

Conservation and Celebration: A Century of Serving Our Community as a Parish Hall



Skills and Techniques of the Archaeologist



Supported by
The National Lottery[®]
through the Heritage Lottery Fund



Contents

Introduction	3
Background.....	3
Heritage Lottery Support 2014 / 2016	3
Worlington Heritage Group	3
Heritage Lottery Support 2017 / 2019	3
Professional Support	4
South West Archaeology (SWARCH) - Archaeological Service & Historic Building Recording	4
Archaeological Research – Skills and Techniques	5
Desk-Based Assessment.....	5
The Importance of maps	5
Places Names.....	6
Field Names.....	6
Using Tithe Maps and Tithe Apportionments	7
An East Worlington Example of Tithe Apportionment – Town Tenement	8
Archaeological Prospection.....	10
Historical Mapping	10
Aerial Photographs and Satellite Imagery.....	10
LiDAR.	11
Crop Marks	11
Field Boundaries.....	12
Geophysical Surveys	12
Field Walking	13
Excavations / Archaeological Digs	13
Artefact and Finds.....	13
Portable Antiquities Scheme	14
Parish Hall Finds.....	14
Historic Building Analysis	15
Starting Point for the Archaeologist	15
The Investigation and Analysis	16
Roof Tells Its Story	16
Walls Tell Their Story.....	16
Chimneys Tell Their Story.....	17
Conclusions	17
East Worlington Parish Hall	18
Desk Analysis	18
Historic Map Evidence	19
Roof structures	20
Roof Covering – Thatch	22
Wall structures	23
Barn Doors.....	24
Floor Structures	25
Development of the Building and Usage of Space	26
Skills of the Archaeologist	27

Skills and Techniques of the Archaeologist

Introduction

This document has been produced to record and as a result of a talk and workshop provided Dr Bryn Morris, Director of South West Archaeology (SWARCH) to the Worlington Heritage Group and East Worlington Parish Hall Trustee on the skills and techniques of the archaeologist using examples based on East Worlington.

There were three main approaches explained by Bryn

- Desk-based Assessments;
- Archaeological Prospection; and
- Historic Building Analysis

This document also shows how the learn has been applied to East Worlington Parish Hall.

Worlington Heritage Group were able to clarify the key skills beneficial to the role of archaeologist.

Background

One element of East Worlington Parish Hall Conversation and Improvement Plan and Programme initiated in 2014 was to establish an archive of information supporting knowledge and understanding about the heritage associated with the Parish Hall and the community generally.

Heritage Lottery Support 2014 / 2016

In 2014 East Worlington Parish Hall gained a Heritage Lottery Fund Grant for a project named **Conserve & Research East Worlington Parish Hall, a Converted C17th Cob & Thatched Tithe Barn** (HLF Project OH-12-12290). This resulted in a group of community volunteers establishing a Worlington Heritage Group.

Worlington Heritage Group

The Group, were (and continue to be) all volunteers with an interest in heritage, started the process of researching and archiving historical facts, evidence and artefacts. This contributed significantly to the successful outcomes of the HLF supported project. One of the outcomes was that the group continued to work on research and archiving documents, and this has been achieved. The group are all amateurs and have used their various skills to contribute to the tasks undertaken. The Group established three main aims:

- To extend the learning and understanding of the community about our heritage
- To continue to research and extend our archive of information documents and artefacts
- To encourage and develop the interest and skills of other community members to engage in research and learning about their community.

Heritage Lottery Support 2017 / 2019

In 2017 East Worlington Parish Hall was awarded a second grant for a project named **Conservation and Celebration: A Century of Serving Our Community as a Parish Hall** (HLF Project OH-16-04660). The Skills and Techniques of the Archaeologist is one element of this project and added real value to the community's engagement in the continuing research of our local heritage.

Professional Support

One of the activities of the Project (OH-16-04660) was to engage the community in volunteering to research further our heritage, improve research skills within the community, and improve research outcomes with an increasing quantity of information, artefact and other evidence.

In preparation for the heritage project **Conserve & Research East Worlington Parish Hall, a Converted C17th Cob & Thatched Tithe Barn** (HLF Project OH-12-12290) an Archaeological Survey and Report had been commissioned and this was undertaken by **South West Archaeology (SWARCH)** (2013).

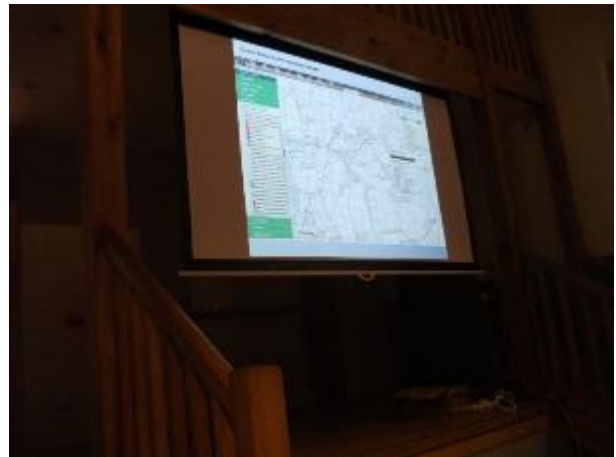
Therefore, to provide the professional support required for this project (**Conservation and Celebration: A Century of Serving Our Community as a Parish Hall** (HLF Project OH-16-04660)) SWARCH were contacted and they agreed to provide the professional expertise in a talk / workshop with two prime objectives

- Understanding the skills and techniques of the archaeologist, and
- Applying the archaeological approaches to East Worlington

In achieving these desired objectives, South West Archaeology were commissioned, and the talk/workshop was prepared and provided by Dr. Bryn Morris, Director & Project Officer.

The attendees were Worlington Heritage Group and East Worlington Parish Hall Trustees who form the core group of local people interested in and with the responsibility of conserving the Hall as part of the local heritage. The aim for the future is to further develop and extend a core group of local researchers.

Dr Bryn Morris ACIfA, BA, MA, PhD (SWARCH) Providing the Talk / Workshop



South West Archaeology (SWARCH) - Archaeological Service & Historic Building Recording

The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555

Email: mail@swarch.net

Web Address: <http://www.swarch.net/>

Archaeological Research – Skills and Techniques

Three main archaeological research techniques were explained by Bryn.

- Desk-based Assessments;
- Archaeological Prospection; and
- Historic Building Analysis

Desk-Based Assessment

The Importance of maps

Maps are a vital element of desk-based research. There are number of sources of maps ranging from first hand editions, maps produced as a result of different types of surveys and website locations for interactive maps. The list below offers just some examples of maps explained as part of the talk.

- Historic Landscape Characterisation Maps (Devon County Council) (DCC)
- Tithe Maps
- First Edition OS 25 inch 1880 -1899
- Second Edition OS 25 inch 1904 – 1906
- OS Maps
- Benjamin Donn Wall Map of Devonshire and Exeter, England 1765
- Map of the County of Devon, by C. Greenwood, 1825 & 1826

Examples of Maps Available from DCC Historic Landscape Characterisation Maps

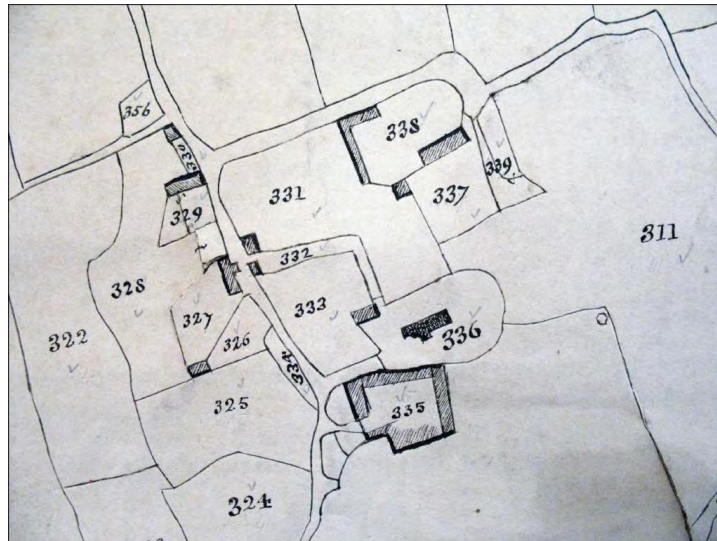
<https://new.devon.gov.uk/historicenvironment/the-devon-historic-environment-record/historic-landscape-characterisation/>



Using Tithe Maps and Tithe Apportionments

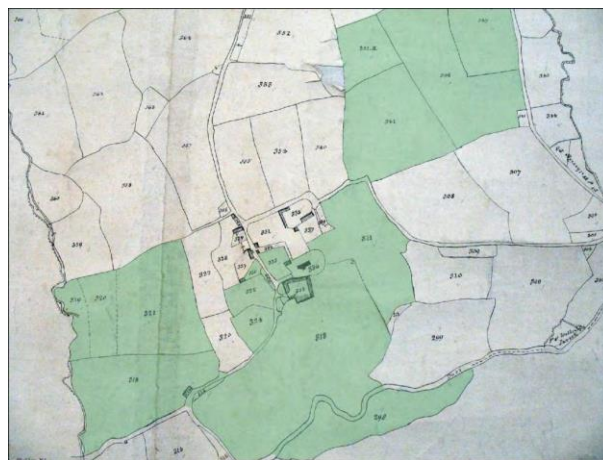
The tithe maps and apportionments are an important source of information about the history and topography of a parish. They provide details of land ownership and occupation, and the type of cultivation of the land, and are often the earliest complete maps of parishes. They were produced in order to assess the tithe payable in cash to the parish church for the support of the church and its clergy. This tithe had been paid in kind until The Commutation Act was passed in 1836, when it was agreed that this should be converted to a monetary payment.

Tithe Map of 1839 showing church No. 336, East Worlington House (Rectory) No. 335 and Parish Hall (Barn) as part of curtilage of East Worlington House No 335



Glebe (also known as **church furlong**, **rectory manor** or **parson's close(s)**) is an area of land within an ecclesiastical parish used to support a parish priest. The land may be owned by the church, or its profits may be reserved to the church.

Tithe Map of 1839 Showing Glebe Land in Green



East Worlington an extract from From White's *Devonshire Directory* (1850)

'The *rectory*, valued in K.B. at £7. 15s. 10d., and in 1831 at £238, is in the patronage of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, and incumbency of the Rev. Benj. Clay, M.A., who has a neat thatched residence, and 66½A. of glebe. . . '

An East Worlington Example of Tithe Apportionment – Town Tenement

This Map Highlights Some of the Land Associated with Town Tenement



The information about Town Tenement are provided in the details below:

Town Tenement

Owned by Hon. Newton Fellows

- William Fellows Esq. purchased the manor in 1718
- William Fellows was the brother of John Fellows, Baronet of Carshalton in Surrey , sub-governor and director of the South Sea Company
- William Fellows (d.1724) was a lawyer at Lincoln's Inn. His father-in-law Joseph Martyn stipulated in his will that his daughter should invest £60,000 in Devon property; this included land in Wembworthy, Eggesford, Chawleigh, Coleridge, Cheldon and Chumleigh.
- The seat of the family was at Eggesford House.
- Newton Fellowes, was a nephew of Henry Fellows, changing his name from Wallop on inheritance. He became the (3rd) Earl of Portsmouth in 1853.

Town Tenement leased by George Cobley Smith

- 1841 Census: aged 40, born 1801, Farmer
- Lived with Frederick Smith, aged 15, and William Smith, Aged 7
- also*
- Henry ?sparks 25
- John Parkhouse, aged 20
- William Edworthy, aged 20
- Mary ?greaton, aged 25
- And Sarah Down, aged 25

Archaeological Prospection

Archaeological Prospection Is a term used to achieve non-destructive identification of features and relics buried at archaeological sites.

Historical Mapping

This is the use of maps to identify unusual or interesting features and historical events that illustrate social developments of the past within their geographical context.

Using Maps to Identify Features of Archaeological



Aerial Photographs and Satellite Imagery

Field shapes and their arrangements provide one source of evidence about their origins and uses.

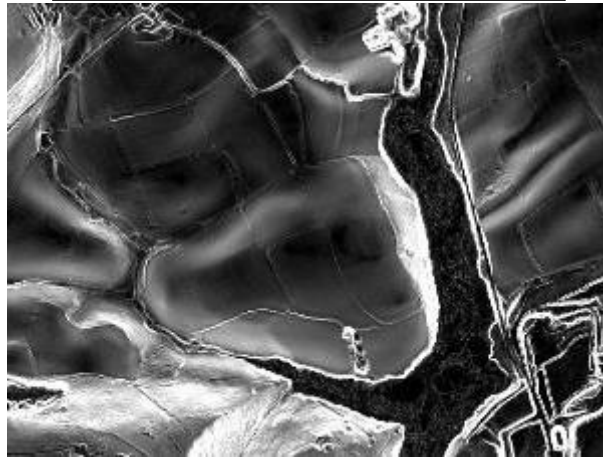
These are Aerial Photographs of East Worlington in Different Years Showing Field Shapes



LiDAR.

LiDAR technology uses light sensors to measure the distance between the sensor and the target object. From an aircraft this includes objects such as the ground, buildings and vegetation. For ground-based LiDAR it measures building fronts and street furniture in extreme detail. With the latest technologies it is also possible to obtain colour values of the scanned surface to create an automatically textured model. LiDAR is ideal when very high accuracy measurements are required and is very cost effective for the amount of data generated. <http://www.lidar-uk.com/>

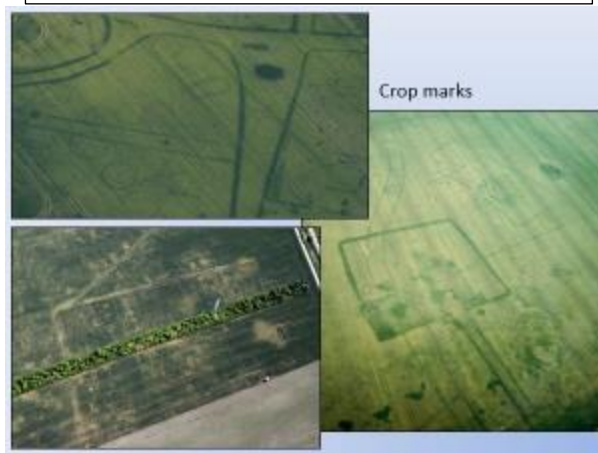
An Example of a LiDAR Image



Crop Marks

Crop Marks are a means through which sub-surface archaeological, natural and recent features may be visible from the air or a vantage point on higher ground or a temporary platform. Crop marks appear due to the principle of differential growth. One of the factors controlling the growth of vegetation is the condition of the soil. A buried stone wall, for example, will affect crop growth above it, as its presence channels water away from its area and occupies the space of the more fertile soil. Conversely, a buried ditch, with a fill containing more organic matter than the natural earth, provides much more conducive conditions and water will naturally collect there, nourishing the plants growing above.

Examples of Crop Marks in Fields



Field Boundaries

Field Boundaries can provide evidence of the field's origin and possible uses.

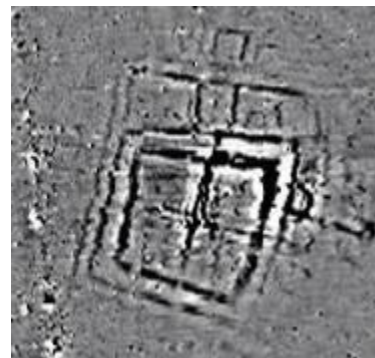
- Highly irregular field boundaries do not indicate much but may be associated with woodland or common ground.
- If field boundaries are roughly parallel and gently-curving they are like to have derived from medieval open strip fields (Devon)
- If field boundaries are generally straight and the fields large and regular, they are probably 1500 – 1800 Barton fields, semi-enclosed by agreement and often associated with Barton farms.
- If field boundaries are straight and regular and the fields rectilinear, they are probably late C18th or C19th enclosures. These are often associated with 'waste' ground (lowland moors and upland grazing)

Photograph Shows Field Boundaries Around East Worlington



Geophysical Surveys

While we are not aware that any geophysical surveys have been conducted at East Worlington it is clearly a methodology that provides a perspective of our heritage.



Field Walking

Another method at our disposal as amateur archaeologists is field walking. This can be undertaken with a metal detector, on sites where finds have been discovered and/or in new ploughed fields when other archaeological methods have indicated evidence of possible artefacts.



Excavations / Archaeological Digs

When there is evidence of possible previous human activity using methods that survey the surface there may be a decision by the archaeologist for further exploration by digging into the ground. This exploration can produce finds / artefacts and shape / outlines of features associated human activity which might confirm previous hypothesis or uncover a whole new theory of previous existence.



Artefact and Finds

Artefacts are object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest. They are an essential part of recording our heritage. Every year many thousands of archaeological objects are discovered, many of these by metal detector users, but also by people whilst out walking, gardening or going about their daily work. Often these are kept by individuals or individual organisations which means the wealth of information are not widely accessible. This issue has partly been resolved by the establishments of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Portable Antiquities Scheme

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is run by the British Museum and Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales to encourage the recording of archaeological objects found by members of the public in England and Wales. Finds recorded with the Scheme help advance knowledge of the history and archaeology of England and Wales.

<https://finds.org.uk/>



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Portable Antiquities Scheme website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Skip to navigation', 'Skip to content', 'RSS feeds', 'Accessibility', 'Sitemap', 'Database', and 'Blog'. Below this is a header section with the title 'Welcome to the Portable Antiquities Scheme' and a brief introduction. A sidebar on the left contains a menu with links to 'Home', 'Contacts', 'Background', 'News', 'Getting involved', 'Finds', 'Learning', 'Conservation', 'Interactives', 'Treasure Act & advice', 'Database', and 'Scheme reviews'. The main content area features a section titled 'Scheme photos on flickr' with a gallery of images, including one labeled 'Abbey gardens snow in Bury St Edmunds'. Below this is a section titled 'The Treasure Act' with text explaining the legal obligations for reporting finds of gold and silver objects. At the bottom, there is a search bar and a section titled 'Our sites' with several small images of archaeological finds.

Parish Hall Finds



During the work on conserving the main hall between 2014 and 2016 a number of finds were discovered as shown in the photograph. These are mainly animal bones, broken glass, broken plate and metal spikes. All probably 20th Century and dating from the time the wooden suspended floor was installed in the conversion of the barn to the Parish Hall.

For more information visit the East Worlington Parish Hall website <https://ewph.uk/> and search 'finds' or click on the link below to access the specific web page.

<https://ewph.uk/home2/heritage-projects/heritage-project-2015-17/conservation-and-improvement-project/15-10-18-hall-floor-investigation/hall-floor-finds/>

Historic Building Analysis

Historical Buildings may not be all them seem based of superficial evidence. Using East Worlington House as an example it is possible to see how detailed investigations can provide valuable evidence to the evolution of a building through its phases of development.

Starting Point for the Archaeologist

South Elevation of East Worlington House Before Investigation



Based on initial research it was suggested the floor plan of the building and its phases of development were as shown in the plan below.



Fig ??: East Worlington House, ground floor plan showing developmental phasing

The Investigation and Analysis

The archaeologist then explores the building in detail and analyses the evidence.

Roof Tells Its Story

One part of the building that can provide significant evidence is the roof space. As in the roof photographs of East Worlington House different styles roof trusses unlock a story of phases of work and development of the property.



A-frame constructions joined by purlins and braced by cross members are typical roof structure and while the techniques are the same there is an evolution that can be identified based on timbers, design and jointing methods. The photographs show three distinctive styles of A-frame roof timbers within the same building and in part provide evidence of the building's evolution.

Note some of the rafters are blackened indicating at some time they were exposed to smoke probably from an open fire within the building at that time. These timbers are not in their original positions and have probably been reused during phases of development.



Walls Tell Their Story



When the external render was removed from the building during conservation work there was clear evidence of different phases of development that had not shown up through other investigations. There was clear evidence in the construction of the walls and the building materials that extensions have been added which had previously been thought to be part of the original building.

Chimneys Tell Their Story



With the change from open hearth fires in the centre of the main hall to fire places with chimneys as phase of evolution can be identified at East Worlington House. Chimneys were mainly installed on external walls, partly for ease of construction and partly as a status symbol showing all that could see the building the wealth of the owner by installing a chimney fireplace. They also allowed for a second floor to be installed as the smoke would pass to the outside through the flue and not up into the open roof as previously was the case.

In the photo of East Worlington House the exposed chimney tops can be seen as an integral part of the roof indicating at one time these chimneys were on the external walls of the building at that time.

Conclusions

Through the archaeological survey of the building it was possible to redefine the extent of the original buildings and phases of development as shown in the plan below.



Figure 14: Phased plan of the ground floor.

East Worlington Parish Hall

As an outcome from our learning we applied Historic Building Archaeology to our Parish Hall and utilised the evidence we have gained through our heritage project.

Desk Analysis

Glebe Terriers

The earliest record that we have of what is now known as East Worlington House is a series of „Glebe Terriers“ in the Devon Record Office dating from 1605(?), 1613, 1679 and 1727. A „glebe terrier“ is an account of church land and holdings. The two earlier documents refer only to the land, but the documents of 1679 and 1727 include descriptions of the house and curtilage. The implication of the earliest document is that the parsonage house and its curtilage were established by the early 17th century and probably had a history going back into the 16th century if not earlier still, while the later documents indicate a process of development and change at around the turn of the later 17th century.

The document of 1679, having listed the rooms of the house, concludes with a reference to outbuildings, viz:

*Dairy with a chamber over it, malt house with a chamber over it, a drift (?) for drying of malt, **a barn built with mud walls**, a shiping (shippon) and stable.*

The reference to a „barn built with mud walls (presumably cob) is picked up again in the description of 1727 which states:

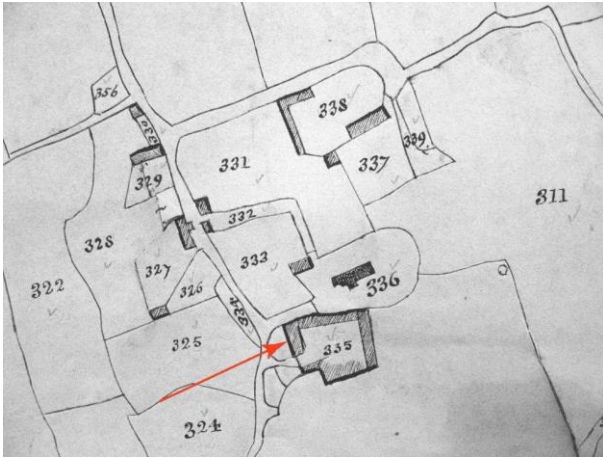
*The outhouses are a **barn consisting of five bays**, a sheeping (shippon) of three bays and a stable of two bays all having mud walls and thatch covering...*

Writing his „**East Worlington Kalendar of Quotidian Quotations**“ in 1910, Rev. H.A.Hill was happy to accept that the barn of 1727 – and presumably also that of 1679 - was the very same that had recently been converted into a Parish Room. In 1910 the fabric, he tells us, “is the same as that described in the terrier of 1727: “built of mudd and consisting of five bays.” The old cob walls, “ he continues, „are good and of a soft and matured hue: the roof is of thatch and a pent-house over the doorway has been added and a veranda. Everything has been done in the restoration to preserve the rustic appearance and effect. An old oak window frame with deep moulded mullions was rescued from one of the village cottages, and inserted in the north wall; and two others of similar design have been put in and filled with diamond leaded panes. The courtyard in front has been paved in the old Devonshire fashion...”

This description fits nicely with an undated photograph of the building from the early part of the 20th century.

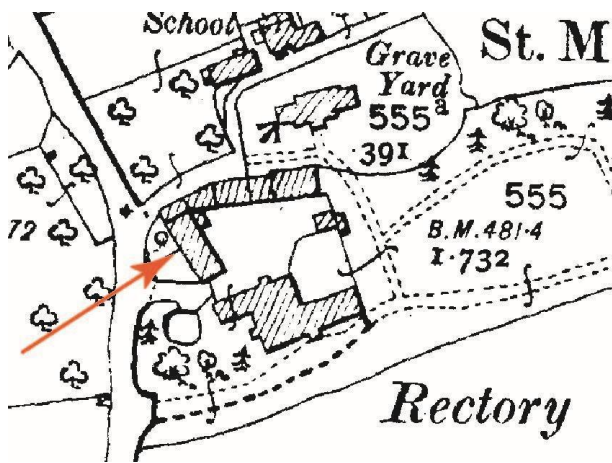


Historic Map Evidence



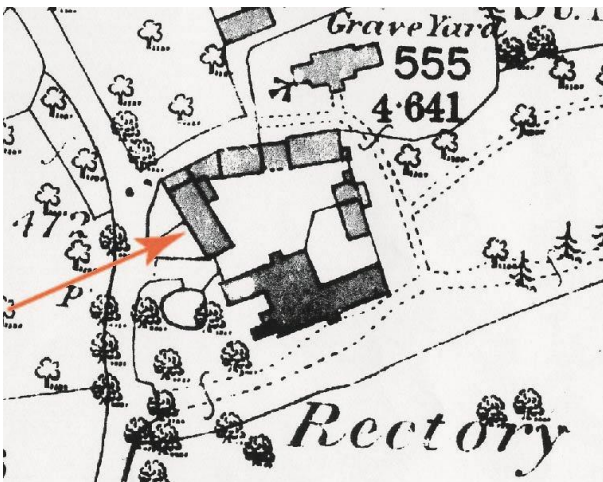
Extract from the East Worlington
Tithe Map of 1839;

The Barn is Arrowed



Extract from the Ordnance Survey
First Edition Map at a Scale of 1:2500
Published 1889;

The Barn is Arrowed



Extract from the Ordnance Survey
Second Edition Map at a Scale of
1:2500 Published 1905;

The Barn is Arrowed.

Roof structures

At some time in the C20th a suspended ceiling had been added which hid the original roof timbers. This was recorded in the **listed building** description of 1975 '.....Interior: featureless, roof which may be of interest not seen, as concealed by a C20th ceiling.....'

The description below of the roof is taken from the Archaeologist survey and report dated 2013 and undertaken before the main hall had major conservation and improvement work between 2014 and 2016.

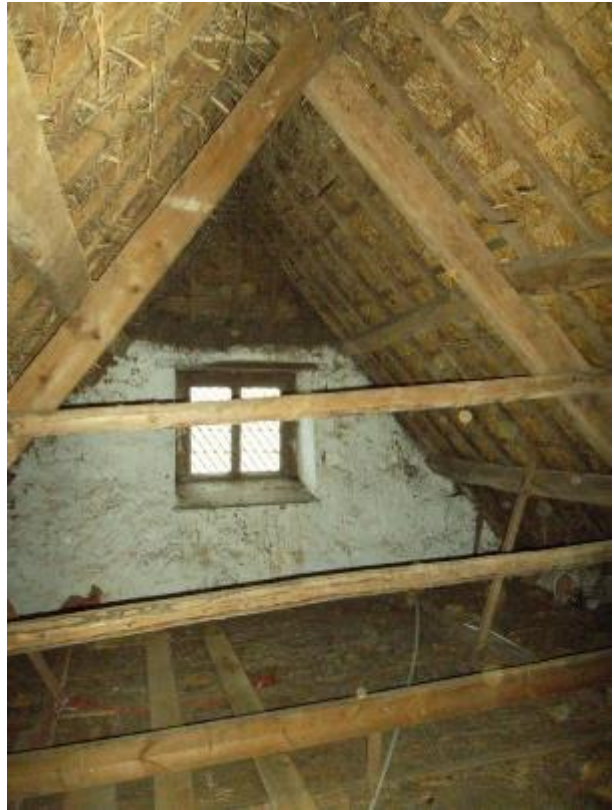
Archaeologist Report states: *'Five A-frame trusses creating six bays. Approximately, half of the major elements of the roof structure are comprised of replacement timbers, the majority of a single modern phase, during the 20th century. The majority of the newer timbers have been bolted together suggesting a later date than for the few spiked elements, which include replacement collars and ties on the remaining early roof trusses. These spiked repairs/additions are likely to be associated with the final years of the barns agricultural use and the change to community building.'*

The remaining original oak timbers are confined to the northern end of the building and are comprised of the two blades of a roughly south of centre truss, the western blade of the truss to the north of this and the eastern blade of the next most northerly truss. All original purlins on both the east and west pitch of this north end remain, trenched into the backs of the earlier truss blades, and scarfed together at this point. The truss blades are set into the wall tops to east and west. All common rafters, battens and the ridge pole are modern and have been replaced during the 20th century, appearing contemporary with most of the replaced roof trusses to the south. The structure is now covered with a seemingly thin layer of thatch, with the feet of the spars protruding through for up to 0.15m. All collars and tie beams on the remaining early truss blades are replacements, bolted or spiked to the faces of the blades. The single remaining complete A-Frame truss is lapped and pegged at the apex and the former collar was affixed via face pegged notched lap-joints.

The two modern trusses to the south appear to have replaced a former single truss, the space between them is .5m -1.0m less than between the older trusses to the north.

The wall tops and the three quarter height gables are whitewashed as are the feet of the rafters suggesting they were replaced prior to the wall being painted. The majority of the roof timbers show no clear sign of ever having been painted and are not blackened. The slight modern ceiling joists have been fixed by simply gouging out a slot downward from the top of the walls and then inserting the timber.'

The photographs below show the features of the roof prior to 2014.



The conservation and improvement work completed in 2016 removed the old suspended ceiling and repaired and conserved the roof timbers exposing them to view from the hall. The photographs below show the roof timbers following the completion of the work. This gives a perspective of the layout of the hall roof when it was a barn.



Roof Covering - Thatch

Thatched roofs are perhaps associated more with the county of Devon than any other part of the country, the 'combed wheat reed' style of straw thatching being the traditional method of the region.

Thatching is a highly-skilled job and a good thatcher will lay the material so that water runs quickly, evenly and efficiently off the roof. The steeper the pitch of the roof, the faster rainwater runs down the stems of the thatching material and off the roof. Damp does not penetrate far into the top layer of a thatched roof in good condition; most of the thatch remains dry all the time. Unlike other roofing materials, there is no need for guttering because thatch has deep projecting eaves. This ensures that water is shed from the roof well away from the base of the walls, avoiding splash damage. Thatched roofs provide excellent insulation, keeping the house warm in winter and cool in summer.

East Worlington Parish Hall is typically thatched in the Devon vernacular as shown in the photographs below. The Hall was re-thatched in 2016.

Front View of Hall Showing Thatch with Overhang



Rear View of Hall Showing Thatch with Overhang



Wall structures

Typical Construction of Cob Walls on Buildings in Devon

Cob walls are built off a stone plinth, which can vary in height from approximately 300mm to 450mm and between 400mm and 600mm wide

Cob is a mixture of subsoil, straw and water. Traditionally, the cob would have been mixed by fork and foot or trampled overnight by bullocks. The cob mixture was traditionally placed on the plinth with a pitchfork and tread it down by foot to compact it. A layer of cob is called a lift. The first lift of cob is left to dry for a few days and then pared back into shape with a spade or mattock. The material overlapped the stone plinth by around 100mm, with surplus being removed before commencing the next layer. Further lifts are then built until the wall is high enough.

East Worlington Parish Hall presents these features.

East Worlington Parish Hall Stone Plinth with Lime Mortar Supporting the Cob Walls



Exposed Cob Walls of the Parish Hall Showing the Condition and Materials Used



The Devon saying, 'all cob needs is a hat and a good pair of boots', confirms the essential requirement of avoiding moisture saturation of the wall; ('Water is the principal enemy of all earth walling'), achieved at ground level by the stone plinth and traditionally at roof level by the generous eaves overhang of a thatched roof.

Barn Doors

Barns were (and are) an essential element of the agricultural landscape. There is much debate about our barn (Parish Hall) as to whether it was originally a tithe barn, a threshing barn or a combination. There is no current evidence to support any one theory but most likely it was a general barn. It had typical barn features notably large double doors located on walls opposite each other to enable fully-laden wagons to be driven into the building unloaded and driven out again.

The old barn door on the east elevation remains and is shown on the photographs below. The internal side of the door is now covered and protected by a glazed door which offers full view of the old door.



The opening for the barn door on the west elevation remains can be seen but the doors removed and externally covered by a C20th foyer extension. Both doors are visible in the photograph below.



Floor Structures

In barns of this nature many ground floors were constructed simply of compacted earth. When materials such as chalk occurred naturally in an area this was often used to harden the surface. Lime was also used in some examples.

The floor in the south end of the barn from wall to doors is natural local clay soil that has been levelled and compacted either through general usage or (more likely) beaten to form a solid surface such as those in traditional threshing floors.

The photographs show the hard-compacted surface and the white colour which suggests chalk or lime was used on the floor of our barn.



There were signs of two parallel depressions running between the doors in the east and west walls which were almost certainly the impressions of wheels on carts that would have been driven through the doors when the hall was used as a tithe barn or storage barn.

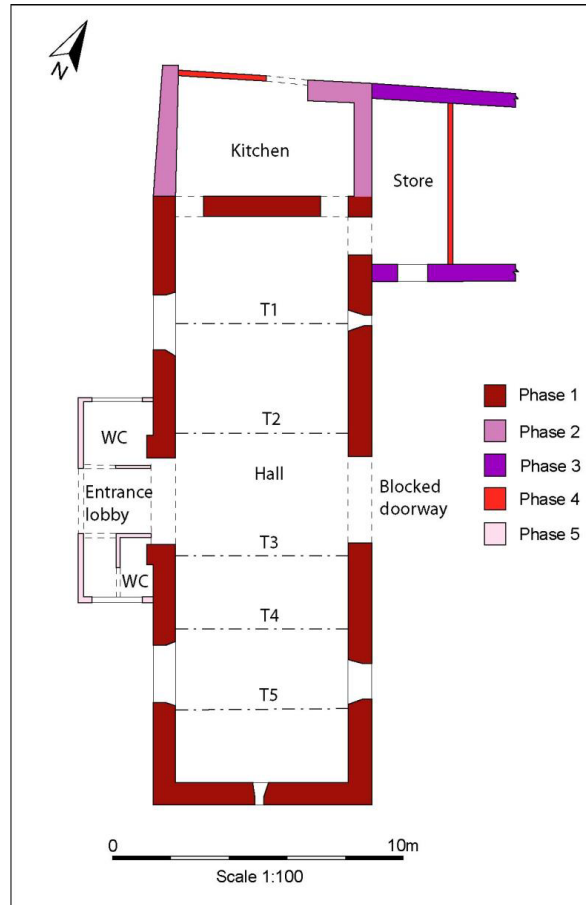


The walls to the north of the doors showed clear signs that the original floor sloped up from the level south end by about 0.75m. It seems likely that when the building was converted to its current use as a parish hall the floor was dug out to about 1.25m from the north wall to accommodate the wooden floor in the main hall area, and the hall stage was built over the remaining higher area.

This evidence supports the idea that the barn had two levels which adds to the theory that part of the barn was used for threshing and part for storage.

Development of the Building and Usage of Space

The diagram below shows the stages of development of the barn to its current use as a Parish Hall.



Phase 1 is the original barn showing the large doors opposite each other in the elevations of the wall to the east and the wall to the west. (Glebe Terriers, which are accounts of church land and holdings were researched dating from 1605(?), 1613, 1679 and 1727. The two earlier documents refer only to the land, but the documents of 1679 and 1727 include descriptions of the house and curtilage, suggesting a building date between 1613 and 1679).

Phase 2 is now the kitchen of the Parish Hall. Original it was a stone built lean-to against the north wall of the old barn. These types of lean-tos were traditionally built to house livestock and/or provide a space for farm tools and equipment.

Phase 3 shows the construction of an extension which joined the lean-to to the large barn and stables of the rectory (now East Worlington House). This provided a covered storage area for the rectory. There was no access to the lean-to.

Phase 4 has two distinct changes.

Firstly, a block wall with a door for access was constructed across the opening of the lean-to to form an enclosed area which initially housed a kitchen and cloakroom. (The cloakroom was removed with the development of phase 5 and the whole area became a kitchen.)

The second aspect of phase 4 was the introduction of a storeroom off the main hall. This was achieved by the owner of East Worlington House donating part of the store associated with the rectory built in Phase 3 construction a separating wall and creating a doorway between the new storeroom area and the main hall.

Phase 5 was the construction of a lean-to foyer and toilet to the west elevation and covering and extending beyond the span of the original barn door.

Skills of the Archaeologist

Through desk-top research using the internet and through first hand conversation with a professional archaeologist we were able to clarify the range of skills and qualities appropriate for an archaeologist as outlined below:

- ✓ Excellent research skills
- ✓ The ability to problem solve
- ✓ The ability to work methodically
- ✓ Knowledge of conservation
- ✓ The ability to analyse artefacts and information
- ✓ Planning/ project management skills
- ✓ Strong team work skills
- ✓ Good IT skills and a willingness to keep up to date with technological developments
- ✓ Organisation, negotiation and project management skills
- ✓ Ability to research and record using IT and digital technologies
- ✓ Self-motivation and focus - ability to work independently
- ✓ Endurance
- ✓ Observance and the ability to pay close attention to detail
- ✓ Patience and perseverance
- ✓ A flexible approach and respond to circumstances
- ✓ A good knowledge of and interest in history
- ✓ Good communication skills, both written and verbal
- ✓ Patience and dedication
- ✓ The ability to work to deadlines
- ✓ an analytical and enquiring mind, with a keen interest in the past