

Humber Field Archaeology

Archaeological Consultants and Contractors



Historic Building Recording
at
Parkside Farm
Northorpe
West Lindsey



for

Keystone Architecture

Watching Brief Report Number: 1477
July 2016

Contents

Summary.....	3
1. Introduction.....	4
2. Planning Background.....	4
3. Historical Background.....	5
4. Methodology.....	5
5. Results.....	6
6. Discussion.....	10
7 Acknowledgements.....	10
8. References.....	11
9. Appendices.....	12

List of Figures
(located at end of report)

- Figure 1 Site location plan
- Figure 2 Plan of the buildings

List of Plates
(located at end of report)

- Plate 1 General view of the site from the south
- Plate 2 Buildings 2 and 3 viewed from the south-west across the site of the demolished building 1 (2m scale)
- Plate 3 The western part of the south elevation of building 2 (2m scale)
- Plate 4 The eastern part of the south elevation of building 2, with the only extant part of building 1 to the right (2m scale)
- Plate 5 The east wall of building 2 and the only remaining portion of building 1 viewed from the north-east (2m scale)
- Plate 6 The west elevation of building 3 viewed from the south-west (2m scale)
- Plate 7 The north elevation of building 3 and part of building 4 viewed from the north (2m scale)
- Plate 8 The east elevation of building 3 viewed from within building 4 (2m scale)
- Plate 9 The west elevation of building 4 viewed from the top of the steps at the north end of building 3 (2m scale)
- Plate 10 The north elevation of building 4
- Plate 11 The east elevation of building 4 viewed from the north-east
- Plate 12 The interior of building 2 viewed from the north-east and from within building 4
- Plate 13 Interior of the ground floor of building 3, viewed from the south (2m scale)
- Plate 14 The blocked doorway in the east wall of the ground floor of building 3 viewed from the west (2m scale)
- Plate 15 Building 3 at first-floor level as viewed from the north
- Plate 16 The inner face of the first-floor north gable end of building 3 viewed from the south-west
- Plate 17 The interior of building 4 viewed from the south

D. P. Rawson, May 2016

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Summary

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA), prior to the conversion and renovation of farm buildings at Parkside Farm, Northorpe, West Lindsey in Lincolnshire.

The buildings, which had been partly demolished prior to survey, appeared to have been largely of built in the 20th century. However, a cart shed which retained in its north end some coursed limestone rubble walling, most probably dated to the mid-19th century, and an adjoining barn may have been of a similar date. The cart shed was the only extant building on the site that retained some coursed rubble stone walling – evidence of a vernacular tradition of farm building from the 18th and 19th centuries in the Lincolnshire Wolds.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a programme of historic building recording at Parkside Farm, Northorpe, West Lindsey in Lincolnshire undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA), on behalf of Keystone Architecture prior to the conversion and renovation of a range of farm buildings (Figure 1 and Plate 1).

Site Code:	PFN15
National Grid Reference:	SK 9039 9668
Planning Reference:	130017
Museum Reference:	LCNCC: 2015.232

The site lies to the south-east of the village of Northorpe, to the north of the B1205 close to the railway line between Kirton in Lindsey and Gainsborough, being largely surrounded by a mix of pasture and arable farmland. The River Eau lies to the east and north.

2. Planning Background

The work associated with this project was carried out by staff from HFA in accordance with the written scheme for historic building recording produced by HFA, dated 26th November 2015, which itself was produced with reference to the Archaeological Brief for an Archaeological Building Recording at Parkside Farm, Northorpe, West Lindsey. Issued 11/05/15, Chapter 9 Specification and Project Design (v2.2), Archaeology Handbook, Lincolnshire County Council (revised November 2012). The written scheme was produced in response to the following archaeological conditions which were placed upon the planning application:

Condition 7.

No development shall take place until a written scheme of archaeological investigation has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include the following:

- a. An assessment and timetable of site investigation and recording,
- b. Provision for site analysis,
- c. Provision for publication and dissemination,
- d. Provision for archive deposition,
- e. Nomination of a competent person/organisation to undertake the work,
- f. The scheme to be in accordance with the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.

Reason:-To ensure the preparation and implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation and in accordance with Policy STRAT1 of the West Lindsey Local Plan first review 2006.

Condition 8.

The Local Planning Authority shall be notified in writing of the intention to commence the archaeological investigations in accordance with the approved written scheme referred to in Condition 7 at least 14 days before the said commencement. No variation shall take place without prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority.

Reason:-In order to facilitate the appropriate monitoring arrangements and to ensure the satisfactory archaeological investigation and retrieval of archaeological finds.

Condition 11.

The development shall only be carried out in accordance with the details approved under conditions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 of this planning permission.

Reason:-To safeguard the character and appearance of the building and the open countryside in accordance with Policies STRAT1 and RES9 of the West Lindsey Local Plan First review 2006.

Condition 12.

Following the archaeological site work referred to in condition 7, a written report of the findings of the work shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the said work being completed.

Reason:-To ensure the satisfactorily archaeological investigation and retrieval of archaeological finds.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

Historic farm buildings are shown in this location on the 1885 six-inch Ordnance Survey map. The site lies to the southeast of Northorpe shrunken medieval village and adjacent to medieval ridge and furrow associated with the settlement.

4. Methodology

The scheme of works comprised making a photographic survey of the building primarily with a view to highlighting surviving architectural features of aesthetic or historic interest. A single visit was made to the site on the 16th March 2016.

The digital photographic record was undertaken using a Pentax Optio WG-1 14 megapixel camera, with monochrome film and colour transparency photography being undertaken using Pentax ME and Pentax ME Super 35mm SLR cameras. The black and white film used was, for the purposes of archive stability, an Ilford silver iodide based one (FP4 ISO 125/22°) rather than a vegetable dye type. A selection of the digital photographs is presented as plates with this report.

All plate locations related to the architectural recording are included on the accompanying 1:200 scale plan of the farm buildings (Figure 2). The plan was modified from ones produced by Keystone Architecture. The drawing conventions used correspond as far as possible to those recommended in the 2016 Historic England publication, 'Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice'.

A concordance table cross-referencing all the digital images, monochrome photographs and colour transparencies is included as Appendix 1 of this report.

5. Results

EXTERNAL DESCRIPTIONS

Building 1

This had been almost entirely demolished prior to survey with the exception of a short stretch of wall in the former buildings north-east corner (Figure 2, Plate 5). The wall was of an orange red and occasionally russet coloured brick that had been largely laid in English garden wall bond (three courses of stretchers to each of headers). There was a single window opening with a segmental arch consisting of brick on edge and the wall had been topped with stone copings.

Building 2 (Barn)

General description

The building survived merely as an east-west orientated (Figure 2) unroofed shell and had been built of an orange red and occasionally russet coloured brick.

South elevation

This elevation (Plate 2) consisted of slightly different western (Plate 3) and eastern (Plate 4) parts. In the western part the brickwork (with bricks of size 220mm x 100mm x 60-65mm) had been laid in English garden wall bond and survived to a height of over 3m. There were two doorways and two window openings, all having segmental arches consisting of brick on edge. The brick in the eastern part had also been laid in English garden wall bond but here survived to a height of over 4.5m. The only openings in this area of the wall comprised two ventilation slots, though there were two rows of what appeared to be putlog holes.

West elevation

The brickwork of this short elevation had again been laid in English garden wall bond and there were no openings in it.

North elevation

This elevation had been almost entirely demolished (Figure 2, Plate 12).

East elevation

A mirror image of the west elevation, though here the brickwork survived to a height of over 4.5m (Plate 5).

Building 3 (Cart shed)

General description

This building was built of brick and limestone rubble and was orientated north-south. It had clearly been formerly of two storeys but only the north gable end of the building survived by the time of the survey (Plate 1, 2 and 6-8).

West elevation

The elevation comprised a row of five segmental brick arches supported by brick piers, the whole surviving to a height of a little less than 3m (Plate 6). The bricks were of a slightly more orange colour than those described earlier and of size 225mm x 105mm x 65-70mm. Bullnose bricks were used at the corners of the piers and also in the lower courses of the arches, which comprised two courses of brick on edge. Cast iron tie-plates were present at the ends of the elevation and between the arches.

North elevation

This comprised the surviving gable end of the building (Plate 7). The overall height of the gable end was around 5m. The brick in the elevation had been laid in English garden wall bond and the first-floor entrance was reached via a flight of precast concrete steps (Figure 2). The arch over the entrance was segmental and comprised two courses of brick on edge. The gable was surmounted by decorative detailing consisted of three courses of brick standing slightly proud of the main brickwork of the elevation. The upper and lower courses of this detailing consisted simply of stretchers whilst the middle course was of cogged brickwork.

The flight of concrete steps was supported by a structure (*ibid*) consisting very largely of brickwork that appeared to have been of quite modern machine made bricks of size 220mm x 105mm x 65mm. However, at the north-west corner of this structure there were bullnose bricks there were very similar to those used in the west elevation.

East elevation

The brickwork was very similar to that described elsewhere in the building though here it had been laid in a mixture of English garden wall bond and Scottish bond (five courses of stretchers to each of headers). There were cast iron tie-plates in positions corresponding to those noted in the west elevation (Plate 8). The only other feature of the elevation was a former doorway blocked with breeze blocks.

South elevation

This was no longer extant (Figure 2).

Building 4 (Large barn)

General description

Far and away the largest of the former farm buildings and though 'L'-shaped, running from north to south (Figure 2). Like all the other buildings it was unroofed at the time of survey.

West elevation

The southern part of this elevation comprised the east wall of building 3 (cart shed) described above. The northern part was around 6m and had been built of modern (post-1945) machine made brick that was either of a pale orange to pink colour or of darker more russet colour (Plate 9). Within this part of the elevation the area to the north was of the paler brick and had been laid in English garden wall bond, whilst much of the area to the south (save in the uppermost part of the elevation) was of the darker brick which had been laid in Scottish bond. The bricks were of size 220mm x 105mm x 70mm.

There were two large entrances in the elevation (Figure 2, Plate 9). Both had substantial timber lintels. At the northernmost end of the elevation there were two brick buttresses that ran to the full height of the elevation and positioned between them a small toilet block. At the top of the elevation at regular intervals were a series of window openings.

North elevation

Again, this comprised two portions: that adjoining the north-east corner of building 3 and the main north elevation (Figure 2). The former consisted primarily of the pale brickwork noted in the west elevation though there was some of the dark brick higher up (Plate 7). Most of the brick had been laid in Scottish bond. This part of the elevation contained a surviving portion of gable with the remnant of a window and its sill. At its east end there was an entrance of similar to size to those noted in the west elevation.

The main north elevation was rather different in character. Here there was only one opening high up in the elevation and the bricks were almost entirely of a russet colour (Plate 10). The brickwork had been laid in manner containing a minimum of cross-bonding – in this case for every five courses of stretchers there was one comprising alternate headers and stretchers. Significantly this short elevation contained three substantial buttresses rising to only a little short of the surviving height of the elevation, which was a maximum of around 5m. Each buttress was topped by a single course of brick on end.

East elevation

This elevation contained no openings in its surviving height of around 4m (Plate 11). Most of the brickwork was of the pale orange to pink colour noted earlier with regard to the west elevation and this again had been laid in English garden wall bond. Close to the midpoint of the elevation and area of brickwork had been laid in the russet

coloured bricks in the Scottish bond noted earlier. The substantial buttresses were also of the darker brick (Figure 2, *ibid*).

South elevation

This would have largely comprised the north wall of building 2 which had been demolished prior to survey (Figure 2).

INTERNAL DESCRIPTIONS

Building 2 (Barn)

Evidently, there was formerly a wall running north to south across the interior of the building dividing it in two (Figure 2). Joist holes ran along the south wall of the western part of the building where the surviving wall was high enough to retain them (Plate 12). This indicated that this portion of the building originally had two floors. Shallow buttresses were also regularly spaced along this wall which also, along with the west wall, had been either plastered and/or heavily distempered over much of its area.

Building 3 (Cart shed)

Ground floor

A series of chamfered timber beams of section 0.38m x 0.24m supported the joists for the first floor and ran east to west across the building (Figure 2, Plate 13). Internally, the north wall consisted almost entirely of coursed limestone rubble. The blocked doorway in the east wall noted earlier was blocked internally with bricks, the timber lintel above having deformed considerably (Plate 14).

First floor

This had been almost entirely reduced to floor level (Plate 15), though the north gable end was almost entirely intact at the time of survey (Plate 16). Like the internal face of the ground-floor north wall the wall at first-floor level was of coursed limestone, though only to the height of the doorway. The door surround was of brick like the internal wall at gable level.

Building 4 (Large barn)

A series of buttresses ran along both the east and west walls (Figure 2, Plate 17). Although a very large building its floor appeared, save for a small central section comprising *in-situ* cast concrete, to have been of earth (Figure 2).

6. Discussion

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

Building 1, though almost entirely demolished prior to survey, would appear to have been built largely in the 20th century since only the north-eastern portion of the building is shown on the 1905 six-inch Ordnance Survey map. Its function was not ascertained.

Building 2 had also been built in the mid to late 19th century, its eastern, single storey portion having functioned as a barn whilst its two-storey western part may have been utilised for a variety of purposes. It appears to be shown on the 1885 six-inch Ordnance Survey map.

Building 3 may have predated buildings 1 and 2 since it incorporated some coursed limestone rubble walling. The use of brick together with roughly worked limestone blocks was very much part of a vernacular tradition for the construction of farm buildings in the Lincolnshire Wolds during the 18th and 19th centuries, as noted by the author at Roxby (Rawson 2005), Thealby (Rawson 2007) and Winteringham (Rawson 2014). Other buildings that were part of the farm complex may have utilised limestone but have long since been demolished. The ground floor of the building would clearly have been used as a cart shed whilst the upper part might have functioned as a granary. It appears to be shown on the 1885 six-inch Ordnance Survey map.

Building 4 had been constructed (with the exception of much of its southern and part of its western sides) in the 20th century with much of it clearly having been built after 1945. The 1948 six-inch Ordnance Survey map appears to show a structure to the east of building 3 (the cart shed) but separate buildings to the north and north-east. The two large entrances in the west elevation of building 4 had substantial timber lintels. Since a substantial 20th century farm building would be expected to have either precast concrete or steel lintels, these had presumably been reused – possibly from a large, earlier barn that had once been part of the farm.

7 Acknowledgements

Thanks are accorded to Keystone Architecture for their co-operation during the course of this project. The work was carried out in accordance with a project design prepared by HFA with reference to an Archaeological Brief for Building Recording (LCC 2015) and the Archaeology Handbook produced by Lincolnshire County Council (LCC 2012). The report was edited by David Atkinson and administrative support was provided by Georgina Richardson.

8. References

Bibliographic References:

Atkinson, D. 2015. Parkside Farm, Northorpe, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire. Written scheme for historic building recording

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

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008. Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008)

Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) Archaeology Handbook (revised 2012)

Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) Historic Environment Team Archaeological Brief for Scheme of Monitoring and Recording – Building recording. Parkside, Northorpe. West Lindsey Planning Authority. Planning Application Ref: 130017. Grid Reference: SK 9039 9668. Issued: 11/5/2015. Issued by: Louise Jennings Historic Environment Officer

Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2), English Heritage, 1991.

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

Rawson, D. P. 2007. A Photographic Record of various buildings at Thealby Grange, Thealby. Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report Number 709

Rawson, D. P. 2014. Historic Building Recording at 1 Silver Street, Winteringham. Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report Number 1418

Maps Consulted:

1885 six inches to one mile Ordnance Survey

1905 six inches to one mile Ordnance Survey

1948 six inches to one mile Ordnance Survey

9. Appendices

Appendix 1 Photographic Concordance Table

Photograph	Site Code	Film No	Frame	Slide	Digital	Ref Print?	Pub?	Direction of view	Description
1	PFN15	1	33	1	1	-1	0	N	General view of the site
2	PFN15	1	1	2	2	-1	-1	N	General view of the site
3	PFN15	1	2	3	3	-1	-1	NE	Buildings 2 & 3 viewed from across site of demolished building 1
4	PFN15	1	3	4	4	-1	-1	N	W part of the S elevation of building 2
5	PFN15	1	4	5	5	-1	-1	N	E part of the S elevation of building 2
6	PFN15	1	31	6	6	-1	-1	SW	E wall of building 2 and standing remnant of building 1
7	PFN15	1	25	7	7	-1	-1	NE	W elevation of building 3
8	PFN15	1	26	8	8	-1	-1	E	Part of the W elevation of building 3
9	PFN15	1	7		9	-1	-1	NE	W elevation of building 3
10	PFN15	1	5	9	10	-1	0	E	Buildings 3 & 4
11	PFN15	1	12	10	11	-1	-1	S	N elevation of building 3 & part of building 4
12	PFN15	1	13	11	12	-1	0	S	Gable detail of N elevation of building 3
13	PFN15	1	21	12	13	-1	-1	W	E elevation of building 3
14	PFN15	1	20		14	-1	0	NW	Part of E elevation of building 3 & part of building 4 interior
15	PFN15	1	15	13	15	-1	-1	NE	W elevation of building 4
16	PFN15	1	16	14	16	-1	-1	SW	N elevation of building 4
17	PFN15	1	17	15	17	-1	-1	SW	E elevation of building 4
18	PFN15				18	0	0	W	Central part of E elevation of building 4
19	PFN15	1	22	16	19	-1	-1	SW	Building 2 interior
20	PFN15	1	8	17	20	-1	-1	N	Interior ground floor of building 3
21	PFN15	1	10		21	-1	-1	E	Blocked doorway in ground-floor E wall of building 3
22	PFN15	1	14	18	22	-1	-1	S	Building 3 first-floor level
23	PFN15	1	28	19	23	-1	-1	NE	Inner face of N gable, building 3
24	PFN15	1	19	20	24	-1	0	NW	Inner face of N gable, building 3
25	PFN15	1	24	21	25	-1	-1	N	Interior of building 4
26	PFN15	1	18	22	26	-1	0	N	Interior of building 4
27	PFN15	1	27	23	27	-1	0	NW	E elevation of building 3

Appendix 2 Archive

Project Details: Historic Building Recording prior to the conversion and renovation of farm buildings at Parkside Farm, Northorpe, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Site Code: PFN15

National Grid Reference: SK 9039 9668

Planning Reference: 130017

Accession Number or Museum Reference: LCNCC: 2015.232

Author: D. P. Rawson

Date of fieldwork: 16.03.16

Report Number. 1477

Quantity

1x A4 cardboard wallet contains the paper archive

Summary of work

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA), prior to the conversion and renovation of farm buildings at Parkside Farm, Northorpe, West Lindsey in Lincolnshire.

The buildings, which had been partly demolished prior to survey, appeared to have been largely of built in the 20th century. However, a cart shed which retained in its north end some coursed limestone rubble walling, most probably dated to the mid-19th century, and an adjoining barn may have been of a similar date. The cart shed was the only extant building on the site that retained some coursed rubble stone walling – evidence of a vernacular tradition of farm building from the 18th and 19th centuries in the Lincolnshire Wolds.

Index to Archive

1 Background:

- 1.1 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
- 1.2 Correspondence

2 Site Data:

- 2.1 Staff site visit log
- 2.2 Site plans

3 The Photographic Record:

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

4. Final Report: Historic Building Recording at Parkside Farm, Northorpe, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire. Humber Archaeology Watching Brief Report Number 1477, July 1477

Appendix 3 Written Scheme

PARKSIDE FARM, NORTHORPE, WEST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE: Written scheme for historic building recording



Prepared by: HUMBER FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY
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DN15 9YG

Site Code: PFN15
Museum Reference: LCNCC : 2015.232
Planning Ref: 130017
National Grid Reference: SK 9039 9668

Contents

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION	15
2.1	Site Location and description	15
2.2	Geology and topography	15
2.3	Planning background	16
2.4	Archaeological and historical background	16
3	OBJECTIVES	16
4	METHOD STATEMENT	17
4.1	Building record	17
4.2	Off-site works	17
4.3	Copyright, confidentiality and publicity	18
4.5	Health and Safety, Insurance	18
4.6	Monitoring	19
5	TIMETABLE AND STAFFING	19
5.1	Timetable for the work	19
5.2	Staffing	19
	REFERENCES	21

D. Atkinson
26/11/2015

1 SUMMARY

The Document has been prepared by Humber Field Archaeology for Keystone Architecture, in response to a brief for a scheme of archaeological monitoring and building recording issued by Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record Team (LHER) on 11th May 2015. The document sets out the methodology for the recording of structures prior to conversion and renovation.

2 INTRODUCTION

This written scheme has been prepared to outline the proposed methodology for undertaking the works with reference to the Archaeological Brief for an Archaeological Building Recording at Parkside Farm, Northorpe, West Lindsey. Issued 11/05/15, Chapter 9 Specification and Project Design (v2.2), Archaeology Handbook, Lincolnshire County Council (revised November 2012)

The Brief states ‘They [The local planning authority] should....require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part), in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible’ National Planning Policy Framework Section 12, para 141.

Archaeological building recording is to be undertaken at Parkside Farm, Northorpe in order to satisfy the archaeological conditions on the planning permission for this site.

2.1 Site Location and description

The site (NGR SK 9039 9668; see Figure 1) lies to the south-east of the village of Northorpe, to the north of the B1205 close to the railway line between Kirton in Lindsey and Gainsborough, being largely surrounded by of a mix of pasture and arable farmland. The River Eau lies to the east and north.

2.2 Geology and topography

The site lies at around 10m OD. The soil in this area consists of slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils, (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>) overlying the bedrock of Frodingham Ironstone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

2.3 Planning background

Planning permission has been granted for the barn conversion and renovation of buildings at Parkside Farm, Northorpe. The following relate to archaeology:

Condition 7.

No development shall take place until a written scheme of archaeological investigation has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include the following:

- a. An assessment and timetable of site investigation and recording,
- b. Provision for site analysis,
- c. Provision for publication and dissemination,
- d. Provision for archive deposition,
- e. Nomination of a competent person/organisation to undertake the work,
- f. The scheme to be in accordance with the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.

Reason:-To ensure the preparation and implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation and in accordance with Policy STRAT1 of the West Lindsey Local Plan first review 2006.

Condition 8.

The Local Planning Authority shall be notified in writing of the intention to commence the archaeological investigations in accordance with the approved written scheme referred to in Condition 7 at least 14 days before the said commencement. No variation shall take place without prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority.

Reason:-In order to facilitate the appropriate monitoring arrangements and to ensure the satisfactory archaeological investigation and retrieval of archaeological finds.

Condition 11.

The development shall only be carried out in accordance with the details approved under conditions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 of this planning permission.

Reason:-To safeguard the character and appearance of the building and the open countryside in accordance with Policies STRAT1 and RES9 of the West Lindsey Local Plan First review 2006.

Condition 12.

Following the archaeological site work referred to in condition 7, a written report of the findings of the work shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the said work being completed.

Reason:-To ensure the satisfactorily archaeological investigation and retrieval of archaeological finds.

2.4 Archaeological and historical background

Historic farm buildings are shown in this location on the 1905 second edition Ordnance Survey map. The site lies to the southeast of Northorpe shrunken medieval village and adjacent to medieval ridge and furrow associated with the settlement.

3 OBJECTIVES

The intention is to record any features of architectural interest revealed prior to conversion and renovation. 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 the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (September 1996, revised October 2008).

4 METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 Building record

The recording will be undertaken by a professional historic buildings analyst with experience in buildings of this type. A full photographic record will be made of the surviving buildings with detailed 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 re-use. 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 database linking the prints, negatives, transparencies and digital photographs. The negatives and transparencies will be stored in 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 re-used. Where samples are taken, they will be examined at the HFA offices to assess whether they are suitable for dating; normal requirement is for 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 re-use of older masonry incorporated into the new fabric; if necessary, a 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 twelve 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 phased 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 lodged 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.

4.4 Health and Safety, Insurance

Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Under the terms of the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999*, HFA prepare Risk Assessments for any excavations undertaken. Overall policy is in line with recommendations set out in the SCAUM/FAME manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2007). Furthermore, HFA has a safety manual for excavations 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 as a section of Hull City Council are also covered by £2m Professional Indemnity Insurance. Copies of the certificates can be supplied on request.

4.5 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 following approval. Notice shall be given to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Team ten working days in advance of work commencing on site.

The report on the recording will be produced in the twelve-week period following the on-site recording.

5.2 Staffing

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 also drawn as necessary from the external specialists listed.

DAVID ATKINSON ACIfA.

Project Manager

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 2013 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.

From 2013 has worked as one of the Project Managers with responsibility for various projects from their inception through to completion.

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, the mud and stud building at Littlewick Farm, Goxhill, Rectory Farm, Usselby and Poplar Farm, Marton.

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

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

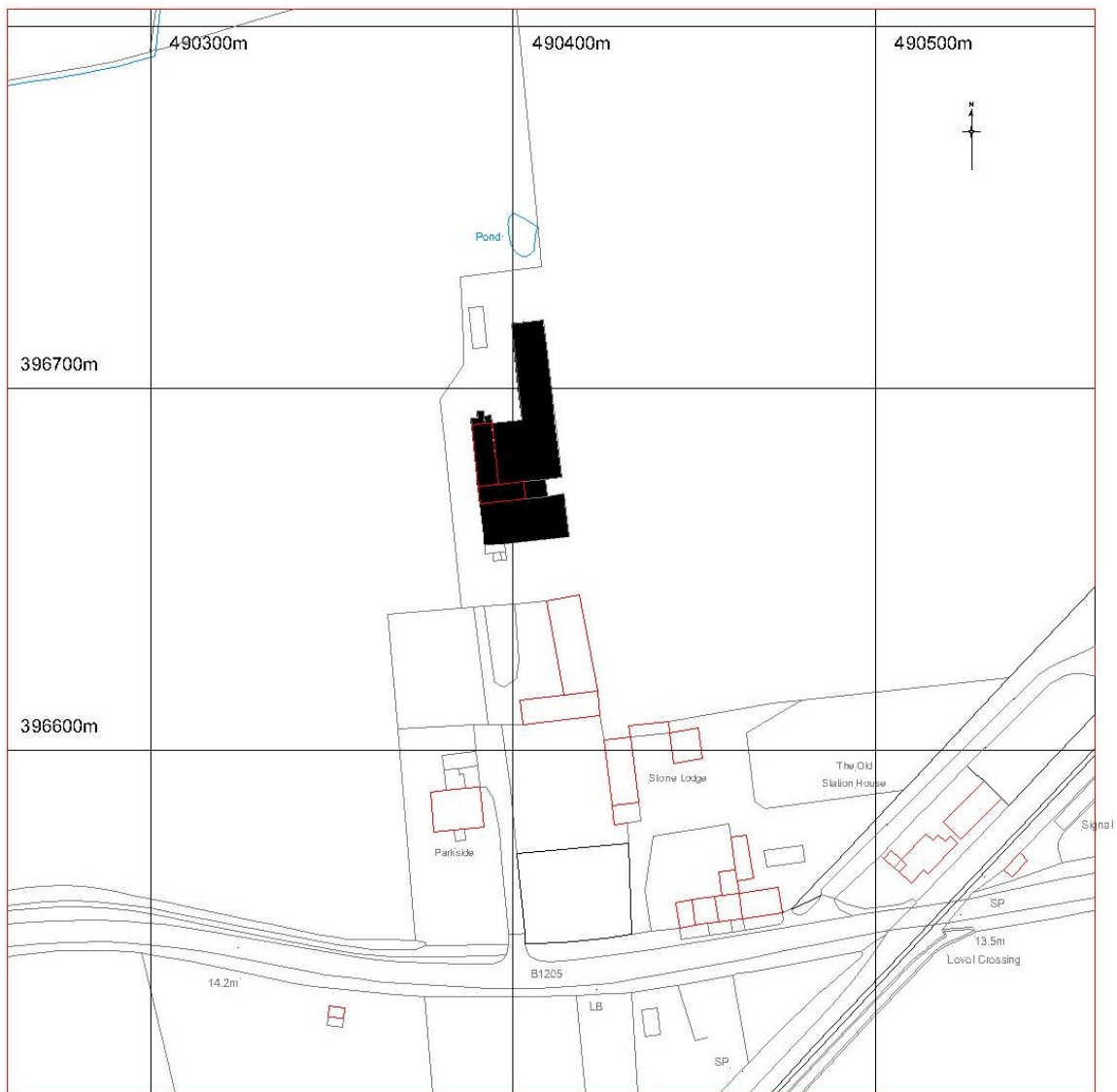
Has worked extensively on finds from the East Riding of Yorkshire and the Humber Region of the Prehistoric, Roman, Anglian, Mid-Saxon, Saxo-Norman, Medieval and Post-medieval periods. Has published widely, contributing extensively to articles and monographs at regional, national and international level.

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.
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	J. Cowgill, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy.
Archaeomagnetism,	Dr M. Noel, GeoQuest Associates.
Geophysics	
Human Remains	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	I. Tyers, Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd.
Radiocarbon/AMS	Beta Analytic, Florida, USA.

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Institute for Conservation



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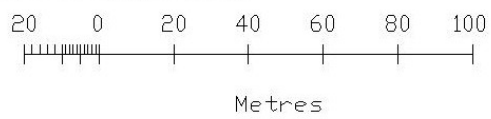


Figure 1: Site location

Appendix 4 Oasis Form

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: humberfi2-257603

Project details

Project name	Parkside Farm Northorpe
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA), prior to the conversion and renovation of farm buildings at Parkside Farm, Northorpe, West Lindsey in Lincolnshire. The buildings, which had been partly demolished prior to survey, appeared to have been largely of built in the 20th century. However, a cart shed which retained in its north end some coursed limestone rubble walling, most probably dated to the mid-19th century, and an adjoining barn may have been of a similar date. The cart shed was the only extant building on the site that retained some coursed rubble stone walling - evidence of a vernacular tradition of farm building from the 18th and 19th centuries in the Lincolnshire Wolds.
Project dates	Start: 16-03-2016 End: 16-03-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC: 2015,232 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	PFN15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Monument type	AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE WEST LINDSEY NORTHORPE PARKSIDE FARM NORTHORPE
Postcode	DN21 4AQ
Study area	1040 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 9039 9668 53.458845263946 -0.638469003462 53 27 31 N 000 38 18 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Humber Field Archaeology
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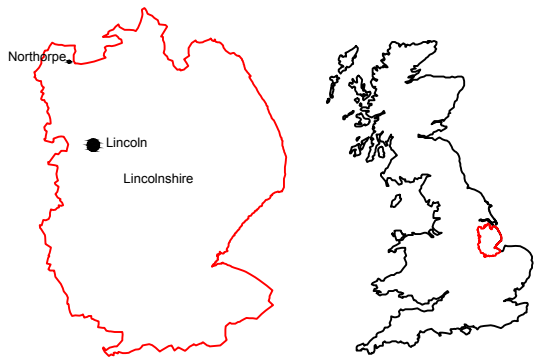
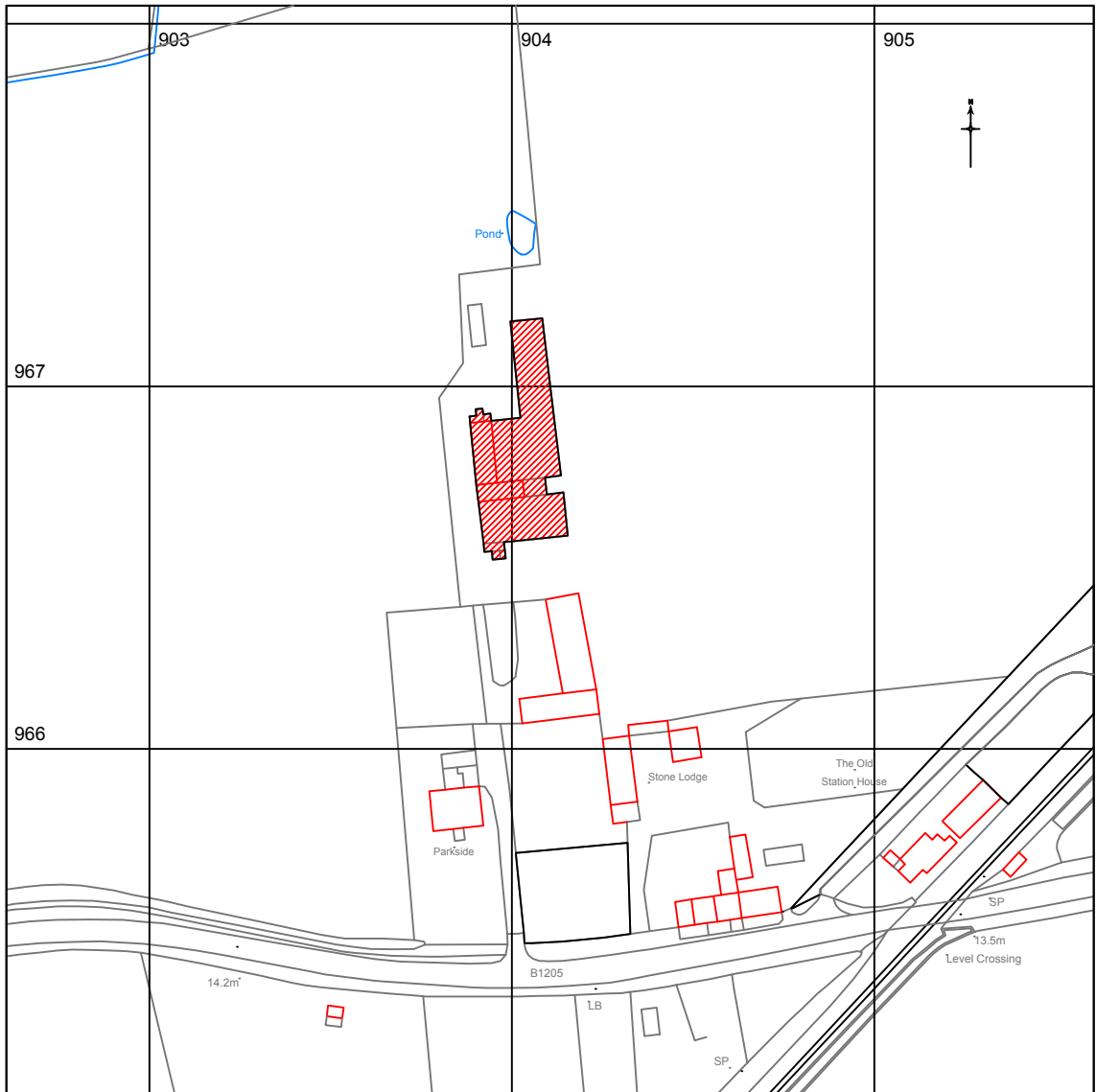
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Humber Field Archaeology
Project director/manager	Humber Field Archaeology
Project supervisor	D. Rawson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Humber Field Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	PFN15
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:2015.232
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	Historic Building Recording at Parkside Farm, Northorpe, West Lindsey
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Rawson, D.P.
Other bibliographic details	HFA watching Brief Report Number 1477
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Humber Field Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Hull
Description	A4
Entered by	David Atkinson (dave.atkinson@hullcc.gov.uk)
Entered on	14 July 2016



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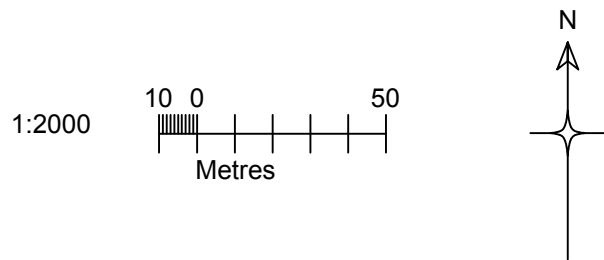
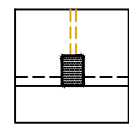
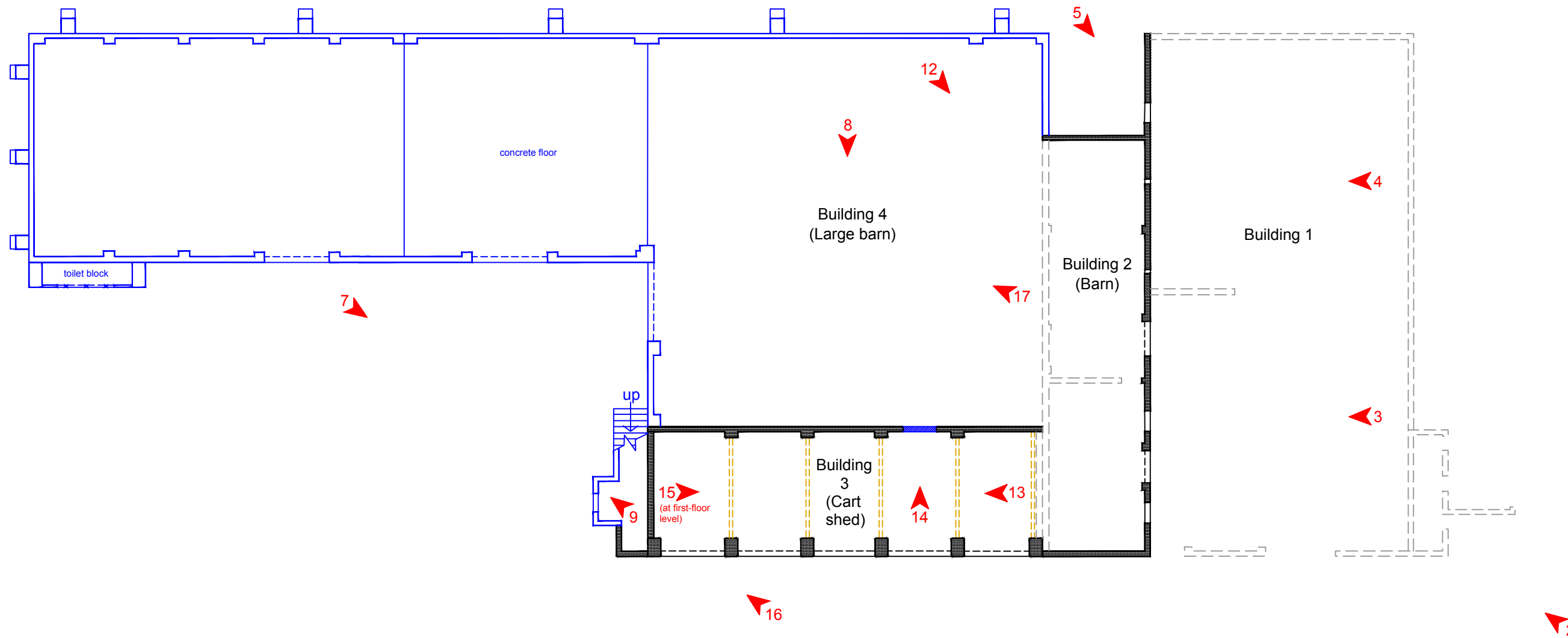
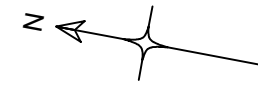


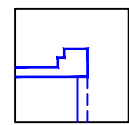
Figure 1 Site location plan

11

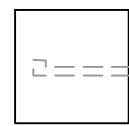
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19th-century build



20th-century build



Demolished prior to survey

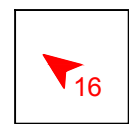


Plate locations

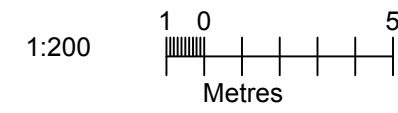


Figure 2 Plan of the buildings



Plate 1 General view of the site from the south



Plate 2 Buildings 2 and 3 viewed from the south-west across the site of the demolished building 1 (2m scale)



Plate 3 The western part of the south elevation of building 2 (2m scale)



Plate 4 The eastern part of the south elevation of building 2, with the only extant part of building 1 to the right (2m scale)



Plate 5 The east wall of building 2 and the only remaining portion of building 1 viewed from the north-east (2m scale)



Plate 6 The west elevation of building 3 viewed from the south-west (2m scale)



Plate 7 The north elevation of building 3 and part of building 4 viewed from the north (2m scale)



Plate 8 The east elevation of building 3 viewed from within building 4 (2m scale)



Plate 9 The west elevation of building 4 viewed from the top of the steps at the north end of building 3 (2m scale)



Plate 10 The north elevation of building 4



Plate 11 The east elevation of building 4 viewed from the north-east



Plate 12 The interior of building 2 viewed from the north-east and from within building 4



Plate 13 Interior of the ground floor of building 3, viewed from the south (2m scale)



Plate 14 The blocked doorway in the east wall of the ground floor of building 3 viewed from the west (2m scale)



Plate 15 Building 3 at first-floor level as viewed from the north



Plate 16 The inner face of the first-floor north gable end of building 3 viewed from the south-west



Plate 17 The interior of building 4 viewed from the south

Humber Field Archaeology

Archaeological Consultants and Contractors

The Old School, Northumberland Avenue,
KINGSTON UPON HULL, HU2 0LN

Telephone (01482) 613191

Email hfa@hullcc.gov.uk

WEB. www.humberfieldarchaeology.co.uk



Project Management • Desk-based Assessment • Field Survey • Fieldwork • Finds Research
• Post-excavation Analysis • Inter-tidal Work

Humber Field Archaeology is an independently-funded part of the Humber Archaeology Partnership, a partnership serving The East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Kingston upon Hull City Council