

Humber Field Archaeology

Archaeological Consultants and Contractors



Archaeological Building Recording
at
Rectory Farm
Usselby
Lincolnshire



for

Chris Marriott Builders

Watching Brief Report Number: 1278

November 2011

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D. P. Rawson, November 2011

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Summary

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) prior to demolition and refurbishment associated with the conversion of existing farm buildings to residential use at Rectory Farm, Usselby, Market Rasen LN8 3YJ, Lincolnshire.

The farm buildings appeared to have been constructed after 1887 and to have undergone significant modifications over the next century. Two parts of the suite of buildings were worthy of note. The first was the south-easternmost building (A), a cart-shed and granary with the unusual proportions of a small house. The second was the surviving portion, (as two rubble-stone walls in building C) of what was possibly an 18th century farmhouse, or an even earlier building. It is believed that the medieval church of St. Margaret to the immediate east, was reworked in the 18th century, and the stone made have come from this. Alternatively, the walls may have been survivals from the supposed clearance of Usselby village to build Usselby Hall in the same century.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological building recording undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA), on behalf of Chris Marriott Builders prior to demolition and refurbishment associated with the conversion of existing farm buildings to residential use at Rectory Farm, Usselby, Market Rasen LN8 3YJ, Lincolnshire (*Figure 1, Plate 1*).

Site Code:	RFU11
National Grid Reference:	TF 0945 9365
Planning Reference:	122828
Museum Reference:	LCNCC: 2011.373

The site lies immediately to the west of St. Margaret's Church within Usselby Hall parkland. The area consists of mainly arable farm land and farms, with some residential properties, fishing ponds and wooded areas.

2. Historical Background

The earliest reference to the locale appears to be for the period 1509-14, when the following is recorded:

'Edmond Richardson or Richardson, y. or husbandman, of Legysbe, Linc., late of Eryham or Erryham, Yorks., farmer of the rectory of Usselby next Kaster' (Henry VIII: Pardon Roll, Part 1).

The diocesan return for Usselby of 1563 lists the village as having 18 households, (Hodgett 1975, 198). The village was presumably cleared during the enclosure and the construction of Usselby Hall in the 18th century (see below).

The parish of Usselby was amalgamated with that of Kirkby cum Osgodby in 1935 (A. J. Wilkinson pers comm.). The enclosure award map of Kirkby cum Osgodby shows an old enclosure field line and local knowledge suggested that the highway that is now the A46, ran to the west end of village of Usselby, continuing east past the mill to the village of Claxby. The Caistor road ran slightly further west, there being a crossroads in the village with St Margaret's Church located at the north-east corner (*ibid*). There were a number of dwellings to the north of the church, running up the field now behind the Old Rectory (*ibid*).

St Margaret's Church, which lies immediately to the east of the farm buildings, has medieval masonry but was truncated in the 18th century (Pevsner 1964, 774). Pevsner bases his assertion on an inscription inside which reads, 'QUEEN ANN'S (*sic*) Bounty fell to CHURCH IN MDCCXLIX' (*ibid*). The church was restored by C. H. Fowler in 1889.

As has been stated above, Rectory Farm lies within Usselby Hall parkland. According to Pevsner (*ibid*) the present hall buildings are of the 'latest Georgian'. Mr Wilkinson

asserts (pers comm), that the hall was built in the mid-18th century – possibly by the Bartholomew family. The hall was then owned by the Tennyson family, followed by the Dixons. He believes that the hall may have been built on the site of the old village, and that this chimes with the notion of the church being at the centre of the north-south running village (*ibid*).

An army camp was established at Usselby during the Second World War and Usselby Hall was utilised during this period as a POW camp for German officers (*ibid*).

In recent years the farm immediately to the north-west has achieved prominence for housing the world's largest duck hatchery (*ibid*).

3. Planning Background and Methodology

The work associated with this project was carried out by staff from HFA, in accordance with the archaeological building recording specification produced by HFA, Date: 2nd October 2011 in response to a condition placed upon the planning application by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record Office. The condition stated that:

‘Prior to the commencement of development, the developer shall undertake an historic building recording. Before this recording is carried out a scheme for this shall be agreed with the District Planning Authority and the subsequent report submitted to and approved by the District Planning Authority.

Reason:

To record historic fabric prior to alteration or demolition in accordance with the requirements of policy STRAT1 of the West Lindsey Local Plan First review’.

This archaeological building recording specification was prepared in accordance with the methodology referred to in the Archaeological Brief for an Archaeological Building Recording at Rectory Farm, Usselby, Osgodby, West Lindsey. Issued 29/09/11, and Chapter 9 Specification and Project Design (v2.1), Archaeology Handbook, Lincolnshire County Council (revised November 2010).

The recording was carried out on two visits to the site on the 11th and 13th October 2011.

All the farm buildings were subject to a hand taped survey with the resultant annotated drawings being produced at a scale of 1:50. Digital photographs were taken to form the primary basis of the photographic archive and to be used in this report. Traditional 35mm SLR cameras were also used, with supporting shots being taken in both monochrome and colour transparency. All photographs taken were cross referenced in the photographic concordance table included in the site archive. Copies of all digital photographs are included on the DVD disk enclosed within this report. The concordance table included as one of the report appendices lists only the digital and monochrome 35mm prints.

The site survey plans were digitised to produce the AutoCAD drawings reproduced in this report at both 1:100 and 1:50 scales. The locations of the plates selected for this report are shown in these drawings. The conventions used in the drawings broadly follow those recommended in the English Heritage 2006 guidance document, *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*.

4. Results

External descriptions

With the exception of building E, which was of corrugated iron and asbestos, all the other buildings were of brick, with gabled, pantile covered roofs (*Plate 1*)

Building A

Building A was the only two-storey structure on the site, its roof ridge being aligned approximately north-south. Throughout the building the orange brickwork had been laid in an English garden wall bond with a proportion of three courses of stretchers to each of headers. The bricks were almost entirely of size 230mm x 100mm x 70mm (9" x 4" x 2³/₄"). At the time of the survey the ground floor of the building was used to store miscellaneous objects, whilst the first floor was almost empty.

East elevation

This was the principal elevation. Originally there would have been two substantial openings at ground-floor level, each with a segmental brick arch (*Plates 2 and 3*). The one to the north retained its double-leafed doors whilst that to the south had been brick blocked with two windows also being inserted (*Figure 3*). The bricks were similar to those throughout the building though of slightly different size, being 220mm x 100mm x 70mm (8³/₄" x 4" x 2³/₄"). Both the windows had concrete lintels and brick sills.

There were three windows at first-floor level, all of which appeared to be original. Though glazed in their uppermost parts they consisted primarily of vertical slats or louvers.

South elevation

Devoid of features save for a small recess high up in the gable, from which protruded a short section of iron or steel 'I'-beam (*Plate 3*). Given that there was no loading bay door beneath, it presumably did not function as a hoist.

North elevation

This was dominated by what would originally have been a first-floor loading bay door, but which in recent times had simply become a boarded-over opening (*Plate 4, Figure 4*). A little lower, and to one side, there was a single circular cast-iron tie plate.

West elevation

Devoid of features and abutted by building B (*Figure 3, Plate 5*).

Building B

As has been stated above, this building was contiguous with building A. It had a roof ridge orientated approximately east-west, with some of the pantiles being glass. The bricks were largely of size 230mm x 100mm x 70mm (9" x 4" x 2¾") and like building A, of an orange colour and laid in an English garden wall bond with a proportion of three courses of stretchers to each of headers. At the time of the survey, the building stored miscellaneous items.

North elevation

This was the principal elevation. Although the orange brick had been used in the eastern part of the elevation, the western part contained a substantial blocking of quite modern (dating to the second half of the 20th century) pink bricks (*Figure 3, Plate 6*). A long and largely obscured window had been included in the blocking, and below the eaves, alternate bricks had been removed from a course – presumably for ventilation purposes.

The elevation as a whole contained three doors, all of a split or heck type.

West elevation

This gable was devoid of features (*Plate 7*).

South elevation

Again, devoid of features save for one small window towards the east end (*Figure 3, Plate 8*).

Building C

The building had a roof ridge orientated approximately east-west, with a few of the pantiles being of glass. Unlike buildings A and B, here the walling comprised a somewhat more complex mix of materials, with the orange and pink bricks noted above being used together with very recent brickwork and some walling consisting of limestone rubble. At the time of the survey, room 1 stored miscellaneous items, whilst room 2 was largely filled with hay – restricting inspection of the interior.

South elevation

The westernmost portion consisted of the orange brick laid in English garden wall bond to the proportions noted earlier (*Figure 5, Plates 9 and 10*). There was a single doorway in this part and a thin cast-iron tie plate. Separating the west and east parts of the building was a cross wall built of limestone rubble. The end of this wall was visible in the south elevation and was some 0.40m thick (*ibid*). Some individual pieces of rubble-stone were up to 400mm x 120mm in size. This wall will be

described further later. To the east of it the walling was of pink brick, the bricks being of size 220mm x 100mm x 70mm (8³/₄" x 4" x 2³/₄"). They had been laid in stretcher bond, with the exception of two courses of headers laid some seven courses apart. This part of the elevation contained another door and three six-pane windows.

West elevation

This gable end had clearly been rebuilt in recent times using a modern brick laid in stretcher bond (*Plate 11*).

East elevation

The lower part of this gable end had been built of a pinkish-brown brick of size 220mm x 100mm x 70mm (8³/₄" x 4" x 2³/₄"), the bricks having been laid in an English garden wall bond of variable ratio – either four or seven courses of stretchers to each course of headers (*Plate 12*). Above eaves level, the gable appeared to have been built in the paler pink brick seen in the south elevation. This brick had been laid in stretcher bond.

North elevation

Much of the eastern portion of this elevation was obscured by vegetation (*Plate 12*). However it appeared to have been built, at least in part, of the familiar orange brick, though to the west the pink or pink-brown brick had been used with increasing frequency.

The western portion of the elevation comprised the limestone rubble noted earlier, to a height of 1.40m, with six courses of orange brick above, and finally four courses of the pinkish-brown bricks above those (*Plate 13*). The rubble-stone had been very crudely coursed, with the stones in the lowermost part of the wall being especially small and those above, significantly larger. These were of a size up to 320mm x 260mm, though the edges of many stones were heavily obscured by the cement re-pointing.

Building D

The building had a roof ridge orientated approximately north-south, again with as few glass pantiles. The orange brick noted in buildings A-C was absent here, though substantial areas were obscured by vegetation. Where visible, the brickwork had been laid in stretcher bond. At the time of the survey much of the building was filled with benches that had presumably housed poultry incubators.

West elevation

Two timber posts were visible in the south part of the elevation, each being of square section and 150mm (6") in diameter (*Figure 6, Plate 14*). A further post to the north was only visible internally (see below). The brickwork in this elevation appeared to be large of a smooth, reddish-orange modern type and infilling what originally would have been an open elevation with the roof supported on posts.

East elevation

Much of the elevation was obscured by vegetation, but most of brickwork appeared to be of the pink or pinkish-brown types noted earlier in buildings B and C. There was one visible opening in the elevation, namely the door at roughly the mid-point in the face (*Figure 6, Plate 15*).

North elevation

This gable end was largely of the reddish-orange brick noted in the east elevation, with the exception of the former window, which appeared to have been blocked in quite recent times with an orange brick (*Plate 16*).

South elevation

With the exception of a substantial cowling in the upper part of the gable, any detail was obscured by vegetation (*Plate 1*).

Building E

This was of corrugated iron on a timber frame and with a corrugated asbestos roof (*Figure 7, Plate 17*). At the time of the survey it was largely filled with timberwork taken from dismantled structures.

Internal descriptions

Building A

Ground floor

No notable features were apparent, though much of the brickwork had been lime washed (*Plate 18*).

First floor

The roof structure comprised collars and continuous purlins that were clasped between the collars and rafters (*Figure 4, Plates 19 and 20*). The collar that was second from the north end of the building had another collar beneath it, this additional collar being more firmly attached to the rafters by means of wrought iron straps.

The floorboards were 0.16m in diameter.

Building B

Room 1

This space was largely devoid of features. The room had been ceiled and the walls heavily lime washed (*Plate 21*).

Room 2

A 0.60m high brick built, cement lined feeding trough ran along the south wall (*Figure 3, Plate 22*). Unlike room 1 this room was not ceiled, there being clapboard partitioning above the east wall (*Plate 23*).

Room 3

Like building A, the roof structure comprised collars and continuous purlins that were clasped between the collars and rafters (*Figure 3, Plate 24*). There was also an example of a collar with another collar beneath it. A 0.15m high cement lined feeding trough ran along the inside of the south wall.

Building C

Room 1

This room had been ceiled, the ceiling being at a height of 2.30m. The east wall of the room was of heavily lime washed limestone rubble (*Figure 5, Plate 25*). The southern end of this wall was visible in the external elevation (see above). This wall was 2.20m high and visible behind this, in the gap between rubble-stone and ceiling was the brick skin that covered the rubble-stone wall on its eastern side.

The north wall of the room was again of heavily lime washed rubble-stone, though here it was only 1.40m high (*Figure 5, Plate 26*). However, unlike the east wall, whose eastern face had been covered in a brick skin, here the brickwork had been placed on top, as could be seen externally (see above).

The modern west wall that was externally of brick (see above), had an internal breeze block face.

Room 2

Access to this room was not possible due to its being almost entirely full of hay at the time of survey. However, it was possible to see the roof structure and place on plan the approximate positions of collars and beams (*Figure 5*). Again, the roof was of a collar and clasped purlin type, the purlins being continuous rather than interrupted. However, there were also a number beams spanning the building and the positions of these were not related to the collars (*Plate 27*). These beams had been more crudely converted than any of the timbers thus far seen and at least one had a waney edge. Another had a slot in its underside, the meaning of which will be discussed later.

Building D

This building had had a ceiling inserted, though at a height some way above the level of a series of east-west running beams (*Figure 6, Plate 28*). Presumably the ceiling concealed the familiar arrangement of collars and clasped purlins. The beams appeared to have been less crudely converted than those in building C, though beam 1 had a waney edge on its north side. Beam 1 also had a slot that would have carried a diagonal brace on its south-west side (*Plate 29*). Beam 2 had such a brace *in-situ* on

its north-west side (*ibid*) and a 170mm x 30mm mortice in its underside (*Figure 6, Plate 31*). Beam 3 had slots for former braces on its south side, whilst beam 4 had such a slot on its south-east side and a 160mm x 40mm mortice in its underside. The relationship between the timber posts mentioned earlier during the exterior description, and the beams, was best seen with regard to beam 4 (*Plate 30*).

Building E

The roof trusses (*Figure 7, Plate 32*) of the corrugated iron and asbestos shed were held up by pairs of round wood posts that had been largely unconverted and which still retained their bark.

5. Discussion

The following is solely the opinion of Humber Field Archaeology, and may not reflect that of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

Building A

With the exception of one significant blocking, this building was largely of a single phase (*Figure 8*). Judging by the historic map evidence (*Figures 9, 10 and 11*), it was constructed at some time between 1887 and 1906. Originally, the ground floor would have functioned as a cart shed, whilst the upper storey would most likely have been used as a granary (Harvey 1975). Presumably this is why the windows were hybrids, in that they had glazed upper portions, but were louvred lower down to permit airflow – essential in reducing damp. The presence of concrete lintels in the windows within the blocked south doorway would suggest that the building ceased to be a cart shed after the Second World War when tractors and other motorised transport became far more widely used on farms. However, it is possible that this had happened in the inter-war period.

Building B

Like building A, this one was, with the exception of a large blocking, single phase (*Figure 8*). Though building B was built of the same brick as building A and was bonded into it, it is apparently shown on the 1887 map whereas building A is not (*Figures 9 and 10*). It must be concluded that the building shown on the map was a forerunner of the extant building that had been built on the same alignment.

It is clear that room 1, with its low trough, would have functioned as a cow house, with the west part of the north elevation having been blocked at some point in the post-1945 era. Room 2, with its raised trough would have been suitable for a single animal, the raising of the trough making it suitable for a horse. Room 1 may have been a tack room, or may have accommodated some of the equipment, such as the vacuum pump, mentioned in the 1960 sales particulars for the farm (DIXON/20/1/126).

Building C

This building had had the most complex evolution of any on the site (*Figure 8*). It was constructed after 1887, with the exception of the rubble-stone walls, which are probably remnants of the building tinted pink on the 1887 OS map (*Figures 9, 10 and 11*). Since, with the exception of St Margaret's Church, the other buildings so tinted are residential, the implication is that the rubble-stone walls are the remnants of a farmhouse demolished at some point between 1887 and 1906. As has been stated earlier, Pevsner (1964, 774) believed the medieval church to have been truncated in the 18th century, so it is possible that a dwelling was constructed at this time, at least in part, of rubble-stone remaining from these alterations. Another, more slender, possibility may be, if A. J. Wilkinson's assertion regarding the clearance of the village to build Usselby Hall and to layout the parkland is correct, that the rubble-stone walls were *in-situ* survivals of the post-medieval village.

The 1887 map shows a larger complex of buildings to the east of the rubble-stone fabric than presently surveyed. It seems quite likely that, for instance, the beams used in room 2 were reused from the previous building. The presence of a redundant mortice in the underside of one of them would support this hypothesis.

Building D

The 1887 map shows a much wider building than the extant one, which map evidence would suggest was built between 1887 and 1906 (*Figures 9, 10 and 11*). As with the beam mentioned above in the building C description, two of those in this building appear to have been reused, the mortices in their undersides most probably having originally been intended to house king posts. This appears to be the building referred to in the 1960 sales particulars (DIXON/20/1/126) as a five-bay implement shed. The relatively modern appearance of the blocking brickwork along the east elevation of the building served to reinforce this assertion.

Building E

The 1949 OS map shows a very substantial 'L'-shaped structure orientated largely north-south and lying to the west of buildings A-D (*Figure 12*). The extant corrugated iron structure may be the only surviving element of this range that was presumably constructed in the 1940s.

General comments

Overall, the buildings presented a rather different appearance to those surveyed by the author in the north-west of the county at Thealby and Roxby (Rawson 2005 and 2007). There, the primary building material was the relatively abundant oolitic limestone, with brick being used only for quoins, window surrounds and smaller structures such as troughs. Here, it was clearly a prestige material, as evinced by its use in St. Margaret's Church. This would lend a little weight to the assertion that the rubble-stone walls remaining in building C were once part of a small farmhouse rather than some ancillary farm building.

It was difficult to match the details included in the 1960 document with the buildings surviving in 2011, though it must be remembered that the substantial 'L'-shaped structure shown on the 1949 OS plan (*Figure 12*), had very largely disappeared by 2011, and a large structure shown to the north of building C in 1949, was also no longer extant.

6. Acknowledgements

Thanks are accorded to Chris Marriott Builders and the local historian, Mr A. J. Wilkinson for help and co-operation during the course of this project.

The work was carried out in accordance with a project design for archaeological building recording prepared by HFA. The documentary research was carried out by Neville Hall, whilst the fieldwork was undertaken by Irene McGrath and David Rawson. The report was edited by David Atkinson.

7. References

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- Rawson, D. P. 2005. *Architectural and Archaeological Observation Investigation and Recording at Old Hall Farm, Roxby*. Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Number: **774**

Historic maps

1887. First edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile map sheet no. Lincs 37.16

1906. Second edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile map sheet no. Lincs 37.16

1949. Provisional edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile map sheet no. Lincs 37 SE

Internet sources

‘Henry VIII: pardon Roll, Part 1’, Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 1: 1509-1514 (1920), pp. 203-216. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=102632&strquery=Usselby>
Date accessed: 25 October 2011

Original documents

Lincolnshire Archive, reference: DIXON/20/1/126

Sales Particulars re the sale of Rectory Farm Usselby dated September 1960:
The main body of the sales particular concerns the farmhouse.

The farm buildings: *are situated away from the farmhouse and adjoin the road.*

Brick and tiled buildings include: accommodation for eighteen milk cows with concrete floors, mangers, tubular partitions, automatic drinking bowls & Simplex unit of vacuum pump, piping, electric motor & reserve 1½ HP petro; engine.

One cow house is at present partitioned in timber for cattle rearing.

Sterilizing house with Perkins electric sterilizer, four large loose boxes with brick & concrete floors, meal house, granary.

Timber & iron buildings comprise:

Five-bay & four-bay implement sheds, small covered stock yard, lean to store shed.

Crewyard with three bays, shelter shedding in breeze blocks & asbestos.

8. Appendices

Appendix 1 Photographic Concordance Table

As has been stated in the report, this concordance table includes only the digital and monochrome 35mm prints. The full version of the table is included in the site archive.

Photograph	Site Code	Film No	Frame	Digital	Ref Print?	Pub?	Direction of view	Description
1	RFU2011	1	0	1	-1	-1	NE	General view of the site
2	RFU2011	1	27	2	-1	-1	W	Building A, east elevation
3	RFU2011	1	2	3	-1	-1	NW	Building A, S & W elevations, Building B, S elevation
4	RFU2011			4	0	0	NW	Building A, S & W elevations, Building B, S elevation
5	RFU2011	1	4	5	-1	0	N	Building A, south elevation
6	RFU2011	1	7	6	-1	-1	S	Building A, north elevation
7	RFU2011	1	34	7	-1	-1	E	Building A, west elevation
8	RFU2011			8	0	-1	SE	Building B, north elevation
9	RFU2011	1	32	9	-1	0	S	Building B, north elevation
10	RFU2011			10	0	0	S	Building B, east part of north elevation
11	RFU2011			11	0	0	S	Building B, west part of north elevation
12	RFU2011	1	9	12	-1	-1	SE	Building B, west elevation
13	RFU2011	1	30	13	-1	-1	NE	Building B, south and west elevation
14	RFU2011	1	12	14	-1	-1	NE	Building C, south elevation
15	RFU2011			15	0	0	N	Building C, west part of south elevation
16	RFU2011	3	1	16	-1	-1	N	Building C, end of rubble-stone wall
17	RFU2011			17	0	0	NW	Building C, south elevation
18	RFU2011	1	10	18	-1	-1	NE	Building C, west elevation
19	RFU2011	1	18	19	-1	0	W	Building C, east elevation
20	RFU2011	1	19	20	-1	-1	SW	Building C, east and north elevations
21	RFU2011			21	0	0	E	Building C, north elevation
22	RFU2011	1	20	22	-1	-1	S	Building C, rubble-stone in base of north elevation
23	RFU2011			23	0	-1	W	Building D, central part of east elevation
24	RFU2011	1	21	24	-1	0	N	Building D, east elevation
25	RFU2011	1	22	25	-1	-1	S	Building D, north elevation
26	RFU2011	1	23	26	-1	-1	E	Building D, west elevation
27	RFU2011			27	0	0	E	Building D, part of west elevation
28	RFU2011	1	25	28	-1	-1	NW	Building E
29	RFU2011	1	24	29	-1	0	N	Building E, south elevation
30	RFU2011			30	0	0	W	Building E, east elevation
31	RFU2011	1	26	31	-1	0	S	Building E, north elevation
32	RFU2011	2	6	32	-1	-1	S	Building A, ground floor
33	RFU2011	2	7	33	-1	-1	N	Building A, first floor
34	RFU2011			34	0	-1	E	Building A, first floor, collar and window details
35	RFU2011			35	0	0	N	Building A, first floor, double collar
36	RFU2011	2	11	36	-1	0	N	Building A, first floor, collar detail
37	RFU2011	2	13	37	-1	-1	SW	Building B, room 1
38	RFU2011	2	16	38	-1	-1	S	Building B, room 2, trough
39	RFU2011	3	30	39	-1	-1	SE	Building B, room 2, partition

Photograph	Site Code	Film No	Frame	Digital	Ref Print?	Pub?	Direction of view	Description
40	RFU2011	2	17	40	-1	-1	SW	Building B, room 3, roof
41	RFU2011			41	0	0	W	Building B, room 3, trough
42	RFU2011	2	19	42	-1	-1	E	Building C, room 1, east rubble-stone wall
43	RFU2011	2	21	43	-1	-1	NE	Building C, room 1, north rubble-stone wall
44	RFU2011			44	0	0	NW	Building C, room 2, roof
45	RFU2011	2	24	45	-1	-1	NE	Building C, room 2, roof
46	RFU2011			46	0	0	E	Building C, room 2, detail of waney edge to beam
47	RFU2011	3	34	47	-1	-1	N	Building D interior
48	RFU2011	3	36	48	-1	-1	NW	Building D, beams, strut and evidence for former strut
49	RFU2011			49	0	-1	NW	Building D, beam 4 and post detail
50	RFU2011			50	0	0	W	Building D, beam 4 and post detail
51	RFU2011			51	0	-1	N	Building D, mortice in underside of beam 2
52	RFU2011			52	0	0	N	Building D, mortice in underside of beam 4
53	RFU2011			53	0	-1	NW	Building E, interior
54	RFU2011			54	0	0	S	General view of the site
55	RFU2011	3	2		-1	0	NE	Building C, east part of south elevation

Appendix 2

Archive

Project Details:

Archaeological observation, investigation and recording at Rectory Farm, Usselby, Market Rasen LN8 3YJ, Lincolnshire

Site Code: RFU11

National Grid Reference: TF 0945 9365

Planning Reference: 122828

Accession Number or Museum Reference: LCNCC: 2011.373

Author David Rawson **Date of fieldwork** 11.10.11 & 13.10.11

Report Number. Humber Field Archaeology Report Number: 1278
November 2011

Quantity

There were no finds

2x A4 cardboard wallets contain the paper archive

Summary of work

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) prior to demolition and refurbishment associated with the conversion of existing farm buildings to residential use at Rectory Farm, Usselby, Market Rasen LN8 3YJ, Lincolnshire.

The farm buildings appeared to have been constructed after 1887 and to have undergone significant modifications over the next century. Two parts of the suite of buildings were worthy of note. The first was the south-easternmost building (A), a cart-shed and granary with the unusual proportions of a small house. The second was the surviving portion, (as two rubble-stone walls in building C) of what was possibly an 18th century farmhouse, or an even earlier building. It is believed that the medieval church of St. Margaret to the immediate east, was reworked in the 18th century, and the stone made have come from this. Alternatively, the walls may have been survivals from the supposed clearance of Usselby village to build Usselby Hall in the same century.

Index to Archive

1 Background:

- 1.1 Project Design
- 1.2 Correspondence
- 1.3 Documentary Research

2 Site Data:

- 2.1 Site Notes/Plans
- 2.2 Staff Site Visit Log

3 The Photographic Record:

- 3.1 Photographic Catalogue
- 3.2 Digital Contact Sheets
- 3.3 Digital Prints
- 3.4 Monochrome Prints
- 3.5 Negatives
- 3.6 Transparencies

4. Final Report:

Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording at Rectory Farm, Usselby, Lincolnshire,
Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report Number 1278, November 2011

Appendix 3

Project Design

RECTORY FARM USSELBY LINCOLNSHIRE: Project design for archaeological building recording.



Prepared by: HUMBER FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY
The Old School
Northumberland Avenue
KINGSTON UPON HULL
HU2 0LN

Prepared for: Chris Marriott Builders
3 Caistor Road
Market Rasen
Lincolnshire
LN8 3HY

Site Code: RFU11
Museum Reference: LCNCC: 2011.373
Planning Ref: 122828
National Grid Reference: TF 09448 93648

D. Atkinson
02/10/2011

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2	INTRODUCTION	20	
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	2.2	Geology and topography	20
	2.3	Planning background	20
	2.4	Archaeological and historical background	20
3	OBJECTIVES	20	
4	METHOD STATEMENT	21	
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	4.2	Off-site works	21
	4.3	Copyright, confidentiality and publicity	22
	4.5	Health and Safety, Insurance	22
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5	TIMETABLE AND STAFFING	23	
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	5.2	Staffing	23
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SUMMARY

The Project Design has been prepared by Humber Field Archaeology for Chris Marriott Builders, in response to a brief for a scheme of archaeological building recording issued by Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record Team (LHER) on 29th September 2011. The document sets out the methodology for the recording of structures prior to the conversion of farm buildings and demolition of an out building.

INTRODUCTION

This project design has been prepared to outline the proposed methodology for undertaking the works with reference to the Archaeological Brief for an Archaeological Building Recording at Rectory Farm, Usselby, Osgodby, West Lindsey. Issued 29/09/11 and Chapter 9 Specification and Project Design (v2.1), Archaeology Handbook, Lincolnshire County Council (revised November 2010).

The Brief states that archaeological building recording, involving historic recording, is to be undertaken of Rectory Farm, Usselby, Osgodby and its associated buildings in order to satisfy an archaeological condition on the planning permission for this site.

Site Location and description

The site (NGR TF 09448 93648) lies immediately to the west of St. Margarets' Church within Usselby Hall parkland. The area consists of mainly arable farm land and farms, with some residential properties, fishing ponds and wooded areas. .

Geology and topography

The site lies at between the 29m and 30m contours. The superficial deposits consist of blown sand and alluvial clays, silt and sand, overlying the bedrock of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the West Walton Formation of the Upper Jurassic (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex/default.aspx>).

Planning background

An application, reference 122828, was submitted to West Lindsey District Council on the 9th September 2008 for the conversion of two brick farm buildings in to a dwelling and the demolition and replacement of an out building at Rectory Farm, Usselby, Osgodby. Permission was subsequently granted on the 20th October 2008 with a condition for an archaeological building recording which had been recommended by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record Office. The condition stated:

‘Prior to the commencement of development, that the developer shall undertake an historic building recording. Before this recording is carried out a scheme for this shall be agreed with the District Planning Authority and the subsequent report submitted to and approved by the District Planning Authority.

Reason

To record historic fabric prior to alteration or demolition in accordance with the requirements of policy STRAT1 of the West Lindsey Local Plan First review’.

Archaeological and historical background

Rectory Farm and its associated building were constructed in the 19th century and appear on the 1883 to 1888 OS County Series six inch first edition and the 1902 to 1906 Ordnance Survey County Series twenty-five inch map. It is situated within the parkland of Usselby Hall.

OBJECTIVES

The intention is to record any features of architectural interest revealed prior to conversion and demolition. Exposed features and structures will be identified and recorded in line with a level 3 survey as defined in ‘Understanding Historic Buildings’. A guide to good recording practice. English Heritage

2006 and with regard to Institute of Field Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (September 1996, revised October 2008)

METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 Building record

A documentary search will be made to ascertain the nature of any records relating to the farm buildings and a map regression will be undertaken.

A full photographic record will be made of the buildings with detail descriptions of both the internal and external elevations, roof structures. Individual detail photographs will be taken of any original fixtures and fittings that still survive, including timbers showing signs of reuse. A minimum 35mm format will be used (in monochrome and colour), supplemented by digital photographs taken using a high resolution digital camera. Photographs will include scales, and notes will be taken of direction of view for plotting on an overall plan.

A photographic archive will be produced and will comprise a cross-referenced data base linking the prints, negatives, transparencies and digital photographs. The negatives and transparencies will be stored in the appropriate archivally stable wallets. Any prints will be labelled accordingly. Contact sheets and reference prints of the digital photographs will also be included and a disc containing the images will accompany the archive.

Where appropriate, features will be recorded in plan and/or section/elevation. In such instances, plans will be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, depending on the level of detail, whilst section drawings and elevations will be at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10. Timber drawings will be at a scale of 1:10, although larger scale details of joints may be required at 1:5 or 1:2, supplemented by photographs. Plans or other drawings provided by the client or his contractor may be used where these are sufficiently accurate and of sufficient quality.

Items encountered or materials which are necessarily removed as a result of the works will be recorded to professional standards using recognised procedures and numbering systems compatible with the accessioning system employed by the Lincolnshire Museum Service. Recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality. Where possible, building materials will be recorded on site, with only diagnostic examples being taken off site for further examination.

Specialist dating

Dendrochronological sampling may be required, as some of the materials used in the building may have been reused. Samples will be examined at the HFA offices to assess whether they are suitable for dating (normally requiring 55 annual rings, although a slightly smaller number may return a date under exceptional circumstances, for example where several overlapping sample sequences are identifiable).

Dimensions of exposed bricks will be recorded where possible for potential dating and signs of reuse of older masonry incorporated into the new fabric; if necessary, an HFA building materials specialist will inspect masonry *in situ*.

4.2 Off-site works

Upon completion of the on-site recording, the written, drawn and photographic records will be compiled into a site archive to provide the basis for production of a final report within six weeks of completion of all site work, on behalf of the client and the Principal Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council

Any finds recovered will be cleaned and examined; recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality. If necessary, small finds — such as metalwork — will be despatched to the York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory to assess any conservation measures required to ensure the stabilisation of the material for long term storage. Artefacts requiring radiocarbon, dendrochronology or species identification will also be selected for specialist analysis.

Archive preparation and deposition (including finds retention/disposal)

The archive will be prepared in accordance with our usual procedures which are in line with those recommended by English Heritage. The site archive, including finds, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, will be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* and the Museums and Galleries Commission *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*.

It is intended that the site archive will be deposited with a suitable repository which meets the criteria for the storage of archaeological material, in this case the Collection, Lincoln. A site code and accession number has been assigned as has a deposition window in April 2012. Finds remain the property of the landowner until such time as they may grant title to a museum. The digital archive will be stored at HFA.

Report production

As stated above, the results of the fieldwork will be presented in a report, produced within twelve weeks of completion, for submission to the client and LHER. The report will conform to the standards defined in section 14.6 of the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook and will include:

- A non-technical summary;
- Introduction and background;
- Site code/project number and museum reference;
- Eight-figure National Grid references;
- A description of the fabric, construction; fixtures and fittings
- A Location plan at a minimum scale of 1:10,000
- A plan of the layout of the building indicating the position from which photographs were taken and floor plans and elevations as appropriate, including levels relative to OD;
- A phase site plan showing all alterations
- Photographs;
- Conclusions regarding the interpretation of any remains encountered;
- A photographic register
- A copy of the Project design
- A copy of the Archive Index
- A copy of the Oasis cover sheet

A copy of the report in .PDF format will be lodge with LHER and the Oasis recording project.

If significant remains are found, publication in national, period, or specialist journals will be considered.

4.3 Copyright, confidentiality and publicity

Unless the client wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with the originating body; that is the archaeological organisation undertaking the fieldwork and analysis.

The results of the work will remain confidential, initially being distributed only to the clients, their agents, and LHER, and will remain so until such time as it is deemed to have entered the public domain. All aspects of publicity will be agreed at the outset of the project between the client and HFA.

4.5 Health and Safety, Insurance

Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Under the terms of the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, HFA prepare a Risk Assessment for any excavations undertaken. Overall policy is in line with recommendations set out in the SCAUM Manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (5th Edition, 2007), and HFA has also produced a safety manual for excavations (approved by

English Heritage) which is distributed to members of staff during Health and Safety induction at commencement of projects.

Humber Field Archaeology (part of the Humber Archaeology Partnership), as a section of Hull City Council, is covered by the Council's Public Liability Insurance Policy; the indemnity for this policy currently stand at £50 million. For further details contact: Zurich Municipal, Zurich House, 2 Gladiator Way, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU14 6GB. HFA also has £1m Professional Indemnity Insurance with Royal & Sun Alliance, in conjunction with Marsh Ltd. Copies of the certificates can be supplied on request.

4.6 Monitoring

The work will be monitored by the Planning Archaeologist to ensure that it is carried out to the required standard. This project design has been submitted to them for their approval, and the opportunity will be afforded for them to visit the site and to inspect and comment upon the excavation and recording procedures.

5 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

5.1 Timetable for the work

The client wishes HFA to undertake the work at the earliest possible opportunity. Notice shall be given to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Team ten working days in advance of work commencing on site.

5.2 Staffing

The documentary research and map regression will be undertaken by Neville Hall M.I.F.A.

The on-site recording will undertaken by our buildings specialist under the overall control of the Senior Project Officer. The project team includes the following, with expertise drawn as necessary from the external specialists listed.

DAVID ATKINSON A.I.F.A – Senior Project Officer

Since 1979 has worked for Humber Field Archaeology and its predecessor Humberside Archaeology Unit. Initially as a site assistant and post-excavation researcher, then later as a supervisor on a variety of urban Medieval and rural Iron Age/ Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon sites throughout the Humber region.

In 1996 became a Project Officer responsible for the day to day management of excavations, numerous evaluations and watching briefs and the production of the reports including CAD in addition to undertaking post excavation analysis on major excavations from Flixborough and Hull.

From 2004 to present has worked as Senior Project Officer responsible for the management of the watching brief programme, which consists of between 80 - 90 projects per year. Also edits CAD drawings for reports and manages the GPS data. In addition has continued with work on large scale projects including managing data and CAD/GIS mapping for the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Project (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, from Whitby to Sutton Bridge) and the Assessment of Aggregate-Producing Landscapes in the East Riding of Yorkshire for English Heritage.

DAVID RAWSON MA 1998 York University

Has worked as a professional archaeologist since 1987 Worked on the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit/RCHME team undertaking the Greater Manchester Textile Mills Survey, then on the Salford Listed Buildings at Risk survey. After working at Manchester Museum and with the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, took an MA course in the Archaeology of Buildings. Involved in producing conservation plans for English Heritage sites such as Richmond Castle, Chesters Fort, Hadrian's Wall and Clifford's Tower, York. Since working with HFA has undertaken building surveys of many 17th - 20th century buildings, such as Danthorpe Hall, Raywell House, Hull Brewery and the 1930s Endike School. Amongst the numerous farm buildings recorded are Lincolnshire examples at Roxby, Thealby and the surviving 'mud and stud' portions of Littlewick Farm, Goxhill.

LISA M. WASTLING Senior Finds Officer - *BSc (Hons)* FSA Archaeological Science (Bradford University) 1989

Has over 20 years of expertise in artefact analysis, writing over 50 publication reports and 200 assessments.

Has been working in the field of archaeological finds and pottery since 1989. Between 1989 and 1996 worked for a core of 4 different archaeological units and English Heritage, first working for Humberside Archaeology Unit in 1990. Took up the permanent post of Finds Researcher with Humber Archaeological Partnership in 1996, subsequently Finds Officer and currently Senior Finds Officer with Humber Field Archaeology.

Has worked extensively on finds from the East Riding of Yorkshire and the Humber Region of the Prehistoric, Roman, Anglian, Mid-Saxon, Saxo-Norman, Medieval and Post-medieval periods. Has published widely, contributing extensively to articles and monographs at regional, national and international level.

SOPHIE TIBBLES Finds Officer Cert-. Arch. (Hull) and Dip. Arch. (Hull)

Has worked as a professional archaeologist since 1991 on a wide range of archaeological sites, from prehistoric rural, through medieval and monastic sites to post medieval urban. Experienced in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork. Has worked as a finds officer since 1998. Experienced in post-excavation analysis for a variety of small- and large-scale urban and rural sites within the North Lincolnshire and Yorkshire region, with particular reference to East Yorkshire.

Has extensive experience in the analysis of assemblages of ceramic building material, particularly Romano-British, from rural and urban excavations. Has written over 250 assessments and 17 publications on small and large assemblages from Northumberland to North Lincolnshire, but particularly throughout the Yorkshire region. Has developed the regional Romano-British tegula typology for East Yorkshire and is currently undertaking research into Romano-British brick and tile production within East Yorkshire.

MIKE FRANKLAND – Senior Illustrator

Site excavation, surveying, recording on urban and rural sites of all periods 1979-1985.

Archaeological illustration since 1985, of all types of artefacts, site plans and sections, reconstructions and visuals.

Illustration: An extremely experienced illustrator, he has been the senior illustrator for over 15 years and has co-ordinated the artwork for over a dozen monographs and journals and numerous articles.

Qualifications in:

Advanced City & Guilds Industrial Printing and Graphics

Advanced City & Guilds AutoCAD 2D

Advanced City & Guilds AutoCAD 3D

Advanced City & Guilds AutoCAD 3D rendering

Advanced City & Guilds Adobe Photoshop

Advanced City & Guilds Adobe Illustrator

EXTERNAL SPECIALISTS

Pottery Specialist	P. Didsbury, MPhil, Cert.Ed. FSA – has very extensive experience of pottery research on material from the region, and, in particular, has published numerous reports on Saxon, medieval and post-medieval regional assemblages.
Ceramic Building Materials	J. Tibbles, BA (Hons), Cert. Arch. (Hull), Dip.HE, AIFA – has extensive experience in CBM assessments and publication reports for all periods. Has also developed the regional typology for CBM over recent years
Lithics	RHLithics Worked as a lithic specialist since 1994, working on the lithics for the Humber Wetlands Project, as well as many other lithic assemblages from the Humber basin.
Worked Stone	S. Harrison, Ryedale Archaeological Services.
Environmental Specialists	Palaeoecology Research Services (micro plant remains, animal bones, shell);
Conservation Services	York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory (conservation, specialist reports).

Archaeometallurgy
Archaeomagnetism,
Geophysics
Human Remains

J. Cowgill, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy.
Dr M. Noel, GeoQuest Associates.

V. Wastling BA, BSc, MSc Has overseen the exhumation of individuals from Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon contexts, and written the subsequent assessments and reports. Has also reported on a number of Roman cremation burials from the region.

Dendrochronology
Radiocarbon/AMS

I. Tyers, Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd.
Beta Analytic.

6. REFERENCES

- Allen, J.L., St John Holt, A., 2006
Health and Safety in Field Archaeology, Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers
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- Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008
Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (September 1996, revised October 2008)
- Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992
Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.
- Walker, K., 1990
Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage, United Kingdom
Institute for Conservation

Online References

<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex/default.aspx>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway>

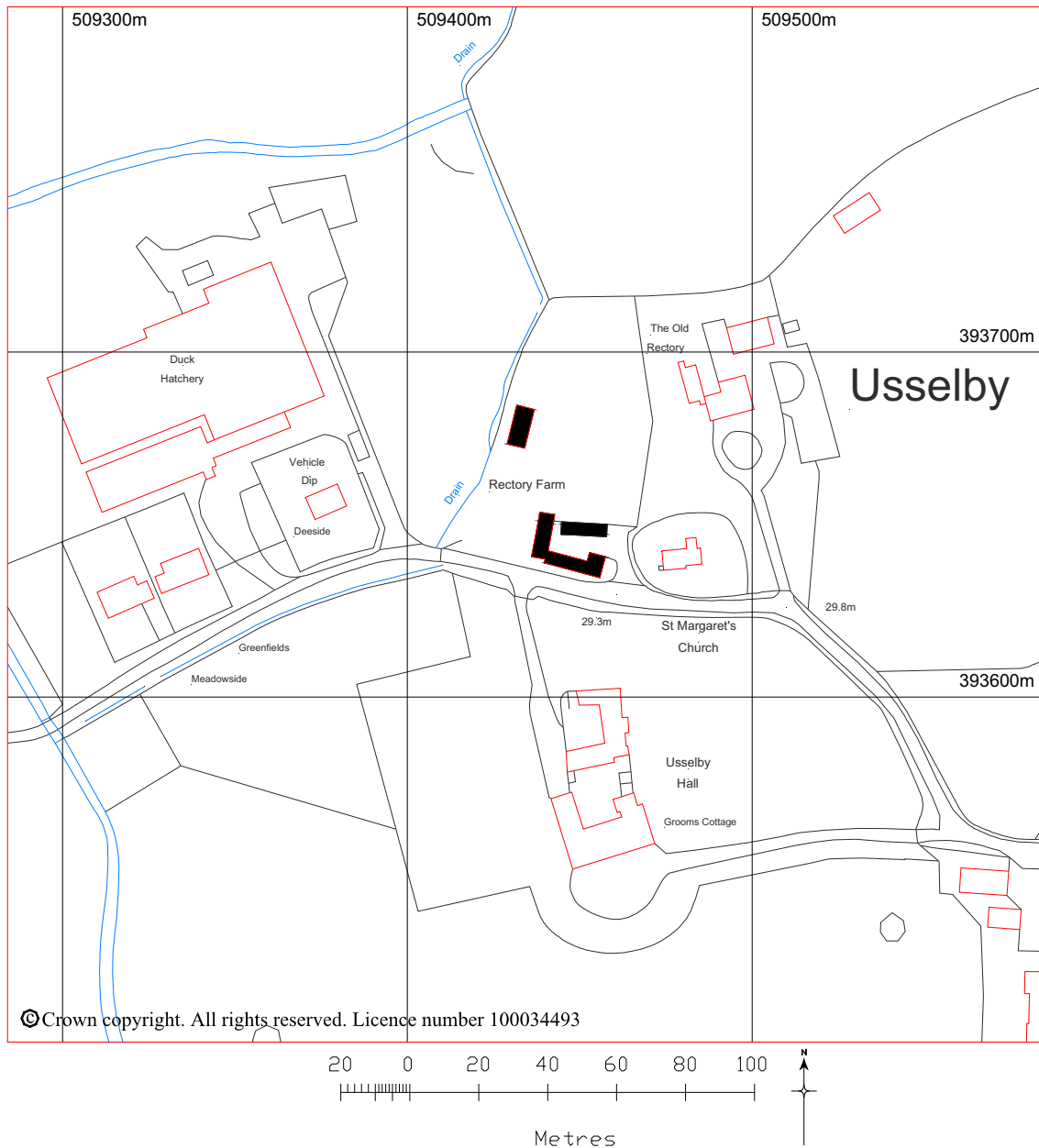


Figure 1 Site location (not to scale)

Appendix 4 Oasis Cover Sheet

OASIS FORM - Print view

Page 1 of 3

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: humberfi2-113292

Project details

Project name	Rectory Farm Usselby
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) prior to demolition and refurbishment associated with the conversion of existing farm buildings to residential use at Rectory Farm, Usselby, Market Rasen LN8 3YJ, Lincolnshire. The farm buildings appeared to have been constructed after 1887 and to have undergone significant modifications over the next century. Two parts of the suite of buildings were worthy of note. The first was the south-easternmost building (A), a cart-shed and granary with the unusual proportions of a small house. The second was the surviving portion, (as two rubble-stone walls in building C) of what was possibly an 18th century farmhouse, or an even earlier building. It is believed that the medieval church of St. Margaret to the immediate east, was reworked in the 18th century, and the stone made have come from this. Alternatively, the walls may have been survivals from the supposed clearance of Usselby village to build Usselby Hall in the same century.
Project dates	Start: 11-10-2011 End: 13-10-2011
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC:2011.373 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	RFU11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	'Measured Survey','Photographic Survey','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE WEST LINDSEY OSGODBY Rectory Farm, Usselby
Postcode	LN8 3YJ
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 0945 9365 53.4279978625 -0.352543902704 53 25 40 N 000 21 09 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Humber Field Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

<http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

07/11/2011

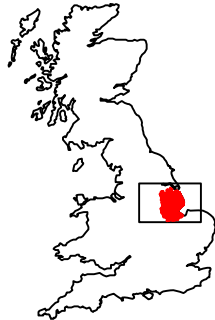
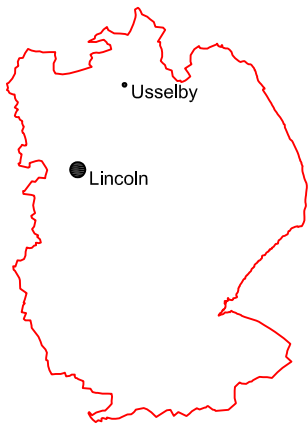
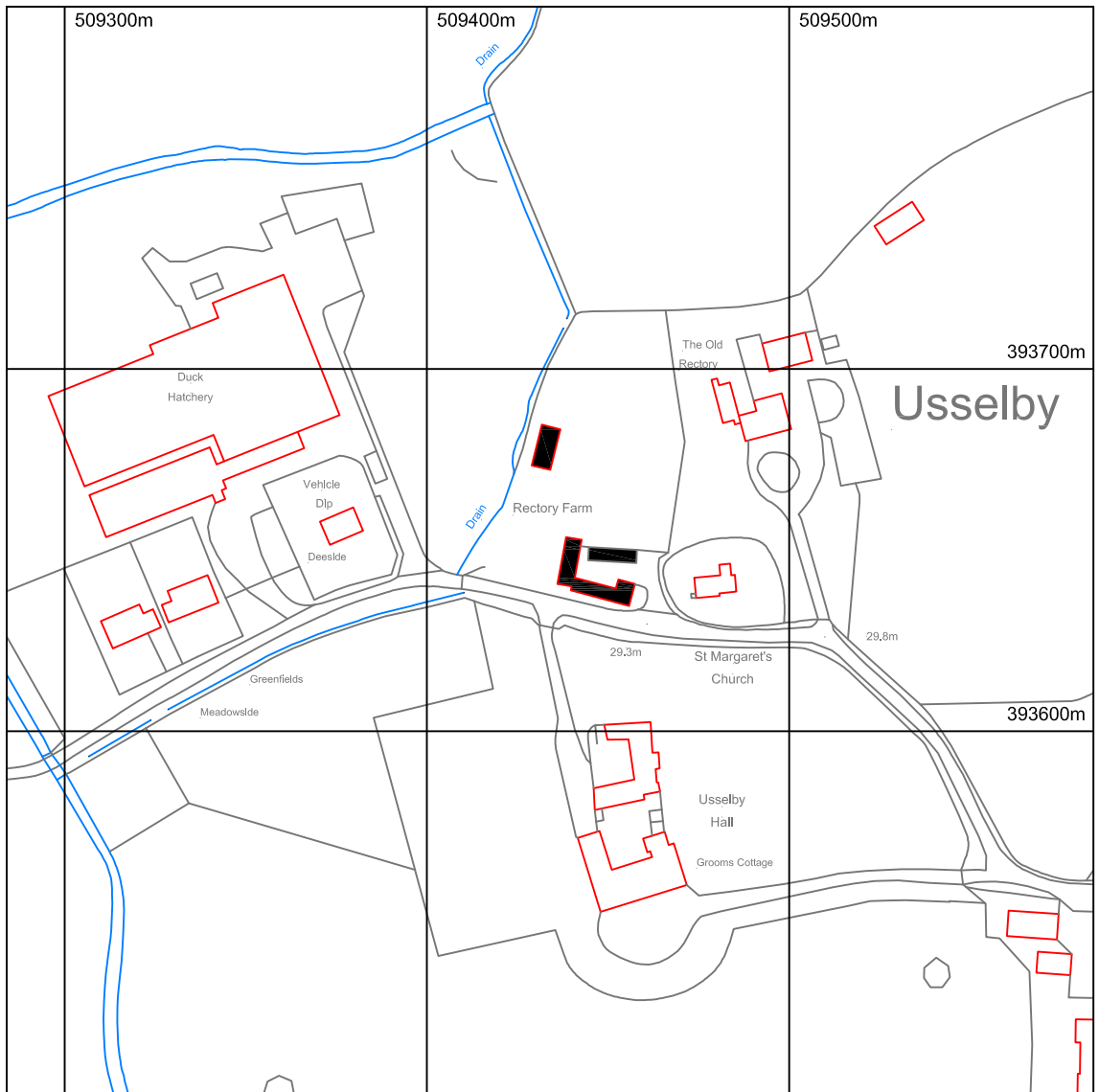
Project design originator Humber Field Archaeology
 Project director/manager Humber Field Archaeology
 Project supervisor D. Rawson
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Chris Marroitt Builders

Project archives

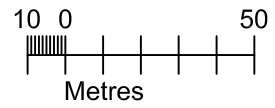
Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Humber Field Archaeology
 Digital Archive ID RFU11
 Digital Contents 'none'
 Digital Media available 'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Text'
 Digital Archive notes The digital archive will be held at HFA on a Hull City Council Server
 Paper Archive recipient The Collection Lincolnshire County Council
 Paper Archive ID LCNCC:2011.373
 Paper Contents 'none'
 Paper Media available 'Correspondence','Drawing','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological Building Recording at Rectory Farm, Usselby Lincolnshire
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Rawson, D.P.
 Other bibliographic details HFA Watching Brief Report Number 1278
 Date 2011
 Issuer or publisher Humber Field Archaeology
 Place of issue or publication Hull
 Description A4 resin steel binder
 Entered by David Atkinson (dave.atkinson@hull.gov.uk)
 Entered on 7 November 2011

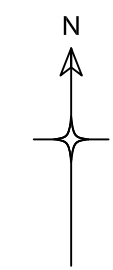
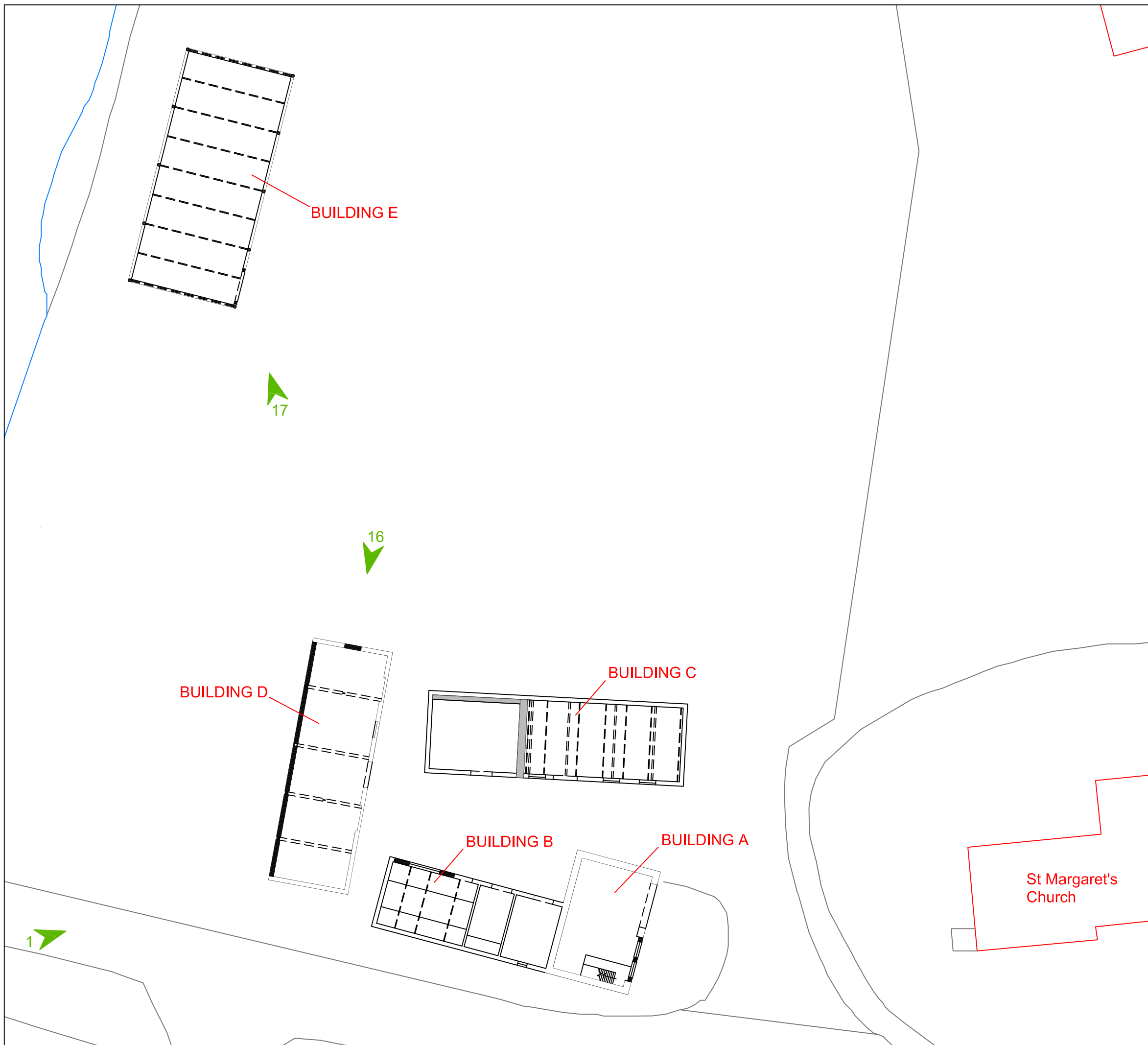



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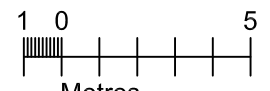


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Figure 1 Site location plan




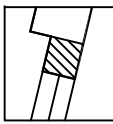


 Plate locations
 (where not shown on
 other figures)

1:200 

 Metres

Figure 2 Layout plan of Buildings A-E



-  Plate locations
-  Blockings
-  Collars

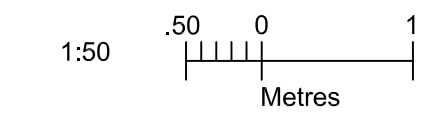


Figure 3 Ground-floor plan of Buildings A and B

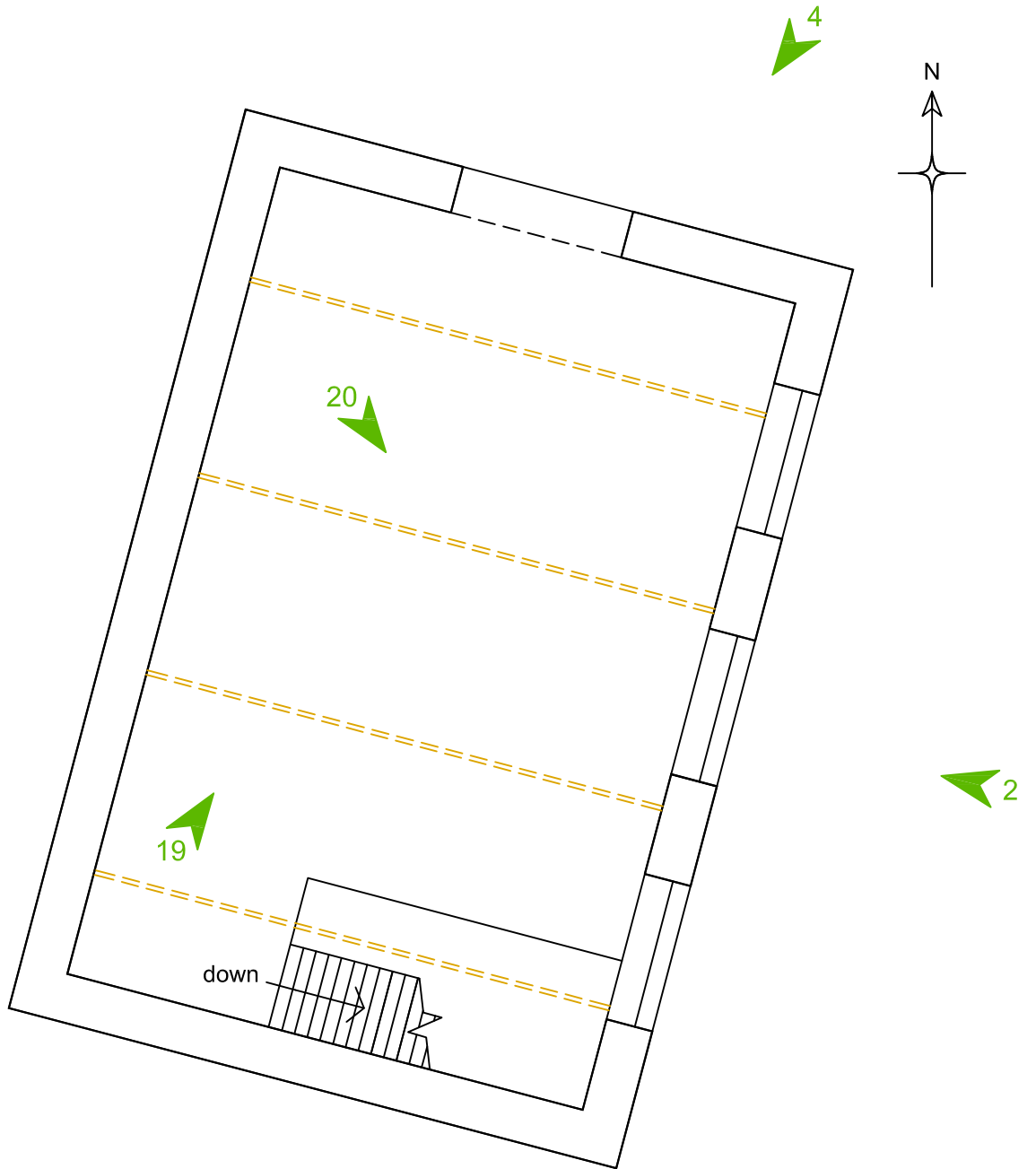
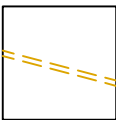


Plate locations



Collars



1:50

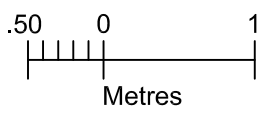


Figure 4 First-floor plan of Building A

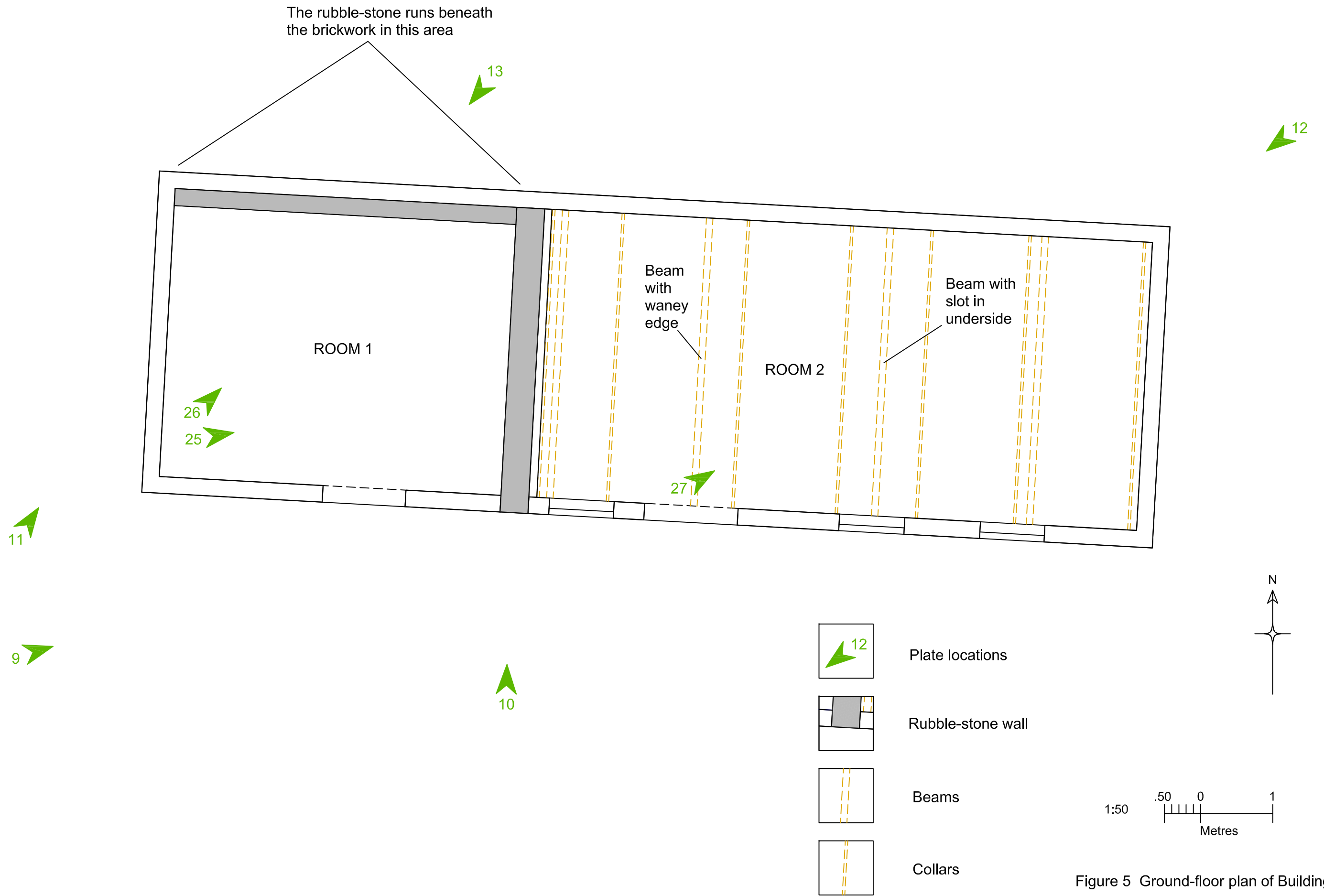
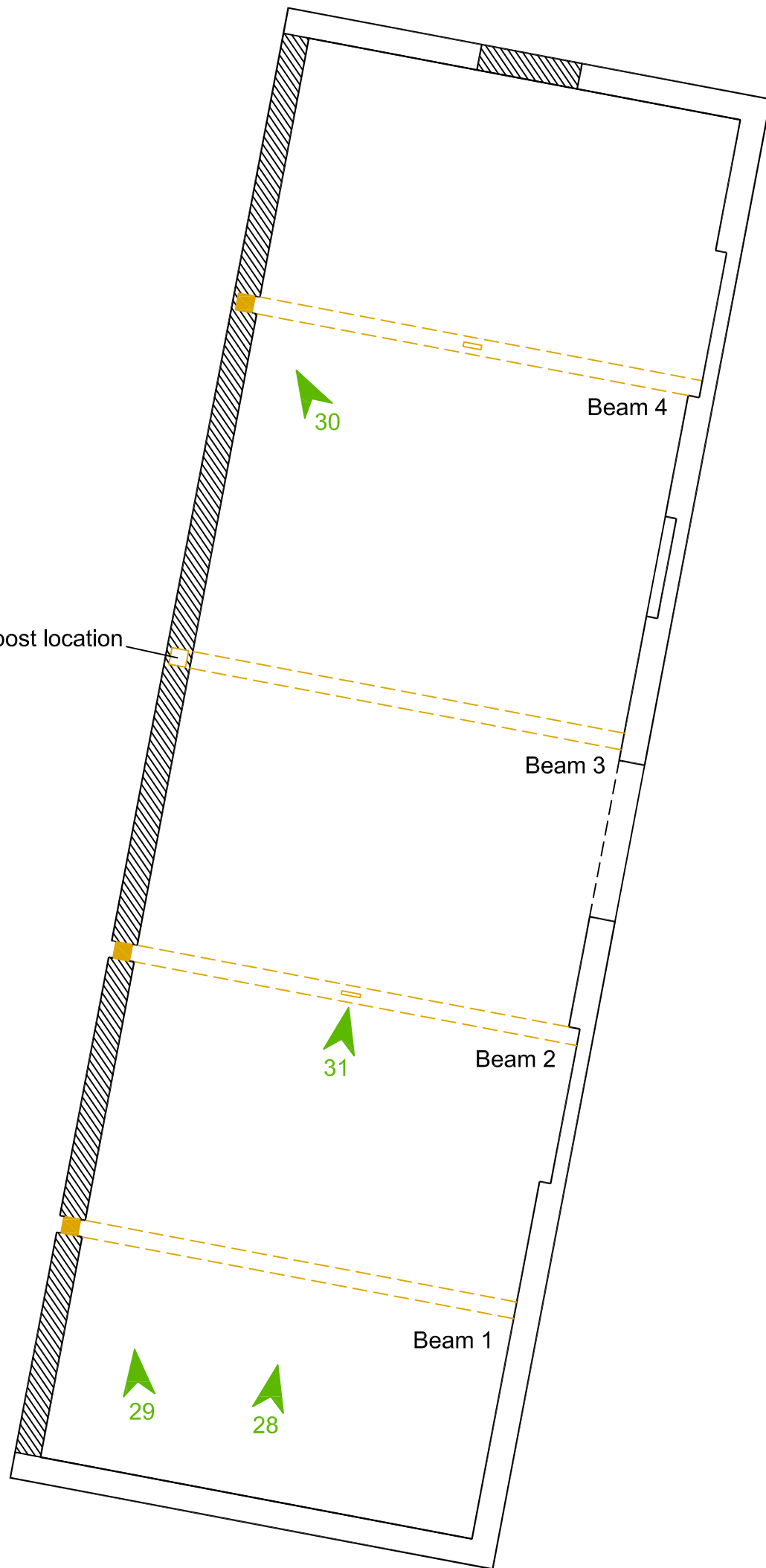


Figure 5 Ground-floor plan of Building C

14

Possible post location



Beam 4

Beam 3

Beam 2

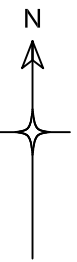
Beam 1


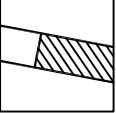
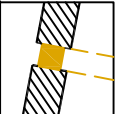
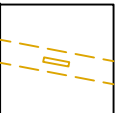
30

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28



-  Plate locations
-  Blockings
-  Timber post
-  Timber beam with mortice in underside

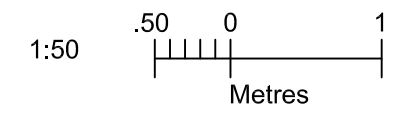
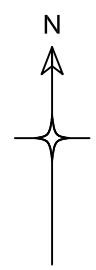
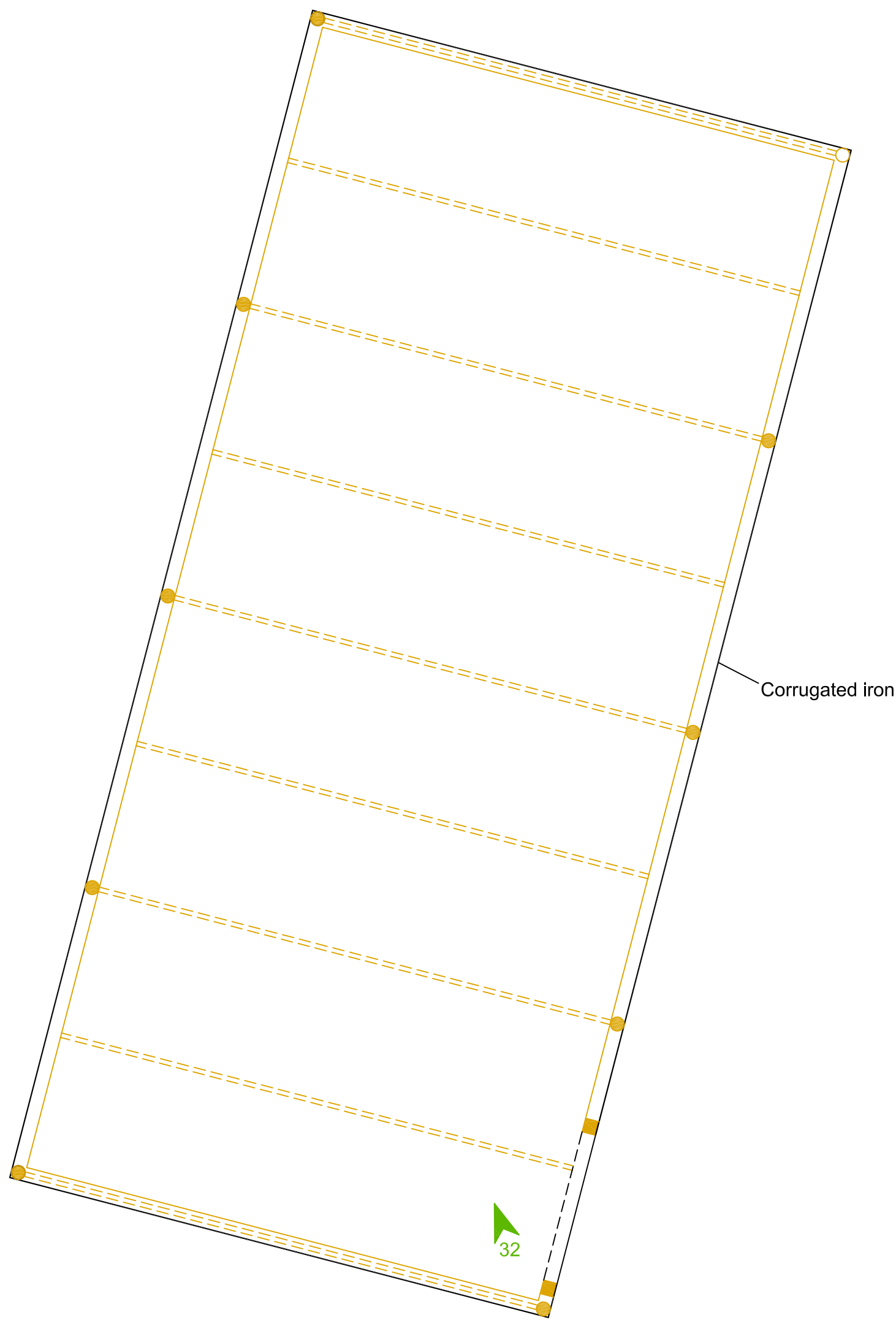

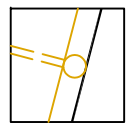


Figure 6 Plan of Building D



 Plate locations
 Roof truss, and timber post

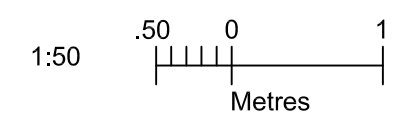


Figure 7 Plan of Building E

Note: Building E (not shown) dates entirely to the mid-20C onwards



Timberwork: For the sake of not overloading the drawing, timberwork was not coloured. However the following can be stated:

- Buildings A and B - All trusses of late C19th - early C20th
- Building C - Trusses (where viewed in room 2) probably as buildings A and B
Many beams may be reused early - mid-C19th
- Building D - Many beams may be reused early - mid-C19th

Note: All first-floor fabric of building A, including the roof, of late C19th - early C20th

Figure 8 Phased plan of Buildings A-D

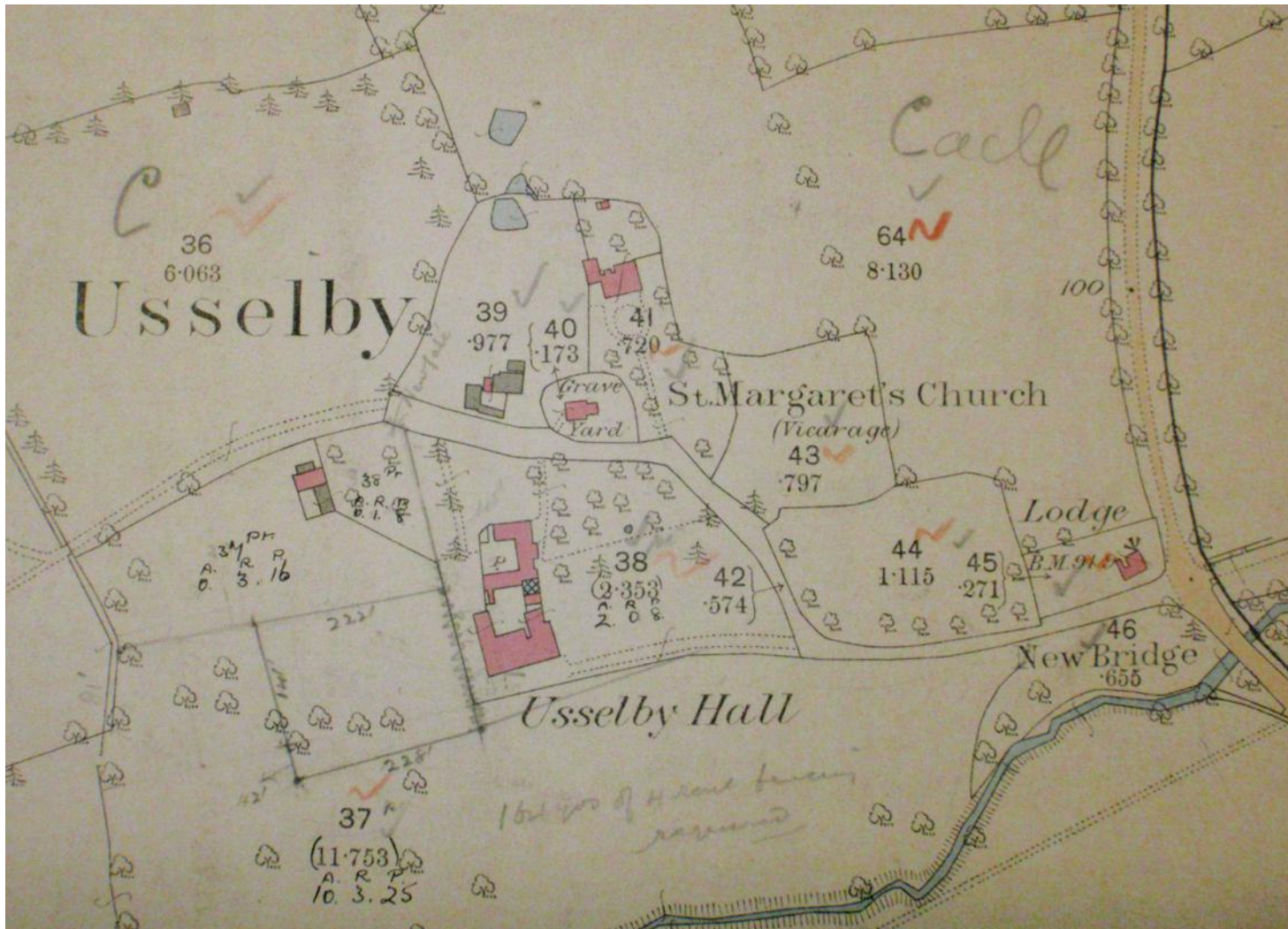


Figure 9 1887 Usselby 25 inch to 1 mile OS map

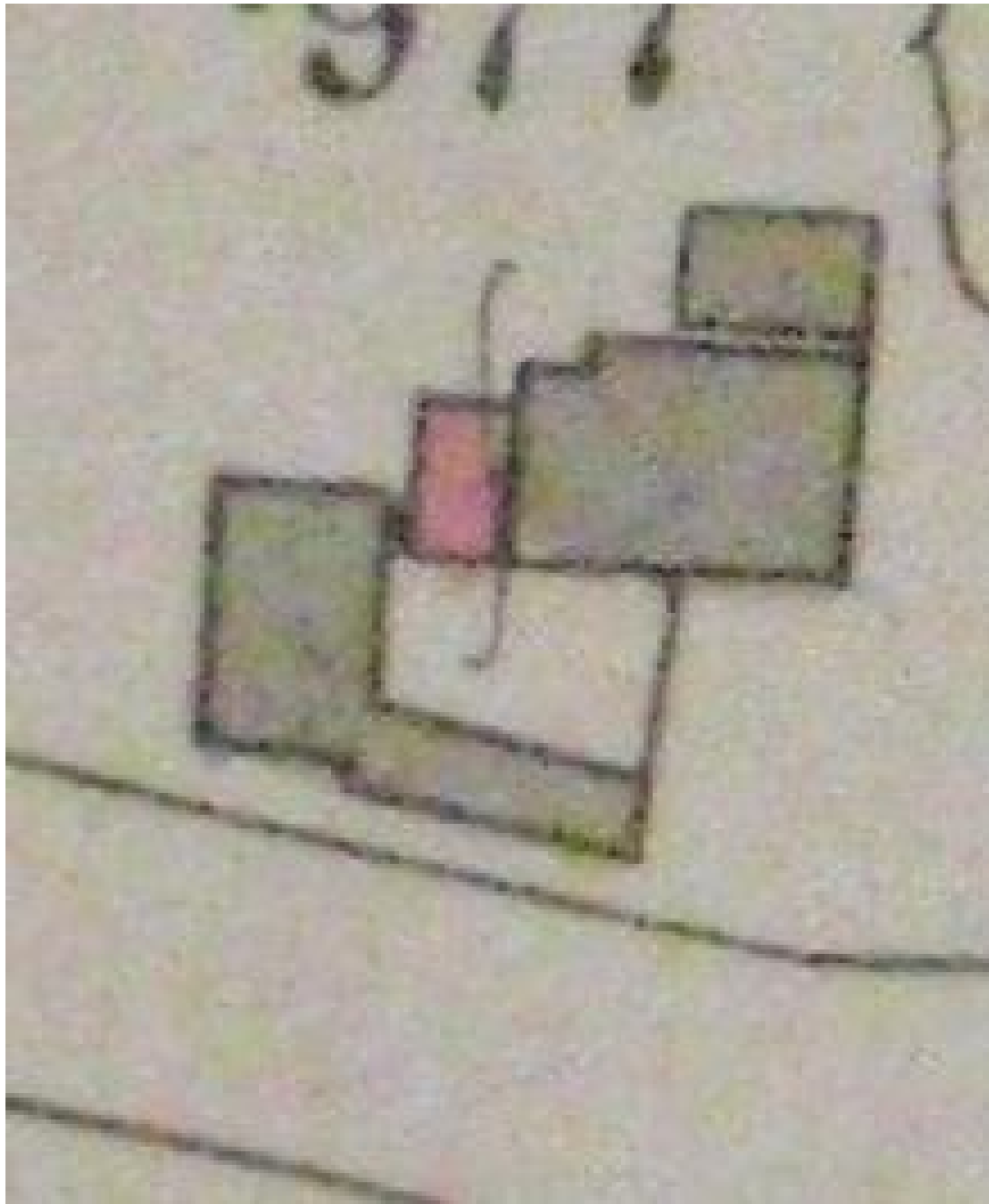


Figure 10 Detail of the farm buildings from the 1887 25 inch to 1 mile OS map

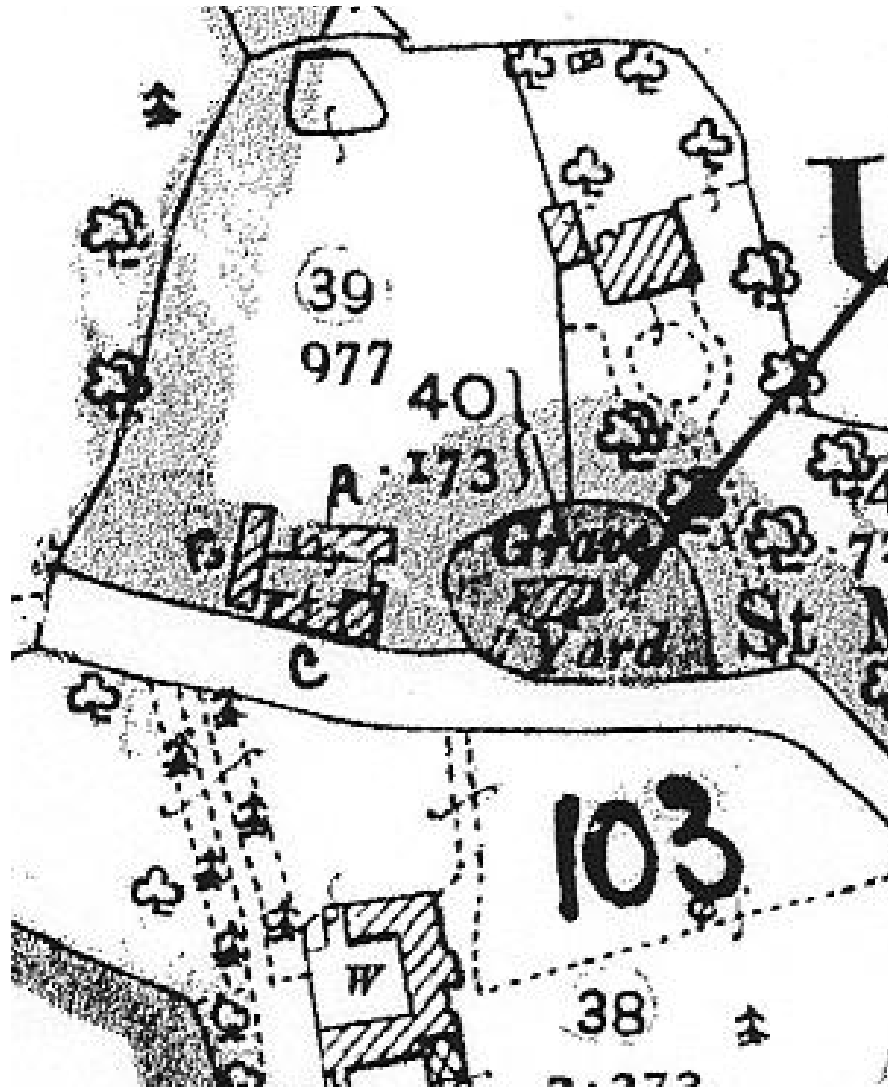


Figure 11 Detail of the farm buildings from the 1906 25 inch to 1 mile OS map



Figure 12 Detail of the farm buildings from the 1949 6 inch to 1 mile OS map



Plate 1 General view of the site from the south-west



Plate 2 East (principal) elevation of building A



Plate 3 West elevation of building A, together with the south elevations of buildings A and B



Plate 4 North elevation of building A



Plate 5 West elevation of building A and part of the north elevation of building B



Plate 6 North elevation of building B