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**SURVEY OF BUILDINGS AT
26 SOUTHGATE,
SLEAFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SLSG 07)**



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**SURVEY OF BUILDINGS AT
26 SOUTHGATE,
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LINCOLNSHIRE
(SLSG 07)**

Work undertaken for
Chanceoption Developments Limited

October 2007

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

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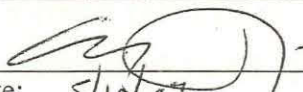
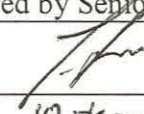


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Historic Building Recording at
26 Southgate and the former Drill Hall,
Sleaford
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SLSG 07

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken on a house and former Drill Hall at 26 Southgate, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

A former Grade II Listed Building, 26 Southgate is a three-storey red brick house built in the early 19th century. Adjacent to the house is the former Drill Hall, the base for the Second Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteer Corps in the late 19th century. An earlier militia, the 8th (Sleaford) Rifle Volunteers, are recorded from 1860, though it is not known if they used the Drill Hall.

Recording of 26 Southgate indicated that there were three principal phases of construction. Dating from the early 19th century, the main three-storey house was the earliest phase though, other than the room arrangement, the only remaining original features were presented by the façade. Poor quality brickwork on the south side of the house indicated that it had been erected against pre-existing structures. Probably in the third-quarter of the 19th century, perhaps around the 1870s, the house was provided with a two-storey extension at the rear. This second phase of construction was in yellow brick, as was the third building phase which was represented by a single storey addition further to the rear, probably constructed at about the beginning of the 20th century.

The Drill Hall was the first phase of construction of a current retail outlet and restaurant. No original or diagnostic features survive to indicate date or specific functions, though the hall was probably constructed in the middle or later 19th century. Room layouts suggest the main part of the hall probably served for drill practice, while smaller rooms off the hall may have functioned as armouries, or for storage. A large brick extension was made

at the hall frontage, probably in the early-mid 20th century, though the function of this new space is unknown. Finally, and probably in the 1970s-80s, a glazed shop frontage was added.

Historical research indicated that 26 Southgate had been a domestic residence throughout the second half of the 19th century. The residents had a variety of occupations and were usually affluent enough to afford live-in servants. The Drill Hall, first recorded in 1882, may have replaced an earlier domestic residence that was demolished in or after 1881.

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 was commissioned by Chanception Developments Limited to undertake a programme of building recording of a house and former Drill Hall at 26 Southgate, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. Planning applications (N/57/0280/076 and CA/0354) were submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the proposed demolition of the buildings prior to redevelopment of the site.

The building recording was carried out on the 20th and 21st September 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the North

Kesteven Heritage Officer.

2.3 Site Location

Sleaford is located 28km south of Lincoln and 18km northeast of Grantham in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 250m southwest of the centre of Sleaford as defined by St Denys Church at National Grid Reference TF 0675 4567 (Fig. 2). Located on the west side of Southgate at a height of *c.* 14m OD, the site lies adjacent to the Nine Foot River.

Two buildings, 26 Southgate and a former Drill Hall, were the subject of the recording action.

2.4 Historical Setting

26 Southgate

A three-storey construction in red brick with a Welsh slate roof, No. 26 is a former Grade II Listed Building described as early 19th century in date. Some of the windows have stone voussoirs and carved keystones, while there is a canted bay on the ground floor. The main doorway has plain pilasters with brackets supporting a hood, and a rectangular fanlight (DoE 1974, 40). A similar shaped house (but elongated north-south) appears in this position on the Cragg map of *c.* 1770, when it was owned by someone called 'Parkes' or 'Parker' (reproduced in Pawley 1990, 20). This building is not shown on a 1796 plan of Sleaford (Taylor 1796), though the depiction of buildings may be representational.

The house is first clearly depicted on the 1889 map of Sleaford. At that time it was built directly alongside a series of buildings to the south, and there was a covered passage on the north, with

buildings on the other side of it and, at its western end, the latter partially butted against the rear of 26 Southgate (OS 1889). The same arrangement persisted until at least 1905 (OS 1905).

The Drill Hall

The first specific mention of a drill hall in Sleaford dates to 1882 (White 1882, 680). It was for the Second Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (Company E) which numbered over 60 men and was led by Captain H Ingoldby, Lieutenant HA Peake and Sergeant M Cleary. By 1892, Captain FA Peacock, Lieutenant JA Cole and a Sergeant Smith are recorded as being in charge (White 1892, 778).

A voluntary militia, the 8th (Sleaford) Rifle Volunteers, are mentioned in 1860 and 1865 (Ellis 1981, 104, 136). However, it is not known if they had or required a drill hall.

The Rifle Volunteer Drill Hall is recorded as an L-shaped building with adjoining structures on the 1889 map, and retained the same form to 1905 (OS 1889; 1905).

2.5 Social History Context

Identification of the addresses of the surveyed buildings was obtained from the Goad plan for Sleaford. This established that the Old White Hart, almost adjacent to the site, was number 32 Southgate. A little further north, beyond the United Reform Church, is the Victoria public house, recorded as number 20 Southgate (Goad Plans 1971). This numbering for the Old White Hart and the Victoria public houses is identical to those recorded on the 1901 census. Prior to 1901 the Victoria was called the New White Hart (OS 1889), the name-change presumably in commemoration of Queen Victoria, who died January 22nd 1901. It is assumed that present 26 Southgate had the same address

in late 19th-early 20th century. The locations of 22 and 24 Southgate are unknown but are likely to be in the vicinity of number 26 and the Drill Hall, so these have also been researched.

In 1901, 26 Southgate was occupied by William E. Cartwright, a 37 year old brewer's and wine and spirit agent from Blankney. He had a live-in general domestic servant, Emma J. Gamble, 26, from Whaplode Fen. Number 24 Southgate was uninhabited and the next property was 20 Southgate, the Victoria Hotel. There was no number 22 (RG13/3049, F2, fo 71).

Ten years earlier, in 1891, the Census recorded that William Thomas Hill, a stonemason, occupied 26 Southgate. Born in Sleaford, he was 39 at that time and lived there together with his 34 year old wife, Mary E., from Lincoln, and their children, William Thomas, 8, and Ethel, 7, both described as scholars and born in Sleaford.

Adjacent, at number 24 Southgate, were the Downes family, comprising 28 year old Sleafordian William Marley Downes, an architect and photographer, his Birmingham-born wife Florence P., 31, and their son, Cyril S., aged one. They also had a live-in servant, 14 year old Betsy Burrows from Bloxholme (RG12/2578/11 fo 49).

Between 1881 and 1891 the name of the street changed from South Street to Southgate but the street numbering was unaltered, 32 South Street being the Old White Hart.

In 1881, number 26 South Street was occupied by the Wildgoose family. These were Richard, 46 and from Bassingthorpe, and his 40 year old wife Sophia El., born in South Hunsley (?illegible), Lincolnshire. With them were their children, Louise E., 18, Charles C. aged

16, and Rose A., 14. All three children were single and had been born in Buckminster, Leicestershire. The Wildgoose family had a live-in servant, Annie Foster, aged 18 and from Sleaford, and at the time of the census had a visitor, another servant, Elizabeth Hempsall, 18 and from Donington. Richard Wildgoose was an auctioneer and estate agent while his son, Charles, was described as an 'auctioneer's pupil'.

At number 24 lived 38 year old John Wood, a painter from Great Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire. His 42 year old wife, Sarah, from Sleaford, and their children, Mary E. aged 7 and L(illegible) Newcombe, 7, lived there along with 69 year old Sarah Priestly, Sarah Wood's widowed mother.

Number 22 was occupied by Jane H. Rogers, 35, and her daughter, Mary, J., aged 10. Jane was a tailoress from Long Sutton, while her daughter, a scholar, was born in Sleaford. Living with the Rogers was the Reynolds family. These comprised Charles, a comedian actor aged 27 from London, his wife, Fanny F., also 27 and from Deptford, and their children, Florence M, aged 5, and Alfred, one year old. The Reynolds' peripatetic lifestyle is implied by the birthplaces of their children, with Florence born in Dudley and Alfred in Stourbridge (RG11/3223/8 fo9).

In the 1871 Census no street numbers are given. Neither is the Old White Hart recorded, though the Old White Hart Tap in nearby Jermine Street is noted. However, it is possible to determine the numbering sequence of the properties from the adjacent hostelrys.

Occupying number 26 was the Wildgoose family. Aged 39 and 43 respectively, Henry J. and his wife, Annie, were both from Spalding, though all of their five children had been born in Sleaford. Their older children, Annie E. (13), Emily (9),

and William R. (6) were all at school, and they had two younger infants, Florence M., aged 5, and Kate L., three. A coachbuilder, Henry Wildgoose employed 8 men. The Wildgoose family had two live-in domestic servants, Mary Ann Blake, aged 20, single and from Holbeach, and 14 year old Sarah Broderick, of Sleaford.

Living at 24 Southgate was the Newcomb family. John, 39 and from Threkingham, was a groom and was married to Sleaford-born Anne, 35. Their children were Sarah A. (12), Robert (10), Eliza (8), Nehoma (6), John (3), and one year old Sarah. The three older children had been born at Threkingham, while the 3 younger were Sleafordians. All bar the youngest Sarah were at school.

At number 22 was the Mawer family. A cabinet maker from Kirkby Lathorpe, Joseph Mawer (48) was married to Ann, 55, from Boston. Their children were John T., a single 20 year old employed as a coach smith; Charles E., 18, a cabinet maker; Sarah E. (16) and Lucy A. (14), both described as general domestic servants but both unemployed; and George A., 11, who was at school. George had been born at New Sleaford, though all the other Mawer children were from Old Sleaford (RG10/3350/123 fo 8).

Identification of addresses on the 1861 Census was achieved by correlating owners of adjacent properties on this and the later, 1871, returns. This established that Richard B. Lupton, 50, and his 29 year old wife, Mary J., occupied 26 South Street in 1861. This was clearly Richard's second marriage, as he had daughters, Mary and Ann, and a son, Joseph, who were 24, 19 and 16 years old respectively. Richard and his wife Mary J. also had a child of their own, one year old Sarah J. Living with the family was Richard's father, Edward, a widower aged 77. Edward, a former labourer, had been born

in Londonthorpe. Richard and his children had all been born in New Sleaford, though his wife Mary J., was from Wigtoft. Richard and his son Joseph were braziers and tin plate workers, whereas his two elder daughters, Mary and Ann, were servants.

Living adjacent at 24 South Street was another Lupton family, headed by John and Elizabeth, both 46. Their children were Robert aged 17, Frederick, 5, Charles, 3, and Ellen, 1. Elizabeth was from Coningsby but John and his children had all been born in New Sleaford. John was a cordwainer and his son Robert a plumber and glazier's apprentice.

Adjacent to John and Elizabeth's home was an uninhabited structure, and alongside that a house occupied by the Parker family, noted above under the 1871 Census details. In 1861 the family consisted of Henry J., his wife Annie, and their children, Annie E. and Frederick J., then aged one. This latter child, Frederick, clearly died in infancy, as he is not recorded on the later 1871 Census. The Parkers also had a live-in house servant, Elizabeth Lupton, 21, single and from Sleaford. Henry Parker was a carriage builder and employed 5 men and 4 boys (RG9/2343, p10-11)

Richard Lupton was recorded as a brazier and tinner in 1856, and John Parker and Son (Henry) were detailed as coach builders in 1856 (White 1856, 440-1).

The Lupton families occupying the two adjacent properties in 1861 are identifiable on the 1851 Census. Number 26 was occupied by Richard Lupton, a widower at that time, with his sons, Edwin (15) and Joseph (6), and daughters Mary (14), Elizabeth (10), and Ann (9). Richard and Edwin were tin plate workers, while the remaining children were at school. Living with the family as housekeeper was

Richard's sister, Ann, a single woman of 26. The entire family had been born in New Sleaford.

Living adjacent were Jonathon Lupton and his wife Elizabeth, together with their children. These were Elisa (9), Robert (7), Edward (4), and William (7months), the three older children attending school. The younger children, Edward and William, clearly died in infancy, as they are not recorded on the 1861 Census. In 1851 the whole family was recorded as being from New Sleaford, though in 1861 Elizabeth's birthplace was given as Coningsby.

Next door lived John and Hannah Parker, aged 56 and 43 respectively. John, from Housefleet, Yorkshire, appears to have been unemployed, though Hannah, born in New Sleaford, was a tailor (HO107/2100. p327)

The earlier Census returns for 1841 were mostly illegible and the properties around 26 Southgate not clearly identifiable (HO107/622).

Thus, to summarise, 26 Southgate, Sleaford, functioned as a family home from at least 1851 to 1901. The heads of household had various occupations through this period, these jobs included tinsplate working, carriage builder, auctioneer and estate agent, stone mason, and wine & spirit agent. Usually the families occupying the property were quite large, up to seven members, and there were occasionally live-in servants. All of the families and their servants were from Lincolnshire, with many Sleafordians, though one family, the Wildgooses in 1881, had clearly relocated from Leicestershire, as all their children had been born in Buckminster.

In the vicinity of 26 Southgate, perhaps close to the Drill Hall, there had been two further properties, 22 and 24 Southgate.

Number 22 had been demolished before 1891 and 24 was unoccupied by 1901. These two properties also appear to have been domestic residences, with some large families in occupancy. Infant mortality seemed to be high, with no less than three individuals dying in childhood.

The inhabitants of 22 and 24 Southgate had a variety of occupations, including architect/photographer, painter, groom, cordwainer, tailor, cabinet maker, with an actor lodging at one of the houses at one time. There was also, in 1861, a carriage builder at number 20, though they had moved to number 26 by 1871. Many of the occupants of the two properties were relatively local, from Sleaford or elsewhere in Lincolnshire, though a few people came from further afield, including the peripatetic actor's family, from London via the Midlands, and a few other individuals from Birmingham, Hertfordshire and Yorkshire. In the main, the families residing at 22 and 24 Southgate did not have servants.

3. AIMS

The requirement of the building recording, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to provide a record of the standing structures prior to their demolition and to identify the form, date, features of special interest and state of preservation of the structures.

4. METHODS

Recording of the buildings was undertaken to Level 2 survey as defined by English Heritage (2006). This involved:

- the production of dimensioned plans
- general photographic views of the exterior of the building and the

overall appearance of principal circulation areas

- a written record of the buildings' types, 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

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

5. RESULTS

Number 26 Southgate is set back from the street frontage and was in use until recently as offices. The former Drill hall lies to the rear (west) of this and is still in use as shops and a restaurant (Fig. 3).

26 Southgate (Figs. 4-6)

This is a two-bay house of three storeys (Plate 1) with a double roof (double-pitched). To the rear (west) are two later phases of construction. All roofs are of slate apart from the single floor extension at the western end which is in modern clay tiles.

The first phase building is of red brick in Flemish Bond, with the sides and rear in English Garden Wall Bond. The southern side is poorly executed and was built against already existing structures (Plate 2). At ground floor level on the north side, corners have been removed and replaced with blue bullnose bricks.

Two-storeys high, the second phase addition (Plate 3) uses yellow gault brick on its north and west facing sides and red brick to the south. This is constructed in Flemish Bond, with relief decoration (two jutting courses of stretchers and one course of alternating jutting headers) in red brick. The roof is also of slate and is partially hipped.

Located at the rear of the property, the final phase structure is a single-storey extension in yellow gault brick in a stretcher bond (Plate 4).

Exterior

The east façade of the first phase building has its front door on the southern side with a bay-window to the north (Plate 1). The door has two wooden pilasters and a rectangular fanlight above which is a flat hood supported by wooden brackets. Adjacent to this is the bay window with a sloping roof supported by decorated brackets (Plate 5). On each of the first and second floors are two rectangular sash windows with stone sills and voussoirs with a decorated key stone (Plate 6). The lines of windows are asymmetric to the structure.

The north face is generally plain with two lights at ground floor level (Plate 7). There are two blocked openings at second floor level, the eastern of which lies directly beneath the chimney. Below this are two areas of patched brickwork, suggesting a link to structures to the north side.

The west elevation of the structure has three sash windows, one on each floor, with segmental brick arches. These are towards the north side, the southern area masked by the later addition (Plate 4).

The southern façade has no windows at ground level, with single centrally placed lights on the first and second floors (Plate 2). There are two further windows, both

blocked, on the second floor. The two blocked windows and the lower window have brick segmental arches, while the upper window has a wooden lintel.

The second phase structure bonds with the original house in a straight join. A door and modern window lie at ground level on the north façade (Plate 3) and both may be later insertions. The upper floor is marked by a single sash window with a brick segmental arch.

The west elevation has a small light on the first floor towards the north and a chimney occupies the southern side. The ground floor is masked by the phase 3 structure (Plate 4).

The southern façade is plain with a blocked door evident at its join to the earliest phase house (Plate 2).

The final phase building has two lights and a mono-pitched roof. Wall scars and visible foundations indicate this range continued to the west (Plate 4).

Interior

For ease of reference, letters have been assigned to each of the rooms.

On entering the property from the front door, a corridor (Room A), is reached (Plate 8). Generally a plain rectangular room, the exception being projecting wood pilasters with capitals with an arch over adjacent to the stairwell. From the corridor is access to the stairwell and Rooms B to E.

Room B has two doorways from the corridor, the more westerly likely to be the original opening. The bay window dominates the space and a second light is located west of a chimney breast (Plate 9). To the east of the chimney is a modern cupboard to chest height. No fireplace survives within this or any other chimney

breast.

Room C is located beneath the stairwell and is plain with a single light.

Room D has a central chimney breast on the north wall with cupboards built in on either side (Plate 10). A sash window is located on the west wall. The line of a former wall is noticeable through the carpet, suggesting that the corridor may once have extended the length of the building.

Room E occupies the entire Phase 2 part of the building and is clearly offset from the Phase 1 structure. A modern light and door occupy the north wall (Plate 11). On the east wall, a noticeable thickening above the entrance to Room F (Plate 12) indicates the position of a fireplace as evidenced by the still extant chimney recorded on the exterior. There is no trace of the blocked door recorded on the southern exterior façade.

Room F has two lights and has been subdivided by a short stud wall (Plate 13). There is a thickening of the wall on the south, the function of which is not clear, though it might have been a fireplace.

Between the ground and first floor is Room G, accessed directly from the stairs (Plate 14). This is a small quadrilateral room whose original function may have been for storage.

On the first floor, at the east end, is Room H with two sash windows (Plate 15) and a wide chimney breast (Plate 16).

From Room H lies corridor I which has a single light at the top of the stairs and leads west to Rooms J and K. Room J has a single sash window and cupboards both sides of a chimney breast (Plate 17). Room K, the upper floor of the Phase 2 building has two sash windows on the north and

west walls. Two stud walls have been inserted to provide an airing cupboard and toilet cubicle (Plate 18). Within the airing cupboard, noticeable thickening marks a former fireplace.

Between the first and second floors, in a similar position to Room G directly below, is Room L. Again this is plain. At the head of the stairs is a single light.

At the front of the house lies Room M with two sash windows and chimney breast (Plate 19). The chimney breast would obscure the blocked window recorded on the exterior north wall. There is no internal indication of the blocked window on the south wall.

Room N is lit by a single sash window. Also present is a chimney breast with cupboards either side (Plate 20). Again no internal indication of blocked openings is apparent. The blocked opening on the north side has the dimensions of a door, though to what it accessed no longer remains.

The Drill Hall (Fig. 7)

The drill hall is a complex building of three main phases, much of which is obscured by later brickwork. The initial phase is an L-shaped structure along the western and southern boundaries of the site with a later rectangular addition in the centre of the complex. The latest phase comprises an elaborate glass frontage which is clearly modern. The roofs are now covered in sheet metal and comprise two hipped roofs corresponding to the original phase, and a double pitched roof of the later addition.

None of the original brickwork of the first phase is visible. Of the second phase, the north façade is visible from across the river where red brick in Flemish Bond has been used. The southern wall has been clad

in corrugated asbestos sheets. This building sits upon a stone wall revetment to the river. The third phase is probably constructed of wood.

Exterior

Dominating the east façade is the wooden and glass fronted shop entry (Plate 21). Extending south from this is a modern brick wall with a door at the southern end (Plate 22).

The north side has three windows, all in the central, gabled phase 2 section which is of 20th century machine-made brick (Plate 23). Flanked by buttresses, the middle window is the tallest of the three and has a semi-circular top. Both windows on either side have sloping sills of blue engineering brick. West of the central gable is the north wall of the original, phase 1, structure, a plain elevation with a pitched roof above. To the east of the central gable is a section of the phase 3 wood and glass shop front.

There was no access to the east face, but what was visible was encased in modern brick.

There was no access to the southern elevation as such, though a small section evident above the adjacent roofs was clad with corrugated asbestos concrete (Plate 24).

Interior

Rooms A and B comprise the principal room of the first phase Drill Hall. Much of the interior of Room A is masked by later additions and is currently in use as a restaurant. Room B is the associated kitchen and has a central column supporting a wooden beam (Plate 25). A small office lies alongside the southern wall.

Room C was not surveyed as it comprises the toilets for the restaurant.

Room D is a food store for the kitchen and has access to the rear of the property. A small boiler room has been built along the southern wall.

From Room B to Room E is a recessed doorway which may have had a semi-circular fanlight, though this is now blocked. Room E is a rectangular room with recent studwork delimiting an office (Plate 26).

Room F is a large rectangular room, currently in use as a store and also contains a toilet unit (Plate 27).

Room G comprises the second phase of the structure. The original entrance to the Drill Hall lies towards the southwest and has double rolls and a flat lintel (Plate 28), though an arch that continues above the ceiling line may be possible. Room G has four central columns (Plate 29) and three lights on the north side (Plates 30, 23). The door to Room A may indicate a window position in the Phase 1 Drill Hall, though a recess north of this may also have been used for such. Screens between the pillars (Plate 29) have been removed from the drawing but divide the space into a north and southern room flanking an east-west corridor.

The two sections comprising Rooms H correspond to the modern frontage. Enhanced access between Rooms H and G was provided by cutting through the east wall of the 2nd phase structure. Window detail has only been shown in one area.

6. DISCUSSION

26 Southgate

Although a building in this position is depicted on an 18th century map, it is unlikely to represent the same structure as a range of buildings, once located to the

south, are not shown but must have been built prior to the house, as illustrated by the poor quality brickwork at ground level. An early 19th century date would be reasonable for the first phase. The second phase construction to the rear is in a gault (yellow) brick; a similar style and colour of brick appears in dated buildings of the 1870s in Sleaford, and cartographic evidence shows it was in existence by 1889 (OS 1889). The latest phase structure is built in a slightly larger yellow gault brick and none of the windows retain features that may be dated. Cartographic evidence suggests this rear extension was added between 1889 and 1905 (OS 1889; 1905).

Of interest is a blocked door on the south façade. This was also recorded, though as a blocked window, in a previous survey (Hall 2004, 5). However, the same survey indicated that the cottage to the south had partition walls that were themselves blocked with no access between rooms or to the yard at the rear of 28 Southgate (*ibid.* 7). This may indicate that access was only possible from the kitchen of 26 Southgate. The date when the door was blocked cannot be ascertained.

The layout of the rooms within the house is typical of the period. The Phase 2 building may, therefore, have replaced an earlier kitchen of which no trace survives. Apart from the arch within the ground floor corridor and sash windows, there are no original fixtures. These were presumably removed when the house was converted to offices.

As a domestic residence, most of the upper storey rooms would have served as bed chambers, with the exception of the two mezzanines, Rooms G and L, which were probably for storage. It is likely that the heads of household occupied the largest, street front bedroom on the first floor. Servants, when employed at the house,

were probably accommodated in the small bedrooms, these being Room N on the 2nd floor, or Room K on the first floor of the rear extension.

The Drill Hall

The original date of the main hall cannot be ascertained, though is likely not to pre-date by much the first mention of militia in the Sleaford area during the 1860s. Historic maps show that it was in existence by 1889 (OS 1889).

No rooms can clearly be assigned a function, though the large hall was probably for drill practice. Possible armouries may be represented by the long narrow rooms at the western end of the building. This would suggest that the southern range of rooms were probably stores for equipment and the like.

Constructed of 20th century machine-made bricks, the Phase 2 extension on the northeast side does not appear on the 1905 OS map, and therefore post-dates this.

The modern frontage does not appear on a 1973 aerial photograph of the area, but does on one taken in 1993 (Start 1993, 118). This latter aerial photograph shows the building to have red clay roof tiles at that time.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Building recording was undertaken on a house and former drill hall at Southgate, Sleaford, prior to their demolition.

The survey has successfully provided a record of the appearance of the buildings, together with details of alterations and fittings.

The house, 26 Southgate, was a domestic residence built in the early 19th century,

when it was erected against a range of pre-existing structures to the south. It was added to at the rear in the mid 19th century, and extended again at about the beginning of the 20th century. Major recent internal alterations have removed most of the original internal features, though the external façade remains largely as constructed. Research into the social history of the building confirmed its domestic function and revealed that the 19th century occupants had a variety of jobs, including in industrial processes, and were generally moderately affluent as they had live-in servants.

The Drill Hall was a purpose-built construction for a local militia/rifle brigade. Probably constructed in the third quarter of the 19th century, it was extended in the early 20th century and a new glazed shop front was added in the mid 20th century. No original fixtures or fittings survive, though the arrangement and size of the rooms in the original section suggest they were used as the drill area, possible armouries, and stores.

As a non-domestic structure, the Drill Hall does not appear in the Census Records. However, the census returns indicate there were two other domestic residences in the general vicinity of the Drill Hall. The occupants of these houses had a range of professions, including manufacturing activities and service provision. However, these households seem to have been less affluent, or occupied smaller premises, compared to number 26, as very few servants were recorded. One of these buildings had been demolished by 1891 and the other was uninhabited in 1901.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Dean of Chanceoption Developments Limited

who commissioned the work. Gary Taylor coordinated the project and also edited this report along with 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 Sleaford Library and Lincolnshire Archives Office.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Building Recording: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Gary Taylor
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 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Analysis and reporting: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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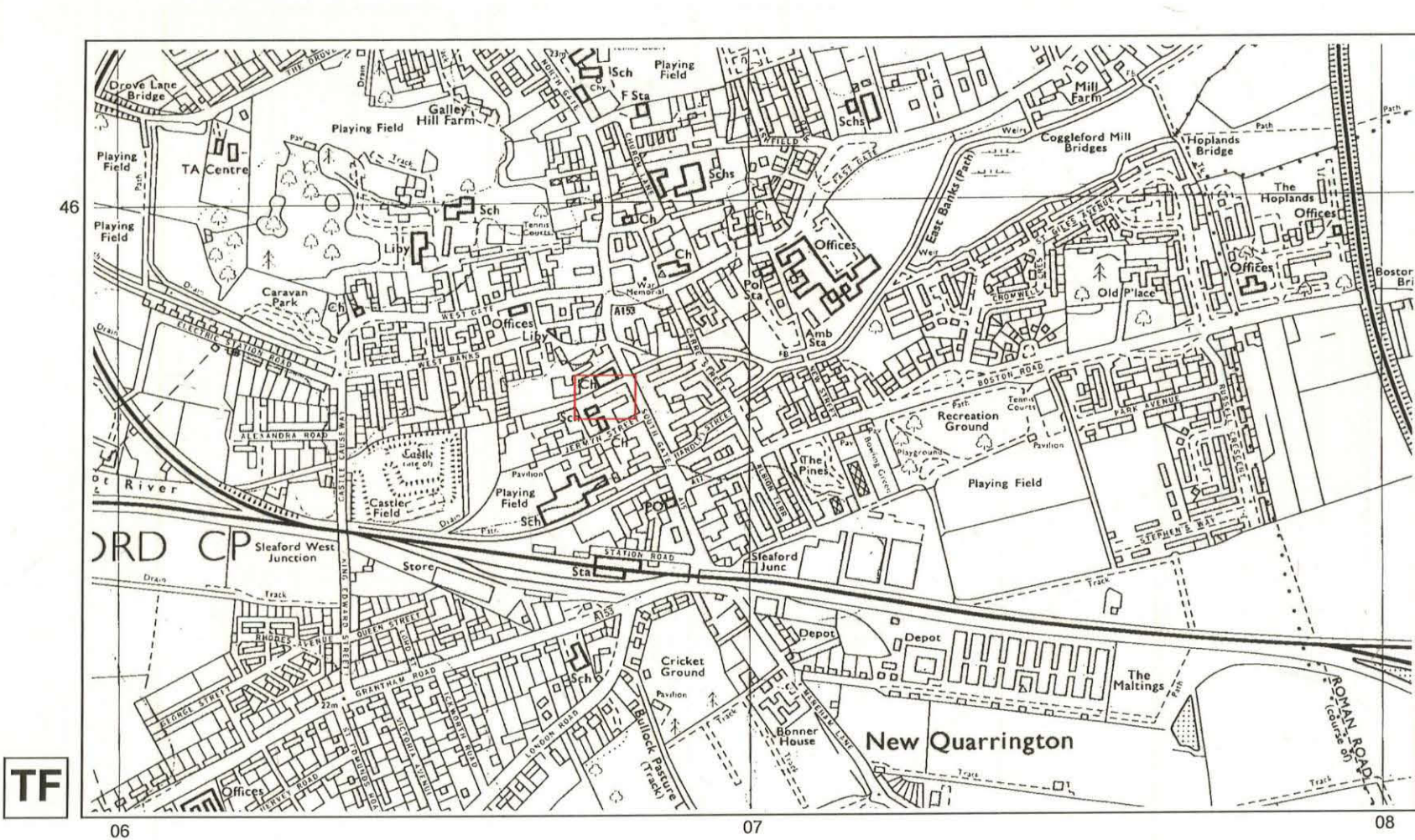
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11. ABBREVIATIONS


| | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|
| APS | Archaeological Project Services |
| DoE | Department of the Environment |
| IFA | Institute of Field Archaeologists |
| LAO | Lincolnshire Archives Office |
| OS | Ordnance Survey |



Figure 1 - General location plan



TF

 Area detailed in Figure 3



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|  Archaeological Project Services | | |
| Project Name: Southgate, Sleaford SLSG07 | | |
| Scale 1:10000 | Drawn by: PCF | Report No: 128/07 |

Figure 2 - Site location map



Figure 3 - Plan showing location of investigated buildings

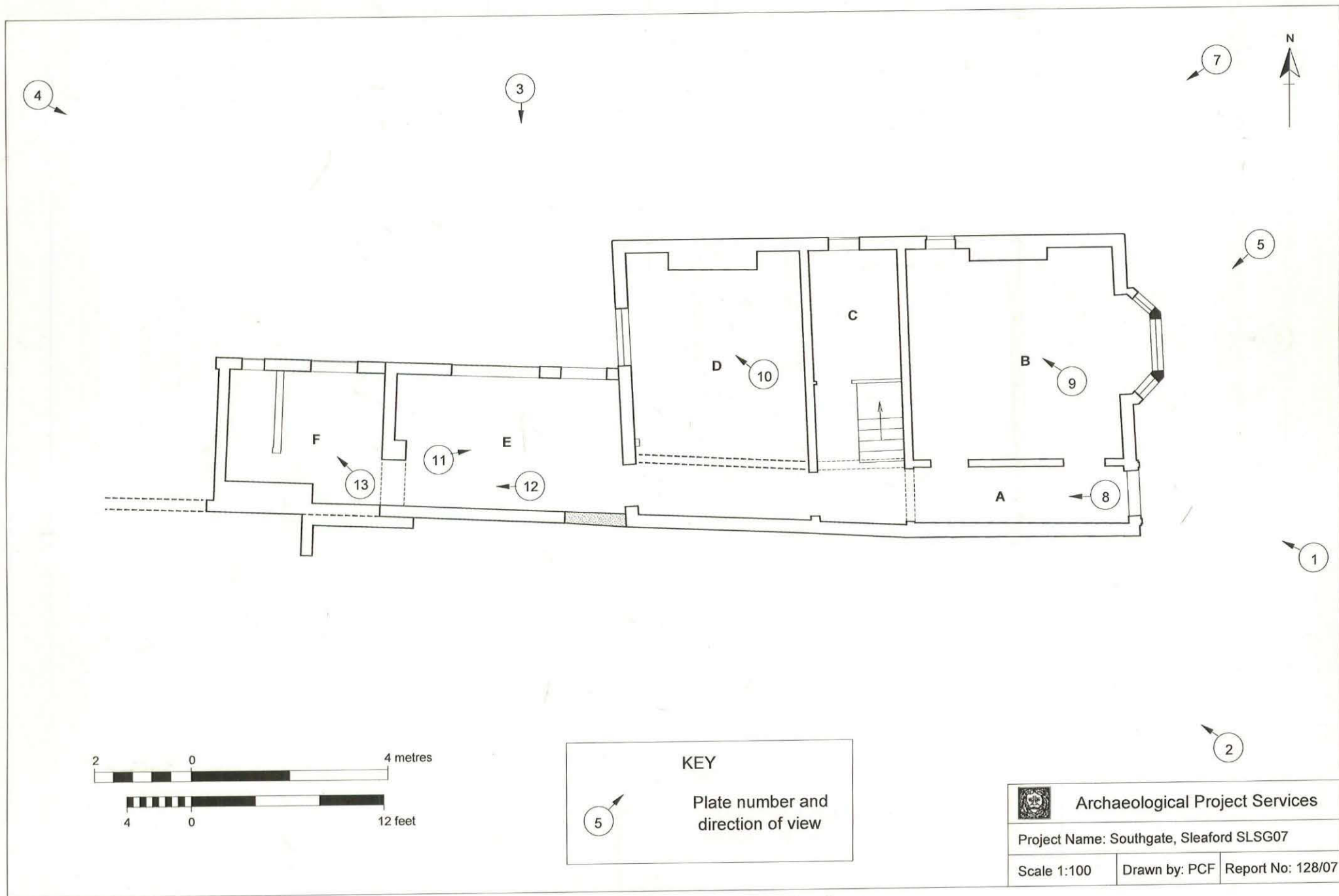


Figure 4 - Ground floor plan of 26 Southgate

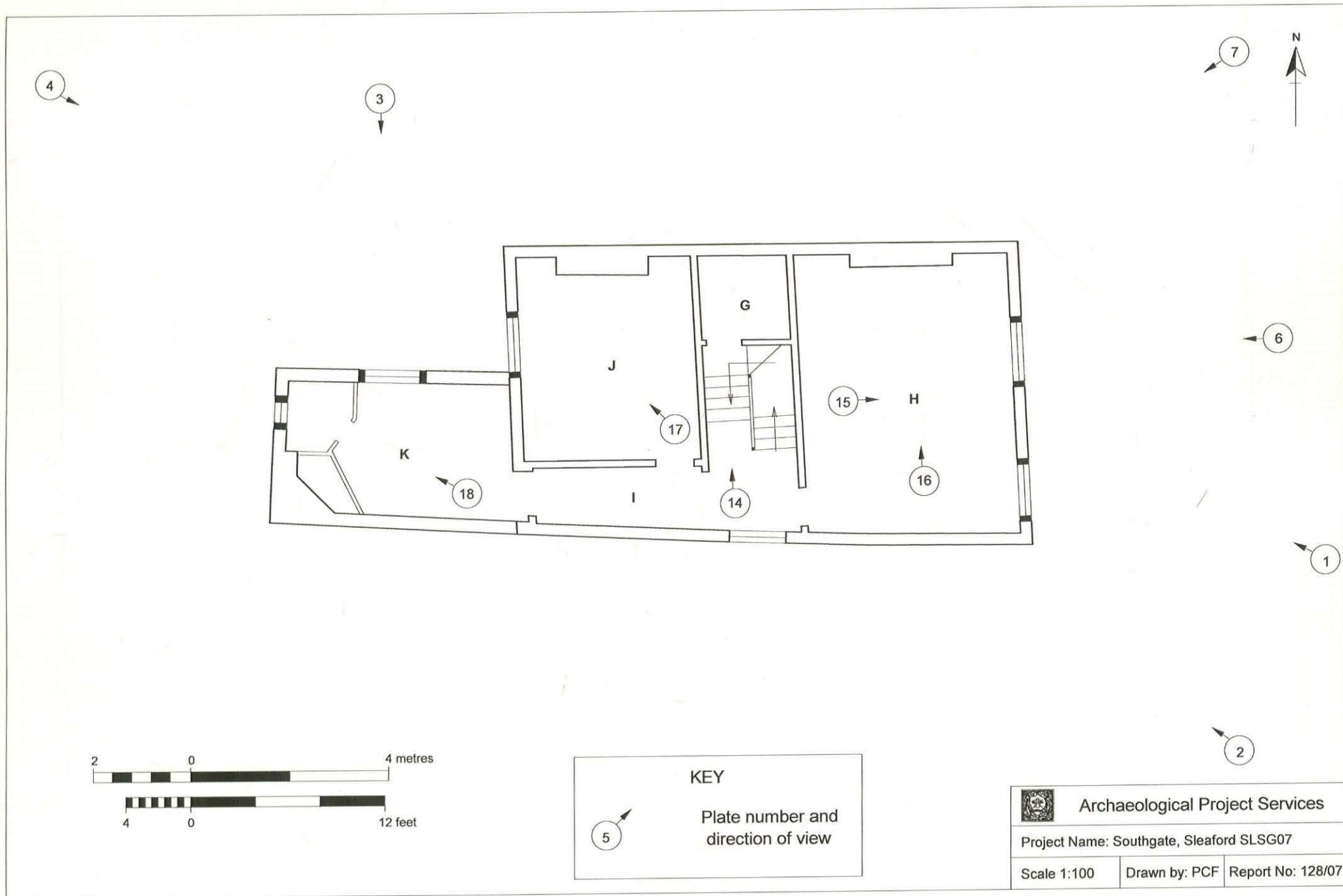
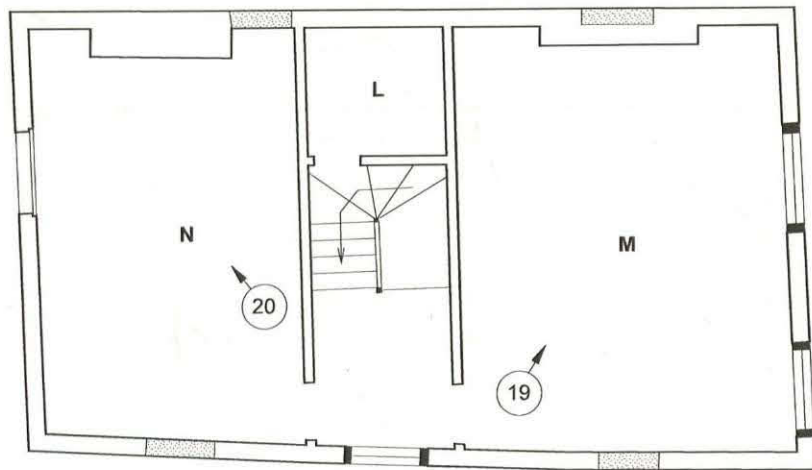


Figure 5 - First floor plan of 26 Southgate



4

7




6

1

2



KEY

 Plate number and direction of view


| | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------|
|  Archaeological Project Services | | |
| Project Name: Southgate, Sleaford SLSG07 | | |
| Scale 1:100 | Drawn by: PCF | Report No: 128/07 |

Figure 6 - Second floor plan of 26 Southgate

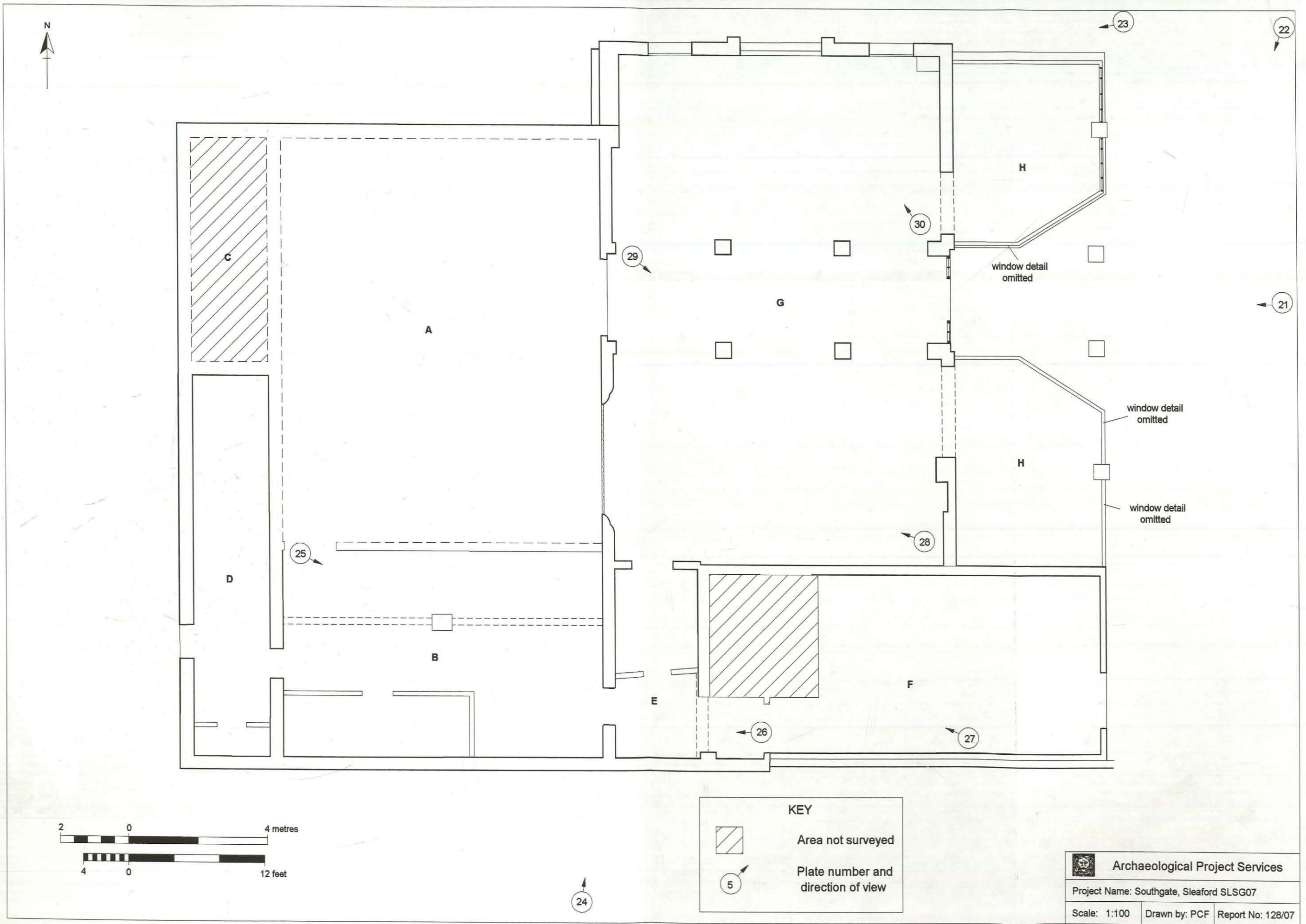
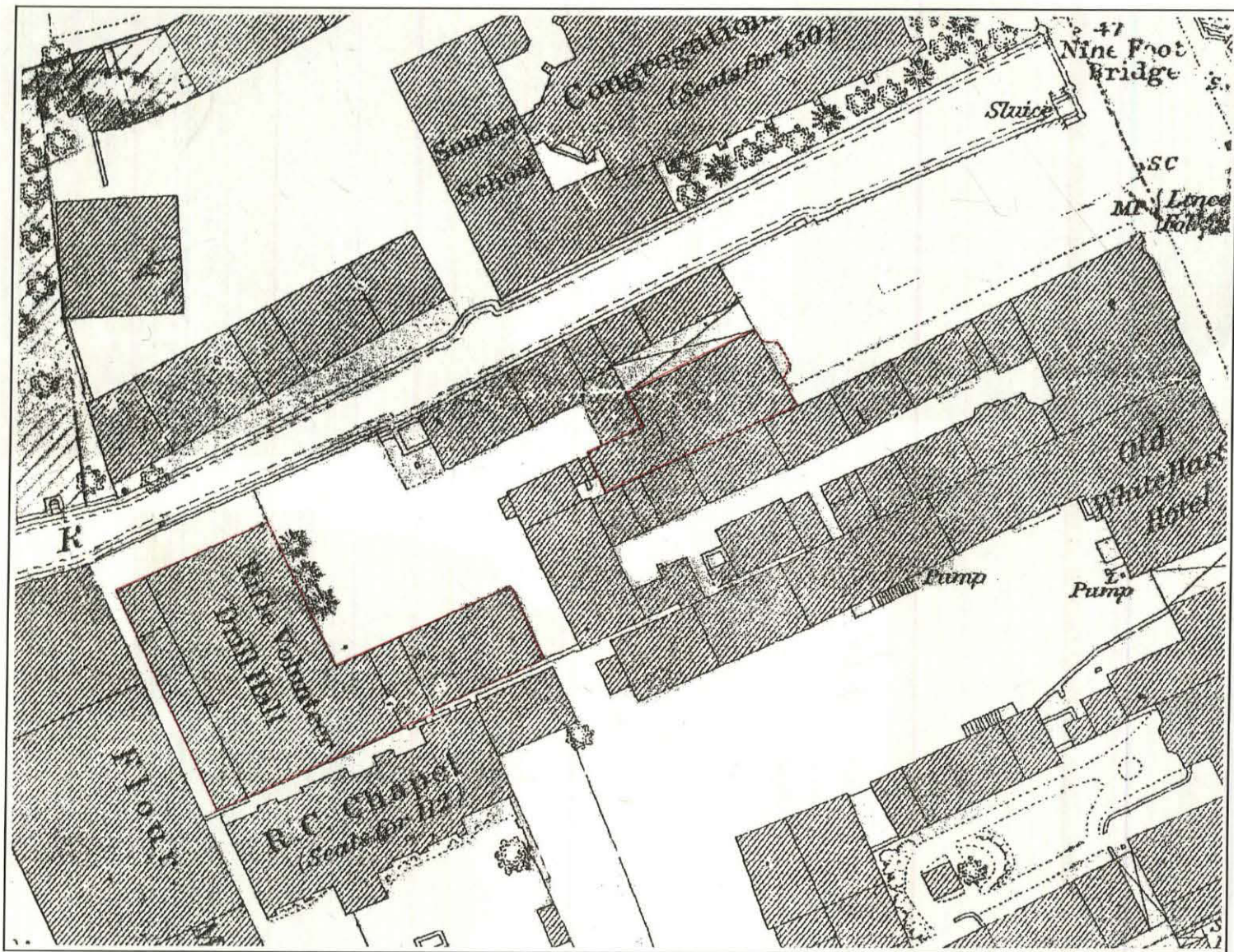


Figure 7 - Plan of the former Drill Hall



Recorded buildings outlined in red



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Southgate, Sleaford SL5G07

Scale n/a

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 128/07

Figure 8 - Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1889



Plate 1 General view, 26 Southgate, showing east elevation, looking west



Plate 2 South elevation, 26 Southgate, looking northwest



Plate 3 North elevation, 26 Southgate, Phase 2 addition, looking south



Plate 4 North and west elevations 26 Southgate, showing Phase 2 and 3 extensions, looking southeast



Plate 5 Bay window, 26 Southgate, looking southwest



Plate 6 Upper storey windows, 26 Southgate, looking west



Plate 7 North elevation, 26 Southgate, looking southwest



Plate 8 Ground floor corridor, 26 Southgate, looking west

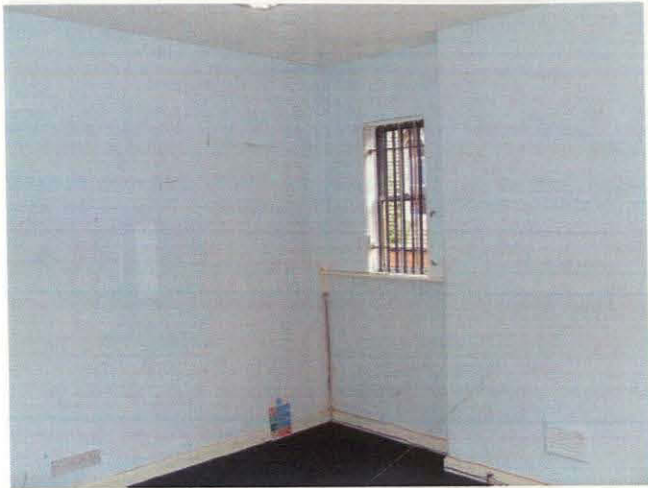


Plate 9 Room B, 26 Southgate, looking northwest



Plate 10 Room D, 26 Southgate, looking northwest



Plate 11 Room E, 26 Southgate, looking northeast

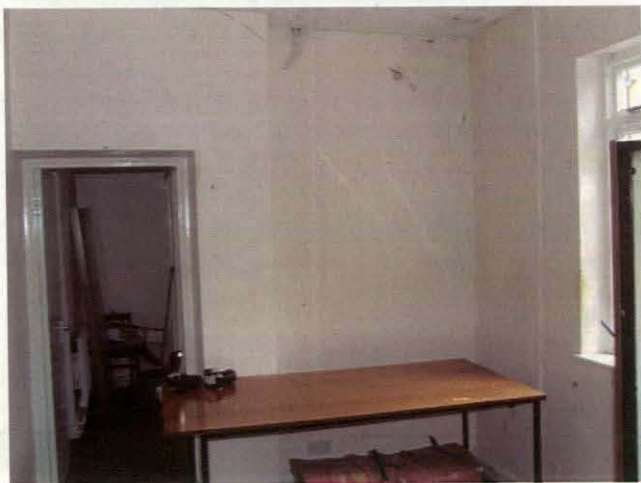


Plate 12 Room E, 26 Southgate, showing door to Room F, looking west



Plate 13 Room F, 26 Southgate,
showing partition wall,
looking northwest

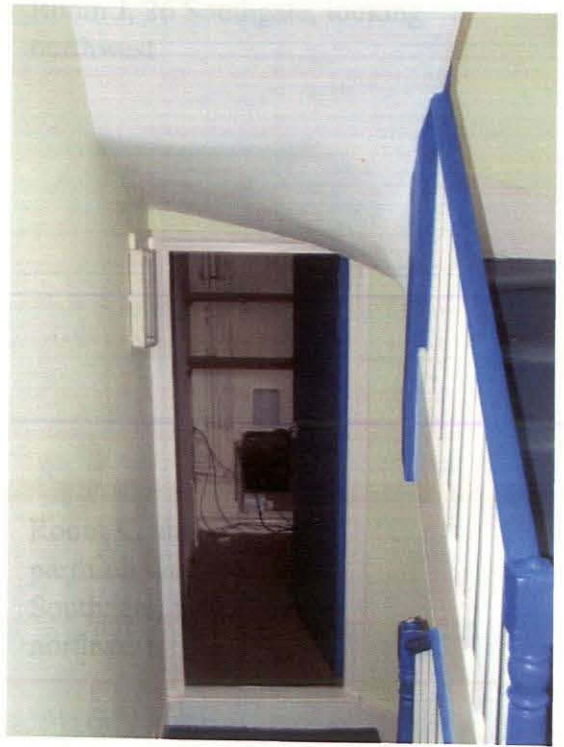


Plate 14 Room G mezzanine store
room, 26 Southgate,
looking north



Plate 15 Room H, windows, 26
Southgate, looking east



Plate 16 Room H, chimney breast, 26
Southgate, looking north

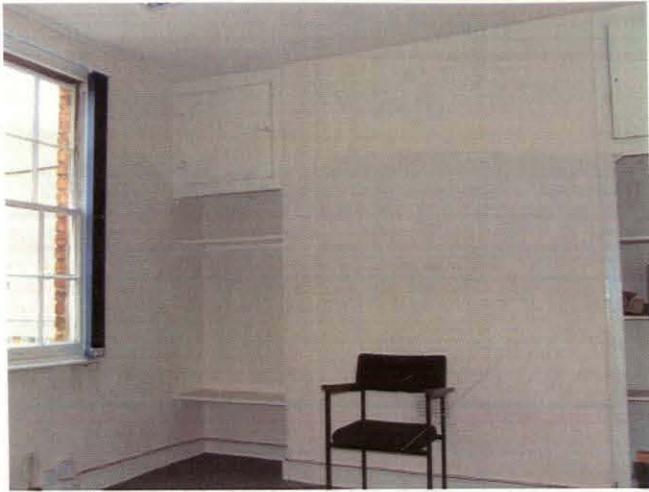


Plate 17 Room J, 26 Southgate, looking northwest



Plate 18 Room K, showing partition wall, 26 Southgate, looking northwest



Plate 19 Room M, 26 Southgate, looking northeast



Plate 20 Room N, 26 Southgate, looking northwest



Plate 21 Former Drill Hall, east façade, looking west



Plate 22 Former Drill Hall, east façade, looking southwest



Plate 23 Former Drill Hall, north elevation, looking west



Plate 24 Former Drill Hall, west elevation above roofs, looking north



Plate 25 Former Drill Hall,
Room B, looking

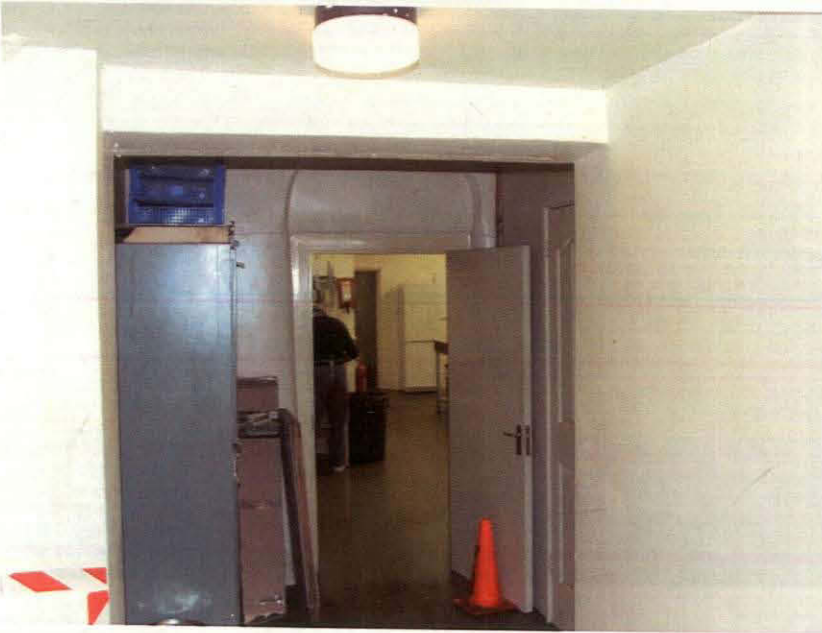


Plate 26 Former Drill
Hall, doors to
Rooms E and B,
from Room F,
looking west



Plate 27 Former Drill Hall,
Room F, looking
northwest



Plate 28 Former Drill Hall, blocked doorway to original drill hall, Room G, looking northwest



Plate 29 Former Drill Hall, Room G, central corridor, showing columns and partitions, looking southeast



Plate 30 Former Drill Hall, Room G, windows, looking northwest

Appendix 1

BUILDINGS AT 26 SOUTHGATE, SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR BUILDING RECORDING

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of building recording is required prior to the demolition of 26 Southgate and the former Drill Hall, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The buildings are of architectural and historic interest, with 26 Southgate having been previously listed Grade II.*
- 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. Research will also be undertaken to place the buildings in their specific historical and social context.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork and historical research 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 26 Southgate and the former Drill Hall, Sleaford, 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 Sleaford is located 27km south of Lincoln in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. Southgate is in the town centre and the site, on the west side of the highway, is located on the southern edge of the Nine Foot River, just southwest of the Congregational Chapel, at National Grid Reference TF 0675 4567.
- 3.2 The building now used as a café is on the footprint of the Rifle Volunteer Drill Hall, as shown on the 1889 OS map, and may incorporate 19th century fabric, and possibly elements of the Drill Hall. Number 26 Southgate is an early 19th century red brick town house with stone voussoirs. It was Listed Grade II, but has recently been de-listed.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning applications (N/57/0280/076 and CA/0354) were submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the proposed demolition of the former Drill Hall and 26 Southgate, Sleaford. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording prior to the demolition.

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 demolition.
- 5.2 The objectives will be to establish:

- 5.2.1 the form of the buildings;
- 5.2.2 the date of the buildings 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 building. A Level 2 survey of the standing buildings will be undertaken according to English Heritage (2006) and ALGAO (1997) guidelines. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:
 - 6.1.1 A photographic survey showing the buildings in context; details of the exteriors; interior views of the principal rooms and circulation areas; and possibly structural or decorative details.
 - 6.1.2 Dimensioned floor plans, which will 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 buildings' location, type, functions, materials and possible dates.
 - 6.1.4 Research will also be undertaken on the historical context of the buildings, to include: function and development sequence; names of builders, patrons and owners if known; the social context of the structures and their inhabitants/users.

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 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 buildings, with reference to their social context.
 - A text describing the results of the building survey.
 - Location plans of the site and buildings.
 - Plans of the buildings' floors.

Interpretation of the development and use of the buildings.

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; 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 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 conversion and is expected to take one-two days.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of building recording will undertake the work.
- 14.3 Analysis and report production will take about 7 days and 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.
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- 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.
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17 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Specification: Version 1, 10-09-07

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Bay | Regular structural subdivision of a building; the bays may be marked by roof-trusses, beams <i>etc.</i> |
| Bracket | Block to support a horizontal timber. |
| Bullnose brick | Brick with one, or occasionally two, rounded edges, used where a sharp edge would be inconvenient or liable to damage. |
| Canted | Angled faces, or oblique faces of a polygon. |
| English garden-wall bond | Brickwork arranged with multiple (usually 3 or 5) courses of stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) between layers of headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible). |
| Flemish bond | Brickwork arranged with alternate stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) and headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible) used in each course. |
| Hood mould | Projecting canopy over a door or window to protect it from the weather. |
| Light | An aperture through which light may pass, such as a pane of glass (each separate pane of glass within a window). |
| Mono-pitched | Roof having only one side sloping. |
| Sash | Rebated window frame fitted with one or more panes of glass that can be moved by sliding in grooves. |
| 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. |
| Stud | In timber framing, a subsidiary vertical timber. |

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 2 Daywork record sheets
- 3 Photographic record sheets
- 6 Sheets of measured sketch drawings
- 4 Sheets of record notes and sketches

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:

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

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Accession Number: | 2007.183 |
| Archaeological Project Services Site Code: | SLSG 07 |
| OASIS Record Number: | archaeo11-32331 |

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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