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**SURVEY OF BUILDING AT
THE FORGE,
94 MAIN STREET,
EWERBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ETF05)**



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PRN 64217 POST MEDIEVAL

**SURVEY OF BUILDING AT
THE FORGE,
94 MAIN STREET,
EWERBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ETF05)**

Work Undertaken For
G. Hunter and M. Harrold

December 2006

Report Compiled by
Gary Taylor BA(Hons), MA

Planning Application No: LB/1947
National Grid Reference: TF 1222 4762
LCNCC Accession Number: 2005.124
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A.P.S. Report No. 192/06

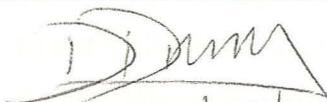
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



Quality Control

Building Recording
Detached Kitchen at The Forge, Main Street, Ewerby, Lincolnshire
ETF05

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken on a detached kitchen structure prior to redevelopment at The Forge House, Main Street, Ewerby, Lincolnshire. Located within the curtilage of a Grade II Listed Building of late 18th century date, the recorded structure is of historic interest as a rare survival of a post-medieval detached kitchen and important in terms of local rural vernacular archaeology.

The recorded structure, which forms the end unit of a range of outbuildings on the west side of the property, was recorded photographically and a ground plan and elevation drawings were produced. Several phases of development were noted, along with the remains of functionally-specific features.

The earliest phase of the recorded building was the main shell, constructed in the late 18th century. This contained a hearth range and an oven, the latter partially projecting out of the back of the building. However, there was some evidence to suggest that the oven was not original to the building but a later insertion. There was also evidence of alterations to the hearth range, these aspects probably occurring in the 19th century. Later, in the second half of the 19th century, the building was extended to the north, with the new room created by this enclosing the rear of the oven.

Minor alterations to the building also took place in 20th century.

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 Mr G. Hunter and Ms M. Harrold to undertake a programme of historic building recording at The Forge, 94 Main Street, Ewerby, Lincolnshire. A Listed Building application (LB/1947) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the refurbishment of existing outbuildings and the construction of a link between them and the main house. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording prior to the conversion works.

The building recording was carried out between 19th May 2005 and 15th June 2006 by G. Taylor of Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by North Kesteven District Council.

2.3 Site Location

Ewerby, a village in the parish of Ewerby and Evedon, is located 6km northeast from Sleaford in the North Kesteven District of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Located in the northern part of the village, 350m north of the church, the site is on the east side of Main Street, opposite the turn into Park Lane. The building to be recorded is detached from the main residence which is known as The Forge House, and is located at National Grid Reference TF 1222 4762 (Fig. 2). This recorded structure is the most southerly of a range of outbuildings that back on to the road, immediately

northwest of the house which is set back from the highway (Fig. 3).

2.4 Historical Setting

The residence that dominates the site, Forge House, is a Grade II Listed Building of late 18th century origin with 19th and 20th century alterations (DoE 1988, 21). The subject of the survey is a separate structure that is apparently a detached kitchen. It is probably broadly contemporary with Forge House and within the curtilage of the listed building.

There are several post-medieval structures elsewhere in Ewerby that are Listed Buildings, all Grade II. On the west side of Main Street is a thatched mud and stud cottage of late 17th century origin with later alterations. Also on the west side of Main Street are an early 19th century brick-built house, a mid-19th century estate cottage in coursed rubble and the Manor House, a mid-19th century farmhouse in Tudor style with an ashlar façade and brick sides and rear.

Directly to the southeast of the recorded building is Elms Farm, which incorporates several Grade II Listed Buildings. These include the farmhouse, which has a 16th century rear wing and a frontage dated 1759, with later alterations. There is also a former dairy, now a shed, built in 1759 and altered in the 20th century, and an early 19th century trap house (DoE 1988, 19-22).

Detached kitchens survive rarely in Lincolnshire, with the existing examples, and documentary evidence, mainly of the 17th century. On the basis of the physical and written evidence, the greatest concentration of detached kitchens in the county was around the southern end of the Lincolnshire Wolds, about 30km northeast of Ewerby (Roberts 1993, 66-7).

Dating from 1852, the Ewerby tithe map

records the house and outbuildings at the investigation site. At that time the owner was the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham and the occupier was Thomas Thorpe (LA L652). The property was described as 'House and Homestead' and the map records two separate outbuildings, with a gap between them. These two outbuildings appear to be the recorded structure to the south and the present two-storey barn to the north. Maps of the area show the outbuildings to have been linked together, forming their present arrangement, by the late 19th century, with part of the complex functioning as a smithy (OS 1890 – Fig. 3).

3. AIMS

In accordance with the specification, the aim of the work was to provide a record of the building prior to conversion works.

4. METHODS

Recording of the buildings was undertaken to Level 2-3 standard, according to the Royal Commission specification, and in line with recommendations by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers. This involved:

- the production of a dimensioned plan (Fig. 4)
- drawings showing the location of significant structural detail and also section drawing showing vertical relationships (Figs. 5 and 6)
- a written record of the building's type, materials, possible dates and development sequence, form, function, past and present use and use of its parts, and details of the relationship of the building to its setting
- general photographic views of the exterior of the building and the overall appearance of principal

circulation areas (Fig. 7)

- photographic coverage of internal and external structural and decorative details relevant to the design, development and use of the buildings (RCHME 1996; ALGAO 1997)

Photographic recording was undertaken with a manual 35mm camera fitted with a 28-70mm macro lens, and a digital camera. 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 structure is part of a range of outbuildings located immediately to the northwest of the present residential house (Figs. 3 and 4; Plate 1).

A single storey structure, the recorded building is of late handmade brick in English garden wall bond with a red pantile roof and chimney at the west end. On the northern side are two further single storey rooms and, beyond them, a two-storey building. Only the room functioning as the detached kitchen was surveyed.

Exterior

Forming the frontage of the room, the eastern gable contains a planked doorway of fairly recent date and a small modern top-pivoting sash window (Plate 2). Both openings have timber lintels. Directly north of the gable is the doorway to the next room which houses part of the oven structure. The junction between the two rooms is effectively marked by a straight join.

The southern elevation (Plates 3 and 4) contains a Yorkshire sliding sash window and a recent inserted ventilator fan. At the western end is a pair of straight joins

defining a small infilled niche.

The western gable is mostly plain, though there is an infilled window with a timber lintel toward the southern end (Plate 3). In addition, the western wall extends northward beyond the limit of the gable, and there is a straight join about 1m north of the end of the gable (Plate 5). There is no obvious joining between the wall of the recorded room and that to the north though the brick bonding changes, in a very irregular way, from English garden wall bond in the recorded structure to English bond in the wall extending to the north.

The northern wall of the kitchen is now an internal divide between this room and the next (Plate 6). In the eastern part of the elevation is a former window with a timber lintel, the glazing removed. At the western end of the elevation, and projecting northward from it, is part of the oven (Plates 7 and 8). This has partially collapsed but the oven base, part of the domed roof, and remnants of retaining walls on the east and north side of the oven are evident. At its western end, the northern retaining wall was keyed in to the western wall of the complex.

Interior

A single room, the kitchen has a concrete floor and is crossed by a central tie beam aligned north-south. In the northeastern corner is a toilet and alongside this a foundation for a removed wall around the WC.

In the middle of the western wall is a projecting hearth containing a cast iron range, with a chimney above (Plate 9). On the south side of this hearth, marking its southern wall and also part of the western wall of the room, is a sooted area that terminates at an opening in the chimney (Plate 10).

Located in the northwestern corner of the

kitchen, directly north of the hearth with cast iron range, is an oven that projects in to the room. This slightly overlaps the brick arch of the hearth range (Plate 9). Extending about 1m into the room, the oven has a canted front that reaches a further 0.6m along, and butts against, the north wall of the room (Plates 11 and 12).

The canted face of the oven contains a recess that has an arched front supported by a cast iron bar. There is a stone sill at the front of the recess and immediately behind this an opening down into an ashdrop below the oven (Plate 13). Within the back wall of the recess is a cast iron door which opens into the domed oven (Plate 14).

Low in the south wall of the oven is the raking-out opening to the ashbox, which has a cast iron bar lintel (Plate 15). Dismantling of the oven revealed that the ashbox had a brick-built domed roof (Plate 16).

6. DISCUSSION

Set at right angles to the main residence, the recorded structure forms the end unit of a linear range of outbuildings.

Structural evidence indicates that the recorded building was originally free-standing, and not attached to the rest of the range, as now. Several phases of construction are evident: the original shell, probably constructed in the late 18th century; alteration to the hearth and range, and possibly the insertion of the oven in the 19th century; further alterations to the hearth and range, and creation of the extension room to the north in the later 19th century. Further, mostly minor, alterations occurred in the 20th century.

In the northern wall of the kitchen (the dividing wall between this room and the

next) is a window. However, being now on an internal wall this window is redundant. This suggests the room to the north is a later addition. Confirmation that the kitchen and adjoining room are of different building phases is provided by the straight join in the eastern elevation, above the door to the room to the north. Additionally, although there is no obvious straight or ragged joins between the buildings in the western elevation, the brick bonding alters from the kitchen to the room to the north, this change reflecting the different phases of construction. Cartographic evidence confirms that the kitchen building was originally free-standing, but other structures were added on its northern side during the second half of the 19th century.

Other than the addition of the room to the north, the shell of the recorded building remains largely as constructed, probably in the late 18th century. There are some superficial alterations including replacement windows and main door, a blocked window and niche and an inserted ventilator fan.

Internally, the room displays features indicating its function as well as a variety of alterations to the original construction.

Against the rear wall of the room is a hearth with cast iron range and a separate oven. The hearth and range are probably 19th century – a kitchen grate with iron oven was patented in 1780 (Wedd 2002, 181). Sooting on the walls alongside the hearth and its chimney, particularly on the western wall of the room, indicate the facility previously extended further to the south, but that this extension has since been removed. The sooting pattern, which also occurs on the south wall of the existing hearth, and an opening in to the side of the chimney, suggests that this now-removed section was a later addition to the main hearth.

Immediately north, alongside the hearth and range, is the oven. The eastern, front, wall of the oven butts against the north wall of the room, while its southern elevation overlaps the arch of the hearth range. These relationships suggest the oven is not an original feature of the room but a later insertion. However, it would appear that the oven was in place before the room to the north was added in the 19th century. Evidence for this is provided by the exterior of the west wall of the room to the north, where there is a short section of straight join that coincides with the supporting or edging wall to the rear, north, side of the oven. This straight join suggests the wall of the room to the north was added and built around the projecting section of oven.

Late 20th century alterations to the building include the provision of a concrete floor and installation of a toilet with its own cubicle wall. However, this compartment wall has been removed, largely rendering the toilet redundant.

Both the ashbox and the baking area of the oven have domed tops. It seems likely that these were moulded on a support of sand, or possibly using a wooden template/former. Modern domed-roof bread or pizza ovens are constructed using wooden or metal templates. This doming of the roof was to radiate heat evenly on the items being cooked.



Construction of modern oven using wooden template.

In operation, the oven was stacked with fuel, which was burnt within it, making the structure very hot. Thereafter the door was opened and the hot ashes cleaned out, being directed down into the ashdrop at the front of the oven. Food to be cooked was placed into the clean, hot oven and the door re-closed. The heat captured by the body of the oven during the firing would gradually be released by the walls and roof of the structure, thereby cooking the food. Later the cooled ashes could be removed from the opening low in the south wall of the oven.

Similar kitchen arrangements, both detached and connected to the main residence, occur elsewhere.

A mid 19th century farmer's house at Hough-on-the Hill, about 20km west of Ewerby, was designed with two kitchens, one described as 'best' and the other the back kitchen. In one rear corner of the back kitchen was a circular oven, the greater part of which projected out to the rear of the room, while in the other back corner was a copper boiler (LA 3BNL.29). Although forming part of the same building as the house, this back kitchen at Hough-on-the Hill is very similar in format to the detached kitchen at Ewerby, particularly with the oven projecting beyond the room (Fig. 8). This may imply that the detached structure at Ewerby also served a subsidiary function, comparable to the back kitchen at Hough.

Plans made for a small farmhouse at Saxilby, near Lincoln, in 1764 (LA Mon 8/51/12) depict a similar arrangement to that at Hough-on-the-Hill. At Saxilby, the farm building had an L-shaped arrangement, with the attached kitchen to the rear of the house and parlour. As at Hough, the oven and boiler occupied opposite corners at the rear of the kitchen (Fig. 9).

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A small stone barn recorded at Ropsley, 19km southwest of Ewerby, contained a brick-built hearth base for a boiler and an associated chimney. These features, probably 19th century insertions in to an 18th century building, may also have functioned as part of a detached kitchen. However, the Ropsley building seems to have been a chaff house and it is more likely that the boiler powered a steam engine that drove a chopping machine (Cope-Faulkner and Taylor 2004, 6).

Prior to 1600 it was normal for kitchens to be detached from the house and it was not until after 1700 that it became standard practice to incorporate the buildings (CBA 1959, 4).

Evidence for detached kitchens in Lincolnshire is not extensive, with only about 50 examples known, or suggested by, physical remains and documentary records (Roberts 1993, 67). Two houses at Pond Street, Great Gonerby near Grantham, originally comprised a single dwelling and its associated detached kitchen. These listed buildings date from about 1580-1600 and the house and kitchen were linked by a covered way (Thompson 1989).

Outside Lincolnshire, detached kitchens have been considered as generally a lowland phenomenon, and one usually seen in the medieval period. In Kent, for example, detached kitchens of 14th-15th century date have been identified as ancillary structures close to the main house and often with smoke-blackened roofs. Documentary evidence exists for later 16th century detached kitchens, though the integration of the kitchen with the main house is usually considered to be a 16th century development (Pearson 1994, 104-107).

Similarly, in nearby eastern Sussex, documentary evidence shows that detached

kitchens were numerous in the mid 16th century but were becoming notably less common by the early 17th century. The documentary evidence indicates the kitchen building accommodated other service facilities, such as bakehouses and dairies, and sometimes had upper storeys for storage and accommodation (Martin and Martin 1997; Martin 2003). It has been suggested that many of the buildings identified as detached kitchens were actually adjoining houses of lower status than the main household (Smith 2001). However, it has been recognized that detached kitchens often had multiple purposes, such as storage, brewing, washing and baking, and therefore a more appropriate name for these structures might be 'detached service blocks' (Martin and Martin 2001).

Therefore, the Ewerby detached kitchen seems to be a late example of such service facilities. It is possible that it served a subsidiary function, like the broadly contemporary 'back kitchen' at Hough-on-the Hill (LA 3BNL.29), though located in a separate structure because of space or other requirements.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Recording was undertaken on the detached kitchen, The Forge, Main Street, Ewerby, Lincolnshire, because the structure was of significance in terms of local history and vernacular architecture and proposals had been made to alter it.

The survey has successfully provided a record of the appearance of the detached kitchen, together with details of alterations and fixtures. There are indications that the kitchen was originally free-standing but was altered and added to with three main phases of construction evident, commencing in the late 18th century and continuing into the 19th century. In

particular, the oven that especially characterises the building as a kitchen seems to be not original but a later insertion.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G. Hunter and Ms M. Harrold who commissioned the work. Gary Taylor coordinated the project and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. Thanks are also due to the staff of Lincolnshire Archives.

9. PERSONNEL

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Building Recording: Gary Taylor
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Alexi Reynolds
Analysis and reporting: Gary Taylor

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

ALGAO	Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers
APS	Archaeological Project Services
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
DoE	Department of the Environment
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LA	Lincolnshire Archives
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

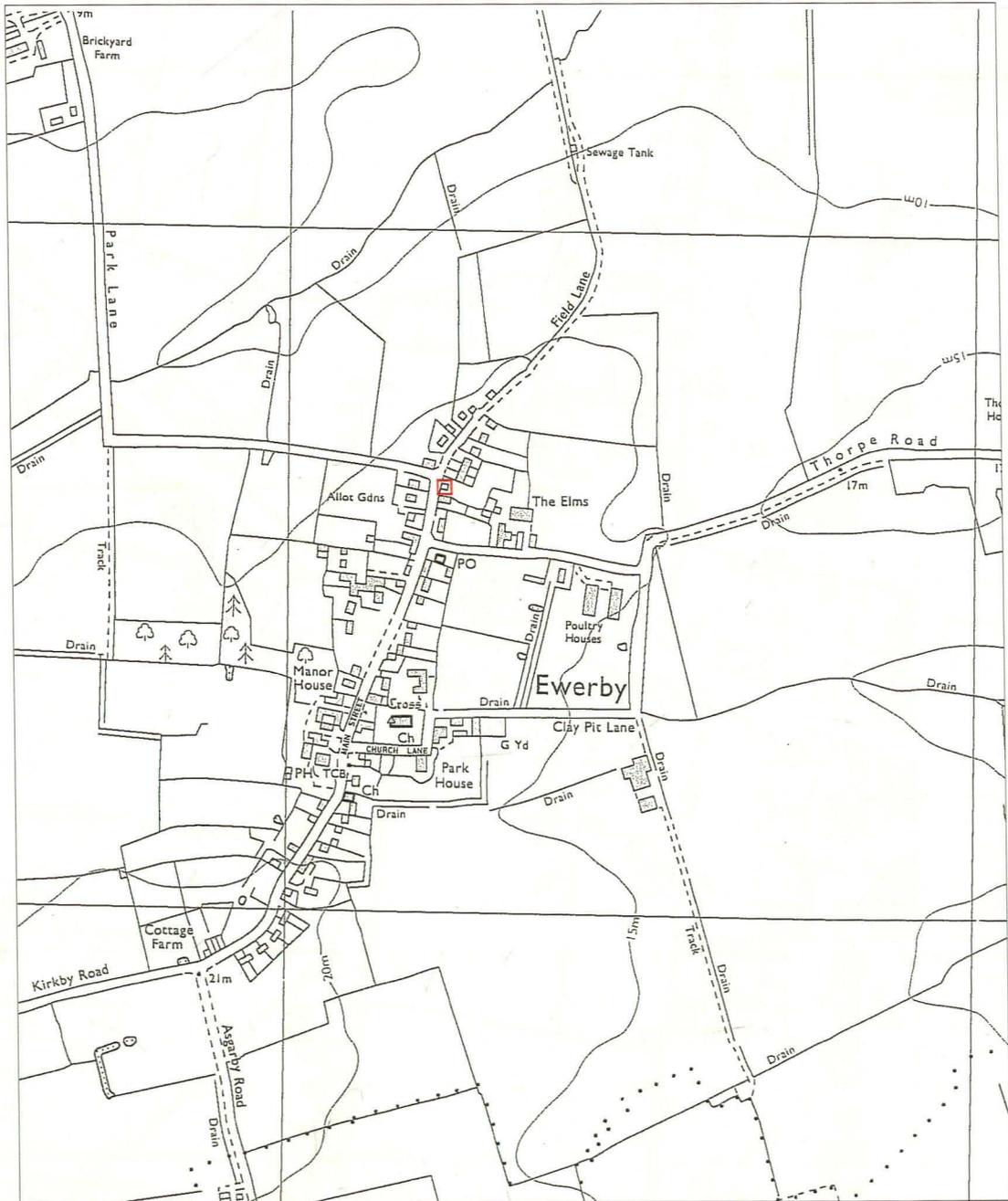


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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Figure 2 Site Location Map



Archaeological Project Services

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Not to Scale

Drawn by: GT

Report No: 192/06

Figure 3 Extract from 1890 Ordnance Survey Map showing position of recorded building

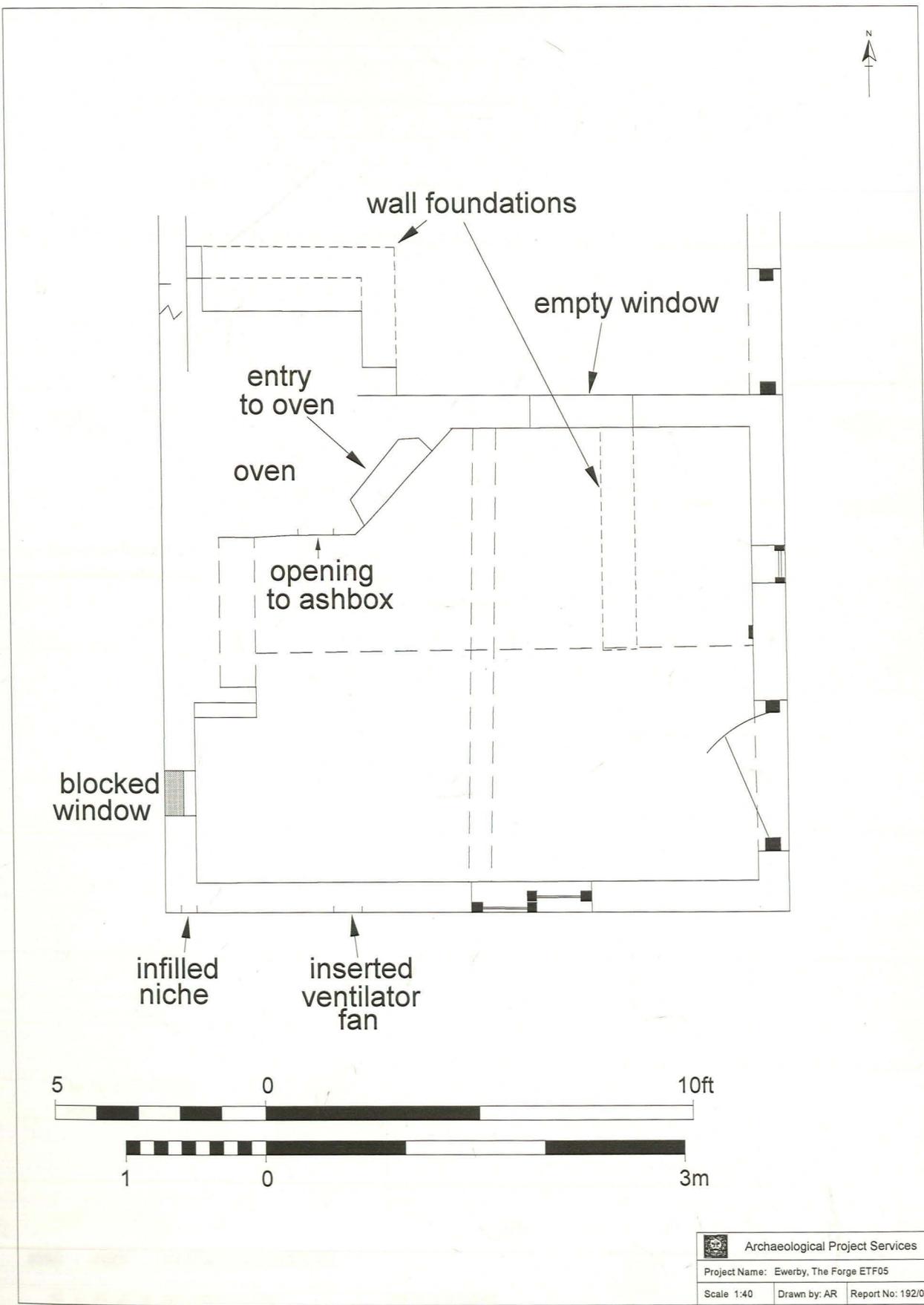


Figure 4 Plan of Examined Building

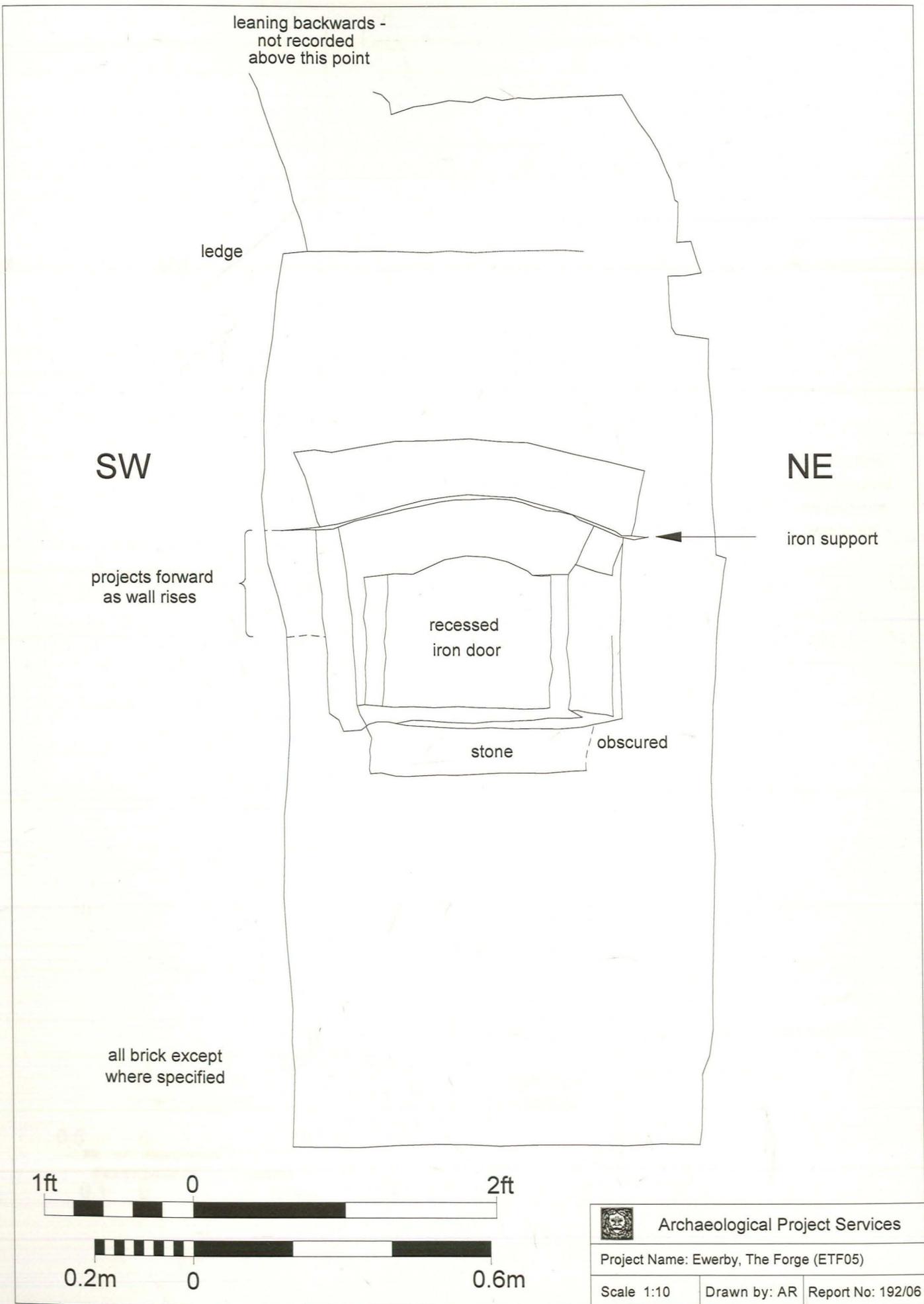


Figure 5 Front Elevation of Oven

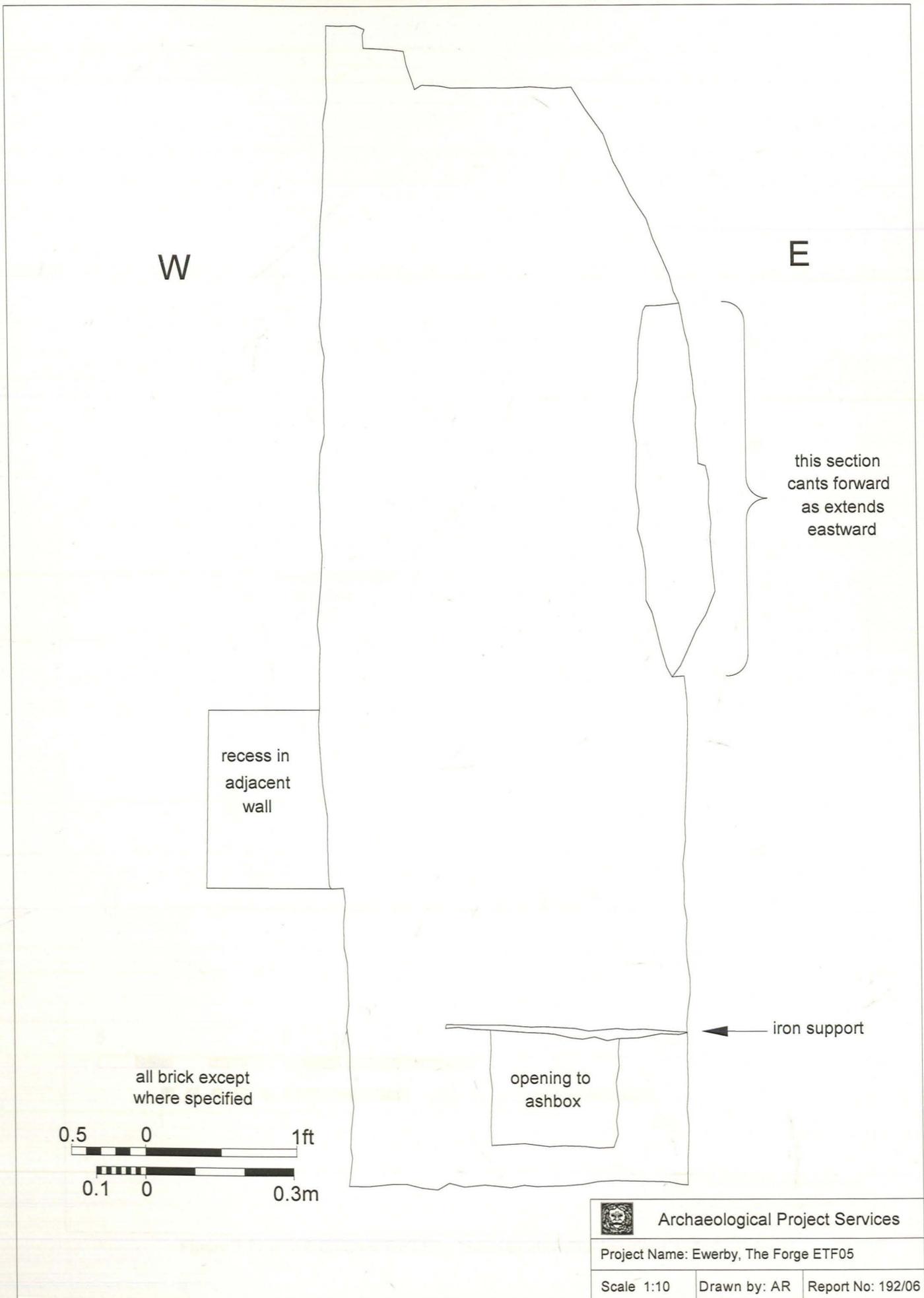


Figure 6 South Side Elevation of Oven

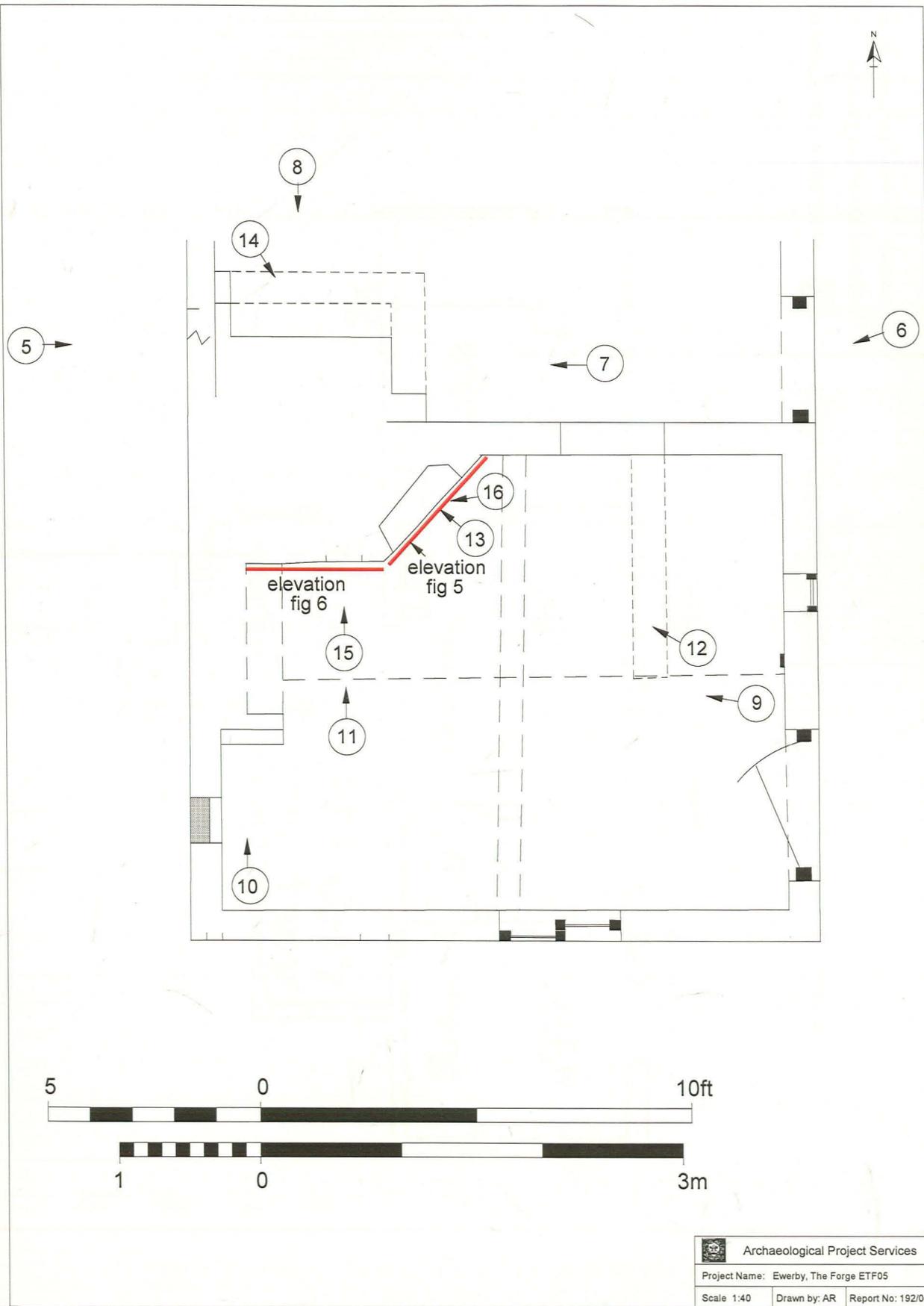
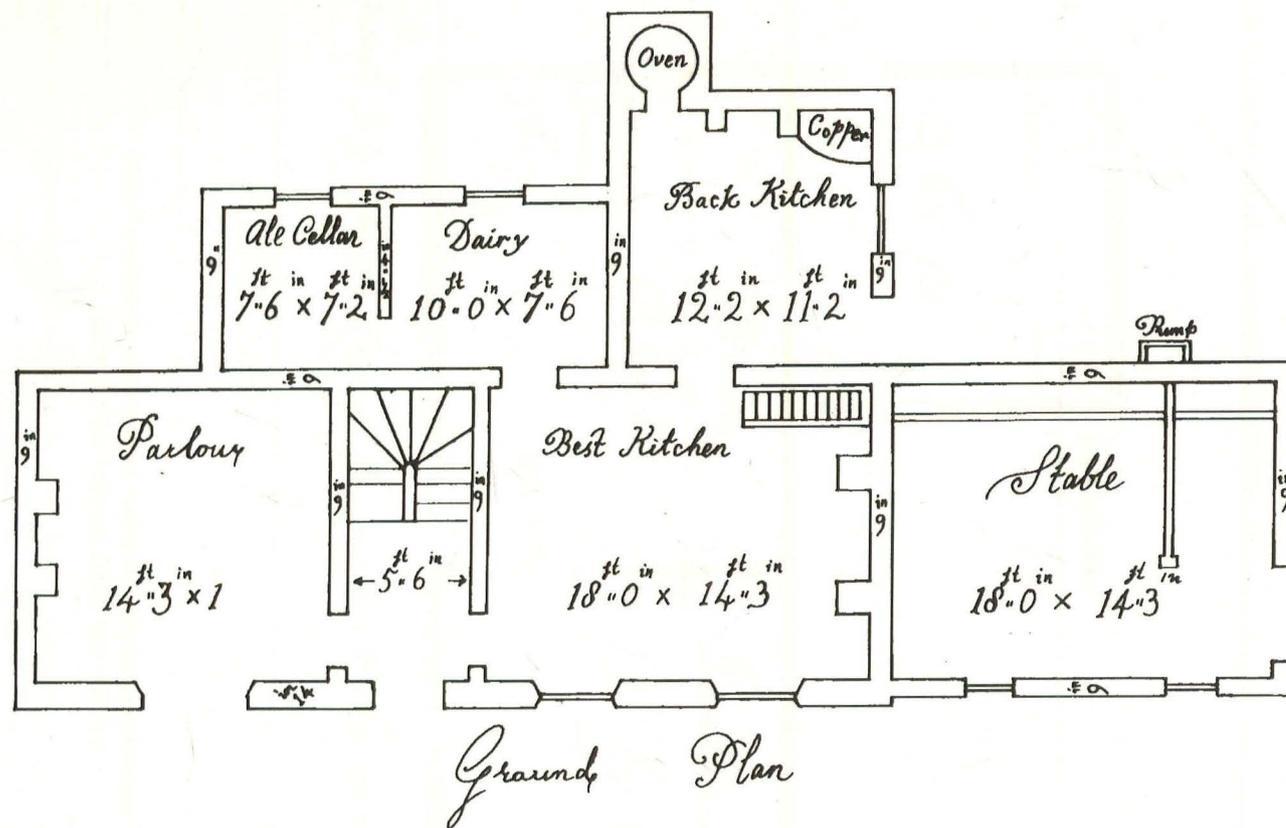


Figure 7 Plan of Examined Building, showing elevation locations and plate views



Mr Thos. Lord's House at Hough, 1843 (Lincolnshire Archives Office 3 BNL.29)



Archaeological Project Services

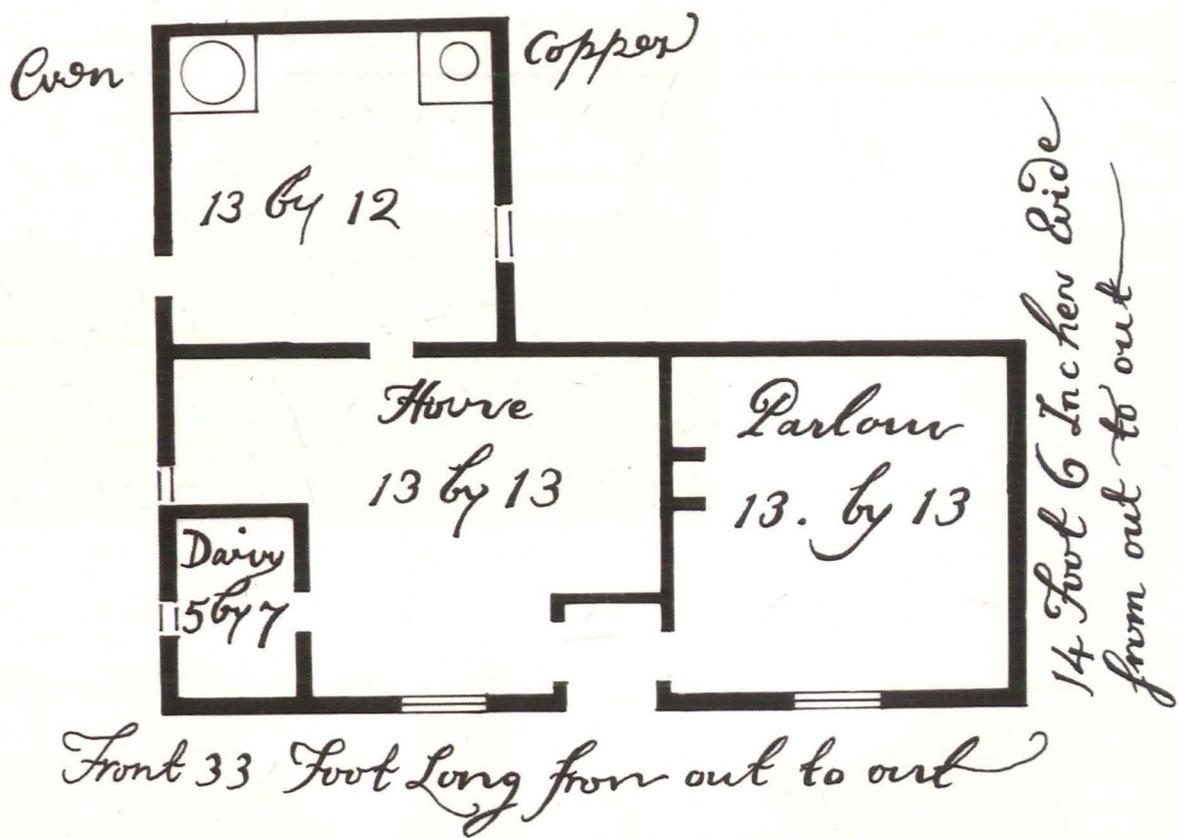
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Figure 8 Plan of Building at Hough-on-the Hill, showing kitchen arrangements



Plan of a small farmhouse to be built at Saxelby for Lord Monson, 1764
(Lincolnshire Archives Office Mon 8/51/12)



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Ewerby, The Forge ETF05

Not to Scale

Drawn by: DH

Report No: 192/06

Figure 9 Plan of Building at Saxilby, showing kitchen arrangement



Plate 1 General Site View, showing recorded building (right end of range), with house on extreme right, looking east



Plate 2 Recorded building, east gable, looking west

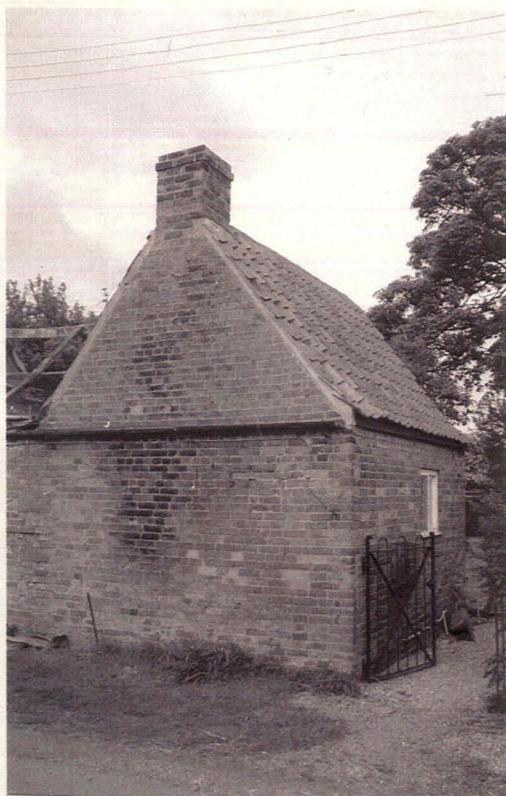


Plate 3 West and South elevations, looking northeast



Plate 4 East and South elevations, looking northwest



Plate 5 West elevation of recorded building and next to north, showing straight joint, looking east. Note also changes in brick-bonding (vertical lines)

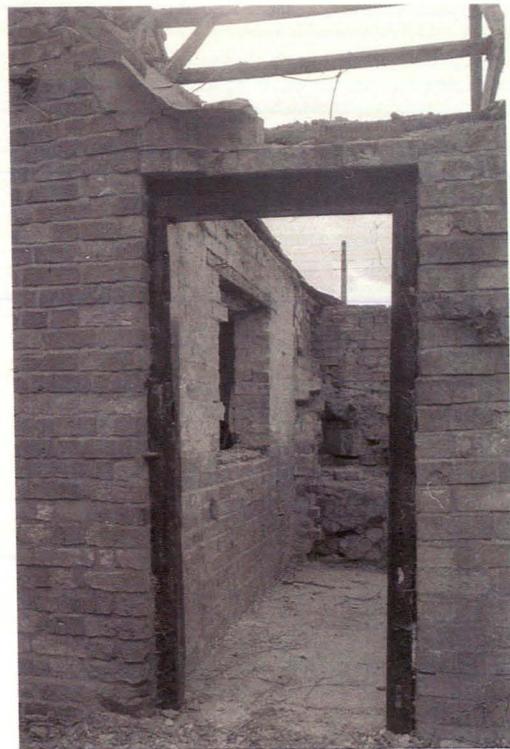


Plate 6 North elevation, through doorway of room to north, looking southwest

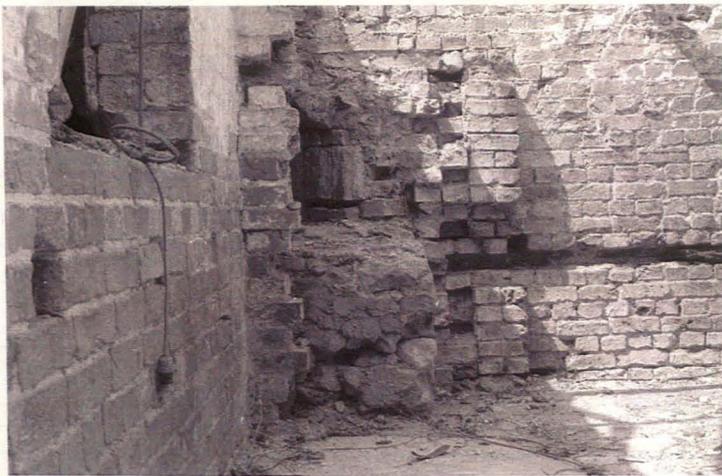


Plate 7 East side of rear of oven, looking west

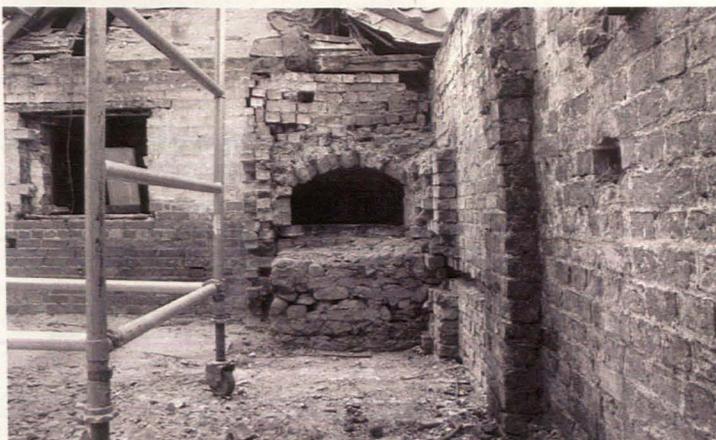


Plate 8 North side of rear of oven, looking south

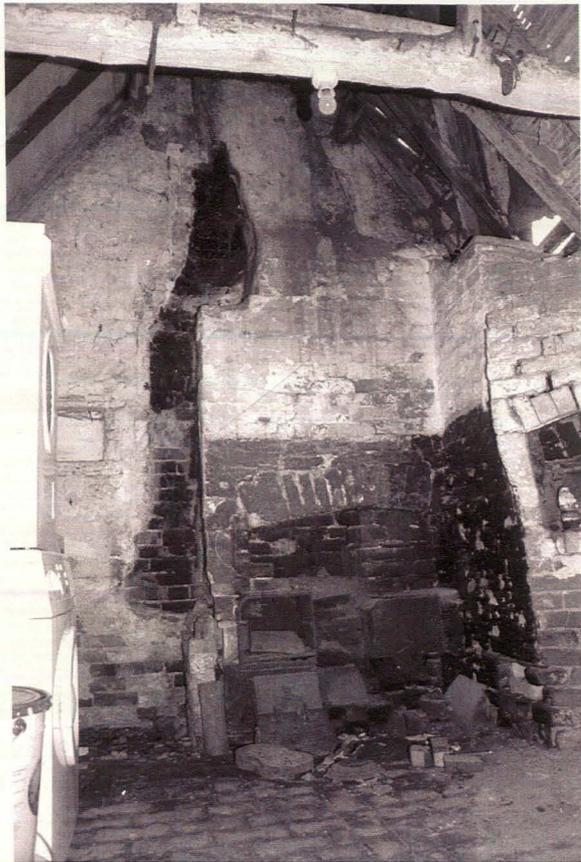


Plate 9 Interior, hearth and range with oven on right, looking west

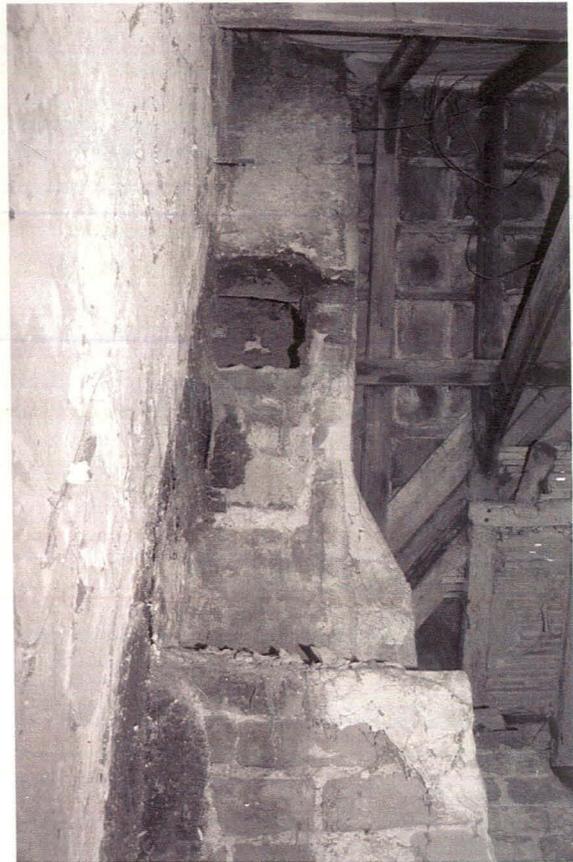


Plate 10 South side of chimney of hearth, showing opening into chimney, looking north

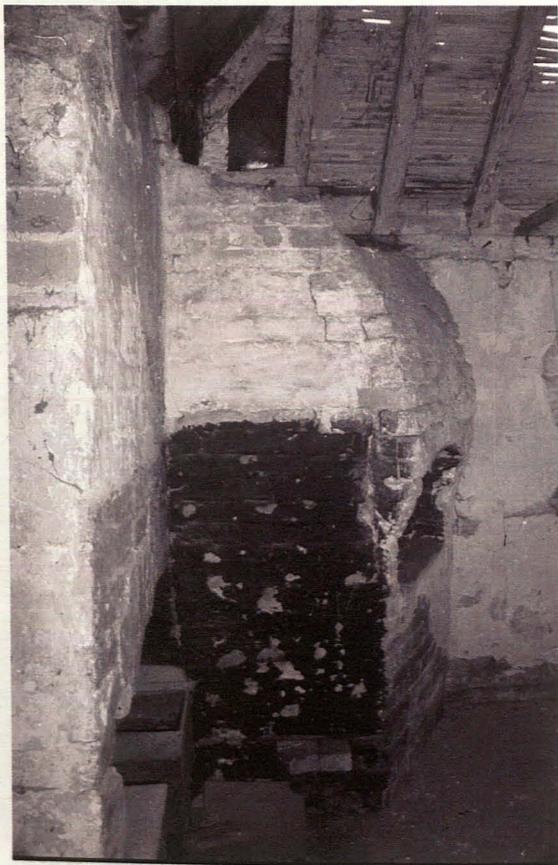


Plate 11 South side of oven, looking north



Plate 12 Front, east elevation of oven, looking northwest

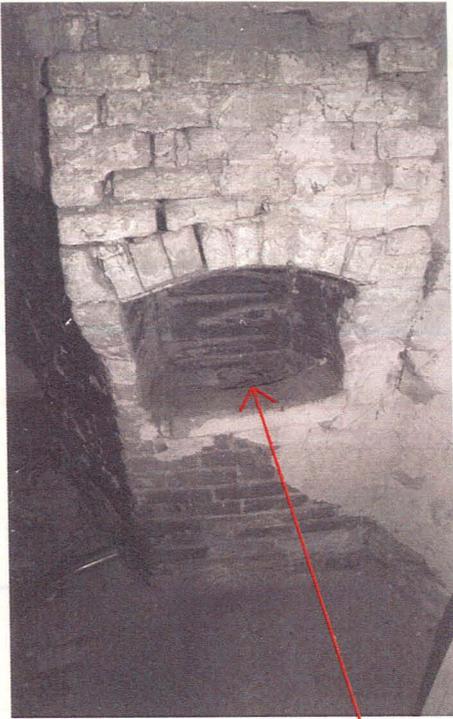


Plate 13 Front of oven, showing ashdrop in front of oven door, looking northwest



Plate 14 Interior of oven, from rear, looking southeast

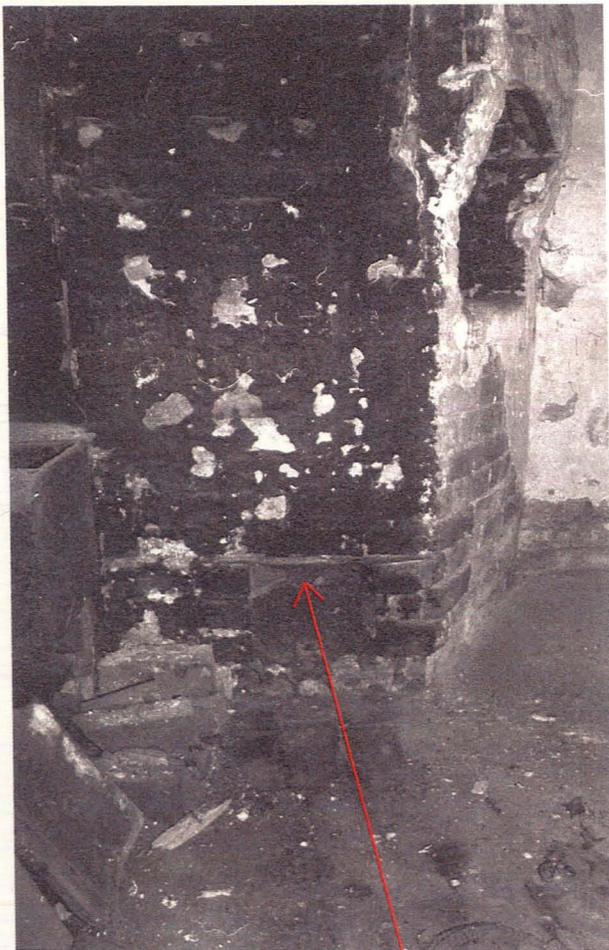


Plate 15 South side of oven, showing cleaning-out duct for ashbox



Plate 16 View into ashbox of oven, showing its domed roof, looking west

Appendix 1

**'DETACHED KITCHEN'
AT 'THE FORGE',
MAIN STREET,
EWERBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
BUILDING RECORDING**

**PREPARED FOR
G. HUNTER & M. HARROLD**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

MAY 2005

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of building recording is required prior to the conversion of a building at Main Street, Ewerby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The building, apparently a detached kitchen, is of vernacular architectural and historic interest and a rare survival of such a structure in Lincolnshire.*
- 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. Additionally, a literature search will be undertaken to identify comparisons and evidence for structural details to provide information for potential reconstruction/refurbishment.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for historic building recording prior to conversion of a building at The Forge, Main Street, Ewerby, 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 Ewerby is located 6km northeast from Sleaford in the North Kesteven District of Lincolnshire. The site is in the northern part of the village, 350m north of the church, on the east side of Main Street, opposite the turn into Park Lane. The building to be recorded is detached from the main residence which is known as The Forge, and is located at National Grid Reference TF 1222 4762.
- 3.2 The house that dominates the site, Forge House, is a Grade II Listed Building of late 18th century origin with 19th and 20th century alterations (DoE 1988, 21). The subject of the survey is a separate structure that is apparently a detached kitchen. It is probably broadly contemporary with Forge House and within the curtilage of the listed building. Detached kitchens survive rarely in Lincolnshire, with the existing examples, and documentary evidence, mainly of the 17th century (Roberts 1993, 66).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site is the subject of an application for conversion works. The client was advised that a record of the building would be required prior to the conversion works.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The aim of the work will be to provide a record of the standing building, the detached kitchen, at the site prior to its alteration. Additionally, literature will be searched to provide information on the nature of construction and use of such buildings.

- 5.2 The objectives will be to establish:
- 5.2.1 the form and function of the building;
 - 5.2.2 the date of the building, evidence of its development and the phasing/chronology of features of special interest;
 - 5.2.3 the state of preservation of the buildings and any features of special interest present;
 - 5.2.4 whether similar buildings of comparable date survive, either physically or in the documentary record and whether this evidence provides information on the layout and structure of the building.

6 BUILDING RECORDING

- 6.1 Building Investigation will be undertaken prior to the alteration of the existing building. A survey of the standing building will be undertaken to approximate RCHME (1996) Level 2-3. 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 detailed views of structural and functional evidence.
 - 6.1.2 A measured, scaled ground plan, which will incorporate details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest and functional evidence; drawings or elevations to record the form and location of significant structural and functional detail; supplemented by
 - 6.1.3 A written record providing an account of the building's type, materials, function, possible dates and development, and an account of the fixtures and fittings associated with the building, and their purpose.

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 practice 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 4 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.

Evidence of comparable buildings and structures with similar functions, obtained through a literature search.

Appropriate photographs of the elevations, general and detailed interior views and specific features.

9 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 9.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; North 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 North Kesteven District Council. They will be notified 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 (though in parts).
- 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**

- 16.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all 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**

- DoE, 1988 *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, District of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire*
- RCHME, 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings, A Descriptive Specification* (3rd ed)
- Roberts, D., 1993 'Lincolnshire Buildings 1: The Detached Kitchen', in S. Bennett & N. Bennett (eds) *An Historical Atlas of Lincolnshire*

Specification: Version 1, 23-05-05

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Canted	Angled faces, or oblique faces of a polygon.
English bond	Brickwork arranged with alternated layers of stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) and headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible).
English garden-wall bond	Brickwork arranged with multiple (usually 3 or 5) layers of stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) and between layers of headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible).
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Sash	Rebated window frame fitted with one or more panes of glass that can be moved by sliding in grooves.
Tie beam	Main transverse beam in a roof truss connecting the feet of the principal rafter and preventing the spreading of the two sides of a sloping roof.
Yorkshire sliding sash	Sash window (<i>q.v.</i>) in which the separate lights slide horizontally.

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 Measured plan
- 2 Elevation drawings
- 3 Daily Record Sheets
- 3 Photographic record 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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2005.124

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: ETF05

OASIS Identification code: archaeo11 - 20458

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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