

HFS17

# Humber Field Archaeology

*Archaeological Consultants and Contractors*



## **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

**HOME FARM  
MAIN STREET  
SOMERBY  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**APRIL & MAY 2017**

**Humber Field Archaeology Report no. 2014**

LCNCC:2017.55

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D. P. Rawson, May 2017

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## Summary

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A programme of historic building recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) prior to the restoration, conversion and extension of an existing open-fronted cart shed to form a single dwelling at Home Farm, Main Road, Somerby, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

The building, which had been constructed on quite a pronounced north-east – south-west slope, was a long, open-fronted cart shed that was effectively partitioned into two by the presence of three rooms and a cross passage in the middle of the structure. It was of brick, comprising a north wall around 0.50m thick with a rubble stone core, and only two extant openings. This wall, which had buttresses on its south side, had clearly once been freestanding, but at some point between 1887 and 1907, ceased being a garden or boundary wall and after heightening, became the principal wall of the new, largely open-fronted card shed with its pantile clad mono-pitched roof.

The roof trusses throughout the building comprised barely converted round wood beams, often retaining a substantial amount of bark, whilst the purlins and other members were modern squared-off replacements. In the eastern and western cart sheds the southern ends of the beams were supported on round wood posts, in turn carried by either stone or cement and concrete pads. Brick-built feeding troughs and a wooden manger were situated against the south face of the north wall in both sheds, which had clearly been used both for the storage of equipment and as a stable.

With regard to the central, enclosed part of the structure, the south wall comprised bands of an orange-red and a buff brick, the latter probably having come from a substantial local residence that had been destroyed in the later 19th- century. The orange-red brick had been used more generally throughout the building. Of the three central rooms, only one had a window and was most likely used as either a workshop or tack room. The two others contained feeding troughs, one of which was very low down and accompanied in the same room by a second access comprising a small wooden flap that may have been used to allow selective access for young animals.

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## 1. Introduction

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This report presents the results of a programme of historic building recording undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA), on behalf of Mr S. Merrick prior to the restoration, conversion and extension of an existing open-fronted cart shed to form a single dwelling at Home Farm, Main Road, Somerby, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Figure 1, Plate 1).

LCC Site Code:	HFS17
National Grid Reference:	TA 0605 0657
Planning Reference:	132117
Museum Reference:	LCNCC: 2017.55

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## 2. Planning Background

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Planning permission was granted for the restoration, conversion and extension to an existing open-fronted cart to form a single dwelling at Home Farm, Somerby, subject to conditions. The following condition relates to Historic Building recording:

Condition 7.

No development shall take place until a full historic building recording has taken place to include photographs and an annotated plan. This recording shall take place in accordance with a brief to be supplied by the Historic Environment Team at Lincolnshire County Council and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

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## 3. Historical Background

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Home Farm is the farmstead associated with Somerby House which was commissioned by Sir Edmund Rossiter in 1660.

Buildings are shown in this location on the Somerby Tithe Award Plan of 1842 though it is not clear whether these relate to this structure or an earlier one. The cart shed is definitely shown on the 1907 second edition Ordnance Survey map.

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## 4. Methodology

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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, Date: 8th March 2017 and with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 ‘Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures’.

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. Two visits were made to the site on the 10th April and the 15th May 2017.

The digital photographic record was undertaken using a Pentax Optio WG-1 14 megapixel camera, with monochrome film photography being undertaken using an Pentax ME 35mm SLR camera. 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 external plate locations related to the architectural recording are included on the accompanying 1:200 scale plan of the buildings (Figure 2), and all internal plate locations on the accompanying 1:100 scale plan (Figure 3). The plans were digitised and modified in AutoCAD from examples produced by Shire Surveys, additions to them being made by on-site hand measurements.

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

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## 5. Results

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### General description

The building was single-storey, of brick with a pantile covered mono-pitched roof (Plates 1 and 2). It had been constructed on a significant north-east – south-west slope. Its eastern portion comprised an open-sided cart shed as did its western portion (Figures 2 and 3). Between the two were three smaller rooms and a passageway (*ibid*). The building had originally extended further to the east but had been cut through to leave an isolated ruinous easternmost portion (*ibid*, Plate 12).

### External descriptions

#### *South elevation*

As has been stated above, this comprised three sections. The eastern cart shed was open-fronted along this elevation, the roof being supported by four circular-section wooden posts, all of a diameter of around 0.26m (Plates 1-3, 13 and 14). They had weathered to a mostly silver-grey colour though a tar coating had been retained in their upper portions. The posts were supported by rectangular-section pad stones of average size 0.38m x 0.30m x 0.15m. The easternmost stone retained clear chamfering on its uppermost surface though the other stones had remnants of such working (Plate 19).

The central portion of the elevation comprised a brick wall containing four doorways (Plate 4). With the exception of small areas of brickwork above and below the doorways the brick courses had been laid with the slope rather than being stepped. They had also been laid in

Scottish bond (five courses of stretchers to each of headers). An orange-red and a buff brick were used in bands across the elevation, no band of orange-red brick exceeding five courses and no band of buff brick exceeding four courses. The orange-red bricks were of size 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 4" x 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" (222mm x 102mm x 57mm) and the buff bricks 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" (222mm x 108mm x 60mm).

With regard to the doors, the easternmost one – to the passageway – comprised an open-slatted wooden gate with brace and battens, whilst the doors to rooms 1 and 3 were of plank and batten type. Room 2 had a split or heck door.

The western cart shed was also open-fronted along this elevation, the roof being supported by three circular section wooden posts that again were all of a diameter of around 0.26m (Plate 5). Like their counterparts to the east they had also weathered to a mostly silver-grey colour though a tar coating had been retained in their upper portions (Plate 32). The posts were supported by roughly square-section concrete blocks of average size 0.60m x 0.60m at the base that tapered towards their tops (Plate 32). The two most easterly blocks were also topped in cement making them 0.35m – 0.40m high. The most westerly block was a little different in being topped by a stone of very similar dimensions to those described for the eastern cart shed (Figure 3).

At the western end of the elevation there was a return in buff brick (*ibid*) from the west elevation which is described below.

#### *West elevation*

This elevation was devoid of openings and consisted in its lower part of the buff brick that was described earlier and in its upper part, of the orange-red brick (Plate 6). The bonding used within the wall could not truly be described as English garden wall bond (three courses of stretchers to each of headers) since quite a number of the ‘header’ courses contained many stretchers.

At the northern end of the elevation the wall was offset a little and this continued on as the western wall of the garden that lay to the north of the building (Figures 2 and 3).

#### *North elevation*

This elevation had few features and consisted predominantly of orange-red brick laid largely in stretcher bond with occasional use of headers (Plates 7-10). The bricks were of size 9" x 4" x 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" (228mm x 102mm x 57mm). This brickwork extended up to a height of around 3m. Above this there were eleven courses of what appeared to be a pink brick, though somewhat weather stained (Plates 7 and 8). Like the brickwork of the central part of the south elevation, this had been laid in Scottish bond, the lowest course consisting of headers.

At the western end of the elevation and extending for a length of around 5m and to a height some nine courses below the buff brick, there was an area of dark red or russet brick that appeared, like the orange-red brick, to be predominantly of stretcher bond with occasional

use of headers (Figure 3, Plate 8). These bricks were also of size 9" x 4" x 2¼" (228mm x 102mm x 57mm).

Near the centre of the elevation there was a plank and batten door (Plates 9 and 20) that was the northern entrance to the passageway through the building (Figures 2 and 3). There was a little evidence to either side of the door that the brickwork may have been altered, though this might merely have been re-pointing. Above the door there was a substantial wooden lintel and above that, two awkwardly tapering courses of brickwork made necessary by the fact that as with the south elevation, the brickwork here ran with the fall of the ground. Next to the door there was the window of room 1 (*ibid*, Plate 9). Here there appeared to have been substantial alterations to the brickwork surrounding the window indicating that it was a later insertion. The window itself was of eight panes and was surmounted by a quite flattened arch comprising a single course of brick on edge.

Further to the east there was what appeared to have been a brick blocking, possibly of a former window (Figures 2 and 3, Plate 10). This was better seen from the south (Plate 16).

Finally with regard to this elevation, there were a number of small rectangular, wrought iron tie-plates positioned at intervals along its length (Plates 7, 9 and 10).

#### *East elevation*

This elevation was formerly an internal wall as may be seen on plan (Figures 2 and 3). The brickwork was very largely of the orange-red type, though the bottom three to four courses were buff (Plate 11). Much of brick was covered in a flaking coating of white paint or distemper.

Further to the east there was the true east elevation of the building which it was not possible to inspect from this direction owing to its being part of the boundary wall separating Home Farm from an adjacent property (Figures 2 and 3, Plate 12). It again was of the orange-red brick, though much coated with white paint or distemper. There was what appeared to be a blocked window towards its northern end (*ibid*).

Apparently the building had been cut through to make an access way in the latter part of the 20th century (S. Merrick pers comm) and this sectioned both the north and south elevations. The north wall was especially interesting in that it was a substantial structure, as has been seen, faced in brick to the north (and also as will be seen to the south), but with a chalk rubble core (Plate 12). The wall was around 0.50m thick.

### **Internal descriptions**

#### *Eastern open-fronted cart shed*

Viewed from the inside it could be seen that all of the roof structure, with the exception of the beams, had been replaced in modern times (Plates 13 and 14). Each beam carried a pair of raking struts that in turn supported a pair of purlins that ran the length of the shed. The beams were without doubt, along with the posts already described and the longitudinal members



they supported, part of the original structure. Of the four truss beams, three (beams 1, 2 and 4) were predominantly of round wood that had been largely unconverted and thus retained a good deal of bark. These were all around 0.18m in diameter. The other beam (beam 3) had been largely, though rather crudely, squared-off (Plates 14 and 17).

Viewed from the interior of the shed, the north wall consisted of a lower, 3m high part of orange-red brick that had retained much of its white painted/distempered finish (Plates 13-18), above which, and in contrast to the external face of the wall where the change of brickwork above 3m was flush with the lower part, there was a slight set back comprising orange-red rather than buff brick. Unlike the lower part of the wall it appeared never to have been painted (Plates 13 and 14). Towards the eastern end of the wall there was a brick buttress that appeared contemporaneous with the surrounding brickwork (Figures 2 and 3).

With regard to the possible blocked window described above, unlike in the external elevation where the brick blocking was flush with the face of the wall, internally there was no blocking, with a timber (window?) frame having been left in place ((Figures 2 and 3, Plate 16). A little to the west of the blocking described above, two straight joints were visible on the internal face of the wall (Figure 3, Plate 18). These were not visible externally and what they were indicative of remains unclear.

A feeding trough ran along the whole length of the north wall (Figures 2 and 3, Plates 13 and 14). The trough was 0.65m high and consisted in its external face of bricks of size 9" x 4" x 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" (228mm x 102mm x 70mm). The brick was topped by a wooden member. Two timber posts were present flush with the trough and of the same height (Figure 3). These posts were identical to examples to be seen in the western shed (Plate 27). At the easternmost end of the feeding trough there was a stone trough that would have contained water (Figures 2 and 3, Plate 15). The stone trough stood a little higher than the feeding trough and was of overall size 1.10m x 0.65m x 0.45m.

A wooden manger ran above the feeding trough for nearly its whole length (Plates 13, 14, 16 and 18).

### *Passageway*

The only thing to note here was that whereas the wall to the east ran up to roof height, the wall to the west ran only to the height of a roof truss (Plate 20). Neither wall was bonded in to the north wall.

### *Room 1*

Both the roof trusses were of the type seen in the eastern cart shed, with round wood beams that here retained almost all their bark (Plate 21). Another buttress for the north wall could be seen in the north-west corner of the room (*ibid*). In the same corner of the room there was a depression in the cement floor accompanied by a single row of bricks along its south side (Figure 3, Plate 22). Its former function was unclear.

There was a slight set back to the east wall above 2.10m and unlike the rest of the wall surfacing throughout the room, which had been largely painted over, the brickwork running up to roof level had remained largely unpainted (Plate 21).

### *Room 2*

Again, neither the east nor the west wall had been bonded into the north wall, the west wall only rising to the height of the roof truss. All the walls had been heavily painted over (Plate 23). The single roof truss spanning the room was of the configuration and character described above. A feeding trough ran along most of the length of the north wall (Figure 3, Plate 23). It was very similar to that described earlier though it was missing the wooden 'rail' that would have run along the top of the brickwork. At the west end of the trough there was a lead cistern measuring 0.54m x 0.26m and containing a ball cock (*ibid*, Plates 23 and 24). To the west of the cistern there was the end of a stone trough, that was similar to the one in the eastern cart shed, but here backfilled with cement (*ibid*).

### *Room 3*

Both the east and west walls rose only to roof truss height, the west wall not being bonded in to the north wall. As in the other rooms much of the wall surfacing had been painted. The single roof truss spanning the room was of the configuration and character described above. A feeding trough around 0.30m high ran along much of the length of the east wall (Figures 2 and 3, Plate 25).

At the south end of the west wall there was a small opening at the base of the wall containing a slatted wooden flap that was attached by means of hinges to the wooden lintel above (Figures 2 and 3, Plates 26, 27 and 29). It appeared that a wooden bar (attached to the other side of the wall) could stop the flap from being used (Plates 27 and 29). A straight joint in the brickwork to the north of the flap suggested that there may once have been a doorway in this part of the wall that was then partly brick-blocked and the flap inserted. The possible function of the flap will be discussed later.

### *Western open-fronted cart shed*

This cart shed was very similar internally to that to the east. The three roof trusses were again of the design described earlier with round wood beams (Plate 27). A feeding trough ran the length of the north wall (Figures 2 and 3) and this was of the same height and design as that in eastern cart shed, except that here a significant number of buff bricks had been used in the construction. There were three wooden posts positioned against the feeding trough (Figure 3, Plate 27). The floor surface of the shed was of loose material and rabbit burrowing had exposed drains leading from the feeding trough in at least two places (Figure 3, Plate 30).

As in the eastern cart shed, a manger ran along the north wall above the feeding trough (*ibid*) and notches had been cut into the two buttresses of the wall to accommodate it (Plate 28). The significance of this will be discussed later. Notable also, was the fact that that the mortar of the north wall had been pockmarked, presumably by the roots of climbing plants (Plate 31).

Internal examination of the junction between the east wall and the north wall clearly showed that the former had not been bonded into the latter, though externally there was no sign of a straight joint (Figure 3, Plate 6)

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## 6. Discussion

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

A number of pieces of evidence point to the north wall of the building pre-dating the rest of the structure. The first is that the wall was substantially thicker than any of the other walls in the building and was different in construction, having a rubble stone core. Secondly, where the junctions of walls could be viewed, it was clear that most, if not all the walls running south of the north wall, were not bonded into it. The wall also had buttresses on its south side, indicating that this was once an external face, and in places the buttresses had been cut into to allow the positioning of the manger in both the east and west cart sheds. Finally, the wall showed quite clearly along the western portion of its south face that climbing plants had once grown up against it, as evinced by the large amount of root damage to the lime-based mortar.

Clearly, the north wall had been built originally as a substantial garden wall or boundary wall to a height of around 3m. The 1887 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map appears to show a wall in the correct position and a structure or structures associated with it that do not accord with the location of the present building. The first Ordnance Survey map to show the building in its full (i.e. non-truncated) form is the 1907 1:2,500 map. Therefore, much of the building is most likely a product of the late Victorian or early Edwardian era.

When the north or garden wall was built is unclear but a pre-1842 date cannot be ruled out. At some time between 1887 and 1907 its height was raised to permit the card shed to be constructed up against it to the south, with enough headroom to allow for a mono-pitch roof whilst permitting sufficient access height along its south side. It is possible that the doorway in the north wall was an original feature that was then flanked by walls to the south to create a passageway through the building.

Although most of the brick used in the building was of an orange-red colour, some buff brick was also used, particularly, but not exclusively, in the south walling of rooms 1-3 and the west elevation. This brick may have come from a substantial local house that was destroyed in the latter part of the 19th-century, an opportunity being taken to recycle at least some of its fabric (Shaun Merrick pers comm).

It was not possible to ascertain why there was a substantial area of darker red or russet coloured brick at the west end of the north face of the north elevation, though a slight offset to the north wall is shown in this area on the 1907 map.

The improvisational or *ad hoc* nature of the building was not only illustrated by the partial use of the buff brick, but also in the substantial use of unconverted timber internally. By the late Victorian period most timbers used in newly erected farm buildings would have been the product of a mechanised saw mill, with king-post trusses (or half trusses) consisting fully of squared-off members being standard features.

With regard to the interior of the building it is clear, due to the presence of feeding troughs and mangers, that both the eastern and western cart sheds functioned as stabling as well as places for the storage of vehicles and tools. The stone trough in the eastern shed might originally have been an exterior watering trough, examples of which can be seen on many farms today.

Room 1 may have functioned as a tack room or workshop given the presence of a window and the absence of a feeding trough. Room 2 may have been a loose box. Next to the feeding trough there was a lead cistern with ball cock that was clearly involved in managing the flow of water to various troughs to the west of the passageway. Room 3 had a low level trough and this presumably at one time linked to the trough in room 2, though there had been much alteration in the relevant corners of each room that would have made the arrangement more comprehensible. The low level of the trough and the presence of the small gate in the opposite wall suggest that room 3 might have been used as accommodation for young animals, though the author has never seen a feature such as the latter before.

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## 7. Acknowledgements

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Thanks are accorded to Shaun and Victoria Merrick for their help and co-operation during the course of this project.

The work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation for historic building recording prepared by the HFA. The report was edited by David Atkinson and administrative support was provided by Georgina Richardson.

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## 8. References

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## 9. Appendices

### Appendix 1 Photographic Concordance Table

Photograph	Site Code	Film No	Frame	Digital	Direction of view	Description	Ref Print?	Pub?
1	HSF17			1	W	General view of the building	0	0
2	HSF17	1	1	2	W	General view of the building	-1	-1
3	HSF17	1	3	3	SW	The eastern cart shed	-1	-1
4	HSF17	1	7	4	SW	The east elevation	-1	-1
5	HSF17	1	13	5	NE	The former eastern end of the building	-1	-1
6	HSF17	1	8	6	NE	The north wall in section	-1	0
7	HSF17	1	15	7	NW	The central fully enclosed part of the building	-1	-1
8	HSF17	1	17	8	W	The western cart shed	-1	-1
9	HSF17			9	NW	The western cart shed	0	0
10	HSF17			10	N	General view of the building	0	-1
11	HSF17	1	20	11	N	General view of the building	-1	0
12	HSF17	1	22	12	NE	The west elevation	-1	-1
13	HSF17	1	24	13	E	The north elevation	-1	0
14	HSF17			14	SW	The north elevation	0	-1
15	HSF17	1	26	15	SE	Passageway door & room 1 window in N elevation	-1	-1
16	HSF17	1	27	16	S	Blocked window (?) in the N part of N elevation	-1	-1
17	HSF17			17	E	The north elevation	0	0
18	HSF17			18	SE	Brickwork in S part of N elevation	0	-1
19	HSF17			19	SE	Specimen view of part of N elevation	0	0
20	HSF17	2	1	20	NE	The interior of the eastern cart shed	-1	-1
21	HSF17	2	2	21	SW	The interior of the eastern cart shed	-1	-1
22	HSF17	2	3	22	NW	Stone trough at the east end of the feeding trough	-1	-1
23	HSF17	2	6	23	W	Partially blocked window (?) in N wall	-1	-1
24	HSF17	2	5	24	W	Manager and feeding trough in eastern cart shed	-1	0
25	HSF17	2	8	25	N	Straight joints in the N wall to west of beam 4	-1	-1
26	HSF17	2	7	26	N	Setting in the north wall for beam 3	-1	-1
27	HSF17			27	N/A	The stone base for the beam 1 post	0	-1
28	HSF17			28	SW	Beam 2 in eastern cart shed	0	0
29	HSF17			29	SW	Iron strap, south end of beam 3, eastern cart shed	0	0
30	HSF17			30	W	North end of beam 3, eastern cast shed	0	0
31	HSF17			31	NW	The passageway	0	-1
32	HSF17	2	10	32	N	Room 1	-1	0
33	HSF17	2	11	33	NE	Room 1	-1	0
34	HSF17	2	12	34	W	Room 1	-1	-1
35	HSF17			35	NW	Window, room 1	0	0

Photograph	Site Code	Film No	Frame	Digital	Direction of view	Description	Ref Print?	Pub?
36	HSF17	2	13	36	SW	Floor depression, room 1	-1	-1
37	HSF17	2	14	37	NW	Room 2 with feeding trough	-1	-1
38	HSF17			38	NW	Backfilled stone trough and lead cistern, room 2	0	-1
39	HSF17			39	SW	Roof truss, room 2	0	0
40	HSF17	2	15	40	N	Room 3	-1	-1
41	HSF17	2	17	41	E	Room 3	-1	0
42	HSF17	2	18	42	SW	Wooden hatch suspended from lintel, room 3	-1	-1
43	HSF17	2	19	43	NE	The interior of the western cart shed	-1	-1
44	HSF17	2	20	44	NE	Wooden hatch, viewed from western cart shed	-1	-1
45	HSF17	2	21	45	NW	Feeding trough, western cart shed	-1	0
46	HSF17	2	24	46	N	Detail of manger woodwork cutting into buttress Detail of manger cutting into N wall buttress	-1	-1
47	HSF17	2	22	47	N/A	Exposed drain adjacent to E end of feeding trough	-1	-1
48	HSF17	2	23	48	N/A	Exposed drain adjacent to feeding trough	-1	0
49	HSF17	2	25	49	SW	The interior of the western cart shed	-1	0
50	HSF17	2	27	50	N/A	Concrete/cement base to most E wooden post	-1	-1
51	HSF17	2	28	51	NW	Damage to mortar by climbing plants in N wall	-1	-1
52	HSF17			52	W	E wall not bonded to N wall of western cart shed	0	0

## Appendix 2 Archive

**Project Details:** Historic building recording prior to the restoration, conversion and extension of an existing open-fronted cart shed to form a single dwelling at Home Farm, Main Road, Somerby, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire

**Site Code:** HFS17

**National Grid Reference:** TA 0605 0657

**Planning Reference:** 132117

**Accession Number or Museum Reference:** LCNCC: 2017.55

**Author:** D. P. Rawson **Date of fieldwork:** 10.04.17 & 15.05.17

**Report Number:** Humber Field Archaeology Report no. 2014

### Quantity

There were no finds.

1x A4 ring binder contains the archive

### Summary of work

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) prior to the restoration, conversion and extension of an existing open-fronted cart shed to form a single dwelling at Home Farm, Main Road, Somerby, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

The building, which had been constructed on quite a pronounced north-east – south-west slope, was a long, open-fronted cart shed that was effectively partitioned into two by the presence of three rooms and a cross passage in the middle of the structure. It was of brick, comprising a north wall around 0.50m thick with a rubble stone core, and only two extant openings. This wall, which had buttresses on its south side, had clearly once been freestanding, but at some point between 1887 and 1907, ceased being a garden or boundary wall and after heightening, became the principal wall of the new, largely open-fronted card shed with its pantile clad mono-pitched roof.

The roof trusses throughout the building comprised barely converted round wood beams, often retaining a substantial amount of bark, whilst the purlins and other members were modern squared-off replacements. In the eastern and western cart sheds the southern ends of the beams were supported on round wood posts, in turn carried by either stone or cement and concrete pads. Brick-built feeding troughs and a wooden manger were situated against the south face of the north wall in both sheds, which had clearly been used both for the storage of equipment and as a stable.

With regard to the central, enclosed part of the structure, the south wall comprised bands of an orange-red and a buff brick, the latter probably having come from a substantial local residence that had been destroyed in the later 19th- century. The orange-red brick had been used more generally throughout the building. Of the three central rooms, only one had a window and was most likely used as either a workshop or tack room. The two others contained feeding troughs, one of which was very low down and accompanied in the same room by a second access comprising a small wooden flap that may have been used to allow selective access for young animals.



## **Index to Archive**

### **1 Background**

- 1.1 Written Scheme for Historic Building Recording (HFA)
- 1.2 LCC Historic Environment Team Archaeological Brief for Historic Building Recording
- 1.2 Correspondence

### **2 Site Data:**

- 2.1 Staff site visit log
- 2.2 Annotated 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

### **4 Miscellaneous**

- 4.1 Archive CD

**5 Final Report:** Historic Building Recording, Home Farm, Main Street, Somerby, Lincolnshire. Humber Field Archaeology Report no. 2014

## Appendix 3

### Written scheme

**HOME FARM, SOMERBY,  
WEST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE:  
Written scheme for historic building recording**



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

*Prepared for:* Mr S. Merrick  
Home Farm  
Main Road  
Somerby  
West Lindsey  
DN38 6EY

Site Code: HFS17  
Museum Reference: LCNCC : 2017.55  
Planning Ref: 132117  
National Grid Reference: TA 0605 0657

### Contents

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2.2	Geology and topography	18
2.3	Planning background	18
2.4	Archaeological and historical background	18
<b>3</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>METHOD STATEMENT</b>	<b>19</b>
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4.3	Copyright, confidentiality and publicity	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
4.4	Health and Safety, Insurance	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
4.5	Monitoring	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>TIMETABLE AND STAFFING</b>	<b>21</b>
5.1	Timetable for the work	21
5.2	Staffing	21
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>23</b>

D. Atkinson  
08/03/2017

## 1. SUMMARY

The Document has been prepared by Humber Field Archaeology for Mr S. Merrick, 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 26th February 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 Home Farm, Somerby, West Lindsey. Issued 26/02/15, and Chapter 9 Specification and Project Design (v2.2), Archaeology Handbook, Lincolnshire County Council (revised 2016)

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

### 2.1 Site Location and description

The site (NGR TA 0605 0657; see Figure 1) lies on the west of the village of Somerby, to the south-east of an unclassified road leading to Low Somerby Farm, being largely surrounded by a mix of pasture and arable farmland.

### 2.2 Geology and topography

The site slopes down from 28.21m OD in the east to 25.51m OD in the west. The soil in this area consists of freely draining lime rich soils, (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>) overlying Sutton Sand Formation superficial deposits over the bedrock of the Kimmeridge Clay Formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

### 2.3 Planning background

Planning permission has been granted for the restoration, conversion and extension to an existing open fronted cart shed into a single dwelling with associated outbuildings at Home Farm, Somerby (see figure 2) subject to conditions. The following relates to Historic Building recording:

Condition 7.

No development shall take place until a full historic building recording has taken place to include photographs and an annotated plan. This recording shall take place in accordance with a brief to be supplied by the Historic Environment Team at Lincolnshire County Council and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure a satisfactory recording of the structure before any alterations and in accordance with policy STRAT1 of the West Lindsey Local Plan Review.

### 2.4 Archaeological and historical background

Home Farm is the farmstead associated with Somerby House which was commissioned by Sir Edmund Rossiter in 1660.

Buildings are shown in this location on the 1824 map though it is not clear whether these relate to this structure or an earlier one. The cartshed appears to be shown on the 1905 second edition Ordnance Survey map.

## 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 (Historic England 2016) and with regard to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (December 2014).

#### 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 and with reference to* Brown, D.H., 2007 and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (December 2014)

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 October 2017. 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 15.6 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.
Archaeomagnetics,	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.

**REFERENCES**

- Allen, J.L., St John Holt, A., 2006  
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- Walker, K., 1990  
*Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage*, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation





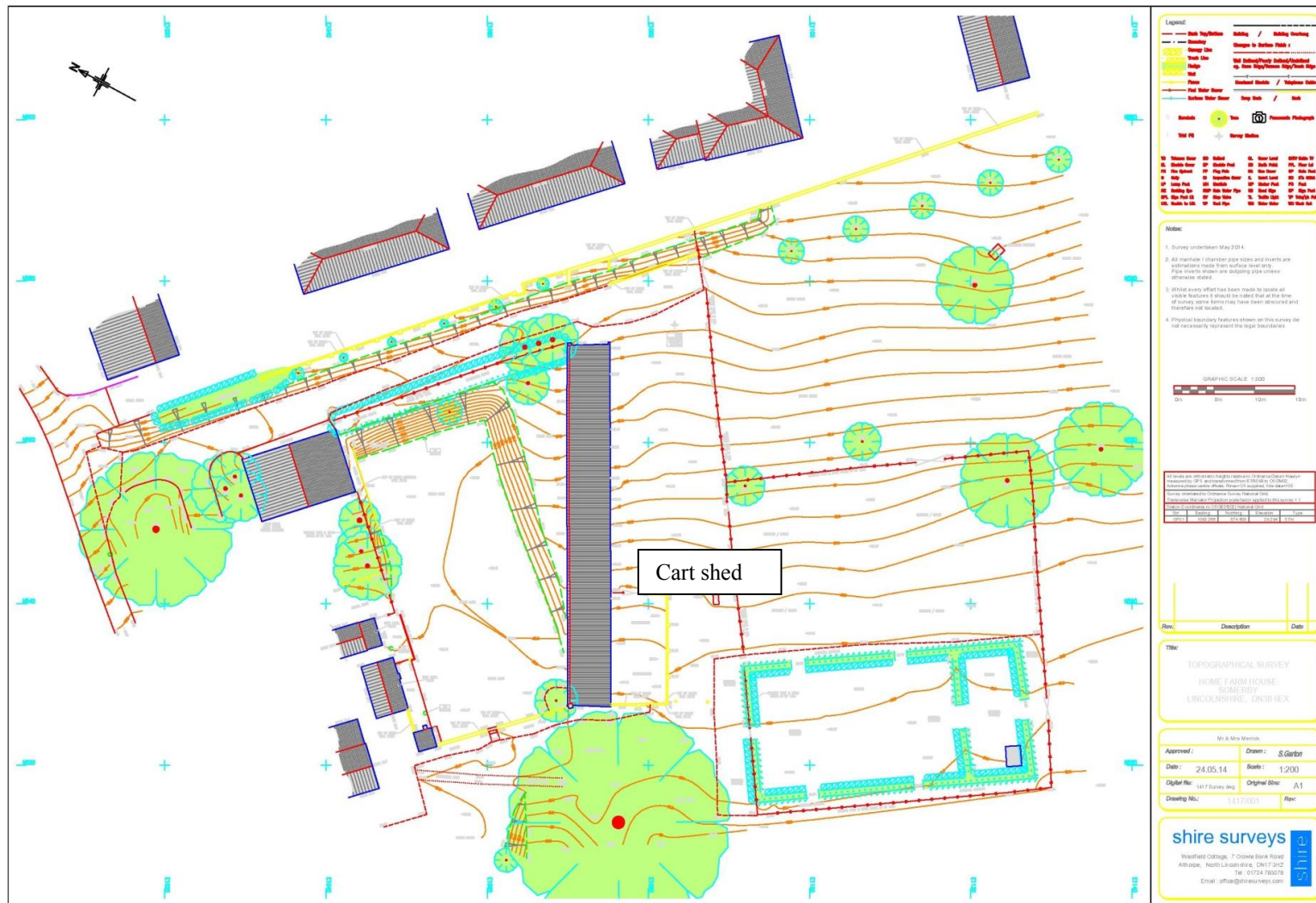


Figure 2 Site plan showing the position of the cartshed (courtesy of Mr Merrick)

## Appendix 4 Oasis sheet

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

OASIS ID: humberfi2-288071

### Project details

Project name Home Farm Somerby

Short description of the Historic building recording of a 19th century open fronted cart shed undertaken project prior to conversion into a dwelling

Project dates Start: 10-04-2017 End: 15-05-2017

Previous/future work Not known / Not known

Any associated project LCNCC: 2017.55 - Museum accession ID reference codes

Any associated project HFS17 - Sitecode reference codes

Type of project Building Recording

Site status None

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type AGRICULTURAL BUILDING Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE 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 SOMERBY Home Farm

Postcode DN38 6EY

Study area 300 Square metres

Site coordinates TA 0605 0657 53.544792460043 -0.39933310948 53 32 41 N 000  
23 57 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Humber Field Archaeology

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 HFS17

Digital Contents "none"Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital  
 photography","Images vector","Text"

Digital Archive notes The digital archive is stored on Hull City Council servers

Paper Archive recipient The Collection Lincolnshire County Council

Paper Archive ID LCNC:2017.55

Paper Contents "none"Paper Media available

"Correspondence","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research','

General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"

#### Project bibliography

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Historic Building Recording. Home Farm Main Street, Somerby,  
 Lincolnshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Rawson, D.P.

Other bibliographic details Humber Field Archaeology Report No. 2014

Date 2017

Issuer or publisher Humber Field Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Hull

Description A4

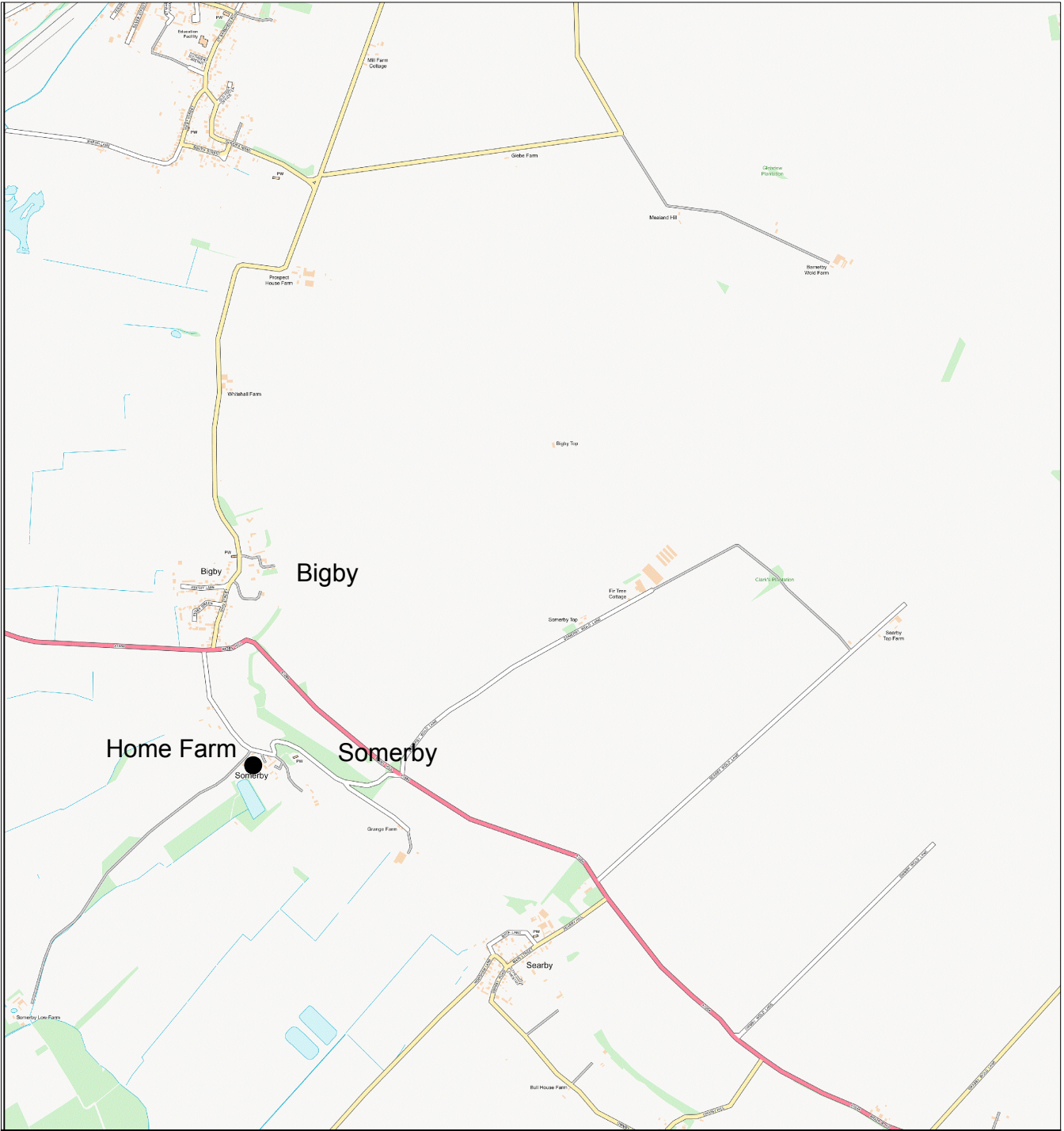
Entered by David Atkinson (dave.atkinson@hullcc.gov.uk)

Entered on 22 June 2017

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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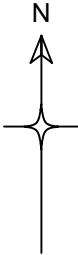
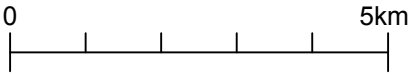


Figure 1 Location plan

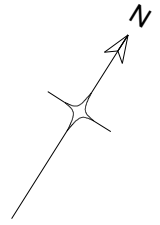


 Plate locations

N.B. Full key is shown in Figure 3

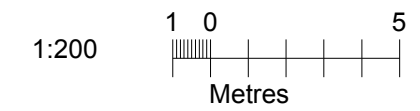
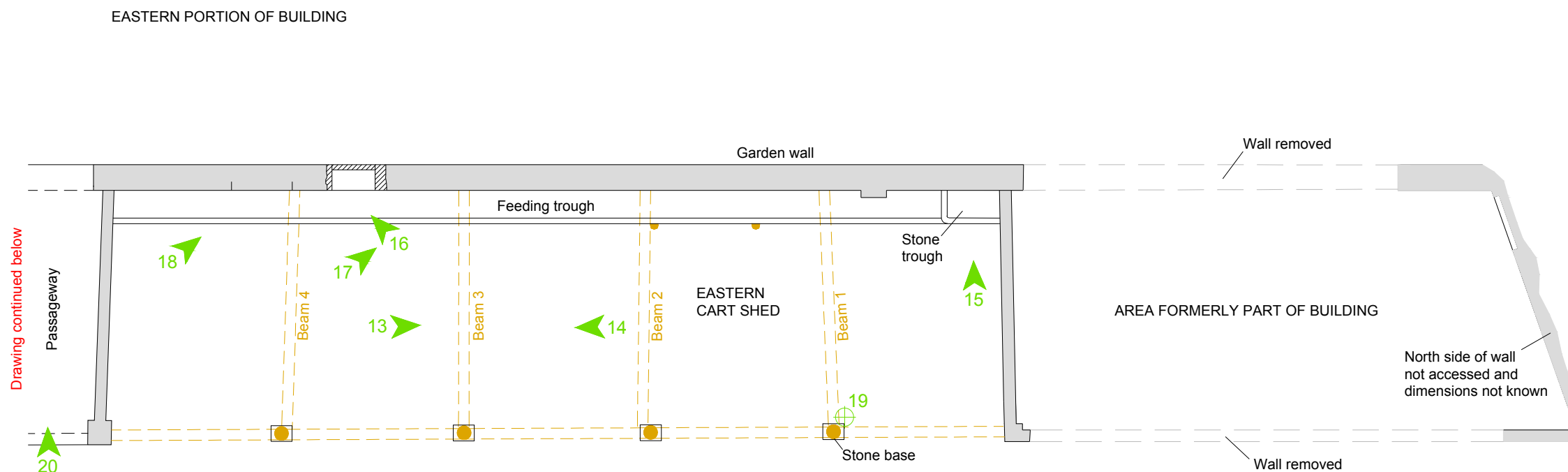
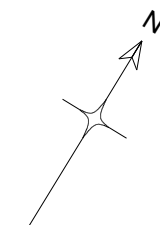


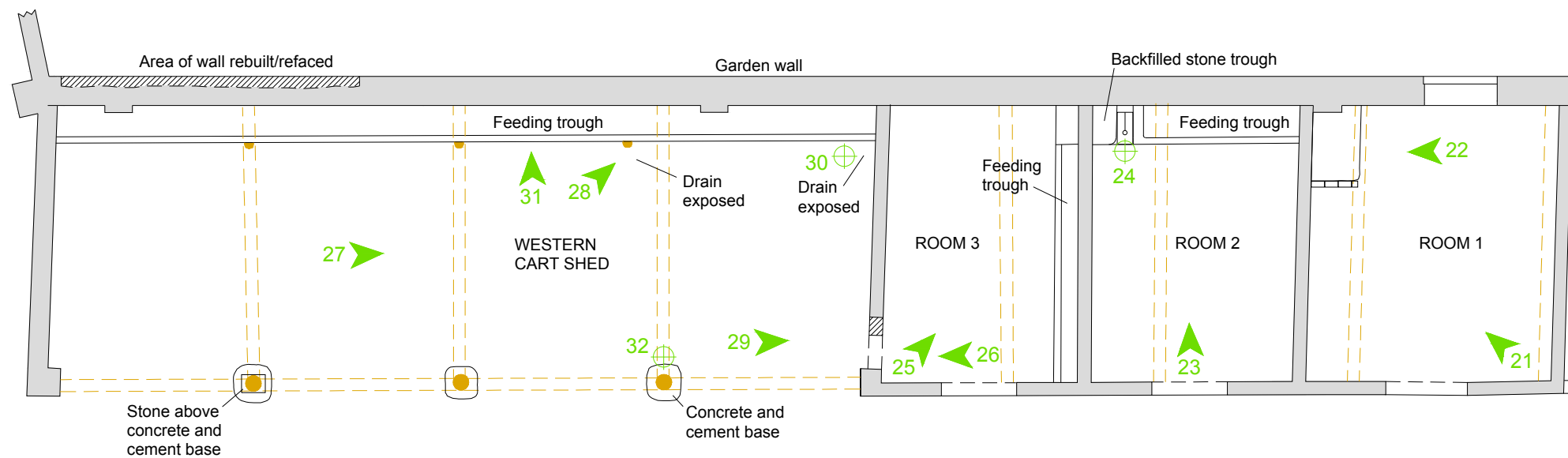
Figure 2 Plan of the building with exterior plate locations









Drawing continued below

Drawing continued above

WESTERN PORTION OF BUILDING



-  Straight joint where not appearing on exterior of building
-  Wooden post and beams
-  Brick blocking
-  Feeding trough and wooden post
-  Plate locations
-  Plate locations (vertical)

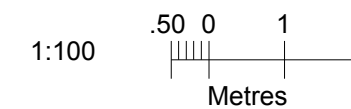


Figure 3 Plan of the building showing interior plate locations



Plate 1 General view of the building from the east (2m scale)



Plate 2 General view of the building from the south (2m scale)





Plate 3 The eastern cart shed viewed from the south-east (2m scale)



Plate 4 The central, fully enclosed part of the building viewed from the south-east (2m scale)



Plate 5 The western cart shed viewed from the east (2m scale)



Plate 6 The west elevation (2m scale)



Plate 7 The north elevation viewed from the north-east



Plate 8 A portion of the southern part of the north elevation showing the change of brickwork in the lower portion and the raising of the wall height in the upper part



Plate 9 North door to passageway and window of room 1 in the north elevation (2m scale)



Plate 10 Blocked window (?) in the northern part of the north elevation (2m scale)



Plate 11 The east elevation (2m scale)



Plate 12 The former eastern end of the building, now detached from the rest of the building, as viewed from the south-west (2m scale)



Plate 13 The interior of the eastern cart shed viewed from the south-west (2m scale)



Plate 14 The interior of the eastern cart shed viewed from the north-east. Note the largely squared-off beam 3 in the foreground



Plate 15 Stone trough at the east end of the feeding trough (1m scale)



Plate 16 Partially blocked window (?) in the north wall with part of the manger in the foreground



Plate 17 Setting in the north wall for beam 3 viewed from the south



Plate 18 Straight joints in the north wall to the west of beam 4





Plate 19 The stone base for the beam 1 post (0.5m scale)



Plate 20 The passageway viewed from the south-east



Plate 21 Room 1 viewed from the east (2m scale)



Plate 22 The recess in the west corner of the floor of room 1 (1m scale)



Plate 23 Room 2 viewed from the south-east (1m scale)

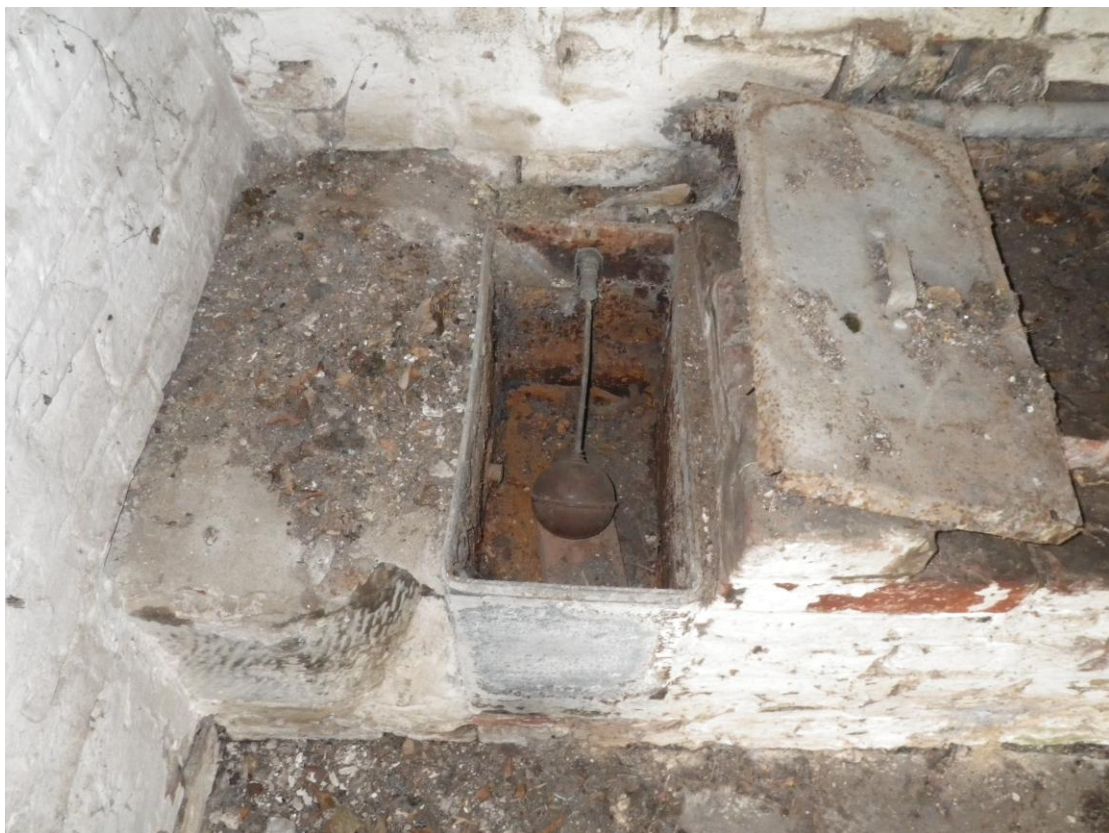


Plate 24 Backfilled stone trough and lead cistern with ball cock at the west end of the feeding trough



Plate 25 Room 3 viewed from the south (2m scale)



Plate 26 Wooden hatch suspended from lintel in the south corner of the room (1m scale)



Plate 27 The interior of the western cart shed viewed from the south-west (2m scale)



Plate 28 Detail of manger woodworking cutting into one of the buttresses of the north wall



Plate 29 The wooden hatch viewed in room 3, here seen from the south-west (2m scale)



Plate 30 Exposed drain adjacent to the east end of the feeding trough (1m scale)



Plate 31 Damage to mortar caused by climbing plants in the north wall of the western cart shed



Plate 32 Concrete and cement base to the most easterly wooden post of the western cart shed (1m scale)



## Humber Field Archaeology

*Archaeological Consultants and Contractors*

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Email: [hfa@hullcc.gov.uk](mailto:hfa@hullcc.gov.uk)

[www.humberfieldarchaeology.co.uk](http://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