

Humber Field Archaeology

Archaeological Consultants and Contractors



A PROGRAMME OF HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

**LAND WEST OF BRIGG ROAD
CAISTOR
WEST LINDSEY
LINCOLNSHIRE**

MARCH 2018

Humber Field Archaeology Report no. 2060

A
PROGRAMME OF HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
AT
LAND WEST OF BRIGG ROAD
CAISTOR
WEST LINDSEY
LINCOLNSHIRE
March 2018

Work carried out for Heather Sugden

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National Grid Reference:	TA 1106 0269
HFA Site Code:	BRC 2018
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Humber Field Archaeology Report no. 2060

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Contents

List of Figures	3
List of Plates	3
1 SUMMARY	4
2 INTRODUCTION	5
2.1 Circumstances of the fieldwork	5
2.2 Historical background	5
3 THE BUILDING RECORDING	7
3.1 Methodology	7
3.2 Results	7
4 DISCUSSION	12
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	13
REFERENCES	13
APPENDIX 1 – Photographic Concordance Table	14
APPENDIX 2 – Archive listing	15
APPENDIX 3 – Written scheme of investigation	19
APPENDIX 4 – OASIS front sheet	29

List of Figures

(located at end of report)

Figure 1 Site location plan

Figure 2 Plan of building showing plate locations

List of Plates

(located at end of report)

Plate 1 General view of the building from the south-east

Plate 2 General view of the building from the south

Plate 3 South facing elevation of Room 1 (2m scale)

Plate 4 South facing elevation of Room 2 (2m scale)

Plate 5 South facing elevation of Room 3 with concrete slabs over the well in the foreground (1m and 2m scales)

Plate 6 East facing elevations of Rooms 2, 3 and 4 (2m scale)

Plate 7 General view of the building from the north (2m scale)

Plate 8 North facing elevation of Room 2 (2m scale)

Plate 9 North facing elevation of Room 1 (2m scale)

Plate 10 General view of the building from the west (2m scale)

Plate 11 West facing elevation of Room 5 and the gable of Room 1 (2m scale)

Plate 12 West facing elevation of Room 6 (2m scale)

Plate 13 South facing elevation of Room 6 (2m scale)

Plate 14 East facing elevation of Room 6 (2m scale)

Plate 15 West wall of Room 1 (2m scale)

Plate 16 East wall of Room 1 (2m scale)

Plate 17 Room 2 viewed from the south-west (2m scale)

Plate 18 Room 2 viewed from the south-east

Plate 19 Room 5 viewed from the south-west (2m scale)

Plate 20 Room 6 viewed from the south (2m scale)

1 SUMMARY

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology in March 2018, prior to the proposed conversion and renovation by Heather Sugden of a former farm building on land west of Brigg Road, Caistor, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

The building was a small, roughly 'U'-shaped single-storey brick structure. The central part of the building had been constructed at some point between the middle of the 19th century and 1887. With the exception of a portion of one elevation, the western 'wing' of the building had been constructed in the mid-20th century. An addition to the south-east corner of the central part appeared to date to the latter part of the 19th century, whilst a small room added to the east had clearly been added in the 20th century.

The western room of the central part of the building appeared to have functioned as a general purpose barn, whilst the room immediately to the east had most likely been a cow house. The western 'wing' had most probably been used as a piggery and this was also likely to have been the case for the later addition to the south-east.

No evidence was observed for any domestic occupation of the building or for its involvement in brick manufacture, despite its close proximity to a former brickworks. The small nature of the building suggested that it could only have functioned as part of a larger farmstead.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Circumstances of the fieldwork

Planning permission was previously granted (ref. 133604) in April 2016 for proposed change of use of agricultural building to a dwelling house; no condition required an archaeological response under that permission.

A new application was submitted in August 2017 (ref. 136656) for the proposed conversion, alterations and extensions to the existing building to create one dwelling with an outbuilding to contain stabling and garage, including installation of new access. When consulted on the application, LCCHET recommended in their response (dated 30th August 2017) that prior to development the developer should be required to undertake historic building recording, according to a written scheme of investigation to be agreed with, submitted to and approved by the local authority. The results of the survey should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Historic Environment Record prior to work commencing on site.

The planning application was refused for the following reason: it is considered that the proposal by nature of its scale and design would remove the barn's original character, modest form and scale, resulting in significant alterations and additional features that would result in the erection of a much larger building. This would result in an adverse impact on the surrounding countryside and would fail to meet the requirements of Policy LP55 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.

The applicant intends to re-submit the application and has commissioned the historic building recording as part of this re-submission.

2.2 Historical background

The proposal site lies between the market town of Caistor, to the south, and the hamlet of Fonaby, to the north. Caistor, which was originally the site of a small Roman walled town, has a church with Anglo-Saxon origins, and is notable now for its fine Georgian buildings. Fonaby, a short distance to the north, was the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) ref 50586) which was subject to archaeological excavation in the late 20th century, while some surviving earthwork remains represent the last vestiges of a deserted medieval village (LHER 52631); post-medieval boundaries and an enclosure (LHER 52644) have also been identified.

The proposal site itself has an entry (LHER 52666), recording there the site of disused brickworks, shown on early Ordnance Survey maps. A re-drawn version of the 1841 tithe map for the hamlets of Audleby, Hundon and Fonaby, by Rex C. Russell, shows a parcel of land here labelled “Brickyard/Kiln Sheds”, with a building or buildings shown lying directly adjacent to Brigg Road. There are now no buildings adjacent to the road on this parcel of land, with the current standing building – the subject of the building recording – lying some 35m west of the A1084.

The standing building, with its distinctive “courtyard” plan, is clearly shown on the 1887 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map, where it is part of a complex of buildings labelled “Brick Works”, the clay quarry pit itself and a probable waste heap being depicted in the area west

of the buildings. There are two long, roughly east-west, sheds, which may have been used for drying or storing the bricks, and a square building which conceivably housed the kilns. The courtyard plan of the standing building, however, with its enclosed yard and a pump (marked 'P'), could suggest a function unconnected to the brickworks, being perhaps, at least partly, agricultural or even residential. In this regard it is interesting to note that whereas the standing building lies parallel and/or perpendicular to Brigg Road, and has been laid out with reference to that road alignment, the adjacent sheds, though parallel to each other, lie on a slightly different orientation, albeit respecting – and in the case of one shed, coming very close to – the standing building. It might be concluded on the basis of this juxtaposition that the sheds had been laid out after the standing building, representing a later redevelopment or expansion of the brickyard. It may also be significant, furthermore, that the long, east-west sheds cut across the line of a north-south field boundary which the 1887 map shows running across both this field and the field to the south; the same boundary is depicted on the 1841 map.

By the time that the 1907 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map was published, the brickworks were described as being 'Disused'; the two long sheds are indicated by dashed lines, suggesting they are no longer in use, though by the same token, the square building is shown by solid lines and may have continued in use for some time after this. The courtyard building to the south had clearly been modified, with the addition of rooms and/or yards to its 'east wing', and the site of a well ('W') where the pump had been previously indicated. A large rectangular enclosure had been added to the south side of the courtyard, while the addition of a structure labelled 'Sheepwash' in the south-eastern corner of the fields, and the fencing-off of the quarry pit, probably indicate agricultural activity centred on the standing building.

By the time of the publication of the 1956 OS 1:10,560 map, 'Disused Brick Works' are still referred to – and the quarry pit is still marked – though only the courtyard building remains. The building continued to be used as a farm building until the relatively recent past, though is now unused, hence the current plans for its redevelopment.

3 THE BUILDING RECORDING

3.1 Methodology

The work associated with this project was carried out by staff from HFA, in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording* produced by HFA (Steedman 2018) and with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014).

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 21st March 2018.

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 plate locations related to the architectural recording are included on the accompanying 1:50 scale plan of the building (Figure 2). An existing basic plan was modified using hand taped measurements and then an AutoCAD plan was produced. The conventions used in the drawing were largely based on those recommended in the Historic England guide, *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016).

A concordance table cross-referencing all the digital images and monochrome photographs is contained in the project archive.

3.2 Results

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The building was a roughly ‘U’-shaped single-storey structure of an orange-red brick except where stated otherwise below. It had gabled pantile-covered roofs to its central portion (Rooms 1 and 2), a corrugated asbestos mono-pitched roof to its west ‘wing’ (Rooms 5 and 6), with the east ‘wing’ (Room 3) and the tiny extension to the east of room 2 (Room 4) being roofless at the time of survey (Figure 2, Plates 1 and 2).

EXTERNAL DESCRIPTIONS

Room 1

South elevation

The brickwork had been laid in an English garden wall bond (three courses of stretchers to each of headers), the bulk of the bricks being 210mm x 105mm x 65mm in size. The most prominent feature in the elevation was a doorway towards its east end (Figure 2, Plate 3). Immediately above the doorway there was a later repair in reddish pink bricks of size 225mm

x 105mm x 75mm. Another such repair had been made in the upper part of the elevation at the west end. Throughout the elevation the two uppermost courses had been offset slightly from those below. The upper part of the elevation was also notable for having a pair of cruciform wrought iron tie straps and a single wrought iron tie strap.

East elevation

A small portion of gable elevation was visible since the roof of the adjacent Room 2 was a little lower than that of Room 1 (Plates 4 and 8). The bricks appeared to be of the same size and colour as those used in the bulk of the south elevation.

North elevation

The brickwork here had also been laid in English garden wall bond, the bricks being very similar in size to those used throughout the bulk of the south elevation (Plates 7 and 9). The principal feature of the elevation was a brick-blocked former doorway, the blocking bricks being of the pinkish red type and size noted earlier. The elevation also had the offset courses and tie straps noted in the description of the south elevation.

West elevation

Although abutted by Room 5 to the west (Figure 2), this gable end was rather more prominent than that to the east (Plates 10 and 11). The brickwork again appeared to be of the usual type for Room 1, having been laid predominantly in English garden wall bond. There was also a brick-blocked former window (or loading door?), the blocking again utilising the pinkish red brick mentioned earlier.

Room 2

South elevation

This elevation abutted that of Room 1, there being a straight joint between the two (Plates 3 and 4). The brickwork was predominantly of the reddish pink type noted earlier and had been laid in Scottish bond (five courses of stretchers to each of headers) and also at six courses of stretchers to each of headers (Plate 4). However, in the base of the western part of the elevation there were six courses of the brick noted above as the predominant type encountered in the elevations for Room 1. The principal feature of the elevation was a slatted plank and batten door. On the west side of the door frame there were also four redundant cast iron lugs that may have once carried heck or split doors. At eaves level there was a single course of offset brick. The south side of the pantile roof contained two areas of glazed tiles.

The later Room 3 (see below) abutted the eastern end of the elevation (Figure 2)

East elevation

The plain brick gable end had been built in a red or russet coloured brick that had been laid in Scottish bond (Plate 6). The bricks were of size 220mm x 110mm x 70mm. The southern end of the elevation was slightly abutted by Room 3 and the northern end by Room 4 (Figure 2).

North elevation

The brickwork was predominantly of the reddish pink type noted earlier and had been laid in Scottish bond (Plates 7 and 8). Like the south elevation, this one also had earlier brickwork at the base of the elevation – though here it was rather more extensive, rising to a height of up to 12 courses. There was a single course of offset brick at eaves level. Again, the principal

feature of the elevation was a slatted plank and batten door. The elevation also contained a pair of ventilation hole, apparently comprising portions of ceramic land drain.

Room 3

This roofless ‘wing’ running south from the south-east corner of Room 2 (Figure 2), was a little lower than Room 2 and comprised plain walls to the east and west, both of which were of the reddish pink brick laid in English garden wall bond (Plates 4-6). The bricks were of size 230mm x 110mm x 70mm. The short south elevation had been damaged and contained a low plank and batten door with iron strap hinges, above which was a precast concrete lintel. Adjacent to the door, the east elevation appeared to have at one time continued to the south (Figure 2, Plate 5). At the base of the damaged part of the elevation there was a semi-circular section portion of salt glazed drainage pipe that may have been used as a feeding trough.

To the south of the room there were a pair of precast concrete slabs that covered a brick lined well (Figure 2).

Room 4

This small additional space had been added to the east elevation of Room 2 (Figure 2). It would originally have had a mono-pitched roof that ran up from north to south (Plate 6). This addition had been built in a dull pink brick laid almost entirely in stretcher bond with bricks of size 220mm x 105mm x 70mm (Plates 6 and 7). The south elevation contained a doorway and a window that was unglazed at the time of survey, whilst the east and north elevations were featureless save for a single terracotta ventilation block in the north elevation (Plate 7). A basic attempt had been made to ‘stitch’ the brickwork of this elevation to that of Room 2.

Room 5

This comprised the northern part of the west ‘wing’ (Figure 2). Both the north and west elevations were of the reddish pink brick laid in stretcher bond, with the bricks being of size 220mm x 105mm x 70mm (Plates 7, 10 and 11). The north elevation was featureless and the west elevation contained two doorways. In the upper part of the joint between the west elevation of this room and Room 6, an effort had been made to ‘stitch’ the brickwork together (Plates 11 and 12).

Room 6

West elevation

The orange-red brickwork had been largely laid in Scottish bond, the bricks being of size 220mm x 110mm x 75mm (Plate 12). The elevation was featureless save for the presence of three wrought iron strap ties.

South elevation

The colour, bonding and size of the brick was the same as that in the west elevation save that the reddish pink brick had been used in the uppermost part of the elevation (Plate 13).

East elevation

This elevation was very largely of the reddish pink, laid in stretcher bond and of size 220mm x 105mm x 70mm (Plate 14). However, in the lower part of the elevation at its southern end,

there was a closely delineated area of the orange-red brick laid in English garden wall bond. There was also a straight joint between this area of brickwork and that of the south elevation. Within the area of orange-red brick there was a small window that was unglazed at the time of survey. It looked as though it had been inserted. There were two doorways in the elevation, both of which had wooden lintels and a course of brick on edge above. The southernmost doorway had bullnose brick in its south surround. As in the west elevation there were three wrought iron tie straps.

Internal descriptions

The floor throughout the building appeared to have consisted (where visible) of *in-situ* cast concrete.

Room 1

The west wall was predominantly of dark reddish pink brick laid in English garden wall bond. The lower south corner of the west wall showed extensive repair to the brickwork undertaken in the reddish pink brick described externally (Plate 15). There appeared also to have been some brick replacement higher up the elevation.

The east wall brick was very similar to that used in the west wall though here the lowermost 13 courses were laid almost entirely in headers whilst the rest of the wall showed no discernible type of bonding (Plate 16). The upper part of the wall appeared to have been distempered or whitewashed at some time.

The central roof truss comprised a slender beam and a collar with clasped purlins (Figure 2, Plate 15). Slender beams also ran from north to south at either end of the room and were, like their centrally placed counterpart, attached at either end to the wall plate by means of wrought iron straps. A ridge piece was present at the apex of the roof.

Room 2

The walls of room were rendered up to eaves level (Plates 17 and 18). The roof structure was very similar to that of Room 1, though here there was only a single beam running across the room together with a collar and clasped purlin arrangement above. Within the concrete floor there was an east to west running gully that varied in depth between 10mm and 18mm. Connected it was another gully some 10mm deep that ran off to the south (Figure 2, Plates 17 and 18). Also within the floor was a series of four holes running from east to west. In the north-east corner of the room there was wooden cattle feeding trough that was not fixed in position (Figure 2, Plate 17).

Room 3

There were no features worthy of note within this room.

Room 4

All the walls of this room had been rendered and there was a tap affixed to the west wall.

Room 5

The room was divided in two by a 1.13m high wall that comprised the same brick that had been used in the external walls (Figure 2, Plate 19). Three half-trusses ran across the room, each consisting only of beam, rafter and a single raking strut (*ibid*).

Room 6

Scars in the concrete floor indicated that two walls once subdivided the room into three spaces (Figure 2, Plate 20). A gap in the southernmost scar indicated that there was once a door at this point (*ibid*). A scar in the wall at the eastern end of the northern floor scar indicated that this wall would have been around 1.20m high – similar to the dividing wall in Room 5. Some bullnose bricks were visible lower down in the northernmost door surround.

The three half-trusses were of the type previously described with regard to Room 5.

4 DISCUSSION

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

Rooms 1 and 2 comprised the earliest part of the building and were probably constructed at some point between the mid-19th century and 1887, though it was clear that rebuilding had taken place in the upper parts of the north and south elevations of Room 2. Room 1 displayed no evidence of its previous use or uses and it can only be surmised that it was used as a general purpose barn. Given the presence of the prominent gullies in Room 2, it is most likely that the room was used, at least in the latter part of its life, as a cow shed. The four holes in the floor may have once contained posts that were part of the arrangement of stalls.

Rooms 5 and 6 appeared to have been added in the mid-20th century, though a portion of the east wall of Room 6 clearly dated to the previous century and indicated that this ‘west range’ was essentially a rebuild. Both rooms were devoid of fixtures and fittings, the only clues to their former use being the low wall subdividing Room 5 and the wall location ‘scars’ in Room 6. It seems most probable that the ‘west wing’ was used, at least for part of its life, as a piggery. This also would appear to have been the most likely use for Room 3, which was probably constructed in the latter part of the 19th century, though the presence of debris within the room precluded detailed inspection of its interior. Room 4 was another mid-20th century addition and the fact that it had been rendered internally throughout was significant as was the presence of a tap. Again, there was considerable debris within the room that precluded detailed inspection. The trouble taken with the interior suggests that it may have been used for cleaning and storage of equipment.

No evidence was found for domestic occupation within the building and, despite its close proximity to a former brickworks (see 2.2, above), neither was any specific connection found with the manufacture of bricks. Overall, the building is something of a curiosity since it can only have functioned as some outlying portion of a farmstead, given its overall size and the somewhat cramped nature of its rooms.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are accorded to Heather Sugden for her help and co-operation during the course of this project.

On site work was carried out by David Rawson; he also provided the account of the recording, with the accompanying figures and photographs. Report editing was undertaken by Ken Steedman and administrative support was provided by Georgina Richardson.

REFERENCES

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014

Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (last updated December 2014)

Historic England, 2016

Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice

Steedman, K. 2018

Disused Farm Building, Land west of Brigg Road, Caistor, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire: Written scheme of investigation for historic building recording, Humber Field Archaeology (23rd February 2018, revised 5th March 2018)

APPENDIX 1 – Photographic Concordance Table

Photograph	Site Code	Film No	Frame	Digital	Ref Print?	Pub?	Direction of view	Description
1	BRC 2018			1	No	No	NW	General view of building
2	BRC 2018	1	26	2	Yes	Yes	NW	General view of building
3	BRC 2018			3	No	No	NW	General view of building
4	BRC 2018	1	1	4	Yes	Yes	N	General view of building
5	BRC 2018			5	No	No	N	General view of building
6	BRC 2018	1	2	6	Yes	Yes	N	South facing elevation of room 1
7	BRC 2018	1	3	7	Yes	Yes	N	South facing elevation of room 2
8	BRC 2018	1	23	8	Yes	No	N	South facing elevation of room 3
9	BRC 2018	1	24	9	Yes	Yes	N	Room 3 and slabs covering well
10	BRC 2018	1	7	10	Yes	Yes	W	East facing elevs of rooms 2, 3 & 4
11	BRC 2018			11	No	No	S	General view of building
12	BRC 2018			12	No	Yes	S	General view of building
13	BRC 2018			13	No	No	S	North facing elevs of rooms 1 & 2
14	BRC 2018	1	11	14	Yes	Yes	S	North facing elevation of room 2
15	BRC 2018	1	9	15	Yes	Yes	S	North facing elevation of room 1
16	BRC 2018			16	No	No	SE	General view of the building
17	BRC 2018	1	6	17	Yes	Yes	E	West facing elevs of rooms 5 & 6
18	BRC 2018	1	5	18	Yes	Yes	N	South facing elevation of room 6
19	BRC 2018	1	4	19	Yes	Yes	W	East facing elevation of room 6
20	BRC 2018	1	15	20	Yes	Yes	NW	Interior, west wall of room 1
21	BRC 2018	1	16	21	Yes	No	NW	Roof structure of room 1
22	BRC 2018			22	No	No	E	East wall of room 1
23	BRC 2018	1	17	23	Yes	Yes	E	East wall of room 1
24	BRC 2018	1	33	24	Yes	No	N	Brick blocking in north wall room 1
25	BRC 2018	1	18	25	Yes	Yes	NE	Room 2
26	BRC 2018	1	19	26	Yes	Yes	NW	Room 2
27	BRC 2018			27	No	No	NE	Wooden feeding trough in room 2
28	BRC 2018	1	25	28	Yes	No	N	Room 4
29	BRC 2018			29	No	No	NE	Room 5
30	BRC 2018	1	27	30	Yes	Yes	NE	Room 5
31	BRC 2018	1	20	31	Yes	Yes	N	Room 6
32	BRC 2018	1	22	32	Yes	No	N	Roof truss in room 6
33	BRC 2018			33	No	No	N	Roof truss in room 6
34	BRC 2018	1	21	34	Yes	No	E	Buttress in room 6
35	BRC 2018			35	No	No	N/A	Interior of well
36	BRC 2018			36	No	No	N/A	Interior of well

APPENDIX 2 – Archive listing

Project Details: A Programme of Historic Building Recording at Land West of Brigg Road, Caistor, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire: March 2018

Site Code: BRC 2018

National Grid Reference: TA 1106 0269

Planning Reference Number: 136656

Museum Reference or Accession Number: LCNCC 2018.38

Author D. P. Rawson **Date of fieldwork** 21st March 2018

Report Number. Humber Field Archaeology Report Number 2060

Quantity

1 x A4 lever arch file contains the paper record

Summary of work

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology in March 2018, prior to the proposed conversion and renovation by Heather Sugden of a former farm building on land west of Brigg Road, Caistor, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

The building was a small, roughly ‘U’-shaped single-storey brick structure. The central part of the building had been constructed at some point between the middle of the 19th century and 1887. With the exception of a portion of one elevation, the western ‘wing’ of the building had been constructed in the mid-20th century. An addition to the south-east corner of the central part appeared to date to the latter part of the 19th century, whilst a small room added to the east had clearly been added in the 20th century.

The western room of the central part of the building appeared to have functioned as a general purpose barn, whilst the room immediately to the east had most likely been a cow house. The western ‘wing’ had most probably been used as a piggery and this was also likely to have been the case for the later addition to the south-east.

No evidence was observed for any domestic occupation of the building or for its involvement in brick manufacture, despite its close proximity to a former brickworks. The small nature of the building suggested that it could only have functioned as part of a larger farmstead.

1 – 6 Documentary Archive Record			
1. Project summary			
Archive component	Hard Copy	Digital Copy	Notes
1.1 Site Summary/ Abstract	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1.2 Archive Index	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1.3 Guide to Elements of the Archaeological Archive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2. Project Planning			
2.1 Planning Documentation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2.2 Written Scheme of Investigation/ Project Design/ Project Specification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2.3 Risk Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.4 Correspondence (date order)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2.5 Miscellaneous documentation (flow charts, bills, receipts, administration, staffing etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Initial Survey and Documentary Research			
3.1 HER Information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.2 Historic Maps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.3 Documentary Research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.4 Desk-Based Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.5 Geophysical Survey Report	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.6 Aerial Photographs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.7 Other Survey material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4 Site Fieldwork Data			
4.1 Site notes and diaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
4.2 Context Index and Context Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.3 Level Books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.4 Plan Index and Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
4.5 Section Index and Section Drawings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
4.6 Survey and Sketch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5 Photographic Record:			
5.1 Photographic Site Record Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5.2 Photographic Concordance Table (database printout)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5.3 Contact Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5.4 Negatives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5.5 Colour Transparencies (slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.6 Prints	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5.7 Digital Images (computer printout)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6 Post-excavation Fieldwork Data:			

6.1 Matrices and Phasing Information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.2 AutoCAD Site Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.3 Site Structural Report Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7 Digital Archive			
7.1 Digital Archive Storage Statement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.2 Contents of digital archive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.3 CD / DVDs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.4 Other Discs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.5 Metadata for Digital Record (data about data, eg what the codes mean)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8 Material Archive Record			
8.1 Post-excavation Finds Progress Checklist Sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.2 Recorded Finds Index and Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.3 Context Finds Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.4 Bulk Finds Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.5 Recorded Finds Assessment Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.6 Recorded Finds Database Copy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.7 Recorded Finds Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.8 Bulk Finds Assessment Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.9 Bulk finds Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.10 Pottery Database Copy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.11 Spot Dating Record	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.12 Pottery Assessment Report Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.13 Pottery Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.14 Ceramic Building Materials Assessment Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.15 Industrial Residues Assessment Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.16 Scientific Analysis and Dating Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.17 Finds Digital Photographs Index	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.18 Finds Digital Images (computer printout)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.19 Box Index	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.20 Material Archive Rationalisation Sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.21 Finds Archive Contents Sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9 Conservation Record			
9.1 Conservation Assessment Report	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.2 X-rays	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

9.3 Conservation Record Sheets for Individual Objects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.4 Further conservation Report	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10 Biological Material Record			
10.1 Sample Index and Sample Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.2 Biological Material Data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.3 Biological Material Assessment Report Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.4 Animal Bone Assessment (if a separate report)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.5 Shell Assessment (if a separate report)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.6 Human Bone Data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.7 Human Bone Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11-13 Dissemination			
11. Publicity: Press releases, paper cuttings, recordings of interviews both on the radio and T.V.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Final Assessment Report: The complete Assessment Report. Including illustrations and plates, as sent to the client and Historic Environment Record	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HFA Report 2060
13. Additional Reports: Interim Statements, watching brief report copy, papers and articles written for journals or other publications.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14 Watching Brief Archive			
14. Watching Brief Archive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Publication Archive		<input type="checkbox"/>	Did this site proceed to publication after assessment?

APPENDIX 3 – Written scheme of investigation

**DISUSED FARM BUILDING, LAND WEST OF BRIGG ROAD, CAISTOR,
WEST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE:**

Written scheme of investigation for historic building recording



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

Prepared for: HEATHER SUGDEN
Swallows
Habrough Lane
KIRMINGTON
North Lincolnshire
DN39 6FA

HFA Site Code: BRC 2018
Museum Reference: LCNCC 2018.38
Planning Ref: 136656
National Grid Reference: TA 1106 0269

Contents

1	SUMMARY	2
2	INTRODUCTION	2
2.1	Site location and description	2
2.2	Geology and topography	2
2.3	Planning background	2
2.4	Archaeological and historical background	3
3	OBJECTIVES	4
4	METHOD STATEMENT	4
4.1	Building record	4
4.2	Off-site works	5
4.3	Copyright, confidentiality and publicity	6
4.5	Health and Safety, Insurance	7
4.6	Monitoring	7
5	TIMETABLE AND STAFFING	7
5.1	Timetable for the work	7
5.2	Staffing	7
	REFERENCES	10

K. Steedman
23rd February 2018 (revised 5th March 2018)

1 SUMMARY

This document has been prepared by Humber Field Archaeology, on behalf of Heather Sugden, setting out the proposed methodology for historic building recording prior to conversion and renovation on a former farm building on the west side of Brigg Road, Caistor, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire. The document is to be submitted for approval to Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record Team (LCCHET) before the commencement of fieldwork.

2 INTRODUCTION

This written scheme has been prepared to outline the proposed methodology for undertaking the recording works with reference to the requirements of LCCHET for Archaeological Building Recording, as set out by them in a brief (issued on 28th February 2018) produced by the Planning Archaeologist, Louise Jennings, for work on this site, and in line with Chapter 9 Specification and Project Design (v2.2), Archaeology Handbook, Lincolnshire County Council (revised 2016)

Archaeological building recording is to be undertaken on a disused farm building west of Brigg Road, Caistor, as recommended by LCCHET.

2.1 Site location and description

The site (NGR TA 1106 0269; see Figure 1) lies on the west side of Brigg Road, north of Caistor; the disused building lies within what is currently a pasture field.

2.2 Geology and topography

The site slopes gently down from east to west, with the disused building sitting at around 46m OD. Superficial geology, where present, is sand of the Sutton Sand Formation, over bedrock of Kimmeridge Clay (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). Soils are freely draining sandy Breckland soils (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>).

2.3 Planning background

Planning permission was previously granted (ref. 133604) in April 2016 for proposed change of use of agricultural building to a dwelling house; no condition required an archaeological response under that permission.

A new application was submitted in August 2017 (ref. 136656) for the proposed conversion, alterations and extensions to the existing building to create one dwelling with an outbuilding to contain stabling and garage, including installation of new access. When consulted on the application, LCCHET recommended in their response (dated 30th August 2017) that prior to development the developer should be required to undertake historic building recording, according to a written scheme of investigation to be agreed with, submitted to and approved by the local authority. The results of the survey should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Historic Environment Record prior to work commencing on site.

Written scheme for historic building recording, Brigg Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire 2

The planning application was refused for the following reason: it is considered that the proposal by nature of its scale and design would remove the barn's original character, modest form and scale, resulting in significant alterations and additional features that would result in the erection of a much larger building. This would result in an adverse impact on the surrounding countryside and would fail to meet the requirements of Policy LP55 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.

The applicant intends to re-submit the application and has commissioned the historic building recording as part of this re-submission.

2.4 Archaeological and historical background

The proposal site lies between the market town of Caistor, to the south, and the hamlet of Fonaby, to the north. Caistor, was originally the site of a small Roman walled town, has a church with Anglo-Saxon origins, and is notable now for its fine Georgian buildings. Fonaby, a short distance to the north, was the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) ref 50586) which was subject to archaeological excavation in the late 20th century, while some surviving earthworks remains represent the last vestiges of a deserted medieval village (LHER 52631); post-medieval boundaries and an enclosure (LHER 52644) have also been identified.

The proposal site itself has an entry (LHER 52666), recording there the site of disused brickworks, shown on early Ordnance Survey maps. A re-drawn version of the 1841 tithe map for the hamlets of Audleby, Hundon and Fonaby, by Rex C. Russell, shows a parcel of land here labelled "Brickyard/Kiln Sheds", with a building or buildings shown lying directly adjacent to Brigg Road. There are now no buildings adjacent to the road on this parcel of land, with the current standing building – the subject of the proposed historic building recording – lying some 35m west of the A1084.

The standing building, with its distinctive "courtyard" plan, is clearly shown on the 1887 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map, where it is part of a complex of buildings labelled "Brick Works", the clay quarry pit itself and a probable waste heap being depicted in the area west of the buildings. There are two long, roughly east-west, sheds, which may have been used for drying or storing the bricks, and a square building which conceivably housed the kilns. The courtyard plan of the standing building, however, with its enclosed yard and a pump (marked 'P'), could suggest a function unconnected to the brickworks, being perhaps, at least partly, residential. In this regard it is interesting to note that whereas the standing building lies parallel and/or perpendicular to Brigg Road, and has been laid out with reference to that road alignment, the adjacent sheds, though parallel to each other, lie on a slightly different orientation, albeit respecting – and in the case of one shed, coming very close to – the standing building. It might be concluded on the basis of this juxtaposition that the sheds had been laid out after the standing building, representing a later redevelopment or expansion of the brickyard. It may also be significant, furthermore, that the long, east-west sheds cut across the line of a north-south field boundary which the 1887 map shows running across both this field and the field to the south; the same boundary is depicted on the 1841 map.

By the time that the 1907 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map was published, the brickworks were described as being 'Disused'; the two long sheds are indicated by dashed lines, suggesting

Written scheme for historic building recording, Brigg Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire 3

they are no longer in use, though by the same token, the square building is shown by solid lines and may have continued in use for some time after this. The courtyard building to the south had clearly been modified, with the addition of rooms and/or yards to its 'east wing', and the site of a well ('W') where the pump had been previously indicated. A large rectangular enclosure had been added to the south side of the courtyard, while the addition of a structure labelled 'Sheepwash' in the south-eastern corner of the fields, and the fencing-off of the quarry pit, probably indicate agricultural activity centred on the standing building.

By the time of the publication of the 1956 OS 1:10,560 map, 'Disused Brick Works' are still referred to – and the quarry pit is still marked – though only the courtyard building remains. The building continued to be used as a farm building until the relatively recent past, though is now unused, hence the current plans for its redevelopment.

The LCCHET brief for the historic building recording states the following regarding the archaeological and historical background of the proposal site: "Traditional farm buildings are increasingly becoming redundant in a rapidly changing industry. They play an integral part in giving a landscape a sense of place and character. These vernacular buildings are now under threat from conversion or demolition and are a diminishing resource in our countryside. New uses frequently alter the original fabric and character of the building, and it is beneficial to create a record of the structure before alteration or demolition."

The East Midlands Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda (Cooper (ed.) 2006) makes a number of observations and/or recommendations which are of relevance in this regard. The post-medieval research agenda identifies demolition and erosion of the built heritage as a major problem, with only a small percentage of buildings destroyed or heavily altered receiving detailed recording (Courtney 2006, 233), while the review of agriculture in the modern period noted that the conversion of many redundant barns and other farm buildings has been widespread (Campion 2006, 247).

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* (CIFA 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

Written scheme for historic building recording, Brigg Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire 4

survive, including timbers showing signs of re-use. A minimum high resolution (10 megapixel or more) digital photographic format will be used, supplemented where appropriate by 35mm format monochrome negative photography. Photographs will include scales, and notes will be taken of direction of view for plotting on an overall plan. The photographs will be supplemented by an appropriate description of site history.

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 at all possible, building materials will be recorded on site, with only diagnostic examples being taken off site for further examination should that prove necessary.

It is not envisaged that dendrochronological sampling will be required of timbers from this building. However, dimensions of exposed bricks will be recorded where possible for potential dating and for signs of the re-use of older masonry incorporated into new fabric; it is also potentially the case that the building was, at least in part, built using locally-produced bricks.

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

Written scheme for historic building recording, Brigg Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire 5

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, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIFA 2014b).

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 will be assigned to the archive, which has a deposition window in August 2018. 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.

4.5 Health and Safety, Insurance

Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Under the terms of the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 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.

4.6 Monitoring

The work will be monitored by the LCC Planning Archaeologist to ensure that it is carried out to the required standard. This written scheme 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 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 then be given to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Team 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 Historic Building and Landscape Surveyor, under the overall control of a Project Manager. The project team includes the following, with expertise also drawn as necessary from external specialists.

PROJECT MANAGER

Ken Steedman BA Hons Durham University

Professional archaeological employment from 1982 to 1989 at the Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London on urban sites of several periods: Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval,

Written scheme for historic building recording, Brigg Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire 7

including waterfronts at Billingsgate. Promoted to Senior Archaeologist engaged in directing and writing up to archive several multi-period sites in the City of London, eventually graduating to research and publication for Roman London East of the Walbrook and Saxon Waterfronts projects. In 1989, was employed as Project Manager by Humberside Archaeology Unit, directing and writing up various, predominantly prehistoric and Romano-British rural sites, and numerous smaller evaluations and client reports; preparing/editing texts for publication.

From 1995 to the present has worked as a Project Manager for Humber Field Archaeology (part of Hull City Council), managing, directing survey, research, field archaeology and post-excavation projects; preparing tenders, project designs; desk-based assessments for various infrastructure and energy-related projects in the Humber region.

HISTORIC BUILDING AND LANDSCAPE SURVEYOR

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.

FINDS MANAGER

Lisa M. Wastling 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., who has extensive experience of pottery research on material from the region, and, in particular, has published reports on Saxon, medieval and post-medieval assemblages from the Humber region
Environmental Specialists	Palaeoecology Research Services.
Pollen/Soil Specialists Conservation Services	Wetlands Archaeology and Environments Research Centre, University of Hull. York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory (conservation, specialist reports on wood and leather).
Archaeometallurgy	J. Cowgill, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy.
Archaeomagnetism, Geophysics	Dr M. Noel, GeoQuest Associates. PCG
Lithics	Peter Makey.
Worked Stone	S. Harrison, Ryedale Archaeological Services.
Human Remains	Vaughan Wastling, VJW Osteoarchaeology

Written scheme for historic building recording, Brigg Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire **8**

Dendrochronology
Radiocarbon/AMS

I. Tyers, ARCUS, Department of Prehistory and Archaeology, University of Sheffield.
Beta Analytic or SUERC

Written scheme for historic building recording, Brigg Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire 9

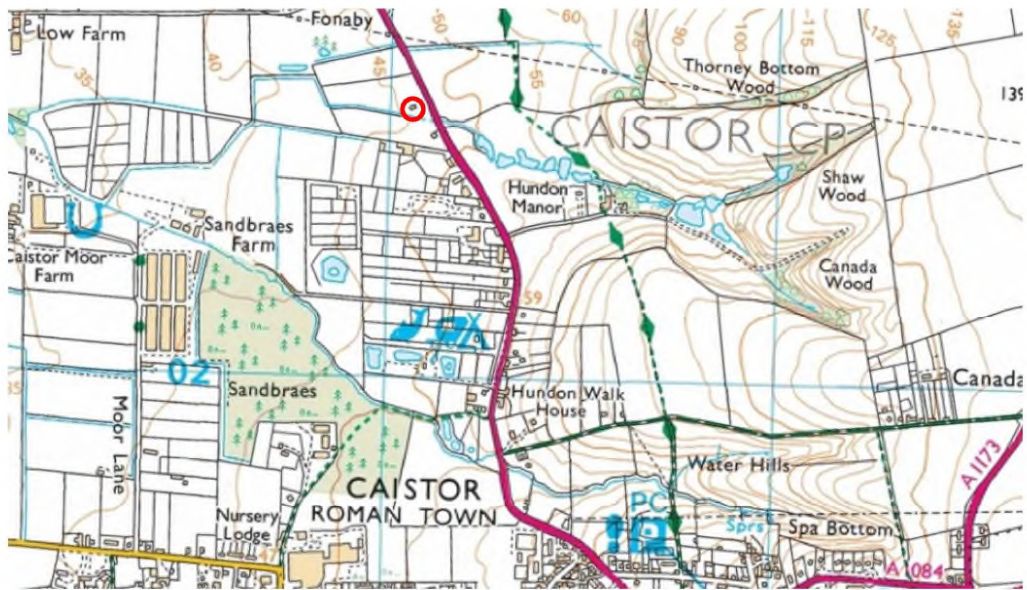


Figure 1: Site location; building within red circle (Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright; Licence no. 100034493)

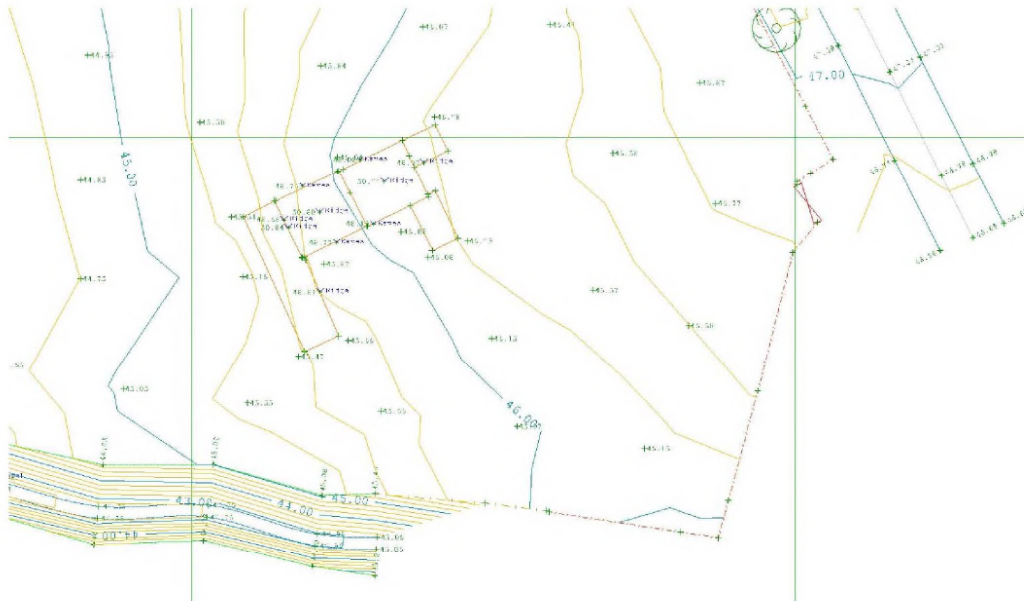


Figure 2 plan of the current building, as extract from topographical survey (Schmuck Whorlton drawing no. 20170404-03)

Written scheme for historic building recording, Brigg Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire 11

APPENDIX 4 – OASIS front sheet

31/05/2018

OASIS FORM - Print view

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: humberfi2-318494

Project details

Project name	Brigg Road Caistor
Short description of the project	Historic Building Recording of a disused 19 century and later farm building prior to proposed conversion into a dwelling
Project dates	Start: 21-03-2018 End: 21-03-2018
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC 2018.38 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	BRC18 - Sitecode
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	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE WEST LINDSEY CAISTOR Land west of Brigg Road Caistor
Postcode	LN7 6RX
Study area	210 Square metres
Site coordinates	TA 1106 0269 53.508891086966 -0.325125649806 53 30 32 N 000 19 30 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	Ken Steedman
Project supervisor	D. Rawson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

1/2

31/05/2018

OASIS FORM - Print view

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Humber Field Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	BRC 2018
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	LCNCC 2018.38
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	A programme of Historic Building Recording at Land West of Brigg Road, Caistor, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire: March 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Rawson, D. P.
Other bibliographic details	Humber Field Archaeology Report No. 2060
Date	2018
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	31 May 2018

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice
 © ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012
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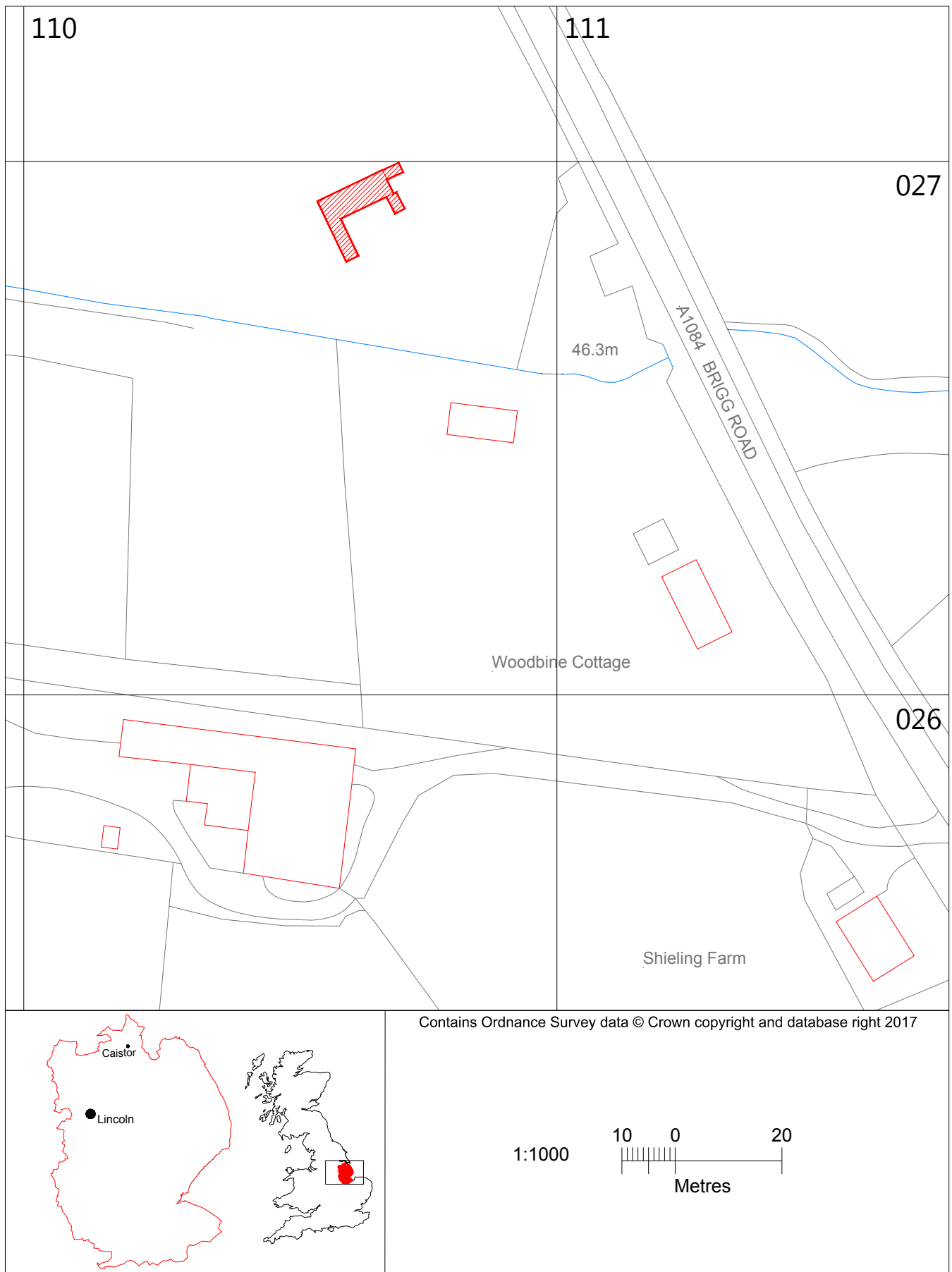


Figure 1 Site location plan

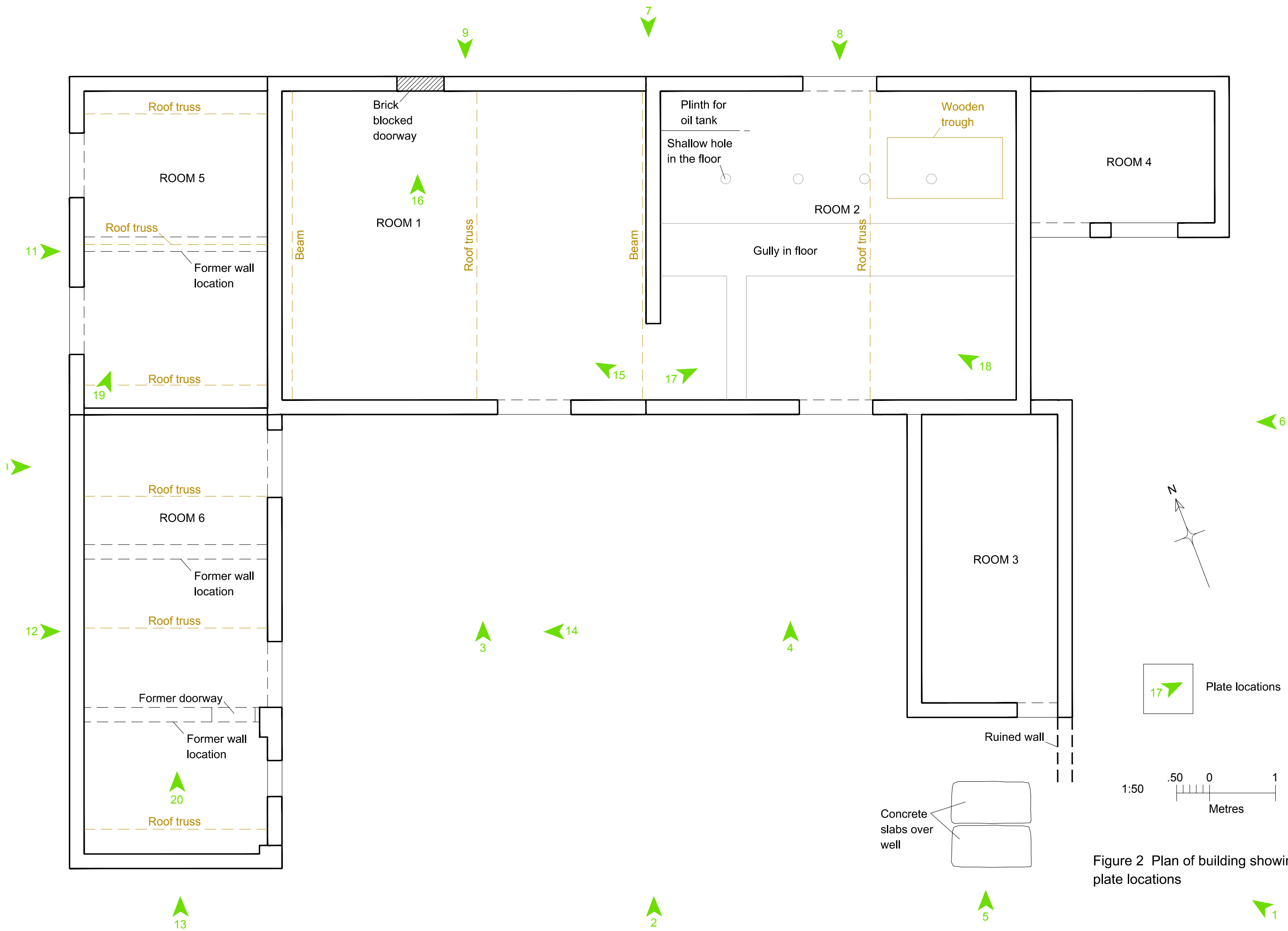


Figure 2 Plan of building showing plate locations



Plate 1 General view of the building from the south-east



Plate 2 General view of the building from the south



Plate 3 South facing elevation of Room 1 (2m scale)



Plate 4 South facing elevation of Room 2 (2m scale)



Plate 5 South facing elevation of Room 3 with concrete slabs over the well in the foreground (1m and 2m scales)



Plate 6 East facing elevations of Rooms 2, 3 and 4 (2m scale)



Plate 7 General view of the building from the north (2m scale)



Plate 8 North facing elevation of Room 2 (2m scale)



Plate 9 North facing elevation of Room 1 (2m scale)



Plate 10 General view of the building from the west (2m scale)



Plate 11 West facing elevation of Room 5 and the gable of Room 1 (2m scale)



Plate 12 West facing elevation of Room 6 (2m scale)



Plate 13 South facing elevation of Room 6 (2m scale)



Plate 14 East facing elevation of Room 6 (2m scale)



Plate 15 West wall of Room 1 (2m scale)



Plate 16 East wall in Room 1 (2m scale)



Plate 17 Room 2 viewed from the south-west (2m scale)



Plate 18 Room 2 viewed from the south-east



Plate 19 Room 5 viewed from the south-west (2m scale)



Plate 20 Room 6 viewed from the south (2m scale)



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Project Management • Desk-based Assessment • Field Survey • Fieldwork • Finds Research
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