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**BUILDING SURVEY OF
FARM BUILDINGS AT
BRIDGE FARM,
SWINESHEAD BRIDGE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SWBF07)**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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**BUILDING SURVEY OF
FARM BUILDINGS AT
BRIDGE FARM,
SWINESHEAD BRIDGE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SWBF07)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr. C Campion

January 2008

Report Compiled by
Neil Parker MA

Planning Application Nos: B/04/0089/FULL & B/04/0090/LSTB
National Grid Reference: TF 2161 4302
Accession Number LCNCC: 2007.247
Oasis No: archaeol1-37297

A.P.S. Report No. **158/07**

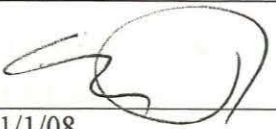

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



Quality Control

Building Recording
Bridge Farm
Swineshead Bridge
Lincolnshire
SWBF07

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| Post-excavation Analyst | Neil Parker |

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CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. SUMMARY..... | 1 |
| 2. INTRODUCTION..... | 1 |
| 2.1 DEFINITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING | 1 |
| 2.2 PLANNING BACKGROUND | 1 |
| 2.3 SITE LOCATION..... | 1 |
| 2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING | 1 |
| 3. AIMS | 1 |
| 4. METHODS | 2 |
| 5. RESULTS..... | 2 |
| 6. DISCUSSION | 5 |
| 7. CONCLUSIONS..... | 6 |
| 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS..... | 6 |
| 9. PERSONNEL | 6 |
| 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY | 6 |
| 11. ABBREVIATIONS | 7 |

Appendices

- 1 Project Specification
- 2 Glossary
- 3 The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location map
- Figure 2 Location of Bridge Farm
- Figure 3 Location of recorded buildings
- Figure 4 Barn floor plans
- Figure 5 Barn elevations
- Figure 6 Stable floor plan
- Figure 7 Stable elevations

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Main barn and cartshed, looking southeast
- Plate 2 Cartshed and main barn, looking east
- Plate 3 Cartshed, end elevation, looking northeast
- Plate 4 Barn, end elevation, looking southwest
- Plate 5 Main barn, looking northwest
- Plate 6 Main barn, southwest end. Ground floor interior, looking south
- Plate 7 Main barn, southwest end. Ground floor, looking east
- Plate 8 Main barn door. South side of the barn, looking west
- Plate 9 Main barn door. South side of the barn, looking northwest
- Plate 10 Main barn door. South side of the barn, looking north
- Plate 11 Main barn, northeast end. Ground floor, looking east
- Plate 12 Main barn, northeast end. Ground floor, looking west
- Plate 13 Main barn. First floor, looking south
- Plate 14 Main barn. First floor, looking north
- Plate 15 Oil room, looking south
- Plate 16 Oil room, looking north
- Plate 17 Cartshed interior, looking south
- Plate 18 Cartshed interior, looking north
- Plate 19 Cartshed interior detailing joist recesses, looking southwest
- Plate 20 Stable range, room 1. Northwest end, looking southeast
- Plate 21 Stable range, room 1. Northwest end, looking northwest
- Plate 22 Stable range, room 1, looking east
- Plate 23 Stable range, room 1 detailing tack holders, looking west
- Plate 24 Stable range, room 2 detailing wooden fence, looking east
- Plate 25 Stable range, room 2 showing wall recess, looking west
- Plate 26 Stable range, room 3, looking east
- Plate 27 Stable range, room 3, looking north
- Plate 28 Stable range, room 3. Southeast end, looking west
- Plate 29 Stable range exterior, looking west
- Plate 30 Stable range exterior, looking southeast
- Plate 31 Stable range exterior, looking north
- Plate 32 Stable range exterior detailing stable door, looking northeast
- Plate 33 Stable range exterior detailing brickwork repairs, looking northeast
- Plate 34 Stable range exterior detailing stable doors, looking northeast
- Plate 35 Stable range exterior detailing brick repairs and stable doors, looking northeast
- Plate 36 Stable range exterior. Southeast end, looking northeast

1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken on farm buildings prior to conversion at Bridge Farm, Swineshead Bridge, Lincolnshire. Part of an 18th century farm complex attached to a Grade II Listed Building, the recorded buildings are of vernacular architectural and historic interest.

The recorded buildings, which comprise a two storey barn with attached single storey cartshed and a single story stable range, were recorded photographically and a ground plan and elevations were produced.

Probably of 18th century date, the earliest phase of building appears to be the main barn, which maintains much of its original structure, with the cartshed being a later, 19th century, addition. Also of 19th century date, the detached stable block is situated to the northeast of the barn and together they would have formed a courtyard to the northwest of the farmhouse.

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 C Champion to undertake a programme of historic

building recording of farm buildings at Bridge Farm, Swineshead Bridge, Lincolnshire. Planning applications (B/04/0089/FULL) and B/04/0090/LSTB) had been submitted to Boston Borough Council for the conversion of the farm buildings to dwellings. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording prior to conversion works.

The building recording was carried out on 10th December 2007 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Site Location and Background

Swineshead Bridge is located astride the A17 road, 3km northwest of Swineshead in the Boston Borough of Lincolnshire (Figure 1). Bridge Farm is on the southwest side of the A17, with the two buildings examined on the north side of the complex at National Grid Reference TF 2161 4302 (Figure 2).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting

The buildings surveyed, the stable block and barn, are part of an 18th century farm complex. They are attached to Bridge House, (formerly Gibbethill House), a Grade II Listed Building of mid 18th century date (Department of the Environment 1987). Many of the farm buildings in the area were built in the late 18th century, though many have now been converted.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Recording of the buildings was undertaken to Level 1 standard, according to English Heritage specification. This involved:

- the production of a dimensioned sketch plan (Fig 4)
- general photographic views of the exterior of the building and the overall appearance of principle circulation areas
- 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 (English Heritage 2006)

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

5. RESULTS

The range of farm buildings is located next to the A17 road and to the northwest of Bridge House.

Main Barn Exterior

The main barn appears to be the earliest phase of building and up to the base of the roof gable is constructed from handmade red bricks laid in English Garden Wall bond. On these bricks are clearly visible horizontal stacking marks.

Above these at each gable end are more recent machine-made red bricks, laid in stretcher bond and held in place with large crossties suggestive of a roof repair (Figure 5, Plates 2 & 4).

Constructed from corrugated iron, the roof itself has two skylights on each side and is a modern addition to the barn, replacing an earlier, perhaps pantile roof.

On the northwest elevation are external round wall tie plates that correspond to the internal beams supporting the first floor. There is also a large crosstie corresponding to an internal beam at the base of the roof and its opposite tie on the southeast elevation. At the southerly end of the northwest elevation is another large crosstie at the base of the first floor level (Figure 5, Plate 1).

The main barn doors on the northwestern elevation are upright wooden slatted sliding doors with a wooden lintel and a brick over-arch. Adjacent to the door on the northern side is a single blocked breather slit (Figures 4 & 5, Plate 1).

On the ground floor the windows differ from one another in that the northerly window has a segmented arch and is similar to those on the first floor whereas the southerly window is lower, flat topped and shaped differently. This appears to be a later insertion (Figure 5, Plate 1).

At first floor level is a hinged doorway and outer platform to the north of the main barn doors for the loading and unloading of grain (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 1 & 2).

From the outside the southeast elevation is almost half obscured from view by the addition of the modern vehicle shed.

Traces of two blocked breather slits are visible to the north of the vehicle shed and also, at first floor level, one window

similar to the one on the northwest elevation. The round crosstie plates holding the internal beams correspond to those on the opposite, northwest, elevation (Figures 4 & 5, Plate 5).

The remainder of this external elevation is only visible from within the modern vehicle shed.

Although no longer retaining its doors, the barn door on this elevation is comparable to the one on the northwest elevation. In addition the single first floor window is set further to the south than its corresponding window on the northwest elevation (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 8-10).

The northeast elevation to which the cartshed is attached shows a single large crosstie slightly offset from the centre (Figure 5, plate 2).

Unlike the northeast elevation, the southwest elevation has a single window at first floor level (Figure 5, Plate 4).

At the front of the barn at the northeast end is a large mounting block (Plate 1).

Main Barn Interior

The ground floor of the barn is evenly divided by 4 tie-beams and has been separated into two rooms by the addition of modern wood panelling and a sliding door (Figure 4, Plates 7 & 12).

The southerly section of the barn has a concrete floor into which is set a modern post supporting the southernmost tie beam (Figure 4, Plates 6 & 7).

Adjacent to this is a large concrete block underneath an iron girder across the ceiling that is possibly related to the previous instalment of what may have been a threshing machine, now removed (Figure

4, Plate 6).

The northerly section of the barn has a brick floor and contains a large workbench and shelving and hangers for tools. Next to the entrance is a set of wooden stairs leading to the first floor (Figure 4, Plates 11 & 12).

On the first floor the top of the stairway is surrounded by a wooden wall with a hinged gate. This leads directly to the external door and platform visible from outside on the northwest elevation. The beam adjacent to this is reinforced by an iron girder possibly associated with winching apparatus (Figure 4, Plates 13 & 14).

Toward the centre of the floor is a blocked opening, possibly a trapdoor through which grain was shovelled to the ground floor (Figure 4, Plates 13 & 14).

On the southeastern wall of the barn the wooden lintel of the main barn door is visible slightly above the level of the floor (Figure 4, Plate 13).

Cartshed and Oil Room Exterior

The northwest elevation shows that the oil room can be entered by a hinged wooden slatted door adjacent to the three archways of the cartshed.

Between the Oil Room and the cartshed is a single window, blocked with modern bricks.

Small round wall ties correspond to the internal beams inside the cartshed and the central point of each arch is reinforced with a small metal plate (Figure 5, Plate 2).

The roof of the cartshed is constructed from the same corrugated material as the main barn and the bricks appear to be of a

similar nature (Figures 4 & 5 Plates 2 & 3).

The northeast elevation of the cartshed is partially obscured by a raised metal tank. There is a single visible wall tie on the upper left corner below the roof level (Figure 5, Plate 3).

At the southwest end of the cartshed is a large mounting block corresponding to the one at the northeast end of the main barn (Figure 5, Plate 2).

The southeastern elevation was unrecorded as it was entirely obscured by the modern vehicle shed.

Oil Room Interior

The oil room, which appears to be in use as a general store room, comprises a single enclosed space with a brick floor. Each of the walls is partially whitewashed (Plates 15 & 16) and the rear wall has a doorway corresponding to the front entrance. The rear entry has been entirely blocked with brick (Figure 4, Plate 15).

On the left side of the entrance is a wooden cupboard mounted on the wall (Plate 15).

Cartshed Interior

The cartshed is divided into three sections by two large beams at the base of the roof level on either side of the central arch (Figure 4, Plates 17 & 18).

On the southwestern internal face of the wall is a series of fourteen joist recesses that suggest an upper floor that has since been removed. If this is the case it did not span the entire shed as there are no corresponding recesses on the northeast wall (Figure 4, Plates 18 & 19).

The floor of the cartshed appears to be the original beaten earth floor (Figure 4, Plates 17 & 18).

Stable Exterior

Varying in age and quality, the brickwork over the entire stable has been altered and repaired many times.

The roof of the stables is constructed from the same corrugated material as the main barn (Figure 7, Plates 30-36).

Three wooden stable doors are visible on the south elevation (Figure 7, Plates 32 & 34-36), the central door being the largest (Plate 34).

On the south elevation are four blocked openings; one at ground level. There are also two surviving windows (Figure 7, Plates 33-36).

Similar to the south elevation, the west elevation also has various brick types suggesting repair work. Another bricked up opening is visible below the apex of the roof (Figure 7, Plate 30).

The east elevation of the stable is featureless but has newer brick forming the gable end (Figure 7, Plate 31).

Also a much repaired wall, the north elevation has various different types of brick and no external features save a water trough toward the western end (Figure 7, Plate 29).

Stables Interior

Internally, the stable block is divided into three separate rooms, each with its own entrance (Figure 6). The walls of each of the rooms are whitewashed on their upper halves (Plate 20).

Room 1

The floor of this room consists of brick setts with concrete toward the rear wall (Figure 6, Plate 21).

Aside from a small dividing wall toward the eastern end of the room, the walls are relatively featureless. This dividing wall is built to the height of the base of the roof and the eastern side has wooden panels with tack holders affixed to it (Figure 6, Plates 20 & 23).

At the level of the base of the roof the space is equally divided by five wooden beams (Figure 6, Plate 20).

The far eastern end of Room 1 is separated from Room 2 by a wall reaching all the way to the roof apex with a door situated toward the front of the stable (Figure 6, Plates 20 & 25).

The window/opening to the right of the entrance has been bricked up (Figure 6, Plate 23).

Room 2

Room 2 with its large central entrance has a floor constructed from brick setts with a concrete drainage channel running along its length and that of Room 3 (Figure 6, Plate 25).

In the wall between Rooms 1 & 2, next to the entrance, is a small recess in the wall for the storage of grooming brushes and accessories (Figure 6, Plate 25).

Opposite this wall the room has been divided as far as the drainage channel by a partition formed of wooden fencing panels (Figure 6, Plate 24).

Two beams either side of the main entrance divide the ceiling space and a third beam is situated over the now-

removed far east wall of Room 2. A modern suspended ceiling closes the gap to the roof along the length of this and Room 3 (Figure 6, Plates 24-28).

The window/opening to the left of the entrance is bricked up while the window to the right still survives (Figure 6, Plates 25 & 28).

Room 3

At the eastern end of the stables, Room 3 has a floor constructed entirely from grey stone tiles with a small brick structure built onto it at the rear wall (Figure 6, Plates 26 & 27).

The back, eastern corner of the stable has been partitioned off from the rest with its own hinged door and is apparently in use as a store room (Figure 6, Plate 26).

The window/opening to the left of the entrance has been bricked up whilst the window to the right still survives (Figure 6, Plate 28).

6. DISCUSSION

At present, the farm buildings all appear to be in a good state of repair and with no obvious structural problems and all appear to be in use if only for storage.

Three phases of development are apparent.

Probably the earliest phase is the main barn. It has all the characteristics of a threshing barn having breather slits and what may be a block for a threshing machine. The large doors would have allowed access for carts for loading and through passage into the courtyard in front of the main farmhouse.

Horizontal stacking marks on the earliest bricks in the barn allow them to be dated

to circa 1770 after the tradition of bricks from the King's Lynn area (James and Rose 2003).

Showing considerable repair carried out on the brickwork, the stable block is also in good condition.

Windows and dutch doors provided ample lighting to the stable. These are features typical of a farmyard stable block where the horse is considered higher in status than other farmyard animals (Brunskill 2000).

Removal of manure would have been facilitated by the almost complete brick and tile flooring of the stable.

The stable block appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 and of the two main types of stable found in Lincolnshire it is of the later type (after the early 19th century) with the stalls arranged along the length of the building and so probably post-dates the barn. It is possible the east side of Room 1 was a tack room and the west side was a loose box (Barnwell and Giles 1997).

Possibly contemporary with the stables, the oil room and cartshed are later additions to the barn. Most cartsheds were added in the third quarter of the 19th century (Barnwell and Giles 1997). The entrance to the cartshed faces roughly north to prevent sun damage to the carts inside.

The oil room may once have served as a chaff house but it is more likely that it was a nag stable with entrances both front and rear.

Modern additions form the final phase of construction. These include a suspended ceiling in the stables and a concrete floor, a modern roof and repaired gable ends in the barn.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Building recording was undertaken on farm buildings at Bridge Farm, Swineshead Bridge, Lincolnshire because the structures were of significance in terms of local history and vernacular architecture.

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

Three structural phases were identified, commencing with the 18th century barn. A cartshed was added to the barn in the late 19th century and a separate stable block was constructed. Modern alterations and repairs were also noted.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C Campion who commissioned the work. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. David Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Building Recording: Neil Parker and Vicky Mellor
Photographic reproduction: Neil Parker
CAD Illustration: Neil Parker
Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Parker

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

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

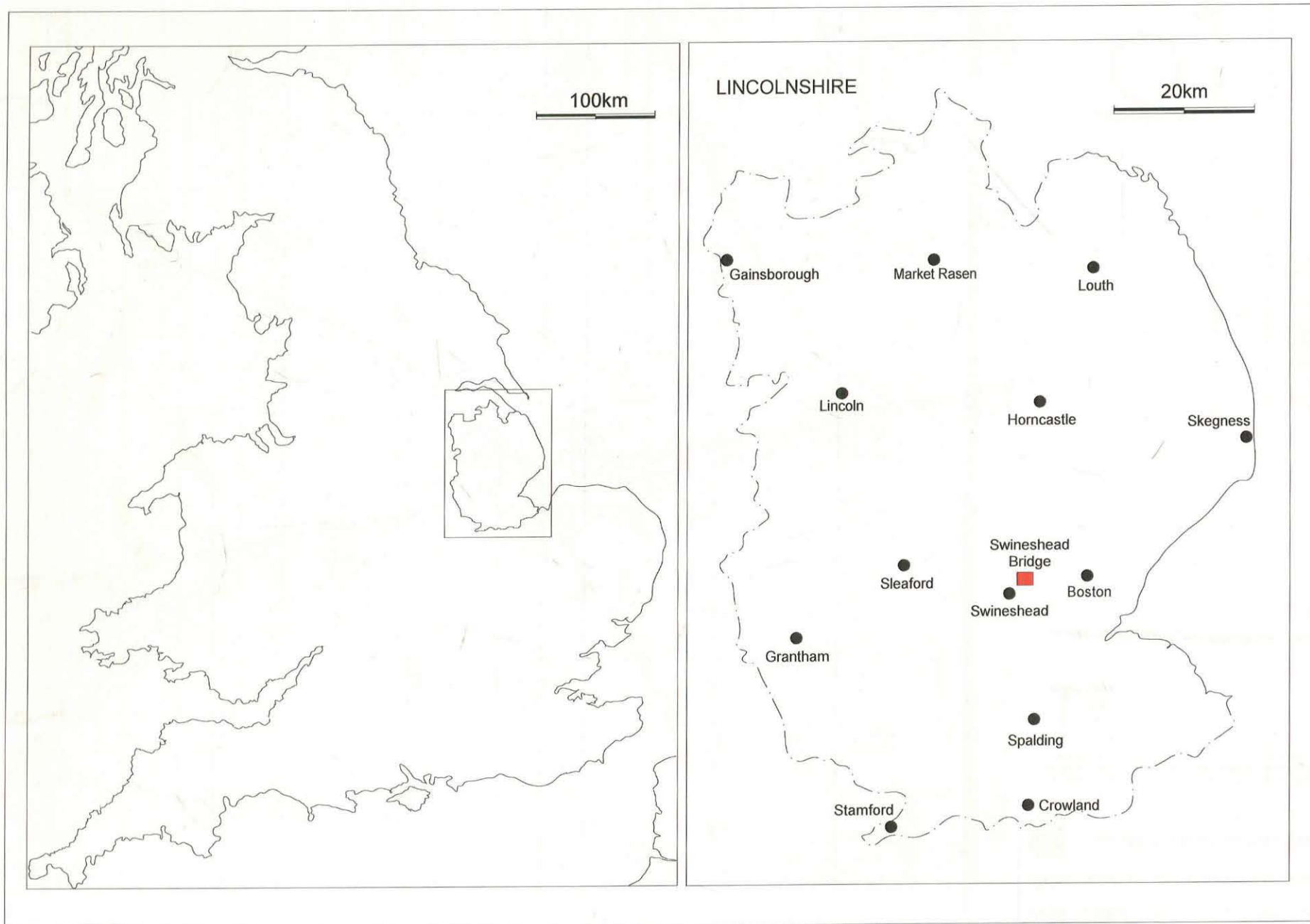
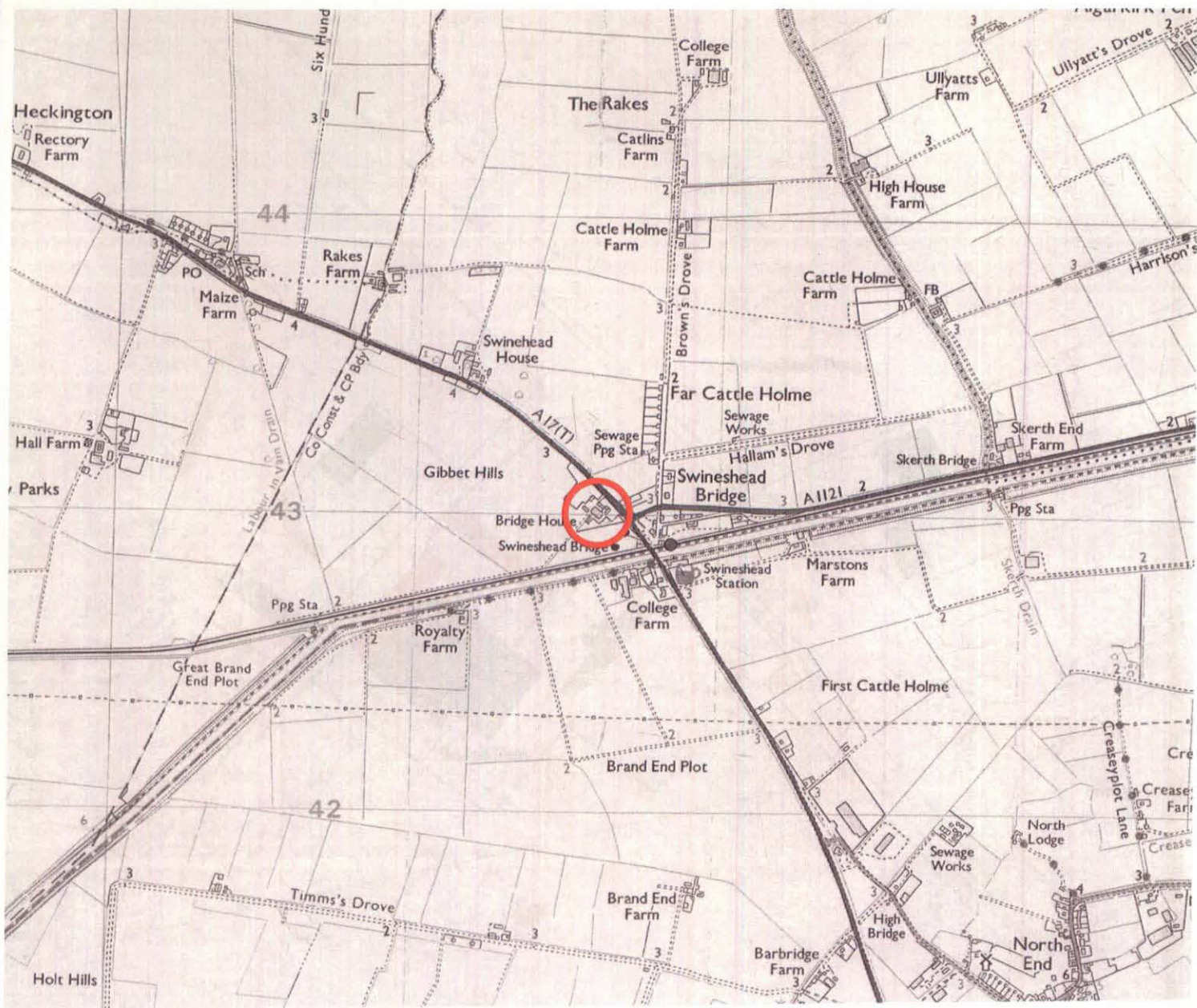


Figure 1: General Location Plan




 Site Location



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Figure 2: Site Location

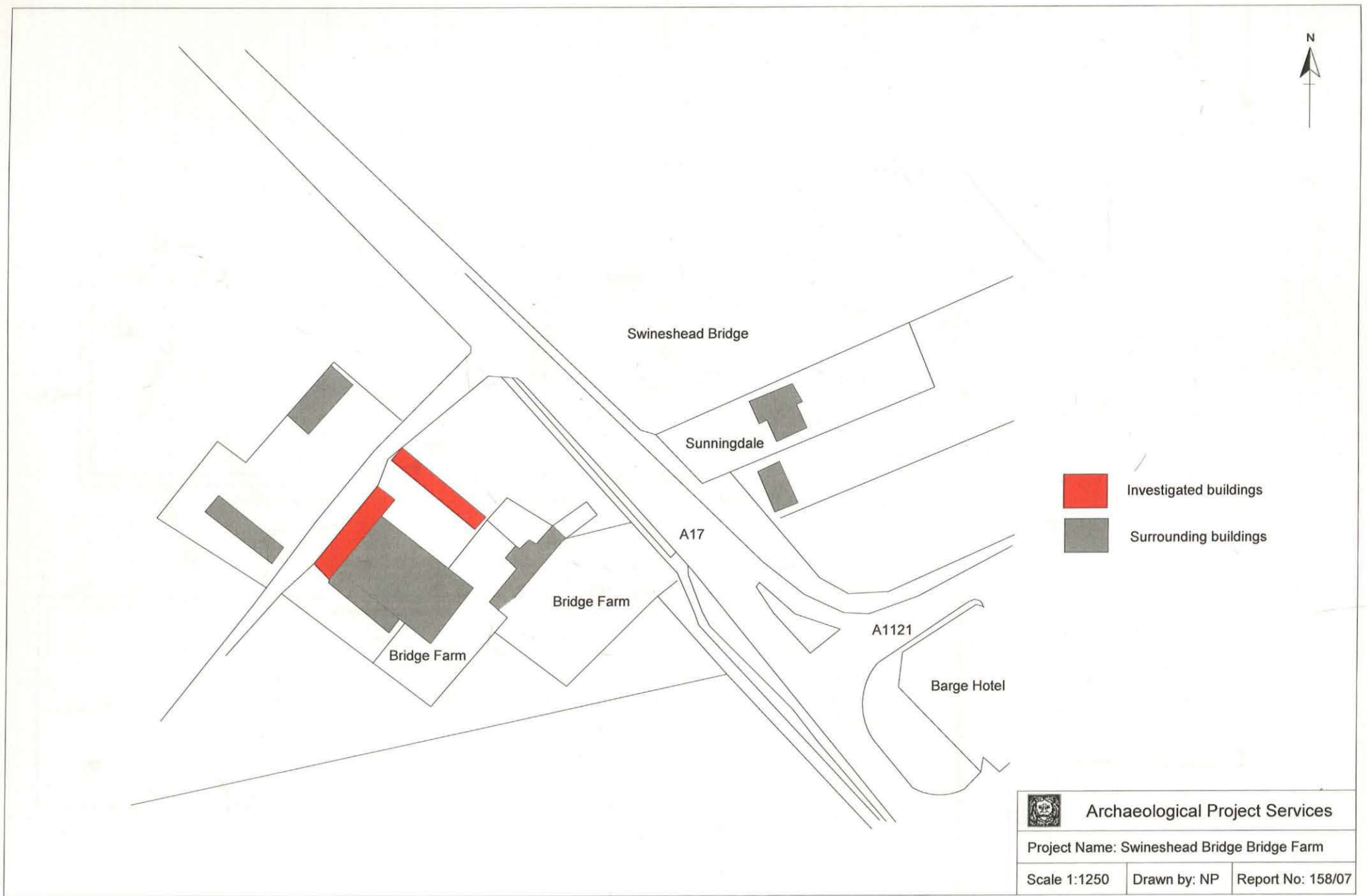


Figure 3: Site plan

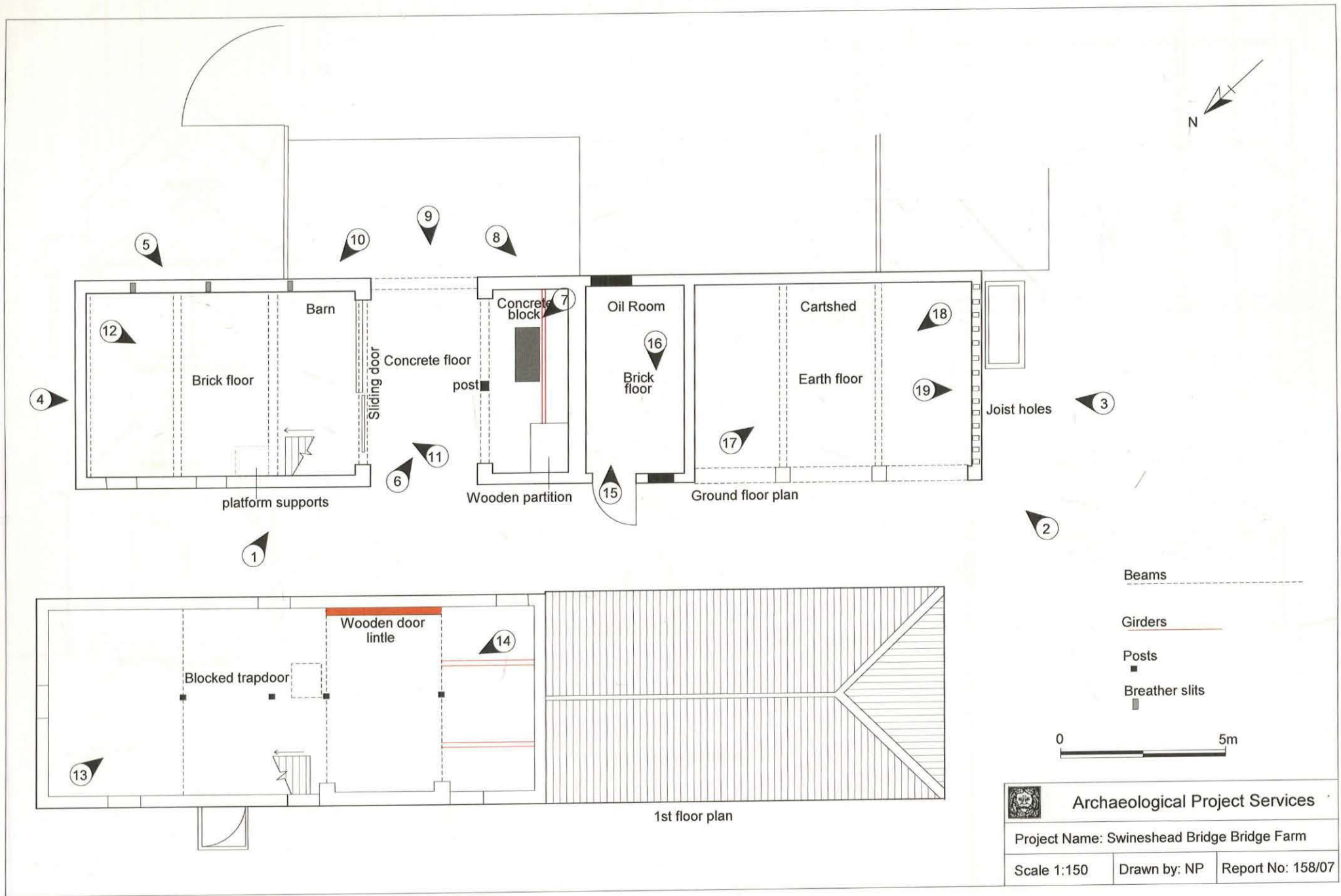



Figure 4: Barn floor plans

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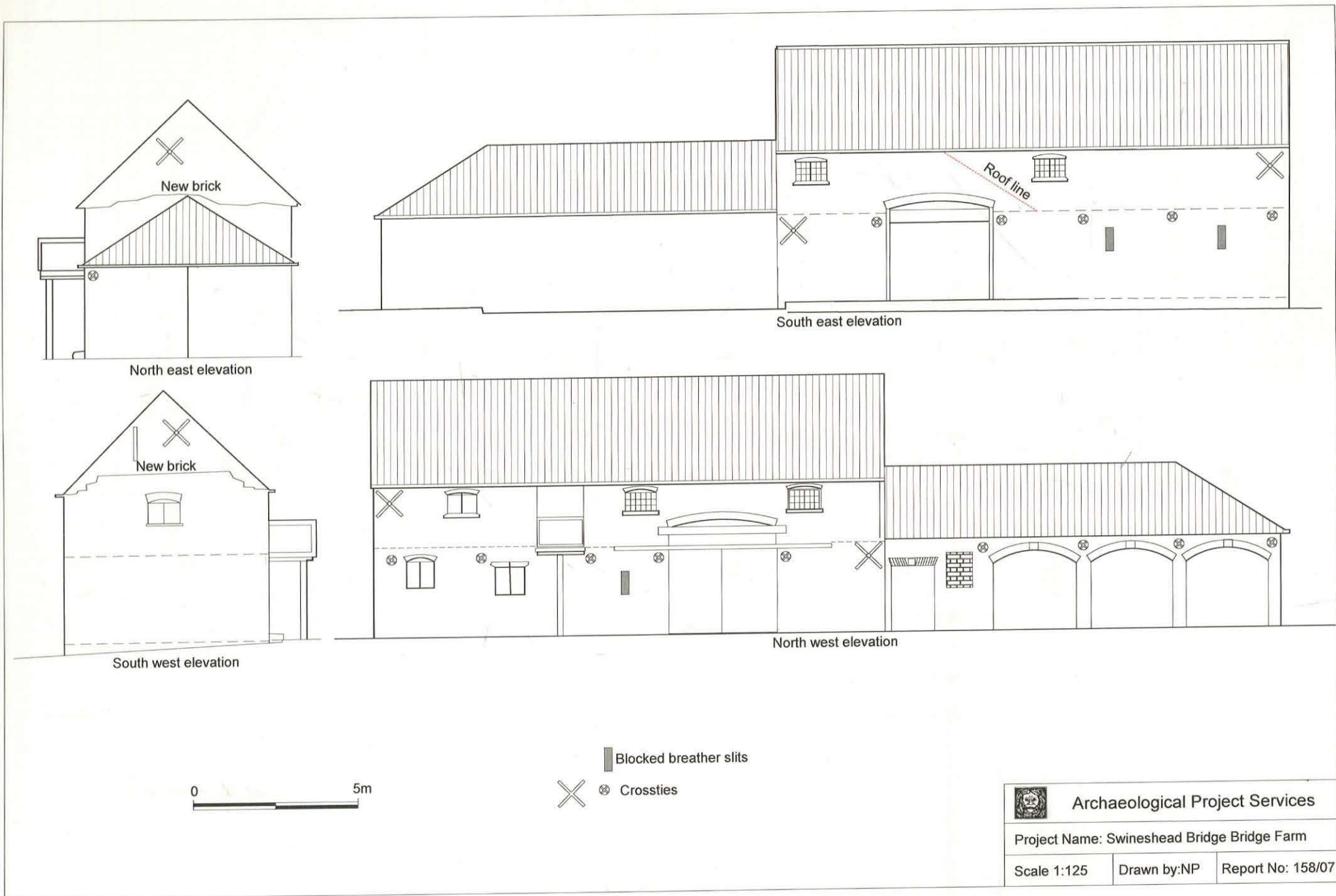
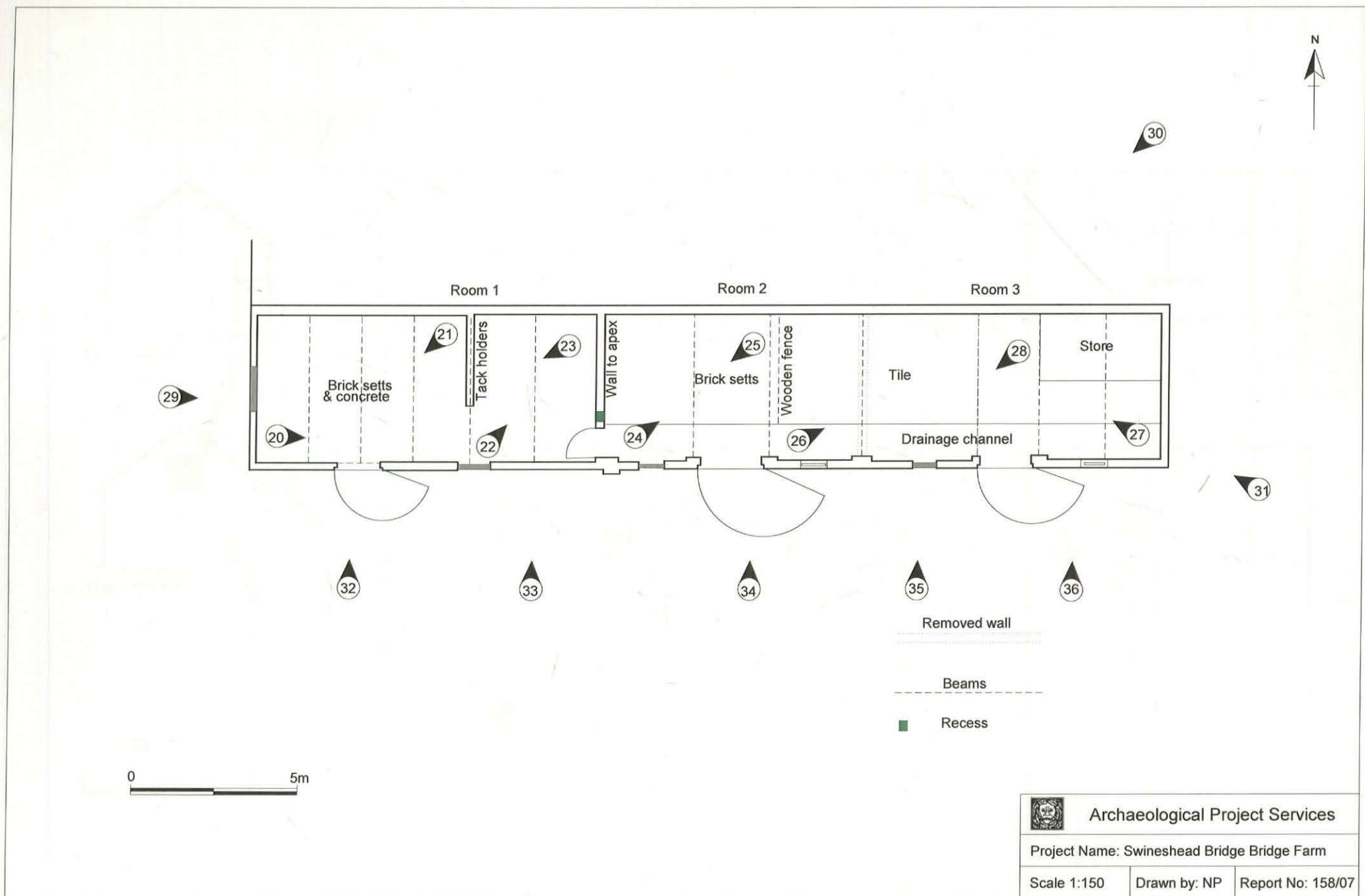


Figure 5: Barn elevations




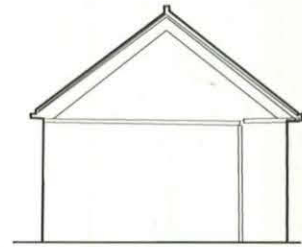
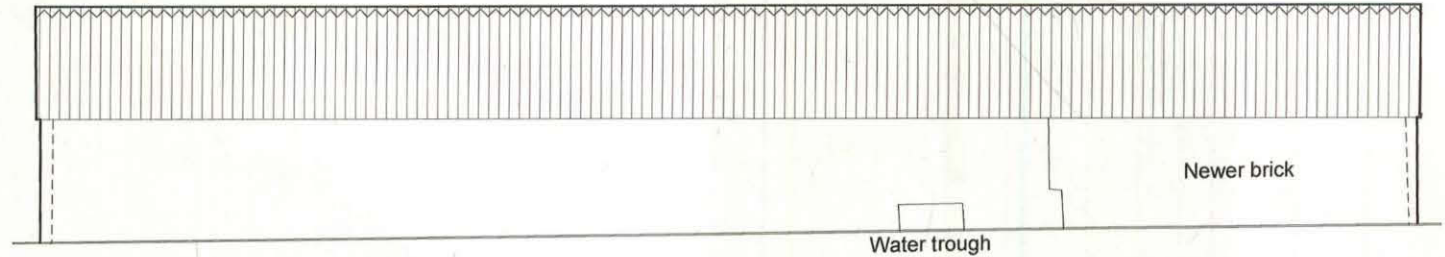
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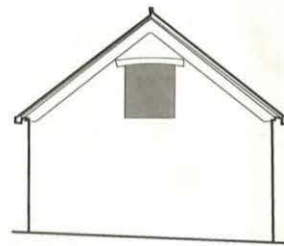
Figure 6: Stable floor plan



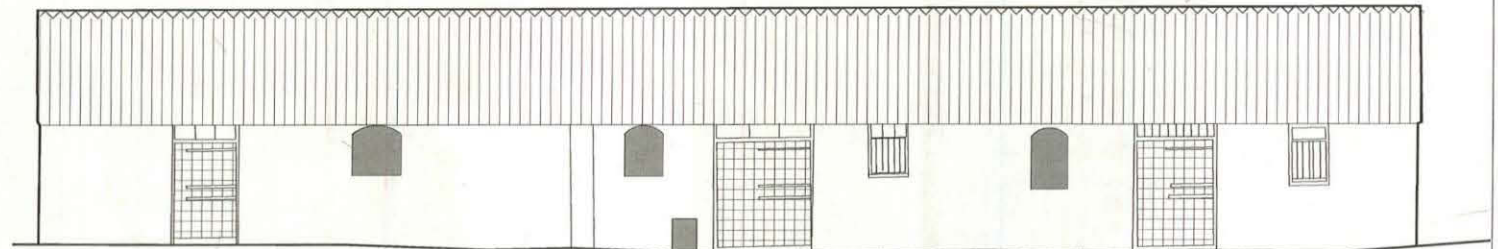
East elevation



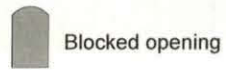
North elevation



West Elevation



South elevation



Blocked opening



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Swineshead Bridge Bridge Farm

Scale 1:150

Drawn by: NP

Report No: 158/07

Figure 7: Stable elevations



Plate 1.

Main barn and
Cartshed

Looking
Southeast.



Plate 2

Cartshed and
main barn

Looking East.



Plate 3

Cartshed. End elevation.

Looking northeast.



Plate 4

Main barn.
End elevation.

Looking southwest.



Plate 5
Main barn.
Looking northwest.



Plate 6

Main barn.
Southwest end.
Ground floor
interior.

Looking south.



Plate 7

Main barn.
Southwest end.
Ground floor.

Looking east.



Plate 8



Plate 9



Plate 10

Main barn door. South side of the barn. Looking west, northwest and north.



Plate 11

Main barn.
Northeast end.
Ground floor.

Looking east.



Plate 12

Main barn.
Northeast end.
Ground floor.

Looking west.



Plate 13

Main barn.
First floor.

Looking south.



Plate 14

Main barn.
First floor.

Looking north.



Plate 15

Oil room.

Looking south.

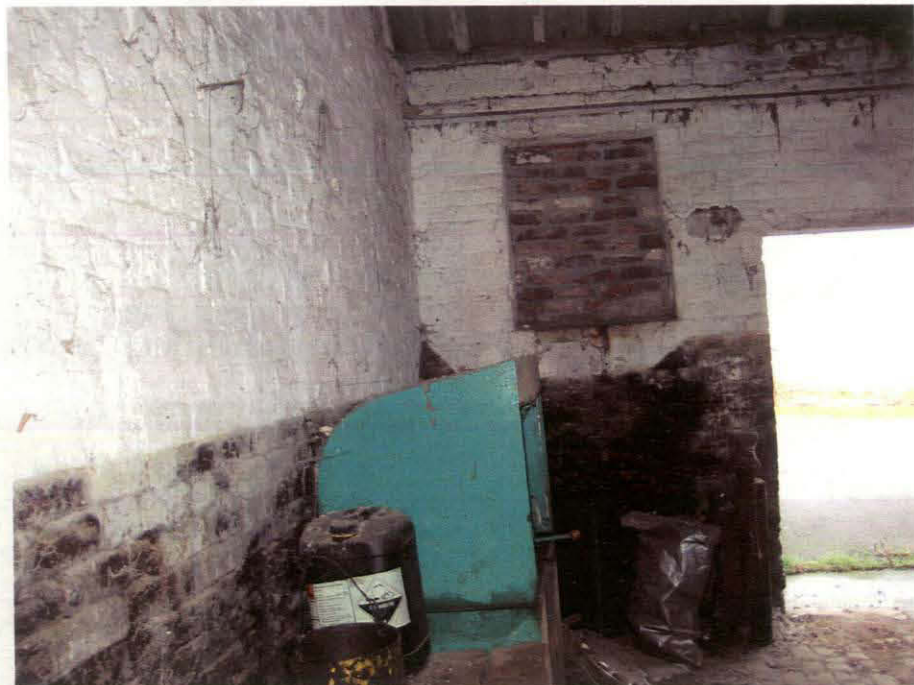


Plate 16

Oil room.

Looking north.



Plate 17

Cartshed interior.

Looking south.



Plate 18

Cartshed interior.

Looking north.



Plate 19

Cartshed interior detailing
joist recesses.

Looking southwest.

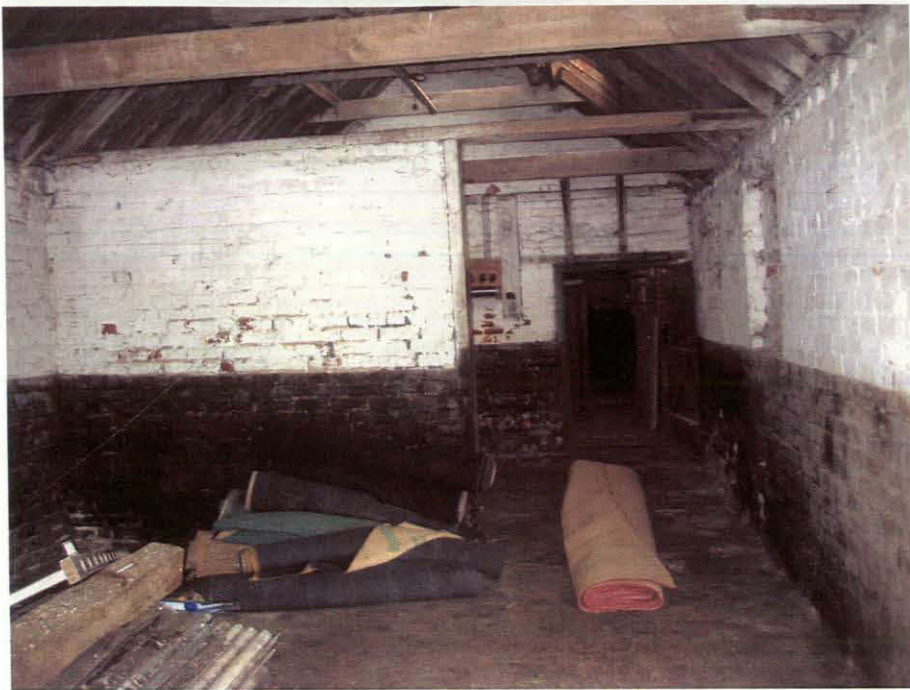


Plate 20

Stable range,
room 1.

Northwest end.

Looking southeast.



Plate 21

Stable range,
Room 1.

Northwest end.

Looking northwest.



Plate 22

Stable range,
room 1.

Looking east.



Plate 23

Stable range, room 1
detailing tack holders.

Looking west.



Plate 24

Stable range, room 2
detailing wooden
fence.

Looking east.

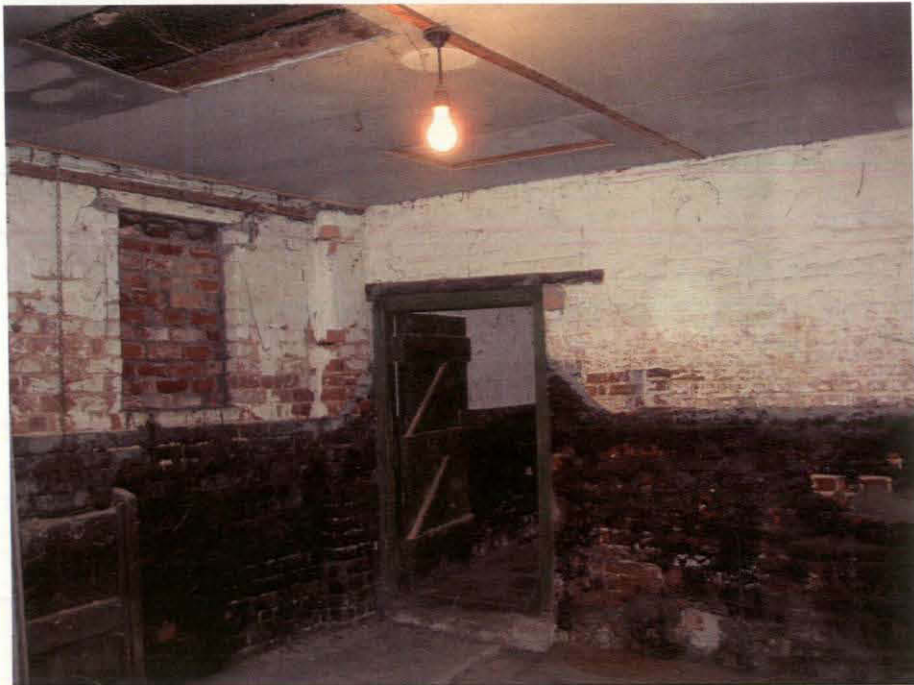


Plate 25

Stable range,
room 2 showing
wall recess.

Looking west.



Plate 26

Stable range, room 3.

Looking east.



Plate 27

Stable range, room 3.

Looking north.



Plate 28

Stable range, room 3.
Southeast end.

Looking west.



Plate 29

Stable range
exterior.

Looking west.



Plate 30

Stable range,
exterior.

Looking southeast.



Plate 31

Stable range, exterior.

Looking north.



Plate 32

Stable range,
exterior
detailing stable
door.

Looking
northeast.



Plate 33

Stable range,
exterior detailing
brickwork
repairs.

Looking
northeast.



Plate 34

Stable range,
exterior detailing
stable doors.

Looking northeast.



Plate 35

Stable range,
exterior detailing
brick repairs and
stable doors.

Looking northeast.



Plate 36

Stable range,
exterior.
Southeast end.

Looking northeast.

Appendix 1 Specification

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of building recording is required prior to the conversion of farm buildings at Bridge Farm, Swineshead Bridge, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Part of an 18th century farm complex attached to a Grade II Listed Building, the buildings to be recorded are 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 farm buildings at Bridge Farm, Swineshead Bridge, 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 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Swineshead Bridge is located astride the A17 road, 3km northwest of Swineshead in the Boston Borough of Lincolnshire. Bridge Farm is on the southwest side of the A17, with the two buildings to be examined on the north side of the complex, at National Grid Reference TF 2161 4302.
- 3.2 The buildings to be surveyed, the stable block and barn, are part of an 18th century farm complex. They are attached to Bridge House (formerly Gibbethill House), a Grade II Listed Building of mid 18th century date. Many of the farm buildings in the area were built in the late 18th century, though many have now been converted.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning applications (B/04/0089/FULL and B/04/0090/LSTB) were submitted to Boston Borough Council for the proposed conversion of the farm buildings to dwellings. 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 standing buildings 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 demolition of the existing buildings. An English Heritage (2006) 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 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.
 - 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 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 Boston Planning Archaeologist. 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 day.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of building recording will undertake the work, with assistance from an experienced technician.
- 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, 27-11-07

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| English garden wall bond | Brickwork arranged with three layers of stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) then one layer of headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible). |
| 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. |
| Chaff House | Room for storage of animal fodder. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| 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. |

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 2 Measured sketch plans with annotations
- 1 Daily Record Sheet
- 2 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 Museums Services
The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln LN2 1LP

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2007.247

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SWBF07

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

Osteoarchaeology

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