

Early Fabric in Historic Towns Project, Southwell

64, 64a & 66 King Street, Southwell, Nottinghamshire, NG25 0EH

Grid reference: SK 7027 5405

Initial Survey: 04/03/2014

Listing:

English Heritage Building ID: 242399

Grade: II

Date Listed: 09/02/1973

Date of most recent amendment:
20/05/1992

Nottinghamshire HER entry: 3.70.115

Maps:



The front range shows as a rectangular building, marked as property 29 on the 1841 tithe map of Southwell. At that time the owner was Jonathan Adlington who occupied it with another. The description was 'houses and garden'. The smaller cottage to the west is a later addition but also appears on the map.

The map shows a rear projection to property 28 (now no. 62 King Street), adjacent to the west end, but none associated with 29 (see 'Interpretation').

Description of building:

This building comprises an L-shaped footprint consisting of a rectangular street range (Nos. 64 & 66), aligned east-west, and a projecting rear range (No.64a), orientated north/south, at the west end of the street range. Both ranges have single-ridged, gabled roofs.

The property is occupied as three dwellings, each of two storeys, the street range having a steep-pitched roof with pantiles to the street and slates at the rear.

The frontage onto King Street consists of a 2 unit (cross passage entry?) dwelling (64) and a single unit (66) abutting its northern end wall. The wall building material of Nos. 64 & 66 is largely concealed by render on the north and east elevations, though there is a stone plinth to 64 and what appears to be one course of stone and brick as a plinth to No.66. At the rear of 64 is a timber wall-plate below eaves, under-built in brick, the wall-plate exhibiting peg holes.

On the east elevation of No.66 there is a plinth of three courses of brickwork; its gable also has exposed close-studded timber framing with render infill. Between Nos. 64 and 66, below eaves at the rear, is a vertical line of render.

At 64a there is an exposed wall-plate below eaves level, under-built in brick, the wall-plate having the stub of a cut-off wall-post attached. The rear half of this dwelling is built in different brickwork to the rest of it and has a brick dated 1981. A dormer window has been introduced at eaves level and its roof is clad in pantiles. It has a modern wood and glass door.

No.64 has Gothic-style windows; the middle one of the upper windows has two lights, whilst the flanking ones have three, with central casements, as do both of those on the ground floor. At the rear there is a further two-light Gothic-style window. It has a front, four-centred arched doorway with a foot scraper to the right-hand side. There

are decorative quoins on the front elevation either side of this property. Air bricks either side of the door suggest suspended floor and cellar.

The internal party wall between 64 and 62 has close studding, with carpenters' marks, on a stone plinth and was once the external wall to 64.

No. 64 has a modern, mono-pitched single storey extension and 66 also has a lean-to extension to its out-shut.

No.66 has casement windows at the front, one centrally to each floor, and a plain wooden door. At its rear there is a further plain door and two ground floor windows with opening transoms.

Both the front and rear ranges have single chimney stacks at ridge.

Interpretation:

If the 1841 map is to be taken as truly indicative of the front range at that time, this raises something of a conundrum: the rear range occupied by No.64a appears to have been added since that date, according to the map, though the presence of its timber wall-plate with a cut off wall post would suggest a much earlier structure for that range. Perhaps too heavy a reliance on what the tithe map shows should be avoided in reaching any conclusion that this rear range actually post-dates 1841. Nevertheless, the timber framing in evidence in this rear range may not be in situ and could have been reused from elsewhere, adding to the likelihood that it is in fact later than 1841.

The rear half of 64a, by virtue of its different brickwork and date-brick, is much newer than the rest of that property.

Number 62 King Street, which abuts no.64, has exposed internal timber framing, with carpenters' marks, the finish of which suggests an originally external surface. The timbers also sit on a stone plinth and there does not appear to be any evidence of openings in the wall. These features add to the possibility, or even probability, that the building now at 62 King Street (Verne House) post-dates the street range of 64 & 66.

It is possible that the front range was originally one property, now divided into two. This creation of two could have been as early as 1841 because (as stated above) the tithe map property entry describes the property as 'houses and garden'.



Plate 1: The east gable end of no. 66 showing the king post and close studding, viewed looking south-east.



Plate 2: The stone plinth on the north face at junction of present day 64/66, viewed looking south.



Plate 3: The ground floor ceiling beams; the front door onto King Street of no. 66 is in the corner, viewed looking north.



Plate 4: The rear courtyard of nos. 64, 64a & 66 showing the extensions to the property, viewed looking north.



Plate 5: Wall plate and stub of vertical framing of no. 64a, to the left of the conifer in plate 4, viewed looking west.



Plate 6: Wall plate on the southern face of 64, viewed looking north.



Plate 7: Render strip adjoining rear of nos. 64 and 66's rear extension, wall plate just visible at top, viewed looking north-east.

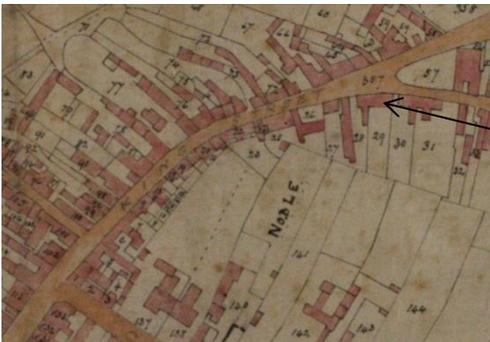


Plate 8: 1841 Tithe map, showing 64 & 66 marked as no. 29, note the absence of the rear extensions.