

Sherborne House by Keith Shaw

The name

There is no available evidence that the use of Sherborne House as a name for the building is anything but modern. In fact there is evidence from the 1891 census and Kelly's Directories of the same period that No. 21 Sherborne Lane was called Sherborne House. It would seem strange to have two houses of that name a short distance apart and effectively on the same street. The modern numbers; 34 and 35 Broad Street cannot have been used in the early life of the house. Evidence as to what the house was originally called will continue to be sought but, for now at least, it will be referred to as Sherborne House.

Beginnings

From its architectural detail it is thought that Sherborne House is late 16th or early 17th century and is thus one of the oldest buildings on Broad Street. At that time an early form of town planning had been applied to Broad Street with standardised rectangular bays either parallel to or perpendicular to the street. A number of bays would form a plot and Sherborne Houses' plot was formed from four bays parallel to the street starting at the junction with Sherborne Lane. The original house thus consisted of the House of Flowers (No. 34), today's house (No. 35) and Onni which occupies its eastern ground floor space of No. 35. This structure can easily be seen today inside the house where the 12" by 5" cruck frames (left) at an equal spacing of 11'4" delineate the bays which are 16" deep. Originally the house would probably have been thatched and, at least in part, been a full height space.



Given its date, the house must have survived the siege of Lyme. Given its position, close to one of the defensive forts, this seems quite remarkable but a timber framed house was probably better able to stand cannon fire than a stone built house and, during the siege, the people of Lyme soon became adept at dealing with thatch fires. The cruck frames and the plank and muntin walling, visible in several places where the later lath and plaster has been removed, bear witness to its good fortune. The picture below shows a cannonball found in an adjacent garden.

Modifications

At some point early in its life, the house was divided into two storeys but today there is no indication of where the original staircase would have been. The current staircase is obviously an addition as tooling marks can be seen on beams that have been modified to allow its installation.

Sometime around the end of the 18th Century the house was "gentrified" and given a Georgian external appearance. A true Georgian house would have been symmetrical but the main entrance, although of Georgian appearance, is not central and thus is probably still in its original position. As well as the doorway, the windows were updated and a fireplace added just to the left of the door with its flue running up through the front wall before emerging through a pot which has been designed to mimic the Coade Stone urns which decorate the façade. Sherborne House is the only building in Lyme decorated with Coade Stone apart from Eleanor Coade's own home, Belmont. This could indicate that the gentrification work was done around the same time as Belmont which would date it to the 1780s.

From the 1841 census it can be seen that the house was still a family home but by 1851 it had been split into a similar configuration to it has today with two shops, a baker/grocer and a chemist, together with a house. The Chemist's shop was double fronted to the right of the house



but this was altered in the 1890s to form a butcher's with its entrance to the right of the shop. Further changes were made in 1927 to bring the façade of the building very close to what we see today.

Throughout its history outbuildings have been added to the rear. Today, some of these are incorporated into No.34 and No.35 whilst others are separate dwellings. Luckily, despite the inclusion of the shops, it is still possible to make out the elegant pseudo Georgian residence that was created at the turn of the 18th Century.



The People of Sherborne House

Unfortunately the historic deeds to the building have been lost. The current deed pack contains a schedule refers to “1715 – 1923, 27 Old Deeds and Documents” indicating that a huge amount of the history of the house and the town has also been lost. House deeds are an invaluable source of historical information and, now they are no longer needed to prove ownership of property, they the important details need to be recorded for the future.

Without the deeds it is only possible to go back through public records to find information about the owners and residents of the house but nothing definite can be found before 1841. However we can deduce information back to the end of the 18th Century.

In 1841 the census shows a Mrs Susan Oliver living in Broad Street just higher up the street than George Roberts who is known to have lived where the Post Office currently operates. Her residence is confirmed as being Sherborne House by the Woods map of the same year (below). Susanna Reed, who can be linked to the Bridgewater/North Petherton area of Somerset, married Samuel Oliver in Bristol in April 1806.



Samuel was a widower, his first wife Mary Tazwell Oxford having died in 1802 in Lyme where they had married in 1783. We can trace Susan's ownership of the house through Land Tax records back to 1827 when Samuel died. We can then trace Samuel's ownership back to 1802 where there is a break in the Land Tax records. In the 1790s the only house with the same Land Tax value as Sherborne House was owned by the Reverend Andrew Tucker who died in 1795 and it is possible that Samuel Oliver bought it from his estate. From 1808 onwards, the records show that the Olivers had a tenant so the house could have been split from this date.

Susan Oliver died in 1844 and her will does not mention a house in Lyme. The house was included in Drayton's Prospectus for the sale of the Poulette Estate (Alexandra Hotel) in 1850 so a transfer occurred prior to Susan writing her will in 1839 and, yet, she remained living there until her death. The 1851 census shows George N Shore living in the house with Edward Thornton running the Chemist and Mary Stevens the Baker/Grocer. Thornton soon moved to live in the house and ran his business there for nearly forty years until being succeeded by Philip Rowe. By 1861 the baker's shop had passed to Charles Snell who ran the business through to the 1890s. Thornton's shop is shown below.



So for thirty to forty years the people of Sherborne House and their businesses were constant but the 1890s brought change. The architectural changes mentioned above were made and the lower shop became a butcher's which it remained for over a hundred years. The first owner of the updated shop was Herbert Love who lived and ran his business there till he died in 1924. He, however, was succeeded by his sons, Edward and Clifford, who continued to run the business until 1950 when they sold it to Charles Greenham.

The 1890s also saw, Charles Snell being succeeded at the baker's by Samuel Sanders who was there until the late 1920s. After which, for a few years it was Scovell & Bullock, Antique Dealers and then from 1939 to 2004 The Mad Hatters Café under a series of owners. When the café finally closed it became the House of Flowers as we see it today.

In 1980 Charles Greenham sold the house to John and Elaine Richards and another phase in the life of the building began. The Richards did not live there, they leased the house to businesses and it became offices. The accountants Lentells were one of their tenants. The Richards also leased out the butcher's to C. Snell and A&D Tuffin. In 2001 Mr & Mrs D Highet bought the property, converted the offices back into a home and ran the shop as a ladies fashion outlet which is continued today by Onni.

Today

In 2014, Sherborne House is a significant landmark at the top of Broad Street; still with the central house and the shops either side that it has had for greater part of the last two hundred years and still displaying its Coade Stone urns on its pseudo Georgian frontage. Let's look forward to its next two hundred years.

[I would like to offer my thanks to the Lyme Regis Museum Research Team and particularly to Graham Davies and Richard Wells for the investigative work they carried out in preparation of this article. I would also like to thank Guy Ottewell and Tilly Lavenas for allowing access to the house and to Hilary and David Highet for allowing access to the modern deeds for the building.]

Appendix 1 - Research Notes by Graham Davies

Sherborne House (35 Broad Street)

January 2014

Note: The timelines reflect known dates and are not necessarily complete.

The archive allows one to identify some of the properties in the census records.

* Kelly's Directory

1841 census, Broad Street -

Susan Oliver (85), of independent means and not born in Dorset, lives next door to George Roberts (37), schoolmaster. Confirmed by Woods map of 1841.

Sarah Marsh (29) Female Servant

Oliver, Mrs Susannah, Broad Street, 1830-44*

1851 census, Broad Street

Mary Stevens (45), widow, baker & grocer (Mad Hatter, 34)

George N Shore (39), landed proprietor & fund holder (35 - house)

Edward Thornton (41), chemist & registrar (35 - shop)

Sarah Lawrence (44), school Dame

Edmund Jefferd (36), tailor

Simeon Anning (54), baker & confectioner

George Roberts (47), school master (37 - post office)

Shore, George N Esq, Broad Street, 1851*

Thornton, Edward, chemist & druggist, & registrar of marriages, Broad Street, 1848-52*

Thornton, Edward, registrar of births, deaths & marriages for Axminster district, and dispensing chemist, Broad Street, 1855-65

Thornton, Edward, chemist & druggist, registrar of births & deaths for Lyme Regis district & registrar of marriages for Axminster District, Broad Street, 1867-89.

Lawrence, Sarah, schools, Broad Street, 1851-52*

Jefferd, Edmund, tailor & draper, Broad Street, 1848-52*

Announcement of auction to be held at the Lion Hotel, Friday Aug 28 (1857), at 5 o'clock.

Property to be sold by Mr J Jerrard, auctioneer, by direction of the trustees of the late Mrs Oliver.

Lot 1 - Two substantially built dwelling houses, divided into three tenements, work-shops, small neat cottage, garden etc in the occupation of J Norman Esq and Mr William Pyke, situate in Mill Green.

Lot 2 - A dwelling house & shop, in Church Street, in occupation of Mr T Freeman.

Lot 3 - Two tenements and gardens, in Church Street, in occupation of Mr Wescott and others.

1861 census, Broad Street

Charles Snell (29), master baker (Mad Hatter, 34)

Edward Thornton (51), chemist & registrar (35 - shop, and house?)

Joseph Penny (60), draper

Eliza Upjohn (41), agent for Stocumber Ale

Snell, Charles Otton, baker & grocer, Broad Street, 1859-95*

Penny, Joseph (& Sons 51 & 52)), linen draper, Broad Street, 1842-65*

Penny & Co, silk mercers & general drapers, 23 Broad Street, 1871-1903

Upjohn, Mrs Jane Eliza, beer retailer, Broad Street, 1855-59*

Upjohn, Mrs Jane Eliza, lodging-house, beer retailer & agent for the Stogumber ales, Broad Street, 1867

1871 census, Broad Street

Charles Snell (39), master baker (34)

William Chappell (45), gardener

Mary Penny (75), widow, draper, Champs Corner

Edward Thornton (61), chemist & registrar (35)

Thomas Drake (64), coachman

Alfred Chapman (29), grocer (36)

Charles Ball (36), publican & harness maker

Chapman, Alfred, insurance agent, grocer & dealer in wines, Broad Street, 1867-75*

Chapman, Mrs Sarah, grocer & wine merchant, Broad Street, 1880-95 (widow of Alfred Chapman)

Chapman, Douglas, grocer, Broad Street, 1898-1903

Ball, Charles Jnr, beer retailer(1871-75) & saddler, Broad Street, 1871-95*

Ball, Mrs Julia, apartments, Alexandria House, 52 Broad Street, 1895-1903

1881 census, Broad Street

Charles Snell (49), master baker (34)

Edward Thornton (71), chemist & registrar (35)

Sarah Chapman (35), widow, grocer (36)

Walter Swaffield (36), woollen draper

Swaffield, Walter Evans, tailor, Broad Street, 1880-85*

1889 electoral register

Thornton, Edward, Broad Street

Qualifying property - Broad St; Edward Thornton & Charles Snell, tenants

1891 census, Broad Street

Charles Snell (58), master baker (34)

Philip Rowe (54), chemist & dentist (35)

Sarah Chapman (46), grocer & wine merchant (36)

Henry Radford (69), plasterer

John Davey (63), baker & confectioner

Harry Lane (30), tailor, draper, outfitter, boot & shoes

Augusta Burge (30), grocer (39)

Davey, John, confectioner, Broad Street, 1855-89*

Burge, William Henry, grocer & wine & spirit merchants, Broad Street, 1880-89*

Burge, Mrs Augusta M, grocer & wine & spirit merchants, 39 Broad Street, 1895-1903

Lane, Harry, clothier (tailor & outfitter 03), 11 Broad Street, 1885-1903*

Mr H Love, family butcher, has transferred from his premises in Silver Street to a more commodious shop at the top of Broad Street, which was for many years occupied by Mr Thornton.

(Lyme Regis Mirror, June 9, 1892)

1901 census, Broad Street

Samuel Sanders (32), grocer & baker (34)
Herbert Love (37), butcher (35)
Douglas Chapman (31), grocer (36)
Henry J Cooper (59), builder (37)
Clifford Sanders (30), baker (38)
Augusta Burge (40), widow, grocer, spirit merchant (39)

Sanders, Clifford, confectioner, 38 Broad Street, 1895-1903*
Sanders, Samuel, grocer & baker, 34 Broad Street, 1898-1903

Love, Herbert, butcher, Silver Street, 1885-89*
Love, Herbert, butcher, 35 Broad Street, 1895-1903

Cooper, Henry Townsend, builder, 37 Broad Street, 1895-1903*
Cooper, Mrs Henry Townsend, apartments, 37 Broad Street, 1903

1911 census, Broad Street

Samuel Sanders (43), grocer & baker (34)
Herbert Love (47), butcher (35)
Sarah Westlake (67), widow, housekeeper, grocers (36)
Henry Townsend Cooper (70), builder (37)
Clifford Sanders (41), baker & confectioner (38)
Andrew Adams (53), green grocer (40)

1918 electoral register, Broad Street

34 Sanders, Mary & Samuel (R)
35 Love, Herbert & Jane (R)
36 Hudson, Frances Louise & William James (R)
38 Sanders, Clifford & Louisa Clark (R)
39 Burge, Augusta Maria (B) & Frederick Robert*
39 Cooper, Sarah Ann
40 Adams, Andrew & Eliza Jane (R)

Electoral Registers 34-36 Broad Street

34 Sanders, 1922-28
Bullock & Scovell, 1932-38
Close, 1939
Feaver, 1945-47
Daniell & Cockburn, 1949-55
Chapple, 1959-63
Clarke & Hoyle, 1967
Hocking & Fish, 1970
Hocking, 1974

35 Love, 1922-49
Greenham, Durrant & Hazzard, 1950
Greenham & Hazzard, 1954-74

36	Wiscombe, 1922-47	
	Wiscombe & Raison, 1950	
	Raison, 1954-55	
	Raison & Cooper, 1959-60	
	Raison, 1963-70	Top Flat (36) - Hayball, 1970
	Sharp, 1974	Top Flat (36) - Harris, 1974

35 Broad Street - Trade

2001 - Hilary Hight, Ladies fashion
Took over shop from Tuffin in Feb 2001

1991-2001 A & D Tuffin, Butcher

1984-87 C Snell, Butcher

1987-94 Lentells, Accountants
Sherborne House

1954-69 Charles Greenham, Butcher

1920-43 Love & Sons, Butchers

1903-15 Herbert Love, Butcher

Further Notes

The 1891 census records a Sherborne House somewhere in Sherborne Lane occupied by Miss Mary Burden (55), of no occupation, who shares the house with three boarders.

Hingeston, George Adney, Sherborne House, Sherborne Lane, 1898 (Kelly)

The 1901 census records George A Hingeston (57) living in Sherborne Lane on a railway clerk's pension.

In 1911, we have an address for George A Hingeston - 21 Sherborne Lane

Mansfield, William, upholsterer, Sherborne House, 1895 (Kelly)

A William Mansfield is recorded in Silver Street in the 1890 electoral register.

1891 census records William Mansfield (69), cabinet maker, living at Broadway House, Silver Street.

Drayton's auction for the Poulette Estate in 1850 included the property now Nos 34 and 35 Broad Street. It is not known if they were sold at the auction.

No 34 Broad Street

1939 - The Mad Hatters, Cafe (9)(46)(15)(59)(60)(51)(20)

1939 Miss E A Close

1970 Cliff Hocking

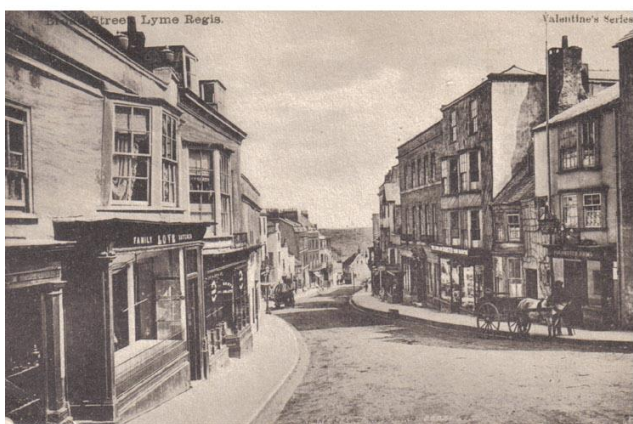
2003-04 Graham & Sarah Hill

1932-38 Scovell & Bullock, Antique dealers (9)(24)

1903-27 Sanders, Baker & Grocer (9)(24)

Appendix 2 - House Details by Richard Wells

Sherborne house [below] sits at the top of Broad Street facing south onto the street. Once a wide, single



pile house it has now been sub-divided and extended, having a ground and 1st floor florist's "house of flowers" to the west and a dress shop "Onni" occupying the ground floor only to the east flank, therefore not all areas were accessible.



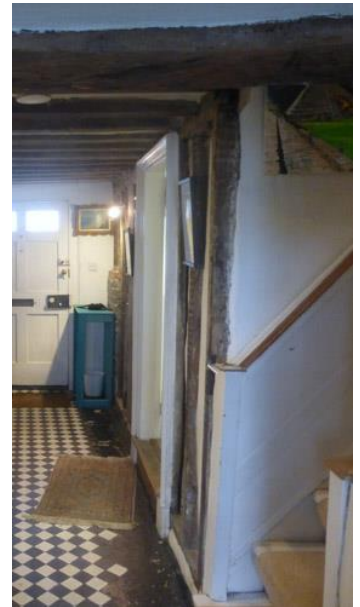
Referring to maps of the 1840's it can be seen from these that the rear garden has been encroached upon by later extensions [above]. The front of the building has had the Georgian face lift and insertion of a fire place to the west of the front door and into the front ground floor room [below] and the resultant chimney gives an unbalanced facade in the shape of a pitched up parapet wall to disguise the chimney with a 'pot' mimicking the (remaining) Coade Stone vases elsewhere on the top face. The unbalanced layout of the front of the building and the fact that large timber crucks are in place and old timber walls / frames inside would suggest that the original wood framed building still defines the current appearance as it is probable that the original building would have had some infilling and covering of the timbers in the last quarter of the 17thC and then when the 'face lift' was carried out, early to mid-18th C, the existing apertures were re-used.



Because of how the property has been divided a number of questions regarding the original layout will remain unanswered unless at a later date access can be gained to ascertain if any of the original features still exist in the other parts of the building such as original stair position, if there was originally a cellar and the location / existence / style of room divisions and doors. In the east lower room which is now a shop nothing of any early features still exist. The large open fireplace in the west side / wall (flower shop) and the presence of chamfered beams could suggest that the 2 rooms to the west of the hall were originally one and that the room was not a service room, that the hall walling is early and original, that the panelling by the under stair area although early, was added later and that the stair was elsewhere, possibly a circular or ladder. The dividing / party wall has been dry lined both sides and the ceiling covered in Sherborne House and therefore there are no visible clues.



Entry is through a standard wide Georgian door way flanked by pillars with a flat topped pediment over with mouldings of wood [above], the quality is poor and has a rough appearance, the uprights are not square to each other and its fitting to the pediment is not of good quality, the bases of the pillars have the look of a later fitting, the photograph of the 1870's shows a different style of pillar, however the 1890 picture shows similar but with a different base. The lettering on the porch appears to be on a very thin stuck on panel. It is interesting to note that the finials on the railings mimic the Coade stone vases above [(left) The floor level inside the passage is considerably lower than the outside pathway suggesting that there has, over time, been a considerable degree of raising of the pavement and roadway in this area, properties further down Broad Street are, in general, fairly level in the alignment of the footpath, there have been, in the 19th and 20th C, major alterations to the road in this area. At the end of the hall



immediately opposite the front door is the original aperture for the rear door [above], this is used to enter the rear extension, no frame remains and the stone work has been



trimmed back. The passage [right] has small black & white square floor tiles of a typical Victorian style (see below in 'Onni'). To the right (east) on entry there is a partition wall which has a sealed door way in it [left], the original surface is not accessible therefore no conclusions could be drawn on the age or originality of this wall, however as the room on the other side was altered to become a butchers in the 1890's and there is not any sign of it on the other side it is highly likely that this was sealed up at this time and this was the original wall. To the left on entry, very old timbers and planking [right] are visible, with signs of previous lathe & plaster on some, however these have been altered [below left] nearest the



front wall to accommodate a fireplace in the adjoining room and most likely of the late 18th, early 19th C. Further along the hall the top support beam of the plank structure has been crudely chopped through [right] to insert a door way which now gives access to the stairs now in use, the alteration is evident at the sides also, it is most likely that the wall was either originally solid in this area or had a smaller door into a passage which could account for the timber panelling as described later with the under stairs. In the hall, timber uprights have been added in places with plaster infill instead of plank [left & centre right].

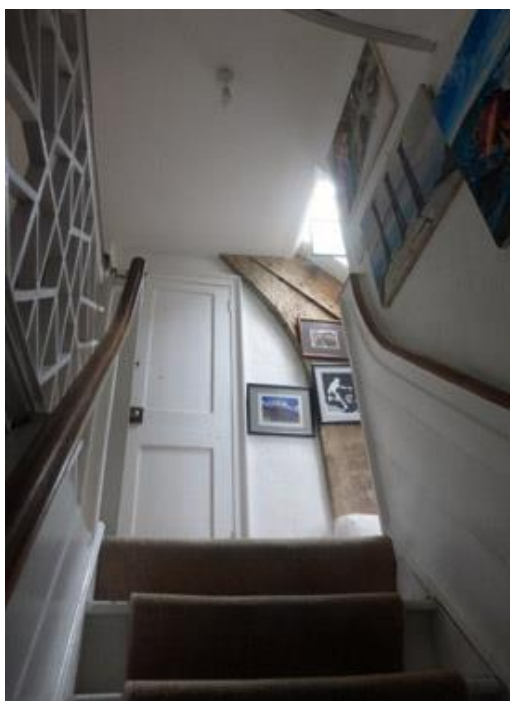




A modern door and frame [left] leads to a room in the west front of this section of the building, it could not be ascertained if this was the original opening, this room has been modernised apart from the fireplace mentioned above, inserted at an angle in the front wall / hall corner next to the front door.



The floor in this room has been raised; it was not possible to see what the original floor material was or if it was still beneath the raised flooring. At the rear (north wall) of this room, near the west partition wall (florists) is a cupboard under the stairs, the underside of the stairs are open



and are of rough construction [above right] and do not appear to be part of the original construction of the house, however the wall of the room at this point is of large horizontal plank construction [above right] and would appear to have been in place before the stairs,



and could be original or more likely very early, thus as suggested above, be a passage wall.

Stairs rising (west) to the 1st floor; [centre left] as already noted these must be a later insertion and have been made with a mix of styles, what appears to be part of a ceiling moulding [centre right] has been used where the floor has been cut through and panels applied to the wall sides with a lattice-work frieze above on the landing floor level, there are Victorian hardwood rails of mixed quality with simple square posts and a 20th C attempt at a copy rail on the north wall [above left].

At the top of the stairs to the right is an entrance to the north extension, not part of the original building, at this entrance a cruck frame timber [above left] is exposed. To the left and parallel to the stairs is the landing leading to the main 1st floor lounge. Here is a 20th C dividing stud wall, this wall now forms a small room of modern design, this would suggest that originally this area would have been an open / larger room before the stairs were in place. There is a modern cupboard at the top of the stairs having an old lock [below right].





1st floor room, now the lounge [above], this has an extension off to the north side (kitchen), not part of the original but possibly of the 1890's alterations. Two fireplaces exist at the east end of the room [below], the furthest appears to have been the original but it is now sealed off in the flue [below right], another has been made next to it and cuts into the existing chimney, both have been altered and are not original as now seen and have Victorian brickwork on the outside.



The room contains a number of exposed timbers [below], cruck frames in the north wall [below right], the crucks measuring 12" x 5" are at an equal spacing of 3.45 m (11'4") and there are a total of four visible, the house therefore has four bays each of approximately 3.45 m internal, the external length of the building is 15.6 m (52'). There are large ceiling beams running e – w, in the ceiling top front west corner there is a support beam just visible showing decorative carving [below – top left].



On the west partition, there is plank & muntin walling [above left], this aligns with the wall on the lower floor and the cruck frames and would support the idea that they are original and in situ. As in the passage downstairs they have been altered, the original upper and lower horizontal frames are in situ with some of

the uprights, however square 'posts' have been inserted with plaster infill, also the door way [above right & below] appears to have been enlarged or moved and the timbers have been cut to facilitate this [below],



there is also evidence of alteration of the floor level as the lower walling beam [below left] does not meet the floor. The windows are of sash construction in the Georgian style and have shutters but these shutters are decorative and do not fit nor align with their recesses. It is probable that these were added in the alterations of 1890. Floor boards are modern running e-w.



Roof space; In this area there are large timbers [right and below right], two of which have carpenters marks on them, the roof has been replaced but some of the earlier timbers have been used [below left].



Measurements from front wall to rear original = depth.

Entrance hall: 1.6 m wide. height 2.13 m. 4.82 m. deep.

Stair rise: width of stair case, 1.06 m. 2.4 m long rise.

Front room off hall: 5.7 m wide. 3.7 m. deep.

Landing: 3.26 m. wide. 1.2 m. deep + stair well.

Room, front west: 2.74 m. deep.

Lounge: height 2.4 m. 6.42 m. wide. 5.0 m. deep. Window centres from east wall: 2.44 & 5.71 m.

Front of building from east side:

to division wall (Onni) 5.60 m (18'8")

to east porch pillar 5.95 m (19'10")

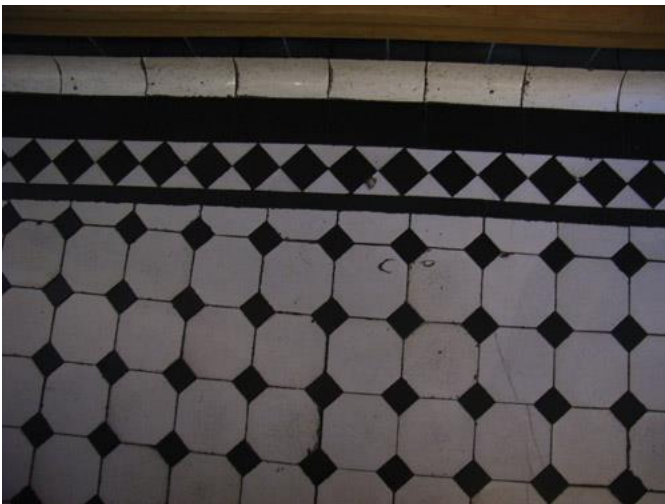
to west porch pillar 7.50 m (25')

porch pillars 180mm (7") porch height 1.90 m (6'4")

to division between house and shop 10.80 m (36')

to centre-line of window (upper floor) 13.00 m (43'4")

West side wall 15.60 m (52')



'Onni': On the east side is a shop on the lower floor, at the time of this report a clothes shop "Onni" was trading from there, this was, in the 1890's onwards, a butchers for a period, the interior still retains very impressive Victorian tile work on the walls and floor [above left]. The rear main wall has been cut through and has an extension to the rear of it. There is a large opening in this wall which was reputedly the 'cash desk' with the office to the rear. The ceiling is also intact and from this period, from this hang the butcher's rails now being used as clothes rails [above right]. The floor tiles (black square 2 ¼") within are of the same design but laid in a different pattern, of those at the front door and passage of Sherborne house, the door / floor level is equal to the pavement but those at the front door of Sherborne are considerably lower as already mentioned. The ceiling, false / lowered, has a height of 2.61 m (8'8"), depth (not including front window extension) to original wall 4.88 m (16'3"), the full depth of shop including rear extensions is 7.68 m (25'7") plus 1.3 m (4'4") for the window bay, width is 5.08 m (16'11"). There is no sign of the filled in door way that is in Sherborne's hall / passage as the entire shop walls are tiled over.

House of flowers: On the west side of the building is a rented shop 'House of flowers', measurements were gathered from the shop which occupies the lower floor, the upper level is residential and was not accessible and is reported to have been completely converted to modern standards with no traces of the original layout visible. On entering the shop there is a noticeable step down from the pavement level, as is found in the main house passage, Onni on the other hand is about level.

There is a very large old fireplace in the west wall with timber beam over and a bread oven, the walls are of blue lias limestone as is the fireplace main structure, a brick of the type 'dutch brick' that has been seen elsewhere (Great House, 10 Coombe St. etc.) was found in the left side of the fireplace [right] Above this fireplace, metal plates are visible, which are presumably the guard for the fireplace hearth in the upper room (not accessible). It was not possible to get many clear photographs of the interior as there are many display items covering the walls. The existence of a link door or passage into Sherborne was not visible. There is a pair of large early beams [below] which run front to rear, chamfered with stops, visible in the ceiling. This would suggest that this room was originally one of the better rooms of the house. Later floor joists have been fitted as well as a pillar to support the upper floor [below right] where the front window has been cut out and enlarged. The internal measurements are: width (similar to the other bay measurements in the main house) 3.45 m, depth 4.98 m, ceiling height 2.59 m.



Conclusions

The existence of the butchers shop and the alterations carried out to the rear wall (office & 'cash' desk) suggests the rear extensions maybe of the same time, i.e. 1890.

It would appear that the original house, today's 34 & 35 Broad Street, was built in the late Elizabethan (1558-1603) or early Stuart period (1603-1714). The adjoining No.36 is of a later build.

Later, the house underwent a Georgian makeover with particular reference to the front of the building.

As it is the only house in Lyme, apart from Belmont, that has Coade Stone decoration, perhaps we can pin down this refurbishment to the 1780s.