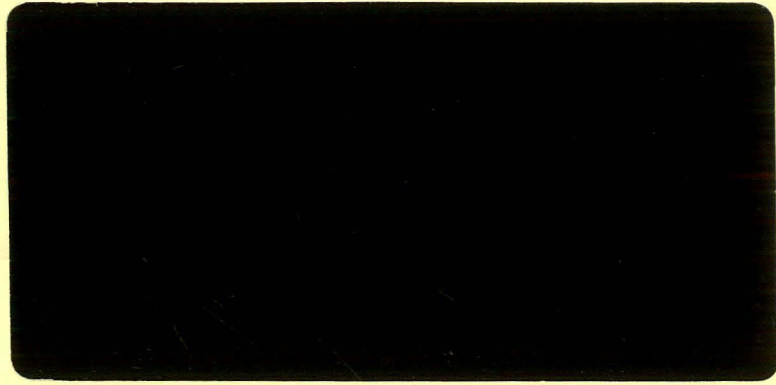


**SURVEY OF BUILDINGS AT
MEADS FARM,
KIRTON DROVE,
BROTHERTOFT,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BMF05)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

acknowledgement sent 2/3/06 jad



EVENT ELI 6525

SOURCE SLI 10493
SLI 10494

PRN 13828 POST MEDIEVAL

**SURVEY OF BUILDINGS AT
MEADS FARM,
KIRTON DROVE,
BROTHERTOFT,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BMF05)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr M. Gagg

November 2005

Report Compiled by
Gary Taylor BA(Hons), MA

Planning Application No: B/03/0307/FULL
National Grid Reference: TF 2609 4522
LCNCC Accession Number: 2005.242

A.P.S. Report No. 174/05


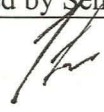
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



Quality Control

Building Recording
Meads Farm, Kirton Drove, Brothertoft, Lincolnshire
BMF05

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Gary Taylor
Illustration	Sue Unsworth
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Analysis and Reporting	Gary Taylor

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Steve Malone	 Tom Lane
Date: 2.12.05	Date: 2.12.05

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken on farm buildings prior to redevelopment at Meads Farm, Kirton Drove, Brothertoft, Lincolnshire. The recorded barns are of historic interest and important in terms of local rural vernacular archaeology.

The buildings, which form an L-shaped arrangement on the northeast side of the farmyard, were photographically recorded and a ground plan was produced. Several phases of development were noted, along with the remains of functionally-specific features.

The earliest phase of the recorded buildings was the main stable block, aligned northwest-southeast. Probably constructed in the late 19th century, this was a range of four rooms, comprising two stables in the middle with a loose box or feed room at one end and a possible tack room or gig house at the other. Both stables retained intact mangers and also traces of probable feed racks.

Also erected in the late 19th century, the second phase of construction was provided by a northeast-southwest building butting against the rear of the stables. Initially this range extended further to the northeast and linked with other buildings in that direction though, probably in the later 20th century, the connection was broken and a new end wall was provided at the northeastern limit of the range.

This northeast-southwest range had originally been open on its south side and had functioned as a shelter or cart shed. This open front had been blocked in with walling and doors to create a store-room/workshop, probably no earlier than the mid 20th century. Beams acting as lintels over these doors may have been reused.

The third phase of construction, most likely also dating from the mid 20th century, was represented by a large timber lean-to that probably functioned as a stock shelter.

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 M. Gagg to undertake a programme of historic building recording of farm buildings at Meads Farm, Kirton Drove, Brothertoft, Lincolnshire. A planning application (B/030307/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the proposed conversion of the farm building to residential use and the construction of a single storey link building to an existing dwelling. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording prior to the conversion works.

The building recording was carried out on 5th November 2005 by G. Taylor of Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Site Location

Brothertoft is 6km northwest of Boston and 7km northeast of Swineshead in the Boston Borough of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Meads Farm is located on the northeast side of Kirton Drove, about 1.3km southwest of Brothertoft Hall and church, to the west of the North Forty Foot Drain (Fig. 2). The recorded farm buildings are located to the rear of a house, immediately east of Meads Farm, at National Grid Reference TF 2609 4522 (Fig. 3).

2.4 Historical Setting

Much of Brothertoft, Holland Fen and adjacent areas are thinly populated with a habitation pattern of dispersed farmsteads and other agricultural holdings. Many of these farms and their ancillary buildings were constructed between the 17th and 19th centuries and some of them are Listed Grade II.

About 1.5km southeast of the recorded buildings at Meads Farm is the hamlet of Hubbert's Bridge. At this location is Hubbert's Bridge Farm, a three storey, mid-Georgian house of five bays. Approximately 500m to the east of Hubbert's Bridge Farm is The Elms, which incorporates two Grade II Listed structures. These are a former barn with saddlery attached, now partly used as a loose box and stores, and a stable and store. The barn is early 18th century, altered in the 20th century, while the stable and store is of mid 18th century date.

About 1km northeast of Meads Farm is Brothertoft Hall, a Grade II Listed house of c. 1780 with 19th century additions. Another late 18th century Grade II Listed building is located alongside the North Forty Foot Drain in Holland Fen, northwest of Meads Farm. This is a former barn, converted to a public house in the early 19th century (DoE 1987, 7; 9; 30-1;

Pevsner and Harris 1989, 192).

Meads Farm and its ancillary buildings are not listed.

Dating from 1867, Kingston's map of Holland Fen records the area including the investigation site. This plan does not show any buildings at the site, but may exclude structures from its depiction (Kingston 1867; APS 1995, fig 5). Meads Farm is first mapped on the 1891 Ordnance Survey plan. At that time the ancillary buildings to the rear of the farmhouse formed part of a continuous U-shaped arrangement. Two of the recorded structures, the L-shaped brick ranges, formed the southwestern side of this inverted U, with buildings extending further to the northeast.

Amongst deeds to the property held by the owner is an indenture dated 1902 that shows a plan of the buildings. This records the ancillary buildings as an L-shaped structure, though apparently extending further to the northeast than is currently the case. However, the 1905 Ordnance Survey map records the buildings exactly as on the 1891 plan. Smaller scale maps of mid and late 20th century date depict the buildings as a block with no detail apparent (OS 1956; 1980).

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 a dimensioned plan (Fig. 4)
- general photographic views of the exterior of the building and the overall appearance of principal circulation areas (Fig. 5)
- 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, 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 structures form an L-shaped arrangement of outbuildings located immediately to the east of the farmhouse (Figs. 3 and 4; Plate 1).

All of the recorded buildings are single storey. The main L-shaped range is of late handmade brick with a red pantile roof. On the northwest side is a timber lean-to with a corrugated iron roof. Throughout the buildings all single doorways and windows have segmental heads of brick rubbers. All double doors have flat tops with timber lintels. For clarity, the different sections of the buildings will be described separately.

NW-SE Range

The range consists of four rooms, accessed by four separate doors in the southwestern elevation (Plate 2). Each room is open to

the roof and most have tie-beam and collar trusses.

At the northern end is the largest room with entry via planked double doors. This room has a brick floor and a window in the northwestern wall. On the interior of the room there is a ragged joint below the window. On the exterior of this wall are two straight joins (Plate 3), one in line with the ragged joint internally. Also on the exterior, the window is partially overlapped by the roofline of the timber lean-to, described below.

Two beams cross the room, from NW-SE and NE-SW, the former overflying the latter. To the east of the NW-SE beam are two valleys in the roof, rising from the north and south corners to meet above the beam crossing point over the centre of the room (Plate 4).

The next room to the southeast is entered by a Dutch door. There are rebates on the door jambs, mostly to accommodate the strengthening planks on the insides of the doors, though there is also one low down on the inside of the jamb on the lock side of the doorway. North of the doorway is a window with a wooden slat ventilator below. There is a manger alongside the rear, eastern, wall. Above the manger the wall chamfers and thins. The floor is of 8-panel blue pavers and contains a drain channel (Plate 5) about 2m from the manger. Two tie-beams cross the room NE-SW, the more southerly supported on a brick plinth located just inside the doorway. High in the southeastern wall are ventilator holes where bricks have been removed.

The third room from the northwestern end of the range is accessed by a central Dutch door. Rebates are also present on the jambs of this doorway, including low down on the insides of both posts (Plate 6). There are small windows in the southwestern

elevation at the northern and southern limits of the room. Internally, there is a manger against the far, eastern, wall and the wall chamfers and thins above (Plate 7). Toward the eastern side of the northwestern wall and a little above the chamfering of the eastern wall is a small socket. Additionally, high in this wall are several ventilator holes formed by removed bricks (Plate 8). Two tie-beams cross the room NE-SW. Much of the floor is of brick though a large part of the central and northern section is concrete. A drain channel is evident in brick flooring on the northern side of the room, though this drain did not continue in the brick paving on the south side. There is a small cavity in the northwestern wall directly above the drain.

A Dutch door provides entry to the room at the south end of the range. This has a brick floor and has two tie-beams, both NE-SW, above. On the southeastern wall is a brick plinth that appears to be a small blocked fireplace and chimney (Plate 9). However, this chimney does not exit the roof (Plate 10). On the east side of the chimney, in the southeastern gable, is a blocked doorway with a wooden slat ventilator and window in the upper half. This is also seen from the outside (Plates 10 and 11). However, the blocking of the lower half is breeze block on the interior and brick on the exterior. High in the exterior gable is a perforated ventilator brick.

In the eastern wall of the room there is a doorway set above the floor level.

Most of the northeastern exterior elevation of the range is plain, except for the door near its southern end. The base of this doorway is set above ground level (Plate 12).

NE-SW Range

This is a single large open space with a concrete floor. In the southeastern

elevation are two wooden double doors that provide the main access to the range (Plate 10). To the west of the doors the elevation is of brick. Between the two sets of doors is a small section of wooden walling. Directly in front of this is a cast iron stanchion (Plate 13). Another iron stanchion is located at the northeastern end of this wall and is partially built in to it. Above these stanchions, and also over the western end of the west doorway, are ornate timber pads that support beams used as lintels to the entries. Both beams are chamfered with simple straight-cut stops.

The northeastern wall of the range is of breeze block internally (Plate 14), faced with brick on the exterior, and provides a plain gable end (Plate 15).

At the eastern end of the northwestern exterior elevation is a ragged join (Plate 16). About 3.5m to the west the elevation is met by the timber lean-to, described below. In the middle of the elevation, effectively within the lean-to, is a Dutch door. At the western end of the elevation, where the wall meets that of the NW-SE range, is a straight join that extends the full height of the wall (Plate 17).

Internally, the range is crossed by a tie-beam, oriented NW-SE. The roof joists change direction part way across the ceiling. In the northeastern two-thirds they are aligned NE-SW, while in the southwestern third they run NW-SE (Plate 18).

Timber Lean-to

Located on the northwestern edge of the complex and built against that face of the two brick ranges, this has plain exteriors on its southwestern and northwestern sides. Its northeastern elevation is broken by a double entry, though only one of the doors remains (Plate 19).

Internally, the lean-to is aisled, with two

rows of slight timber stanchions dividing the room in to three aisles (Plate 20). There is a floor of earth and brick. The southeastern side of the lean-to is provided by the brick walls of the northwestern sides of the other two ranges, described above.

6. DISCUSSION

The recorded farm buildings previously formed a U-shape arrangement, set parallel to the farmhouse. This layout is known as a courtyard arrangement and is typical of the larger farms of about 20-65ha (Brunskill 1999, 104-5).

The northwest-southeast range of stables is the earliest phase of the recorded buildings and is probably no earlier than about 1870. None of the farm structures appear on the 1867 map of Holland Fen (Kingston 1867), though it is possible that buildings were deliberately omitted from this plan. However, no buildings are shown at the site on a county map of 1828, which does record the presence of structures, albeit schematically (APS 1995, fig 4).

This northwest-southeast range was purpose-built as stables and retains some of the original fittings, most notably the mangers and slatted ventilator windows. It is possible that the chamfering of the walls above the mangers provided the bases of hay racks and a socket in the wall near the chamfering may have originally held the top front bar of such a rack (Plate 7).

These mangers were only present in the central two rooms of the range and there were no indications of comparable feeding troughs in either of the two end rooms. At the southeastern end of the range is a room with another ventilator window and what appears to be a blocked fireplace. It is possible that this compartment served as a loose box, which would house a sick or

foaling horse, or feed room (Brunskill 1999, 75). At the opposite, northwestern, end of the range was a larger room with a double door. This was possibly a tack room or gig/trap house, perhaps combining the two functions. This general plan of linear stable ranges, with the horse compartments centrally located, the trap house to one end and harness/feed rooms or loose boxes to the other side, is fairly commonplace (Wade Martins 2002, 181-2; Brunskill 1999, 74).

Alterations to this stable block occurred with the closure of the fireplace and the conversion of a doorway at the southeastern end to a ventilator window.

A straight join reveals that a second range, aligned northeast-southwest, was constructed against the back of the stable block. This new phase of building probably followed soon after the initial erection of the stables and the combined structures, together with others, were in existence by the early 1890s when they appeared on maps of the area (OS 1891).

This northeast-southwest range was probably constructed as an open-fronted shelter shed, though may have been a cart shed. These structures are very similar, often only differentiated by their dimensions, cart sheds being considerably deeper from front to back than stock shelters (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 56). This range is only slightly deeper, by 0.5m, than the stables and thus it is not clear which function this building had. It is possible it was used interchangeably for both animal and vehicle shelter. Animal shelter sheds were open-fronted to allow livestock to move freely in and out of them (Brunskill 2000, 168).

This open front was broken by several cast iron stanchions that supported the front of the roof. Two of these stanchions remain, though it is possible that there were 3 or 4

originally. These stanchions were topped by ornately-carved timber pads that, in turn, supported wooden beams over the openings. These beams are chamfered with simple straight-cut stops. Such chamfer stops are characteristic of the late 16th-mid 17th centuries (Jones and Smith 1971, 14; Alcock and Hall 1994, 36), which may suggest that these beams are reused. However, rural areas like the region around Holland Fen frequently have conservative building techniques and these beams may be an example of such conservatism.

A ragged join close to the northern end of the northwest wall of the range denotes an alteration of the structure at this point. This is emphasised by the construction of the northeast wall, which is of two skins, breeze block internally with an exterior brick face. These combined features indicate that the northeastern wall is an alteration to the range. This is confirmed by cartographic evidence that shows that this range originally extended further to the northeast and linked to buildings in that direction. It is likely that the original U-shaped arrangement of buildings was broken into the two separate L-shaped ranges, and the new end wall constructed, no earlier than the mid 20th century.

Originally, this shelter shed was probably open to the roof, though a ceiling has been inserted in the recent past, probably within the last 30 years. Other alterations to this range include the closure of the open front by the installation of two sets of double doors and possibly some brick walling.

A final major phase of construction, probably dating from the mid-20th century, is represented by the timber lean-to on the northwest side of the complex. This aisled structure perhaps functioned as a combined stock and vehicle shelter.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Recording was undertaken on farm buildings at Meads Farm, Kirton Drove, Brothertoft, Lincolnshire, because the structure was of significance in terms of local history and vernacular architecture.

The survey has successfully provided a record of the appearance of the farm buildings, together with details of alterations and fittings. There are indications that the three building ranges were constructed separately with the main stable block opposite the house being the earliest. A brick cart or shelter shed was added to the northeastern side of the stables soon after. There was evidence that this shed had previously extended further to the northeast, probably to connect with other buildings in that direction, but had been cut down and a new end wall constructed. A lean-to of timber was subsequently built against the brick ranges.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M. Gagg who commissioned the work. Gary Taylor coordinated the project and this report was edited by Steve Malone and Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Boston Planning Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Building Recording: Gary Taylor
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall
 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
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

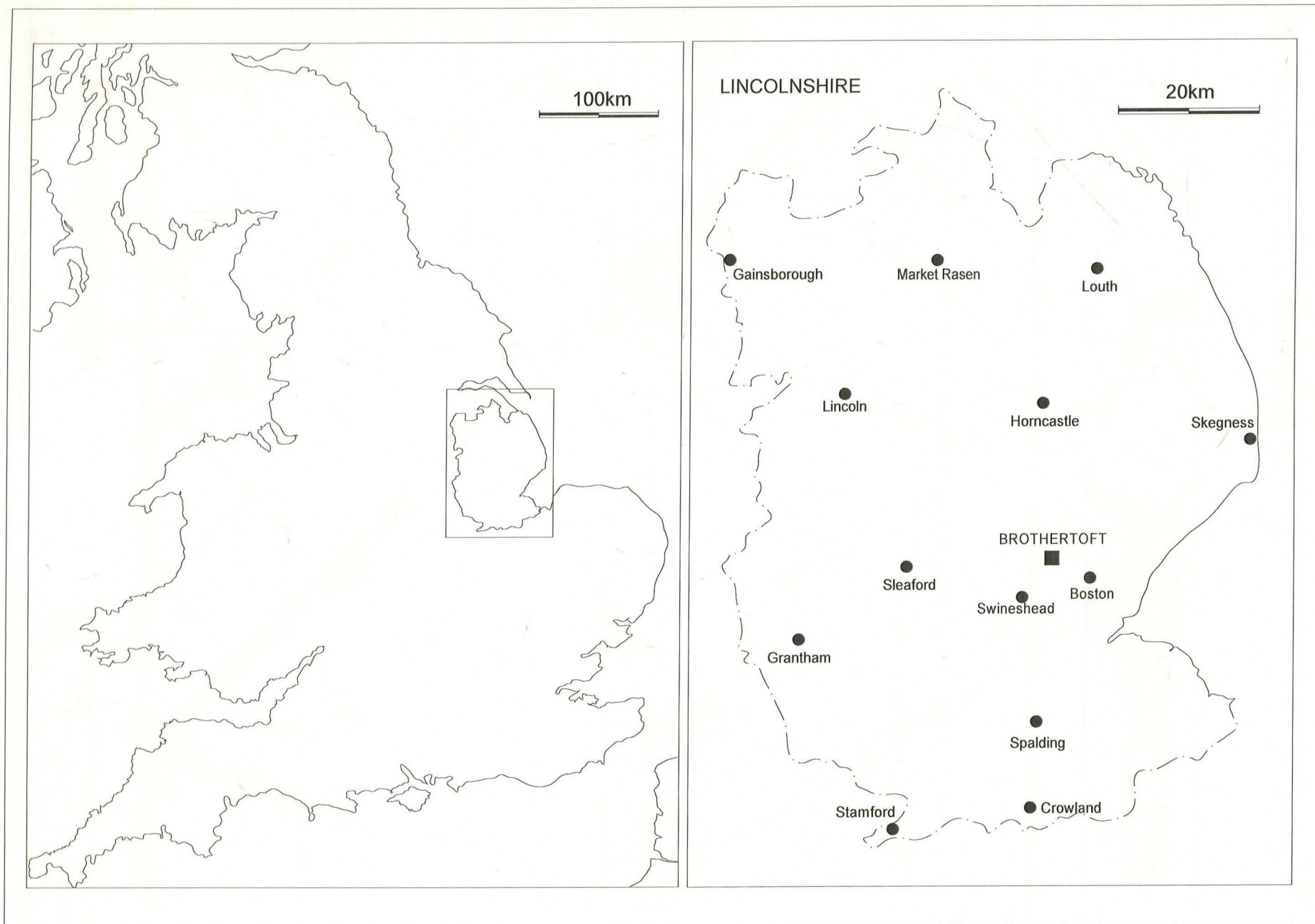
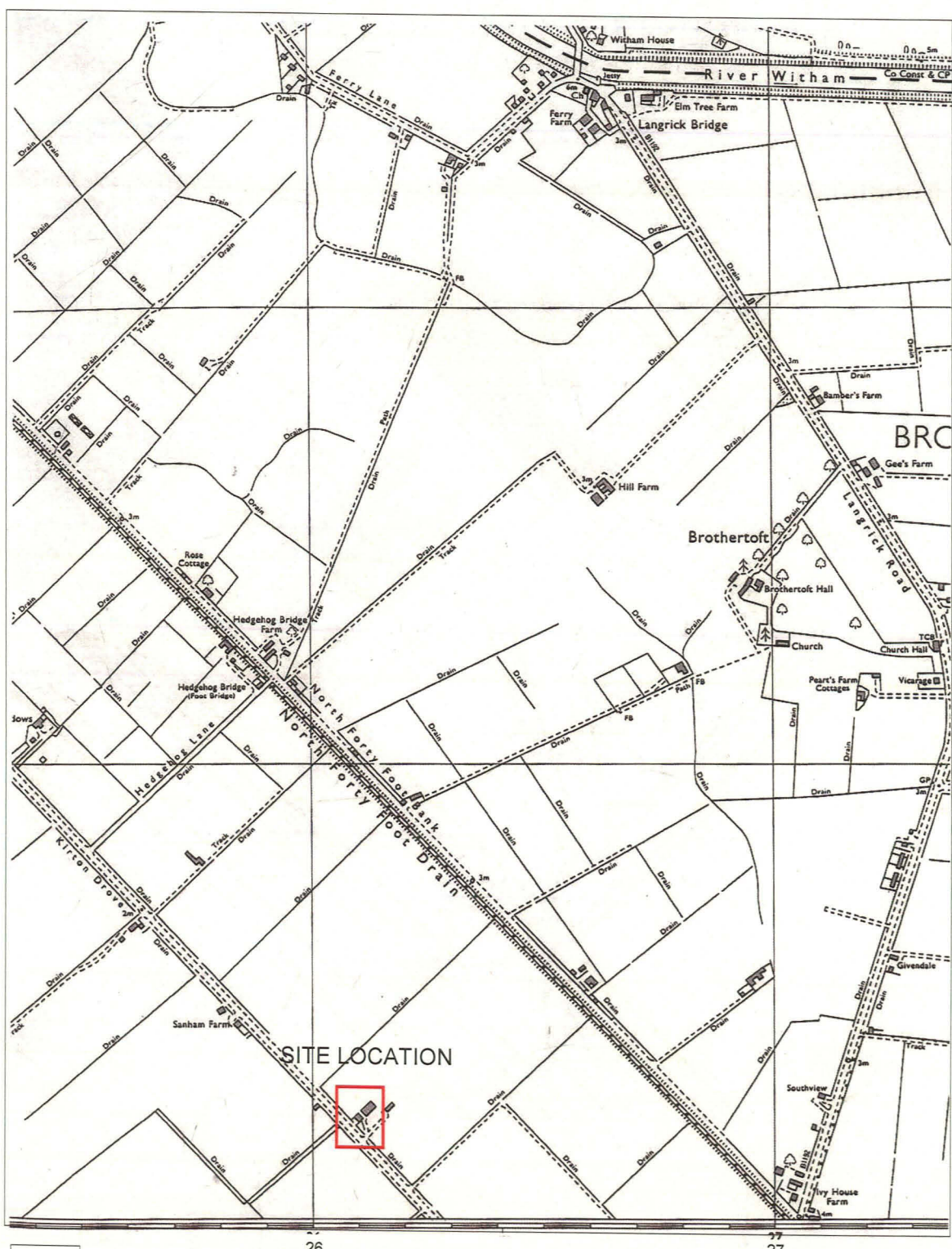


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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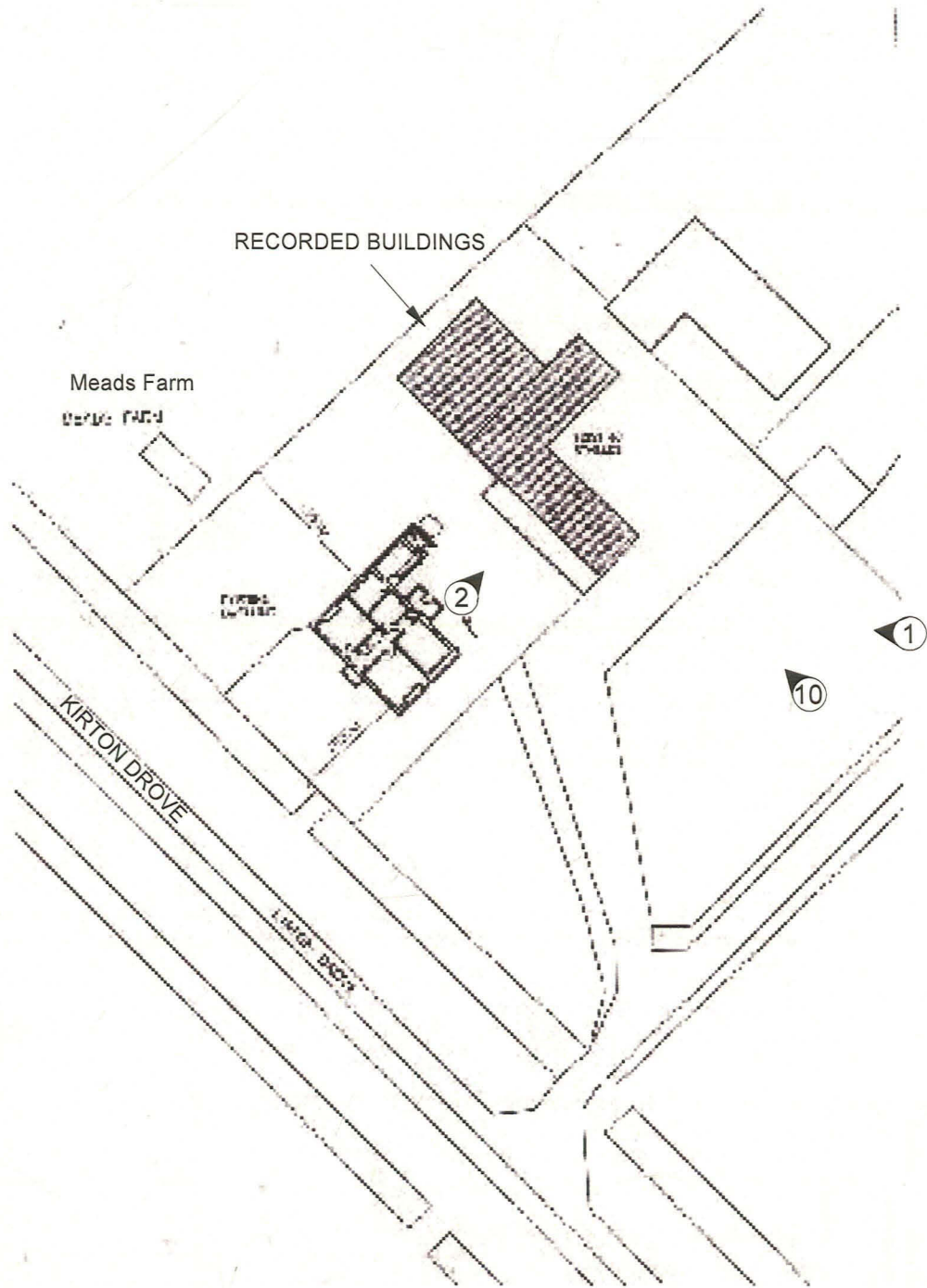
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Project Name: Brothertoft, Meads Farm BMF05		
Scale 1:133.33	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 174/05

Figure 2 Site Location Map



KEY
③ Plate number and direction of view




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Brothertoft, Meads Farm BMF05		
Scale 1:666.67	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 174/05

Figure 3 Location of Recorded Buildings

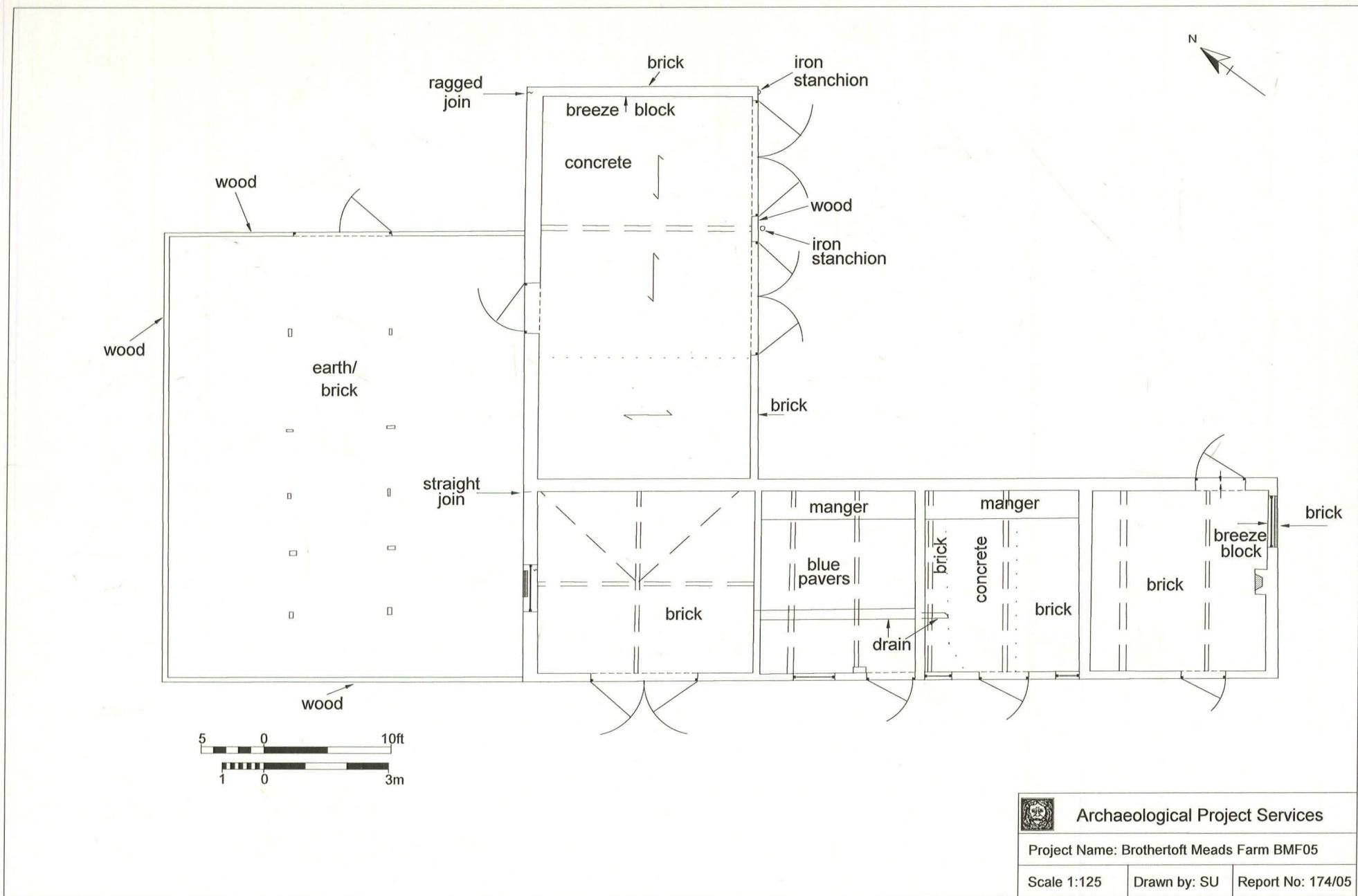



Figure 4 Plan of Recorded Buildings

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Brothertoft Meads Farm BMF05		
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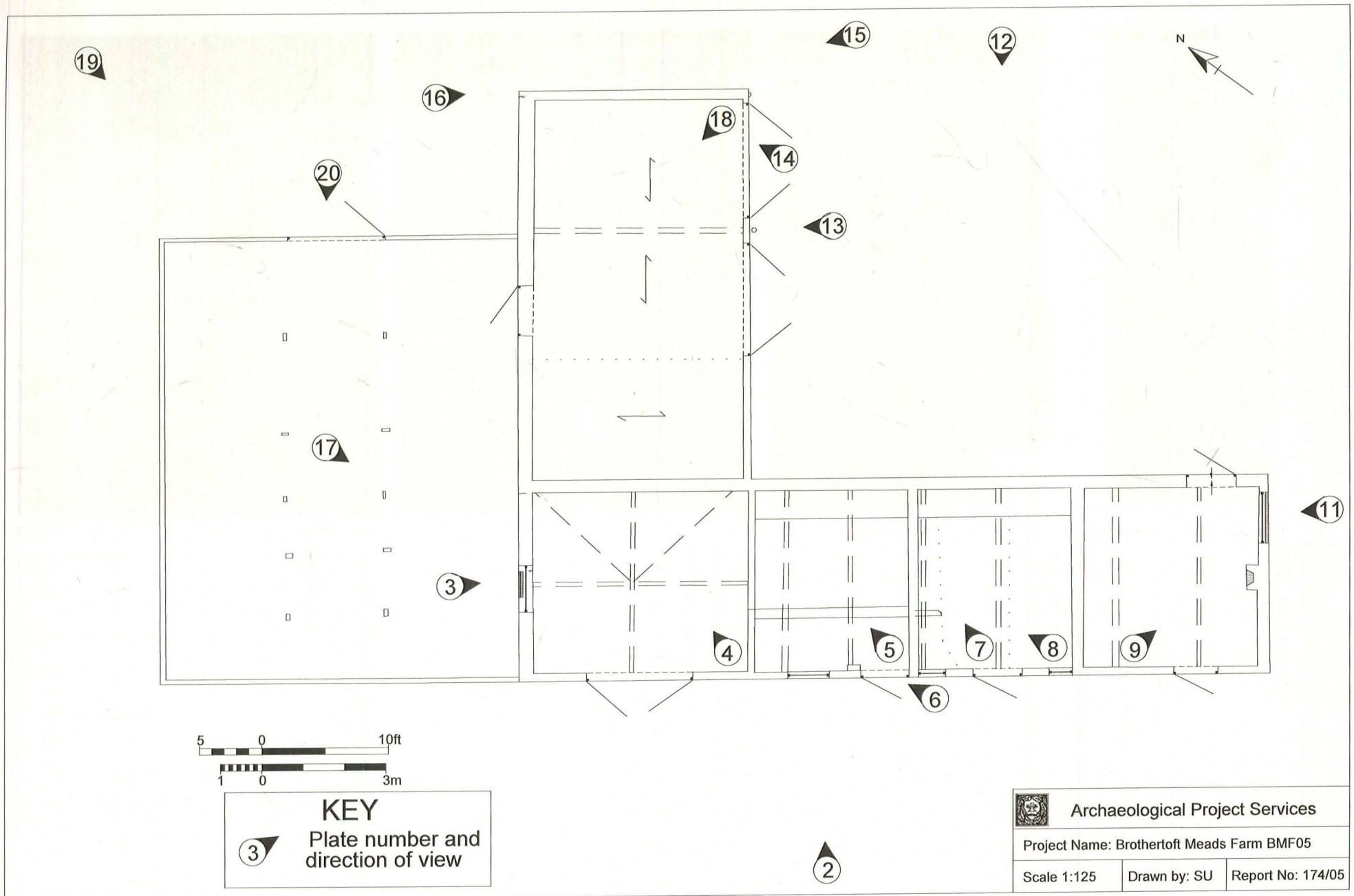


Figure 5 Plan of Recorded Buildings, with details of plate views

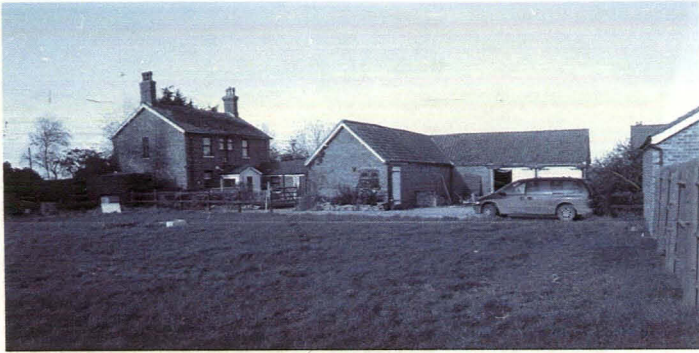


Plate 1 General Site View, showing recorded buildings (right) and house (left), looking west



Plate 2 NW-SE Range, SW elevation, looking northeast



Plate 3 NW-SE Range, northwest external wall, showing straight joins of blocked window, looking southeast



Plate 4 NW-SE Range, northwest room, showing roof timbering, looking northeast



Plate 5 NW-SE Range, 2nd room from north, showing blue pavers and drain, looking north



Plate 6 NW-SE Range, detail of door jamb rebates, looking north

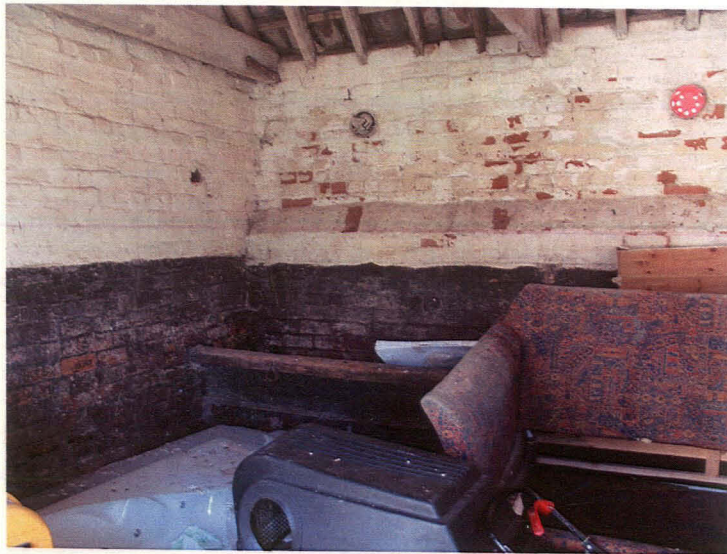


Plate 7 NW-SE Range, manger and chamfered wall, looking north



Plate 8 NW-SE Range, NW wall of 3rd room from north showing ventilator holes, looking north



Plate 9 NW-SE Range, SE room, showing former fireplace and chimney and blocked door, looking northeast

Plate 10 Southwestern elevations of both brick ranges, looking northwest

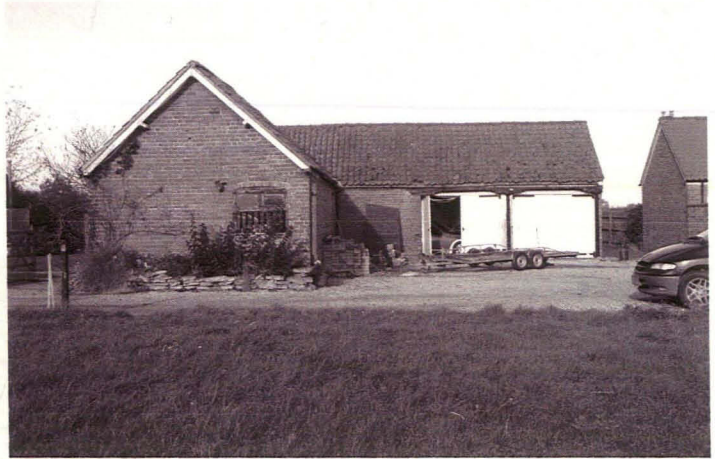


Plate 11 NW-SE Range, SE room, showing ventilator window in blocked door, looking west



Plate 12 NW-SE Range, NE elevation, looking southwest

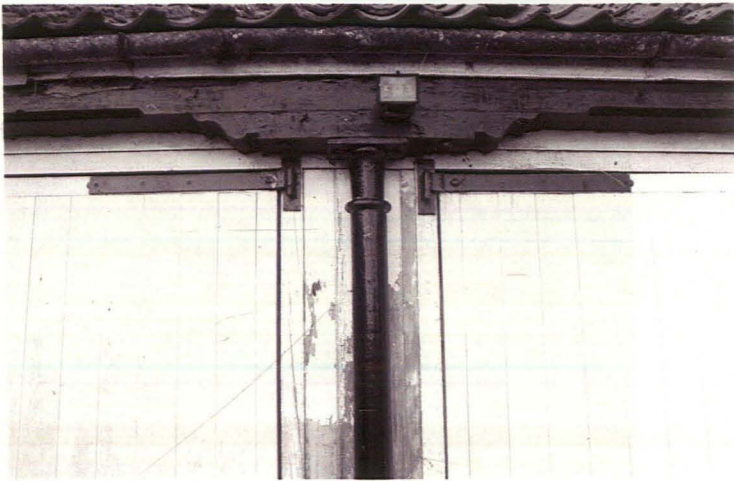


Plate 13 NE-SW Range, iron stanchion, pad and chamfered beams, looking northwest

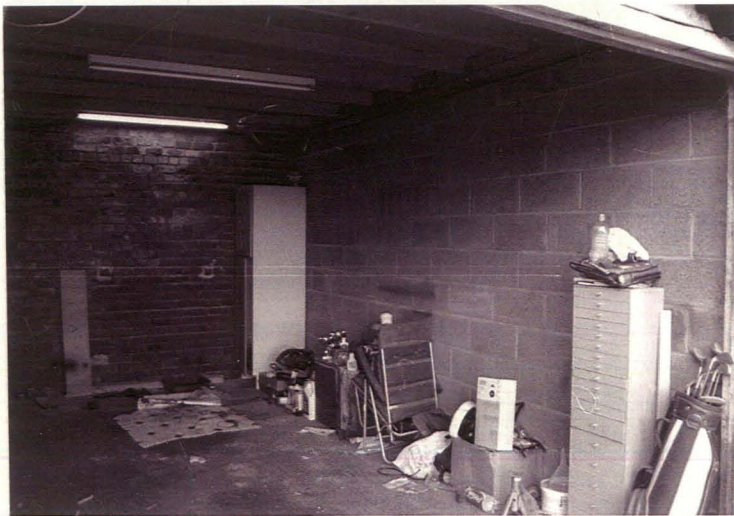


Plate 14 NE-SW Range, interior showing breeze block wall, looking north

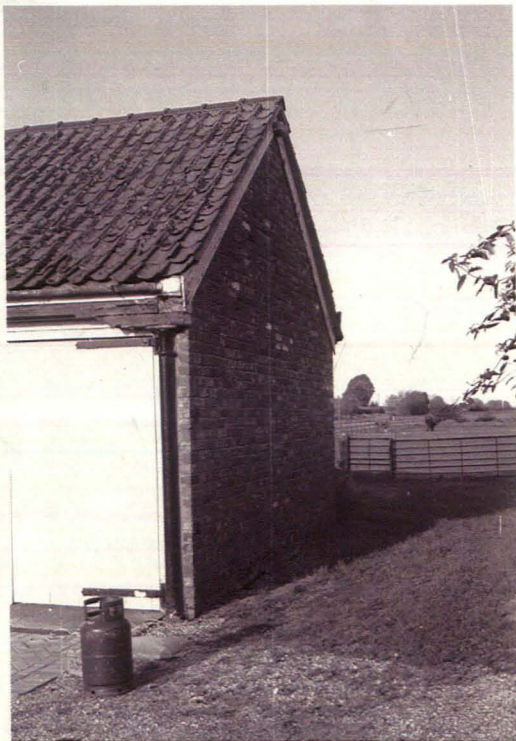


Plate 15 NE-SW Range, northeastern elevation, looking west

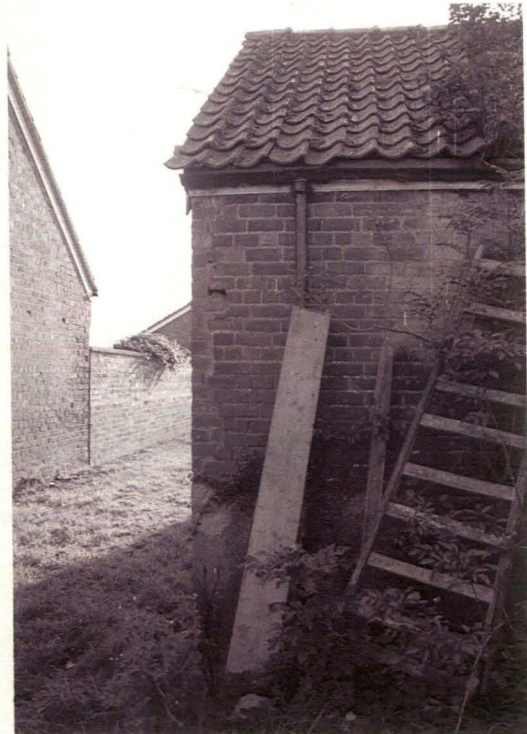


Plate 16 NE-SW Range, northwest elevation, north end, showing ragged joint, looking east



Plate 17 Interior of timber lean-to, showing straight join junction between NW-SE range (on right) and NE-SW range (to left), looking south



Plate 18 NE-SW Range, interior view, looking southwest



Plate 19 Timber Lean-to, northeastern elevation, looking south



Plate 20 Timber Lean-to, interior, showing aisles, looking southwest

Appendix 1

**FARM BUILDINGS,
MEADS FARM,
KIRTON DROVE,
BROTHERTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
BUILDING RECORDING**

**PREPARED FOR
MR GAGG**

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

OCTOBER 2005

1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A programme of building recording is required prior to the conversion of farm buildings at Meads Farm, Kirton Drive, Brothertoft, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The building, a stables range, 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 conversion of stables at Meads Farm, Kirton Drive, Brothertoft, Boston, 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 Brothertoft is 7km northeast of Swineshead in the Boston Borough of Lincolnshire. Meads Farm is located on the northeast side of Kirton Drive, about 1.3km southwest of Brothertoft Hall and church, to the west of the North Forty Foot Drain, at National Grid Reference TF 2609 4522.
- 3.2 Many of the farm buildings in the Brothertoft and adjacent Holland Fen area were built in the late 18th century, though a number of them have now been converted. The stable is an L-shaped single storey brick building with a pantile roof and a timber lean-to on one side forming an additional stabling area.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (B/030307/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the proposed conversion of the farm building into residential and the construction of a single storey link building to an existing dwelling. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording prior to the conversion works.

5 **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 5.1 The aim of the work will be to provide a record of the stables 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 alteration 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 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 Boston Planning Archaeologist; Boston Borough 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 Boston Planning 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.
- 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

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

Specification: Version 1, 02-11-05

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Aisled	Compartmentalization of a timber-framed barn, hall or house by rows of posts that separate the different sections of the building from each other.
Collar	Transverse horizontal timber connecting pairs of rafters above their feet and below the apex of the roof.
Dutch door	Door divided horizontally in two, with each of the upper and lower halves capable of being opened or closed independently of the other.
Loose Box	A small room, usually almost featureless, in which a single animal (horse or cattle) could be isolated or a small number of cattle could be kept untethered. Loose boxes usually have some form of drain in the floor for the removal of liquid manure.
Pad	Short length of timber carried by a post and supporting other structural elements.
Ragged join	Approximately vertical, slightly irregular, junction between sections of walling where one elevation has been cut and bonded into an earlier one.
Rubber	Soft brick that can be sawn and rubbed to the required shape, used for making gauged or segmental arches (<i>q.v.</i>).
Segmental heads/arches	Arch with its centre below the springing-line, thereby forming a very gentle arc compared to the width of the opening it spans.
Straight join	Regular vertical junction between two sections of walling that shows one part was butted against the other.
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.
Valley	The hollow where two sections of pitched roof meet.
Ventilator openings	Openings through a wall to provide ventilation. Usually formed by omitting bricks, and arranged in various patterns.

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 Measured sketch plan with annotations
- 2 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:

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: 2005.242

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BMF05

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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