



# Former Chemist's Shop, 59-59A High Street, Lowestoft: Research and Investigation

Kathryn A. Morrison

Discovery, Innovation and Science in the Historic Environment



Research Report Series 055-2018

**FORMER CHEMIST'S SHOP,  
59-59A HIGH STREET,  
LOWESTOFT**

RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION

Kathryn A. Morrison

NGR: TM 55135 93760

© Historic England

ISSN 2059-4453 (Online)

The Research Report Series incorporates reports by the expert teams within the Investigation & Analysis Division of the Heritage Protection Department of Historic England, alongside contributions from other parts of the organisation. It replaces the former Centre for Archaeology Reports Series, the Archaeological Investigation Report Series, the Architectural Investigation Report Series, and the Research Department Report Series.

Many of the Research Reports are of an interim nature and serve to make available the results of specialist investigations in advance of full publication. They are not usually subject to external refereeing, and their conclusions may sometimes have to be modified in the light of information not available at the time of the investigation. Where no final project report is available, readers must consult the author before citing these reports in any publication. Opinions expressed in Research Reports are those of the author(s) and are not necessarily those of Historic England.

For more information contact [Res.reports@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:Res.reports@HistoricEngland.org.uk)  
or in writing to:

Historic England, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4 9LD



## SUMMARY

Nos. 59-59a High Street, Lowestoft, is a three-storeyed, two-bay brick house with a former chemist's shop and dispensary on the ground floor (No. 59) and separately-accessed accommodation above (No. 59a). It was erected for Robert Morris, chemist and druggist, in 1851.

This building is of interest primarily for its Italianate shopfront, which is an original and largely unaltered feature. The fashionable design, with its arched plate-glass windows, closely resembles shopfronts illustrated by John Weale in *Examples of Modern Shop Fronts*, which was published in 1851. Specially designed mid-Victorian chemists' shopfronts seldom survive intact, and this is one of the earliest datable examples to have an integral carboy shelf. An intriguing wooden mechanism, installed beneath the stall board and operated from within the cellar, raised and lowered the shop shutters. Such mechanisms rarely survive.

Typical chemists' fixtures and fittings – including mirror-backed shelving, the 'drug run' (drawers) and a painted cupboard door – survive inside the front shop, together with the glazed window enclosure. The general configuration of the shop interior, including the flush panelling of the dispensary, seems to date from the 1950s.

Structural alterations have taken place elsewhere in the building: notably the replacement of the roof of the rear wing and the removal of an east-facing canted bay in 1946-47, as a result of bomb damage sustained during the Second World War. Despite this, the residential part of the property retains much of its early Victorian character with original staircases, archways and doorways.

## CONTRIBUTORS

Kathryn A. Morrison (text) and Patricia Payne (photographs, unless otherwise stated).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Andrew and April Beale, the owners of No. 59 High Street, for allowing me to investigate their property and for sharing historical documents in their possession. My thanks to Patricia Payne of the Historic England Imaging Team for site photography, to Luke Griffin and Nigel Wilkins in the Historic England Archive for assistance with accessing historic aerial photographs, and to Emily V. Cole for proof-reading the text. The report was desktop published by Rachel Forbes.

## ARCHIVE LOCATION

Historic England Archive, The Engine House, Fire Fly Avenue, Swindon SN2 2EH.

## DATE OF INVESTIGATION

May to August 2018.

## CONTACT DETAILS

Historic England, 24 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 8BU

Kathryn A. Morrison; 01223 582749; kathryn.morrison@historicengland.org.uk



# CONTENTS

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS	1
Before 1851	1
After 1851	4
EARLY VICTORIAN CHEMISTS' SHOPS	6
SETTING: LOWESTOFT HIGH STREET	10
THE BUILDING: EXTERIOR	11
THE BUILDING: THE INTERIOR OF THE SHOP	19
THE BUILDING: THE INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE	23
ENDNOTES	27



## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS

### Before 1851

In June 1851 it was reported in several East Anglian newspapers that the former premises of the National Provincial Bank in Lowestoft were in the process of being rebuilt for the proprietor, Mr. Morris, chemist:

The National Provincial, under the superintendence of – Ferguson, Esq., is removed to a more convenient spot lower down the town, its former site being now occupied by a substantial white brick business premises erecting for its proprietor, Mr. Morris, chemist.<sup>1</sup>

Work had started by the end of March 1851, when the Census listed ‘one house building’ between the premises of Thomas Crowe, bookseller, and Robert Morris, chemist and druggist.<sup>2</sup>

Title deeds in the hands of the current owners of No. 59 High Street shed light on the earlier history of the site (figs 1 and 2). Morris had purchased the property from his father-in-law, William Cleveland (1781-1861), a local fish merchant, in October 1850 for £600.<sup>3</sup> Cleveland, in turn, had bought it from Elizabeth Loch of Brighton in May 1838 for £460.<sup>4</sup> The Cleveland family lived directly across the street, at No. 145 High Street,<sup>5</sup> and so No. 59 was let to tenants. At first it was occupied by a relatively well-to-do surgeon’s daughter, Sarah Darby, and her female servant. Then, after Darby’s death in 1842, it was let to Thomas Woods, the agent for the National Provincial Bank.<sup>6</sup>

Elizabeth Loch had inherited the property from her widowed aunt, Ann Wiseman, who died on 7 December 1837. When Ann Wiseman drafted her will in 1828 she was evidently still living in the house herself.<sup>7</sup> However, at the time of her death it was rented to John Salter Lincoln, formerly a grocer but now a gentleman of independent means.<sup>8</sup> The property was described as follows in an advertisement for an auction scheduled for 16 March 1838:

All that neat and substantial Freehold Brick and Tiled DWELLING-HOUSE, situate in Lowestoft, in the County of Suffolk, nearly in the centre of the High Street; comprising dining and drawing rooms, four bed chambers, two attics, an excellent kitchen, store room, large beer and wine cellar, and other offices, with a Pump of good Spring Water and a small walled-in garden, now in the occupation of Mr John Salter Lincoln. The east front commands a fine View of the Sea.<sup>9</sup>

The property failed to sell on that occasion but was bought by Cleveland in a private transaction two months later.



*Fig 1 A general view of No. 59 High Street, Lowestoft. (Historic England, Patricia Payne, DP232168)*



*Fig 2 Reproduced from the 1:2500 scale OS Map of 1883 (showing location). Note the canted bay on the rear elevation which was destroyed during the Second World War.*

Ann Wiseman had bought the house from Robert Allen in 1819.<sup>10</sup> Before being acquired by Allen, it had been owned successively by Nathaniel Gooding (b. 1721) and then Mary Pearse (b. 1750). The garden and yard at the back were on the site of a separate property, purchased by Robert Allen from John Elph in 1802 and unified with the house.<sup>11</sup> Deeds dating back to the 1730s survive in the hands of the present owners but have not been analysed as it is not immediately clear which relate to the back property and which to the front. Few houses in this area survived a devastating fire in 1645 and so the house fronting the High Street was probably built in the late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century. It does not appear to have included a shop, and was used throughout its history as a gentleman's or gentlewoman's residence.

The Census taken on 31 March 1841 listed Robert Morris's household just before Sarah Darby's, suggesting that he lived and traded from the site of the present-day No. 58 High Street.<sup>12</sup> This would explain how Morris and his family managed to remain in the vicinity during the building works of spring 1851. By purchasing and rebuilding No. 59 High Street, Morris appears to have been moving next door. An indenture of 1850 described the property to the north of No. 59 as 'formerly of Ann Tiddeman since of Robert Sterry Lockwood and then or then late Susanna Russel [sic]' but did not mention Morris or any other tenants or undertenants.<sup>13</sup>

Relatively little is known of Morris's early life. He was born in the village of Cratfield, near Halesworth in Suffolk, on 25 April 1811 to William and Mary Morris, his father being a farmer.<sup>14</sup> In 1841 he would have been 30 years of age, but the Census recorded his age as 25. At that time, he lived with Thomas Morris, 15, and Hannah Morris, 15, presumably siblings or cousins who assisted with the business and housekeeping. When Robert married in June 1841 his age was (again) given as 25.<sup>15</sup>

A 'Robert Morris' was registered to vote in Lowestoft by 1832, but this is more likely to have been 'Robert Morris, 80, Ind.', listed in the Census of 1841, than the young chemist.<sup>16</sup> Morris was undoubtedly trading as a chemist on Lowestoft High Street by 1839, when he was listed in Pigot & Co's Directory. Shortly before this, he may have had some kind of business association with a Lowestoft chemist named Robert Smith (born in 1814 in Smallburgh, Norfolk; death not known), who later became his brother-in-law. Robert Smith, chemist, advertised for an apprentice (specifically, 'a well-educated youth') in county newspapers in 1837.<sup>17</sup> He was last mentioned as a chemist in Lowestoft in regional newspapers in March 1839.<sup>18</sup> Smith and Morris married daughters of the fish merchant William Cleveland (see above), who owned No. 59 High Street until 1850. Robert Smith married Maria Cleveland in December 1838, and Robert Morris married Anne Cleveland in June 1841.<sup>19</sup> Despite this, no direct professional relationship between the two men has come to light.

Smith quit Lowestoft in March 1839 to open a chemist's shop in Colchester,<sup>20</sup> and in April 1839 Morris took over a property that had been occupied by Samuel Sharman Brame (1813-63), who was a qualified surgeon as well as a chemist.<sup>21</sup> Brame continued to run a chemist's shop on the High Street, but may have moved to new premises in 1839. Certainly, his business continued to exist in tandem with Morris's.

Lettering on the edge of the carboy shelf in the window of Morris's shopfront reads: 'FAMILY DISPENSING CHEMIST EST. 1817'. Clearly there was no shop of any

kind at No. 59 High Street prior to 1851, and so this must refer to the foundation of the business at a different address. The druggist H. Newson appears to have dominated the trade in Lowestoft in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and his death, in 1816, left a gap in the market. Quite a number of Lowestoft chemists practised in the 1820s, 1830s and 1840s and one of these businesses is known to have been established in 1817.<sup>22</sup> Based at No. 31 High Street, by 1830 this was run by Charles Dalton. Francis Snell took over from Dalton in May 1838 and No. 31 was advertised for sale in October 1839, at which time it was reported that the premises had been used as a chemist's shop for 'upwards of 20 years'.<sup>23</sup> Snell continued to run the business, which clearly had nothing to do with Morris's establishment.

To conclude, a connection probably existed between Morris and some other chemist, druggist, apothecary or surgeon trading in Lowestoft before 1839, but this has not been traced. A cupboard door surviving in the shop at No. 59 High Street, painted with the arms of the Society of Apothecaries (see below), may be a remnant from the early years of this business.

## After 1851

Robert Morris is known to have owned 'tenements or dwelling houses gardens lands and cooper's shop' on Factory Lane (now Factory Street) in the 1860s.<sup>24</sup> As well as being a chemist, he was the local representative of Rock Life Insurance.<sup>25</sup> He died in 1870. The Census of 1871 shows that his eldest son, Frederick Robert, had taken on the business and was living at No. 59 with his widowed mother and unmarried brother.<sup>26</sup> Although the family retained ownership of the property, by 1873 the business had passed to Mr William J. Riches, a young chemist who had previously, in 1861, lived on Denmark Street.<sup>27</sup>

In 1873 Riches went bankrupt. His whole stock-in-trade at No. 59 High Street was sold at auction on 28 November, as follows:

Sale by Auction of a Chemist's and Druggist's STOCK-IN-TRADE and Fixtures, comprising 15 Fixture Carboys, 2 Window ditto, 2 ditto Show Jars, 200 Drug Bottles, 2 Mahogany Show Cases, 2 Mahogany Counters, 6 dozen Ointment and Extract Jars, Pill Machine, Tincture Press, Mahogany Sodawater Stand with fountain on top, 2 Iron Stands, Homoeopathic Medicines, Tooth and Nail Brushes, and all the Drawers and Shelves in the Shop, &c.<sup>28</sup>

Many of these contents and fixtures – some perhaps dating from 1851 or earlier – will have remained *in situ* because the shop was quickly taken on by another chemist. This was Thomas John Sale (1848-89), from Wokingham in Berkshire, who had worked as an assistant to the chemist Henry Chapman in Ipswich,<sup>29</sup> but was based at No. 59 High Street by the time he married in 1874. The Census of 1881 reveals that Sale, aged 33, lived at No. 59 with his wife and children, servants, lodgers and Sale's assistant, James Aldis Nurse (1862-1924).<sup>30</sup> According to his obituary, Nurse had served an apprenticeship with Sale then gained experience with Chapman & Pain of Ipswich – presumably the same Chapman who had trained Sale – and later with Kilby Pears of Hove and Henry Long of Notting Hill, London.<sup>31</sup> He qualified fully as a pharmacist in 1885.

In 1882 No. 59 High Street was sold by Morris's heirs:

To be sold by auction by direction of the Trustees of Mr Robert Morris, deceased . . . That commodious and well-placed White Brick-fronted SHOP and HOUSE, known as No. 59, High Street, and occupied by Mr. Thomas John Sale, Chemist and Druggist.

The Premises, wherein for upwards of Thirty Years the Business of a Chemist and Druggist has been carried on, have a frontage of 24½ feet to High Street, and contain six bed-rooms, drawing and dining-rooms with sea view, stock-room, spacious shop with plate-glass front, consulting-room, private entrance hall, cooking kitchen and scullery. In Basement: Capital cellarage. In Rear: Yard with Offices and walled-in Garden. Immediate possession may be had on completion of the purchase. FREEHOLD.<sup>32</sup>

The building was bought by James Edwin Hart (d. 1892), an ironmonger in Clare, Suffolk, but the business continued to be run by Sale until his death in 1889.<sup>33</sup> Around 1880 – a time when multiple retailing was a new trend – Sale also ran a branch establishment in South Street, Clapham Road, Lowestoft.<sup>34</sup> Sale's widow was still residing at No. 59 High Street in 1891, 'living on her own means' with her household.<sup>35</sup> This included Sale's former assistant, James A. Nurse, who had been approached by Sale's executors to run the business, which was consequently renamed Sale & Nurse. Nurse purchased the premises from Hart's son in 1893.<sup>36</sup>

Nurse continued to run the chemist's as 'Sale & Nurse' and lived above the shop with his wife, Helen. He fell ill in 1921, retired in 1923 and died in 1924. The business was taken over by Edwin Christian Corkhill (1896-1982),<sup>37</sup> who continued to sell 'Nurse's Cough Linctus'. Corkhill bought the premises from Helen Nurse in 1936, although he lived elsewhere. A ghost sign on the north gable wall of No. 59 High Street relates to Corkhill's tenure (see below).

Corkhill sold the property to Donald Hayden (Chemists) Ltd. of Oulton Broad when he retired in 1958.<sup>38</sup> Hayden sold, in turn, to Mr and Mrs Gordon Walter Thompson in 1965. The Thompsons seem to have leased the shop to Thomas B. Small Ltd from 1966, then to Mr and Mrs Barry Howard Fillingham from the mid-1970s. Fillingham purchased the property in 1986 but sold it to Mr and Mrs Anthony Stephen Wren in 1988. The Wrens ran the chemist's shop until 2000, when it became an Alliance Pharmacy.

In 2006 Alliance UniChem merged with Boots, and in 2009 the shop was rebranded as Boots. The company announced closure in 2012 and the property was sold. The new owners did not continue the chemist's shop as a commercial proposition but rented out the accommodation on the upper floors for several years. At present they occupy the house occasionally, but plan to settle there permanently in the future. The shop has been preserved and is opened to the public on heritage open days.

## EARLY VICTORIAN CHEMISTS' SHOPS

Retail chemists and druggists evolved from the humbler apothecaries, herbalists and 'chymists' of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>39</sup> From 1841 they were served by their own professional organisation, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. A statutory register of chemists was first set up in 1852, and the Pharmacy Act of 1868 made it mandatory for chemists to pass an examination and register with the Society. While chemists like Morris could manufacture, retail and dispense drugs and medicinal compounds, they could not prescribe them.

The windows of Georgian chemists' shops (like contemporary tobacconists' shops) tended to have small panes of glass, often with shallow internal shelving permitting the display of bottles and jars behind individual panes. The windows themselves were often bowed, a well-known example being No. 11 Norton Folgate, London, now demolished.

After the Napoleonic Wars, shop window panes remained rectilinear but grew conspicuously larger, for example on the chemist John Bell's new shopfront in Oxford Street, London, installed in 1824.<sup>40</sup> This displayed tiers of bottles and jars. In Lowestoft, No. 31 High Street appears to be a restored example of a late Georgian shop of broadly the same type, perhaps originally installed when Dalton's chemist's business was founded in 1817, or slightly later (see above and note 23).

As large sheets of plate glass became more available and affordable due to technological advances in the 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s, shopfronts of all types were transformed. Old and new approaches co-exist in Tallis's *London Street Views*, published in 1838-40 and 1847.<sup>41</sup> Shops depicted in the *Views* of 1847 included much more plate glass than those shown in 1838-40, largely due to the repeal of excise duty in 1845. Small window panes and bow fronts still existed but had become unfashionable.

Chemists were quick to adopt ever-larger window panes for their shopfronts. One of the earliest surviving examples of a chemist's shop with plate-glass panes (albeit with replacement glass following war damage) is No. 8 Argyle Street in Bath, dated c.1828 and listed Grade II\* (fig 3). The shop window is divided by vertical and horizontal glazing bars, in the traditional manner, but incorporates delicate arched heads – a feature of many shops depicted in Tallis's *Views*, with the arched heads often treated as fanlights. Mary Eldridge, in an influential article on plate-glass shopfronts, observed that the round-headed window panes of No. 8 Argyle Street 'seem to foreshadow the long vertical windows of the 1850s'.<sup>42</sup> In other words, it can be regarded as a precursor of the type represented by Morris's shopfront in Lowestoft.

As chemists adopted larger panes of glass, their small window display shelves were superseded by a single broad shelf known, eventually, as a carboy shelf. A carboy shelf corresponds to the upper register of glazing at No. 8 Argyle Street, Bath, and may be original. Early carboy shelves were usually positioned across the middle of a window, dividing it almost exactly in half. This allowed large show carboys or specie jars to be arranged in either one or two tiers. Initially, as at No. 8 Argyle Street, this feature corresponded with a glazing cross-bar or transom. Two early examples of

chemists' windows fitted with carboy shelves, in each case displaying huge glass jars, were illustrated by N. Whittock in 1840.<sup>43</sup> One was identified as the shop of the long-established chemist's Godfrey & Cooke, which was located on Southampton Street, Covent Garden (dem.). Tallis illustrated yet another example of this type c.1840: Thomas White's at No. 24 Cornhill, London (dem.).<sup>44</sup>



*Fig 3 Hale's chemist's shop, Argyle Street, Bath, photographed in 2000. It is listed Grade II\*.* (Historic England Archive AA003540)

If the carboy shelf evolved in the fashionable shopping streets of London and Bath between the late 1820s and the early 1840s, it quickly became mainstream. Its widespread appeal was probably due to the effect produced, after dark, by burning oil lamps or gas jets behind show bottles filled with coloured liquid. In 1846 the following account of a London shop was published in (amongst other provincial newspapers) the *Londonderry Standard*:

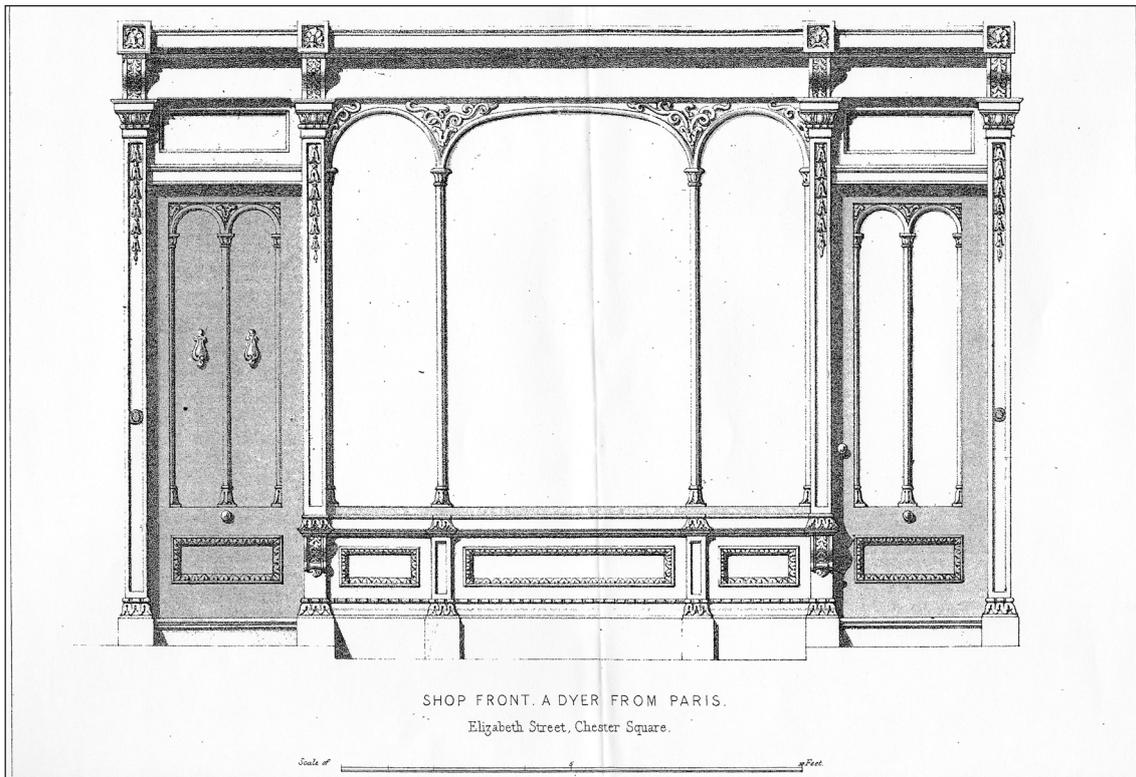
... a small doctor's shop, not one of the flaunting chemist or druggists of modern days, whose gas-lights and globular bottles put your eyes out for five minutes after passing them; but a veritable apothecary's ... three small bottles, red, white and blue ... adorned a shelf in the middle of the window ...<sup>45</sup>

Whether garishly illuminated or not, by 1850 the carboy shelf had been widely adopted by chemists, its edge commonly lettered in black on a gilt ground. Morris's shopfront includes an early surviving example of a lettered band. Until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century this feature could also be seen at Rouse's chemist's shop (dem.) on Wigmore Street in London, which shared many other details with Morris's and probably dated from c.1850. A slightly later example is Meacher, Higgins & Thomas, a Grade II listed chemist's shop at No. 105a Crawford Street, London. This treatment of the

carboy shelf had great longevity, persisting into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the absence of explicit signage (such as a mortar and pestle, a caduceus or a carboy), the presence of a carboy shelf is the one immediate give-away that an historic shop belonged, at one time, to a chemist.

Morris's shopfront was erected at a time when the overt classicism exemplified by No. 8 Argyle Street, Bath, with its fluted Ionic columns, was going out of fashion to be replaced by what is known as the Italianate style. Glazing was designed in vertical panes with arched heads. Nationally one of the best-known mature examples of this style is Asprey's jewellery shop (1866; listed Grade II) in London. Morris's shopfront is an early surviving example of this type, which was particularly suited to chemists' shops since the arched window heads neatly framed individual carboys and pharmacy jars.

*Examples of Modern Shop Fronts*, published anonymously in 1851 with engravings by John Weale, illustrates several shopfronts which bear a close similarity to Morris's, although none is a chemist's shop.<sup>46</sup> One in particular, for a dyer on Elizabeth Street in Belgravia, London, has several points in common with No. 59 High Street, notably the manner in which the doors and windows are framed, but also the adoption of arched lights filled with plate glass, complemented by arched door panels (fig 4). The decorative husks and fascia brackets are other close points of comparison. The carpenter who made Morris's shopfront would have referred to fashionable examples like this and may even have consulted pattern books such as Weale's.



*Fig 4 Engraving by John Weale in Examples of Modern Shop Fronts, 1851 (plate III). Notice the husks decorating the pilasters and the square blocks at cornice level, as well as the round-headed arches, all features paralleled in Morris's shopfront in Lowestoft. © British Library Board, 1267.h.20.*

This style of specialist shopfront may once have been more common in the East of England. A former chemist's shop in Bridge Street, St Ives (Cambs.), now Oxfam, has similar arched lights with spandrels glazed, just like Morris's shopfront, with amber coloured glass (fig 5). Through the 1840s, 1850s and 1860s this belonged to a chemist named Thomas Prior, who was succeeded in 1871 by Henry Barton, but it has not been precisely dated.<sup>47</sup> Broadly similar in date and style was the shop at No. 33 Park Street, Chatteris, which originated as a chemist's but is now a hairdresser's.

The interiors of apothecaries' and chemists' shops, from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, were lined with sets of small wooden drawers (known as the drug run), all carefully labelled, and shelves carrying labelled bottles and jars. The closure of many independent chemists' shops over the last 20 to 30 years has led to the dismantling of these interiors. Fittings and contents have become valuable collectors' items.

A manufacturing plant, laboratory and dispensary often lay behind chemists' shops in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. One of the best known, represented in a painting and in early photographs, belonged to John Bell on Oxford Street, London, which opened in 1798.<sup>48</sup> No examples are known to have survived intact. Morris's shop is not known to have had a laboratory or manufacturing plant, as such, but several of his successors retailed own-brand products which may have been made on the premises. In the 1880s, for example, T. J. Sale advertised his own brand of furniture polish, preparations for complaints such as toothache, sunburn ('Cutelia') and chilblains, and an effervescent cooling powder. He also made his own 'Lowestoft Sauce' (see fig 10). In the 20<sup>th</sup> century Nurse and Corkhill retailed an own-brand cough mixture. Such goods may have been manufactured elsewhere, and simply bottled and labelled on site.



*Fig 5 Prior's chemist's shop in St Ives (Hunts): note the coloured glass in the spandrels, also seen in Morris's shopfront in Lowestoft. (Historic England, K. Morrison)*

## SETTING: LOWESTOFT HIGH STREET

Lowestoft's historic High Street runs north-south, occupying high ground (in fact a low cliff) parallel with the beach, with which it is connected by steep narrow alleys known as scores. It lies to the north of the present-day commercial centre. Traditionally the High Street shops served the permanent, settled residents of Lowestoft, while those further south (principally London Road) developed in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to cater for the maritime community and tourists as well as locals. A similar separation of retail activity can be seen in Great Yarmouth and other seaside towns which developed as resorts in the railway age.

Lowestoft seems to have been thriving commercially in the years around 1850, largely due to the opening of the railway station (1847) and associated developments. Newspapers reported that 'In our High Street alone we have had no less than twenty-two new shop fronts within a comparatively short period'.<sup>49</sup> Some described as 'very splendid' belonged to Clarke & Co., Devereux & Co., Abbot, Chaston and Bloomfield.<sup>50</sup> Although Morris's was not bracketed with these at the time, his shopfront is now the best survival resulting from that spate of activity.

In the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Lowestoft's shops became increasingly concentrated on London Road, with its mixed customer base, to the detriment of the old High Street. The character of the street began to change. Most conspicuously, after the Second World War – largely due to bomb damage – many buildings at the north end of the street were demolished and never rebuilt. More recently, several shops in this area have been replaced by residential units. The remainder of the streetscape, especially on the east side of the High Street, is remarkably well preserved. Many old shopfronts survive, including No. 59.

No. 59 is located half-way down the High Street, on its east side (see figs 1 and 2). When it was first built in 1851, this was a prime commercial site. Properties on the east side of the street were always more desirable than those on the west because they enjoyed views over the sea. As well as shops they included several inns and large residences with gardens – in the 1850s this was a very mixed community, with poorer housing on backland sites accessed from the scores. Due to the steepness of the scarp, gardens often incorporated steps and terracing, as did many of the scores. The nearest score to No. 59, Martin's Score, runs between Nos. 60 and 61. No. 61 burned down in 1901 and the site was absorbed into the adjoining bank. Shortly after the fire it was described as 'probably the oldest [premises] in the High Street'.<sup>51</sup> John Wesley is said to have preached in Martin's Score in 1764.

Henry Tuttle's grocery store at No. 58 High Street, the adjoining property to the north where Morris may once have had his shop (see above), was distinguished by a bust of Queen Victoria over the entrance.<sup>52</sup> It was damaged by bombing during the war and rebuilt in the early 1950s. Maps indicate that the bomb fell behind the building, affecting the rear wing of No. 59.<sup>53</sup> The site of No. 58 is shown levelled on air photos of 1946-47; it was marked 'ruin' on the OS map surveyed in 1950, but had been rebuilt by 1955 (see figs 15-17).<sup>54</sup>

## THE BUILDING: EXTERIOR

No. 59 High Street is built of white brick laid in Flemish bond (see fig 1). The three-storey frontage is framed by simple pilasters, without capitals or bases. The pilaster to the left is fitted with a bracket for a hanging sign and that to the right with a smaller, lower bracket which may be a modern fixture for a hanging basket. The shopfront, incorporating the house door to the right of the shop window and shop entrance to the left, is original to the building, dating from 1851. The upper-floor windows have raised moulded surrounds with moulded brackets beneath the sills. They contain 20<sup>th</sup>-century aluminium-framed glazing, possibly dating from the 1970s and replacing (probably hornless) sash windows. Small rectangular ventilation grilles are positioned just below the first- and second-floor ceilings.

The symmetrical shopfront has a wooden surround, with pilasters flanking each of the two doorways (fig 6). These pilasters are decorated with husks, suspended from capitals carved with shallow acanthus leaves. Above the capitals are decorative scroll brackets, carved on the face with curling acanthus. These punctuate the horizontal fascia, which would have been painted with the owner's name (indeed, lettering may survive beneath paint layers). Atop the brackets, corresponding to a moulded cornice, are square blocks carved with oak leaves and acorns (fig 7).



*Fig 6 The shopfront of No. 59 High Street. (Historic England, Patricia Payne, DP232171)*

Above the cornice sits a blind box labelled 'HurnS NorwicH'. This refers to George & Daniel Hurn's cloth and rope making factory on Dove Street in Norwich, which was established in 1812 and was certainly manufacturing roller blinds by 1866, if not before.<sup>55</sup> The blind box appears to date from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The name plaque incorporates a loop which enabled it to be opened by means of a long pole with a hooked end. The awning or canopy inside the box has not been inspected: it would probably have been imprinted with the name of the proprietor and renewed whenever the shop changed hands.



*Fig 7 The shopfront of No. 59 High Street: detail of consoles. (Historic England, K. Morrison)*

The shop window comprises four arched panes of plate glass separated by mullions in the form of fully articulated colonnettes formed of clustered roll mouldings and terminating in capitals and bases carved with miniature stylised lotus or palmette leaves (fig 8). Visually, the verticality of this composition is broken only by the internal carboy shelf, which is positioned approximately centrally and is edged with an inscription in black lettering on a gilt ground (FAMILY DISPENSING CHEMIST EST. 1817) rather than with a conventional moulded transom or cross-bar (fig 9). This is masked externally by a chamfered glass strip and may have been renewed at some point. The spandrels of the windows are filled with coloured (amber and blue) glass that must have enhanced the effect of the show carboys, which would have been filled with coloured liquid and backlit at night. The description of the shop's contents in 1873 (see above) mentions two window carboys and two window jars, presumably one for each glazing unit. At the top of the window is a groove for shutters. The wooden stall riser incorporates a small moulded panel beneath each pane of glass. This seems to be a feature of other Victorian shopfronts in Lowestoft. The panels contain modern vents, airing the cellar.



*Fig 8 The shopfront of No. 59 High Street: detail of window mullions and spandrels. (Historic England, K. Morrison)*

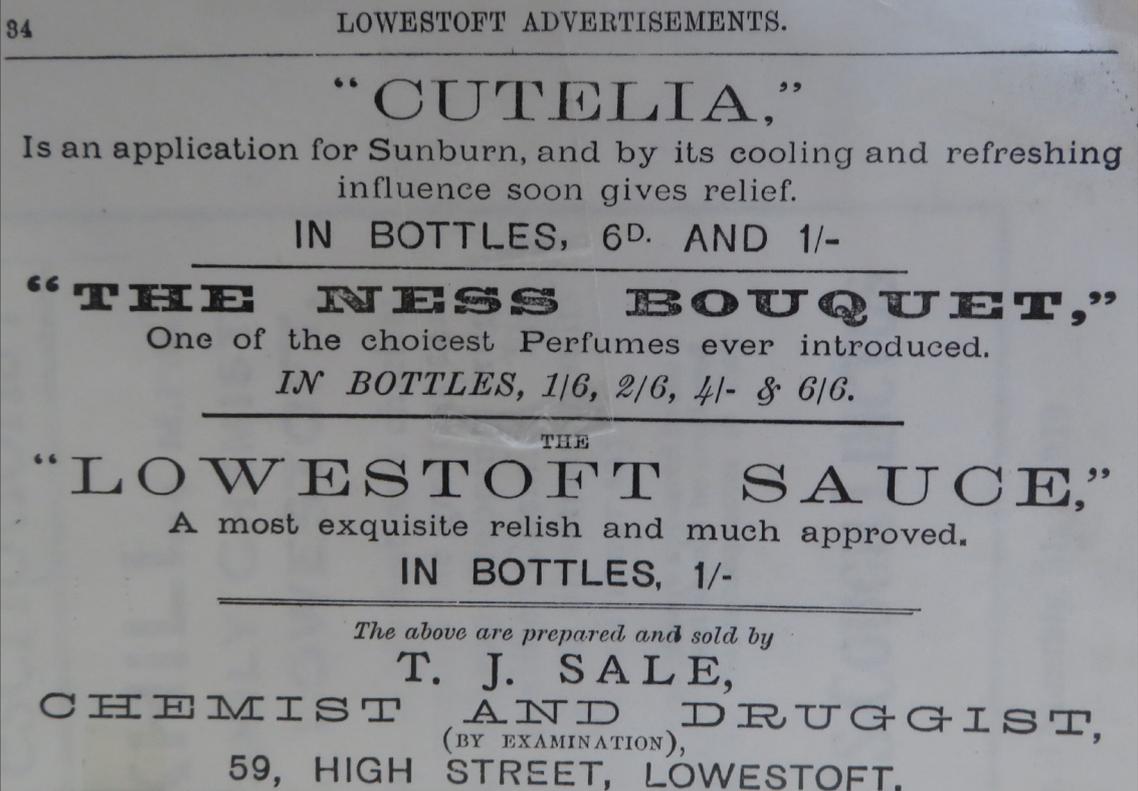


*Fig 9 The shopfront of No. 59 High Street: detail of lettered band. (Historic England, K. Morrison)*

According to an unattributed and undated (c.1955) newspaper article in the possession of the owners of No. 59:

. . . the name on the old shutter (which was pushed up from the cellar and not drawn from the shop as is now in vogue) was affixed in brass letters, "Sale, late Morris". There is also a shutter to the shop door which folds into a cupboard at the side of the shop entrance. Mr Corkhill told me that the business was once called the Ness Point Apothecary shop.<sup>56</sup>

The mechanism for raising the main shutter survives in the cellar (see below), but the shutters themselves have been removed. The cupboard to the side of the shop door is now empty. The name 'Ness Point Apothecary shop' has not been found in historical documents, but 'The Ness Bouquet' perfume was sold by T. J. Sale in the 1870s (fig 10).<sup>57</sup>



84 LOWESTOFT ADVERTISEMENTS.

**"CUTELIA,"**  
Is an application for Sunburn, and by its cooling and refreshing influence soon gives relief.  
IN BOTTLES, 6<sup>D</sup>. AND 1/-

**"THE NESS BOUQUET,"**  
One of the choicest Perfumes ever introduced.  
IN BOTTLES, 1/6, 2/6, 4/- & 6/6.

THE  
**"LOWESTOFT SAUCE,"**  
A most exquisite relish and much approved.  
IN BOTTLES, 1/-

*The above are prepared and sold by*  
**T. J. SALE,**  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,  
(BY EXAMINATION),  
59, HIGH STREET, LOWESTOFT.

Fig 10 Advertisement for T. J. Sale, Chemist, No. 59 High Street (in the possession of the owners of the property).

The house door and shop door are divided vertically into two panels, each with an arched head, imparting a strong vertical emphasis that mirrors the treatment of the display window. Each door incorporates a letter box. Above that for the shop is a notice about prescriptions (fig 11). A boot scraper is set into the wall to the right of the house doorway. The doorways have tiled thresholds and plain rectangular transom lights or overlights.



*Fig 11 Letterbox and notice about prescriptions on shop door. (Historic England, K. Morrison)*

The front portion of the building, which is one room deep on the upper floors, is covered by a double-pitched slate roof running parallel to the High Street. An integral stack with two moulded terracotta chimney pots rises through the north gable. The rendered north gable end displays a faded 'ghost sign', partly obscured by the roof of No. 58 High Street which was rebuilt in the 1950s (fig 12). The ghost sign reads: 'E. C. Corkhill M.P.S' and probably dates from c.1925. The rear, east, wall is of red brick painted over and bears the scar of a double-pitched roof which once covered the two-storey rear range.



*Fig 12 Ghost sign in north gable end, advertising the chemist E. C. Corkhill. (Historic England, Patricia Payne, DP232177)*

The rear wing occupies approximately the same footprint as it did in 1883,<sup>58</sup> but its roof was completely rebuilt after war damage (fig 13). Made of concrete, it is essentially flat, sloping very slightly to the east and covered in asphalt, with two raised rooflights: one over the main staircase and the other lighting a bedroom (more recently used as a consulting room). The position of the roof scar mentioned above shows where a pitched roof originally ran alongside a flat containing a lantern over the main staircase. A patch of render on the abutting wall of No. 60 High Street marks the position of a parallel roof over what is now the kitchen (perhaps at one time a bathroom over a ground-floor kitchen/scullery).



*Fig 13 The flat roof of the rear wing looking west, showing the faint scar of the original roof. (Historic England, Patricia Payne, DP232175)*

Available aerial photographs were taken from a considerable height, and do not show the roofscape with great clarity. However, they allow the reconstruction of the roof to be dated 1946-47. Photographs of September 1945 (fig 14) and January 1946 (fig 15) shows that the bomb which fell to the rear of No. 58 High Street affected a zone spreading behind adjoining properties, including No. 59.<sup>59</sup> They show damage to the north-east corner of the building, but also show that the east-west roof over the bedrooms remained largely intact, with possible damage over the drawing room. In contrast with this, a photograph of April 1947 (fig 16) shows the flat roof in place today, with its two prominent rooflights.<sup>60</sup>

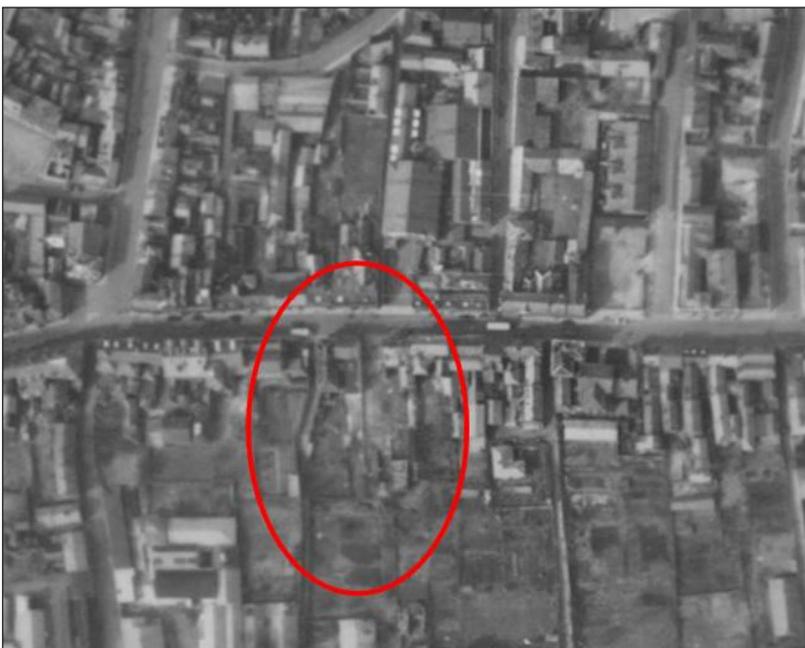
The OS map of 1883 shows a canted bay terminating the wing on the east (see fig 2). This may have lit the dining and drawing rooms, mentioned in the sale advertisement of 1882 (see above), which had sea views. The dining room was probably adjacent to the kitchen and scullery on the ground floor, with the drawing room above. The bay has been removed and a (larger, rectilinear) single-storey flat-roofed extension built in the same position, connecting the main building with a narrow outbuilding positioned against the south property boundary.



*Fig 14 Aerial photograph taken 2 September 1945, before the roof of the rear range was rebuilt (Historic England Archive Aerial Photograph 106G/UK761 2 Sept 1945)*



*Fig 15 Aerial photograph taken in January 1946, before the roof of the rear range was rebuilt (Historic England Archive Aerial Photograph 106G/UK/1146 Jan 1946)*



*Fig 16 Aerial photograph taken 5 April 1947, after the roof of the rear range was rebuilt (Historic England Archive [RAF Photography] RAF/CPE/UK/1958/7020 5 April 1947)*

The brick outbuilding – probably originally a water closet, etc. (‘offices’) – occupies the footprint of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century structure but is constructed in rustic Flettons (not available before 1920) laid in stretcher bond, with a corrugated asbestos monopitch roof and a large north window (fig 17). It may have been rebuilt in the 1950s. It was originally detached but is now connected to the house by a space roofed in transparent corrugated sheeting.

Most of the garden has been sold off to No. 58, leaving just a small, walled yard behind the property.



*Fig 17 The rebuilt outbuilding (right) and truncated garden, from above. (Historic England, K. Morrison)*

## THE BUILDING: THE INTERIOR OF THE SHOP

The shop is entered through a small lobby with a part-glazed inner door, with arched panels like the exterior doors, but with decorative detailing to match the mullions of the shop window (fig 18). A shallow cupboard behind this door once contained folding shutters (see above).

The inside of the display window is protected by a glass enclosure, a feature which has often been removed from historic shops (fig 19). The remainder of the front shop is lined with mirror-backed shelving, cupboards and the drug run (wooden drawers with glass handles for dried and powdered chemicals), divided into bays topped by arches with mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century gilt lettering to south and east, as follows: 'National Health Insurance Dispensing', 'Poisons', 'Pure Drugs and Chemicals' (to the south); 'Insulin', 'Surgical Appliances' and 'Toilet Requisites' (to the east) (figs 20-22).



*Fig 18 The inner shop door (detail). (Historic England, K. Morrison)*



*Fig 19 The interior of the front shop, looking south-west. (Historic England, Patricia Payne, DP232182)*



*Fig 20 The interior of the shop, looking south-east. Note the panelling in the inner shop, beneath the 'Prescriptions' sign. (Historic England, Patricia Payne, DP232183)*

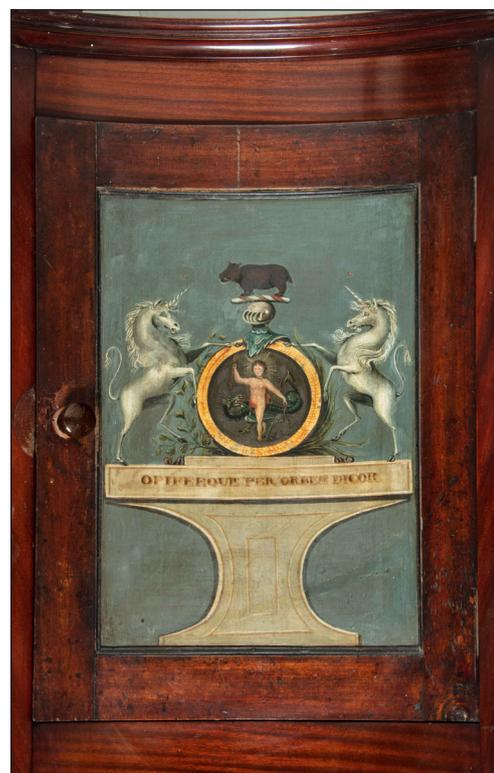


*Fig 21 The interior of the shop, looking north-east. (Historic England, Patricia Payne, DP232189)*



*Fig 22 The interior of the shop, looking north-west. (Historic England, Patricia Payne, DP232188)*

The bay labelled 'Poisons' corresponds to a blocked doorway from the hallway of the house, confirming that the arrangement is secondary, and probably mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century in date. The doorway may have been blocked when Corkhill decided to live elsewhere, and possibly rented out the accommodation over the shop. Some older elements were incorporated in the remodelled scheme of the shop, notably a cupboard in the south-east corner which has a concave door fitted with a canvas painted with the arms of the Society of Apothecaries, depicting Apollo and bearing the motto 'Opiferque per orbem dicor' (fig 23). A newspaper article of the 1950s reveals that this was originally positioned 'near the floor in the opposite corner, but when the shop was remodelled it was decided to place it in its present position after being cleaned by an expert'.<sup>61</sup> The drawers and panelled cupboard fronts may also have been reused, while much of the shelving and mirror glass was renewed. All of the woodwork has been stained to match.



*Fig 23 Detail of cupboard door painted with Apothecaries' arms. (Historic England, Patricia Payne, DP232186)*

The remodelling evidently extended to the rear shop (previously a consulting room or dispensary), which is lined with stained wood panelling. This is in a modern style, without moulded panels, and could date from the 1950s. Behind this is an unpanelled room, perhaps used as a dispensing store. From this room steps led down into the single-storey rear addition (now a utility room) which replaced the canted bay shown on 19<sup>th</sup>-century maps (see above). A doorway in the south side of this room leads into a long corridor which connects the front hall of the house with the outbuilding to the rear of the property.

## THE BUILDING: THE INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE

The front door of the house opens directly into a long, narrow vestibule bypassing the shop. A doorway on the left, which once opened directly into the shop, has been blocked. Straight ahead lies the enclosed main staircase with, to its left, the back corridor which bypasses the dispensary store (with another blocked doorway) and leads to the rear outbuilding.

The cellar opens off the right side of the back corridor and is entered via a straight flight of steps aligned beneath the main staircase. Restricted to the area beneath the front shop and the house vestibule, it is subdivided by a single brick wall, corresponding to the wall above, which incorporates a small arched opening of unknown purpose at its west end (fig 24). The larger space under the shop has been reinforced with props beneath the wooden joists (fig 25), possibly to support the weight of heavy shop counters and display cases. Under the stall board of the shopfront is a wooden mechanism, possibly dating from 1851, which once allowed the shutters to be raised and lowered (fig 26). It comprises three wooden wheels connected by an axle, affixed to a simple frame and equipped with levers. Since the shutters and the ropes and/or chains have been removed it is difficult to work out exactly how this would have operated. The cellar may have survived from the previous property on the site, as mentioned in 1838 (see above).



*Fig 24 Cellar beneath vestibule. (Historic England, K. Morrison)*



*Fig 25 Cellar beneath shop. (Historic England, Patricia Payne, DP232190)*



*Fig 26 Detail of mechanism for operating shop shutters, looking up into space under stall board. (Historic England, K. Morrison)*

The main staircase rises in a single flight to the first-floor accommodation and has simple stick balusters and a moulded handrail. Some modern wallpaper has recently been removed revealing a décor in black, brown and cream, and layers of florid green wallpaper (fig 27).

The first-floor landing (fig 28) is at a lower level than the rooms opening off its north side, which are accessed by steps. The moulded architraves of the doorways are of the same type throughout, but the mouldings of the panelled doors vary. A substantial down-pipe runs through from floor to ceiling. To the east, a broad archway leads to the small kitchen and a large room which may have been the 19<sup>th</sup>-century drawing room. Like all of the other rooms, it has lost its original fire surround.



*Fig 27 Recently revealed Victorian decorative scheme at top of staircase. (Historic England, Patricia Payne, DP232181)*



*Fig 28 The first-floor landing looking east. (Historic England, Patricia Payne, DP232180)*

The other rooms on the north side of the landing were originally bedrooms, perhaps for servants. From east to west they are now a long, narrow water closet / shower room, followed by a former consulting room. Neither has a window; before war damage they may have been lit by skylights in the pitched roof. The consulting room is now lit by a large raised roof lantern.

At the west end of the landing steps lead up to a small upper landing, giving access to the two front bedrooms and the stairs to the second floor. This has stick balusters and a chamfered and stopped newel post (fig 29). On the upper floor are another two bedrooms, with access through a modern window to the flat roof over the rear range.



*Fig 29 Detail of stair to second floor bedrooms. (Historic England, Patricia Payne, DP232178)*

The room divisions of the house thus conform broadly to those listed in the advertisement of 1882 (see above). The six bedrooms were the four front rooms on the first and second floors, plus the two poorly-lit rooms on the north side of the first-floor landing. The drawing room and dining room, with their sea views, would have been the large east-facing rooms on the ground and first floors. The kitchen and scullery may have been on the ground floor, next to the dining room. The original purpose of the present-day first-floor kitchen remains uncertain. It may have been a bathroom or stock room, while the consulting room would have been positioned between the shop and the dining room.

In conclusion, No. 59 High Street, Lowestoft, is an interesting, rare and intelligible example of a purpose-built chemist's shop and house, with a history that can be traced back to its construction in 1851. The building erected by Robert Morris was doubtless common in 1851 – broadly similar in form and style to purpose-built chemists' shops up and down the country. But 170 years of usage, changing functions, and redevelopment, mean that few commercial premises of this age have survived, let alone retained their complete original shopfront. Despite the alterations made to the roof of Morris's building as a result of war damage – in itself representing a key moment in Lowestoft's history – his shop is a remarkable survival that makes a positive contribution to the character of Lowestoft High Street and stands testament to its Victorian prosperity.

## ENDNOTES

1. *Ipswich Journal*, 28 June 1851, 3.
2. Census 1851, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed 26 April 2018. The High Street was not numbered until around 1860.
3. 'Appointment and Release of a Messuage or Dwellinghouse Lands and hereditaments in Lowestoft in Suffolk', Mr William Cleveland to Mr Robert Morris, 18 October 1850 (document in possession of owners of No. 59 High Street).
4. 'Lease for a year', Mrs Elizabeth Loch to Mr William Cleveland, 8 May 1838; 'Release of a freehold Messuage and premises in Lowestoft in the county of Suffolk', Mrs Elizabeth Loch to Mr William Cleveland, 9 May 1838 (documents in possession of owners of No. 59 High Street). William Cleveland's brother James Cleveland, a miller, also had an interest in the property and may have supplied finance.
5. For the sale of this property after Cleveland's death see *Norfolk Chronicle*, 3 May 1862, 8.
6. Thomas Woods is mentioned as the occupant in title deeds (document in possession of owners of No. 59 High Street), and identified as the bank agent in newspapers, for example: *Norwich Mercury*, 26 December 1846, 1.
7. Will of Ann Wiseman, probate date 10 January 1838, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed 18 June 2018.
8. Lincoln's widow later lived next door to William Cleveland, at No. 143 High Street, Lowestoft (Census 1851 and 1861, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed 5 August 2018).
9. *Norfolk Chronicle*, 10 March 1838, 3.
10. 'Release' from Mr Robert Allen to Mrs Ann Wiseman, 6 April 1819 (document in possession of owners of No. 59 High Street).
11. Documents in possession of owners of No. 59 High Street.
12. Census 1841, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed 26 April 2018.
13. Indenture in possession of owners of No. 59 High Street.
14. [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed 26 April 2018.
15. Marriage of Robert Morris and Anne Cleveland, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed 26 April 2018.
16. [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed 7 August 2018. At this date men aged over 21 occupying property worth £10 or more qualified to vote.
17. *Ipswich Journal*, 28 October 1837, 2 and 4 November 1837, 2.
18. *Suffolk Chronicle*, 16 March 1839, 1.
19. [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed 26 April 2018.
20. Smith seems to have opened his chemist's shop in Colchester in March or April 1839: an 'R. Smith, chemist, Colchester' appears in newspapers from mid-April 1839 (e.g. *Essex Standard*, 19 April 1839, 1) and the established local chemist Thomas Smith requested that his customers henceforth use his Christian name when giving orders (*Essex Standard*, 15 March 1839, 2), suggesting that another chemist named Smith had arrived on the scene. Cleveland Smith, the first child of Robert and Maria Smith, was born in Colchester in 1842 (Census 1851, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed 5 August 2018). The family later moved to Surrey and Kent, Smith still trading as a chemist.

21. Manorial Records April 1839, 273 (Suffolk Record Office, Lowestoft).
22. The foundation date was mentioned in advertisements, for example, *Norfolk News*, 20 September 1856, 7.
23. *Norwich Mercury*, 26 October 1839, 1. Dalton's business was subsequently run by: Francis Snell, W. F. Bard (Census 1851), Martin Dennes (whose advertisements in the mid-1850s claim est. 1817), Joseph Hunt Snell (Census 1861, which gives address for first time, No. 31 High Street), Thomas Good ( 1880s), Herbert E. T. Abbott [1890]; Albert Henry Hinde (who bought the business in 1894 but drowned in 1899) and Dodge (1900; 1925).
24. Suffolk Record Office, online catalogue.
25. Historical directories passim.
26. Census 1871, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed 26 April 2018.
27. Census 1861, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed 26 April 2018.
28. *Norfolk News*, 22 November 1873, 10.
29. Census 1871, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed 26 April 2018.
30. Census 1881, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed 26 April 2018.
31. *Chemist & Druggist*, 13 September 1924.
32. *Norfolk Chronicle*, 11 February 1882, 8.
33. Conveyance in possession of owners of No. 59 High Street.
34. *Lowestoft Journal*, 31 July 1880, 1.
35. Census 1891, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed 26 April 2018.
36. This was Edwin Elworthy Hart. Conveyance in possession of the owners of No. 59 High Street.
37. *Chemist & Druggist*, 5 April 1924.
38. The information in this paragraph is gleaned from legal documents in the possession of the owners of No. 59 High Street.
39. For background see Kathryn A. Morrison, *English Shops & Shopping*, Yale University Press, 2003.
40. N. Tallis and K. Arnold-Foster, *Pharmacy History*, 1991, 46.
41. P. Jackson, *John Tallis's London Street Views*, London 1969.
42. Mary Eldridge, 'The Plate Glass Shop Front', *Architectural Review*, March 1958, 193-195.
43. N. Whittock, *On the Construction and Decoration of the Shop Fronts of London*, London, 1840, pl. 12.
44. Jackson 1969, 208-209.
45. *Londonderry Standard*, 17 April 1846, 4.
46. Available at the British Library, 1267.h.20.
47. *Cambridge Chronicle & Journal*, 11 January 1871, 1.
48. N. Tallis and K. Arnold-Foster, *Pharmacy History*, 1991.
49. *Norfolk News*, 28 June 1851, 3.

50. These have yet to be located and researched.
51. *Eastern Evening News*, 1 April 1901, 2.
52. Unattributed and undated (c.1955) newspaper cutting in possession of owners of No. 59 High Street.
53. [http://www.lowestofthistory.com/pic/Abombmap\\_1928\\_a.jpg](http://www.lowestofthistory.com/pic/Abombmap_1928_a.jpg), accessed 2 June 2018.
54. Historic England Archive Aerial Photographs 106G/UK/1146 Jan 1946 and RAF/CPE/UK/1958 5 April 1947.
55. *Norfolk News*, 7 April 1866, 1.
56. Unattributed and undated (c.1955) newspaper cutting in the possession of the owners of No. 59
57. Cutting (advertisement) in possession of the owners of No. 59 High Street.
58. OS 1:500 map, 1883.
59. Historic England Archive Aerial Photograph 106G/UK761 2 Sept 1945; 106G/UK/1146 Jan 1946.
60. Historic England Archive Aerial Photograph RAF/CPE/UK/1958 5 April 1947.
61. Newspaper cutting in possession of owners of No. 59 High Street.



## Historic England Research and the Historic Environment

We are the public body that looks after England's historic environment. We champion historic places, helping people understand, value and care for them.

A good understanding of the historic environment is fundamental to ensuring people appreciate and enjoy their heritage and provides the essential first step towards its effective protection.

Historic England works to improve care, understanding and public enjoyment of the historic environment. We undertake and sponsor authoritative research. We develop new approaches to interpreting and protecting heritage and provide high quality expert advice and training.

We make the results of our work available through the Historic England Research Report Series, and through journal publications and monographs. Our online magazine Historic England Research which appears twice a year, aims to keep our partners within and outside Historic England up-to-date with our projects and activities.

A full list of Research Reports, with abstracts and information on how to obtain copies, may be found on [www.HistoricEngland.org.uk/researchreports](http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk/researchreports)

Some of these reports are interim reports, making the results of specialist investigations available in advance of full publication. They are not usually subject to external refereeing, and their conclusions may sometimes have to be modified in the light of information not available at the time of the investigation.

Where no final project report is available, you should consult the author before citing these reports in any publication. Opinions expressed in these reports are those of the author(s) and are not necessarily those of Historic England.

The Research Report Series incorporates reports by the expert teams within the Research Group of Historic England, alongside contributions from other parts of the organisation. It replaces the former Centre for Archaeology Reports Series, the Archaeological Investigation Report Series, the Architectural Investigation Report Series, and the Research Department Report Series