



**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
THE COTTAGE
COWBIT DROVE
WEST PINCHBECK
LINCOLNSHIRE
WPCD18**

Work Undertaken For
East Midlands Design Associates

November 2018

Report Compiled by
Neil Parker MA

National Grid Reference: TF 18430 26530
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-332087
Accession No: LCNCC:2018. 190

APS Report No. **66/18**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1. SUMMARY	1
2. INTRODUCTION	1
2.1 DEFINITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING	1
2.2 SITE LOCATION	1
3. AIMS	1
4. METHODS	1
5. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE	2
6. FABRIC EVIDENCE	3
6.1 EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION	3
6.2 INTERIOR DESCRIPTION	7
7. DISCUSSION	16
8. CONCLUSION	18
9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	18
10. PERSONNEL	18
11. BIBLIOGRAPHY	18
12. ABBREVIATIONS	18

Appendices

- 1 The Archive
- 2 OASIS record form

List of Figures

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Figure 1 | Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25” maps of 1888, 1904 and the 1:2,500 map of 1968 |
| Figure 2 | Site Location |
| Figure 3 | Site plan |
| Figure 4 | The Cottage elevations |
| Figure 5 | The Cottage floorplans |
| Figure 6 | The Cottage building phases and plate locations |
| Figure 7 | Farm buildings and plate locations |

List of Plates

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Plate 1 | General oblique view of the northern elevation of The Cottage |
| Plate 2 | Oblique view of the north elevation of The Cottage, looking southeast. A change in colour in the bricks between the windows on the right of the picture shows where the outshut has been raised |
| Plate 3 | The 20 th century extension to the east side of the building |
| Plate 4 | The north wall of the modern western extension |
| Plate 5 | The western elevation showing the several phases of alteration to The Cottage |
| Plate 6 | Oblique view of the west end of the south elevation with an inserted window and raised levels of brickwork forming new roof line |
| Plate 7 | The southern elevation of the main unit of The Cottage |
| Plate 8 | Southern elevation of the eastern extension |
| Plate 9 | Room G1 at the west of The Cottage, looking north |
| Plate 10 | The original outer wall in Room G1 |
| Plate 11 | The enclosed wall of the outdoor privy |
| Plate 12 | Room G2 in use as a downstairs bathroom |
| Plate 13 | Room G3 looking south |
| Plate 14 | Room G4 looking northwest |
| Plate 15 | Room G4 looking roughly east |
| Plate 16 | Room G5, a pantry, looking roughly east |
| Plate 17 | Room G6, one of the two main living spaces, looking south |

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING: THE COTTAGE, COWBIT DROVE, WEST PINCHBECK, LINCOLNSHIRE

Plate 18	Room F1, looking southwest
Plate 19	Room F1, looking north
Plate 20	Room F2, looking southeast
Plate 21	Room G3, looking west
Plate 22	The change in floorboards indicating the original stair
Plate 23	Room F4, looking west
Plate 24	The stables at the southern end of the north-south aligned range at the east side of the outbuildings
Plate 25	The stables at the southern end of the north-south aligned range at the east side of the outbuildings
Plate 26	Date in concrete in the southwest corner of the stable
Plate 27	The store room or loose box, looking northwest
Plate 28	The milking sheds, looking northeast
Plate 29	Sliding door, east elevation of milking shed
Plate 30	The milking shed in the east – west range, looking east
Plate 31	The roof structure where the building ranges join
Plate 32	The covered machinery shed
Plate 33	Pig or poultry shed
Plate 34	The Nissen storage hut
Plate 35	Modern double garage
Plate 36	Dilapidated shed

1. SUMMARY

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken prior to the demolition of a two storey cottage and its outbuildings at Cowbit Drove, West Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. The building, known as The Cottage is a 19th century farmhouse with an outshut and attached privy. Alterations in the 20th century raised the height of the outshut and extensions were added. The outbuildings are timber walled and appear to be an alteration to what may originally have been brick structures.

The building floor plans, external elevations and other details were recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.

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.’ (CIfA 2014).

2.2 Site Location

West Pinchbeck (also known as Pinchbeck West), in the parish of Pinchbeck is located approximately 5km northwest of the centre of Spalding and 11km northeast of Bourne in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 2). Cowbit Drove lies 2.5km northwest of West Pinchbeck and The Cottage is situated on its western side at National Grid Reference, TF 18430 26530 (Fig. 3).

3. AIMS

The aims of the work were to provide an appropriate record of the standing buildings on the site prior to their demolition

4. METHODS

Recording of the building was undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines 2006 and ALGAO guidelines 1997.

Subject to accessibility and safety considerations, 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 dimensioned ground plan measured on site which was annotated to incorporate details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest.
- Dimensioned elevations showing architectural features and evidence of alteration and

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING: THE COTTAGE, COWBIT DROVE, WEST PINCHBECK, LINCOLNSHIRE
phases of construction.

- 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. General oblique view of the northern elevation of The Cottage

5. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

Historical research involved examination of a series of historic Ordnance Survey Maps.

The farmhouse and outbuildings lie between drains to the south and east on the eastern side of Cowbit Drove. The earliest available map of 1888 shows the farmhouse and its outbuildings in a slightly different form from how they now appear. The main farm building (The Cottage) in pink has two separate outshuts on the western side as seen in plan. Next to this is an outbuilding that is also present in the subsequent map of 1904. The farm buildings to the north (shaded grey) lie within a small plot and are two separate entities. There is a further farm building to the west also shaded in grey.

By 1904, the double outshut has been joined to form a single unit in plan and what may be a privy has been added to the southwest corner, possibly replacing the detached pink building in the previous map, which is no longer present by this edition. Similarly, the farm building to the west has been repositioned. There is no change to the layout of the farm buildings to the north.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING: THE COTTAGE, COWBIT DROVE, WEST PINCHBECK, LINCOLNSHIRE

It is suggested from a date carved on site that further alterations were undertaken on the farm in 1930. By the time of the 1968 map, at the south side of The Cottage, a new structure has been added: local knowledge relates that this was utilised for the processing and bagging of potatoes. The two modern extensions have also been added to the east and west elevations of the building. The farm buildings have undergone considerable alterations, with the building to the west of The Cottage having been replaced by one situated further to the north. Further buildings have been added but a notable change is to the main farm buildings to the north that have been extended southwards and joined to form one unit with two ranges. It may be that at this time, previous brick structures were replaced with the timber walled structures seen today.

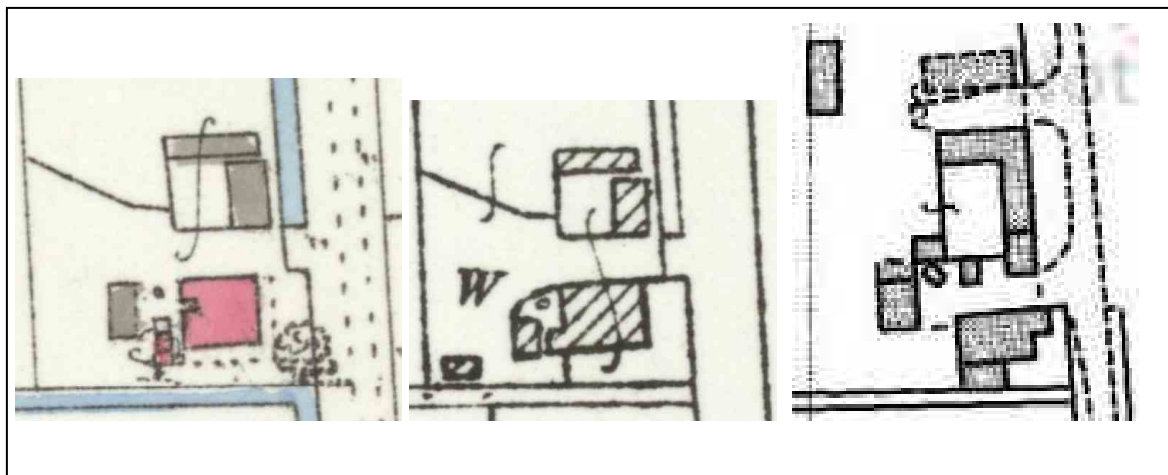


Fig.1 Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25" inch Map of 1888 (left) 1904 centre and 1968 right.

6. FABRIC EVIDENCE

The Cottage comprises a two up – two down structure with a pitched slated roof and single chimney stack with three pots at the western end. An integral outshut is present on the western elevation that has developed over time and been raised to create an additional storey. A possible privy was added to the outshut and has been integrated into the plan by a modern extension on the west side. A single storey extension is also present on the eastern elevation.

The building exterior will be described first, followed by a detailed account of the interior on a room-by-room basis. The outbuildings will be described separately.

6.1 Exterior description (Fig. 4)

North Elevation

The north elevation is the main façade of the building and fronts onto an open area that appears to have been the main route between the farmhouse and the farm buildings.

The main unit of the building is the central two up – two down building which is set slightly forward from the outshut on the west and the extension on the east.

The bricks are laid in Flemish bond in the central unit and in the western outshut as a decorative feature for the main facade. There is a slight change in the quality and colour of brickwork indicating where the outshut has been raised to add an extra storey (Plate 2).

The apertures for the windows and door in the main part of The Cottage are topped with segmental arches of bricks laid as soldiers. The ground floor window is a UPVC replacement

but the upper floor is a wooden sash window. The wooden door is modern. The pattern of windows is repeated in the two storey western unit. The raised level of the outshut has a wooden sash while the ground floor window is a modern replacement. There are no arches above either window. The rainwater goods are modern plastic.

The eastern extension is mid-20th century and abuts the east elevation. The brickwork is stretcher bond with a small window aperture with a wooden framed window that opens on its western side.



Plate 2 (left). Oblique view of the north elevation of The Cottage, looking southeast. A change in colour in the bricks between the windows on the right of the picture shows where the outshut has been raised.

Plate 3 (below). The 20th century extension to the east side of the building.



At the west end of the elevation, the north wall of the modern western extension is constructed from overlapping wooden panels on a brick footing. Above this, a window divided into five panes sits under vertical wooden boarding under a shallow pitched roof. This covers the original external wall.

Plate 4. The north wall of the modern western extension

West Elevation

The west elevation shows several phases of the building which are demonstrated by conspicuous changes in the brickwork.



Plate 5

The western elevation showing the several phases of alteration to The Cottage

Topped with large glass windows and divided by a central door, the modern extension has bricks laid to 0.85m in height. These are laid in a stretcher bond and are 20th century machine made bricks.

The possible privy on the south end of the elevation did not appear on the map of 1888 but was present in 1904 and the bricks, laid in English Garden Wall bond, are in keeping with the early phases of the house. This privy was raised at roof level, probably when the southern extension and area of hardstanding was added. The bricks are laid in stretcher bond and abut a raised wall level that can be seen on the southern elevation.

The raised level of the outshut to form a second storey appears to have occurred as part of the same process. The bricks are of the same type appearing to date from the early to mid-part of the 20th century, and are also laid in stretcher bond.

The bricks of the gable end of the central unit are part of the original phase of the building and are laid mostly in English Garden Wall bond apart from where they form the downward line of the chimney stack.

The windows are framed in wood, the ground floor privy window appears to be a later insert while the outshut window is contemporary with the construction of the upper storey.

South Elevation

The south elevation comprises mainly features relating to the privy, the rear extension and the main body of the building. The eastern extension is set to the north against the eastern elevation.



Plate 6

Oblique view of the west end of the south elevation with an inserted window and raised levels of brickwork forming new roof line

A flagged area has been added to the ground to the south of the privy at the southwest corner of The Cottage. This is slightly raised (approximately 0.3m) from the main body of the building. This formed the floor of a glasshouse/conservatory area that has since been demolished. This leant against the south elevation.

The lower part of the wall is of broadly contemporary brickwork to that of the main unit, being the slightly later addition of the privy. Where the lower level of the outshut, to which the privy is attached joins the building, an area of brick has been removed and a 12 light casement window inserted. This is topped with a soldier course segmental arch and the surrounding bricks are contemporary with those above that have been used to raise the height of the privy and add the second storey to the outshut. Most recently, this area was used for sorting potato crops.

The main unit of The Cottage is relatively plain. The bricks, laid in English Garden Wall bond have a centralised window aperture for each floor with shallow segmental arches constructed from bricks laid as soldiers and rowlocks. Both windows are UPVC.

There are no details or apertures on the south side of the eastern extension.



Plate 7 (left) The southern elevation of the main unit of The Cottage

Plate 8 (Below) Southern elevation of the eastern extension



East Elevation

The east elevation is constructed in English Garden Wall bond for the main unit. There is a single ground floor window at the south end which is mostly obscured by planting and overgrowth. There are no windows in the first floor of the main unit.

The eastern extension of 20th century brick has one single four light window with a wooden frame immediately below the eave level. The roof is of slate.

6.2 Interior Description (Figs. 5 & 6)

Ground Floor

The rooms are described in order of access which was, on the day, through the doorway on the west elevation.

Room G1



Comprising a single skin of half height bricks that forms the western wall, the rest of room G1 is a wooden structure that encloses the area between the outshut that formed the original outer west elevation and the privy on the south side. The floor is concrete and the roof is Perspex. The room serves as a lean-to structure apparently used for storage.

Plate 9. Room G1 at the west of The Cottage, looking north



Plate 10. The original outer wall in Room G1



Plate 11. The enclosed wall of the outdoor privy

Enclosed within Room G1 is the original outer wall of the outshut. The door aperture may occupy an original position although it appears to have been altered and a window inserted to the south during the construction of the additional upper floor. The later brickwork above and between the door and the window can be seen to extend upwards externally. Original iron rainwater goods are present. The entrance to the privy is also contained within this room, the door to which may be contemporary with the line of bricks indicating where this was also raised.

Room G2



This room occupies what was probably originally an outdoor privy, and is in use as the same function but with an added shower.

Aside from the plumbing, the room is plain and is probably little altered from its original form.

Plate 12. Room G2 in use as a downstairs bathroom

Room G3

Occupying the original ground floor outshut, Room G3 contains the kitchen and panelled-in staircase. The door giving access is to the north of centre in the west wall. The floor is concrete with two visible phases of linoleum over the top. Each wall is panelled, including the space below the stairs at the south end of the room. This is not the original stair to the first floor. The north and south walls of the room have a window as does the west, now looking into Room G1. The kitchen units and sink are along the west wall. To the north of the stairs, a

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door gives access to room G6. A further door in the northeast corner gives access to room G4.
The board ceiling has a fluorescent strip light.



Plate 13
Room G3 looking south

Room G4



Access to Room G4 is adjacent to the chimney breast and fireplace on the west wall. Sitting on a carpeted concrete floor, the hearth contains an enclosed metal burner and ashtray with a mid-20th century tiled fire surround.

In the north wall the main front door sits to the east of the window. In the east wall at the northeast corner of the room is a doorway leading to Room G5, inserted when Room G5 was constructed.



On the south wall a door leads into room G6. The ceiling is now covered by board and plaster but originally the staircase to the first floor was at the east end of this room. The current partitioning wall is at least in part a later replacement.

Plate 14 (above left). Room G4
looking northwest

Plate 15 (left). Room G4 looking
roughly east

Room G5



Occupying the eastern extension that butts the east elevation of The Cottage, Room G5 has a concrete floor and bare painted brick walls with small windows in the north and east walls.

Wooden shelving and a storage unit are present indicating that the room was used as a pantry/store room.

Plate 16. Room G5, a pantry, looking roughly east

Room G6



A door in the south wall from the kitchen, adjacent to the hearth and chimney breast, provides one of the two access points to this room. As with room G4, the carpet sits on a concrete floor and the hearth has been enclosed with a metal burner and a mid-20th century tile surround. A large window occupies the south wall and the ceiling has been boarded and plastered.

Plate 17. Room G6, one of the two main living spaces, looking south

First Floor

An enclosed wooden staircase leads from Room G3 to a small landing on the first floor of the raised portion of the outshut on the west side of The Cottage. The stairs and landing are carpeted and enclosed in a wooden boarded partition from the ground floor. The eastern wall is brick, the original outer wall of the main range.

The landing has three access points to the first floor rooms. Doors to Room F1 and Room F2 are on the same level as the landing and form the first floor of the raised outshut. The door leading to the access to Rooms F3 and F4 are up two steps to the original floor height of the main range of The Cottage.

Room F1

Separated from the stairwell by a lath and plaster wall partition, Room F1 is a bathroom.



Plate 18. Room F1, looking southwest



Plate 19. Room F, looking north

Within the partitioning wall and over the stairs, an area has been enclosed as a small cupboard that houses an immersion heater.

The wooden floorboards in the bathroom are covered with linoleum. The west wall is tiled, as are part of the north and south walls where the bathroom furniture is situated. The window is central to the west wall of this room as it is partitioned. The positioning of the window apertures suggests that the partition is contemporary to the raising of the height of the outshot. The ceiling slopes with the roof pitch to the west and is boarded over.

Room F2



Plate 20. Room F2, looking southeast

Room F2, at the north end of the raised portion of the outshot is accessed from the landing. A small box room, it has carpet over the wooden floor. The partition wall between Room F1 is lath and plaster and also wallpapered. The eastern wall is brick and forms the back of the chimney breast for Room F3. There is a single window in the north wall.

Room F3



This room is the northern and smaller of the two upper rooms in the main range of the building. Two stairs lead to small circulation area and the room is accessed by a door in its southwest corner. The partitioning wall is not original, having been set further north when the new stair was constructed. A change in the floorboards at the eastern end of the room indicates where the original stair would have ascended in the main range of the building.



Next to the entrance, the thin chimney breast has no associated hearth and there may have been no aperture for a fire in this room. The single window is set directly above that in the room below (Room G4). The ceiling has been boarded and plastered with no access to the roof space.

Plate 21 (above left). Room G3, looking west

Plate 22 (left). The change in floorboards indicating the original stair

Room F4



Accessed by a corner door from the landing adjacent to the chimney breast, the larger of the two rooms as currently partitioned contains a blocked hearth covered by a radiator. The boarded floor appears to be uniform under the carpet. The window in the south wall sits over the ground floor window. There is no access to the roof space.

Plate 23. Room F4, looking west

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The Outbuildings (Fig. 7)

Aside from individual sheds peripheral to the farm, there is a main range of farm buildings which are of timber construction over a brick base. They are in a considerable state of dilapidation. These comprise an enclosed L-shaped structure with an open sided shed for farm machinery on the western side.

Aligned parallel to Cowbit Drove, a north-south aligned shed makes the eastern part of the range of outbuildings; the southern end of which once served as a stable.



Much of the timber from the western wall is missing, along with the pantiles from the roof. The timber frame of the building is heavily rotted.

The base of the walls comprise five courses of brick that appear to be contemporary with the brick used in the first phase of the house.

Plate 24. The stables at the southern end of the north-south aligned range at the east side of the outbuildings

Internally there is a brick floor with a manure passage on the western side of the stable which runs to an outlet on the south end. Above this, the date 1930 is set in concrete suggesting a date for the alteration of the outbuildings. Along the east wall is a wooden manger with a hay rack above. None of the other internal divisions are present so it is unclear how many horses would have been stabled.



Plate 25 (left). Stables, internal, looking north

Plate 26 (below). Date in concrete in the southwest corner of the stable



Adjacent to the Dutch doors in the west wall, the northwest corner has internal access into the adjoining room. External access is from the southwest corner.

The brickwork of the internal dividing walls in this room is more likely to date from the 1930 alterations, or later and is several courses higher than those in the previous room, particularly on the north side where it is separated from the milking shed. The floor is also brick and the

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timber walls are plain. As with the stable, the tiles are missing from the roof. The function of this room is uncertain but it may have served either as a loose box or a tack/store room for the stable.



Plate 27

The store room or loose box, looking northwest

Enclosing the crew yard on the east and north sides, the remaining buildings are associated with milking.



Plate 28. The milking sheds, looking northeast



Plate 29. Sliding door, east elevation of milking shed

The shed in the north – south range has a sliding door that opens out towards Cowbit Drove in the east wall. The floor at this point is at general ground level. Internally, to the north of the door the floor is raised forming a milking platform. The remaining milking shed occupies the entirety of the east – west range of sheds at the north of the farm buildings where the entire floor is given over to milking. This is accessed from the enclosed yard by three doors and from the west end by a single large door below the covered machinery shed.

Along the north wall, the concrete floor angles up to form a sloped wall approximately 0.8m in height.

The roof timbers over both the north – south and the east – west range are a single contemporary construction and cover another small room in the northeast corner, the purpose

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of which is not certain but may have served as a small dairy or equipment store.



Plate 30. The milking shed in the east – west range, looking east



Plate 31. The roof structure where the building ranges join



The remainder of the main range of farm buildings is taken up, on the east side, by a large open sided covered shed with post built sides and clad in corrugated metal. This serves as a storage area for agricultural equipment.

Plate 32. The covered machinery shed



Plate 33.
Pig or
poultry shed

At the southern end of the farmyard there is a small timber built structure with a mono-pitched roof. Recently used to store coal, it may once have served as a pig or poultry shed. There is no internal evidence to suggest a definitive function.



Plate 34. The Nissen storage hut

Of the remaining buildings that make up the overall farm, there are three isolated buildings that were constructed in the 20th century. Used for storage and built over a concrete floor is a timber and corrugated metal Nissen hut that lies to the west of the open sided shed.



To the south of this there is a timber and corrugated metal double garage which is in a poor state of repair and currently unused. It is of 20th century construction.

Plate 35. Modern double garage



Towards the western edge of the site, the final remaining farm building is a small dilapidated corrugated metal shed on a timber frame. The original use is uncertain, as is the date of construction, but it was built in the 20th century.

Plate 36. Dilapidated shed

7. DISCUSSION

The farmstead, now known as The Cottage began its life some time in the latter part of the 19th century but certainly prior to 1888 where it appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25" map of the area. Subsequent mapping, and the fabric of the standing structures shows several phases of alteration to both The Cottage and the surrounding outbuildings.

In its initial phase, the farmhouse and its ancillary buildings are relatively compact and close together. There is no evidence from the mapping of any associated large barns that would have suggested an arable farm storing grain, rather there is a light L-shape formation to the north of the farmhouse comprising two separate buildings. It is possible that during this

original phase, the farm was given over to cattle with perhaps some small scale root or potato

The pattern and nature of the buildings to the east of The Cottage is fluid throughout the map progression, suggesting a series of small scale temporary structures.

The original phase of The Cottage itself would appear to comprise a main central range with a single storey outshut on the western side. On the map of 1888 this appears to be divided, although by 1904 it has been integrated into one element. There is no surviving fabric evidence for this division. This may have provided a small dairy, pantry or kitchen area. Internally, the stairs to the first floor would have been within this main central range, and there is evidence in the floor of Room F3 that this is where they were originally positioned.

Between 1888 and 1904 a small extension was added to the southeast corner of the building that was probably either a privy or a coal shed (it is currently in use as a toilet).

The next most conspicuous phase of alteration is that the outshut was raised and a further storey added creating the new stair, and Rooms F1 and F2. It is not clear when this work was carried out, but the type and quality of the bricks used suggests that it was in the 20th century. The doors to each of these rooms are probably contemporary with the raising of the outshut and the alterations to the partitioning on the first floor. There is a date of 1930 set in concrete in the southwest corner of the stable suggesting alterations to the outbuildings at this time, and the brick that extends the outshut would be in keeping for this period.

It is likely that the original buildings in an L shape to the north of The Cottage were of brick construction. They were altered and unified into one building, probably at this date of 1930. Along with this, the brick walls, now only surviving at the base were removed and the timber walling was put up in their place. It is not certain why this was done, or what became of the bricks that were not visibly re-used elsewhere within the overall site. The linked buildings and the Nissen hut can be seen on the map of 1968 along with the modern shed at the north end of the farm. The Nissen Hut probably arrived during the post-war period when many were being sold off as surplus to requirements. The small building, possibly a pig or poultry shed is in place by this time.

In The Cottage itself, the map of 1968 shows the privy as enclosed and the eastern extension added. The area to the rear (south) of the main building is also shown on this map, although the fabric suggests that it may have been constructed slightly earlier than the east and west alterations. Any structure on this southern extension has since been removed. The large covered, open-sided machinery shed is not marked on this map and some of the smaller outbuildings are no longer present.

In its later life, the farmstead continued to produce potatoes and to sort them in the southern extension. The milking sheds, although designed for cattle were, as local knowledge informs, used for goats.

Although a small fenland farmstead, of no great antiquity, it is part of a disappearing tradition of what may have begun as rural subsistence living. Fenland cottages are a rapidly disappearing feature and those, such as this, built in the latter part of the 19th century enjoy no protected status as buildings. It is through vernacular historic building surveys that any record of such features are made before their disappearance from the changing landscape (Knight *et al* 2012). The gradual alteration of the farm shows that the fortunes of those living there were at least stable and probably improving. The size of the rooms as they are partitioned in The Cottage at the present day are quite large, and the quality of the brickwork on the north elevation suggests a dwelling that was a level above the basic farm dwelling of the late 19th

8. CONCLUSION

The historic building recording undertaken at The Cottage, Cowbit Drove, West Pinchbeck has illustrated some major as well as subtle changes. A broad chronology suggests a 19th century origin with some other phases of construction and alteration in the mid to late 20th century. The building has always been in use as a residence.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to thank East Midlands Design Associates who commissioned this work on behalf of Mr and Mrs A, Chamberlain who provided access to the property. The report was edited by Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. PERSONNEL

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

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Ordnance Survey, 1904 *Lincolnshire Sheet CXXXIII.7* 25 inch map

Ordnance Survey, 1968 *Lincolnshire Sheet CXXXIII.7* 1:2,500 map

12. ABBREVIATIONS

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

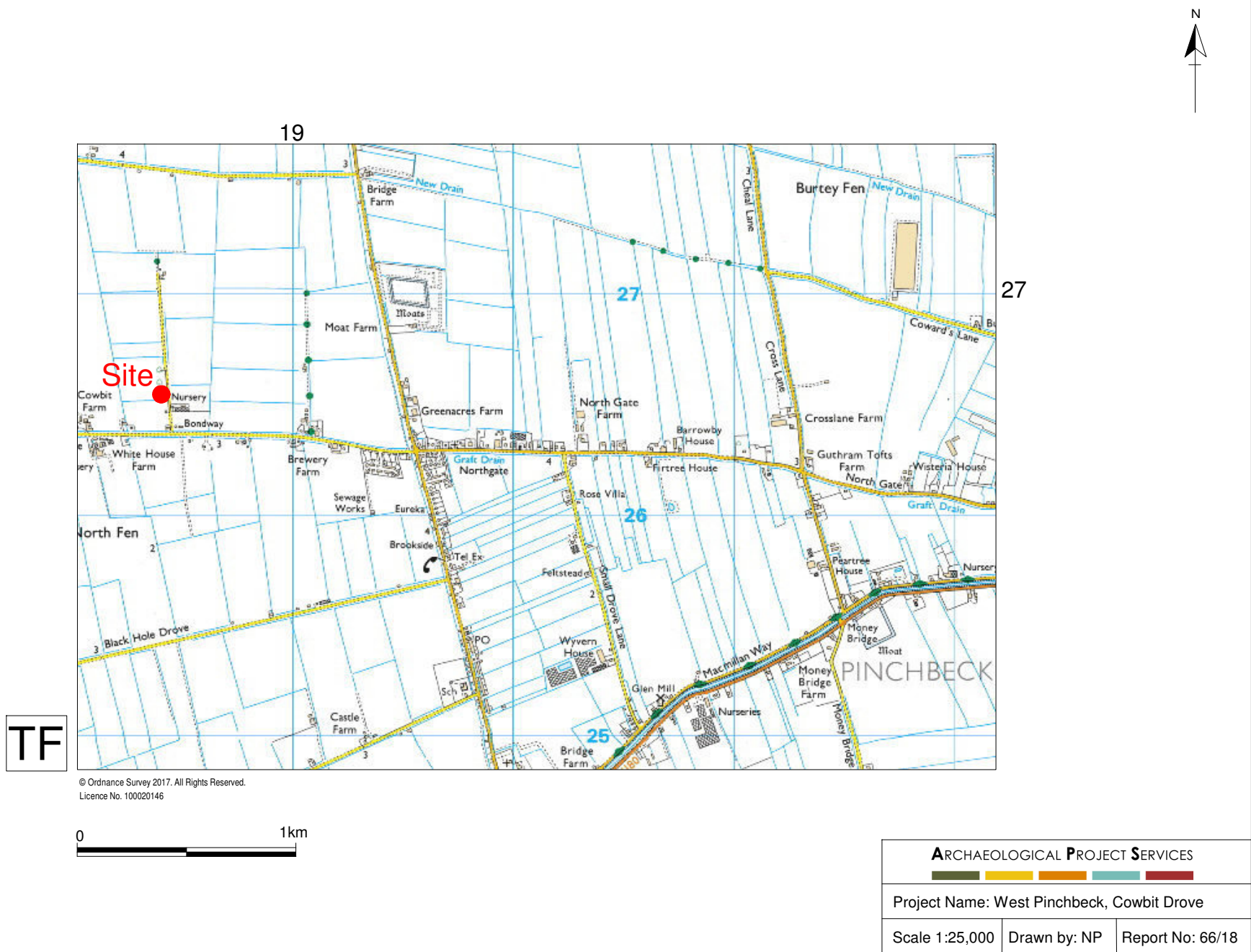
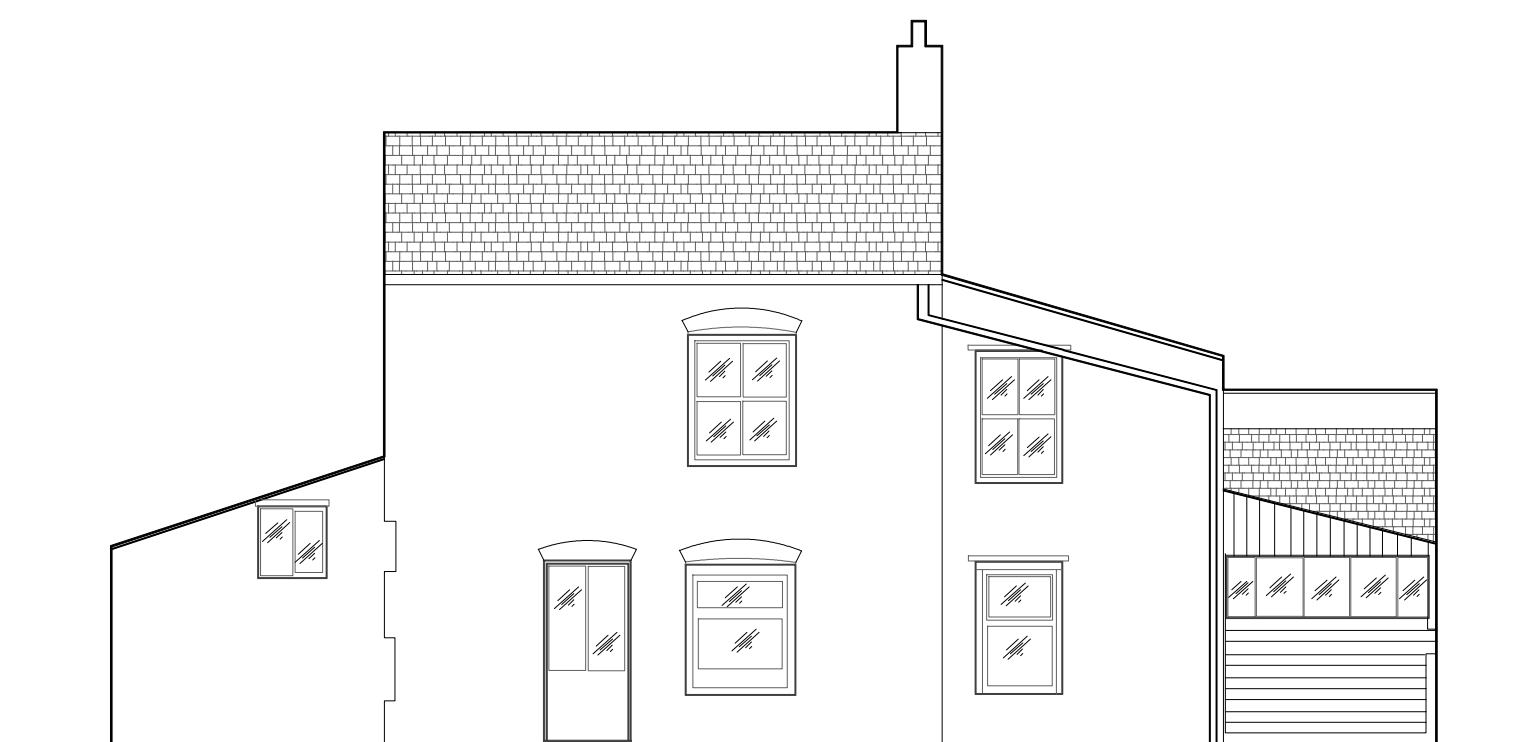


Figure 2. Site Location



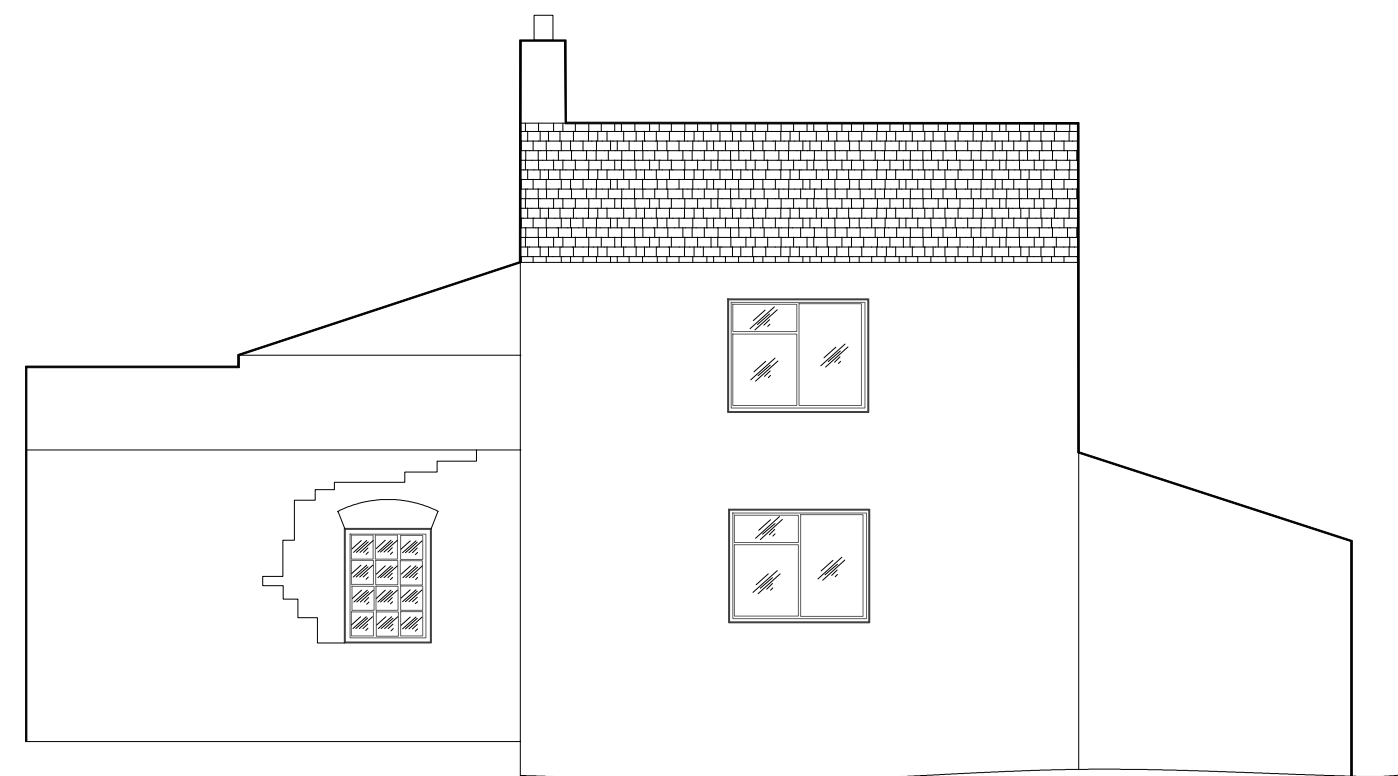
Figure 3. Site Plan



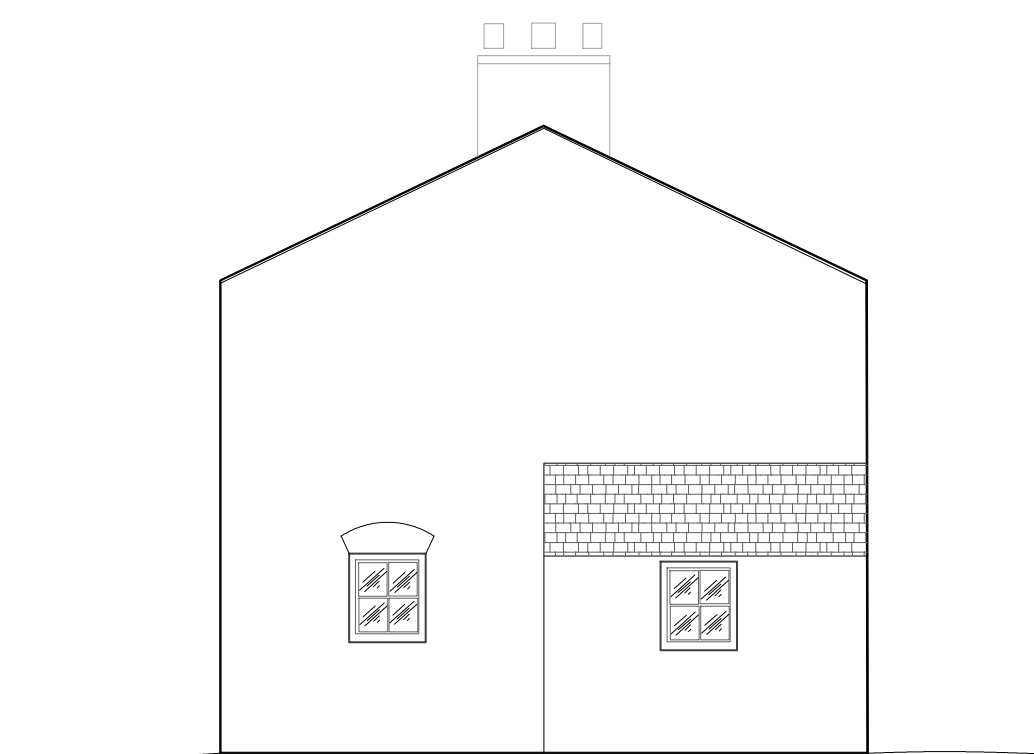
North Elevation



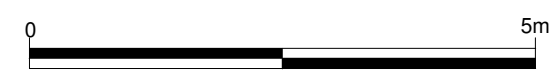
West Elevation



South Elevation



East Elevation

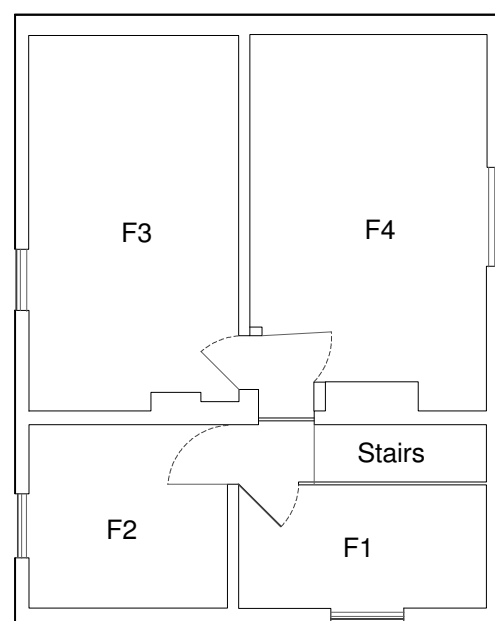


ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: West Pinchbeck, Cowbit Drove		
Scale: 1:75	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 66/18

Figure 4. The Cottage Elevations



First Floor



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: West Pinchbeck, Cowbit Drove		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 66/18

Figure 5. The Cottage floorplans

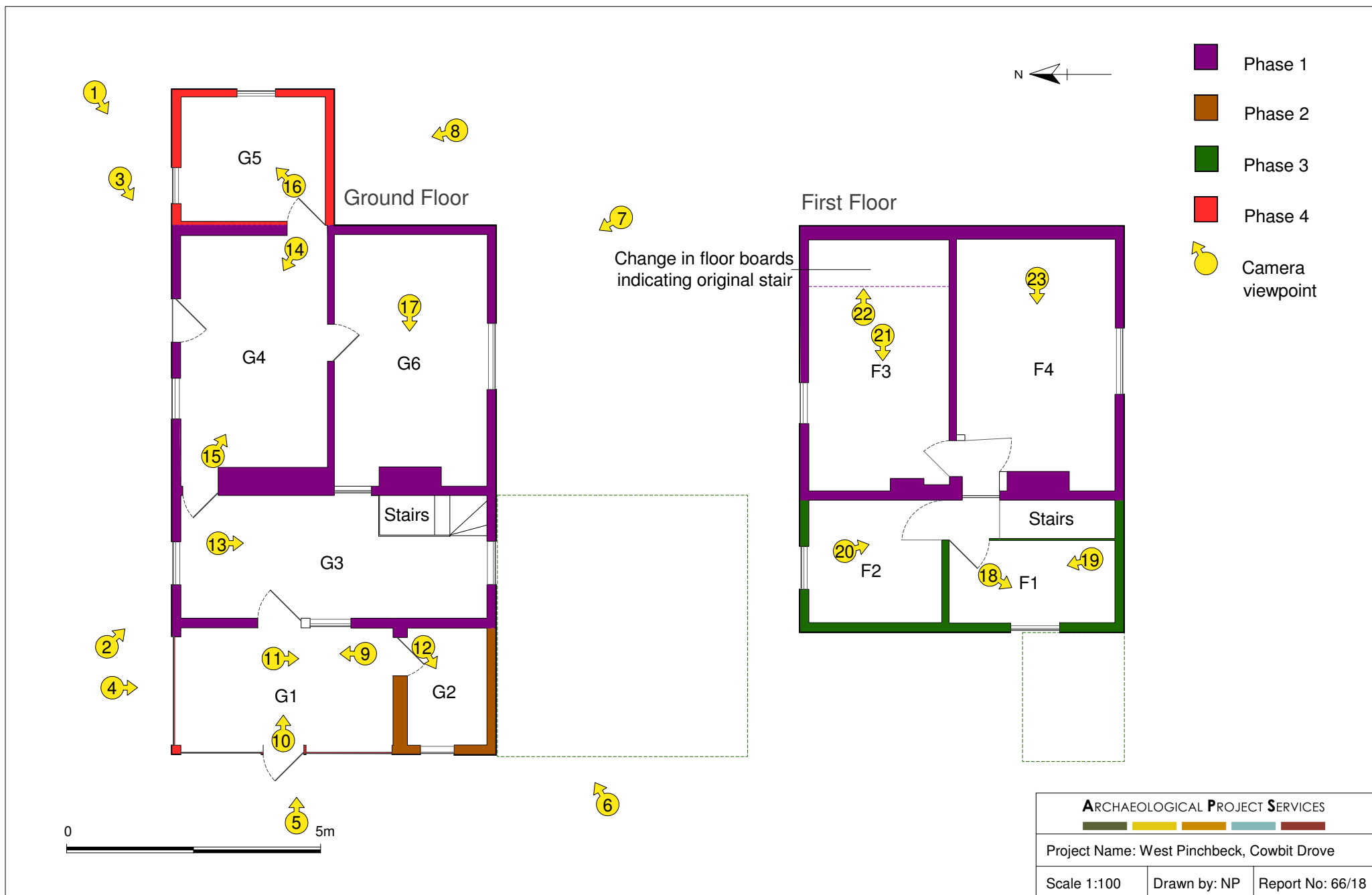


Figure 6. The Cottage building phases and plate locations

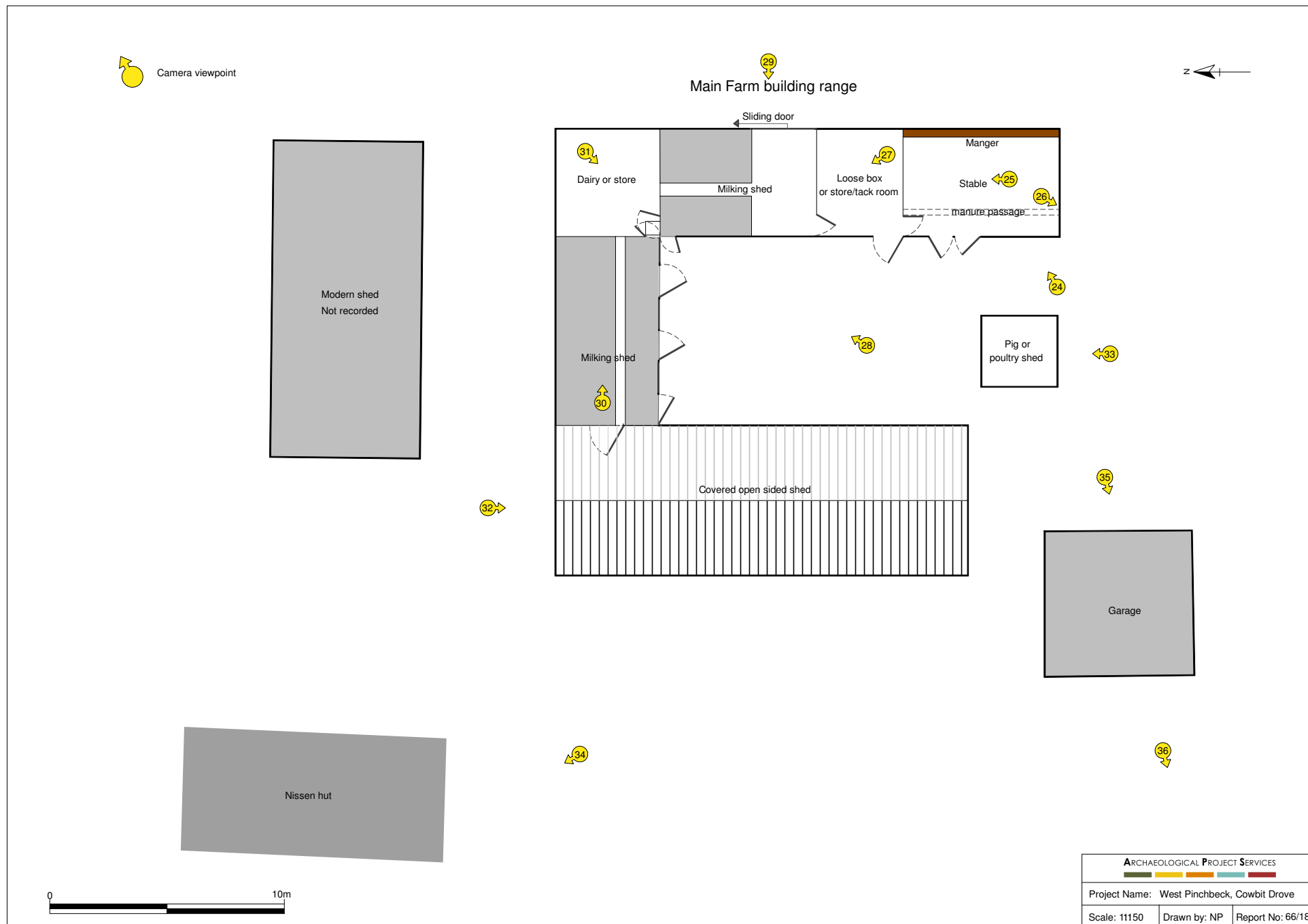


Figure 7. Farm buildings and plate locations

Appendix 1

THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

- 3 Annotated measured drawings
- 3 Annotated photographic sheets with notes

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

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

WPCD18

OASIS Record No:

archaeo11-332087

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Under the terms of the contract between the National Trust and Archaeological Project Services copyright of the original site records and commissioned reports resides with the National Trust. The National Trust retains absolute control over the use and/or dissemination of that information (subject to proper accreditation). The National Trust recognise the Originator's moral right to recognition in this regard.

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OASIS ID: archaeol1-332087

Project details

Project name	Historic Building Recording, The Cottage, Cowbit Drove, West Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Historic building recording of a farmhouse cottage and the associated timber outbuildings. The Cottage is a two up two down structure with a single storey outshut on the west elevation that has been raised and a further extension added. A 20th century extension has been added to the east elevation. The outbuildings are timber over a lower brick footing suggesting that the original buildings were all of brick. This alteration took place in the 1930s. The outbuildings contain stabling and milking parlours.
Project dates	Start: 28-09-2018 End: 28-09-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WPCD18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	ANCILLARY BUILDINGS Modern
Monument type	HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch","Measured Survey","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND PINCHBECK The Cottage, Cowbit Drove, West Pinchbeck
Postcode	PE11 3TG
Study area	1700 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 18430 26530 52.822932446831 -0.242232638574 52 49 22 N 000 14 32 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Archaeological Project Services
Project director/manager	Paul Cope-Faulkner
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","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Recording, The Cottage, Cowbit Drove, West Pinchbeck
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Parker, N
Other bibliographic details	66/18
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Project Services
Place of issue or publication	The Old School, Cameron Street, Heckington, Lincolnshire
Description	A4 compound report
Entered by	Neil Parker (info@apsarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	29 October 2018

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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