

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeological Associates was commissioned by Mr Atkinson and Miss Harrison to undertake a photographic survey of a barn prior to its modification to allow access to a residential development on land to the rear of 16 Silver Street, Winteringham, North Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The methodology conforms to a specification prepared by this company (Allen 2007), and the recommendations of the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office.
- 1.3 A full report and photographic archive will be submitted to North Lincolnshire Museum for long-term storage.

2.0 Site location and description

- 2.1 Winteringham is a small village on the south side of the Humber Estuary, approximately 13km north-north-east of central Scunthorpe. The development area is on the south side of Silver Street, and to the east of the village core. The site centres on NGR SE 93285 22056.
- 2.2 The barn that is the subject of the photographic survey is located at the north end of the development area, on the Silver Street frontage. There is a cottage to the east of the barn and the garden of the adjacent property to the west (figure 2).

3.0 Planning background

- 3.1 Full planning permission was granted for the construction of a new dwelling and alterations to the existing barn, subject to conditions, including a photographic record of the barn prior to any modification of its fabric (planning ref. 2006/1317). The alterations involve the creation of a 3m wide arch in the lower storey of the barn to allow vehicular access to the new dwelling that is currently under construction (see figure 3). The upper storey of the barn is to be retained, with the windows, doors and pantile roof to be refurbished.

4.0 Methodology

- 4.1 The photographic survey of the barn was carried out using a 35mm SLR camera (Pentax MZ-30 with a 28 – 90mm lens) with black and white film (FP4 film ISO 125). All black and white shots were replicated in colour digital format.
- 4.2 Each photograph incorporated appropriate metric scales, and was located on a scale plan of the building (figure 4).

5.0 Results

- 5.1 The photographic survey was undertaken by the author on Thursday 15th February 2007. The weather was bright and sunny with some cloud.
- 5.2 The building that is the subject of this survey measures approximately 6.2m north – south by 4.85m east – west. It is 6.7m high, and comprises two storeys with a height of 4.5m, with a gabled double pitched roof over.
- 5.3 The building is constructed principally of brick, in English Bond, using three courses of stretchers to each course of headers. This is a variant of the traditional English Bond (alternate courses of stretchers and headers) that economises on the number of bricks used, but is less sturdy and durable. Bull-nose bricks have been used on the corners of the north elevation, but were not apparent on the corners of the south elevation. The bull-nose bricks are therefore probably a decorative feature to enhance the elevation that faces Silver Street.
- 5.4 The north and west elevation of the building is constructed of both brick and limestone. On the north elevation, the stonework begins four courses of brickwork above the existing road surface, and comprises coursed, irregular stones set in a grey mortar. The area of stonework is of equivalent height to 27 courses of the surrounding brickwork, and has been tied into the brickwork with sawtooth quoins of three courses in height. This suggests that the stonework represents an original decorative feature, contemporary with the brickwork, which is reflected in a number of buildings of similar period along Silver Street. Two circular openings in the stonework are likely to represent ventilation for the barn.
- 5.5 The stonework in the west elevation begins eight courses of brickwork above the ground surface, and has a height equivalent to eighteen courses of brickwork. Again, it is tied into the brickwork at the north end with sawtooth quoins. At the south end of the west elevation, the stonework is bonded into the boundary wall running between the properties of nos. 14 and 16 Silver Street.
- 5.6 The south elevation is abutted on its west side by a boundary wall, the top of which is capped by tiles and slopes downwards to the south. The lower portion of the wall of the building has been whitewashed, and has the ends of three wooden timbers protruding. This suggests that a single pitched roof outhouse was formerly attached to the south elevation of the barn. The protruding timbers and the whitewashed area of the wall suggest that the outhouse was 2.75m high. A fragmentary course of brickwork in the ground to the south of the barn suggests that the outhouse extended 2.5m southwards from the barn.
- 5.7 The building was roofed with ceramic pantiles with half round ridge tile running along the apex. These are unlikely to be original.
- 5.8 Few architectural features were evident in the exterior of the building. The north elevation has a single window in the upper storey, resting on a stone lintel, with a segmental arch comprising a single soldier course of bricks. The window itself had a wooden frame, with a single large light (or opening) below with three small lights above. There was an identical window in the lower storey of the east elevation. The openings for both windows appear to be original features, although it is unlikely that the wooden frames are original.
- 5.9 The east elevation also had two doors, towards the south end of the elevation, immediately adjacent to the window. The doorway in the lower storey was capped by a

segmental arched formed of a soldier course alternating between a single stretcher and two headers. The doorway or hatch in the upper storey was a simple square opening with a stone lintel.

- 5.10 The interior of the building comprised two rooms, over two floors (ground floor and first floor). The walls had been whitewashed throughout, and both floors were filled with large amounts of building materials and household junk. The ground floor was largely of brick, but covered in places by concrete. Two square holes in the north wall related to the circular vents noted in the exterior north elevation. Bull nose bricks had again been used around the interior of the doorway, which was capped by a stone lintel.
- 5.11 The upper storey was accessed by a wooden ladder through a small hatch. Due to the state of the floor timbers it was not possible to access the upper storey. There were no architectural details of note, other than bull nose bricks framing the window in the north elevation.
- 5.12 The roof timbers appeared to be relatively fresh, suggesting that the original roof timbers has been replaced. It is a single rafter construction, with three large collar beams, and a single central supporting brace springing from the walls at the height of the floor of the upper storey.

6.0 References

- Allen M., 2007, *Specification for a photographic survey: Recording of barn to the rear of Wayside Cottage, 16 Silver Street, Winteringham, North Lincolnshire*, Allen Archaeological Associates
- Brunskill R.W., 2000, *Vernacular Architecture. An illustrated handbook*, Faber & Faber Limited, London

7.0 The Plates



Plate 1: General shot of the barn looking south, showing the adjacent cottage.



Plate 2: North elevation, looking south-south-west



Plate 3: South elevation, looking north-north-east



Plate 4: East elevation, looking west



Plate 5: West elevation, looking east-south-east



Plate 6: Window in upper storey of north elevation, looking south-south-west

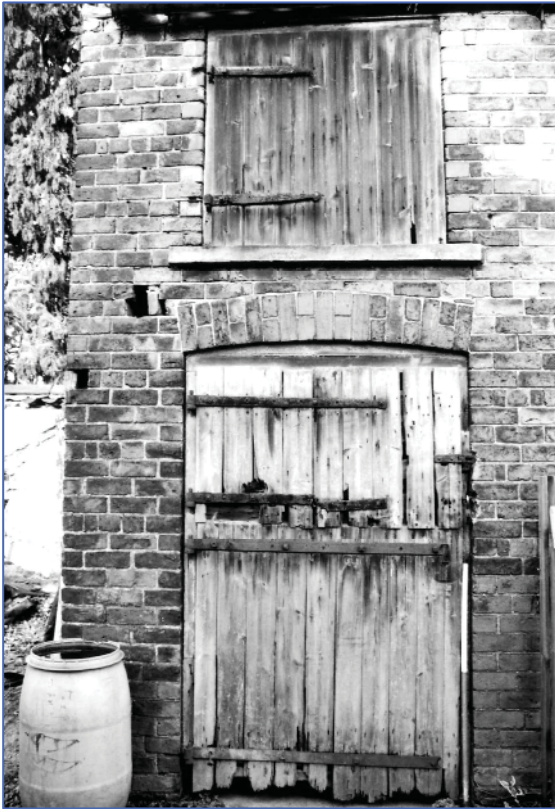


Plate 7: Doors in the lower and upper stories of the east elevation, looking west-north-west



Plate 8: Interior view of the lower storey of the barn, looking west-north-west through the door towards the staircase to the upper storey.



Plate 9: Interior view of the lower storey of the barn, looking north from the door



Plate 10: Upper storey of the barn, looking north-north-east.



Plate 11: Interior view of the door and window in the lower storey of the east elevation, looking south



Plate 12: General view of the barn, looking north.