

**PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY REPORT:
BARNs AT SWINTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE**

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Report prepared for Mr Keith Cook

Allen Archaeological Associates
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Document Control

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Report prepared by:	Chris Clay	06/11/2008
Report edited:	Mark Allen	06/11/2008
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Summary

- Allen Archaeological Associates was commissioned by Mr Keith Cook to carry out a photographic survey of a range of agricultural buildings at Swinthorpe, in the parish of Snelland in Lincolnshire.
- The buildings comprised an L-shaped range of brick farm buildings, with an adjacent cart shed, and represent several phases of construction during the 19th century.
- The earliest structure recorded was a threshing barn of early 19th century date, which formed part of an east – west range along the road frontage with a possible two storey stable and hayloft, and a single storey cow house. A date plaque on the west end of these buildings suggested their construction occurred in 1842. *but not the threshing barn.*
- The threshing barn was abutted by a later north – south range comprising a cow house, which was later adapted as a milking parlour, and a small outbuilding at the north end of the range.
- There was evidence for a further north – south range that had been demolished in the later 20th century, and a southern boundary wall enclosing the yard, with map evidence suggests that part of the yard was covered in the late 19th/early 20th century.

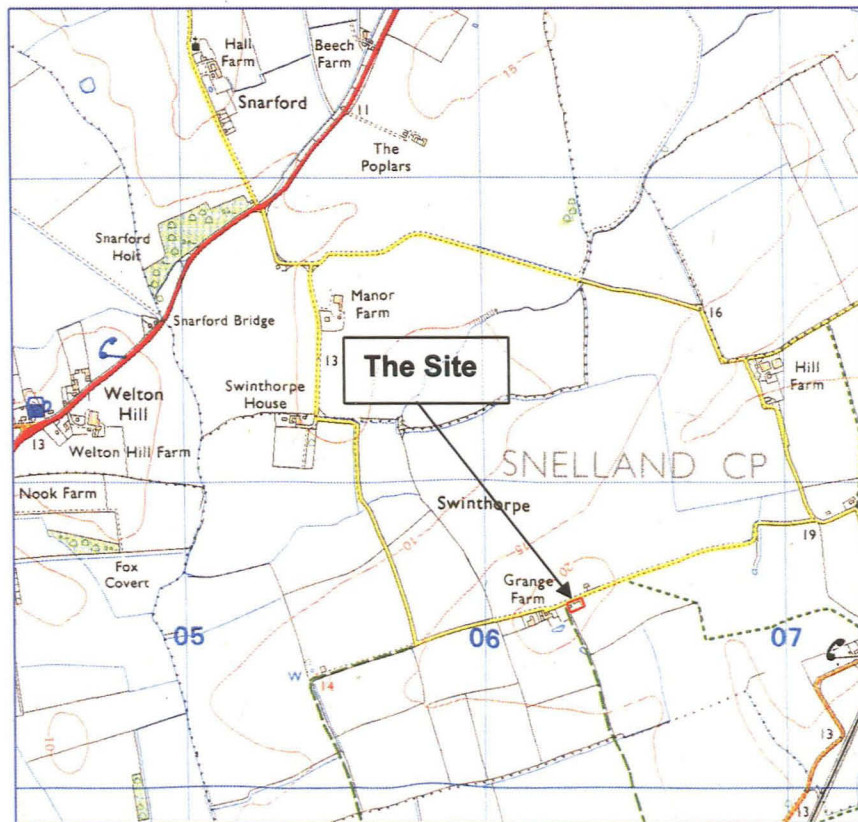


Figure 1: Site location, with the development area outlined in red at scale 1:25,000

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeological Associates was commissioned by Mr Keith Cook to undertake a photographic survey of a complex of agricultural buildings that are being converted into a mixed use development at Swinthorpe in Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The methodology conforms to a specification prepared by this company (Clay 2007), based on the recommendations of the Historic Environment Countryside Advisor, the English Heritage guidelines in '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (English Heritage 2006), the IfA '*Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*' (1999) and the local guidelines in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (LCC 1998).
- 1.3 A copy of the survey report and the full project archive will be submitted to the local museum in Lincoln, 'The Collection', for long-term storage, and will be stored under the Museum Accession Number 2008.168.

2.0 Site location and description

- 2.1 Swinthorpe is a small hamlet in the parish of Snelland, approximately 13km north-east of central Lincoln and 9.5km south-west of Market Rasen. The barns are on the south side of a minor unnamed road running between Snelland and Snarford, to the east of Grange Farm, at NGR TF 0630 8060.
- 2.2 The buildings that are the subject of this report comprise an L-shaped block of brick built agricultural buildings, arranged around the north and east sides of a crew yard. A farm track to the west separates these buildings from a small brick cartshed. The structures all appear on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map of the area, and are therefore likely to have been constructed in several stages during the 19th century (Figure 5).

3.0 Planning background

- 3.1 Full planning permission has been granted (Planning Reference Number 122174) for the conversion of the agricultural buildings into a mixed use development comprising holiday lets, a residential dwelling and a workshop. Planning permission has been granted subject to conditions, including the undertaking of a photographic survey by a suitably competent archaeologist. The photographic survey comprised the recording of all internal and external elevations of all structures, and significant architectural details, effectively 'preserving the architectural remains by record'.

4.0 Methodology

- 4.1 The works described below are based on the recommendations of the Historic Environment Countryside Advisor, and the guidance of the English Heritage document, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006), the relevant IfA standards and guidance document (IfA 1999) and a specification prepared by this company (Clay 2008). The building survey was undertaken by the author on Friday 3rd October 2008, using a digital SLR camera (Fujifilm Finepix S9500) with a 28 – 300mm lens. The weather was overcast, and light was generally good, although there was little illumination available for some interior shots, and a tripod and integral flash were used where appropriate. Photographs of architectural detail incorporated appropriate metric scales, and all shots were located on a scale plan of the buildings (Figure 3). A selection of the photographs is included in this report (See

Appendix 1 below), and a list of all shots taken is reproduced as Appendix 2 at the end of the report. The full photographic archive will be submitted to the Lincolnshire Archives with a copy of the report.

4.2 Photographs were taken of the following: -

- All external elevations
- All internal elevations, including internal walls and subdivisions
- The roof structure of the buildings, internally and externally
- The relationship of the structures to their surroundings
- Architectural details, i.e. windows, doors, decorative brickwork, carpentry joints, re-used timbers and other significant features, fixtures or fittings. Generally a single representative shot was taken of particular features such as windows or openings of a single type that occurred more than once within each structure
- A general internal photographic record of the building. Shots were taken of each room/discrete internal space from sufficient points to show the form, general appearance and methods of construction

5.0 Results

5.1 Cartshed (Appendix 1: Plates 1 and 2)

- 5.1.1 The cartshed is a free standing structure located to the west of a farm track off the adjacent road. It is a three bay structure built in English Garden Wall Bond brickwork with a double pitched gabled roof of ceramic pantiles. It is open on its north elevation, allowing access to the road to the north. The central and western bays are divided by a brick column of bull-nose bricks, with a single wooden timber replacement between the eastern and central bays, over which the wooden lintel supporting the roof and the roof itself are sagging noticeably (Plate 1).
- 5.1.2 A series of decorative brick buttresses, each two bull-nose brick stretchers wide, are spaced evenly along the internal east, west and south elevations. These are likely to be decorative features rather than functional as they are less than a single brick width proud of the walls and would therefore offer little support for the roof.
- 5.1.3 The internal roof structure is of laid-on purlin construction, with the principal rafters supporting the side purlins, supported by a pair of roof trusses, each with a tie beam supporting two vertical struts connected by a collar beam that extend to abut the rafters (Plate 2).

5.2 Block A (Appendix 1: Plates 3 – 14)

- 5.2.1 Block A consists of a range of three buildings running broadly east – west along the adjacent road, comprising, from west to east: a two storey combined granary with probable stable below, a probable cow-shed, and a threshing barn. All the structures that form this range are brick built, in English Garden Wall Bond, with double pitched gabled roofs covered with ceramic S-shaped pantiles.
- 5.2.2 The probable stable and granary at the west end of the range, numbered A1, has a date plaque of 1842 near the apex of the western gable (Plate 3). Date plaques should be treated with caution, as they may reflect an initial period of construction, or any number of episodes of renovation or rebuilding. However, this date is consistent with this type of combined-use structure, common during the first half of the 19th century (Brunskill 2004, Wade Martins 1991). Below the

datestone the wall retains clear evidence for a former external staircase to an upper doorway allowing access to the first floor granary, with another doorway below accessing the ground floor of the building (Plate 4).

- 5.2.3 On the north elevation, there is a single ground floor window with a stone sill and a segmental arch of alternating headers and stretchers. There are two square pitching holes on the first storey directly below the roof line, with internal jambs of bull-nose bricks (Plate 4).
- 5.2.4 The south elevation has two windows, each with bull-nose brick jambs and a basket arch, also of bull-nose bricks (Plates 5 and 6). A load-bearing wooden lintel is visible inside each window, supporting the brickwork above. To the east is a partially bricked up doorway with a segmental arch of alternating stretchers and headers, with the eastern jamb formed of bull-nose bricks and three unevenly spaced chamfered stone blocks. The partial blocking of the doorway has formed a window in the pper part of the former doorway. The western side of the doorway is abutted by a brick wall that is a remnant of a demolished range of buildings extending to the south. A roof scar for this range of buildings is also evident, suggesting a two storey, double pitched gabled roof structure, the apex of which is immediately below the roof line of the existing building (Plates 5 and 7). Given the position of the windows in the existing buildings, it seems likely that the demolished range was added later. This hypothesis is supported by the position of the single pitching hole in the first storey of the south elevation. The location of the pitching hole, directly over the east wall of the demolished range would have made it very difficult to use after this range was built. This range is evident on the historic maps consulted (Figure 5), and was therefore constructed before 1890, and demolished after 1948.
- 5.2.5 The interior of the building was later divided into two uneven stalls by a low brick partition, each separated from a passage along the south side of the building by a wooden gate and another low brick wall (Plate 8). The ground floor structure is likely to have served as a stable block, as it is well appointed with windows for light and ventilation, and is directly below the store of fodder, both factors reflecting the higher status of the horse as a farmyard animal over cattle (Brunskill 2004, Wade Martins 1991). The floor of the hayloft above had completely collapsed into the rooms below.
- 5.2.6 To the east of the stable/granary is a probable cow house, which appears to be of the same period of construction. The north elevation has a single blocked doorway with a window inserted, and a number of steel tie plates at ground floor level (Plate 4). The doorway is opposed by another in the south elevation, which is capped by a segmental arch of alternating headers and stretchers. Another lower and wider doorway to the east, which has been completely blocked also has a segmental arch of alternate headers and stretchers. The absence of original windows to provide light and ventilation in this block, compared to the adjacent structure to the west suggests it may have been a cow house, although its function after two of its three doorways were blocked remains unknown.
- 5.2.7 The south and north elevations each have two + shaped ventilation slits both directly below the roofline and located at the east and west ends of the building. Both the examples in the north elevation, facing the road, are infilled with concrete; while those in the south elevation are open (Plates 4 and 5).
- 5.2.8 The interior of the structure is divided into two rooms, A2 and A3, by a c.2m high brick partition wall. Both rooms have a passage along the south side, with doors connecting to the stable block to the west and the barn to the east. The internal roof structure is of clasped purlin construction, with tie beams supporting diagonal struts extending to the principal rafters.
- 5.2.9 Room A2 is the larger of the two, and is entirely open (Plate 9), with no architectural features of note other than a low brick wall extending east from the west elevation, adjacent to the adjoining doorway into Room A1.

- 5.2.10 Room A3 has a wooden hay rick on its north wall, below which there is a wall scar evidencing a probable feeding trough (Plate 10). Curved recesses in the east and west walls of this room also indicate the presence of the probable former troughs.
- 5.2.11 The final structure in the north range, A4, is a former threshing barn, as indicated by the large opposing double doors that would have allowed carts to pass through to unload the crop, and also provided a throughflow of air to carry away the chaff during threshing and winnowing of the grain. These structures are often the largest and earliest buildings on a farm (other than the farmhouse), and tend to date to before c.1850 (Wade Martins 1991). After this date, the processing of crops was increasingly mechanised, reducing the need for the threshing barn (*ibid.*). On the current site, the barn appears to be of a different phase of construction to the adjacent buildings, and is likely to be earlier than the 1842 date plaque on the west end of the range, possibly representing the earliest building on the site.
- 5.2.12 The large double doors in the north and south elevations are both below segmental arches of alternating headers and stretchers, with wooden lintels and stone sills. The door in the south elevation still has the original rounded stone mortise blocks to receive a pivot hinge, and the strap hinges on the upper part of the existing doors are attached to dressed stone blocks that are also probably original features (Plate 11).
- 5.2.13 There are two pitching holes to the east of the double doors, one in the north elevation and one in the south elevation, both located directly below the roof line. The pitching hole in the south elevation has been bricked up, probably at the time of, or soon after the construction of the adjacent Block B. Similar to the granary (See Section 5.2.4 above), the roof line of Block B is directly below the pitching hole (Plate 12).
- 5.2.14 The south elevation also exhibits a possible roof scar that is quite evident to the east of the doors but very faint to its west (Plate 5), which may indicate a covered yard, for which there is some documentary evidence on the historic maps in Figure 5. The 1890 map shows three ranges of buildings arranged around a yard enclosed on its south side, with a central partition dividing this area in two, and another partition dividing the western half of the yard into two smaller blocks. These partitions probably reflect differing areas of activity within the yard such as storage of manure or to corral cattle and other livestock. By 1907, the easternmost range is depicted as double its earlier width, extending to the former central partition. There is no evidence to suggest an additional range of buildings was constructed at this time, it is more likely that a roof was built to provide additional shelter for animals, and protection for the valuable resource of manure, a practice being widely advocated by farm designers towards the end of the 19th century (Wade Martins 1991). The structure appears to have been extant at the time the 1948 map was compiled.
- 5.2.15 A number of I-shaped ventilation slits were also evident in the north and south elevations. Two ventilation slits in the south elevation were positioned to flank the double doors, the easternmost of which had been blocked with concrete (Plates 5 and 11). A third ventilation slit was observed to the east of this, inside Block B. In the north elevation two ventilation slits were observed on either side of the pitching hole, and again the eastern slit had been infilled with concrete. A third slit was visible internally, located to the west of the double doors and masked on the exterior by ivy.
- 5.2.16 Much of the east elevation is masked by a later structure (B3), although a small area of brick detailing is evident, in the form of a triangular pattern of black engineering bricks in the upper part of the wall (Plate 13). This is a purely decorative feature facing towards travellers using the road from Snelland to Snarford, mirrored by the 1842 datestone at the opposite end of the range.

5.2.17 There are few architectural features of interest internally (Plate 14). A wooden door allows access to the adjacent stable block to the west, with another door in the south elevation connecting with Block B to the south. There is a brick chimney stack in the north-west corner of the building that is likely to be a later addition to the building, the exact function of which is unclear. The exterior of the chimney is largely masked by a growth of ivy, but it can be seen to project from the north-west corner of the building, just above the roof of the adjacent cow-shed. The chimney is topped by a cylindrical ceramic pot.

5.3 Block B (Appendix 1: Plates 15 – 26)

*Block B is not single phase?
photos 16 + 18 + 19*

5.3.1 Block B comprises a range of three rooms running broadly north – south, and abutting the east and south-east ends of Block A. It is built in English Garden Wall Bond with a double pitched gabled roof over Rooms B1 and B2 and a single pitched roof over Room B3, both covered with S-shaped ceramic pantiles. The roof over Room B1 has two steel-framed skylights inserted into the west side of the roof (Plate 15). Rooms B1 and B2 comprise a probable milking shed, and B3, at the north end of the range is a small outbuilding.

5.3.2 There are a number of indicators to suggest that this range is later than Block A. A pitching hole in the south elevation of A4, located directly over the roof of Block B has been blocked, as it would have been of little use following the construction of this range (Plate 12). There is also an I-shaped ventilation slit directly below the pitching hole, now inside Block B.

5.3.3 There is a wider historical context for the development of dairying facilities on farms during the second half of the 19th century. At this time, the price of wheat was falling, and there was a shift towards milk production, particularly after the expansion of the railway network allowed the rapid transportation of fresh farm produce to the expanding urban populations (Wade Martins 1991).

5.3.4 Rooms B1 and B2 both have a single partially bricked up doorway on the west elevation, each below a segmental arch of two header courses. Both doorways have been blocked to form a square opening with a wooden frame and a steel mesh grille (Plate 15). An area of brick rebuilding was evident to the south of the northernmost door, which is more likely to represent a repair rather than the blocking of a doorway or window (Plate 16). At the south end of the range, the remnants of a brick wall extend westwards, suggesting a boundary wall which enclosed the south side of the yard (Plate 15), and is evident on the historic maps of the site (Figure 5).

5.3.5 A series of broken cast iron objects were observed running along the west elevation, just below the roof line. A single intact example of one of these gutter brackets has survived (Plate 17).

5.3.6 The southern gable of the range has a single doorway towards its east side, and a square pitching hole with a wooden frame and a segmental arch of brick stretchers (Plate 18). The area around the door is in a different brickwork indicating an episode of repair, possibly occasioned by the insertion of the door. This appears to have been a poorly executed rebuilding, as the wall has slumped and cracked above the door frame, suggesting that insufficient load-bearing capability has been built into the doorway. The pitching hole meanwhile indicates that the range had an upper storey or hay loft, although there is no other evidence for this internally.

5.3.7 On the east elevation of B1 and B2, there is a single doorway into Room B2 with a segmental arch of alternating brick headers and stretchers (Plate 19). The two rooms have four identical windows, three in Room B1 and in one B2, the exterior of which is masked by ivy. The three windows in B1 are surrounded by a different brickwork to the remaining building, and it is possible that the insertion of these windows, and the window in B2 represents an episode of rebuilding intended to improve lighting and ventilation, as part of the gradual drive to improve

accommodation for cattle during the later 19th and early 20th centuries (Wade Martins 1991 and 2002). The windows are top-hung casement windows which open outwards and have a metal frame with three vertical metal muntins (Plate 20).

- 5.3.8 The internal roof structure of B1 and B2 is identical, with trenched purlins and tie beams supporting a king post with diagonal struts between the king post and the principal rafters (Plate 21). The two rooms also have the same general layout in plan, with a central raised concrete floor and a walkway running along the west side of the building, adjacent to a concrete feeding trough that also runs the length of the building. A tubular steel framework also runs the length of the building, to harness the cattle during milking (Plates 22 and 23). These features are all likely to represent 20th century alterations to the building, as a result of the mechanisation of the milking process.
- 5.3.9 At the north end of the range, abutting the east end of the threshing barn is a small outbuilding with a single-pitched pantile roof, Room B3. It is accessed from B1 by a door in the south elevation, with another door in the east wall. It has two windows, one in the north elevation (Plate 24) and one in the east elevation (Plate 19). The window in the north elevation has a segmental arch of brick headers and the window in the east elevation is a simple square opening positioned directly below the roof line. A square chimney stack with a cylindrical ceramic pot is apparent on the external north elevation (Plate 24), but is not visible internally.
- 5.3.10 The ample lighting provided for this small room suggests it may originally have been built as a small workshop and implement store, features which became increasingly common on farms towards the end of the 19th century after the increasing mechanisation of the farming industry (Wade Martins 1991).
- 5.3.11 The only feature of note in the room is a large steel box with steel door later inserted into the abutting east wall of the threshing barn (Plates 25 and 26). The function of this feature is uncertain, although it may have served as a steam sterilising chest to sterilise milk and milking equipment. Such features became universal in dairy farms following the Milk and Dairy Order of 1926, which introduced strict hygiene regulations to govern milk production (Wade Martins 1991).

6.0 References

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7.0 Acknowledgements

7.1 Allen Archaeological Associates would like to thank Mr. Keith Cook for this commission.

8.0 Site archive

8.1 The documentary and photographic archive is currently in the possession of Allen Archaeological Associates. It will be submitted to The Collection, Lincoln within six months, where it will be stored under the museum accession number 2008.168.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1 (Shot 1): North elevation of the cartshed, looking south-south-east



Plate 2 (Shot 3): Roof structure of the cartshed, looking west-north-west



Plate 3 (Shot 43): Carved datestone in west elevation of Block A, looking east-north-east



Plate 4 (Shot 6): North and west elevations of Block A, looking east



Plate 5 (Shot 11): South elevation of Block A, looking west-north-west. The roof scar of the former western range is visible to the left of the shot. Note the position of the pitching hole directly above the demolished structures



Plate 6 (Shot 14): Detail of basket arch windows in south of elevation of possible stable and granary building (Room A1). Looking north-north-west



Plate 7 (Shot 15): West end of the south elevation of Block A, showing the remnants of the former western range of buildings.



Plate 8 (Shot 36): Interior of Room A1, looking north-west from the doorway to Room A2.



Plate 9 (Shot 34): Interior of Room A2, looking north-west from the doorway to Room A3.



Plate 10 (Shot 33): Interior of Room A3, looking north-west from the doorway to Room A4. There is a wooden hay rick on the north wall, with a scar below indicating a former feeding trough. A curved recess on the western partition wall, immediately to the left of the scale as indicates the presence of the former trough.



Plate 11 (Shot 18): Double doors in south elevation of threshing barn (A4). The stone mortise blocks are still in situ, and the stone blocks with metal strap hinges are also visible. To the right of the shot is a blocked ventilation slit. Looking north-north-west.



Plate 12 (Shot 20): Blocked pitching hole in the south elevation of the threshing barn. It seems likely that it was blocked during the construction of the adjacent Block B. This shot also shows a possible roof scar for a former covered yard.



Plate 13 (Shot 47): Brick detailing below apex of east elevation of Block A, looking west-south-west



Plate 14 (Shot 30): Interior of threshing barn (A4), looking west from the south-east corner. The chimney is visible in the north-west corner of the building, as well as a blocked ventilation slit above the roof line in the west wall.



Plate 15 (Shot 10): West elevation of Block B, looking east-north-east. The remnants of a possible boundary wall are visible to the right of the shot, extending from the south end of the building.



Plate 16 (Shot 19): Detail of repair to brickwork and blocked doorway in west elevation of Block B. Looking east-north-east



roof support
for structure
shown on
1907 figure 6?

Plate 17 (Shot 44): Detail of cast-iron gutter bracket on west elevation of Block B, looking east-north-east. Another smaller, probably later bracket is visible to the right of shot



Plate 18 (Shot 9): South elevation of Block B, showing the pitching hole and the area of repair around the doorway. Note the area of collapse above the door.



Plate 19 (Shot 8): East elevation of Block B, looking west-south-west. The area of brick rebuilding around the three identical windows in Room B2 suggests a single phase of redevelopment



Plate 20 (Shot 48): Internal view of window in east elevation of Room B1, looking east-north-east



Plate 21 (Shot 26): Roof structure of Rooms B1 and B2, looking north-north-east from the south end of B2



Plate 22 (Shot 27): Interior of Room B1, looking north-north-west from the eastern doorway into B2, showing the steel frame of the milking stalls to the left of shot and the concrete platform. At the far end of the room, adjacent to the scale can be seen the abutting walls of the threshing barn to the west and outbuilding B3 to the east.



Plate 23 (Shot 25): Interior of Room B2, looking north-north-west from the south-east corner. The steel frame of the milking stalls is visible to the left of the shot, adjacent to a walkway running along the length of the building.



Plate 24: (Shot 23): North elevation of outbuilding B3, looking south-south-east



Plate 25 (Shot 25): Interior of Room B3, looking north from the doorway into B1.



Plate 26 (Shot 39): Possible steam sterilising chest in west wall of Room B3.
Looking west-south-west

Appendix 2: Photographic archive list

Shot No	Facing	Type	Description
01a, 01b	SSE	External	North elevation of Cartshed
02a, 02b	WNW	External	Eastern gable of Cartshed
03	WNW	Internal	Roof structure of Cartshed
04a, 04b	ENE	Internal/detail	Decorative buttress on east elevation of Cartshed
05a, 05b	ENE	External	Western gable of Block A
06a, 06b	E	External	General shot of north elevation of Block A
07a, 07b	SSW	External	General shot of north elevation of Block A
08a, 08b	WSW	External	General shot of east elevation of Block B
09a, 09b	NNW	External	Southern gable of Block B
10a, 10b	ENE	External	General shot of west elevation of Block B
11a, 11b	NNW	External	General shot of south elevation of Block A
12a, 12b	NNW	External/detail	Ventilation slot in south elevation of Block A
13a, 13b	NNW	External/detail	Ventilation slot in south elevation in Block A
14	NNW	External/detail	Blocked up windows in south elevation of Block A
15a, 15b	NNW	External	General shot of remaining foundation of demolished building, abutting south elevation of Block A
16a, 16b	NNW	External/detail	Blocked up doorway in south elevation of Block A
17a, 17b	NNW	External/detail	Pitching hole in south elevation of Block A
18a, 18b	NNW	External/detail	Doorway of threshing barn in south elevation of Block A
19a, 19b	ENE	External/detail	Blocked up doorway and repaired wall in west elevation of Block B
20a, 20b	N	External/detail	Blocked up pitching hole in south elevation of Block A, above roof line of Block B
21a, 21b	SSE	External/detail	Blocked up window in north elevation of Block A
22a, 22b	SSE	External/detail	Blocked up doorway and window in north elevation of Block A
23a, 23b	SSE	External/detail	Chimney stack and blocked up window in north elevation of Block A
24a, 24b	WSW	External/detail	Close up of drain in east elevation of Block B
25a, 25b	NNW	Internal	General shot of interior of Block B, Room B2
26a, 26b	NNW	Internal/detail	General shot of roof structure, Block B, Room B2
27a, 27b	NNW	Internal	General shot of interior of Block B, Room B1
28a, 28b	SSE	Internal	General shot of western aisle in Block B
29a, 29b	NNW	Internal/detail	Ventilation slot and abutting walls of Blocks A and B, Room B1
30a, 30b	W	Internal	General shot of W facing partition wall in Block A and possible chimney stack in south corner
31a, 31b	N	Internal/detail	Rear of possible sterilising chest in Room A4
32a, 32b	WSW	Internal	General shot along passageway in Rooms A1, A2, A3
33a, 33b	NW	Internal	General shot of Room A3
34a, 34b	NW	Internal	General shot of Room A2
35a, 35b	NNE	Internal	General shot of Room A1
36a, 36b	NW	Internal	General shot of Room A1
37a, 37b	NNW	Internal/detail	Detail of windows in north elevation of Room A1
38a, 38b	N	Internal	General shot of Room B3
39a, 39b	WSW	Internal/detail	General shot of possible sterilising chest in Room B3
40a, 40b	WSW	Internal/detail	General internal shot of possible sterilising chest in Room B3
41a, 41b	NNE	External	General shot of Blocks A and B
42a, 42b	ENE	External/detail	General shot of 1842 date stone, west elevation of A1
43a, 43b	E	External	General shot from the road of the buildings and surrounding area
44a, 44b	ENE	External/detail	Detail of metal attachment on west elevation of Block B
45a, 45b	ESE	External/detail	Ivy covered chimney on north elevation of A4
46a, 46b	SSE	External/detail	Metal tie plates on north elevation of A2
47a, 47b	WSW	External/detail	Brick detail on east elevation of Block A
48a, 48b	ENE	Internal/detail	Internal view of window in east elevation of Block B

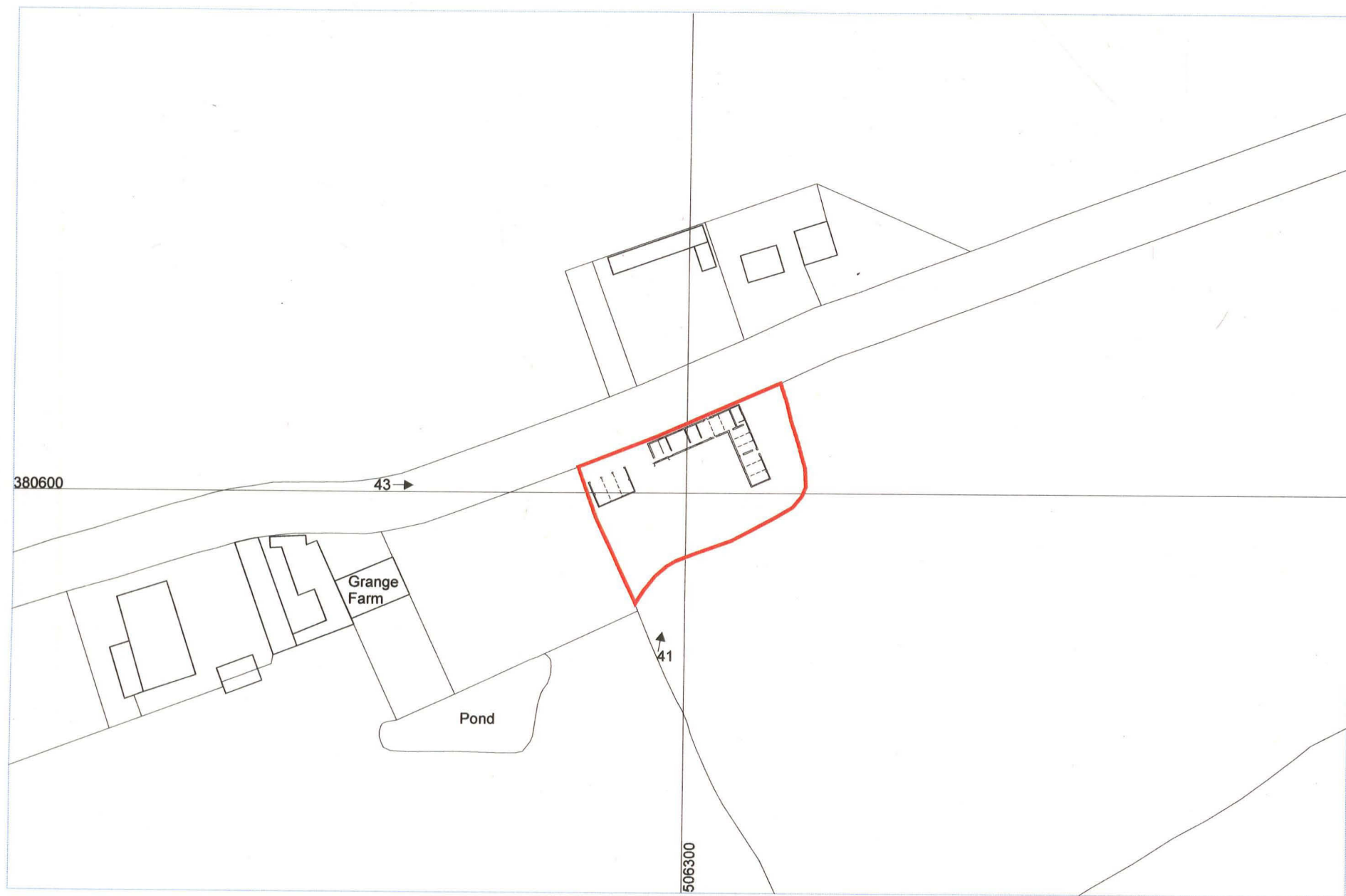


Figure 2: Site location at scale 1:1500, with the development area outlined in red. Arrows denote the location and orientation of Plates 41 and 43. All other shots are located on Figure 3

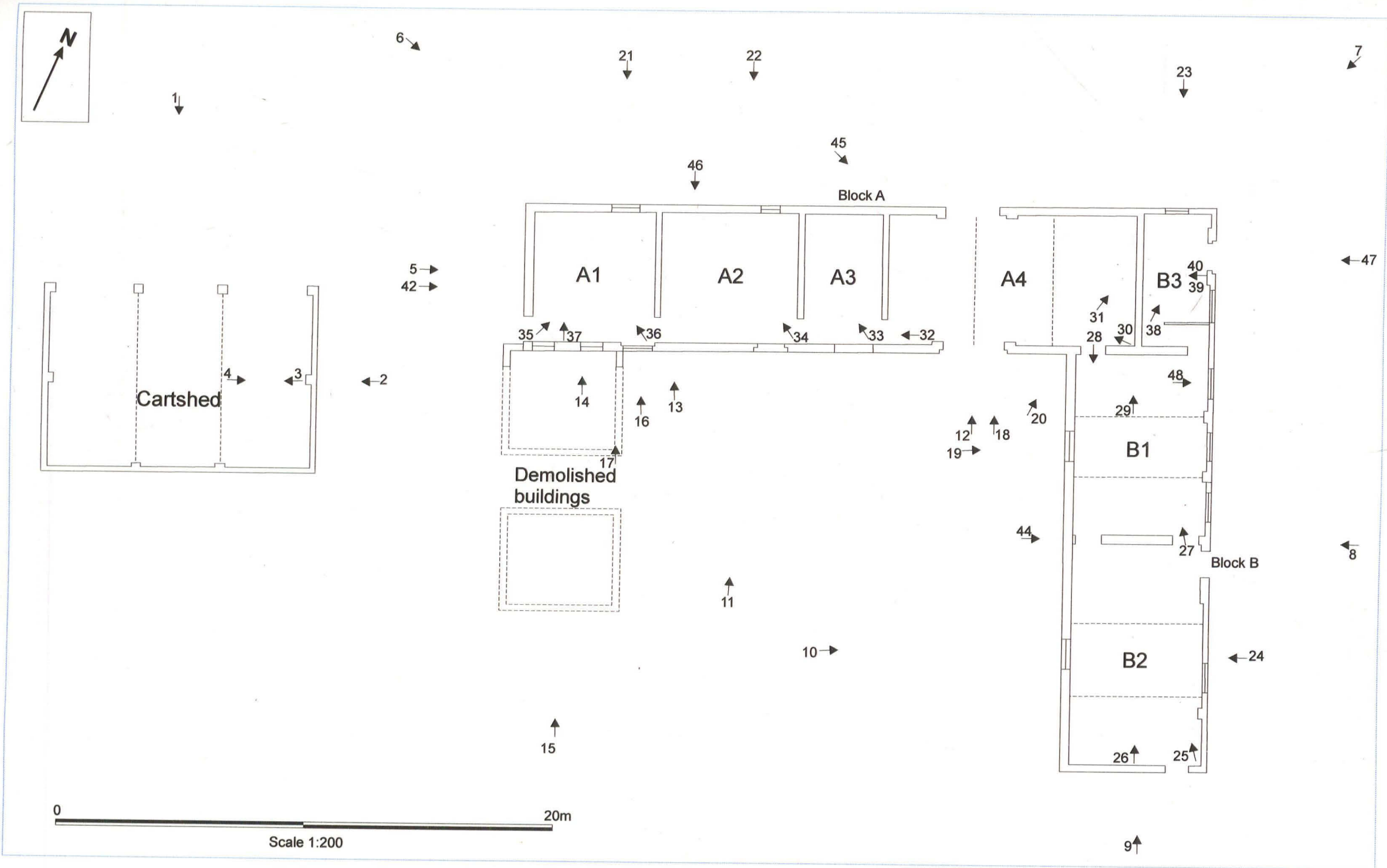


Figure 3: Plan of the existing building at scale 1:200, showing the location and orientation of all shots (plates 41 and 43 are shown on Figure 2).

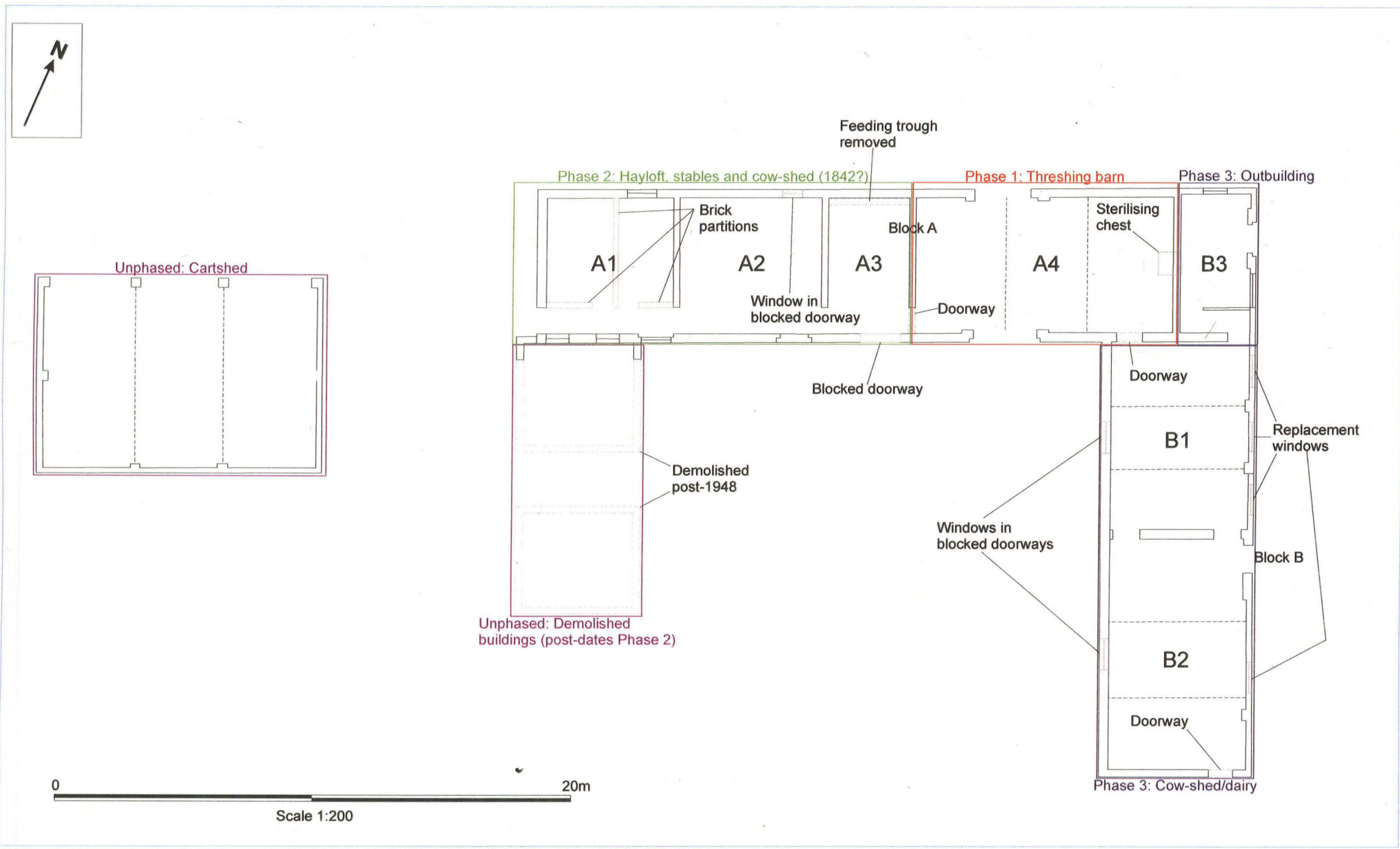
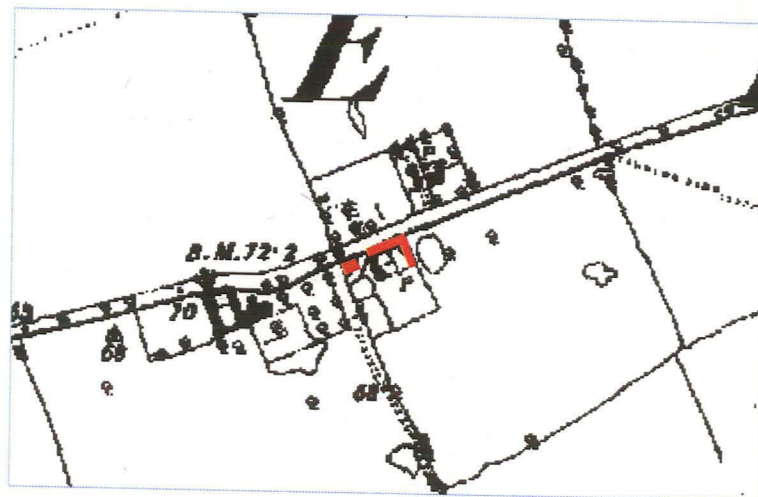
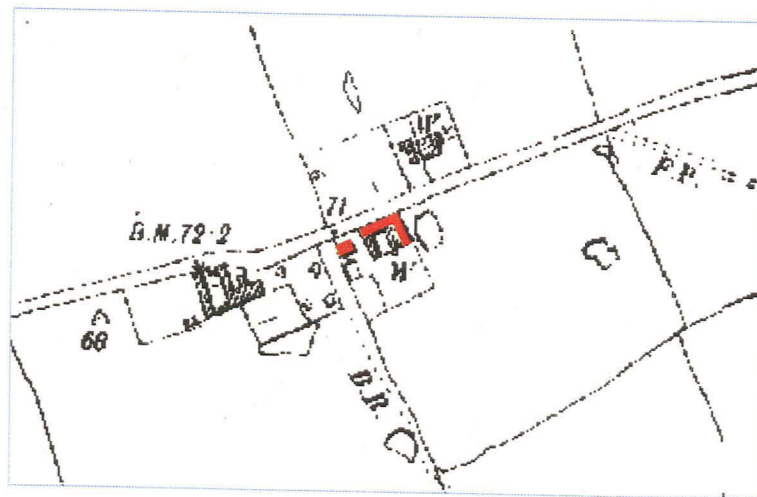


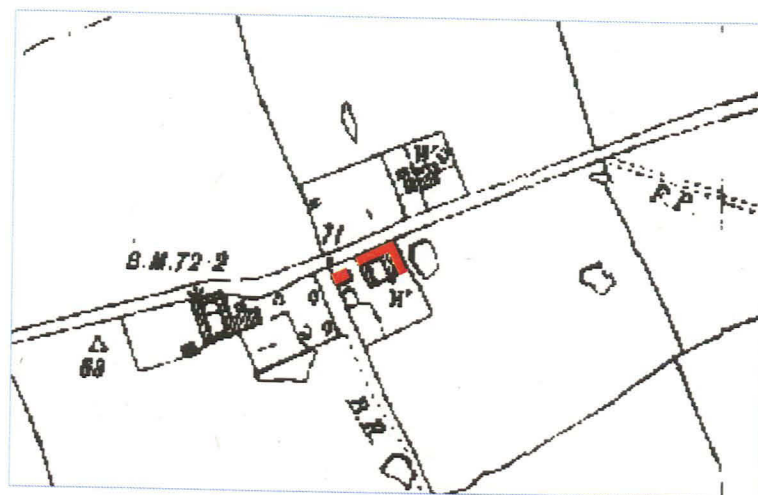
Figure 4: Provisional phase plan at scale 1:200. Original features are shown in solid black, later alterations annotated and shown in grey



Ordnance Survey 1890



Ordnance Survey 1907



Ordnance Survey 1948

Figure 5: Historic maps of the site, with the existing buildings shown in red. At scale 1:5000.

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