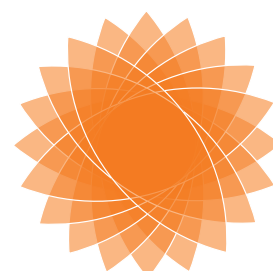


Branston Conservation Area Appraisal

Adopted March 2018



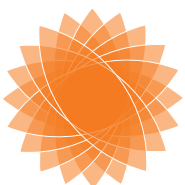
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North Kesteven District Council

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1. Introduction and summary of special interest

1.1 Branston Conservation Area was designated in 1979. The purpose of this document is to evaluate and record the special character of this conservation area and identify potential areas for enhancement of that character. It has been prepared using the guidance set out in Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management: Historic England Advice Note 1, 2016.

1.2 A comprehensive survey was carried out and a photographic record compiled. At this stage extensive consultation with the public and other interested landowners within and adjacent to the conservation area and stakeholders was undertaken to ensure that the values attached to the area by the local community were fully taken into account.

1.3 Having carried out this review, the Council maintains that the area still retains the special architectural and historic interest which it is desirable to preserve or enhance; the key test as set out at Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This special interest can be summarised briefly as:

- The historic core of the village of Branston and the designed landscape setting of Branston Hall
- Well-preserved examples of local vernacular buildings built with local materials which contribute to a strong sense of place
- Surviving elements of farmsteads of varying size and status including farmhouses, barns and other agricultural buildings and agricultural workers dwellings

1.4 The appraisal and management plan, including the revised boundary, was approved at a meeting of the Full Council of North Kesteven District Council on 6th March 2018.

2. Scope of appraisal

2.1 The purpose of the appraisal is to assess the qualities which make the area special and identify opportunities to enhance them. The appraisal will:

- Identify and record the special character of the conservation area
- Review the existing boundaries of the conservation area and suggest changes where necessary
- Identify and record buildings and structures of local interest
- Provide a framework against which future development can be assessed
- Identify any negative factors which harm the special character of the conservation area

3. Planning policy context

National policy

3.1 Section 69 of the 'Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990' states that every local planning authority, from time to time, shall determine which parts of its area are of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and shall designate those as conservation areas. Section 71 of the Act places a statutory duty on the District Council to consider how to both preserve and enhance its conservation areas as areas of architectural and historic interest.

Paragraph 127 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that when considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

3.1.2 Paragraph 137 of the NPPF requires local planning authorities to look for opportunities for new development within conservation areas and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably. Paragraph 138 states that not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area as a whole.

3.1.3 Further, more detailed guidance is available from the Planning Practice Guide which accompanies the NPPF and can be found at www.planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk

3.2 Local policy

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2017)

3.2.1 Policy LP25 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan also refers to conservation areas and requires that development within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views into or out of, a Conservation Area should preserve, and enhance or reinforce it as appropriate, features that contribute positively to the area's character, appearance and setting. In particular, proposals should:

- a. Retain buildings/groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces;
- b. Retain architectural details that contribute to the character and appearance of the area;
- c. Where relevant and practical, remove features which are incompatible with the Conservation Area;
- d. Retain and reinforce local distinctiveness with reference to height, massing, scale, form, materials and lot widths of the existing built environment;
- e. Assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape, roofscape, skyline and landscape;
- f. Aim to protect trees, or where losses are proposed, demonstrate how such losses are appropriately mitigated against'.

3.3 Additional planning controls within conservation areas

Planning permission

3.3.1 Planning applications, which, in the opinion of the Authority, would affect the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, must be advertised and opportunity must be given for public comment. This may include proposals outside a Conservation Area which nevertheless affect its setting. Planning permission is normally needed to demolish all or the very substantial majority of any building with a total cubic content exceeding 115 cu m within a conservation area. Consent is also needed for the entire removal of any gate, wall, fence or railing more than 1 metre high abutting a highway, public footpath or open space, or more than 2 metres high elsewhere in a conservation area.

Works to trees

3.3.2 Within a conservation area there are restrictions to the work that may be carried out on trees. Under section 211 of the 1990 Planning Act any one proposing to cut down, top or lop a tree in a conservation area (with the exception of trees under a certain size, or those that are dead, dying or dangerous) is required to give 6 weeks notice to the district planning authority. The purpose of this requirement is to give the authority the opportunity to make a tree preservation order which then brings any works permanently under control.

4. Boundary changes

Boundary changes

4.1 As part of the appraisal process the boundaries of the conservation area have been reviewed and the following changes made.

4.2 The following areas and/or buildings have been removed from the conservation area as they do not meet the criteria for inclusion due to development and/or changes since the conservation area was designated.

Beech Road: 1A (Mulberry Cottage)

Brayland Court: Nos 1, 2, 3, 4 and Stones End

High Street: Nos 7, 9, 15, 17

Paddock Lane: Nos 1 and 2

Silver Street: Kingarth

Sleaford Road: Nos 3A, 5, 7, 7A, 7B, 9, 11, 12A

Station Road: No 2 (Mark's Plaice),

Villa Close: Nos 22, 24, 26, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39

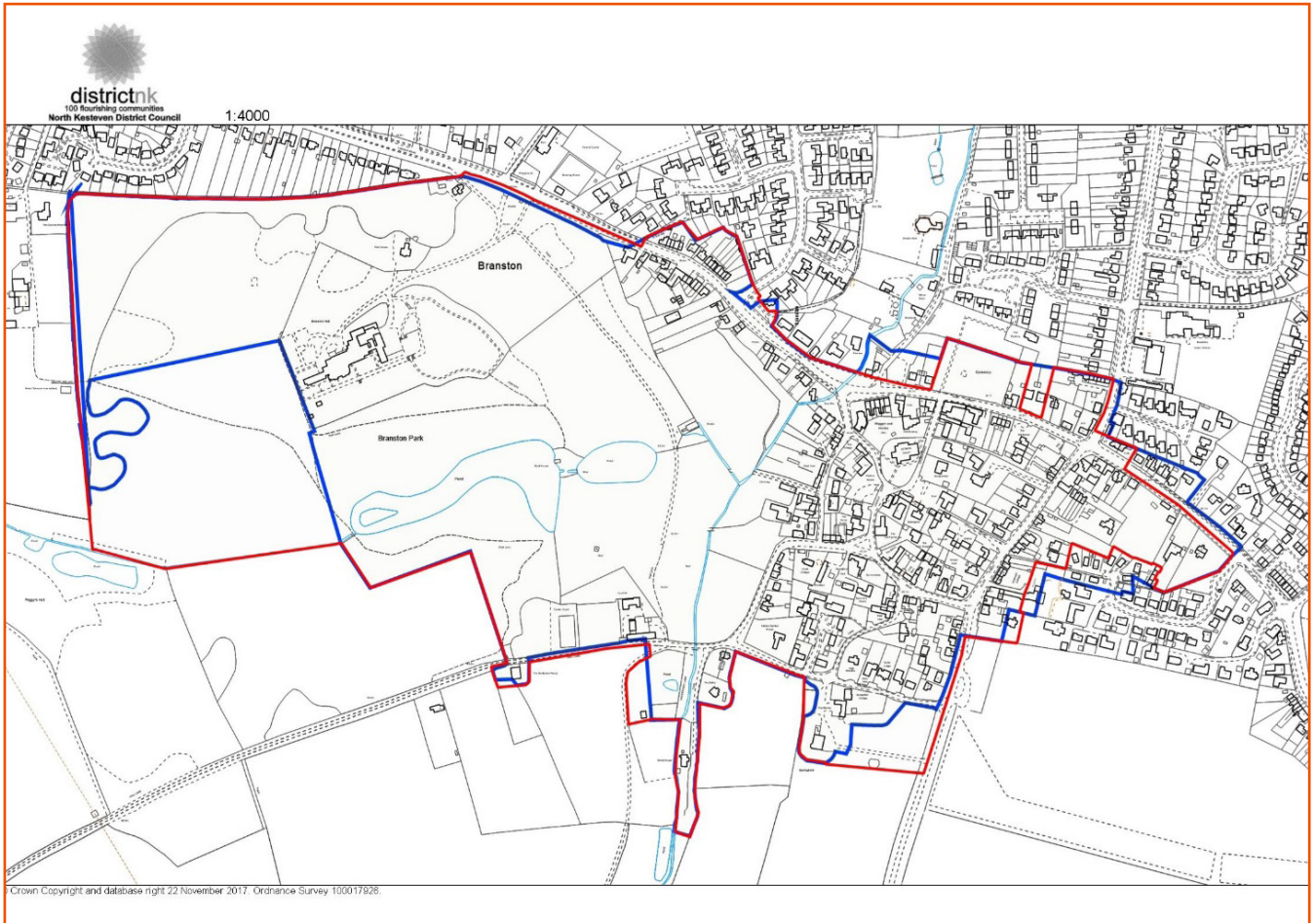
4.3 The following areas were added to the conservation area due to their special architectural or historic interest.

Land at Springfield House, Mere Road

Land at Branston Hall

Land at Wheel House, Waterwheel Lane

Map 1: Branston Conservation Area Old and New Boundaries



Old Boundary



New Boundary

5. Overview

5.1 Branston Conservation Area was designated in July 1979. It covers an area of around 47 hectares and encompasses the historic core of the village and the grounds of Branston Hall. Modern development has expanded the village to the north, east and west but the southern boundary has remained largely unaltered since the 19th century. Buildings are primarily residential although there are some commercial uses in the centre of the village.

6. Location and setting

6.1 Branston is located approximately 3 miles south east of Lincoln. Several routes running in various directions from neighbouring settlements meet in the centre of the village. The settlement is within the Southern Cliff Heath character area identified by the Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project. This character area is described as 'a north-south aligned west-facing limestone scarp, with a gently eastward sloping aspect'.

7. Historical development and archaeology



Above: Branston circa 1905

7.1 The name 'Branston' means 'Brand's farmstead or village' from the Old Norse personal name Brandr. The second element is from the Old English 'tun'. It was probably an Anglo-Saxon settlement taken over, and partially renamed by the Danes. It is thought to have been a pre-Conquest settlement of high status.

7.2 Branston is mentioned in the Domesday Book, when land there was owned by Walter de Aincurt, which was previously owned by Haminc. His land was assessed at 12 carucates. Every Lincolnshire village assessed at 12 carucates was known as a hundred in the 11th century. Walter de Aincurt was a kinsman of Remigius with estates in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Lincoln and Yorkshire. His chief seat was at Branston, and the fact that his son founded the Augustinian priory at Thugarton no doubt explains the considerable estate which that house acquired in Lincoln. A church and a priest are also mentioned. Branston was a relatively large settlement at this time with a minimum population of approximately 73.

7.3 In 1466 Branston was brought into the City, and during the 19th century was one of the parishes which formed part of the Liberty of Lincoln City. In 1563 the Diocesan Return records 72 householders in Branston. Enclosure occurred in 1765. The population rose during the 19th century from 445 to 1216 in 1901.

7.4 During a watching brief at Church Road a feature interpreted as a moat was identified, and it is suggested that the site of Hainton House was originally that of a medieval manor. Two post medieval building phases were also recorded.

7.5 A linear feature was identified on Google Maps from 2006 in an area to the south west of Branston Hall. This feature seems to form part of a square area of land which was interpreted as a building platform. This is possibly the site of a Manor House belonging to Sir Cecil Wray which pre-dated Branston Old Hall.

7.6 The present, much-altered, 'Old Hall' was originally servants accommodation and workplaces which for a time served as the laundry for the sanatorium established in Branston Hall in the 1920s. Branston Hall is now a country house hotel and the Old Hall is in use as business premises.

7.7 A number of farmsteads within the village can still be traced within the townscape. Springfield House was built to replace the house now known as Summerdale as a residence more befitting a gentleman farmer. The barn at 26 Rectory Lane may be a surviving element of another farm which belonged to the Kirton family. Part of the present Home Guard Club was once the malkiln and coach house belonging to the Kirton family house, which is now known as the Old Rectory.

7.8 Several other buildings can be traced back to origins as part of smallholdings within the village or agricultural workers dwellings such as 7 Church View. The Old Farmhouse and Burchalls Farmhouse are two more houses which were originally farmhouses. Between 1910 and 1977 the Lincoln Cooperative Society owned a number of farms in and around the village.

8. Landscape and open spaces



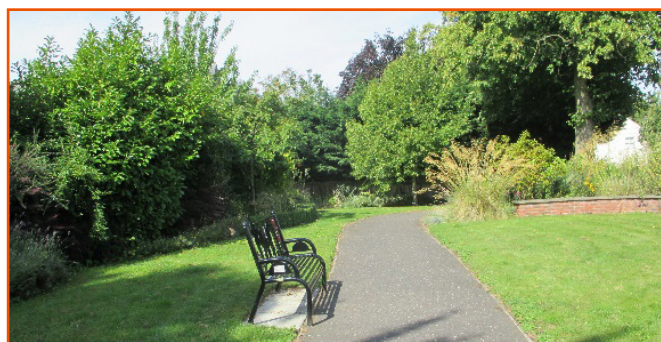
8.1 Well-maintained areas of public open space make a significant contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area. Of particular note are the stream, pond and orchard at Waterwheel Lane, the remembrance garden, the cemetery, former sheepwash and the green at the junction of Chapel Road and Church Road. These areas offer a contrast to the more urban character, particularly in the centre of the village where the majority of buildings are set at the back of the footway with little in the way of front gardens.

8.2 The landscape around Branston Hall was designed to give the Hall a parkland setting and, although not publicly accessible, its mature trees are particularly prominent in views towards this part of the conservation area.

8.3 Tree planting along verges of the main roads approaching the conservation area from the south are an important part of its setting and mark the transition from rural landscape to village. Grass verges are a characteristic feature of the roads around the edges of the conservation area including Thackers Lane and Hall Lane.

9. Public Realm

9.1 The public realm is generally in good condition. Although roads, footpaths and lighting are generally of standard materials there are good examples of street furniture and public art which are unique to the village and contribute to the strong sense of place. The Branston Heritage Trail contributed a number of pieces of public art including the silver plaques in various locations and the metal sheep at the sheepwash.



10. Sense of Enclosure, Planform and Boundary Treatments



10.1 High limestone walls and the majority of buildings set at or close to the back of the footway contribute to a strong sense of enclosure throughout most of the conservation area. Buildings generally face onto the footway giving a sense of active surveillance and safety.

10.2 The planform is irregular with winding streets and footpaths leading off the main road. This clearly illustrates the history of the development of the settlement which developed around the main thoroughfare of Lincoln/Sleaford Road. The planform outside the conservation area follows a much more regular pattern and this clearly differentiates the main phases of development.

10.3 Boundary treatments, as discussed above, are predominantly relatively coursed rubble limestone walls with stone capping although there is some use of clay tile and pantile capping, particularly around the edges of the conservation area.

11. Built form

11.1 The built form establishes the character and appearance of the conservation area. There are strong building lines with the majority of buildings set at the back of the footway or a short distance from it. Where buildings are set further back this allows for vegetation in front gardens to introduce a softer element to the streetscape. Boundary walls continue the building line and reinforce the sense of enclosure.



12. Architectural details

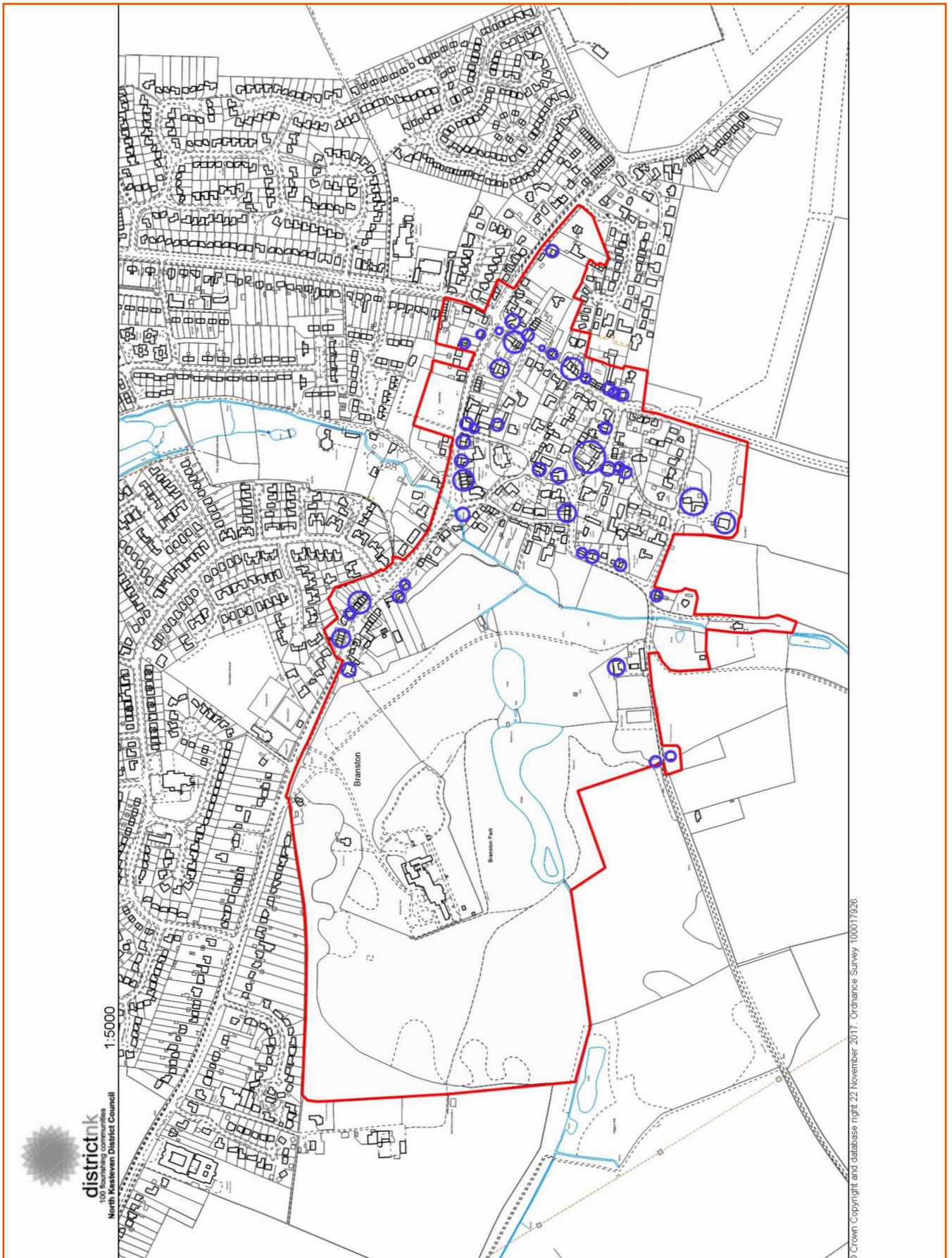
12.1 Architectural details are generally simple, in keeping with the vernacular character of the majority of buildings. There are good examples of dressed stone decoration around windows and doors although again this is usually fairly simple. Chimneys are an important feature of the roofline with some good examples of decorative stone and brick stacks. Where original timber doors and windows survive these are in good condition and contribute to the overall quality of the streetscape. The occasional use of red brick and render adds variety and sets landmark buildings such as Hainton House and the Waggon and Horses apart.



13. Buildings of local interest (Local List)

13.1 As part of the appraisal process the local list of sensitive buildings (non-designated heritage assets) for the conservation area was reviewed. The following buildings and structures were identified as suitable for inclusion on the local list. The local list will be subject to a separate formal adoption process. The buildings are mapped below and listed at Appendix 2. The criteria for assessment are included at Appendix 1. Inclusion on the list does not impose any additional restrictions on the owners of these buildings but allows careful consideration of the impact of any development affecting them or their setting as set out in Paragraph 135 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The Council has taken the view that it is preferable to identify these assets in advance rather than reacting once a planning application has been submitted.

Map 3: Proposed Local List Entries

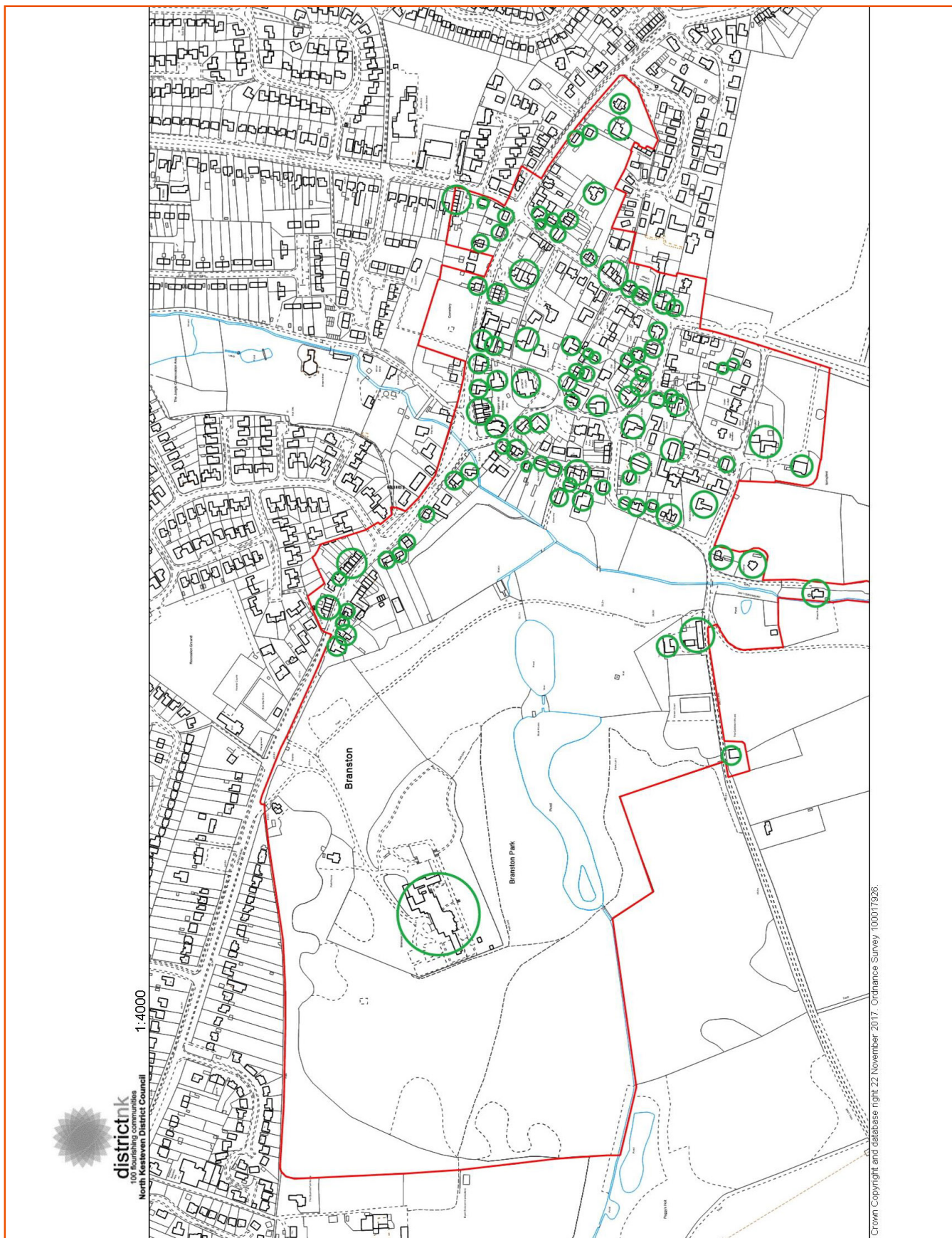


14. Positive buildings

14.1 Buildings play an important part in shaping the character of the conservation area. Their contribution can include their street elevations, integrity as historic structures, use of local materials, architectural and construction details and, conversely, contrasting details which make them stand out. They may make an important contribution to the roofscape or skyline. Buildings which can be partially seen or glimpsed can also make a positive contribution.

14.2 As part of the conservation area appraisal a map showing the buildings which make a positive contribution to the conservation area has been prepared and is included below. This is not an exhaustive list and the omission of a particular building does not imply that demolition or alteration would therefore be acceptable. Applicants will be expected to carry out their own assessment of the contribution made by a particular building in support of a planning application.

Map 4: Branston Conservation Area Positive Buildings



15. Key views and vistas



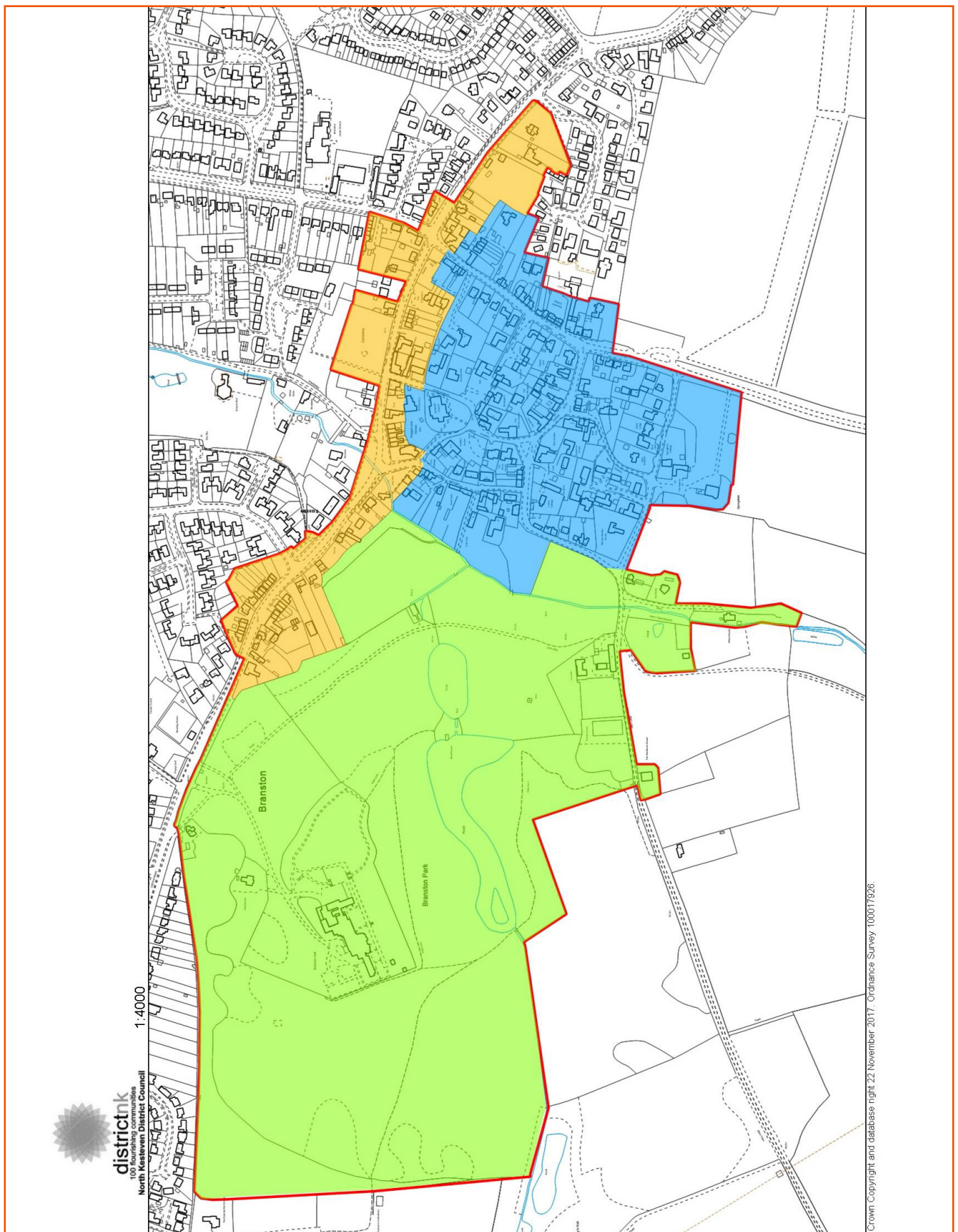
15.1 Views and vistas are explored in more detail in the sections of the appraisal on individual character areas below. A broad overview is given here but it is important to note that this is by no means an exhaustive list. The omission of a particular view or vista does not imply a lack of significance and a thorough analysis of views affected by any proposed development will be required to accompany a planning or listed building consent application.

15.2 Within the conservation area narrow roads, high stone walls and buildings close to the footway combine to create views which unfold gradually and frame significant buildings, trees and open spaces. The spire of All Saints Church is prominent in many views from within the conservation area and beyond. Many of these are glimpsed views framed by other buildings and trees. The flat topography of the surrounding countryside allows views towards the settlement and the gentle transition from countryside to village is an important element of these views and of the setting of the conservation area.

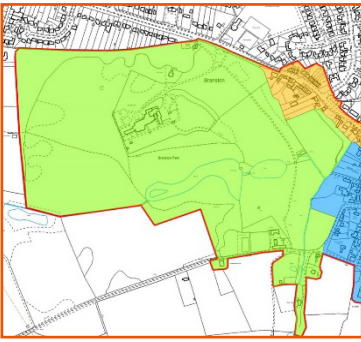
16. Character Areas

16.1 Within the conservation area are smaller areas each with their own distinctive character. In order to simplify the appraisal process and make the final document easier to read the conservation area has been broken down into two smaller character areas as shown on the map below.

Map 5: Branston Conservation Area Character Areas



16.2 Branston Hall Character Area



Summary description

16.2.1 The designed parkland landscape around Branston Hall occupies most of this character area. At its southern edge that character is continued through the use of similar boundary treatments and the gentle transition from the edge of the settlement to the open countryside beyond.

Landscape and routes

16.2.2 Public footpaths are well-used and act as a strong link between the village and surrounding countryside. Low levels of vehicular traffic encourage pedestrian use. Hall Lane is the only public road within the character area. It sees very low levels of traffic and has the appearance of a rural lane with wide grass verges in places.

Key views and landmarks

16.2.3 Views of Branston Hall from the south are an important feature of the conservation area and were clearly a deliberate part of its design. The mature trees within the park and beyond are the dominant feature of most views in this area. These views have been harmed through the construction of a telecommunications mast just outside the grounds of the Hall which competes with the dominance of the trees within the landscape.

16.2.4 Branston Hall is the obvious landmark building within this character area, although views of the Hall itself are limited due to landscape and boundary walls these features clearly mark the boundary of a significant site. The small pool and open space at Waterwheel Lane have been enhanced through the use of bespoke fencing and seating and form a focal point within the character area. Springfield House, particularly its stone gate piers and large grassed lawn, is an important landmark at the edge of the conservation area which clearly marks the change from countryside to village.

Predominant material palette

16.2.5 The majority of buildings and boundary walls, including those of Branston Hall, are constructed from local limestone giving a strong visual unity to the built form. Roofs are commonly of slate or clay pantiles.

Predominant scale and massing

16.2.6 Aside from Branston Hall the majority of buildings are of one and a half to two storeys and domestic in scale.

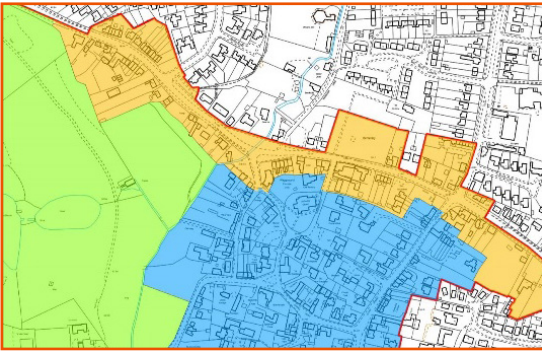
Positive features

- Strong visual links with landscape beyond conservation area
- Views of designed landscape of Branston Hall and the Hall itself
- Well-maintained public open space and strong pedestrian links

Negative features

- Loss of original features such as timber doors and windows

16.3 High Street Character Area



Summary description

16.3.1 The character of this area is defined by Sleaford Road and Lincoln Road which run along its entire length. High levels of traffic create a barrier to pedestrian movement although the crossing at the intersection of all four main routes through the village does allow movement as well as acting as a focal point for commercial and social activity. The noise generated by the traffic is intrusive and the contrast

with the rest of the conservation area in this regard is noticeable. Areas of public open space at the war memorial, cemetery and junction with Rectory Lane and Paddock Lane provide quieter green spaces which relieve the generally more built-up and urban character of the area and provide refuge from traffic noise.

Landscape and routes

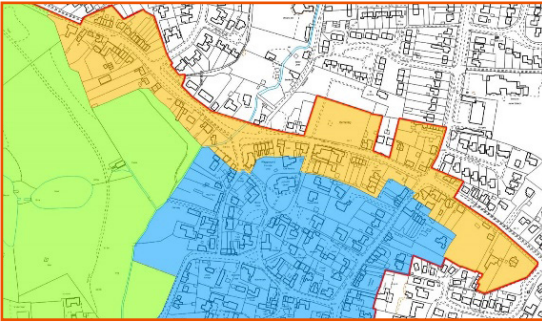
16.3.2 The topography of the area is distinctive and the experience of moving through the rising and falling landscape is an important part of its character. At the bottom of the valley it contributes to the strong sense of enclosure. The convergence of the four main routes into and out of the village made this area a focal point for activity historically and this is still the case today. There are few solely pedestrian routes with most footpaths running alongside roads.

Key views and landmarks

16.3.3 The distinctive topography and tightly defined building line strongly influence views into and out of this area. The road sweeps down into the dip at the centre of the area, reflecting the topography around the beck, before rising again to allow more extensive views towards the edges of the character area. To the north views of the landscaped setting of Branston Hall with its tall, mature trees frame the transition to the countryside beyond while to the south there is a more gradual transition from urban to rural, with buildings sitting further back from the road in more extensive mature gardens. Glimpsed views along the smaller roads and lanes are important, they draw the eye and to the smaller scale and quieter character of those areas.

16.3.4 As in the rest of the conservation area the church is a prominent landmark. The Waggon and Horses pub is another notable landmark, with its material palette of render and small clay roof tiles as well as its large scale and prominent roof giving a clear contrast with the rest of the area. The Sheepwash is a historic feature which has been excavated and preserved with interpretation panels.

Predominant material palette



16.3.5 High Street Character Area repeats the predominant material palette of local limestone, red brick, clay pantile and natural slate. Whilst some mid to late 20th century development introduced modern materials not in keeping with older buildings more recent development, notably at 33-37 Lincoln Road, has marked a welcome return to the use of traditional materials.

16.3.6 The loss of traditional timber windows and doors and their replacement with upvc is having a detrimental impact on the character and appearance of the area. This is particularly a problem on terraced houses where the original unity of their appearance is being lost through changes to doors and windows.

Predominant scale and massing

16.3.7 Buildings are generally of one and a half to two storeys although there are some three storey buildings where the steeply rising ground has been utilised to add extra space. There is considerable variation in scale which adds to the visual interest of the area.

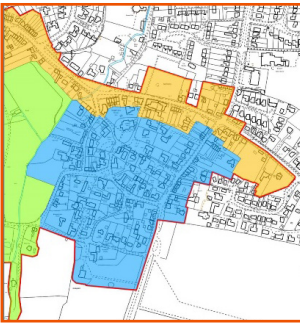
Positive features

- New development reinforcing traditional character and appearance
- Strongly defined character influenced by topography
- Well-preserved traditional vernacular buildings
- Distinctive public art and interpretation of historic features
- Well-maintained public open spaces

Negative features

- Loss of original features such as timber windows and doors
- High traffic levels creating noise and inhibiting pedestrian movement

16.4 Village Lanes Character Area



Summary description

16.4.1 The character and appearance of this area is defined by the winding roads, limestone walls and consistent building lines typical of Branston Conservation area. Views into and out of the conservation area around its edges are particularly important in understanding the relationship between the village and the countryside beyond. Within the conservation area views unfold along the gently curved roads and lanes, framing landmark buildings and areas of green open space.

Landscape and routes

16.4.2 Narrow, winding roads with limited visibility slow traffic and contribute to a pleasant environment for pedestrians. Routes are clearly legible and the church spire aids orientation. There is a strong contrast between the open countryside and landscape around Branston Hall and the relatively densely developed feel created by the majority of buildings fronting directly onto the pavement.

Key views and landmarks

16.4.3 All Saints Church and Hainton House are the most prominent landmark buildings, set apart by their scale, materials and architectural quality. The former Methodist Chapel, now converted to residential use, is another landmark by virtue of its scale and design.

Predominant material palette

16.4.4 Local limestone, clay pantiles and natural slate are the predominant materials with some examples of red brick. There are a number of mid to late twentieth century houses, mainly bungalows, where materials such as brown brick and concrete roof tiles have been introduced. These materials jar with the older, more traditional buildings and have had a harmful impact on the character and appearance of the conservation area. More recent development has moved away from the use of modern materials to a more traditional palette which has integrated these properties more successfully into the streetscape. No 15 Hall Lane is an interesting example of a more successful attempt at the introduction of new material (render) into the area, blending it with more traditional limestone and slate in order to sit comfortably alongside older buildings.

Predominant scale and massing

16.4.5 Buildings are generally between one and a half to two and a half storeys with pairs and rows of houses giving uniformity in height to most parts of the character area. They are generally small in scale although many have been sensitively extended to the side and rear.

Positive features

- Strong sense of place and character defined by winding roads, consistent building materials and scale, massing and design of buildings.
- Good survival of original limestone boundary walls

Negative features

- Loss of traditional features including timber doors and windows

Appendix 1

Draft Local List methodology and criteria

The Draft Local List of non-designated heritage assets has been compiled in order to act as a planning tool. Heritage assets are usually included in a list because they are the best of their kind within a local authority area. Other assets are included because of the contribution that they make to the character of the local area.

By their very nature, buildings will make up the bulk of the list as they are the most visible of the historic assets and contribute greatly to the character of an area.

Conversely, archaeological sites will be greatly under-represented on the list due to the difficulty in establishing the nature and extent of any individual assets without first excavating, particularly within the urban environment. Designed Landscapes, pieces of art and other assets are low in overall number and so will make up a minor part of the list; they are also the least likely to be affected by development.

Criteria for Listing

General criteria

Locally listed heritage assets must meet all four of the following general criteria:

1. They must be a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape and should retain the majority of their original fabric, external design style and character.
2. They must possess heritage interest that can be conserved and enjoyed.

This can include physical things such as appearance and materials as well as associations with people or past events. The physical features of an asset can help illustrate these associations.

3. Their value for the character and identity of the area must go beyond personal or family connections or the interest of individual property owners.
4. They must have a level of significance that is greater than the general positive character of an area.

To be added to the local list a heritage asset must possess heritage value to a level that merits consideration in planning. Registered heritage assets should stand out as being of greater significance than the general historic environment of which they form part.

Detailed criteria

An asset must meet at least one of the criteria in each of the three sections below in order to be considered for inclusion on the list. Please provide as much information as possible on each criteria selected. The final decision on inclusion rests with North Kesteven District Council.

Name and location of asset (please provide a photograph and map showing its location):	
Type Which of the following best describes the asset?	Tick
A building or group of buildings	
A monument or site (archaeological remains or a structure that is not a building)	
A place (e.g. park, garden or natural space)	

Interest

Does it have interest in any of the following ways?

Historic interest – a well-documented association with a person, event, episode of history or local industry (including agriculture)

Architectural interest – an example of an architectural style, a building of particular use, or a technique of building or use of materials

Artistic interest – It includes artistic endeavour to communicate meaning or use of design (including landscape design) to enhance its appearance

Local value

Is the asset valued locally for any of the following reasons?

Association – It connects us to people and/or events that shaped the identity or character of the area

Illustration – It illustrates an aspect of the area’s past that makes an important contribution to its identity or character

Evidence – It is an important resource for understanding and learning about the area’s history

Aesthetic – It makes an important positive contribution to the appearance of the area (either unintentionally or through deliberate design)

Communal – It is important to the identity, cohesion, spiritual life or memory of all or part of the community

Local significance

Do any of the following features make the asset stand out above the surrounding environment?

Age – Is it particularly old, or of a date or period that is significant to the local area?

Rarity – Is it unusual in the area or a rare survival of something that was once common?

Integrity – Is it largely complete or in a near to original condition?

Group value – Is it part of a group that have a close historic, aesthetic or communal association?

North Kesteven's identity and history – Is it important to the identity or character of the district or part of it? Of particular interest may be buildings related to the agricultural or industrial past of the area or an historic industry, process or activity specific to the village or local area.

Other – Is there another way you think it has special value?

Appendix 2

Old Methodist Chapel, Chapel Lane (Nos 1-4 inclusive)

5 and 6 Chapel Lane

East View, Chapel Lane

The Barns, The Granary and Long Barn, Chapel Road

6 and 7 Chapel Road

1 and 2 Chapel Yard

1 Church Road

2 Church Road

The Old Bakehouse, Church Road

7 Church Road

The Old Farmhouse, Church Road

21 Church Road

The Gardeners House, Hall Lane

Branston Old Hall, Hall Lane

Ice House in grounds of Branston Hall, Hall Lane

2, 4 and 6 Hall Lane

7, 9 and 11 Hall Lane

17 and 19 Hall Lane

25 and 27 Hall Lane

2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 High Street

12 High Street (Home Guard Club)

19 and 21 High Street

20 and 22 High Street

23 High Street

1, 2, 3 and 4 The Old School, High Street

War Memorial, Junction of High Street and Silver Street

The Old Sheepwash, High Street

12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 Lincoln Road

23 and 25 Lincoln Road

26 Lincoln Road

27 Lincoln Road

28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 Lincoln Road

51 and 53 Lincoln Road

Springfield House, Mere Lane

1 and 1A Silver Street

3 Silver Street including outbuilding to south-west

2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Silver Street

11A and 15 Silver Street

17, 19, 21 and 21A Silver Street

23, 25, 35, 35A, 37 and Westward Cottage, Silver Street

39 Silver Street

12 Sleaford Road

The Stables and Springfield Cottage, Thackers Lane