

The Late 17th Century Red Lion Public House Middleton Cheney Northamptonshire



Historic Building Recording



November 2011

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**The Late 17th Century Red Lion Public House,
Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire**


Historic Building Survey

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Summary

On 10th October 2011, Oxford Archaeology East conducted an historic building survey at the Grade II listed former Red Lion Public House in Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire in advance of alterations scheduled to be made to convert the building into two separate residential dwellings.

This work was carried out in response to a Brief issued by Northamptonshire County Council's Archaeological Advisor. The Brief required that a survey (equivalent to an English Heritage Level 2 Survey) was carried out on the existing building prior to alterations to the original fabric and removal of ground floor fixtures and fittings.

The building has been unoccupied for more than two years and as a result there is evidence of general deterioration from both neglect and vandalism. Most fixtures and fittings were still in place following abandonment of the building including the bar, tables, chairs and catering equipment – none of these are considered to have any architectural value or significance and relate to late 20th century refurbishment.

Six main phases of development were identified during the survey, which include the original construction in 1696 followed by five phases of expansion and development. The earliest reference to the building being in use as an alehouse was found in documentary sources dating back to 1790. The site appears to have developed and expanded particularly in the 18th and early 19th century at the height of the coaching era. The most recent phase of alteration took place in the mid-late 20th century which removed many of the original features, fixtures and fittings. Fortunately the layout still remains and the original local stone has been retained throughout. There is also potential for original features such as fireplaces and floors to be revealed and uncovered once the development gets under way.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 An historic building survey was conducted at the Grade II Listed public house which, at the time of the survey, had been closed for more than two years. The Red Lion is located on High Street within the historic core of the village Middleton Cheney in west Northamptonshire. The work was carried out in advance of alterations to the existing building to convert it into two separate single residential dwellings.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Northamptonshire County Councils Assistant Archaeological Advisor (Northamptonshire County Council 2011, Planning Application S/2010/1087/LBC), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Fletcher 2011).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to adequately record the structure in its current state before the alteration work began.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Northamptonshire Museums Service (Accession Code TBA) in due course.

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 Middleton Cheney is located approximately 3 miles east of Banbury and 6 miles west of Brackley in west Northamptonshire, close to the Oxfordshire/Northamptonshire border. The site is centred at SP 49855 41847 (Figure 1). The village is located on Lias clays and marlstone rock between 100 and 160mOD (Royal Commission for Historical Monuments 1982).
- 1.2.2 The Red Lion is situated on the High Street within the core of the historic village. The village was once divided into two parts: Upper and Lower Middleton Cheney, however population growth and expansion means the division no longer exists.
- 1.2.3 The name of the village derives from the “Chenduit” family, who were lords of Middleton at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086. The parish church of All Saints dates to the 14th century and many buildings in the village have historic links with tanning, glove-making, cloth-making and hosiery weaving (Northamptonshire Federation Women's Institute 1989).

1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 The author would like to thank Emma Barrett of Framptons for commissioning the work and Richard Todd of Interlock Surveys for supplying the plans and elevations. Thanks also to staff at Northamptonshire Records Office and Dawn Fletcher for assistance with research and also to Nancy Long and Middleton Cheney Parish Council for kind permission to reproduce some of their photographs. The author managed the project throughout and carried out the on-site recording and all background research.

2 AIMS, CONDITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aim of this investigation was to carry out an historic building survey equivalent to English Heritage Level 2 (English Heritage 2006). Specific aims of the Brief are listed in Section 1.1.3.

2.2 Site Conditions

- 2.2.1 The building was vacant at the time of recording and had been so for more than two years. As a security measure most windows had metal grilles fitted externally and as a result the building was very dark inside, consequently artificial lighting was necessary for photographs and for descriptive recording – this was achieved using lamps powered by a portable petrol-powered generator. There were also a number of large items of furniture being stored on the ground and first floor. Most fixtures and fittings were still in place following abandonment of the building including the bar, tables, chairs and catering equipment, none of these are considered to have any architectural value or significance as they date from the late 20th century. External conditions around the site were generally good, allowing measured, descriptive and photographic survey to take place unhindered.
- 2.2.2 Access to all parts of the building was possible other than a small single-storey extension located at the rear known as “The Stables”, for which the clients site representative did not have a key and the architects plans provided show they were also unable to gain access for their survey..

2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 Background research was carried out mostly using Northamptonshire Records Office (NRO) in Northampton, however, given the proximity to the county border, it is possible further records may exist in Oxfordshire's collections. In addition to the records office, images of the Red Lion were found on the village website (middletoncheney.org/history-society). Contact was made with the parish council and a number of additional images were provided which proved invaluable to the study of the 19th century building. Other sources of information include history books (and websites) relating to the area, all of which are referenced in the Bibliography. The results of the background research are presented within Section 3.
- 2.3.2 The measured survey was carried out using basic equipment. All building recording work carried out complied with standards and guidance set out by the IfA (2001) and was undertaken by an experienced buildings archaeologist. Scaled architect's drawings, supplied by the client's architects in AutoCAD drawn format, were used for field notes and were annotated and amended on site as necessary.
- 2.3.3 Photographic survey (equivalent to English Heritage Level 2) was carried out by the author using a 35mm camera (monochrome and colour) with additional digital photographs using a high resolution Canon EOS 450D digital SLR camera.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A search of English Heritage's catalogue of listed buildings and Northamptonshire's Historic Environment Record (NHER) was carried out over a 250 radius of the site. This revealed 25 Grade II and one Grade I Listed historic buildings surviving close to the site. These records are available to view at www.heritagegateway.org.uk. The listed building description of the Red Lion (LB 1041153) is as follows:

“ House, now public house. Late C17, extended C17/C18, datestone 1696. Squared coursed ironstone, slate roof, brick and stone stacks. 2 storeys and attic, 3 bays. Doorway to right of centre has plain stone surround and flat stone hood on brackets. Datestone above 1696/JXS. Early C19 bay windows on either side. First floor windows have plain stone frames and 3-light wooden casements. Coped gable ends on kneelers. Extension to left, late C17/early C18, similar materials. 2 storeys, 2 bays. Doorway in right bay with plain stone frame and flat stone hood on brackets. 2 windows to left with wood lintels and 3-light wood casements. Similar windows on first floor. Coped gable end with kneelers. Interior: Remodelled C20 but has stop chamfered main beams.”

3.1 Historical Background

As part of the background research, a number of historic maps and documents were consulted to assist with providing a date for, and understanding the development of, the building. Each source is briefly described and evaluated below in chronological order.

Middleton Cheney Inclosure Map 1770 (Figure 3)

- 3.1.1 The earliest visual evidence of the building is found on the Inclosure map for Middleton Cheney drawn up in 1770 (Figure 3). This map depicts an L-shaped building in the location of the current site, with the associated land seemingly owned or rented by I. Wilkins. The building which is depicted does not front onto the street as all other depicted buildings do and seems to be attached to another long rectangular building leading back from the road. Given the unusual shape of this building, that it does not front onto the street and considering the next available map, an exact copy of the Inclosure map made in 1838 (Figure 5), it could be suggested that the Inclosure map is inaccurate. The date-stone above the door states it was constructed in 1696 and there is no reason to believe this is not the case. Also, the 1838 copy depicts the same layout, using the same lines (presumably representing walls) but the shading of solid buildings is different and would in fact match the layout of part of the building as it exists today, fronting onto the High Street.

Inn Keepers Recognisances 1790-1825 (Figure 4)

- 3.1.2 Records of Inn Keepers for Brackley and Thorpe Mandeville found in Northamptonshire Records Office provide evidence that the building was in use as a public house in the late 18th century (Figure 4). It was not possible to consult all of the recognisances for each year available within the time allowed for the background research, however the earliest reference to specifically mention the Red Lion dates to 1810 and states that James Carter of Middleton Cheney has been “licenced to keep a common Inn or Alehouse, known by the name or sign of the Red Lion where he now dwells”. James Carter could be traced back in earlier recognisances to 1790, although the Red Lion is not specifically mentioned. In both 1790 and 1810, James Carter is described as a

“victualler” which refers to someone who holds a licence to serve provisions which would include food as well as ale. Appendix A provides a table of the names of the licence holders from 1790 to 1911.

Copy of 1770 Inclosure Map 1838 (Figure 5)

- 3.1.3 A copy of the 1770 Inclosure Map made in 1838 is the next available map evidence of the site. It shows an L-shaped building, which may represent the northern part of the building still in existence today. As discussed in Section 3.1.1, this is likely to be the earliest part of the building as seen on the 1770 map, but with a correction of the earlier map to accurately depict the building by applying colour to the correct elements. It should be noted that this is an exact copy of the earlier map and not a depiction of the site in 1838.

1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1885 (Figure 6)

- 3.1.4 By the time of the 1st Ordnance Survey Map created in 1885, the layout of the building is broadly similar to today. Since the late 18th century (Figures 3 and 5), the previously noted building has been extended to the south and bay windows added to the front elevation. Another extension has also been added to the north-facing elevation which extends to the rear of the original building and an additional building has also been added at the rear. The Red Lion is labelled as a Public House (P.H.) and with the building extended to the north and south boundaries of the plot it is difficult to establish how rear access was gained.
- 3.1.5 Within the plot of land in which the building stands, a Baptist Chapel has been built with a burial ground directly in front. The village website states this was constructed in 1806 (www.middletoncheney.org/the-baptist-curch), confirming again that the 1838 copy of the Inclosure Map was not updated.
- 3.1.6 This map also shows the road has been narrowed to allow for a pavement on either side. Interestingly there is no street name given at this time. The census records for 1841 show that the main road now called High Street was known as Red Lion Street at this time (www.ancestry.co.uk).

2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900 (Figure 7)

- 3.1.7 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map shows no obvious change to the site or to the immediate setting other than the addition of a pump (denoted by a “P”) at the rear of the building.

Photographic Evidence 1905-1911 (Figures 8a, 8b, 9a, 9b and 10)

- 3.1.8 A series of photographs made available by the parish council for this project provide visual representation of the pub in the early 20th century.
- 3.1.9 The earliest photograph dates to around the turn of the century (Figure 8a) and from its title (as supplied with the image), it is of Red Lion Street. This is the first record of a street name, obviously prior to it becoming High Street later in the century. This image clearly shows the two main phases as depicted on the earlier maps which front onto the street, with a single-storey thatched building adjoining. The building, with the two main elements, appears very much as it does today, with the obvious difference of a double doorway in an arch with loading door above which is no longer present. It is difficult to say from this photograph what function this part of the building, which also appears to have a thatched roof) had and the 1885 map offers little suggestion. It may be that the doorway provided access to the rear and was for the delivery of barrels as the present

loading doors located within the street which deliver directly to the cellar does not appear to be present. It may be that the first floor provided accommodation, or was for an additional business or service for which supplies could be loaded directly up to this level. Close inspection would also suggest that the windows on the first floor of the earlier phase have recently been replaced, indicated by repair/refill of the stonework beneath.

- 3.1.10 The next photograph dates from c.1905 and shows the Red Lion as viewed from the north of the street. This photograph shows the north-facing elevations with windows in the exact location as today. The front elevation (east-facing) is also broadly similar to the earlier photograph, but with the addition of a staircase to the first-floor loading door.
- 3.1.11 A photograph of Red Lion Close shows the village fair taking place in around 1905 (Figure 9a). Although this image does not show the surveyed building, it does show the land directly opposite (now Londis supermarket) and its name may suggest a link with the Red Lion. Referring back to the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 6), the land opposite does have a long buildings range, coloured in grey, which often denotes out-buildings such as stables, barns or stores.
- 3.1.12 Photograph Figure 9b shows the Red Lion in 1907. This image shows detail of the windows, which have since been replaced. It also shows what appears to be a board above the door which would have obscured the date-plaque; the door now also has a flat ironstone hood on brackets above. The doors within the now blocked up-archway are open, indicating this access/delivery door was still present and in use at the start of the 20th century.
- 3.1.13 An undated photograph, known to pre-date 1911, shows more detail of the stairs which provided access to the first floor (Figure 10). The stairs appear to be wooden, with a turn at the top leading into the building, below which the doors in the archway are open. This element of the building also has three-part elongated windows at this time. It also appears that a man is standing on a stone step or mounting block at the pub entrance.

1922 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 11)

- 3.1.14 The next available map is the 1922 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 11). This map shows that between 1900 (Figure 7) and 1922 the small square-shaped building in the western end of the north-facing elevation has been removed. Also, the boundary wall (?) between the Baptist Chapel and the north-facing range of the Red Lion has also been removed, indicating the burial ground was extended to the rear of the Red Lion, as is currently the case (although no longer actively used for burial).

Photograph from 1940-41 (Figure 12)

- 3.1.15 A photograph of the Methodist Church Sunday School (located at the rear of the Baptist Church in Figures 7 and 11) dated 1940-41 was taken in front of part of the north-facing elevation of the Red Lion (within the grounds of the Baptist Chapel) (Figure 12). This image shows a small, possibly detached, single storey stone building with slate roof and chimney. This does not correspond with any of the existing buildings in that range and may be an earlier building, now replaced, in the same location.

4 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

- 4.1.1 For the purposes of this report, all rooms on each floor were allocated a number, prefixed with **G** for ground floor and **F** for first floor (Figure 2). The layout of the rooms on each floor can be seen on Figure 2 which also shows the locations of plates referenced throughout the report. Figure 13 shows the exterior elevations and Figure 14 provides an overall phase plan.
- 4.1.2 The Red Lion is built from locally sourced Ironstone, with a grey Welsh slate roof. It fronts onto the present High Street and although the earliest element is dated to 1696, there are clearly a number of additions and alterations both internally and externally. At the time of the survey, all exterior windows were covered for security and the entrances have had iron security doors added.

4.2 External Description

East-facing elevation (Figure 13)

- 4.2.1 The east-facing elevation fronts onto the High Street and contains the principal entrances to the building (Figure 13, Plate 1). This elevation has two main elements, distinguished by the change in the roof-line.
- 4.2.2 The northern-most element is considered to be the original and earliest phase of the building (Figure 13; Plate 1). The roof-line is slightly higher on this side and covered in grey slate with two stone chimney stacks at either end, both of which have been raised with the same brick as noted at the southern end. At ground floor level there is a main door which is located right of centre, otherwise this elevation was constructed with perfect symmetry. A slight change in the colouration of the stone and mortar to the left of the door opening may imply it was larger or located more to the centre previously. The main entrance door is wooden, consisting of applied panels set within an arch, a horizontal panel at the base and a central window with brass letterbox beneath (Plate 3). The door is likely to date to the early 20th century. Above the door is a stone hood on brackets, over which is a date-stone with the initials "JHAS" (Plate 4) which may represent the names of the builders or the person/s for whom the building was constructed, and the year 1696. There are two bay windows, which appear to be a later addition (again indicated by a lighter coloured stone and mortar (Plate 5). The earliest representation of the bays windows is on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map indicating they had been added by 1885. At first floor level, there are three equally spaced three-part casement windows (Plate 1). The stones used on the surround above the window are narrower than the windows present which would indicate the original windows were narrower. The present windows are those shown on the 1907 photograph (Figure 9b) which also shows repair in the stonework below the window where narrower, longer windows had previously been.
- 4.2.3 The southern-most element (on the left in Plate 1) has a slightly lower roof-line. It has large ironstone quoins on the corner, where access is gained to the rear of the next door property. At ground floor level there are two windows (concealed by security grilles) and a door. A change in the colouration of the stone and mortar indicate that there was previously a wider opening (Plate 2). Photographs dating from the early 1900s indicate there was once an entrance in this location (Figures 8a, 8b, 9a, 9b and 10), the width of which may indicate was wide enough for small carts or barrows to deliver barrels to the rear of the building. The entrance has been in-filled with the same

local stone and a wooden door inserted with an ironstone hood on brackets above. At first floor level there are two three-part windows with wooden cases and glazing bars and wooden lintels above. These windows appear to be mid-20th century in date and are certainly a replacement of those features in the photograph taken pre-1911 (Figure 10). The roof is covered with grey slate and has a chimney stack at the southern gable end. The chimney stack is constructed from ironstone and has been raised with grey-coloured 19th century brick.

- 4.2.4 Within the pavement are a set of steel doors for delivery of barrels to be loaded directly into the cellar of the pub.

North-facing elevation (Figure 13)

- 4.2.5 The north-facing elevation (Figure 13 and Plates 6 and 7) is accessed and viewed from the grounds in front, of and belonging to, the Baptist Chapel. There are three distinctive elements/phases visible; all of which are constructed from the same local ironstone.
- 4.2.6 On the far left (as viewed in Figure 13 and Plate 6) there is the gable end of the earliest phase. Constructed in local ironstone with a steeply pitched roof and stone and brick chimney surmounting, there are large quoins at either end, indicating this was originally detached. There are two window openings; one within the roof pitch which is a two-part casement window set within a wooden frame with stone sill and keystones above, the second has been in-filled with timber board which has been painted to appear as though it is still in-use. Both appear to be original openings and both are visible on the photograph of c.1905 (Figure 8b).
- 4.2.7 The “middle” and second phase in this elevation has been constructed up against the earlier phase, but not obviously tied in from external evidence. This building is also made of the same ironstone with a grey slate roof and red-brick chimney stack surmounting the western gable end. There is a window opening at first floor level which has been in-filled with a timber board which has been painted to look like it is in-use. The window has a timber lintel above and is visible on the photograph of c.1905 (Figure 8b). This extension is present on the copy of the 1770 enclosure map (Figure 5) so must be at least 18th century in date. There are quoin-stones at the end indicating this is the buildings original length, however these do not span the full height and where the quoins stop, there is a slight change in the colour of the stonework indicating the height and roof level have been raised. Given the red brick used to build the chimney, it is possible this occurred in the 19th century. A ghost-line in the gable end (Plate 7) suggests the original roof was much steeper.
- 4.2.8 The final, western-most element of this elevation (Figure 13 and Plate 7) is a smaller single-storey construction, using the same ironstone with large quoins at the gable end. There is a door in this elevation, which provides the only access, that appears to be relatively modern in date, with machine cast iron hinges and a galvanised metal sliding bolt with padlock to secure it. There is a corrugated iron roof and plastic gutter and down-pipe. There is no obvious external evidence for a chimney and the lighter colouration of the stone and mortar indicate this is a much later construction than the adjoining phase. Cartographic sources show there has been a building in this location since at least the time of the 1885 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 6).

West-facing elevation (Figure 13)

- 4.2.9 The west-facing elevation is viewed from the rear of the Red Lion from within the burial ground of the Baptist Chapel (Figure 13 and Plate 8). As with the street-facing elevation, all windows were boarded up for security. From here, the main phases as

recorded on the front and north-facing elevations are represented through the changes in the roof lines.

- 4.2.10 A wall, which has been raised by approximately 0.5m, which joins the two protruding “wings” at the rear of the building it has modern coping stones on top. Although covered, modern windows have clearly been inserted and the outlet from an extractor fan is located within one of them. This appears to be an earlier wall which has been raised and incorporated into the building with the addition of a flat roof (not visible) behind to create a single storey extension. This wall appears on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, but not on the previous 1st Edition, dating it to between 1885 and 1900; on both of these maps there is another rectangular building located behind. It also appears as a boundary wall (prior to in-fill) in the 1966 Ordnance Survey Map (not illustrated but viewed at www.old-maps.co.uk) indicating this infill/single storey extension was created after this date and the building contained behind it demolished.
- 4.2.11 The first floor level of the main building, set back from the extension include four windows; two on the original build and two on the later extension.
- 4.2.12 From this side of the building, the back of the single-storey extension recorded on the north-facing elevation can be seen. Interestingly, this use of red brick (also used on the chimney) correspondences with the raised roof-line and further supports the suggestion of a 19th century or later alteration date.

South-facing elevation (Figure 13)

- 4.2.13 Access to the south-facing elevation was not possible during the survey as it is mostly within the grounds of the adjoining property (Plate 9). However, the clients architects were able to access this area as part of their survey (Figure 13).
- 4.2.14 The front of this elevation shows two main phases; the gable-end of the building which fronts onto the High Street and the single-storey extension which is located on the south side at the rear.

4.3 Internal Description

Ground Floor

Entrance

- 4.3.1 Upon entering through the main front door (Plate 3), there is a small enclosed entrance area from which access is gained to two separate bars (G1 and G1). There is a solid wall to the left and immediately in front a partition has been created using a screen of wooden panelling with a door into which access is gained to G1 (Plate 10).

G1

- 4.3.2 This room measures approximately 5m by 4.6m and was most recently used as a seated area with bar access. The walls are painted white and the floor is covered with modern wood-effect tiles.
- 4.3.3 This room has a large recessed fireplace into which a smaller brick-built fireplace has been added, probably in the early 20th century (Plate 11). This fireplace has a straight timber lintel/bressumer supported on stone jambs. On the left within the recess there is a small cupboard and on the left jamb is a large iron hook or hinge (Plate 12). The later brick insert has removed any evidence of an oven which are common-place in such features. This fireplace is likely to be original to this part of the building which is thought

to date to 1696. In the late 17th century, fireplace design became plainer and smaller farmhouses would frequently have straight wooden lintels (Hall 2007). Inside the hood of the fireplace is a small iron door.

- 4.3.4 This room has a number of exposed beams (Plate 13), most of which are plain and painted black. However, there is a chamfered joist which spans part of the width of the room (Plate 14). This beam runs from within the left of the fireplace but stops before it meets the opposite wall; both ends have point stops which, if they are original, may denote the position of an earlier internal wall/division. These beams, with applied moulding, were usually exposed and intended to be seen as an expression of status of either the room or the owner.
- 4.3.5 Inside the bay-window are a range of small built-in plain seats (Plate 15) and beneath the stairs is a small built-in cupboard with a white painted door (Plate 16). Other than the fireplace and exposed stop-chamfered beam, there is little of architectural interest in this room.

G2

- 4.3.6 This room is accessed via the bar area and via a door from the main entrance and measures approximately 4.80m by 4.56m (including bar area). The floor is covered with modern cork tiles and the walls are all painted white. At the time of the survey this room was being used to store large items of furniture which made photography difficult and compromised overall room and feature shots.
- 4.3.7 There is a small fireplace within this room with ironstone surround and a glazed tile hearth (Plate 17). The location of this fireplace corresponds with the central chimney recorded on the east-facing elevation and therefore is considered to be in its original location. The stone surround is most likely a later addition with the hearth being added in the early 20th century (c.1930s).
- 4.3.8 This room features the main bar area (Plates 17 and 18) which is constructed of thin timber boards that are of no architectural or historic value – it most likely dates to the late 20th century. The wall at the rear of the bar is a thick, solid stone wall which is considered to be the external rear wall of the original building, the location and thickness of this wall is shown on Figure 2. There is a recess within this wall into which a mirror has been added as a feature of the bar (Plate 19), however, this recess continues to floor level and inspection from below the bar shows it has been blocked up using what seem to be 20th century brick (Plate 20). This recess may represent an original external entrance door which was bricked up when the area to the rear of the Red Lion was enclosed and the bar extended which, according to cartographic sources occurred after the 1960s.
- 4.3.9 There is a stop-chamfered beam spanning the full width of this room (internal wall to internal wall), the same dimensions, moulding, orientation and position as that recorded in G1 (Plate 18).

G3

- 4.3.10 This room is located behind G1 from which it is accessed. It corresponds with the extension recorded on the north-facing elevation, which is believed to be present on the copy of the 1770 Inclosure Map (Figures 4 and 5). It measures approximately 6.78m by 4.07m. At the time of the survey this room was being used for storage of large items of furniture which limited access and general photography (Plate 21).
- 4.3.11 There are several boxed-in beams which have been painted white within this room however there is one small, un-moulded exposed beam (Plate 21). A second

significantly-sized exposed beam is located between G1 and G3 (Plate 22). This has most likely been inserted when the original rear wall of G1 was removed to connect the areas to create an open space. A significant timber support would be required to carry the weight of the original wall at first floor level above.

- 4.3.12 At the back of the room is a range of built-in cupboards which span the width of the room. Within these modern cupboards is evidence of a blocked up fireplace which would correspond to the brick chimney stack recorded at the end of this phase of extension on the north-facing elevation (Plate 6).

G4

- 4.3.13 This room is located at the southern end of the building and corresponds with the addition to the original building as recorded on the east-facing elevation. It measures approximately 6.05m by 4.91m. At the time of the survey this room was clear of all obstructions (Plate 23).
- 4.3.14 This room is accessed via an external door leading in from the High Street (Plate 24) and from room G8. The floor of G4 is laid with a wood parquet flooring and the walls are painted white (Plate 23).
- 4.3.15 There is a fireplace at the end of the room which corresponds with the chimney recorded at the southern end of the building. Like that in G2, the breast has been re-built with shelved recessed with decorative mirrors inserted, considered to be of 20th century in date (Plate 23). The hearth is constructed from glazed terracotta tiles as noted in G2.
- 4.3.16 A chamfered beam spans the length of the room with two upright timber posts providing additional support. The beam runs from the chimney breast and stops in line with the entrance door (Plate 24). This may correspond with the location of the archway which was noted on the early 20th century photographs. If the archway provided an enclosed alleyway-type access to the rear of the building, then an exposed chamfered beam would not be expected or necessary. The position of the end of this beam is significant for the interpretation of an earlier alleyway as there is no other existing evidence other than that from the early photographs.

G5

- 4.3.17 This room measures approximately 4.15m by 3.70m and is accessed only via an internal door from G8. This had most recently served as the pub kitchen and has all associated fixtures and fittings remaining (Plate 25).
- 4.3.18 The walls are painted and covered with white tiles above unit level, the floor is covered with a plastic linoleum and the ceiling is boarded. There is a small two-part window on the south-facing wall and on the west-facing elevation is a large extractor fan (Plate 26).
- 4.3.19 There are no significant surviving architectural fixtures or fittings in this room.

G6

- 4.3.20 This small room measures just 4.05m by 1.20m and is accessed via an internal door leading from G8. This room was most recently used for storage with a small safe located in a built-in cupboard at the back (Plate 27).
- 4.3.21 A modern internal partition wall indicated that this room and G5 may once have been a single space, later subdivided to create a kitchen and separate storage/office area.

Both rooms are part of a single phase addition to the rear of the pub as recorded in the south-facing elevation.

G7

- 4.3.22 G7 comprises the corridor and lavatories located at the rear of the bar area, accessed via G3 and G8 (Figure 2). A number of modern 20th century internal partitions have been constructed to create toilet facilities (Plates 28 and 29). There are no historical or significant architectural features, fixtures or fittings.

G8

- 4.3.23 This room is located at the rear of the pub and is also served by the bar. It measures approximately 6.80m by 3.80m and is accessed via/provides access to G2 via the bar and G4-7. This room most recently served as another seated bar area.
- 4.3.24 The walls of this room are painted white and the floor covered with the same wood-effect tiles as recorded in G1 (Plate 30). The ceiling is covered with plasterboard and there are fitted seats along the external wall (Plate 31). There are two wooden-framed windows with security bars on the inside, both of which are considered to be modern.
- 4.3.25 This room was created when the area at the rear of the pub was enclosed incorporating a pre-existing wall. Cartographic sources reveal this took place after 1966/7. There are no historical or significant architectural features, fixtures or fittings.

Stairs to First Floor

- 4.3.26 Access to the first floor is gained via a set of stairs accessed from the bar within G2 (Figure 2). The walls on either side are painted white and the stairs measure 0.81m wide and approximately 2.50 from top to bottom. There are ten steps in total (Plate 32).
- 4.3.27 The stairs are moderately steep and made of wood. Carpet has been recently removed exposing underlay and off-cuts of carpet on some of the treads. Towards the bottom of the stairs, where there is no underlay, the wood is exposed and the outer parts of the treads and risers painted black (Plate 32). This was a common practice in the 19th century when carpet was expensive and only the middle part of the stairs was covered.
- 4.3.28 At the top of the stairs is a wooden newel painted black (Plate 33) with pendant above (Plate 34). There is a small landing area which leads to the first floor rooms the boarded underside of the staircase to the second floor/attic is also visible.
- 4.3.29 At the top of the stairs is a window, the same as those present in F1 and F2 (see F1 for window description).

First Floor

F1

- 4.3.30 This room is accessed from the first floor corridor (Figure 2), measuring approximately 3.93m by 3.71m. There are no solid wall internal partitions. The floor is covered with carpet underlay over a modern ply-board floor. The walls are partially decorated with blue paint; the rest of the walls and ceiling are white.
- 4.3.31 This room has an exposed chamfered beam with stop at one end where it meets a solid wall which juts out into the room (Plate 35 and Figure 2). This area of seeming solid wall corresponds with the location of the large fireplace in G1 directly below. The chamfered beam continues into the internal partition wall between this room and F2 without a stop (Plate 36).

- 4.3.32 On the left of the door on entering there is a built-in cupboard and on the external wall (left) is a recess which corresponds with the blocked up window recorded on the north-facing elevation (Plate 37). There is a wooden board at the back of the recess.
- 4.3.33 There is a three-part, six-pane wooden casement window, on the opposite wall on entering the room, which faces onto the High Street (Plate 38). The fixtures and fittings indicate this window is likely to be early-mid 20th century in date.

F2

- 4.3.34 This room measures approximately 4.74m by 4.67m and is accessed via the first floor corridor and opposite has a door leading into F3. It was most recently used as a living room indicated by the furniture still present. The floor is covered with ply-board as in F1 and the walls are painted off-white (Plate 39).
- 4.3.35 There is a small brick-built fireplace in this room (Plate 40) which corresponds with the location of one recorded in G2 directly below. The bricks used are the same as those recorded in the smaller fireplace inserted into G1 and the hearth surround is made of a similar brick, all dating to the early 20th century, possibly c.1930s.
- 4.3.36 A window, which was noted on the street-facing elevation, is the same and contemporary with those noted at the top of the stairs and in F1. On the west-facing wall (looking out to the rear of the pub to the burial ground) is the opening for a window which has been recently removed. There is also an a smaller spayed window with a modern 20th century wooden-framed window on the first floor corridor, just before entering F2 on the same elevation.
- 4.3.37 The chamfered beam continues through the partition wall from F1, however within 40cm of the partition there are two stops which may indicate the position of a previous internal dividing wall (Plate 41). At the other end of the room (also the end wall of this earlier building phase) is another stop (Plate 42).
- 4.3.38 A ghost-line in the ceiling, walls and floor spanning the length of the room indicates that there may once have been a corridor connecting the two doors, separating them from this room (Plate 43).
- 4.3.39 The doorway which leads into F3 is cut through a significantly thick solid wall measuring 0.75m. This is the original end wall of the first phase of building and the doorway has been cut into the stone to allow access into the next phase extension at first floor level.

F3

- 4.3.40 This area comprises the corridor which provides access to F4-F6. On entering, immediately above is a pair of reinforced steel joists with a wooden boxed-in frame above (Plate 44). These joists may have two functions; they may be to support the weight of a water tank in the boxed-in area above (indicated by the presence of a water pipe/valve) or they may have been added for extra structural support to tie in where the two phase of building meet. This second suggestion is supported by the fact that that there is no evidence on the east-facing elevation that these buildings were keyed in. The transition from one phase/building to the next is also noted in the slight drop in floor level.
- 4.3.41 There is also a small splayed opening with 20th century window (as recorded in F2).
- 4.3.42 All of the rooms which are accessed from F3 have the same style doors with a single panel on the upper third and multiple vertical panels on the bottom section (Plate 45), a typical style seen in houses of the 1930s (Yorke 2008). There are no solid partition

walls which suggests that this extension may have originally been open plan and there are no existing chamfered beams, possibly indicating it was not a formal room.

- 4.3.43 Access to the roof-space above is provided via a small hatch in the ceiling outside of the door to F4. The roof space is discussed later in section 4.3.62

F4

- 4.3.44 This room is accessed via a door (Plate 45) from the corridor (G3) and was most recently used as a bedroom. It measures 4.30m by 2.26m with off-white painted walls and carpeted floor (Plate 46).
- 4.3.45 There is a window on the east-facing elevation which looks out to the High Street. This window comprises three main elongated sections, each with three panes set in wooden frames of which only the upper pane of the middle section opens and the entire outer two sections can be opened. Modern secondary glazing has also been added (Plate 46).

F5

- 4.3.46 This area comprises a bathroom (F5a) and toilet (F5b). Both are accessed via the same 1930s style door as noted on F4 and share a three-part window as recorded in F4, however the glass is dimpled for privacy and the upper panels in all three parts open. The bathroom suite, fixtures and fittings are thought to date to the late 20th century (Plate 47). Wooden floorboards which span the width of both F5a and F5b are continuous and exposed.
- 4.3.47 F5a contains a bath and sink unit and has partially wooden panelled walls (Plate 47). This room measures approximately 2.0m by 1.56m.
- 4.3.48 F5b measures approximately 1.55m by 0.89m and contains a toilet. The walls are painted off white (Plate 48).

F6

- 4.3.49 This room is located at the end of corridor F3 and was most recently used as a bedroom. It measures approximately 4.90m by 3.04m with off-white coloured painted walls and carpeted floor (Plate 49). It is accessed via a 1930s style door as recorded on F4.
- 4.3.50 There are built-in cupboards and a modern shower unit in one corner (Plate 49). There is a chimney breast continuing though the room to the roof which corresponds with that recorded in G4 directly below. By tapping where the opening for a fireplace should be the wall sounded hollow suggesting it has been bricked in or that there was never originally a fireplace in this room.
- 4.3.51 A single window was recorded on the east-facing elevation which is identical to that recorded in F4.

F7

- 4.3.52 This room is accessed via a door from the first floor corridor, opposite F1 (Figure 2). It most recently served as the kitchen area for the first floor accommodation and still retains the appliances, fixtures and fittings dating to the late 20th century (Plate 50). This room measures approximately 4.75m by 3.97m. It is located directly above G3 and corresponds to the middle section recorded on the north-facing elevation which also features on the copy of the 1770 Inclosure map (Figure 5). The floor is covered with a modern linoleum and the walls are painted white.

- 4.3.53 At the far end of the room, against the external wall of this extension, is a stone plinth above which is an area which has been panelled in which, on knocking is hollow. This area corresponds to the location of a fireplace as recorded in G3 directly below, however there is no evidence of what may be behind this panelling.
- 4.3.54 The external wall on the left on entering is thinner than the other walls of this room. This is because this elevation has been re-built with red brick as noted in Plate 8. It should also be considered that the roof-line of this building has been altered as shown in Plate 7) so there is a possibility the plinth is associated with the remnant of the earlier roof-line. Within this re-built brick wall is a small two-part casement window with wooden frame and glazing bars (Plate 51), likely to be mid-late 20th century in date.

Second Floor / Roof Spaces

S1

- 4.3.55 This room has been created in the roof-space located above Room F2 and encompasses the earliest phase of the building. It measures 6.76m by 4.57m and is accessed via a staircase located on the first floor landing (Figure 2).
- 4.3.56 The floor has exposed wooden floorboards which measure an average of 15cm wide, all running the length of the room, and the walls and ceiling are covered with plasterboard and painted white (Plate 52).
- 4.3.57 There is a blocked-up window at the southern end. The wooden frame remains however the opening has been in-filled with brick and painted. The location of this window at this end of the building indicates that it was detached prior to the addition of the extension to the south and that there was a room in the roof space at this time.
- 4.3.58 The principal rafters and purlins are exposed, however they are all machine cut, straight timbers and not considered to be original.

S2

- 4.3.59 This room is accessed via a door from S1 and encompasses the area above Room F1 (Figure 2), measuring 4.0m by 4.61m. At the time of the survey this room was being used for storage of boxes and furniture which limited access (Plate 53). The exposed replacement purlins exposed in S1 continue through this room.
- 4.3.60 There is a window on the north-facing elevation (as noted on the external elevation) which comprises a two-part casement window in a wooden frame. The window has modern fittings, however seems to be that present on the 1905 photograph (Figure 8b).
- 4.3.61 There is a plinth and solid wall above in the corner of the room to the immediate right of the window. This is likely to be the breast of the chimney recorded on the external elevation in this location and corresponds with the location of the fireplace recorded in G1 and the boxed-in chimney-breast in F1 below.

S3

- 4.3.62 This area comprises the roof-space located over F3-F6 (Figure 2), accessed via a small hatch in the ceiling in F3. It measures approximately 8.67m by 5.81m and due to restricted access and for health and safety reasons was not entered, but photographed through the hatch.
- 4.3.63 The roof structure comprises common rafters and purlins, all of which are machine-cut and considered to be replacements, possibly within the last 50 years. The roof itself is covered with horizontal boards which support the slates above (Plate 54).

- 4.3.64 Looking towards the southern end of the building the internal wall of the gable end is visible (Plate 54). This shows that part of the internal wall was rendered, but not to the roof. There is also a chimney-breast which is constructed using a pinkish-coloured brick. Although close inspection was not possible, this appears to be later than the rest of the building materials used, possibly 20th century. If later, this would correspond with the later fireplace recorded in G4. It is likely there was an earlier chimney and fireplace given the use of stone on the external chimney, however it may have been re-built as part of 20th century refurbishments.
- 4.3.65 The south-facing gable end of the earliest phase of building was visible and shows a continuation of the same ironstone as recorded on the other external elevations (Plate 55). There is a blocked-up window in this elevation which corresponds to that recorded in S1. The brick used is the same as that used on the chimney-breast opposite and is considered to be 20th century in date. The reinforced steel joists noted in G3 below are also secured within the bricked-up window.

Cellar

- 4.3.66 The cellar is accessed via a hatch and ladder located within the floor of the bar in G2 (Figure 2). It measures 4.54m by 4.08m and at the time of the survey contained empty barrels. The floor was covered in concrete with a central drainage gully and the walls are covered with plasterboard. The walls and ceiling are all painted white. There are several wires and pipes attached to the walls and ceiling and there is a single, un-moulded beam which spans the width of the cellar.
- 4.3.67 There is a set of steps with boards on either-side which extend beyond the limits of the cellar, sloping up to the steel loading doors at street level (Plate 56). These allow for the delivery and loading of barrels from the street outside. The walls on either side are brick with render applied.
- 4.3.68 On the opposite wall there is a small sloped void in the wall (Plate 57) which corresponds to the position of a bricked-up door recorded on the wall behind the bar in G2 (Plates 19 and 20). It is possible that this is an earlier barrel or coal chute which was in use when there was a rear access before the street-level cellar access was added. Rear access was gained via the alley-way noted on the photographs from the early 20th century (Figures 8a-10); and there is no obvious sign of the street-to-cellar access in these images.

5 PHASING

5.1 Phase 1: 1696 (Figure 14)

- 5.1.1 The first phase of building is that which comprises G1 and G2 on the ground floor and F1 and F2 above.
- 5.1.2 This first building was constructed in 1696 as a two-storey building. It was constructed using local ironstone, possibly with a thatched roof. Access would have been gained via doors located on the street-frontage; a door provided access at the rear.
- 5.1.3 There were most likely two rooms on each floor in more or less the same locations as today with two windows at ground-floor level and three small windows at first floor level, also in the present positions.
- 5.1.4 The rooms were heated by a large fireplace which would also be used for cooking and heating water in one ground floor room and the other room had a smaller fire for heating.
- 5.1.5 Accommodation was provided by two rooms at first floor level and possibly additional rooms within the roof-space, lit by windows at either end and perhaps heated by a small fireplace/opening at the northern end.
- 5.1.6 Whether the building was in use as a pub or coaching inn at this time is difficult to ascertain. Further research into the initials on the date-stone is beyond the scope of this survey, however may help in resolving this issue.

5.2 Phase 2: Early-mid 18th Century (Figure 14)

- 5.2.1 Cartographic evidence assists in establishing that by this phase an extension had been added onto the rear of the building, as was also recorded on the north-facing elevation. This extension comprises G3 on the ground floor and F7 on the first floor.
- 5.2.2 Local ironstone was also used for this addition which had a steeply pitched thatched roof.
- 5.2.3 There is little internal visible evidence to indicate what function this extension served. It is possible it provided additional accommodation if the Red Lion was a coaching inn at this time. However it could also have been a brewhouse, bakehouse or had some other small industrial function. It had an internal chimney (later re-built) but it is unclear whether it served a fireplace or perhaps a small oven or furnace. Perhaps this was a stable with blacksmiths workshop.
- 5.2.4 The mid-18th century was the height of the coaching era and inns beside the major highways and busy towns and villages grew. The term alehouse was gradually replaced by public house.
- 5.2.5 Inns provided warm shelter with food readily available for travellers who might only stay briefly. Staff had to be on hand, stabling had to be provided, rooms had to be furnished and kept ready, with fresh provisions constantly available. Those well placed en route or in a busy trading areas would have prospered in this period.
- 5.2.6 Coaching inns also became centres of trade. Many were associated with one trade or another, such as wool or hops and as Middleton Cheney has a connection with traditional Northamptonshire crafts such as tanning, glove-making and cloth-making the additional buildings may have provided another trading outlet. Traders were also known to store their goods in the inn's own warehouses. All these activities enhanced

the standing of the inn's owners. The inn-keepers premises provided a place for commerce as well as livery, accommodation and food. A landlord's position carried influence and power during the 18th century (.

5.3 Phase 3: Late 18th-early 19th Century (Figure 14)

- 5.3.1 This phase sees the southward extension of the High Street frontage which comprises G4 on the ground floor and F3-6 on the first floor. The bay-windows on the first phase street frontage were also added.
- 5.3.2 Enclosing the street-frontage limited access for stabling at the rear. This may have been provided in the additional land opposite known as Red Lion Close, where cartographic sources show a building range which was most likely stables.
- 5.3.3 There is secure evidence confirming that the Red Lion was in existence in the late 18th century from the Inn-keepers Recognisances and this addition may have provided additional accommodation and storage. On the ground floor the building is extended by one room which is heated by a small fireplace. At first floor level there is room for storage and the door on the external street frontage allows for loading and unloading from the rear of a cart or wagon.
- 5.3.4 This additional building incorporates an enclosed alleyway access to the rear of the building through a set of double doors set within an arch. The archway is wide enough for a small cart to take coal and other supplies to be delivered into the cellar via a chute beneath the back door.

5.4 Phase 4: 19th Century (Figure 14)

- 5.4.1 During the 19th century more additions were added to the rear of the Red Lion including two single storey constructions, one of which comprises G5 and G6 and the other is the inaccessible addition recorded on the north-facing elevation. There are no surviving internal features which indicate what the southern extension was used for, however it may have been for extra stabling or storage. The northern-most extension was not accessed but is called "The Stables" which may be a clue to its original use.
- 5.4.2 A set of wooden steps provided access to the first floor as seen on Figure 8b. Census records from 1841 show that the High Street was known as Red Lion Street. Census returns for the Red Lion also show that the publican or licence holder who would have been the head of the house often had another occupation or trade. Appendix A illustrates that other occupations included farmer, stonemason and builder. Perhaps the extension on the south side of the inn allowed for first-floor storage or a workshop for these other trades. By the 1901 census the Red Lion is referred to as The Red Lion Hotel. This implies a need for more overnight accommodation by the turn of the century which may have been provided by any of the extensions added in the 19th century.
- 5.4.3 This phase witnesses the replacement of the roof of the Phase 2 extension and comprised the roof being raised, the south-facing wall being re-built with red brick and the thatch roof covering being replaced with slate. The other chimney stacks were also raised using brick.

5.5 Phase 5: 1930s (Figure 14)

- 5.5.1 Most of the alterations which occurred in the 1930s were internal. On the first floor, partitions were added to create two bedrooms (F4 and F6) and a bathroom (F5) with separate toilet (F6).

- 5.5.2 The fireplace in G1 was made much smaller and those in G2 and above in F2 were also re-built. It may have been during the 1930s alterations that the alleyway was bricked up and the street-to-cellar access ramp was added to allow delivery into the building. The parquet floor covering in G4 is typically 1930s in date and may indicate when the alley-way was closed and another bar created, accessed from the external door added within the old archway.

5.6 Phase 6: Late 20th Century (Figure 14)

- 5.6.1 At some point after the mid 1960s, the detached rectangular building (as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map), located at the rear of the Red Lion within a boundary wall was demolished and the wall raised and incorporated into a single storey extension (G8). This connected the wings which projected out into the rear of the building to create the rectangular form visible in plan today.
- 5.6.2 This phase of works also sees major alterations internally with the partial demolition of the rear wall of G2 and G4 to open up to incorporate a rear extension (G8). A bar was added which was able to serve all four bars/serving areas (G1, G2, G4 and G8) and doors from G8 provided internal access to a newly created kitchen (G5) and store room/office (G6)..
- 5.6.3 The fireplace was re-built in G4 and chimney-breast replaced as noted in the roof-space. A new roof was also added and the window (long out of use) within the attic space (S1) was bricked-up. A reinforced steel joist was added for structural support between the two major phases of building construction, and secured within the bricked-up window.
- 5.6.4 At first floor level the living accommodation was updated with new kitchen units added to G7 and a bathroom suite and toilet added in F5 and F6. Built-in cupboards were added to F6 and F1 into which a shower unit was also added in the corner.
- 5.6.5 Possibly during this phase the internal wall between G1 and G3 was removed to create an open, larger area as well as a corridor at the rear of the bar to connect the new extension (G7).

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The survey has revealed the survival of a late 17th building, possibly a small alehouse or inn which was extended during the 18th century in response to the increased popularity of the coaching era. Census data has also suggested that other trades or occupations may have been undertaken by the owners, particularly in the 19th century; perhaps a response to the decline of the coaching trade. The building has some surviving exposed features such as date-stone, stop-chamfered beams and has potentially surviving fireplaces concealed behind 20th century boards. Although the original fixtures associated with a public house or coaching inn have been mostly removed, the walls and floor-plans reveal a story of alteration and expansion which with the aid of photographic and cartographic evidence, can be dated with some certainty.
- 6.1.2 The internal and external evidence charts the changes which occurred within this building and how it has developed and expanded throughout its 300 year long history. This has always been, and should continue to be, a building of local interest which has played an important role in the history of Middleton Cheney.
- 6.1.3 In the present economic climate, few villages are able to support and sustain more than one or two public houses and many are being purchased for demolition and redevelopment. For the Red Lion however, the proposed development will see the building restored for residential use and quite possibly revive some of the original and historic features hidden by years of unsympathetic remodelling and neglect.
- 6.1.4 Background research has collected a number of maps and images which have assisted with understanding the development of the former public house and this report has brought them all together for discussion and to map the history of the building.

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Yorke, T.	2008	British Architectural Styles – An Easy Reference Guide

MAPS AND OTHER SOURCES CONSULTED

Description	Date	Source / Northamptonshire Record Office reference (where relevant)
Extract from the Middleton Cheney Inclosure Map	1770	NRO reference not noted
Inn Keepers Recognisances	1790-1825	Inn Keepers Recognisances for Brackley/Thorpe Mandeville
Copy of the 1770 Inclosure Map of Middleton Cheney	1838	Map 4788

1st Edition Ordnance Survey (25" to 1 mile)	1885	Northamptonshire	Sheet LVIII.6
Photograph of Red Lion Street c.1900	1900	Middleton Cheney Parish Council	
2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (25" to 1 mile)	1900	Northamptonshire	Sheet LVIII.6
Photograph of Red Lion c.1905	1905	Middleton Cheney Parish Council	
Photograph of Red Lion Close c.1905	1905	Middleton Cheney Parish Council	
Photograph of club meeting outside Red Lion c.1907	1907	Middleton Cheney Parish Council	
Photograph of Red Lion and forge	Pre 1911	Middleton Cheney Parish Council	
1922 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25" to 1 mile)	1922	Northamptonshire	Sheet LVIII.2
Photograph of Sunday School 1940-1941	1941	Middleton Cheney Parish Council	

WEBSITES CONSULTED

www.middletoncheney.org/history-society	Accessed October 2011
www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk	Accessed October 2011
www.heritagegateway.org.uk	Accessed October 2011
www.old-maps.co.uk	Accessed October 2011
www.pastscape.org.uk	Accessed October 2011
www.ancestry.co.uk	Accessed October 2011

APPENDIX A. LIST OF LICENSEES OF THE RED LION

Year	Name of Licence Holder	Occupation (where stated)	Source of information
1790	James Carter		Inn Keepers Recognisances (Thorpe Mandeville/Brackley)
1810	James Carter		“ “ “ “
1820	Thomas Batchelor		“ “ “ “
1825	Thomas Batchelor		“ “ “ “
1841	Thomas Summerfield	Publican	Census
1847	Thomas Burgess	“Red Lion” & farmer	Kelly's Directory
1851			
1854	John Simmons	“Red Lion” & farmer	Kelly's Directory
1861	Richard S Jerrams	Innkeeper and mason	Census
1862	Richard Jerrams	Red Lion	Slaters Directory
1871	Richard S Jerrams	Innkeeper	Census
1881	Richard S Jerrams	Stone mason	Census
1891	Thomas Jerrams	Builder and Innkeeper	Census
1894	Thomas Jerrams	Builder and contractor	Kelly's Directory
1901	Richard Taylor	Farmer and Innkeeper	Census
1911	Richard Taylor	Farmer and Innkeeper	Census (Oxfordshire)

APPENDIX B. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-111962		
Project Name	Historic Building Survey of The Red Lion Public House, Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	10-10-2011	Finish 11-10-2011
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNNRLP11	Planning App. No.	S/2010/1087/LBC
HER No.	n/a	Related HER/OASIS No.	LB 234450

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
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Please select all techniques used:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Building - Public Ho	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Northamptonshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Daventry	The Red Lion High Street Middleton Cheney Northants OX17 2PB
Parish	Middleton Cheney	
HER	Northamptonshire County Council	
Study Area	n/a	National Grid Reference xxx

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Northants County Councils Archaeological Advisor
Project Design Originator	Taleyna Fletcher
Project Manager	
Supervisor	Taleyna Fletcher

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
xxx	OA East Offices	xxx
XNNRLP11	XNNRLP11	XNNRLP11

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2011

Figure 1: Site location

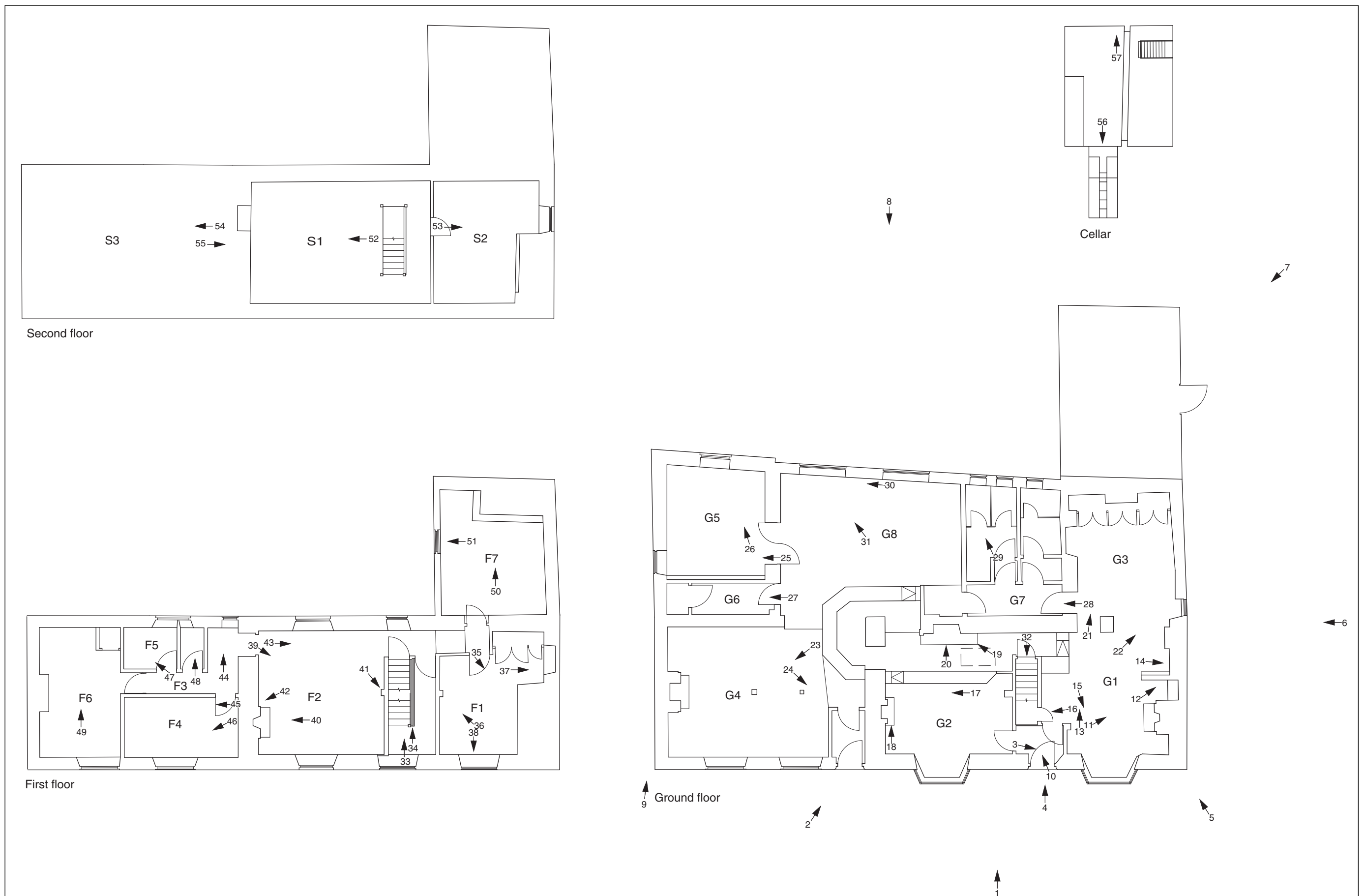


Figure 2: Floor plans showing location of plates and elevations used in report (from data kindly supplied by the clients architect)

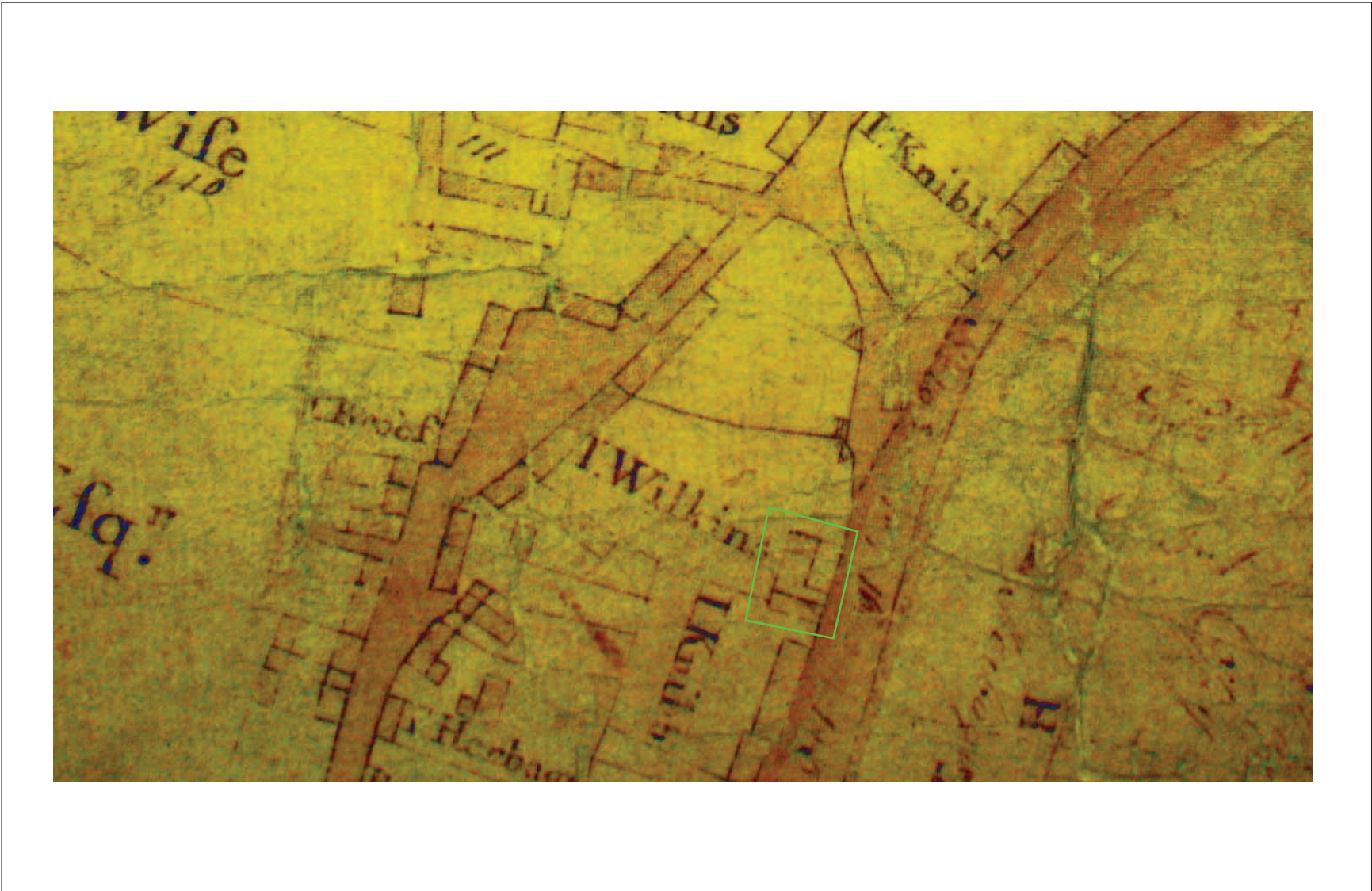


Figure 3: Extract from Middleton Cheney Inclosure Map, 1770 showing location of The Red Lion

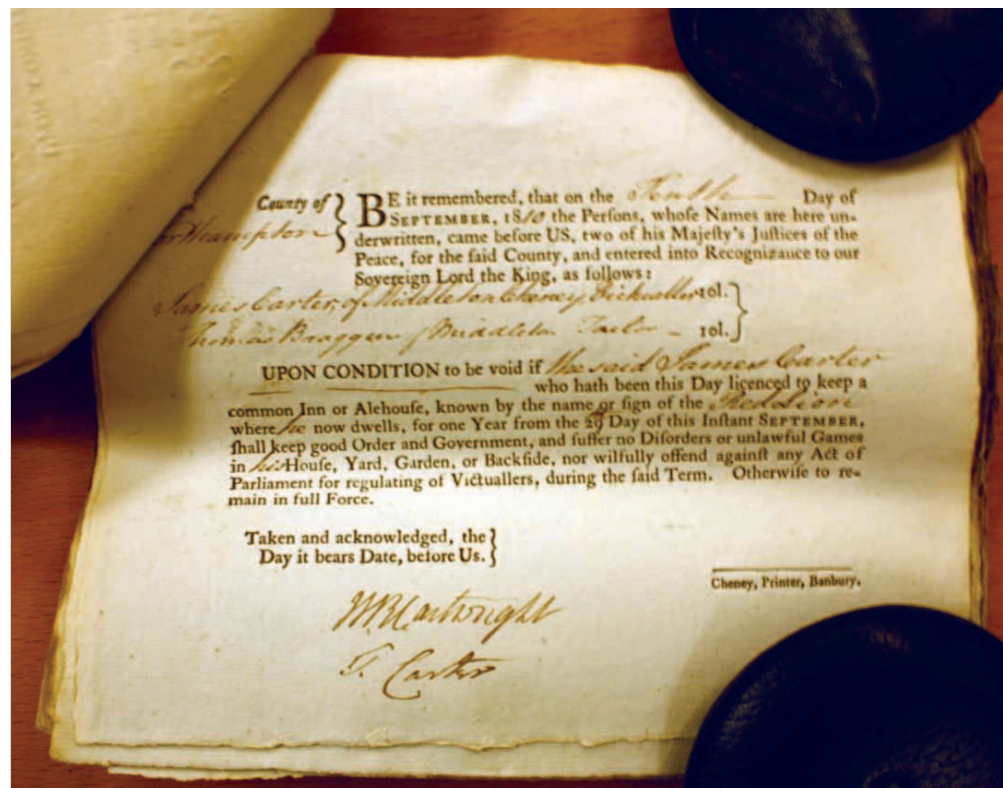


Figure 4: Extract from 1810 Inn Keepers Recognisances



Figure 5: A copy of the original 1770 Inclosure map of Middleton Cheney, made in 1838 (NRO ref. Map 4788), showing location of the Red Lion (green)



Figure 6: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (25" to 1 mile) 1885

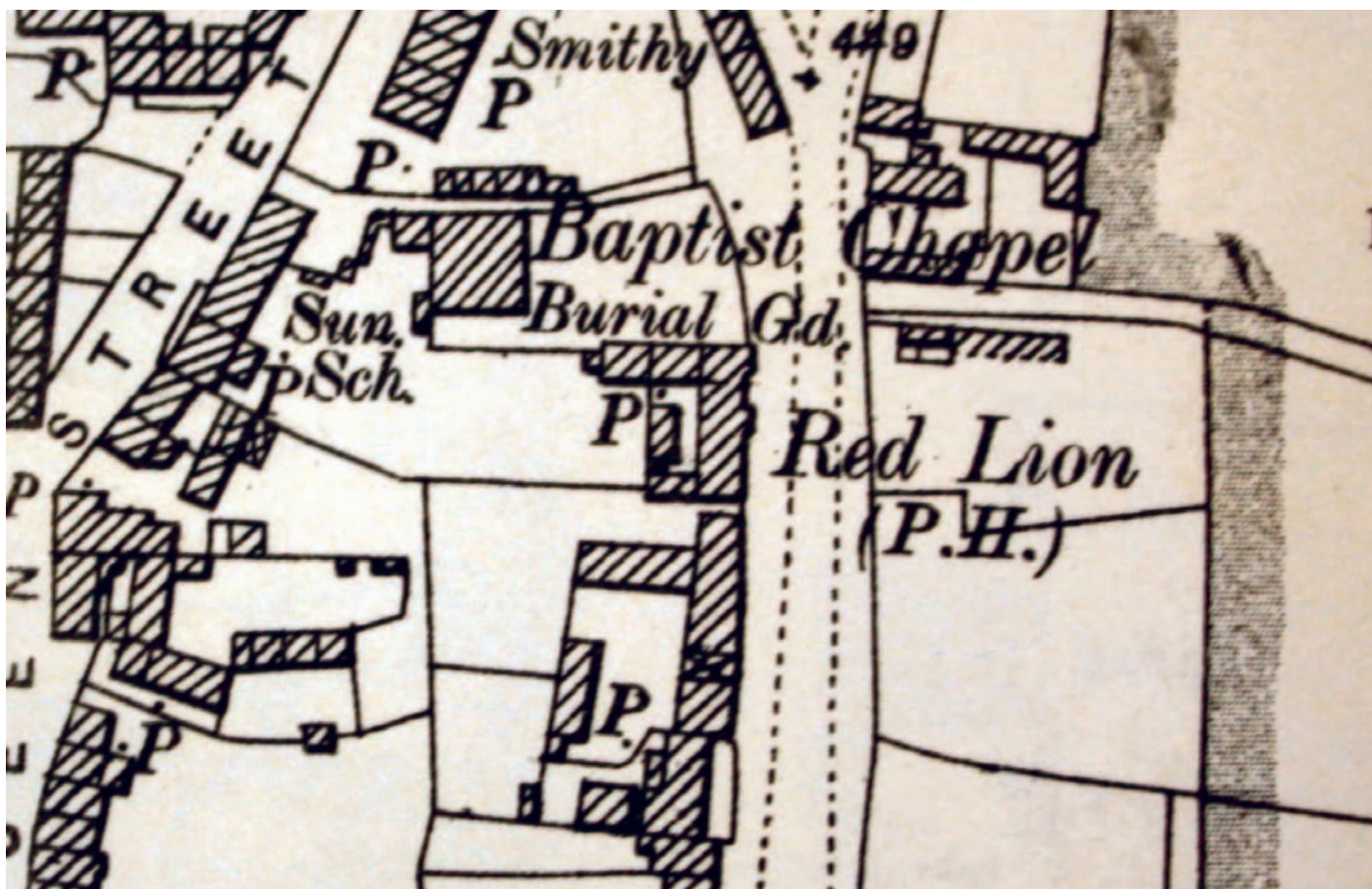


Figure 7: 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (25" to 1 mile) 1900



Figure 8a: Photograph of Red Lion Street c.1900 (with kind permission from Middleton Cheney Parish Council)



Figure 8b: Photograph of The Red Lion c.1905 (with kind permission from Middleton Cheney Parish Council)



Figure 9a: Photograph of Red Lion Close c.1905 (with kind permission from Middleton Cheney Parish Council)



Figure 9b: Photograph of Club Meeting outside Red Lion 1907 (with kind permission from Middleton Cheney Parish Council)



Figure 10: Photograph of Red Lion and forge, pre 1911 (with kind permission from Middleton Cheney Parish Council)

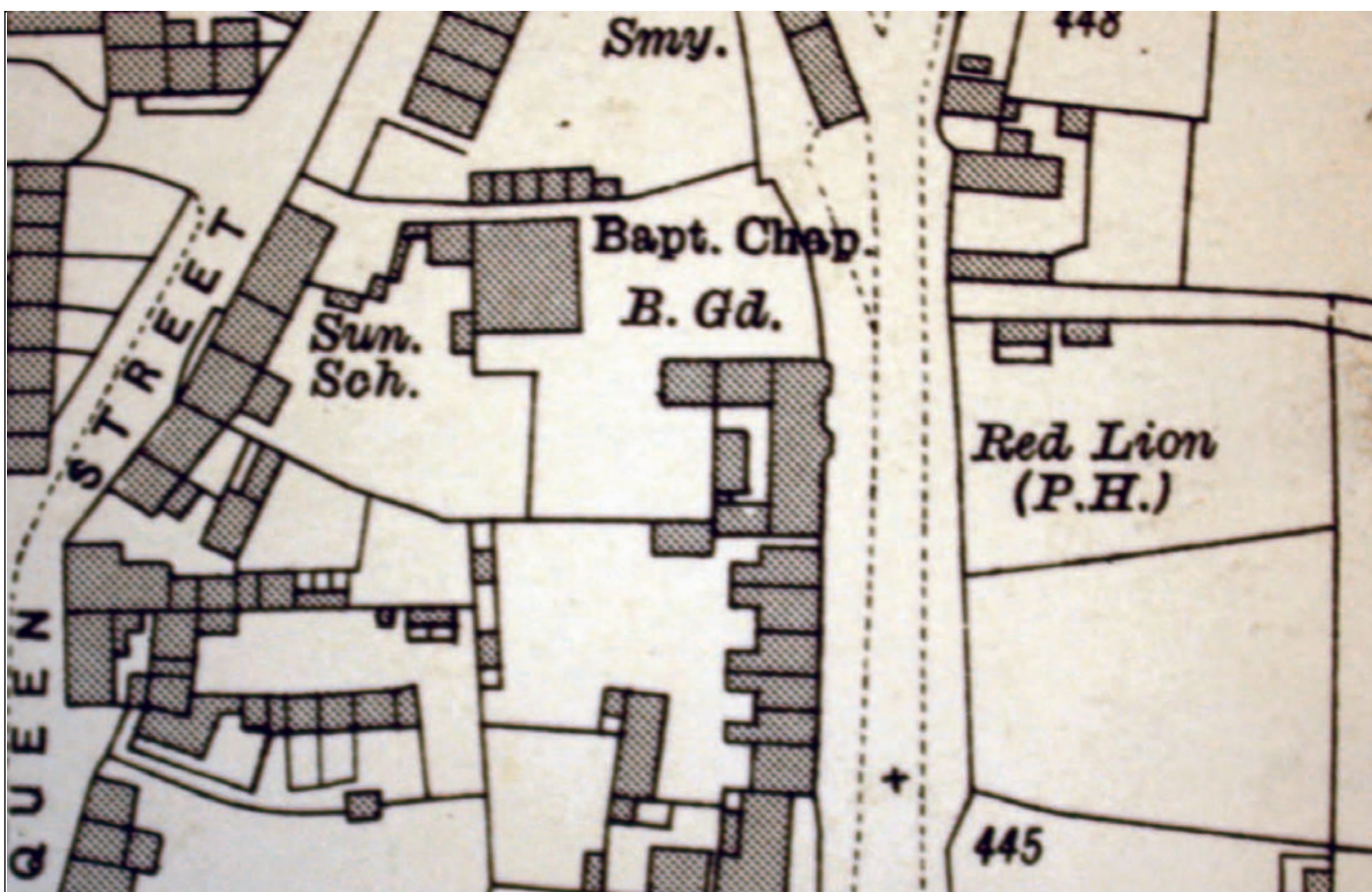


Figure 11: 1922 Ordnance Survey map (25" to 1 mile)



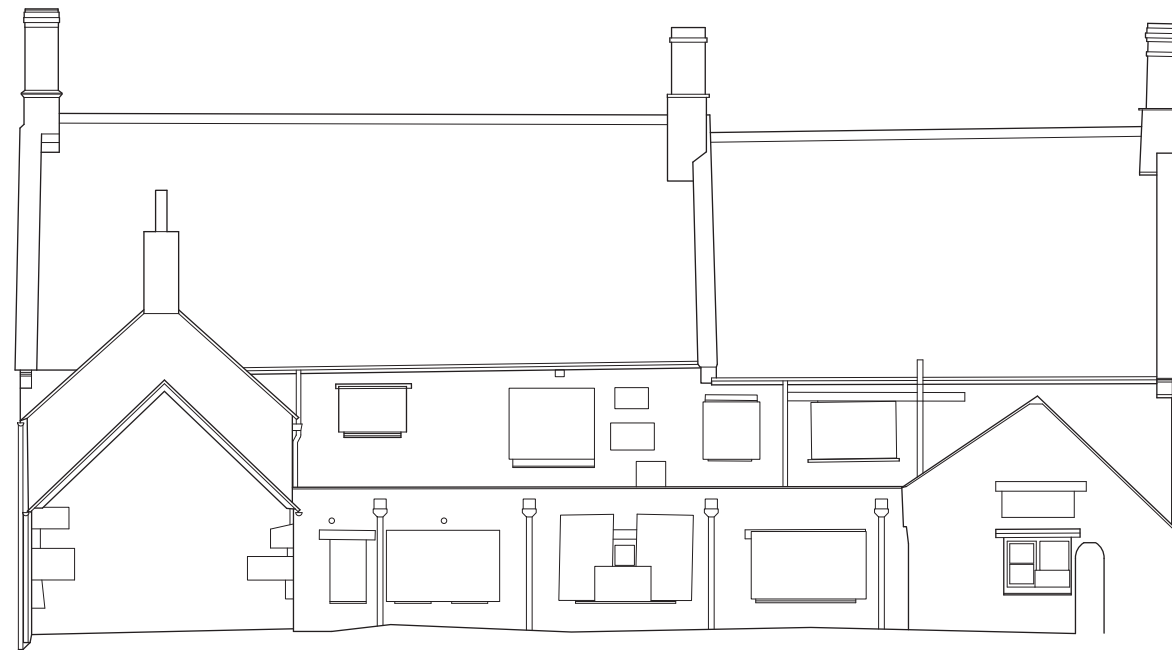
Figure 12: Photograph of Sunday School 1940-41 with Red Lion and Methodist Church buildings behind (with kind permission from Middleton Cheney Parish Council)



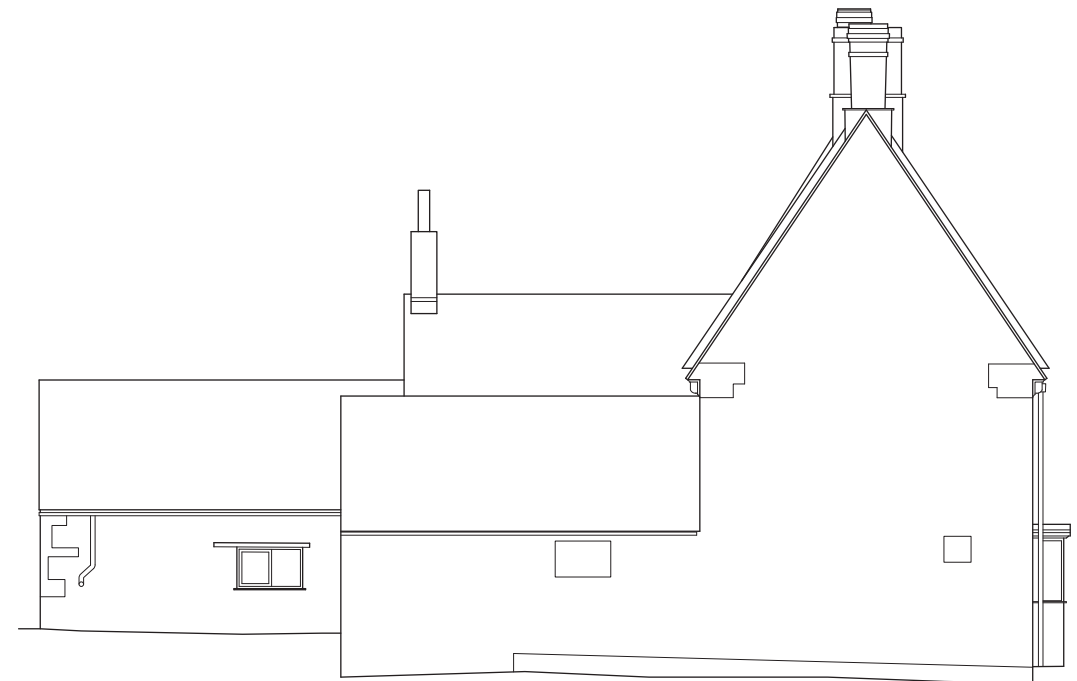
East-facing elevation



North-facing elevation



West-facing elevation



South-facing elevation

Figure 13: External elevations (from data kindly supplied by the clients architect)



Figure 14: Floor plans with suggested phasing (from data kindly supplied by the clients architect)



Plate 1: The Red Lion, east-facing elevation

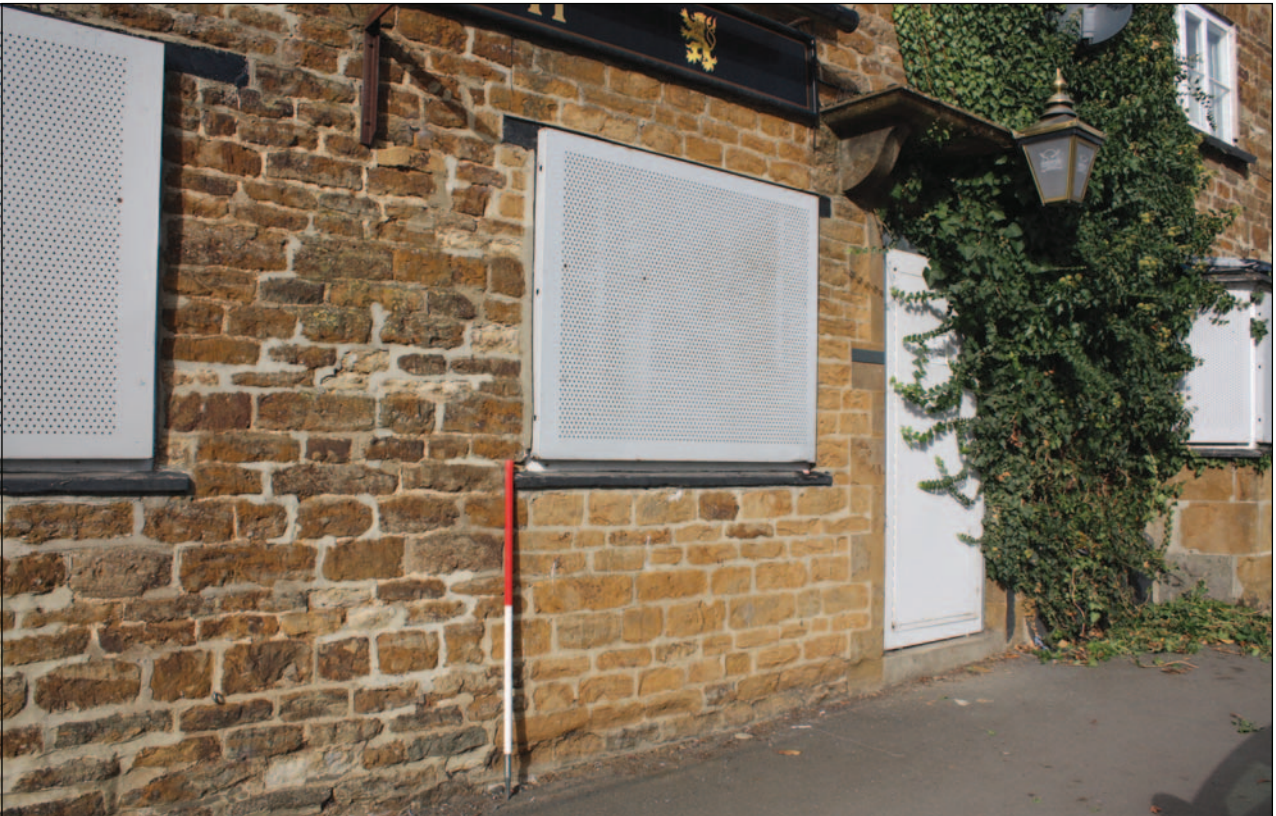


Plate 2: Detail of blocked entrance in the east-facing elevation



Plate 3: Main entrance door



Plate 4: Date stone above main entrance



Plate 5: Detail of added bay windows on the east-facing elevation



Plate 6: North-facing elevation



Plate 7: North-facing elevation



Plate 8: West-facing elevation of The Red Lion from the Baptist Chapel burial ground



Plate 10: Entrance area



Plate 9: South-facing elevation



Plate 11: Fireplace, G1



Plate 12: Detail of cupboard, left of fireplace, G1



Plate 13: Exposed beams, G1



Plate 14: Detail of stop-chamfered beam, G1



Plate 15: Seated window area, G1



Plate 16: Under-stairs cupboard door, G1



Plate 17: Fireplace and bar, G2



Plate 18: Bar, stop-chamfered beam, G2



Plate 19: Recess in original wall behind bar, G2



Plate 20: Detail of blocked-up opening behind bar, G2



Plate 21: General room view, G3



Plate 22: Structural support beam between G1 and G3



Plate 23: General room view showing fireplace, parquet floor and chamfered beam, G4



Plate 24: View of bar, entrance, stop-chamfered beam and support posts, G4



Plate 25: General room view, G5



Plate 26: General room view, G5 (using “Autostitch”)



Plate 28: View of corridor at rear of bar, G7



Plate 27: General room view, G6



Plate 29: Ladies toilet, G7



Plate 30: General room view, G8 (using "Autostitch")



Plate 31: General room view, G8



Plate 33: First floor landing showing newel post



Plate 32: Stairs leading to first floor

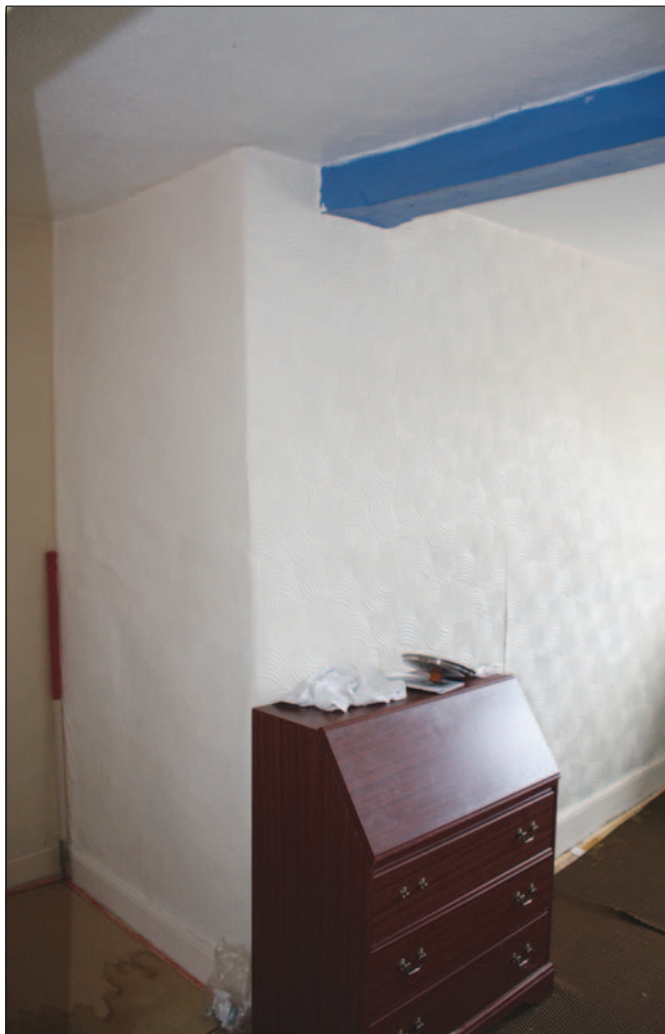


Plate 35: Boarded-out area and stop-chamfered beam, F1



Plate 34: Pendant above newel post



Plate 37: Boarded-up window, F1



Plate 36: Continuation of chamfered beam, F1



Plate 38: Detail of window, F1



Plate 39: General room view, F2



Plate 40: Fireplace, F2



Plate 41: Detail of stops on chamfered beam, F2



Plate 43: Ghost-lines of removed internal partition, F2



Plate 42: Stop-chamfer, F2



Plate 44: Reinforced steel joists, F3



Plate 45: 1930s door, F4



Plate 46: General room view, F4



Plate 48: General room view, F5b



Plate 47: General room view, F5a



Plate 49: General room view, F6



Plate 50: General room view showing stone plinth and “boxed-in” area at rear of G7



Plate 51: Window, G7



Plate 52: General view of second floor attic room S1



Plate 53: General view of second floor attic room S2



Plate 55: Detail of external gable end from within adjoining roof space



Plate 54: Roof space above F3-7



Plate 57: Detail of original loading chute(?) in cellar



Plate 56: Barrel chute in cellar



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