ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

HERITAGE CONSULTANCY

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
PANTON HOUSE BARNS
HEDGEFIELD HURN
RISEGATE
GOSBERTON
LINCOLNSHIRE

Prepared For
TAC Architects
By
Neil Parker MA



October 2019

APS Report No: **70/19**

The Old School, Cameron St, Heckington, Sleaford, Lincs NG34 9RW
T: 01529 461618 **F:** 01529 469444
E: info@apsarchaeology.co.uk **W:** www.apsarchaeology.co.uk

Accession No. LCNCC: 2019.105

Planning Application No. H08-0967-16

& H08-0968-16

OASIS ID: archaeol1-367310

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1. SUMMARY 1
2. INTRODUCTION 1
   - 2.1 DEFINITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING 1
   - 2.2 PLANNING BACKGROUND 1
   - 2.3 SITE LOCATION 1
3. AIMS 1
4. METHODS 1
5. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE 2
6. FABRIC EVIDENCE 3
7. DISCUSSION 10
8. CONCLUSION 11
9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 11
10. PERSONNEL 11
11. BIBLIOGRAPHY 11
12. ABBREVIATIONS 12

Appendices

1 The Archive

2 OASIS record

List of Figures

Figure 1 Figures 1a to 1d. Extracts from historical Ordnance Survey mapping

Figure 2 General location plan

Figure 3 Site location plan

Figure 4 Plan, historic phases and plate locations

Figure 5 External elevations of the historic barn

Figure 6 Internal elevations of the historic barn

Figure 7 External elevations surrounding the historic barn

List of Plates

Plate 1 Panton House Barns, enclosed by modern additions

Plate 2 The southwest elevation of the stable

Plate 3	Detail of the dated brick above the door in the southwest elevation of the stable
Plate 4	Oblique view, northeast elevation of the stable
Plate 5	Two phases of later addition to the northwest of the historic stable
Plate 6	The northeast elevation of the threshing barn, looking south
Plate 7	The wide door to the northeast elevation of the threshing barn, infilled in the 20th century
Plate 8	The northwest corner of the northeast elevation of the threshing barn
Plate 9	Blocked door, northeast end of the southwest elevation of the threshing barn
Plate 10	The southwest elevation of the threshing barn
Plate 11	Antique farm machinery in the stable
Plate 12	Roof timbers and a probable air duct for the modern grain machinery in the stable, looking northeast.
Plate 13	View from the entrance to the tack room, looking north towards the internal door to the stable
Plate 14	The internal view of the threshing barn, looking northwest
Plate 15	Recess next to the blocked door in the internal northeast elevation of the threshing barn
Plate 16	Blocked ventilation slit in the internal southwest elevation of the threshing barn
Plate 17	Detail of the roof timbers over the removed southeast gable end of the threshing barn
Plate 18	Internal view of the southwest wall of the grain processing shed; an extended wall of a former building, possibly a piggery
Plate 19	View to the northwest wall of the grain shed, the lower part of which dates to the 19th century and was part of a probable shelter shed

1. SUMMARY

A programme of historic building recording was required prior to the conversion of farm buildings associated with the Grade II Listed Panton House at Hedgefield Hurn, Risegate, Gosberton, Lincolnshire.

Historic mapping shows the farm buildings extant from 1888 remaining largely unchanged to the middle of the 20th century. By 1973, parts of the buildings had been demolished and a modern structure covering the crewyard and remaining buildings in order to facilitate mechanised grain production and storage.

The buildings originally comprised a threshing barn with a probable shelter shed, piggery and detached stables and cartshed. The barn and stable still survive with only lower wall elements of the other structures remaining.

The building's floor plans and other details were recorded in writing, graphically and photographically. Elevations showing the historic buildings and the extent of where the modern buildings covered the historic buildings have been included.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as: *'a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water.'*[1]

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (H08-0967-16) and Listed Building Consent (H08-0968-16) has been granted by South Holland District Council for the change of use and conversion of agricultural buildings into a residential dwelling at Hedgefield Hurn, Risegate, Gosberton, Lincolnshire. A programme of historic building recording is required in advance of any development in order to ensure adequate recording of historical fabric which is to be lost/altered. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by TAC Architects to undertake the work which was carried out on 26th June 2019.

2.3 Site Location

Gosberton is a village and civil parish in the South Holland District of Lincolnshire (Fig. 2). The site lies to the south in the Risegate area and is located some 2.7km southwest of the village of Gosberton and some 7km to the north of the centre of Spalding. Panton House Barns lie on level ground on the northeast side of Hedgefield Hurn at approximately 5m AOD at National Grid Reference TF 22085 29593. (Fig. 3).

3. AIMS

In accordance with the written scheme of investigation, the aims of the work were to provide a record of the standing historic buildings on the site prior to their conversion.

4. METHODS

Recording of the building was undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines

[1] CIfA 2019

2016 and ALGAO guidelines 1997.

Subject to accessibility, the recording of the building included:

- A photographic survey showing the building in its context, general and detailed views of the exterior, interior views of the principal rooms and circulation areas and structural or decorative details.

- A written record providing an account of the building's location, type, materials and possible dates.

Photographic recording was undertaken with a digital camera. An index of the photographs was compiled on an annotated register.



Plate 1. Panton House Barns, enclosed by modern additions

5. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

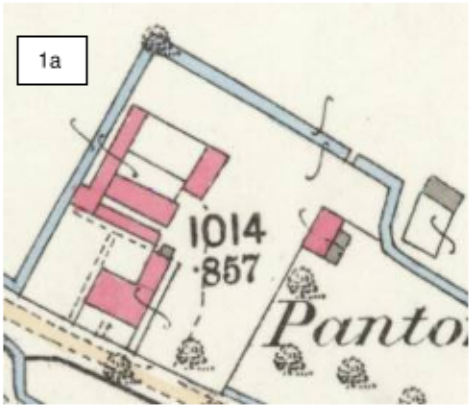
The buildings that are the subject of this report are a complex of historic farm buildings which formed part of Panton House Farm. These are associated and originally belonged to Panton House, a Grade II Listed Building. The list entry describes this building as;

> "*House. c.1830. Red brick in Flemish bond, stucco dressings, slate roof, stone coped gables. 2 gable stacks. L-plan. 2 storey, 3 bay front with central double panelled doors and verlight, panelled reveals, plain pilastered doorcase, flanked by single margin light sashes. To first floor 3 similar windows. All windows have splayed stucco lintels*".

The 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1888 shows that a complex of farm buildings was situated to the northeast of Panton House. They were enclosed on the northeast and northwest sides by a drain. The buildings surrounded a northeast facing crew yard. The map indicates that the farm buildings were divided into four distinct structures. The two buildings on the southwest side of the crewyard comprise the threshing barn, and closer to the house, another building, separated from the barn by a narrow walkway. This may have served as a piggery (see discussion). The long north-western range may also have served as animal accommodation. In the northeast corner there is a separate building, possibly a stable with space between it and the barn, allowing access to the crewyard from the southeast corner. The crewyard is entirely open to the northeast. To the east, and separate from the complex is another small building, possibly a cartshed.

Subsequent mapping shows little change apart from the addition of another structure to the northeast of the crewyard as depicted on the 25" map of 1905. By 1932, the buildings are

mostly in the same form as previously depicted. The less detailed 6" of 1951 (not reproduced) appears to indicate no changes to the buildings. By the publication of the 1973 edition 1:2500 map the buildings have been enclosed in a modern agricultural range. The building to the northeast has been demolished.



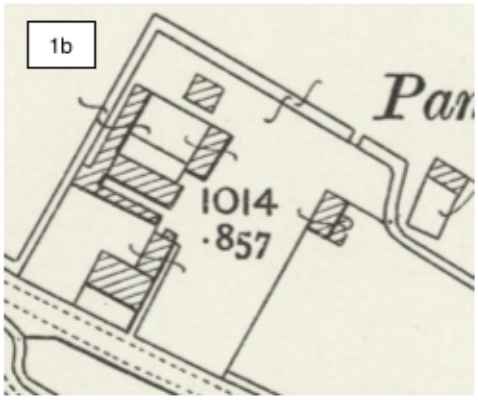
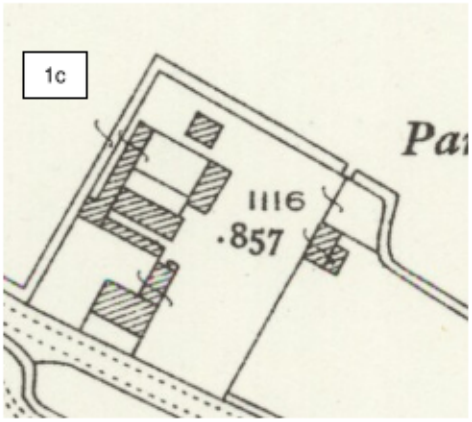


Figure 1a. Extract from the 1888 1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map.

Figure 1b. Extract from the 1905 edition 25" map



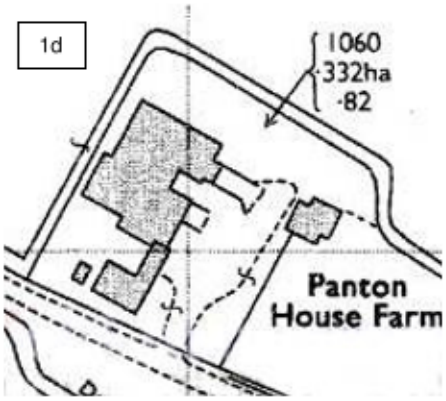


Figure 1c. Extract from the 1932 edition 25" map

Figure 1d. Extract from the 1973 edition 1:2,500 map

6. FABRIC EVIDENCE

The historic structure is encased in modern additional structures. The main focus of the investigation is the threshing barn and former stable and tack room. The lower sections of the walls to the northwest and southwest are also remnants of the historic structure with 20th century walling built on top to raise the height of the overall building. The building that lies to the east of the barns, a former cartshed was not a part of this investigation.

The buildings are constructed of handmade bricks laid for the most part in a variant of English Garden Wall bond[2], sometimes with five rows of stretchers to one row of headers. The stable has a pantile roof while that of the barn has been removed and replaced with modern corrugated metal.

The buildings were examined externally and internally and will be described externally first, in terms of the historic structure, even where it falls within the modern barn extensions, and then internally. A discussion of the building and its phases of construction and alteration will follow.

External (Figs. 4, 5 & 7).

During the latter part of the 20th century, the agricultural buildings were altered in order to

[2] Brickwork arranged with multiple (usually 3 or 5) courses of stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) between layers of headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible).

allow modern mechanised grain production and storage. Viewed externally, only a small part of the historic structure, a probable stable, is visible.



Much of the external southeast elevation of the stable is covered by a 20th century brick structure designed for the unloading of grain into the sheds. The front and roof are corrugated metal and it is accessed by a concrete ramp and platform.

Plate 2. The southwest elevation of the stable



The southwest elevation of the stable has a central door with segmental arch,[3] next to which is a small recess in the wall, a later addition. This is covered with a small wooden door.

Above the door is a brick carved with the date 1871.

Plate 3. Detail of the dated brick above the door in the southwest elevation of the stable



The remainder of the southeast elevation of the stable is overgrown and also covered by two brick pillars supporting a water tank. Between this and the grain door is an aperture for a later door. The northeast elevation is plain, aside from an aperture knocked through in the 20th century.

Plate 4. Oblique view, northeast elevation of the stable

Abutting the stable wall, to the northwest is a low wall capped with tiles. Later than the stable it forms the earlier of two additional phases. The second phase saw the wall buttressed with 20th century brick and then further raised with modern brick to form the northeast wall of the modern grain storage shed.

[3] Arch with its center below the springing-line, thereby forming a very gentle arc compared to the width of the opening it spans.



Plate 5
Two phases of later addition to the northwest of the historic stable

The north-western elevation has been covered inside the sheds by a brick addition in the 20th century and most of the original wall has been knocked down. Due to space constraints it was not possible to photograph this elevation.

The standing remains of the threshing barn, encapsulated within the later structure comprise the northeast, northwest, and southwest walls. The roof has been removed and a modern structure put in its place. There was no available access to view the northwest external elevation.



Plate 6
The northeast elevation of the threshing barn, looking south

On the northeast elevation, the lower third of the threshing barn wall has been painted, at the bottom with limewash and above with bitumen indicating the presence of livestock.



The threshing door in this elevation is topped with a segmental arch of bricks laid as soldiers.[4] At some stage the door has been infilled using 20th century bricks to create a smaller door aperture and a window, probably before the building was encapsulated.

Above the door is an iron cross tie plate with another smaller one to the southeast. There is a similar tie on the northwest corner.

Plate 7. The wide door to the northeast elevation of the threshing barn, infilled in the 20th century



The windows to the upper floor of the threshing barn are original, each topped with a segmental arch, although the frames are later replacements.

At the northwest end, below the window level, there is evidence of the roof of the now demolished shelter shed roof which has left a scar on the brickwork of the bar.

The northwest end has also been extended with a wall enclosing the area behind the barn.

A door has been added allowing access between the two areas.

Spanning the corner is a metal girder which suggests a removed floor. The window in the extension is plain with a straight lintel of bricks laid as a rowlock course. [5]

Plate 8. The northwest corner of the northeast elevation of the threshing barn

The southwest elevation of the barn is dominated by the opposing threshing door to that on the northeast elevation. This door has not been blocked and retains its original aperture.

[4] A row of bricks laid on end so that they stand upright.
[5] A brick laid on the long narrow side with the short end of the brick exposed.



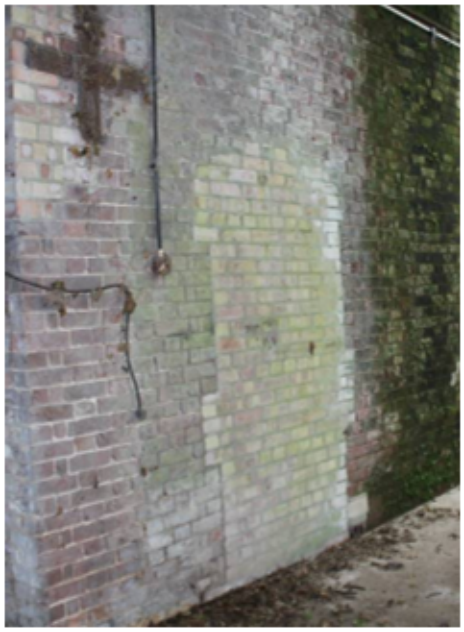


Plate 9 (above). Blocked door, northeast end of the southwest elevation of the threshing barn

Plate 10 (left). The southwest elevation of the threshing barn

At the southwest end, a door aperture has been blocked with 20th century brick. It appears to have had an arched top and was probably an original feature of the barn. Slightly to the southeast of this is a low, blocked aperture corresponding with an internal recess.

Each of the window apertures are original and mirror those in the northeast elevation. The window immediately above the threshing door has been extended upwards, probably to accommodate modern machinery.

Internal (Figs. 4 & 6).

Internally, there is little fabric evidence left in the stable to allude to its original purpose (see discussion). The building is divided into two rooms, one small and one large.



The larger of the two rooms has had the entirety of the northwest elevation demolished and then partially rebuilt with 20th century bricks. The later door added to the southeast elevation is also surrounded by bricks of this date.

Plate 11. Antique farm machinery in the stable

Any fixtures in the room have been removed, all that remains on the concrete floor are two pieces of antique farm machinery, a small plough and a sack lifter.

The roof timbers throughout the stable appear to be replacements and may have been added when the additional frontage for the grain loading machinery was added.



Plate 12 (above). Roof timbers and a probable air duct for the modern grain machinery in the stable, looking northeast.



Plate 13 (right). View from the entrance to the tack room, looking north towards the internal door to the stable.

The smaller of the two rooms would have served as a tack room. The floor of the room has been lowered from the original and a concrete floor has been poured in its place. In the northeast corner is the door giving access from the tack room into the stable. All fixtures and fittings have been removed from this room also.

The floor of the threshing barn is poured concrete and is continuous from the now enclosed crewyard outside the barn.



Plate 14
The internal view of the threshing barn, looking northwest

There are few notable features on the internal elevations of the threshing barn. Of note are bands of bricks laid as a rowlock[6] course at regular spaced heights along the internal walls (Fig. 6). These courses are more prevalent on the internal northeast elevation.



Plate 15
Recess next to the blocked door in the internal northeast elevation of the threshing barn



Plate 16
Blocked ventilation slit in the internal southwest elevation of the threshing barn

Slightly to the southeast of the blocked door, as seen externally, there is, on the internal northeast elevation, a small recess at ground level (seen externally as a blocked aperture). This probably served as an aperture for historic threshing machinery. On the internal southwest elevation is a small blocked ventilation slit.

On the internal southeast elevation (Plate 14), wooden beams that would have supported the upper floor can be seen.



The southeast gable end of the barn (internal northwest elevation) has been removed entirely, as has the roof, although much of the original timber is still extant. The original tiles have been removed and replaced with corrugated metal. A new metal gable with an integral air vent has also been added at the southeast end.

Plate 17. Detail of the roof timbers over the removed southeast gable end of the threshing barn

To the southwest of the threshing barn, the lower part of the wall that forms the southwest external wall of the encapsulated area dates from a similar period to the threshing barn. This wall was the southwest external wall of the separate structure that may have been a piggery. The wall was heightened in the 20th century and extended south-eastwards to form the

[6] The rowlock or rolok is similar to the header course except that the brick are laid on narrow or face edge.

current grain processing sheds. The north-western wall of the modern grain sheds (Plate 19), although mostly covered in wooden board, was altered in the same manner and was originally the rear wall of a shelter shed.



Plate 18
Internal view of the southwest wall of the grain processing shed; an extended wall of a former building, possibly a piggery



Plate 19
View to the northwest wall of the grain shed, the lower part of which dates to the 19th century and was part of a probable shelter shed

7. DISCUSSION

Panton House Barns are a range of 19th century farm buildings that have been altered and encapsulated in the 20th century in order to turn them into a mechanised grain processing area. The surviving historic buildings include a threshing barn and what was most likely a stable. The lower parts of the northwest and southwest walls are also remnants of the historic structure that have been extended and raised as part of the 20th century alterations. All of the modern grain processing equipment has been removed from within the grain shed.

The building that has been described as the historic stable has been stripped of any fixtures and fittings. The size of the divided rooms and the position of the building in relation to the crewyard and the remnants of the cartshed to the east are indicative that the building was a stable and tack room. The stable doors would have lead into the crewyard, however the northwest wall was demolished to allow the grain processing machinery to be utilised. The external door on the southwest elevation and the internal door between the rooms are positioned in a fashion common to the through passage between stable and tack room as seen in other buildings in the area. The brick dating the stable to 1871 suggests that this building may be later than the threshing barn.

The threshing barn is large and, if it was contemporary with the stable and built in 1871, it was built at a time when mechanised threshing was more prevalent. At this time, the barns were generally much smaller as less space was needed for the threshing area, much of which was done outside the barn itself. The wide, opposing threshing doors show that the barn was built for grain to be threshed by hand on a central threshing floor. This suggests that the barn may date from the earlier part of the 19th century prior to the more widespread use of machinery where planned barns were greatly reduced in size.[7] The low, blocked aperture in the southwest wall is also suggestive that the barn was built prior to 1871. These apertures were often added to earlier barns to allow entry for the drive shaft of a mechanical threshing device attached to an engine on the outside of the building.[8]

The northeast side of the barn that faces the crewyard was painted in a fashion that suggests that animals were continually present in the crewyard. The paint, originally limewash and bitumen was easily cleaned and reduced flies. This is continued through the

[7] Barnwell & Giles 1997, 49
[8] *Ibid*

northwest wall, which would have formed the rear wall of an open fronted shelter shed. The paint was carried through onto the 20th century wall enclosing the northeast end of the crewyard, and here it was probably cosmetic.
The southwest wall, part of a long, thin building seen on historic maps lying to the southwest of the threshing barn may have been a piggery and fowlhouse. The building appears, like the shelter shed, to have been single storey. The gap between the barn and this building is narrow. As there are no apertures in the southwest wall, the now missing northeast wall must be where the building was accessed. Smaller animals such as pigs and fowl would have been able to use such a space. The proximity to the house also suggests this use for the building as the swill and chicken feed was often prepared in the household kitchen.[9]

During the middle of the 20th century, the most striking alterations took place with the insertion of the mechanised grain processing equipment. The southeast gable end of the threshing barn and its roof were removed and the remaining external walls were heightened to enclose the modern grain processing area, completely superseding any former use for the buildings within.

The large size of the threshing barn and its early 19th century construction with later alterations for mechanical threshing and final encapsulation into a mechanised agricultural unit, along with the potential for the other buildings to have been a later historical phase shows the development of the farmstead and its agricultural processes. As such the buildings contribute to the regional research agenda, specifically towards the characterisation of the rural landscape (research objective 9H)[10] and the Greater Lincolnshire Farmstead Assessment

8. CONCLUSION

Historic building recording has been undertaken on agricultural buildings at Panton House Barns, Hedgefield Hurn, Risegate, Gosberton, Lincolnshire. Historic mapping shows buildings in the form of the surviving historic structures present on the site since at least 1888, the footprint of which remained largely unchanged until the 20th century until the addition of modern coverings for grain production and storage. The building was recorded prior to its conversion into a residential dwelling.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to thank Nigel Hutton of Enchantment Homes Ltd. who commissioned the work and provided access to the buildings. The project was coordinated by Neil Parker. The report was edited by Gail Graham and Paul Cope-Faulkner.

10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Neil Parker
Building Recording: Neil Parker
Photographic reproduction: Neil Parker
CAD Illustration: Neil Parker
Analysis: Neil Parker

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

[9] Barnwell & Giles 1997, 62
[10] Knight *et al* 2012

ALGAO, 1997 *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*

Barnwell, P.S. and Giles, C., 1997 English Farmsteads, 1750 - 1914

CIfA, 2019 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

English Heritage, 2006, Revised, Historic England 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice*

Historic England, 2015 *The Greater Lincolnshire Farmstead Assessment Framework, Guidelines for Best Practice*

Knight, D, Vyner, B and Allen, C, 2012 *East Midlands Heritage An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*

Ordnance Survey, 1888 *Lincolnshire Sheet CXXVI.11* 25 inch map (1st edition).

Ordnance Survey, 1905 *Lincolnshire Sheet CXXVI.11* 25 inch map

Ordnance Survey, 1932 *Lincolnshire Sheet CXXVI.11* 25 inch map

Ordnance Survey, 1973 *Lincolnshire Sheet CXXVI.11* 1:2,500 map

12. ABBREVIATIONS

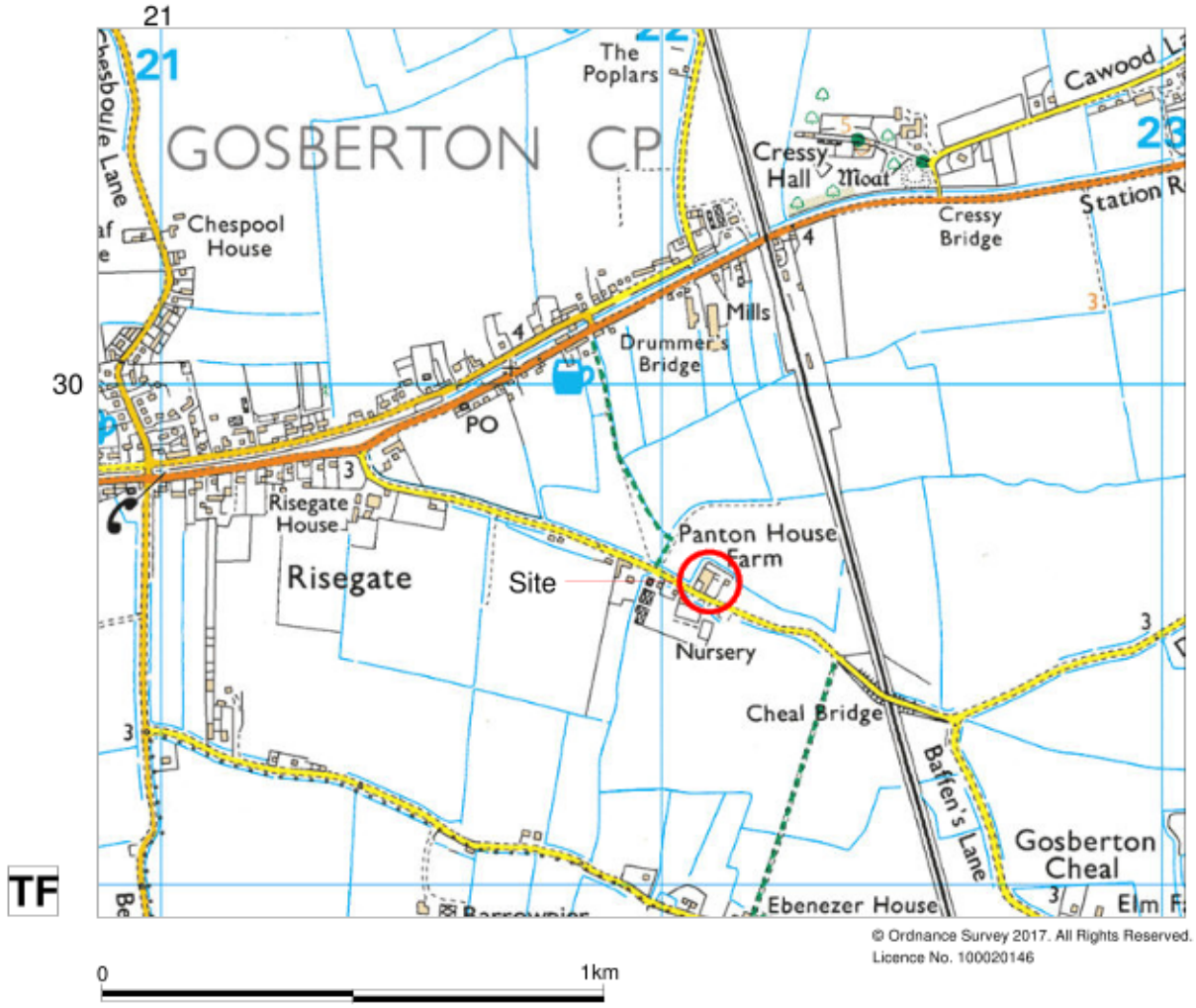
AOD Above Ordnance Datum

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey



Figure 2: General Location Plan



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: Panton House Barns PHHH19		
Scale 1:1500	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 70/19

Figure 3. Site location

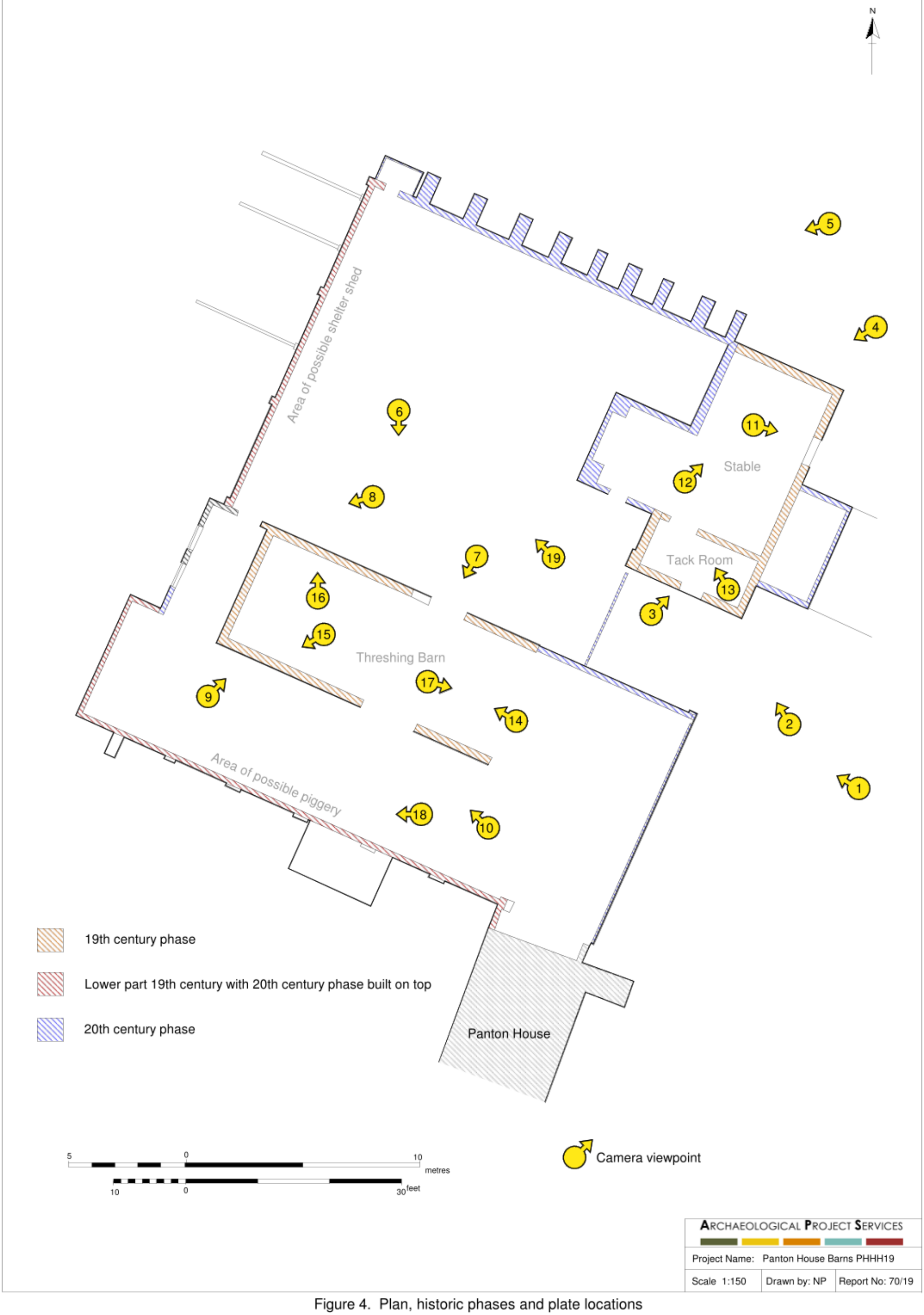
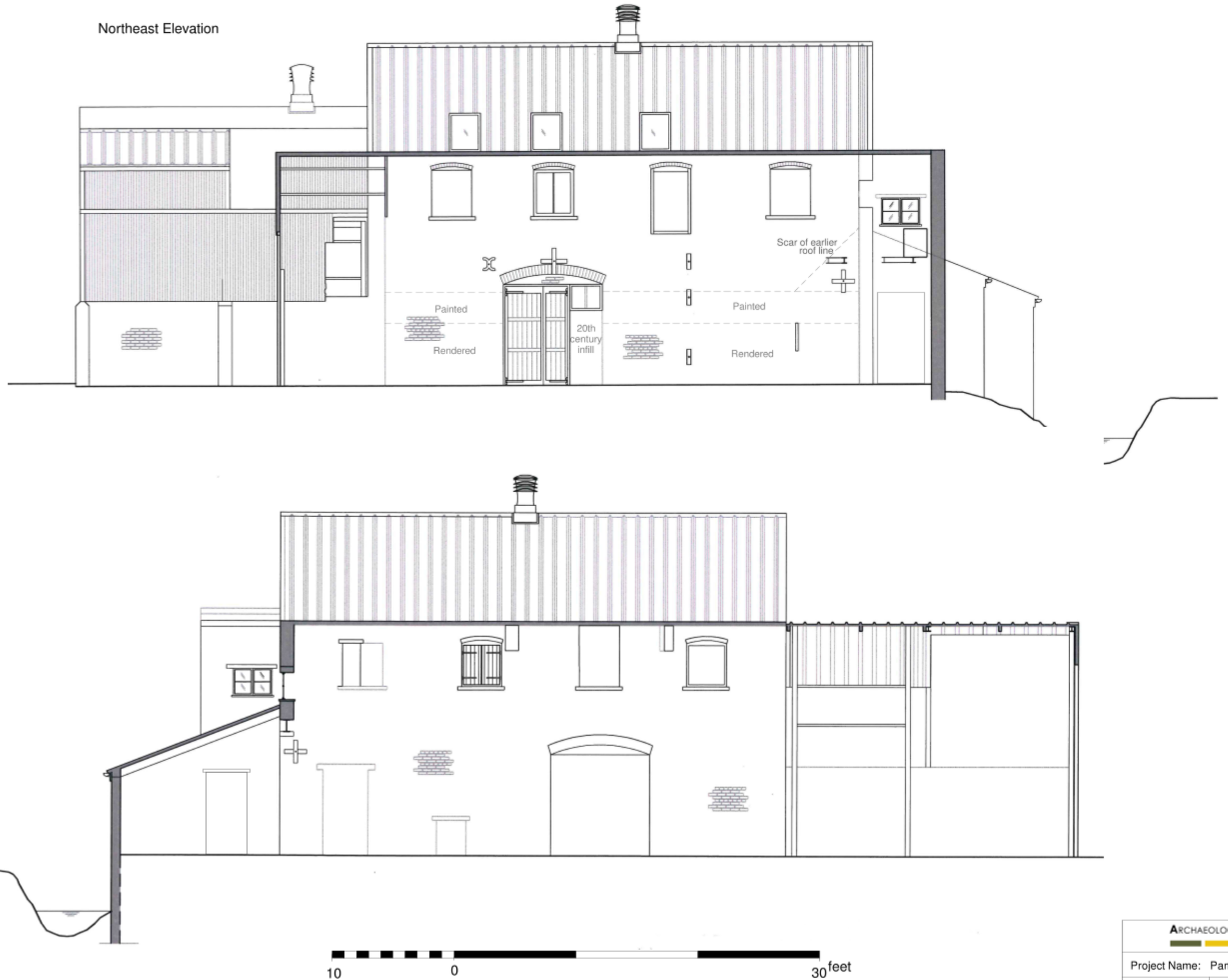


Figure 4. Plan, historic phases and plate locations

Northeast Elevation



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: Panton House Barns PHHH19		
Scale: 1:100	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 70/19

Figure 5. External elevations of the historic barn

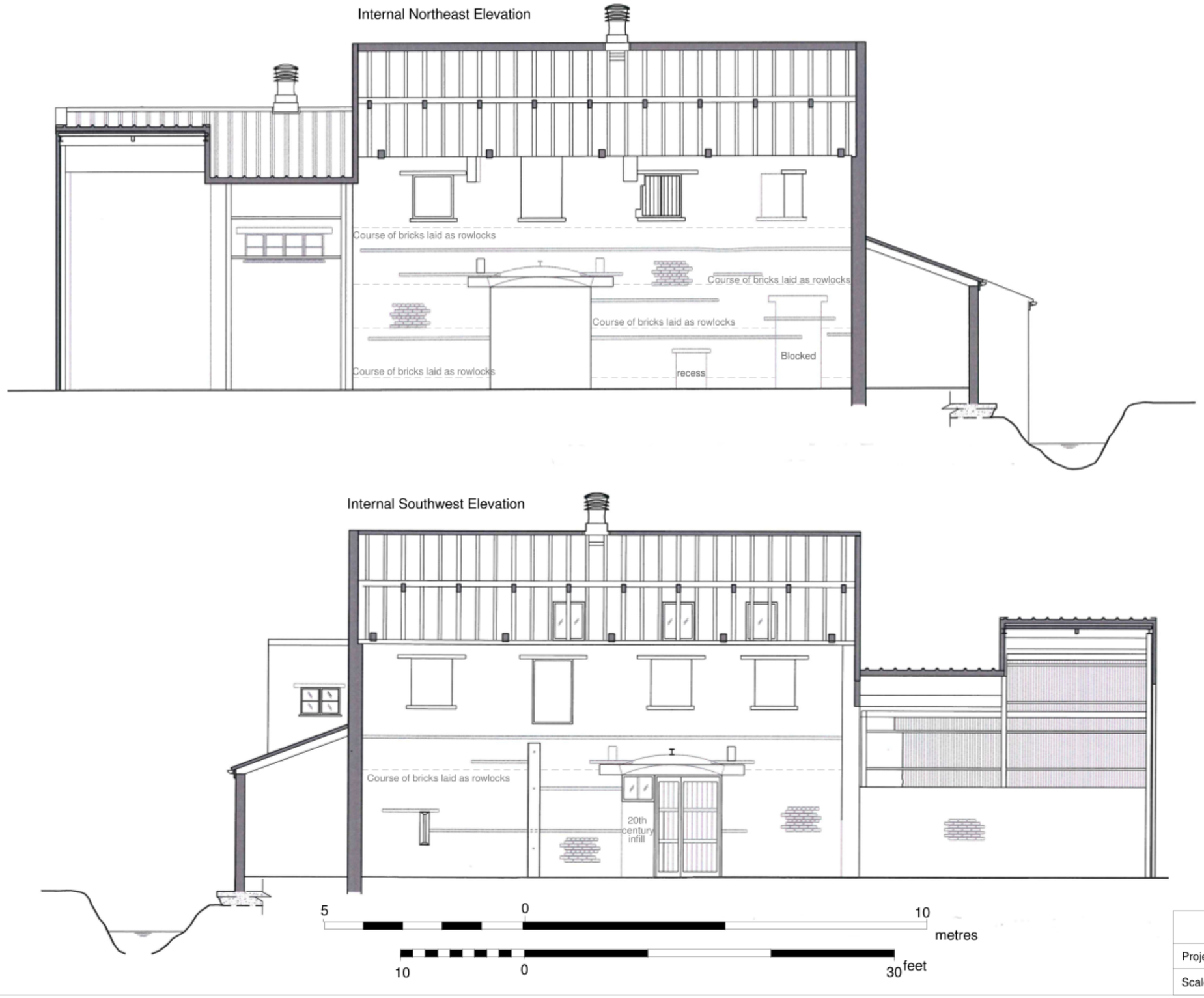


Figure 6. Internal elevations of the historic barn

Northeast Elevation

Southeast Elevation

EXISTING PANTILE ROOF

Northwest Elevation

Southwest Elevation

5 0 10 metres

10 0 30 feet

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Project Name: Panton House Barns PHHH19

Scale 1:200 | Drawn by: NP | Report No: 70/19

Figure 7. External elevations surrounding the historic barn

Appendix1

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Annotated drawing
2	Annotated photographic sheets with notes
1	Daily record sheet

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession no:	LCNCC:2019.105
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	PHHH19
Oasis record no:	archaeol1-367310

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

Appendix 2

OASIS Record

OASIS ID: archaeol1-367310

Project details

Project name	Historic Building Recording, Panton House Barns, Hedgefield Hurn, Risegate, Gosberton, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Recording of a former threshing barn dating to the early 19th century and a stable dating to the late 19th century. Both were part of a farm complex that was extended and encapsulated in the 20th century when the barns were turned over to mechanised grain production.
Project dates	Start: 26-06-2019 End: 26-06-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	PHHH19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Monument type	BARNS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND GOSBERTON Panton House Barns, Hedgefield Hurn, Risegate, Gosberton, Lincolnshire
Postcode	PE11 4JE
Study area	765 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 22805 29593 52.849475381667 -0.176180006891 52 50 58 N 000 10 34 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5m Max: 5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Archaeological Project Services
Project design originator	Neil Parker
Project director/manager	Neil Parker
Project supervisor	Neil Parker

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Diary","Drawing","Report","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Recording, Panton House Barns, Hedgefield Hurn, Risegate, Gosberton, Lincolnshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Parker, N
Other bibliographic details	70/19
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Project Services
Place of issue or publication	The Old School, Cameron Street, Heckington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
Description	A4 comb bound report