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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**1 Hall Lane, Branston, Lincs
Archaeological Building Recording**

NGR: TF ~~50210 36717~~. 0209 6719

Site Code: HLB 05

LCC Museum Accession Number: 2005.10

Planning Application No: N/13/1444/04 and LB/ 1862

Report for

Dr and Mrs David

By

M. McDaid and N. Field

**LAS Report No: 812
March 2005**

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Summary

Examination of a small limestone outbuilding established that it is one of a group of farm buildings associated with the farm house formerly known as Anwick House. A blocked entrance at ground level on the south wall suggests that it may have originally functioned as a pig sty. More recently it divided into two rooms with an inserted east door and a modern brick plinth to support a central heating oil tank. The other part was used as a garden store

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Drs N and C David in January 2005 to undertake archaeological recording at the above site (Fig. 1). The work was carried out in accordance with the brief set by the N. Kesteven Planning Archaeologist dated November 15th 2004, general requirements set out in *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998) and the guidelines set out in *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO 1997). Work was carried out on January 25th 2005.

Site Location and Description

Branston is a large village on the Lincolnshire Heath 3 miles south of Lincoln (Fig. 1). Hall Lane is situated south of the parish church in the core of the old village. The buildings formed part of a former farm complex associated with the adjacent Anwick House (now called Summerdale) to the east, near the centre of the village.

Planning Background

North Kesteven District Council has granted permission for the demolition of an outbuilding in order to construct a double garage, subject to a programme of building recording as a condition of the planning consent. The outbuilding lies within the curtilage of a Listed Building.

Historical Background

The single storey outbuilding was located in the grounds of an 18th century house known as Anwick House, now Summerdale. This is a Grade II Listed building with surrounding farm buildings. The former farm yard has been developed for housing, including conversion of an old barn.

Aims and Objectives

The aim of the survey was to record the existing fabric of the building prior to demolition

Method

The work was carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out in 'Recording historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification (3rd edn) for a Level 1 Record

This comprised

- Location of building , by name, street, parish and NGR, with details of listing
- Date and author of the survey
- A summary describing the building's type or purpose, fabric and possible date of construction so far as they are apparent from a superficial inspection
- Sketch plan or annotation of drawings supplied by the client to show location of photographs and any architectural points of note
- Photographic record of internal and external elevations and detail photographs of any architectural features fixtures and fittings.

Results

The outbuilding was located to the south of an 'L' shaped two and a half storey stone building, now known as Summerdale (Fig. 2, Pl. 1). Summerdale has been extended to the south, west and within the angle of the 'L' (Pls. 2, 3 and 4). Evidence of other buildings associated with the farm complex can still be seen. To the west is a former hayloft which has a date stone inscribed with 1841 on its northern elevation (Pls. 5 and 6) and a converted barn (Pl. 7).

The outbuilding is a single-storey, two-cell structure constructed in roughly dressed limestone with a pantile roof (Fig. 3, Pls. 8 and 9). It measures 5.40m long and 2.70m wide. It stands 1.90m to eaves height and 2.80m to ridge height. Bonding is in a cream lime mortar similar to the colour of the stonework. The limestone courses were of varying heights and the wall thickness was c.0.50m. Quoins were evident but appear not to be dressed.

The west gable showed evidence that the roof pitch was originally steeper, and had been altered and raised, presumably when re-roofed with the pantiles. The east gable had been completely rebuilt, above an inserted door.

The south wall has been incorporated into the present southern boundary wall (Pl. 10), which separates Summerdale from a modern house to its south. The boundary wall butts the south-west and south-east corners of the outbuilding. A timber lintel was seen in the south wall 0.48m from the southwest corner of the building. It supported an opening 0.75m high and 0.80m wide, now blocked with stone (Pls 11, 12). There was no sign of the opening on the internal elevation which had been plastered over.

The west cell was 2.29m long, 1.67m wide and 2.12m high, with a lath and plaster ceiling 9" red quarry tiles on the floor. Its entrance was c.1m wide and appeared to have an altered, or possibly repaired, western jamb (Pl. 8). There was also evidence of repair above the lintel. Inside there was a

modern brick bench, 0.40m high and 0.54m wide, along the east wall. Built against the brick bench was a brick plinth with a stone slab surface, 0.58m high and 1.22m x 0.98m, probably built in the 1950s or later which had originally supported an oil storage tank for the central heating system (Pl. 13). At the front of the plinth the brickwork was half a brick thick.

A possible vent, 0.19m high and 0.16m wide, was located 1.60m above the ground floor, c.1.10m east of the south-west corner of the outbuilding (Pl. 14).

The eastern cell had an inserted door on its east wall and modern plastering which hid any earlier features which might have been present (Pl. 15).

Discussion and Conclusion

The presence of a very low opening on the south elevation of the structure suggests the outbuilding may have originally been used as a pig sty. The west door to the building may have been raised when the function of the building altered. The east door is a modern insertion, presumably contemporary with the division of the building into two cells.

There is no indication in the fabric of the building to give any idea of its construction date, nor are there any features of intrinsic architectural interest. The main interest in the outbuilding lay in its group value as part of the farm complex. Modern alterations have further reduced its importance.

Mick McDaid and Naomi Field
Lindsey Archaeological Services
March 30th 2005

Acknowledgements

LAS would like to thank Dr and Mrs David for their help. The building survey was carried out by Naomi Field.

Reference

Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560 map of Branston, 1889 – 1891

Contents of the Site Archive

Context sheet
Plans
Sections
Correspondence
Photographs: LAS digital film nos. 05/36

THE FIGURES

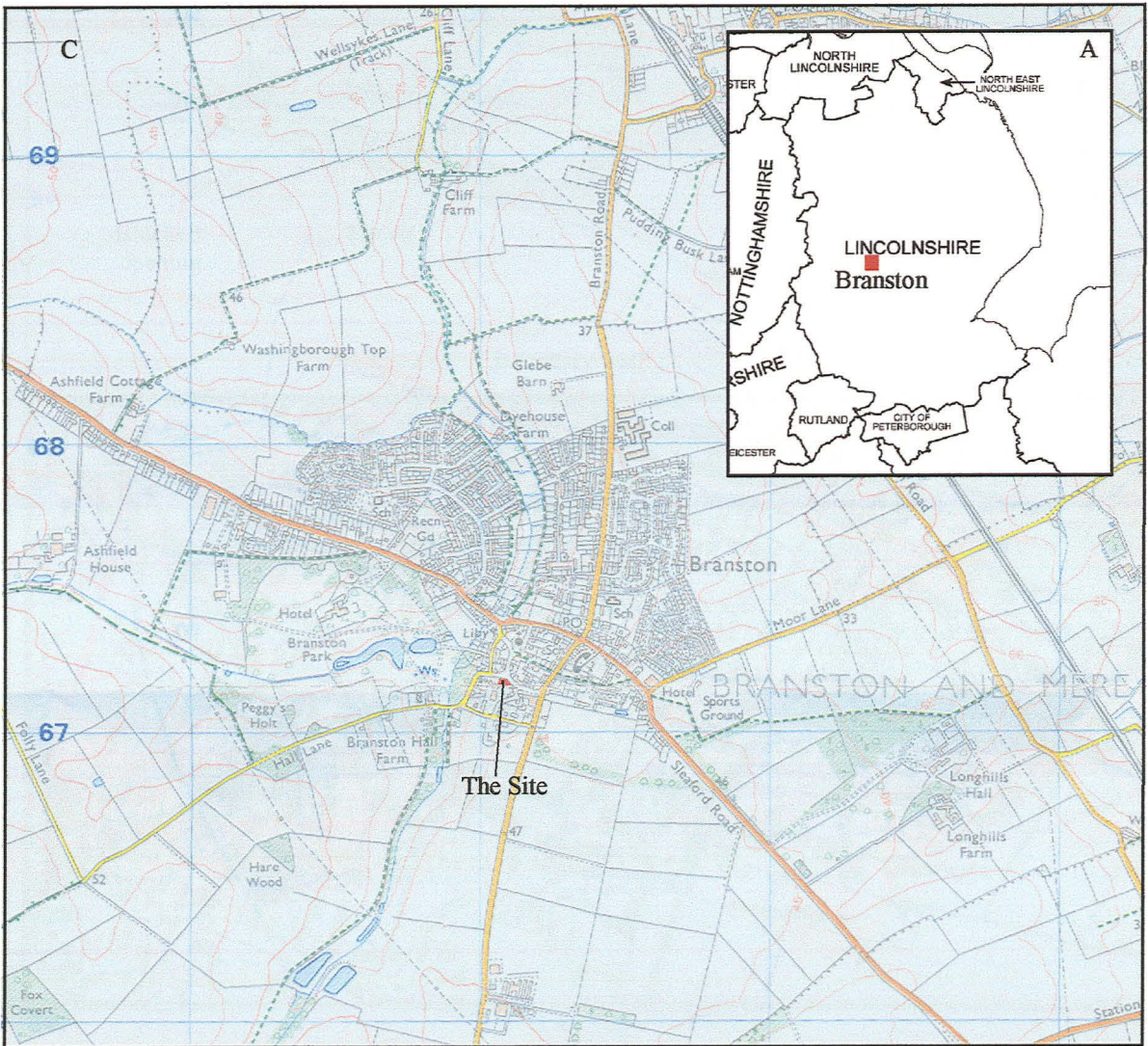
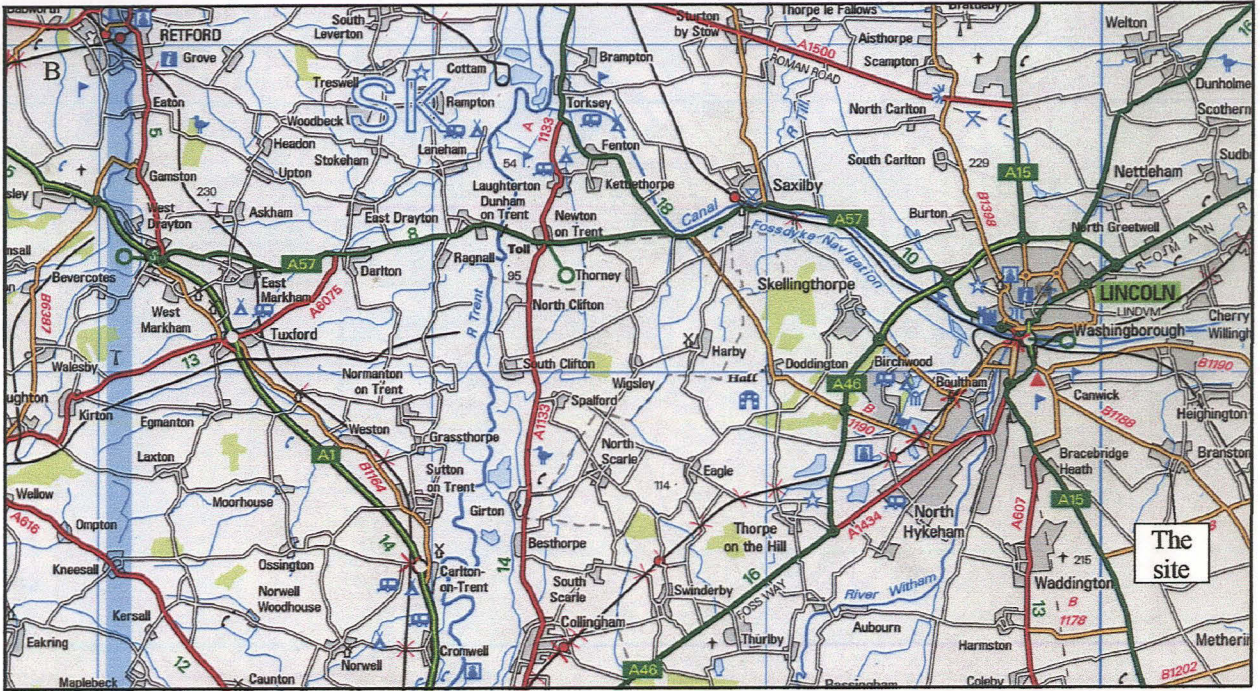


Fig.1 Location of Branston and the development area (inset C based on the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer map 272. Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence no. AL 100002165.

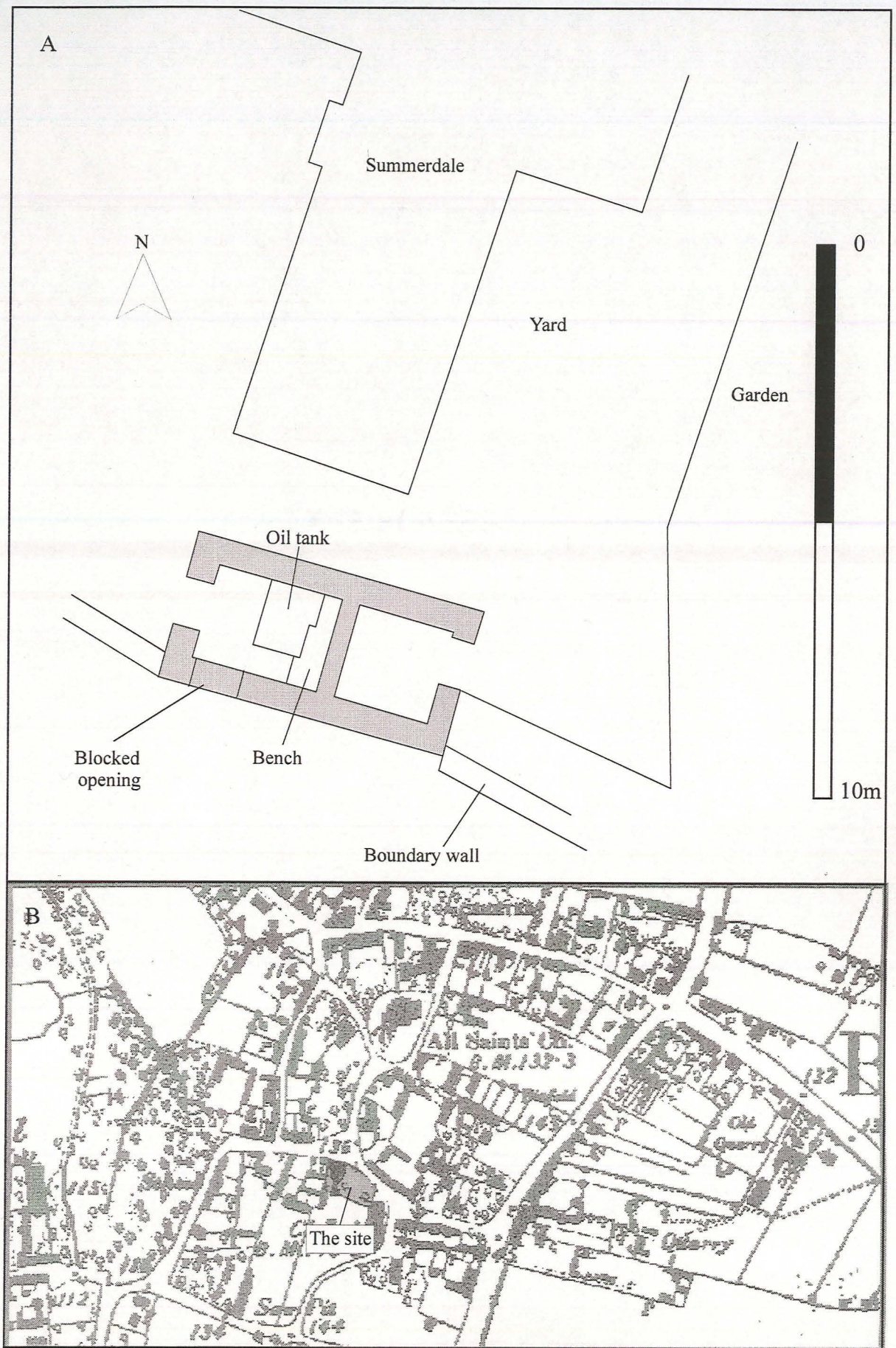


Fig. 2 A) Plan of the outbuilding and its location in relation to Summerdale.

B) Reproduction of Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of Branston 1889 – 1891.

THE PLATES



Pl. 1 General view of Summerdale looking west, with outbuilding to left.



Pl. 2 North elevation of Summerdale, looking south.



Pl. 3 East and south elevations of Summerdale, looking northeast.



Pl. 4 North entrance to former farm complex, looking south with hayloft to right.



Pl. 5 Hayloft looking north.



Pl 6 Date stone (1841) on north gable end of hayloft



Pl. 7 Converted barn south of Summerdale.



Pl. 8 The outbuilding north and west elevations, looking east. Note raised gable and rebuilding above door lintel. Scale 1m



Pl. 9 The outbuilding, inserted door and rebuilt gable in east elevation, looking south west. Scale 1m



Pl. 10 Outbuilding in relation to later boundary wall which butts southwest corner of building. Looking east. Scale 1m



Pl. 11 Blocked entrance in south elevation, to right of 1m scale.



Pl. 12 Detail showing blocking below wood lintel. Scale 1m



Pl. 13 Interior of west half of outbuilding, looking east. Plinth for oil tank in front of brick bench. Scale 1m



Pl. 14 South wall internal elevation showing vent. Scale 1m



Pl. 15 Internal view of east cell, looking west. Scale 1m.