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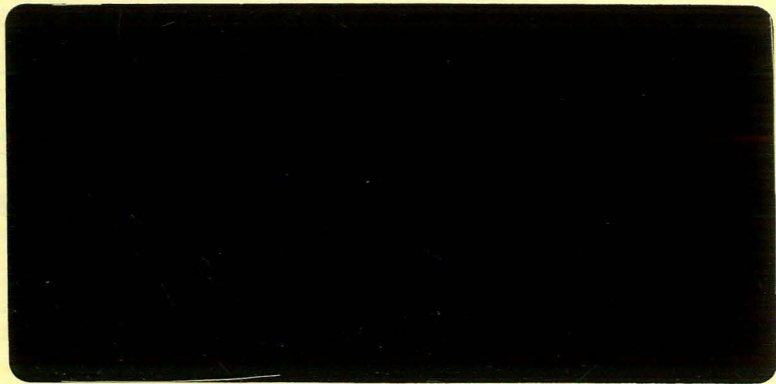
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**HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY OF  
THE FORMER METHODIST CHURCH  
AND SCHOOL,  
WEST STREET/MILL LANE,  
BRANT BROUGHTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BBMC06)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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(BBMC06)**

Work Undertaken For  
Tony Sharpe Building Design Consultants  
On behalf of Mr J. Higton

MAY 2006

Report Compiled by  
Gary Taylor BA(Hons) MA

Planning Application No: N/14/1458/05  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



Conservation  
Services

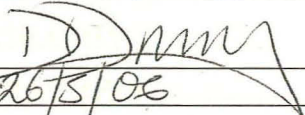

15 JUN 2006

Highways & Planning  
Directorate

## Quality Control

**Building Recording at  
Brant Broughton Methodist Church and School,  
West Street/Mill Lane,  
Brant Broughton,  
Lincolnshire  
(BBMC 06)**

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Building Recording	Lavinia Green, Gary Taylor
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Checked by Senior Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken prior to redevelopment at the former Methodist Church and school, West Street/Mill Lane, Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire. The recorded buildings are of historic interest and important in terms of local rural vernacular and nonconformist architecture.*

*The buildings, which form an L-shaped arrangement at a street corner, were photographically recorded and plans of each floor were produced. Several phases of development were noted, along with evidence of functionally-specific features.*

*The earliest phase of the recorded buildings was a small room between the church and school sections of the complex. Probably constructed in the very early 19<sup>th</sup> century, this room constituted the remains of the original Methodist chapel at the site.*

*Erected in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, the second phase of construction was provided by the school, butting against the western side of the chapel. Construction of the school rendered windows in the end wall of the chapel redundant and these were blocked. There was also evidence that the original chapel had been raised to the same height as the school. Additionally, it is likely that the chapel windows on the street front were altered to match those of the school.*

*Slightly later, in 1858, a new church was built in Gothic Revival style. This new construction necessitated the removal of the eastern part of the original chapel. Although the church has been gutted in recent years, there was evidence that the main congregation seating area occupied the southern part of the church, with a raised pulpit on the northern side. There was also a small first floor gallery. A memorial dated 1846 had perhaps been*

*transferred from the original chapel.*

*The fourth phase of construction, most likely dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, was represented by a brick lean-to that housed a boiler and probably also functioned as a fuel store.*

*Historical research indicated that the first Methodist place of worship at the site was established in 1812 and occupied a former dwelling house. In 1852 the school was added and the present, large, church was constructed in 1858.*

## 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 T. Sharpe of Tony Sharpe Building Design Consultants, on behalf of Mr J. Higton, to undertake a programme of historic building recording and historical research of the former Methodist Church and School, West Street/Mill Lane, Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire. A planning application (N/14/1458/05) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the proposed conversion of the building to residential use. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording and historical research prior to the conversion works.



The building recording was carried out on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2006 by L. Green and G. Taylor of Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

### 2.3 Site Location

Brant Broughton, in the parish of Brant Broughton and Stragglethorpe, is located 17km northwest of Sleaford in the North Kesteven District of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Located 350m northwest of the parish church, the Methodist Church is on the west side of the village, at the junction of West Street and Mill Lane, at National Grid Reference SK 915 542. The school extends westward down Mill Lane from the church (Fig. 2).

### 2.4 Historical Setting

Although neither the Methodist Church nor school, the subjects of this survey, are listed, several other buildings and structures in close proximity are. Just to the south of the church is West House, an early 19<sup>th</sup> century brick building Listed Grade II. A short distance to the north, beyond Mill Lane, is a terrace of six almshouses. Also Listed Grade II, these were built in 1860 for Sir John Sutton and are decorated with extensive diaper patterning. Outhouses behind the almshouses and an associated garden wall are similarly diaper patterned and also Grade II Listed for group value. Immediately north of the almshouses is Guildford House, a late 18<sup>th</sup> century brick building with a top storey added in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, also Grade II (DoE 1986, 27-8).

On 17<sup>th</sup> January 1812, Thomas Higgat (or Higgitt), Samuel Holmes and Thomas Chalner informed the Bishop of Lincoln that it was intended to use a dwelling house in the occupation of Thomas Higgitt

as a place of worship for Methodists (LAO Diss III/1812/11). A Dissenters' Certificate permitting Higgat's house to be used as a Methodist place of worship was issued the next day, 18<sup>th</sup> January 1812 (LAO F.B. 4). This was the original chapel at the investigation site.

Later, in 1816, Matthew Lilly and Thomas Higgitt certified that a certain building called a Methodist Preaching House, situated in Brant Broughton, was intended to be used as a place of worship. Witnesses to the certificate were John Roadhouse and James Fowler, ministers (LAO Diss III/1816/38).

There are reports that a building was constructed in 1824 to replace the 1812 chapel (notes held by NKHO), but this has not been corroborated.

It was recorded, in 1842, that there was a Friends Meeting House and a Wesleyan Chapel in Brant Broughton, the latter said to have been erected about 8 years earlier, though this would seem to be incorrect (White 1842, 672).

The Wesleyan Church of 1812 was a small building and was supplemented by a large school, erected in 1852. In 1856 Thomas Jones and Sarah Lamb were recorded as school-master and school-mistress, though it is uncertain whether either of these were employed at the Methodist school (White 1856, 378).

In 1855 the Lincoln Diocese Board of Education issued a questionnaire to its schools across the county. One of the questions asked if there were any schools provided by Dissenters in the parish. At Brant Broughton it was confirmed that there was 'a good school which is well attended both by this Parish & one or two adjacent ones' (LAO DBE 8/1/65).

In 1851 the Wesleyan Methodists were the

leading nonconformist denomination in Lincolnshire. This position is reflected in the accommodation they provided as recorded by the number of seats, almost 80,000, or 28% of the total for all churches in the county (Ambler 1993, 74).

In 1858 a larger church was constructed at the investigation site, leaving the 1812 chapel bracketed between the new build and the school porch (NKDC nd).

The original Methodist Chapel at the investigation site appears on the 1838 Brant Broughton and Stragglethorpe tithe map (LAO I205), where it was described as a Methodist Chapel owned by the Methodist Society, and exempt from tithe. By 1891, the entire building complex of large church and attached school, as currently existing, was recorded by the Ordnance Survey (OS 1891).

Kelly's Post Office Directory of Lincolnshire for 1868 noted that there was a day and Sunday School in connection with the Wesleyans at Brant Broughton, and this was served by the master Thomas Jones and mistress Mrs Eleanor Rimmington. The Wesleyan Methodists' place of worship was also noted (Kelly 1868, 57).

In addition to the recorded church, Brant Broughton also contains two other nonconformist places of worship. On Meeting House Lane, a short distance to the northeast of the surveyed buildings, is the Friends Meeting House, one of the oldest nonconformist chapels in Lincolnshire. Converted from a barn, this small stone building was given to the Quakers in 1701 by Thomas and Sarah Richardson (NKDC nd). Listed Grade I, this building has a plaque above the door inscribed 'R T S 1701' (DoE 1986, 23). In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the meeting-house was refitted and some walls rebuilt (Stell 2002, 200).

The third nonconformist place of worship in Brant Broughton is the Wesleyan Reform Chapel, on Maltkiln Lane in the northern part of the village. Although built in 1862, this has arched windows and is Georgian in style (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 182; NKDC nd).

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

Recording of the buildings was undertaken to Level I 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 dimensioned plans (Figs. 3 and 5)
- general photographic views of the exterior of the building and the overall appearance of principal circulation areas (Figs. 4 and 6)
- 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; ALGAO 1997)

Photographic recording was undertaken with a manual 35mm camera fitted with a 28-70mm macro lens. 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 structures form an L-shaped arrangement of buildings located at a street corner (Figs. 2 and 3; Plates 1 and 2).

All of the recorded buildings are of late handmade brick. The church is two storeys high with a slate roof and the school is one storey with a red pantile roof. At the western end of the school is a brick lean-to with a corrugated asbestos roof. For clarity, the different sections of the buildings will be described separately.

### Church

#### *Exterior*

All of the windows and doors of the church have stone dressings in Gothic Revival style. Both north and south gables are kneelered and slightly raised and the church is on a slight plinth.

Centrally-located within the south gable is a three-light Gothic Revival window (Plate 3) and, above this, a quatrefoil stone panel inscribed 'A.D. 1858' (Plate 4). Alterations in the brickwork on the level of the window apex may indicate the building was raised in height. High in the gable is a brick inscribed 'I.S.'

In the eastern elevation is a sequence of three Gothic Revival windows, each with two-lights (Plate 5).

Surmounted by a stone cross, the northern gable contains the main entry to the church, a centrally-located double door (Plates 1 and 6). A boot-scraper is set into the pavement adjacent to the door. Flanking the door are two single-light Gothic Revival windows, while above the entry is a large three-light Gothic Revival window. High in the gable is another quatrefoil panel, though this is uninscribed.

On the west side of the church is a two-

light Gothic Revival window (Plate 7). Alterations in the brick by the window apex suggests the building was raised in height.

#### *Interior*

Vandalism and theft has largely gutted the church, with the removal of much of the panelling, pews, other fixtures and floorboards. However, scars from some of these fixtures survive to give indications of the internal layout of the church.

The main doorway in the northern gable gives access to an east-west passage running the width of the church (Plate 8). At the eastern end of the passage are two small compartments, while the western end of the passage gives access to the stairs up to the upper storey, and a doorway to the adjacent school room. Two doorways on the south side of the passage give entry to the main body of the church.

The church is a large open space, two storeys high (Plate 9). As noted above, this is essentially empty and lacking fixtures and fittings. However, scars on the east and west walls indicate the pews were surrounded with panelling and the pews to the rear, south side, of the church were raised or raked (Plate 10). On the north wall are scars of a raised pulpit and steps up to it (Plate 9). High on the south wall is a marble memorial plaque dated 1846 (Plates 11 and 12).

From the passageway on the north side of the church are steps that lead up to a first floor gallery, above and just behind the ground floor pulpit area (Figs. 5 and 6). As on the ground floor, the gallery has been stripped of its fixtures, though scars indicate a row of pews were located here (Plate 13).

At the eastern end of the gallery, up two steps, is a small, enclosed room without windows or other obvious means of

illumination (Plate 14). A trap door in the ceiling of this possible store gives access to the roof space. Queen post roof trusses are evident, with modern timber braces added at right angles to, and linking, the trusses (Plate 15).

### **School**

#### **Exterior**

Extending westwards along Mill Lane from the church, the school is a single storey structure. The northern elevation, proceeding from the church (Plate 16), contains two single light windows with pointed arch brick hood moulds, then a straight join (Plate 17). West of the straight join is a porch containing a single door with an arched brick hood mould. To the west of the porch is a row of four further windows with brick pointed arch hood moulds. Between the first two of these west of the porch is a projecting chimney. Two further chimneys are located in the roof apex, one above the straight join and the other at the western gable. Both chimneys are of brick and octagonal in plan.

The western gable of the school is largely obscured by a lean-to (Plate 18), though within the lean-to are scars of a blocked doorway and possibly a blocked or removed fireplace (see below).

In the southern elevation of the school are four windows with segmental heads of brick rubbers. Between the third and fourth windows from the western end is a single door. Just west of the door is a staggered straight join, the upper part of this being to the east of the lower section (Plate 19).

#### **Interior**

Internally, the school room is divided in to two cells. Directly west of the church, and accessed from the church passageway, is a small room with a sink unit and wash-hand basin. There were scars of a removed, though recent, dividing wall of timber that

separated the south side of the room, which contained the sink and basin, from the rest of the area. Within the north wall were two windows, while the south was broken by a door and window. This room appears to have an inserted ceiling that contains a trapdoor into the roof space.

At the northern end of the east wall, above the doorway to the church passage is a brick arch. This is probably a relieving arch, but could denote an earlier, larger door at this location.

In the centre of the west wall was a blocked fireplace with chimney above (Plate 20). At the north and south ends of this wall are doors to the main school room, to the west.

The main school room is mostly open to the roof (Plates 21 and 22). Four windows are located in the northern elevation and three in the south wall, those in the south edged with bullnose bricks. There is a door at the southern end of the west wall. A segmental arch at the northern end of this wall marks the position of a blocked door, more evident on the outside of the wall, within the lean-to (see below).

At the northern and southern ends of the east wall of the school room are further arches, probably marking blocked windows or doors (Plates 23 and 24). However, there are no obvious straight joins below the arches to determine what form of opening they originally topped. In the middle of the wall is a single straight join, possibly for a window, though there is no obvious other side to this.

Alterations in the brickwork of the eastern wall indicate an earlier, lower eaves line (Plate 25). There are similar alterations in the brickwork in the south wall but no obvious corresponding change in the north.

### Lean-to

Located at the western end of the complex and built against that face of the school is a small lean-to. Doorways are located in the northern and southern elevations (Plates 26 and 27), the entry on the north having an arched hood mould of brick, while the western elevation is plain. A ceramic pipe, functioning as a chimney or vent, exits from the roof (Plate 18).

Internally, the lean-to is divided in to two, with a small room in the southwestern corner of the building housing a boiler hearth and floored with quarry tiles (Plate 28). The remainder of the lean-to is fairly plain and floored with concrete (Plate 29). In the southwestern corner of the main compartment are some partial straight joins that perhaps define the location of a removed hearth. Above these straight joins in the very corner of the building is a projecting area of bricks that seem to be the remnants of a chimney (Plate 30). At the northern end of the east wall are straight joins that define a blocked doorway, partially evident on the interior of the school wall (Plate 31). Just south of this blocked doorway are straight and ragged joins that perhaps represent the location on an infilled fireplace. There are also scars of a wall, only about 1m high, having divided the main compartment in to two narrow north-south elongated sections (Plate 29). At the southern end of the eastern wall is a door to the adjacent school room.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Architecturally, the early phasing of the building complex is unclear, with no obvious structural evidence to determine whether the church, or the room immediately to its west, came first. However, cartographic and documentary evidence suggests that the room on the west side of the church was the earlier

structure, and used as a chapel from 1812. Additionally, historic maps indicate that this room was originally part of a longer structure that extended eastward along Mill Lane to the junction with West Street. This room, therefore, appears to be part of Thomas Higgat's house, certified as a Methodist place of worship in 1812.

Variations in the brick of the western wall of this structure reveal that originally it was lower than at present, but was raised later. Two brick arches visible on the western side of the west wall probably mark the locations of windows, made redundant and blocked when the adjacent school was built. A fireplace, also now blocked, perhaps relates to the original domestic usage of the building.

Subsequently, in 1852, a school room was added on the west side of the chapel, extending the length of the structure along Mill Lane. It is probable that it was at this time that the original chapel was increased in height. Additionally, the street frontage fenestration of the chapel was probably altered to match that of the school. Straight joins in both north and south elevations of the combined range indicate that the school was built against the chapel. Staggering of the southern straight join shows that this wall of the school building was cut into the chapel.

Constructed as a purpose-built school, this room appears to have been a single cell with no internal divisions. The main entry was via the porch on the north side but there were also two doors in the eastern wall giving access to the chapel, and a further matching pair of doors in the west wall providing egress to the yard. Heating was provided to the room by fireplaces. One of these was on the north side of the room and another is indicated by the chimney at the western end of the roof and possibly also the straight and ragged joins in the western side of the west wall of the

school.

Alterations in brickwork in the southern elevation correspond with those in the eastern, but there are none in the north wall. This may imply that the profile of the building was originally asymmetrical, with the eaves set lower on the south than on the north. Alternatively, the height of the building may have been increased part-way through the construction process.

In 1858 a new, much larger church was built. This necessitated the partial taking down of the original chapel, specifically its eastern end. The new church seems to have had a utilitarian simplicity within, though its exterior was more elegant, embellished with Gothic Revival surrounds to the doors and windows. Decorative roundels were also placed high in the north and south gables, the latter marked with the 1858 date of construction.

Although most of the fixtures and fittings have been removed from the church, scars on the walls indicate there was a raised pulpit, with steps up to it, on the north side and the seating area for the congregation was to the south. On the basis of the width of the church the pews were probably arranged in three banks with walkways between. Additionally, scars on the walls show that the rear rows of pews were raised above the more forward ones, or perhaps elevated on a slight incline.

On the south wall is a memorial dated 1846, perhaps removed from the earlier chapel and incorporated in the new church when it was built.

A stairway provides access to a small first floor gallery and store. Scars on the walls show the location of a removed pew in the gallery. Upper storey galleries for the congregation are commonplace in Methodist and other non-conformist places of worship, with examples known in

Bourne, Gainsborough, Grantham and elsewhere in Lincolnshire (Stell 2002). However, this gallery at Brant Broughton is very small, which might imply that the pew here was a private or reserved family seating area, rather than a general facility for the congregation.

There are variations in the brick of the church, with the upper sections of the elevations in different brick to the lower parts. This may imply that the height of the church was increased. However, examination of the roof space revealed that the roof trusses were braced with modern timbers. It is possible, therefore, that sections of the upper walls were taken down and rebuilt when the roof timbering was bolstered.

The fourth and final major construction phase is represented by the lean-to at the western end of the school. It is likely that this was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century and it has an arched hood-mould around its main north door, maintaining the pattern displayed by the windows of the adjacent school façade.

This lean-to functioned as a boiler house and probable fuel store and still retains, in its southwestern corner, a compartment with a boiler hearth. However, this was probably not original as in the northwestern corner are straight joins and a section of projecting brickwork that appears to be the remnants of a chimney, these remains perhaps defining the location of an earlier hearth.

Scars of a removed partition wall probably define the area given over to fuel storage, separating it from a through-passage. Construction of the lean-to rendered one of the doors to the school redundant and this was bricked-up.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Recording was undertaken on the former Methodist Church and School, West Street, Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire. Proposals had been made for conversion of the buildings and survey of them prior to alteration was required because the structures were of significance in terms of local history and vernacular architecture.

The survey has successfully provided a record of the appearance of the buildings, together with details of alterations and fittings. There are indications of four phases of building, commencing with a domestic residence that was in existence by 1812, when it was licenced for use as a Methodist chapel. This original chapel is partially preserved by the eastern school room. A second phase of construction occurred when the main school was built. This led to the redundancy of some windows in the original chapel and these were blocked. Additionally, the chapel was probably raised in height at the time the school was built. It seems likely that the chapel windows were also altered at this time to match those of the new school.

The third phase is the main church building. Bearing a datestone of 1858, the building of the church led to the partial removal of the original chapel. Constructed in Gothic Revival style, the church has largely been gutted in recent years but retains scars of fixtures and fittings that reveal some details of its layout. Most of the church was filled with a pew seating arrangement, with those toward the rear being raised or raked. Additionally, there had been an elevated pulpit on the northern side of the church, and a small first floor gallery above.

A lean-to that housed a boiler and located at the western end of the school provided the final construction phase. This probably dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Construction of this led to the redundancy of one of the school room doors, and this was blocked.

Research into the history of the buildings indicated that a house was certified as the first Methodist place of worship on the site in 1812. A school was built adjacent in 1852 and in 1858, probably in response to the growth in the popularity of Methodism, a new and larger church was erected.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr T. Sharpe 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 the Lincolnshire Archives Office.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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Analysis and reporting: Gary Taylor

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

ALGAO	Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers
APS	Archaeological Project Services
DoE	Department of the Environment
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAO	Lincolnshire Archives Office
NKDC	North Kesteven District Council
NKHO	North Kesteven Heritage Officer
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England



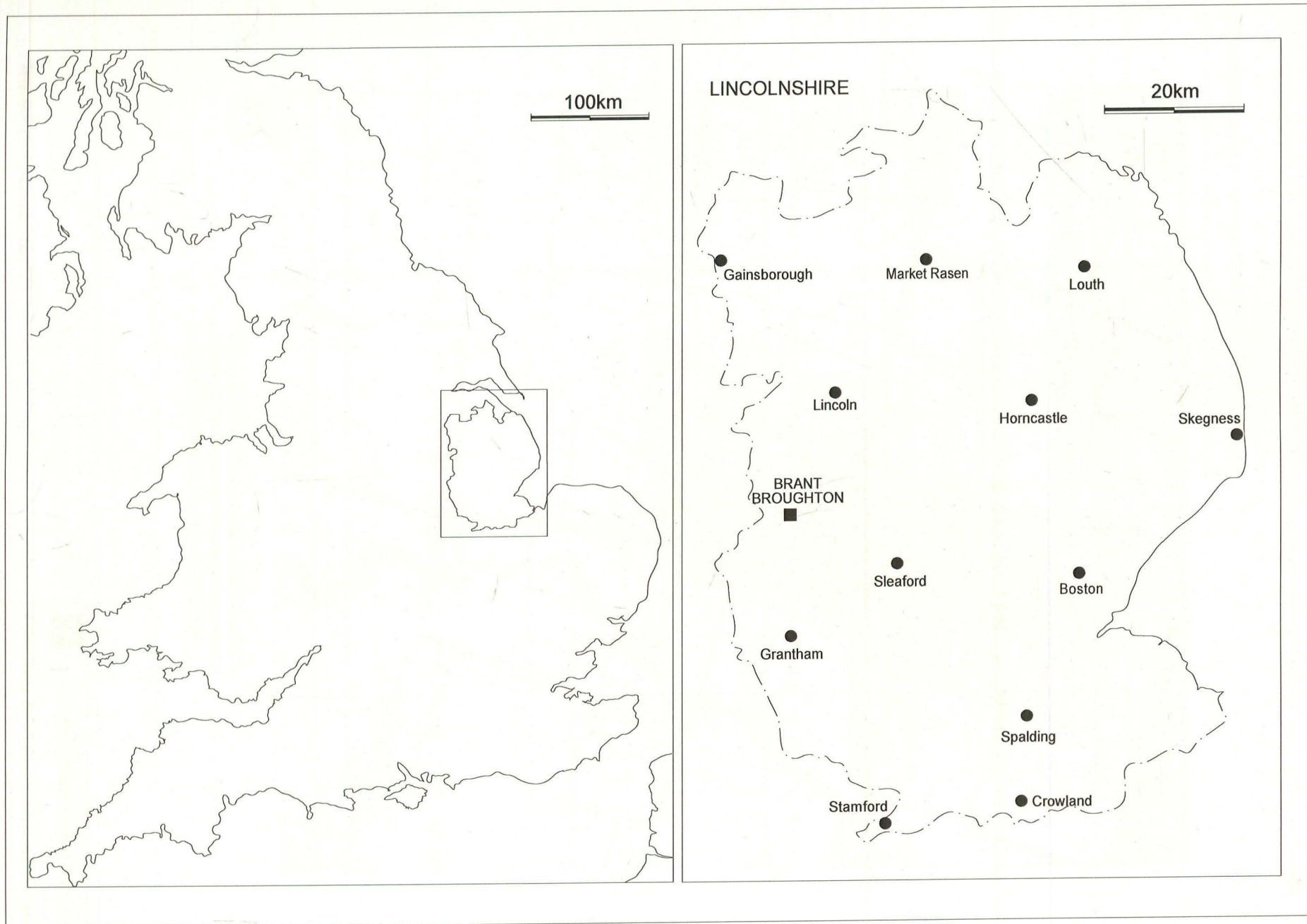
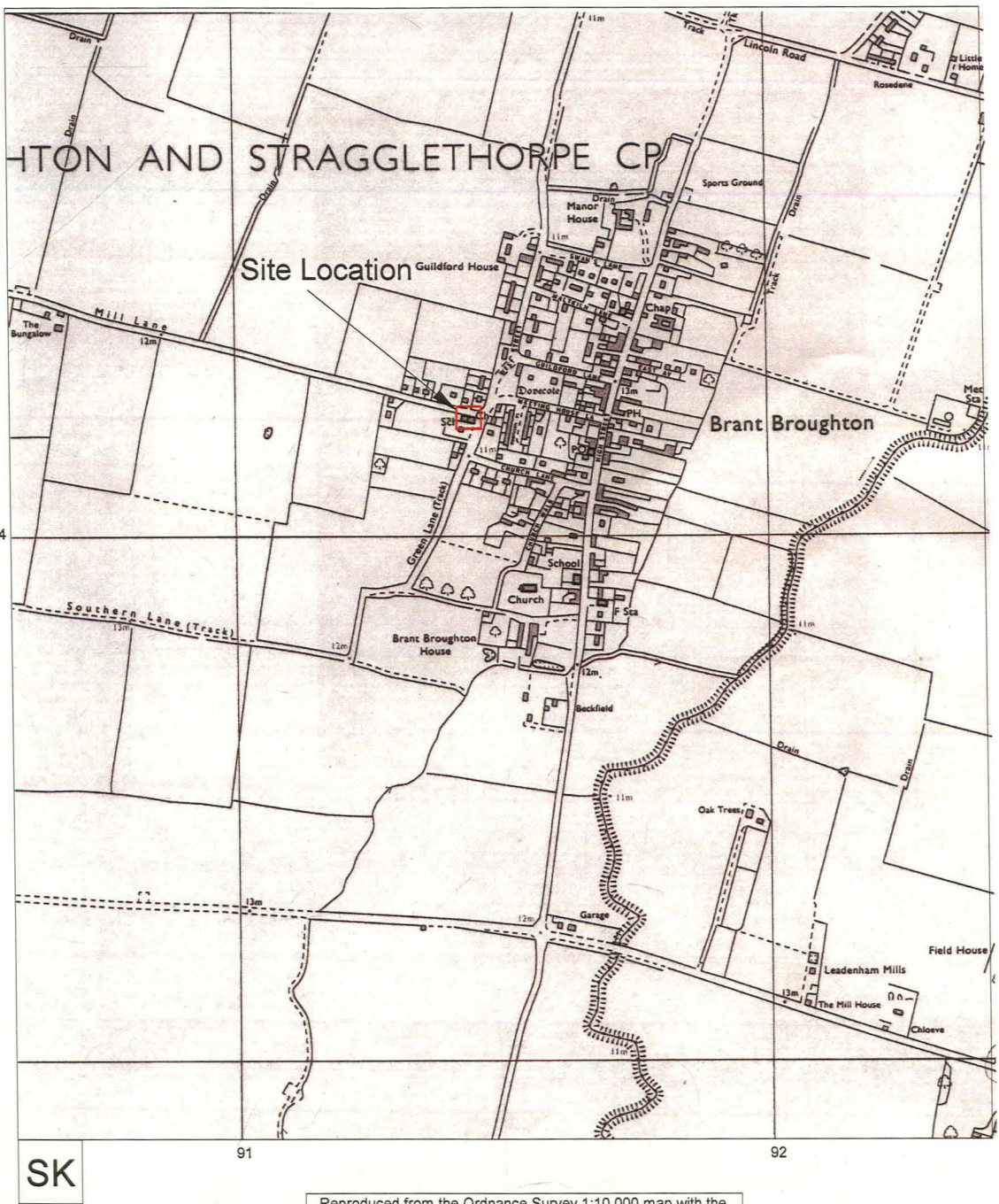


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Brant Broughton Methodist Church BBMC06		
Scale 1:12500	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 80/06

Figure 2 Site Location Map

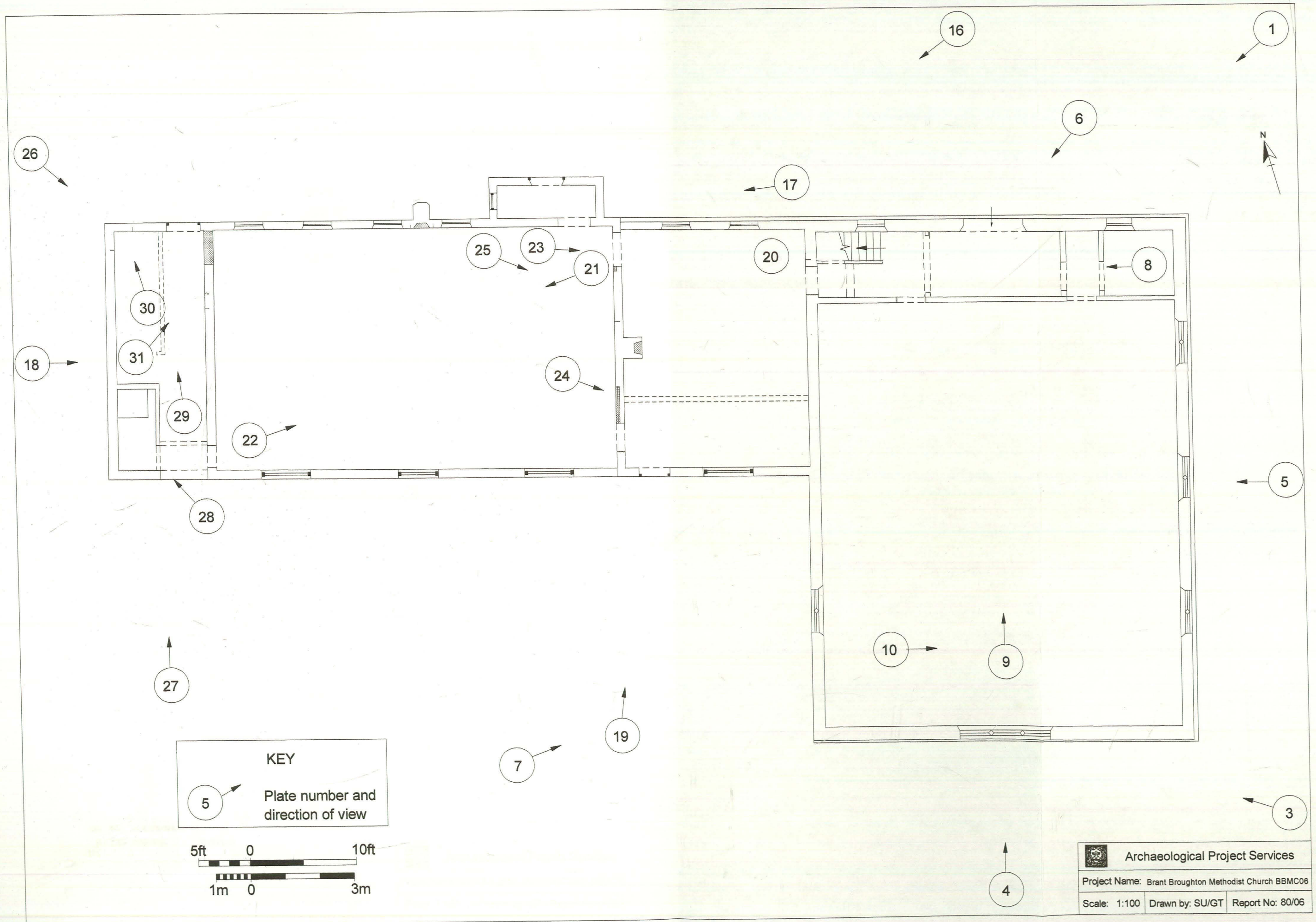
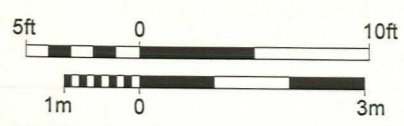
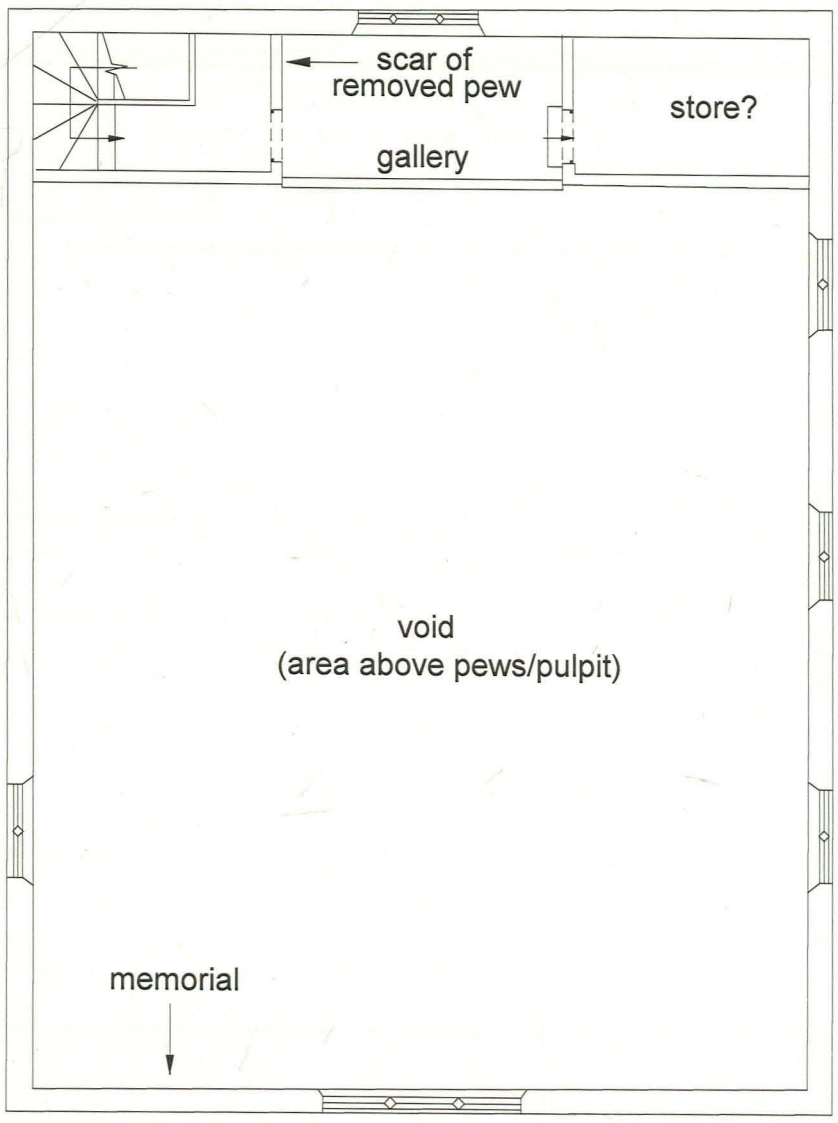


Figure 4 Ground Floor Plan, with details of plate views




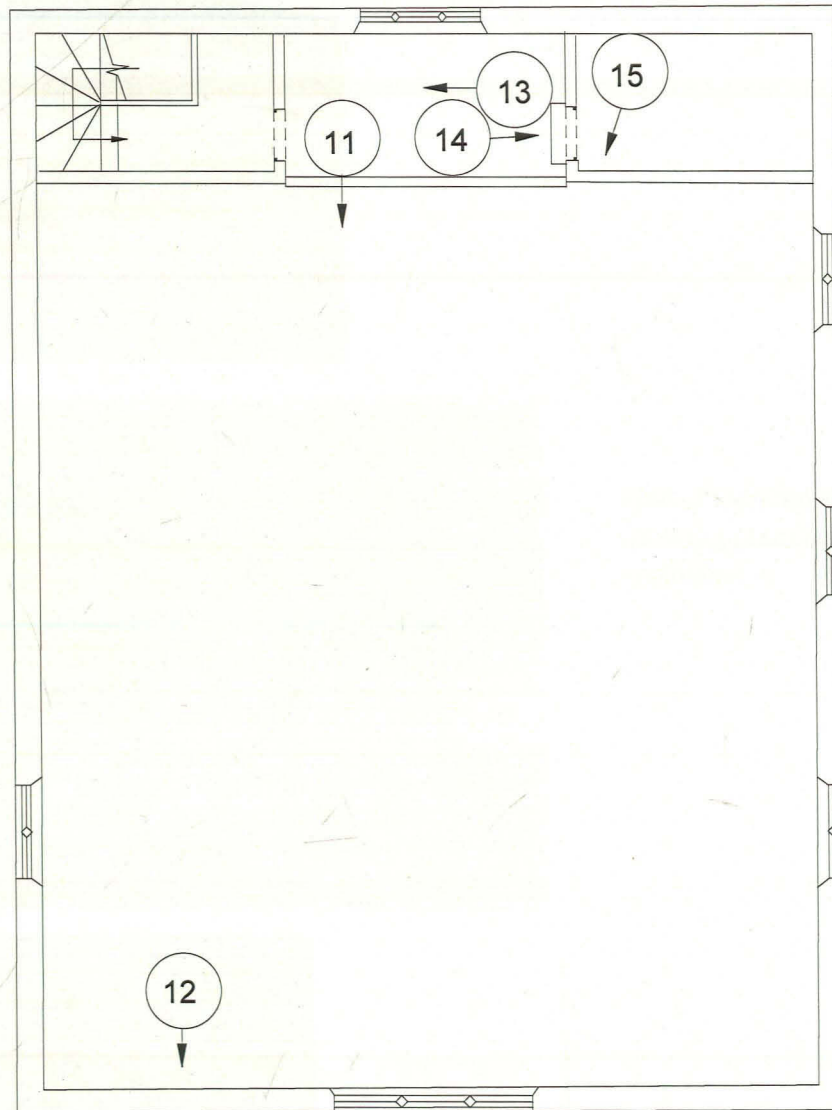
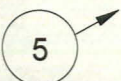
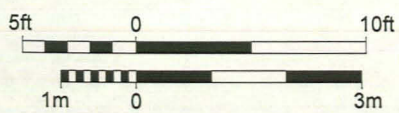
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Brant Broughton Methodist Church BBMC06		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 80/06

Figure 5 First Floor Plan



**KEY**

5  Plate number and direction of view




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Brant Broughton Methodist Church BBMC06		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 80/06

Figure 6 First Floor Plan, with details of plate views

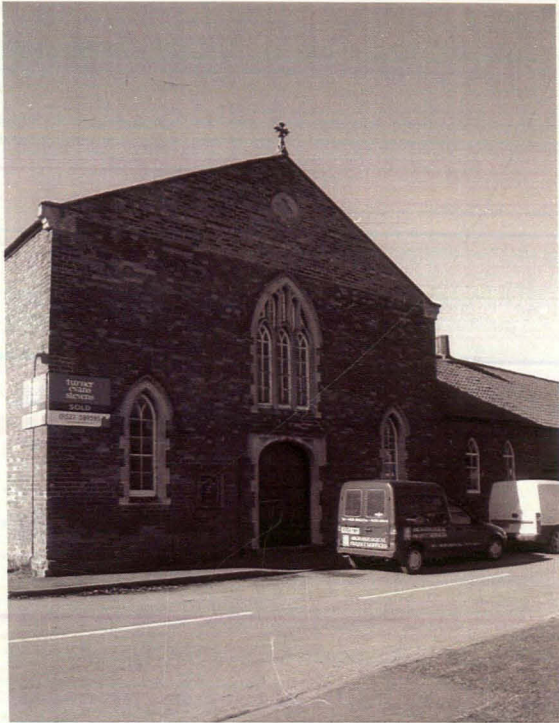


Plate 1 General Site View, showing recorded church (left) and school (right), looking southwest

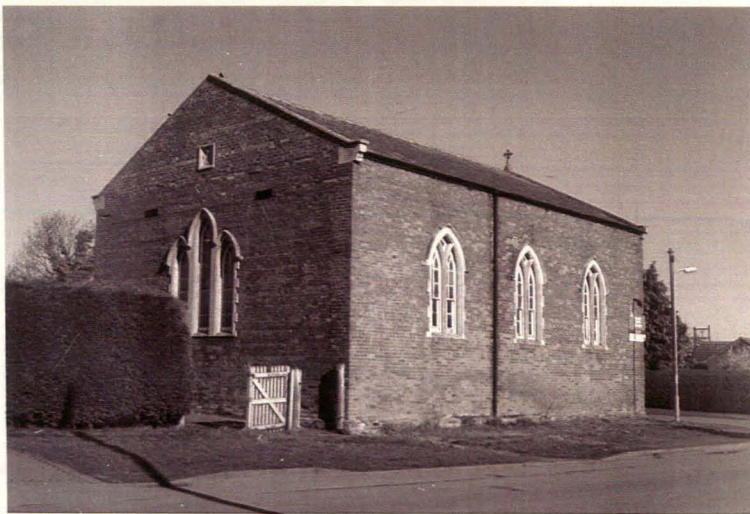


Plate 2 General Site View, showing church, looking northwest



Plate 3 South Gable of church, looking northwest



Plate 4 Detail of datestone in south gable of church, looking north

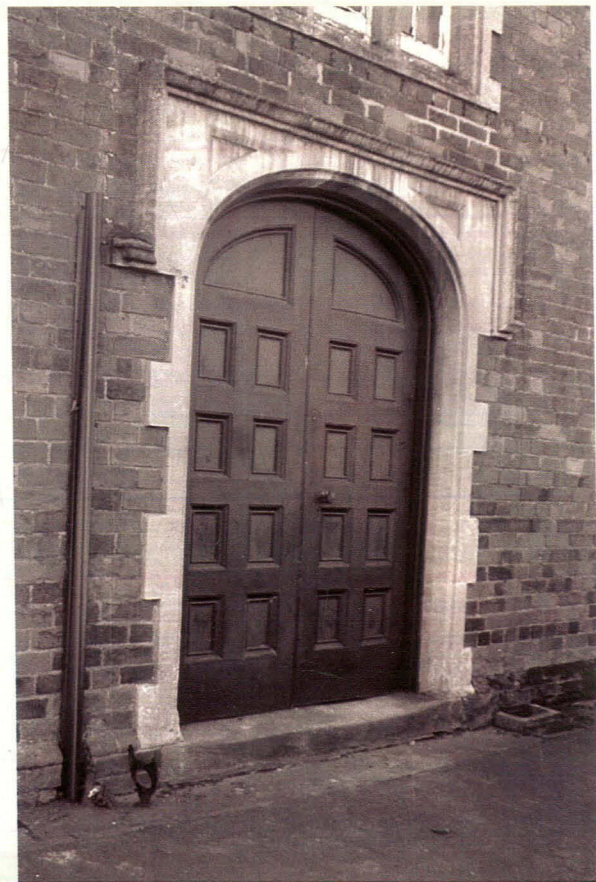


Plate 6 North Gable of church, detail of main doorway, looking southwest

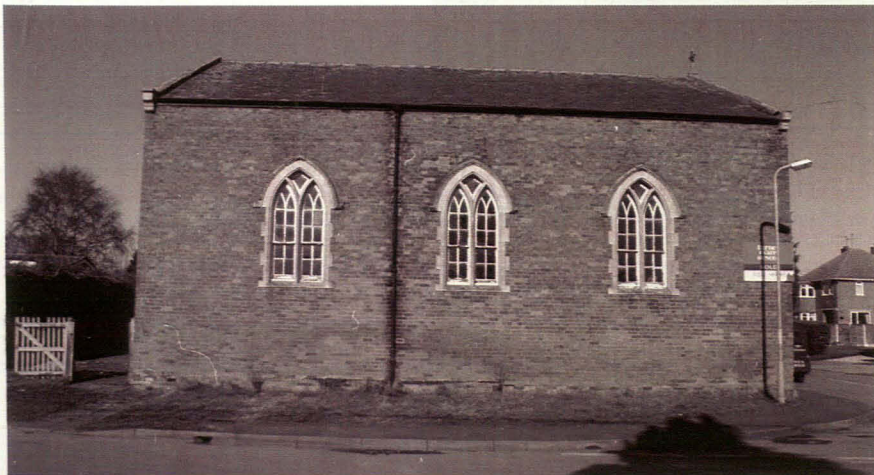


Plate 5 Eastern elevation of church, looking west

Plate 7 Western elevation of church, looking east

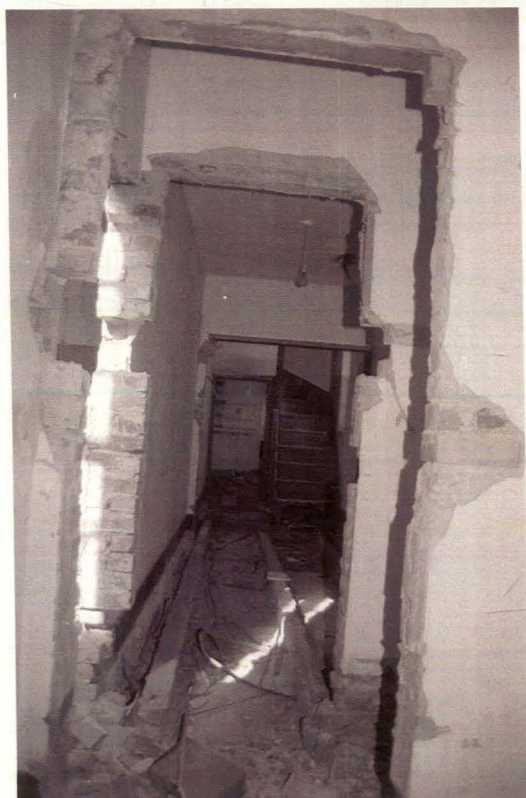


Plate 8 Passageway in northern part of church, looking west

Plate 9 Church interior, showing scars of removed pulpit and first floor gallery, looking north







Plate 10 Church interior, east side, showing scars of removed panelling and pews, looking east

Plate 11 Church interior, south side from gallery, looking south



Plate 12 Detail of memorial plaque on south wall of church, looking south

Plate 13 Church interior, first floor gallery, showing scars of removed pew, looking northwest



Plate 14 Church interior, store room off first floor gallery, looking east

Plate 15 Timbering in roof space above church, looking south



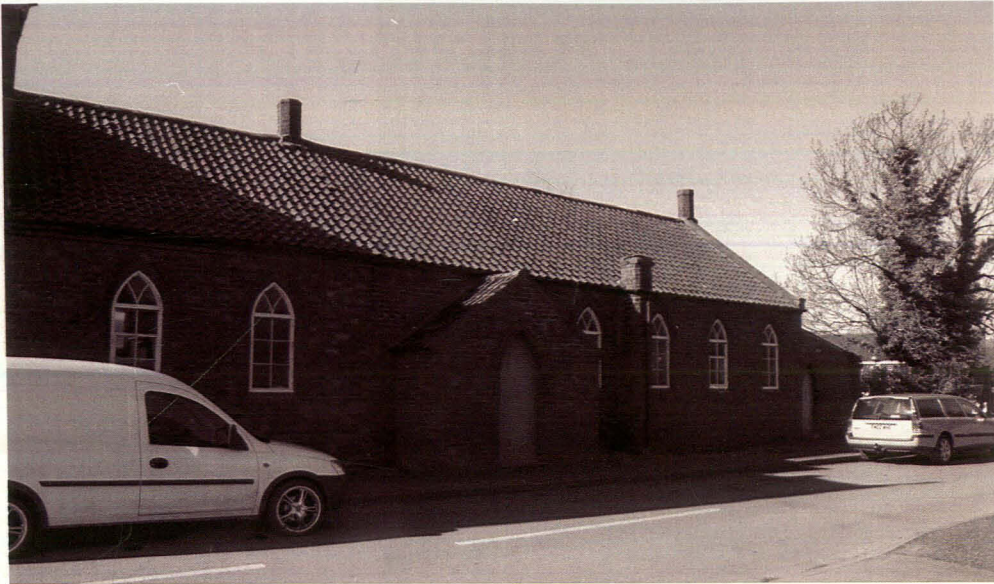


Plate 16 School northern elevation, looking southwest



Plate 17 School north side, showing straight join between chapel and school, looking west

Plate 18 School western elevation and lean-to, looking east



Plate 19 School/  
chapel south  
elevation, looking  
northeast

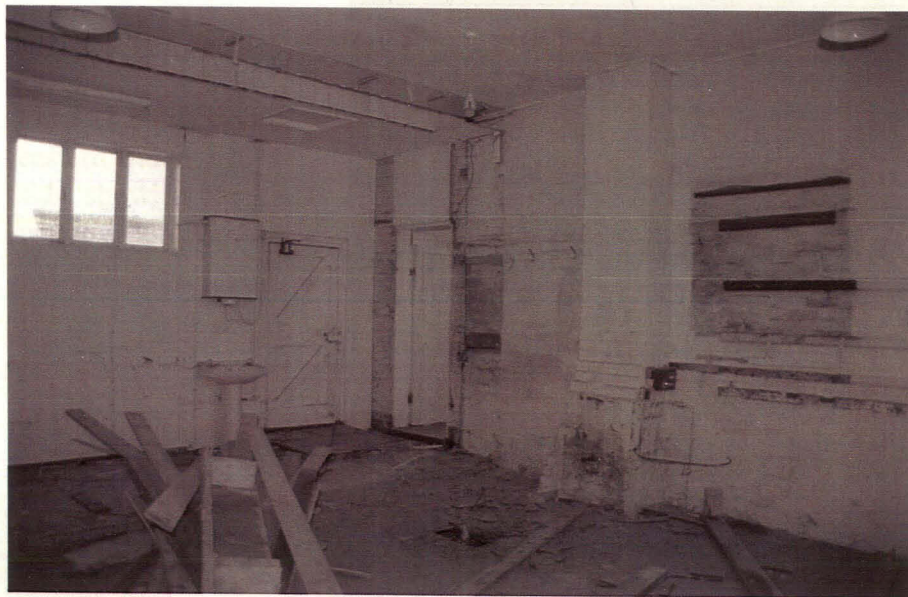


Plate 20 Chapel/  
school interior,  
looking  
southwest

Plate 21 Main  
Schoolroom  
interior, looking  
west

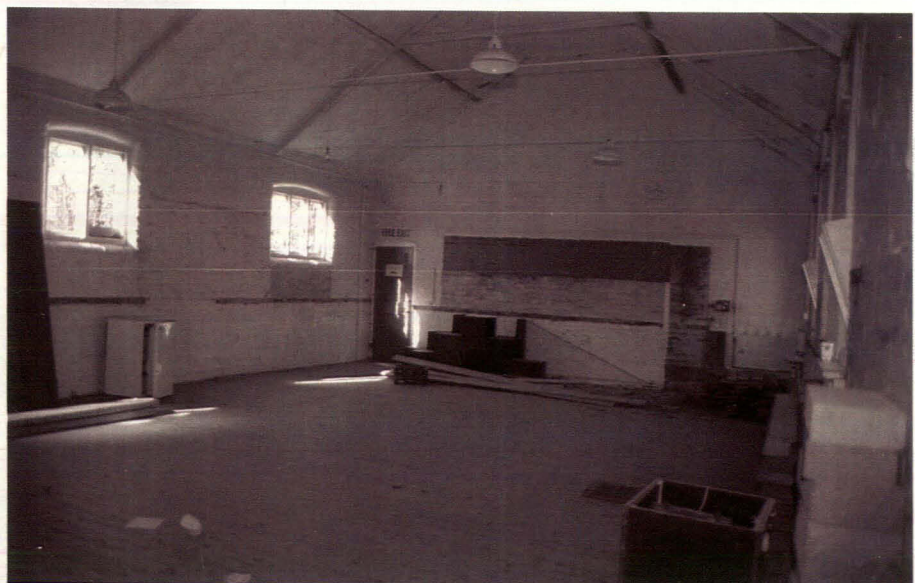




Plate 22 Main  
Schoolroom interior,  
looking east

Plate 23 Schoolroom,  
eastern end, north  
side, showing blocked  
window, looking east

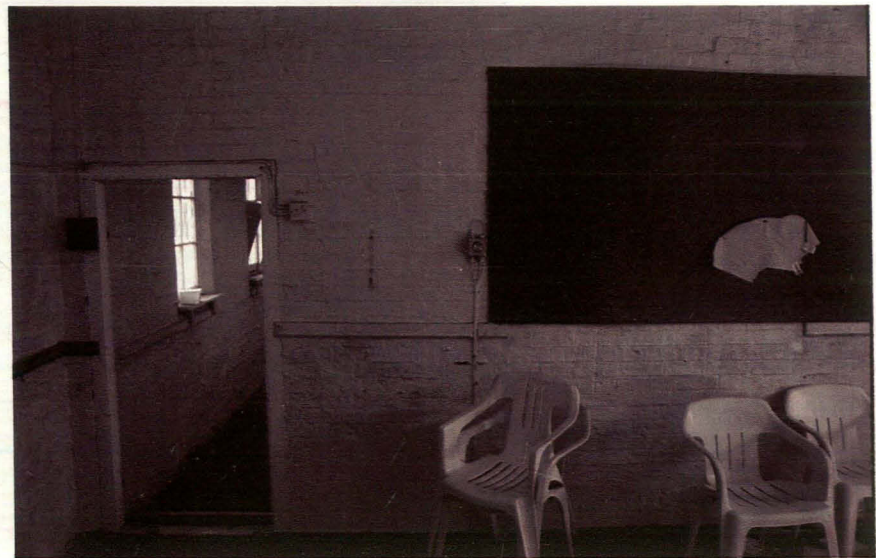


Plate 24 Schoolroom, eastern end,  
south side, showing blocked  
window, looking southeast

Plate 25 Schoolroom,  
eastern end, showing  
alteration in brick  
indication earlier lower  
eaves line, looking  
southeast

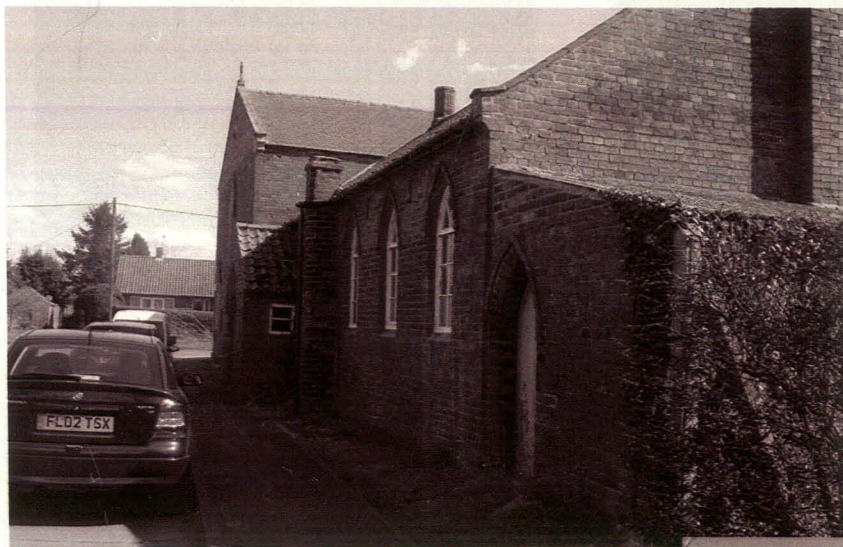
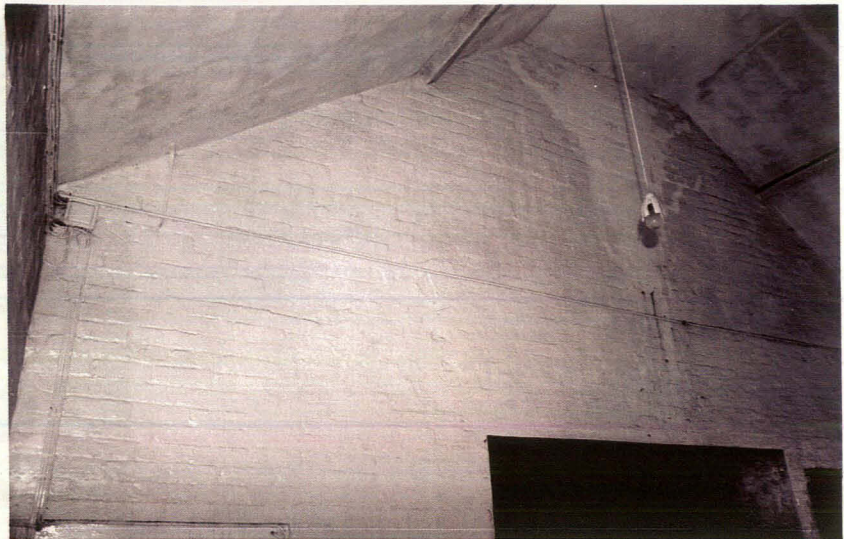


Plate 26 School and lean-  
to, north side, looking  
southeast

Plate 27 Lean-to, south side, looking  
north





Plate 28 Lean-to, boiler house and boiler hearth, looking northwest



Plate 29 Lean-to, main room, showing wall scar on floor, looking north



Plate 30 Lean-to interior, northwest corner, showing straight joins and possible chimney remnants, looking northwest

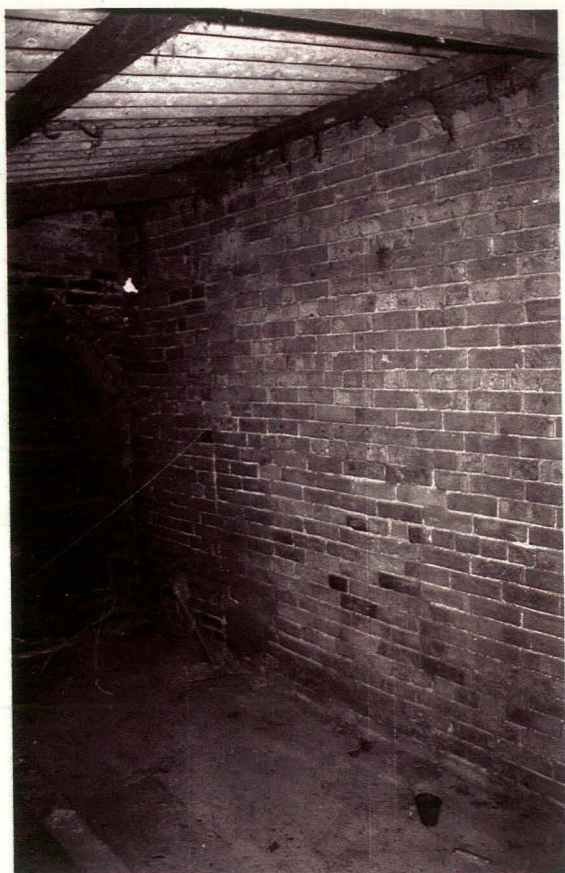


Plate 31 Lean-to interior,  
northeast corner, showing  
blocked door, looking northeast



**Appendix 1**

**METHODIST CHURCH,  
WEST STREET,  
BRANT BROUGHTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
BUILDING RECORDING  
AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

**PREPARED FOR  
TONY SHARPE BUILDING DESIGN CONSULTANT**

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

**MARCH 2006**

**1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A programme of building recording and historical research is required prior to the conversion of the Methodist Church, West Street, Brant Broughton, 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 *A programme of research will also be undertaken to examine the social and constructional history of the building.*
- 1.5 *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 conversion of the Methodist Church, West Street, Brant Broughton, 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 Brant Broughton is located 17km northwest of Sleaford in the North Kesteven District of Lincolnshire. The Methodist Church is on the west side of the village, at the junction of West Street and Mill Lane, at National Grid Reference SK 915 542.
- 3.2 The Methodist Church is of historic interest, built in 1858 on the site of an earlier chapels constructed in 1812 and 1824. The adjoining school was built in 1852. Many non-conformist chapels have become disused in recent years and have been demolished or converted to other uses.

**4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (N/14/1458/05) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the proposed conversion of the Methodist Church to 4 dwellings. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording and historical research 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 buildings on the site prior to their alteration and to research the history of the structures.
- 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 AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

- 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.
- 6.2 Historical research will also be undertaken to identify documentary and cartographic evidence for the construction and use of the buildings. This information will be synthesised and incorporated in the report:

## **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 3 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 North Kesteven Heritage Officer; 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 Collection, 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 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

11.2 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 North Kesteven Heritage Officer. 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.

- 14.2 Historical research will be undertaken by an experience researcher and is expected to take one day.
- 14.3 An archaeological supervisor with experience of building recording will undertake the work.
- 14.2 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**

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

Specification: Version 1, 30-03-06

## Appendix 2

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bullnose brick</b>	Bricks with one, or occasionally two, rounded edges, used where a sharp edge would be inconvenient or liable to damage.
<b>Diaper</b>	Decorative pattern on a plain surface formed by dark bricks laid in diagonal patterns on a lighter brick wall.
<b>Fenestration</b>	The pattern formed by windows in a building façade.
<b>Gauged arch</b>	Flat arch with a slightly cambered soffit ( <i>q.v.</i> ), often made of brick rubbers ( <i>q.v.</i> ).
<b>Georgian</b>	Pertaining to the reign of the Kings George I to IV, dating from 1714 to 1830.
<b>Gothic revival</b>	Architectural style of the later 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries that revived and copied medieval Gothic forms, particularly the use of pointed windows.
<b>Hood mould</b>	Projecting canopy over a door or window to protect it from the weather.
<b>Kneelered gable</b>	Gable with horizontal projections at the base of each side of the roof to support the coping stones.
<b>Light</b>	An aperture through which light may pass, such as a pane of glass (each separate pane of glass within a window).
<b>Quatrefoil</b>	Tracery design of four circular lobes, the lobes tangential to the inner side of a larger arch.
<b>Queen post strut</b>	Paired vertical posts arranged symmetrically about the centre line of the roof and set on a tie-beam to give direct support to plates or purlins.
<b>Ragged join</b>	Approximately vertical, slightly irregular, junction between sections of walling where one elevation has been cut and bonded into an earlier one.
<b>Raised gable</b>	A gable that rises above the roof line.
<b>Relieving arch</b>	Arch over a lintel to relieve the latter from the weight of masonry above, and to discharge the forces away from the lintel.
<b>Rubber</b>	Soft brick that can be sawn and rubbed to the required shape, used for making gauged arches ( <i>q.v.</i> ).
<b>Segmental heads/arches</b>	Arch with its centre below the springing-line, thereby forming a very gentle arc compared to the width of the opening it spans.
<b>Straight join</b>	Regular vertical junction between two sections of walling that shows one part was butted against the other.

## Appendix 3

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 Sheet of annotated architect's drawings
- 1 Daily record sheet
- 3 Photographic record sheets
- 2 Sheets of scale drawing
- 2 Sheets of notes

All primary records and finds 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  
The Collection  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2006.69

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BBMC06

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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