STONELY HOUSE, 37-41 MAIN ROAD, STONELY
ST NEOTS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Albion archaeology





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Contents

List of Figures **3**

List of Images **4**

Preface **6**

Version History **6**

Key Terms **6**

Non-Technical Summary **7**

1.1 Background to the Report **8**

1.2 Site Location and Description **8**

1.3 Project Objectives **9**

1.4 Methodology **10**

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND **11**

2.1 Historical and Archaeological Background **11**

2.2 Cartographic Evidence **12**

2.3 Documentary Evidence **13**

3. BUILDING DESCRIPTION **16**

3.1 Introduction **16**

3.2 Building Plan **16**

3.3 Construction Details and Materials **16**

3.4 Exterior **17**

3.5 Front Range **20**

3.6 North Range **24**

3.7 South Range **27**

4. HISTORICAL SYTHESIS AND CONCLUSSIONS **29**

4.1 Chronological summary **29**

4.2 Summary and Conclusions **30**

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY **32**

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location
Figure 2: 1764, pre-inclosure map
Figure 3: 1769, inclosure map
Figure 4: 1887, 25-inch Ordnance Survey map
Figure 5: 1901, 25-inch Ordnance Survey map
Figure 6: Ground floor plan
Figure 7: First floor plan
Figure 8: Attic plan
Figure 9: North-east (front) elevation
Figure 10: South-west (rear) elevation
Figure 11: North-west (side) elevation
Figure 12: South-east (side) elevation

List of Images

Image 1: View of Stonely House from junction of Easton Road
Image 2: Front (north-east) elevation
Image 3: Front (north-east) elevation, oblique view
Image 4: South-east elevation
Image 5: Rear of house from the south
Image 6: Southern range and lean-to, from the south
Image 7: Lean-to and part of northern range, from the south
Image 8: North range, from the west
Image 9: North-west elevation, towards southern end
Image 10: North-west elevation, towards northern end
Image 11: Entrance hall
Image 12: Room G1, looking north-east
Image 13: Room G1, looking south-east
Image 14: Room G1, detail of ceiling
Image 15: Room G2, looking south
Image 16: Room G2, looking north
Image 17: Room G2, fireplace
Image 18: Room G2, detail of ceiling
Image 19: First floor landing, stairs
Image 20: First floor landing, window
Image 21: Room F1, looking north
Image 22: Room F1, looking south
Image 23: Room F1, fireplace and cupboards
Image 24: Room F1, ceiling
Image 25: Room F2, looking east
Image 26: Room F2, looking west
Image 27: Room F2, ceiling detail
Image 28: Attic landing and stairs
Image 29: Attic, looking north-west
Image 30: Attic Room A1
Image 31: Attic Room A2
Image 32: Attic, detail of door handles
Image 33: North range corridor, looking north-west
Image 34: North range corridor, looking south-east
Image 35: North range, Room G3, looking south-west
Image 36: North range, Room G3 with partial view of Room G4

Image 37: North range, Room G5, looking south
Image 38: North range, Room G6, looking north-east
Image 39: South range, Room G7, seen from G1
Image 40: South range, corridor
Image 41: South range, Room G9, lean-to
Image 42: South range, Room F7
Image 43: South range, Room F7
Image 44: South range, Room F8

(The figures and images are bound at the rear of the report.)

Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and should not be relied upon by any third party. This document should not be used for any other purpose without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Albion Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Albion Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the persons/party by whom it was commissioned. This document is limited by the state of knowledge at the time it was written.

The text and figures were produced by Mark Phillips (Assistant Archaeological Manager), who is the author of the report. The project was managed on behalf of Albion Archaeology by Hester Cooper-Reade (Business Manager).

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Key Terms

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

Albion	Albion Archaeology
CHET	Cambridgeshire Council Historic Environment Team
CI*f*A	Chartered Institute *for* Archaeologists
HER	Historic Environment Record
NHLE	National Heritage List for England

Non-Technical Summary

Atomica Ltd commissioned Albion Archaeology to carry out historic building recording to a Grade II-listed building at 37–41 Main Road, St Neots, Cambridgeshire. Planning permission 22/00793/FUL and Listed Building Consent 22/00794/LBC were granted by Huntingdonshire District Council for the renovation and extension of the building, including the demolition and reconstruction of outbuildings to its rear, and the erection of a dwelling, detached garage, and associated works. The heritage significance attached to the building led the Cambridgeshire Council Historic Environment Team to recommend historic building recording as a condition on planning, prior to their conversion.

Stonely House was constructed during the early 19th century on an existing village house plot. The present plot appears to have been formed by merging two earlier plots shown on inclosure maps of the 1760s.

The front range is the primary phase, consisting of a central stair hall with rooms to either side. The large fireplace in the northern ground floor room indicates that this would have been the kitchen/living room with the parlour to the south of the entrance hall. In this initial form the building shows some outward architectural refinement in the front elevation, with its central first floor window under a semicircular gauged brick arch, it did however lack service rooms.

The rear ranges were added during the 19th century, possibly shortly after the construction of the front range. The north range contained two cottages and may have had this function from the outset. The south, rear range is likely to have been added as a service room and was in use as the kitchen during the first half of the 20th century. A further service room was added it the form of a lean-to scullery towards the end of the 19th century. Bay windows were added, probably towards the end of the 19th century, altering the appearance of the front elevation.

The house is an example of a characteristic plan form with a central stair hall that was developed during the 18th century. The house plan has been adapted to incorporate cottages in the rear range, presumably to accommodate rural labourers, and additional service rooms were added.

The fieldwork was undertaken in June 2024. Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service (albionar1-522614). The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service in accordance with the project's data management plan.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Report

Atomica Ltd has commissioned Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council) to carry out historic building recording of Stonely House, a Grade II-listed building at 37-41 Main Road, St Neot's, Cambridgeshire.

Planning permission 22/00793/FUL and Listed Building Consent 22/00794/LBC were granted by Huntingdonshire District Council for the renovation and extension of the existing listed building, the demolition and reconstruction of outbuildings to its rear, and the erection of a dwelling, detached garage and associated works. The heritage significance attached to the building led the Cambridgeshire Council Historic Environment Team (CHET) to recommend historic building recording as a condition on planning, prior to their conversion. Following their advice condition (no.8) was attached to the planning permission. The condition requires the preparation of a Building Recording Strategy in line with the requirements set out in the brief supplied CHET (2023) and the standards and guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The recording strategy was prepared by Albion for approval by CHET (Albion 2024a).

Stonely House is located within the Stonely Conservation Area (Sharp, 2003) which is typified by buildings dating from the 17th-19th centuries, constructed in a variety of traditional materials. Stonely House (37 Main Road) is an early-19th century, two and a half storey bay-fronted brick dwelling, with a plain tiled pitched roof, and with later 19th century additions to the rear. The rear additions consist of two brick former cottages, separate but attached to the main dwelling (previously 39 and 41 Main Street). A later, single storey extension lies between the original dwelling and the cottages to the rear.

This report presents the results of the historic building recording. Results of below ground archaeological investigations which were required as a condition of the planning consent, form the subject of a separate report (Albion 2024b).

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site of the proposed works is located at TL10887 67005, 37-41 Main Road (B645). Stonely, is one of five hamlets within the parish of Kimbolton. It is less than a mile southeast of Kimbolton on the edge of Kimbolton Park. The 1884 first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows Stonely House very much in its current form. The house is listed Grade II (NHLE 1211218) and is within the Stonely Conservation Area.

Stonely House is located directly opposite the junction with Easton Road, on the B6345, the former turnpike road between St Neot's and Kimbolton. It is situated between and opposite other Grade II-listed buildings. The surrounding area is characterised by a mix of modern and historic residential properties fronting onto the road. There are open field to the rear of the development site and a public right of way along its north-western boundary.

Located on the 35m contour line, the surrounding topography is relatively flat.

1.2.1 Proposed development works

Planning permission 22/00793/FUL and Listed Building Consent 22/00794/LBC allow for the renovation and extension of the existing listed building, Stonely House, the demolition and reconstruction of outbuildings to its rear, and the erection of a dwelling, detached garage, and associated works. Stonely House itself will be renovated into a single dwelling, connecting the main dwelling at the front to the attached cottages at the rear. The furthest rear extension will be demolished and rebuilt on the same footprint. Stonely House will be accessed off the existing drive.

1.3 Project Objectives

1.3.1 Building recording

Due to the nature of the works, which entail demolition and substantial alteration to buildings which have been identified as designated heritage assets for their architectural and archaeological interest, the CHET have stipulated that an accessible record, proportionate to the importance of these structures and the impacts of the development on their significance, should be made in mitigation of the development impact (NPPF para 205, and footnote 69).

The brief produced by Cambridgeshire County Council states the recording work is required "…to document Stonely House and its adjoining rear cottages and any surviving built structures within the site redline in their existing condition prior to any further alterations, and to identify and characterise the history of the site and its setting" and that the record should be at Historic England Level 3 standard.

The general aims of the building recording are to:

- Gather, analyse and interpret data about the buildings to enhance understanding of them.
- Provide an accessible and accurate record of the buildings in their existing condition.
- Provide the historical and architectural context for the buildings, including any further information that can be gleaned from historical records.
- Disseminate the results in a format and to a level appropriate with their significance.
- Produce an archive to form a permanent record of the buildings.

1.3.2 Research aims

The East Anglian Research agenda published since 2000 have focussed on defence/military sites, parks and gardens, a thematic approach to industrialisation, including agricultural buildings and rural industries, and development of the post medieval landscape, alongside the general need for an increased level of building recording through the planning process (Gould 2000; Medlycott 2011). Whilst these selected themes do not specifically give the record of late 18th-century/19th-century vernacular buildings a high level of research significance, Stonely House is recognised as locally significant, and its record can contribute to the study of the wider rural landscape and the development of settlements through the post medieval and into the modern

periods. The characterisation of post medieval landscape and the factors which affected it (objective P-Med 14) are a continuing theme within the most up-to-date East Anglian Research agenda [1].

The most up-to-date East Anglian Research agenda includes several generic themes based on research gaps. These include P-Med05 which simply states that cottages and smaller houses are in need of further study and P-Med08 which focuses on making the best use of historic building recording in the planning process. Although this aim makes specific reference to unlisted post-1840 building stock, the use of the planning process to ensure a standardised record of lower status buildings of all dates and designations will make the results more accessible for future research.

Several research aims can be formulated for the project:

- To add to the study of smaller houses and cottages, recognised as requiring further study.
- To further understand the nature, function, and development of Stonely House in its historical, social, and architectural context. Where possible this will include information on the status of occupants.
- To record a diminishing resource prior to change.

1.4 Methodology

A detailed methodology is set out in the approved WSI (Albion Archaeology 2024a). The buildings were recorded by means of a photographic and measured survey in accordance with the requirements of relevant elements of a Level 3 survey as defined by Historic England (2016). The survey drawings are based on drawings supplied by the client, checked and amended for the present report. The project adhered throughout to the standards set out in CIfA's Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures (2020), and in CIfA's Code of conduct (2022).

The fieldwork was undertaken on 7th May and 3rd June 2024. A digital copy of this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service (reference: albionar1-522614). The project archive, including the photographic archive, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service in accordance with its guidelines for depositors.

[1] Post-medieval Research Agenda - East of England Research Framework (researchframeworks.org) accessed 14 August 2023

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Historical and Archaeological Background

Set in the rolling landscape of the Kym valley, Stonely is characterised by sporadic groups of dwellings, with new development focussed on the area around Hatchet Lane, to the west of the development area. Stonely is part of the wider medieval landscape around Kimbolton, elements of which survive today. Stonely Priory, the site of a house of Austin Canons founded in the 12th century, is located c. 700m north-northeast of the development site (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) 00429a). The fields surrounding Stonely Abbey and extending southwards towards the development area contain the moated site at Stonely Priory (CHER 12132) and medieval ridge and furrow; some of which survive as earthwork remains (CHER 10858, MCB18641). To the northwest within Kimbolton Park is the Scheduled Ancient Monument, medieval Motte Castle, known as Castle Hill (National Heritage List for England 1015013). It is set within the managed parkland of Kimbolton Great Park, a managed landscape dating from the 16th century (CHER 00255).

Post-medieval remains shown on the first edition ordnance survey map include the site of a former pound recorded on common land adjacent to Main Road, c. 350m northwest of Stonely House (MCB26765), and, also on Main Road, 260m northwest the site of the village Mission Room (MCB26764). There were several nearby clay extraction pits and brickworks (e.g., MCB29974, CHER11374).

Main Road was a well-used trading route, becoming a turnpike with the passing of the Stonely Turnpike Act in 1755 (Sharp 2003). A 19th-century milestone erected by the Bedford and Kimbolton Turnpike Trust (MCB18327, NHLE 1211227) is located approximately 100m east of the junction with Easton Road. The milestone is inscribed “62 miles from London”.

Stonely was largely populated by farmer owners and labourers, although in the 19th century the Welstead family built several properties in Stonely where they owned land (Sharp, 2003). These included Stonely Hall on Hatchet Lane (MCB31693), The Grange (HER12131) to the northeast of the development site and The Cottage; another of the dwellings built along Main Road (NHLE 1211069).

Stonely House was nationally designated at Grade II on 28th April 1983 (National Heritage List for England reference 1211218). The list entry reads:

GV II Late C18 or early C19 house. Colourwashed brick. Modern tiled roof with dentil eaves cornice. Two storeys. Cambered arches to two hung sashes with glazing bars on either side of semi-circular headed window with glazing bars. Two later canted bays flank central doorway. C19 rear range. Brick, modern tiles. Two storeys. Three windows at first floor, head flush with eaves.

Several of the properties in the vicinity of Stonely House are also listed. Of those, the houses immediately northwest of Stonely House (No. 35 Main Road NHLE 1290201) and opposite (No. 52 Main Road NHLE 1211225) are of a date range spanning the late 18th and 19th centuries: No. 52 dating to the late

18th century and No. 35 to the 1860s. As with Stonely House, all were constructed in local brick.

Historic Ordnance survey mapping (see below) shows that, in the 19th century, several outbuildings were also present within the site boundary including a long linear range extending back from the Main Street frontage and enclosing yard spaces on the south side of the house. All these outbuildings appear to have subsequently been demolished; the last of these, the coach house and stable, were apparently dismantled following Storm Doris in 2017 (Cambridgeshire County Council 2023). An archaeological evaluation trench excavated to the south of the house identified two brick-built wells (Albion 2024b). These were probably associated with now demolished outbuildings shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map. No evidence for buildings was found, suggesting these may have had relatively slight foundations.

Kellys Directories of 1898, 1903, 1906, 1910, 1914, 1924, 1928, and 1936 list Walter James Holland as the occupier of Stonely House. Earlier directories do not list Stonely House, suggesting the address did not have sufficient status for inclusion. Census information indicates that up until at least 1891 Walter Holland was a grocer living in Higham Ferrers. He is listed in the 1901 census as a "retired grocer" living with his wife Eliza and son Harry. No servants are listed at the house on the night of the census. Stonely House was sold on Walter Holland's death in 1949 (CALM ref KED/4169/3/2/131). The sales particulars note that the estate included two cottages let to Messrs Facer and Whitman.

A search of the Huntingdonshire archives digital catalogue for "Stonely House" produces references to letters in the Duke of Manchester's estate records (MB39/1/p145 and MB71/2/p623). However, examination of these papers suggest that they refer to a building or buildings in Stonely that formed part of the Montagu family's estate, which is referred to in the letters as "the Stonely house". It is clear from the inclosure map that the plot was not part of the Montagu estate in the 1760s and there is no evidence these records relate to the building currently known as 'Stonely House'. It is likely that "the Stonely House" referred to in these documents is a different building.

2.2 Cartographic Evidence

2.2.1 1764, pre-inclosure map

The Stonely pre-inclosure map was surveyed by Cosmo Wallace in 1764 (Huntingdonshire Archives ref. Map 458). It shows the enclosures and the open fields. The map is very detailed and includes a key to illustrate the conventions used. Buildings belonging to the Duke of Manchester (Montague Estate) are shown in plan, shaded pink while the other buildings are drawn as perspective thumbnail sketches.

Near the location of the present Stonely House, several house plots are shown on the south-west side of the road. Two of these, a narrow plot owned by Edward Austin and a larger plot owned by Henry Childes, appear to have been later merged to form the present plot belonging to Stonely House. The houses shown on these plots are both arranged end-on to the road. On the opposite side of the road, a dashed line on the map marked in red-brown ink "Old Road", is probably a later amendment and corresponds to the present Easton Road.

2.2.2 1769, inclosure map

The draft inclosure map for Stonely was surveyed by William Cullingworth in 1769 (Huntingdonshire Archives ref. Map 465d). The plots corresponding to the present Stonely House are shown in the ownership of John Austin junior and Henry Child. The buildings are shown in plan aligned end on to the road. A dotted line indicates a path from the roadway to the field behind the houses (Moon Close), passing through the northern of the two plots. This is in the same location as the present public right of way.

2.2.3 1887, Ordnance Survey map (Figure 2)

This map was surveyed in 1883 and 1885 and published in 1887 at a scale of 25-inches to the mile. The first edition maps of this series were hand coloured to indicate construction materials, with red (carmine) for brick or stone and grey for timber or corrugated iron buildings. This shows the Stonely House with as it survives today, with the front range parallel to the road frontage with northern and southern ranges to the rear. Several other buildings are shown in the plot, with the timber/iron outbuildings located towards the rear.

2.2.4 1901, Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3)

This map was surveyed 1900 and published in 1901 to a scale of 25 inches to a mile. A lean-to extension had been added to the south-east side of the house. Significant changes had been made to the other buildings on the plot by this date, with several of the outbuildings shown on the 1887 map demolished and new outbuildings constructed towards the rear of the plot. One of these, with a row of three attached enclosures, is likely to represent pig styes mentioned in the 1949 sales particulars (see below).

2.3 Documentary Evidence

2.3.1 1949, Sales particulars, Stonely

Sales particulars (Hunts Archives ref. ED/4169/3/2/page131) record the sale of the house in 1949. It was sold by the auctioneers by S.V. Ekins & Son, at the direction of the executors of the late Mr. W.J. Holland. The sale was held at the Cross Keys Hotel, St Neots on Thursday 22nd September 1949. The particulars are pasted into a book containing various sales particulars for the auctioneers S.V Ekins. A hand written note on the following page reads "*the Day £2,000*" which represents the sale price. The description in the particulars is transcribed in full below:

ENTRANCE HALL with staircase (cupboard under).

SITTING ROOM (13-ft. x 10-ft.) with bay window, fireplace with wood mantel and wood floor.

DINING ROOM (14-ft. x 10-ft.) with bay window, register Stove with wood mantel, two large built-in cupboards, brick floor, door to Pantry.

KITCHEN (12-ft x 12-ft. 6-ins.) with "Beetonette" Range and two built-in cupboards.

PANTRY (12-ft x 4-ft. 6-ins.) with shelving.

SCULLERY with open hearth fireplace, sink with tap over, copper and furnace.

Staircase from Hall to Landing leading to:

BEDROOM No.1 (14-ft. x 10-ft.) with fireplace and two large built-in cupboards.

BEDROOM No.2 (14-ft. x 11-ft. 6-ins.) with fireplace and door to Hanging Closet.

Back BEDROOM N0.3 (12-ft. x 12-ft.) with fireplace.

Staircase to TWO ATTIC BEDROOMS.

Mains Electricity throughout.

Mains Water connected.

Drainage to a SEPTIC TANK (all cleaned and thoroughly overhauled in August, 1949).

The residence stands back from the road with forecourt Garden.

GOOD GARDENS to side and rear, planted with Apple, Pear and Plum trees.

Earth Closet.

GREENHOUSE (9-FT. X 6-FT.)

At the rear of the house is a large YARD with a range of buildings of brick and pantile construction, comprising:-

COACH HOUSE or GARAGE.

2-Stall STABLE and LOOSE BOX with LOFT over.

At rear, 3 PIG STYES. *POND OF WATER.*

Outgoings:-

RATES: *Rateable value £12.*

Rates for last half-year £6 18s. 0d. and £1 Water Rate.

The above is sold with the advantage of Vacant Possession on completion, together with

TWO BRICK and TILED COTTAGES each containing:

KITCHEN, SITTING ROOM and TWO BEDROOMS with Electricity installed and Mains Water Standpipe. Each with outhouses, Gardens and E.C's., as let to Messrs. Facer and Whiteman at rentals amounting to £20 16s. 0d. per annum, tenants paying rates.

There is a right of cartway from the main road past the two Cottages to the field at the rear of the property for the benefit of the owner and tenant of the field.

The property is bounded on the the North West by the property of Mr. H. Campion, North East by the road, South East by the property of Mr. Rudderham, and South West by St. Neots R.D.C.

NOTE:- The Vendors reserve the right to hold a Sale of Furniture and effects upon the premises on Tuesday, 27th September, at 4 o'clock p.m.

3. BUILDING DESCRIPTION

3.1 Introduction

The following description should be read in conjunction with the photographs (Images 1 – 44), plans and elevations (Figures 6 – 12) which are at the back of the report.

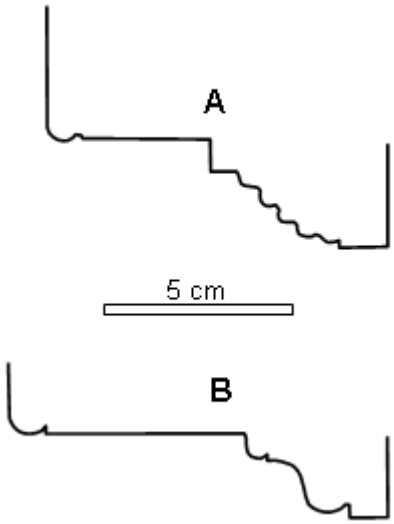
3.2 Building Plan

The building comprises a two-and-a-half storey front range, aligned parallel to the road. This is arranged around a central stair hall with two rooms to each floor. A two-storey north range consisted of two cottages, each with a kitchen and living room and two bedrooms. A south range consists of a two storey rear extension attached to the front range and a lean-to, which have been merged and extended in the modern period to form a single range of rooms.

3.3 Construction Details and Materials

Construction is in brick with plain tile roofs. The historic fabric is constructed from various handmade bricks, probably obtained from one of the local brickworks recorded in the locality. These include light red/pinkish bricks in the front range, yellow and soft red brick in the north range and yellow brick in the south range.

Mouldings used for door and window architraves consist of a mixture of: reeded mouldings (A), and angular ogee with a bead (B). The reeded mouldings are formed on a chamfered plane, rather than the more usual flat.



Representative mouldings

A: Reeded moulding on door architrave in room G1

B: Ogee moulding on door architrave, inside room F1, door to landing

Timber used in the construction includes timbers embedded in the walls to form fixings, timber stud walls in the attic, and in the floors, walls plates and roof. Some of the timber is reused material; several of the timbers embedded in the brickwork contain signs of previous use, and in room F2 the internal timber lintel above the window contains two empty mortice holes. The wall plates, visible in the front range and part of the south wall of the north range, are joined with simple side-halved scarf joins. The timber used for the wall plates

includes some waney-edged material. This particularly noticeable in the cross-walls forming the stairwell in the front range, where it includes quarter-round timber retaining bark.

The floorboards through the building are mainly narrow (c.170mm) sawn boards, but the attic floor includes some boards up to 290mm wide. These wider floorboards were visible in parts of first floor of the rear (north) range and in the attic floor of the front range. Evidence in the front range shows that these wide, early-type floorboards have been reused or reset in their present location; whitewash 'shadows' on the underside of the boards show they were previously supported by wider spaced joists (Image 24).

3.4 Exterior

3.4.1 North-east (front) elevation

The two-storey front elevation is three bays (Figure 9, Images 2 & 3).

On the ground floor the central door opening has a plain timber canopy supported by shaped timber brackets. The door is a modern glazed unit (late 20th century). To either side of the door are canted bays with sash windows and plain tiled roofs. Examination of exposed brickwork on the interior shows that the bays are a later addition.

The first floor has a central window under a semi-circular gauged brick arch. It contains a fixed light of nine panes with narrow glazing bars. Sash windows to either side have cambered arches over relatively wide openings with small-paned sash windows.

The brickwork in the front elevation is painted white. It is in Flemish bond with dentilled eaves cornice. The roof is covered in machine-made plain tile.

3.4.2 South-west (rear) elevation

The rear elevation is a formed by the ends of the two rear ranges (Figure 10, Images 5 – 8).

Northern rear range
This is the earlier of the two rear ranges. It has a two-storied plain gabled end wall. The brickwork is rendered. A central door opening is cut-in, with some fletton brick visible in the door jambs. The double doors are modern French doors (late 20th century). A central window opening on the first floor retains a fitting for a window-stay, indicating a former casement window.

Southern rear range
This consists of a two-storey section abutting the rear of the front range and a single-storey lean-to.

The lean-to has a timber casement on the left below a timber lintel and a narrow modern casement on the right, which appears to have been cut in. Examination of exposed brickwork on the interior shows that the wall has been raised c.0.8m by the addition of fletton brick at the top.

The gable end of the two-storey section is in Flemish bond brickwork, painted white. An internal chimney at the apex of the roof is in yellow brick. Off-centre to the left is a two-light timber casement window. This has been cut-in to the brickwork. Infilled brickwork on the left side of the window marks the location of an earlier, small window opening, the sill of which is visible in the interior with in the roof space of the lean-to.

3.4.3 North-west (side) elevation

The north-west elevation comprises the northern gable end of the front range (at left) and the northern side of the north range (Figure 11, Images 8 – 10).

Northern end of front range

The northern end of the front range is a plain gable end wall with a small attic window offset to the right. The brickwork is in Flemish bond, painted white.

Northern side of north range

The north range abuts the front range in a straight join. Differences in the brickwork of the north range show two main phases of construction, and a large area of 20th-century repair/rebuilding at the right end.

The left part (approximately two-thirds) of the wall is in yellow brick laid in monk bond, i.e. two stretchers to a header (Image 10). This section of the elevation has a single tile course towards the base and a course of projecting headers at the eaves. The brickwork at the right end is a later extension (Images 8 &9). This is in a soft red brick in Flemish bond in the lower part and monk bond in the upper part, separated by a single header course.

A large section of the right end of the wall appears to have been rebuilt during the 20th century (Image 9). This is roughly constructed in stretcher bond using a mixture of re-used yellow and red brick. A small area of repairs in fletton brick is visible between the two ground floor windows at the left (Image 10).

The doors and windows in this elevation are irregular in layout and varied in design.

Openings in the ground floor storey, from left to right, comprise:

- A former doorway under a cambered arch, infilled with brick in the lower half with wood-framed window in the upper half. This has an exposed frame and appears to have a hopper/inward hinged type vent in the upper section.
- A window opening under a cambered brick arch, and sash window with exposed frame (8 over 8 panes).
- A doorway under a cambered brick arch. The green painted door has three plain panels and a two-light glazed upper section. The design is consistent with an earlier/mid-20th century date.
- A timber casement window under a flat brick arch. It is a two-light window with side hung casement at left and top hung vent at right.
- A doorway with a missing arch or lintel. The green painted door, now detached, has two panel lower section with two-light glazed upper part.

- A boarded window at the right, details unclear.

Three window openings in the first floor storey, from left to right, comprise:

- A sash window under a timber lintel at eaves height. This has a concealed sash box with a sash of 4 over 8 panes.
- A window with a lightweight timber frame under a timber eaves height lintel. The right hand side contains a 12-pane window, possibly a re-used sash.
- Window opening with frame and window missing.

3.4.4 South-east (side) elevation

The south-east elevation comprises, from right to left: the south gable end of the front range; a two-storey south range; a lean-to extension; and part of the south side of the north range (Figure 12, Images 4 – 7).

Northern end of front range

The northern end of the front range is a plain gable end wall with a small attic casement window offset to the right. The brickwork is in Flemish bond, painted white.

Southern range

The southern range abuts the front range in a straight join. This two-storey section is in Flemish bond, painted white. It has a small, conservatory extension on the ground floor. The first floor contains a single window under a cambered brick arch with a timber sill. The window is a horizontal sliding (Yorkshire) sash.

Lean-to

The existing lean-to at the end of the south range was formed by extending an earlier lean-to section, and the building fabric visible in this elevation is part of the later 20th-century extension. It contains two modern small-paned casement windows and a half-glazed door to a lobby, and one casement window with a top hung vent to a bathroom.

North range

Part of the north range is visible to the left of the lean-to.

A short section projecting from behind the lean-to is in monk bond with a projecting eaves course of headers. The return at the left hand end has moulded chamfer course at c.2m above ground level. Attached to the base of the wall, next to the lean-to, is metal hand-pump.

The left hand section of the north-range meets the adjacent section to the right in a straight join. It is constructed in soft red brick, in Flemish bond below a header course at c.1.3m high, and in monk bond above.

3.5 Front Range

3.5.1 Front range ground floor

Entrance hall and stairs
This is the central circulation space in the front range (Image 11).

- Stairs: Straight flight of stairs on right side of hall, leads up to winder section, a quarter landing with a short return of three steps up to the first floor. It is a closed string stair with turned newel post and stick balusters. The newel posts have a reeded moulding above the square bottom block.
- Door to G1: Six-panel door with plain panels. Architrave has a reeded moulding.
- Door to G2: Six-panel door with plain panels. Architrave has a reeded moulding.
- Front door: Modern glazed unit set in frame with reed architrave moulding.
- Cupboard: A cupboard below the stairs has a plank door.
- Floor: Concrete
- Ceiling: Evidence for removed lath and plaster ceiling.

Room G1
Living room in southern side of the front range (Images 12 – 14). This room is described as the sitting room in the 1949 auction particulars.

- Door to hall: Six-panel door with reeded moulding around panels on this face of the door. Architrave has a reeded moulding.
- Bay window: Join in exposed brickwork at the base of window indicates that the bay window is a later feature.
- Rear (south-west wall): This wall knocked through into rear south range (G7) with opening supported by RSJ beam.
- Fireplace: Chimney breast with cambered brick arch above opening, with mid-20th century tiled fireplace and hearth.
- Floor: Suspended timber floor with narrow floorboards (c.170mm)
- Ceiling: Joists approx. 50mm thick with two rows of herringbone strutting. Evidence for former lath-and-plaster ceiling. Also, thin roundwood poles nailed to side of joists indicate former wattle and plaster infill between the joists (see room G2 for more detail).

Room G2

Living room in northern side of front range (Images 15 – 18). This room is listed as the dining room in the 1949 auction particulars.

- Door to hall: Six-panel door with plain panels. Architrave has an ogee moulding. Contrasts with the reeded moulding used for the architraves in the entrance hall and Room G1. This may be a later or modern replacement.
- Door to rear range: A door opening in the middle of the south-west side of the room appears to be cut-in to the brickwork. There is no door frame or door in place.
- Bay window: Join in exposed brickwork at the base of window indicates that the bay window is a later feature.
- Fireplace: The opening is 1.9m wide, with a segmental arch constructed from two courses of headers with a strip of iron supporting the arch (Image 17). Brickwork built in to the opening forms a recess for a central flue at the back and brick 'boxes' against each side of the opening. The 1949 auction particulars, mention a register stove with a wood mantel.
- Cupboards: Built-in cupboards to either side of the fireplace are fitted with plain 6-panel doors (Image 17). The architraves around the doors have an ogee moulding.
- Blocked opening: An opening in the rear (south-west) wall, to the right of the doorway, measures c.200mm high by 250mm wide, with the sill floor1m above floor level (Images 15 and 34). It is blocked with soft red brick, plastered over on the northern side. The purpose of the opening is not known.
- Floor: Concrete floor. The 1949 auction particulars indicate a brick floor in this room.
- Ceiling: Joists approx. 50mm thick with two rows of herringbone strutting. Evidence for a former lath-and-plaster ceiling. Remains of a layer of wattle and plaster/daub infill survives between the joists running above the cupboards and chimney breast (Image 18). The wattle framework consists of thin roundwood poles nail to the sides of the joists, c.80mm below the floor, supporting a herringbone pattern of split withies. The plaster/daub layer was applied from above, squeezing through the withies. Traces of the roundwood poles and nail marks show that it was applied to the whole ceiling.

3.5.2 Front range first floor

Landing

The landing gives access to the two bedrooms, F1 and F2, in the front range and the first floor room in the south range, F7/8 (Images 19 and 20).

- Stairs: Straight flight of stairs on right side of hall, leads up to winder section, with a short return of four steps up to the attic floor (Image 19). It is a closed string stair with turned newel post and stick balusters.

- Door to F1: Four-panel door with plain panels. Architrave has a reeded moulding.
- Door to F2: Four-panel door with plain panels. Architrave has a reeded moulding.
- Doorway to F7: There is a single step up from the stair landing to F7. The woodwork on this side of the doorcase has been removed.
- Window in front wall: Window with semicircular arched head (Image 20). Nine panes with narrow glazing bars. Frame has a reeded architrave moulding. The window is set within a rectangular internal opening under a timber lintel, with brick rubble infill to the upper corners of the opening.
- Floor: Narrow floorboards (c.170mm).
- Ceiling: Evidence for removed lath-and-plaster ceiling.

Room F1

Southern first floor bedroom in the front range (Images 21 – 24). This is bedroom No.1 in the 1949 auction particulars.

- Door to hall: Four-panel door with plain panels. Architrave has ogee moulding.
- Window: Wide, small-paned sash window (12 x 12). Architrave with ogee moulding.
- Fireplace: Chimney breast flanked by built-in cupboards (Image 23). Cambered brick arch above original fireplace opening, with inserted brickwork forming narrow opening, blocked with fletton bricks.
- Cupboards: Built-in cupboards to either side of the fireplace are fitted with plain 4-panel doors (Image 23). The architrave mouldings around the doors are ogee type.
- Floor: timber floor with narrow floorboards (c.170mm), with dark stained finish around edges of room.
- Ceiling: Joists approximately 50mm thick with two rows of herringbone strutting (Image 24). Evidence for former lath-and-plaster ceiling.

Room F2

Norther first floor bedroom in the front range (Images 25 – 27). This is bedroom No.2 in the 1949 auction particulars.

- Door to hall: Four-panel door with plain panels. Architrave has ogee moulding.
- Door to north range: Door to Room F3, nailed shut at time of survey (F3 inaccessible due to safety reasons). Architrave with ogee moulding. In the 1949 auction particulars this is described as “door to Hanging Closet”.

- Window: Wide, small-paned sash window (12 x 12). Architrave mostly removed, ogee moulding on remaining right hand section. The timber inner lintel is made from reused timber which contains two empty mortice holes.
- Fireplace: Small blocked opening in chimney breast, fletton brick blocking. Stone (slate?) hearth stone in front of opening, dimensions c.600mm x 300mm.
- Floor: timber floor with narrow floorboards (c.170mm), with dark stained finish around edges of room.
- Ceiling: Joists approx. 50mm thick with two rows of herringbone strutting. Evidence for former lath-and-plaster ceiling.
- Blocked feature in rear wall & ceiling: In the rear (south-west) wall of the room there is cut-in opening in the upper part of wall and a corresponding cut-in opening in the attic floor above (Image 27). The opening in the wall has been infilled with fletton brick and the hole above has been bridged with replacement joists. It appears that at some point an access was created between attic room A2 and the rear range.

3.5.3 Front range attic floor

The attic in the front range contains a central landing and two rooms, separated from the landing with stud walls (Images 28 – 32). The 1949 auction particulars list two attic bedrooms.

Roof construction

This is a common rafter roof with a ridge plank at the apex (Image 29). There are four straight braces let into the back of the rafters which extend up to the joists at the stud wall partitions. The single purlins have ovolo mouldings. The roof was formerly lined with a lath-and-plaster ceiling.

Landing

- Stairs: The staircase continues up to the attic landing (Image 28). The details match those seen on the ground and first floors, with stick balusters and turned newel posts.
- Door to A1: Plank-and-batten door. This is a 3-plank door. It is fitted with a Suffolk-type latch with rounded ends (Image 32A). The door architrave has an ogee moulding.
- Door to A2: Plank-and-batten door. This is a 4-plank door. It is fitted with a Norfolk-type latch with rounded ends (Image 32B). The door architrave has an ogee moulding.
- Floor: The floorboards on the landing are mostly narrow boards (c.170mm).

Room A1 (Image 30)

- Door to landing: The inner face of the door has 4 plain battens and is hung with T-shaped hinges with rounded ends. The door architrave has an ogee moulding.
- Window: Small window to the left of the chimney, obscured by plastic sheeting. The external view shows a single-light wooden casement.
- Floor: The floorboards include a few more recent, narrow boards, but most are between 240mm and 290mm wide. These have been reused or reset in their present location; a view from below in room G1 shows whitewash 'shadows' for different joist locations (Image 24).

Room A2 (Image 31)

- Door to landing: The inner face of the door has 3 battens with chamfered edges. It is hung with T-shaped hinges and is fitted with a wooden stock lock.
- Window: Small window to the left of the chimney, obscured by plastic sheeting internally. The exterior view was unclear.
- Floor: The floorboards are a mixture of narrow boards located in the south-west side of the attic, and boards up to 250mm wide in the north-east (front) side of the attic. As in A1, these have been reset or reused in their present location.

3.6 North Range

The north range is a two-storey structure, built in two phases with the southwest end bay being a later addition. Due to the poor structural condition of this section of the building access was limited to viewing through doors and windows. The 1949 auction particulars show that the narrow room at the north-east end of the range was used as a pantry at this time, while remainder consisted of two cottages each comprising a kitchen, sitting room and two bedrooms.

3.6.1 North range, ground floor

Pantry/corridor

This narrow room at the north-east end of the north range may have formerly been a corridor giving access to the service rooms in the main house (Images 33 & 34). The window at its north-west end is a modified doorway, with brick infill below the window. In the 1949 auction particulars this room is listed as a pantry with shelving.

- Doorway to G2: This opening appears to have been cut-in. The righthand jamb includes 'wood bricks' to form fixings for a door frame and the alterations to the brickwork have been bonded with lime mortar. This opening is clearly a historic feature rather than a recent (20th century) alteration.
- Door to corridor in south range: Six-panel door with plain panels.

- Opening to G3: The half-brick wall on the south-west side of the panty appears to be integral with the construction of the north range. The opening in this wall appears to be a later feature.
- Window: This window opening is the upper part of an infilled former door opening (Image 34). The opening contains a hopper-type window. This would have appropriate for the use of this space as a pantry, as this type of window can be fitted with screens to keep out flies etc.
- Ceiling: The ceiling is constructed with four short transverse joists across the south-east end, and four longitudinal joists over the remainder.

Room G3

This would have been the sitting room in one of the former cottages (Images 35 & 36). Due to its structural condition, it was not possible to enter this space during the survey.

- Door to G4: Part of a plain timber frame remains. The door is missing.
- Window: Sash window (8 x 8) with narrow glazing bars.
- Opening to Pantry: See above.
- Fireplace: The fireplace has a cambered brick arch to the opening which has been infilled with modern (20th-century) brickwork to form a small fireplace.
- Stairs: Stairs located in in southern corner of room, enclosed by timber partition clad with vertical boards. A surviving door catch indicates that a door was fitted at the base of the stair. A detached plank and batten door is leant against the opposite wall.
- Ceiling: Ceiling joists aligned north-west to south-east with a single row of herringbone strutting.

Room G4

This would have been the kitchen in one of the former cottages, indicated by the presence of a tap next to the window. Due to its structural condition, it was not possible to enter this space during the survey. A restricted view of the room could be seen through the door from G3 (Image 36).

- Exterior door: Door with three plain panels and a two-light glazed upper section, earlier/mid-20th century date.
- Door to G3: See above, door to G4.
- Window: Timber two-light window with side hung casement and top-hung vent.
- Fireplace: Fireplace with cambered brick arch to the opening which has been infilled with modern (20th-century) brickwork to form a small fireplace.

- Sink: A tap and waste pipe next to the window indicate the former location of the kitchen sink

Room G5

This would have been the kitchen in one of the former cottages, indicated by the presence of a sink and tap next to the window (Image 37). Due to its structural condition, it was not possible to enter this space during the survey.

- Exterior door: The door, now detached, has a two panel lower section with two-light glazed upper part.
- Door to G6: Plain timber frame, door removed.
- Window: Opening boarded up. A two-light casement window is visible from G6, leant against the wall below the opening.
- Stair: Stairs in in southern corner of room, enclosed by timber partition clad with vertical boards. Detached plank door on floor at foot of stairs.
- Fireplace: Opening supported by strip of iron, with no arch over. Mid-20th century glazed tile hearth.
- Cupboards: Pair of cupboard doors to left of chimney breast.
- Ceiling: Ceiling joists aligned north-west to south-east with two rows of herringbone strutting.

Room G6

This would have been the sitting room in one of the former cottages (Image 38). Due to its structural condition, it was not possible to enter this space during the survey. This room, which is slightly narrower than the rest of the north range, was a later addition to the range, indicated by a straight join and change in character of the brickwork visible in the external elevations.

- Exterior door: Pair of 20th-century French doors fitted to cut-in opening in south-west end wall. Glazed door provides the only lighting to this room.
- Door to G5: See Door to G6, above.
- Fireplace: Fireplace with cambered brick arch to the opening which has been infilled with modern (20th-century) brickwork to form a small fireplace.
- Cupboard: Area to right of fireplace shows evidence of removed cupboard.
- Ceiling: Ceiling joists aligned north-west to south-east with a single row of solid blocking.

3.6.2 North rear range, first floor

This section of the building was completely inaccessible. The architect's plans prepared during an earlier survey show four bedrooms and two small compartments abutting the rear wall of the front range. The 1949 auction particulars mention a "hanging closet" i.e. a wardrobe, accessed from bedroom

G2. There is also a former access, now blocked, between this area and room attic room A2 (See Section 3.5.2).

3.7 South Range

The earliest part of this range is a two-storey section built in the angle between the front range and the north range, originally with single room on each floor. A separate lean-to was added before 1900. The house remained largely unaltered until it was sold in 1949. Most of the changes since that time have affected the south range.

3.7.1 Southern rear range, ground floor

Corridor

The corridor in the south, that forms a continuation of the entrance hall, is a modern feature (mid-late 20th century) which was formed by the construction of a blockwork wall along its south-east side (Image 40).

- Door: In the corridor is a door in the south-west wall of the two storey section (Image 40). This would have original been an external door, opening off the kitchen (G7) into a space between the two storey section and the lean-to. It is a six-panel door, glazed in the top two panels. It has a plain, unmoulded frame.

Room G7

This was originally a separate room in the south range, which has been 'knocked through' to merge it with room G1 in the front range (Image 39). The north-west side was separated off with a blockwork to form a corridor (see above). A small 'conservatory' extension has been added on south-east side. The 1949 auction particulars describe this room as a kitchen (12-ft x 12-ft. 6-ins.) with a Beetonette Range and two built-in cupboards. Beetonette kitchen ranges were produced by the Carron Company of Falkirk and are illustrated in company catalogues dating from the earlier 20th century.

- Door to corridor: Six-panel door, with a modern architrave (shallow concave moulding).
- Fireplace: Fireplace has been blocked and plastered over.
- Floor: Concrete.
- Ceiling: Ceiling joists, 60mm thick, aligned north-west - south-east, formerly with lath-and-plaster ceiling.

Room G8

This is a modern extension containing a bathroom. It was created after 1949 by filling a gap between the two-storey section (G7) and the lean-to (G9).

Room G9

This is a lean-to that was added to the building sometime between 1885 and 1900 (Image 41). In the 1949 auction particulars it is described as a scullery with an open hearth fireplace, sink with tap over, copper and furnace. The side

walls of the lean-to have been extended upwards in fletton brick during modern alterations and a lobby inserted in the south-east side. None of the scullery fittings remain.

- Door to corridor: Door and doorpost removed. Plain, unmoulded door frame. A plain four-panel door with its door post, lying in the corridor is likely to be from here.
- Door to lobby: Plain four-panel door in modern frame.
- Window: Two-light timber casement window.
- Floor: Concrete.
- Ceiling: The original roof timbers are supported by a purlin, with the modern raised roof visible above.

3.7.2 South range, first floor

Room F7

This room is accessed off the first floor landing (Images 42 & 43). As first built, this was a single bedroom above Room G7. It was subdivided at some time after 1949 to form a bathroom (G9) in the south-east half (Image 44).

- Doorway from landing: This opening has door frame with an ogee architrave moulding (Image 42).
- Doorway to bathroom G8: Plain six-panel door, set in modern frame with shallow convex architrave moulding (Image 42).
- North-west wall: This wall meets the rear wall of the front range in a straight join (Image 42). The brickwork in the lower part of the wall is a light red brick in monk bond. At a height of 1.4m above the floor is a header course of bricks which have been cut back, flush with the face of the wall. This is a former eaves course in the south side of the north range. The upper part of the wall has been raised by the addition of 8 courses of mostly yellow brick.
- South-west wall: This wall meets the north range in a straight join (Image 43). It is built of yellow brick in Flemish bond. It contains a two-light timber casement window in the upper left part. Adjacent to the window is smaller opening for a previous window, which is blocked with fletton brick.
- Floor: Floorboards c.170mm wide.

Room F8

This is a bathroom formed by subdividing the room F7 with a stud wall (Image 44).

4. HISTORICAL SYTHESIS AND CONCLUSSIONS

4.1 Chronological summary

4.1.1 1760s: Inclosure maps

Adjacent plots shown on the 1764 pre-inclosure map and the 1769 inclosure map correspond to the present site of Stonely House (Figures 2 & 3). The two plots were at this time in separate ownership (Edward or John Austin and Henry Child). These plans show houses at the front of the two plots, both aligned end on to the street.

4.1.2 Early 19th century

The present house on the site is arranged side on to the street frontage and is clearly unrelated to the earlier buildings on the site shown in the 1760s maps.

The primary, front range of the house dates from the early-19th century. The symmetrical plan, with a living room and parlour to either side of a central stair hall is a type originating in the 18th-century and was a common type by the 19th-century. Examination of fittings inside the house indicate an early-19th century date. Angular ogee mouldings came into use around the beginning of the 19th century (Hall, 2005 pp.26-27) and continued throughout the 19th and into the 20th century. Reeded mouldings used on some of the door architraves are particularly associated with the early-19th century and the design of the stairs is also consistent with this period.

The rear ranges were later additions to the building, indicated by straight joins in the brickwork. These were added at some point during the 19th-century. The north range was built first, with the two-storey south range and the end bay in the north range added later.

4.1.3 1887: Ordnance Survey mapping

The 1887 OS map shows Stonely House as described above, with addition of the north and south ranges. Other buildings in the plot include brick built structures to the south-east, possible including another house near the street frontage at this time, while the rear of the plot contained a collection of timber or corrugated iron outbuildings. The collection of buildings appears to be a small farmstead. Archaeological investigations found two brick lined wells but no remains of the outbuildings (Albion 2024b).

4.1.4 1901: Ordnance Survey mapping

The 1901 OS map shows the addition of a lean-to on the house. The outbuildings in the rest of the plot had been redeveloped, with many of the buildings shown in 1897 demolished and replaced by a smaller number located towards the back of the plot.

4.1.5 Early 20th century directories

The Huntingdonshire Kellys Directories published between 1898 and 1936 list Walter James Holland as the occupier of Stonely House. Census information

indicates that up until at least 1891 Walter Holland was a grocer living in Higham Ferrers. He is listed in the 1901 census as a "retired grocer" living with his wife Eliza and son Harry. The 1940 edition of Kelly's Directory includes no mention of Stonely House or Walter Holland.

4.1.6 1949: Auction particulars

Stonely House was sold by auction in 1949 at the direction of the executors of the late Mr W.J. Holland. The description of the building suggests that the house at this time remained unchanged from the plan arrangement shown on the 1901 OS plan. The two cottages in the north range were occupied by tenants.

4.1.7 Later 20th century

Various alterations were made to the building during the second half of the 20th century. Extensions were added to the lean-to scullery on the south side of the house to raise its roofline and add a lobby entrance. At the same time, the gap between the lean-to and the two-storey south range was filled to create a ground floor bathroom. The southern room in the front range was knocked through into the south range and a small conservatory extension added to the side of the south range. On the first floor, a stud wall partition was inserted to form a bathroom in the south range. Most of the fireplaces were modified to form smaller openings.

In recent decades, the house remained unoccupied, and the interior was partially stripped out during an abortive restoration project.

4.2 Summary and Conclusions

Stonely House was constructed during the early-19th century on an existing village house plot. The present plot appears to have been formed by merging two earlier plots shown on inclosure maps of the 1760s.

The front range is the primary phase, consisting of a central stair hall with rooms to either side. The large fireplace in the northern ground floor room indicates that this would have been the kitchen/living room with the parlour to the south of the entrance hall. In this initial form the building shows some outward architectural refinement in the front elevation, with its central first floor window under a semicircular gauged brick arch, it did however lack service rooms.

The rear ranges were added during the 19th century, possibly shortly after the construction of the front range. The north range contained two cottages and may have had this function from the outset. The south rear range is likely to have been added as a service room and was in use as the kitchen during the first half of the 20th century. A further service room was added it the form of a lean-to scullery towards the end of the 19th century. Bay windows were added, probably towards the end of the 19th century, altering the appearance of the front elevation.

The house is an example of a characteristic symmetrical plan form with a central stair hall developed during the 18th century. The house plan has been adapted to incorporate cottages in the rear range, presumably to accommodate rural labourers.

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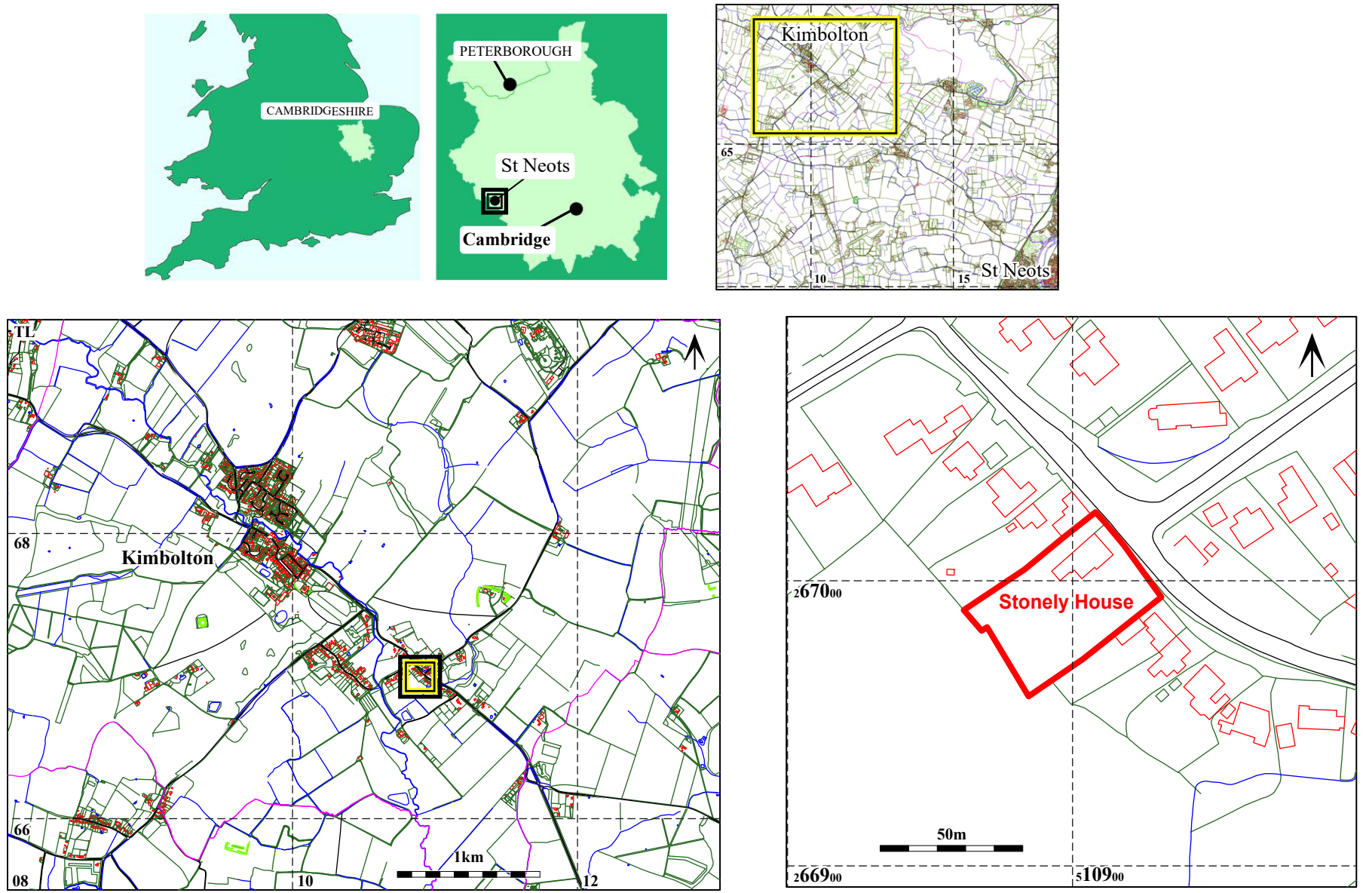


Figure 1: Site location

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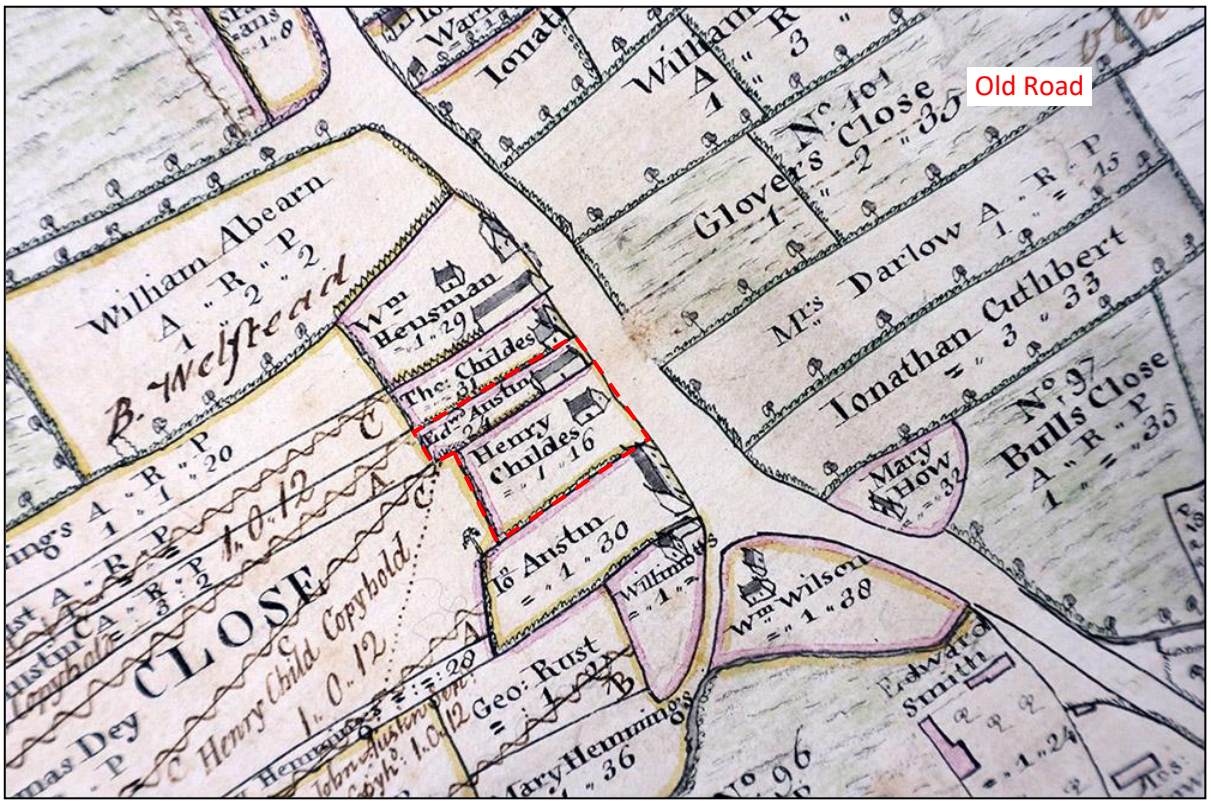


Figure 2: 1764, pre-inclosure map

*Approx. outline of Stonely House plot indicated in red (Huntingdonshire Archives. Ref. MAP 458)

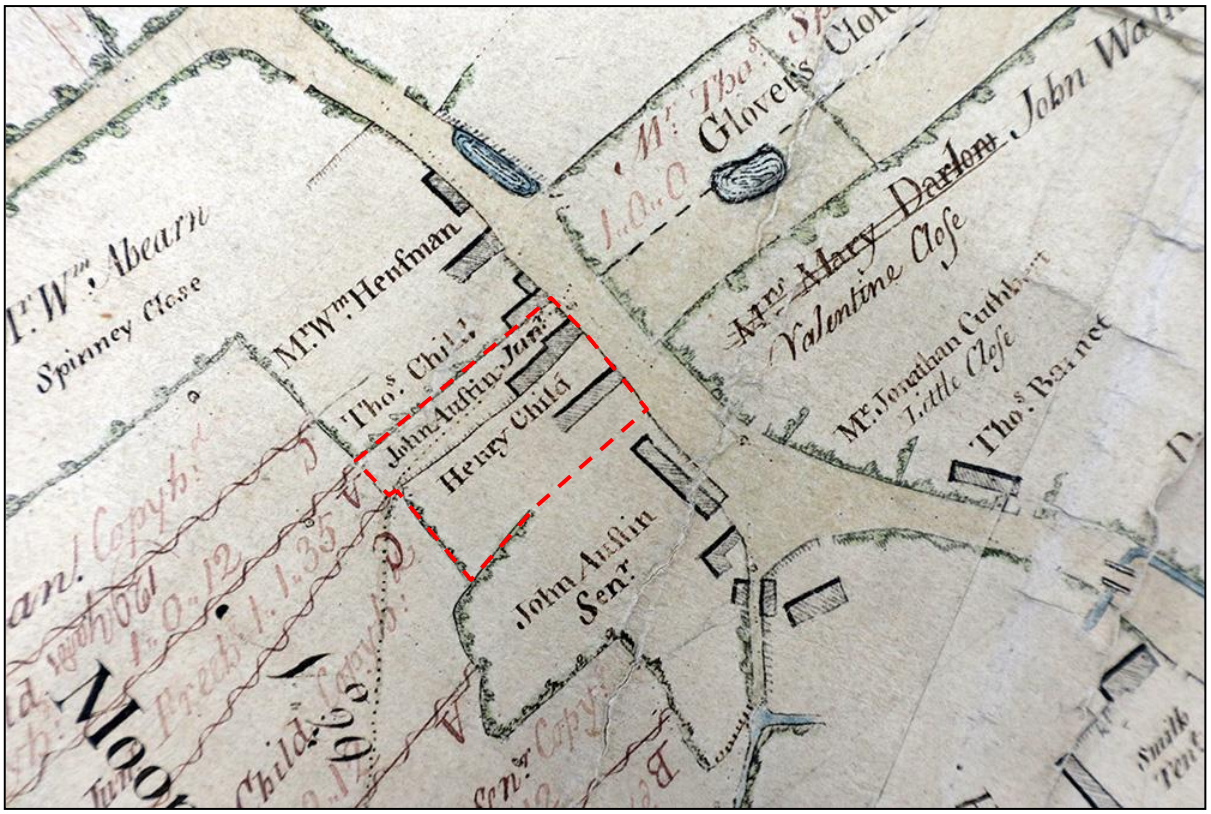


Figure 3: 1769, inclosure map

*Approx. outline of Stonely House plot indicated in red (Huntingdonshire Archives. Ref. MAP 465d)

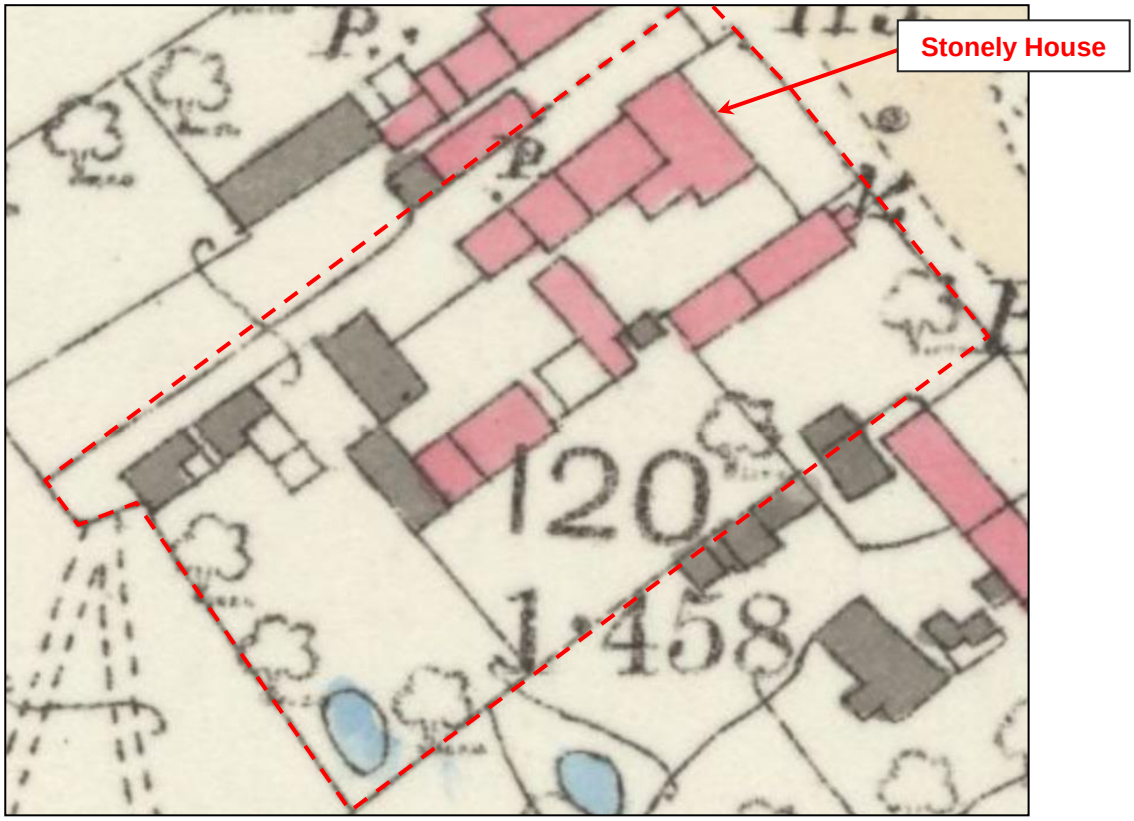


Figure 4: 1887, 25-inch Ordnance Survey map

(Annotations added in red. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland, CC-BY licence)

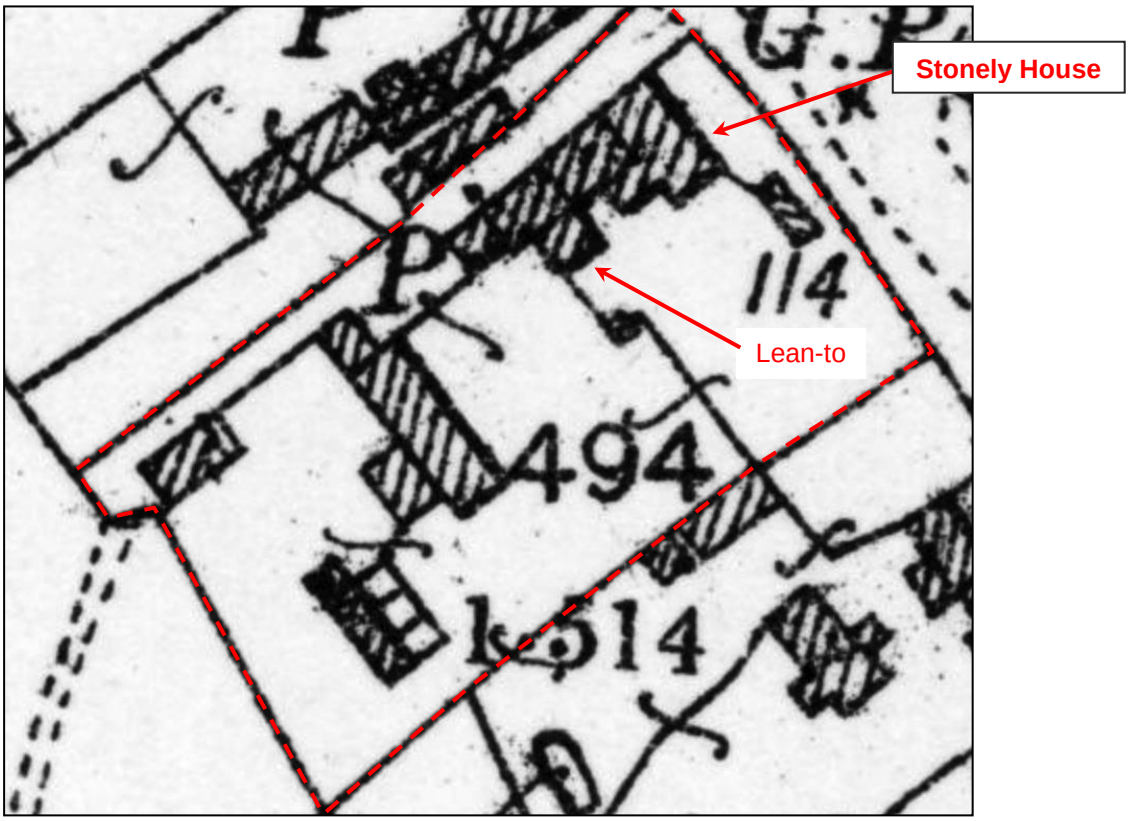


Figure 5: 1901, 25-inch Ordnance Survey map

(Annotations added in red. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland, (CC-BY licence)

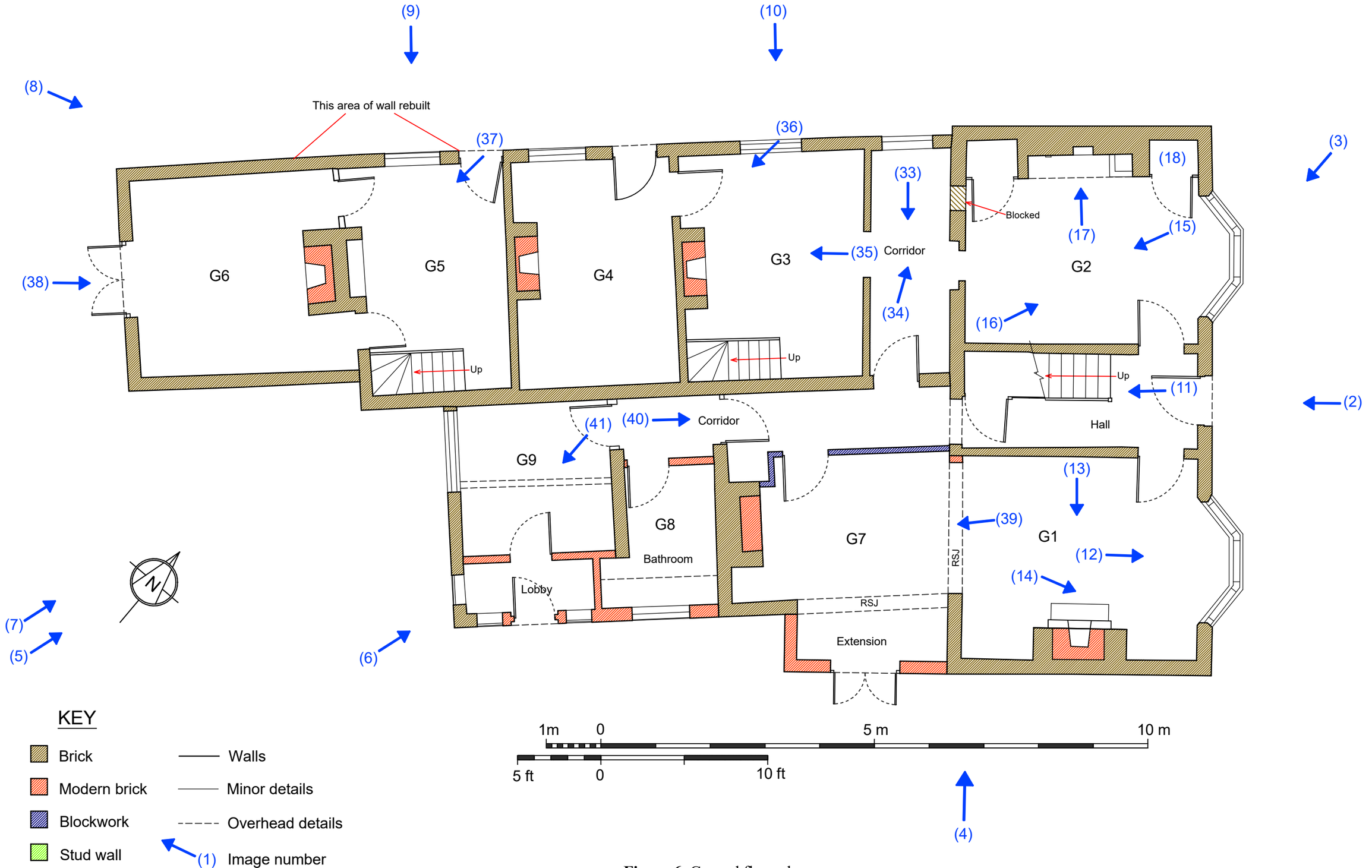


Figure 6: Ground floor plan

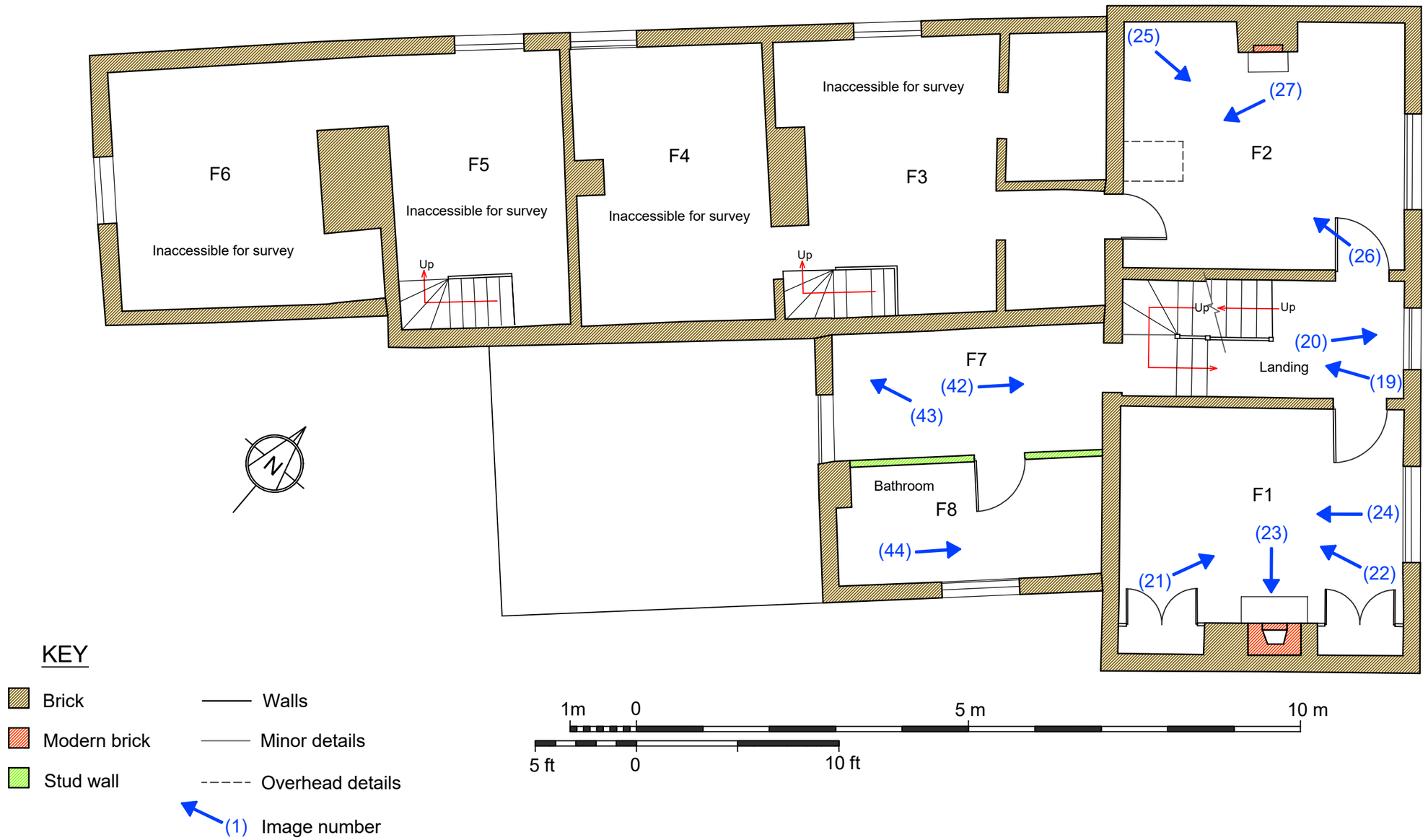


Figure 7: First floor plan

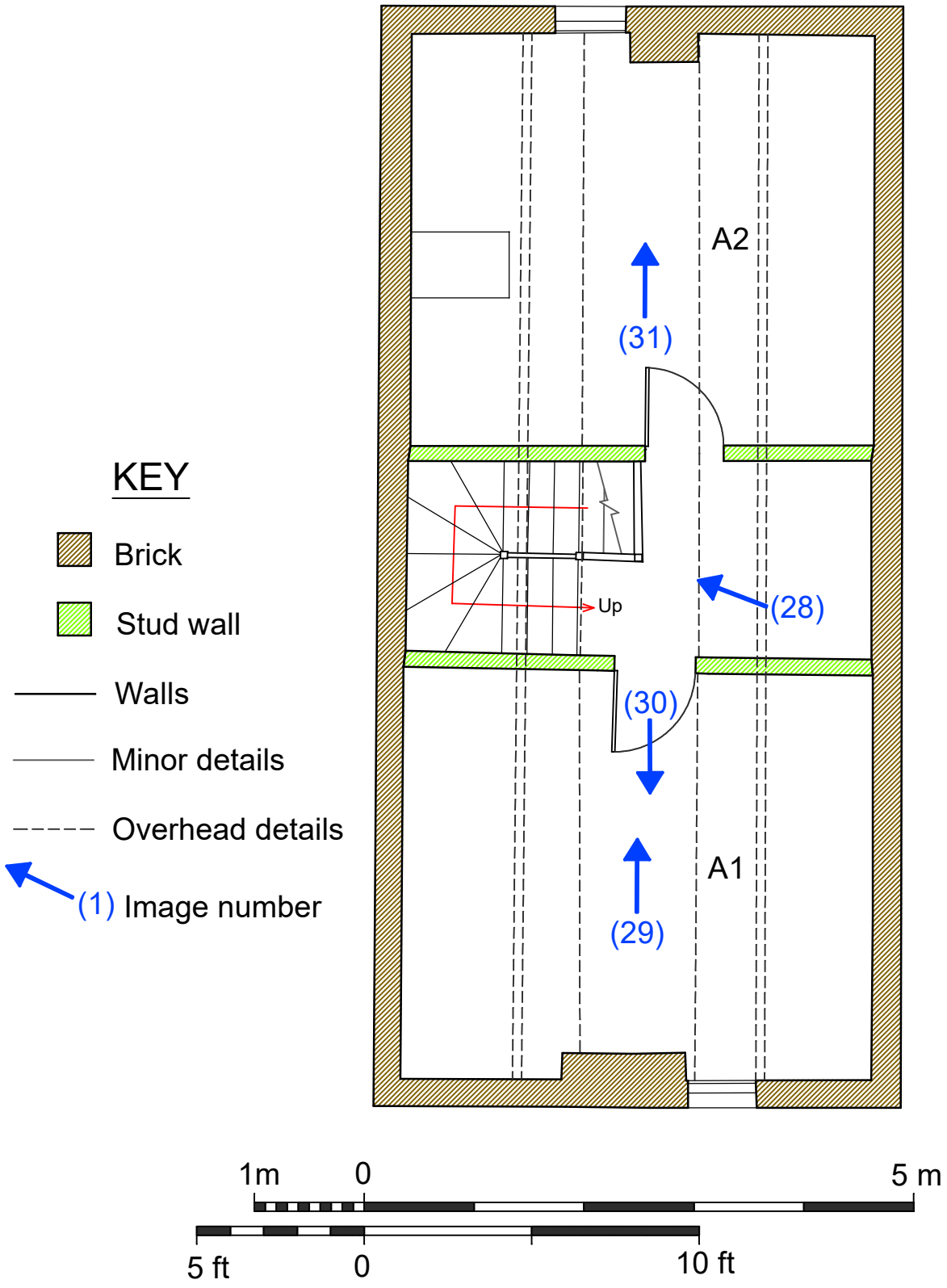


Figure 8: Attic plan



Figure 9: North-east (front) elevation

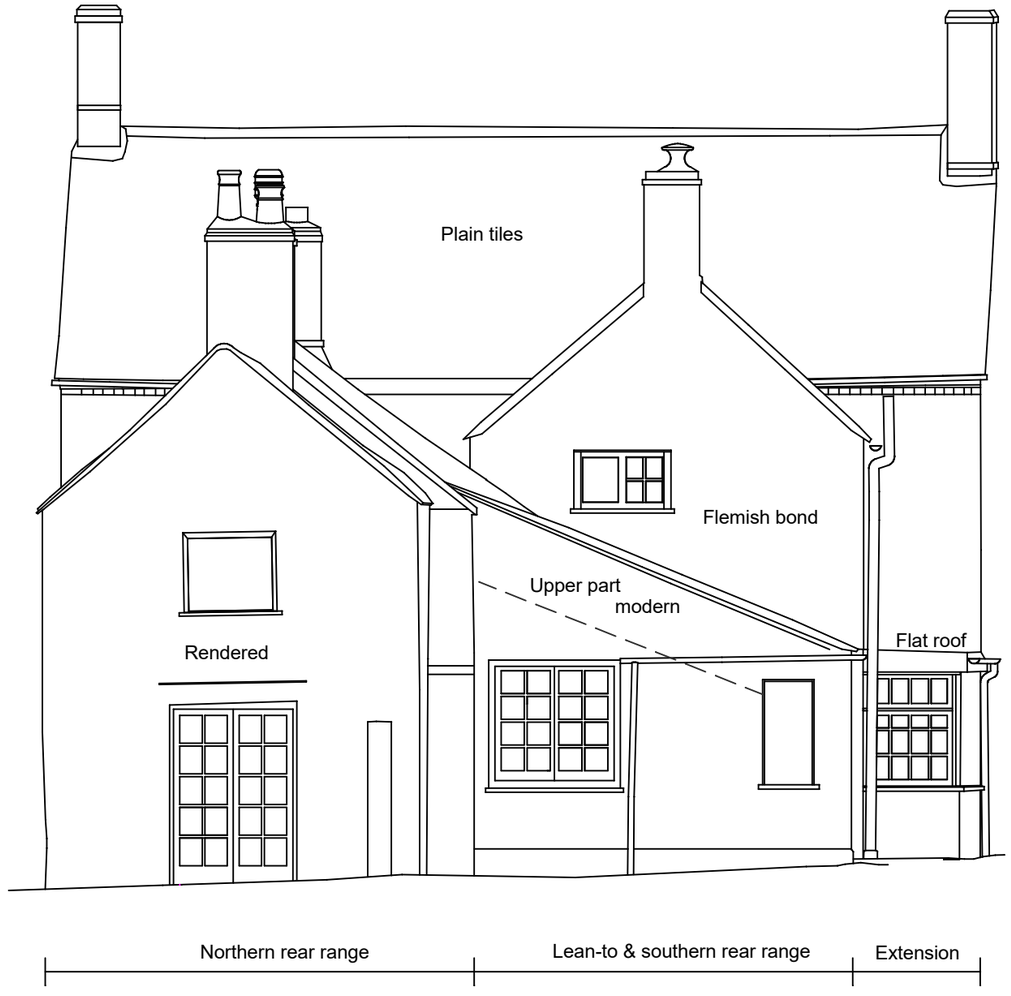
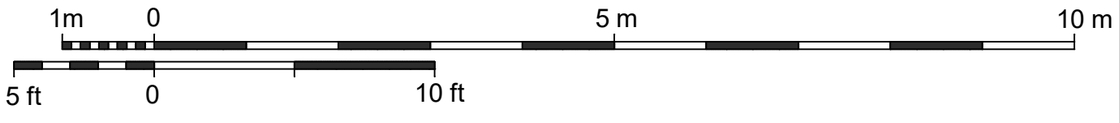


Figure 10: South-west (rear) elevation



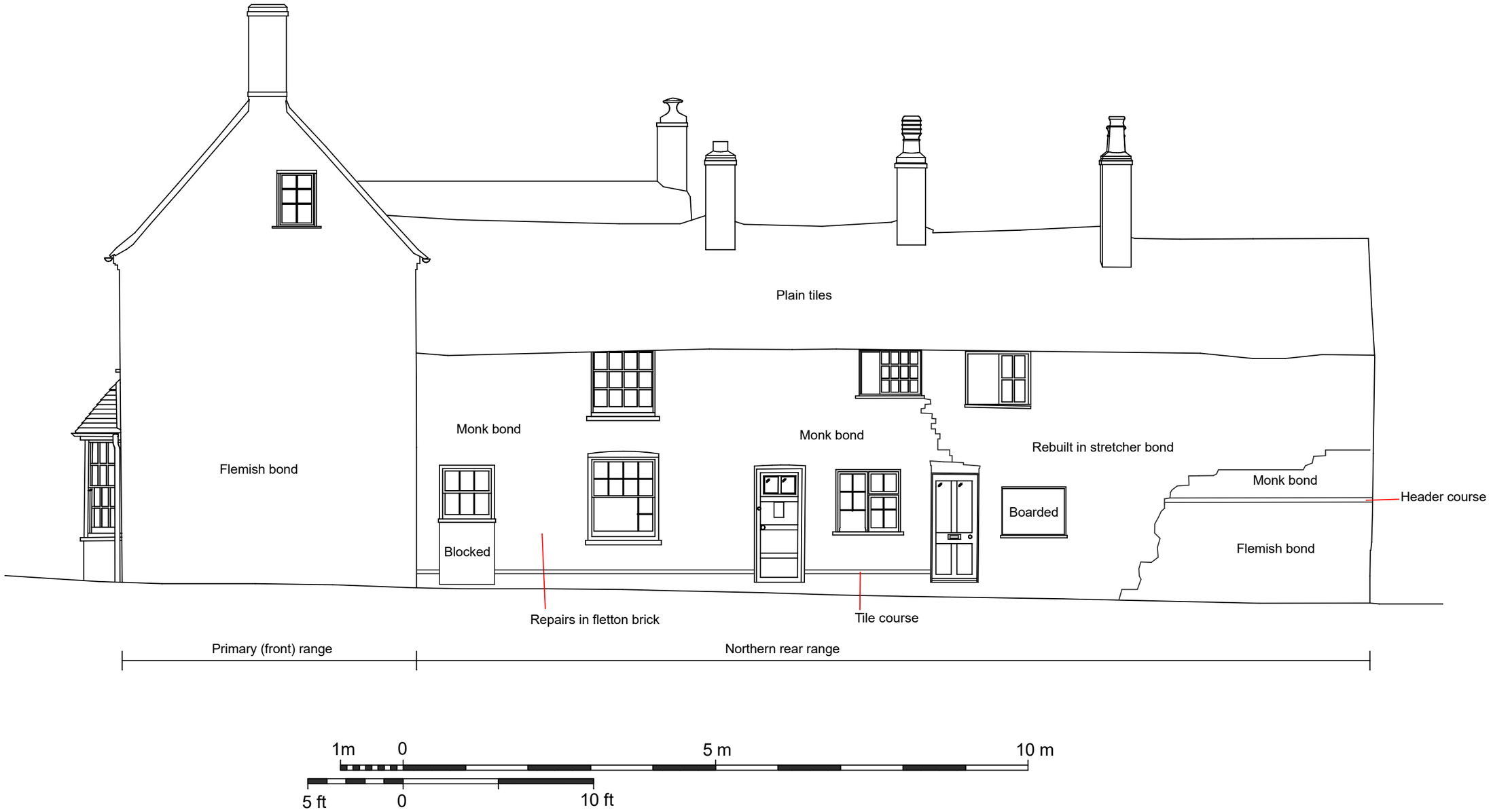


Figure 11: North-west (side) elevation

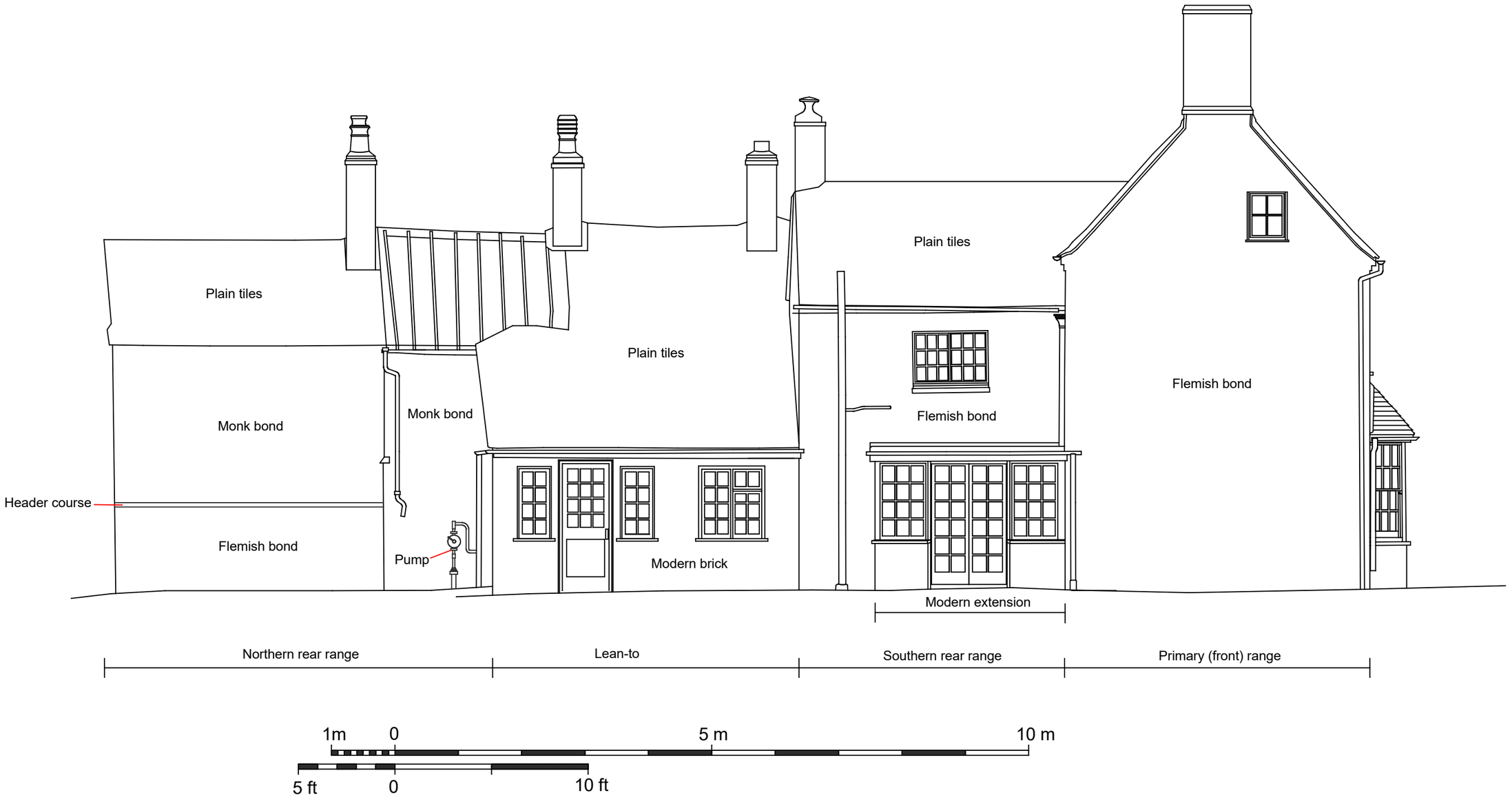


Figure 12: South-east (side) elevation



Image 1: View of Stonely House from junction of Easton Road

Also shows No. 35 Main Road, to the right (Looking south-west)



Image 2: Front (north-east) elevation

(Looking south-west. Scale 2m)



Image 3: Front (north-east) elevation, oblique view

(Looking south. Scale 2m)



Image 4: South-east elevation

From right to left: front range, south range, lean-to and part of north range
(Looking north-west. Scale 2m)



Image 5: Rear of house from the south

Shows rear ranges (Looking north. Scale 2m)



Image 6: South range and lean-to, from the south

(Looking north. Scale 2m)



Image 7: Lean-to and part of northern range, from the south

(Looking north. Scale 2m)



Image 8: North range, from the west

Shows gable end and north-west side of north range (Looking east. Scale 2m)



Image 9: North-west elevation, towards southern end

North range, showing the southern cottage (Looking south-east. Scale 2m)



Image 10: North-west elevation, towards northern end

North range, showing north cottage (Looking south-east. Scale 2m)

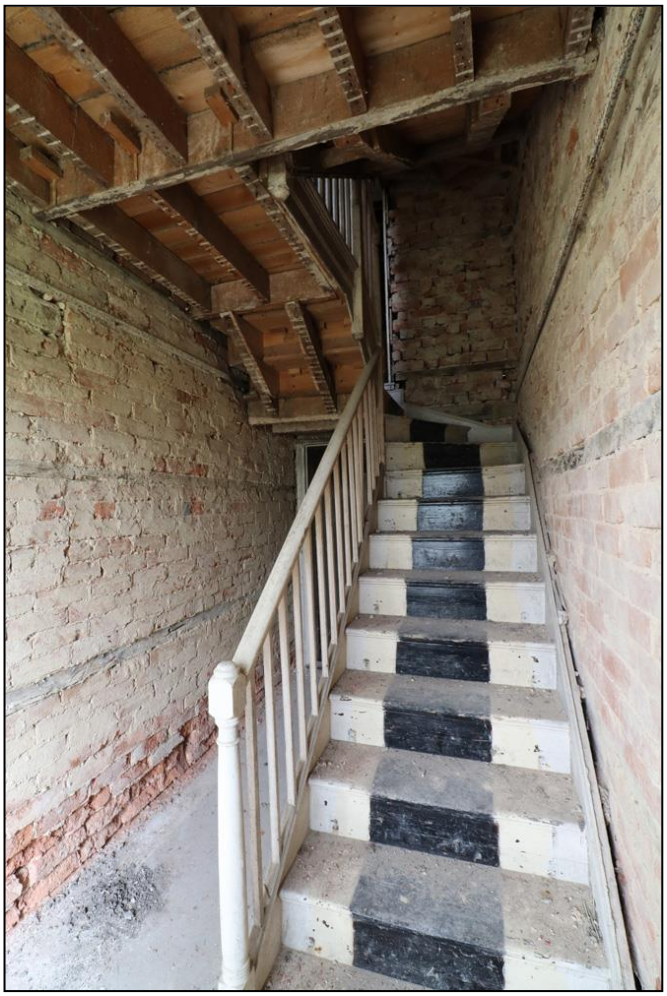


Image 11: Entrance hall

(Looking south-west)



Image 12: Room G1, looking north-east

Shows door to hall at left and inserted bay window (Scale 2m)



Image 13: Room G1, looking south-east

Knocked through opening to G7 at far right (Scale 2m)



Image 14: Room G1, detail of ceiling

Shows roundwood supports for former wattle and daub infill between joists. Part of chimney breast at bottom right (Looking east).



Image 15: Room G2, looking south

Opening to north rear range covered by tarpaulin (Scale 2m)



Image 16: Room G2, looking north

Shows fireplace and inserted bay window (Scale 2m)



Image 17: Room G2, fireplace

Shows fireplace and cupboards (Looking north-west. Scale 2m)



Image 18: Room G2, detail of ceiling

Shows surviving infill between joists, located above right-hand cupboard (Scale 2m)



Image 19: First floor landing, stairs

Door to rear range at left and door to F2 at right (Looking west. Scale 2m)

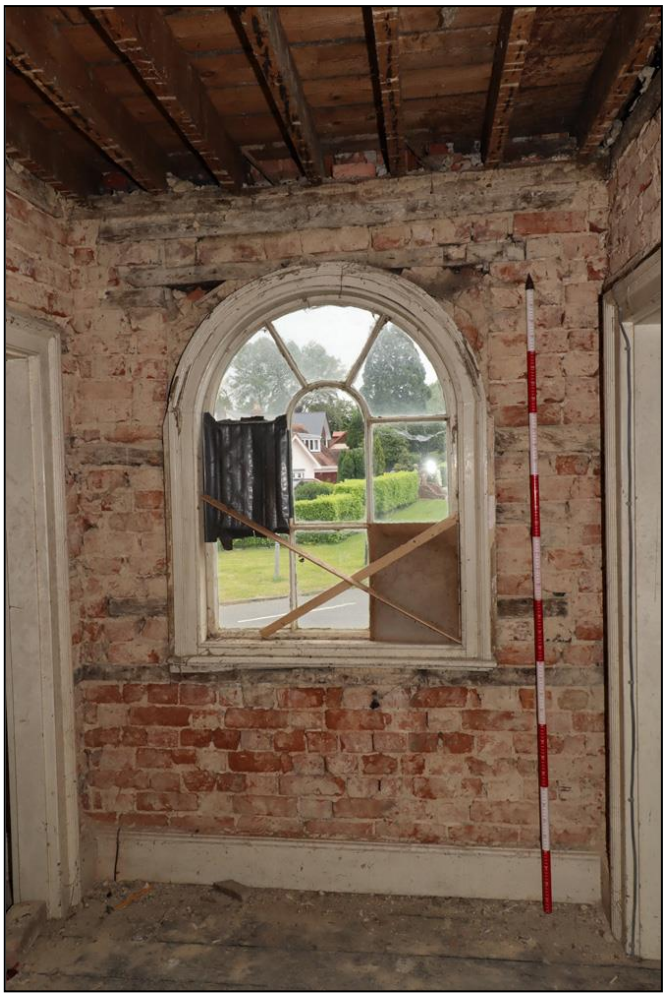


Image 20: First floor landing, window

Shows central window in front elevation

(Looking north-east. Scale 2m)



Image 21: Room F1, looking north

Door to first floor landing at centre (Scale 2m)



Image 22: Room F1, looking south

Door to first floor land at far right (Scale 2m)



Image 23: Room F1, fireplace and cupboards

Looking south-east (Scale 2m)

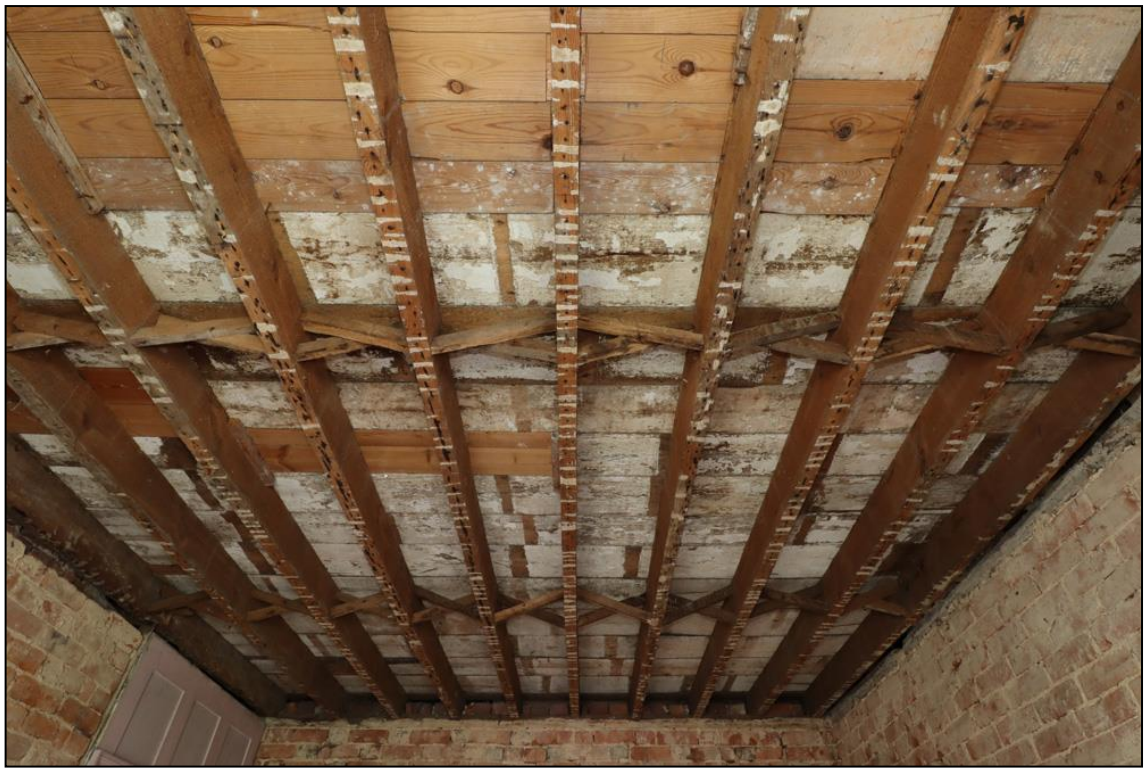


Image 24: Room F1, ceiling

Shows reused floor boards in the attic floor. Looking south-west (Scale 2m)

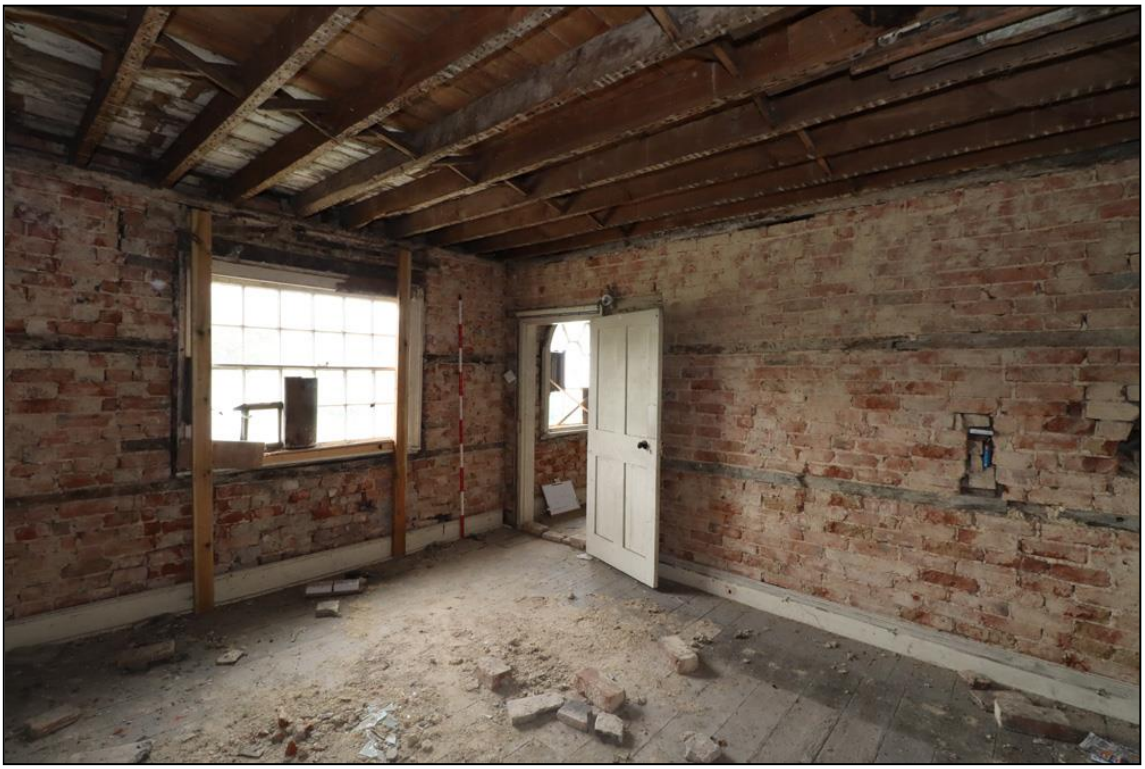


Image 25: Room F2, looking east

Door to first floor landing at centre (Scale 2m)



Image 26: Room F2, looking west

Door to first rear range at left (Scale 2m)



Image 27: Room F2, ceiling detail

Shows former opening in upper part of wall and ceiling. Looking south



Image 28: Attic landing and stairs

Looking west showing stairs



Image 29: Attic, looking north-west

Shows exposed timber studding in attic walls (Scale 2m)



Image 30: Attic Room A1

Looking south-east showing chimney breast and window (Scale 2m)



Image 31: Attic Room A2

Looking north-west showing chimney breast and window (Scale 2m)

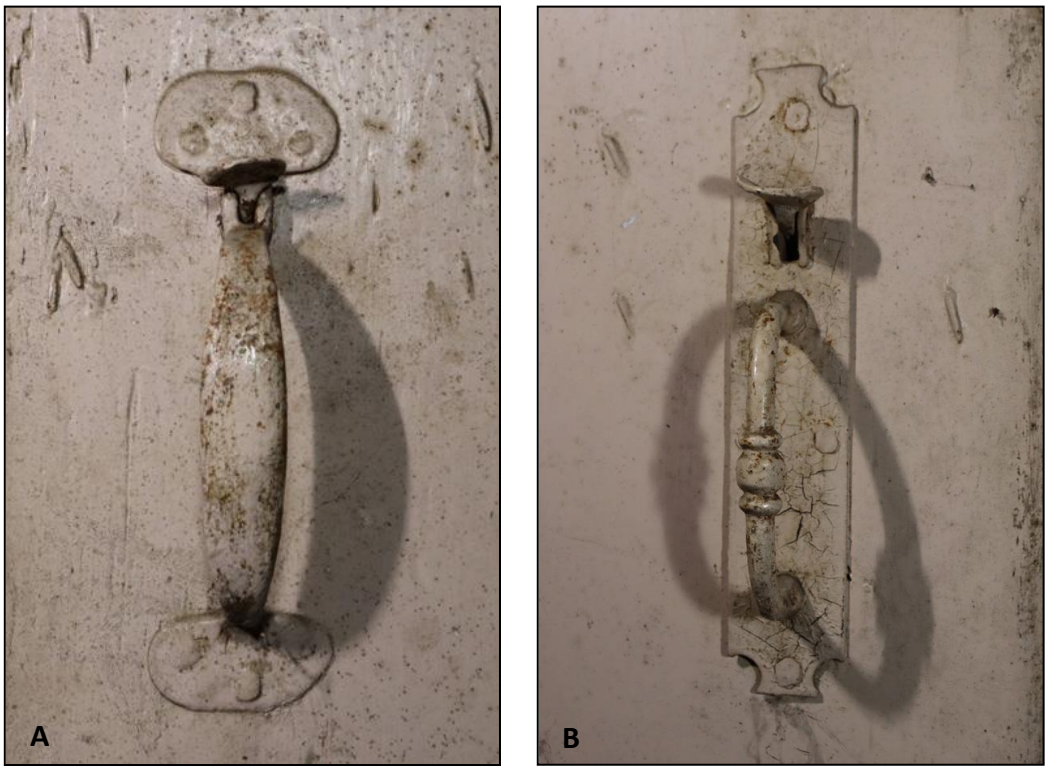


Image 32: Attic, detail of door handles

Handle to Room A1 at left and A2 at right.



Image 33: North range corridor, looking south-east

Opening to G2 at left and G3 at right (Scale 2m)



Image 34: North range corridor, looking north-west

Showing modified former door opening (Scale 2m)



Image 35: North range, Room G3, looking south-west

Shows door to G4 at right



Image 36: North range, Room G3 with partial view of Room G4

Looking south with view of G4 through doorway



Image 37: North range, Room G5, looking south

Stairs and fireplace at centre and door to G6 at right



Image 38: North range, Room G6, looking north-east

Shows fireplace with door to G5 at left



Image 39: South range, Room G7, seen from G1

Shows knocked through opening to G7



Image 40: South range, corridor

Looking north-east, towards the entrance hall. Shows former exterior wall of south range with remains of a small, blocked window visible above the ceiling



Image 41: South range, Room G9, lean-to

Looking south. Shows modified ceiling where roof has been raised and C20th fletton brick wall at left (Scale 2m)



Image 42: South range, Room F7

Looking north-east towards first floor landing. Inserted C20th stud wall at right (Scale 2m)



Image 43: South range, Room F7

Looking west. Shows small, blocked window with larger window to left and modified wall of north range to right (Scale 2m)



Image 44: South range, Room F8

Bathroom, looking north-east (Scale 2m)

OASIS Summary for albionar1-522614

OASIS ID (UID)	albionar1-522614
Project Name	Detailed Building Survey (Level 3) at Stonely House, Main Road, St Neots
Sitename	Stonely House, Main Road, St Neots
Sitecode	MRS3945
Project Identifier(s)	MRS3945, Stonely House, Main Road, St Neots
Activity type	Detailed Building Survey (Level 3)
Planning Id	22/00793/ful
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Albion Archaeology
Project Dates	07-May-2024 - 03-Jun-2024
Location	Stonely House, Main Road, St Neots NGR : TL 10887 67005 LL : 52.2899999793249, -0.375649788016205 12 Fig : 510887,267005
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Cambridgeshire Local Authority District : Huntingdonshire Parish : Kimbolton
Project Methodology	Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out historic building recording to a Grade II-listed building at 37–41 Main Road, St Neots, Cambridgeshire
Project Results	Stonely House was constructed during the early 19th century on an existing village house plot. The present plot appears to have been formed by merging two earlier plots shown on inclosure maps of the 1760s. The front range is the primary phase, consisting of a central stair hall with rooms to either side. The large fireplace in the northern ground floor room indicates that this would have been the kitchen/living room with the parlour to the south of the entrance hall. In this initial form the building shows some outward architectural refinement in the front elevation, with its central first floor window under a semicircular gauged brick arch, it did however lack service rooms. The rear ranges were added during the 19th century, possibly shortly after the construction of the front range. The north range contained two cottages and may have had this function from the outset. The south, rear range is likely to have been added as a service room and was in use as the kitchen during the first half of the 20th century. A further service room was added it the form of a lean-to scullery towards the end of the 19th century. Bay windows were added, probably towards the end of the 19th century, altering the appearance of the front elevation. The house is an example of a characteristic plan form with a central stair hall that was developed during the 18th century. The house plan has been adapted to incorporate cottages in the rear range, presumably to accommodate rural labourers, and additional service rooms were added.
Keywords	House - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Atomica Ltd

HER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Hester Cooper-Reade
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Report generated on: 08 Jul 2024, 13:39

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