

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY:
LAND ADJACENT TO ST MARYS FARM, KINGSLAND, HEREFORDSHIRE

Planning Reference: N120678/F
NGR: SO 44936 61368
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Report prepared for Corporate Architecture Limited

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Cover image: Building C from the entrance to the site, looking northwest

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Corporate Architecture Limited to undertake a historic building survey of farm buildings on land adjacent to St. Mary's Farm, Kingsland, Herefordshire, as a condition of planning consent for the conversion of farm buildings and construction of new dwellings.
- The development site is occupied by three farm buildings, which date from the 19th and early 20th centuries. They have not been in use for a number of years resulting in Building C in particular falling into a state of disrepair. Building D has been recently been subject to an unsympathetic modern redevelopment, although this has not affected the external appearance of the building, and should be easily reversed.
- The buildings are good examples of a farmstead from this period. However, their significance lies mainly in their group character and external appearance, rather than their current internal arrangement.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by Corporate Architecture Limited to undertake a historic building survey to record a series of farm buildings at St. Mary's Farm, Kingsland, Herefordshire. The work is to be undertaken in advance of the demolition and conversion of farm buildings, and the construction of new dwellings on the site, to satisfy a condition of planning permission (N120678/F).
- 1.2 The building recording followed the recommendations of the Historic England document *'Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice'* (2006), guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *'Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures'* (CIfA 2014) and a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2016).
- 1.3 The documentary archive will be deposited with Hereford Museum and Art Gallery, within six months of the completion of the report.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Kingsland is approximately 5km northwest of Leominster, in the administrative district of Herefordshire County Council. The site is at the southeast end of the village, on the northwest side of Longford Road (B4360), centred on NGR SO 44936 61368. The site comprises of farm buildings and associated land covering an area of approximately 6ha and 87m above ordnance datum.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises consisting of Raglan Mudstone formation of siltstone and mudstone interbedded with superficial deposits of river alluvium deposits of clays, silts sand and gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application was submitted to Herefordshire Council for *'Proposed redevelopment/development of land to the rear of St. Mary's Farm, constituting the conversion of 6no existing farm buildings, 11no new units and removal of existing agricultural barns.'* (Ref N120678/F). Permission was granted subject to conditions, including the undertaking of a programme of historic building recording prior to any demolition or alterations (Condition 8). The condition also requires a programme of monitoring and recording during groundworks for the scheme and these works will be discussed in a separate report.
- 3.2 The relevant planning policy which applies to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage is Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 3.3 NPPF Chapter 12, paragraph 128 states that *'Local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment...'*

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The village of Kingsland is a medieval settlement with likely origins in the Saxon period. The parish church is 14th century (HSMR no. 8184) and lies immediately to the east of a motte and bailey castle (HSMR no. 340), now in poor condition. Earthworks surrounding these sites indicate that there was a medieval settlement to the south of the village (HSMR no. 7278 and 21595) and further afield there is significant evidence of Ridge and Furrow.
- 4.2 St. Marys Farm is recorded as a historic farm site in the West Midlands Farmsteads and Landscapes Project and St. Mary's Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building (List Entry Number: 1081832), which comprises a 16th century building refaced in the 18th century, and extended and remodelled in the late 18th and mid 20th centuries. The farmhouse is timber-frame clad in painted rubble with some brick dressings and a slate roof.

5.0 Methodology

Historic Building Survey

- 5.1 The works described below are based on a brief provided by Herefordshire Archaeology (Herefordshire Council 2013), and the guidance set out in the English Heritage document '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*' (2006a).
- 5.2 Where safety and access allowed, photographs were taken of the following:
 - All external elevations
 - All internal elevations, including internal walls and subdivisions
 - The roof structure of the buildings, internally and externally, where visible
 - The relationship of the structures to their surroundings
 - Architectural details, i.e. windows, doors, decorative brickwork, and other significant features, fixtures or fittings
 - A general internal photographic record of the buildings
- 5.3 Scaled architectural plans have been provided by the client and were used as base plans for the photographic survey.
- 5.4 The survey was undertaken on Thursday 4th and Friday 5th February 2016. The weather was clear providing ample light for all external shots. Some areas of the interior required additional lighting to record.

6.0 Results

- 6.1 St. Mary's Farm consists of five buildings set back from Longford (the road to the south of the development site) (Figure 2). These have been classified as buildings B–F by the client. Building F is the Grade II listed St. Mary's Farmhouse, which along with Building E will not be directly affected by the development. Buildings B, C and D are located in the northern part of the farm complex and the southern part of the proposed development area. Building B is scheduled for demolition and Buildings C and D are proposed for conversion. For each of the buildings an account of the exterior will be given before commenting on the interior of the structure. The other buildings on the site have been photographed externally to provide context to the survey. The plate numbers refer to

Appendix 1, showing a selection of photographs taken during the survey. The location of each of the photos is shown on Figures 3–6 which can be cross referenced by shot number with the photographic archive list in Appendix 2.

Building B - Figure 3

- 6.2 Building B is a timber framed shed or shelter orientated broadly east-west. The building is open along the north and south elevations (Plate 1) and enclosed by brick walls to the east and west (Plate 2). The walls are in a raking English Garden Wall Bond variant of two courses of stretchers to each course of headers in the lower part of the walls, changing to three courses above this, with an irregular bond near the apex of the roof.
- 6.3 The roof is a double pitched gabled roof which has largely been retiled in red ceramic tiles, however about one third of the north facing roof to the east is of older more weathered plain tiles. The ridge line is of black tiles (Plate 1).
- 6.4 The bays are not evenly distributed with four regularly spaced bays to either side of a very small bay consisting of two trusses located very close together. The posts of these two trusses have been connected by a red brick pier at the centre of the building. The second post from either end of the building on the north elevation are thicker posts than used elsewhere in the building. Three posts are missing from this elevation; directly to the west of the central trusses this may be due to the presence of a metal gate crossing two bays (Plate 1). A red painted gutter and drain pipe are visible running along some of the wall plate and down the most easterly post, the gutter is broken in a number of places.
- 6.5 The south facing elevation has nearly a full complement of posts (only the most westerly post is missing). The posts on this elevation are supported on concrete blocks to the east, the two posts to the west have been reinforced with metal posts. A gutter has been removed from the eastern wall plate, but is still in place to the west, a drainpipe descending at the end of the building (Plate 3).
- 6.6 The floor of the building is of concrete, and extends to form a skirt around the exterior of the building (Plate 4). The building is divided into two by metal gates and a trough, which has been built into the floor (Plate 5).
- 6.7 On the interior the building appears to be of just four bays, as only three trusses support the ceiling, however, all of the posts are labelled (Plate 6). The roof trusses are king posts with two sets of struts: one set jointed from the king post and another further along the tie beam. All of the timber is machine sawn. The purlins are further supported by purlin cleats. The bays are not equally spaced therefore the number of common rafters present is also unequal (Plate 7).

Building C - Figure 4 and Figure 5

- 6.8 Building C is a large barn or stable which dominates the farmyard. It is built in red brick English Garden Wall Bond with a double pitched, gabled plain tile roof. There are three dormer windows each in the north and south elevations and two roof vents built up from the ridge line. The vents are louvered openings on either side of the ridge, of a style which becomes common from the mid 19th century onwards (Plate 8).
- 6.9 On the north and south elevations the dormer windows each align with a doorway below, of red painted wooden stable doors, in varying stages of decay. The central dormer window is not glass panelled, and instead is a pitching hole allowing hay, straw or fodder to be taken directly into the

first floor for storage. Windows break up the elevation at even intervals: two windows between each doorway and one each between the doorway and the ends of the elevation. Each of the windows are casement windows, have wooden frames again painted red, with black brick sills and red brick lintels. All the doorways and windows are two centred arches (Plate 8). All of the elements come together to create a markedly symmetrical building.

- 6.10 The east facing elevation has three doorways at ground floor level: a central stable door and sliding doors to either side. Both of the sliding garage size doors would have opened externally however, the northern door has been removed and now is placed on the interior (Plate 9). Their size and position suggest they were used for moving livestock.
- 6.11 The west elevation has just one doorway, a stable door in the centre of the elevation. A five bar, iron gate has also been attached to this elevation and connects with Building D to the west (Plate 10).
- 6.12 The ground floor has been used as cattle housing. The floor itself has inbuilt drains and evidence of dividers which are no longer in place (Plate 11).
- 6.13 Internally it is apparent that the ceiling supporting the first floor is in a poor condition (Plate 11). The floor itself consists of tie beams supported by steel girders, painted red, which are now rusting. The brick walls have been whitewashed (Plate 12). The building is divided into eight bays, with the fourth bay from the east being larger than the others.
- 6.14 Windows and doors on the interior have not been painted and all have the same dark red lintels and curved brick relieving arch above (Plate 13).
- 6.15 A wooden staircase is in place at the eastern end of the building leading up to the first floor. The staircase is broken in places and runs straight down to the central doorway (Plate 14).
- 6.16 It was not possible to safely undertake a thorough survey of the first floor of the building as the floor had rotted through in a number of places. From the stairway it was possible to see that the roof is of queen post construction, with steel braces. The roof below the straining beam has been panelled with wood, above the common rafters and roof battens are visible (Plate 15).
- 6.17 The larger bay is noticeably different at first floor level as the lower purlin which connects to an outward facing strut has been raised to allow the central dormer window to be used as a doorway (Plate 16 shows the north facing, eastern window for comparison). Unfortunately this could not be photographed, but is visible on the plans provided by the client.
- 6.18 A number of pieces of machinery are still visible on this upper level, presumably for processing fodder and grain and to provide ventilation to the roof space (Plate 15).
- 6.19 The building appears to be fairly typical of Herefordshire farmsteads (English Heritage 2006b): in dual use as a cattle shed below and fodder and grain storage above. A number of certificates dating from 1906 are still visible on the tie beams at ground floor level for winning 'Best in Show' and presumably relate to Herefordshire cattle (Plate 17).

Building D - Figure 6

- 6.20 Externally Building D bears a marked similarity to Building C, but is only single storey. The building is again a red brick building with a double pitched gabled plain tile roof. It has a very similar arrangement of roof vents, with doors and windows projecting along most of the east facing elevation (Plate 18).

- 6.21 At the southern extent of the building part of the elevation is set back slightly and the join between brick courses is not even, suggesting that the southern end of the building is of a separate build (Plate 19). From the rear (west) of the building it is apparent that the southern extent was earlier and the rest of the building attached, based on the distinctive change in building material (Plate 20).
- 6.22 The original building is of stone rubble which has been replaced with red brick to face the courtyard to the east. The roof has been replaced to conceal any join, but the ridge tiles are red on the new part of the building and black over the older part. The building is clearly designed to face the other farm buildings due to the lack of cladding to the rear of the building and there is a lack of windows and doors in the rear elevation (Plate 21). A single window in the west elevation is a later insertion (Plate 20).
- 6.23 The west facing elevation has been extended in two places, the most complete extension is a single storey mono-pitched roofed shed which can only be accessed from a door on the southern elevation. The extension is situated in an area which has been landscaped for gardening at some point and there is an area of paving to the north of the building (Plate 22). The second extension is a flimsy wood framed shelter over an area of cobbles, with corrugated plastic sheeting (Plate 23).
- 6.24 The earliest part of Building D is accessed from the east by a large double sliding door which now only opens to the south (Plate 21).
- 6.25 The east facing elevation has four windows and two stable doors of the same style as Building C. Another door and window, towards the south of the elevation, appears to have been converted from one of the standard windows. The door is slightly shorter than the others and has a transom window above it, while the window lights align with the others of this type (Plate 24).
- 6.26 There is a single doorway towards the west side of the north elevation. This is now just boarded wood, internally the doorway has been blocked and there is no evidence for its presence (Plate 25).
- 6.27 Internally the building has been subdivided into a number of rooms, each accessed from the exterior. The two northernmost doorways on the east elevation each access a small porch area with doorways into rooms to the north and south. Each of these has a single window on the eastern elevation (Plate 26). The rooms have all been plastered and painted, with modern doors and skirting.
- 6.28 The third doorway on the east elevation opens into a small modern kitchen area (Plate 27), with separate toilet and shower rooms subdivided to the north (Plate 28). The kitchen is also lit by a single window on the western elevation.
- 6.29 The remainder of the building to the south is accessed via the large sliding doors on the east elevation. A timber framed and plastered office block has been constructed in the northern part of this space, with the remainder of the area being an open space used as a general purpose store (Plate 29).

7.0 Discussion

- 7.1 The farmstead is likely to have been a model farm which has been partially redeveloped in recent years. The 1886–7 OS map shows the buildings forming part of a loose courtyard plan typical of Herefordshire and the use of machine made bricks and sawn timber mean the buildings cannot date from any earlier than the 1850s. Buildings C and D date both feature on the 1886–7 OS map, however the northern end of Building D has been altered as originally it connected to a building orientated east-west creating an enclosed courtyard.

- 7.2 The later destruction of this east-west orientated building and the construction of Building B mask this earlier layout, as seen in the 1928 OS map. From this period onwards more farm buildings are constructed on the site to the north, over the land scheduled for development.
- 7.3 All three buildings appear in fairly good condition on the exterior, but less so internally. Building B, being an open fronted shed is perhaps the most poorly preserved, with numerous missing or replacement posts on the north and south elevation. Building C is in bad condition on the interior and in need of significant work to make the building safe for any future use, with particular reference to the first floor. Buildings B and C seem to have gradually fallen into disuse but otherwise do not appear to have been altered much since they were in use as part of the farm. However Building D has been renovated internally for an unclear purpose; possibly a camping barn or other similar temporary accommodation. Nevertheless, the internal partitions and modern fixtures and fittings that have been added represent alterations that, on the basis of the site visit, appear to be relatively straightforward to reverse without causing undue harm to the significance of the asset.

8.0 Conclusions

- 8.1 The three buildings in their current setting are a locally significant heritage asset, they represent a late 19th/early 20th century, mixed use farmstead, typical of the area (English Heritage 2006b). However, Building C in particular requires a number of works to make the building safe and useable again. This building forms the main approach into the site and presents the best aesthetic and characterises the site.
- 8.2 Building D has been dramatically altered internally and as such has lost a number of its original features, although it is possible these may be hidden beneath the internal works. While Building B has had no other apparent use other than as an agricultural building, it is not overly significant, being in a fairly poor condition and with a number of missing and replacement post, but nonetheless forms a coherent part of the existing farm complex.
- 8.3 The value of the buildings is in their completeness as a unit, as they represent a late 19th-century farmstead. However, the demolition of some earlier buildings and recent redevelopment highlight its incompleteness. Maintaining the exterior of Buildings C and D in their present form as much as practicable will allow the buildings to be converted for residential use without further reducing their significance.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 9.1 The methodology was appropriate for the project and has allowed for a permanent record of the structures to be made prior to demolition.

10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Corporate Architecture Limited for this commission.

11.0 References

AAL, 2016, *Specification for an historic building survey and watching brief: land adjacent to St Mary's Farm, Kingsland, Herefordshire*, Lincoln: Allen Archaeology Limited

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English Heritage, 2006a, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*, Swindon: English Heritage

English Heritage, 2006b, *Farmsteads Character Statements: National Character Area 100, Herefordshire Lowlands*, Swindon: English Heritage

Herefordshire Council, 2013, *Brief for an archaeological project (standing building recording and watching brief) site of proposed building conversions and new units land adj to St Marys Farm, Kingsland, Herefordshire*, Herefordshire Archaeology

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1 (Shot 64): Building B, a shelter or stable, open to the north and south, looking south



Plate 2 (Shot 63): Red brick western elevation, looking east



Plate 3 (Shot 70): South facing elevation of the building, looking northeast



Plate 4 (Shot 66): Concrete floor and drainage along the northern elevation, looking northwest

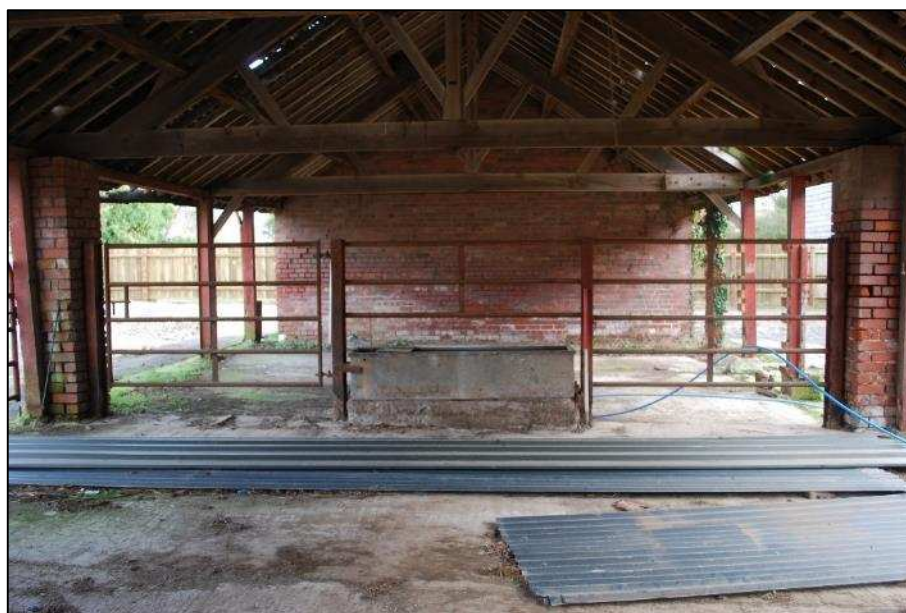


Plate 5 (Shot 83): Gates and trough dividing the room, looking east



Plate 6 (Shot 87): Marking and position of, the now missing, post IV, looking north



Plate 7 (Shot 73): Roof structure of Building B, looking west

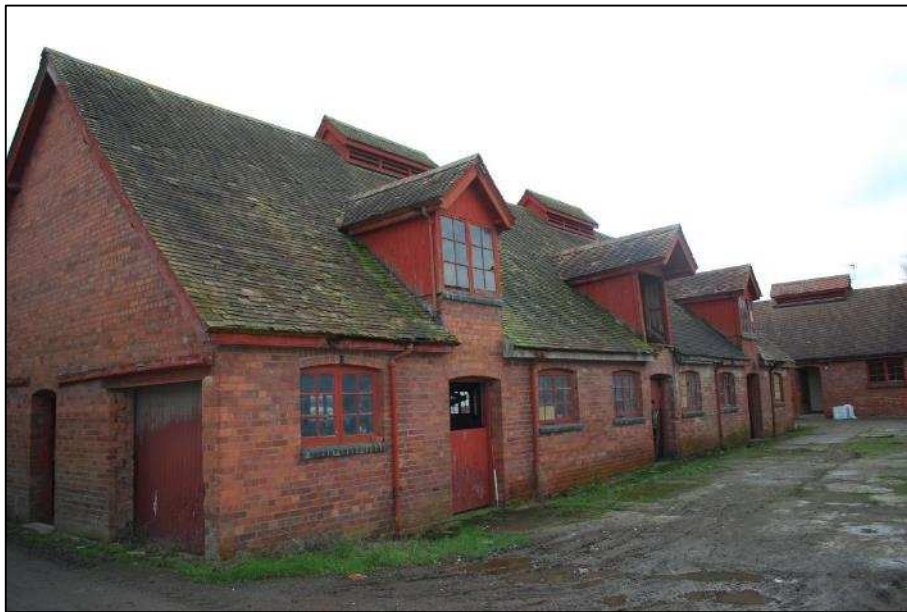


Plate 8 (Shot 15): North facing elevation of Building C, looking southwest



Plate 9 (Shot 18): East facing elevation pierced by a stable door and two larger sliding doors, looking southwest

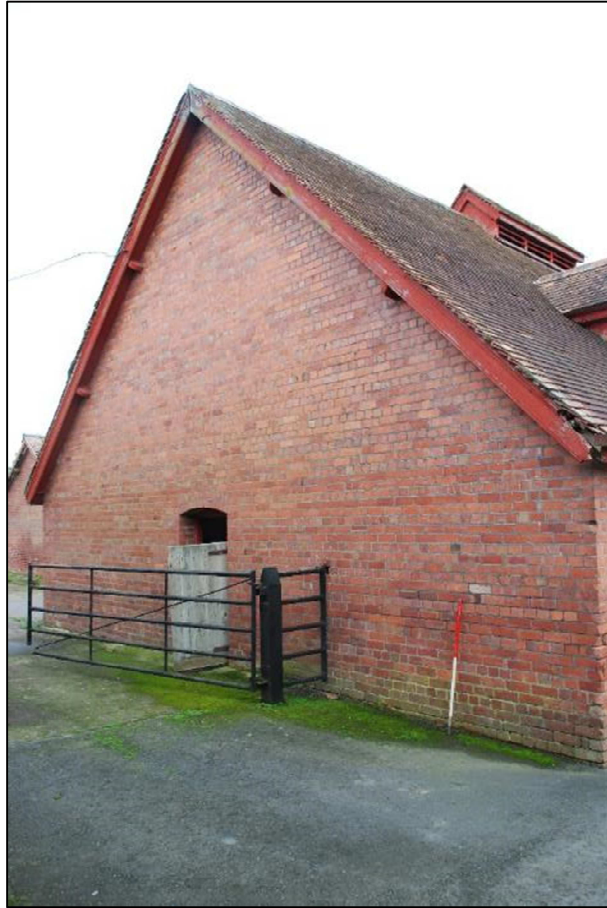


Plate 10 (Shot 29): West facing elevation of Building C, showing gateway which connects to building D, looking northeast



Plate 11 (Shot 59): Ground floor of building C, evidence of dividers can be seen breaking of the room. Looking southwest



Plate 12 (Shot 39): Metal posts supporting the roof, looking southwest



Plate 13 (Shot 37): Ground floor doorway of Building C from the interior, looking north

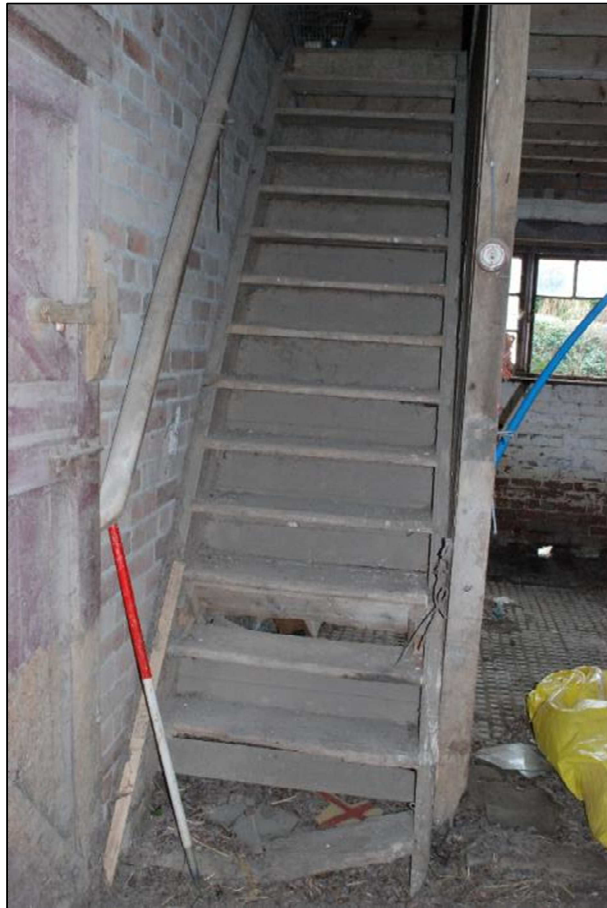


Plate 14 (Shot 48): Staircase at the eastern end of Building C, looking south



Plate 15 (Shot 2): First floor of Building C, looking west



Plate 16 (Shot 3): North facing dormer window at the eastern end of building C. The central window differs from this as the lower purlin, which currently blocks the window has been raised to allow access to the door, looking north



Plate 17 (Shot 62): Certificates from shows on display in the ground floor of Building C, looking west



Plate 18 (Shot 114): East facing elevation of Building D, looking northwest



Plate 19 (Shot 115): Join on east facing elevation of Building D, looking northwest



Plate 20 (Shot 103): Southern extent of Building D, the change in building material shows that the building has been extended, looking east



Plate 21 (Shot 117): Southern extent of Building D, the interplay between the red brick and stone rubble is clear, looking northwest



Plate 22 (Shot 94): Single storey extension built to the rear of building D, looking south



Plate 23 (Shot 100): Shelter extension to the rear of Building D, looking south



Plate 24 (Shot 113): Irregular window and door on the east facing elevation of Building D, looking west



Plate 25 (Shot 90): North facing elevation of building D, looking south



Plate 26 (Shot 158): Example of one of the rooms to the north of Building D, looking east



Plate 27 (Shot 135): Kitchen in Building D, looking east

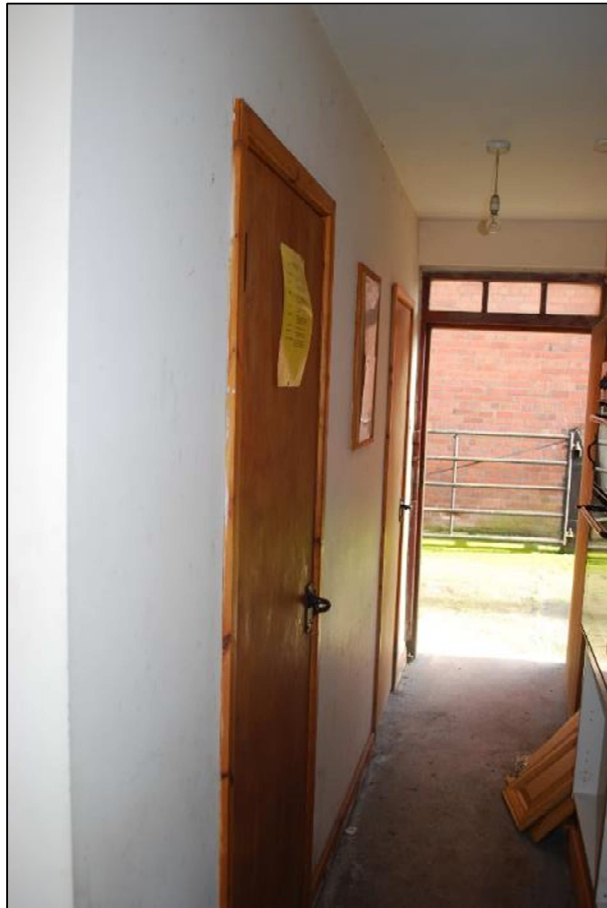


Plate 28 (Shot 136): Access to the shower room and toilet, Building D, looking east



Plate 29 (Shot 120): Office inserted into the southern part of Building D, looking west

Appendix 2: Photo register

Shot No.	Facing	Building	Type	Description
1	W	Building C	Interior/general	First floor roof structure
2	W	Building C	Interior/general	First floor interior
3	NW	Building C	Interior/general	First floor dormer window
4	SW	Building C	Interior/general	First floor dormer window
5	W	Building C	Interior/general	Machinery on first floor
6	W	Building C	Interior/general	Roof
7	NE	Building C	Interior/general	First floor dormer window
8	E	Building C	Interior/general	Eastern elevation
9	S	Building C	Exterior/general	North facing elevation, partial
10	S	Building C	Exterior/general	North facing elevation, partial
11	S	Building C	Exterior/general	North facing elevation, partial
12	S	Building C	Exterior/detail	Window on north facing elevation
13	S	Building C	Exterior/detail	Door on north facing elevation
14	S	Building C	Exterior/general	Door, window and dormer window layout
15	SW	Building C	Exterior/general	North facing elevation
16	S	Building C	Exterior/detail	Drain around the edge of the building
17	W	Building C	Exterior/detail	Sliding door on east facing elevation
18	SW	Building C	Exterior/general	East facing elevation
19	W	Building C	Exterior/detail	Door on east facing elevation
20	W	Building C	Exterior/detail	Sliding door on east facing elevation
21	N	Building C	Exterior/detail	Window on south facing elevation
22	N	Building C	Exterior/general	Signage and gate arrangement on south facing elevation
23	NW	Building C	Exterior/general	South facing elevation
24	N	Building C	Exterior/general	South facing elevation, partial
25	N	Building C	Exterior/detail	Door on south facing elevation
26	N	Building C	Exterior/general	Door and dormer window arrangement on south facing elevation
27	N	Building C	Exterior/general	South facing elevation, partial
28	N	Building C	Exterior/general	South facing elevation, partial
29	NE	Building C	Exterior/general	West facing elevation
30	N	Building C	Exterior/general	Gap between Building C and D
31	E	Building C	Exterior/detail	Door on west facing elevation
32	W	Building C	Interior/detail	Door on west elevation
33	W	Building C	Interior/general	West elevation
34	N	Building C	Interior/detail	Window on north elevation
35	N	Building C	Interior/detail	Window on north elevation
36	N	Building C	Interior/detail	Door on north elevation
37	N	Building C	Interior/detail	Door on north elevation
38	N	Building C	Interior/detail	Drainage in front of north elevation
39	NW	Building C	Interior/general	Post supporting ceiling
40	W	Building C	Interior/detail	Drainage in floor

Shot No.	Facing	Building	Type	Description
41	E	Building C	Interior/detail	Certificates on tie beam
42	E	Building C	Interior/detail	Certificates on tie beam
43	E	Building C	Interior/detail	Certificates on tie beam
44	E	Building C	Interior/general	Tie beam, post arrangement
45	NW	Building C	Interior/general	Tie beam supports
46	E	Building C	Interior/detail	Sliding door on eastern elevation
47	NE	Building C	Interior/detail	Staircase on eastern elevation
48	S	Building C	Interior/detail	Staircase on eastern elevation
49	E	Building C	Interior/detail	Door on eastern elevation
50	E	Building C	Interior/detail	Sliding door on eastern elevation
51	SE	Building C	Interior/general	Eastern elevation
52	W	Building C	Interior/general	Evidence of partitions in the floor
53	W	Building C	Interior/general	Evidence of partitions in the floor
54	N	Building C	Interior/general	Northern elevation, partial
55	NW	Building C	Interior/general	Northern elevation, partial
56	NW	Building C	Interior/general	Northern elevation, partial
57	S	Building C	Interior/general	Southern elevation, partial
58	SW	Building C	Interior/general	Southern elevation, partial
59	SW	Building C	Interior/general	Southern elevation, partial
60	W	Building C	Interior/detail	Certificates on tie beam
61	W	Building C	Interior/detail	Certificates on tie beam
62	E	Building B	Exterior/general	West facing elevation
63	E	Building B	Exterior/general	West facing elevation
64	S	Building B	Exterior/general	North facing elevation
65	W	Building B	Exterior/general	East facing elevation
66	W	Building B	Exterior/general	North facing elevation, drainage
67	N	Building B	Exterior/general	South facing elevation, partial
68	N	Building B	Exterior/general	South facing elevation, partial
69	N	Building B	Exterior/general	South facing elevation, partial
70	NE	Building B	Exterior/general	South facing elevation
71	E	Building B	Interior/general	Eastern elevation
72	E	Building B	Interior/general	Roof truss
73	W	Building B	Interior/general	Roof truss
74	W	Building B	Interior/general	Central divider
75	W	Building B	Interior/general	Central divider
76	S	Building B	Interior/detail	Post
77	W	Building B	Interior/detail	Roof jointing
78	E	Building B	Interior/detail	Graffiti on roof truss
79	SW	Building B	Interior/detail	Post and hinges
80	S	Building B	Interior/detail	Construction marks
81	NW	Building B	Interior/general	Posts on northern elevation
82	NW	Building B	Interior/detail	Jointing and construction marks
83	E	Building B	Interior/general	Central divider

Shot No.	Facing	Building	Type	Description
84	N	Building B	Interior/detail	Drainage
85	NE	Building B	Interior/general	Northern elevation
86	N	Building B	Interior/general	Northern elevation, partial
87	N	Building B	Interior/detail	Construction marks
88	SE	Building B	Interior/general	Southern elevation
89	S	Building B	Interior/general	Southern elevation, partial
90	S	Building B	Interior/general	North facing elevation
91	S	Building D	Exterior/detail	Door on north facing elevation
92	E	Building D	Exterior/general	West facing elevation, partial
93	SE	Building D	Exterior/detail	Paving behind western elevation
94	S	Building D	Exterior/general	Extension
95	E	Building D	Exterior/general	West facing elevation, partial
96	E	Building D	Exterior/general	West facing elevation, partial
97	SE	Building D	Exterior/general	Building D and farmhouse (Building E)
98	N	Building D	Exterior/general	Extension
99	E	Building D	Exterior/general	West facing elevation, partial
100	S	Building D	Exterior/general	Shelter on west facing elevation
101	E	Building D	Exterior/general	Shelter on west facing elevation
102	S	Building D	Exterior/general	Shelter on west facing elevation
103	E	Building D	Exterior/general	West facing elevation, partial
104	N	Building D	Exterior/general	Shelter on west facing elevation
105	NE	Building D	Exterior/general	West and south facing elevations
106	W	Building D	Exterior/general	East facing elevation, partial
107	W	Building D	Exterior/general	East facing elevation, partial
108	W	Building D	Exterior/detail	Window on east facing elevation
109	W	Building D	Exterior/detail	Door on east facing elevation
110	SW	Building D	Exterior/general	East facing elevation, partial
111	W	Building D	Exterior/detail	Drain on east facing elevation
112	W	Building D	Exterior/detail	Door on east facing elevation
113	W	Building D	Exterior/detail	Door on east facing elevation
114	NW	Building D	Exterior/general	East facing elevation, partial
115	NW	Building D	Exterior/detail	Join between original building and new part of building
116	W	Building D	Exterior/detail	Door/ original building
117	NW	Building D	Exterior/general	South and east facing elevations
118	NW	Building D	Exterior/general	South facing elevations
119	N	Building D	Interior/general	Rubble wall interior of original building
120	NW	Building D	Interior/general	Inserted office in original building
121	W	Building D	Interior/general	Western elevation
122	W	Building D	Interior/general	Western elevation
123	W	Building D	Interior/general	Roofing in original part of building
124	SW	Building D	Interior/general	Roofing in original part of building
125	W	Building D	Interior/detail	Area of inconsistent brickwork

Shot No.	Facing	Building	Type	Description
126	SW	Building D	Interior/general	Southern elevation
127	SE	Building D	Interior/general	Southern elevation
128	E	Building D	Interior/detail	Doorway on eastern elevation
129	E	Building D	Interior/general	Brickwork on eastern elevation
130	NW	Building D	Interior/general	Interior of inserted office
131	W	Building D	Interior/general	Kitchen space
132	N	Building D	Interior/general	Northern wall of kitchen
133	W	Building D	Interior/detail	Western wall of kitchen
134	S	Building D	Interior/general	Southern wall of kitchen
135	SE	Building D	Interior/general	Kitchen space
136	E	Building D	Interior/general	Entrance to toilet and shower
137	NW	Building D	Interior/general	Shower room
138	NE	Building D	Interior/general	Shower room
139	N	Building D	Interior/general	Toilet
140	W	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
141	S	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
142	N	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
143	NE	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
144	E	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
145	N	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
146	E	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
147	S	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
148	W	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
149	E	Building D	Interior/detail	Doorway on eastern elevation
150	W	Building D	Interior/detail	Attic entrance
151	W	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
152	N	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
153	E	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
154	S	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
155	S	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
156	W	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
157	N	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
158	E	Building D	Interior/general	Empty rooms to north of building
159	E	Building D	Interior/detail	Doorway on eastern elevation
160	W	Building D	Interior/general	Entrance to rooms
161	SE	Building D	Interior/general	Farmhouse, Building E
162	S	General	Exterior/general	Entrance to site/ Building F
163	SE	General	Exterior/general	Building F
164	N	General	Exterior/general	Building F
165	N	General	Exterior/general	Entrance to rest of site
166	W	General	Exterior/general	Gap between buildings B, C and D

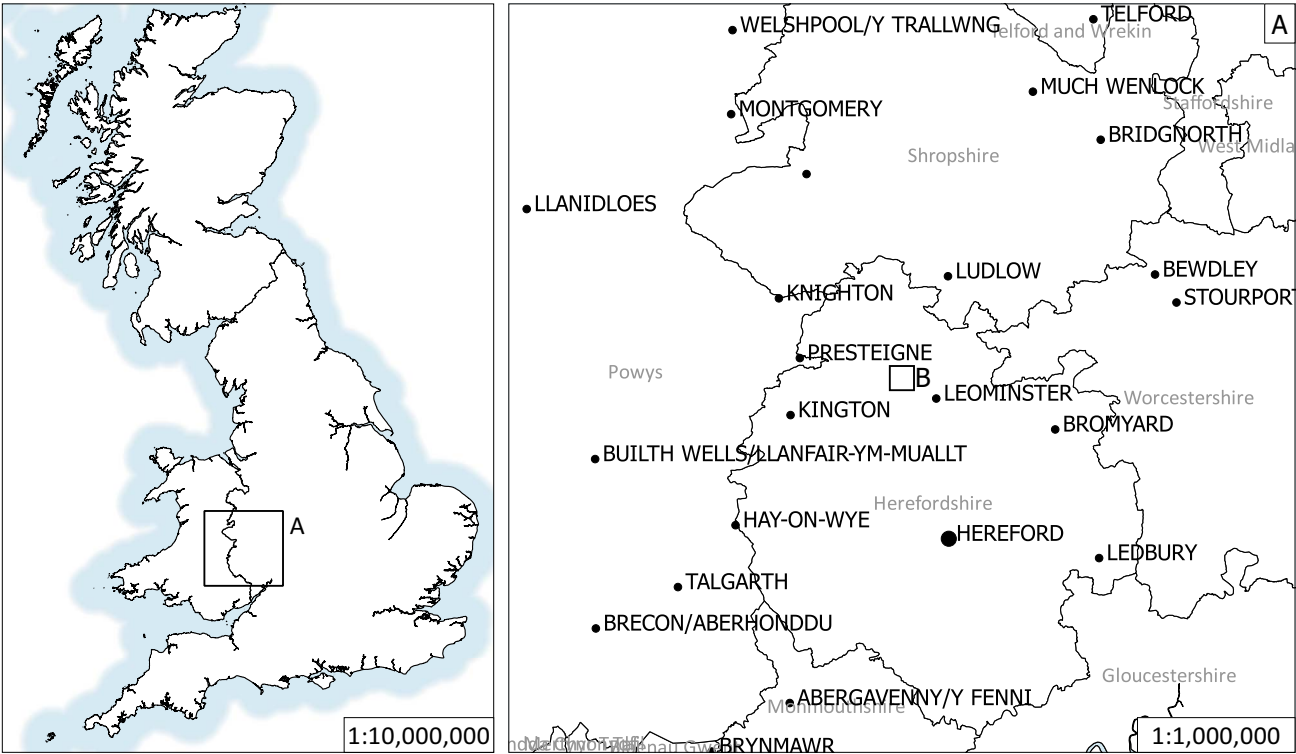


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	KIST 16
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	C Cooper
Date	12/02/16

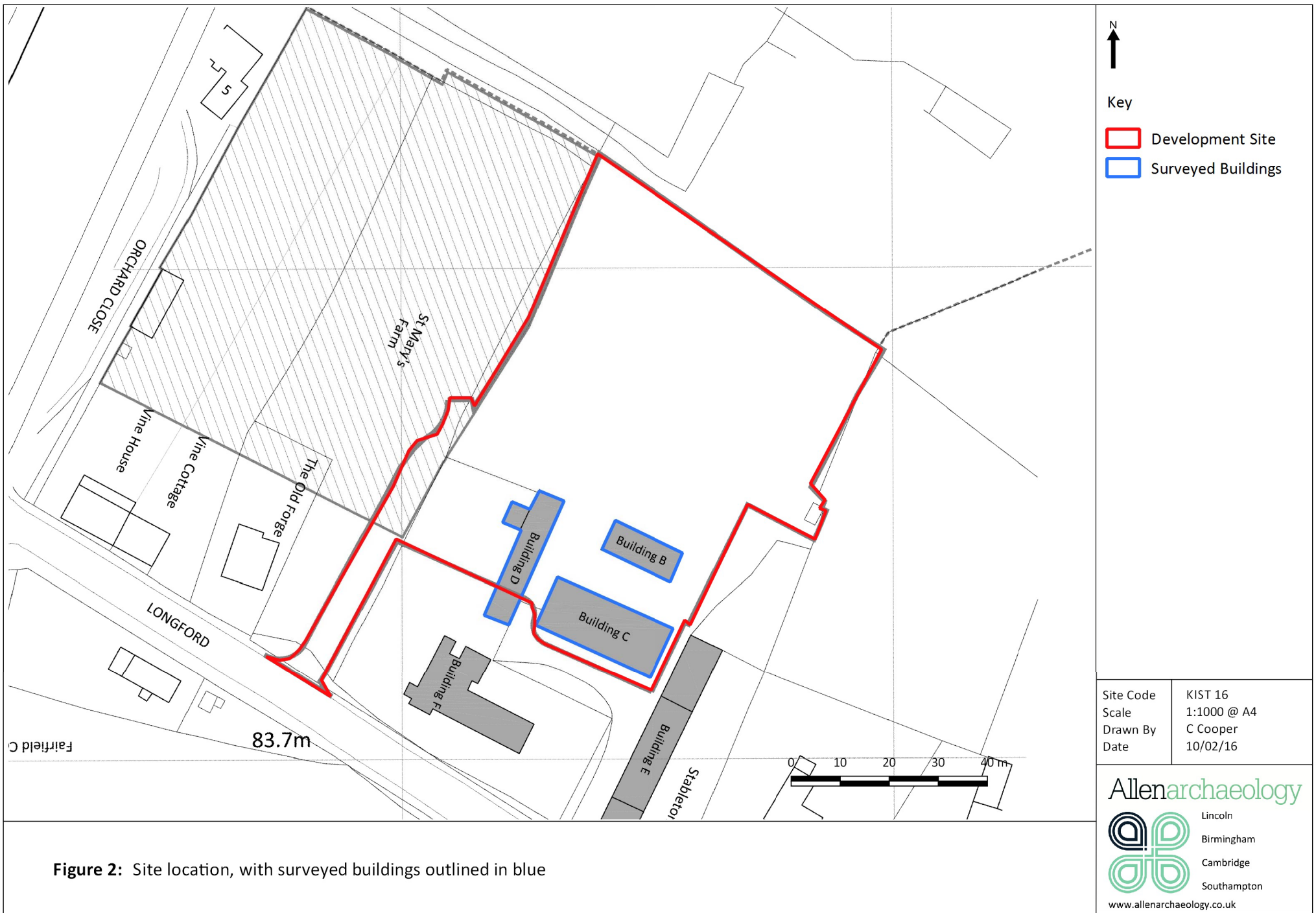
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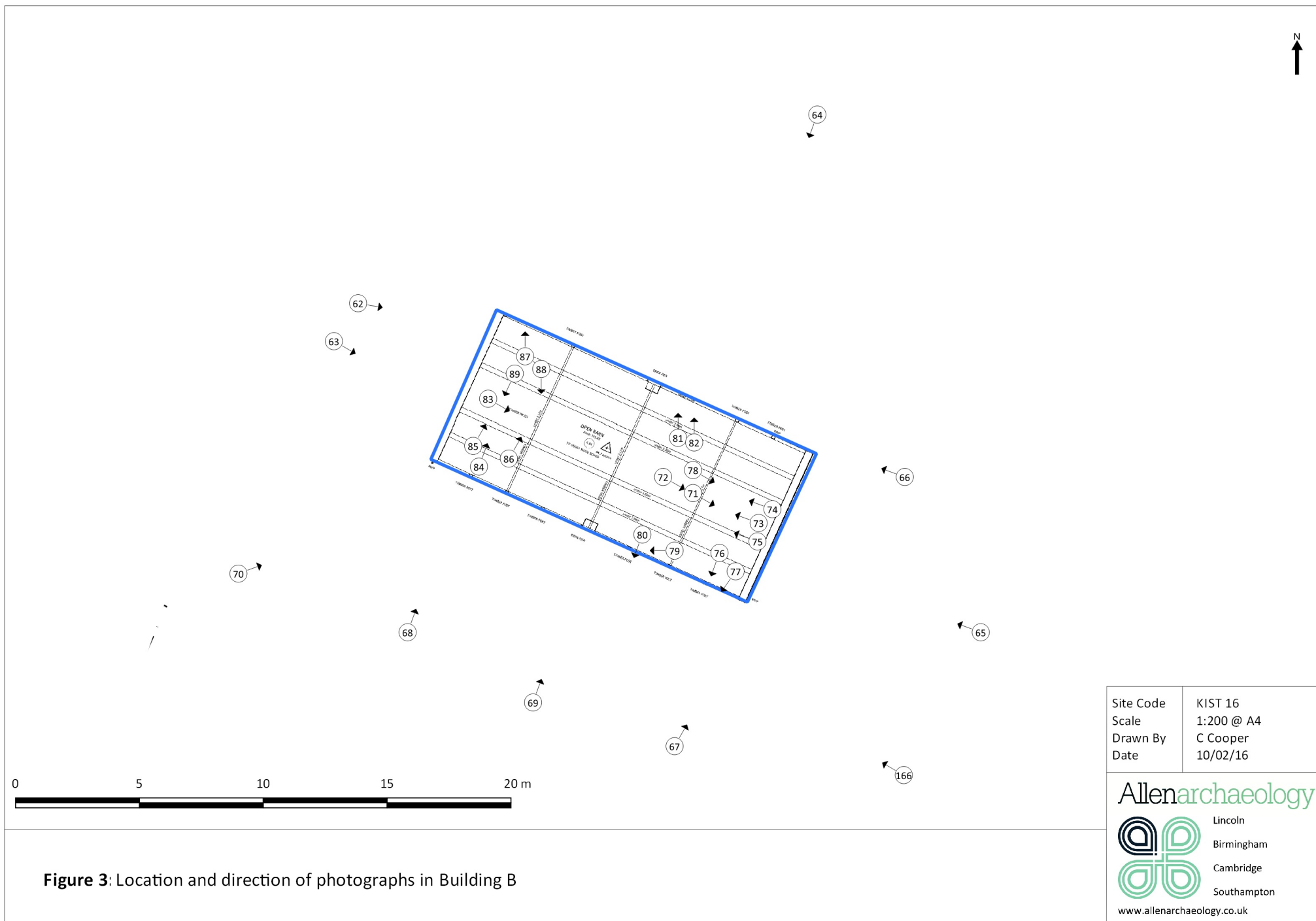


Figure 3: Location and direction of photographs in Building B

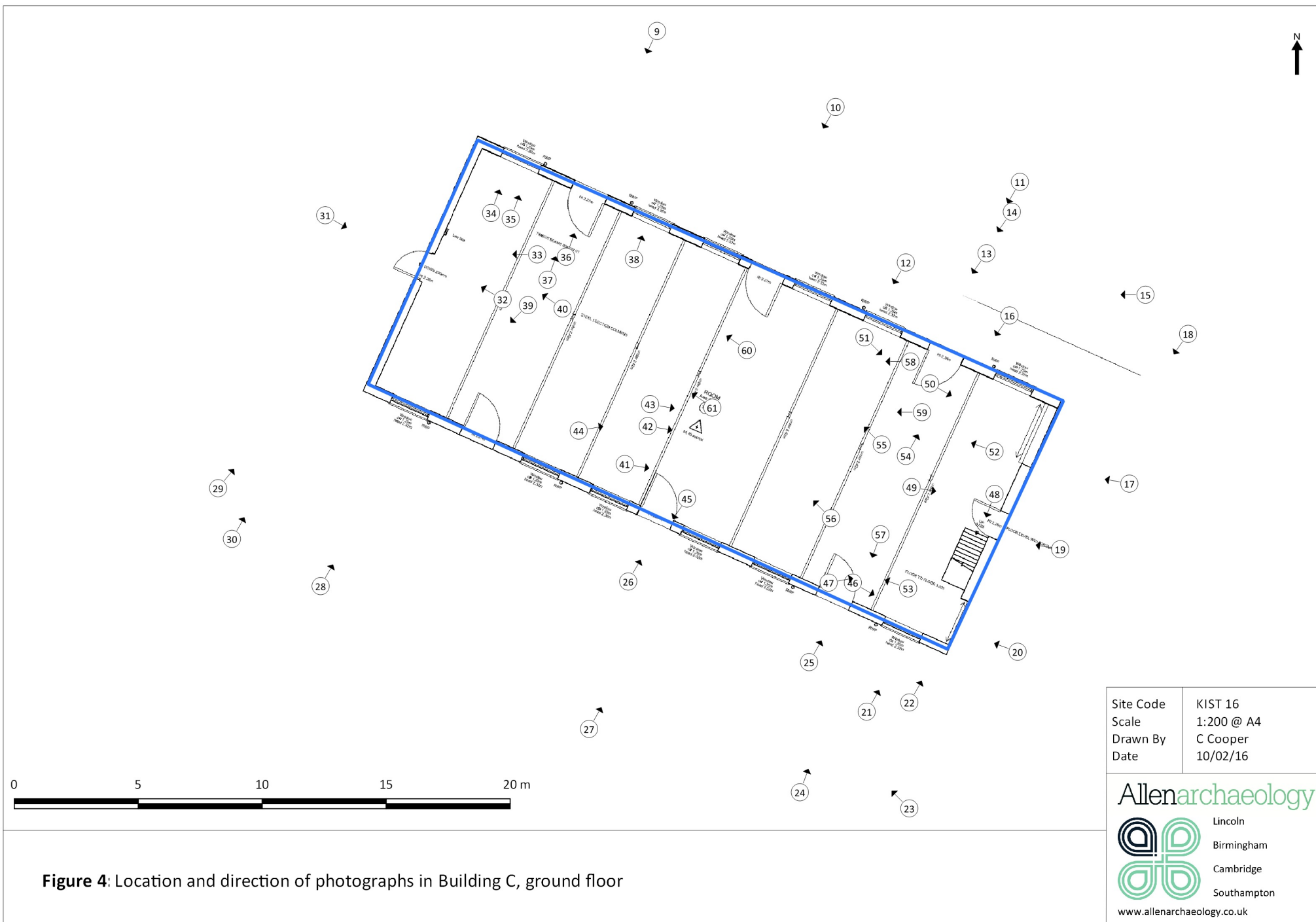


Figure 4: Location and direction of photographs in Building C, ground floor

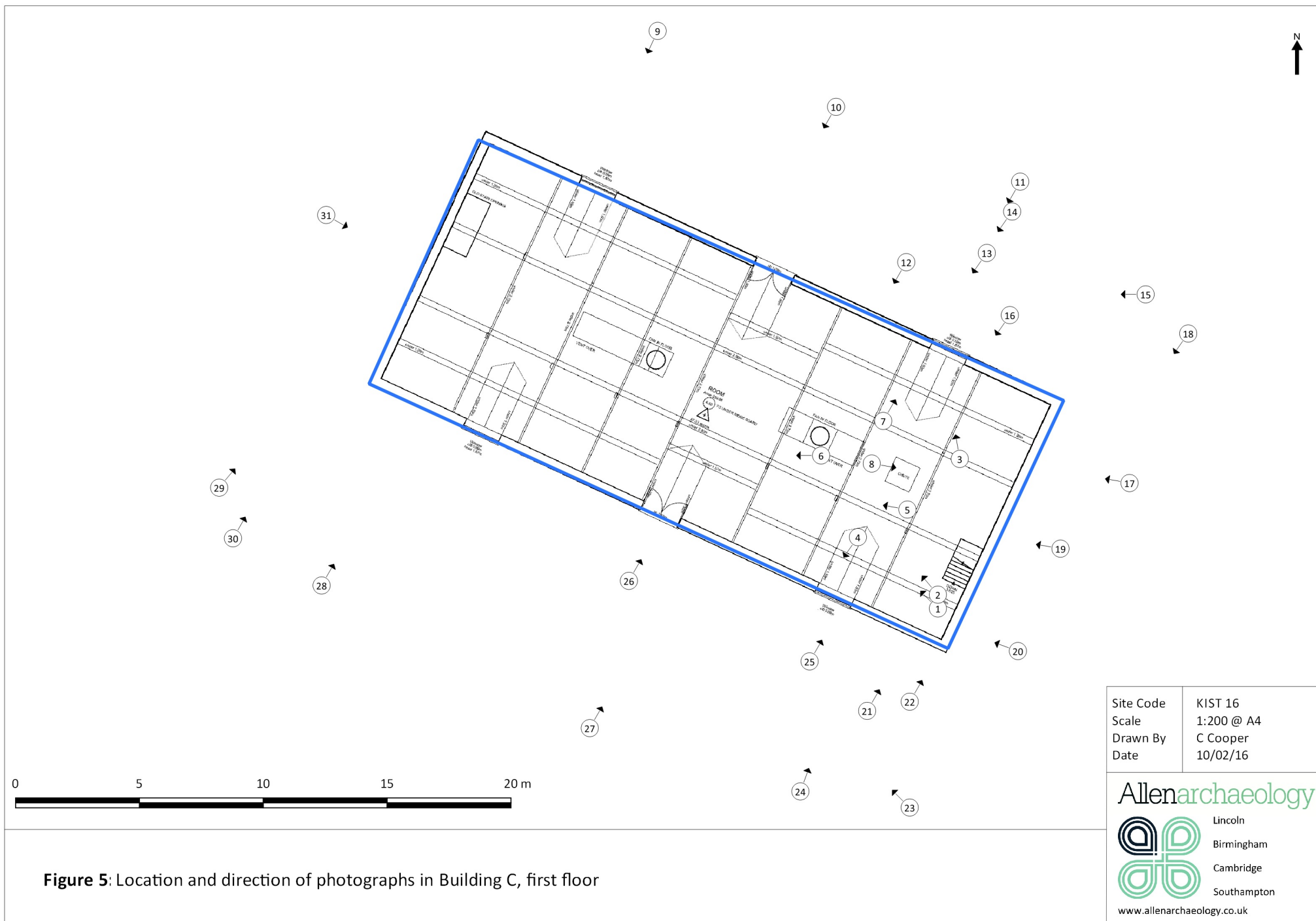


Figure 5: Location and direction of photographs in Building C, first floor

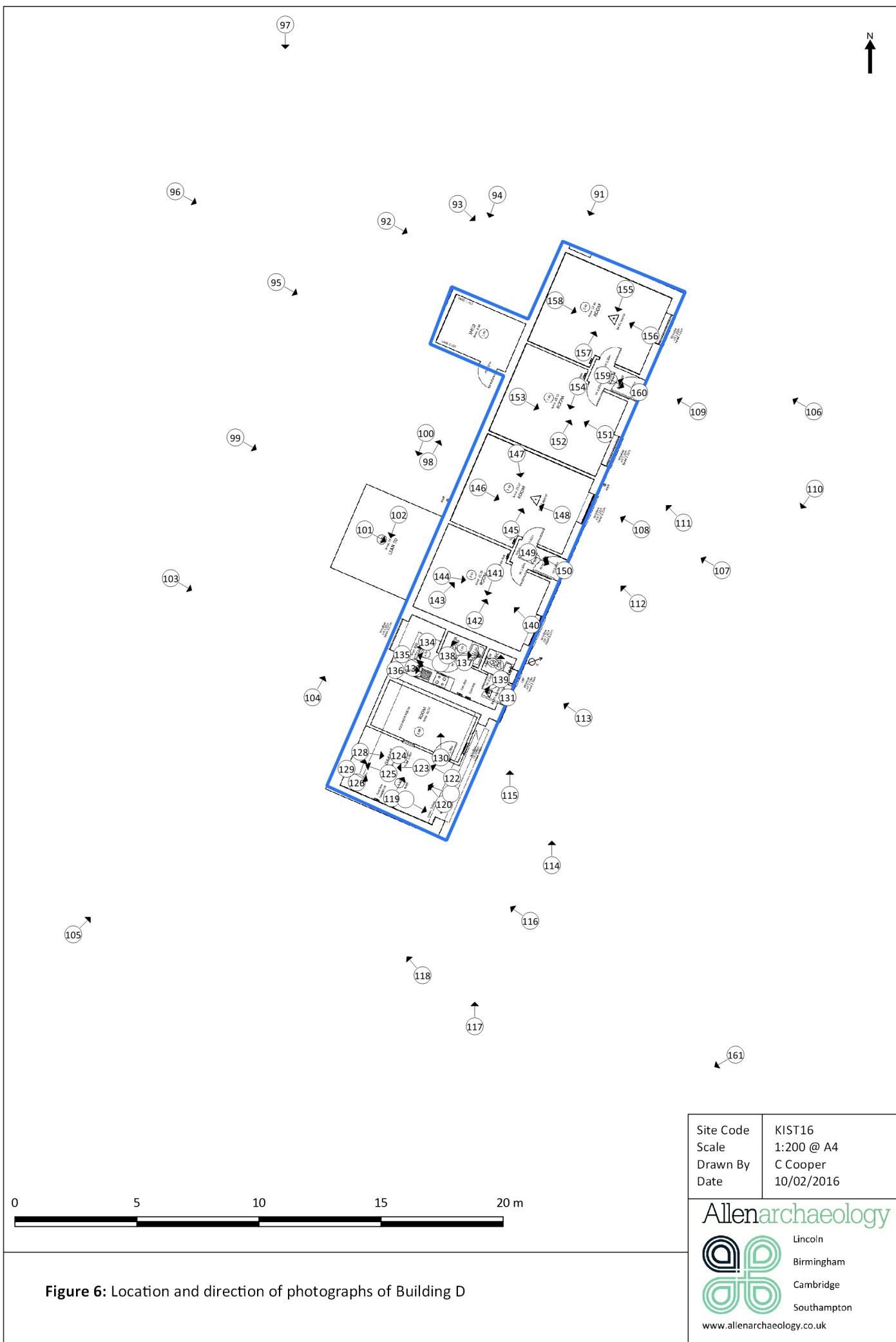


Figure 6: Location and direction of photographs of Building D



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