn in the early 19th century in the double pile house style. This style was typical from the late 18th century through to the mid 19th century. Dimensions were critical with this plan and so, as is the case here, the front door was slightly off-centre, allowing for a larger room to one side. In the earlier examples the doorway led directly into the main living room, whereas in later examples, and in this case, the doorway led to a passage between the two main ground floor rooms (Brunskill 2008).
- 7.2 The building is referred to at different times as an Inn or a Public House, suggesting that its use altered throughout its life. The main difference between them was that an inn provided lodging and accommodation for a horse, whereas a public house did not. The Black Horse appears to have had stables, as suggested by the OS mapping, and was certainly large enough to accommodate rooms. The change from inn to pub was likely due to the large turnover of ownership and how the business was run by the individuals involved, with many of the landlords only staying for a few years before leaving again. Local people used the building as a public house, for drinking and, in some cases, gambling, as attested by the papers of the time (Blackburn Standard 02/02/1853; Preston Chronicle 03/06/1854).
- 7.3 The building has been substantially altered since its construction, with the first floor gutted and rebuilt, with no trace of the original layout, save for the surviving cross walls. The ground floor had some surviving features, such as the partial remains of the passage from the front door and the steps to the cellar, as well as evidence of several blocked openings. Likewise, the cellar has also been altered, through the removal of the arched ceiling, although the L-shaped passageway into separate cellar room is still present.
- 7.4 Question Ind107 for the North West Regional Research Framework as identified as being relevant to this study. The question asks: How well studied are social buildings in terms of identifying significant examples and types? In this case it



has already been noted that the building appears to have been built as an inn in the early 19th century. The plan form maintains the double pile house style, which was common in this period, and was a good fit for an inn of the period too. This was because it allowed for separate bedrooms to the first floor, for individual guests, as well as the innkeeper and their family, whilst also allowing a guest lounge at ground floor level along with kitchens etc. The building served as both an inn and a pub, taking in guests who were travelling, but also serving the local community. In terms of the question above, this study suggests that in some cases, pubs and inns were interchangeable, serving both the community and travellers, with little distinction. The style is based on a common house plan of the time, which served the function of the building well. This survey will add to the growing number of examples of inns and pubs in the northwest and may be beneficial to future research into the wider subject

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The building was erected as an inn in the early 19th century in the double plan house style. It was used throughout its life as both an inn and public house through the 19th and 20th centuries, before closing in 2017. A watching brief is due to commence to the south side of the building, which may reveal further aspects the building, including the stables.

9. ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The results of the survey will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with ClfA Archives Selection Toolkit, Archaeological Archives Forum (2011) Archaeological Archives and current ClfA “standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transportation and deposition of archaeological archive” (published October 2014). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation’s code of conduct.
- 9.2 All documents and project files will be reviewed by Steven Price throughout the project lifespan. Material will be selected on the basis of its contribution to the overall aims of the project as set out in section 4. The selection of the archive will be undertaken by Steven Price with advice from the Lancashire Historic Environment Record if important architectural features are encountered. The selection process will be a single phase following the approval of the final report by the Senior Conservation Archaeologist at the Lancashire Historic Environment Record.
- 9.3 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition. Only final copies of any born digital data will be deposited in the final project archive. Deselected material is expected to include duplicates and any non-final versions of data. In terms of photographic images, this would include blurred or light imbalanced images. Deselected material will be deleted following acceptance of the archive.
- 9.4 The archive will comprise the report and digital photographs. The paper archive, comprising the report, will be placed with Lancashire record Office, within a reasonable time of completion of the project. The primary digital archive shall be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), with a secondary digital archive provided on a PC compatible CD-ROM to the Archives.



As such, along with the report, a CD containing the digital photographs shall also be deposited. The primary digital archive, comprising the digital photographs shall be saved as tiff files following ADS guidance, and deposited with them, along with a digital copy of the report. A digital copy of the report will also be sent to Lancashire Historic Environment Record. Should the results warrant it, a summary report, or detailed article on the work shall be submitted for publication in a regional or national journal, appropriate to the significance of the results and findings of the project, as well as being uploaded to the OASIS database. This shall be done no later than one year after the completion of the work.

10. COPYRIGHT

- 10.1 Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the author of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

ADS	Archaeological Data Service
CIfA	Chartered Institute for archaeologists
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OS	Ordnance Survey

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Maps

1786 Yates' map of Lancashire
1829 Hennet's Map of Lancashire
1847 OS map Lancashire Sheet XLVII
1886 OS map Yorkshire Sheet CLXXXII.11
1912 OS map Lancashire Sheet XLVII.10
1932 1912 OS map Lancashire Sheet XLVII.10

Appendix 1: Figures

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Figure 6: 1886 OS map Yorkshire Sheet CLXXXII.11

Figure 7: 1912 OS map Lancashire Sheet XLVII.10

Figure 8: 1932 1912 OS map Lancashire Sheet XLVII.10

Figure 9: Ground Floor Plan

Figure 10: Cellar Plan

Figure 11: First Floor Plan

Figure 12: Section

Figure 13: Ground Floor Photo Location Plan

Figure 14: Cellar Photo Location Plan

Figure 15: First Floor Photo Location Plan

Figure 16: Photo Register

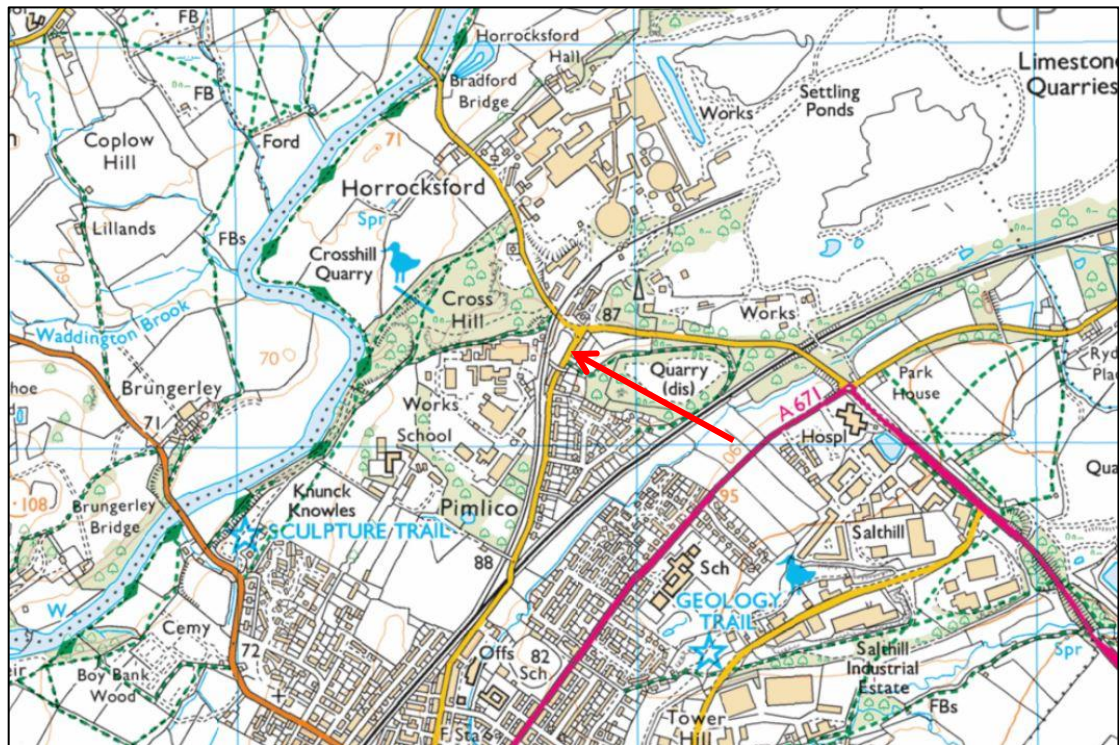


Figure 1: Location Plan (OS Licence Number: 100057911)

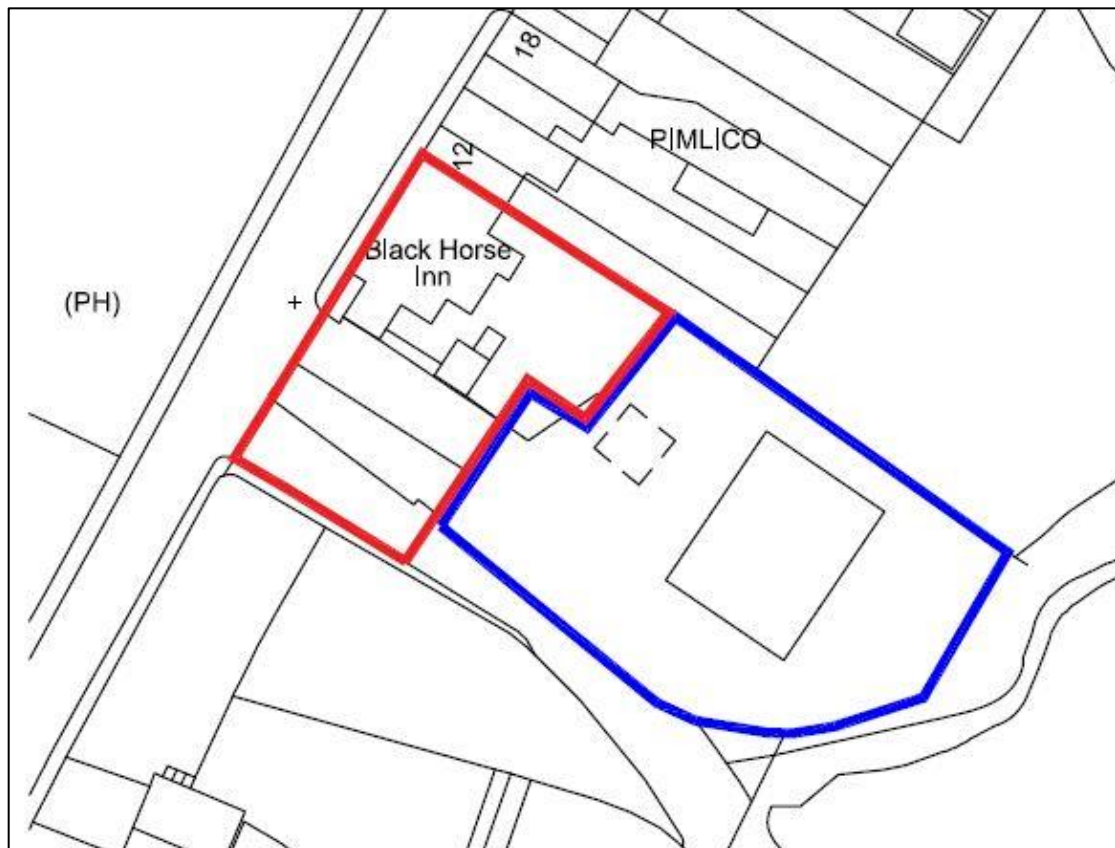


Figure 2: Site Plan (Courtesy of client) showing building



Figure 3: 1786 Yates' map of Lancashire showing approximate site location

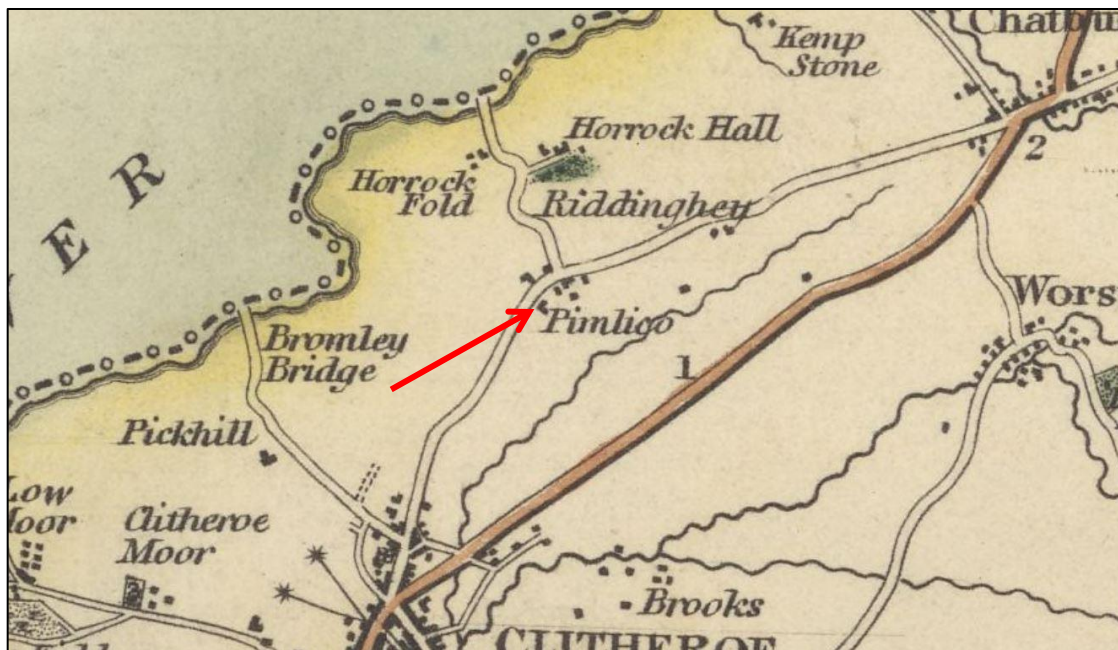


Figure 4: 1829 Hennet's Map of Lancashire showing L-shaped building on the site



Figure 5: 1847 OS map Lancashire Sheet XLVII

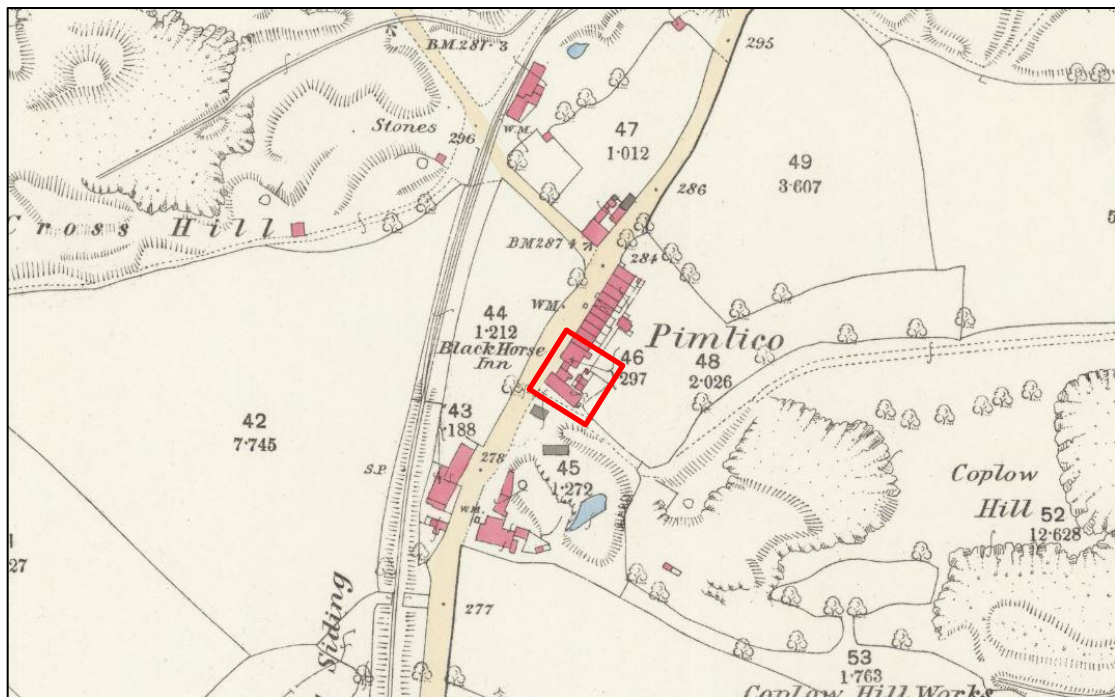


Figure 6: 1886 OS map Yorkshire Sheet CLXXXII.11

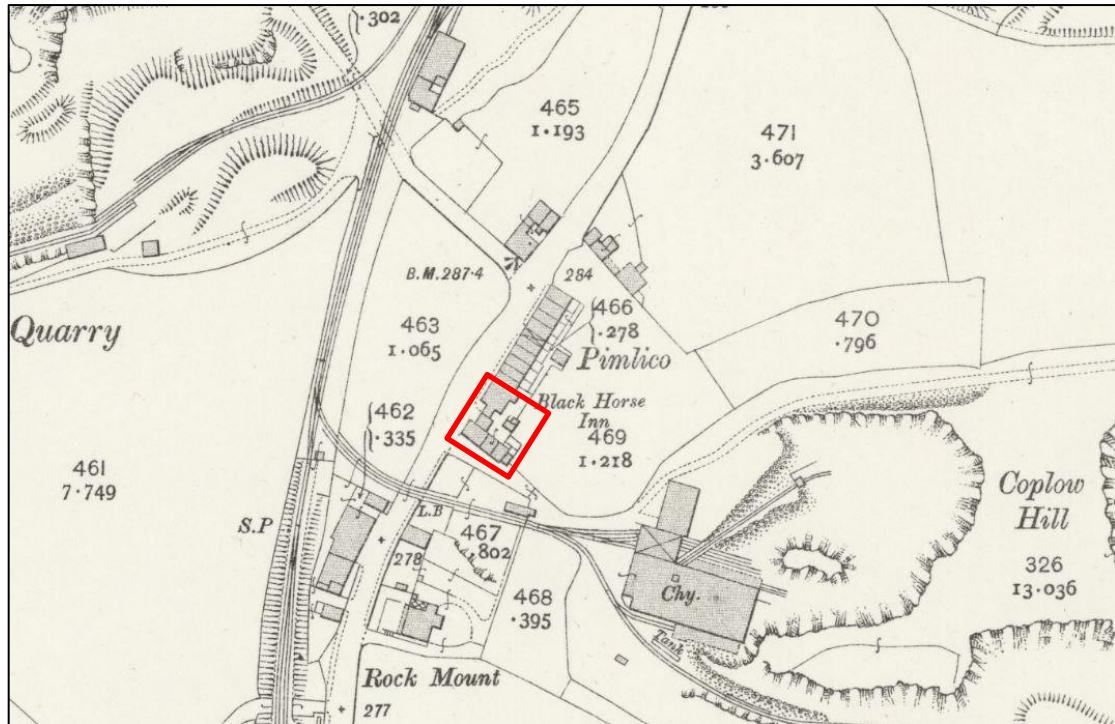


Figure 7: 1912 OS map Lancashire Sheet XLVII.10

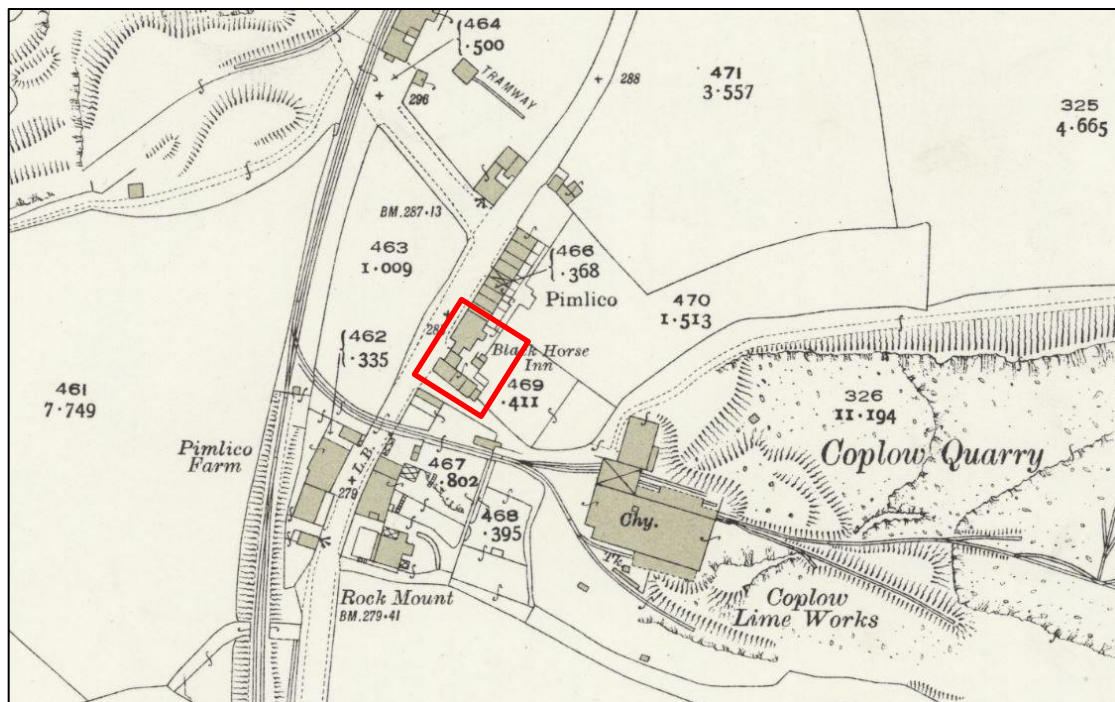


Figure 8: 1932 1912 OS map Lancashire Sheet XLVII.10



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The Black Horse Inn,
Pimlico

Figure 9:
Ground Floor plan

Scale: 1:100 @ A4

Date: January 2023

 Late 18th / early 19th C

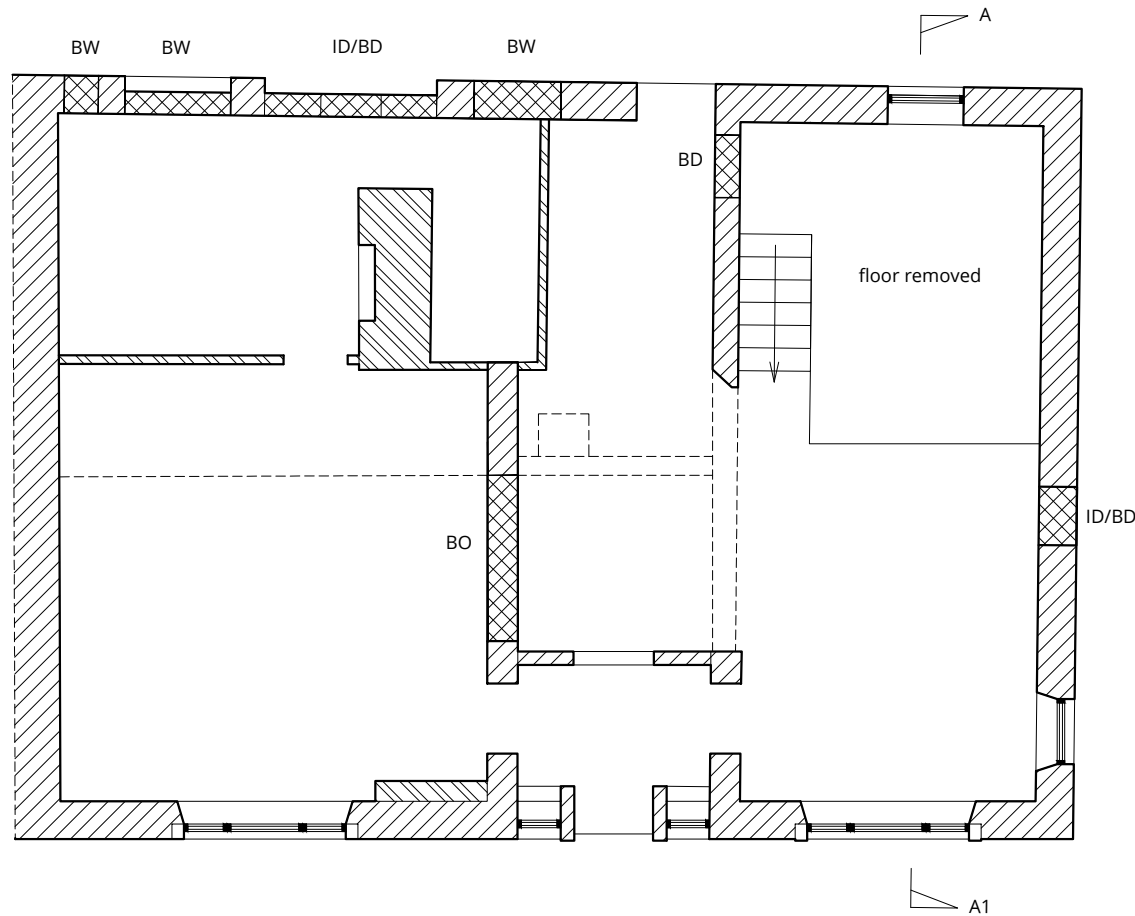
 Modern

ID - Inserted Doorway

BD - Blocked Doorway

BW - Blocked Window

BO - Blocked Opening



0 5 10m



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The Black Horse Inn,
Pimlico

Figure 10:
Cellar plan

Scale: 1:100 @ A4

Date: January 2023

 Late 18th / early 19th C

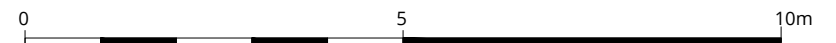
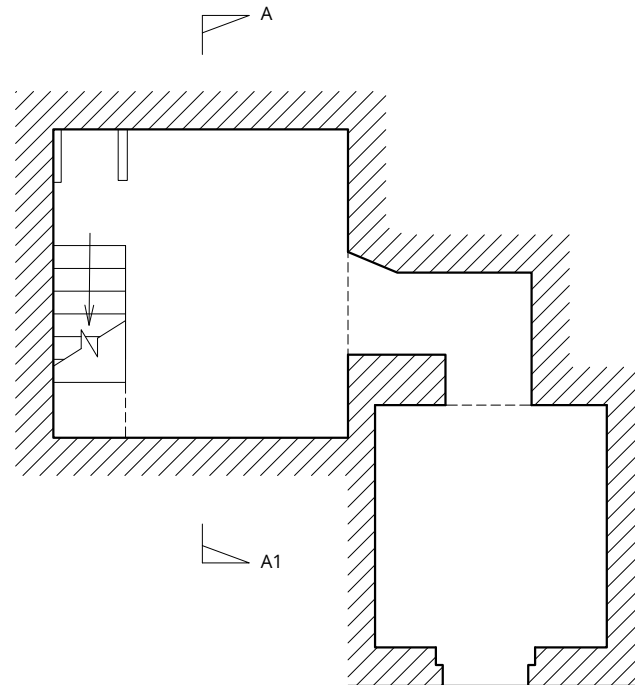
 Modern

ID - Inserted Doorway

BD - Blocked Doorway

BW - Blocked Window

BO - Blocked Opening





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The Black Horse Inn,
Pimlico

Figure 11:
First Floor plan

Scale: 1:100 @ A4

Date: January 2023

 Late 18th / early 19th C

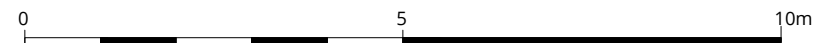
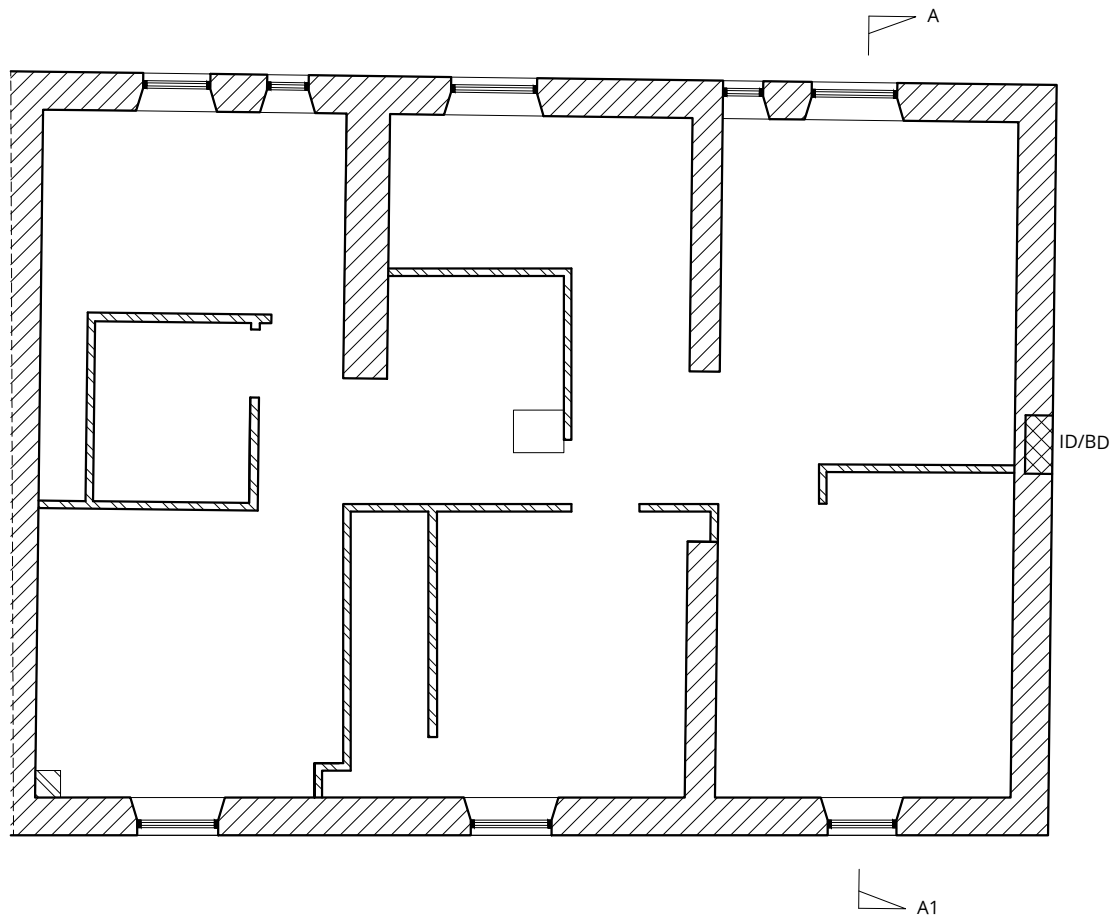
 Modern

ID - Inserted Doorway

BD - Blocked Doorway

BW - Blocked Window

BO - Blocked Opening





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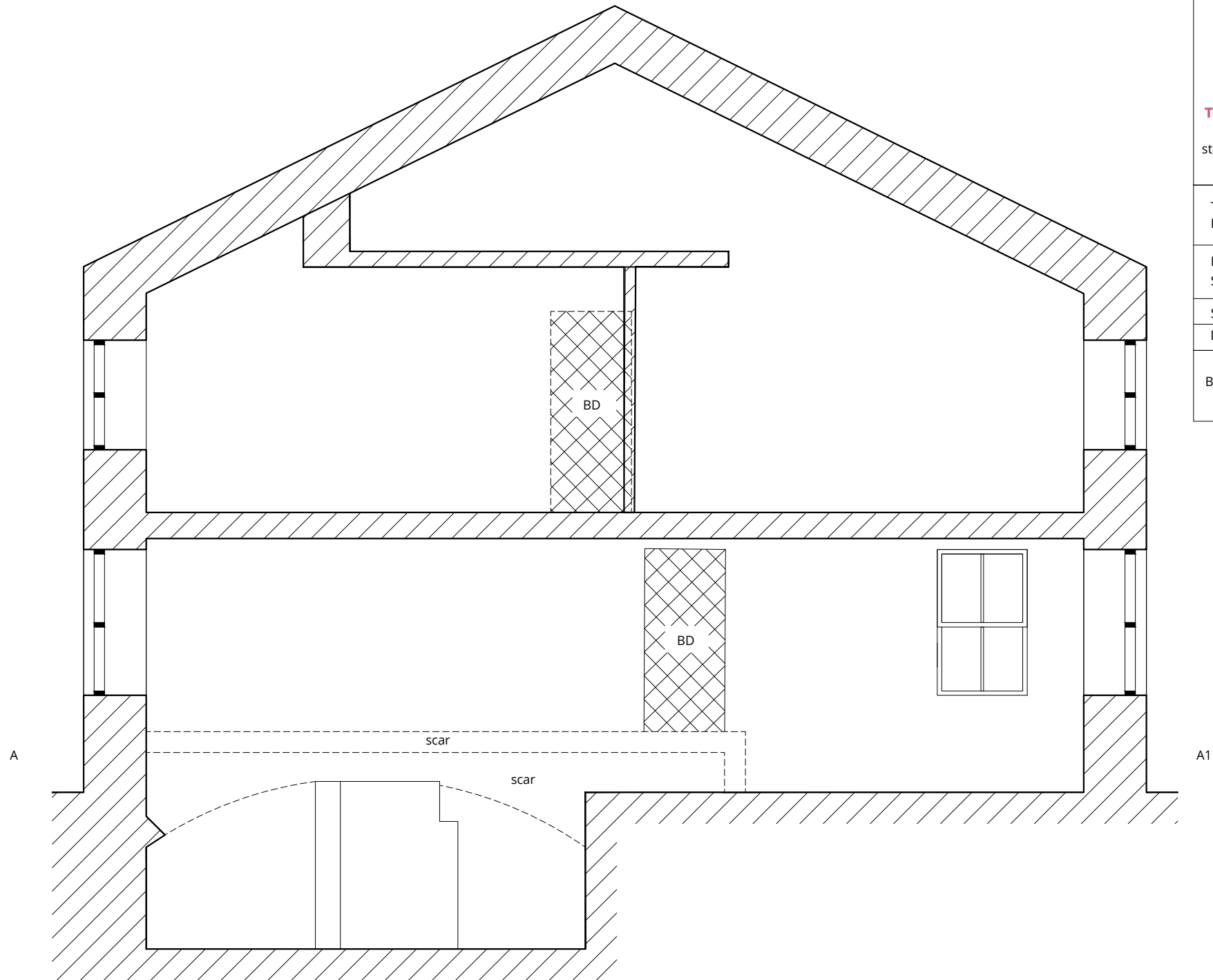
The Black Horse Inn,
Pimlico

Figure 12:
Section A - A1

Scale: 1:50 @ A4

Date: January 2023

BD - Blocked Doorway





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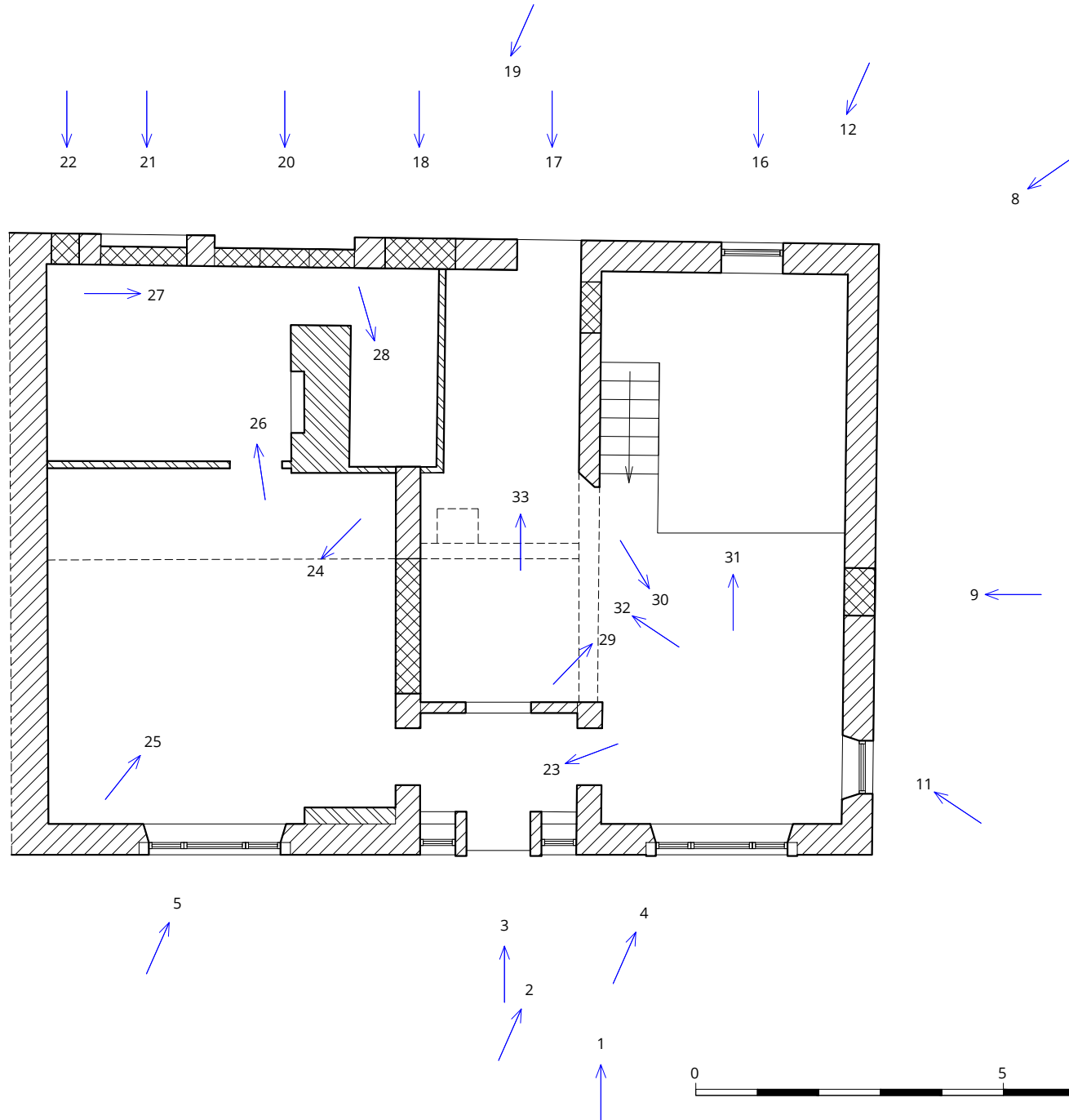
The Black Horse Inn,
Pimlico

Figure 13:
Ground Floor Photo Plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: January 2023

23 - Plate Number





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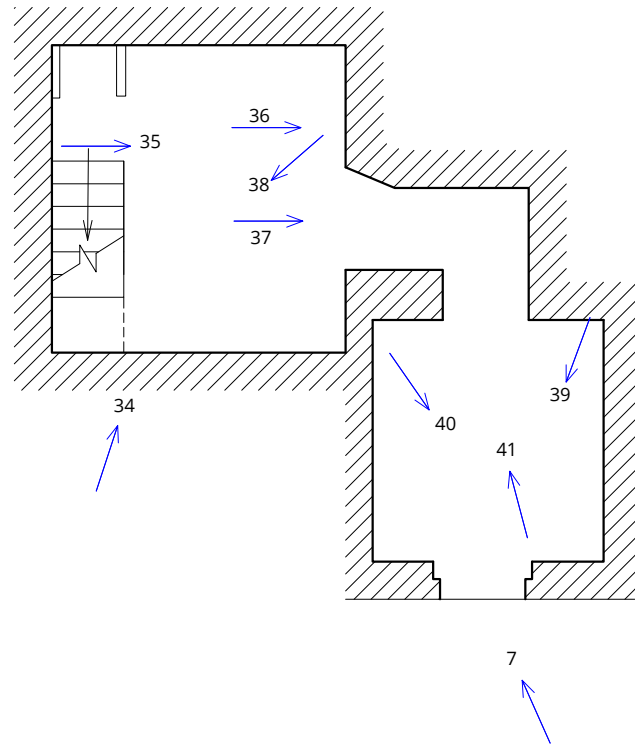
The Black Horse Inn,
Pimlico

Figure 14:
Cellar Photo Plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: January 2023

23 - Plate Number



0 5 10m



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The Black Horse Inn,
Pimlico

Figure 15:
First Floor Photo Plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: January 2023

23 - Plate Number

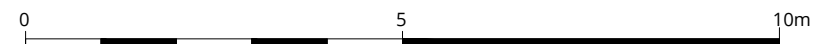
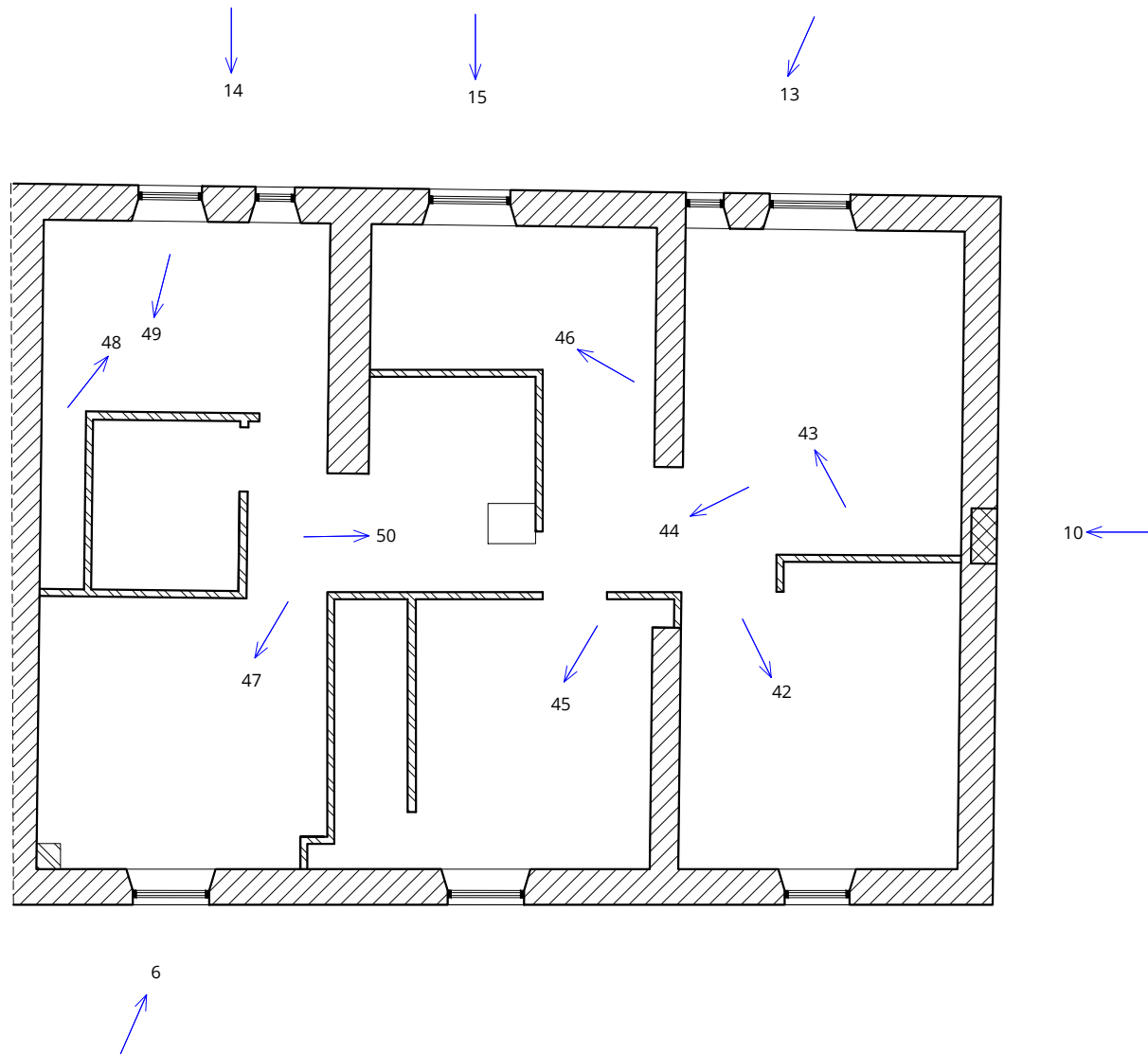


Figure 16: Photo Register

Plate No.	Digital No.	Description	View to
1	P1232677	General shot of west elevation	E
2	P1232680	West elevation, south end	E
3	P1232678	Main entrance in west elevation	E
4	P1232679	Southern window in west elevation	E
5	P1232681	Northern window in west elevation	E
6	P1232682	Rebuilding between ground and first floor windows	E
7	P1232736	Cellar entrance to south side of west elevation	E
8	P1232687	Southern gable	NW
9	P1232684	Ground floor of gable showing inserted and then blocked doorway	N
10	P1232685	First floor inserted and blocked doorway	N
11	P1232689	Ground floor window to west side of southern gable	NE
12	P1232690	General shot of east elevation	W
13	P1232701	First floor windows to south end of east elevation	W
14	P1232698	First floor windows to north end of east elevation	W
15	P1232700	Central first floor window	W
16	P1232702	Ground floor window at southern end of east elevation	W
17	P1232691	Personnel doorway in east elevation	W
18	P1232692	Blocked window to the north of the doorway shown above	W
19	P1232699	General shot of northern end of east elevation	W
20	P1232696	Inserted and blocked loading bay opening with blocked personnel doorway within it	W
21	P1232697	Ground floor window showing internal blocking	W
22	P1232737	Small blocked window at north end of elevation, blocked with stone	W
23	P1232704	Ground floor entrance lobby showing main doorway to the left	N
24	P1232705	Northern room, western end	NW
25	P1232706	As above looking east	SE
26	P1232707	Northern room eastern end showing blocked openings	E
27	P1232708	Modern stud walls to the south of room above	S
28	P1232709	Boarded out room	SW
29	P1232710	Ground floor southern room looking south	SE
30	P1232711	Ground floor southern room looking southwest	SW
31	P1232718	Southern end showing void to cellar looking east	E
32	P1232712	Northern end of southern room looking northeast	NE
33	P1232713	Eastern external doorway	E
34	P1232719	Cellar as seen from above, looking east	SE
35	P1232714	Southern wall of cellar showing doorway and scar of former arch with scar of removed ground floor level above	S
36	P1232716	Detail of scars shown above	S
37	P1232717	Detail of doorway	S
38	P1232720	Cellar showing staircase to northwest corner	NW
39	P1232721	Southern room of cellar showing door in western wall	W



40	P1232722	As above looking southwest	SW
41	P1232723	Room shown above looking north towards passageway	NE
42	P1232724	First floor, southwest room	SW
43	P1232725	First floor southeast room	NW
44	P1232726	First floor corridor looking north	N
45	P1232727	First floor central room to west	NW
46	P1232728	First floor central room to east	NE
47	P1232731	First floor northwest room	NW
48	P1232732	First floor northeast room	SE
49	P1232733	Room above showing plastered roof	W
50	P1232730	Access hatch from ground floor level	S

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: General shot of west elevation



Plate 2: West elevation, south end



Plate 3: Main entrance in west elevation



Plate 4: Southern window in west elevation



Plate 5: Northern window in west elevation



Plate 6: Rebuilding between ground and first floor windows



Plate 7: Cellar entrance to south side of west elevation



Plate 8: Southern gable



Plate 9: Ground floor of gable showing inserted and then blocked doorway



Plate 10: First floor inserted and blocked doorway



Plate 11: Ground floor window to west side of southern gable



Plate 12: General shot of east elevation



Plate 13: First floor windows to south end of east elevation



Plate 14: First floor windows to north end of east elevation



Plate 15: Central first floor window



Plate 16: Ground floor window at southern end of east elevation



Plate 17: Personnel doorway in east elevation

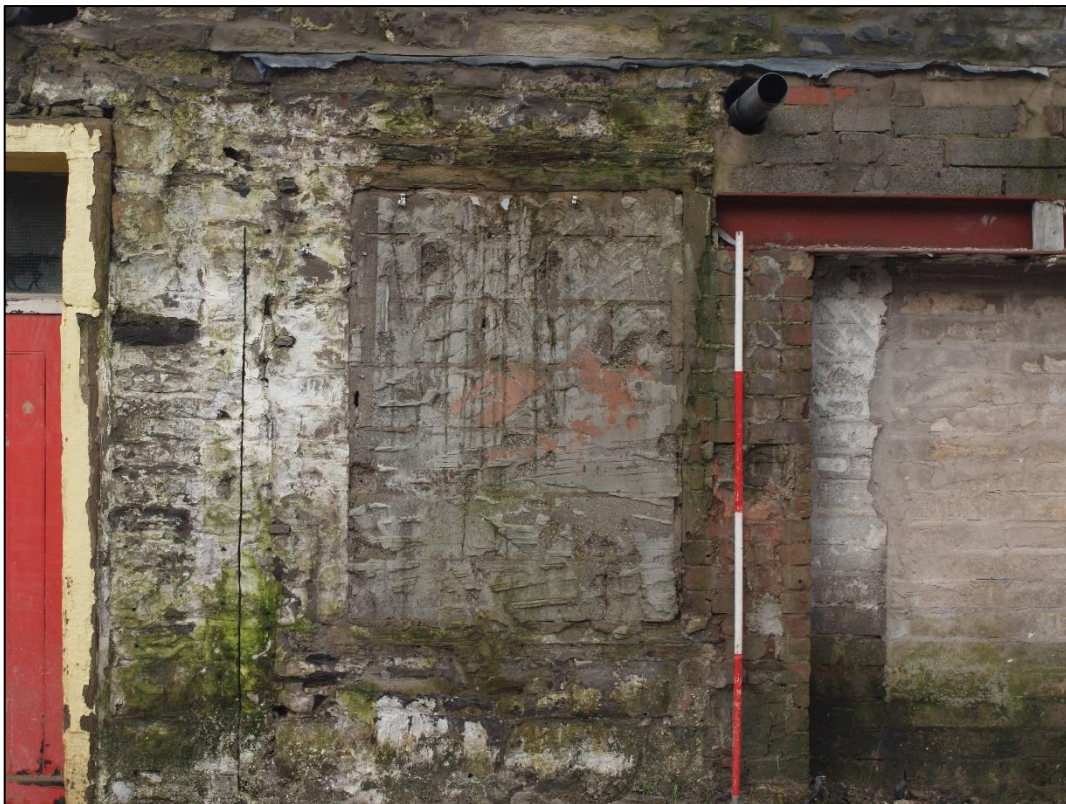


Plate 18: Blocked window to the north of the doorway shown above



Plate 19: General shot of northern end of east elevation



Plate 20: Inserted and blocked loading bay opening with blocked personnel doorway within it



Plate 21: Ground floor window showing internal blocking



Plate 22: Small blocked window at north end of elevation, blocked with stone



Plate 23: Ground floor entrance lobby showing main doorway to the left



Plate 24: Northern room, western end



Plate 25: As above looking east



Plate 26: Northern room eastern end showing blocked openings



Plate 27: Modern stud walls to the south of room above



Plate 28: Boarded out room



Plate 29: Ground floor southern room looking south



Plate 30: Ground floor southern room looking southwest



Plate 31: Southern end showing void to cellar looking east



Plate 32: Northern end of southern room looking northeast

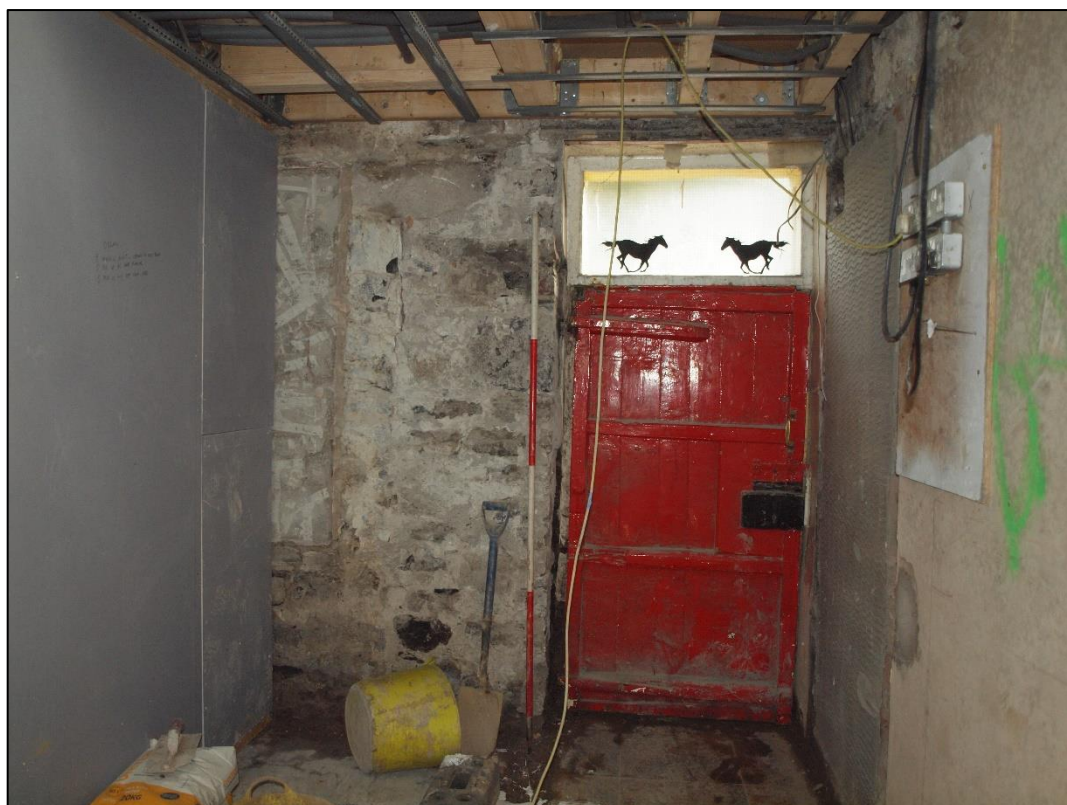


Plate 33: Eastern external doorway



Plate 34: Cellar as seen from above, looking east



Plate 35: Southern wall of cellar showing doorway and scar of former arch with scar of removed ground floor level above



Plate 36: Detail of scars shown above



Plate 37: Detail of doorway



Plate 38: Cellar showing staircase to northwest corner



Plate 39: Southern room of cellar showing door in western wall



Plate 40: As above looking southwest



Plate 41: Room shown above looking north towards passageway



Plate 42: First floor, southwest room



Plate 43: First floor southeast room



Plate 44: First floor corridor looking north



Plate 45: First floor central room to west



Plate 46: First floor central room to east



Plate 47: First floor northwest room



Plate 48: First floor northeast room



Plate 49: Room above showing plastered roof

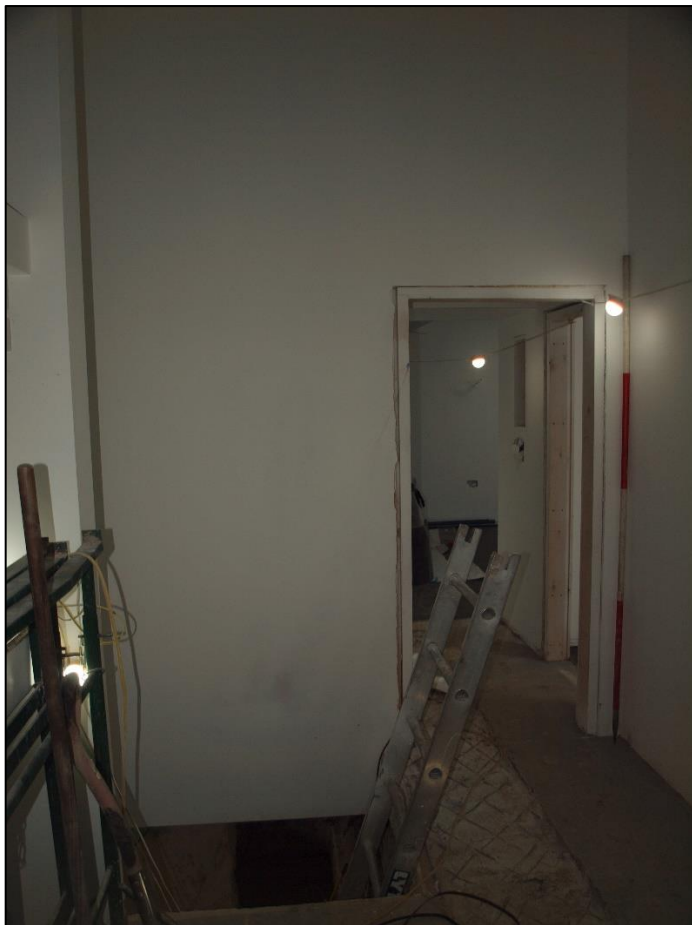


Plate 50: Access hatch from ground floor level