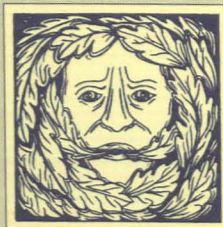


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M4/25

**SURVEY OF  
FARM BUILDINGS,  
130 WOOLRAM WYGATE,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SWWY04)**

Work Undertaken For



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

L18268

Event L15792

Source L19888 L19889

Mon L187239 23940

Conservation  
Services

28 FEB 2005

Highways & Planning  
Department

**SURVEY OF  
FARM BUILDINGS,  
130 WOOLRAM WYGATE,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SWWY04)**

Work Undertaken For  
Holgate Maintenance Ltd

November 2004

Report Compiled by  
Gary Taylor BA(Hons), MA

Planning Application No: H16/0483/02  
National Grid Reference: TF 2432 2371

A.P.S. Report No. 178/04

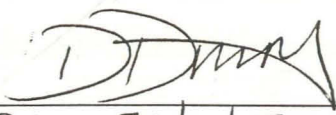

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



## Quality Control

Building Recording  
Former Agricultural Buildings,  
130 Woolram Wygate,  
Spalding,  
Lincolnshire  
(SWWY04)

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Building Recording	Gary Taylor
Illustration	Mark Dymond, Sue Unsworth
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Analyst	Gary Taylor

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Denise Drury	 Tom Lane
Date: 30/11/04	Date: 30-11-04

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of historic building recording was undertaken on 130 Woolram Wygate, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The recorded structures are important as part of a distinctive, historic local horticultural economy.*

*The whole of the complex was photographically recorded and a ground floor plan produced. Features of architectural, historic or functional interest were recorded in further detail with photographs taken of the most important remains.*

*A datestone above the main entry indicates the building was initially constructed in 1931. It was erected as a purpose-built horticultural processing and storage facility and, particularly externally, retains many of its original features. A sunken chamber on the exterior of the building served as a boiler house and contained a machine to provide heat to the building and two adjacent glasshouses. There are two chimneys to this boiler house, the original construction and a later and larger rebuild. Internally, the building is of two storeys and attics. A rear room was created on the ground floor by the insertion of a cross wall. This rear room had its external doors and windows blocked, apparently to provide a darkened area for storage.*

*Ancillary structures include four glasshouses, which now only survive as footings. Two of these attach to one side of the main building, either side of the boiler house, with one of them bonded and the other butting the main range. The other two are alongside and have a further, small sunken boiler house between them. Additionally, standing adjacent is a single storey building of uncertain function but with chimneys at either end.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as:

*'... a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water.'* (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr M. L. Holgate of Holgate Maintenance Ltd to undertake a programme of historic building recording of farm buildings on land adjacent to 98 Woolram Wygate, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

A planning application (H16/0483/02) was submitted to South Holland District Council for proposed residential development, including demolition of existing buildings on the site. Permission is subject to conditions including that the applicant shall submit to and have approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority details of a scheme for the archaeological recording of the building on the site. The details of the recording of the building shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before the building is demolished.

The building recording was carried out on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2004 by G. Taylor of Archaeological Project Services, in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section.

### 2.3 Site Location

Spalding is located 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. Woolram Wygate is on the northwestern edge of the town and the site, 130 Woolram Wygate, otherwise known as land adjacent to 98 Woolram Wygate, is about 300m west of the junction with Pinchbeck Road, on the south side of the highway, almost opposite the opening of Lilburn Drive, at National Grid Reference TF 2432 2371.

### 2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting

Numerous farm and small-holding buildings in the Woolram Wygate area are associated with glasshouses and form part of a distinct local agricultural/horticultural economic community. Most of these complexes were nurseries, for the cultivation of flowering and other plants. By the 1930s the fenland bulb trade had become quite significant (Holderness 1989, 42). Several such nurseries were previously located in the area close by Woolram Wygate, and elsewhere around the urban fringe of Spalding. However, changes in horticultural economies led to a steady decline in the number of land holdings and horticultural/agricultural workers from the 1960s and 70s (*ibid.*, 51). This, together with expansion of the town, has resulted in many of these nurseries having already been removed. The surveyed complex is not shown on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map, but is recorded by the 1959 plan (OS 1906; 1959).

### 3. AIMS

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

The objectives were to determine: the form of the building; identify the date of the building and features of special interest; and record the state of preservation of the buildings and any features of special interest present.

### 4. METHODS

Recording of the buildings was undertaken to Level I standard, according to the Royal Commission specification. This involved:

- the production of dimensioned plans (Figs. 4 and 5)
- general and detailed photographic views of the exterior of the building, 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
- a written record of the building's type, materials, possible dates (RCHME 1996).

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

### 5. RESULTS

The main agricultural building still surviving at the site is a two-storey structure of machine-made brick with a slate roof (Plate 1). Glasshouses that were formerly alongside this building have been demolished down to ground level, leaving only their footings evident. A single storey

building of machine-made brick with a, largely removed, slate roof stands adjacent. There was no internal access to this latter building for safety reasons.

### **Main Building Exterior**

Elongated east-west, the main building is three windows wide with the entry at the eastern end. Double hung sliding timber doors fill this entry, which has a timber lintel to the opening (Plate 2). Over this is a metal framework that probably originally carried a weatherhood. In the upper storey of this eastern gable are two windows with brick segmental heads, with an entry (door) between them. This entry has an external hung sliding timber door and a brick segmental arch over. Above this entry, set high in the gable, is a worn sandstone datestone (Plate 3), inscribed:

JGB

1931

On the ground floor of the northern elevation are three wide windows with segmental brick arches (Plate 4). The most westerly of these windows is blocked with brick (Plate 5), while the other two are three-light windows, the central lights being pivoting sashes. There are three similar windows on the upper storey, their tops just below the gutter (Plate 4).

The western gable has two wide windows, one on each floor and both with segmental brick arches (Plate 6). Brick blocking infills the ground floor window, with a small ventilator fan set in the upper part of this blocking (Plate 7). The upper storey window is of three lights, the central being a top-pivoting sash. Between the two windows is a large ventilator grill.

The southern elevation (Plate 8) is essentially split in two by a pair of centrally positioned chimneys for a boiler/heater house (which is discussed in 'Subsidiary Structures', below). To the west of the chimneys are two ground floor

doorways, both blocked with brick and having substantial timber lintels (Plate 9). There is also the scar of a single storey extension that butted against the main building and projected to the south. In the upper storey is a wide, three-light window, as on the northern elevation. Beyond the chimneys, the eastern side of the elevation is virtually identical to the western part, except that the ground floor doors are still in place and the lintels to these are smaller (Plate 10). Additionally, here the single storey extension to the south, which now survives as a scar, was bonded into the main range. There is also another three-light window located centrally on the upper floor, but partially obscured by the eastern chimney (Plate 8).

### **Main Building Interior**

At ground level, the interior of the building is divided into two compartments. The eastern half (Plate 11) has a concrete floor and two rolled steel joists (RSJs) set in a T-pattern support the floor of the upper storey. One of the beam joists is supported by a further, vertical, RSJ. Sections of pipes survive in various areas, including alongside the joists supporting the ceiling (Plate 12). Additionally, a row of hooks alongside the north wall probably originally carried a pipe (Plate 13). Access to the upper floor is via a stairway of timber steps in the southwest corner of the room (Plate 11).

A north-south wall containing two doors separates the east room from that to the west. This wall slightly overlaps the edge of the middle ground floor window in the north elevation. There is a concrete floor to the western room and a single RSJ crossing the room east-west to support the floor of the upper storey. Two vertical RSJs hold up this beam (Plate 14). The interior of this room has been clad internally with concrete and no features are evident, other than a ventilator fan in the west wall.

The upper storey is a fully open plan room except for the stairwell compartment (Plate 15) and a small, fenced housing for an electrical engine at the west end (Plate 16), alongside the large ventilator grill (which is visible from the outside). Much wood has been used in this upper floor and there are some vertical timbers in the southeast corner that indicate the former presence of an office compartment (Plate 17). There are also two separate attic spaces, to each end of the building and both accessed through small doors in their vertical faces (Plates 18 and 19). Between the two attics the upper floor is open to the rafters.

### Subsidiary Structures

In the middle of the south side of the main building are the two chimneys, mentioned above. The western chimney is the smaller of the two and straight joins, together with the nature of construction, show this to be the earlier, with the eastern chimney later built against and around it (Plate 20). The heater is still plumbed into the eastern chimney (Plate 21).

These chimneys are set within a sunken chamber constructed of concrete. This has a plinth all the way around and steps up to ground level on the south side. There is a brick wall with a door in it on the south side, but no side walls as such. Rather, the angle of the lean-to roof is filled with pressed asbestos. There is a corrugated iron roof to the structure. This sunken chamber sits between the walls of two of the glasshouses (see below).

Footings of four glasshouses, all aligned north-south, survive to the south of main building. Two of these were responsible for the scars of removed structures on the south wall of the main building. The walls of the western glasshouse butt against the main building, while those of the eastern plumb in to it. These glasshouse footings are featureless rectangular circuits of brick walls, all one brick wide. Between the two

most westerly sets of glasshouse footings, at their northern end, is a sunken boiler/heater house with remnants of the chimney base on the north side (Plates 22 and 23).

On the east side of the most easterly glasshouse footing is a single storey north-south building. There was no internal access to this structure. Entry to the building is notionally through a centrally placed timber door in the eastern elevation (Plate 24). There are windows to either side of this door but both are blocked. There is a further, small, blocked window in the western elevation (Plate 25), and a normal-sized window, also blocked, in the eastern part of the north gable, this latter window having a flat arch of brick (Plate 26). Chimney stacks are evident in both the north and south gables, the southern gable being otherwise plain.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Examination of the buildings at 130 Woolram Wygate has shown that the main building has retained much of its external style and features as originally built. Moreover, the identification of a datestone above the entry confirms the building was constructed in 1931 and the initials relate to the Baxters, the owners of the site prior to its recent sale. The initials on the datestone refer to John George Baxter, who was recorded as a market gardener of Pinchbeck Road, Spalding, in trade directories of 1930 and 1933, but not in 1937 (Kelly's Directories Ltd).

The ground floor was probably originally open plan though is now split into two rooms. The dividing wall slightly overlaps one of the north side windows, suggesting it is a later insertion. The external entries and windows to this newly-created rear room were all blocked, apparently to create a dark store area, perhaps for flower

bulbs or possibly potatoes. A ventilator fan was inserted to help keep the stored goods dry and the walls were clad internally with concrete, probably to act as a layer of insulation.

Stairs led to an upper storey that perhaps served as a further storage area, though it also had a small compartment installed as an office. This upper storey was well lit by large windows on each elevation. Additionally, a doorway in the eastern wall suggests that there was a facility for loading and unloading directly between the exterior and upper storey. However, there is no sign of a jib for this and the presence of a projecting weather shield, indicated by a metal framework over the main entry, would probably provide an obstruction to such loading operations. Above the wooden ceiling of the first storey is an attic that may have been used as a further darkened storage area.

The main building was previously part of a larger complex, though some of the associated buildings, a series of glasshouses built south of the main structure, have been demolished to their footings. One of the glasshouses had been bonded to the south side of the main building and therefore is of the same constructional phase. However, another butted against the main building and was thus a later addition.

Between the sites of the two glasshouses on the south side of the main building is a boiler house containing a heating unit and two chimneys. This boiler would have provided heat to the two adjacent glasshouses and, via pipes, the main building. Straight join relationships, together with other aspects of the construction, show the larger, eastern chimney to be the later of the two. This eastern chimney replaced the western and allowed a larger heating system to be installed. Although the western chimney

was made redundant it was not taken down, probably due to the risk of damage to the glasshouses. The eastern chimney, which partially blocks one of the upper floor windows, still has the boiler/heating unit plumbed into it.

Two further glasshouses had been located immediately to the west. Between this pair is another sunken boiler house with the remnants of a chimney base. However, all the greenhouses were demolished some time ago and all that remains are their foundation walls.

Alongside the most easterly glasshouse is a single storey building. There was no internal access to this structure and, consequently, it is of uncertain function. However, chimneys are located in each gable and imply the presence of fireplaces, or perhaps heating systems, within.

Further nursery buildings, including glasshouses, had been located just to the south but have been demolished since 1980 and the area given over to housing (OS 1980). It is possible that these were part of the same complex as the recorded structures. However, the 1959 OS map shows that the nursery buildings to the south had not been constructed at that time and that there was a boundary between the recorded complex and these other structures to the south (OS 1959).

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Recording of 130 Woolram Wygate, Spalding, Lincolnshire was undertaken as the structure and its fixtures are of historical significance as part of a distinctive local horticultural community that is fast disappearing.

The survey has provided a record of the current appearance of the building, which was previously part of a more extensive

complex. Identification of a datestone indicated the building was constructed in 1931 as a custom-built horticultural store/processing area with one connected glasshouse. Alterations were later made with the insertion of a ground floor dividing wall, blocking of doors and windows, the construction of a new chimney and the erection of an extension that functioned as another glasshouse. Further glasshouses were also erected. These latter structures had been demolished some time ago.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M. L. Holgate of Holgate Maintenance Ltd who commissioned the work. Thanks are also due to Mr B Gilham of Status Design. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane. Hilary Healey kindly supplied information about the site and nurseries generally. Dr Beryl Lott of Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section provided advice. David Start permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Building Recording: Gary Taylor  
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond, Sue Unsworth  
Analyst: Gary Taylor

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1933 *Kelly's Directory of Lincolnshire*

Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1937 *Kelly's Directory of Lincolnshire*

OS, 1906 *Lincolnshire [Parts of Holland]*, Sheet CXXXIV.S.W., 6" to 1mile map (2<sup>nd</sup> ed)

OS, 1959 *Sheet TF22SW*, 6" to 1mile map

OS, 1980 *Plan TF 2423-2523*, 1:2500 map

Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings, A Descriptive Specification* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed)

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

RCHME Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

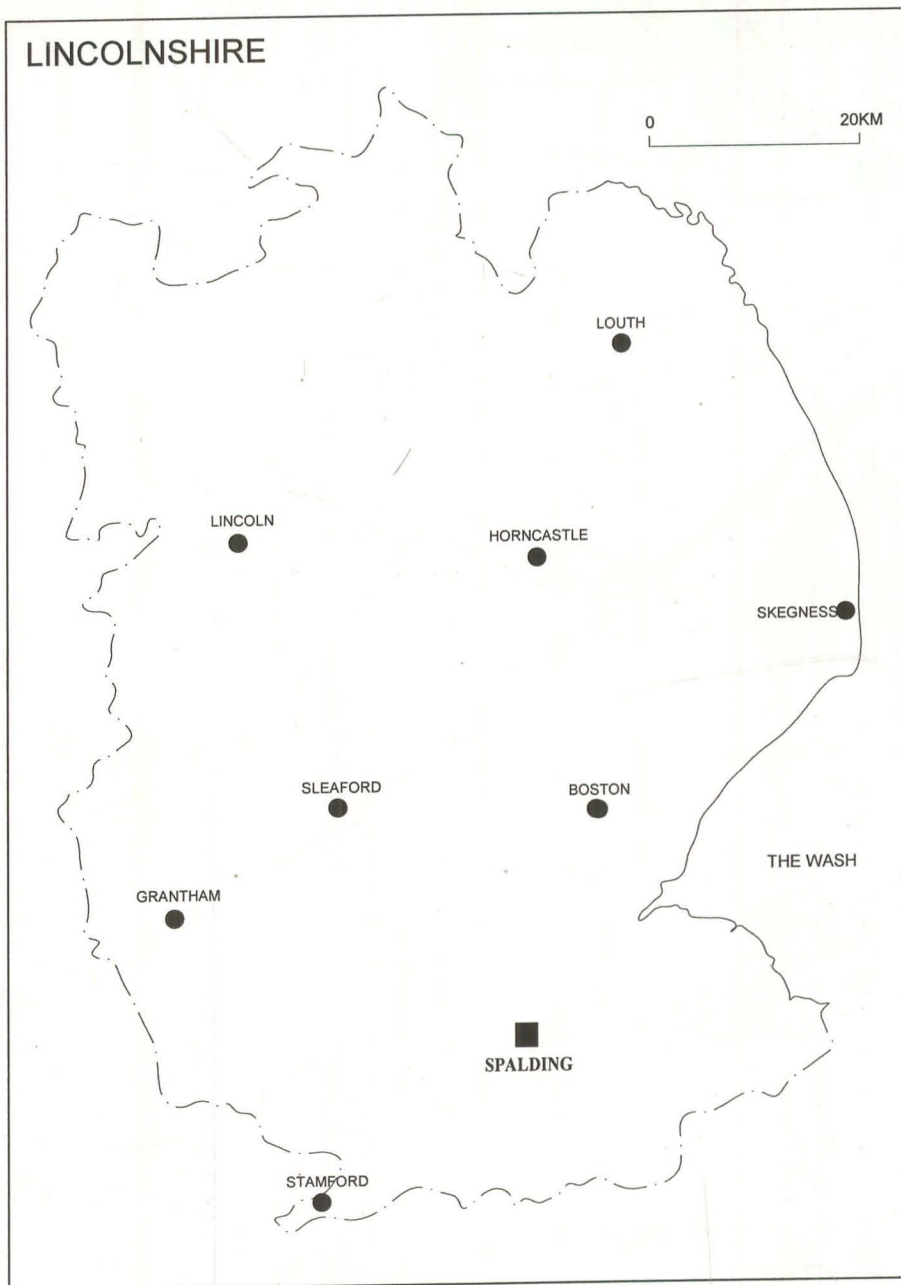
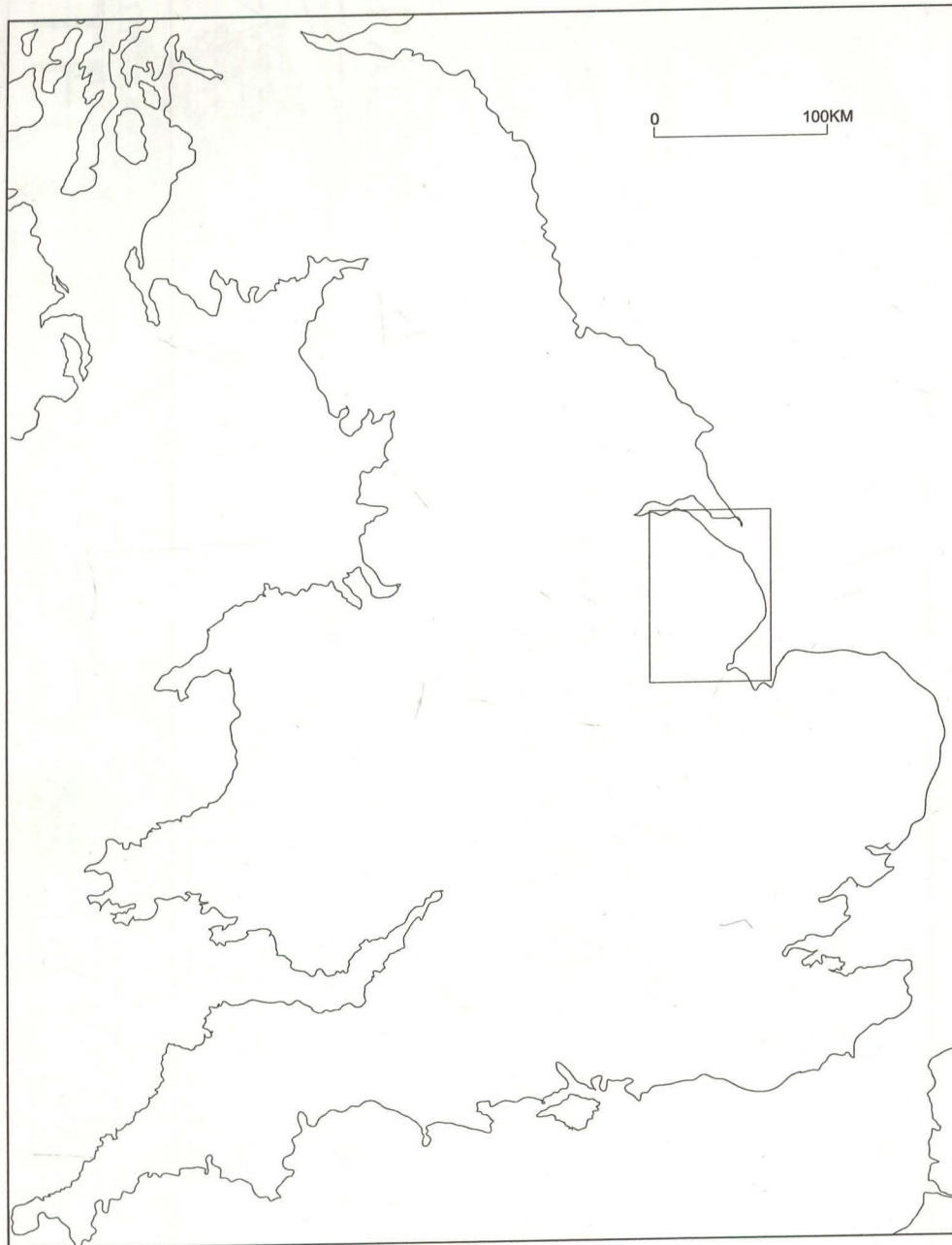
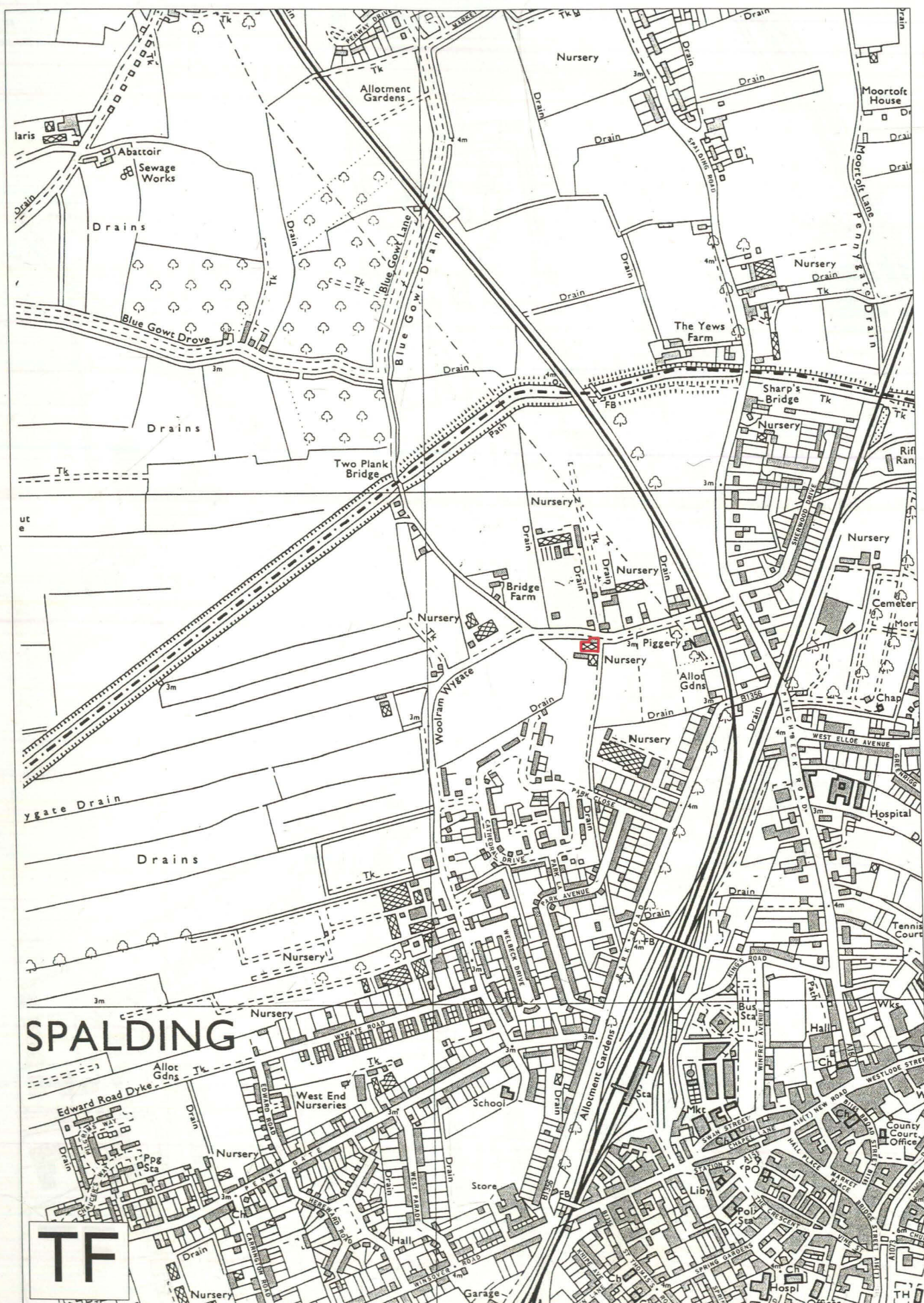


Figure 1 General Location Plan

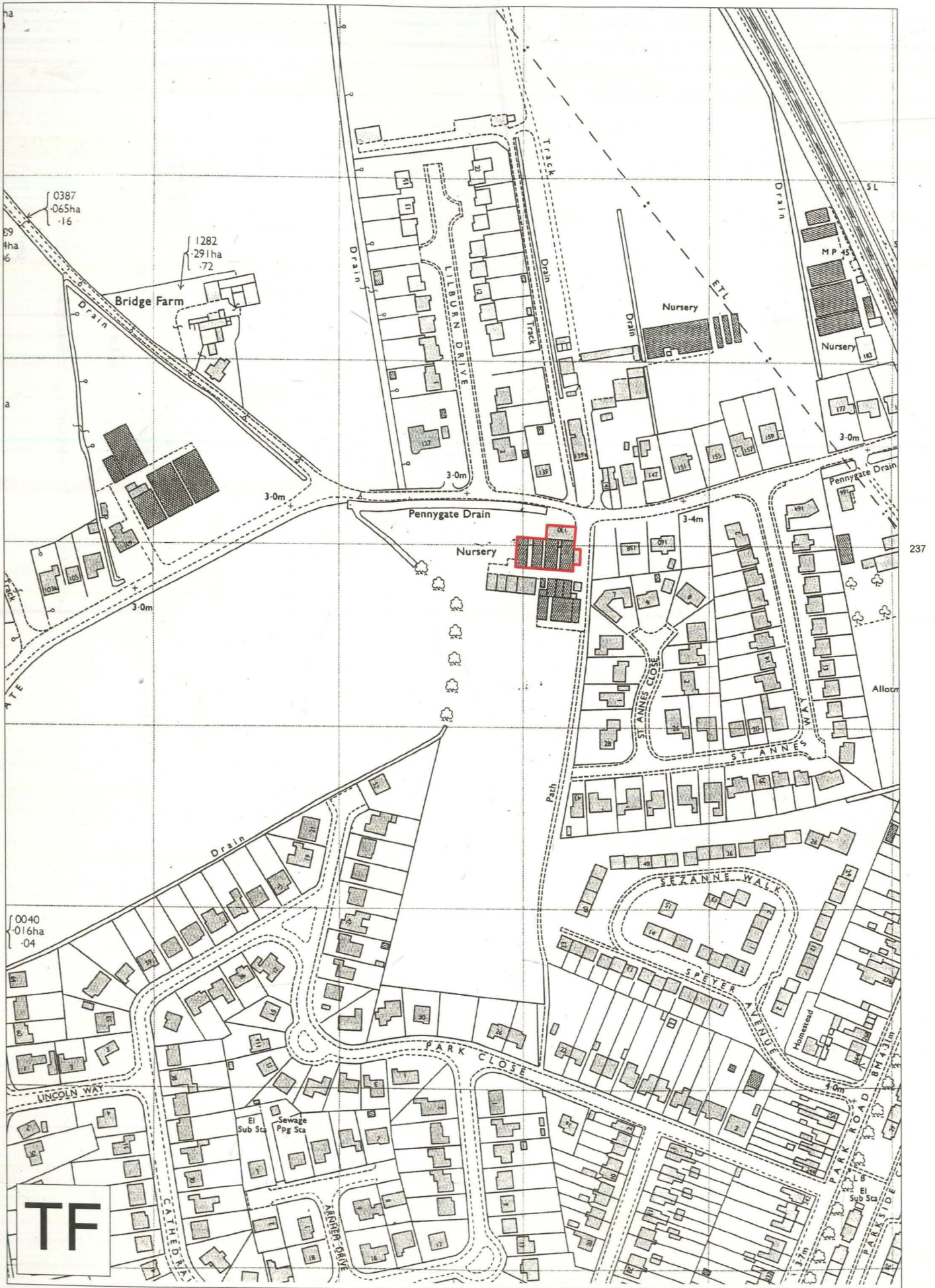


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0.50 Km

Figure 2 Site location plan



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0 100 m

Figure 3 Detailed site location

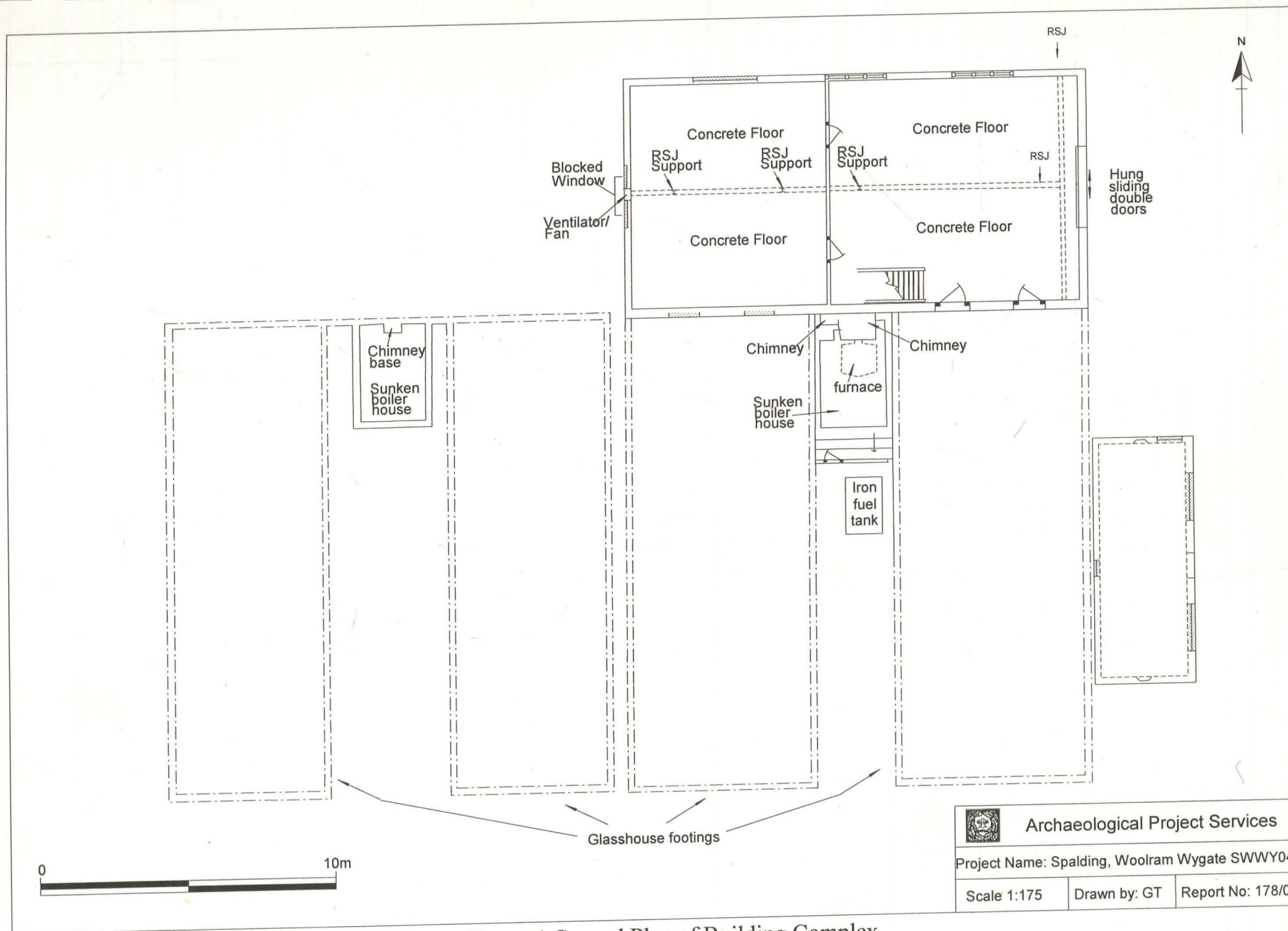


Figure 4 Ground Plan of Building Complex

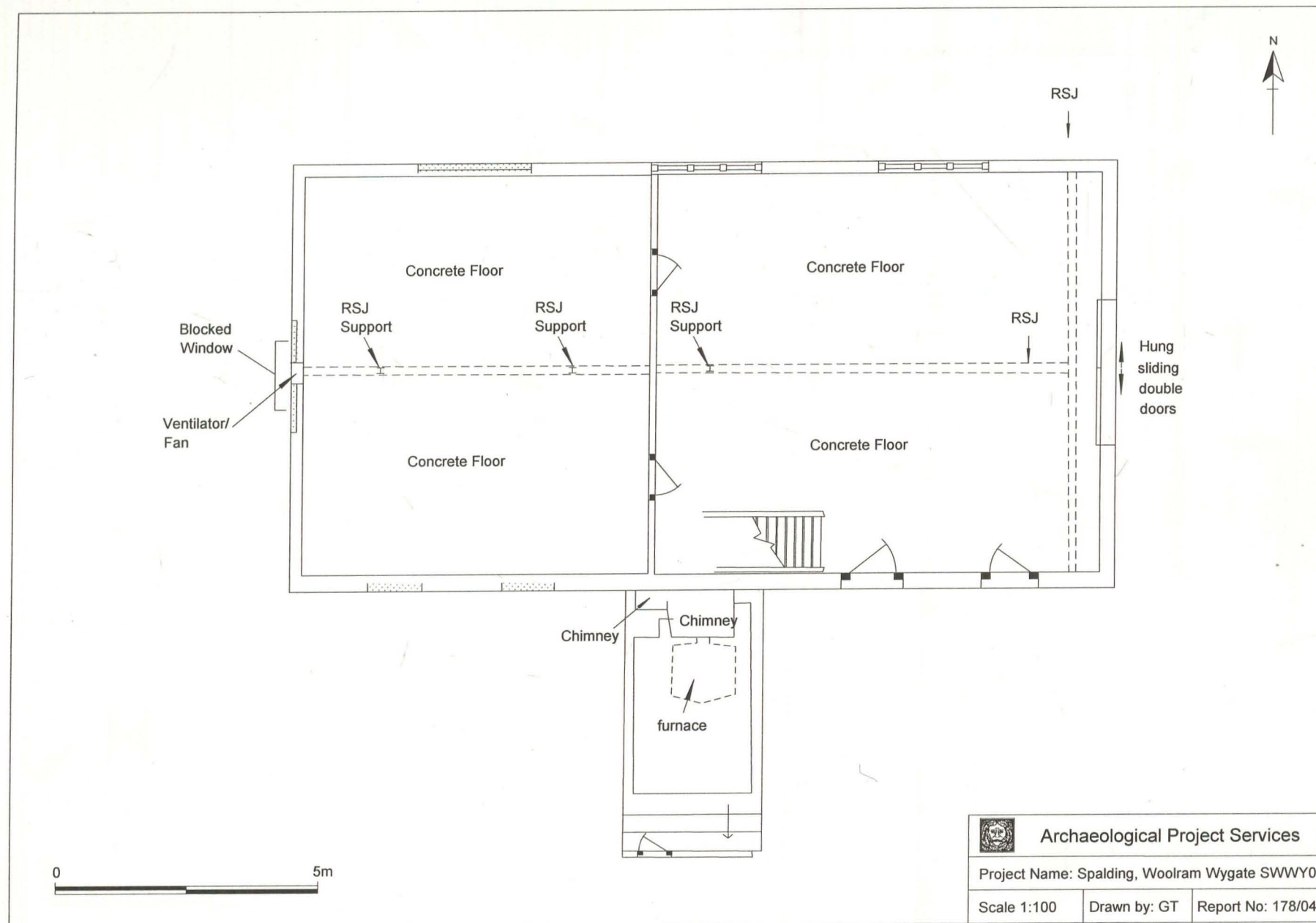


Figure 5 Detailed Plan of Building

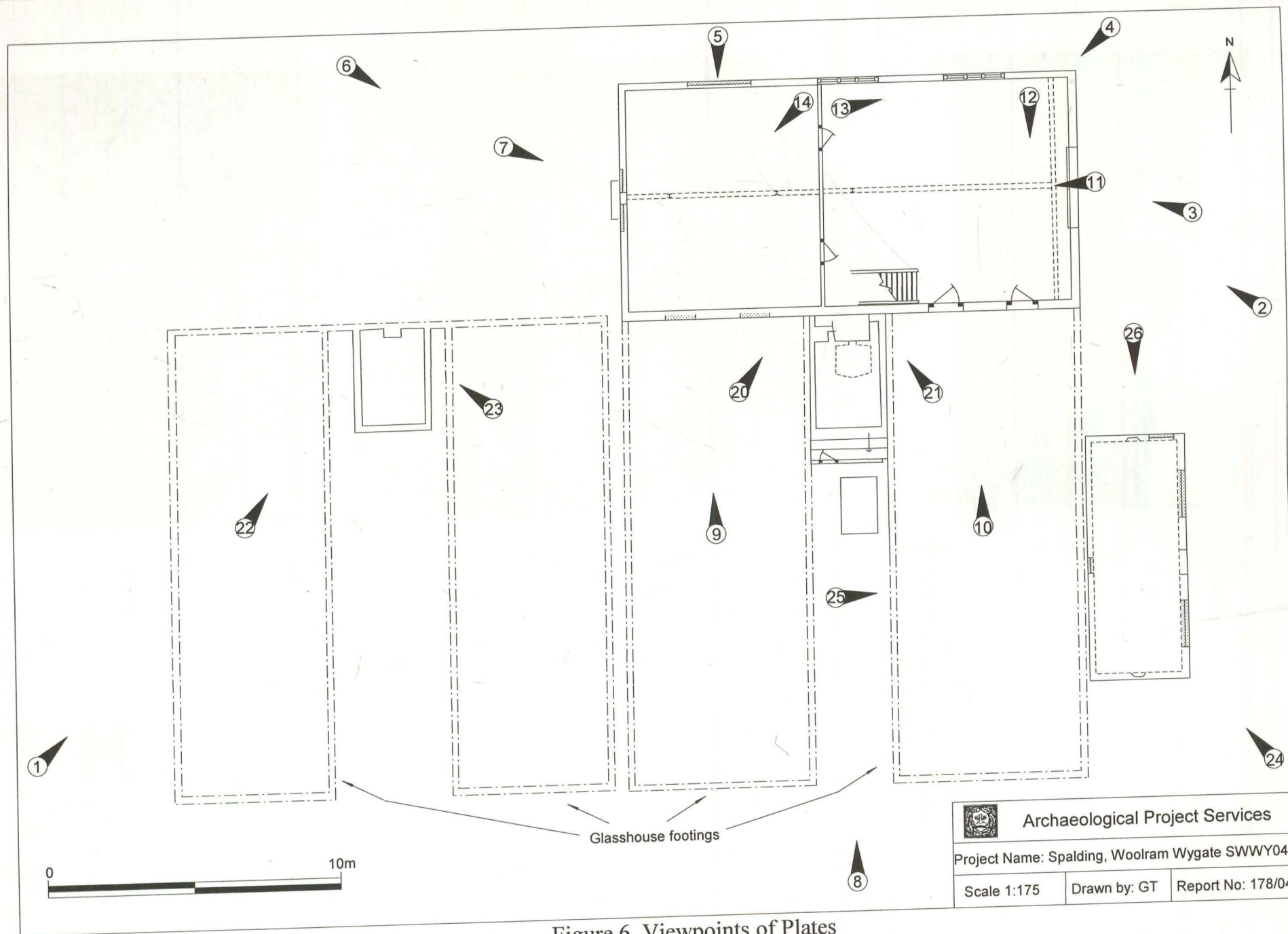


Figure 6 Viewpoints of Plates



Plate 1 General site view, looking northeast



Plate 2 Eastern elevation of main building, looking northwest



Plate 3 Datestone in eastern gable, looking northwest



Plate 4 Northern elevation,  
looking southwest



Plate 5 Northern elevation,  
blocked ground floor  
window, looking south



Plate 6 Western elevation,  
looking southeast

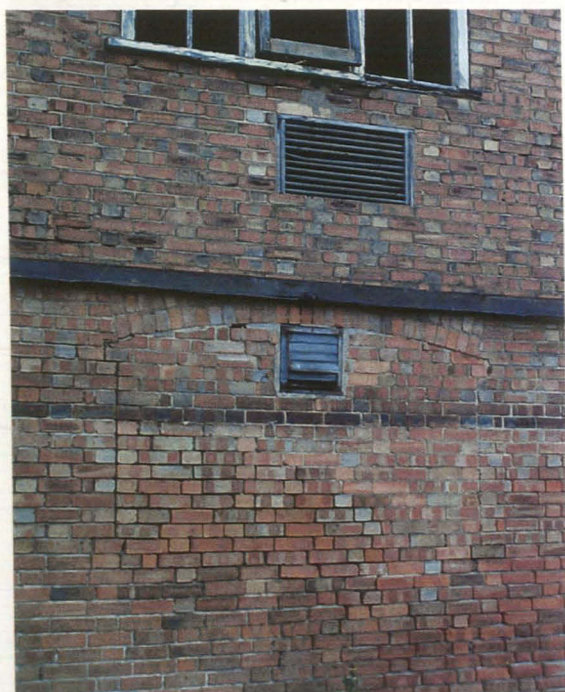


Plate 7 Western  
elevation, blocked  
window, looking east



Plate 8 South side of building, showing scars of removed glasshouses, looking northeast



Plate 9 Southern elevation, west side, showing blocked doors and glasshouse scar, looking north



Plate 10 Southern elevation, east side, showing doors and glasshouse scar, looking north



Plate 11 Interior, east room, looking west



Plate 12 Interior, east room, showing joists to upper floor and hanging pipes, looking south



Plate 13 Interior, east room, north side, showing pipe suspension hooks, looking east



Plate 14 Interior, west room, showing RSJ beam and supports, looking southwest



Plate 15 Interior, upper floor, showing staircase housing on left, looking southwest



Plate 16 Interior, upper floor, west end, showing cage around mechanical equipment, looking southwest



Plate 17 Interior, upper floor, east end, showing timber uprights from office compartment in far corner, looking southeast



Plate 18 Interior, upper floor, showing western attic, looking northwest



Plate 19 Interior, western attic, looking west



Plate 20 Chimneys, showing straight joins, looking northeast

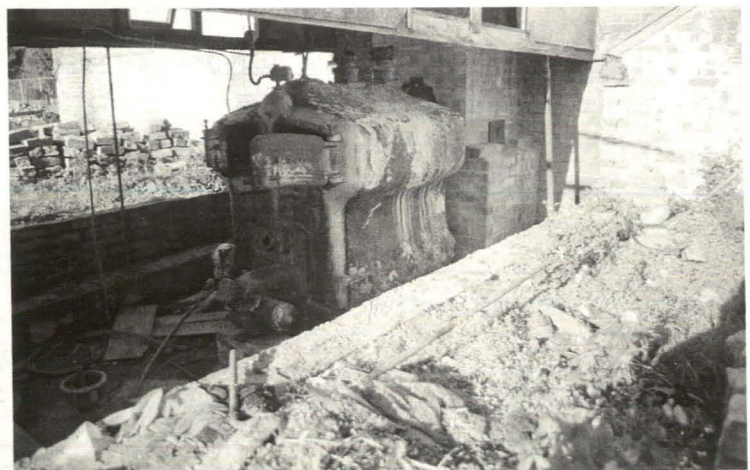


Plate 21 Boiler house, showing heating unit plumbing into eastern chimney, looking northwest



Plate 22 Area of western glasshouses, showing remnant walls and boiler house, looking northeast

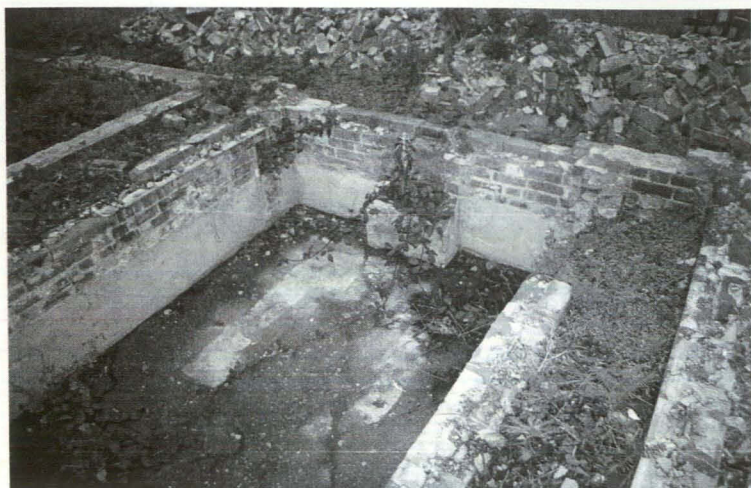


Plate 23 Boilerhouse between western glasshouses, showing chimney base, looking northwest



Plate 24 Single storey building, east and south sides, looking northwest



Plate 25 Single storey building, west side, looking east

Plate 26 Single storey building, north side, looking south



**Appendix 1**

**FARM BUILDINGS AT  
WOOLRAM WYGATE,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
BUILDING RECORDING**

**PREPARED FOR  
STATUS DESIGN AND  
HOLGATE MAINTENANCE LTD**

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

**OCTOBER 2004**

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## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of building recording is required prior to the demolition of a building and glasshouses on land adjacent to 98 Woolram Wygate, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The buildings are of vernacular architectural and historic interest, as part of a distinctive historic local economy.*
- 1.3 *The building recording will be undertaken prior to conversion of the structure. The structure, ground plan, external elevations and internal and exterior 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 building and glasshouses at Woolram Wygate, Spalding, 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 Spalding is located 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. Woolram Wygate is on the northwestern edge of the town and the site, land adjacent to 98 Woolram Wygate, is on the west side of the road at National Grid Reference TF 239 236.
- 3.2 Many of the farm and small-holding buildings in the Woolram Wygate area are associated with glasshouses and form part of a distinct local agricultural/horticultural economic community. However, many have already been removed.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H16/0483/02) was submitted to South Holland District Council for proposed residential development, including demolition of existing buildings on the site. Permission is subject to conditions including that the applicant shall submit to and have approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority details of a scheme for the archaeological recording of the building on the site. The details of the recording of the building shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before the building is demolished.

## 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 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. A RCHME (1996) Level 1 survey of the standing buildings will be undertaken. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:
  - 6.1.1 A photographic survey showing the building in its context; details of the exterior; interior views of the principal rooms and circulation areas; and possibly structural or decorative details.
  - 6.1.2 A roughly dimensioned ground plan, which may incorporate details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest; supplemented by
  - 6.1.3 A written record providing an account of the building's type, materials and possible dates.

## 7 SITE OPERATIONS

- 7.1 General considerations
  - 7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
  - 7.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
  - 7.1.3 The building recording would be undertaken by staff with experience of such examinations up to RCHME Level 2-3 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. This will have directional arrows for the viewpoints of the photograph
  - 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; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## 10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

## 11 PUBLICATION

- 11.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology*; *Industrial Archaeology Review*; and *Vernacular Architecture*.

## 12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

## 13 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 13.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological/historical importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 13.3 Where important archaeological/historical remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 13.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## 14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The building recording will be undertaken prior to the 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**

RCHME, 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings, A Descriptive Specification* (3rd ed)  
Specification: Version 2, 08-11-04

## Appendix 2

### Building Summary Sheet

Building Recording	
Name of building & Address	130 WOOLRAM WYGATE (land adjacent to 98 Woolram Wygate) SPALDING LINCOLNSHIRE
Parish	SPALDING
Grid Reference	TF 2432 2371
Age (period)	EARLY MODERN (20 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY)
Style	
Date and source	1931 – DATESTONE OVER MAIN ENTRY
Architect or known history	
Building type	AGRICULTURAL PROCESSING BUILDING/STORE
Storeys	TWO PLUS ATTIC
Main walling material	MACHINE-MADE BRICK
Other walling material(s)	PRESSED ASBESTOS SHEET IN ADJACENT BOILER HOUSE
Roofing materials	SLATE
Other distinctive materials	TIMBER USED EXTENSIVELY IN UPPER STOREY. RSJ BEAMS ON GROUND FLOOR.
Phases (i.e. how many major phases of building since the building was first erected)	TWO: 1) INITIAL CONTRUCTION; 2) REPLACEMENT LARGER CHIMNEY AND BLOCKING OF DOORS AND WINDOWS AND CONTRUCTION OF EXTENSIONS AS GREENHOUSES.
Layout: detached/semi/terrace	DETACHED BUT WITH ONE BONDED GLASSHOUSE AND ALSO LATER GLASSHOUSE BUTTED AGAINST SOUTH SIDE (GLASSHOUSES NOW DEMOLISHED)
Interior layout (classic plan/multiphase)	TWO-CELL, OPEN PLAN
Photographs exterior elevations exterior features interior features	COLOUR SLIDE FILM 5241, EXPOSURES 18-36; B/W PRINT FILM 5198, EXPOSURES 1-37
Plan(s)	GROUND PLAN
Landscape context	IN SMALL PASTURE FIELD SURROUNDED BY MODERN RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
Associated buildings	BOILER/HEATER HOUSE; FOOTINGS OF GREENHOUSES; SMALL SINGLE STOREY STRUCTURE OF UNKNOWN FUNCTION
Current use	DERELICT
Condition	MODERATE-POOR
Recorded by	GARY TAYLOR
Date of record	11/11/04

### Appendix 3

#### GLOSSARY

<b>Flat arch</b>	Arch or lintel over an opening that has a horizontal top and bottom.
<b>Rubber</b>	Soft brick that can be sawn and rubbed to the required shape, used for making gauged arches ( <i>q.v.</i> ).
<b>Sash</b>	Rebated window frame fitted with one or more panes of glass that can be moved by sliding in grooves.
<b>Segmental heads/arches</b>	Arch with its centre below the springing-line, thereby forming a very gentle arc compared to the width of the opening it spans.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 4 | Measured Drawings on 2 Sheets |
| 2 | Daily Record Sheets           |
| 3 | Photographic Record Sheets    |

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2004.226

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SWWY04

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  
The Old School • Cameron Street • Heckington • Sleaford • Lincs • NG34 9RW  
Tel. (01529) 461618 • Fax (01529) 469444 • Email. [info@apsarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@apsarchaeology.co.uk)

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