HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
CURLEW COURT
GUYS HEAD ROAD
SUTTON BRIDGE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SBCC15)

Work Undertaken For
Mr and Mrs P. Clery

July 2015

Report Compiled by
Neil Parker MA

Planning Application No: H18-1042-14
National Grid Reference: TF 4849 2460
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-218046

A.P.S. Report No. **66/15**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken prior to the renovation and change of use of the southern range of a complex of agricultural buildings at Curlew Court, Guys Head Road, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire.

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

The southern range is part of a complex of traditional farm buildings on land belonging to Guys Hospital Estate. The land was purchased in the mid 18th century and a map of 1812 shows there to have been buildings on the Site at this time. Later maps from the 19th and 20th century show the complex much as it exists today. The buildings investigated form the southern range of a complex that encloses a central courtyard. The structures subject to the Historic building recording appear to have comprised a feed store or chaff house, cattle sheds and stables. A more recent structure, now used as a chicken shed appears to have been added in the early 20th century and a lean-to greenhouse formed another 20th century addition. At some point, shortly after the initial construction, the roof height of the entire southern range had been raised. Various phases of alteration to doors and windows were also noted. More recently, modern roof timbers have been added to the eastern and central portions of the southern range.

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

A planning application (H18-1042-14) was submitted to South Holland District Council for change of use and conversion of agricultural buildings to residential use. Lincolnshire Historic Environment Service has advised that a program of historic building recording was required in advance of any development

The building recording was carried out on 26th June 2015 by Neil Parker in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services.

2.3 Site Location

Sutton Bridge is located 23km east of Spalding in South Holland District, Lincolnshire. Curlew Lodge is located approximately 3.6km north of Sutton Bridge on the northern side of Guys Head Road, at National Grid Reference TF 4849 2460 (Figs. 1-3).

3. AIMS

In accordance with the specification, the aims of the work were to provide a record of the standing building on the site prior to renovation and change of use.

4. METHODS

Recording of the building was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage 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 (based on the architects' plan of the building as existing), 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.

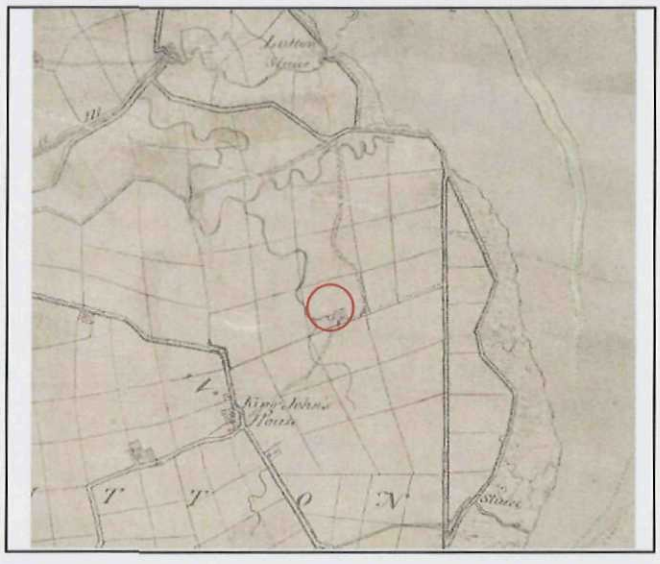
Photographic recording was undertaken with a digital camera. A manual 35mm camera fitted with a macro lens and using black and white film was also used. An index of the photographs was compiled on an annotated register.

Plate 1. General view of the entrance to the southern range of Curlew Court showing the eastern elevations of divisions A and B (Fig. 4), looking southwest

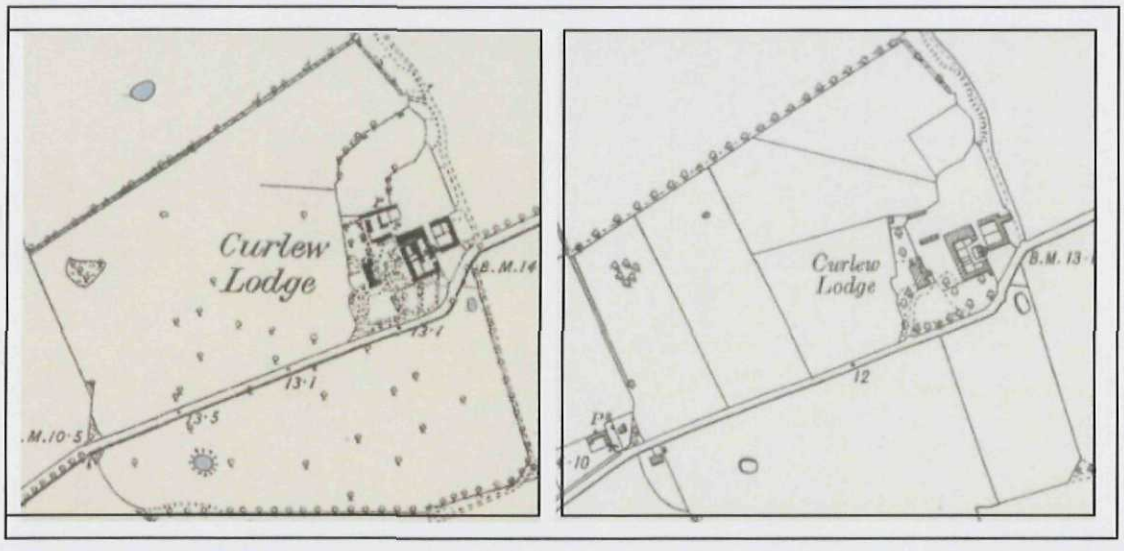
5. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

Historical research on the structure under investigation involved examination of historic Ordnance Survey maps. The earliest available map of 1812 does not provide any detail but

shows that buildings were present on the site of Curlew Court as it stands today (Fig. 1a). By 1887 the Ordnance survey 6 inch map shows Curlew Lodge and the associated farm complex. Within this was the threshing barn and associated structures at the north and conjoined western and southern ranges. Visual inspection of the Site showed the western side to comprise cartsheds and pig pens. The southern range, the subject of this report, along with the other buildings, encloses a central courtyard. Within the central courtyard was a significant structure of unknown function that, by 1903, had been removed. By the time of the 1929 revision of the map (Fig. 1b), the central courtyard is shown as an open space with internal divisions. The southern range of the farm complex remains basically the same but for the addition of, in the southeast corner, a structure that corresponds to division A, the building that is currently used as a chicken shed. Although the building appears to join the structure on the map, division A is freestanding, apart from a low wall on the eastern elevation. The gap is so small however, that it is unlikely to have been portrayed on mapping of this scale. The eastern side of the farm complex, by this time, appears to have been more open than shown on previous maps. Subsequent mapping shows no further change to the complex and its basic form is much as it appears today.



(Above) Fig.1a Extract from the Ordnance Survey six inch drawing of 1812. Although there is no detail, the drawing indicates structures in the position of the farm buildings as they stand today.



(Above) Fig.1b Extract from the six inch Ordnance Survey Maps of 1887 (left) and 1929 (right) showing changes in buildings associated with the main (central) ranges. The addition of division A (Fig. 4), currently used as a chicken shed is apparent on the southeast corner of the range by 1929.

6. FABRIC EVIDENCE

The buildings as they exist today are the remains of a complex of farm buildings enclosing a central courtyard. The southern range alone of this complex is the subject of this report. There are variations in the brick bond but the majority of the original brickwork is in English Bond. Where the roof height has been raised around the whole range, the bricks are of a similar age to the originals but vary in that they are laid in stretcher bond, uniformly around the whole range. The pitch of the roofs is shallow and they are pantiled all round.

Each range served different purposes. Areas within the southern range have been divided for description according to probable use.

6.1 Division A. The Chicken Shed

Plate 2. The southern elevation of Division A. This is one of the original walls of the latest addition to the structures comprising the southern range. It is constructed in English Garden Wall Bond.

Currently used as a chicken shed, this structure was the latest addition to the southern range of the farm complex. It has itself undergone some alteration since its construction. Externally, the brickwork has been whitewashed masking any obvious changes.

The south, west and north walls appear to be original to the structure, constructed sometime before 1929 when it appears on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map (Figure 1b). The walls are laid in English Garden Wall Bond.

The aperture for the door, central to the southern elevation, shows no evidence of alteration, and the wooden door itself may also be original.

As Division A was constructed later than the main farm complex, the pantile roof may be original to this structure.

Plate 3. The eastern elevation of Division A. Although whitewashed, the bottom three courses show modern brickwork.

The eastern elevation shows differences to the rest of the structure. To the north of the wooden casement window with its oak lintel, there is a recess in the external brickwork that appears to show a removed lintel.

The bond of the entire elevation is also markedly different, being laid in Stretcher Bond. The bottom three courses of this elevation show modern brickwork. Internal examination of the un-whitewashed brickwork showed that the entire east elevation is a recent replacement constructed from modern brick and mortar.

The wooden casement window is older than the brickwork of the east wall and suggests re-use of an older window, either from this structure or elsewhere.

Plate 4 (Left). Internal view of the eastern elevation of Division A, showing modern brick and mortar.
Plate 5 (Below). Detail of the recess in the brickwork on the eastern elevation

The structure is joined to Division B by a half-height wall. This is obscured both front and rear by thick shrubbery.

6.2 Division B. The Feed Store and fodder room

Plate 6. Detail of the brickwork on the eastern elevation of Division B. Note the ragged join by the door and the change from English to Stretcher bond in the upper portions of the wall.

This part of the southern range extends further north than the remainder of the structure and forms an L shape that is instrumental in enclosing the courtyard. There are several details of note in the external views of Division B. The structure has recently been used as a garage, the access provided by means of large double doors in the eastern elevation. In keeping with the general form of the structure, there would have been a large set of doors present here to allow unloading of feed and provisions. The current doors are not original to the structure. The aperture is also a later alteration as is evidenced by the ragged joins around the doorway with more modern brick and mortar having been used. South of the double doors, most of the eastern elevation is concealed by vegetation (Plate 1).

Plate 7 (Left). Detail of the wall angle where Division B a C join. The bricks are keyed rather than butted demonstrating the contemporary construction.

Plate 8 (above right). The north elevation of Division B, supported by a buttress. In both plates, the upper courses are laid in stretcher bond where the roof height has been raised

Internally, the alterations to Division B are more pronounced. The alteration to the height of the roof (carried out over the whole southern range) is plainly visible. As well as the difference in bond type, the additional upper brickwork is only two courses deep, whereas the original lower construction is three courses deep.

When the roof level was raised, the window in the east elevation was also altered. The aperture for the window shows chamfered brickwork in the lower courses but this has been blocked up using a contemporary brick type and the height of the window has been raised.

Plate 9 (Left). The raised window in the eastern elevation showing the chamfered aperture in the original wall. The alterations appear to have taken place when the roof was raised.
Plate 10 (Below). Various phases of roof timbers. The upper timbers are most recent and are attached to an older supporting timber and post

The roof in Division B has undergone recent alteration. The area is divided centrally by a north – south timber supported on a central post (Figure 4). The post and timber appear to be older than the upper timbers that form the roof structure. The structure is open, showing the modern felt material over which the outer pantiles are laid.

The modern wooden window in the western elevation of Division B is a recent addition. The bricks surrounding the window have been cut mechanically. This portion of the division, forming the L shape, was probably the main storage area for feed. The southern part may have been for loading and unloading and perhaps fodder preparation.

6.3 Division C. The Cattle Accommodation

As with the other parts of the southern range, Division C has also undergone several phases of alteration. Once again, the probable initial stage was the raising of the roof level by approximately six courses laid in stretcher bond.

The purpose of this part of the structure is uncertain but it is likely that it provided cattle accommodation. In the main passage into the courtyard at the west of Division C, the remains of an integral manger structure can be observed within the brickwork.

Plate 11. Visible in the west wall of Division C (in the entrance passageway to the courtyard) is the blocked remains of an integral manger within the wall. This suggests that Division C was for cattle accommodation

On the northern elevation of Division C, where the wall faces into the courtyard, there is a blocked doorway that may have allowed access and egress for the animals. The chamfered edges to the aperture are in the style of features original to the structure. The brickwork surrounding the doorway is, however bonded with a different mortar than the surrounding wall. There may have been an original doorway in this position, however, this suggests later alteration, or at least repair to the structure.

Plate 12. The blocked doorway in the northern elevation of Division C. The upper six courses, laid in stretcher bond show the alteration to the roof height. The brickwork around the chamfered door aperture shows evidence of repair or alteration

The southern elevation of Division C has also been considerably altered. It is likely that there was an entrance or entrances somewhere within this elevation, despite there being evidence of an integral manger within the wall structure. It has been altered to form decorative arched entranceways. This has been sympathetically produced and re-uses some of the original bricks. Although the outside bricks have weathered around the decorative doorways, internal examination shows the recent nature of the construction.

Plate 13. External view of the south elevation of Division C showing the decorative arched entranceways.

As with Division B, the roof timbers in Division C are recent additions and the roof itself, rather than being tiled has been covered in Perspex sheeting. Where the roof joins the entrance to the courtyard, older timbers have been covered by pantiles.

Plate 14 (Left). Internal detail of the decorative arched doorways, showing the new mortar and recent construction.
Plate 15 (below). Internal view of Division C showing the suspended ceiling and modern roof construction

Internally, the floor has been covered in large ceramic tiles and the modern roof structure is partly covered by a suspended wooden ceiling. The internal wall of the north elevation has been rendered and the change in wall depth where the roof level was previously raised has been retained as a feature.

6.4 Division D. The Greenhouse

Division D is a 20th century, lean-to greenhouse constructed from wood and supported on breeze blocks. It is loosely, but stably attached to Division E, the stable block. There is a

central, apexed gable area and the floor is flagged with dug beds and raised planting areas.

Plate 16. Internal view of Division, D, The Greenhouse. The breezeblock wall is attached to the main structure by angled timber joists forming a lean-to structure

6.5 Division E. The Stable Block

The stable block occupies the western end of the southern range and adjoins the cartshed at the south end of the western range.

Plate 17

General internal view of Division E, The Stable Block. The wall at the rear of the picture is a recent addition. This area of the southern range demonstrates the most features indicative of the intended use.

Division E was the stable block for the farm and demonstrates many features dedicated to this purpose. In keeping with the buildings to the east of the entrance passage to the courtyard the roof has been raised by six courses laid in Stretcher Bond. The entrances to the stables are present on the northern elevation from the courtyard, but have been bricked up and now form windows.

Plate 18
The southern entrance to the stables in the north elevation of Division E. The archway is unaltered, retaining original mortar.

Plate 19
The northern entrance to the stables appears to have been added or altered due to the change in mortar

The southern, arched entrance (Plate 18), prior to being bricked up, appears to have been unaltered. The brickwork and mortar around the arched entrance is in keeping with the materials constructing the rest of the northern elevation. There is no indication as to when it was bricked up to form the window although the bricks appear to be 19th century.

The western entrance (Plate 19) appears to have been either an addition or an alteration to the structure. It is possible that an entrance to the stables was present here, perhaps forming separate access to a loose box. The mortar around the bricked up aperture is more recent than that which bonds the original north wall structure. It appears to have been open until recently as the materials blocking the aperture are modern breeze blocks.

Internally, the length of the stable has been truncated by the recent addition of a brick wall. The stables would have continued west to the end of the southern range and may have originally contained a tack room.

There is remaining evidence for divisions of the stalls on the stable floor. The concrete floor has evenly spaced holes where the stall posts would have sat, just to the north of the manure drain. The outlet for this runs into the central courtyard.

Plate 20. Detail of the manure drain with the outlet running into the central courtyard. It continues west, underneath the modern wall at the left of the picture

Now used as windows, the apertures in the southern elevation of Division E are most likely to have been apertures used for loading feed into the hay racks above the mangers in each of the stalls. They may also have served as ventilators. In the floor adjacent to this wall, the post holes for the mangers are still visible.

Plate 21. Two small holes in the ground abutting the southern wall of the stable indicating the positions of the mangers.

Although the upper roof timbers in Division E are relatively modern, the supporting beams, aligned north to south appear to be contemporary with the original raising of the roof height. The beams are held to the wall by an unusual type of iron tie, where one end hooks over the wall and the other is attached to the beam itself. Two of these remain in this part of the southern range but more may survive in the area further west beyond the modern wall.

Plate 22. Detail of the roof timber and iron tie that appear to be contemporary with the original raising of the roof

7. DISCUSSION

The historical evidence from the Ordnance Survey two inch drawing of 1812 shows that structures have been present on the site since at least that date. It is known that the land was purchased in the mid 19th century, but when construction of the farm complex took place is unclear. By 1887, a fully functioning farm complex associate with Curlew Lodge is visible on Ordnance Survey mapping.

Examination of the complex indicates that it comprised a group of functional structures and that this was detached from the main farmhouse of Curlew Lodge to the immediate west.

The southern range alone is the subject of this investigation, and although it relates directly to the function of the entire farmstead it has been described in isolation. The nature of model farmsteads allows this type of description as most of the elements were compartmentalised into definite individual uses. It should be noted however that the central entrance into what would have been the crew yards divides the cattle on the east and the stables on the west. These stables would have related directly to the cartshed on the western range of the farm complex. Overall, the farm follows a mixture of structural elements that are common in both South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk.

The southern range has undergone several phases of alteration, some directly relating to the farm complex changing hands throughout its history. The first alteration was the raising of the roof height by six brick courses throughout the entire range. The date for this alteration is unknown, but, the nature of the brickwork appears to show an alteration very early in the history of the building. The mortar used to bond the bricks is almost indistinguishable from the original mortar. It was during this period that the height of at least one of the windows in Division B was also raised.

Division B, now an open compartment functioning as a garage and workshop was originally likely to have been split centrally, probably by wooden structures that divided storage, loading and preparation areas. Through access to Division C would have allowed the feed to be taken through to the cattle sheds. There is no evidence of any surviving internal divisions.

Changes to doors and windows also appear to have taken place throughout the 20th century, probably beginning when the farm was in the hands of the Ministry of Works in the early 20th century. The unsympathetic bricking up of the arched entrance in the north elevation of Division E, The Stable Block, appears from the materials, to have taken place around this time, as does the alteration to the entrance immediately to the east. Alteration of this type and period is visible throughout the southern range of the farm complex.

As in the cattle accommodation, the internal structural elements of the stable, such as the mangers, have been removed, possibly at the same time. They would originally have been of brick but the upstanding front of the structure would have been wooden to stop the horses damaging their teeth. The design of the stable is in keeping with a 19th century date (cf Barnwell and Giles 1997, 54).

Most of the modern alterations have been undertaken either sympathetically, such as the decorative, arched entranceways to the south elevation of Division C, or out of necessity, such as the new roof timbers throughout the southern range. It is unclear why the entire eastern wall of Division A needed replacing; however, this is an aesthetically minor alteration to a 20th century addition to the structure.

8. CONCLUSION

Historic building recording undertaken at Curlew Court, Guys Head Road, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire, has illustrated the continuing development and change of a part of a complex of farm buildings typical of the area in which they are situated. Arranged around a courtyard, there are many structural elements surviving that give a good indication of the different elements of the farmstead and how they related to each other. A broad chronology suggests early 19th century origin, followed by later 19th century alteration and perhaps improvement of form and function. Further changes were made in the early 20th century when certain elements of the buildings' uses changed. After a period of disrepair and lack of use, modern alterations have brought the building to the form in which it can be observed today.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to thank Mr Peter Clery who commissioned this building survey, provided access to the buildings and historical background to the farmstead. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury.

10. PERSONNEL

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

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Barnwell, PS and Giles, C, 1997 *English Farmsteads, 1750-1914*, Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

Brunskill, RW, 1999 *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and Their Conservation* (3rd ed, retitled)

CIfA, 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

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

12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

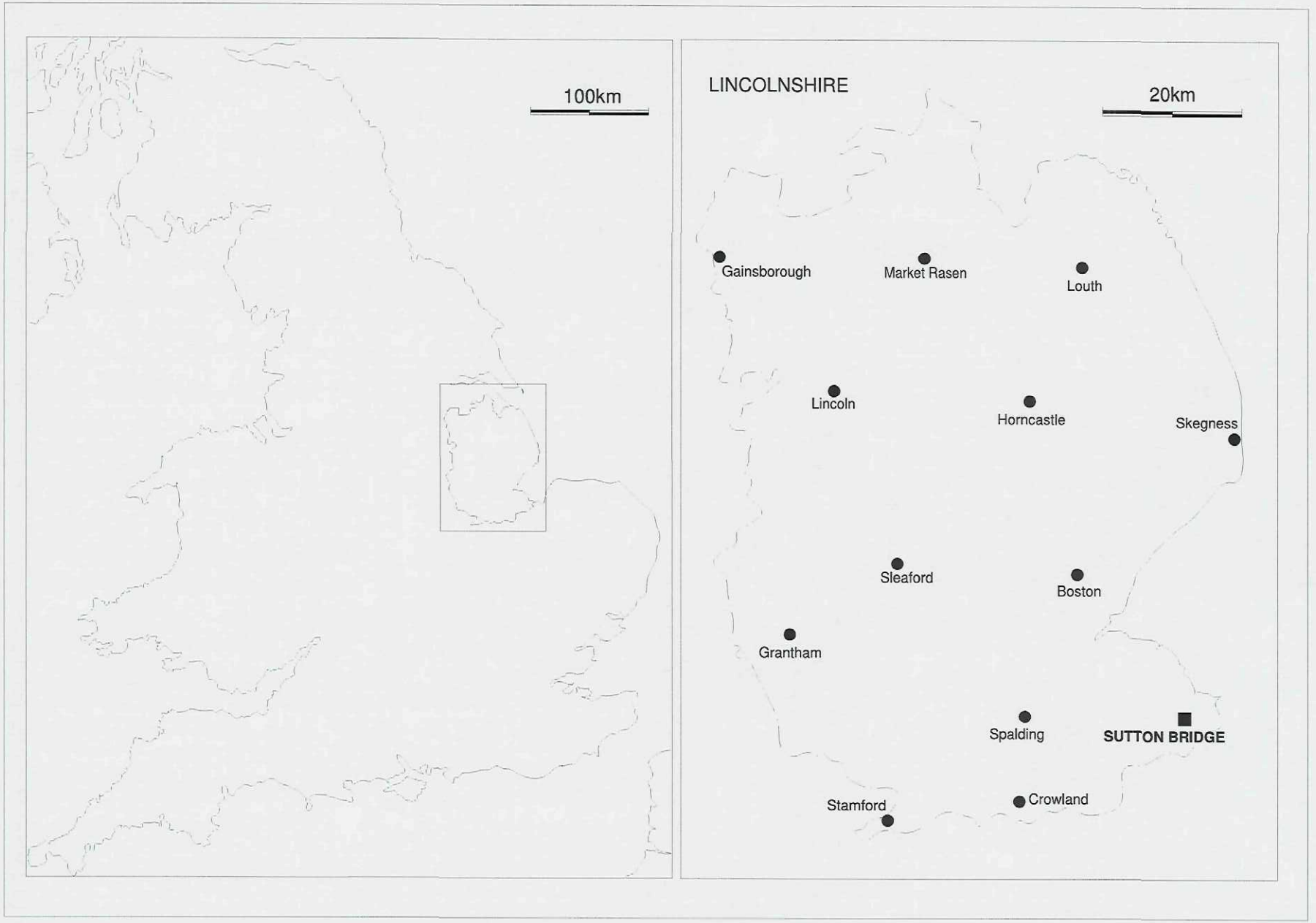


Figure 2. General Location Plan

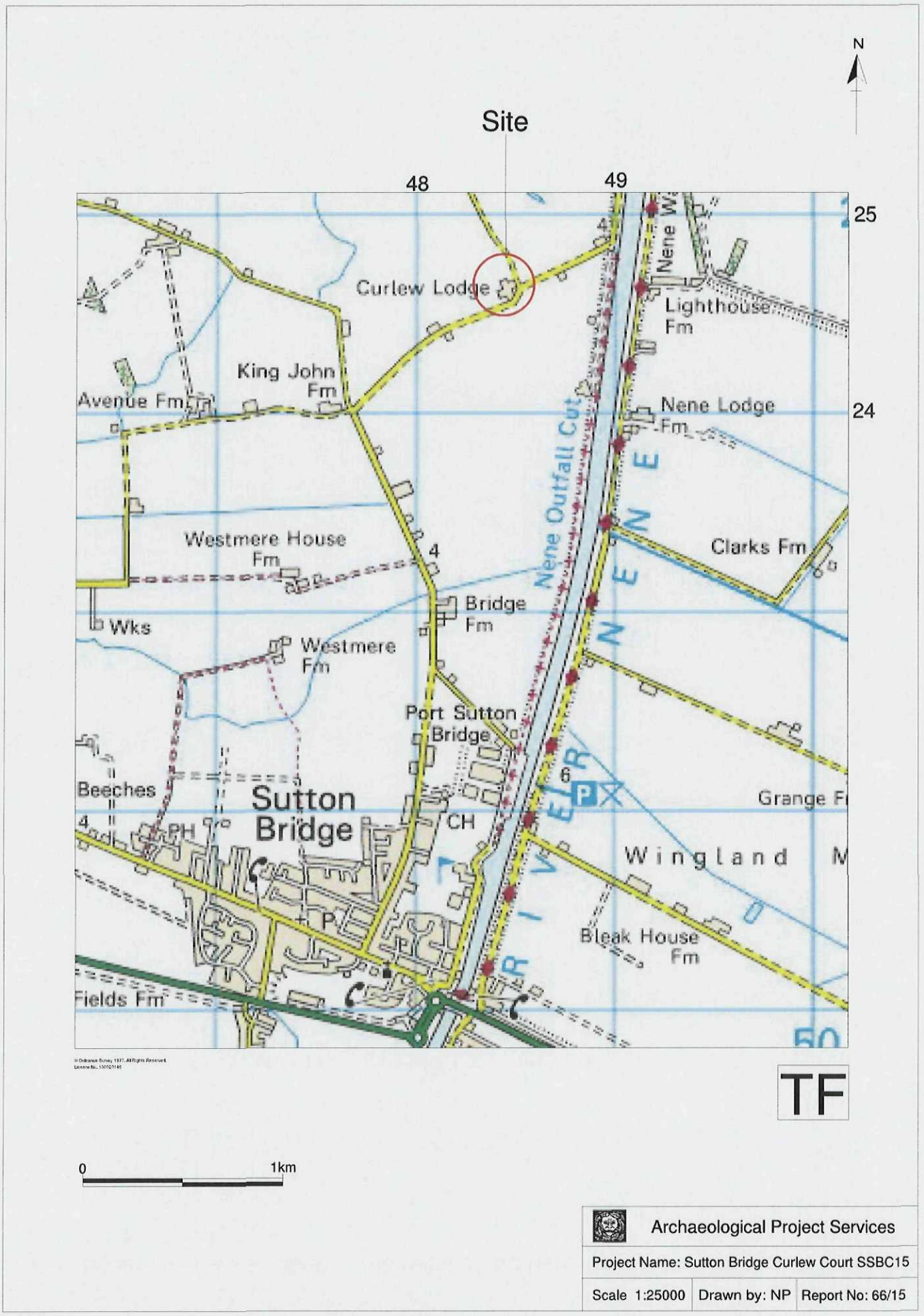


Figure 3. Site location

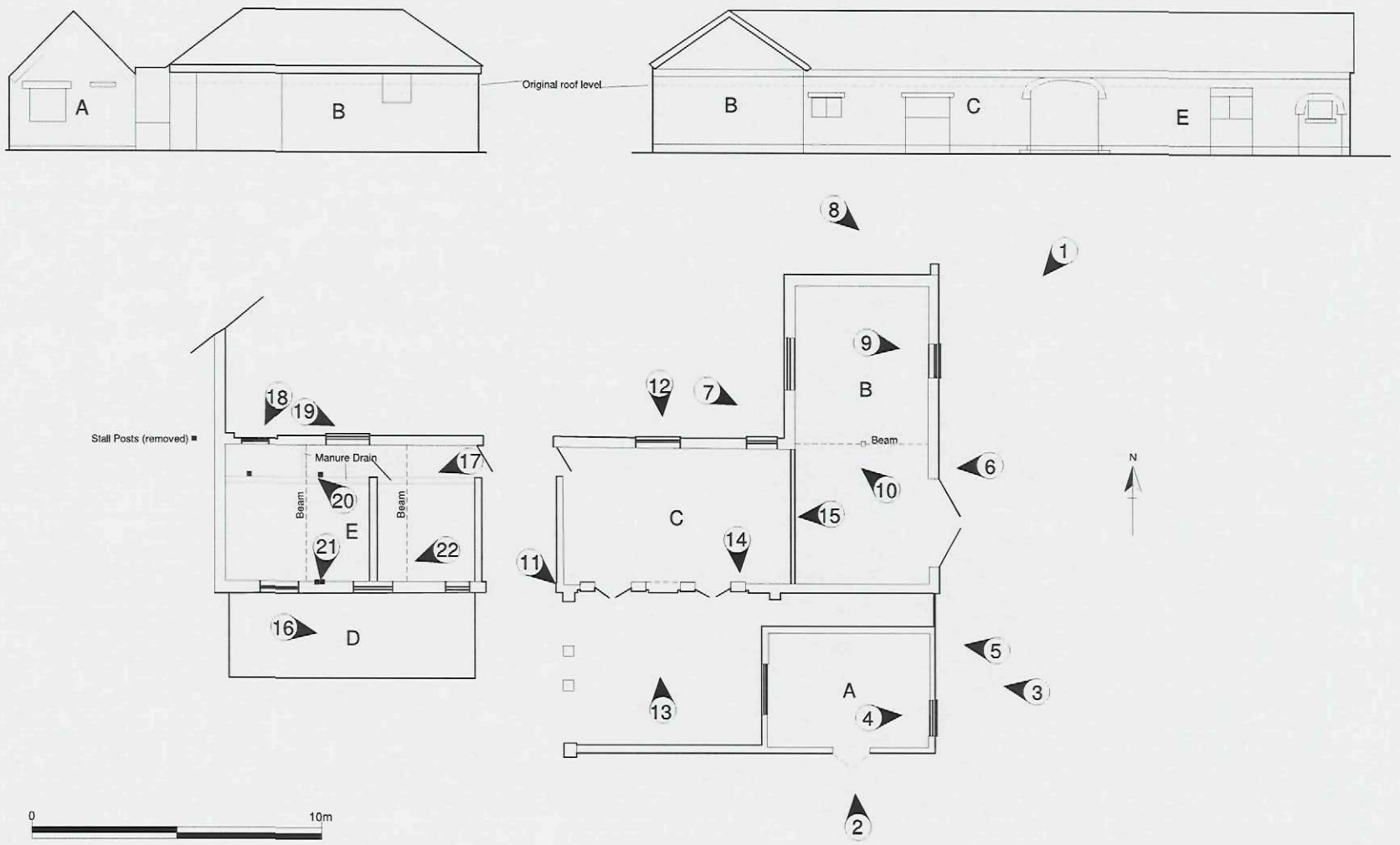


Figure 4 Floor plan, elevation and plate arrangement

Appendix 1
Glossary

English garden-wall bond — 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).

Loose Box — A small room, usually almost featureless, in which a single animal (horse or cattle) could be isolated or a small number of cattle could be kept untethered. Loose boxes usually have some form of drain in the floor for the removal of liquid manure.

Ragged join — Approximately vertical, slightly irregular, junction between sections of walling where one elevation has been cut and bonded into an earlier one.

Appendix 2

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Daily record sheet
2	Photographic record sheets
3	Sheets of annotated drawings
	Sheets of on-site notes

All primary records and finds 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 Number:	LCNCC: 2015.111
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	SBCC15
OASIS record number	archaeol1-218046

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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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol1-218046

Project details

Project name	Historic Building Recording, Curlew Court, Guys Head Road, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Historic building recording on the southern range of a farm complex comprising the old probable feed store or chaff house, the cow sheds, the stable area and an adjacent building now used as a chicken shed prior to their alteration. The range shows several phases of alteration. Initially, shortly after construction, the height of the roof was raised. Windows and doors showed evidence of alteration at various stages throughout the building's history. The most recent alterations are visible internally in the form of modern roof timbers.
Project dates	Start: 26-06-2015 End: 26-06-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SBCC15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	FARM BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND SUTTON BRIDGE Curlew Court, Guys Head Road, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire
Postcode	PE12 9QQ
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 4849 2460 52.7981344318 0.202725355463 52 47 53 N 000 12 09 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Archaeological Project Services
Project design originator	Paul Cope-Faulkner
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	"Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Recording, Curlew Court, Guys Head Road, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Parker, N.
Other bibliographic details	66/15
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Project Services
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Description	A4 comb bound

Entered by	Neil Parker (info@apsarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	16 July 2015

OASIS:

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