ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

HERITAGE CONSULTANCY

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
ENDERBY BARNS
LEAVES LAKE DROVE
WEST PINCHBECK
LINCOLNSHIRE

Prepared For
Mr & Mrs Kitchen

By
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June 2020

APS Report No: **41/20**

Accession No: LCNCC: 2020.72

OASIS ID: archaeol1-396212

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of historic building recording is was undertaken prior to the alterations to barns and crewyard at Enderby Barns, Leaves Lake Drove, West Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.

The barns and crewyard, separated from any dwelling, appears to be the only surviving part of a detached farmstead complex and is currently derelict.

The buildings comprise a threshing barn, built for mechanical threshing, that incorporates a cartshed with grain store and hay loft above. Attached to the barn, the west range is mostly derelict apart from a surviving stable.

The east range comprises a shelter shed, the remaining eastern wall and at the south end a small dairy area.

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. Planning Background

Planning permission (H14-1171-19) has been granted for the reinstatement and conversion of the barns to a residential dwelling on the condition that a programme of historic building recording is undertaken prior to the commencement of the alterations. This document provides a report on that survey.

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). Enderby Barns lie set back from the north side of Leaves Lake Drove approximately 1km northwest of West Pinchbeck at National Grid Reference, TF 1909 2506 (Fig. 3).

3. AIMS

The aims of the work were to provide an appropriate record of the standing buildings on the site and an interpretation of their function where possible prior to their alteration.

4. METHODS

Recording of the building was undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines 2016 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.

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

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



Plate 1. General view of the south entrance to Enderby Barns

5. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

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

Enderby Barns are an example of a 19th century detached farm complex. They do not appear on the 1815 Ordnance Survey Drawing created by Thomas Yeakell of the Spalding area.

The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" map of 1888 shows the U-plan buildings set around a crewyard which was open to the south. At this time, the property is unnamed. Further structures are recorded to the north which may have represented a farmhouse, though this is unclear.

The subsequent Ordnance Survey map of 1904 shows the farmstead as still unnamed, although a house, the current Enderby Farm, is shown fronting Leaves Lake Drove (not shown in the figures). Of the two structures depicted to the north, the southern has been removed and there is a pond in its place. The northern part of the western range facing into the crewyard has been widened and extended and the east range extended northward.

Of lesser detail, the six inch map of 1938 shows no real changes, though it omits an open-fronted structure on the north side. By 1978, the southern part of the western range has been demolished.

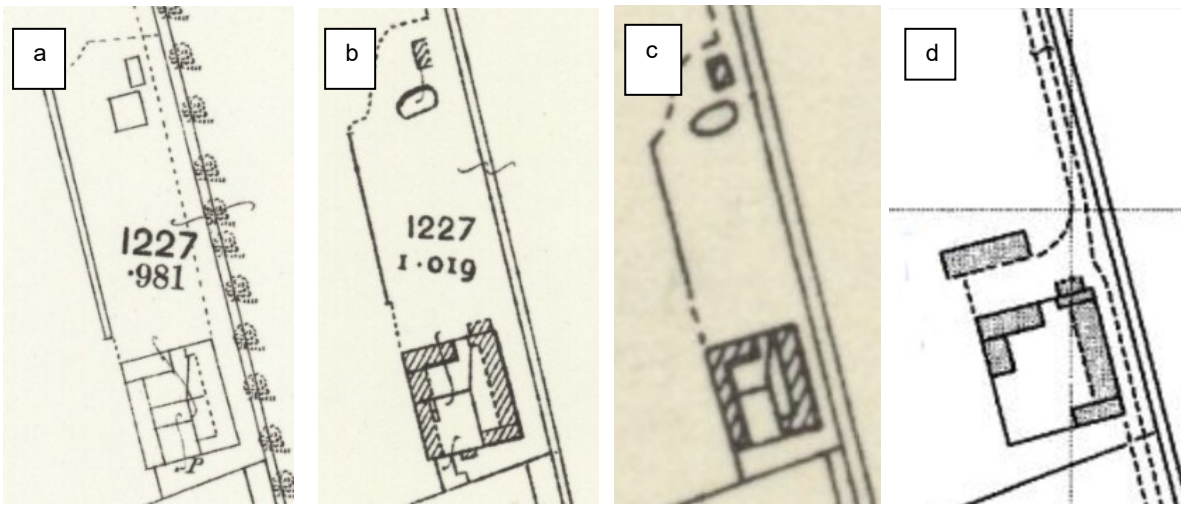


Figure 1a. Extract from the 1888 Ordnance Survey 25" map

Figure 1b. Extract from the 1905 Ordnance Survey 25" map

Figure 1c. Extract from the 1938 Ordnance Survey 6" map

Figure 1d. Extract from the 1978 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey map

6. FABRIC EVIDENCE

The building exterior will be described first, followed by an account of the interior.

6.1 Exterior description (Fig. 4)

Western range.

The western range comprises a stable at the south end and a barn and cartshed with granary and hayloft above at the north.



Plate 2. The western range, west elevation, looking northeast

The west elevation of the west range is a single, unbroken phase of construction from the remains of the boundary wall to the south to the stable and west wall of the barn at the north.

The bond pattern of the bricks is unusual comprising three courses of stretcher[1] with every fourth course consisting of two stretchers then two headers[2]. This may be a variant of

[1] Bricks laid lengthways
[2] Bricks laid so their ends are visible.

Flemish Stretcher Bond. The stable building has a pantile roof set lower than the original roof evidenced by a scar on the south elevation of the barn. A corrugated metal lean-to shed sits against the west elevation of the barn at the north end of the range.



Plate 3. The north elevation of the barn with cartshed, hayloft and granary

The ground floor of the barn is divided into a threshing floor at the west and a double bay cartshed to the east. The lack of large opposing threshing doors indicates that this was designed for mechanised threshing (see discussion).

Both entrances to the cartshed appear to be original, their brick arches, the bricks laid as rowlocks[3] are contemporary with the rest of the elevation although the eastern taller door has a 20th century brick re-enforcement.



On the northwest corner of the barn are two stone quoins on an extended brick pillar. Attached to these quoins are two iron hinge pintles. This arrangement is repeated on the northwest corner of the shelter shed at the north of the eastern range and form a previously gated entrance from the north of the farm complex into the crewyard. The pillar is topped with half bat single bullnose bricks[4].

The upper storey of the north elevation has a loading door between the western granary and the eastern hayloft. The windows on either side of the door have been blocked. The original roof of the barn has been replaced with corrugated metal.

Plate 4. Detail of the hinge pintles on the northeast corner of the granary

[3] A brick laid on the long narrow side with the short end of the brick exposed.
[4] Half-length brick with one rounded end.



The west elevation of the barn is plain with a single upper storey window. The south elevation has a single ground floor window adjacent to the stable and two upper storey windows opposite to the blocked apertures in the north elevation to serve as ventilation for the hayloft.

Plate 5. The south elevation of the barn



The east elevation of the stable opens onto the crewyard with a small window in the north end and a central Dutch door[5]. This and the south elevation are a later phase of building; the east elevation buts against the barn to the north.

Plate 6. East elevation of the stable



The south elevation of the stable has a single window. On the west end of the elevation is a straight butted joint with the original external western wall of the range.

Plate 7. South elevation of the stable

[5] Door divided horizontally in two, so that the upper and lower halves can be opened and closed independently of the other. Also known as a stable door

Eastern Range



At the north end of the eastern range is a shelter shed for cattle. Constructed in English Garden Wall bond[6] it has rounded corners and a shallow pitched replacement roof on the top with a timber gable.

Plate 8. North elevation of the shelter shed



The shelter shed is an extension of the eastern range, the remainder of which is constructed in the same bond pattern as the western range. This entire range appears to have been associated with cattle.

Plate 9. The east elevation of the eastern range



The majority of the eastern range has been demolished but the remains of the flooring suggest it was used for housing and milking cattle. The concrete floor is a later addition. The building at the south end is divided into two parts, the western being a small dairy area with a Dutch door.

Plate 10. Southern building on the eastern range

[6] Three courses to five courses of stretchers separated by a line of headers



Plate 11. South elevation of the eastern range

At the east end of the south elevation is a single door and window into a small room, separate from the dairy area to the west. This room has at some stage served as a wash house. The chimney is a later addition connected to the washing copper inside.

At the west end, another door and window lead into the dairy room with the remains of a wall to the east of this. The west elevation was not observed as there was a caravan parked immediately in front of it.

6.2 Interior description

Stable



The floor of the stable is set with pavers laid in a diamond pattern with a manure passage on the east side. On the west wall is the manger set over five brick arches above which is the hayrack. There is no pitching door between the stable and the barn to the north as they are different phases of building.

Plate 12. Interior of the stable, looking southwest

In the north wall of the stable, a single door and small window lead into the threshing barn.

Barn



Plate 13. Interior of the threshing barn, looking south



Plate 14. Interior of the threshing barn, looking east

The threshing barn itself is a small room with a concrete floor. There is a window in the west wall that appears to be original. The ceiling is high quality and closely boarded indicating the room above was the granary. There is no access internally to the cartshed.



Internally, the cartshed has an earth floor. Towards the rear of the shed is a wooden post supporting a beam spanning the ceiling space from east to west. The timbers that support the hayloft floor above are aligned north to south.

Plate 15. Internal view of the cartshed, looking northwest

Access to the grain store was through a ceiling aperture at the south side of the threshing barn. Both the floors are closely boarded and of high quality. The hayloft floor is raised slightly higher than that of the granary.

The two areas are separated by a mixed wooden partition wall. The pitching door leads into the hayloft between the blocked windows seen externally. The windows still retain their upper wooden lintels.

The roof timbers appear to be mainly original and in good repair, although the pantile roof has been removed and a corrugated metal roof has been added.



Plate 16. Wooden partition between the grain store and hay loft



Plate 17. Blocked windows in the hayloft, looking northwest

Shelter shed



The shelter shed has an earth floor. The rear wall has the wooden frame for a feed rack which has since been removed.

A single door gave access into the remainder of the east range which has been mostly demolished.

The roof timbers appear contemporary with the rest of the shed.

Plate 18. Shelter shed internal, looking south

Dairy and wash-house



The western room at the south end of the eastern range appears to be a small milking room or possibly a dairy area. The floor is concrete for ease of cleaning and there is a trough along the eastern wall. The room is currently being used as a utility room.

Plate 19. Milking room or small dairy



The eastern room, whatever its original purpose has served as a wash house with a fire to heat a copper in the southwest corner of the room. The brick structure and the chimney are considerably later than the building in which they sit.

Plate 20. Washing copper with its fire and chimney

7. DISCUSSION

Enderby Barns represents the partial survival of a farmstead that appears to date from the mid to latter part of the 19th century. There are several phases of construction evident from the fabric of the buildings and the historic mapping.

The farm complex, although much dilapidated still gives much information as to the purpose and functional uses of the separate elements of the farm.

One thing which remains unclear is whether the buildings to the north as viewed on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map indicate a farmhouse to which this complex belongs. Two things suggest that these buildings may have served a different purpose. Firstly, the buildings are set a long way from the road, making access difficult. They also lie to the north of the farm complex where it appears grazing cattle would have passed on their way to the crewyard and milking sheds. Secondly, the building appears to have been replaced by a pond, which suggests a less important or substantial building than a farmhouse. This said, it may be that the farm complex changed hands and passed to another nearby farm, making the farmhouse itself redundant.

Evidence for the date of the complex comes from the main barn. The threshing area is small and has no large opposing doors. This is something common in the barns of south Lincolnshire when mechanised threshing became prevalent after the 1850s. As the threshed crop could be processed quickly, there was no need for a large storage area for the unthreshed crop and the once dominant barns were replaced with what was more of a small processing room as can be seen in this farm complex.[7]

The stable is a later addition, butted against the barn and the surviving western wall. It replaces and earlier building and, in conjunction with the historic mapping, can be seen to date from between 1888 and 1905. It was in this period that the shelter shed was added, extending the east range. The remains of the west range may have been open fronted, as the stable has a window in its south elevation, thus suggesting it was an exterior wall that allowed some light to enter.

The addition of the shelter shed suggests that the majority of the eastern range was taken up with cattle accommodation and milking processes. The original purpose of the buildings at the southern end is unclear as the floors are later than the building, as is the washing

[7] Barnwell and Giles, 1997, 50.

copper, and they may have served as feed stores for the cattle.

8. CONCLUSION

The historic building recording undertaken at Enderby Barns, Leaves Lake Drove, West Pinchbeck illustrated the remains of a mixed use farm complex and its crewyard. A broad chronology indicates a mid-19th century origin with late 19th or early 20th century alteration and improvement with the addition of new stables and a shelter shed for the cattle. The barns were recorded prior to their conversion to residential use.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to thank Mr and Mrs Kitchen who commissioned this work and 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
Archiving: Denise Buckley

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Ordnance Survey, 1905 *Lincolnshire Sheet CXXXIII.7* 25 inch map

Ordnance Survey, 1938 *Lincolnshire Sheet CXXXIII.SE* 6" map

Ordnance Survey, 1978 *Lincolnshire Sheet CXXXIII.7* 1:2,500 map

12. ABBREVIATIONS

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

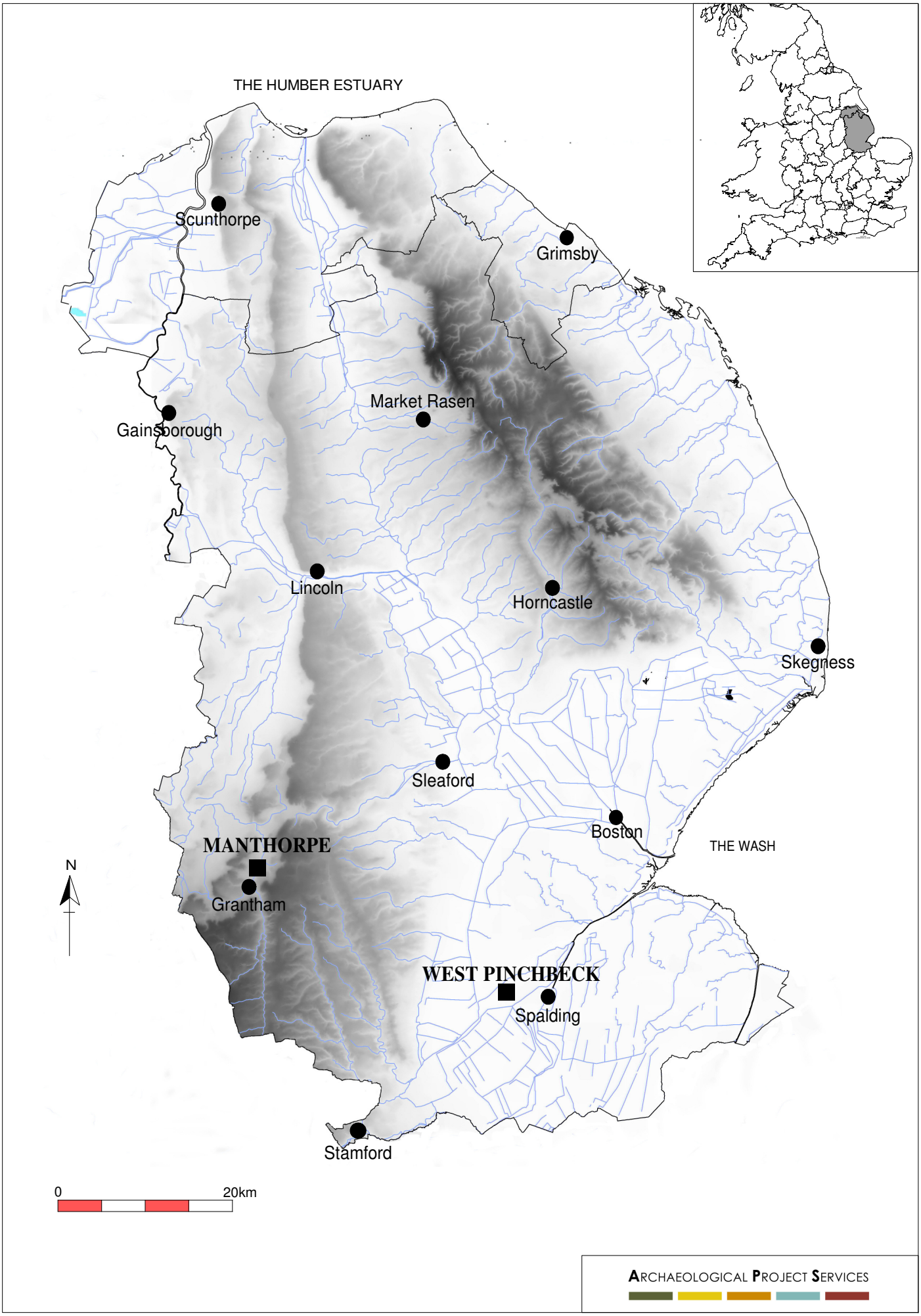
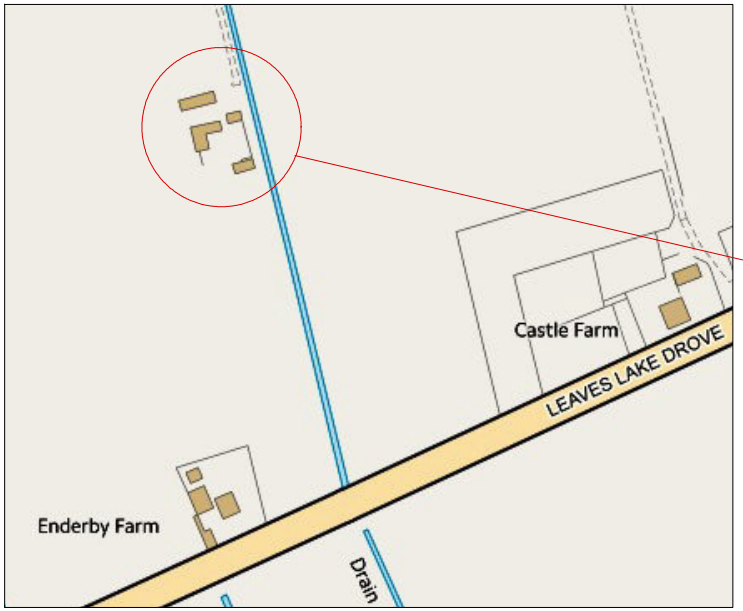


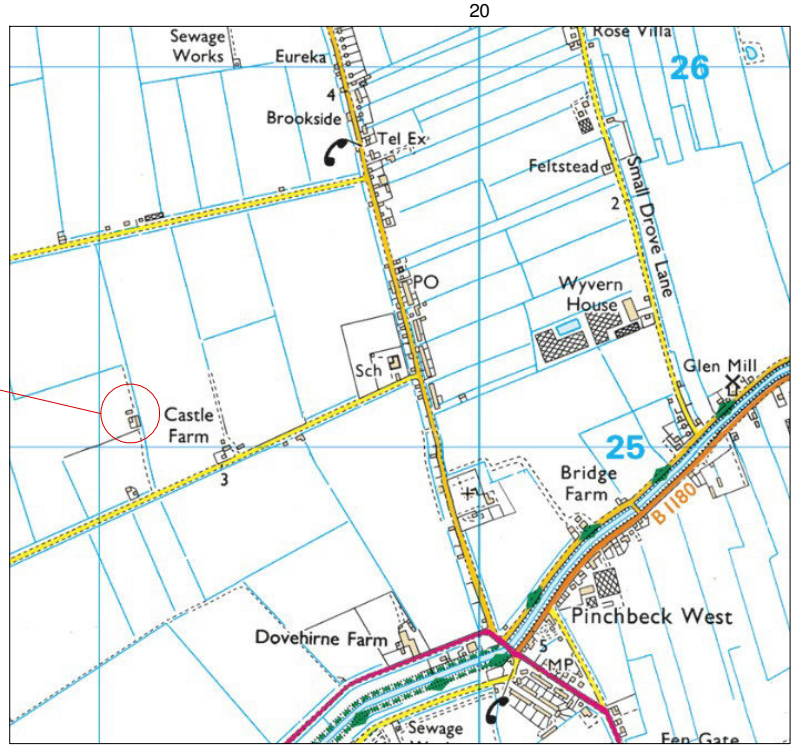
Figure 2 - General location plan



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0 200m

Scale 1:5000



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0 1km

Scale 1:20,000

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: Enderby Barns, West Pinchbeck		
Scale various	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 41/20

Figure 3. Site location

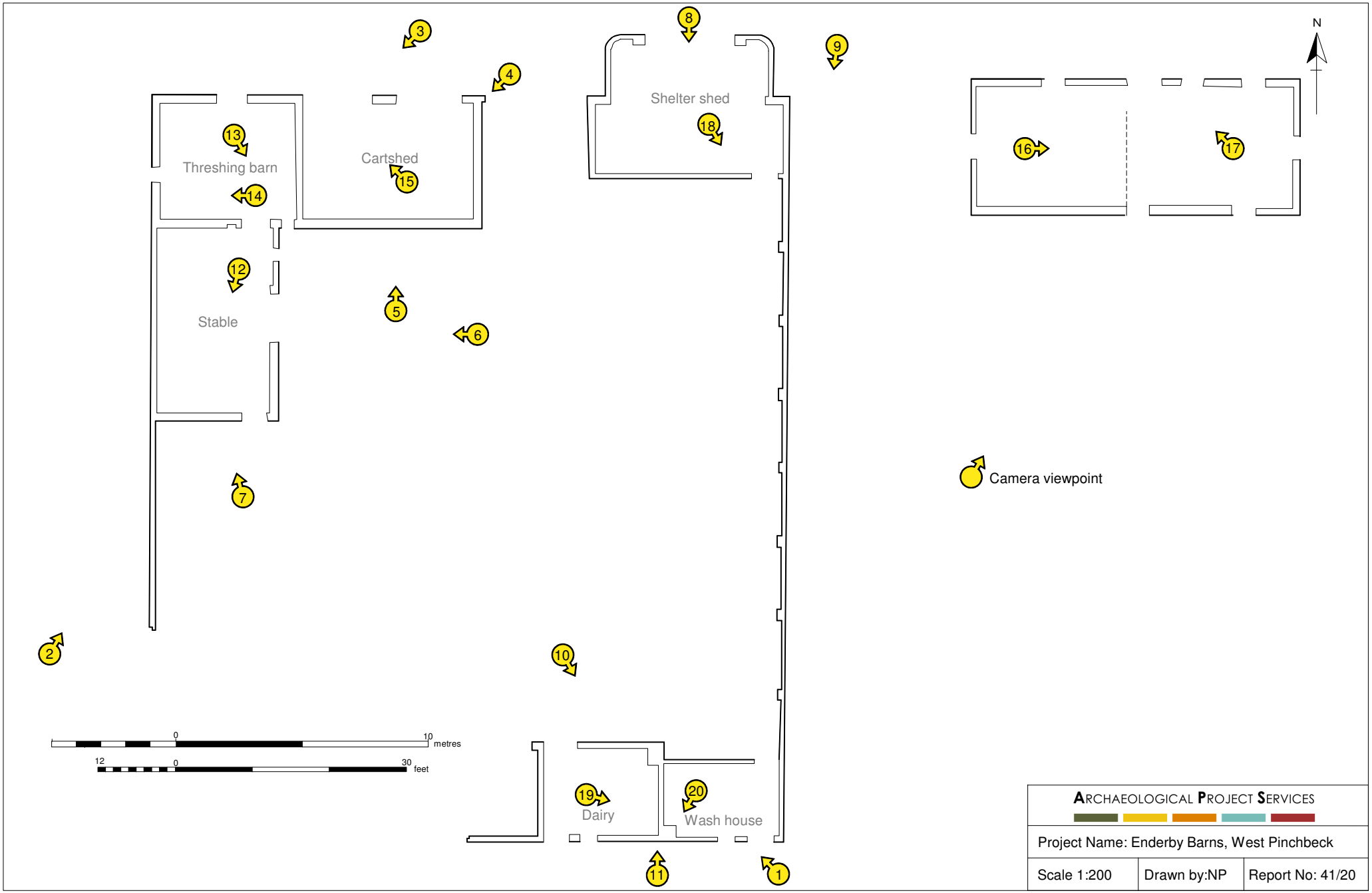


Figure 4. Site plan and plate locations

Appendix 1

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Photographic record sheets
1	Daily record sheet
1	Sheets of annotated field sketches
1	MP3 file of dictated field notes to accompany sketches

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:2020.72
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	WPLD20
Oasis record no:	archaeol1-396212

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.

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Appendix 2

OASIS Record Sheet

OASIS ID: archaeol1-396212

Project details

Project name	Historic Building Recording, Enderby BArns, Leaves Lake Drove, West Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Dilapidated remains of a farm complex to the north of Leaves Lake Drove comprising a threshing barn and cartshed with granary and hayloft above with an attached stable. Also a shelter shed, demolished cattle accommodation, a small dairy area and a wash house. The buildings were recorded in advance of their conversion into a residence.
Project dates	Start: 27-05-2020 End: 27-05-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WPLD20 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch","Photographic Survey"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND PINCHBECK Enderby Barns, Leaves Lake Drove,West Pinchbeck
Postcode	PE11 3QJ
Study area	870 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 1909 2506 52.80957703943 -0.232977792623 52 48 34 N 000 13 58 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	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Project director/manager	Neil Parker

Project supervisor	Neil Parker
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	n/a
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","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Recording, Enderby Barns, Leaves Lake Drove, West Pinchbeck
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Parker, N
Other bibliographic details	41/20
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Project Services
Place of issue or publication	The Old School, Cameron Street, Heckington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
Description	A4 comb bound