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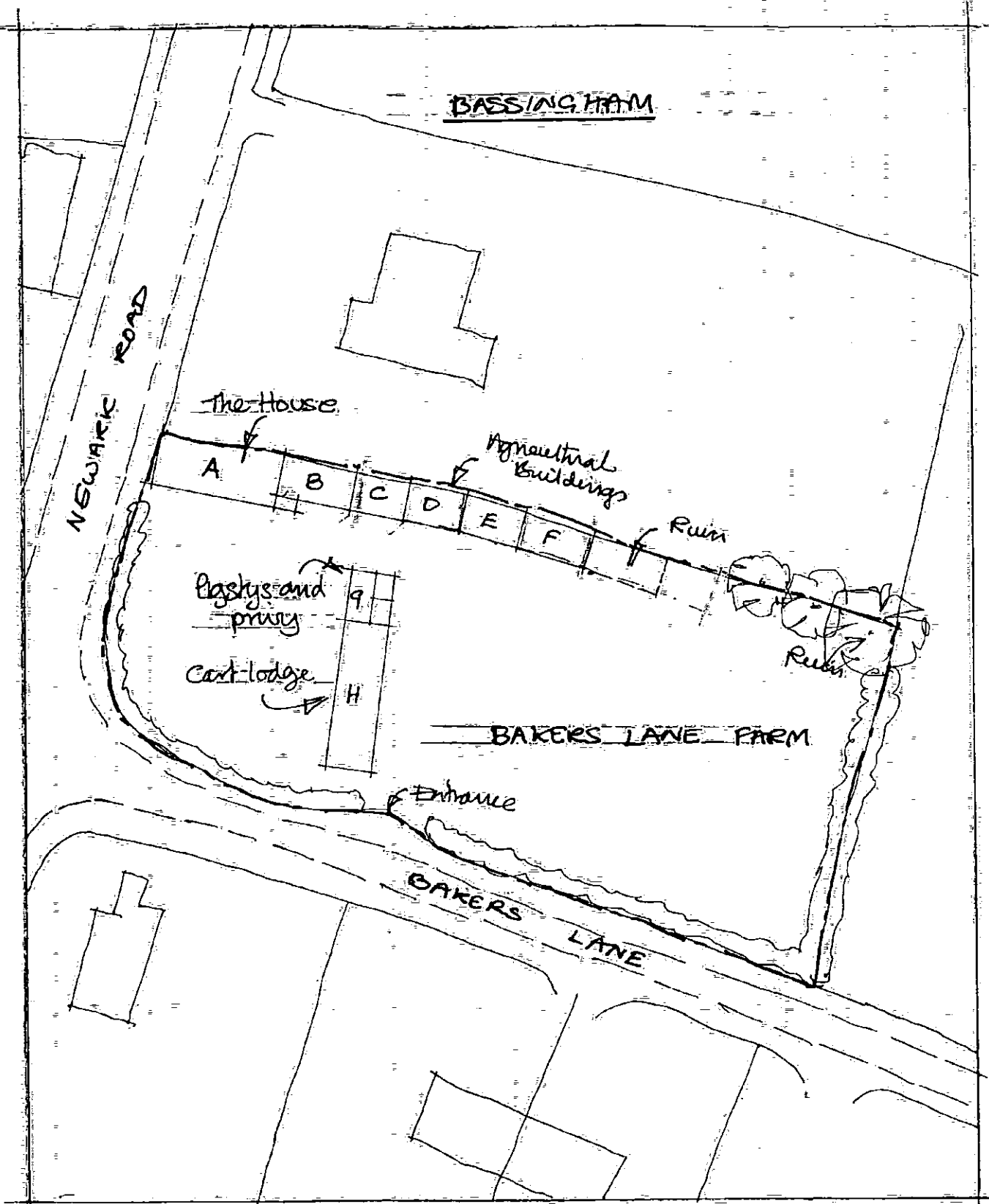
**A DESCRIPTION AND RECORD
OF THE DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS,**

**BAKERS LANE FARM
BAKERS LANE, BASSINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE.**



JUNE 2008

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BAKERS LANE FARM, BASSINGHAM

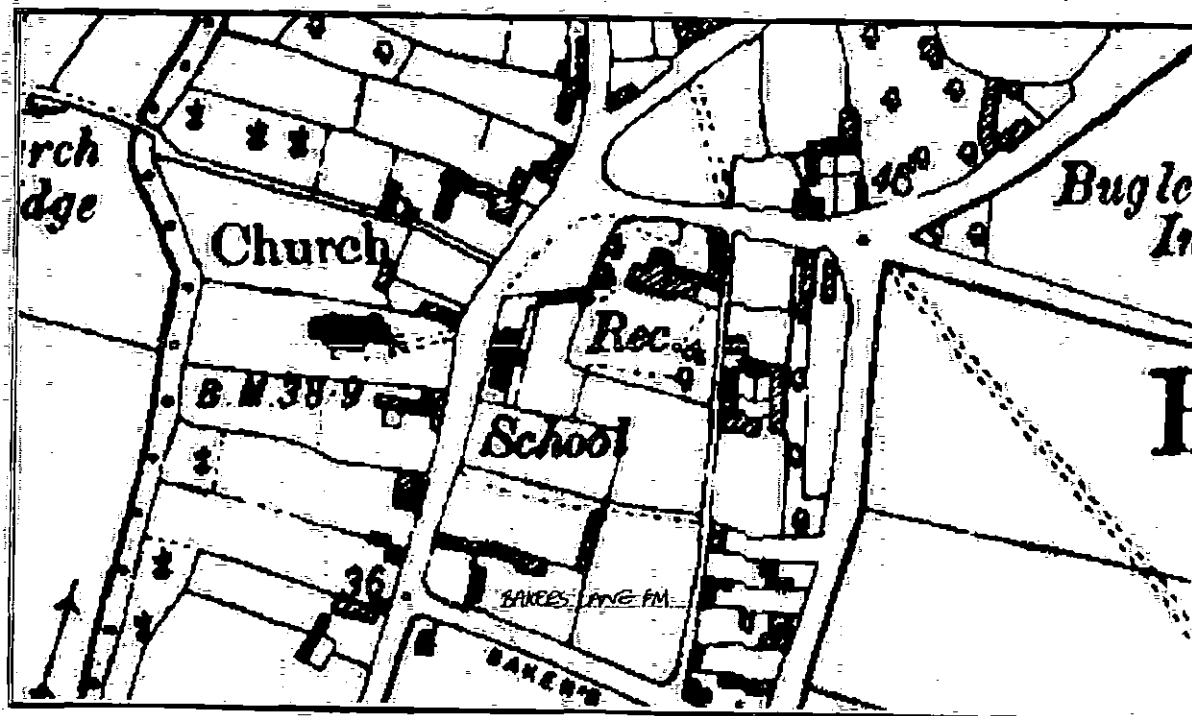
LOCATION AND KEY PLAN

1/500 JULY 2007

DRAWING 06/03/22

BAKERS LANE FARM, BASSINGHAM:

EXTRACT FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY, 1901.



The presumed original area of the farmstead is outlined in red

The House and outbuildings appear to be in the positions as surveyed for the report, including the cart lodge, which may have been reconstructed in the twentieth century on the site of an earlier agricultural building

It is noted that there was another range of buildings running to the north of the surviving buildings, on land now in residential use

A DESCRIPTION AND RECORD OF THE DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

BAKERS LANE FARM, BAKERS LANE, BASSINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE.

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References

A DESCRIPTION AND RECORD OF THE EXISTING BUILDINGS, BAKERS LANE FARM, BAKERS LANE, BASSINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE.

SURVEY CARRIED OUT: JUNE 2007

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.01 A Brief Description of the Site and Buildings

Bakers Lane Farm occupies a site of approx 0.2 ha (0.52 acres) adjoining Newark Road and Bakers Lane, Basingham. It is accessed off Bakers lane and was at the time of the survey disused, occupied by a dilapidated house and two ranges of dilapidated or ruinous outbuildings. The buildings appeared to date from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century. The northern boundary of the site was delineated by the rear walls of the existing and former buildings, the eastern, western and southern boundaries were delineated by mature hedgerows. The original area of the farmstead seems to have included the plot to the north (now occupied by a bungalow) as well as the field to the east adjoining the site, an area of 0.75 ha (1.85 acres).

The house (A and B) faced south and was built up to the northern and western boundaries of the site, the western gable facing Newark Road. The house dated from the mid nineteenth century. The western range (A) was of two stories and three bays, built in red brick under a pantiled pitched roof with gable parapets and chimneys and with render to the rear elevation.

There was a single storey domestic range (B) adjoining the west gable of the two storey section, built also in brick under a pantiled roof, incorporating a kitchen, bathroom and store, this range was probably converted to domestic use from agricultural use. There was a later pitched roofed entrance lobby in front of the single storey range built in brick under a slate roof.

The single storey range originally continued further east to include a wash house (C) that has now collapsed. Beyond the wash house was a range of higher agricultural buildings in brick under pantiled roofs consisting of a dairy (D) and Milking parlour (E). Adjoining the milking parlour was another byre (F), originally an open fronted shelter with a brick rear wall. There is a brick wall still standing beyond (F) which appears to have been part of a further open fronted shelter and there is evidence of buildings once extending to the full northern boundary (as shown on the 1891 and 1906 ordnance surveys).

There was a further range of agricultural buildings at right angles to the house, enclosing a 'garden' area in front of the house. These consisted of a brick and pantiled block incorporating a privy and two pigsties, adjoining a timber framed and timber clad four bay cart lodge under a corrugated iron roof.

The house had been unoccupied for a long period prior to the survey, and was in poor condition. Planning approval was granted in May 2007 for demolition of some of the outbuildings and for alterations and extension to the house. The house was last occupied by the present owner's grandmother, who died in 1976.

Internally there are some interesting original features, including the unusual staircase and mezzanine floor arrangement, original joinery and fittings and lime ash floors to the first floor.

1.02 Historical Background

Bakers Lane farm was originally a smallholding, believed to be of approximately 20 - 30 acres. From 1872/73 until 1924, the farm was occupied by the present owner's great-grandfather, Edward Battersby (1846- 1924), known as 'Whiskers' for his large beard. Edward Battersby, married Mary Pass (1841 - 1923) in 1871, and they had eight children.

Bakers Lane Farm then had a small dairy herd of 8-10 cows and had 20 sheep (looked after by a Mr Peck). The family used to deliver milk in the village. The ordnance survey maps of 1891 and 1906 show buildings in the positions they are now, in addition a building is shown north of the present buildings.

Dora Battersby (1888-1976) was the youngest child, and she married Frederick Vasey (1885-1971) in 1919. Frederick Vasey was one of the eight children of John (1849-1933) and Elizabeth Vasey of Saxilby. One brother, John William Vasey, was killed in the first World War (1915), and one sister, Anna Vasey married Walter Battersby, brother of Dora Battersby. Frederick and Dora Vasey had two children, Reginald William Vasey (1922-2005) and John Battersby Vasey.

After the death of Edward Battersby in 1924, Frederick Vasey purchased Bakers Lane Farm from the Battersby executors for £257. 5. 6d. In 1936 he took on the tenancy of further land from Kesteven County Council.

In 1946 Frederick and Reginald Vasey took the tenancy of Savages Farm from the Ancaster Estate and the farming business of 'Messrs F Vasey & Son' moved there, the buildings at Bakers Lane Farm slowly falling into disuse. After the death of Frederick Vasey in 1971, his wife Dora lived in the house at Bakers Lane Farm until her death on 30th September 1976. Since then, the house has been uninhabited.

In 1949/50 the farming accounts show a total of 267 acres of arable land farmed: 18 acres were noted as owned by F. Vasey, 181 acres (of Bakers Lane Farm and Savages Farm) rented from the Ancaster estate, 44 acres rented from a Mr Steel, 8 acres from Kesteven CC and a further 16 acres rented in small parcels from four other landowners. It was a mixed farm with arable, potatoes and also beef and dairy cattle. Tuberculosis Test certificates on milk survive for the years 1936-9 and 1950. An insurance policy dated the 6th May 1957 costing £6.17.9d insured 'Kirkstead Brutus' a Lincoln Red Bull for £190.0.0. In the 1940's milk was supplied to the village school, the children collecting and returning the bottles.

Reginald William Vasey married Vera in 1950 and they had two children, Valerie Vasey and William Vasey. William Vasey continues to farm Savages Farm and Valerie Vasey is altering and repairing Bakers Lane farmhouse for her occupation.

1.03 The Scope of the Appraisal

The Appraisal sets out to record the remains of the existing small farmstead group on the site before commencement of the demolition, repairs, alterations, and additions as proposed under the planning application (Ref N/7/0291/07) approved 1st May 2007. The buildings had been empty and neglected for many years, and not being substantially built, were at the time of the survey (June 2007) already in a dangerous state, either collapsed or close to collapse.

The existing two storey house (A) is to be retained but being in very poor condition needs much work internally and externally to bring up to an acceptable habitable standard. It is inevitable that it will lose much original detail in the process. It requires structural repair to the existing brickwork, new internal walls and internal linings, new roof and roof structure, new floors, new ceilings, new external doors, new windows and new services throughout.

The existing outbuildings B, C, D and E are to be demolished and replaced with a new extension, retaining if possible (or if necessary rebuilding) the rear wall as a boundary wall linking the new extension to the only surviving building on the northern boundary capable of repair (F). The privy and pigsty block (G) were to be retained and repaired. The cartshed (H) was to be rebuilt in a similar form (but with only three bays), using where possible the existing timbers and trusses.

2.0 THE BUILDINGS

2.01 Summary

The buildings on the site consisted of a small farmhouse and the remains of a range of outbuildings and simple agricultural buildings relating to the small mixed/dairy farming operation historically based at Bakers Lane Farm. The oldest buildings appeared to date from the early to mid nineteenth century, and the buildings were in full farming use until 1946, when the centre of the farming operation was moved to Savages Farm and the agricultural buildings became redundant and were gradually abandoned. The house was extended c. 1900 into adjacent buildings and altered internally, it was altered again in the mid twentieth century and lived in until 1976, since then it has been empty and decaying.

Bakers Lane Farm represented an interesting survival of a rapidly vanishing type of building group. Such very small farms were built as cheaply as possible with the most economical use of materials, including light or hedgerow timber, half brick walls and lime ash floors. They were not built to last, and changes in agriculture have generally led to redundancy, decay, demolition or collapse.

2.02 Two storey Farmhouse (A)

The two storey section of the house was approx 10.8 m x 4.4m externally. It was constructed in red brick with parapetted gables under a pantiled roof. The house was probably originally constructed in the early to mid nineteenth century and altered internally c.1900 when the present kitchen and bathroom were formed in the attached single storey range.

Roof

The roof covering is of orange/red clay pantiles and clay ridge tiles, supported on sawn battens nailed to the rafters. There is no undercloak and the underside of the tiles have no trace of torching. The roof (see sketch) is very cheaply constructed of light rafters (many only partially sawn or just rounded poles) which are supported at the ridge, on rough purlins at mid span and on the wallplates, the purlins in are turn supported off the internal brick cross walls. There are collar ties at purlin level nailed to the rafters. There appears to be no leadwork to the parapets or to the chimneys. There are brick chimneys to each gable, with a corbelled capping and two clay chimney pots. There are cast iron gutters and rainwater pipes.

Elevations

The south (front) elevation is symmetrical, of two stories and three bays with a central door. The door and window openings have shallow brick soldier arches over and the windows were originally double hung sashes (shown on a photo of 1953), which were later replaced with top opening casements. The box sashes with plate glass and no glazing bars are probably a 'modernisation' of c.1900 when other alterations seem to have been carried out. The front door is an earlier nineteenth century six panel door with glazed lights inserted into the top panels. The rustic timber porch shown on the photo of 1953 has now disappeared. The front wall is constructed in 9 inch (215mm) brickwork, generally built in Yorkshire bond, there is a dentilled brick corbel course to the eaves and there are also brick corbels below the gable parapets.

The west (gable) elevation has projecting brick gable parapets and two courses of projecting brick forming a string course, lining in with the top of the corbel course. The gable wall is only in 4 inch (102 mm) brickwork either side of the chimneybreast, and built in stretcher bond. There is a timber casement window to the left of the chimneybreast at ground floor level, this window dates from the early twentieth century and has a top opening casement with 'deco' stained glass.

The east (gable) elevation has projecting brick gable parapets and two courses of projecting brick forming a string course lining in with the top of the corbel course. The gable wall is only in 4 inch (102 mm) brickwork either side of the chimneybreast, and built in stretcher bond, there is subsidence in this wall, possibly caused by a failed lintel over the door to the lobby, s. with

The north (rear) elevation has two small timber casement windows serving the internal mezzanine rooms. The upper window appears to be original with moulded glazing bars and ornamental catch. The lower window, under a shallow brick arch, appears to be later (20th century?), it has been vandalised and boarded up. The rear wall is constructed in 4 inch (102mm) brickwork, which has been rendered and pebble-dashed externally. There is a dentilled brick corbel course to the eaves and also brick corbels below the gable parapets.

Internal Construction

The interior planning is unusual, the house is divided internally by two 4 inch (102mm) brick cross walls off which the floors and roof are supported. The front door leads into a small staircase hall with doors to the 'parlour' on the left and kitchen on the right, facing south. Above these rooms are the two main bedrooms, also facing south. Beneath the stairs is a door with steps down to a larder. There is a small bedroom at 'mezzanine' level in the centre, accessible from the stairs at mid flight, and the stairs continue up beyond the first floor level to a further low mezzanine level room, above the little bedroom and the larder.

Floors and ceilings

The floor in the 'parlour' is a suspended timber floor. There is a brick floor to the larder and a modern concrete floor to the eastern room, originally the kitchen. The newel staircase and landing are constructed in timber with simple low squared timber balustrades and handrails.

The first floor construction is of lime-ash flooring on timber joists on spine beams that span between the cross-walls. The spine beams are exposed and have plain half-round mouldings. The ground floor ceilings are of straw and plaster.

The ceilings to the first floor are of straw and plaster, the straw fixed by thin battens nailed to the underside of the untrimmed 'pole' ceiling joists.

Walls

The walls to the main rooms are plastered. The walls to the larder are in exposed brickwork, originally limewashed. The underside of the staircase is plastered and there are There are built in stone slabs to the larder in the lower mezzanine. There is a small window with leaded glazing providing borrowed light to the mezzanine bedroom.

Joinery

The doors to the main rooms are four-panel doors with original handles and locks. There are batten doors with thumb-latches to the mezzanine rooms. The main rooms have deep timber skirtings, moulded architraves and picture rails. There are timber lined splays to the window reveals with internal timber cills and moulded architraves.

Fireplaces

There is a 1930's deco-influenced fireplace in the parlour with timber surround and tiled hearth and a 1950's tiled fireplace in the sitting room (originally the kitchen where there would have been a range).

Upstairs there is an iron 'art deco' fireplace in the western bedroom and a mid nineteenth century cast iron hob grate in the eastern bedroom (sadly the original surround has been stolen).

2.03 Lobby, Kitchen, bathroom, store (B) and ruined wash house (C)

The single storey range attached to the east gable of the two storey house was approximately 12m x 3m, opening up to 3.7m wide at the east end. The lobby in front of the range (also attached to the east gable of the house) was approximately 1m x 1.5m. The main range consisted of lobby, kitchen, bathroom and external store (B) with ruined washhouse (C). All were originally constructed in red brick under a pitched pantiled roof, apart from the lobby in front of the range, which was under a pitched plain tiled roof. This range was unusual in that the front and rear walls were not parallel and it became narrower to the west adjoining the house. It appeared externally to be all of nineteenth century date and that the domestic elements internally were possibly converted from farm building use in the early twentieth century.

Roof

The roof covering to the main single storey building is of orange/red clay pantiles with clay ridge tiles, supported on sawn battens nailed to the rafters. The lobby roof is in red plain tiles, with a valley gutter between the lobby and the main single storey range. The roof over the wash house has collapsed. The rafters are underdrawn with lathe and plaster to collar beam/purlin level in the kitchen and bathroom with rough unsquared tie beams exposed at wallplate level. The roof structure is very simple, constructed of light rafters (many only partially sawn or just rounded poles) which are supported at the ridge, on rough purlins at mid span and on the wallplates, the purlins in are turn supported off the internal brick cross walls. There are collar ties at purlin level nailed to the rafters. There is a brick chimney to the rear pitch (serving the kitchen flue) with a corbelled capping and a very tall clay chimney pot, and there was originally another chimney serving the washhouse. There are cast iron gutters and rainwater pipes.

Elevations

The south elevation was in two sections. The brick south elevation of the lobby was in Yorkshire bond, coursed in with the front elevation of the two storey cottage. There was a timber casement window of C1900 with a blue brick window cill. The gable (east elevation) had the remains of a modern glazed timber door and frame under a timber lintel.

The brickwork to the south (front) elevation of the main single storey range was in English garden wall bond with a brick corbel course at the eaves. The front wall was constructed in 9 inch (215mm) brickwork. The window openings had timber lintels and blue brick cills with 20th century timber casement windows. The door to the store has a timber frame and original ledged timber door. There was a vertical joint between the store and the wash-house, the walling changed to 102mm brickwork in stretcher bond at this point, and most of the south elevation of the wash house had collapsed.

The north (rear) elevation had a small timber casement window serving the kitchen. The rear wall was constructed in 4 inch (102mm) brickwork, which had been rendered and pebble-dashed externally where it was part of the 'house'. There was a dentilled brick corbel course to the eaves.

Internal Construction

The interior was divided internally by 4 inch (102mm) brick cross walls off which the roof was supported. The side entrance door lead into a small lobby with doors to the living room and kitchen.

Floors and ceilings

The floors in the lobby, kitchen and bathroom were in concrete and quarry tiles. The ceilings were coved, of lathe and plaster with exposed tie beams. There was no ceiling in the store and it had a brick paved floor.

Walls

The walls to the lobby were plastered and had a decorative tiled plinth (early 20th century). The walls to the kitchen and bathroom were of plaster over old limewash on the brickwork, suggesting an earlier use for these spaces, possibly as dairy and wash-house. The walls in the store and wash-house were whitewashed.

Joinery

The doors to the kitchen and bathroom were four-panel doors, wood grained, with original handles and locks matching those in the house. There were no skirtings in the kitchen but architraves to the doors and windows. There were tiled skirtings in the bathroom.

Fittings

There was a 1950's range in the kitchen and an enamelled sink unit of a similar period. The bathroom fittings were of 1930's - 1950's date. The wash-house had a curved brick plinth around a corner copper and a boiler at the centre of the rear wall with a flue.

2.04 Dairy (D) and Milking Parlour (E)

The former dairy (D) and Milking Parlour (E) were approximately 10.5m x 3.8m and appear to have been one building, attached to the east of the washhouse, they were at the time of the survey in a very poor condition, the roofs gone and the walls partially collapsed. They were constructed in red brick, originally under a pitched pantiled roof and were slightly higher and deeper in plan than the adjacent range, possibly built at a different date (19th century).

Elevations & Construction

The roof was originally a double pitched roof covered in pantiles (from the surviving rubble on site). The south elevation of the dairy had collapsed, the south elevation of the milking parlour was generally in 102mm brickwork in stretcher bond, between brick piers (two brick width), there was evidence of a number of alterations and there were vertical joints midway along the elevation, suggesting alterations from a previous use (perhaps as stables). There was a door and a small window on the front elevation with additional ventilation slots in the gable wall and front wall.

The rear elevation was in 102 mm brickwork between brick piers, with a corbel course at the eaves. There was a full height brick internal gable wall between (D) and (E).

Interiors

The interior of (D) was largely lost apart from some surviving dairy fittings on the east gable wall. It might have originally been built for another purpose (such as a stable) before conversion to a dairy in the early twentieth century. The interior of (E) was fitted out as a four bay milking parlour, with galvanised tubular steel partitions. The concrete floor was constructed with a slope and a central drainage channel, along with feeding troughs against the rear wall. There was a horizontal tubular bar running across the top of the stalls.

2.05 Cow Byre (F)

The Cow byre (F) was approximately 6m x 3.8m and appears to have been converted from an open fronted shelter. It was constructed with brick rear wall and gable walls and with timber cladding to the front elevation, all under a pitched pantiled roof.

Roof

The roof covering was of orange/red clay pantiles and clay ridge tiles, supported on sawn battens nailed to the 70mm x 80mm rafters at 380mm centres. There were purlins at the midpoint of the rafters supported on the gables and tied by horizontal collars. The wallplates were tied together by horizontal beams at each bay.

Elevations and Construction

The rear wall was constructed in 102mm brickwork, generally in stretcher bond with an intermediate two brick pier, above a 900mm high 210mm wide plinth. The brick gables were in 210mm brickwork to wallplate height and in 102mm brickwork above. There was a 150mm square wallplate to the front elevation, supported on 150mm posts and bearers, originally a four bay open front. The doorcase and horizontal bearers to support vertical timber boarding were a later addition. There was a ledged and boarded timber door. The floor was concrete.

Interior

The brickwork and internal timbers were all originally whitewashed. The underside of the tiles had originally been torched. There were galvanised tubular steel divisions forming four stalls and tubular steel wall mounted feeders.

2.06 Pigsties and Privy (G)

The pigsty and privy block was approximately 5.5 x 1.8m with the outside run area approximately 5.5m x 2.5m. The block was constructed in brick under a pitched pantiled roof. The adjacent outside runs were in brickwork approximately 1m high. The pigsty and privy block probably dated from the mid nineteenth century.

Roof

The roof was of red clay pantiles with red clay ridge tiles, the tiles supported on sawn battens nailed to the rafters which were supported on the wallplate and at the ridge.

Walls and Construction

The walls to the pigsty and privy block were of 102mm brickwork in stretcher bond. The entrance door to the privy had a timber frame under a timber lintel with a ledged and boarded door (limited height, only 1.7m approx). There were timber lintels to pigsty entrances, the entrances being of differing heights. The walls to the runs were in 210mm brickwork with a bullnosed brick capping.

Interior

Internally the brickwork and roof timbers to the privy were whitewashed, the tiling had been torched. There were two timber seats, an adult seat and a lower child's seat with a lid. The floor was in brick. The pit below the privy was still extant.

2.07 Cartshed (H)

The cartshed (H) was approximately 10.9m x 4.3m, of four bays and of lightweight timber construction, it was of approximately 2.1m clear height under a low pitched corrugated iron roof. It was open to the east and is clad with vertical timber boarding to the west and south. To the north it adjoined the pigsties (G), with timber boarding above the brick gable and with the brick the external run walls forming a plinth. The cartshed probably dated from the first quarter of the twentieth century.

The Roof

The roof was of corrugated iron fixed to wallplates, ridgepiece and softwood purlins supported on low-pitched softwood kingpost trusses

Elevations and Construction

The trusses were supported on wallplates and vertical posts (100x150mm), the clear height being only 1.8m. the west and south sides had horizontal timber rails fixed to the posts and vertical timber boarding (originally tarred). The north elevation was boarded above the brick end elevation of the pigsty block

3.0 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

3.01 Schedule of Photographs

Sheet 1

- 1. The two storey house (A) from the south, also showing the side entrance lobby and part of the single storey wing (B)*
- 2. The rear elevation of the house (A) and single storey wing (B) from the north-east*

Sheet 2

- 1. The entrance hall, showing the staircase and the view through the living room to the side entrance lobby. The door under the stairs leads to the larder*
- 2. The larder under the stairs, showing the stone slabs and underside of the staircase.*

Sheet 3

- 1. The parlour, showing the joinery, stained glass window and thirties fireplace*
- 2. Bedroom one, showing the 'deco' cast iron fireplace and lime ash floor*

Sheet 4

- 1. The living room of the house (A), showing the roof beam, joinery and mid twentieth century fireplace*
- 2. The upper mezzanine room, showing the roof construction and ceiling of reeds and plaster*

Sheet 5

- 1. A general view from the south east showing the cart lodge (H), pigsties (G), house (A), outbuildings (B) and range of ruined agricultural buildings (C,D,E)*
- 2. The outbuildings to the house (B)*

Sheet 6

- 1. The interior of the wash house (C). Note the brick corbelling to the surviving wall, the remains of the chimney breast and the brickwork surrounding the coppers*
- 2. The exterior of the pigsties and the privy (G), also showing the external yards and the north gable of the cart lodge*

Sheet 7

- 1. The east elevation of the cart lodge (H)*
- 2. The interior of the cart lodge (H) showing the frame, roof structure and corrugated iron covering. Note the vertical boarded cladding.*

Sheet 8

1. The exterior of buildings D, E and F looking east
2. The exterior of buildings E and F,

Sheet 9

1. The interior of the milking parlour (E) showing the north wall and the stalls. The gable wall has partially collapsed.
2. The interior of the dairy (D) looking east. The front wall has collapsed. Note the surviving fittings on the gable wall.

Sheet 10

1. The interior of the byre (F). Note the internal post surviving from its previous use as an open fronted shelter and the cupboard beside the door
2. The interior of the byre (F) looking west. Note the tie-beam and the collapsed roof.

Sheet 11

The interior of the privy (G) – two photos. Note the lower seat to the left designed for use by children and the whitewashed interior

Sheet 12

1. The House C 1953, decorated for the Coronation. Note the plate glass double-hung sash windows (now replaced) and the porch (now removed)
2. A family group C 1923. In the horse drawn vehicle is Edward Battersby ('Whiskers') 1846-1924, the baby is Reginald Vasey (1922-2005)
3. In the garden at Bakers Lane Farm, in front of the pigsties- Reginald Vasey, John Vasey and Edward Askew

3.02 Schedule of drawings

A copy Map of the farm from the Ordnance Survey of 1906

Location and Key Plan	06/3/22	1/500
Survey plans of the existing buildings	06/3/20	1/100
Elevations of the house	06/3/02A	1/100
Elevations of the farm buildings	06/3/21	1/100
Sketch Sections		

References

Work to be in accordance with Level 2 as set out in 'Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to good recording practice' (EH 2006)

The Archeology of Buildings: Richard K Morriss













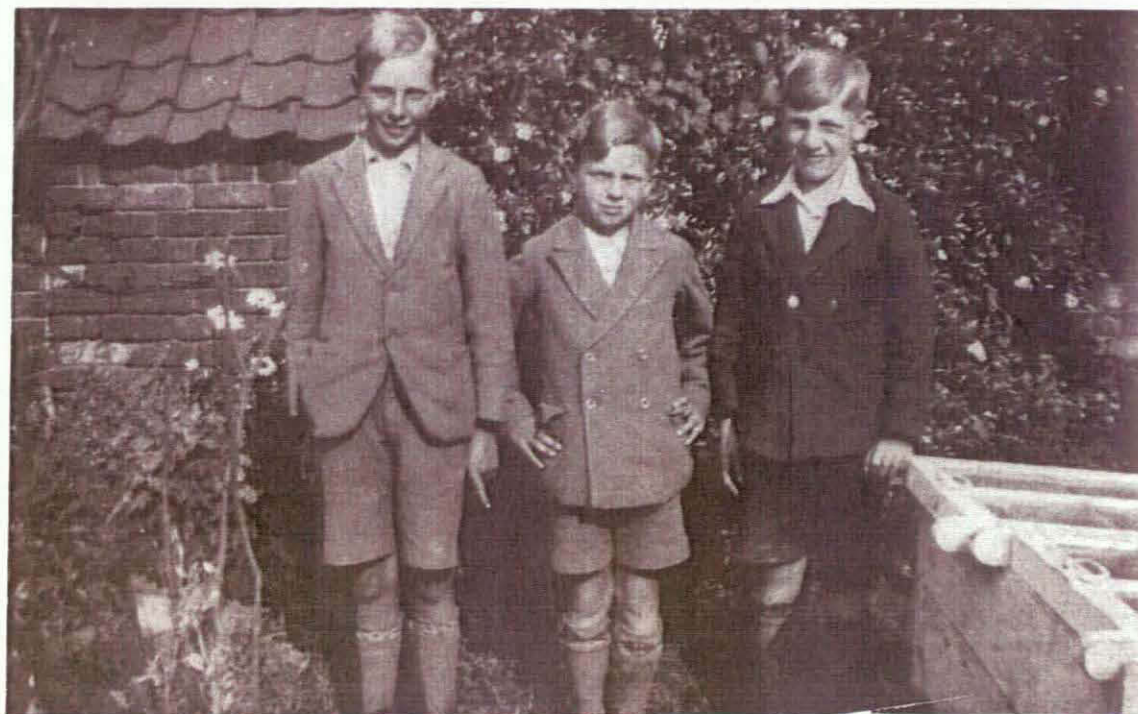


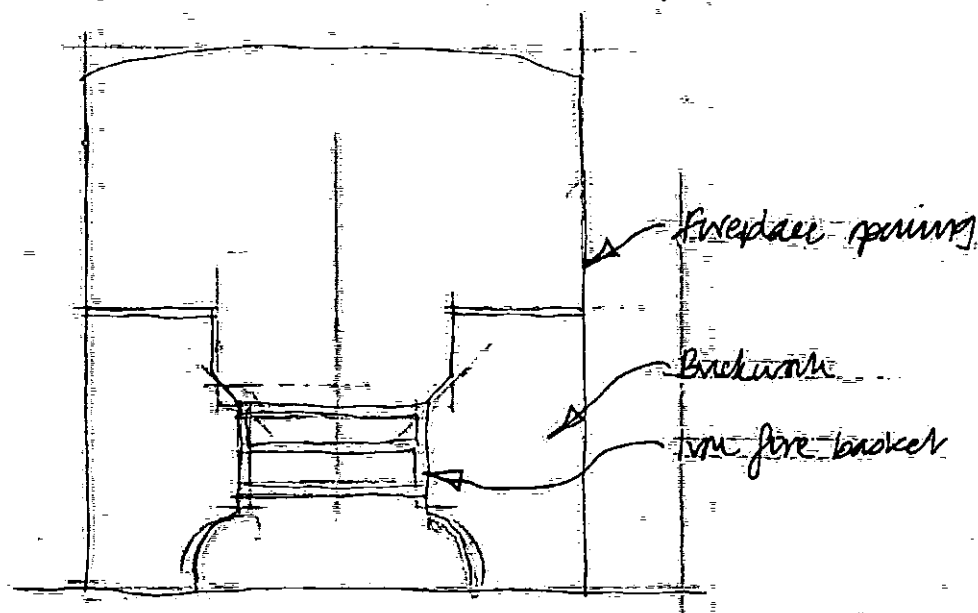
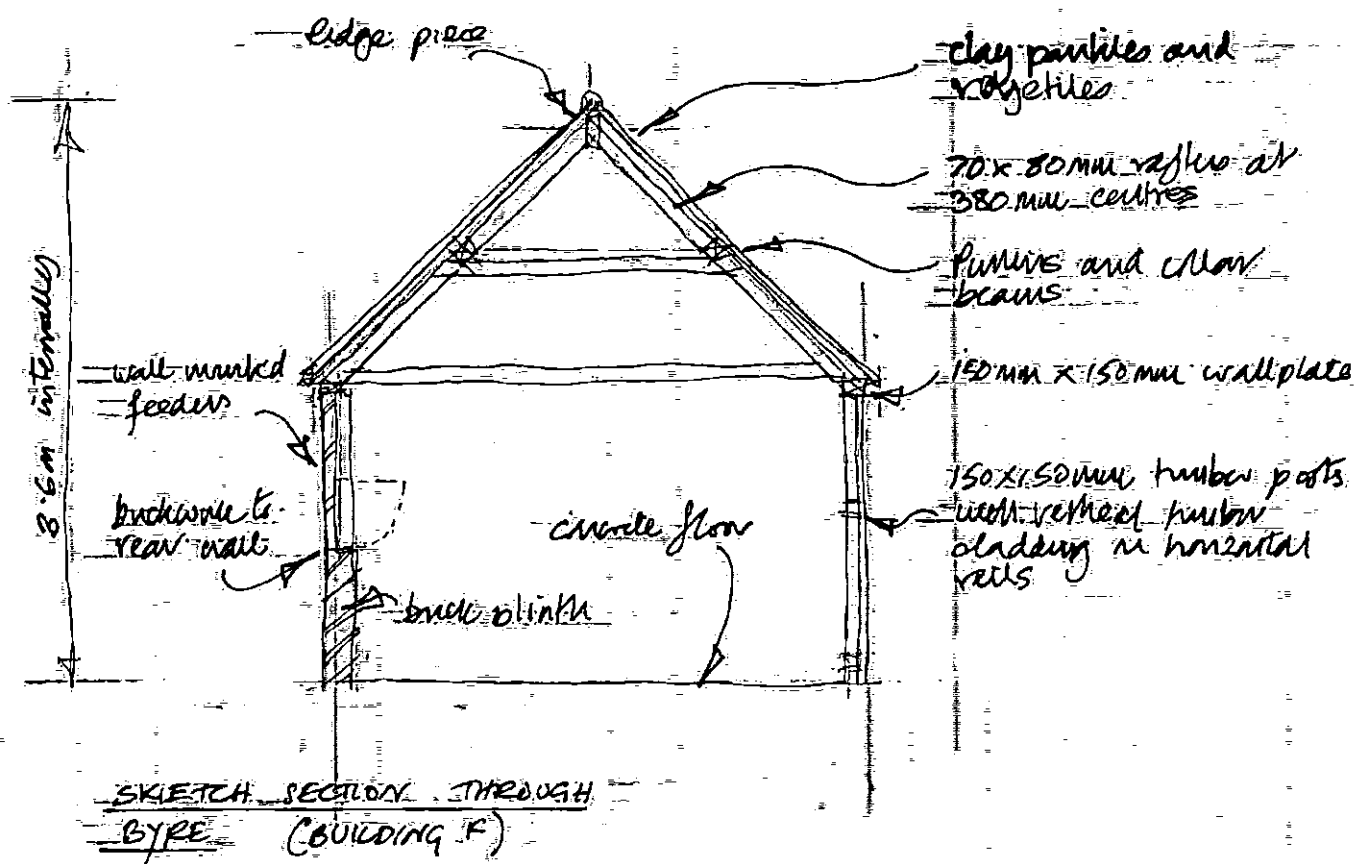












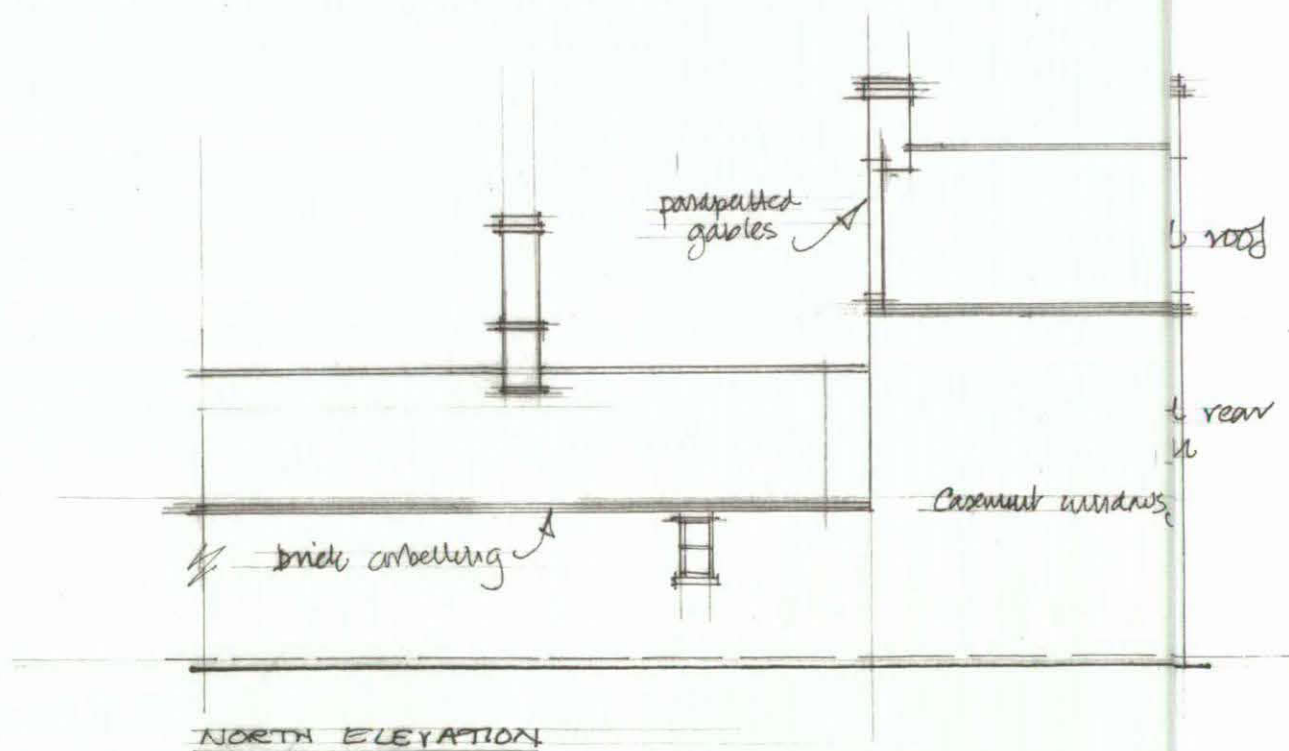
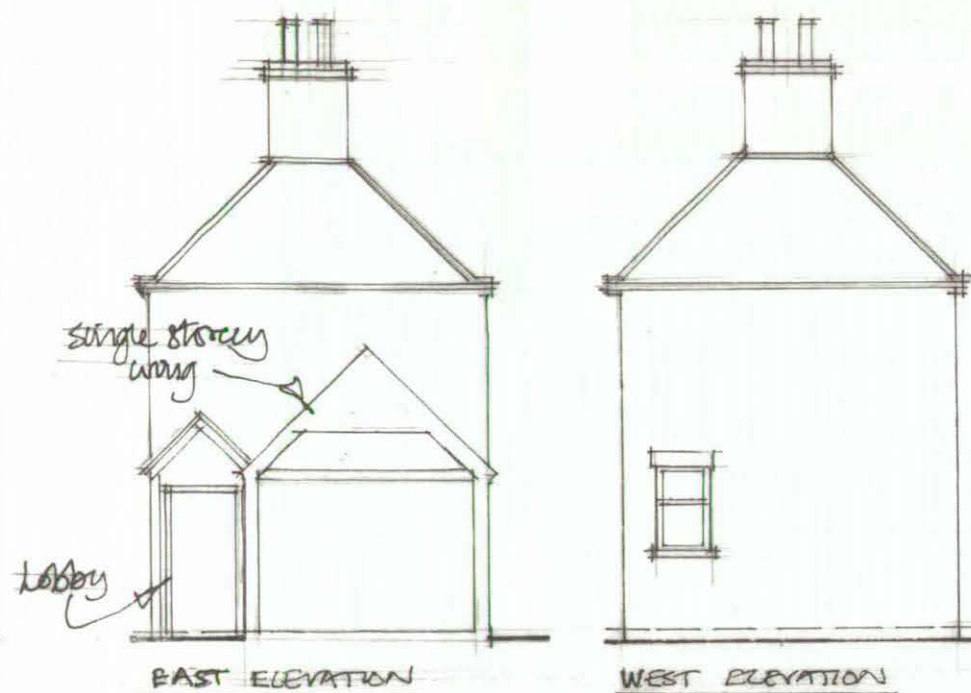
Sketch of fireplace in house (A) Bedroom 2

BAKERS LANE PREM

BASSINGHAM

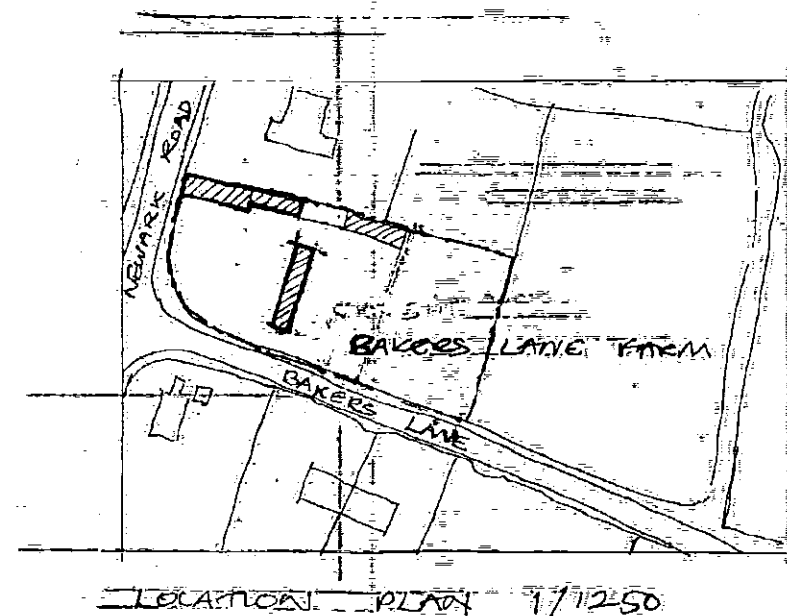
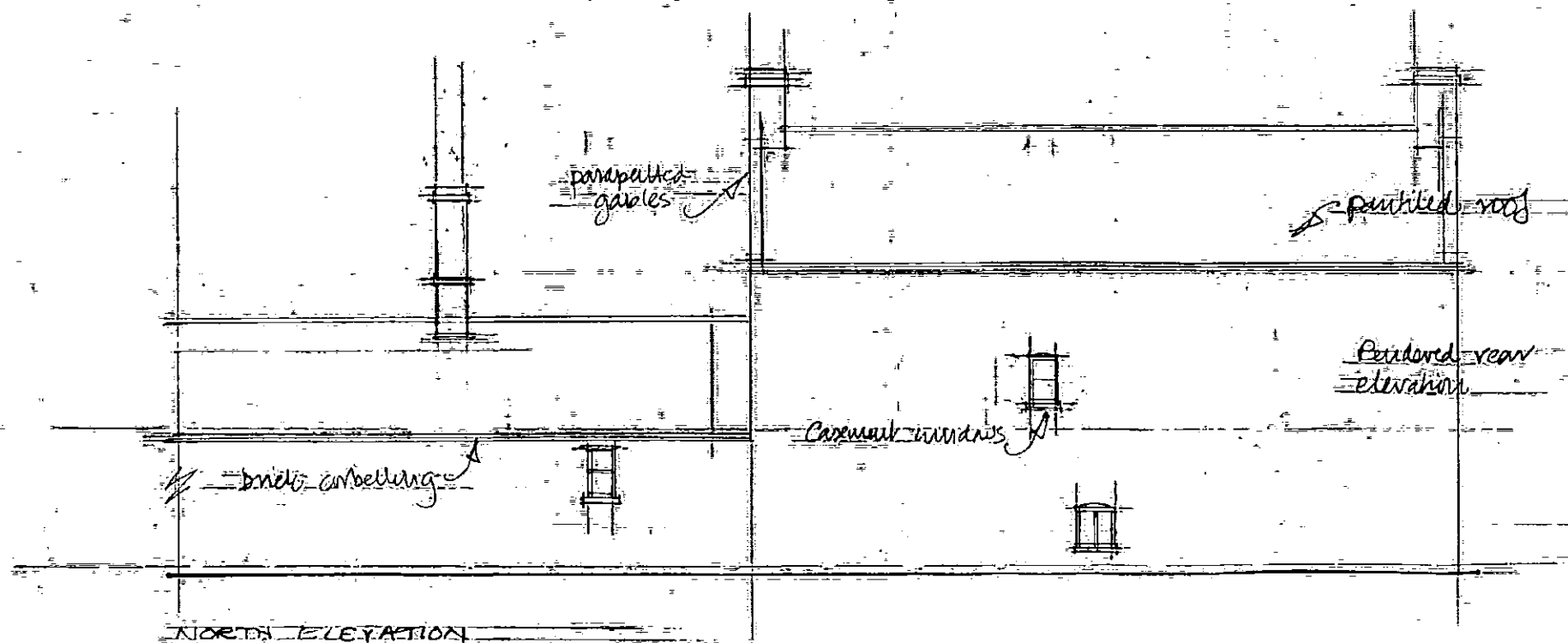
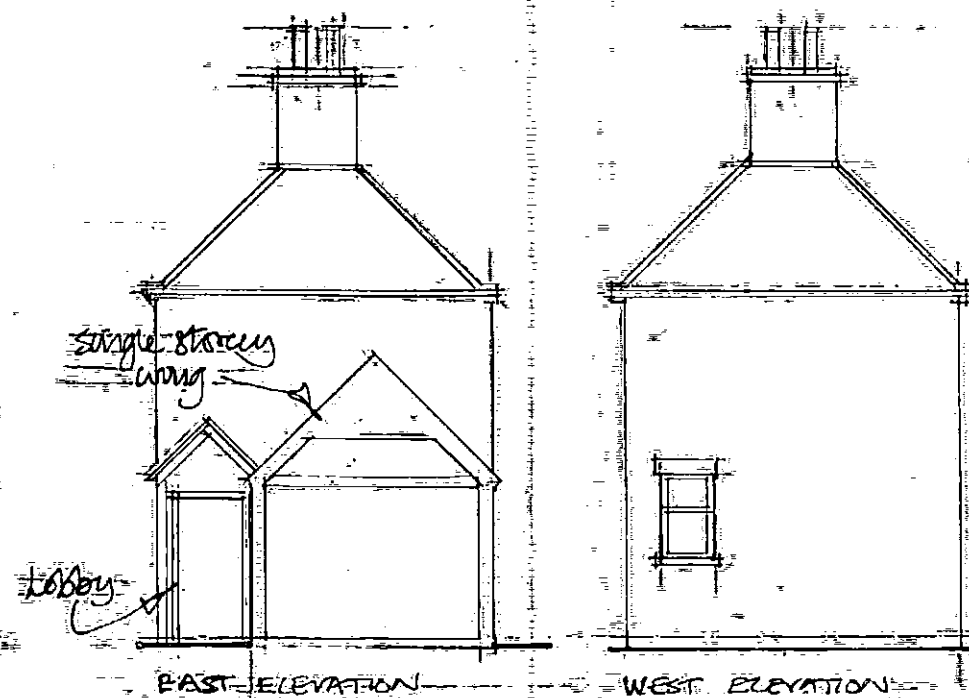
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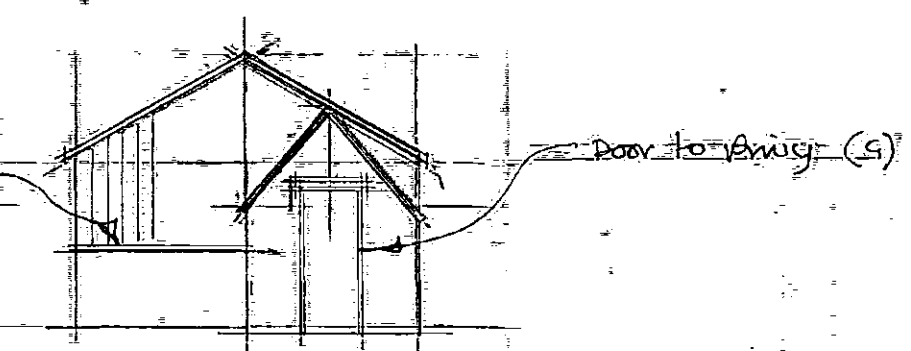
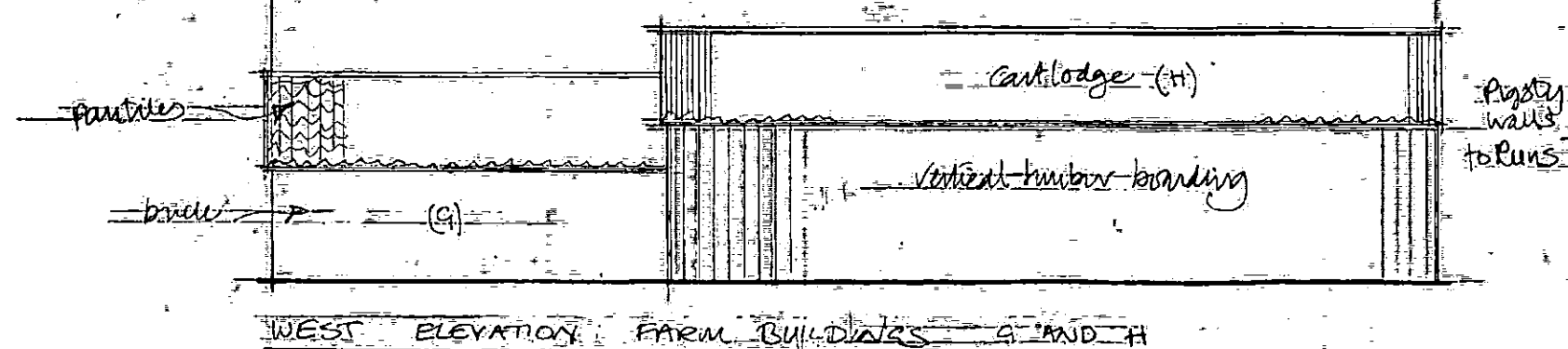
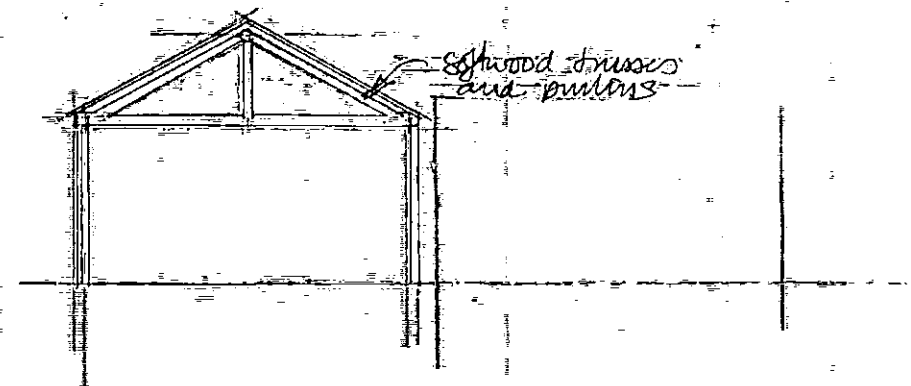
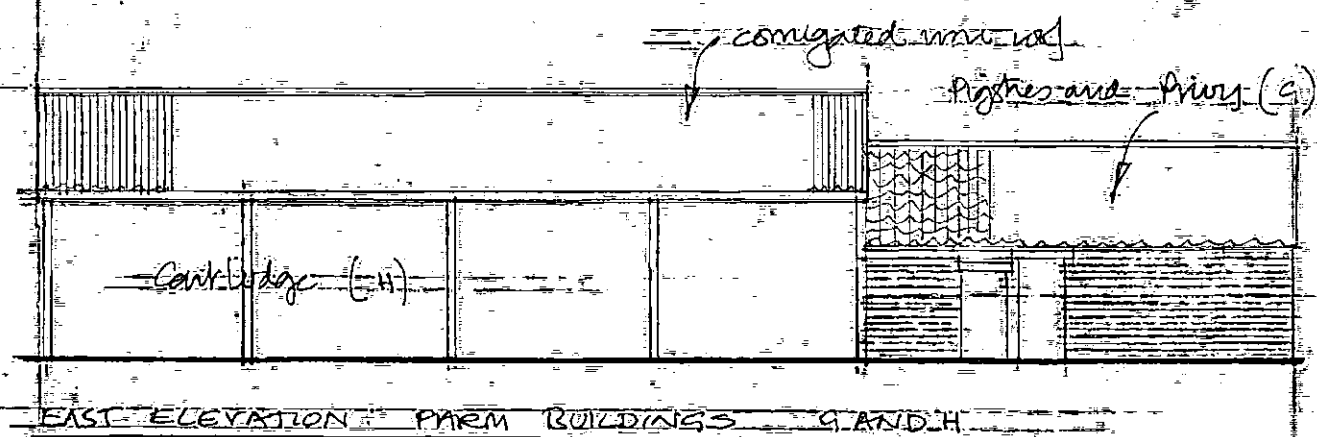
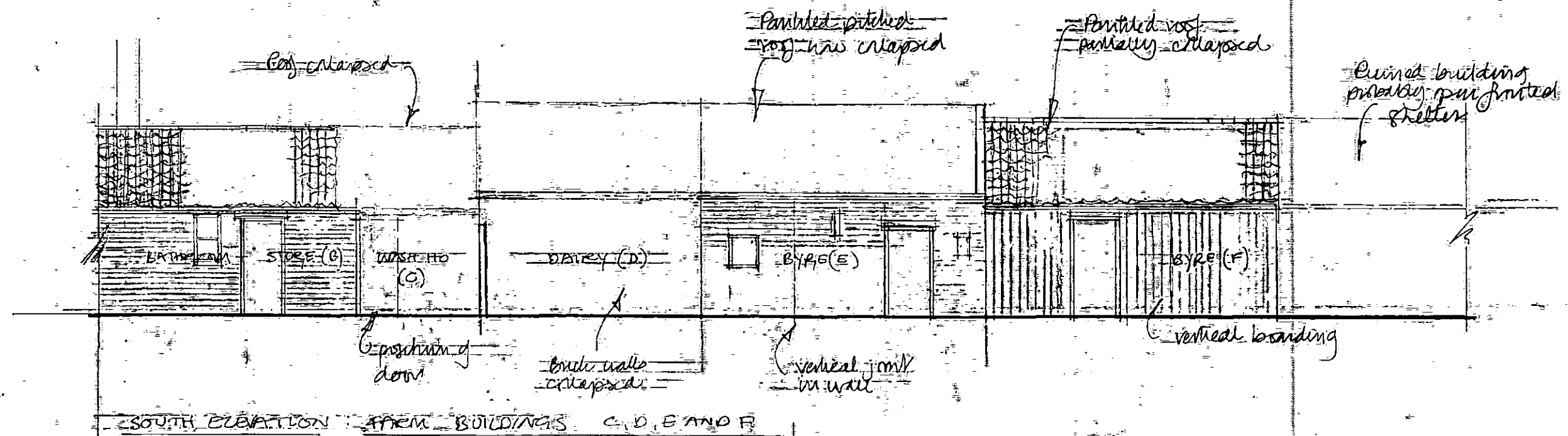
PROPOSED ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSION TO COTTAGE
BAKERS LANE FARM, BASSINGHAM
ELEVATIONS AS EXISTING
SCALE 1/100 SEPT 06
RL 06/3/02A

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BAKERS LANE FARM, BASSINGHAM
ELEVATIONS AS EXISTING
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BAKERS LANE FARM, BASSINGHAM
 AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS AS EXISTING

DRAWING 06/3/21
 SCALE 1/100 JANUARY 2008

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Working Towards 100 Flourishing Communities

Copy for the Historic Environment
Record which was sent to the
Council. The agent may have already
forwarded a copy.

Regards

Sarah Walker

With Compliments

District Council Offices,
Kesteven Street,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
NG34 7EF

Telephone: 01529 414155

01522 699699

Fax: 01529 413956

DX No: 26909

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<http://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk>

www.lincup.net

**NORTH
KESTEVEN
DISTRICT
COUNCIL**

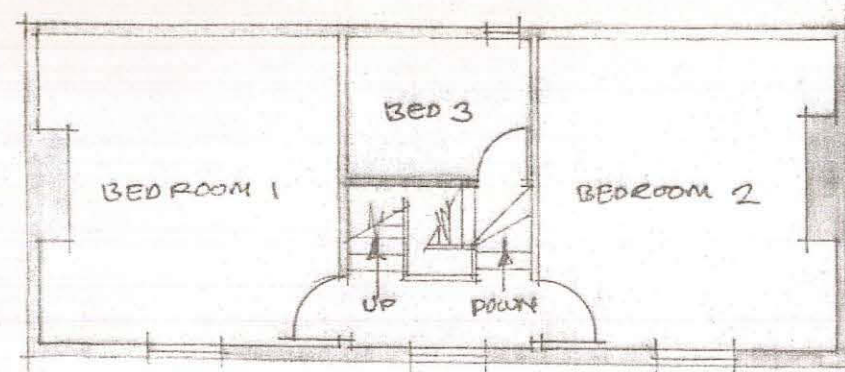


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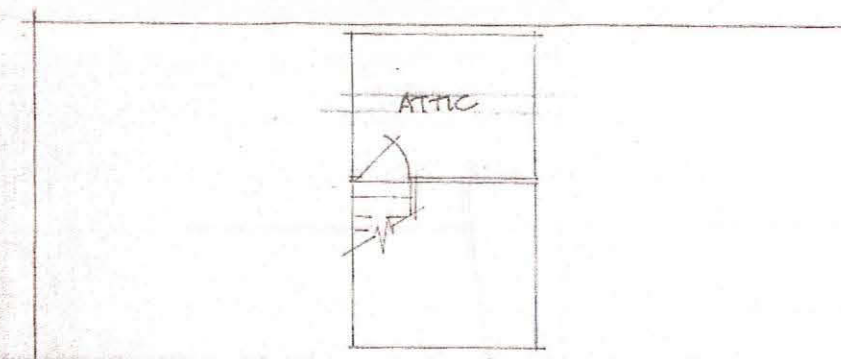
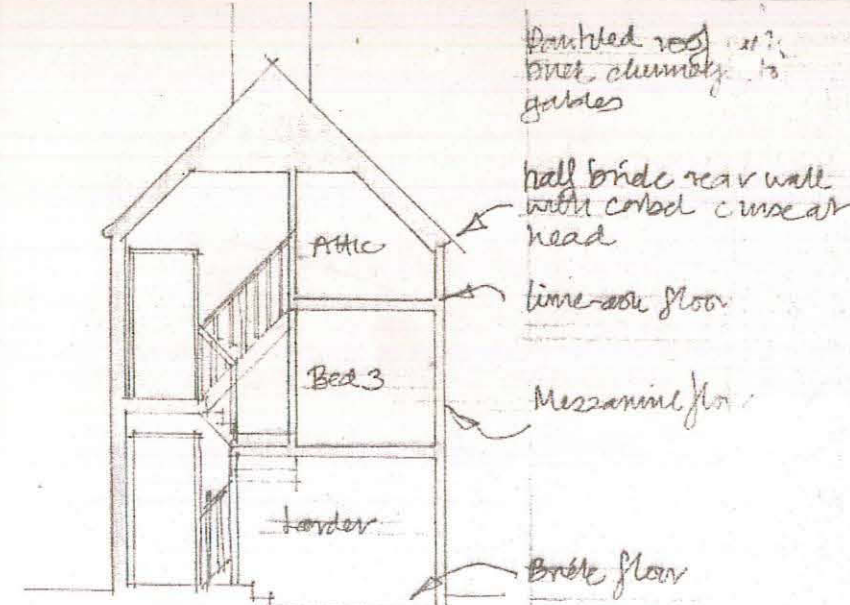
Lincolnshire
County Council

17 NOV 2008

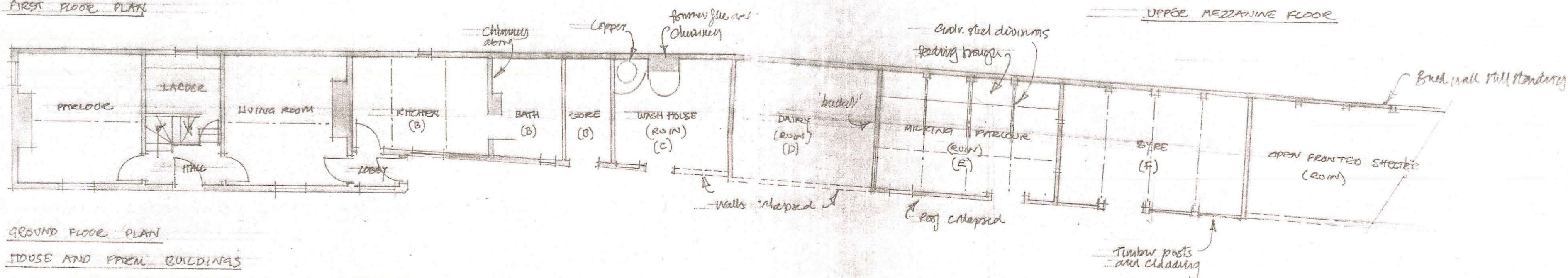
Planning &
Conservation



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

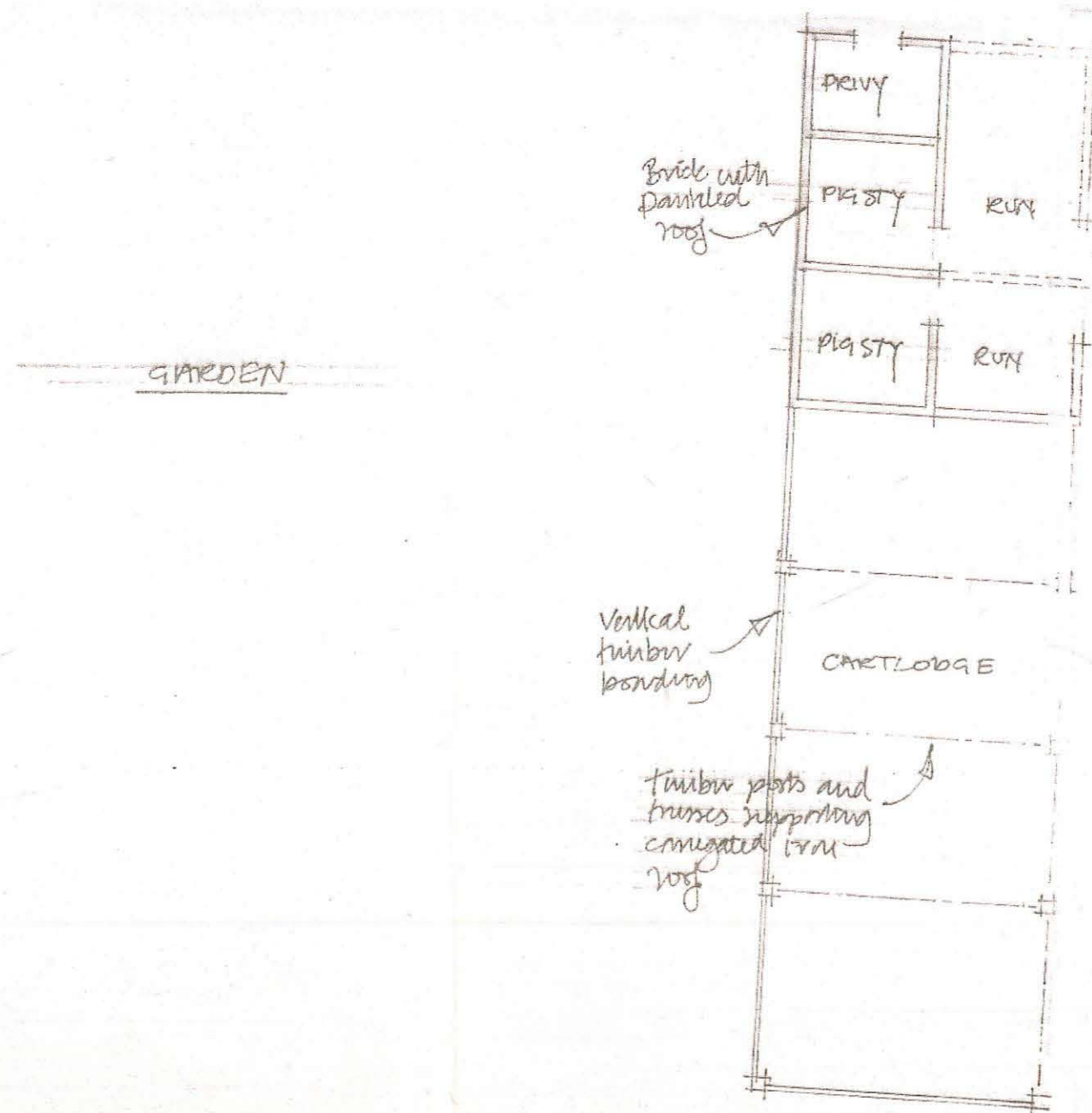


UPPER MEZZANINE FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AND FARM BUILDINGS

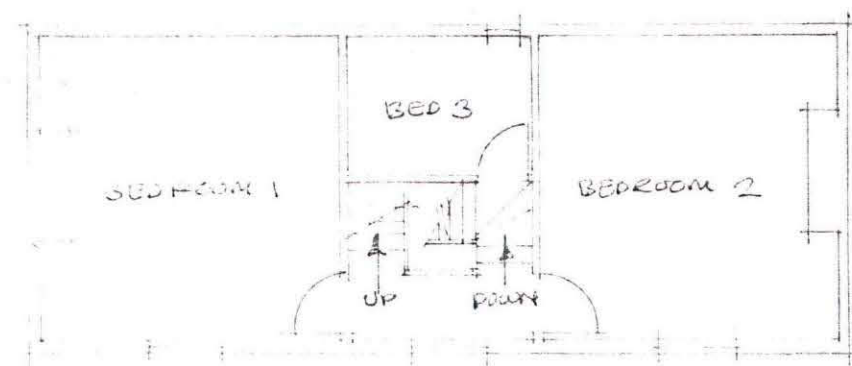


GARDEN

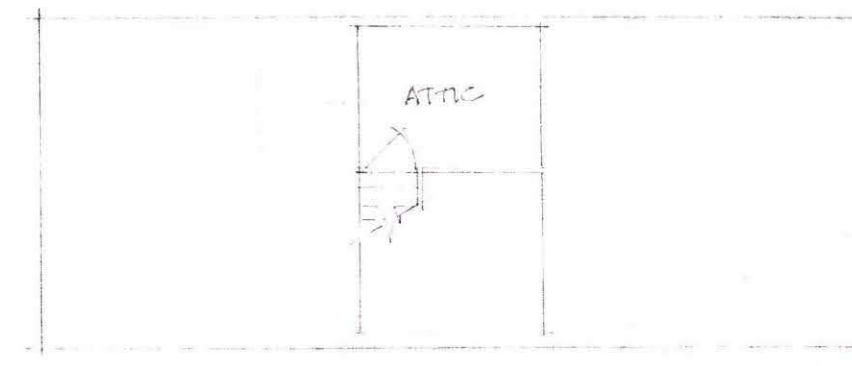
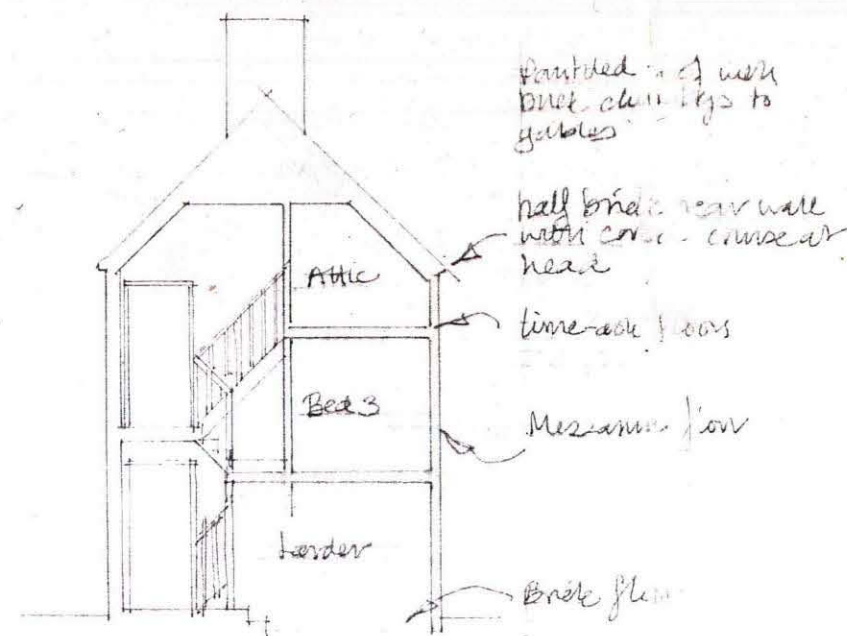
FARM YARD

SURVEY PLAN OF EXISTING BUILDINGS
 BAKERS LANE FARM, BASSINGHAM
 SCALE 1/100 DWG 06/3/20
 OCTOBER 2007

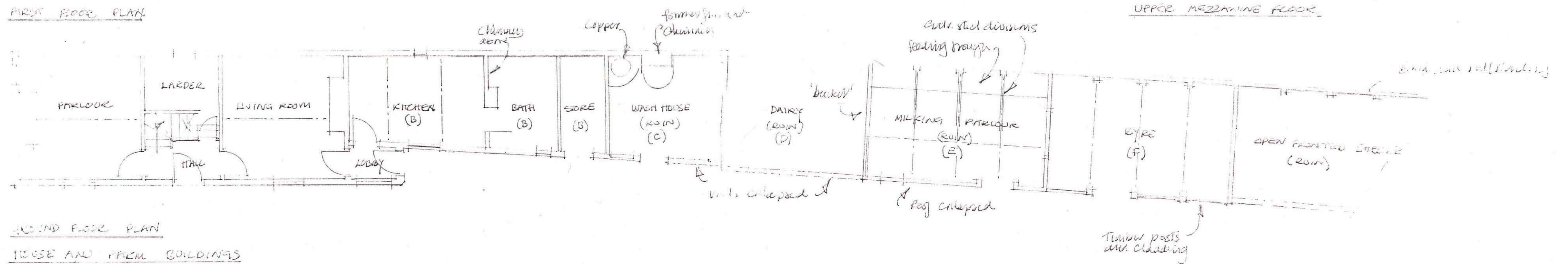
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN



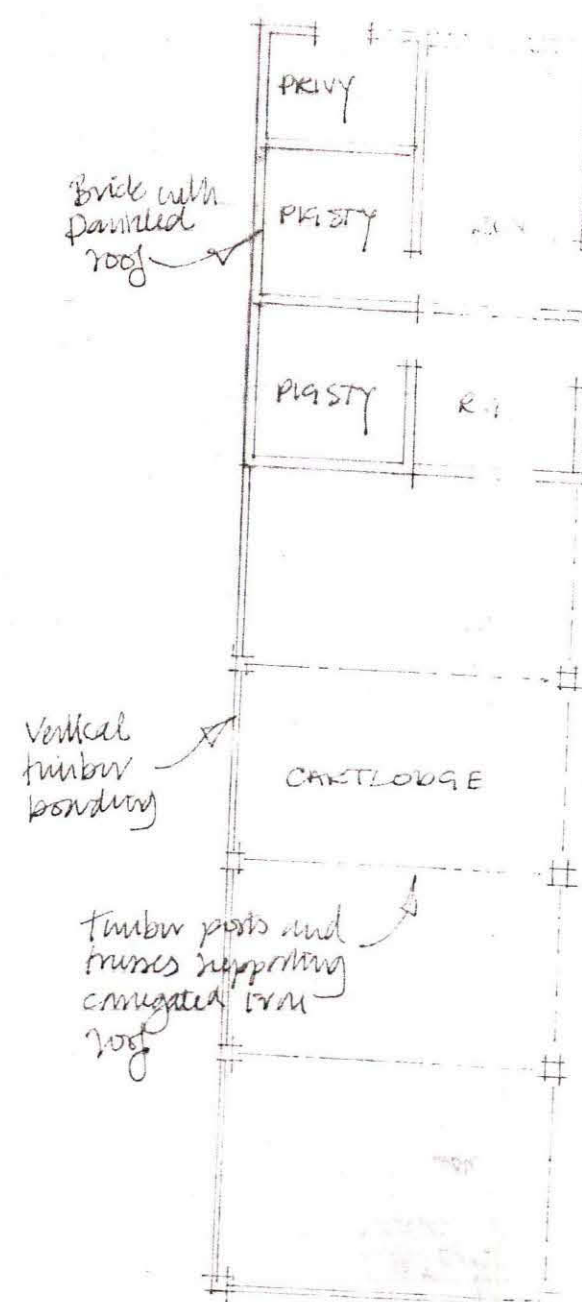
UPPER MEZZANINE FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AND FARM BUILDINGS

GARDEN



FARM YARD

SURVEY PLAN OF EXISTING BUILDINGS
BAKERS LANE FARM, BASSINGHAM
SCALE 1/100 AUG 06/3/20
OCTOBER 2007

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