



SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

THE OLD RECTORY
MAIN ROAD
THIMBLEBY
HORNCastle

SITE CODE: TORT 12
GRID REF: TF 2410 7004
ACCESSION NO: LCNCC 2012.147
PLANNING: S/181/01127/12,
S/181/01128/12

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NOVEMBER 2012

Specialist & Independent Historic
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Summary

A scheme of archaeological building recording was undertaken of a group of stable buildings at the Old Rectory, Thimbleby, Lincolnshire, LN9 5RE on the 8th of November 2012 on behalf of Mr S Hodson. The works comprised the written description and photographic recording of the buildings, making use of survey drawings independently commissioned by the client. The works were undertaken as defined by a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Midland Archaeological Services (MAS) and approved by the Archaeological Advisor to East Lindsey District Council Planning Department.

The buildings are dated from the last half of the 19th Century.

1.0 Introduction

East Lindsey District Council has granted permission for the conversion of, alterations to existing domestic garage and stores, which are attached to a Listed Building, to provide an annex ancillary to the main dwelling and re-cladding of an existing outbuilding to provide a store, w.c. and games room, planning ref: S/181/01127/12 and Listed Building Consent ref: S/181/01128/12.

Permission is subject to conditions imposed by East Lindsey District Council that a scheme of archaeological building recording will be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and approved by the Archaeological Advisor to East Lindsey District Council Planning Department in writing. A copy of the archaeological building recording report shall be submitted for approval by the Archaeological Advisor to East Lindsey District Council Planning Department prior to the above works being undertaken.

Although the main building is listed, the Coach House and Outbuilding are not. The site lies within the Thimbleby Conservation Area.

This document summarises the results of the archaeological building recording and the historical research undertaken. It has been prepared by the author in accordance with the agreed written scheme, relevant regional and national guidance.

2.0 Definition of Historic Building Recording

The definition of building recording is '*a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specific building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water.*' (IfA 2008)¹.

3.0 Location

Thimbleby is located 35.00km East of Lincoln and 2.00km north-west of Horncastle

¹ Institute For Field Archaeologists 2008

in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The site is located just east off of Dawber Lane and centred on TF 2410 7004. The geology of the immediate area comprises of Till², while the site lies at 55M AOD (figs. 1, 2).

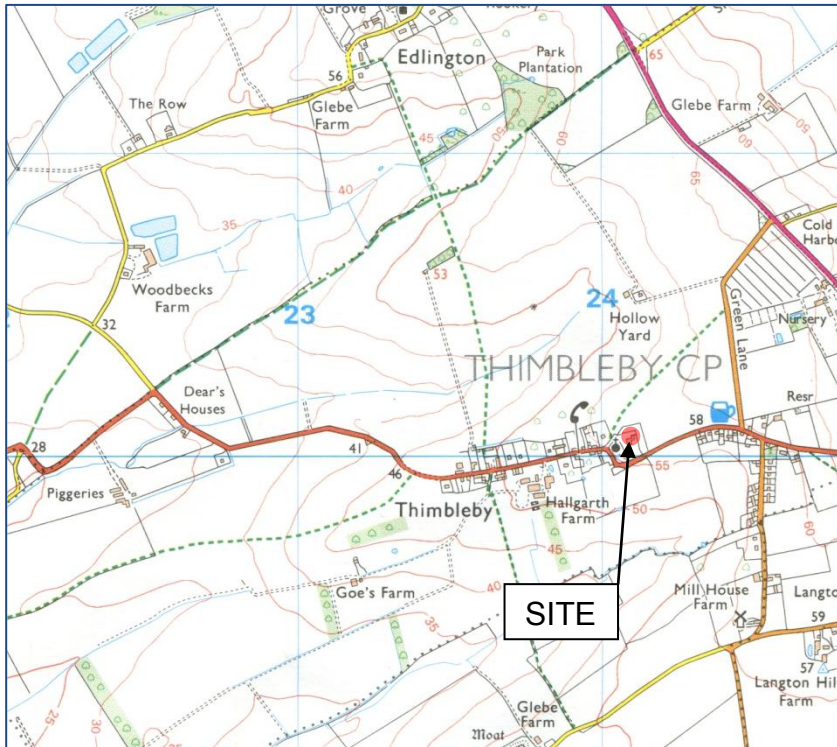


Fig.1: Site Location Scale 1: 25 000 (O.S. Copyright Licence no: 100049426)

4.0 Methodology

This document has been prepared in accordance with current best practice and with specific regard to *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*³.

Aims and Objectives

The aim of the project was to preserve by record the fabric and setting of the building prior to the approved alterations, by:

1. The production of a drawn record
2. The production of a photographic archive
3. The production of a written narrative

Site Recording

The Photographic record was undertaken in 35mm format in both monochrome and, colour transparency. It included detailed shots of the elevations, interiors, significant constructional elements and general photography placing the building its existing landscape setting.

² British Geological Survey 1995

³ English Heritage 2006

The drawn record was based upon drawings supplied by the client. These were checked for dimensional accuracy and amended to record architectural and constructional details. These details were further described in accordance with standard architectural and constructional terminology.

The building was inspected internally and externally where safe access was possible. Parts of the building contained stored materials which restricted access in places; the upper storey was not inspected due to unsafe access.

Archive creation

On completion of the fieldwork all photographic films were processed by a specialist laboratory and scanned at a resolution of 600dpi for selective inclusion within this report.

All field notes and drawings were checked for completeness and ordered into a documentary archive based on the requirements of the receiving museum. The basic archive includes:

1. Annotated site plans and elevations
2. 2 no photographic registers
3. 7 no building recording pro-formas
4. The written scheme of investigation

An archival study was undertaken to elucidate information to place the building in its historical context. This was undertaken broadly with regard to the *Standard and Guidance for Desk-based Assessment*⁴.

This comprised the search of published and archival material within a radius of 500m of the Site, with data from further afield included where considered relevant to establishing baseline conditions. Local and regional archives and collections were examined for relevant historical information, in published and unpublished sources, from the following sources:

- Lincolnshire Archives
- Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER)
- www.heritagegateway.org.uk
- www.listedbuildingsonline.co.uk
- www.british-history.ac.uk
- www.genuki.org.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Context

Thimbleby has its origins in the late Anglo-Saxon period, its name meaning Thymil's

⁴ Institute For Field Archaeologists 2011

farmstead, or village and is likely to derive from the Old Norse personal name 'Thymil' and Old Danish 'by'⁵

It was first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1085 and showed that there were three main land holders, one of which was the King and that there was a watermill present there. During this time the population of the village consisted of sixty eight people and which by the middle of the 19th century had rose to four hundred and ninety two⁶

The Old Rectory itself was constructed in 1839 by S.C. Lomas and is Grade II Listed. Adjacent to the Old Rectory is the Parish Church of St Margaret built in 1879 by James Fowler of Louth (HER 46438, Listing 195234), (HER 46437, Listing 195233),⁷.

6.0 Map Regression

A total of six historic maps were studied for this exercise, the earliest dating to 1779 and representing an Enclosure Award for Thimbleby. This does not show the buildings in question, neither do subsequent maps dated 1853 and 1862 and it is not until the 1889 Ordnance Survey map of the area that the stable buildings are shown. Interestingly, the 1779 Enclosure Award which pre-dates the documented 1839 construction of the main house suggests that an earlier building pre-occupied the site and that perhaps the current house is possibly a re-build of an earlier structure (figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

7.0 Description

Setting

The Old Rectory is located east of the Church of St.Margaret's and is approached along Dawber Lane leading to a rough access track running east-west and to the north of the church. The buildings of this study are located to the north-east of the Old Rectory, the main range of buildings consisting of a two storey coachhouse which is attached to the Rectory via a linear range of store buildings aligned east-west, whilst a further single storey outbuilding is situated alone and just to the north of the coachhouse (figs.1, 2).

⁵ Mills, A.D. 1998.

⁶ Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record 2012

⁷ Pevsner 1994



Plate 1: Site looking east.

8.0 Chronology and Overview

This section summarises the observations of the fabric record illustrated in the figures 9, 10, plates 2-36.

Coachhouse Building Range

Exterior

The building is in a late Georgian style built from (23.00cm x 11.00cm x 7.00cm) red brick in a variety of English and random bonding patterns with lime mortar.

Rectangular in plan the building lies on a north-south alignment and comprises of a central two storey coachhouse with over loft and an accompanying single storey wing at each end which served as stabling, Stable area 1 and Stable Area 2.

The exterior of the building is relatively plain in design albeit with a dentilation stringer course of red brick at eaves level and Lunette windows dispersed throughout the west and east elevations, the ones in the second storey acting as pitch-holes, whilst small rectangular ventilators are present in each of the stables east elevations. The central opening to the building is of double span with a small rectangular porch area in front facilitating access to each stable internally. The roof of the central element of this building is of the gabled type, whilst both Stable area 1 and 2 are hipped, both roofs are under slate.

Some later alteration has taken place over the preceding years, most noticeably the interruption of the south-west corner of Stable Area 2 with the addition of a later range of buildings east-west, this has obscured one of the Lunette windows, the remaining window being partially blocked, whilst Stable Area 1 has undergone much alteration, noticeably that of a modern garage opening to the west elevation and a lean-to structure to its north. Across the top of the segmented brick arch of the central double-span entrance a heavy timber lintel has been let in, probably to strengthen this area for the addition of a pair of exterior double doors which once hung here, although all that remains now are the remains of their iron hinge pins located in the jambs of this opening (figs. 2, 9, plates 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9).

Interior

Only the ground floor rooms of the building were inspected and recorded. It was decided by the author that access to the upper storey was not safe.

Coachouse

This room is square in plan with a floor of (22cm x 6.5cm) red brick and accessed from the porch area via a double-span opening supported by a heavy timber beam. This opening has the remains of iron pivots for attachment of a pair of doors and which are fixed into stone blocks set within the brick jambs. The ceiling is of modern plasterboard, whilst the walls are (23.00cm x 11.00cm x 7.00cm) brick in English Bond and painted white. Located within the south-east corner is a small flue, partially collapsed and presumably once heating a copper. Access to the over loft is gained via a narrow rectangular opening within the south-west corner of the ceiling (figs. 2, 9, plates 16, 17, 18, 19).

Porch

The porch area is rectangular in plan and accessed from the outside by a double-span entrance which also leads to each of the stable areas. The floor is of random cobbles, while there is evidence of the former cart track runs which run east-west; the ceiling is of modern plasterboard whilst the walls are unpainted. The jambs of the opening have Bullnose detailing to them (figs. 2, 9, plates 15, 16, 19).

Stable Area 1

The stable is rectangular in plan with a floor of (22cm x 6.5cm) red brick incorporating drainage channels. The walls are in the same brick and bonding pattern as the coachouse and are also painted white, while there is evidence in the paint of the former timber stalling of this room. The ceiling is of modern plasterboard. Recessed into the north wall of the room is a shallow recess or 'keep-hole', this is opposite the entrance leading to the porch area and which is of 'Bullnose' brick jambs set with a heavy timber frame and segmented brick arch above and hung with a wooden planked and ledged door with traditional style iron strap hinges and large mortise type lock. To the west is a modern double-span opening facilitating an up and over style metal garage door (figs. 2, 9, plates 10, 11, 12, 13).

Stable Area 2

This room mirrors that of Stable Area 1, except for that the floor comprises of random cobbles with some brick patching and also that the ceiling is of exposed

rafters showing a clasped purlin type roof construction (figs. 2, 9, plates 20, 21, 22, 23, 24).

Secondary Stabling

Exterior

The building is plain in style and built from (23.00cm x 11.00cm x 7.00cm) red brick in a variety of English and Flemish bonding patterns with lime mortar, is rectangular in plan with a gabled roof under slate and lies on an east-west alignment (fig. 2, plate 25).

The building comprises of three rooms, the tack room, main stable and cart store area, all three of which are accessible via the south elevation and closed off by a large sliding timber door on a roller mechanism (figs. 2, 10).

Interior

Tack Room

This room is rectangular in plan with a brick floor and much the same as the coachhouse building range, albeit for the absence of drainage channels. Set into the west wall is a two light opening casement wooden window, while to the left of this are the remains of a flue and which may have heated a copper or stove. Set into the east wall is a large keep-hole, whilst the exposed roof timbers form a clasped purlin type roof (figs. 2, 10, plate 29).

Stable

This room is rectangular in plan with the same type brick floor as the previous room. Set within the east wall is a doorway which leads into the adjacent cart store, this is fitted with a heavy wooden frame and segmented brick arch above and is hung with a wooden planked and ledged door on iron strap hinges. Just to the left of the doorway there is a small keep-hole and above this a small rectangular ventilation opening, the exposed roof timbers form a clasped purlin type roof (figs. 2, 10, plates 30, 31, 32, 33).

Cart Store

This room is rectangular in plan with a brick floor and clasped purlin type roof. As well the main access to the south there is also a single access doorway located within the north wall of the room and set with a heavy timber frame; segmented brick arch and hung with a wooden stable style planked and ledged door with iron strap hinges (figs. 2, 10, plates 34, 35, 36).

9.0 Discussion and Conclusions

The buildings date from the very last half/quarter of the 19th Century.

This conclusion has been based upon the observations of the constructional elements, style and materials used, as well as the map and documentary evidence studied.

They represent a small group of buildings which include; stables, tack room, coachouse and cart store.

This group of buildings has clearly been designed and built as a single integrated unit, a planned layout-using quality materials to a highly evolved functional design, not without some architectural merit. The original buildings are reasonably preserved, although in a poor state of repair. They retain little of their primary internal arrangements, fixtures or fittings but retain their context with the Old Rectory and their original planned layout.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Midland Archaeological Services would like to thank Mr S Hodson for this commission and also Peter Welch Architectural Services Ltd for providing information and drawings and also the staff at East Lindsey Planning Services for their input.

11.0 References

Brunskill, R W 2000 *Vernacular Architecture an Illustrated Handbook*

English Heritage 2006 *Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

Institute for Field Archaeologists 2011 *as revised Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Institute for Field Archaeologists 2008 *as revised Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Standing Building Recording*

Mills, A. D., 1993, *English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press.

Rice, M., 2009 *Rice's Architectural Primer*. Bloomsbury.

The Old Rectory, Thimbleby Archaeological Brief September 2012 Lincolnshire County Council.

Internet Sources

www.british-history.ac.uk

www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk

www.genuki.org.uk

www.heritagegateway.co.uk

12.0 Site Archive

An archive of written, drawn and photographic elements is in preparation and will be deposited at the Collection on 7th December 2012; access may be gained to it by quoting reference LCNCC 2012.147.

Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 2: West elevation of the coachhouse building range looking east.



Plate 3: West elevation of the coachhouse building range adjoining east-west building range looking south-east.



Plate 4: North elevation of the coachhouse building range looking south-west.



Plate 5: East elevation of the coachhouse building range looking north-west.



Plate 6: West elevation of Stable Area1 looking north-east.

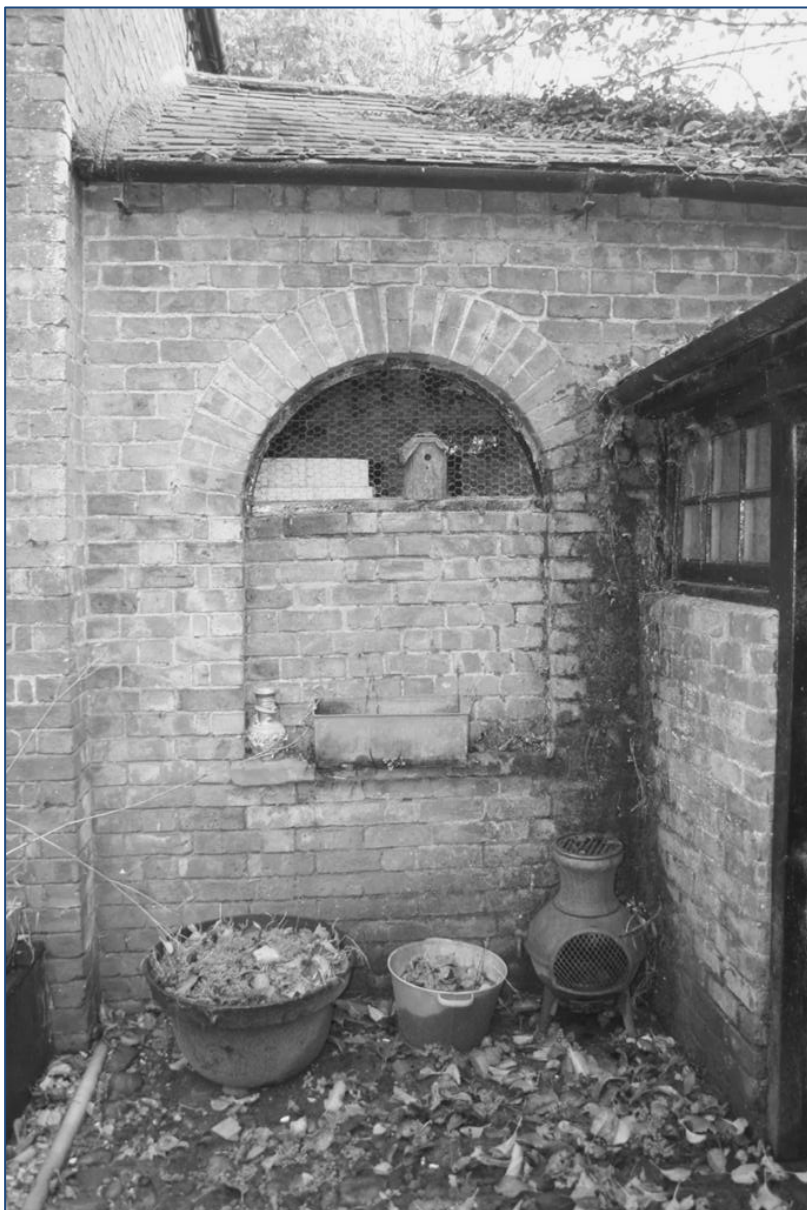


Plate 7: West elevation of Stable Area 2 looking east.



Plate 8: Entrance to coachhouse looking east.



Plate 9: Store building connecting coachhouse building range to the Old Rectory looking south.



Plate 10: Stable Area1 looking east.

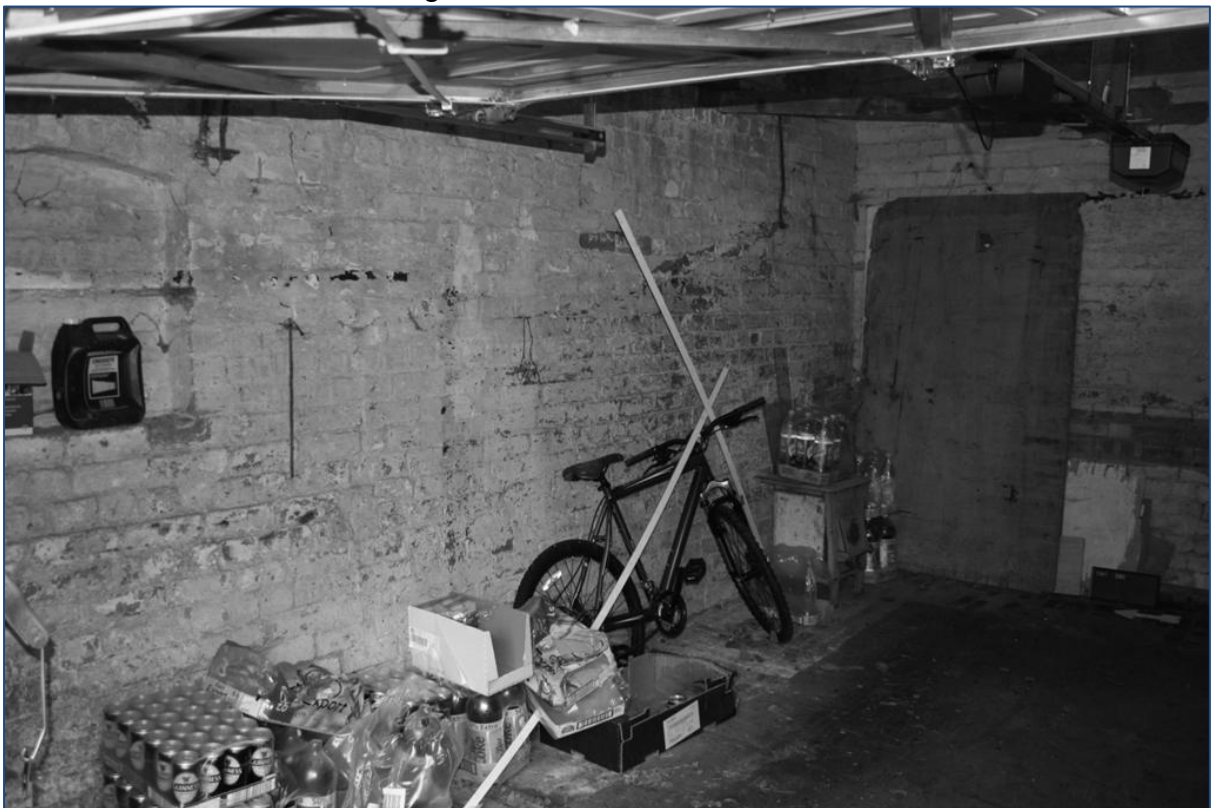


Plate 11: Stable Area1 looking north-east.



Plate 12: Stable Area 1 looking south-east.



Plate 13: Niche-hole in Stable Area1 looking north.



Plate 14: Stable Area 1 leading to porch looking south.



Plate 15: Porch leading to Stable Area1 looking north-east.

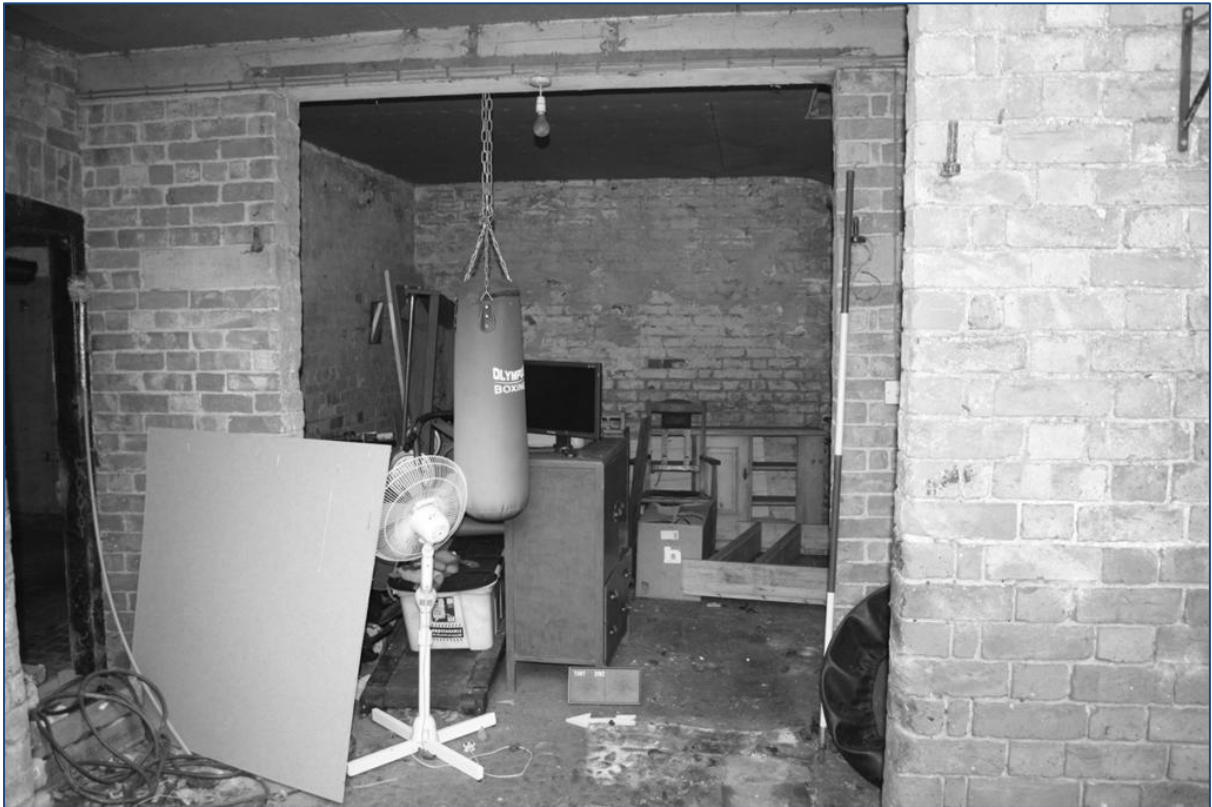


Plate 16: Coachhouse looking east from porch.



Plate 17: Coachhouse looking east.



Plate 18: Flue in coachhouse looking south-east.

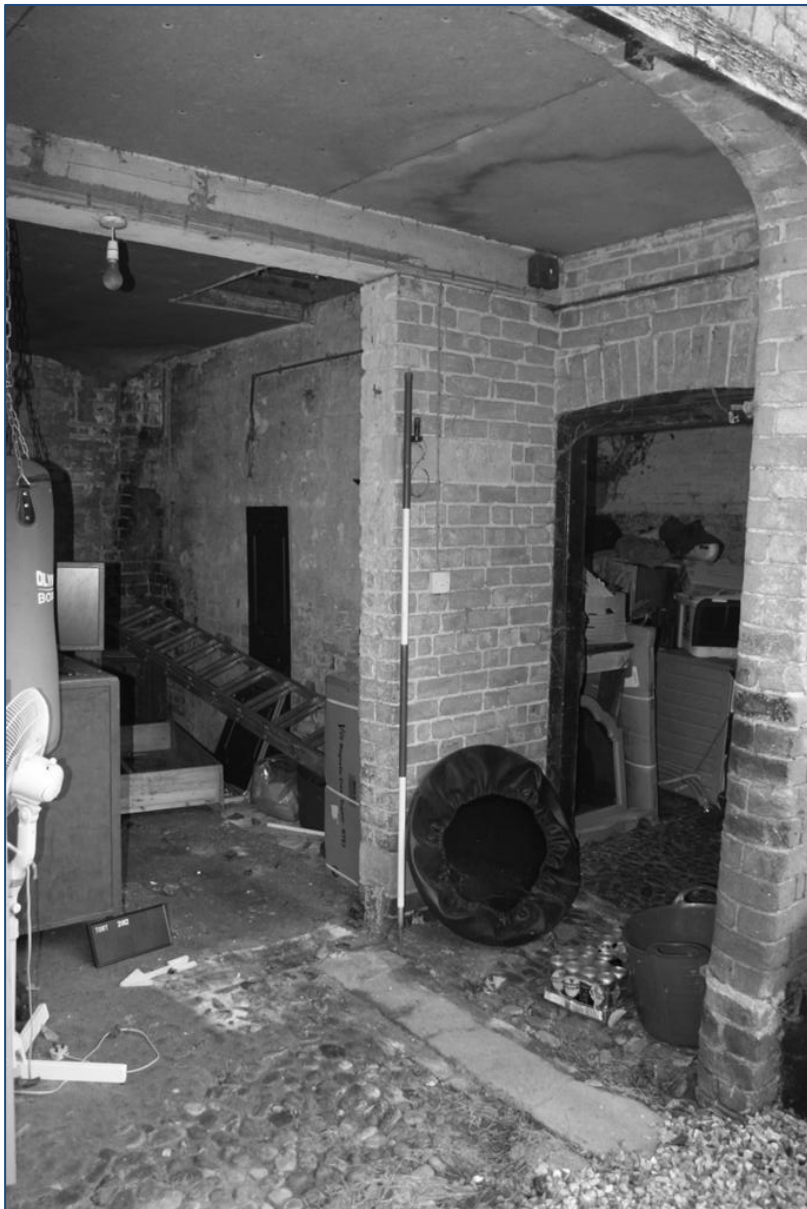


Plate 19: Coachhouse porch leading to Stable Area 2 looking south-east.



Plate 20: Stable Area 2 looking south-east.



Plate 21: Stable Area 2 looking south-east.



Plate 22: Niche-hole in Stable Area 2 looking south.



Plate 23: Stable Area 2 looking north-west.



Plate 24: Roof timbers in Stable Area 2 looking south-east.



Plate 25: South elevation of secondary stabling looking north-west.

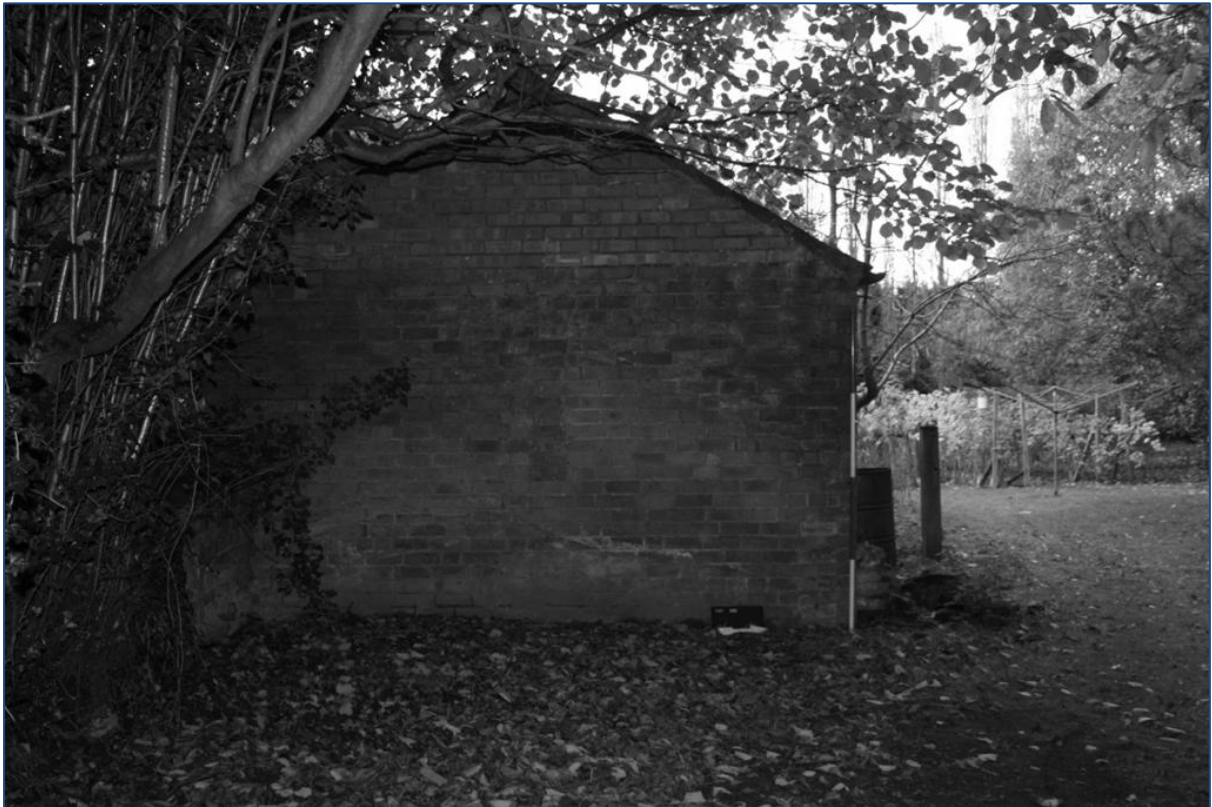


Plate 26: East elevation of secondary stabling looking west.



Plate 27: North elevation of secondary stabling looking south.



Plate 28: West elevation of secondary stabling looking east.

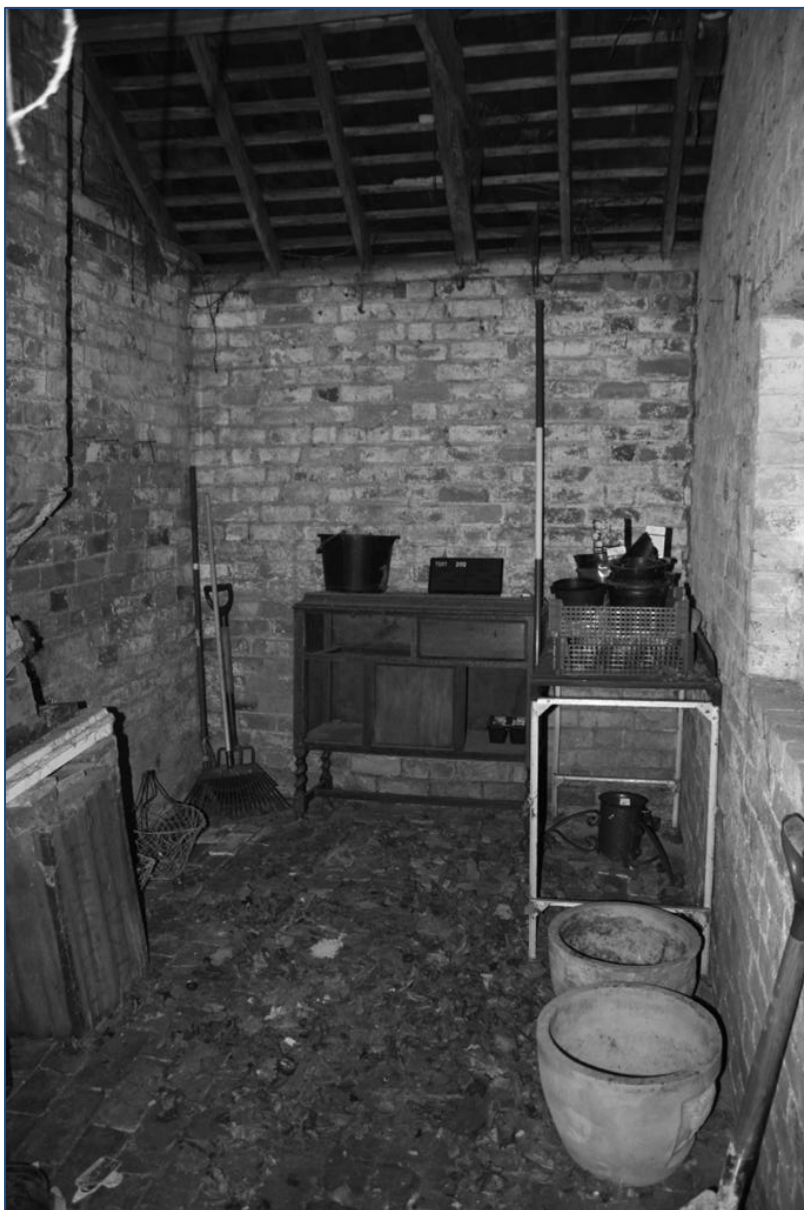


Plate 29: Tack room of secondary stabling looking north.

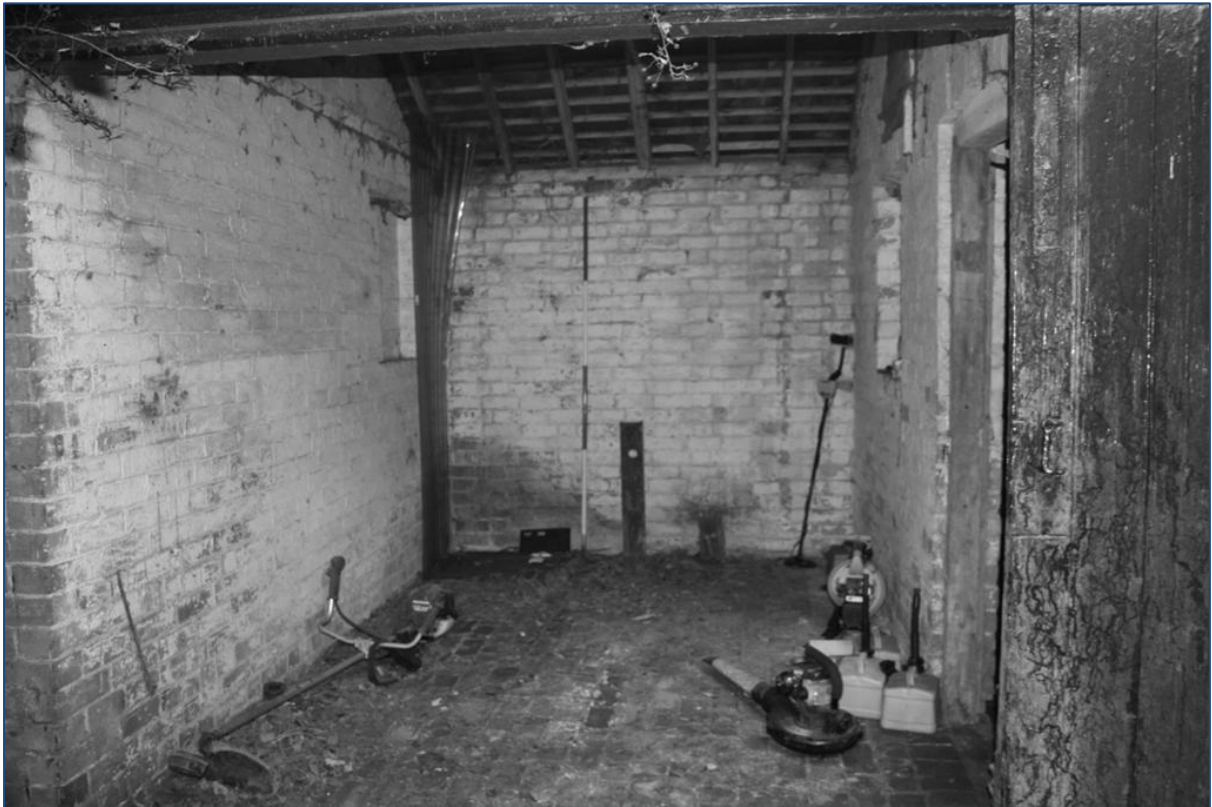


Plate 30: Secondary stabling stable looking north.



Plate 31: Secondary stabling stable looking north-east.



Plate 32: Secondary stabling stable roof construction looking north-west.



Plate 33: Secondary stabling connecting door to adjacent cart store looking north-east.



Plate 34: Secondary stabling cart store roof construction looking north-west.



Plate 35: Secondary stabling cart store looking north-west.

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

Contractor: Midland Archaeological Services

Application: S/181/01127/12 S/181/01128/12

Site: The Old Rectory, Main Road, Thimbleby, Horncastle, LN9 5RE.

NGR: TF 2410 7004

Type: Scheme of Archaeological Building Recording

Date: 11th October 2012

Archive: The Collection

Site Code: TORT 12

Accession no: LCNCC 2012.147

Client: Mr.S.Hodson



Fig. 1 Location Map. Scale 1:12500 (O.S. Copyright Licence no: 100049426)

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Midland Archaeological Services (MAS) have been commissioned by Mr.S.Hodson to undertake a scheme of archaeological building recording of a domestic garage and stores buildings at The Old Rectory, Main Road, Thimbleby, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, LN9 5RE.

2.0 Planning background

- 2.1 East Lindsey District Council has granted permission for the conversion of, alterations to existing domestic garage and stores, which are attached to a Listed Building, to provide an annex ancillary to the main dwelling and re-cladding of an existing outbuilding to provide a store, w.c. and games room, planning ref: S/181/01127/12 and Listed Building Consent ref: S/181/01128/12.
- 2.2 Permission is subject to conditions imposed by East Lindsey District Council that a scheme of archaeological building recording will be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and approved by the Archaeological Advisor to East Lindsey District Council Planning Department in writing. A copy of the archaeological building recording report shall be submitted for approval by the Archaeological Advisor to East Lindsey District Council Planning Department prior to the above works being undertaken.
- 2.3 Although the main building is listed, the Coach House and Outbuilding are not. The site lies within the Thimbleby Conservation Area.

3.0 Location and Description

- 3.0 Thimbleby is located 35.00km East of Lincoln and 2.00km north-west of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The site is located just east off of Dawber Lane and centred on TF 2410 7004. The geology of the immediate area comprises of Till¹ (figs. 1, 2).

4.0 Archaeological/Historical background

- 4.1 Thimbleby has its origins in the late Anglo-Saxon period, its name meaning Thymil's farmstead, or village and is likely to derive from the Old Norse personal name 'Thymil' and Old Danish 'by'²

It was first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1085 and showed that there were three main land holders, one of which was the King and that there was a watermill present there. During this time the population of the village consisted of sixty eight people and which by the middle of the 19th century had rose to four hundred and ninety two³

¹ British Geological Survey 1995

² Mills, A.D. 1998.

³ Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record 2012

The Old Rectory itself was built in 1839 and is Grade II Listed. Adjacent to the Old Rectory is the Parish Church of St Margaret built in 1879 by James Fowler of Louth (HER 46438, Listing 195234), (HER 46437, Listing 195233)⁴.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological building recording is to preserve, by record, the fabric and setting of these buildings prior to conversion and alteration.
- 5.2 This will be attained through the following objectives: to produce a full photographic record and interpretation of the existing buildings and fabric, linked to existing ground plans/elevations and supplemented by a full written description.

6.0 Methodology

- 6.1 This document represents a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) and has been based on the guidelines set out in Planning Policy Statement 5 (Planning and The Historic Environment).

The scheme of historic building recording will be carried out in accordance with current best practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines, including:

Analysis and recording for the conservation and control of works to historic buildings (ALGAO 1997).

Code of Conduct (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008).

Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990).

Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2012)

Recording Historic Buildings. A descriptive Specification (RHCM(E), 1986)

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Standing Building Recording (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008).

The Old Rectory, Thimbleby Archaeological Brief September 2012
Lincolnshire County Council.

Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good practice (English Heritage, 2006).

⁴ Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record

- 6.2 The archaeological advisor to East Lindsey District Council will be given 10 working days prior notice of when the archaeological building recording is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by arrangement with the site archaeologist and may make unannounced visits.
- 6.3 Prior to the start of any fieldwork an OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) online record will be initiated.
- 6.4 Prior to the start of fieldwork an accession number will be obtained and a site code initiated/approved.
- 6.5 MAS shall inform the archaeological advisor to East Lindsey District Council verbally or in writing of completion of the archaeological building recording within three calendar days of such completion.

7.0 Recording Techniques

- 7.1 A full written description and analysis of the buildings and layout shall be undertaken, supported by an existing ground plan linked to photographs of all external elevations, roof structure and historic internal features. A history of the buildings and their setting will be compiled using easily available sources.
- 7.2 The information gained from the above analysis will enable a complete record of this group of buildings development to be compiled, along with any additional alterations that have been employed since their initial date of construction.
- 7.3 Recording will be undertaken on pro-forma record sheets, including:
- MAS Brickwork Recording Form
 - MAS Room-Based recording Form
 - MAS Building Survey Drawing Schedule
 - MAS Timber Recording sheet
 - MAS Building Survey Photographic Schedule
- 7.4 A full photographic survey shall be undertaken in 35mm monochrome and colour slide format photography. It will include general shots of the site and detailed photography of room arrangement, elevations and constructional details such as window openings, all of which shall be linked to a phased floor plan. Fixtures and fittings, such as doors and window fenestration will also be subject to detailed photography and annotated and linked to a phased floor plan of the building. Photography will be undertaken both internally and externally. Photographic scales shall be used in all photographs when appropriate. A full and complete photographic record will be made of the buildings, both internal and external.
- 7.5 Drawings will include a scale floor plan and elevations which will be annotated with relevant details such as changes in build, coursing, and additions and phasing, it will also show directional arrows to indicate where photographs

have been taken from. Exterior elevations and floor plans already completed by the clients architect will be re-produced at 1:100.

- 7.6 The written element will comprise of a description of the building fabric, layout and condition; together with an account of the setting of the building and its contribution to the local scene.

8.0 Report and Dissemination

- 8.1 A report presenting the photographic recording and supporting text will be prepared on the completion of site works and will consist of:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- the date of the record, name of the recorder
- archive location
- a full bibliography
- full contents listing
- note of any statutory designation (listing etc)
- a non-technical summary of the findings
- a brief description of the historical background of the site
- a description of the methodologies employed
- supporting illustrations and text
- a consideration of the importance of the buildings present on the site in local, regional and national terms
- location plan 1:10 000 scale

- 8.2 Copies of the report will be sent in the first instance to the client for approval and then to the East Lindsey Planning department. Only once it has been approved will the client be able to undertake any development of the site to which this condition covers.

- 8.3 Approved copies will be deposited with the HER and other public third-parties and will include licence for the HER and third parties to use the material for all purposes, reference and commercial included, on the understanding that MAS will be fully credited and that no charge will be levied for such use; not withstanding any privacy terms requested by the client.

9.0 Archive

- 9.1 The project archive generated during this scheme of works will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection and as stated in The Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook 2012.

- 9.2 An archive of written, drawn and photographic elements is in preparation and will be deposited at the Collection on 3rd December 2012; access may be gained to it by quoting reference LCNCC 2012.147.

9.3 Upon completion of the fieldwork an OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for the project. A print-out of the form will be included as an appendix to the final report.

9.4 Any digital files relating to the site will be saved in a compatible format for inclusion in the County Historic Environment Record.

10.0 Timetable and Personnel

10.1 The combined duration of site works and reporting are expected to take 16 person hours. It is anticipated that a first draft copy of the report will be available within 30 working days of completion of site works.

10.2 Steve Williams (Principal Archaeologist) will direct and undertake the project and also be first point of contact.

11.0 Contingency

11.1 Contingency has been sought that is relevant to the costs involved should unforeseen discoveries be made; this contingency has been approved by the client. No element of the contingency funding shall be used without permission of the client (following negotiations between the Client Company, Midland Archaeological Services and the archaeological advisor to East Lindsey District Council. The contingency will cover: extra person hours in relation to the fieldwork/reporting requirement of this project.

12.0 Health and Safety

12.1 It is the policy of Midland Archaeological Services to conform fully to the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Act (1974).

Health and Safety must take priority over archaeological requirements. It is essential that all projects be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under a defined Health and Safety Policy. A Risk Assessment for the project will be prepared prior to the commencement of work and all relevant health and safety regulations will be adhered to.

13.0 Insurance

13.1 Midland Archaeological Services holds the following insurance levels:

Public Liability	£5m
Professional Indemnity	£250 000
Employers Liability	£10m

References

Analysis and recording for the conservation and control of works to historic buildings (ALGAO 1997).

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Code of Conduct (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008).

Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990).

Health and safety at work act 1974.

English Heritage 2006 *Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2012

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), (English Heritage, 2008).

Recording Historic Buildings. A descriptive Specification (RHCM(E), 1986).

Institute for Field Archaeologists 2008 *as revised Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Standing Building Recording*

Institute for Field Archaeologists 2011 *as revised Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

The Old Rectory, Thimbleby Archaeological Brief September 2012
Lincolnshire County Council.

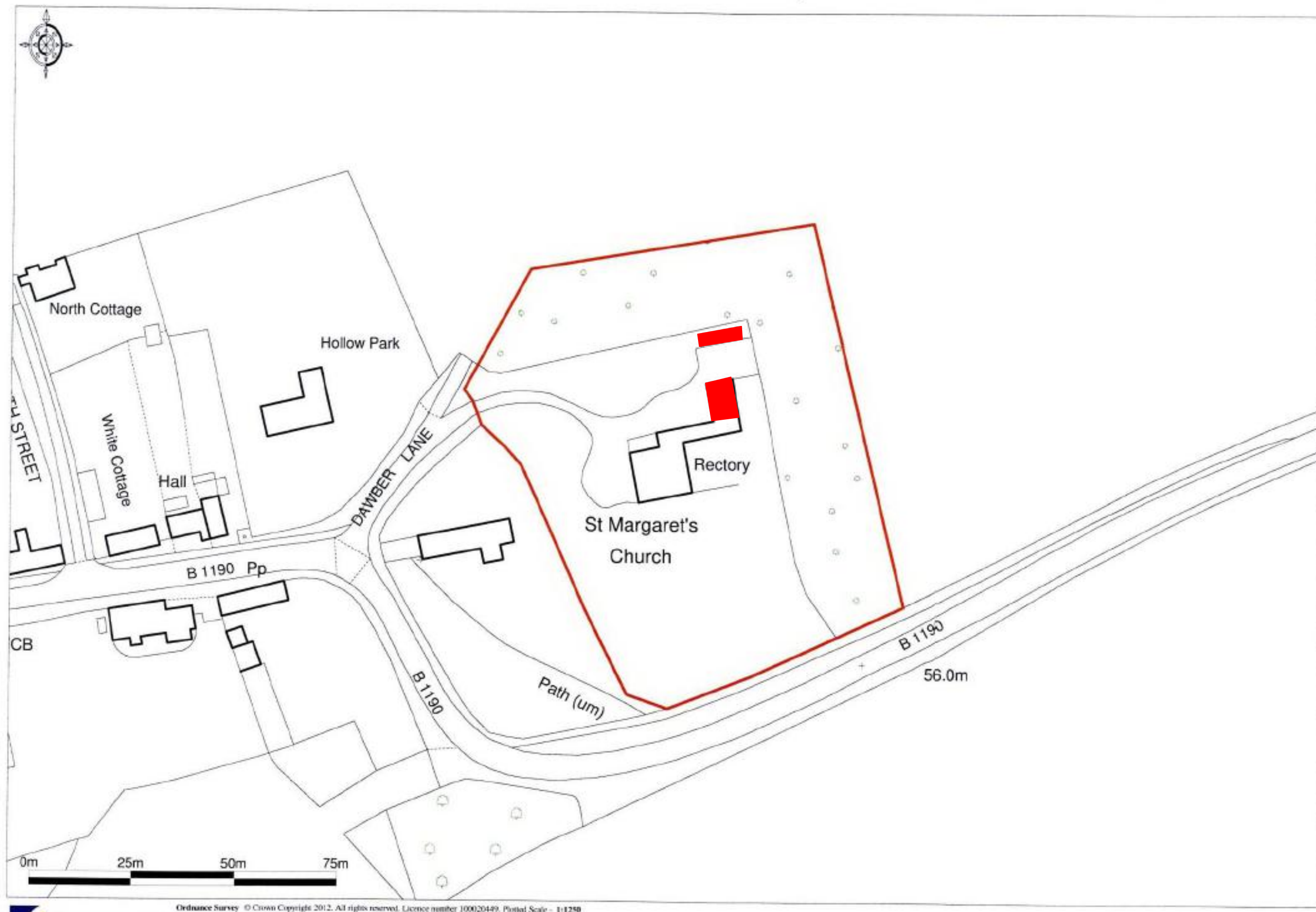


Fig.2

Appendix 3: Oasis

OASIS ID: midlanda1-137718

Project details

Project name	The Old Rectory Thimbleby
Short description of the project	Scheme of archaeological building recording
Project dates	Start: 08-11-2012 End: 08-11-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TORT 12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC 2012.147 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE EAST LINDSEY THIMBLEBY The Old Rectory Thimbleby Horncastle
Postcode	LN9 5RE
Study area	64.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 2410 7004 53 0 53 12 45 N 000 08 29 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50.00m Max: 55.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Midland Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Midland Archaeological Services
Project director/manager	S.L.W Williams
Project supervisor	S.L.W.Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection Lincoln
Paper Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection Lincoln
Paper Media available	"Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The old Rectory Main Road Thimbleby Horncastle LN9 5RE
Author(s)/Editor(s)	S.Williams
Other bibliographic details	MAS 348/12
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	MAS
Place of issue or publication	Digby Lincolnshire
Description	Scheme of archaeological building recording of a late 19th century coachhouse and stabling

Entered by	steve williams (steve@midarch.co.uk)
Entered on	16 November 2012



Fig. 2: Location Plan 1:1250 @ A4

Fig.3: 1779 Enclosure Award
The Lordship of Edlington,
Thimbleby enclosure plan.
Not to scale.

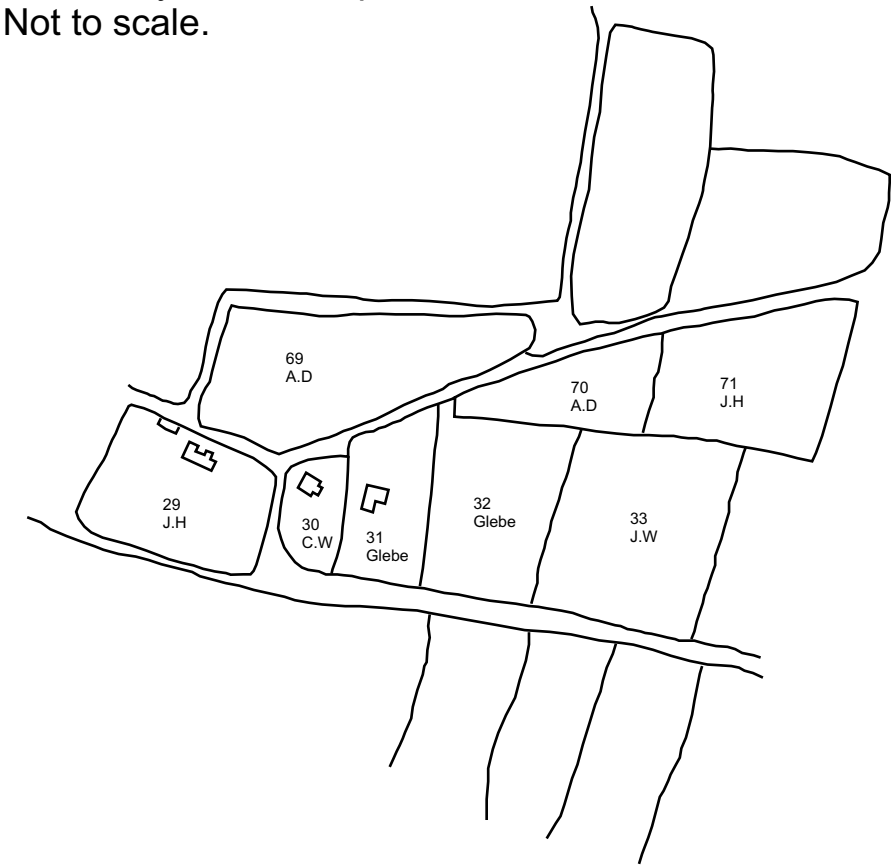


Fig. 4: 1853 Tithe Award, Parish of
Thimbleby. Not to scale.

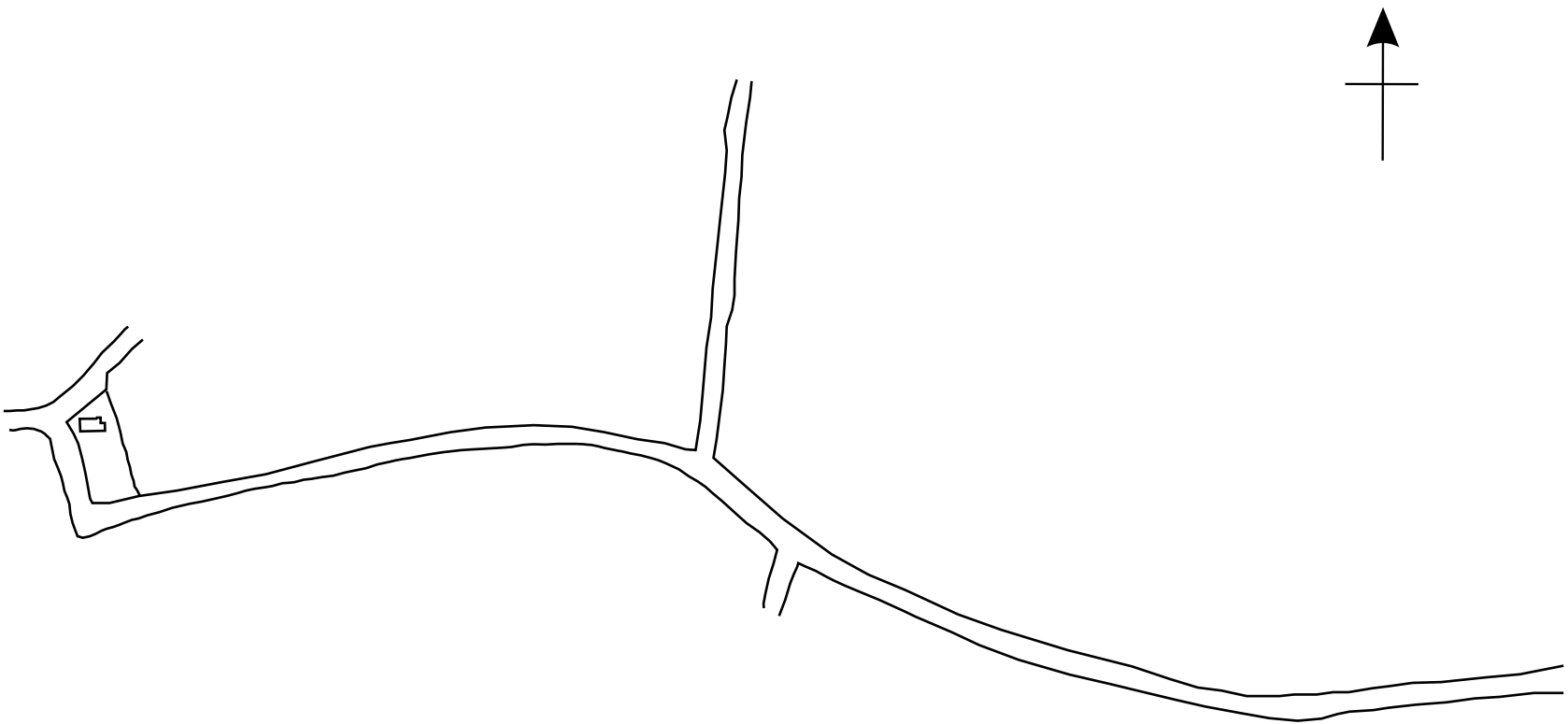
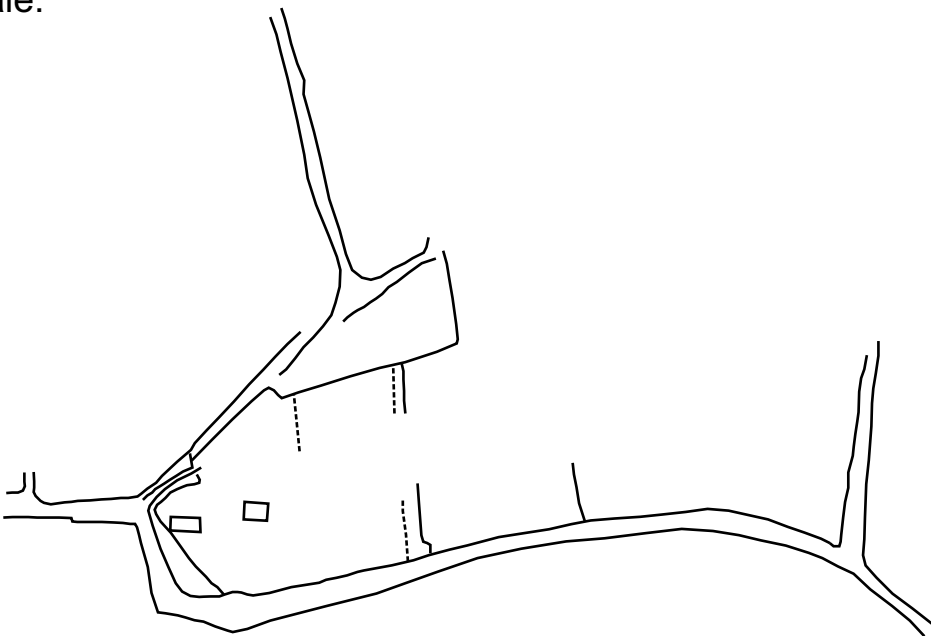


Fig.5: 1862 Plan of the estate of
the late Robert Edwin Kemp.
Not to scale.



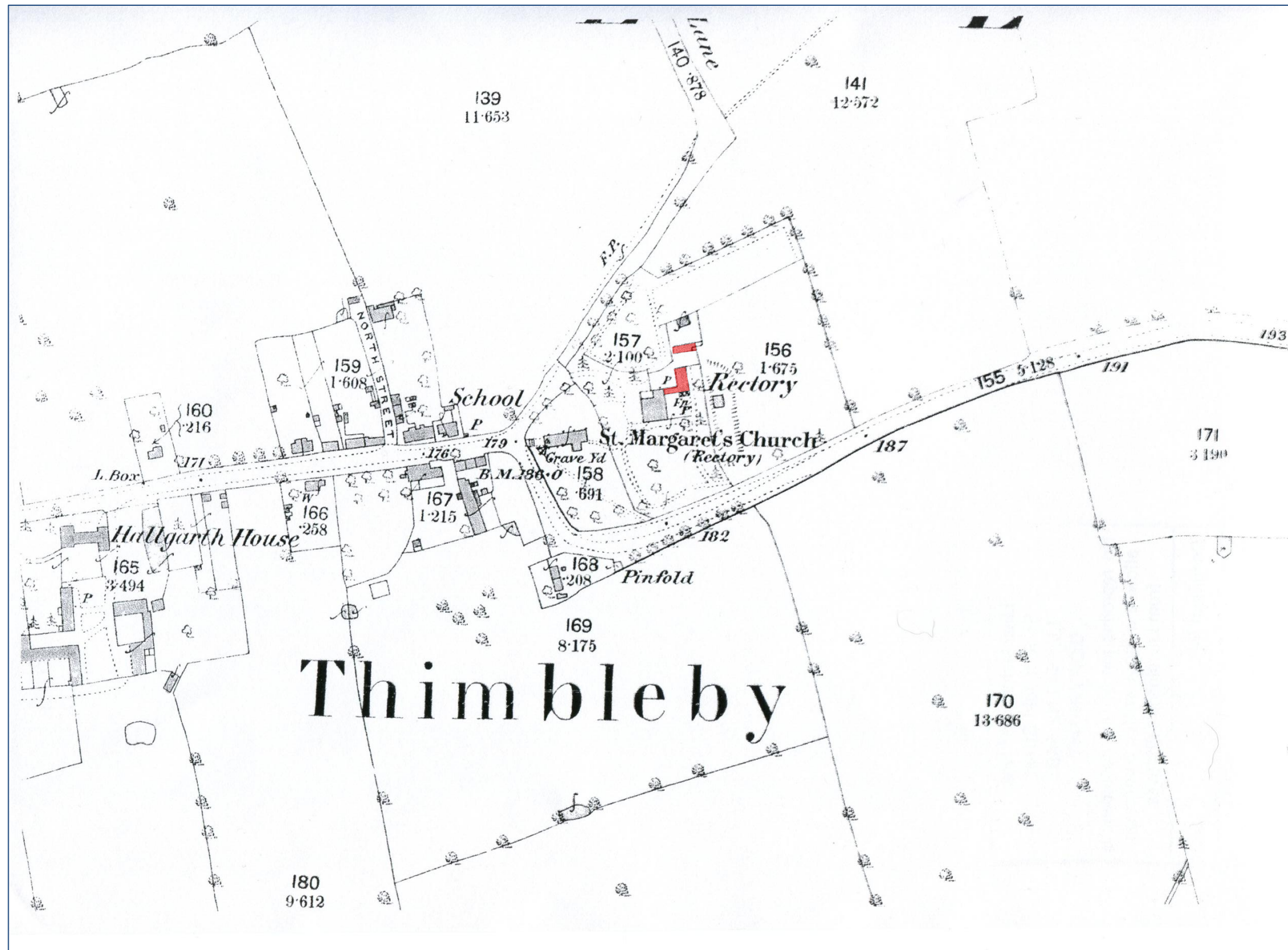


Fig. 6: 1889 Ordnance Survey showing area studied in red. Not to scale.

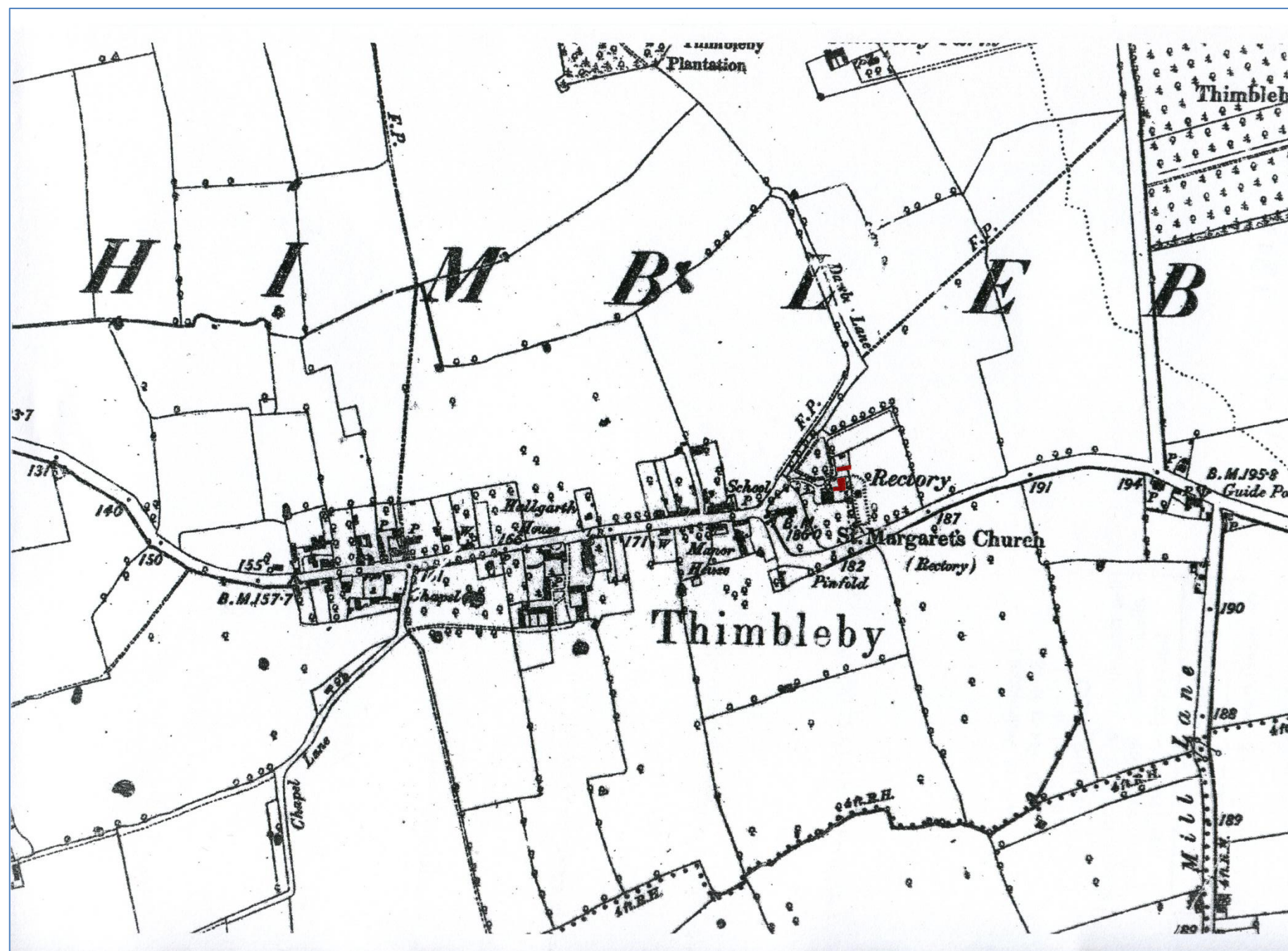


Fig.7: 1891 Ordnance Survey showing area studied in red. Not to scale.

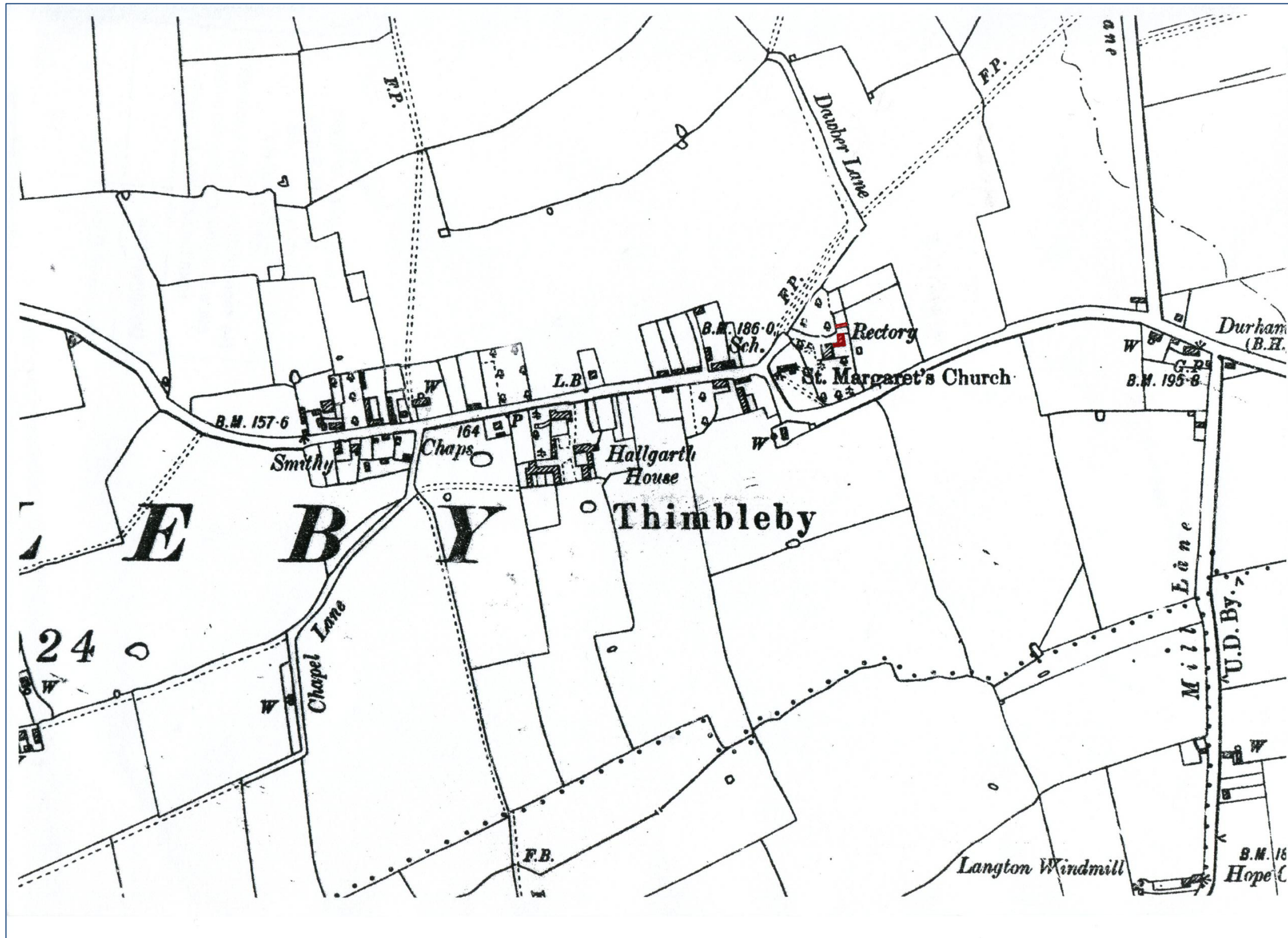


Fig.8: 1901 Ordnance Survey showing area studied in red. Not to scale.

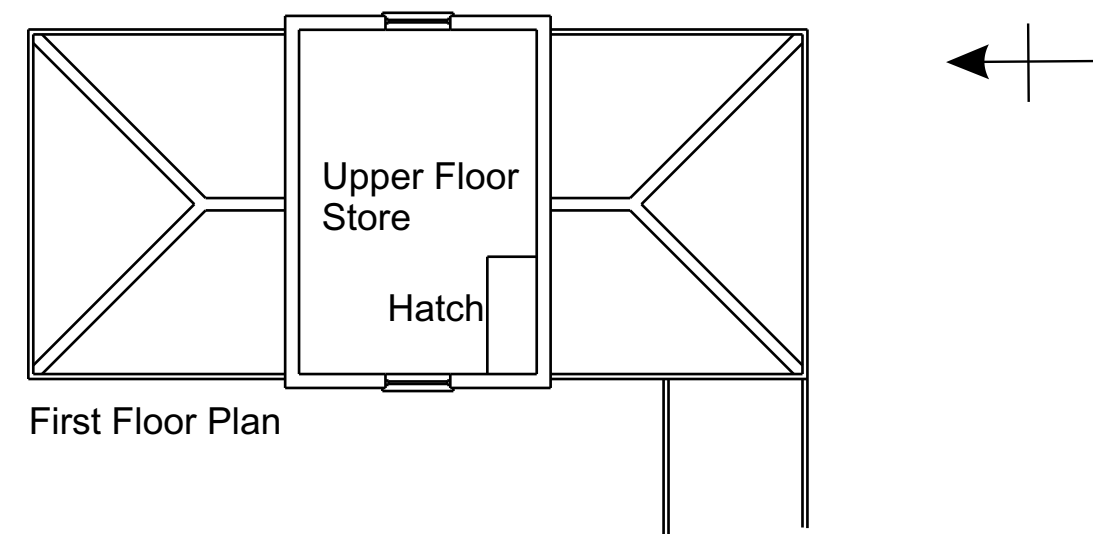
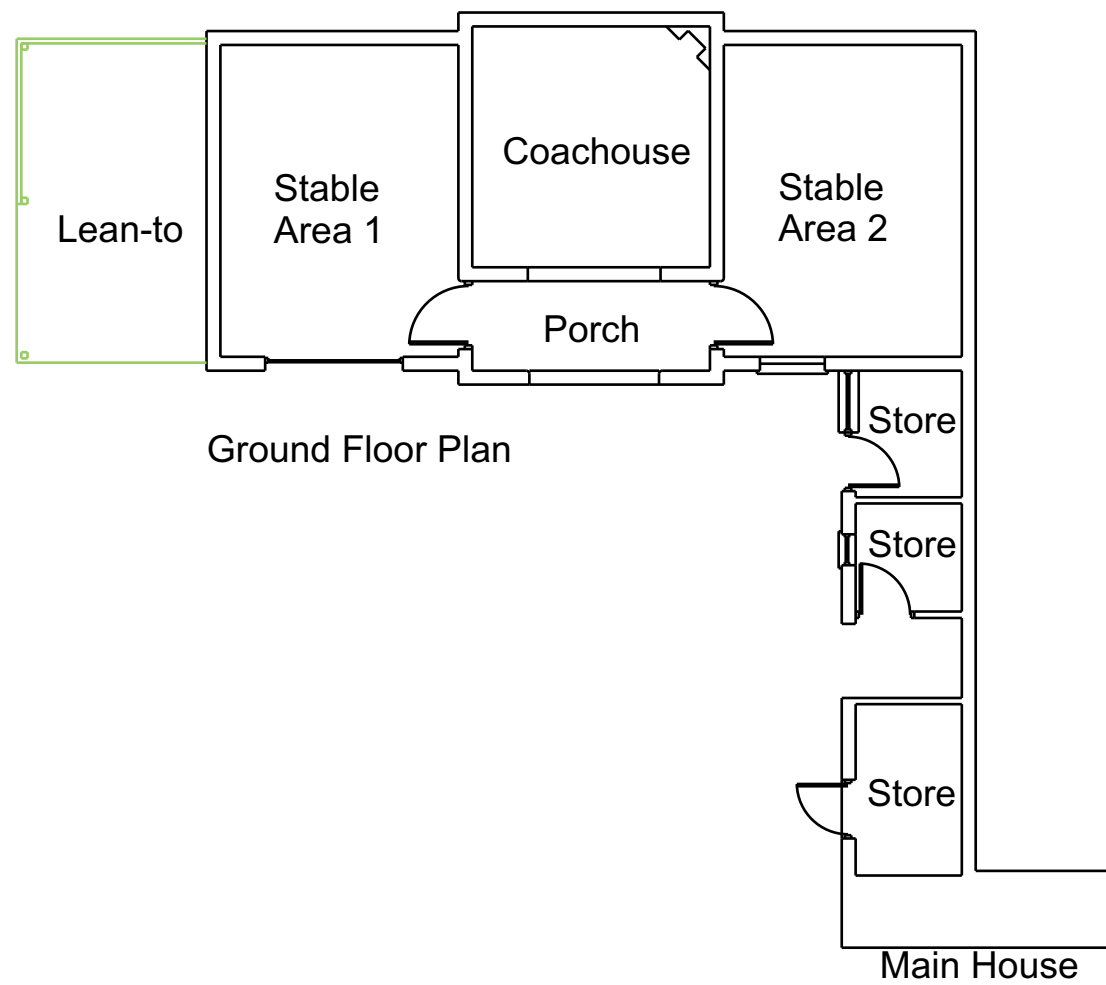
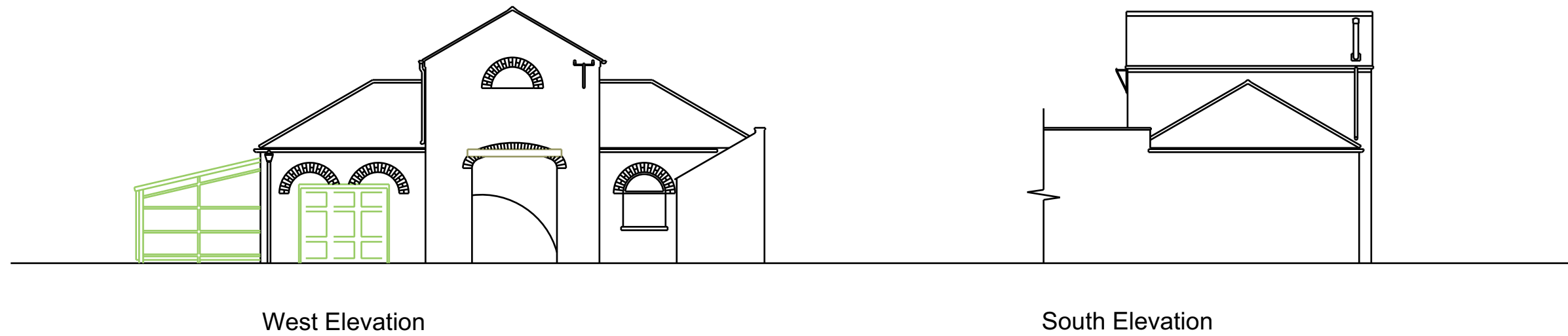
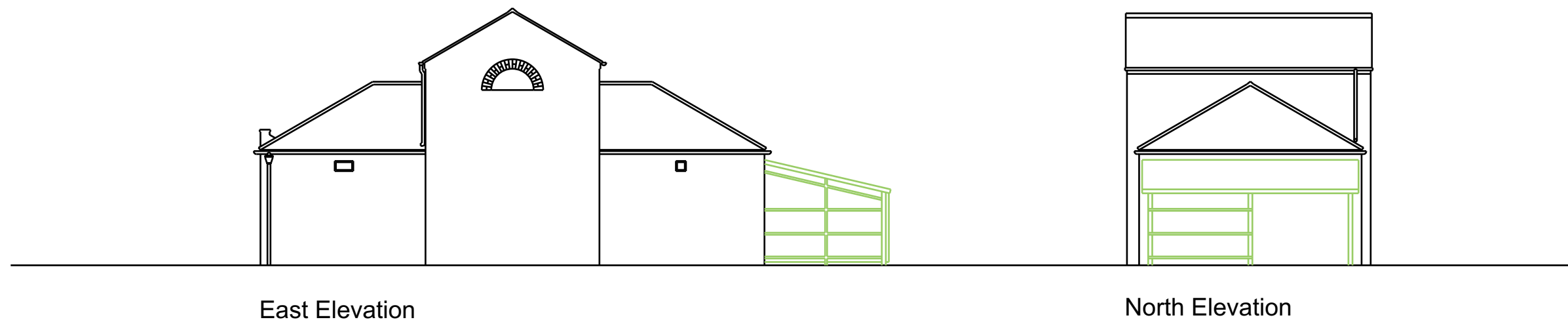
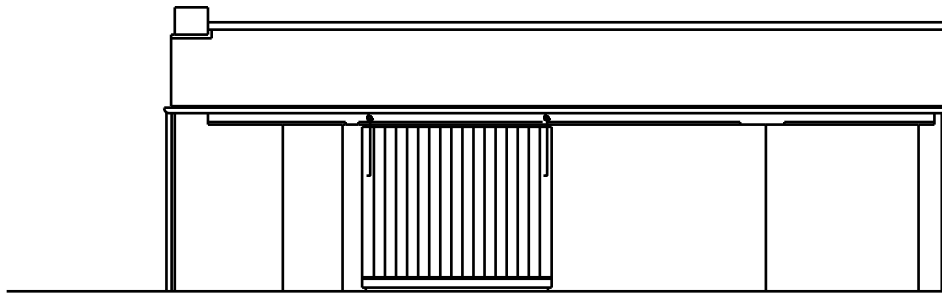


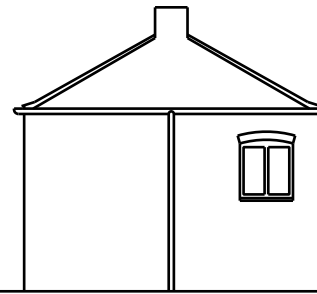
Fig. 9: Coachhouse building range elevations and plans 1:100@A3

Second half 19th C.

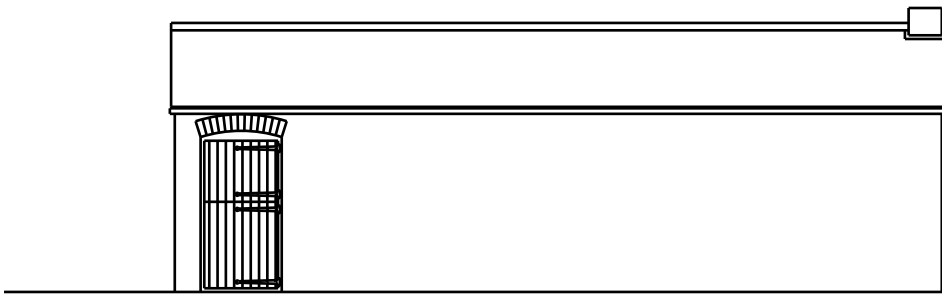
Modern 20/21st C.



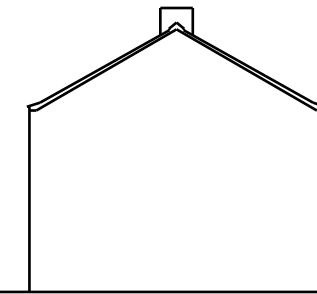
South Elevation



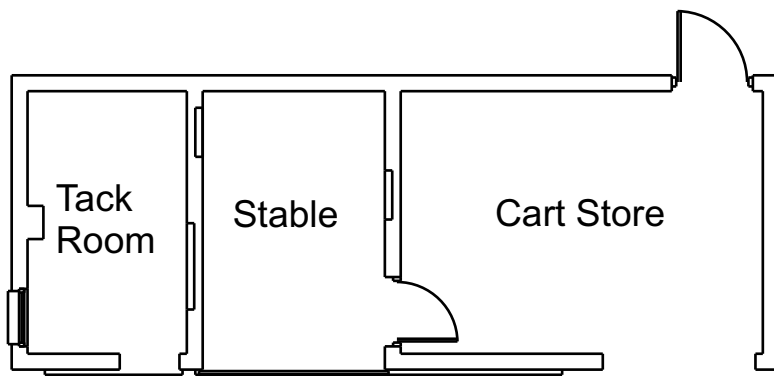
West Elevation



North Elevation



East Elevation



Floor Plan

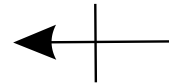
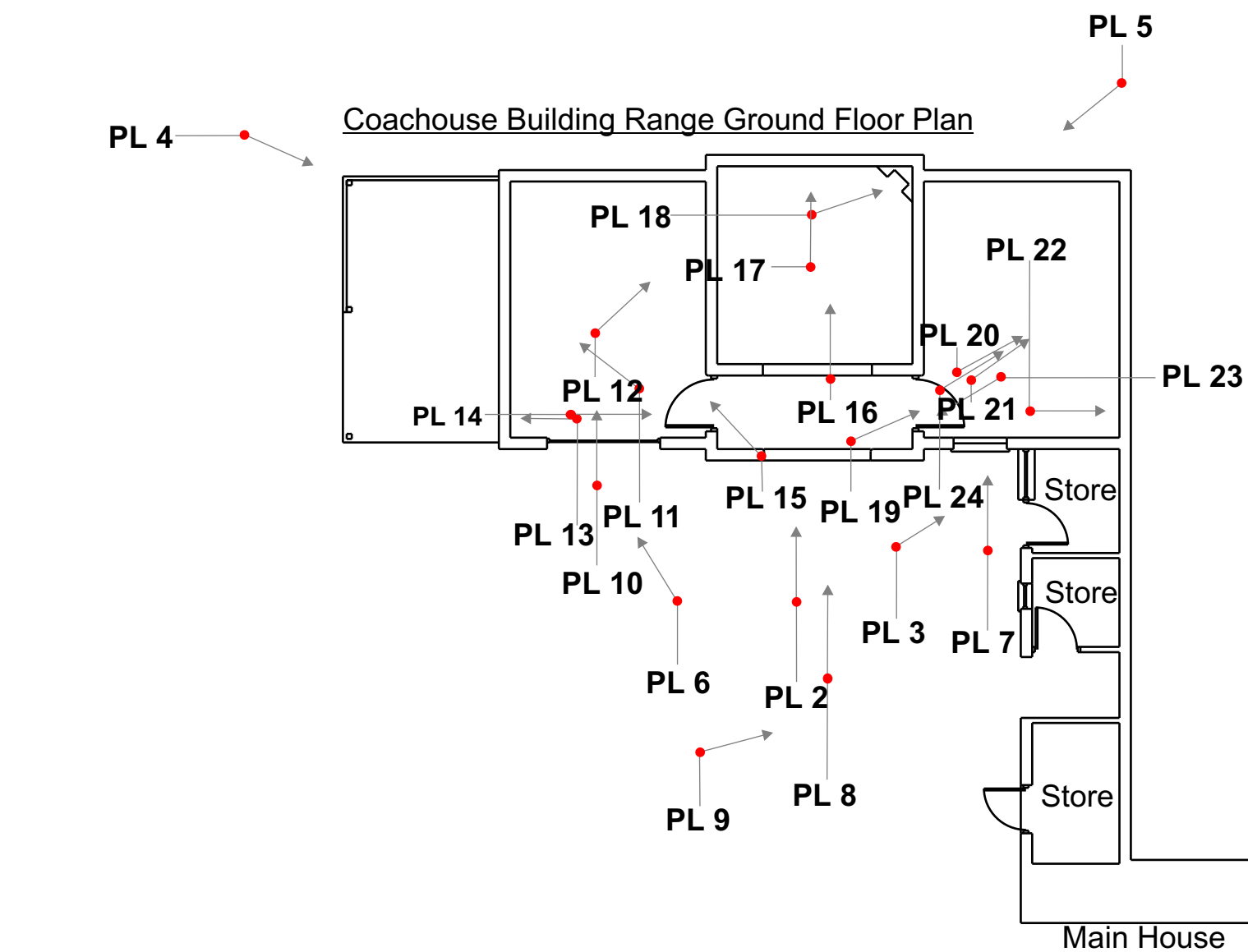


Fig.10: Secondary stabling elevations and plans scale 1:100@A4.



First Floor Plan

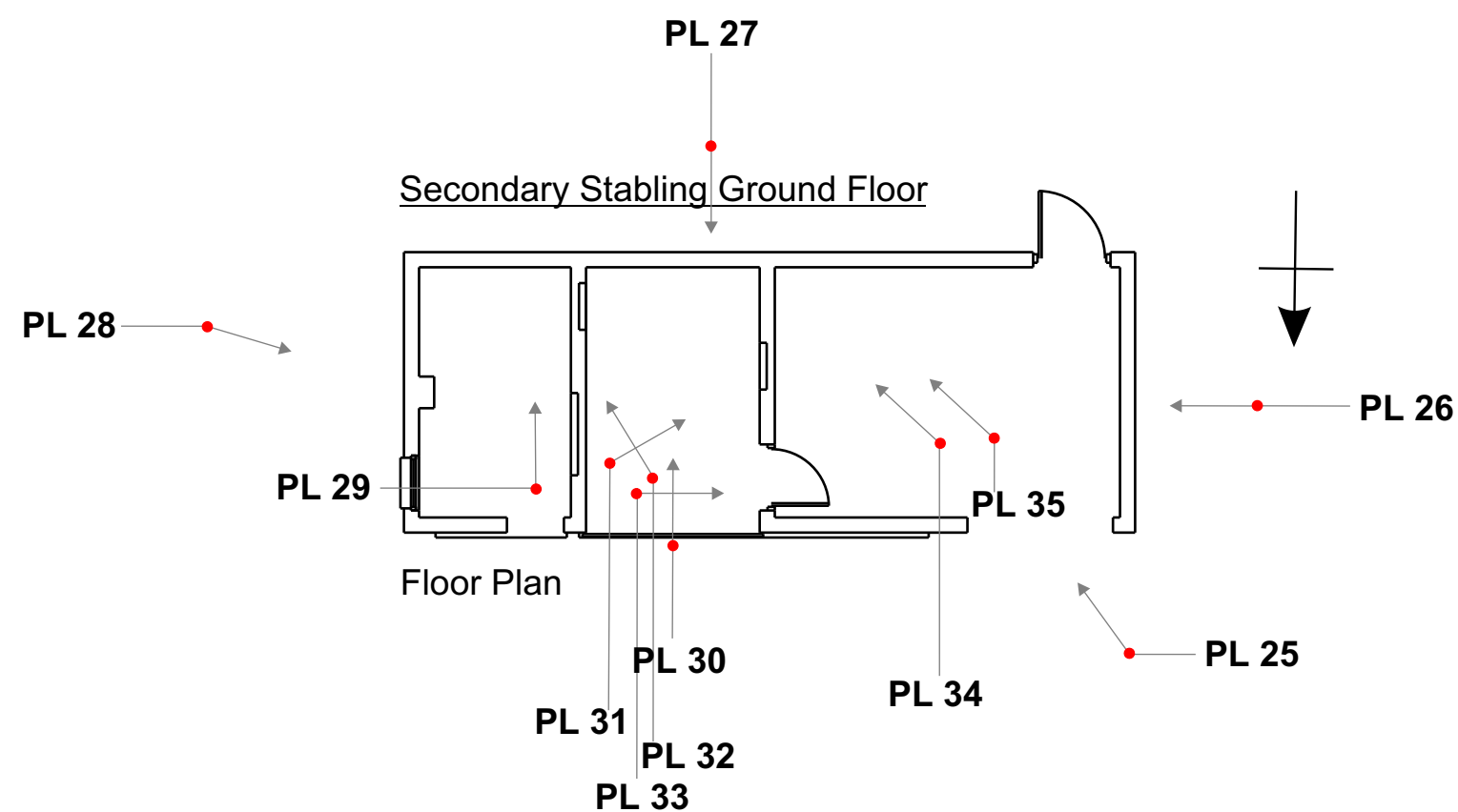
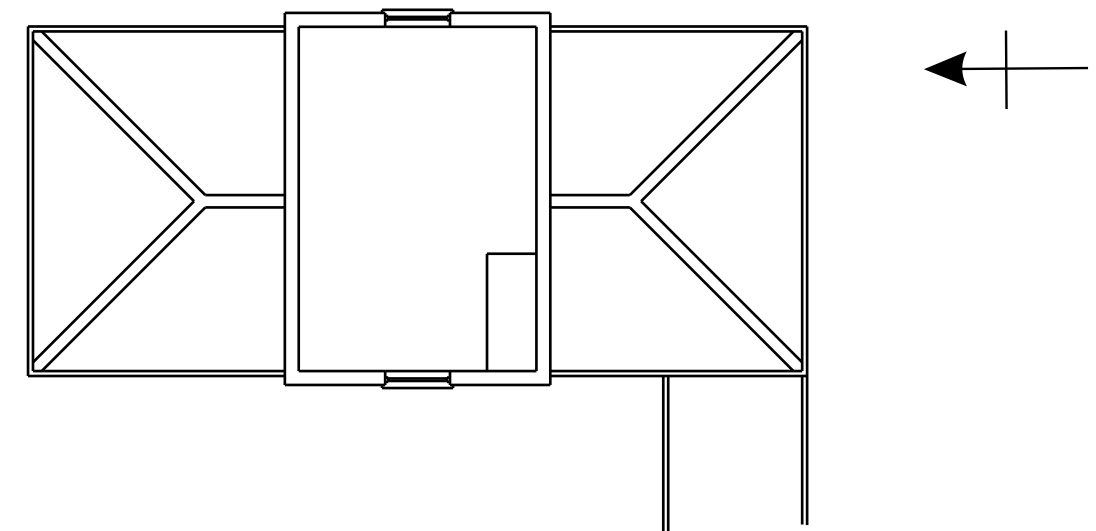


Fig.11: Photo direction plan 1:100@A3.