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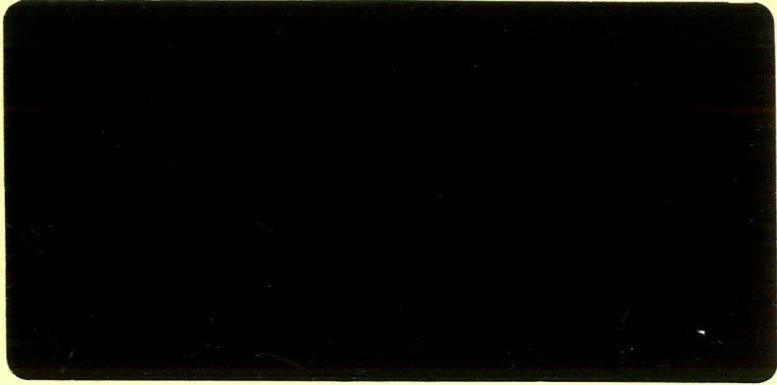
Highways & Planning
Directorate

**LEVEL I SURVEY OF
EASTFIELD BARN
FRIESTON ROAD
HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HEB05)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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**LEVEL I SURVEY OF
EASTFIELD BARN
FRIESTON ROAD
HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HEB05)**

Work Undertaken For
Living Spaces (Lincoln) Ltd

September 2005

Report Compiled by
Rachael V. Hall BA(Hons)

Planning Application No: S04/0645/46
National Grid Reference: SK 926 465
LCCN Acc. No: 2005.141

A.P.S. Report No. **120/05**

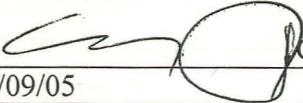
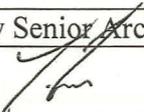
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



Quality Control

Eastfield Barns,
Thompson's Lane
Hough-on-the-Hill
HEB05

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Date:23/09/05	Date:23/09/05

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BUILDING SURVEY OF EASTFIELD BARNS, FRIESTON ROAD, HOUGH-ON-THE -HILL, LINCOLNSHIRE

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological building recording comprising photographic survey was undertaken at Eastfield Barns, Frieston Road, Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire prior to their conversion to residential dwellings. The recorded barns are of historic interest and important in terms of local rural vernacular archaeology.

The whole of the Eastfield Barn complex was photographically recorded and an annotated ground plan produced. At least four main phases of development were noted within the barn complex during the mid-late 19th century, as evident by structural and cartographic evidence. Evidence of the buildings' former use as agricultural structures was also recorded.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as:

'... a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water.' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Living Spaces Ltd to undertake a programme of historic building recording of Eastfield Barns, Frieston Road, Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire. A full planning application (S04/0645/46) had been submitted to south Kesteven District Council for the conversion and extension of the barns to

provide three residential dwellings. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording prior to demolition.

The building recording was carried out on 7th July 2005 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Site Location

Hough-on-the-Hill is situated 10km north of Grantham and 14km west of Sleaford in South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site lies in the northeastern corner of the crossroads of Frieston Road and Lower Road at National Grid Reference SK 926 465 (Fig. 2).

Hough-on-the-Hill stands on the edge of northeast-southwest trending scarp with land dipping sharply to the northwest. To the south the land continues to rise gently, and a number of springs emanate around the southern side of the village. The church is on a slight eminence at about 63m OD. Land at the site, northeast of the church, overall slopes down to the west and lies at a height of 49m OD, although the site does undulate, being occupied by an apparent mound.

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting

Hough on the Hill village contains known archaeological remains dating from the Late Saxon period. All Saints' church is Saxon in origin retaining both tower and nave from the period (Taylor and Taylor 1980, 320). The church probably dates from the period 950-1000 (*ibid.*), although the tower is thought to be mid to late 11th century (Trimble 1995, 18). The north and south aisles, the chapel, chancel and porch are all

additions of the 13th or 15th centuries (*ibid.*).

Hough-on-the-Hill is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Hag*, *Hach* or *Haché*, the name is derived from the Old English *haga* meaning 'enclosure' (Cameron 1998, 66). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by Count Alan and Gilbert de Gand and contained the church with a priest, 4 mills and 106 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

Immediately east of the church are the remains of a motte and bailey castle (Cathcart-King 1983, 261). Generally, these are dateable to a period following the Norman conquest or during the civil war between Stephen and Matilda (c. 1138-53). However, because the castle bailey encloses the church it has been suggested that the earthwork may be of Late Saxon date (OS record card in files of South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist). The castle remains include a low earthen mound with traces of the outer bailey on 3 sides of the churchyard, thus fully encompassing the church (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 400).

South of All Saints' church is the site of the Priory of Hough. The land was granted by Henry I (1100-1135) to the Abbey of St. Mary de Voto at Cherbourg for the establishment of an Austin priory for one Abbot and four canons (Page 1988, 242).

Eastfield Farm was previously Lord's Farm and was planned for Mr. Thomas Lord in 1843 (Anon. 1843)

4. METHODS

Recording of the building for the purpose of this report was undertaken to Level I/II standard, according to the Royal Commission specification. This involved:

- the production of a dimensioned sketch (Fig 4)

- general photographic views of the exterior of the building and the overall appearance of principle circulation areas
- a written record of the building's type, materials, possible dates
- photographic coverage of the external appearance and effect of the design of the buildings.
- photographic coverage of internal and external structural and decorative details relevant to the design, development and use of the buildings (RCHME 1996)

Photographic recording was undertaken with a manual 35mm camera fitted with a 28-70mm macro lens. Colour slide along with black and white print film was used. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.

5. RESULTS

The recorded Eastfield Barns, broadly form an U-shaped arrangement of farm outbuildings (Plates 1 and 2), once owned by Eastfield Farm immediately to the north. During recording of the farm buildings at least four phases of development were noted (Figure 5). The farm buildings are broadly described below by phase

Phase I

The earliest farm buildings at the site are the elongated north-south aligned (Plate 3), referred to as the western barn for the purposes of this report, and the smaller rectangular, southwest-northeast aligned barn (Plate 4), referred to as the northern barn. Both of these barns appear on an earlier plan of Hough-on-the-Hill, dated 1850. There are no earlier maps or drawings depicting buildings on the site.

The western barn, which is obscured by an

overgrowth of ivy (Plate 5), is dated to the mid-19th century. It is a one-storey stone and brick built structure opened to its pantiled pitched roof. The outer shell of the building is constructed in local stone, with a later edition of a machine-made brick interior lining that has been rendered in concrete. The western and southern elevations were entirely obscured by vegetation, not permitting further recording of these facades, although the interior of the building would suggest that these elevations are plain.

The building is divided into six cells, the northern one (Plate 6) of these being separated from the farmyard by a stonewall, with access only provided from Eastfield Farm. The five cells fronting onto the farmyard are all open fronted, with gates/doors having been removed (Plates 7 and 8). The cells are partitioned by inserted breezeblock walls rendered with concrete. There is concrete flooring throughout, and each of the cells has a small basin, with the addition of a water tank in the northernmost.

The northernmost cell is enclosed, with a wooden door, with windows either side in its eastern elevation. Brick quoining surrounds the windows and door (Plate 6). The cell has a swilling out drain located towards the front. The southern dividing wall is constructed in stone akin to the main elevations, suggesting its originality to the main structure. Again the interior walls are rendered in concrete, with a diamond-shaped ventilation arrangement in the northern elevation.

The northern barn is again one-storey and is open to its pitched pantile roof. The exposed stonework shows regularly coursed ashlar stones interleaved with smaller rubble. The roof has been replaced with modern timber trusses supporting a timber lattice onto which the roof tiles were laid (Plate 9). The building is divided

into three cells by brick walls (Plate 10), with the central cell also allowing access from the Eastfield Farm side. Access to each of the cells is provided by a wooden dutch barn style door with a stone lintel over (Plate 11). Stone quoining can be seen around all the doors along with a stone doorstep. A small window below eaves height is present in the southwestern cell. The building shows some traces of its previous use, with the shadow of a removed hay ball (Plate 12) in the western corner of the southwestern room and blocked up entrance (Plate 13) for pig swill in the northwestern elevation of the northeastern cell (this can be seen in the exterior elevation overlooking Eastfield Farm). Ventilation grills can be seen in the back wall of each cell (Plate 12).

Phase II

The second main phase of construction is of the southern central barn (Plate 14), dated to the mid-late 19th century. The barn is a two-storey structure opened to its pitched pantile roof, with a mezzanine level at the northeastern end (Plate 15). Constructed in roughly hewn local stone (ironstone and limestone), with some brick repair patching, the barn shows considerable evidence of modification. At the northwestern end of the barn is a passageway (Plate 16) leading from the main farmyard to a smaller northeastern yard, now overgrown with vegetation. The passageway has large wooden panelled doors at either side, both with a stone lintel and quoining. The lintel is pinned by steel tie rods. The passage's floor is constructed of randomly laid handmade bricks with a central concrete drain (Plate 17). The walls are brick lined. The roof of the passageway provides the narrow mezzanine level for the barn.

At its southeastern end the barn is partitioned by a handmade brick wall, providing a separate smaller cell, divided further into two small washrooms and a

dry room (Plate 18). The rooms are well light by natural light with two small windows in the southwestern elevation and a larger window in the southeastern, along with the provision of electrical lighting. Access to the rooms is provided by a wooden panelled door in the northeastern elevation, with the interior doorway between the main barn and the southeastern rooms having been blocked (Plate 19).

The main barn can no longer be accessed from the farmyard, with several phases of access modification evident in the southwestern elevation (Plate 20). Originally a double width entrance was provided in the northwestern part of the elevation. The wooden lintel and stone quoining of this entrance are clearly visible. Subsequently, the entrance is then reduced to a single width door, with the blocking of part of the entranceway with stone and the insertion of a doorway with a segmental arch and stone and brick quoining. This doorway was then later blocked by machine-made bricks. At present the only access provided to the barn is by a segmental arched double wooden panelled door in the northeastern elevation. Limited light is provided to the main barn with a large segmental arch second storey window in the northeastern elevation having been blocked by machine-made bricks identical to those used in the blocking of the aforementioned doorway (Plate 21).

The main barn has an impressive arrangement of timber rafters and roof trusses (Plate 22). The main rafters use entire beams providing a slightly crooked effect. These are attached to the trusses with bracing. Towards the northwestern end of the barn a circular cog can be seen used as a hoist (Plate 23).

Within the barn, some scarce traces of the building's former use are present, with a

small footprint of a removed machine seen towards the southeastern end of the room, a small blocked recess in the southern corner (Plate 24), and a wooden hoist within the roofing trusses.

Phase III

The third phase of construction is represented by the central northern barn, dated to the Phase III, also 19th century (Plate 25). The barn is a two-storey hand-made brick (English Garden Bond) structure with a stone built northeastern elevation, a pantile roof and inserted timber floor/roof. The building abutts the central southeastern barn and has slight evidence of bowing in the roof.

Both the ground floor and first floor are divided into two cells, with the smaller of these at the southeastern end. The groundfloor, southeastern cell is accessed via an opened double width segmental arched entrance. A gate has previously been removed. The cell walls are rendered in concrete to mid height, and an arched doorway between the room and the northwestern room has been blocked (Plate 26). Additional light is provided to the room by a window in the northeastern elevation, along with a ventilation grill (Plate 27).

The larger ground floor cell is accessed both by a wooden dutch barn door in the southwestern elevation and a further wooden panelled door in the northwestern elevation, both with stone lintels. A wooden framed diamond shaped ventilation hole is present in the southwestern elevation.

To gain access to the first floor a brick external staircase (Plate 28) abutts the northwestern elevation. At the top of the stairs is a wooden panelled door that provides access to both the first floor rooms, with the southeastern room being accessed through the northwestern cell.

Both cells are open to a timber trussed roof (Plate 29). Two small windows are present in both the southwestern and northeastern elevations.

Phase IV

The eastern barn represents the last phase of construction (Plate 30). The southwest-northeast aligned structure abutts the northeastern elevation on the northern central barn. The barn is a single storey brick built structure open to its pitched pantile roof. The eastern barn is accessed from the main barn complex by a timber panelled door in its southeastern elevation, with the main access being through the opened fronted northwestern side facing onto Eastfield Farm.

The main roof rafters are supported in the northeastern elevation by four plain wooden stanchions, tied into a horizontal crossbeam by iron tie bars (Plate 31). The two northeastern stanchions are slightly taller and create a slight dormering effect in the roof at this end.

6. DISCUSSION

The Eastfield Barns form a well maintained complex of farm buildings originally belonging to Eastfield Farm. At present the buildings are disused, although are in a reasonably good state of repair. The farm buildings that were investigated form a broadly U-shaped arrangement around a yard with the addition the eastern barn which opens onto Eastfield Farm.

Four main phases of development have been recorded at the site, through the use of structural and cartographic evidence. These phases show the growth in Eastfield Farm during the mid-late 19th century. The earliest phase is represented by the western and northern buildings. Both of these stone built structures are depicted on an 1850 plan of the village (Fig 3a). The eastern

barn has had some modification with the insertion of modern partition walls to create five individual stalls for animal shelter, most likely cattle, as well as the addition of an interior brick shell. Each of the stalls is served with fresh water, with a small basin in each. The stalls are presently open to the farmyard with the gates/doors having been removed. This may reflect a change in the use of space from animal shelter, most likely cattle, to that of transport/machinery shelter.

The enclosed cell at the northwestern end of the building appears unchanged, and is separated from the rest of the structure, and the main farmyard by the insertion of a small wall between the western and northern barn, thus only allowing access to the cell from the Eastfield Farm side. The cell appears to have been used as an animal house, most likely a stable from its more elaborate design, with a cleaning out drain towards the room of the room. There are, however no traces of any feeding racks or troughs, suggesting these were unattached and have been removed.

The northern barn again forms accommodation for farm animals. The northeastern room is believed to have probably served as a pigsty, with the low blocked sliding doorway in the northwestern elevation, allowing for pig swill to be directly deposited from the Eastfield Farm kitchens. The other two rooms, one with traces of a former hay ball, are again likely to have functioned as stables. In particular, the room at the western end of the range may have been a loose box to house a single horse.

The second construction phase is the large central southern barn. This two-storey barn with impressive timber roof has traces of more industrial processes having taken place within it. Although, largely stripped of all traces of agricultural mechanisms, the shadow of a rectangular machine can

be seen in the southern corner of the barn. Although it is unclear as to what this machine may have been, it is very likely to have been related to the threshing process. Incorporated into the timber roof is a hoist, most likely used for the lifting of large sacks of grain. The mezzanine level adjacent to the hoist, provided access to the overhead granary of the central northern barn (Phase III), providing storage for grain. Originally the barn could have been accessed by vehicles/carts from the farmyard. This entrance was reduced, until it was finally entirely blocked, and the only access is from the more awkward northeastern elevation.

The third phase in construction is the central northern barn. As discussed previously the first floor of this was used as a granary, which could be accessed through the large southern barn or an external stairway. At ground floor level the segmental arched entrance to the southeastern room is suggestive of a trap house, where presumably a cart was stored. The larger northwestern room appears to have been used for storage, with no evidence of any removed internal partitions or feeding troughs.

The final phase of construction is the eastern barn, which is entirely open along its northwestern elevation to East Field Farm. This barn would have presumably allowed the winter storage of hay and farm machinery as a cart shed, with the open northwestern elevation providing access for large machinery. This barn sits uneasily and is almost detached from the main farmyard, with its main access being from the Eastfield Farm side. However cartsheds required unobstructed access and it is not unusual for such buildings to be constructed separately or end on (as here) to the other farm ranges (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 56).

7. CONCLUSIONS

Building recording was undertaken of Eastfield Barns, Frieston Road, Hough-on-the Hill, Lincolnshire prior to the commencement of works to convert the property to residential dwellings, as the structure was of significance in terms of local history and vernacular architecture.

The survey has successfully provided a photographic record of the appearance of Eastfield Barns, together with a brief description of the building at present and broad outline of their phasing. Four phases of construction, all in the 19th century, were identified and reflect gradual expansion of the farm. Cartographic evidence indicates the western and northern sections were built about 1850, and the complex was fully in existence by 1891.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Karen Brooks of Living Spaces Ltd who commissioned the work and provided access to the buildings. The project was coordinated by Neville Hall. Gary Taylor edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Neville Hall
Building Recording: Rachael Hall
CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall
Post-excavation Analyst: Rachael Hall

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LRO Lincolnshire Records Office

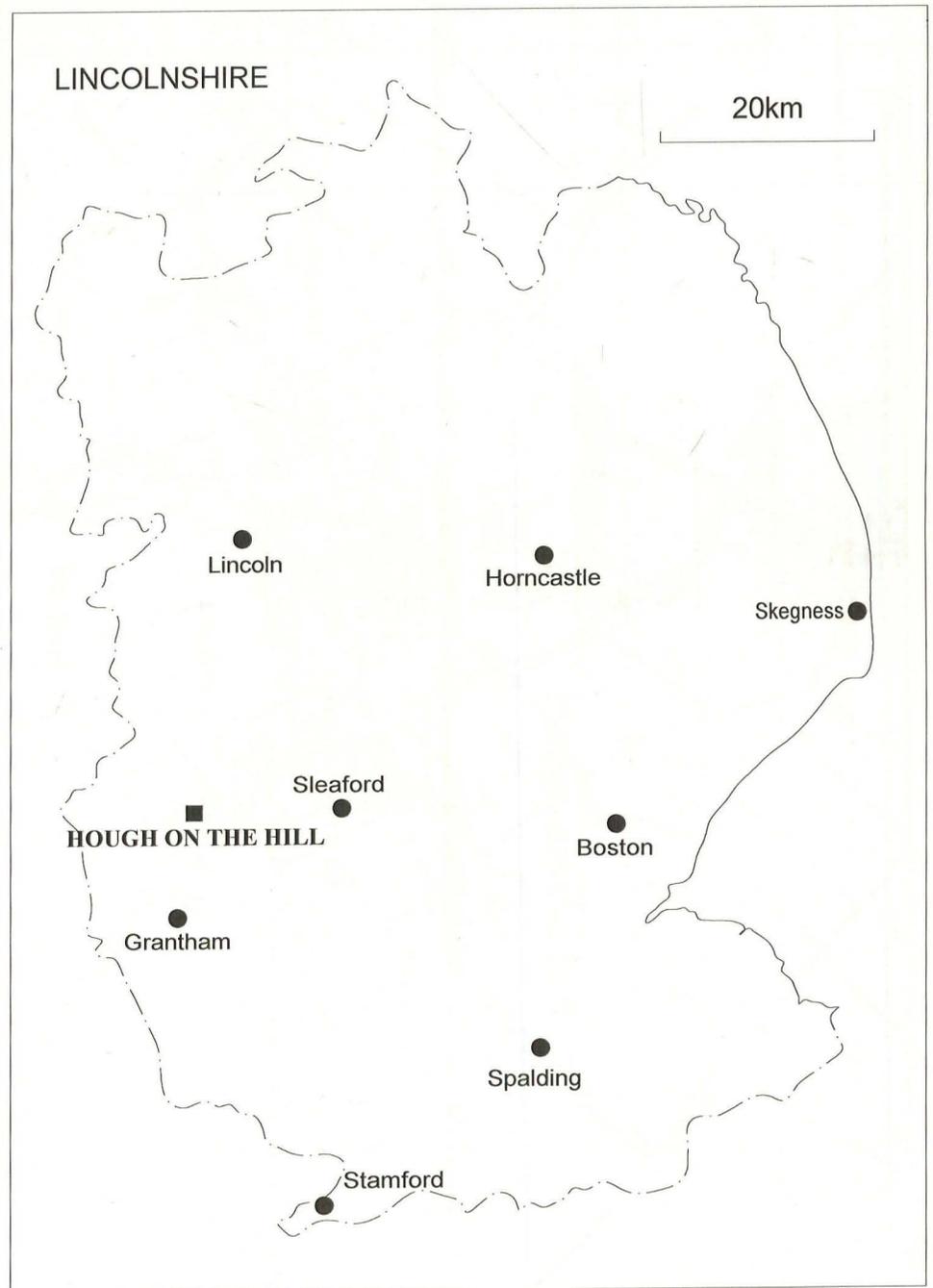
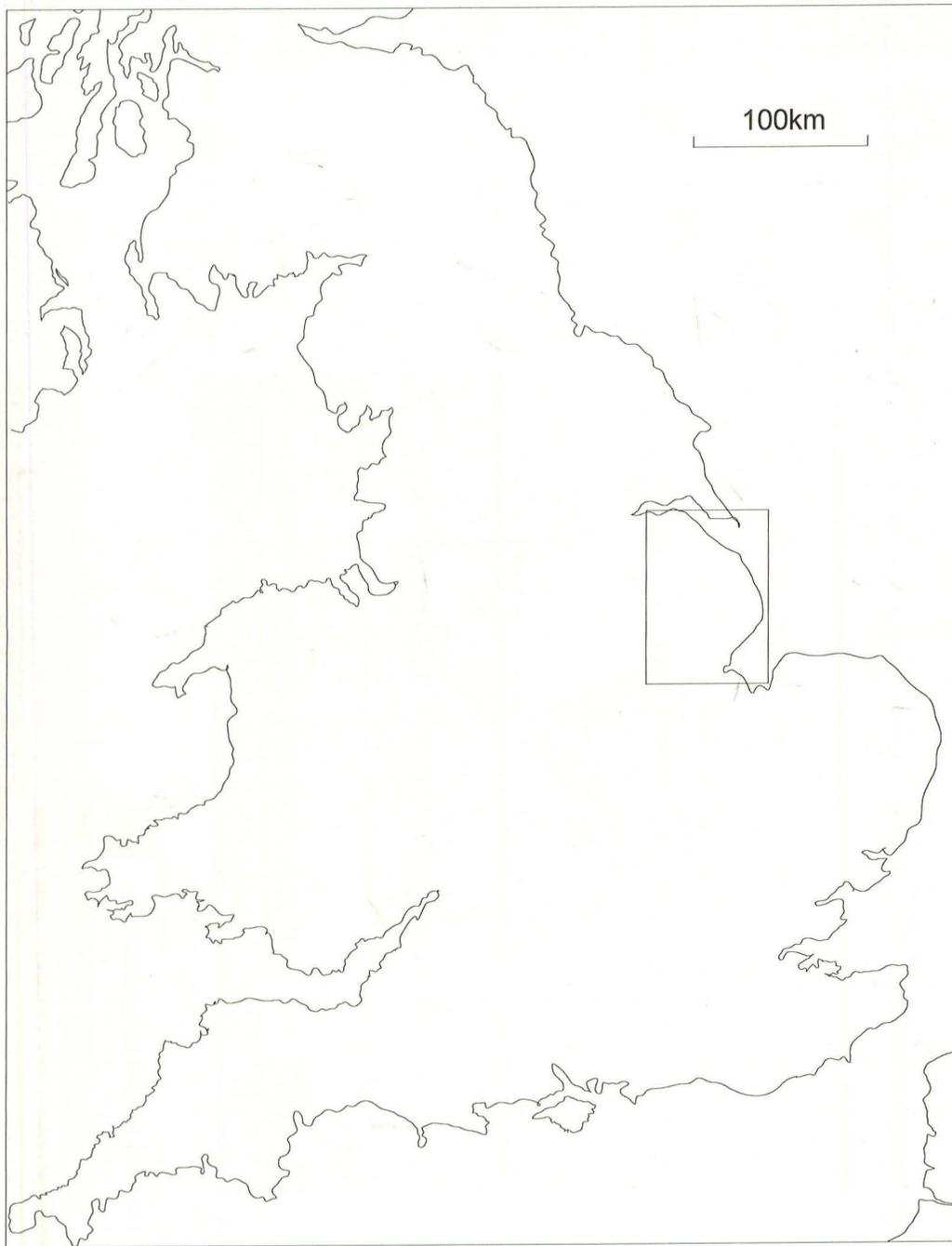


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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1:1500

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Eastfield Barns, Hough (HEB05)		
Scale: 1:1500	Drawn by: RVH	Report No:120/05

Figure 2 Location of Recorded Barns

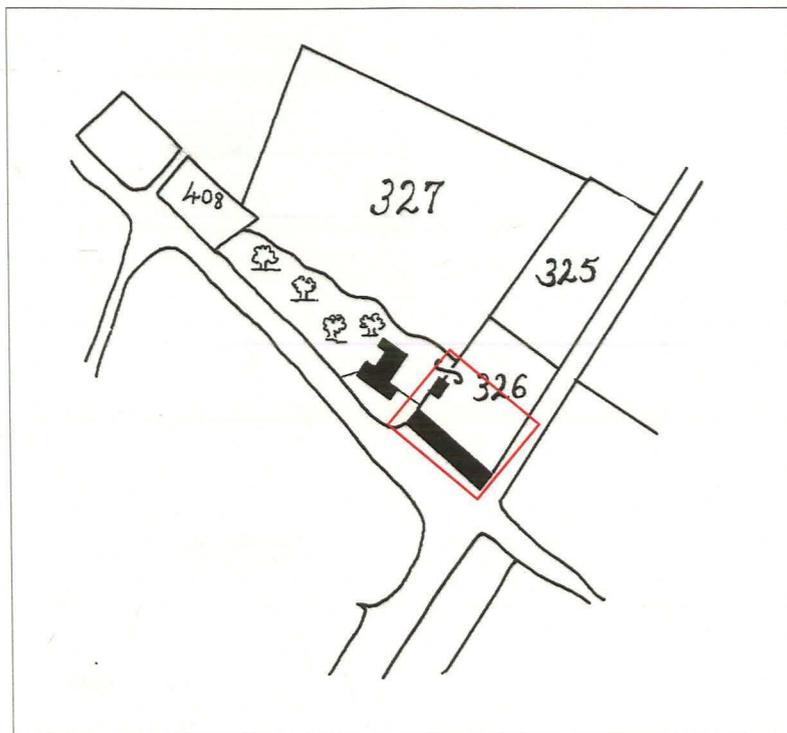


Fig. 3a J.H.Hutchinson's 1850 Map of the Parish of Hough-on-the-Hill (Tithe Map)

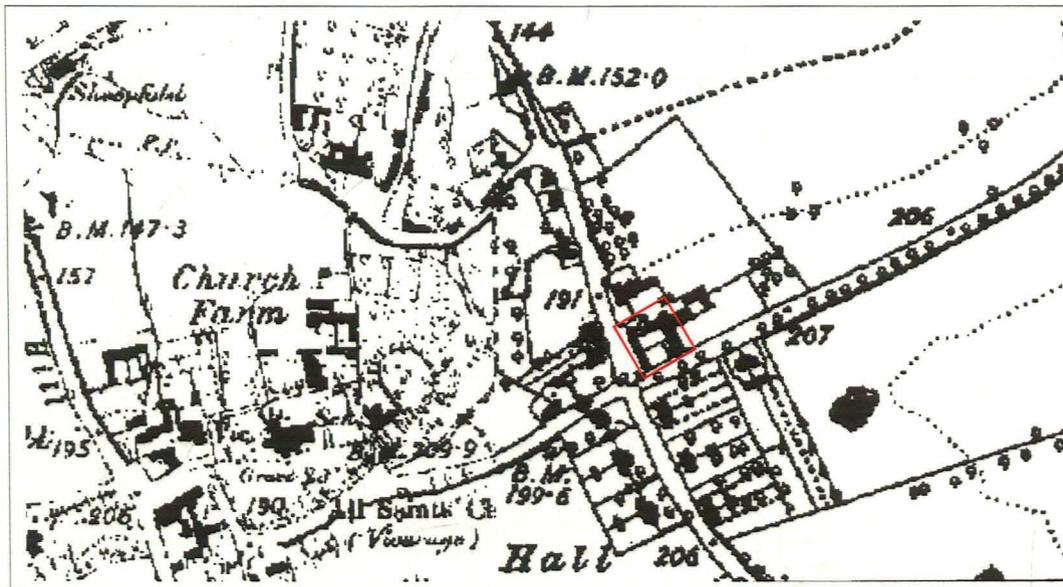


Fig 3b Extract from the 1891 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map



Archaeological Project Services

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Scale: NTS

Drawn by: RVH

Report No:120/05

Figure 3 1850 and 1891 Maps Showing Location and Development of EastField Barns

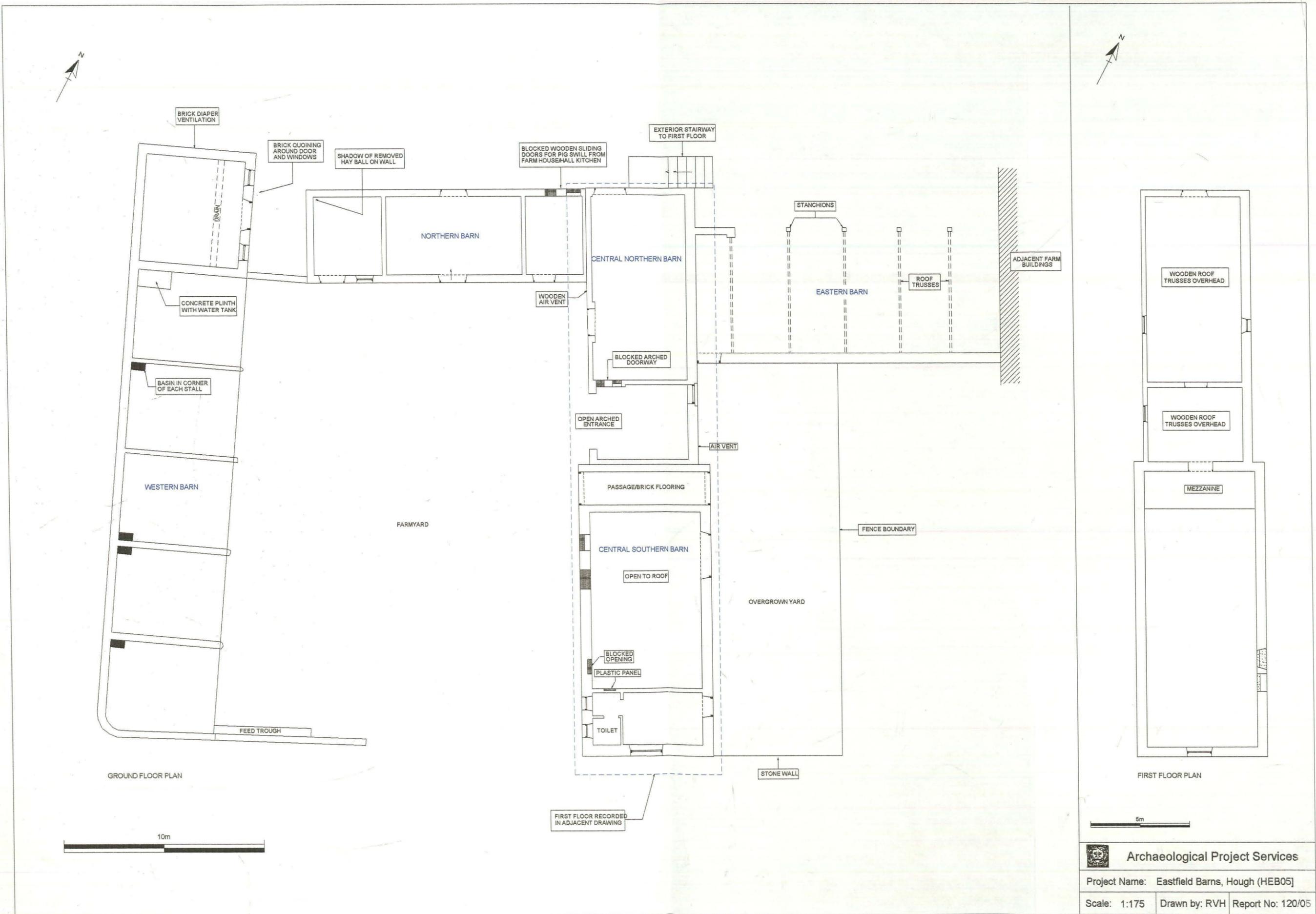


Figure 4 Ground and First Floor Plan of Eastfield Barns

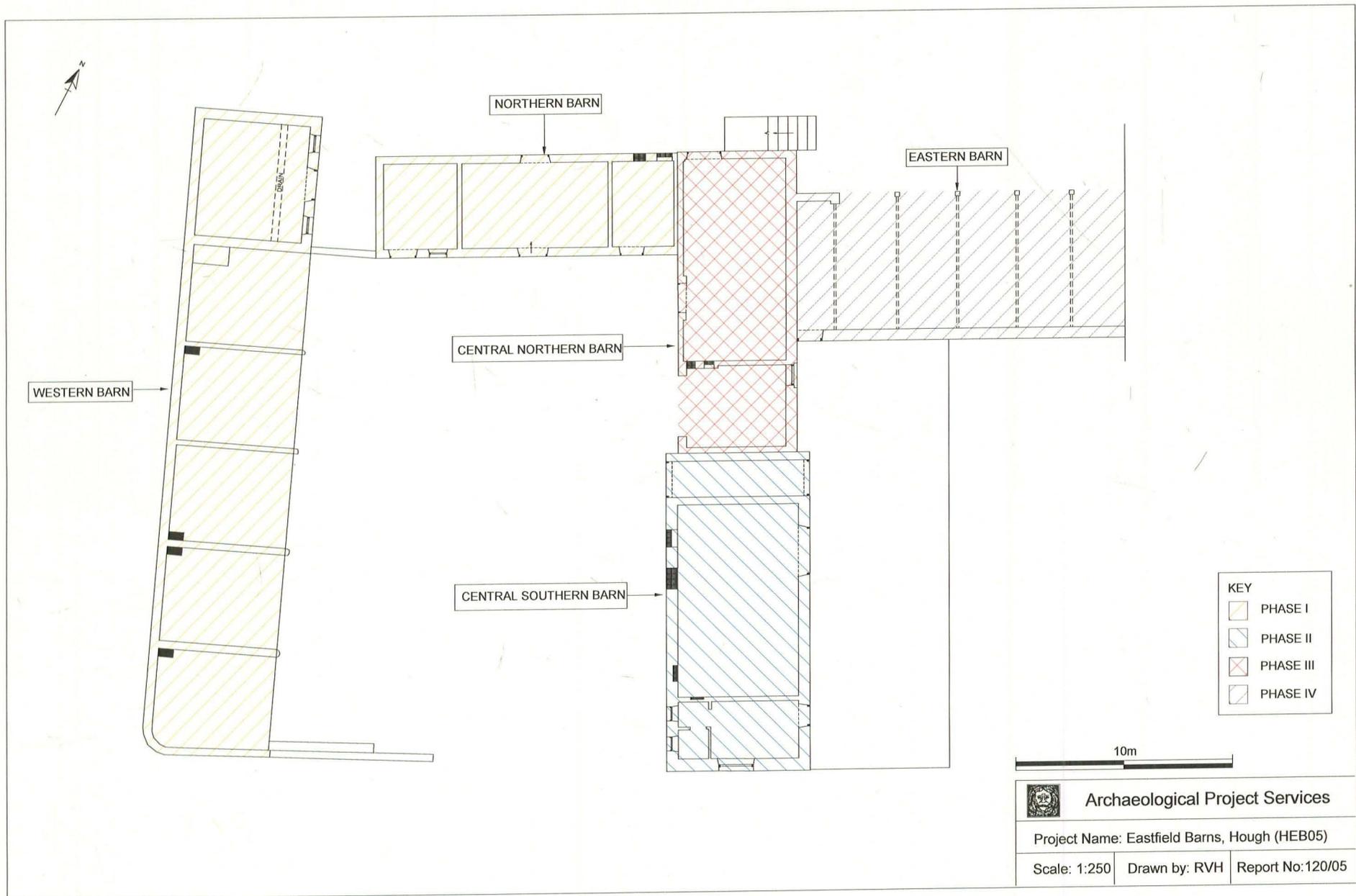


Figure 5 Phased Plan of EastField Barns

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Project Name: Eastfield Barns, Hough (HEB05)		
Scale: 1:250	Drawn by: RVH	Report No: 120/05

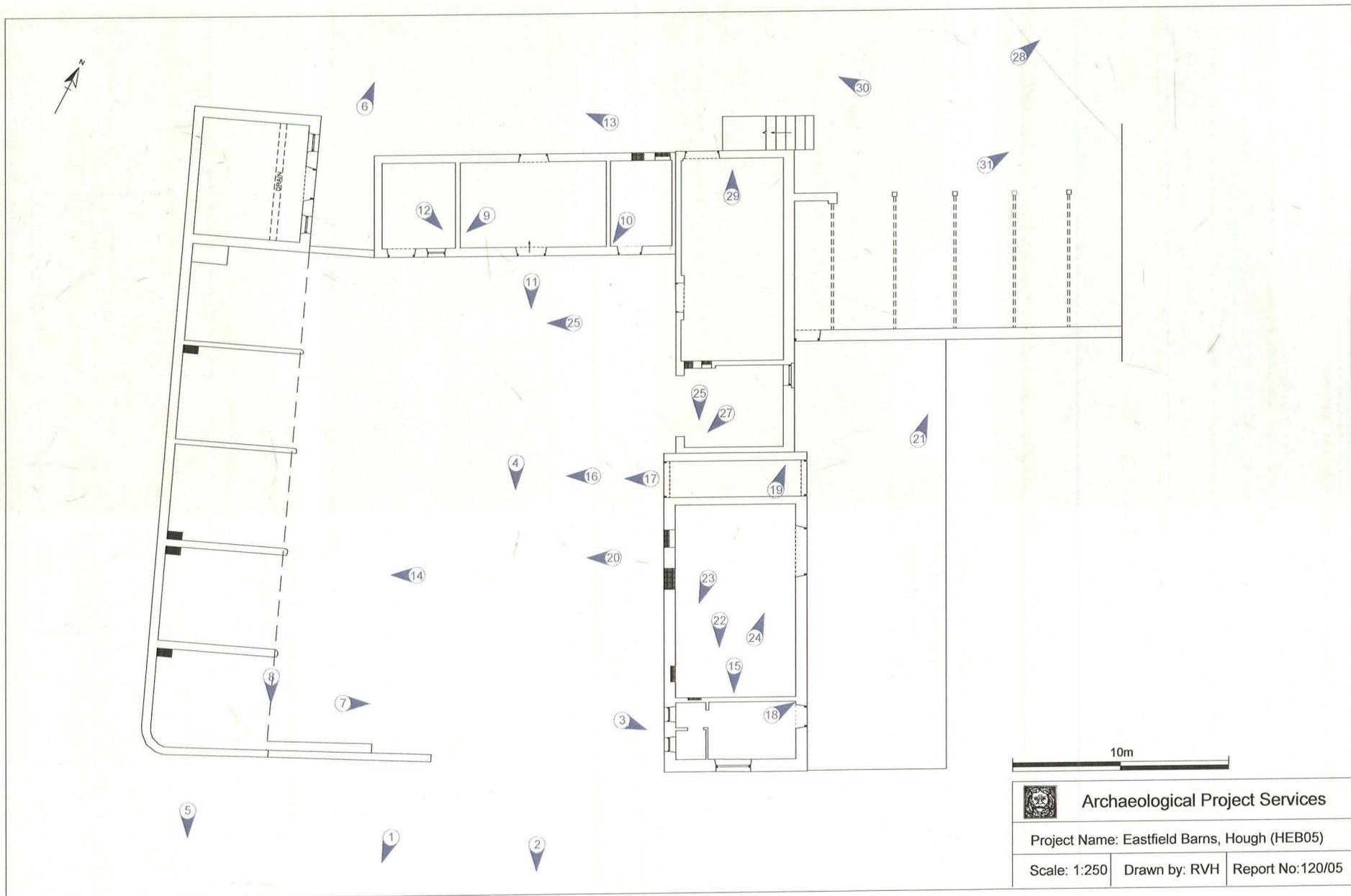


Figure 6 Photographic Directions



Plate 1 Eastfield Barns, looking north



Plate 2 Eastfield Barns, looking northwest



Plate 3 Western Barn, looking west



Plate 4 Northern Barn, looking northwest

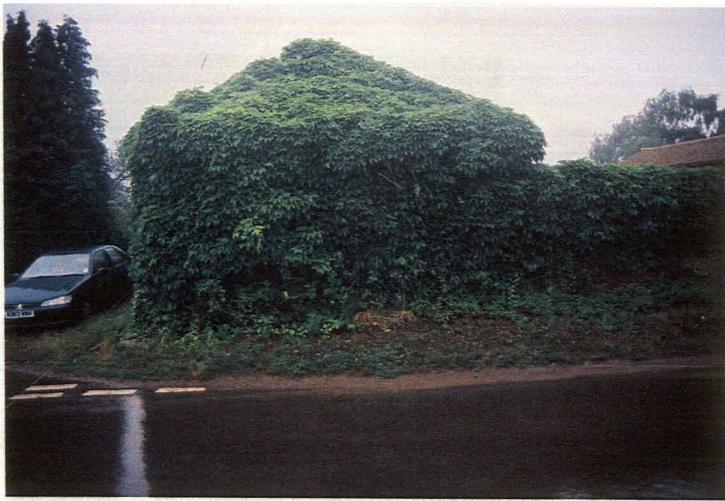


Plate 5 Southeastern elevation of western part obscured by Ivy, looking northwest

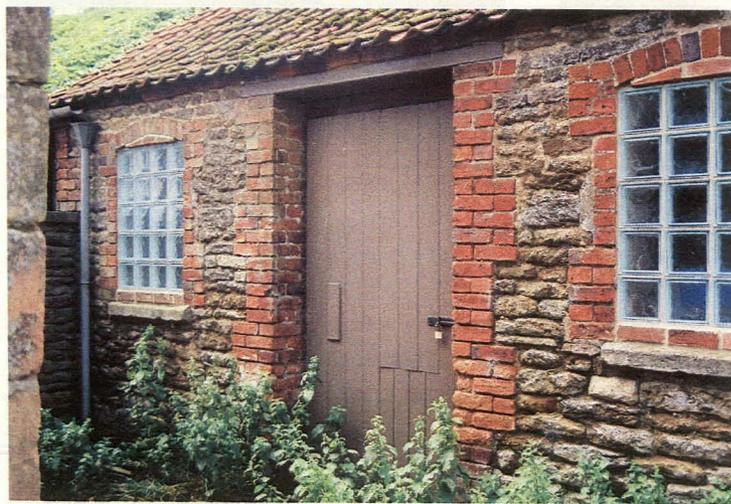
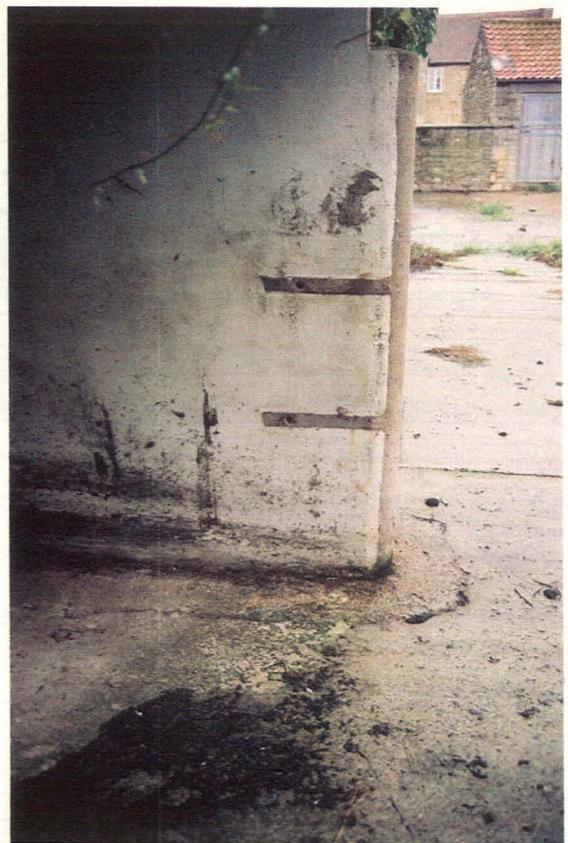


Plate 6 Northwestern cell of northern barn, looking south



Plate 7 Southeastern cell of northern barn (example of), looking south

Plate 8 Southeastern cell of northern barn, removed gate latches, looking northwest



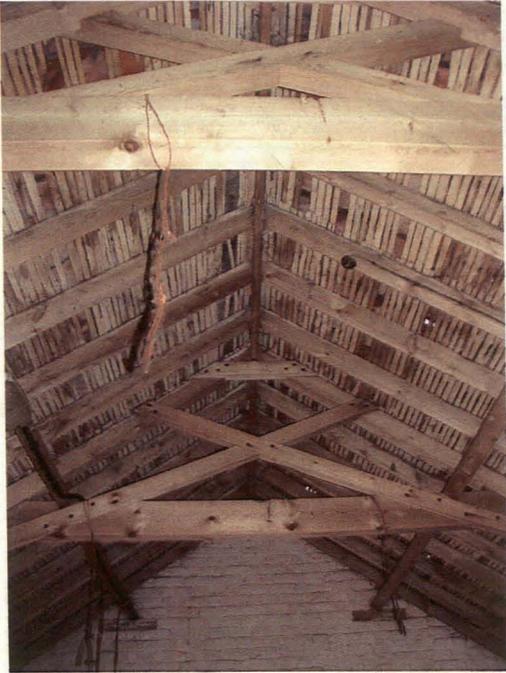


Plate 9 Roofing in northern barn,
looking northeast

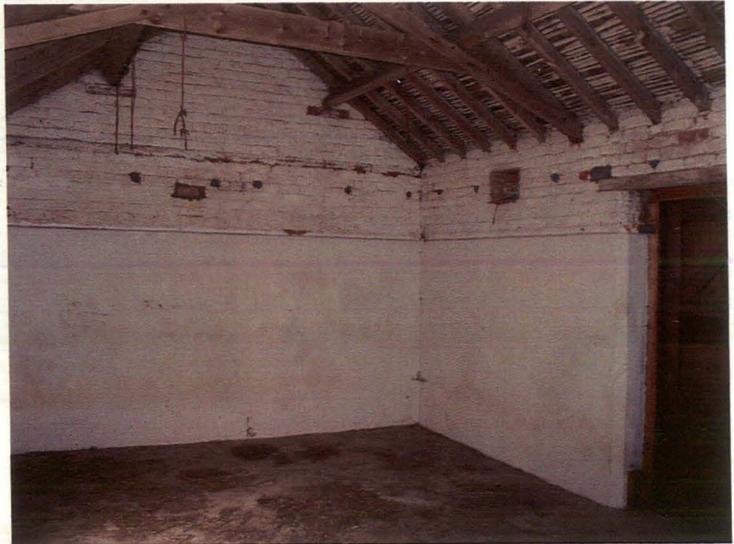


Plate 10 Northeastern cell of northern barn,
looking northeast

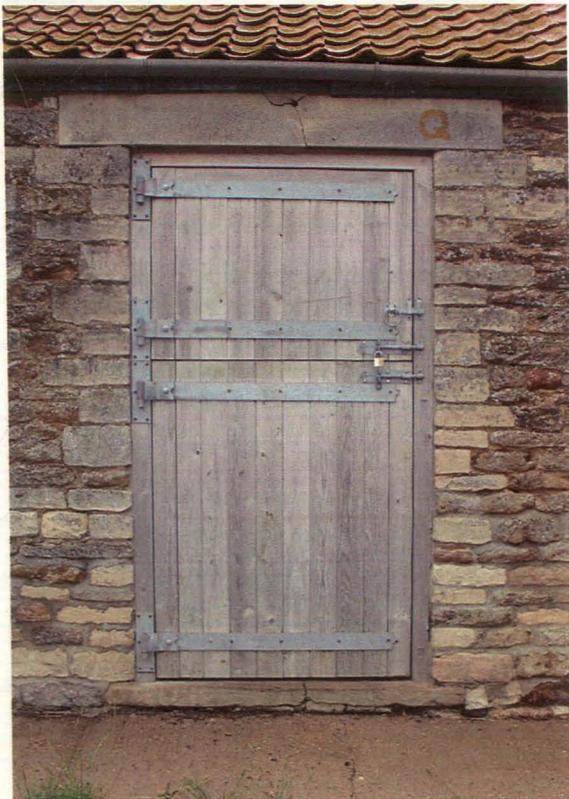


Plate 11 Barn door, in southeastern
elevation of northern barn, looking
northwest

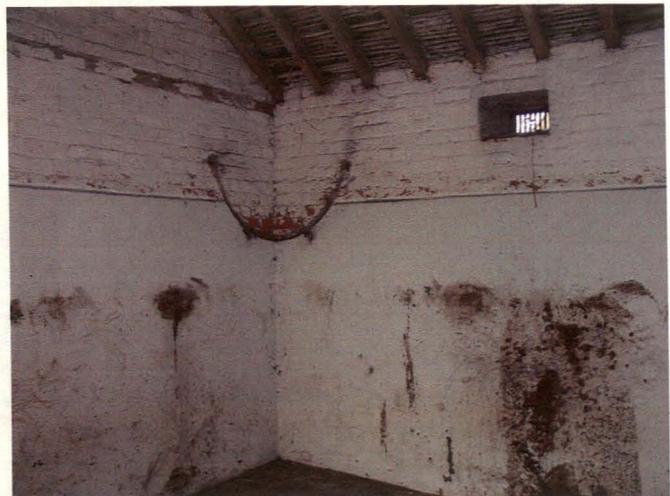


Plate 12 Shadow of removed hay ball,
southwestern cell-northern barn, looking west



Plate 13 Pig Swill door,
northwestern elevation of northern
barn, looking east



Plate 14 Central southern barn,
looking northeast

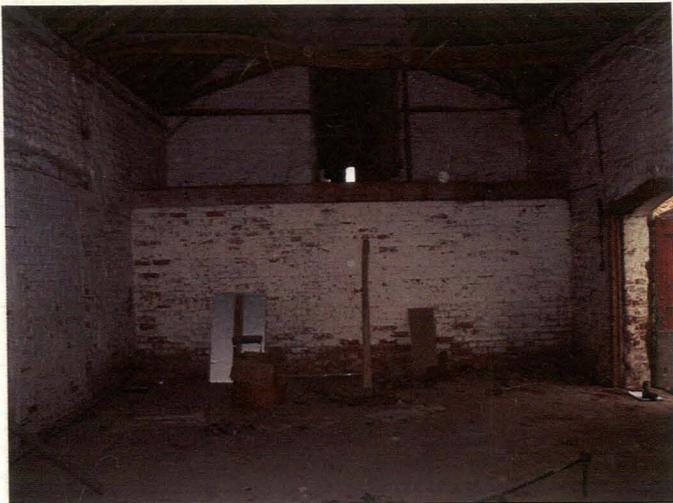


Plate 15 Mezzanine in central
southern barn, looking
northwest

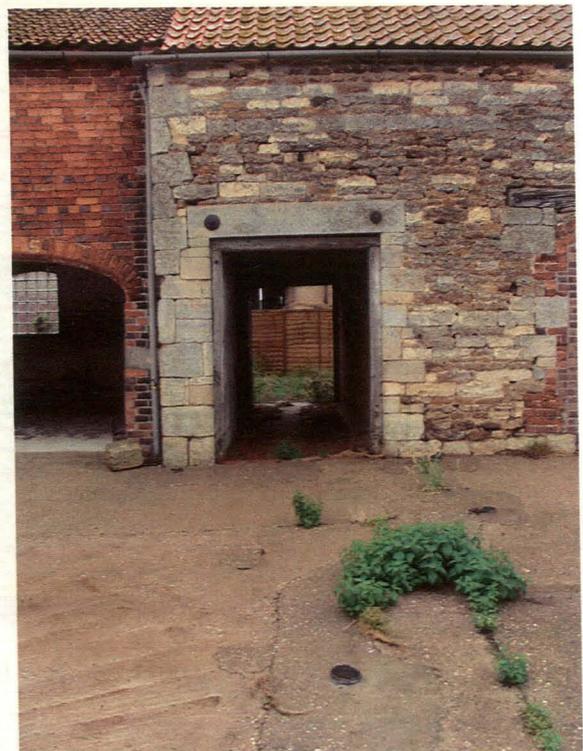


Plate 16 Passageway, southern central
barn, looking northeast

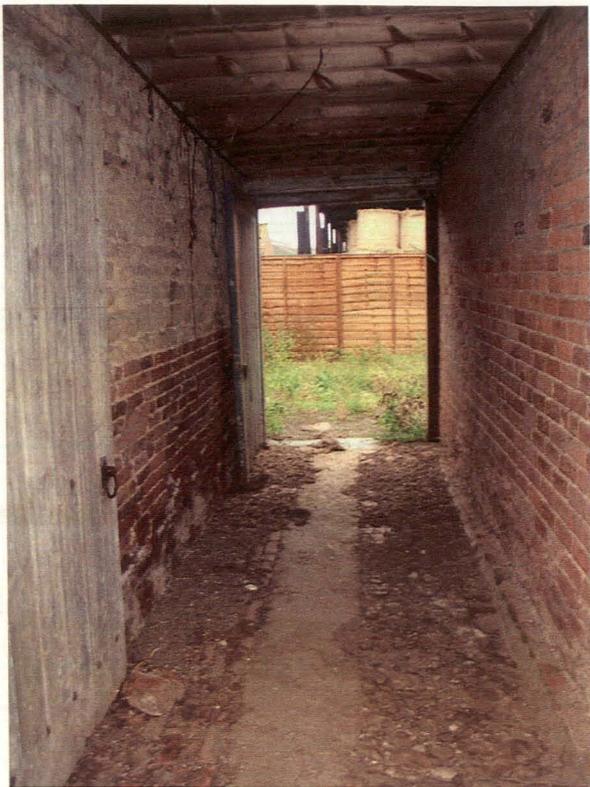


Plate 17 Brick flooring in passageway-southern central barn, looking northeast

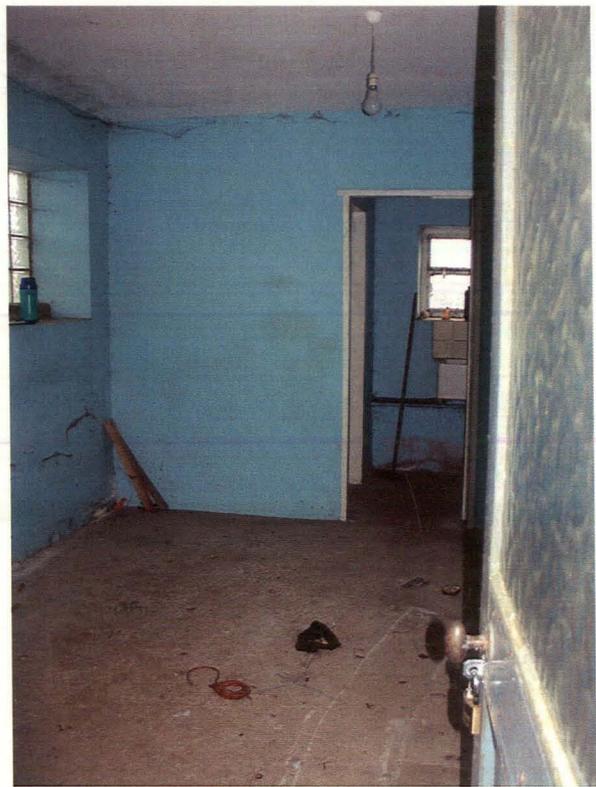


Plate 18 Wash rooms-southern central barn, looking southwest



Plate 19 Blocked internal doorway, in southern central barn, looking southeast



Plate 20 Blocked access in southwestern elevation of southern central barn, looking northeast



Plate 21 Northeastern elevation of southern central barn, showing large blocked window and segmental arched doorway, looking south

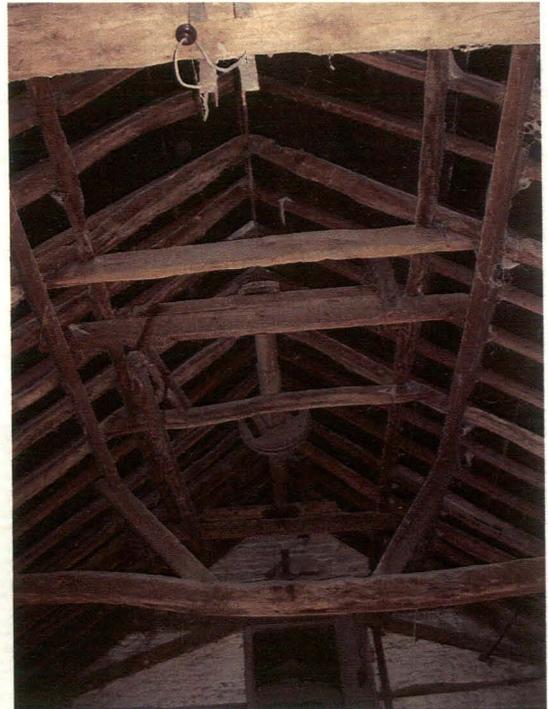


Plate 22 Timber roof in the southern central barn, looking northwest



Plate 23 Hoist cog in southern central barn, looking north



Plate 24 Blocking of recess and faint trace of removed machine, looking south



Plate 25 Northern central barn, looking northeast



Plate 26 Blocked internal doorway, north central barn, looking northwest

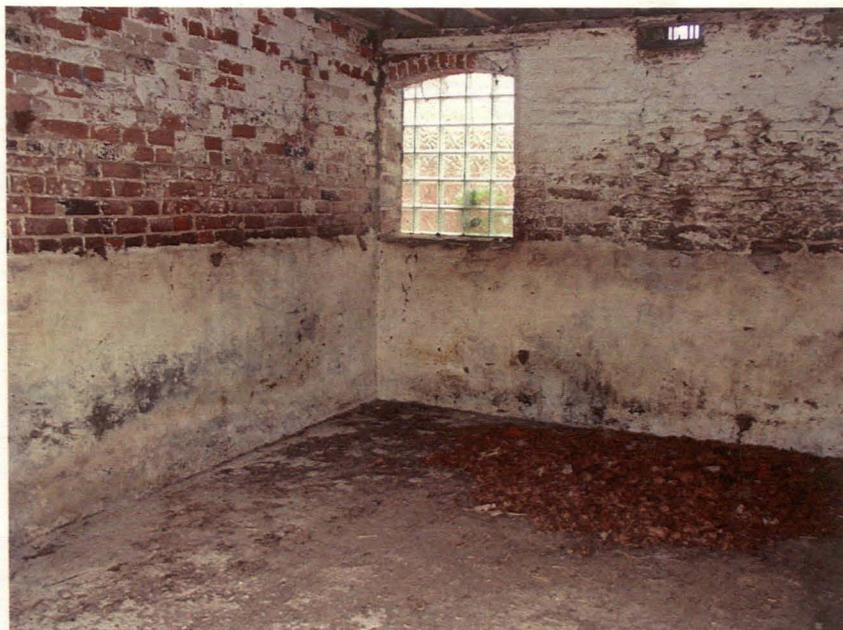


Plate 27 Northeastern elevation of southeastern cell of northern central barn, looking NNE



Plate 28 External staircase to first floor of northern central barn, looking south

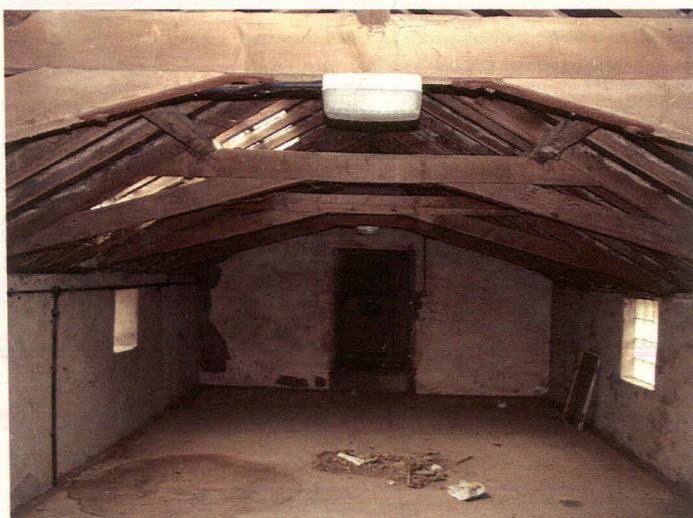


Plate 29 First floor of northern central barn, looking southeast



Plate 30 Northwestern stanchioned elevation of eastern barn, looking ENE

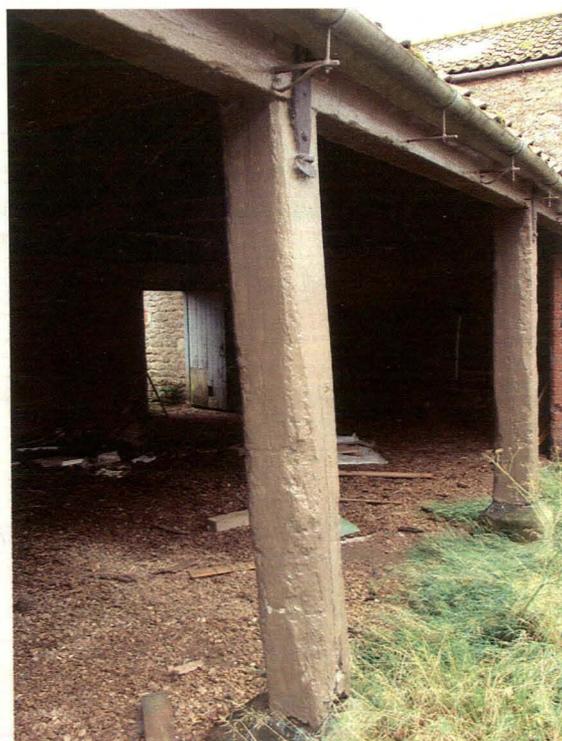


Plate 31 Wooden stanchions with iron tie bar, looking SSW

Appendix 1

Specification for Building Recording Eastfield Barns Thompson's Lane Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of building recording is required prior to the conversion and extension of existing barns at Eastfield Barns, Thompson's Lane, Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The building is of vernacular architectural and historic interest.*
- 1.3 *The building recording will be undertaken prior to conversion of the structure. The structure, ground plan, external elevations and internal details will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for historic building recording prior to the conversion and extension of existing barns at Eastfield Barns, Thompson's Lane, Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Hough-on-the-Hill is located 10km north of Grantham and 14km west of Sleaford in the civil parish of Hough-on-the-Hill, and in the District of South Kesteven. The Eastfield Barns comprising three barns are situated at the corner of Freiston Road and Thompson's Lane at National Grid Reference SK 926 465.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S04/0645/46) has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed conversion and extension of three existing barns to provide three residential dwellings. Planning consent for this application is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of building recording prior to these conversion works.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The aim of the work will be to provide a record of the standing buildings on the site prior to their alteration.
- 5.2 The objectives will be to establish:
 - 5.2.1 the form of the building;
 - 5.2.2 the date of the building and features of special interest;
 - 5.2.3 the state of preservation of the buildings and any features of special interest present.

6 BUILDING RECORDING

- 6.1 Building Investigation will be undertaken prior to the demolition of the existing buildings. A RCHME (1996) Level 1 survey of the standing buildings will be undertaken. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:
- 6.1.1 A photographic survey showing the building in its context; details of the exterior; interior views of the principal rooms and circulation areas; and possibly structural or decorative details.
 - 6.1.2 A roughly dimensioned ground plan, which may incorporate details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest; supplemented by
 - 6.1.3 A written record providing an account of the building's type, materials and possible dates.

7 SITE OPERATIONS

7.1 General considerations

- 7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 7.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 7.1.3 The building recording would be undertaken by staff with experience of such examinations up to RCHME Level 2 standard.
- 7.1.4 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8 REPORTING

- 8.1 On completion of the fieldwork, a report detailing the results of the building recording will be prepared. This will consist of:
- A summary of the survey results.
 - A description of the history and historical setting of the building.
 - A text describing the results of the building survey.
 - Location plans of the site and building.
 - A ground plan of the building.
 - Interpretation of the development and use of the building.
 - Appropriate photographs of the elevations, general interior views and specific features.

9 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 9.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Planning Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

10 **ARCHIVE**

- 10.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

11 **PUBLICATION**

- 11.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology*; *Industrial Archaeology Review*; and *Vernacular Architecture*.

12 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven District Council Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

13 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 13.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological/historical importance, or of any changed circumstances; it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 13.3 Where important archaeological/historical remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 13.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

14 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 14.1 The building recording will be undertaken prior to the conversion and is expected to take one day. Map regression study at the Lincolnshire County Record Office at Lincoln will take an additional day.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of building recording will undertake the work.
- 14.3 Analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from an illustrator.

15 **INSURANCES**

- 15.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

16 **COPYRIGHT**

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matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

- 16.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 16.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 16.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

17 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

RCHME, 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings, A Descriptive Specification* (3rd ed)

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Bay	Regular structural subdivision of a building; the bays may be marked by roof-trusses, beams etc.
Diaper	Decorative pattern on a plain surface formed by dark bricks laid in diagonal patterns on a lighter brick wall.
English bond	Brickwork arranged with alternate layers of stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) and headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible).
Light	An aperture through which light may pass, such as a pane of glass (each separate pane of glass within a window).
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Stable door	Door divided horizontally in two, with each of the upper and lower halves capable of being opened or closed independently of the other. Also known as Dutch door (<i>q.v.</i>).

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 Daily Record Sheet
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 5 Annotated Plan Sheets

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2005.141

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HEB05

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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