Archaeological Building Recording Services

A Photographic Survey.
Grange Farm
Horton's Lane
Whissendine
Rutland.
(NGR SK 83095 14009)

On Behalf of Rutland Building Services



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August 2016

Planning Permission No 2016/0277/FUL

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Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS)

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A Photographic Survey of Outbuildings at Grange Farm, Horton's Lane, Whissendine, Rutland (NGR SK 83095 14009).

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A Photographic Survey of Outbuildings at Grange Farm, Horton's Lane, Whissendine, Rutland (NGR SK 83095 14009).

Summary

This document is an archaeological building survey (photographic survey) of four outbuildings, formerly part of Grange Farm, Horton's Lane, Whissendine, Rutland (SK 83095 14009), commissioned from Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) by Rutland Building Services in advance of the conversion of the buildings to residential use.

The outbuildings are an interesting range of agricultural buildings, which in all probability originated as a linear farm range with a fold yard to the south. This was then used as the foundation for a cowhouse and shelter shed and a new-build cowhouse and stable. The buildings include some interesting features including retained timber cattle stalls and more interesting, tentative evidence of a cruck frame in the barn.

The photographic survey provided a permanent visual (photographic) record of the buildings in their current state. The archive will be held by Rutland County Museum, under the accession number OAKRM:2016.17.

1. Introduction

Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) were commissioned by Rutland Building Services to undertake historic building recording (photographic survey) of four outbuildings, formerly part of Grange Farm, Horton's Lane, Whissendine, Rutland (SK 83095 14009) (*Figures 1 & 2*)). Planning permission has been granted for the conversion of the buildings to residential use (Planning Permission No 2016/0277/FUL). The buildings are traditionally built agricultural buildings which are recorded by the first edition Ordnance Survey. The Principal Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council, as advisor to Rutland County Council, has recommended that an archaeological standing building recording (photographic survey) be carried out prior to any proposed works being carried out. The buildings are not statutorily listed, nor located within a designated Conservation Area.

A photographic survey was to be undertaken following standards as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016). The photographic survey addressed the requirements detailed in the letter of advice and followed the *Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Inspection & Recording* (2016-GFWR WSI) approved by the Principal Planning Archaeologist.

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Figure 1
Site Location

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The proposed development area lies to the south east of Horton's Lane. The standing buildings consist of four farm buildings, all of which appear to the first edition Ordnance Survey in 1885 and are attached to Grange Farm, the farmhouse is now under separate ownership and not included in the building recording. The northernmost building, which is attached to the farmhouse appears to have originally extended further to the east. The other buildings form a fold yard to the south. Late 19th and early 20th century cartographic evidence indicates very little alteration to the buildings. The easternmost part of the northern building was demolished and replaced by three circular silos in the middle of the 20th century.

2. Aims and Methodology

The aim of the survey was to provide a permanent photographic record of the building in its current state, prior to alteration or repair, to standards set down by Historic England (2016).

The photographic survey was undertaken by Gerwyn Richards. Photographs, in 35mm monochrome negative and digital format were taken as raw image files and converted to TIFFs (Tagged Image File Format) include items 1-7 of the Historic England specification for photography (2016). The site visit was carried out on August 15th 2016.

Orientation: There are four buildings subject to this recording in an almost rectangular plan, aligned north - south and east - west around a central yard (Figure 2). Where the terms 'left', 'right', 'front' and 'back' etc are used in the report, this is in relation to the principal elevation as viewed from the yard. For the purpose of this report, a letter prefix has been allocated to each building and a number suffix added for significant partitions where required.

As far as is known, no previous historic building recording has been undertaken of the buildings.

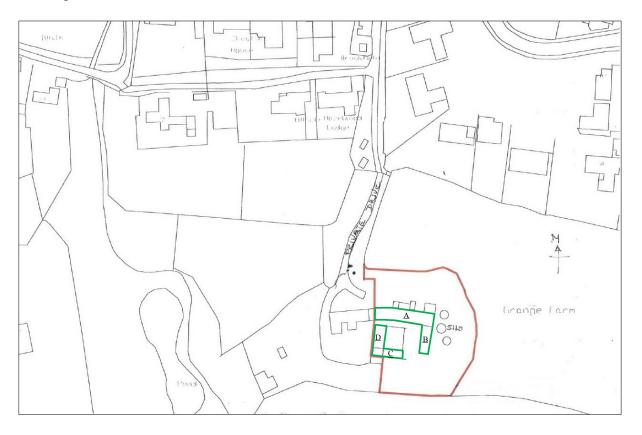


Figure 2
Plan of the Proposed Development Area (in Red), recorded Buildings (in Green).
(Provided by client. 1:1250).

3. Description of the Buildings

Building A

Building \underline{A} is linear, stone-built in local roughly squared and coursed stone under a modern cement tile roof consisting of two bays, the easternmost being the taller of the two (*Figures 3 & 4*). There are off centre threshing doors with quoined reveals, with an attempt at a polychrome pattern (*Figure 5*) on each long elevation as well as a pitching door on the eastern end of the northern elevation as well as arrow slit vents on each elevation. There is small pedestrian door on the eastern most gable as well as evidence of a demolished building. As well as the threshing door, there are two pedestrian doors and a window on the south facing elevation. The window is original with timber "hit and miss" ventilation slots.

Internally, the building consists of two un-equal bays, (1) to the east being the larger, originally a three bay barn, (2) is a single bay. (1) has a modern concrete floor which is significantly higher than would be expected with evidence of an Archimedes Screw below for grain processing. The concrete floor was laid during World War II by prisoner of war (POW) labour (Peter Dodson pers comm.). The floor within (2) is original cobbles, approximately 600mm lower than that in (1).

The roof is carried on plain deal trusses ($Figure\ 6$), most likely a later renewal. There are two curious pieces of timber projecting from the walls to the east of the threshing doors. The southern piece ($Figure\ 7$) could tentatively be described part of a cruck blade. Crucks are pairs of timbers raising from near ground level to meet at or near the apex of the roof, pairs of crucks are frequently cut from the same tree. Unfortunately not enough of the timber remains to confirm this, there is, however a scar in the stonework which suggests the timber was originally longer and may represent an earlier roof structure. The northernmost timber ($Figure\ 8$) is significantly smaller, but aligns with the southernmost timber and has the same scar in the stonework. It is almost certain the two are related.

Of further interest is the letter E inscribed into the stone on one of the arrow slit vents and the evidence of burning on the timber lintel over the candle niche on the southernmost wall.

Building **B**

Building \underline{B} is a brick-built building under a Welsh slate roof aligned north – south abutting the eastern end of the south face of building \underline{A} (*Figure 9*). The bricks are locally made 9inch x 3inch x 4inch, which along with the Welsh slate roof indicates a later 19th century construction date. There are two doors on the principal (west) elevation, and another on the rear elevation, indicating a cross passage.

Internally, the building consists of two un-equal bays, the southern, (1) being the larger of the two. There are timber-built cattle stalls in (1), complete with tether bars (*Figure 10*). The survival of timber stalls is unusual as early 20th century legislation all but outlawed their use in favour of more hygienic concrete. (2) is a single bay at the northern end of the building, there is a tall, brick-built manger along the rear wall (*Figure 11*) indicating this was originally a stable.

The roof is carried on plain deal trusses, identical to those seen in building \underline{A} , suggesting a contemporary date. It is likely that \underline{A} was re-roofed at the same time as \underline{B} was being built.

Building C

Building \underline{C} is a largely derelict building forming the southernmost range of the yard (*Figure 12*). Limited evidence indicates the building was largely brick-built, although the rear (south) wall is rubble built (*Figure 13*). The limited remains of a roof at the western end (*Figure 14*) is identical to the roofs seen in buildings \underline{A} and \underline{B} suggesting the buildings are contemporary. Along the rear wall are concrete cattle stalls indicating the building was originally a cowhouse and the use of concrete for the stalls suggests it was in use well into the 20th century.

Building **D**

Building \underline{D} is an open-fronted shelter shed forming the westernmost range of the yard (*Figure 15*). There is a small, enclosed bay consisting of two rooms, (1) and (2) at the southern end with a blocked access to (2) from the main bay (*Figure 16*), these were probably ancillary rooms, or feed preparation rooms. The rear (west) wall is brick and stone-built, with evidence of at least two blocked openings (*Figure 17*). The roof is again identical to the roofs in previous buildings.

Other Buildings & Structures

Part of the yard is has been roofed with a pre-cast Atcost concrete and corrugated asbestos cement building ($Figure\ 18$). Such buildings are a common late 20th century addition to farms and in this case was used to create a covered yard, enlarging the existing shelter shed, building \underline{D} to allow more cattle to be reared.

To the east of building \underline{A} are three corrugated tinned steel grain silos (*Figure 19*). Cartographic evidence indicates these are also from the late 20th century.

4. Conclusion

The photographic survey carried out of the outbuildings at Grange Farm provides a permanent visual (photographic) record of the buildings in their current condition prior to demolition. The buildings are a mix of early to mid 19th century agricultural buildings.

The outbuildings are an interesting range of agricultural buildings, the northernmost, stone-built barn is likely to be the earliest with a stone yard to the south. This stone-built yard wall was then used to construct a cowhouse and shelter shed, at the same time a cowhouse with attached stable was also constructed.

It is possible that evidence of an earlier cruck frame roof survives within building \underline{A} , although the evidence is too ephemeral to be certain, but the building has clearly been re-roofed in the modern era.

5. Archive & Publication

The site archive consists of

1 A3 paper plan, annotated DVD containing 98 digital images

3 A4 contact sheets

98 Black & White negatives and contact prints

- 3 A4 photo record sheets
- 1 Unbound copy of this report

The archive will be held by Rutland County Museum under the Accession Number OAKRM:2016.17.

A version of the summary (above) will be submitted to the editor of the local journal *Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* for inclusion in the next edition.

5.1 OASIS Record Summary

INFORMATION REQUIRED	UPLOADED AS
OASIS No	archaeol30-260470
Project Name	A Photographic Survey of Outbuildings at Grange
	Farm, Horton's Lane, Whissendine, Rutland.
Site Co-ordinates	SK 83095 14009
Project Type	Standing Building Recording (Photographic Survey)
Project Manager	Gerwyn Richards
Previous/Future Work?	No/Yes
Current Land Use	In Use As Building
Development Type	Residential
Prompt	NPPF
Archive Recipient	Rutland County Museum

6. Bibliography

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English Heritage, 2006 The Conversion of Traditional Farm Buildings: A guide to good practice. London: English Heritage.

Harvey, N. 1980 The Industrial Archaeology of Farming. London.

Historic England. 2016 Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice. London.

Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) accessed Aug 2016 via Heritage Gateway

M^cKay, W.B 1945 Building Craft Series, Brickwork. Longmans, Green & Co.

Peters, J.E.C., 1988. 'Post-medieval Roof Trusses in some Staffordshire Farm Buildings' in *Vernacular Architecture* Vol. 19, 24-31.

Peters, J.E.C., 2003 Discovering Traditional Farm Buildings. Shire Books.

7. Colour Plates



Figure 3<u>A, North Facing Elevation, East End (Looking South).</u>





Figure 5 $\underline{\mathbf{A}} \ \, \text{Polychrome Threshing Door Quoins}.$



Figure 6
A Roof Truss.



Figure 7

A Possible Cruck Blade in South Wall Adjacent to Threshing Door.



Figure 8

A Possible Cruck Blade in North Wall Adjacent to Threshing Door.



Figure 9 B General View (Looking East).



Figure 10 $\underline{B}(1)$ Timber Cattle Stall.

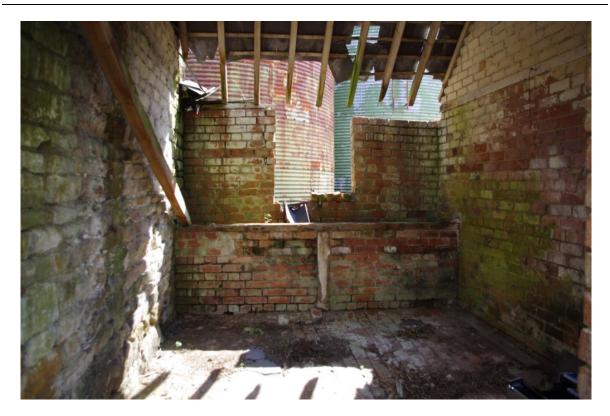


Figure 11 <u>B</u>(2) Stable.







Figure 14 \underline{C} Roof Structure (Looking West).



Figure 15

D General View (Looking West).



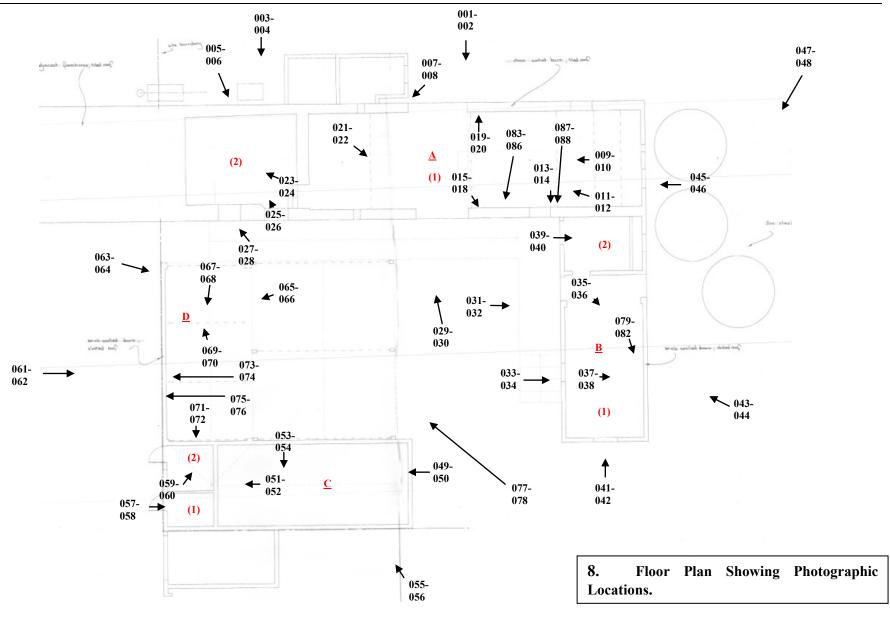




Figure 18
Covered Yard (Looking North West).

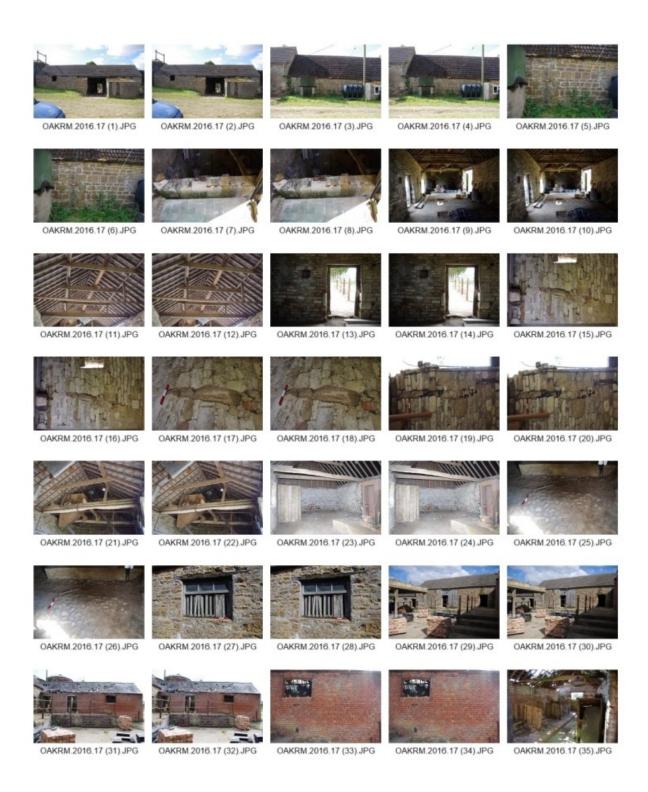


Figure 19 Silos (Looking South West).

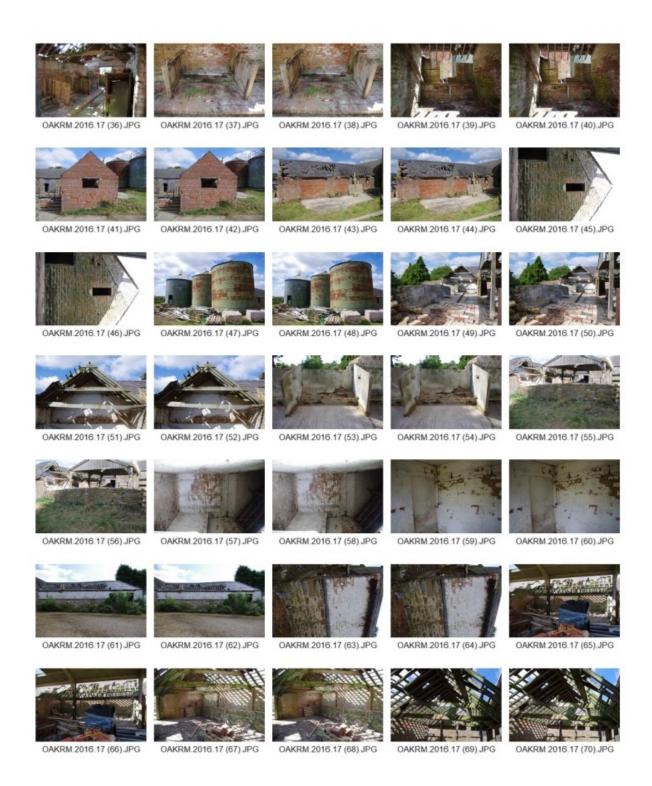


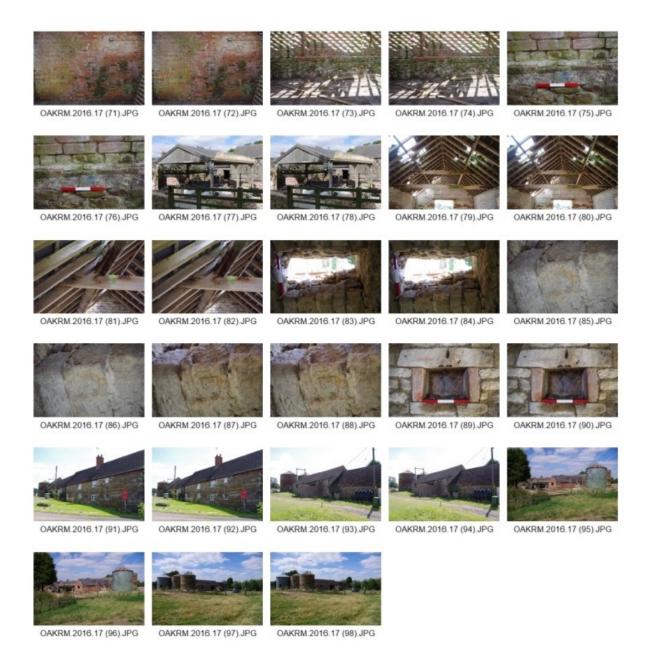
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9. Photographic Index & Contact Sheet.



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Digital	B&W	Build ID	Description	Dir	OAKRM:2016.17
001	001	<u>A</u>	North Facing Elevation, General View.	S	
002	002	<u>A</u>	North Facing Elevation, General View.	S	
003	003	<u>A</u>	North Facing Elevation, General View @ Western End.	S	
004	004	<u>A</u>	North Facing Elevation, General View @ Western End.	S	
005	005	<u>A</u> (2)	Blocked Window Opening on Nth Facing Elevation.	S	
006	006	<u>A</u> (2)	Blocked Window Opening on Nth Facing Elevation.	S	
007	007	<u>A</u> (1)	Quoined Threshing Door Reveals.		
008	800	<u>A</u> (1)	Quoined Threshing Door Reveals.		
009	009	<u>A</u> (1)	General View, Internal.	W	
010	010	<u>A</u> (1)	General View, Internal.	W	
011	011	<u>A</u> (1)	Roof Structure.		
012	012	<u>A</u> (1)	Roof Structure.		
013	013	<u>A</u> (1)	Internal Door Detail & Candle Niche on Sth Wall.		
014	014	<u>A</u> (1)	Internal Door Detail & Candle Niche on Sth Wall.		
015	015	<u>A</u> (1)	Possible Cruck Blade in Sth Wall.		
016	016	<u>A</u> (1)	Possible Cruck Blade in Sth Wall.		
017	017	<u>A</u> (1)	Possible Cruck Blade, Profile.		
018	018	<u>A</u> (1)	Possible Cruck Blade, Profile.		
019	019	<u>A</u> (1)	Possible Cruck Blade in Nth Wall.		
020	020	<u>A</u> (1)	Possible Cruck Blade in Nth Wall.		
021	021	<u>A</u> (1)	Modified Roof Structure @ West End.		
022	022	<u>A</u> (1)	Modified Roof Structure @ West End.		
023	023	<u>A</u> (2)	General View, Internal.	NW	
024	024	<u>A</u> (2)	General View, Internal.	NW	
025	025	<u>A</u> (2)	Floor.		
026	026	<u>A</u> (2)	Floor.		
027	027	<u>A</u> (2)	Hit & Miss Window Vents, External.		
028	028	<u>A</u> (2)	Hit & Miss Window Vents, External.		
029	029	<u>A</u>	South Facing Elevation, General View.	N	
030	030	<u>A</u>	South Facing Elevation, General View.	N	
031	031	<u>B</u>	West Facing Elevation, General View.	E	
032	032	<u>B</u>	West Facing Elevation, General View.	E	
033	033	<u>B</u>	Brickwork & Window Detail on W. Facing Elevation.		
034	034	<u>B</u>	Brickwork & Window Detail on W. Facing Elevation.		

035	035	<u>B</u> (1)	General View, Internal.	SE
036	036	<u>B</u> (1)	General View, Internal.	SE
037	037	<u>B</u> (1)	Timber Stall & Floor Detail.	
038	038	<u>B</u> (1)	Timber Stall & Floor Detail.	
039	039	<u>B</u> (2)	General View, Internal.	E
040	040	<u>B</u> (2)	General View, Internal.	Е
041	041	<u>B</u>	South Facing Gable.	N
042	042	<u>B</u> <u>B</u>	South Facing Gable.	N
043	043	<u>B</u>	East Facing Elevation.	W
044	044	<u>B</u>	East Facing Elevation.	W
045	045	<u>A</u>	Ltd View of E. Facing Gable.	W
046	046	<u>A</u>	Ltd View of E. Facing Gable.	W
047	047		Silos.	SW
048	048		Silos.	SW
049	049	<u>C</u>	General View.	WSW
050	050	<u>C</u>	General View.	WSW
051	051	<u>C</u>	Roof Structure.	W
052	052	<u>C</u> <u>C</u> <u>C</u> <u>C</u> <u>C</u> C	Roof Structure.	W
053	053	<u>C</u>	Concrete Stall.	
054	054	<u>C</u>	Concrete Stall.	
055	055	<u>C</u>	Stone-Built Sth Wall, External View.	N
056	056	<u>C</u>	Stone-Built Sth Wall, External View.	N
057	057	<u>C</u> (1)	General View, Internal.	E
058	058	<u>C</u> (1)	General View, Internal.	E
059	059	<u>C</u> (2)	General View, Internal.	NE
060	060	<u>C</u> (2)	General View, Internal.	NE
061	061	<u>C</u> & <u>D</u>	West Facing Elevation, General View.	E
062	062	<u>C</u> & <u>D</u>	West Facing Elevation, General View.	E
063	063	<u>D</u>	West Facing Elevation, Detail of Stone & Brickwork.	
064	064	<u>D</u>	West Facing Elevation, Detail of Stone & Brickwork.	
065	065	<u>D</u>	General View.	WSW
066	066	<u>D</u>	General View.	WSW
067	067	<u>D</u>	General View, Internal.	SW
068	068	<u>D</u>	General View, Internal.	SW
069	069	<u>D</u>	Roof Structure.	

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070	070	ъ	D 000	
070	070	<u>D</u>	Roof Structure.	G
071	071	<u>D</u>	Blocked Door Opening on Sth Wall.	S
072	072	<u>D</u>	Blocked Door Opening on Sth Wall.	S
073	073	<u>D</u>	Blocked Openings in Rear Wall.	W
074	074	<u>D</u>	Blocked Openings in Rear Wall.	W
075	075	<u>D</u>	Bottle Cemented into Rear Wall.	
076	076	<u>D</u>	Bottle Cemented into Rear Wall.	
077	077		Covered Yard.	NW
078	078		Covered Yard.	NW
079	079	<u>B</u>	Roof Structure.	
080	080	<u>B</u>	Roof Structure.	
081	081	<u>B</u>	Roof Structure, Detail.	
082	082	<u>B</u>	Roof Structure, Detail.	
083	083	<u>A</u>	Arrow Slit Vent on Sth Wall, Internal Detail.	
084	084	<u>A</u>	Arrow Slit Vent on Sth Wall, Internal Detail.	
085	085	<u>A</u>	Letter E Scored into Stone Adj. to Arrow Slit Opening.	
086	086	<u>A</u>	Letter E Scored into Stone Adj. to Arrow Slit Opening.	
087	087	<u>A</u>	Letter E Scored into Stone Adj. to Arrow Slit Opening.	
088	088	<u>A</u>	Letter E Scored into Stone Adj. to Arrow Slit Opening.	
089	089	<u>A</u>	Burns on Lintel Over Candle Niche.	
090	090	<u>A</u>	Burns on Lintel Over Candle Niche.	
091	091	_	Grange Farmhouse & Outbuildings.	ESE
092	092		Grange Farmhouse & Outbuildings.	ESE
093	093	<u>A</u>	General View.	ESE
094	094	<u>A</u>	General View.	ESE
095	095	_	General View.	NW
096	096		General View.	NW
097	097		General View.	SW
098	098		General View.	SW
0,0	0,0		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	511

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