
**HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY
OF
A NISSEN HUT,
HARTWELL LODGE,
MOOR LANE,
ROUGHTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ROML09)**

Work Undertaken For
Oglesby and Limb
On behalf of
Pederson Properties Ltd

June 2009

Report Compiled by
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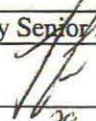
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Historic Building Recording of A Nissen Hut, Moor Lane, Roughton, Lincolnshire (ROML09)

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken on a Nissen Hut at Hartwell Lodge, Moor Lane, Roughton, Lincolnshire.

The whole of the complex was photographically recorded and floor plans and elevations produced. Features of architectural, historic or functional interest were recorded in further detail.

Nissen huts were designed in the First World War (1914-18) for military purposes and also saw extensive use in World War 2 (1939-45) as bomb stores and for accommodation. After the Second World War many were converted to agricultural function. The recorded Nissen hut may have been part of an army camp used on the lead-up to the Battle of Arnhem in 1944, or was possibly imported to its present location after the Second World War.

The recorded building comprises the Nissen hut and brick extension on the north side. The Nissen hut is divided into two rooms by an inserted breeze block wall. Both rooms and the extension are roofed with corrugated asbestos cement sheeting, the roofing of the extension being flat while that on the Nissen hut is curved. Two doors originally allowed passage from the Nissen hut to the northern extension, but these are now blocked. Also, there are large stacks of material around the outside of the extension. As a result, there was no internal access to the northern extension.

Both rooms of the Nissen hut have brick plinths alongside their long walls. These probably originally carried steel ribs to support the curved roof. However, the ribs are no longer present. There are several chimneys in the roof of the Nissen hut, but these do not connect to any hearths or stoves within the building. There is also a chimney through the roof of the extension.

The Nissen hut is not shown on the 1950 or 1956 Ordnance Survey maps of the area. This, together with aspects of the building, suggests it was imported to the present site after World War 2. The creation of the division and extension to the Nissen hut perhaps occurred in the 1960s.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Historic 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 was commissioned by Oglesby and Limb on behalf of Pederson Properties Ltd to undertake a programme of historic building recording of a Nissen hut at Hartwell Lodge, Moor Lane, Roughton, Lincolnshire.

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY OF A NISSEN HUT, HARTWELL LODGE, MOOR LANE, ROUGHTON, LINCS.

A planning application (S/141/02586/06) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the proposed demolition of the Nissen hut and residential development. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording prior to the demolition of the Nissen hut.

The building recording was carried out on the 11th June 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

2.3 Site Location

Roughton is located 27km southeast of Lincoln and 4km northeast of Woodhall Spa in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire (Fig 1). The site, Hartwell Lodge, lies 2km west of the village, fronting Moor Lane to the west and approximately 80m south of the B1191 Horncastle Road, centred on National Grid Reference TF 2234 6472. The Nissen hut is located on the west side of Hartwell Lodge (Fig. 2).

2.4 Historical Setting

Nissen huts were designed, by Major P N Nissen of the Royal Engineers, in World War 1 for military use. They also saw extensive military use in World War 2, for a variety of purposes including accommodation and bomb stores. After the Second World War many were converted to agricultural or other functions, and numerous examples have since been demolished.

Nissen huts were originally made from curved corrugated steel sheeting, but in the Second World War some were of asbestos cement sheets. The roofing was supported on wooden joists that were carried on arched steel ribs set at 6ft (1.8m) intervals. However, there was no standard model of Nissen huts, as the design was never static but changed according to demand (Mitchell 1999).

The proximity of the Nissen hut to the former military base of RAF Woodhall Spa may imply some connection between the two. It is possible that the recorded Nissen hut, and a second a few hundred metres to the north (Fig. 2; Plate 14), may relate to a bomb dump or communal site associated with the World War II use of RAF Woodhall Spa (Dr M Osborne, pers comm).

If the two Roughton Nissen huts are on their original sites then they could have been part of a hutted camp in this area. There were several such camps in the Woodhall Spa area where men were billeted before the assault on Arnhem in September 1944 (M Hodgson, pers comm.).

These Nissen huts are, however, rather further away from the airfield than might be expected. It is therefore possible that these huts were moved from the military base and re-used for agricultural purposes after the Second World War. Moreover, there were many dispersal sales of such structures at the end of the Second World War, and they might have been brought from other military bases (Dr M Osborne, M Hodgson, pers comm).

Neither of the two Nissen huts at Roughton is shown on the 1950 or 1956 Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile maps of the area, and it is unlikely that they were omitted from mapping at this date. The latter map describes the general complex of buildings as a corn mill.

3. AIMS

In accordance with the specification (Appendix 1), the aim of the work was to provide a record of the building and its parts prior to it being demolished. The objectives were to: establish the form, date and state of preservation of the building and features of special interest. Additionally, the investigation sought to provide an understanding of the building in its local context and establish the phases of development with associated functions.

4. METHODS

Recording of the building was undertaken in accordance with guidelines produced by ALGAO (1997) and English Heritage (2006). This involved:

- the production of dimensioned plans of all floors as existing, incorporating details of the form and location of any structural and decorative features of historic interest; and measured elevations (Fig. 4).
- general and detailed photographic views of the exterior of the building in its context, its interior and the overall appearance of principle circulation areas, as well as photographic coverage of the fittings and internal and external structural and decorative details relevant to the design, development and use of the buildings. These photographs were related to a plan of the building (Fig. 5).
- a written record of the building's form, function, materials, layout, possible dates and development sequence; names of architects, builders, patrons and owners, if known; past and present uses of the buildings and its parts; an account of fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery, or evidence for their former presence, and their purposes and association with the buildings; evidence of former existence of structures; and the past and present relationship of the buildings to their setting.

Photographic recording was undertaken with a manual 35mm camera fitted with a 28-70mm macro lens, and a digital camera. Flash was used for interior views. Monochrome print film was used supplemented by digital colour images. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.

5. RESULTS

The Nissen hut comprises three rooms (Fig. 4). The main hut, which is 21m long and 5.5m wide, is divided into two compartments, and there is an extension of 4.5m x 2.5m on the north side. There was no external or interior access to this extension, due to blocked doors and stacked materials, and it is thus not clear if the addition comprises more than one room.

To aid with describing and discussing the complex, the individual rooms are numbered (Fig. 4).

ROOM 1 - WESTERN ROOM

Exterior

Of semi-circular form, the western elevation is of machine-made brick and contains three windows and a double door (Plates 1 and 2). Centrally-located, the double doors are planked and look to be replacements, perhaps of 1960s date. The doorway has a lintel of brick headers set on their narrow edge.



Plate 1 General view of Nissen hut, north and west sides, looking southeast

There are single-light windows on either side of, and above, the doors. All three windows are wooden-framed and have brick lintels and canted brick sills. These lintels and sills are of rows of header bricks and, with the exception of the top window lintel, have the headers set on their narrow edges. The top window lintel differs from the others in which the headers are set 3-2-3, with a pair of three bricks set on their wide edge flanking two bricks on their narrow side.

To north and south, the side walls are stub walls of machine-made brick, about 0.4m high. These have a series of buttresses along them. Four such buttresses were evident along the south wall, and two on the north wall, though that side was obscured by stacked materials. The walls and buttresses continue through to Room 2 at the eastern end (see below).



Plate 2 General view of Nissen hut, south and west sides, looking northeast

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY OF A NISSEN HUT, HARTWELL LODGE, MOOR LANE, ROUGHTON, LINCS.

On top of the stub wall is the semi-circular upper section of the Nissen hut. This is of corrugated asbestos cement sheeting. Set within this sheeting, toward the eastern end of the north side, is an inserted window of reinforced glass. In the top of the roof are two chimneys of moulded asbestos cement (Plate 3). There is a third such chimney in the roof of the eastern room, see below.



Plate 3 Detail of chimneys in Nissen hut roof, looking northeast

Interior (Plates 4-6)

The room has a concrete floor. There are four plinths in both the north and south walls, set opposite each other (Plate 7). These plinths have canted tops that slope down slightly to the middle of the room. Within the roof are two holes, for the chimneys evident on the exterior (Plate 8). The western end wall is of breeze block.

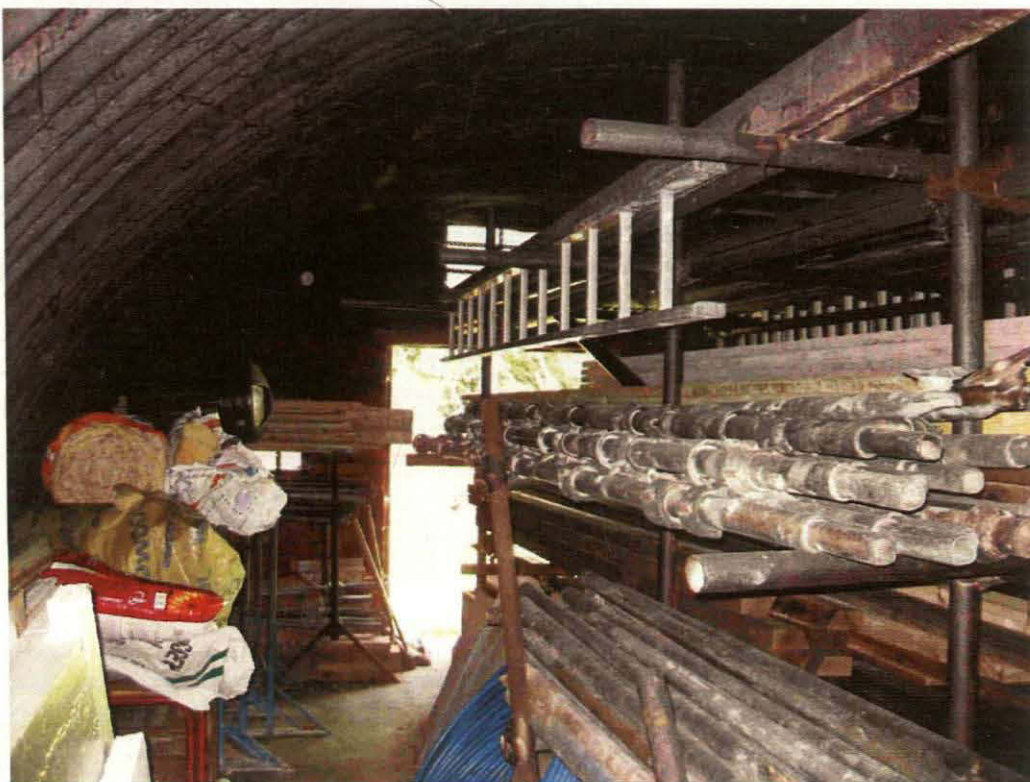


Plate 4 Interior of Room 1 of Nissen hut, view toward door, looking west



Plate 5 Interior of Room 1 of Nissen hut, south side, looking east



Plate 6 Interior of Room 1 of Nissen hut, north side, looking east



Plate 7 Detail of plinths in Room 1 of Nissen hut, looking east

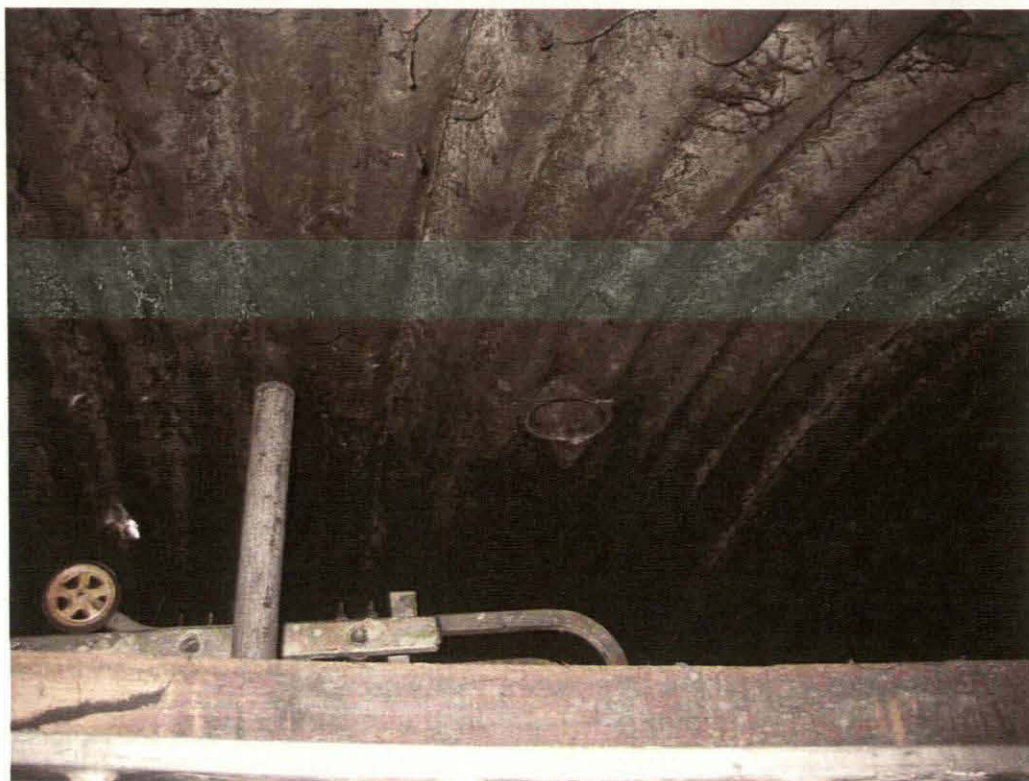


Plate 8 Detail of chimney hole in roof of Room 1 of Nissen hut, looking north

ROOM 2 - EASTERN ROOM

Exterior

The eastern elevation is of the same semi-circular form as the western end of Room 1. Of machine-made brick, the eastern elevation contains a double door that is wider than the entry into Room 1. Centrally-located, the double doors in the eastern elevation are planked and may be original, possibly of 1940s date. There is no lintel to the doorway. About half (the northern part) of the wall has collapsed (Plate 9).



Plate 9 Eastern elevation of Room 2 of Nissen hut, looking west

On the north and south sides are stub walls of machine-made brick, about 0.4m high. There is a series of buttresses along the southern wall. Due to the area being obscured by stacked and dumped materials, it was not possible to determine if there are similar buttresses along the north wall. Four buttresses were evident along the south wall, but the eastern end of the wall was also obscured by stacked materials. The walls and buttresses continue through to Room 1 at the western end (see above).

On top of the stub wall is the semi-circular upper section of the Nissen hut, which continues through from the eastern end of Room 1, which lies to the west. Of corrugated asbestos cement sheeting, the arched walling contains two inserted windows of reinforced glass in the south side, and another in the north side.

In the top of the roof is a moulded asbestos cement chimney, of identical form to those in Room 1 to the west.

At the western end of the north side is a brick extension (see Room 3, below).

Interior (Plate 10)

Within both the north and south stub walls are sets of plinths. There are six equally-spaced plinths on the south wall. On the north wall are four plinths, also equally-spaced and set opposite the four eastern-most plinths in the south wall.



Plate 10 Interior of Room 2 of Nissen hut, view toward dividing wall, looking west

In the northwestern corner of the room are two breeze block stanchions each about 0.5m square (Plate 11). These stanchions are about 3m apart and 1m from the north wall of the room. They support a timber that carries a section of flat corrugated asbestos roofing that slopes down slightly to the north.

The western end wall of the room is mostly of breeze block. However, built against the upper part of the arch of this wall on the north side is a continuing wall of machine-made brick (Plate 11). At its northern end this wall meets an east-west brick wall that extends approximately 4m to the east, to just beyond the most easterly stanchion. At the eastern end of this wall is a brick jamb, and then the north arched asbestos sheet section of the Nissen hut continues westward.



Plate 11 Detail of stanchions in Room 2 of Nissen hut, looking northwest

Set within the northern brick wall, toward its eastern end, are two panelled wooden doors that may be of the 1940s or earlier (Plate 12). These doors lead to the northern extension (Room 3, see below). However, both doors were blocked by thick sheets of steel and there was no access through them.



Plate 12 Interior of Room 2 of Nissen hut, view of doors to extension, looking north

In the western part of the roof is a hole for the chimney evident on the exterior. There is a modern strip light attached to the roof. The room has a concrete floor. About half of the eastern elevation has collapsed (Plate 9).

ROOM 3 - NORTHERN EXTENSION

Exterior

Only the western wall of the extension was fully accessible (Plate 1), all other external parts being blocked or obscured by stacked materials.

The west wall is of brick and is plain. There is a flat, slightly sloping roof of corrugated asbestos cement sheeting, through which passes a plain stove-pipe chimney (Plate 13).



Plate 13 View toward extension (Room 3), showing chimney and roof, and stacked materials preventing access, looking west

Both the northern and eastern walls are of brick but only the uppermost parts were visible over the stacked materials and it was not clear if these walls contained any doors or windows.

Also of brick, the southern wall of the extension is constructed against Room 2 of the main Nissen hut. This wall contains the two panelled doors noted above (Plate 12; see Room 2, interior).

Interior

There was no internal access to the extension, though two panelled wooden doors provided a connection (now blocked) between this extension and Room 2 of the main Nissen hut.

6. DISCUSSION

Examination of the Nissen hut at Moor Lane, Roughton, has indicated that the building is largely of two phases. The original phase is the arched Nissen hut of the 1940s-50s, while the second phase, perhaps dating to the 1960s, involved the insertion of a dividing wall to create two rooms, and construction of an extension on the north side.

The recorded Nissen hut is one of two at Roughton, the second being located a few hundred metres to the north (Plate 14), and it is possible that these were part of an army camp associated with nearby RAF Woodhall Spa and used in the run-up to the Battle of Arnhem in 1944. However, neither of the Nissen huts appears on the 1950 and 1956 Ordnance Survey maps. Consequently, it seems more likely that the recorded Nissen hut was imported to the site in the 1950s, after the Second World War.



Plate 14 Other Nissen hut to north of Horncastle Road, looking north

The recorded Nissen hut has a brick plinth wall with external buttresses and internal stanchions. On this plinth wall is the semi-circular arched upper walls and roof of curved corrugated asbestos cement sheet. In the original design for Nissen huts, these curved panels of corrugated sheeting were supported on arched ribs. However, such ribs are absent in the recorded building, though the internal stanchions appear to have been stands for such ribs.

The western end of the Nissen hut contains three windows and a double door, the latter probably a replacement in the 1960s. There is also a set of double doors in the eastern elevation. Cut into the curved walling are four inserted windows, all of reinforced glass. One of the windows is in the western room (Room 1) while the other 3 are in the eastern cell (Room 2). These windows do not provide much illumination to the rooms, but there was no sign of electrical light fittings (other than the recent strip light) to either compartment.

There are three chimneys in the roof of the Nissen hut, two in the western room and one in the eastern. However, none of these connect to any remaining heating feature. It is possible that these chimneys were originally attached to pot-bellied stoves, the normal form of heating of Nissen huts used as military billets.

The Nissen hut was subsequently divided into two rooms by the insertion of a breeze block wall. This alteration is of uncertain date but may have occurred in the 1960s. Probably at the same time or soon after the central section of the curved north wall of the Nissen hut was cut away and a brick extension constructed. The cutting through of the arched wall allowed for the erection of a vertical brick wall to the extension. This extension was provided with a flat

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY OF A NISSEN HUT, HARTWELL LODGE, MOOR LANE, ROUGHTON, LINCS.

sloping roof of corrugated sheet, supported on two large breeze block stanchions located within the Nissen hut. The division of the Nissen hut into two rooms and addition of the extension came after the erection of the Nissen hut. However, the date of the alterations is uncertain, and they may have occurred immediately after the Nissen hut was erected.

There was no access (internal or external) to the extension. However, a chimney in the roof implies some form of heating system within this annexe. Additionally, there are two doors from the Nissen hut to the annexe, perhaps suggesting the extension contains two rooms.

The two rooms of the Nissen hut are currently used for storage. However, the restricted natural illumination and indications of heating facilities perhaps indicate the Nissen hut previously served for the storage of flower bulbs or potatoes. Horticultural structures with similar dark heated store areas particularly used for the bulb trade have been observed and examined elsewhere, for example in Spalding (Taylor 2004). The general complex of buildings at Hartwell Lodge was recorded as a corn mill on the 1956 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3).

In consequence, it seems probable that the Nissen hut was imported to its current location, perhaps from nearby RAF Woodhall Spa, after the end of World War 2, and served as a horticultural store. Perhaps in the 1960s it was divided into two rooms by the insertion of a partition wall and an extension was added to it. The building is currently used for storage, though part of the eastern elevation has collapsed.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Recording of the Nissen hut at Hartwell Lodge, Moor Lane, Roughton, Lincolnshire was undertaken as the building is of significance in terms of local and social history. Nissen huts were designed by Major P N Nissen in the First World War and served a variety of military and agricultural uses. Proposals have been submitted to demolish the building.

The survey has provided a detailed record of the current appearance of the building, and indicated that there are two main phases of construction and alteration. These commence with the original main Nissen hut of the 1940s or 50s, with an inserted partition and an extension constructed perhaps in the 1960s.

The Nissen hut may be part of an army camp associated with the Battle of Arnhem in 1944. However, it was more probably relocated to its present position after World War 2, perhaps from nearby RAF Woodhall Spa. The Nissen hut seems to have served an agricultural function, perhaps as a store for flower bulbs or potatoes, and was provided with heating, though lighting was restricted. Subsequently, perhaps in the 1960s, the Nissen hut was divided to create two rooms and an extension was added to its northern side. At present the building serves a storage facility. A section of the eastern elevation has fallen down.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Rachel Walton of Oglesby and Limb who commissioned this investigation on behalf Pederson Properties Ltd.

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY OF A NISSEN HUT, HARTWELL LODGE, MOOR LANE, ROUGHTON, LINCS.

The project was coordinated by Dale Trimble, who edited this report together with Tom Lane. Special thank are due to Dr Michael Osborne and Mike Hodgson who kindly commented on the building and its military context. Thanks are also due to the staff of Lincolnshire Archives and Lincoln Central Reference Library. David Start permitted access to library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Building Recording: Gary Taylor
CAD Illustration: Sue Unsworth
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Analyst: Gary Taylor

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ALGAO, 1997 *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*
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11. ABBREVIATIONS

ALGAO	Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers
APS	Archaeological Project Services
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAO	Lincolnshire Archives Office
OS	Ordnance Survey

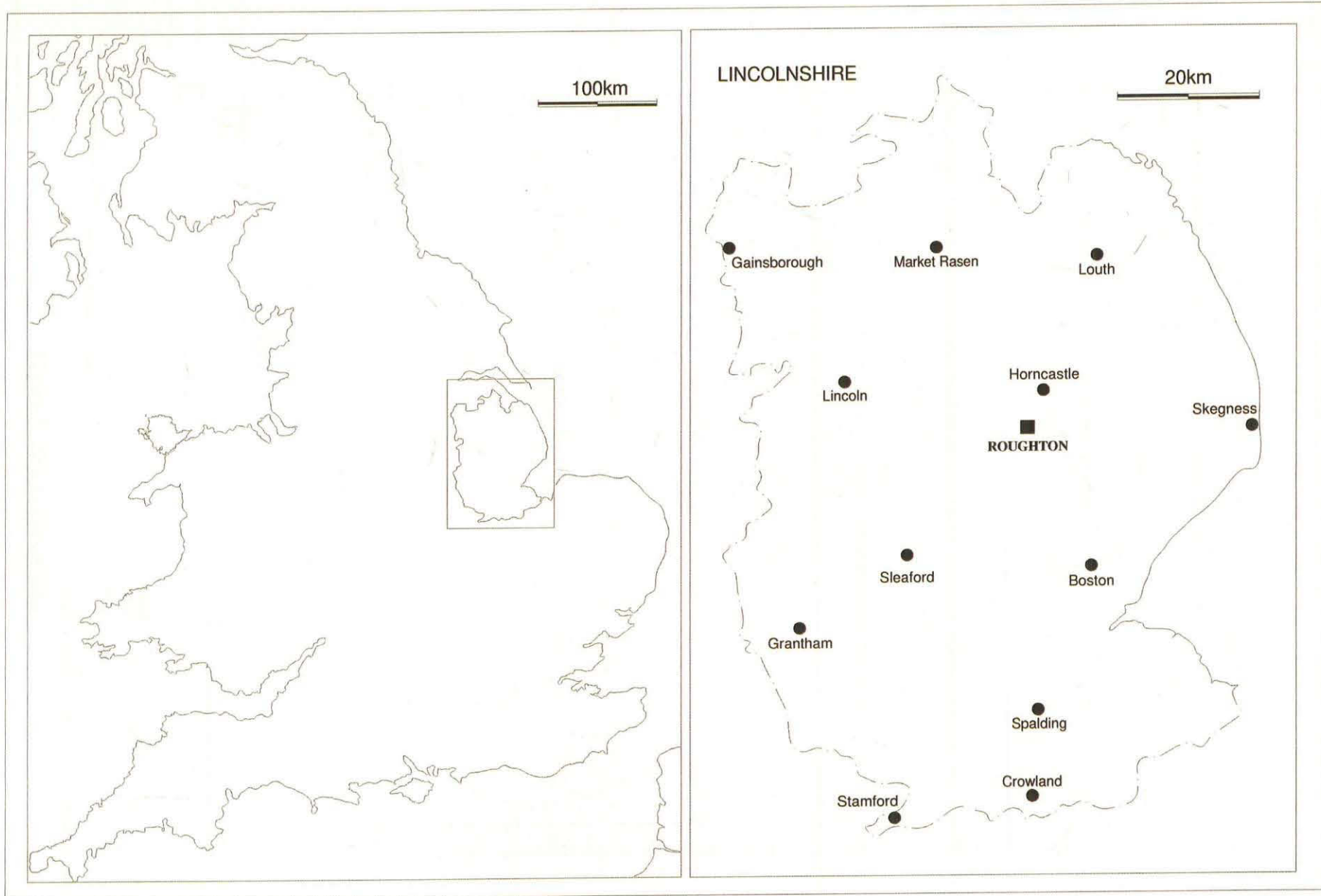


Figure 1 - General location plan

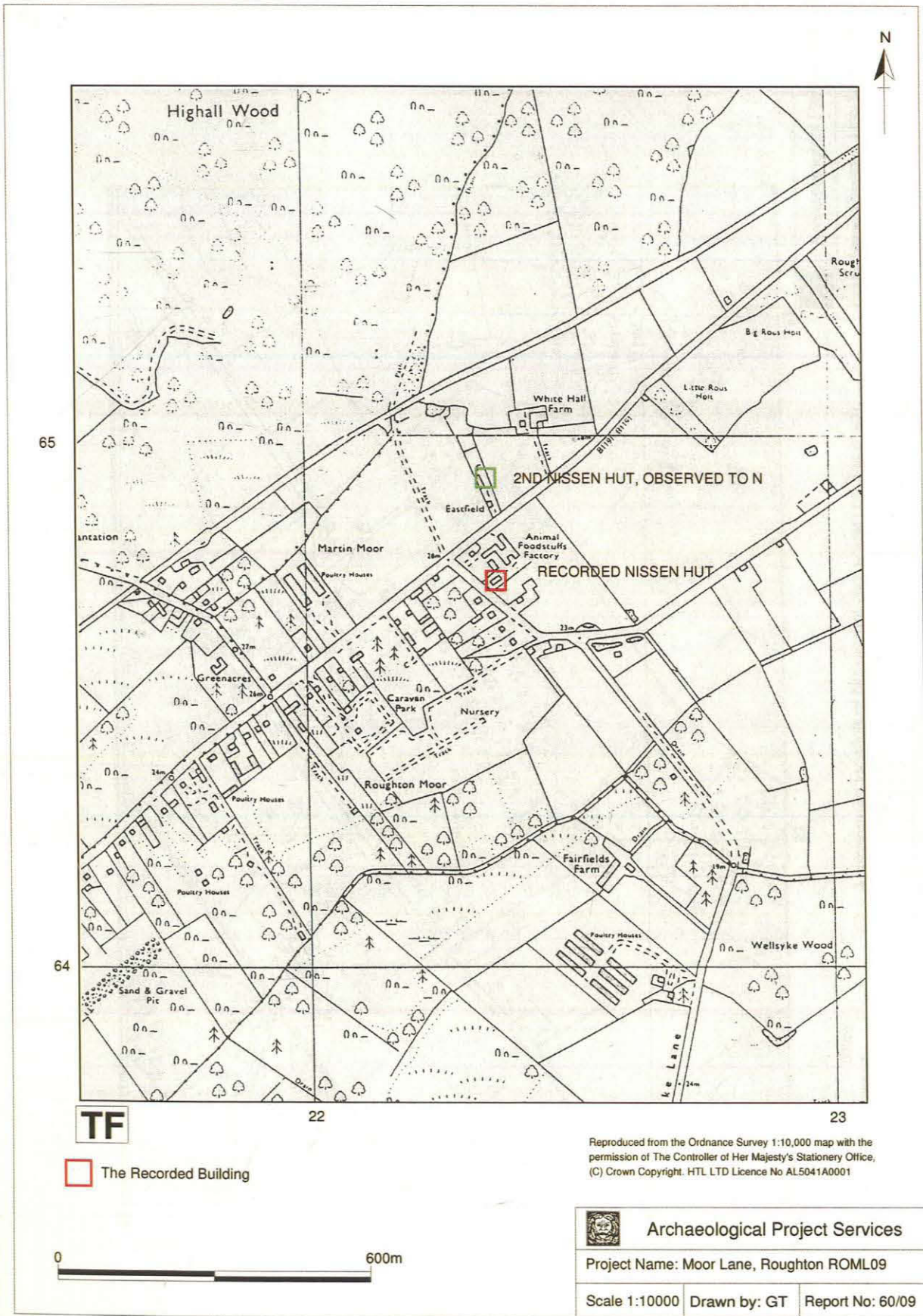


Figure 2 - Site Location Map

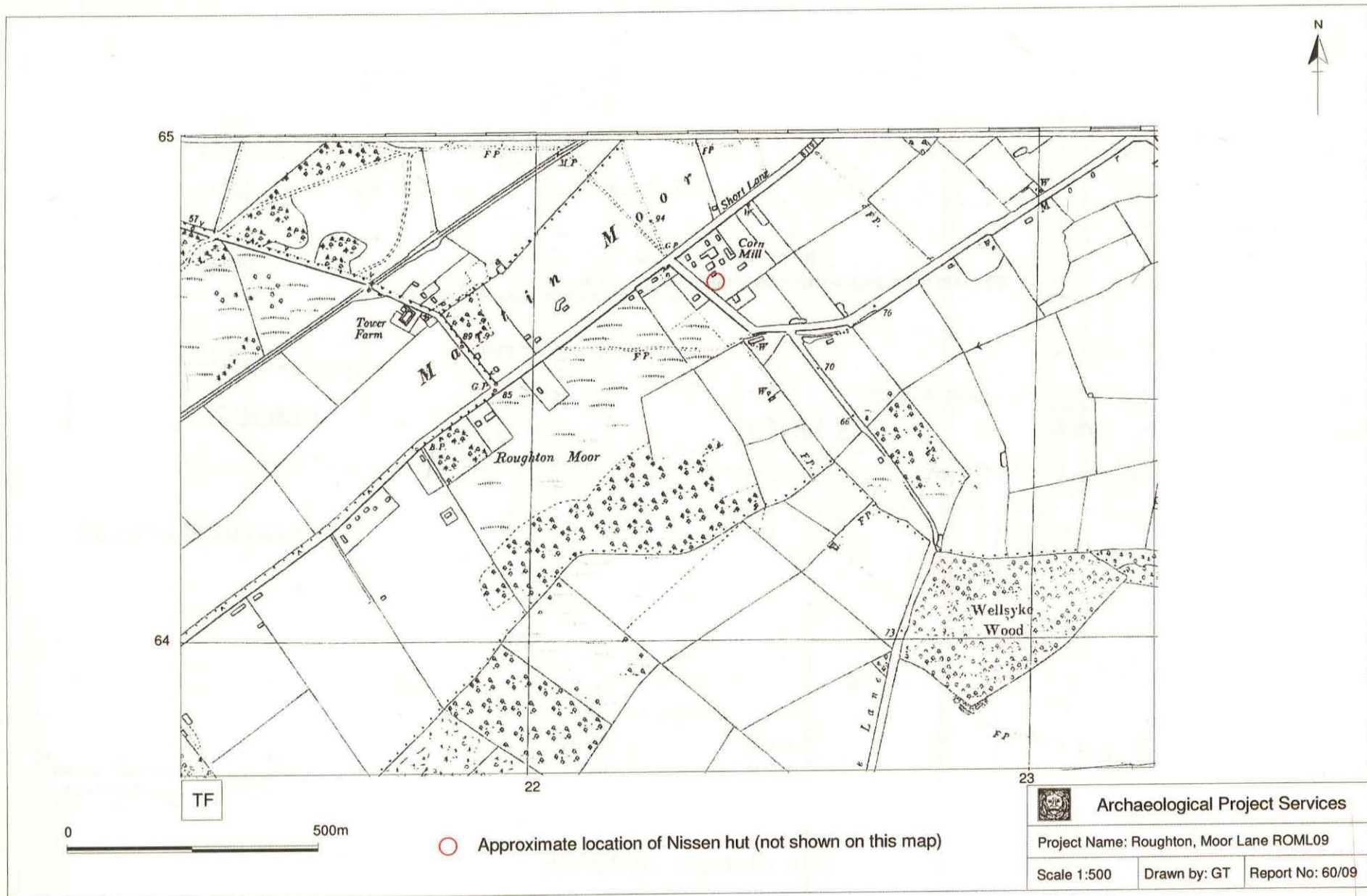


Figure 3 Ordnance Survey map of 1956, showing the site but not the Nissen hut

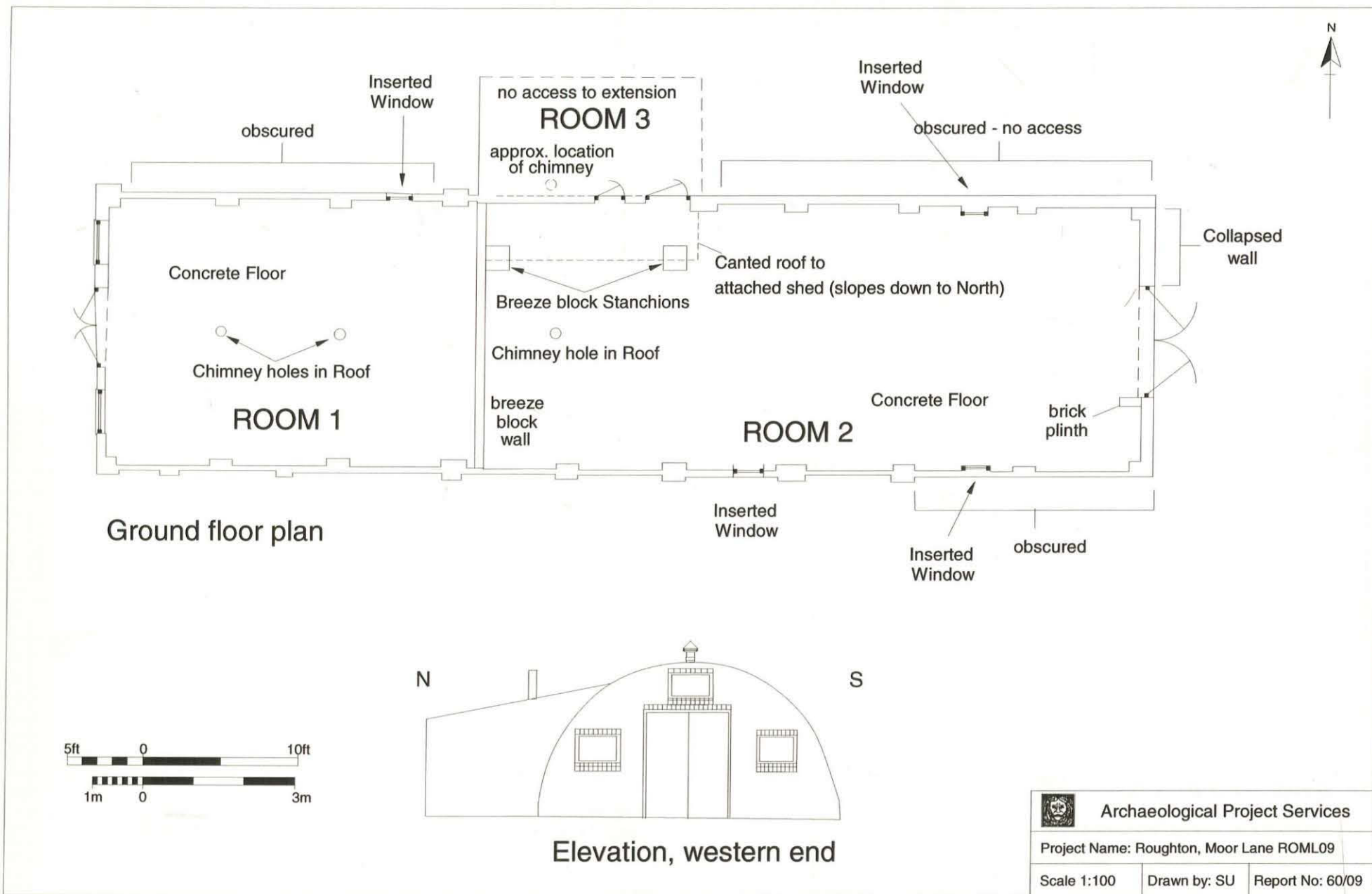


Figure 4 Plan and Elevation of Nissen Hut

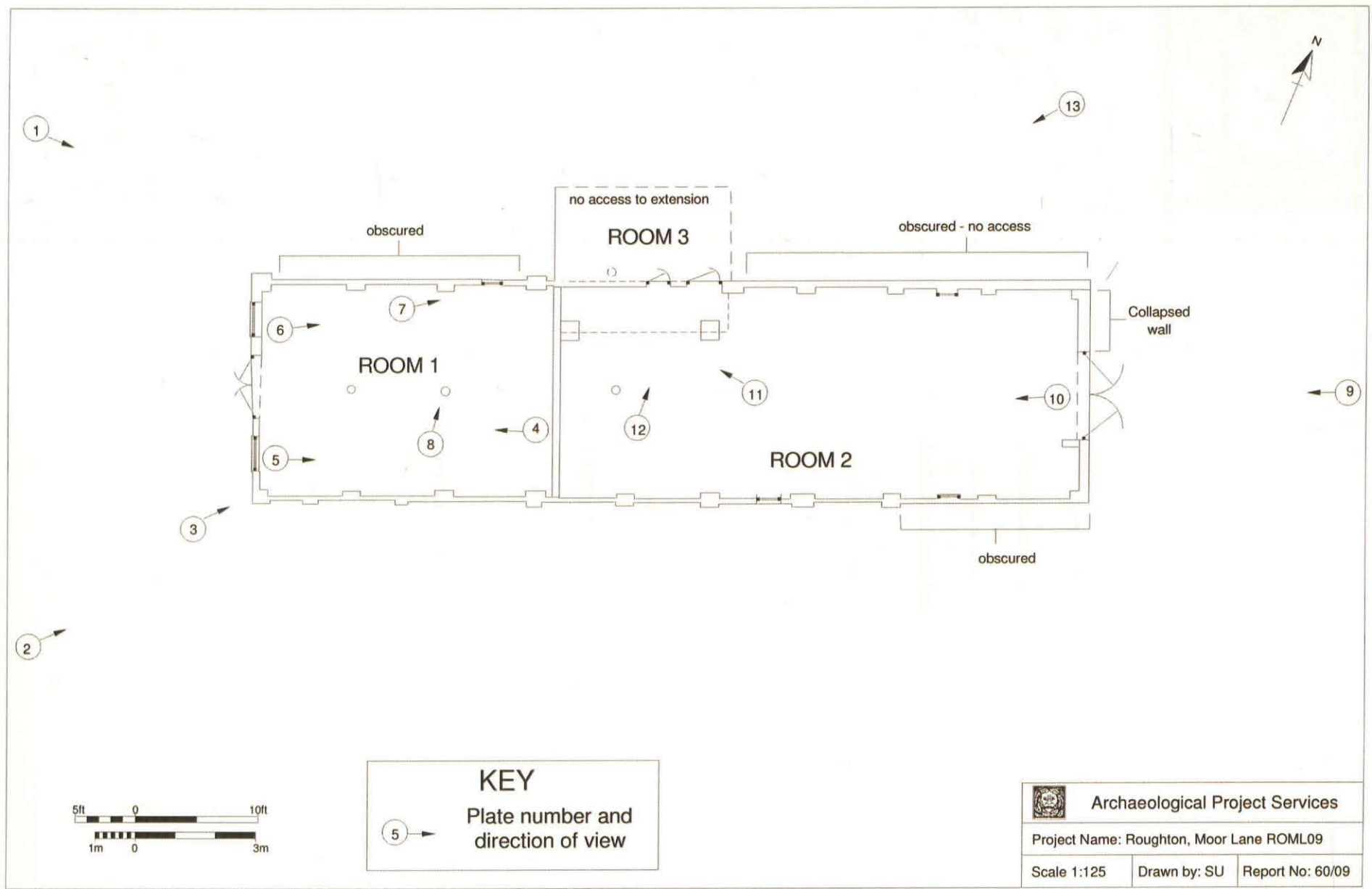


Figure 5 Plate arrangement



A P S
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Appendix 1

**NISSEN HUT AT
HARTWELL LODGE,
MOOR LANE,
ROUGHTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
BUILDING RECORDING**

PREPARED FOR

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute for Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21

JUNE 2006

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of building recording is required prior to the demolition of a Nissen hut at Hartwell Lodge, Moor Lane, Roughton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The building is of social and historic interest. Nissen huts were designed in World War 1 for military use. They were also used extensively for military and other purposes in World War 2 and later.*
- 1.3 *The building recording will be undertaken prior to demolition 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 demolition of a Nissen hut at Hartwell Lodge, Moor Lane, Roughton, 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 AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Roughton is located 27km southeast of Lincoln and 4km northeast of Woodhall Spa in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The site, Hartwell Lodge, lies 2km west of the village, fronting Moor Lane to the west and approximately 80m south of the B1191 Horncastle Road, centred on National Grid Reference TF 2234 6472. The Nissen hut is located immediately north of the plot known as Santorin and south of Hartwell Lodge.
- 3.2 Nissen huts were designed in World War 1 for military use. They also saw extensive military use in World War 2, for a variety of purposes including accommodation and bomb stores. After WW2 many were converted to agricultural or other functions, and numerous examples have since been demolished.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/141/02586/06) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the proposed demolition of the nissen hut and residential development. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording prior to the demolition of the nissen hut.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The aim of the work will be to provide a record of the standing Nissen hut building on the site prior to its demolition.
- 5.2 The objectives will be to establish:

- 5.2.1 the form of the building;
- 5.2.2 the date of the building and features of special interest;
- 5.2.3 the state of preservation of the buildings and any features of special interest present.

6 BUILDING RECORDING

- 6.1 Building Investigation will be undertaken prior to the demolition of the existing building. A survey of the standing building will be undertaken. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:
 - 6.1.1 A full photographic survey showing the building in its context; details of the exterior; interior views of the principal rooms and circulation areas; and structural or decorative details. These will be correlated with the drawn plan of the building.
 - 6.1.2 Dimensioned plan and elevation drawings, which will incorporate details of the form and location of any structural or decorative features of historic interest; supplemented by
 - 6.1.3 A written record providing a detailed account of the building's type, materials/fabric, construction, fixtures and fittings, and possible dates.
 - 6.1.4 In addition, research will be undertaken on readily available documentary sources to provide a historical background of the building.

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 for 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 English Heritage 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.

Plans and elevations of the building.

Interpretation of the development and use of the building.

Appropriate photographs of the elevations, general interior views and specific features, linked to the plan.

9 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 9.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client and to the County Council Historic Environment Record.

10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation 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. Archive deposition will be within 6 months of completion of the report.

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 relevant national journal: *Post-medieval Archaeology*.

12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Historic Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

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 demolition 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

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice*

Specification: Version 1, 04-06-09

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Arnhem, battle of	Major airborne assault of river crossings in the Arnhem area of the Netherlands, carried out unsuccessfully by allied forces against German-held positions in September 1944.
Canted	Angled faces, or oblique faces of a polygon.
Communal site	Area of military establishments where communal activities, such as mess halls, recreation buildings, etc., were located.
Joist	A horizontal supporting member running from wall to wall and supporting a ceiling, roof or floor.
Light	An aperture through which light may pass, such as a pane of glass (each separate pane of glass within a window).
Rib	A curved structural member supporting any curved shape or panel.
Stub wall	Low wall, often acting as the base for a less-substantial superstructure.

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 Daily record sheet
- 2 Photographic record sheets
- 1 Sheet of measured survey drawings

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
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 City and County Museum.

The Collection Accession Number:	2009.83
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	ROML09
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-61196

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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Archaeological Project Services can provide

Pre-Planning Advice

*Desk-Based
Assessments*

Consultancy

*Environmental Impact
Assessments*

*Topographic and
Landscape Surveys*

Evaluation

Watching Briefs

Excavation

Illustration/CAD

*Building
Surveys*

*Desktop
Publishing*

Ceramic Analysis

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